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THE
KING'S ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

EDITED BY
JAMES H. MOORE
AND
WILLIAM B. ELLIOTT

THE KING'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY is a new and comprehensive work, covering the entire range of English usage, from the most common to the most technical. It is the result of a long and careful study of the language, and is the work of a team of distinguished scholars.

EDITED BY
JAMES H. MOORE AND WILLIAM B. ELLIOTT

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PREFACE

THE "KING'S ENGLISH" DICTIONARY has been prepared for the convenience of the general reader of current literature—newspaper, magazine, or book. In these there occur words whose pronunciation, meaning, and derivation are not familiar; English phrases whose import and origin are not obvious; current foreign expressions that are not easily understood; allusions to places, persons, and classical passages in literature which are not comprehended, and are difficult to trace. The "KING'S ENGLISH" DICTIONARY aims at supplying the help necessary in all such cases, and gives in handy form much information that otherwise would have to be sought for in many books, some of which are not easily accessible. The main portion of the book consists of what is common to all good dictionaries—the pronunciation, derivation, and meaning of the general vocabulary of the English language, and a careful explanation of all phrases requiring elucidation. Recent words due to war, science, travel, and literature have been included. The second part of the book is a long list of names occurring in history, geography, poetry, and mythology. The pronunciation of these is given, along with a concise account. This list, it is believed, will be acceptable and useful. There are also various appendices, including a Scots glossary, common abbreviations, foreign phrases, and forms of address. The clear, bold type, the simple scheme of pronunciation, and the numerous illustrations, while they increase the attractiveness of the volume, tend to lessen the trouble of consulting a work of reference. Finally, the geographical supplement, unique in a work of this character, provides the reader with a complete up-to-date atlas of the World; it also includes a reference list of the various countries of the world, with useful statistics compiled from the latest official returns.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFATORY ARTICLES—	
A Bird's-Eye View of English Literature	ix
The Correct Use of English in Speaking and Writing	xxi
Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony	xxviii
THE DICTIONARY	1
SUPPLEMENT OF THE MOST RECENT WORDS	i
GLOSSARY OF COMMERCIAL TERMS	xii
GLOSSARY OF AVIATION AND MOTORING TERMS	xvi
GLOSSARY OF WIRELESS TERMS	xviii
TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	xxi
PSEUDONYMS	xxv
A DICTIONARY OF NOTABLE PROPER NAMES	1080
A GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES	1153
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES	1168
PROPER NAMES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, WITH MEANINGS	1184
FOREIGN PHRASES	1192
PREFIXES AND AFFIXES	1206
ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES	1209
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING	1219
FORMAL MODES OF ADDRESSING PERSONS OF TITLE	1225
GEOGRAPHICAL SUPPLEMENT—	1227
(a) List of Countries of the World	1229
(b) Population of Towns, etc.	1233
(c) Complete Atlas of the World	1235

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Small as is the space here available, a little of it will not be lost in defining the particular point from which this view is taken, for such points have changed frequently in the last hundred years. If we were to go still farther back we should find one from which even Chaucer was scarcely visible, or patronisingly dismissed as not worth seeing; where even Spenser had to be modernised and was thought not much more than a moralist in verse. Then writers back to and including Chaucer were admitted on a kind of sufferance, warming gradually into less grudging and even eager reception: but except in the cases of Gray, Warton, and a few others, still keeping Trans-Chauceriana as a land, if not exactly forbidden, at any rate not worth attempting. Even the great Romantic revival, as it is called, of the extreme end of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth, did not go much beyond this. But soon Old or Early (more usually called Anglo-Saxon) and Middle English, which had never since the sixteenth century lacked a few devotees, began to attract more general, and for a time in some cases rather disproportionate attention. This corrected itself, and, for a time again, the whole range of English literature at last received its due consideration. It would sometimes appear that yet another change is now setting in; and that, whether for the benefit of strictly contemporary writing or not, the oldest division or divisions of the subject may be relegated to the background, or to that purely specialist position which is rather more unfavourable than the background itself. Here the endeavour to begin at the beginning and continue till nearly the end will still be made. If the twentieth century seems not to have what some people would consider its due, the reason is an old and a well-proved one. There is hardly on record a single instance of such treatment of contemporary literature with earlier not proving unsatisfactory. To adjust the focus has constantly been found impossible.

THE BEGINNINGS

The earliest division of English literature is not bulky; and though some of it was certainly destroyed during the subsequent centuries when French and Latin were the literary languages of our country—though even towards its own end-period it seems to have undergone a sort of atrophy—it is doubtful whether it ever was much larger. Further, a large proportion of it is translation in origin on one system of division, and religious in subject on another. Some of the language is altogether obsolete, and nearly all has undergone more or less change. The poetry of which the most interesting part of it (with perhaps one exception)

consists, is constructed in a fashion different from that prevailing later: the system of versification being accentual-alliterative without anything that we call rhyme (though the delusive term, "head-rhyme," is sometimes used for alliteration itself) appearing till very late. Possibly and indeed probably, the very earliest pieces, including the one tolerably complete epic poem, *Beowulf*, were brought into England by the Angle and Saxon invaders, not composed there after their settlement.

Nevertheless, "Anglo-Saxon"—as the old and perhaps still the best name for it goes—is more than well worth study, and exhibits features which are still discernible in the latest English literature itself, while it has, both in general and in some particulars, the prouder distinction of being far older than any similar division of any other modern European language. It has also that of exhibiting, in its comparatively small bulk, a remarkable diversity of literary forms. The famous Anglo-Saxon *Chronicle* stands alone as a contemporary history in the vernacular at almost the beginning of a literature. It may deal with "battles of kites and crows," it may contain few—it does contain some—of those references to the "condition of the people" which it has become a modern fashion to demand. But its existence—in face of the overpowering predominance of Latin at the time and later for such purposes—may be without absurdity taken as proof of the antiquity of that resolve which Ascham formulated some three-quarters of a millennium afterwards to deal "with English matters in the English tongue for English men."

The rest of the matter that we have from this period—though not much of it may have such individual claim as the *Chronicle*, and much of it certainly is translated—has, as literature, qualities of variety in subject and yet resemblance in tone which are by no means universal in early literatures. That tone is almost invariably grave, even in the so-called "Riddles," but the variety in so small a bulk is very considerable, and the freedom of treatment where so much is translated, is very remarkable. In Scripturally based poems—the most famous and probably the oldest of which are those of Genesis and Exodus—quite possibly executed by the herdsman Cædmon of Whitby; in several Saints' Lives—a class to which no small part of the Origins of Romance in all countries has sometimes been assigned—in a few curious poems of miscellaneous character, the finest of which is on a ruined city, possibly Bath; in prose or half-prose Homilies, or sermons with—as was the habit throughout the Dark and Middle Ages—anecdotes and stories scattered pretty thickly in them; in one very interesting novelette (as it may almost be called), that of Apollonius of Tyre, no doubt adapted from Greek or Latin and long after revived by Gower and in *Pericles*; in not a few "Leechdoms" (medical treatises), and a few other things, we can discern without undue fancifulness a really strong literary *nisus* or effort, as yet furnished with an imperfect language, and very limited and rudimentary notions of Rhetoric and Poetic. Narrative power is already considerable; poetic spirit evident if as yet not well fitted out with expression; altogether no lack of quality. But it is equally evident that in almost all respects the literature is more or less inorganic; means, "plant," patterns, training—all manner of

similar things are wanting to it, and seem unlikely ever to have been supplied purely out of its own resources. The atrophy already spoken of might really have come about but for one thing, that the hidden and incontestable power prevented any such fate.

“ MIDDLE ” ENGLISH

The exact way in which it was saved from that atrophy and nourished and disciplined into new and magnificent life is difficult, if not impossible, for any one who goes by the weight of evidence to pronounce upon. For a long time—indeed for some hundred and fifty years after the Conquest—there is hardly any evidence at all; and for another hundred there is very little. People have filled the gap with all sorts of suppositions and assumptions. Some would have it that “ the rhythm of the foreigner ” broke in and destroyed our native prosody: while French and Latin similarly invaded and settled in, if they did not destroy, our language. Some suppose a continuous but lost series of alliterative poems from the eleventh to the thirteenth century. Some—and a good many—admit at least a deliberate imitation of French—in at any rate “ Anglo-Norman ” vocabulary, grammar and prosody. The sanest view according to others (with whom the present writer agrees) and that which takes closest account of the actual existing documents with the least of theory or guess-work to help them out—is that a slow but sure *blend* in literature as in nationality took place between “ Saxon ” and “ Norman ” characteristics, and produced, by the fourteenth century at latest, something which no one but a very lazy, a very stupid, or a quite uneducated person can fail to recognise as “ English ” in the work of Chaucer. The process in vocabulary was *very* slow; we find at the beginning of the thirteenth long compositions in which no more than a hundred or two words appear that might not have appeared centuries earlier. But in prose form to some extent, and in poetic form to a much greater, the new fashions are much more obvious; though even here there is a curious appearance of half unconsciousness, as if the writers were “ growing ” and not consciously training themselves—as if, indeed, they did not exactly know what they were doing, and were slipping their old skin and donning the new more than half unconsciously.

It should be, however, though it by no means always has been, clearly understood that while language and literature were during this time rather in training than in actual practice, much excellent literary work was produced by Englishmen in other languages. This was certain to be followed up in English itself when the time came. The decadence of Anglo-Saxon, for instance, caused the *Chronicle* to be succeeded by quite a school of English Historians in the learned tongue: and while the earlier vehicle had never been suited for philosophical writing, some of the very greatest of the Schoolmen were of English birth, and Oxford could hold up its head with any Continental University. Even of the Romances which constituted the bulk of mediæval *belles lettres*—though they were quickly and largely translated into the successive forms of English, and though the European storehouse and mart of them was certainly French—it is certain that some and

even many were written, in as well as out of England, by Englishmen. Indeed, it is, despite much argument, a still unsettled point whether the most important and so to speak, constitutive parts of the great Arthurian legend—the chief single literary achievement of the earlier Middle Ages before Dante—are not of pure English origin : neither Welsh, nor Breton, nor French.

In such a state of things, according to the well-known saying slightly altered, the hour comes when the man makes his appearance, or the men make their hours. In this case the hour was the latter part of the fourteenth century : and the men were Chaucer, Gower and Langland—the two latter being, no doubt, of inferior importance to the former, but never to be left out of consideration. Langland is the last great one, and perhaps the only one really great, of those who, while admitting much imported language, cling to the old poetic form. Gower (who was trilingual), is the latest and (for great is hardly the word for him), most considerable of those who may be said to have been uncertain about the sufficiency of their native language. Between them Chaucer shows, and shows triumphantly, now that native language has come to its own.

CHAUCER AND THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

The fashion and the extent to which Chaucer thus displayed the stage of perfectionment which England had then reached, excuse, if they do not fully justify, the old idea that, in some way or other, he was absolutely “the first warbler,” “the well [*head*] of English,” and the like. He was neither ; but he changed twitters into almost a full compass of notes, and dribbles into a flood. Hardly in any other literature is there an instance of a single writer in early times maintaining influence for a whole century, reviving it a little before the beginning and undoubtedly influencing that beginning of such a thing as the great Elizabethan development ; meanwhile actually determining what was almost the rise of a special extra-territorial (in this case Scottish) division of poetry, moulding it into forms not entirely in accordance with nationality in the more limited sense ; and maintaining that influence, even when it had for the time died off in its native country.

That in the fifteenth century English verse, despite or in consequence of this Chaucerian influence, became of less importance involves no blame to him. Periods of imitation of a single poet are, it is hardly rash to say, always periods of a kind of decadence ; and here there was the special difficulty for poets that language and, apparently, pronunciation were undergoing considerable changes, while the versifiers were endeavouring to keep the same metres, and to force rhythm to suit them. In the puzzling but invaluable division of the ballad, verse itself more than holds its ground. On the other hand, the advance of prose—which also Chaucer had written, if not with the supremacy of his verse, with considerable skill—made steady progress ; History came back to English ; the last great and decidedly the greatest of mediæval romances was given by Malory ; rhetorical devices inspired by the classical Renaissance began to be tried ; and what may

be conveniently, if not very exactly called "miscellaneous writing" deserted verse for prose with fortunate immediate results and more fortunate promise.

"ELIZABETHAN" LITERATURE.

The fruit of all this long endeavour was, in perfection, still delayed for the greater part of yet another century; though the first three-quarters of the sixteenth contain, to any careful observer, more than the promise of it. Still it is difficult to remember any exact parallel to the rush and burst in quantity, the variety and splendour in quality, of the literature which, a little after the twentieth year of Elizabeth, appeared with Spenser in poetry, Lyly and Hooker in prose, the "University Wits" in drama, as its leaders; with Shakespeare himself to follow shortly; and with such a crowd of noteworthy, though minor individual authors that one might fill this entire page with the mere names of them—pressing into the service none that were not really noteworthy in this or that degree and kind.

Attempts have been made—quite properly if made in the right spirit and attended to in the right manner—to put down a large part of this astonishing literary development to mere translation. But, in order to secure that right attention, it is all important to distinguish between translation and imitation, which are *mere* translation and imitation, and translation and imitation that are not. Periods of the first are generally the weakest periods of literature: the others are often, if not always, the strongest. Spenser has frequently almost translated and quite paraphrased Ariosto; Shakespeare, Amyot through North; others others. And yet Spenser is, to say the least, as good a poet as the Italian, and Shakespeare is perhaps rather a greater writer than North or Amyot or their original Plutarch. The fact is that, in vigorous but comparatively unsophisticated periods of literature, even the greatest writers seem to feel themselves in a sort of pupillary state, while the lesser naturally do so.

But be they greater or be they lesser, the writers of such a period somehow cannot escape some touch of greatness which, in other periods, may seem to be totally lacking. There is, perhaps, no division of Elizabethan literature (using the term in the not strictly accurate, but useful sense of "From Spenser to Milton, from Hooker to Browne, and from Marlowe to Shirley,") where this greatness oftener, or less often, in fuller or scantier quantity and quality, is not to be found: though of course it is also perfectly true, that only very rarely do you find that faultlessness, that peculiar state of "correctness," which may be found elsewhere. There is rubbish of various kinds in the Elizabethan drama—a great deal of it, in fact, some being even in Shakespeare. There is dullness and flatness as well as false rhetoric in Elizabethan prose; and even in Elizabethan poetry there is bombast, conceit, verbiage, etc., etc. But somehow or other there is almost everywhere in them all the throb and pulse of life; and occasionally, very often indeed, that life puts on forms of such amazing grandeur, of such exquisite beauty, as no other literature at any other time has excelled. We mark stages in it—

not altogether inaccurately, and with decided convenience ticketing them with the names of the three sovereigns who occupied the throne in succession during the period. But we must remember that if Shakespeare had lived to fourscore, he would have seen the closing of the theatres: and that Browne, who was born shortly after the death of Elizabeth, very nearly lived to see that of Charles the *Second*. The whole range of achievement from the *Faerie Queene* to *Paradise Regained*, and from *Euphues* to *Christian Morals*, is thus knit together: and not only fit to be taken as a whole, but absolutely demanding to be so. Just before it begins, English Literature is something with a thousand years of history, an immense course of training and cultivation, much interesting and some complete performance, but still, as was said above, in a sort of pupillage. When it closes, except for a prose-of-all-work (there are even beginnings of that), and an active, instructed criticism, it is a literature complete and fit to match any in the world.

It is almost, if not quite, invariably found that immediately succeeding ages "sin their mercies" (in a good old phrase) as regards the age of literature, and perhaps of other things, immediately preceding them: and this was notoriously the case with regard to the period which we are considering. Even Dryden, though he did magnificent justice to Shakespeare's merits, was, not exactly too severe, but not quite severe in the right way on his defects. Now, Dryden was really a great critic; while at the other end of the scale Pepys, who was not a critic at all, talks simple nonsense about Shakespeare. Nor was the whole eighteenth century in any right *focus* about the earlier seventeenth: while though its wrongs have been made up to it since, it is necessarily from a distance; and seldom has been done with a Pisgah sight as it were—extensive and yet close—of the whole. Let us venture something of the kind, mounting the hill as we best can about 1550, and again a hundred years later, and comparing the state, at these respective times, of the different departments of literature.

In the highest and oldest of all—Poetry proper—we have at the beginning a very extensive retrospect, with, if hardly a proportional, still a considerable amount of interesting work scattered about it, but with hardly more than one *great* name—that of Chaucer—in its catalogue or chronicle. Recently there have been as it were throes—as if something better or at any rate different, were coming: but nothing distinctly *great*. When the centenary comes, there are to the credit of the English literary landscape two certainly—Shakespeare and Milton, while some would add a third in Spenser—of the undoubtedly great poets of the world; not a few of high second rank; and such a crowd of minors, no one of whom is entirely destitute of real poetic genius now and then, as no other literature can show for anything like the time, if indeed at all its times put together.

For the state of things in Prose, if not quite so brilliant a positive account can be given, the relative statement is only less in one respect. Poetry can show proficiency in all its kinds. Prose is as yet rather defective (as above hinted), in its character of "maid-of-all-work." In the greater prose—the prose that draws near to poetry—we have once more, *ne-plus-ultras*, while at the beginning—

except in dying styles like Malory's—we have nothing of the kind. The highest flights of Taylor, Milton, and Browne have never been excelled; and, as in the case of poetry, it is astonishing how often, in writers not absolutely or constantly of the first class, you find first-class *passages*—passages for which elsewhere you may look in vain. But this prose is not yet, as the poetry practically is, armed at all points. It is not good for the more abstruse subjects unless they are of a mystical kind, for it is not clear enough. Nor is it good for the most opposite purposes possible—those of ordinary conversation, light narrative, business statement, etc., not merely because it is not clear enough, but because it is neither light nor flexible enough.

It is, however, in the Third Division, Drama, that the most startling, if not the greatest, advance is perceptible. No one who really knows it would speak with contempt of the mediæval drama, or even of its queer nondescript successors in the latest fifteenth and early sixteenth century. But, independently of the absence of any great individual talent, both suffer from a not uncommon curse of theatrical literature—the persistence of mould and type—to an extravagant degree. They are “mystery,” “morality,” “interlude,” first of all—individual compositions in many cases last of all, and in very few cases definitely and prominently so. By the time of the closing of the theatres, though, of course, the great divisions of Tragedy and Comedy held as they always must hold, the mere class character had to a very large extent, if not entirely, ceased. People copied; but even those who did so had sometimes, nay often, made of their copies some of the most independent and original things in the world.

“RESTORATION” LITERATURE.

In, or to such a state of things, however, there is always an exception, or more than one, to be admitted: a drawback of some sort to be allowed. The volume, the variety, and the superbness at its best of Elizabethan literature cannot be denied. But that, except when it is at its very best, and sometimes even then, it may seem to call for correction, castigation, criticism, cannot be denied likewise. It was, in fact, a sort of “spate” and the water was turbid. The period immediately succeeding is one which, until quite recently, has had rather hard measure: though not quite without deserving it. Putting aside those survivors of the larger Elizabethan age, whom we have glanced at above, there is in what we call Restoration literature (though it includes the reign of William and Mary), only one distinctly great name, that of Dryden, who fills the whole forty years, distinguishes himself in all three broad departments of literature, and gives us our first great name, in that very subdivision of prose criticism, which has been most lacking before him. But even he, though there is a great deal in him of that older age itself, and though he has left a criticism on its greatest name—Shakespeare—unsurpassed to the present day, is open, in common with all his contemporaries, except at odd moments, to somewhat damaging strictures in poetry proper, and in drama. In the former, he too often lets Rhetoric get the better

of pure Poetic, as do all his contemporaries ; though both he and they have left charming lyrics to which too little justice has even yet been done. In drama, as they nearly all do, he tends to rant in tragedy (the curious, very un-English and short-lived *rhymed* tragedy is a feature of this time), and to that very easy but rarely artistic appeal of indecency in comedy. Comedy, however, even with this blot on it, is one of the chief growths of the time. It ceases to be romantic, as it had been earlier : but it becomes—in the curious blend of realism and art, officially called the Comedy of Manners—a very perfect thing in its own way. Congreve's work in particular may not be of the best or even of a very good kind. But in its kind, it is unsurpassed.

Indeed the work that this "Restoration" period did in clarifying and correcting English, thus providing some compensation for the deficiency of original genius, which was to prevail for some time, cannot in reason be overestimated. In particular, it would be difficult to find anywhere such a remarkable prop and stay in all kinds of literature as Dryden. Poetry at the time, as has been said, may have been handing over her sceptre to Rhetoric : but he kept them for a space as joint Queens of Brentford ; even in Tragedy, besides his ranting, but not contemptible "heroics," he actually dared to follow Shakespeare in *All for Love*, and did not fail utterly ; while in Comedy a great deal more credit to him is due than is usually given for scenes if not whole plays, which served as patterns to Congreve himself and others of Dryden's younger contemporaries.

But it is in prose that, from the point of view of literary history, if not of pure æsthetics, Dryden and Dryden's contemporaries deserve most attention. They made the "middle style," as Johnson calls it, of English : and, after all, it is in this "middle" that Prose, more than almost anything else, obeys and profits by the axiom as to "going safely" and usefully. The highest prose is delightful, but is, after all, a kind of luxury and superfluity—for we have poetry to do the work, and do it better. Of the lowest we need not speak. But if, as surely is the fact, the most really valuable state of a thing is that in which it does what nothing else can do, and does that consummately—then such prose as that which Dryden almost began (though others from Johnson to Cowley had aimed at it), and which in his lifetime Addison and others, but above all Swift, brought to a relative state of perfection—is of value in the highest degree. This prose has seen, of course, enormous importations and inventions of language since : and in some way, what is called, in a minor style. But it is still in the main definitely modern as Elizabethan prose is not : and its lines are traceable even in the most ornate specimens of the most modern prose itself.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

This rather curious but very useful process of lowering but at the same time extending and adapting Prose continued to be the chief literary business of all but the entire eighteenth century. In Poetry it chiefly followed Dryden, and his

pupil, Pope ; with, after the example of the latter, a still further discard of the more ambitious flights which the former had still attempted, and not seldom achieved. In Pope himself, hardly anything of poetry proper remains, but what is given by the metre : though that is as nearly as possible perfect of its own peculiar kind. The great performances of eighteenth century verse are in didactics, and satire—themselves the nearest prose of all such departments. Even when Gray and Collins make efforts in lyric, a certain stiffness hangs about them ; they are full of rhetorical figures ; and it is not till Blake—as a very young man, and one who was to live well into the following century—began, that the old freedom and soar reappeared. Nor in Drama, though this continued to be very popular, were any heights reached till the late days of Sheridan in comedy ; while not one single tragedy of a first, a good second, or a respectable third class appeared from the very first year of the century to the very last. It was during this time also that there grew up, partly as a consequence of the continued acting of older plays (for the *acting* of the time was as good as its *playwriting* was bad), a sort of mongrel stage dialect or lingo—which lasted well into the times of men now living, and which was surely the most detestable jargon ever used by man.

But, to return to Prose, the state of things there was very different. As a matter of mere liking—of personal taste and enjoyment—one may prefer perhaps sixteenth, certainly seventeenth or nineteenth century prose to eighteenth : as a matter of critical estimation it cannot, as the phrase goes, be “put out of its place,” and that a high one.

For once, too, the history of a literary department is not, as so often, one of waxing and waning. That of eighteenth century prose is one of slightly varied forms of goodness ending in something like an establishment. The inevitable fault or disease of the “plain style”—meanness and vulgarity—attacked it more than once, but was always worsted. Just about the junction of the centuries, one of these attacks took place as a sort of sequence to a deliberate attempt (to which voice had been given by Sprat in his *History of the Royal Society*), to make the language more suitable for scientific and business purposes by adopting the vocabulary of unliterary folk. But Addison, by example, and Swift, by example and precept, showed that perfect clearness, force, in Swift's case, and in Addison's what was called elegance—almost everything in short except magnificence—could be secured by the plain style, with a gain for average use to compensate after a fashion for the loss of that magnificence in uses that were not average. Towards the middle of the century or a little later, when some decadence seemed to threaten, there came the rhetorical but stately prose of Johnson to guard against this, with that of Gibbon somewhat later : and the result of it all was the formation towards the extreme end of the century, and in the early years of the nineteenth, of a standard prose style which is hardly obsolete yet, though, of course, many varieties—especially in the way of return to the ornate—have been added to this, and though it has itself undergone certain changes partly resulting from the enormous reinforcement of the vocabulary.

It was to the establishment of this style of all work that two great developments, destined to be the most popular of all, owed in very great degree the

possibility of their existence, and in a still greater its continuance and development. These were the newspaper and the novel.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The rise of these; the contribution to the newspaper itself, and to independent uses of the Addisonian Essay, the popularity of which had continued for more than two generations; and the establishment of a standard prose style, enabled the new birth or burst of original genius, when it came, to start with immense advantages over the first such birth or burst, its predecessor in Elizabethan times. (There is no "standard" of poetry; the wind bloweth as it listeth, or not at all *there*.) Whether the total result of the age which followed—best dated perhaps, as we date, or the earlier one from *The Faerie Queen* to *Samson Agonistes*, from *Lyrical Ballads* to *Asolando*—was equal, better, or worse when compared with that earlier one, is a question itself much better left to the twenty-first or perhaps second century to answer. Here we have no questions of merit to decide: only panoramas of facts to give. And the huge expansion of quantity—the multiplied variety and excellence in quality, of these ninety years or so is a fact, or a collection of facts, absolutely undeniable. Except in theology and drama (perhaps the most opposed of all the branches of literature), wherever we turn there is fresh and great growth. There were good preachers, but for first-class standard work of this kind, combining religion, intellect, and style, we may look about long enough. With the exception of one magnificent tragedy, Shelley's *Cenci*, all the serious drama is but second-rate stuff, and most of it tenth-rate: while the comedy is hardly better, till we come to the delightful but rather nondescript work of the late Sir William Gilbert at the very end of the period. Philosophy, though not quite in such a poor way, does not, from the purely literary point of view, "bulk" as they say, "very largely"—Mill on one side and Mansel on the other being its chief literary representatives. But elsewhere there is hardly a direction in which one can look without finding abundance combined with excellence.

As to the oldest and highest of all literary departments, poetry—there can be, in serious and catholic judgment, no diversity of *general* estimate, though there may be wide variation in detail and in particulars to note. The processes which went on in the eighteenth century could provide, as has been said, no *standard* of poetry: but they assisted, only less than in prose, the formation of a common basis of language on which, by the combined aid of recovery of old treasures and new inventions of genius, a great poetic diction could be rebuilt. And the new genius itself was indubitable. Wordsworth—a doubtful critic, but a great poet on his day; Coleridge, on his day (which unfortunately came but too seldom, a greater poet than Wordsworth, and one of the most marvellously influential critics of the world; Scott and Byron, the revivers of verse-romance and the first writers to carry English literature all over Europe as a model and an influence; Shelley, the "poet of poets" in both senses of that ambiguous term—in the first division of the period; Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne, William Morris, Rossetti,

who overlapped them, and each other, in successive stages of the second—were only the most important names to which, as once before only, not a few high seconds and a crowd of real though minor poets could be added. But the important thing—for such a “view” as this—is not so much the presence of poets, great as individuals, as the diffusion and recognition of the true spirit of poetry itself which, since the death of Dryden, had been very rarely and scantily present—since the death of Milton, never apparent in fullest strength. From the days of Wordsworth the much talked of “Return to Nature” in subject had been unmistakable; from the days of Coleridge (though he himself did not fully understand his own emancipation), the fetters and limitations which had been imposed on the form of poetry, with some healthy but more unhealthy results, were loosened and thrown away. The second and third generation took up the re-lighted torch, and the blaze of poetry continued for at least some ninety years—without prejudice to successors.

The next literary product of the nineteenth century upon which the attention of posterity is pretty certain to be concentrated—a product which is almost more its own than its poetry, because it owes less to predecessors, old or recent—is its work in the novel. The eighteenth had produced in Fielding one absolutely supreme novelist; in Richardson and Sterne two of the greatest talent and of influence at home and abroad; in Smollett our best practitioner, up to the time, of the novel of what is called “picaresque” adventure; in Horace Walpole and Mrs. Radcliffe, cultivators, with some originality, of a special variety, the “Terror-Novel,” which has never quite lost its hold; and in Miss Burney a considerable advancer of the domestic novel—which has eaten up most other kinds except that of adventure. But its minor fiction, with a few exceptions, though plentiful enough, had not been very good. By or soon after the beginning of the nineteenth, Scott, taking a variety of the adventure novel or romance, which had been tried at unsuccessfully for a long time—the historical—brought it to a state of something like perfection which promptly served as pattern to all Europe: while Miss Austen, with a less popular but more delicate genius, brought the domestic variety nearer perfection still. Her example waited longer than his for imitation with any success: but not so very long. Scott’s was imitated at once: and both Romance and Novel (as the styles of the two have come, not perhaps quite accurately, to be distinguished), subdivided into numerous classes or, better still, freed from any necessity of classification at all—flourished as they never had before in England or anywhere else, though France, starting a little later, ran them hard in their own days. The greatest names, those of Dickens and Thackeray, head a list of others from really great to not so very small, which in a paper like this it would be idle to attempt to draw up; because it would be somewhat ungracious to begin with any one, and almost more so to stop with any other.

It has been said that the Addisonian Essay had been a main feature of eighteenth century literature; and it continued to be so throughout the nineteenth, with a double portion of the freedom from conventional form which marked the younger century. Its freedom and its fertility were greatly helped by the enormous multiplication of periodical literature which has been glanced at.

Periodicals—from the most ponderous “Review,” to the lightest “newspaper,” needed “articles”: and every “article” is an essay of a kind. The century, moreover, became one of criticism, as no previous century had been, and every criticism is an essay or a fragment of one. Indeed, there is nothing that cannot be treated essay-fashion: though we have mostly given up attaching the title to extensive and serious works like Locke's. A library exclusively confined to Essays would contain a very large proportion of the very best literary work of these ninety years: and except Tennyson, hardly one of the greatest names would fail to appear in the catalogue. The sciences by their extreme specialisation, and the growth of technical language, have almost inevitably contributed less to pure literature than their former proportion: but they have not lacked excellent writers. And as for History, which has in times past provided some of the greatest literature of the world, it has certainly not failed to put in its share, though the much greater attention to the historical “document” now required of the historian, has tended to increase the bulk of his work, and diminish that of his subject with not altogether happy results; and though a school of historical purists or Nazarites has arisen which would discourage literary aims almost or altogether. Biography, travel, other varieties of miscellaneous literature were freely practised, and sometimes introduced in this period.

It may be disappointing to some readers—and it certainly goes against some current theories and demands—to leave the view in something of a mist, for the last thirty years, or, according to convention, the present generation's time. But a few may be contented to take it on trust from one who has had perhaps rather more acquaintance with literary history than most people that, as was said at the beginning, the continuance, on apparently level terms, of such views to contemporary literature has never been satisfactory and for good reasons never can be. Towards the time already indicated—the beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century—the elder lights were being gradually extinguished, and though some remained and were even reinforced in their own semblance, a taste for different sorts of illumination set in. As always in such cases a cry of “Convention” was raised and various anticonventions were tried. “Free verse” in poetry; “Free prose,” in a different sense of “free,” in novel, became or strove to become the order of the day. Paradox, the usual resource of talent which is not sure of itself, flourished, or raged, as the reader may choose the word: and that natural daughter of Paradox, the putting forth of opinions intended to shock the feeble-minded, became more frequent in our streets than ever before. But how the state of things went on; what effect has been produced on it, by the great shock of the War of 1914-1918, and so forth, must be left to others to see and say. Not all those fit to take the vanguard are buried by the holly-bush yet; and all history teaches that even when this seems to be the case, it only means that new warriors will soon be earth-born. As the body of this book will show, they will have a richer and more varied armory of word-weapons to use than any of their predecessors and it will only rest with them to choose the best and keenest and use them with such skill as they may.

THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH IN SPEAKING AND WRITING

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SPELLING.—Few languages have a more difficult system (or lack of system) of spelling than English. Our language started with an imperfect alphabet, and its unphonetic character has been greatly intensified, firstly by our frequent contact with other nations and their languages, either through war, conquest and trade or through books; secondly, by the more or less definite fixing of our spelling at the end of the fifteenth century, while our pronunciation is, has been, and always will be changing; thirdly, by sporadic attempts to reform our spelling.

As an illustration of the first we may note how *ch* has three values in *chief*, *champagne* and *Christ*, the first word reaching us through the Norman Conquest, the second through modern French trade and society, the third through the Greek Testament. Of the second we cannot have a better illustration than the traditional rhymes allowed to poets. They may rhyme *war* and *star*, *love* and *prove*, *wand* and *hand*, *ward* and *hard*. These pairs of words were once both spelled and pronounced alike, then for various reasons the vowel in one of each of the pairs changed its pronunciation, but the spelling gives no record of it, and we are content to allow pure eye-rhymes. The third disturbing cause was active chiefly in the sixteenth century. Then it was that spellings such as *victuals*, *doubt*, *fault* replaced earlier *vitails*, *doute*, *faute*, because scholars wished to suggest their ultimate Latin sources. Usually they left no mark on the actual pronunciation of the word, but in *fault* we have now come to pronounce the *l*, though Pope still rhymes *fault* and *ought*.

Ambiguous and arbitrary though our spelling is, educated opinion allows but little latitude in its use: *inflexion* and *inflection* are permitted, *practice* is now almost universal, but *practise* (verb) is occasionally met with, and *practised* (adj.) is universal, *development* and *judgment* may pass muster with or without an *e*, we may *dramatise* or *dramatize* a novel, *grey* and *gray* are alike admissible though some would try to differentiate them in use; one may smell *attar* or *otto* of roses, and a love of false simplicity is forcing *rime* upon us, side by side with *rhyme*, but even if one drew up a complete list of words with such alternative forms, it would give but cold comfort to those who find difficulty in using a fixed orthography.

PRONUNCIATION.—The question which at once suggests itself under this head is “What is the standard by which pronunciation is determined in present-day English?” or, to put it in another way, “What is the best English?” Many answers have been given to these questions but for the most part they resolve themselves into that given by Jespersen that the best English is spoken by those

“ whose dialect cannot be determined by their speech,” whose language is free from words, idioms, and pronunciations which smack of the local or provincial. This is a somewhat bloodless ideal, but it is the one which, under the conditions of modern life, is gradually establishing itself not only in England but in France, Germany, Italy, and all other civilised countries. The speaker who uses the North Country *pass, glass* with a short vowel, or sounds his *r*'s with a slight Northumbrian burr by bringing his uvula into play, or in the West Country fashion by slightly curling back the tip of his tongue, or who by the merest fraction of a second lengthens too much the initial vowel in the diphthong *i* of *fine*, thereby arousing a suspicion of Cockney influence, is not a speaker of STANDARD ENGLISH. There are but few who attain the ideal completely, at least to the ear of the trained phonetician, and among educated people, whether they live in London or the provinces, one must recognise the existence of slight dialectal variations, such as have led Professor Wyld and others to use the term RECEIVED STANDARD for the absolute ideal and MODIFIED STANDARD for that with which we have for the most part to rest content.

So far we have only dealt with differences of pronunciation which are definitely dialectal and local in their origin, but there are other and important causes of variation which call for comment.

The spoken word never stands entirely still. It is subject to a constant, though at times exceedingly slow, tendency towards change, and this often leads to DIFFERENCES OF PRONUNCIATION BETWEEN ONE GENERATION AND THE NEXT or, still more definitely, between the speech of ourselves and our grandparents. Two different pronunciations may thus overlap in actual point of time. Speakers who are now in the forties and who would themselves always pronounce *leisure, herb* and *hospital* as *lezhur, herb* and *hospital*, and *shilling* with a final *ing*, can remember grandparents who spoke the Standard English of their day and yet said *leezhur, erb, orspital* and *shillin*. This is happening in our own generation in the sound values of the italicised symbols in such words as *launch, soldier, often, suit*. Some people pronounce them with the older pronunciation still preserved in *haunt, idiot* (no example), *blue*, others with the new pronunciation now fully established in *aunt, Italian, toss, due*.

But the pronunciation of words is affected by questions not only of time and age, but also by those of the significance and general manner of speech. Certain words when used in speech normally bear no stress at all, and thus suffer a reduction in the fulness of their articulation, but when used in positions of greater emphasis and importance they keep their full phonetic value. *To* is not pronounced the same in “ to-morrow ” and “ to and fro,” or *the* in “ that’s the thing ” (contemptuous), and “ that’s the thing ” (meaning the one and only thing to the exclusion of all others), or *have* in “ You ought to have done it,” and “ Have you done it ? ” In this way a large number of words, more especially the small change of speech in the shape of the articles, pronouns, auxiliaries, conjunctions, prepositions, have in speech at least TWO VALUES, A STRESSED AND AN UNSTRESSED ONE, and nothing is more destructive of good speech than the false distinctness cultivated by some elocutionists whereby all these words are at all times pronounced with

their full stressed vowels, thus allowing no possibility of giving expression to the finer shades of speech-value.

More difficult is the case of those words which tend to have a different pronunciation in good COLLOQUIAL SPEECH from that which seems fitting for more public occasions such as reading aloud, teaching, preaching, and lecturing. *Principle* may be pronounced as [prinsepl] or as [prinsipl], *horseshoe* as [hors-shoo] or as [horshoo], *sit down* as [sit doun] or as [sid(d)oun], *November* as [nōvember] or as [november]. *always* as [alwāz] or as [alwez]. Here the first thing to note is that all of us, even the most careful, use the more colloquial pronunciations to a far greater extent than we as a rule suspect. We are the worst possible witnesses in the case, and no man can safely be asked how he pronounces a word. The only safe way of finding out is for his friends with well-trained ears to listen and catch him unawares. We must beware, therefore, of setting up a Pharisaic standard of propriety on the basis of our own imagined practice, but, on the other hand, the more we realise these tendencies in our own speech the more carefully shall we be on our guard against colloquial English becoming slovenly English, and give each letter and syllable its distinct value, which, as we have seen above, by no means always implies its full value. The better our standard of colloquial speech the less danger there will be that, in the reaction from it, we rush to a pedantic extreme, and use a stilted type of English which cannot possibly respond to the emotional demands we have to make upon it.

So far we have been dealing with differences of pronunciation into which questions of right and wrong hardly enter; both pronunciations are at least admissible, though not perhaps on all occasions. There are others where right and wrong are more or less sharply divided, and first we may deal with those alternative and FAULTY PRONUNCIATIONS which have arisen THROUGH THE TYRANNY OF THE PRINTED WORD. With the spread of education and the universal circulation of books, we have come, in the first place, to exalt the written at the expense of the spoken word and to think, quite wrongly, that it has in itself some inherent authority which exalts it above what is in truth its more living self. Secondly, after the first few years of childhood we now learn new words by reading them much more often than by hearing them, and may, if cut off from intercourse with educated speakers, come to very strange conclusions about the pronunciation of words. Such blunders are not as rare as one might expect, even among people fairly conversant with books. One may hear from time to time such strange pronunciations of *comely*, *ribald*, *heinous*, and *Colchester* as [kōmli], [rībald], [hēnos], and [kōlchestər] in place of the normal ones given in this Dictionary.

Both factors lead to the same result, viz., that we are tending to give up many pronunciations which have developed by the natural process of oral transmission from one generation to another and to substitute ones suggested by the spelling. Thus the old pronunciations of *waistcoat*, *forehead*, *often*, *extraordinary*, *ate*, *conduit*, *cognisance* = (badge), *acknowledge*, as [weskut], [fored], [ofn], [extrordinari], [et], [kundit], [konizans], [aknoli] are fast giving way to [wāskot],

[forched], [oftn], [extra-ordinary], [ât], [kondit], and, at least in clerical circles [aknōlij].

Further and even more striking examples are furnished by a study of what is going on in our place-names. We are giving up the old pronunciations of *Tynemouth*, *Daventry*, *Shrewsbury*, *Cirencester*, *Pontefract*, *Darlington*, *Derby* as *Tinmouth*, *Daintree*, *Shrowsbury*, *Cissiter*, *Pomfret*, *Darnton*, *Darby* in favour of pronunciations based upon the spelling. It certainly looks as if it will not be long before we are saying *Nor-wich*, *Aln-wick*, *Streat-ham*, *South-wark*. Such pronunciations, whether in ordinary words or in place-names, are due to an essentially illiterate exaltation of symbol over sound, spelling over pronunciation.

The safe rule, so far as one can ever speak of a rule in English, is that when one has a choice of two pronunciations of this kind, one should reject the pronunciation which is nearest that suggested by the spelling.

We have dealt with two forms of pedantry in pronunciation, both alike ultimately due to worship of the letter, but there are others which are equally unfortunate. Our language contains a large number of MODERN FRENCH WORDS ADOPTED INTO OUR speech from the seventeenth century onward. Such words were fully naturalised, and *congee*, *dishabille*, *nonchalance*, *nuance*, *provenance*, *levee*, *naivety*, *parvenu*, *valet* were pronounced and sometimes spelled in a more or less definitely English fashion as [conji], [dishabili], [non'shalans], [prov'enans], [levi], [naiviti], [parvenū], [valit]. Now we are all supposed to be French scholars and we are so anxious not to be thought ignorant of French pronunciation that we are coming more and more to substitute the actual Modern French word, or, if we are not quite sure of our French accent, we perhaps try to avoid such words altogether. A similar thing is happening in the case of certain French names of places which once had a genuine English pronunciation. We are afraid of being thought ignorant if we follow our forefathers and speak of *Calais*, *Rheims*, *Orleans*, *Lyons*, *Boulogne* as [kalis], [rēmz], [orlēnz], [liōnz], [buloin], and the day is not perhaps very far distant when we shall want to speak of *Paris*, *Brussels*, and *Marseilles*, as though the English never heard of them till the twentieth century.

Somewhat similar is the case of a large number of WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN. The pronunciation of these words in English is determined by the old-fashioned pronunciation of Latin which prevailed in England in the days of the Renaissance (still to be heard in the Westminster Play), and which has a long and honourable history behind it. That pronunciation does not follow the strict rules of Latin quantity though it has quite definite rules of its own. Nowadays we are taught to pronounce Latin in entirely different fashion, and there is often a clashing of new and old. This is how in the pronunciation of *plenary*, *sterile*, *Deuteronomy*, *hypochondria*, *ephemeral*, *dynasts*, and *dynasty* we often hear [plēnari], [steril], [dūteronom'í], [hīpokondrīa], [efēmeral], [dīnasts], and [dīnasti] in place of [plenari], [steril], [dūtero'numi], [hīpokondrīa], (cf. *hipped* = discontented), [efcmeral], [dīnasts], [dīnasti]. When two such pronunciations exist it is very difficult on first principles to determine which is the better, but if we know enough Latin or Greek to realise which pronunciation is nearer the classical original, we may as a general rule reject that alternative.

Of different origin is the two-fold pronunciation recorded in this dictionary for such words as *consistory*, *laboratory*, *illustrate*, *contemplate*, *ally*, *respiratory*. None of these words had the accent on the initial syllable when they were first borrowed by us, but there is a general TENDENCY IN ENGLISH SPEECH TO THROW BACK THE ACCENT as far as possible in every word, and hence alternative pronunciations with such have now arisen. *Recondite* and *incondite* illustrate this process rather happily. The first is in fairly common use and now is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, the second is more definitely a scholar's word and has not yet thrown the accent back.

WORDS.—As we turn the pages of this dictionary one of our first impressions must be that of the wealth of words to be found there which writers on formal rhetoric have labelled as "SYNONYMS," or, in the strict sense of the term, "words which are the equivalents of each other." If, however, we proceed to examine these synonyms a little more closely, we shall find that there is good reason for the alternative definition by which those writers have tried to save the position by adding the qualifying alternative "or which have very nearly the same signification." In reality there are no synonyms in our language or any other, if we thereby imply that any one word may be substituted for another on all possible occasions. Even if two words cover one another completely so far as meaning is concerned, they never do so in actual usage. It is very difficult to distinguish *commence* and *begin* in meaning, but in Oxford usage you cannot "begin" Bachelor of Arts, you can only "commence." It would be difficult to define *short* and *brief* in any way which would differentiate them, and yet what a world of difference between "Out, out, brief candle!" and "Out, out, short candle!" To this extent at least the theory of the *mot juste* is a true one.

It is these subtle differences of meaning, usage, and association which make certain words so extraordinarily sensitive a test of social *savoir faire*. A man's use of the words *man*, *woman*, *lady*, *gentleman*, *clergyman*, *fellow*, will stamp him even more effectively than his pronunciation of them. Further, if the use of words is a matter of such delicate poise, we must BEWARE OF ANY DEFINITE AND PRE-DETERMINED BIAS IN OUR SELECTION BETWEEN ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF EXPRESSION. We shall not always make a point of choosing the more formal and stiff alternative and use *sufficient*, *prior to*, *commence* to the exclusion of *enough*, *before*, *begin*; we shall not allow a perverted sense of modesty or politeness make us always decide in favour of *accoucheuse*, *serviette*, *perspire* as against *midwife*, *napkin*, *sweat*, or call (in army language) a *washing-bench* an *ablution-bench*. If we are writing an essay we shall not always *wend* our way and never *make* it, or take our meals at a *hostelry* in definite preference to an *inn*. In other words, we shall try to find the word which, by meaning, association, usage, sound, fits the immediate context and not allow ourselves to fall into the jargon of any particular social dialect.

Words will not stand still in their meaning any more than they will in their pronunciation, but we must be on our guard against violent and unjustifiable divergences from the true and natural path of semantic development. Largely

because of our love of the fine term as against the plain one, we have come to use many words of Latin origin in a loose and entirely illogical fashion and many such words need to be carefully watched. News of an event may *transpire*, but the event can only *happen*; you may *aggravate* your offence, you cannot *aggravate* your master; it is possible that a thing may be *unique*, it certainly cannot be *somewhat unique*; there is such a thing as *mutual friendship*, but no such person as *a mutual friend*; one thing can *replace* another but cannot be *substituted by* it; one thing may *resemble* another but it cannot be *resembled to* it.

In reaction against these dangers we may rush to the opposite extreme and fall into THE SNARE OF EVERYDAY COLLOQUIALISMS AND VULGARISMS. Colloquialisms are not in themselves bad. *Swank* is a word which has won a definite place in our everyday speech and supplies a real need, but that does not necessarily make it a good word in writing. Similarly with *up to* in such phrases as the familiar "It's *up to* us," or with the American use of *sense* and *glimpse* as verbs. Now, and for a good many years to come, these expressions will strike a jarring note in a piece of serious prose and they cannot, as some people seem to imagine, be given an air of respectability by surrounding them with a halo of inverted commas.

Here, as in pronunciation, our great aim should be to find the happy mean between pedantic stiffness and colloquial vulgarity, to realise the need for the golden mean. It is not a problem of our own day and generation alone; it has always been with us and no one has put the need for choice and circumspection better than Johnson when he gave praise to the English style of Addison as one that was "familiar but not coarse, elegant but not ostentatious."

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY

Spelling and Pronunciation

Bradley's *Spoken and Written English* and Nicklin's *The Sounds of Standard English* (Oxford Press) are stimulating and suggestive. Fuller and more systematic treatment of many of these problems from a definitely historical point of view will be found in Wyld's *History of Colloquial English* (Fisher Unwin). Some of the conclusions of the latter are presented in concise and more popular form in the same author's *Studies in English Rhymes from Surrey to Pope* (Murray). For a study of the pronunciation of English from a strictly phonetic point of view, one may recommend Sweet's *The Sounds of English* (Oxford Press) or Daniel Jones's *The Pronunciation of English*, which include transcriptions in phonetic spelling. Suggestions for the reform of English spelling will be found in the publications of the *Simplified Spelling Society*, while Craigie in his *Pronunciation of English* and *First English Book* (Oxford Press) has suggested a simple system of diacritics whereby the correct pronunciation of English with an unreformed system of spelling is rendered very easy of attainment.

Words

For a study of the growth of the English vocabulary the best books are Bradley's *Making of English* (Macmillan) and Jespersen's *Growth and Structure of the English Language* (Teubner). For a popular study of the curious semantic developments of many of our words, the best book is Greenough and Kittredge, *Words and their ways in English Speech* (Macmillan).

The best book on the right and wrong use of words, idioms, and phrases in English is *The King's English* (Oxford Press).

On all these points alike much skilful and for the most part thoroughly sound information and guidance will be found in the tracts issued from time to time by the *Society for Pure English*, and published by the Oxford Press.

A. M.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

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THE term "wireless" is now generally applied to the transmission of energy, signals, or speech, by means of electromagnetic waves radiated through the intervening medium without any connecting wires. It is also called radio-telegraphy and telephony.

The theory of these waves was first propounded by Clerk-Maxwell in 1864, but they were first produced experimentally in 1888 by Hertz, and are sometimes referred to as Hertzian waves. Marconi was the first to apply them to the transmission of signals; he commenced his experiments in Italy in 1895, and came to England with his apparatus in the following year.

If a steady electric current flows along a wire a magnetic field is produced in the space around it, but if the current is very suddenly started, stopped, or reversed, a pulse of electric and magnetic force travels outward like a ripple on a pond into which a stone has been thrown, the velocity of propagation being the same as that of light, viz., 186,000 miles per second. If the current in the wire is a high-frequency alternating current, that is, a current that reverses its direction many thousand times a second, there will be a continuous emission of waves.

In Hertz's experiments the wire was only two or three feet long and placed horizontally, but Marconi supported the wire vertically from a mast. Other things being equal, the strength of the radiated field and of the current produced in a distant receiving station is proportional to the length of the vertical wire. In order that large currents may flow up and down the wire, even at the top, it is necessary to have a large capacity or electrical reservoir at the top; this is obtained by a number of wires, usually spread out horizontally, supported on two or more masts. With such a large upper capacity the current has nearly the same magnitude at all points of the vertical wire. The whole system of wires is called an aerial or antenna, and the current as measured at the bottom is called the "aerial current." The lower end of the aerial is either connected directly to a network of wires buried in the earth, or to a network supported by insulators on short masts; this latter network, extending over the earth's surface under the aerial, may be insulated at its extremities, in which case it is called a *counterpoise*, *lower capacity*, or *insulated earth screen*, or it may be connected at numerous points to plates, pins, or wires buried in the earth. On ships the lower end of the aerial is connected to the skin of the ship.

The masts or towers which support the aerial may be of solid wood, steel tube, wooden or steel lattice; they are usually supported by guys or stay wires, but are sometimes self-supporting like the Eiffel Tower. Sometimes steel masts are insulated from the ground by inserting insulating material between the foundation and the base of the mast.

There are many ways of producing the high-frequency current in the transmitting aerial. In the early days Marconi employed the Hertz method; a spark-gap was inserted between the foot of the aerial and the earth, the high tension terminals of an induction coil being connected, one to the aerial and the other to the earth side of the spark-gap. On depressing the Morse key which closed the primary circuit of the coil, a succession of sparks passed across the gap. Before each individual spark can occur, however, the aerial must be charged to a high voltage, the voltage and the charge on the aerial increasing until the gap breaks down, when the spark forms a conducting bridge and allows the charge to flow to earth; but like a pendulum which is suddenly released, the current rushes up and down the aerial with decreasing amplitude until the spark is extinguished. At each spark, therefore, a train of waves is radiated into space. For ship work the standard frequency is 500,000 cycles or complete oscillations per second, which corresponds to a wave-length in space of 600 metres; if therefore ten oscillations occur before the oscillation is damped out, the train of waves lasts $1/50000$ of a second.

Various improvements were soon introduced. The oscillation was set up in a separate circuit consisting of a condenser, a spark-gap, and an inductive coil, which latter was placed close to a coil connected between the aerial and the earth. The oscillatory current in the first circuit induces an oscillatory circuit in the aerial, both being tuned to have the same natural frequency of oscillation. As the power of the sets was increased, the induction coil with a direct-current supply was replaced by a transformer supplied from an alternator or rotary converter, and instead of the spark occurring between two stationary metal balls, it was made to occur between fixed *electrodes* and projecting pins on a rapidly rotating wheel. Many other special types of spark-gaps have been used, but for large stations this method of setting up the high-frequency current is now obsolete and has been replaced by one of three different methods: (a) the arc; (b) the high-frequency alternator; and (c) the thermionic valve.

Duddell discovered that an ordinary electric arc supplied with continuous current was able to produce an alternating current of telephonic frequency in a condenser and inductive coil connected in series across its terminals. Poulsen found that by modifying the construction of the arc and burning it in a closed chamber containing spirit vapour or coal gas, it could be made to produce alternating currents of the very high frequencies required for wireless telegraphy. Such arcs have been constructed for powers of several thousand kilowatts, and are employed in a large number of important stations.

In electric light and power stations alternating current is generated by means of alternators, but the frequency is only 15 to 60 cycles per second. Great difficulties are experienced in designing such machines for very high frequencies, but in the large stations recently erected for transoceanic communication the wave-length employed has been increased to 15 to 25 kilometres, corresponding to frequencies of 20,000 to 12,000 cycles per second. It is possible to build satisfactory alternators for this frequency. A transmitting station equipped with such high-frequency alternators resembles very much an ordinary electric power

station; the output of the station is, however, supplied through transformers to the aerial from which it is partly radiated into space and partly dissipated in unavoidable losses.

In some cases, notably at the large German station at Nauen, the alternators deliver the current at a quarter of the desired frequency, and special transformers, the iron of which is magnetised by means of continuous current, are employed to double the frequency. By passing the current successively through two of these frequency doublers the required quadruple frequency is obtained. This method has the advantage of requiring alternators for a frequency of 5000 cycles per second instead of 20,000, which greatly simplifies the construction and operation.

The most recent development in the production of high-frequency power consists in the use of thermionic valves for the purpose. By suitable circuit arrangements, a thermionic valve supplied with continuous currents can, like the arc, generate a high-frequency alternating current. At the large station at Carnarvon, fifty-six valves operate in parallel and supply several hundred kilowatts of high-frequency power to the aerial.

In whatever way the power is generated the aerial current must be capable of rapid control by means of a Morse key (in telegraphy) or microphone (in telephony). In most cases the key is arranged to operate on some link in the chain, either opening a circuit or altering an inductance, or inserting a resistance, in such a way as to cause the aerial current to change from zero or a very small value to its maximum value. In the case of an arc generator it is usually considered preferable to interfere as little as possible with the steady burning of the arc and the common method of signalling in large arc stations is to cause the depression of the key to short-circuit some of the aerial tuning inductance, thus altering merely the frequency of the waves sent out. In this case the receiving station is tuned to receive the wave sent out when the key is depressed (marking wave) and not that sent out when the key is not depressed (spacing wave).

For high speed working the message is punched on paper strip, which is then passed through an automatic transmitter; this is really a key operated by springs, weights, or electric motor, its up and down movements being controlled, however, by the presence or absence of holes in the paper tape passing through. The press of traffic and the economic necessity of increasing the revenue is leading to the gradual introduction of high-speed automatic transmission in all large commercial stations. For radio-telephony the transmitters employed are almost exclusively of the thermionic valve type. The speech or music causes variations in the resistance of a microphone which is connected in series with a cell and the primary winding of a small transformer, the secondary winding of which is connected to the grid of a thermionic valve. The current passing through this valve must therefore follow the fluctuations of the microphone current. There are many ways of causing this so-called modulating valve to act upon the output of the main oscillating power valve, but the result is in every case to subject the amplitude of the high-frequency current in the aerial to variations in accordance with the variations of microphone resistance produced by the voice.

At the receiving station the passing electromagnetic waves induce high-frequency electromotive forces in the receiving aerial. The receiving aerial may consist of a vertical wire with or without a system of elevated wires, or of a long horizontal wire a few feet above the ground, or of a coil of several turns wound on a vertical frame a few feet square, the plane of the coil or the direction of the long horizontal wire must be along the line joining the two stations. Inductive coils and condensers are connected between the aerial and earth, or in the circuit of the frame coil until its natural frequency is tuned exactly to that of the received wave. The current produced by the received wave will then be greatly increased owing to resonance, and the response to the desired signal will be much greater than that to any other signal of a different wave-length.

This selective action can be still further increased by causing the aerial to act not directly upon the detecting device, but through the intermediate action of a separate oscillatory circuit which is also tuned very accurately to the desired frequency. Such tuned circuits act as sieves, filtering out undesired signals which would otherwise interfere with the reception of the desired signals. Such separation is impossible if both signals have the same frequency or even if their frequencies are not sufficiently different.

Every time the operator at the transmitting station depresses his key, a succession of waves passes the receiving station and sets up a high-frequency current in the aerial and other circuits coupled to it. The presence of these currents must be made audible or visible to the receiving operator. In telephony the waves are passing continuously, but with a rapidly fluctuating amplitude controlled by the speech.

Hertz detected the presence of the received waves by their ability to make a spark jump across a minute gap in a ring of copper wire. Marconi employed a coherer—a glass tube containing metal filings; the resistance through such a tube is normally very high, and a battery is unable to operate a bell or magnetic inker through it, but the application of a high-frequency voltage set up by the received waves greatly lowers the resistance and causes the inker to mark the paper strip. With this device all the early experiments of Marconi were carried out. It was soon found, however, that the advantages of aural reception by means of a telephone receiver far outweighed the advantage of the tape record given by the coherer.

A great step in advance was the introduction of the magnetic detector, in the form developed by Marconi and used on ships for many years. In this, an endless band, consisting of a large number of fine insulated iron wires twisted together, was maintained by clockwork in continual rotation around two pulleys about a foot apart. The straight portion passed through a glass tube on which two coils were wound one over the other. One was connected between the aerial and earth or in a coupled, tuned circuit, whilst the other was connected to a telephone receiver. Two permanent magnets were fixed with their poles near the iron wire where it passed through the coils.

So long as no signals were being received the passing of the iron wire caused only a light breathing sound in the telephones, but on the reception of a wave,

the high-frequency current passing round the coil caused a molecular change in the iron wire and a sudden slip of the magnetic field between the magnets and the wire; this caused a click in the telephone receiver. It must be remembered that these magnetic detectors were used exclusively for the receipt of signals from spark-gap transmitters, and that, even during the holding down of the transmitting key for the short time necessary to send a dot, a number of sparks occurred, each of which sent out a train of waves and caused a click in the telephone receiver. These clicks, following one another at the rate of say 300 per second would give a musical note of this pitch in the telephone receiver. A point of considerable importance in the operation of a spark transmitter is to ensure that the sparks occur regularly and at such a frequency that they give a high-pitched musical tone in the telephone receiver, easily distinguishable from non-musical sounds such as those caused by atmospheric interference.

The two types of detectors most commonly employed to-day are the *crystal* and the *three-electrode valve*; these both depend for their action on rectification, that is, they offer a greater conductivity to current in one direction than to current in the opposite direction. If a piece of zincite and a piece of copper pyrites are brought into light contact, it is found that the resistance is greater in one direction than the other, so that if a high-frequency alternating voltage is applied to a circuit containing such a contact, it produces a greater current in one direction than in the other. If the circuit contain also a telephone receiver, the diaphragm, although not affected by the high-frequency alternating current, will be acted upon by the excess of the impulses in one direction over those in the other, and will thus be moved at every spark at the transmitting station. There are a great number of combinations of crystals and of crystals and metals or other substances which exhibit this phenomenon, e.g., carborundum and steel; graphite and galena; silicon and brass. In many cases the sensitivity is improved if a small steady voltage is applied to the contact, upon which the alternating signal voltage is superimposed.

Professor Fleming first suggested the application of the *two-electrode thermionic valve* as a rectifier for wireless reception. In a vacuum bulb, an incandescent filament and a cold metal plate or cylinder allow current to pass from plate to filament, but not in the reverse direction. Professor Fleming's patent was taken out in 1904, but the greatest stride was made in 1907, when Lee de Forest invented the three-electrode valve, which only differs from the two-electrode valve by the insertion of a metallic grid of fine wires between the filament and the cold plate. A battery is connected between the filament and the cold plate and maintains a steady current through the valve; the telephone receiver is also in this circuit. The high-frequency voltage produced by the received signal is applied between the filament and the grid, and the adjustments are so made that when the voltage is in one direction it causes a large increase in the plate current, whereas when it is in the other direction it causes a much smaller decrease. Whenever a signal is received there is thus an increase in the average current flowing through the telephone receiver. There are other ways in which the valve may be used as a detector into which we cannot here enter.

The three-electrode valve is also largely used as an amplifier; for this purpose the adjustments are so made that variations of the voltage applied to the grid, whether up or down, produce proportional variations in the plate current. An alternating voltage applied to the grid will then produce a symmetrical alternating current in the plate circuit. In this case the plate circuit will not contain a telephone receiver, but some device whereby the amplified voltage will act upon the grid of the next valve and give a greatly increased effect. The received high-frequency currents can thus be amplified before passing to the detecting valve or crystal detector. In a similar way the currents of telephonic frequency produced by the detector can be amplified before passing to the telephone receiver. In the first case, the device is called a high-frequency amplifier, and in the second a low-frequency or note amplifier.

By causing a fraction of the high-frequency amplified power in the plate circuit to be supplied back by a transformer or other means to the grid circuit of the same valve, the tendency of an oscillation, once started, to die away can be reduced, thus greatly increasing the sensitiveness of the device and making very weak signals plainly audible. If this so-called retro-action or back-coupling is increased beyond a certain point, the valve becomes a self-excited generator of oscillations to which reference has already been made.

We have not yet explained how transmitting stations other than spark stations give an audible signal at the receiving station. The received current in this case is not intermittent, but an alternating current of constant amplitude, so long as the sending operator holds his key down. If, now, at the receiving station an oscillating valve set is placed near the receiving apparatus, the high-frequency voltage induced in the receiving apparatus will be due to this alone when no signals are being received, but due to both superimposed when signals are being received. If the oscillating valve set is adjusted to oscillate at a frequency very near that of the transmitting station, they will first be in step and give a strong resultant, then out of step, giving a weak or no resultant. Hence a note will be heard in the telephone receiver only when a signal is being received, and the pitch of the note heard will depend on the difference between the frequencies of the transmitting station and the valve oscillator at the receiving station. This method of reception is called the Heterodyne method and is due to Fessenden. It is the common method adopted in all long-distance communication.

Wireless telegraphy has an important application in the navigation of ships and aircraft. By suitable devices it is possible to tell from what direction a signal is coming; a ship equipped with such direction-finding apparatus can thus locate its bearing with reference to any coast station which it can pick up, and from two or more such observations on different stations it can fix its exact position. The principle of the method is based on the fact that if the waves are received on a vertical coil instead of a vertical wire and the coil be rotated about a vertical axis, no signal is received when the coil is broadside on to the transmitting station, since the concentric ripples of the magnetic field cannot then pass through the coil. In another system the coast station is fitted with such a device, and the ship asks the coast station to observe its bearing and notify it.

In the early days of wireless telegraphy there was considerable doubt as to whether the electromagnetic waves would bend sufficiently around the curvature of the earth to make long-distance communication possible. It was found, however, that the signals received at distant stations were very much stronger than one would have expected from mathematical calculation. It was also found that, especially with short waves, the signals were much stronger by night than by day, although there is no change in the conditions of the earth or lower atmosphere to account for such a variation. These two facts have led to the assumption, first suggested by Oliver Heaviside, that in the upper atmosphere the rarefied gas is always ionised, *i.e.*, maintained in a conducting state. This so-called Heaviside Layer acts to some extent as a reflector, and the waves, instead of passing off into space, are caused to follow the curvature of the earth, and thus make possible radio-communication with the antipodes. The difference between the strength of the signals by day and by night is supposed to be due to the sun causing a partial ionisation of the rarified atmosphere below the Heaviside Layer; the medium through which the waves have to pass is thus made slightly conducting, which leads to considerable absorption. It must be admitted, however, that little is known with any certainty about the actual conditions in the upper atmosphere and the part which it plays in radio-telegraphy.

The successful reception of signals does not depend only on their absolute strength, but also on their relative strength as compared with that of the so-called "atmospherics" or electromagnetic disturbances of natural origin which vary with the locality, time of day and season. The elimination of the effect of atmospherics is one of the most pressing problems in long-distance radio-communication.

List of Abbreviations.

A.	Arabic	F.	French	O. H. Ger.	Old High German
a.	adjective	Fahr.	Fahrenheit	Opt.	Optics
abbrev.	abbreviation	fem.	feminine	orig.	originally
acc.	accusative	Fort.	Fortification	Ornith.	Ornithology
adv.	adverb	fl.	flourished	O.S.	Old Saxon
A.F.	Anglo-French	fr.	from	p.	participle
Afr.	African	ft.	feet	p.	population
Alg.	Algebra	G.	Greek	Paint.	Painting
Amer.	American	Gael.	Gaelic	pass.	passive
Amer. Ind.	American Indian	Geol.	Geology	Path.	Pathology
Anat.	Anatomy	Geom.	Geometry	Per.	Persian
Antiq.	Antiquity	Ger.	German	Persp.	Perspective
Arch.	Architecture	Go.	Gothic	Peruv.	Peruvian
Archæol.	Archæology	Gram.	Grammar	Pg.	Portuguese
Arith.	Arithmetic	H.	Hebrew	Phar.	Pharmacy
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon	Her.	Heraldry	Phil.	Philology
Astr.	Astronomy	Hind.	Hindustani	Philos.	Philosophy
Astrol.	Astrology	Hort.	Horticulture	Phot.	Photography
aug.	augmentative	Hung.	Hungarian	Phren.	Phrenology
Austral.	Australian	Icel.	Icelandic	Phys.	Physiology
aux.	auxiliary	Ichth.	Ichthyology	pl.	plural
b.	born	i.e.	<i>id est</i> (that is)	Pol.	Polish
Bav.	Bavarian	Imit.	Imitative	pp.	past participle
Biol.	Biology	Ind.	Indian	ppr.	present participle
bk.	book	init.	initiative	Pr.	Provençal
Bot.	Botany	int.	interjection	prep.	preposition
Braz.	Brazilian	Ir.	Irish	pret.	preterite
Bret.	Breton	It.	Italian	Print.	Printing
C.	Chaldee; Centigrade	Jap.	Japanese	pron.	pronoun
cap.	capital	L.	Latin	prov.	provincial
Cat.	Catalan	l.	line	q.v.	<i>quod</i> or <i>qua vide</i> (which see)
Celt.	Celtic	lit.	literally	riv.	river
cf.	<i>confer</i> (compare)	m.	miles	R.	Roman; River
ch.	chapter	Malay.	Malayan	R.C.	Roman Catholic
Chem.	Chemistry	manufs.	manufactures	Rhet.	Rhetoric
Chin.	Chinese	masc.	masculine	Russ.	Russian
co.	county	M.D.	Middle Dutch	S.	Saxon; South
colloq.	colloquially	M.E.	Middle English	sc.	<i>scilicet</i> (supply)
Com.	Commerce	Med.	Medicine	Scand.	Scandinavian
comp.	comparative	Met.	Metaphysics	Scot.	Scotland; Scottish
Conch.	Conchology	Metal.	Metallurgy	Sculp.	Sculpture
conj.	conjunction	Mex.	Mexican	sing.	singular
contr.	contraction	M.F.	Middle French	Skr.	Sanskrit
Copt.	Coptic	M. H. Ger.	Middle High German	Slav.	Slavonic
Corn.	Cornish	Mil.	Military affairs	Sp.	Spanish
D.	Dutch	Min.	Mineralogy	sq.	square
d.	died	Mongol.	Mongolian	superl.	superlative
Dan.	Danish	mt.	mountain	Surg.	Surgery
dep.	department	Mus.	Music	Sw.	Swedish
dial.	dialectal	Myth.	Mythology	Syr.	Syriac
dim.	diminutive	n.	North	Thecol.	Theology
E.	East; English	n.	noun	Therm.	Thermodynamics
Ecll.	Ecclesiastical History	Nat. Hist.	Natural History	tn.	town
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> (for example)	Naut.	Nautical affairs	Turk.	Turkish
E. Ind.	East Indian.	neut.	neuter	U.S.	United States
Elec.	Electricity	N.L.	Modern Latin	v.	verb
Entom.	Entomology	Nor.	Norse	v.i.	verb intransitive
esp.	especially	Norw.	Norwegian	v.t.	verb transitive
Ethn.	Ethnology	O.D.	Old Dutch	W.	Welsh; West
Etym.	Etymology	O.F.	Old French	Zool.	Zoology

Note on the Scheme of Pronunciation.

With the exception of *g*, the consonants employed in the phonetic spelling retain their name sounds, and the vowels, unless marked, retain their short sounds; *h* represents the guttural *h* heard in "loch." The digraph *aw* represents the sound of *a* heard in "fall;" *ou* the sound of *ow* heard in "now;" *oo*, unmarked, the sound heard in "book;" *öo* the sound heard in "moon." The surd sound of *th* is indicated by common letters, as in "thin;" the sonant sound by small capitals, as in "then." The following is the key to the long and peculiar vowel sounds:—

Fäte, fär, ädo; më, hęr; mîne; nôte; tüne; móon.

THE "KING'S ENGLISH" DICTIONARY

a

abbatial

A, a, the first letter of the alphabet in the Aryan languages. In English it has eight sounds, heard in *blade, fare, any, man, star, all, what, China*.

a (ā, a) *a.* the indefinite article, signifying *one* or *any*, placed before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective *few* or the phrase *great many* is interposed. It is a contraction of *an* (an unaccented form of A.S. *ān*, one), and is substituted for it before all words beginning with a consonant sound; *an* is often retained before unaccented syllables beginning with *h* aspirate, *u*, and *eu* sounded as *yu*.

A, the name of the sixth note of the diatonic scale of C major; *la* in tonic sol-fa notation. In logic the universal affirmative proposition. In Lloyd's register **A1** denotes a ship of the first class; hence, first-rate, excellent. As an abbreviation, *a* has various meanings, for which see list of abbreviations. As a prefix, *a* has different significations, for which see lists of prefixes.

A sharp (A ♯), the name of a musical tone intermediate between A and B. **A flat** (A ♭), the name of a tone intermediate between A and G.

aardvark (ārd-vārk) *n.* [D.] the ground-hog or earth-pig of South Africa.

aardwolf (ārd-woolf) *n.* [D.] the earth-wolf of South Africa.

Aaronic, Aaronical (ā-rūn-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to Aaron or to his priestly office.

Aaronite (ā-rūn-it) *n.* a descendant of Aaron, who served as a priest in the sanctuary.

Aaron's-beard (ā-rūnz-bērd) *n.* the name of several plants; large-flowered St. John's wort, etc.

Aaron's-rod (ā-rūnz-rod) *n.* a rod with a serpent twisted round it [Arch.]; name of several plants, the golden rod, etc.

Ab (ab) *n.* [H.] the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year.

abacist (ab-ā-sist) *n.* [*abacus*] one that uses an abacus in calculating; a calculator.

aback (a-bak) *adv.* [A.S. on *baec*] backwards; by surprise; against the masts—said of the sails when pressed by the wind.

abacot (ab-ā-kot) *n.* [a corrupt form of *bycocket*, O.F. *bicoquet*] a kind of hat worn during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; the brim was turned up and ended in a point or points before or behind.

abaction (ab-ak-shun) *n.* [L. *ab* and *agere*, *pp.* *actus*, drive] the stealing of a number of cattle at one time.

abactor (ab-ak-tur) *n.* one that steals a number of cattle at one time.

abacus (ab-ā-kus) *n.* [G. *abax*, *abakos*, reckoning table or board]

the upper plate upon the capital of a column, supporting the architrave [Arch.]; an instrument for effecting arithmetical calculations, with sliding balls or counters; any rectangular slab or piece. **Abacus harmonicus**, the structure and arrangement of the keys or pedals of a musical instrument. **Abacus major**, a trough in which gold is washed.



Abacus.

Abaddon (a-bad-nū) *n.* [H. *ābad*, be lost] the destroyer or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon; hell; the bottomless pit.

abaft (a-baft) *adv.* and *prep.* [on by *aft*] at or towards the stern [Naut.]

abalienate (ab-ā-lyen-āt) *v.t.* [L. *ab* and *alienus*, foreign] to transfer the title of property from one to another [Law].

abalienation (ab-ā-lyen-ā-shun) *n.* the act of abalienating.

abandon (a-ban-dun) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *ad*, and Low L. *bandum*, proclamation, interdiction] to give up wholly and finally, or with a view never to resume;—*n.* (a-ban-dong) freedom from restraint or conventionality; heartiness; dash.

abandoned (a-ban-dund) *a.* given up entirely, as to a vice.

abandonee (a-ban-du-nē) *n.* one to whom a thing is abandoned [Law].

abandoner (a-ban-dun-er) *n.* one that gives up wholly and finally.

abandonment (a-ban-dun-ment) *n.* act of abandoning; entire desertion or relinquishment.

abase (a-bās) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and Low L. *bassare*, lower] to bring low, as to the ground; to east down.

abatement (a-bās-ment) *n.* the act of abasing, or bringing very low.

abash (a-bash) *v.t.* [O.F. *es=*L. *ex* and *bahir*, express astonishment] to destroy the self-possession of, as by suddenly exciting a consciousness of guilt, inferiority, or the like; to strike with sudden shame or fear.

abashment (a-bash-ment) *n.* confusion from shame, fear, or the like.

abatable (a-bā-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being abated, as an *abatable* writ, etc.

abate (a-bāt) *v.t.* [L. *ab* and *batere*, for *batuere*, strike] to beat down; to deduct; to diminish; to lessen; to destroy;—*v.i.* to decrease; to become less in strength or violence.

abatement (a-bāt-ment) *n.* the act of abating, or the state of being abated; decrease; [Law] a remitting, as of a tax; failure, as of a writ; removal, as of a nuisance; entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

abater (a-bā-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, abates; [Law] one that, without right, enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee; one that reduces or removes a nuisance.

abatis, abattis (ab-ā-tis, a-ba-tē) *n.* [F.] a row of sharpened branches of trees turned outward for defence [Fort.].

abatised, abattised (ab-ā-tist) *a.* having an abatis.

abat-jour (a-bā-jōör) *n.* [F. *abatre*, throw down, and *jour*, day] a skylight.

abattoir (a-bat-wor) *n.* [F.] a public slaughter-house.

abat-voix (ab-āv-wo) *n.* [F.] a sounding-board over a pulpit.

abb (ab) *n.* [A.S. *āb*, for *āwēb*, wool, fr. *ā* and *wefan*, weave] among weavers, yarn for the warp. **Abd-wool**, wool for the *abb*.

abba (ab-ā) *n.* a Syriac word meaning father, used to denote a religious superior.

abbacy (ab-ā-si) *n.* [Low L. *abbatia*, abbey] the condition or privileges of an abbot.

abbatial (a-bā-shal) *a.* pertaining to an abbot or to an abbey.

abbé (ab-ā) *n.* [L. *abbas*, abbot] a cleric in minor orders; an ecclesiastic without charge.

abdess (ab-es) *n.* [L. *abbatissa*] the governess of a nunnery.

abbey (ab-ī) *n.* [Low L. *abbatia*, abbey] a residence of monks or nuns; the dwelling of an abbot or abbess; a church now or formerly attached to a monastery, as Westminster Abbey. **Abbey-land**, land now or formerly belonging to an abbey. **Abbey-lubber**, a lazy monk or abbey pensioner.

abbot (ab-ut) *n.* [L. *abbas*, abbot, fr. Syr. *abba*, father] the head of a community of monks; the superior or governor of an abbey. **Abbot of misrule**, **abbot of unreason**, the leader in the popular Christmas revels before the Reformation. **A mitred abbot** uses the insignia and discharges certain functions of a bishop. **Regular abbot**, one duly elected and confirmed, and discharging all the functions of an abbot. **Secular abbot**, a person not a monk, who draws part of the revenues of an abbey.

abbotship (ab-ut-ship) *n.* the state or office of an abbot.

abbreviate (a-brē-vi-āt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *brevis*, short] to bring within less space; to reduce by contraction or omission.

abbreviation (a-brē-vi-ā-shun) *n.* act of abbreviating; state of being abbreviated; a shortened or contracted form; a reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.

abbreviator (a-brē-vi-ā-tur) *n.* one that abbreviates or abridges.

abbreviatory (a-brē-vi-ā-tur-ī) *a.* abbreviating, or tending to abbreviate.

a, b, c, *n.* the first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet; a primer; first principles.

abdal (ab-dal) *n.* [A. *abd*, servant, and *Allah*, God] a derwish.

abdalavi (ab-da-lā-ve) *n.* [A.] the native name of the hairy melon of Egypt.

Abderian (ab-dē-ri-ān) *a.* pertaining to Abdera or its inhabitants; given to laughter.

Abderite (ab-dē-rit) *n.* an inhabitant of Abdera, in Thrace; a stupid person, the inhabitants of Abdera having been proverbial for stupidity. **The Abderite**, Democritus, the laughing philosopher.

abdest (ab-dest) *n.* [Per. *ab*, water, and *dast*, hand] purification before prayer in the Mohammedan ritual.

abdicant (ab-di-kant) *a.* abdicating; renouncing; —*n.* one that abdicates.

abdicate (ab-di-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *ab* and *dicare*, proclaim] to give up right or claim to; to withdraw from power or trust; [Law] to disinherit.

abdication (ab-di-kā-shun) *n.* abandonment of a public office, a right, or a trust.

abdicated (ab-di-kā-tiv, ab-dik-a-tiv) *a.* causing, or implying abdication.

abdicator (ab-di-kā-tur) *n.* one that resigns or abdicates.

abditory (ab-di-tur-i) *n.* [L. *abdere*, put away] a hidden repository.

abdomen (ab-dō-men, ab-dō-men), *n.* [L.] the belly, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis.

abdominal (ab-dom-i-nal) *a.* pertaining to the abdomen; —*n.* a kind of fish, like salmon, etc., with ventral fins behind the pectoral. **Abdominal legs**, the false legs of the abdomen of insects.

Abdominal ring, an oblong ring in each groin.

Abdominal scutella, the short, wide, imbricated scales that lie along the belly of a serpent.

abdominoscopy (ab-dom-i-nos-kō-pi) *n.* [L. *abdomen*, and G. *skopem*, view] the examination of the abdomen.

abdominous (ab-dom-i-nus) *a.* having a big belly; pury.

abduce (ab-dūs) *v.t.* [L. *ab* and *ducere*, lead] to draw to a different part [Anat.].

abducent (ab-dū-sent) *a.* drawing away [Anat.]. **Abducent nerves**, the sixth pair of cranial nerves.

abduct (ab-duk-t) *v.t.* [L. *abducere*, lead away] to take away by stealth or by unlawful force.



Abdominal.

abduction (ab-duk-shun) *n.* the act of carrying away, *esp.* of carrying away a person, by fraud, stealth, or force.

abductor (ab-duk-tur) *n.* a person guilty of abduction; [Anat.] a muscle that serves to draw back any part of the body.

abeam (ā-bēm) *adv.* on the beam; at right angles with the ship's keel [Naut.].

abecedarian (ā-bē-sē-dā-ri-ān) *a.* alphabetical; —*n.* one that teaches or learns the letters of the alphabet.

abed (ā-bed) *adv.* [E. *a* and *bed*] in bed; on bed; to bed.

abele, abeltree (ā-bēl, ā-bel-trē) *n.* [L. *albus*, white] the white poplar.

Abelian, Abelite, Abelian (ā-bel-i-ān, ā-bel-it, ā-bel-i-ān) *n.* one of a religious sect in the early African church; they married, but lived like Abel, in continence.

abelmosk (ā-bel-mosk) *n.* [A.] the musk-mallow, or Syrian mallow.

aberdevine (ā-ber-de-vin) *n.* [Ety. unknown] the siskin, a bird of the finch family.

aberrance (ab-er-āns) *n.* [L. *ab* and *errare*, wander] deviation from rectitude.

aberrant (ab-er-ant) *a.* wandering; straying from the right course; abnormal.

aberration (ab-er-ā-shun) *n.* act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude, or from the natural state; alienation of mind; [Astr.] a small apparent change of position in a heavenly body, due to the motion of the earth. The apparent displacement due to the earth's annual motion, is always 20'5" and is called the **constant of aberration**; that due to the earth's daily motion is 0'3". A deviation of reflected or refracted rays of light by which they fail to come to one point [Opt.].

abet (ā-bet) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and Icel. *beta*, make to bite] to encourage by aid or countenance; to encourage or assist in a criminal act.

abetment (ā-bet-ment) *n.* the act of abetting; that which serves to abet.

abettor, abetter (ā-bet-tur, -er) *n.* one that abets, aids, or encourages.

abevacuation (ā-be-vak-ū-ā-shun) *n.* a morbid evacuation [Med.].

abeyance (ā-bū-āns) *n.* [F. *abéance* fr. L. *ad* and *badare*, gape] a state of suspension or temporary extinction with the expectation of a revival; [Law] a state of expectancy or waiting.

abhal (āb-hal) *n.* the East Indian name for the berries of the common juniper.

abhor (āb-hor) *v.t.* [L. *ab* and *horrere*, bristle, shiver] to regard with horror or detestation; to dislike or hate extremely.

abhorrence (āb-hor-ens) *n.* detestation; great hatred; that which excites repugnance.

abhorrent (āb-hor-ent) *a.* detesting; detestable; contrary; repugnant.

Abib (ā-bib, ā-ib) *n.* [H.] the first month of the Jewish year; after the captivity, called Nisan.

abide (ā-bid) *v.i.* [A.S. *ābidan*] to continue in a place; to continue firm or stable; —*v.t.* to wait for; to stand firm under; to endure or bear.

abider (ā-bi-der) *n.* one that dwells or continues; one that lives or resides.

abiding (ā-bi-ding) *a.* continuing; steadfast; —*n.* continuance of residence. **Abiding-place**, a resting place.

abidingly (ā-bi-ding-li) *adv.* in an abiding manner.

Abies (ā-bi-ēz) *n.* [L.] a genus of coniferous trees, containing the firs, larches, spruces, and cedars.

abietene (ā-bi-e-tēn) *n.* [L. *abies*, *abietis*] a hydrocarbon obtained from the resin of the Californian nut pine.

abietic (ā-bi-e-tik) *a.* of or pertaining to the genus *Abies*. **Abietic acid** is obtained from the resin of some species of larch, pine, and fir.

abietin (ā-bi-e-tin) *n.* a resinous substance obtained from turpentine.

abietite (ā-bi-e-tit) *n.* a sugar found in the leaves of the silver fir.

abigail (ā-bi-gāl) *n.* [see 1 Sam. xxv. 23, 24] a waiting-maid.

abigeat (ab-ij'e-at) *n.* [*L. abigere, drive away*] abaction; a miscarriage procured by art.

ability (a-bil'i-ti) *n.* [*L. habilitas*] quality, state, or condition of being able; power to act, bodily, moral, intellectual, conventional, or legal.

abintestate (ab-in-tes'tat) *a.* inheriting from one that died without a will [*Law*].

abiogenesis (ab-i-ô-jien'e-sis) *n.* [*G. a, bios, life, and genesis, generation*] spontaneous generation [*Biol.*].

abject (ab-jekt) *a.* [*L. ab and jacere, throw*] sunk to a low condition; low in estimation; despicable; —*n.* one in a miserable state.

abjection (ab-jek-shun) *n.* meanness of spirit; baseness; abjectness.

abjectness (ab-jekt-nes) *n.* state of being abject; abasement; servility.

abjudicate (ab-jôô'di-kat) *v.t.* [*L. ab and iudicare, judge*] to pronounce illegal; to declare wrong.

abjudication (ab-jôô-di-ka'shun) *n.* the act of abjudicating.

abjunctive (ab-jungk-tiv) *a.* [*L. ab and jungere, join*] isolated; exceptional.

abjuration (ab-jôô-ra'shun) *n.* act of renouncing under oath or solemnly.

abjure (ab-jôôr) *v.t.* [*L. ab and jurare, swear*] to renounce under oath, or with great solemnity; —*v.i.* to take an oath of abjuration. **To abjure the realm**, to take an oath to leave the country.

ablactation (ab-lak-tâ'shun) *n.* [*L. ab and lac, lactis, milk*] a weaning of a child from the breast; [*Hort.*] a method of grafting by approach or inarching.

ablaqueate (ab-lak-wê-ât) *v.t.* [*L. ab and laqueus, noose*] to lay bare or expose, as the roots of a tree.

ablation (ab-lâ'shun) *n.* [*L.*] a bearing or carrying away; [*Geol.*] the wasting of a glacier.

ablative (ab-lâ-tiv) *a.* taking away or removing; —*n.* the sixth case in Latin.

ablaut (ab-lout) *n.* [*Ger.*] a vowel change in the body of a word, indicating a modification of use or meaning, as in *sink, sank, sunk*.

ablaze (a-blâz) *adv.* or *a.* on fire; blazing; highly excited; gleaming.

able (â'bl) *a.* [*L. habilis, fr. habere, have*] having ability or competency; possessing physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object; having property, skill, or the like. **Able-bodied**, having a sound, strong, body; skilled. **Able seaman**, one classed A.B., competent.

ablegate (ab-le-gât) *n.* [*L. ab and legare, send away*] a kind of papal envoy.

ablen, ablet (ab-len, -let) *n.* [*L. albus, white*] the bleak, a small fresh-water fish.

ablepsy (a-blep'si) *n.* [*G. ablepsia, blindness*] want of sight; blindness.

ablocate (ab-lô-kât) *v.t.* [*L. ab and locare, let out*] to let out; lease.

ablocation (ab-lô-kâ'shun) *n.* a letting out for hire; lease.

abluent (ab-lôô-ent) *a.* cleansing; —*n.* something that purifies the blood; a detergent.

abluion (ab-lôô'shun) *n.* [*L.*] the act of cleansing or washing; religious purification; the water used in cleansing.

ablutionary (ab-lôô'shun-âr-i) *a.* pertaining to abluion.

abluviun (ab-lôô'vi-un) *n.* [*L. abluere, wash off*] that which is washed off.

ably (â'bli) *adv.* in an able manner; with great ability; vigorously.

abnegate (ab-ne-gât) *v.t.* [*L. abnegare*] to deny; to renounce; to surrender.

abnegation (ab-ne-gâ'shun) *n.* the act of abnegating; renunciation.

abnormal (ab-nôr-mal) *a.* [*L. ab and norma, rule*] contrary to rule, law, or system.

abnormity (ab-nôr-mi-ti) *n.* state or quality of being abnormal or irregular.

aboard (a-bôrd) *adv.* and *prep.* on board; in a vessel. **To coast aboard**, to sail within sight of land. **To fall aboard**, to strike against. **To get aboard**, to get foul of. **To lay aboard**, to run alongside of, as an enemy's ship, for the purpose of fighting.

abode (a-bôd') *n.* state or place of residence. **To make abode**, to reside.

abolish (a-bol'ish) *v.t.* [*L. abolere, destroy, abolish*] to do away with; to put an end to; to annul or destroy.

abolishable (a-bol'ish-a-bl) *a.* capable of being abolished or annulled.

abolishment (a-bol'ish-ment) *n.* act of abolishing; abolition.

abolition (ab-ô-lish-un) *n.* act of abolishing; state of being abolished.

abolitionist (ab-ô-lish-un-ist) *n.* one that favours the abolition of something, *esp.* the abolition of slavery.

aboma (a-bô-mâ) *n.* [*Fig.*] a name applied to the large tree snakes of tropical America.

abomasum (ab-ô-mâ-sum) *n.* [*L. ab and omasum, tripe*] the fourth, or true stomach of a ruminant animal.

abominable (a-bom'i-na-bl) *a.* loathsome; hateful; odious.

abominably (a-bom'i-na-bli) *adv.* in an abominable manner.

abominate (a-bom'i-nât) *v.t.* [*L. ab and omen, omen*] to hate extremely; to detest.

abomination (a-bom-i-nâ'shun) *n.* act of abominating; strong aversion or loathing; an object of hatred and disgust.

aboriginal (ab-ô-rij-i-nal) *a.* primitive; simple; —*n.* a first or original inhabitant.

aborigines (ab-ô-rij-i-nêz) *n.pl.* [*L.*] the original inhabitants of a country.

abortion (a-bor'shun) *n.* [*L.*] act of miscarrying; expulsion of an immature product of conception; anything that fails to come to maturity.

abortionist (a-bor'shun-ist) *n.* one that practises criminal abortion.

abortive (a-bor-tiv) *a.* immature; rudimentary; failing in its effect; —*n.* an abortion; a drug causing abortion.

abortively (a-bor-tiv-li) *adv.* in an abortive or untimely manner; immaturity.

abound (a-bound') *v.t.* [*L. ab and unda, wave*] to be in great plenty; to be prevalent; to be copiously supplied; to possess in abundance.

about (a-bout) *adv.* and *prep.* [*A.S. abûtan*] on every side of; all over or around; in contiguity or proximity to; in connection with; near, in place, time, quantity, or the like. **About town**, in society. **Put about, annoyed. To be about**, to be astir. **To bring about, to effect. To come about, to happen. To go or set about**, to prepare to do.

above (a-buv') *adv.* and *prep.* [*A.S. abûfan*] higher in place than; surpassing or superior to in any respect; more in number, quantity, or degree than. **Above all, before all else. Above board**, open or openly. **Above ground, alive. Above the world**, independent.

abracadabra (ab-ra-ka-dab'ra) *n.* [*L.*] a combination of letters, in the form of an inverted cone, formerly used as a charm; unmeaning babble.

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    A B R A C A D A B R R A
   A B R A C A C A D A B R
  A B R A C A C A D A B R
 A B R A C A C A D A B R
A B R A C A C A D A B R
A B R A C A C A D A B R
A B R A C A C A D A B R
A B R A C A C A D A B R
A B R A C A C A D A B R
  
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abracalan (a-brak'a-lan) *n.* a cabalistic word used by the Jewish rabbis.

abrade (ab-rad') *v.t.* [*L. ab and radere, scrape*] to rub or wear off; to scrape away.

abrading (ab-râd-ing) *n.* crumbling of rocks due to weathering.

Abrahamic (â-bra-ham-ik) *a.* of or pertaining to Abraham.

Abraham-men (â-bra-ham-men) *n.pl.* a class of lunatics allowed on certain days to go begging; impostors that pretended to be such lunatics. **Abraham Newland**, a Bank of England note (from the name of a former cashier). **To sham Abraham**, to feign sickness.

abbranchiate (a-brang-ki-ât) *a.* [*G. a and branchia, gills*] without gills.

abrasion (ab-ră-zhun) *n.* a rubbing or scraping off; an abraded spot or place; the substance worn off by attrition.

abrasive (ab-ră-siv) *a.* tending to abrade; —*n.* something that abrades.

abraxas (ab-rak-sas) *n.* [G.] a word used by the Basilidians (a Gnostic sect) for their supreme God; a Gnostic amulet having this word engraved on it; a genus of lepidopterous insects.

abrazite (ab-ŕa-zit-ik) *n.* [G. *a. and brazein*, boil] the mineral gismondite, which does not effervesce under the blow-pipe.

abrazitic (ab-ŕa-zit-ik) *a.* not effervescing, as in acids, or when heated before the blow-pipe; a term applied to certain minerals.

abreast (ă-breŕst) *adv.* side by side; on a line with; up to the level of.

abreption (ab-rep-shun) *n.* [*ab* and *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize] carrying off; the state of being carried off; separation.

abreuvoir (ă-bru-vor) *n.* [*ab* and *bibere*, drink] a watering place for animals; a joint between stones, to be filled up with mortar or cement.

abridge (ă-brij) *v.t.* [*ab* and *brevis*, short] to shorten; to deprive; to cut off.

abridgment (ă-brij-ment) *n.* a cutting off, curtailing, or shortening; an epitome; a summary; a pastime.

abroach (ă-brôch) *adv.* or *a.* [*a*, on, and *F. broche*, spit] broached; letting out liquor, or in a condition to do so; —*v.t.* to broach.

abroad (ă-brawd) *adv.* or *a.* at large; without confinement within narrow limits; over a wide space; beyond or out of a house, camp, or other inclosure; in foreign countries; before the public at large. All abroad, at a loss; puzzled; perplexed.

abrogable (ab-rô-gă-bl) *a.* capable of being abrogated.

abrogate (ab-rô-gat) *v.t.* [*ab* and *rogare*, pp. *rogatus*, ask] to annul by an authoritative act; to repeal; to make void.

abrogation (ab-rô-gă-shun) *n.* act of abrogating, annulling, or setting aside.

abrotanoid (ab-rot-ă-noid) *a.* [G. *abrotonon*, southernwood, and *eidōs*, form] resembling southernwood; —*n.* a species of East Indian coral branched like southernwood.

abrotanum (ab-rot-ă-num) *n.* southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

abrupt (ă-brupt) *a.* [*ab*, *abruptus*, fr. *ab* and *rumpere*, break] broken; steep; craggy; sudden; unconnected; [Bot.] truncated.

abruption (ab-rup-shun) *n.* a sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

abruptly (ă-brupt-li) *adv.* brokenly; precipitously; suddenly.

abruptness (ă-brupt-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being abrupt.

abscess (ab-ses) *n.* [*ab*, *abscessus*, a going away, an abscess] a collection of pus or purulent matter in an accidental cavity of the body.

abscind (ab-sind) *v.t.* [*ab* and *scindere*, cut] to cut off; to separate.

abscissa (ab-sis-ă) *n.* [*ab*, *abscessus*, cut off] one of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilinear coordinate axes [Math.].

abscission (ab-sizh-un) *n.* [*ab*] act or process of cutting off; state of being cut off; a figure of speech where a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood.

absconce (ab-skons) *n.* [*ab*, *abscondere*, hide] a dark lantern holding a wax light, used in reading the services at matins and lauds.

abscond (ab-skond) *v.i.* [*ab*, *abs*, and *condere*, lay up] to take one's self off — used esp. of persons that withdraw to avoid a legal process.

absence (ab-sens) *n.* [*ab*, *absentia*] state of being absent; inattention to things present.

absent (ab-sent) *a.* [*ab*, *absens*, *absentis*, pp. of *absesse*, be absent] withdrawn from, or not present in, a place; inattentive to what is passing; heedless; —*v.t.* (ab-sent) to take or withdraw to such a distance as to prevent intercourse.

absentee (ab-sen-tē) *n.* one that absents himself from his country, office, post, or duty.

absenteeism (ab-sen-tē-izm) *n.* the practice or habit of an absentee.

absentment (ab-sent-ment) *n.* act of absenting one's self; state of being absent.

absent-minded (ab-sent-min-ded) *a.* inattentive to one's surroundings.

absinthe (ab-sinth) *n.* [F. fr. L. *absinthium*, wormwood] wormwood; a liqueur tintured with wormwood.

absinthial, absinthian (ab-sin-thi-al, -an) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, wormwood; bitter.

absinthiate (ab-sin-thi-ăt) *v.t.* to impregnate with wormwood.

absinthic (ab-sin-thik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, wormwood.

absinthin (ab-sin-thin) *n.* the crystalline bitter principle of wormwood.

absinthism (ab-sin-thizm) *n.* the condition produced by the use of absinthe.

absolute (ab-sô-lüt) *a.* [*ab*, *absolutus*] uncontrolled; unconditional; complete; finished; perfect; irrevocable; despotic; certain; authoritative; peremptory; self-existent; self-sufficing; free from mixture. God is called **The Absolute**, the Self-existent. **The absolute case**, the case of a noun and an adjunct, whose construction is independent of the syntax of the sentence.

absolutely (ab-sô-lüt-li) *adv.* unconditionally; completely; authoritatively.

absoluteness (ab-sô-lüt-nes) *n.* quality or state of being absolute.

absolution (ab-sô-lüt-shun) *n.* acquittal; a remission of sin, pronounced by the R.C. church in favour of one that makes due confession.

absolutism (ab-sô-lüt-tizm) *n.* absolute government or its principles.

absolutist (ab-sô-lüt-tist) *n.* an advocate of despotism, or of absolute government.

absolutory (ab-sô-lüt-tur-i) *a.* giving absolution; capable of absolving.

absolvatory (ab-zol-va-tur-i) *a.* that absolves, pardons, or releases.

absolve (ab-zolv) *v.t.* [*ab* and *solvere*, loose] to set free from, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility, or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty.

absolvitor (ab-zol-vi-tur) *n.* [Law] a decree of absolution.

absonant (ab-sô-nant) *a.* [*ab* and *sonus*, sound] discordant; inharmonious.

absorb (ab-sorb) *v.t.* [*ab* and *sorbere*, suck in] to drink in; to suck up; to imbibe, as a sponge; to engross or engage wholly.

absorbability (ab-sor-bă-bil-i-ti) *a.* state or quality of being absorbable.

absorbable (ab-sor-bă-bl) *a.* capable of being absorbed.

absorbent (ab-sor-bent) *a.* absorbing; —*n.* anything that absorbs.

absorption (ab-sorp-shun) *n.* act of absorbing; process of being absorbed.

absorptive (ab-sorp-tiv) *a.* having power to absorb; absorbent.

abstain (ab-stăn) *v.i.* [*ab*, *abs* and *tenere*, hold] to forbear, or refrain, voluntarily, esp. from an indulgence of the passions or appetites.

abstainer (ab-stă-ner) *n.* one that abstains, esp. from intoxicating liquors.

abstemious (ab-stē-mi-us) *a.* [L.] sparing in the use of food and drink; temperate; abstinent; very sparing.

abstemiously (ab-stē-mi-us-li) *adv.* temperately; sparingly.

abstemiousness (ab-stē-mi-us-nes) *n.* quality of being abstemious.

abstention (ab-sten-shun) *n.* [*ab* and *tenere*, hold] a holding off or refraining.

abstentious (ab-sten-shus) *a.* marked by abstention.

abstergent (ab-ster-jent) *a.* [*ab* and *tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe] serving to cleanse; —*n.* that which cleanses.

abstersion (ab-ster-shun) *n.* act of wiping clean: [Med.] a cleansing by lotions or similar applications.

abstersive (ab-stēr-siv) *a.* cleansing;—*n.* that which cleanses.

abstinence (ab-sti-nens) *n.* [L. *abs* and *tenere*, hold] voluntary forbearance from using or doing something; abnegation.

abstinent (ab-sti-nent) *a.* temperate;—*n.* one that abstains.

abstract (ab-strakt) *v.t.* [L. *abs* and *trahere*, draw] to draw from or separate; to draw off, in respect to interest or attention; to separate ideas by the operation of the mind; to epitomize or reduce; to take secretly for one's own use from the property of another;—*v.i.* to form abstractions.

abstract (ab-strakt) *a.* distinct from something else; separate; withdrawn from the concrete or from particulars; difficult; abstruse;—*n.* that which comprises in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing, or of several things; an inventory, summary, or epitome. **Abstract idea**, one produced by regarding some quality apart from any body possessing that quality. **Abstract numbers**, numbers used by themselves, without reference to particular objects. **Abstract of title**, an epitome of the evidences of ownership. **Abstract science**, one that deals with phenomena apart from the bodies exhibiting them. **Abstract terms**, the names of abstract ideas. **In the abstract**, without reference to particular cases.

abstracted (ab-strak-ted) *a.* refined; abstruse; absent-minded; absorbed.

abstractedly (ab-strak-ted-li) *adv.* by itself; in an absent manner.

abstractedness (ab-strak-ted-nes) *n.* state of being abstracted.

abstraction (ab-strak-shun) *n.* act of abstracting or separating, or the state of being separated; act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more properties of a complex object, so as to attend to others; analysis; an idea or notion of a theoretical nature; a separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; absence of mind; inattention to present objects; the taking surreptitiously for one's own use part of the property of another; in distillation, the separation of volatile from fixed parts.

abstractive (ab-strak-tiv) *a.* having the power of abstracting.

abstractness (ab-strakt-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being abstract.

abstruse (ab-strōōs) *a.* [L. *abstrudere*, pp. *abstrusus*, thrust away] hidden; difficult or hard to be understood; profound.

abstrusely (ab-strōōs-li) *adv.* not plainly; darkly; profoundly.

abstruseness (ab-strōōs-nes) *n.* state or quality of being abstruse.

absurd (ab-surd) *a.* [L.] opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense; logically contradictory.

absurdity (ab-sur-di-ti) *n.* quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.

absurdness (ab-surd-nes) *n.* absurdity; inconsistency.

abulia, aboulia (a-bōō-li-a) *n.* [G. *a* and *boulē*, will] loss or lack of will.

abundance (a-bun-dans) *n.* [L. *abundantia*] ample sufficiency; great plenty.

abundant (a-bun-dant) *a.* fully sufficient; being in great quantity.

abundantly (a-bun-dant-li) *adv.* plentifully; amply; fully.

abuse (a-büz) *v.t.* [L. *abuti*, pp. *abusus*, abuse] to make an ill or improper use of; to use with bad motives, to wrong purposes, or in a wrong way; to treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to maltreat; to impose on; to violate; to defile.

abuse (a-büs) *n.* ill usage; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; a corrupt practice or custom; rude or reproachful language; contumely; violation; defilement.

abusive (a-bü-siv) *a.* practising abuse; offering harsh words or ill treatment; corrupt.

abusiveness (a-bü-siv-nes) *n.* quality of being abusive; ill usage.

abut (a-but) *v.i.* [L. *ad* and O.F. *boter*, thrust] to terminate or border; to be contiguous.

abutment (a-but-ment) *n.* that on which a thing abuts, or that which meets or abuts

on any thing; the solid part of a pier or wall, which receives the lateral pressure of an arch.

abuttal (a-but-äl) *n.* that part of a piece of land which adjoins another.

abuzz (a-buz) *adv.* or *a.* buzzing; filled with buzzing sounds.

abysmal (a-biz-mäl) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, an abyss; or bottomless.

abyss (a-bis) *n.* [G. *abussos*, bottomless] a bottomless depth; a gulf; any deep, immeasurable space; (Her.) the centre of an escutcheon.

abyssal (a-bis-äl) *a.* abyssal; inhabiting or characteristic of the depths of the ocean.

Acacia (a-kä-shä) *n.* [G. *akakia*] a genus of thorns and pinnate leaves, and of an airy, elegant appearance. Various species yield gum Arabic, gum Senegal, East Indian gum, catechu, etc.

academe (ak-a-dēm) *n.* an academy (used mainly in poetry).

academial (ak-a-dē-mi-äl) *a.* pertaining to an academy.

academian (ak-a-dē-mi-an) *n.* a member of an academy; a student in a college.

academic (ak-a-dēm-ik) *a.* belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato; belonging to an academy or other institution of learning;—*n.* one belonging to the academy or to the school of Plato; a student in a college or university. **An academic debate, question, etc.**, is one that is conventional and unpractical.

academicals (ak-a-dēm-i-kals) *n. pl.* robes worn by members of the universities.

academician (a-kad-e-mish-an) *n.* a member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences.

academism (a-kad-e-mizm) *n.* the doctrines of the Academic philosophers.

academist (a-kad-e-mist) *n.* a Platonist; a member or student of an academy.

academy (a-kad-e-mi) *n.* a garden or grove near Athens, belonging originally to a reputed hero named Academus, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; a school, or seminary, holding a rank between a university, or college, and a common school; a society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art or science. The main object of the **French Academy** is to regulate the French language.

Acadian (a-ka-di-an) *a.* [F. *Acadie*, Nova Scotia, pertaining to Nova Scotia;—*n.* an inhabitant of Nova Scotia.

acaleph, acalephe (ak-a-lef, -lëf) *n.* one of the *Acalephæ*.

Acalephæ (ak-a-lë-fë) *n. pl.* [G. *akalēphē*, nettle] a name given to the jelly-fishes, sea-nettles, etc., from their power of stinging.

acalephan (ak-a-lë-fan) *a.* pertaining to the *Acalephæ*;—*n.* an acaleph.

acalephoid (ak-a-lë-foid) *a.* [G. *eidos*, form] like an acaleph.

acalephous (ak-a-lë-fus) *a.* belonging to the *Acalephæ*.

acampsia (a-kamp-si-a) *n.* [G. *a* and *kampstein*, bend] inflexibility of a joint.

acanaceous (ak-a-nä-shus) *a.* [G. *akanos*, prickly shrub] armed with prickles.

acantha (a-kan-thä) *n. pl.* **acanthæ** (a-kan-thë) [G. *akantha*, prickle] a prickle [Bot.]; a spine, or prickly fin [Zool.]; one of the spinous processes of the vertebræ [Anat.].

acanthaceous (ak-an-thä-shus) *a.* armed with prickles.

Acanthias (a-kan-thi-as) *n.* a genus of sharks, including the dog-fish.

acanthine (a-kan-thin) *a.* pertaining to or resembling the acanthus;—*n.* a fillet or other moulding ornamented with the acanthus leaf.

acanthocarpous (a-kan-thō-kär-pus) *a.* [G. *akantha*, thorn, and *karpōs*, fruit] having the fruit covered with prickles.

Acanthocephala (a-kan-thō-sef-a-la) *n. pl.* [G. *kephalē*, head] a group of parasitic worms in which the head is armed with spines.

acanthocladous (ak-an-thok-lä-dus) *a.* [G. *akantha*, thorn, and *klados*, branch] having spiny branches.

acanthoid, acanthous (a-kan-'thoid, -thus) *a.* spiny.

acanthopterous (ak-an-'thop-'te-rus) *a.* [G. *akantha*, spine, and *pteron*, wing] having spiny wings or fins; spiny.

Acanthopterygii (a-kan-'thop-'te-ri-'i-ti) *n. pl.* a group of fishes with spinous fins (it contains the perch, mackerel, sword-fish, etc.).

Acanthus (a-kan-'thus) *n.* a genus of herbaceous prickly plants; [Arch.] an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

acapsular (a-kap-'sü-lar) *a.* [G. *a.* and E. *capsule*] without a capsule.

acardiac (a-kär-'di-ak) *n.* [G. *a.* and *kardia*, heart] without a heart [Biol.].

acariasis (ak-a-'ri-'a-sis) *n.* a skin disease caused by one of the Acarida.

Acarida (a-kar-'i-da) *n. pl.* [G. *a.* and *keirein*, cut] an order of the class Arachnida, including the mites, ticks, itch-insects, etc.

acarpous (a-kär-'pus) *a.* [G. *a.* and *karpos*, fruit] not producing fruit [Bot.].

acarus (ak-a-'rus), *n. pl.* **acari** (ak-'a-ri) a tick or mite.

acatalectic (a-ka-tä-'lek-'tik) *a.* [G. *akatalēktos*, not defective at the end] not stopping short; complete in syllables;—*n.* a verse that has the complete number of syllables.

acatalepsy (a-ka-tä-'lep-'si) *n.* incomprehensibility; [Med.] uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases.

acataleptic (a-ka-tä-'lep-'tik) *a.* [G. *akatalēptos*] not capable of being certainly comprehended or discovered.

acataphasia (a-ka-tä-'fä-'zi-'a) *n.* [G.] inability, from disease, to use correct syntax.

acatharsia (ak-a-'thar-'si-'a) *n.* [G.] the impure matter issuing from a wound [Med.].

acaulous (a-kaw-'lus) *a.* [G.] stemless, or apparently so. The same meaning belongs to **acaulescent**, **acaules**, **acaulesce**.

accede (ak-'sed') *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *cedere*, move] to agree or assent; to succeed as heir.

accelerando (ak-'sel-'e-ran-'dō) *adv.* a musical direction to quicken the time.

accelerate (ak-'sel-'e-rät) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *celerare*, hasten] to cause to move faster.

Accelerated force, the increased force that a body exerts when its motion is accelerated. **Accelerated motion**, a motion that continually receives fresh accessions of velocity. **Accelerating force**, the force that produces accelerated motion.

acceleration (ak-'sel-'e-rä-'shun) *n.* the act of accelerating; increase of motion or action. **Acceleration of the moon**, the increase in the moon's mean angular velocity about the earth. **Acceleration and retardation of the tides**, the earlier and later occurrence of high water. **Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars**, the amount, 3' 56" nearly, by which the sidereal is shorter than the solar day.

accelerative (ak-'sel-'e-rä-'tiv) *a.* accelerating; quickening motion.

accelerator (ak-'sel-'e-rä-'tur) *n.* one that, or that which, accelerates.

acceleratory (ak-'sel-'e-rä-'tur-'al) *a.* accelerating, or tending to accelerate.

accendibility (ak-'sen-'di-'bil-'i-'ti) *n.* accendible quality; inflammability.

accendible (ak-'sen-'di-'bil) *a.* [L. *accendere*, burn] capable of being inflamed.

accension (ak-'sen-'shun) *n.* act of kindling; state of being kindled.

accensor (ak-'sen-'sur) *n.* one that sets on fire or kindles; in the R.C. church, the person that lights and trims the candles.

accent (ak-'sent) *n.* [L. *accentus*] a superior force of articulative effort upon some particular syllable of a word, distinguishing it from the others; a mark used in writing to regulate the pronunciation; words, language, or expressions in general; a mark placed at the right hand of a letter or number to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind but differing in value;—(ak-'sent) *v. t.* to pronounce, utter, or mark with accent.

accentor (ak-'sent-'tur) *n.* one that sings the leading part.

accental (ak-'sen-'tü-'al) *a.* relating to accent; rhythmical.

accentuate (ak-'sen-'tü-'ät) *v. t.* to mark or pronounce with an accent or accents; to emphasize.

accentuation (ak-'sen-'tü-'ät-'shun) *n.* act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

accept (ak-'sept) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *capere*, pp. *captus*, take] to take or receive with a consenting mind; to receive or admit and agree to; to understand. To **accept a bill of exchange**, to subscribe it in due form and thus to promise to pay it [Law].

acceptability (ak-'sep-'tä-'bil-'i-'ti) *n.* quality of being acceptable or agreeable; acceptableness.

acceptable (ak-'sep-'tä-'bl) *a.* capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted.

acceptableness (ak-'sep-'tä-'bl-'nes) *n.* the quality of being acceptable or agreeable.

acceptably (ak-'sep-'tä-'bli) *adv.* in an acceptable manner; in a manner to please.

acceptance (ak-'sep-'täns) *n.* the act of accepting; favourable reception; an engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due; the bill itself when accepted; an agreeing to terms or proposals by which a bargain is concluded; the taking of a thing bought as that for which it was purchased; an agreeing to the act or contract of another.

acceptation (ak-'sep-'tä-'shun) *n.* the act of accepting; kind reception; the meaning of a word or statement.

accepter, acceptor (ak-'sep-'ter, -tur) *n.* a person that accepts; one that accepts a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay the sum stated in it.

access (ak-'ses) *n.* [L. *accessere*, pp. *accessus*, go to] a coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission; the means or way by which a thing may be approached; addition.

accessarily, accessory, etc.
See **accessorily, accessory, etc.**

accessibility (ak-'ses-'i-'bil-'i-'ti) *n.* the quality of being approachable.

accessible (ak-'ses-'i-'bl) *a.* easy of access or approach; attainable.

accessibly (ak-'ses-'i-'bli) *adv.* in an accessible manner; so as to be accessible.

accession (ak-'ses-'hun) *n.* [L. *accessio*] act of acceding; adhesion; increase by something added; that which is added; act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity; the approach or commencement of a disease.

accessional (ak-'ses-'hun-'al) *a.* giving increase or enlargement; additional.

accessit (ak-'ses-'it) *n.* [L. he has come near] in university language, a certificate or prize of second or lower merit.

accessorial (ak-'se-'sō-'ri-'al) *a.* pertaining to an accessory.

accessorily (ak-'ses-'u-'ri-'li, ak-'se-'sō-'ri-'li) *adv.* in the manner of an accessory.

accessoriness (ak-'ses-'u-'ri-'nes, ak-'se-'sō-'ri-'nes) *n.* state of being accessory.

accessory (ak-'ses-'u-'ri, ak-'se-'sō-'ri) *a.* contributing; aiding in producing some effect;—*n.* one implicated in a felony (though not as a principal) either *before the fact*, by counsel or incitement, or *after the fact*, by rendering some assistance to the offender; an accompaniment; [Fine Arts] any purely ornamental part of a design.

accidence (ak-'si-'dens) *n.* that part of grammar which deals with inflection; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

accident (ak-'si-'dent) *n.* [L. *ad* and *cadere*, fall] an unexpected event; casualty; mishap; contingency; chance; [Logic] a non-essential;—*pl.* the properties and qualities of the parts of speech, as gender, number, and case.

accidental (ak-'si-'den-'tal) *a.* happening unexpectedly; non-essential; not necessarily belonging;—*n.* anything happening accidentally; a casualty; a sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the

commencement of a piece of music as the signature, but before a particular note. **Accidental colours**, the complementary colours seen when the eye is suddenly turned to a white or light-coloured surface, after it has been fixed for some time on a bright coloured object. **Accidental light**, any secondary light in a painting, as firelight when this is not the chief light.

accidentalism (ak-si-den-tal-izm) *n.* accidental character; accidental effect; the emphasizing of objects in a painting by fire-light or other accidental light.

accidentally (ak-si-den-tal-i) *adv.* by chance; unexpectedly.

accipiter (ak-sip-i-ter) *n.* [L.] a rapacious bird, as an eagle, hawk, etc.; a bandage applied to the nose (so called as resembling a hawk's claw).

accipital, accipitrine (ak-sip-i-tral, -trin) *a.* rapacious; hawk-like.

accismus (ak-siz-mus) *n.* [G. *akkizesthai*, pretend, fr. *akkō*, bugbear] an affected refusal; an ironical dissimulation [Rhet.].

acclaim (a-klam) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *ad* and *clamare*, cry aloud] to honour or meet with applause; to salute; —*n.* acclamation.

acclamation (ak-lā-mā-shun) *n.* a shout or some other expression of applause; [Fine Art] a representation in sculpture or on medals, of people expressing joy or applause.

acclamatory (a-klam-a-tur-i) *a.* expressing applause by acclamation.

acclimate (a-klī-māt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and G. *klima*, *klimatos*, slope, fr. *klinein*, bend] to habituate to a climate not native.

acclimation (ak-li-mā-shun) *n.* the process of becoming, or the state of being, acclimated.

acclimatization (a-klī-mā-ti-zā-shun) *n.* acclimation.

acclimatize (a-klī-mā-tiz) *v.t.* to habituate to a climate not native.

acclimature (a-klī-mā-tūr) *n.* act of acclimating, or state of being acclimated.

acclivity (a-kliv-i-ti) *n.* [L. *acclivitas*] an upward slope; the talus of a rampart.

acclivous (a-klī-vus) *a.* rising with a slope, as a hill; sloping upwards.

accolade (ak-ō-lād) *n.* [L. *ad* and *collum*, neck] a ceremony used in conferring knighthood, consisting now of a blow given on the shoulder with the flat of a sword.

accommodate (a-kom-ō-dāt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *commodus*, fit] to render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; to conform; to furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; to bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile; —*a.* suitable; fit; accommodated.

accommodating (a-kom-ō-dā-ting) *a.* affording or disposed to afford accommodation; kind; helpful; obliging.

accommodation (a-kom-ō-dā-shun) *n.* act of fitting, or state of being fitted; adaptation; whatever supplies a want or affords ease or convenience; an adjustment of differences; reconciliation; a loan of money. **Accommodation bill**, a note or a fictitious bill drawn and accepted to raise money on, not given in payment of a debt [Law]. **Accommodation ladder**, one fixed outside a ship at the gangway [Naut.]. **Accommodation land**, land bought by a speculator for building purposes.

accommodative (a-kom-ō-dā-tiv) *a.* supplying accommodation; disposed to accommodate; adaptive.

accommodator (a-kom-ō-dā-tur) *n.* one that accommodates.

accompanier (a-kum-pa-ni-er) *n.* one that accompanies.

accompaniment (a-kum-pa-ni-ment) *n.* that which accompanies; something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added to the principal thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry; [Mus.] the part or parts performed by instruments accompanying another part or parts performed vocally or instrumentally.

accompanist (a-kum-pa-nist) *n.* one that plays an accompaniment.

accompany (a-kum-pa-ni) *v.t.* [L. *ad*, *cum*, and *panis*, bread] to go with or attend as a companion or associate; to keep company with; [Mus.] to play the accompaniment.

accomplice (a-kom-plis) *n.* [L. *ad*, *cum*, and *picare*, fold] a co-operator or partner; an associate in crime; a partaker in guilt.

accompliceship, accomplicity (a-kom-plis-ship, a-kom-plis-i-ti) *n.* state of being an accomplice; criminal assistance.

accomplish (a-kom-plish) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *com-pleere*, fill up] to finish; to complete; to bring to pass; to perform; to equip.

accomplishable (a-kom-plish-a-bl) *a.* that may be accomplished.

accomplished (a-kom-plisht) *a.* completed; perfected; consummate; having accomplishments.

accomplishment (a-kom-plish-ment) *n.* act of accomplishing; completion; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education.

accompt, etc. See **account, etc.**, with which

accommpt, etc. **accommpt, etc.**, agree in pronunciation.

accord (a-kord) *n.* [L. *ad* and *cor*, *cordis*, heart] agreement; consent; harmony of sounds; concord; chord; voluntary or spontaneous motion; [Law] an agreement that terminates a suit; —*v.t.* to make to agree; to adjust; to concede; —*v.i.* to be in accordance; to agree in pitch and tone.

accordance (a-kor-dans) *n.* agreement; conformity; harmony.

accordant (a-kor-dant) *a.* corresponding; consonant; harmoniously.

according (a-kor-ding) *a.* in accordance with; agreeable; suitable. **According as**, proportionately as; according to; agreeable to; in relation to. **According to Cocker** (an arithmetician), neatly and correctly and according to rule.

accordingly (a-kor-ding-li) *adv.* in accordance with; consequently.

accordion (a-kor-di-un) *n.* [*accord*] a small, keyed, wind instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.

accordionist (a-kor-di-un-ist) *n.* a player on the accordion.

accost (a-kost) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *costa*, rib, side] to address; to speak first to; —*n.* address; manner; salutation.

accostable (a-kos-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being accosted; easy of access; affable.

accouchement (a-kōōsh-mong) *n.* [F. fr. L. *ad*, *cum*, and *locus*, place] delivery in childbed.

accoucheur (a-kōō-she) *n.* [F.] a man that assists women in childbirth.

accoucheuse (a-kōō-shez) *n.* [F. *fem.* of *accoucheur*] a midwife.

account (a-kount) *n.* [L. *ad* and *computare*, reckon] a reckoning, enumeration, or record of some reckoning; a detached written or printed statement of debts and credits in pecuniary transactions; a statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event; a statement of facts or transactions; a relation, narrative, or description; an estimate or estimation; importance; value; advantage; profit; —*v.t.* to reckon or compute; to estimate; —*v.t.* to render an account or relation of particulars; to constitute a reason; to render reasons or answer for in a reckoning or judgment. **Account book**, a book used for keeping accounts. **In account with**, having business dealings with. **To account for**, to give an account or explanation of. **To make account of**, to value. **To take into account**, to consider.

accountability (a-koun-ta-bl-i-ti) *n.* the state of being accountable, or liable to give account or pay damages for injury done.

accountable (a-koun-ta-bl) *a.* liable to be called to account.

accountableness (a-koun-ta-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being accountable; accountability.

accountably (a-koun-ta-bl-i) *adv.* in an accountable manner.

accountant (a-koun-'tant) *n.* one that keeps, or is skilled in, accounts. **Accountant general**, the chief accountant in public offices, etc.; formerly an officer in Chancery, who received all moneys lodged in court, and deposited them in the Bank of England.

accountantship (a-koun-'tant-ship) *n.* office or work of an accountant.

accoutre (a-koo-'ter) *v.t.* [*F. accoutrer*, to dress, array] to furnish with dress, equipage, or equipments, *esp.* those of a soldier.

accoutrements (a-koo-'ter-ments) *n.pl.* dress; equipage; trappings; military dress and arms.

accredit (a-kred-'it) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *credere*, believe] to give trust or confidence to; to credit; to receive; to send with credentials, as an envoy.

acrescence (a-kres-'ens) *n.* gradual growth or increase.

acrescent (a-kres-'ent) *a.* increasing; [*Bot.*] increasing in size after flowering.

accretion (a-kre-'shun) *n.* [*L. ad* and *crecere*, *pp. cretus*, grow] an increase in growth, *esp.* by an accession of parts externally; [*Surg.*] the conjunction of parts naturally separate; [*Law*] the growth of property by external additions.

accretive (a-kre-'tiv) *a.* of, or pertaining to, accretion; growing.

accrue (a-kroo') *v.i.* [*O.F. accreui*, *pp. fr. L. ad* and *crecere*, grow] to increase; to augment; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage.

accrue ment (a-kroo-'ment) *n.* addition; increase; augmentation.

accubation (ak-'u-ba-'shun) *n.* [*L. ad* and *cubare*, lie down] a lying or reclining on a couch, as practised by the ancients at their meals; [*Med.*] confinement; accouchement.

accumbent (a-kum-'bent) *a.* [*L. accumbere*, lie near] leaning or reclining, as the ancients did at their meals; lying against.

accumulate (a-kū-'mū-'lāt) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *cumulus*, heap] to heap up in a mass; to collect or bring together;—*v.i.* to increase by successive additions.

accumulation (a-kū-'mū-'lā-'shun) *n.* act of accumulating, or that which is accumulated.

accumulative (a-kū-'mū-'lā-'tiv) *a.* causing accumulation; cumulative.

accumulatively (a-kū-'mū-'lā-'tiv-'li) *adv.* in an accumulative manner.

accumulator (a-kū-'mū-'lā-'tur) *n.* one that accumulates; a contrivance for the storage of electric energy.

accuracy (ak-'ū-'rā-'si) *n.* exactness; correctness; precision, resulting from care; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model.

accurate (ak-'ū-'rāt) *a.* [*L. ad* and *cura*, care] in careful conformity to truth, or to a standard; free from error or defect.

accurately (ak-'ū-'rāt-'li) *adv.* in an accurate manner; with precision.

accurateness (ak-'ū-'rāt-'nes) *n.* accuracy; exactness; precision.

accuse (a-kurs') *v.t.* [*A.S. ā* and *curstan*, curse] to devote to destruction; to imprecate evil or misery upon; to curse.

accused, accurst (a-kur-'sed, a-kurst') *a.* doomed to destruction or misery; worthy of a curse; detestable; execrable.

accusable (a-kū-'zā-'bl) *a.* chargeable; blamable; liable to be accused.

accusation (ak-'ū-'zā-'shun) *n.* act of accusing; that of which one is accused.

accusative (a-kū-'zā-'tiv) *a.* producing or containing accusations; of, or belonging to, the objective case;—*n.* the accusative case.

accusatively (a-kū-'zā-'tiv-'li) *adv.* in an accusative manner; by way of accusation; in relation to the accusative case.

accusatorial (a-kū-'zā-'tō-'ri-'al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, an accuser or prosecutor.

accusatory (a-kū-'zā-'tur-'i) *a.* containing an accusation.

accuse (a-kūz) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *causa*, cause] to charge with a crime, offence, or fault.

accuser (a-kū-'zer) *n.* one that accuses; one that brings a charge.

accustom (a-kus-'tur) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *consuescere*, accustom] to make familiar by use; to habituate or inure.

accustomed (a-kus-'tumd) *a.* often practised; customary; usual.

accustomedness (a-kus-'tumd-'nes) *n.* wontedness; familiarity.

ace (ās) *n.* [*L. as*, unity, unit, pound] a single point on a card or die, or the card or die so marked; a particle; an atom.

Aceldama (a-sel-'da-ma) *n.* [*G. akeldama*] a field purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the *field of blood*; any field of blood.

acentric (a-sen-'trik) *a.* [*G. a* and *kentron*, centre] not central; away from the centre.

acephalan (a-sef-'a-lan) *n.* any mollusc of the Acephala.

Acephali (a-sef-'a-li) *n.* religious sects or political parties without a head; levellers in the reign of Henry I. of England.

acephalism (a-sef-'a-lizm) *n.* the state of being without a head.

acephalist (a-sef-'a-list) *n.* one that acknowledges no head or superior.

acephalite (a-sef-'a-lit) *n.* one of the Acephali, in any sense; one that held nothing in fee from a feudal lord.

acephalous (a-sef-'a-lus) *a.* [*G. a*, and *kephalē*, head] without a head—applied specifically to animals of the class Acephala, a class of mollusca; having the style springing from the base, instead of the apex, of the ovary; without a leader or chief; having no distinct beginning.

acephalus (a-sef-'a-lus) *n.* the tape-worm; a verse defective at the beginning.

ace-point (as-'point) *n.* that side of a die which has but one spot; the single spot on a card or die.

Acer (ā-'ser) *n.* [*L.*, maple-tree] the generic name of the maple.

Acera (as-'e-rā) *n.* [*G. a* and *keras*, horn] a group of apterous insects without antennæ; a group of gasteropodous molluscs without tentacles.

aceraceous (ā-'se-rā-'shus) *a.* resembling the maple.

aceran (as-'e-ran) *n.* one of the Acera, in either sense of the word.

acerb (a-'serb) *a.* [*L. acerbus*] sour, with a rough and astringent taste.

acerbate (a-'ser-bāt, as-'er-bāt) *v.t.* to make bitter; to exasperate;—*a.* embittered; severe; exasperated.

acerbitude (a-'ser-'bi-'tūd) *n.* sourness; bitterness; acerbity.

acerbity (a-'ser-'bi-'ti) *n.* sourness of taste, with bitterness, and astringency—hence bitterness, or severity—applied to persons or things.

aceric (a-'ser-'ik) *a.* [*L. acer*, maple-tree] pertaining to, or obtained from, the maple.

acerose, acerous (as-'e-rōs, -rus) *a.* chaffy [*L. acus, aceris*, chaff];

[*Bot.*] needle-shaped [*L. acus*, needle].

acervate (a-'ser-'vāt) *a.* [*L. acervus*, heap] heaped up; [*Bot.*] growing in heaps or in compact clusters.

acesence, acesency (a-'ses-'ens, -en-'si) *n.* state of turning sour or being sour; a tendency to turn sour.

acescent (a-'ses-'ent) *a.* [*L. acescere*, turn sour] turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid; slightly sour.

acetabulum (as-'e-'tā-'bū-'lum) *n.* [*L.*] a cavity in a bone to receive the head of another bone; a glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals; one of the suckers in the arms of a cuttle-fish.

acetarious (as-'e-'tā-'ri-'us) *a.* suitable for salads, as lettuce, etc.

acetary (as-'e-'tā-'ri) *n.* [*L. acetum*, sour wine, vinegar] an acid, pulpy substance found in certain fruits, as the pear.

acetate (as-'e-'tāt) *n.* a salt formed by acetic acid united to a base.

acetated (as'e-tā-ted) *a.* combined with acetic acid.

acetic (a-set'ik, a-sē'tik) *a.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar] relating to acetic acid; sour. Acetic acid, the acid of vinegar.

acetification (a-set-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* act of making acetous or sour; the operation of making vinegar.

acetify (a-set-i-fi) *v.t.* or *i.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and *facere*, make] to turn into vinegar.

acetimeter, acetometer (as-e-tim'e-ter, tom'e-ter) *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of vinegar or other acids.

acetimetry (as-e-tim'e-tri) *n.* act or method of ascertaining the strength or purity of vinegar or other acids.

acetone (as'e-tōn) *n.* a highly inflammable liquid obtained from acetates.

acetopathy (as-e-top-a-thi) *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and G. *pathos*, feeling] the acetic acid cure.

acetose, acetous (as'e-tōs, -tus, or a-sē'tus) *a.* having a sour taste; causing acetification.

acetylene (a-set'i-len, as'e-ti-len) *n.* [acetic] a colourless gas, C₂H₂.

ache (āk) *n.* [A.S. *æce*, *ece*] continued pain; a dull, heavy pain; —*v.i.* to be in pain.

achene (a-kēn') *n.* [G. *a* and *chainein*, gape] a small dry carpel, with a single seed, which does not open when ripe [Bot.].

achievable (a-chē'va-bl) *a.* capable of being achieved or performed.

achieve (a-chēv') *v.t.* [O.F. *achever*, fr. L. *ad caput*, to a head] to carry on to a final close; to bring out into a perfected state; to accomplish.

achievement (a-chē'vment) *n.* act of performing; accomplishment; a great or heroic deed; an esctcheon or ensign armorial.

achiever (a-chē'ver) *n.* one that achieves or accomplishes.

Achillis tendo (a-kil'is ten'dō) *n.* the great tendon of the heel, where alone Achilles was vulnerable.

achirite (ak-i-rit) *n.* [*Achir* Mahmed, the discoverer] diopside, a copper ore.

achlamydeous (ak-la-mid'e-us) *a.* [G. *a* and *chlamus*, mantle] having neither calyx nor corolla.

achor (āk'kur, ak-or) *n.* [G. *achōr*, dandruff] a cutaneous disease on the head; scald-head.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *a* and *chrōma*, colour] free from colour; transmitting light without decomposing it [Opt.].

achromaticity (a-krō-ma-tis'i-ti) *n.* achromatism.

achromatism (a-krō' ma-tizm) *n.* state or quality of being achromatic.

achromatize (a-krō-ma-tiz) *v.t.* to make achromatic; to deprive of colour.

achromatopsy (a-krō-ma-top-si) *n.* [G. *a*, *chrōma*, colour, and *opsis*, sight] colour-blindness.

acicula (a-sik'ū-la) *n.*; *pl.* *aciculæ* (a-sik'ū-lē) a slender spine or bristle [Zool. and Bot.].

acicular (a-sik'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *acicula*, small needle] slender, like a needle; needle-shaped.

acicularly (a-sik'ū-lar-li) *adv.* in the manner of needles or bristles.

aciculate, aciculated (a-sik'ū-lāt, -lāt-ed) *a.* needle-shaped; acicular.

aciculiform (a-sik'ū-li-form) *a.* [L. *acicula*, needle, and *forma*, form] acicular.

acid (as'id) *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour] sour; sharp to the taste; having the taste of vinegar; —*n.* a sour substance; a salt of hydrogen.

acidiferous (as-i-dif'e-rus) *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour, and *ferre*, bear] bearing, producing, or containing an acid.

acidifiable (a-sid-i-fi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being acidified.

acidification (a-sid-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* the act or process of acidifying.

acidifier (a-sid-i-fi-er) *n.* a principle whose presence is necessary to produce acidity.

acidify (a-sid-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *acidus*, sour, and *facere*, make] to make acid; to convert into an acid.

acidimeter (as-i-dim'e-ter) *n.* [L. *acidus*, sour, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

acidimetry (as-i-dim'e-tri) *n.* measurement of the strength of acids.

acidity (a-sid'i-ti) *n.* quality of being acid or sour; sharpness; sourness.

acidness (as'id-nes) *n.* quality of being acid or sour; sharpness; sourness.

acidulate (a-sid-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to make slightly acid; to embitter; to make cross.

acidulous (a-sid-ū-lus) *a.* slightly sour; subacid; sourish; caustic; severe.

aciform (as-i-form) *a.* [L. *acus*, needle, and *forma*, shape] needle-shaped.

acinaceous (as-i-ni'shus) *a.* [L. *acinus*, grape] full of kernels.

acinaciform (as-in-as-i-form) *a.* [G. *akinakēs*, short, straight sword, and L. *forma*, form] shaped like a scimitar [Bot.].

aciniform (a-sin-i-form) *a.* [L. *acinus*, grape, and *forma*, form] clustered like grapes [Bot. and Anat.].

acinose, acinous (as-i-nōs, -nus) *a.* resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes; consisting of granular concretions.

acinus (as-i-nus) *n.*; *pl.* *acini* (as-i-ni) [L. *acinus*, berry] a bunch of berries; a fruit, like the raspberry or blackberry, that consists of drupelets [Bot.]; a racemose gland [Anat.].

Acipenser (as-i-pen'ser) *n.* [L.] a genus of fishes, whose type is the sturgeon.

acknowledge (ak-nol'ej) *v.t.* [E.] to give a receipt for; to own, avow, or confess a knowledge of; to recognize as a truth or as genuine; to own or recognize in a particular character; to own with gratitude.

acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment) *n.* act of acknowledging; recognition; confession; admission; something given or done in return for a favour; a declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity.

aclide (ak-lid) *n.* [L. *acilis*, small javelin] a spiked club provided with a thong.

aclinic (ak-klin'ik) *a.* [G. *a* and *klīnein*, incline] without inclination—said of the magnetic equator, on which the magnetic needle is exactly horizontal, and has no dip.

acme (ak-mē) *n.* [G.] the height, top, or highest point of a thing; [Med.] crisis.

acne (ak-nē) *n.* [G. *akmē*] a hard, red, inflamed pimple; a skin disease marked by the presence of such pimples.

acnestis (ak-nes'tis) *n.* [G. *a* and *knaein*, scratch] that part of the spine, extending from between the shoulder-blades to the loins, which an animal cannot scratch.

acology (a-kol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *akos*, remedy, and *logos*, discourse] the doctrine of remedies.

acolithist, acolyth (a-kol'ō-thist, ak'ō-lith) *n.* See *acolyte*.

acolyte (ak'ō-lit) *n.* [G. *akolouthos*] a companion; an associate; [Astr.] a satellite.

acondylose, acondylos (a-kon'di-lōs, -lus) *a.* [G. *a* and *kondulos*, knuckle] jointless [Bot.].

aconite (ak'ō-nit) *n.* [G. *akoniton*] wolf's-bane or monk's-hood.

aconitic (ak'ō-nit'ik) *a.* of or pertaining to, or derived from, aconite.

aconitin, aconitine (a-kon'i-tin) *n.* a poisonous substance obtained from aconite.

Acontias (a-kon'ti-as) *n.* [G. *akōn*, dart] a genus of lizards.

acopic (a-kop'ik) *a.* [G. *a* and *kopos*, weariness] removing weariness [Med.].

acorn (āk'orn) *n.* [A. S. *æcern*, fruit] the seed or fruit of the oak; a small piece of wood fixed on a masthead above the vane, to keep it from being blown away.



Acorn-cup, the hardened involucre covering the base of an acorn.

acorned (ă-korn'd) *a.* furnished or loaded with acorns; fed on acorns; [Her.] said of an oak shown in a coat of arms as loaded with acorns.

Acorus (ă-kŏ-rus) *n.* [G. *akoros*] a genus of plants containing the sweet flag.

acotyledon (ă-kot-i-lĕ-dun) *n.* [G. *a* and *kotulĕ-dŏn*, cup-shaped cavity] a plant in which the seed-lobes, or cotyledons, are not present.

acotyledonous (ă-kot-i-lĕ-du-nus) *a.* without cotyledons.

acoumeter (ă-kou-me-ter) *n.* [G. *akouein*, hear, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the power of hearing.

acoustic (ă-kous-tik) *a.* pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the science of sounds. **Acoustic duct**, the external passage of the ear. **Acoustic nerve**, the auditory nerve.

acoustician (ă-kous-tish-ăn) *n.* one skilled in, or a student of, acoustics.

acoustics (ă-kous-tiks) *n.* the science of sound, teaching its nature, phenomena, etc.

acquaint (ă-kwânt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *cognitus*, known] to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar.

acquaintance (ă-kwânt-tans) *n.* state of being acquainted, or of having more than slight or superficial knowledge; familiar knowledge; a person or persons known to, but not on very intimate terms with, one.

acquaintanceship (ă-kwânt-tans-ship) *n.* the state of being acquainted, or of having acquaintance.

acquest (ă-kwest) *n.* [acquire] an acquisition; [Law] property acquired otherwise than by inheritance.

acquiesce (ă-kwi-es) *v.i.* [L. *ad* and *quies*, rest] to rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied; to concur upon conviction.

acquiescence, acquiescency (ă-kwi-es-ens, -en-si) *n.* a silent assent or submission, with apparent compliance.

acquiescent (ă-kwi-es-ent) *a.* submitting; disposed to submit.

acquiescently (ă-kwi-es-ent-li) *adv.* in an acquiescent manner.

acquirability (ă-kwir-ă-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being acquirable.

acquirable (ă-kwir-ă-bl) *a.* capable of being acquired.

acquire (ă-kwir) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *quaerere*, seek] to gain, usually by one's own labour or exertions; to take on.

acquisition (ă-kwir-ment) *n.* the act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment.

acquisition (ă-kwi-zish-un) *n.* act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained.

acquisitive (ă-kwiz-i-tiv) *a.* capable of making, disposed to make, acquisitions.

acquisitiveness (ă-kwiz-i-tiv-nes) *n.* state or quality of being acquisitive; the organ supposed to give rise to this desire.

acquit (ă-kwit) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *quietus*, quiet] to set free; to release or discharge, esp. from an accusation, guilt, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty; to conduct one's self; to clear one's self.

acquittal (ă-kwit-ment) *n.* act of acquitting; state of being acquitted; acquittal.

acquittal (ă-kwit-ăl) *n.* a judicial discharge; performance of a duty; discharge of an obligation or debt.

acquittance (ă-kwit-tans) *n.* the act of discharging from a debt, or other obligation; a writing in evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full.

acrasy (ăk-ră-si) *n.* [G. *akrasia*, excess] want of control.

acre (ă-ker) *n.* [A.S. *æcer*] a piece of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. **God's acre**, the churchyard.

acreable (ă-ker-ă-bl) *a.* belonging to an acre or acres; according to the acre.

acreage (ă-ker-ăj) *n.* extent of a piece of land measured in acres.

acred (ă-ker'd) *a.* possessing acres; having landed property.

acid (ăk-rid) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp, sour] of a biting taste; sharp; pungent; harsh.

acidrian (ăk-rid-i-ăn) *n.* [G. *akris*, locust] one of the locust family.

acridity (ăk-rid-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being acid; acridness.

acridness (ăk-rid-nes) *n.* the quality of being acid, sharp, or pungent.

acrimonious (ăk-ri-mŏ-ni-us) *a.* abounding with acrimony; sarcastic.

acrimoniously (ăk-ri-mŏ-ni-us-li) *adv.* in an acrimonious manner.

acrimoniousness (ăk-ri-mŏ-ni-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being acrimonious; sharpness; bitterness.

acrimony (ăk-ri-mun-i) *n.* [L. *acrimonia*, fr. *acer*, sharp] sharpness or severity, as of language or temper.

acrisia (ă-kris-i-ă) *n.* [G. *a* and *krinein*, judge] doubtful state of a disease [Med.].

acrisy (ăk-ri-si) *n.* acrisia; want of judgment; injudiciousness.

Acrita (ăk-ri-tă) *n.pl.* animals without a distinct nervous system.

acritical (ă-krit-i-kăl) *a.* without, or not indicating, a crisis [Med.].

acritochromacy (ăk-ri-tŏ-krŏ-mă-si) *n.* [G. *a*, *krinein*, judge, and *chrŏma*, colour] colour-blindness.

acritude (ăk-ri-tüd) *n.* [L. *acritudo*] an acrid quality; biting heat; acrimony.

acroamatic, acroamatical (ăk-rŏ-a-măt-ik, -i-kăl) *a.* [G.] abstruse; pertaining to the esoteric doctrines of Aristotle, given orally to his disciples.

acroatic (ăk-rŏ-at-ik) *a.* [G. *akroatikos*, fr. *akrotēs*, hearer] acroamatic.

acrobat (ăk-rŏ-băt) *n.* [G. *akros*, on high, and *bainein*, go] one that practises high vaulting, tumbling, and other gymnastic feats.

acrobat (ăk-rŏ-băt-ik) *a.* belonging to an acrobat.

acrocephalic (ăk-rŏ-se-făl-ik) *a.* [G. *akros*, at the top, and *kephalē*, head] having a pyramidal skull [Ethn.].

acrogen (ăk-rŏ-jen) *n.* [G. *akros*, extreme, and *gen*, produce] a plant of the highest tribe of Cryptogams, including the ferns, etc.

acrogenous (ăk-rŏj-e-nus) *a.* increasing in growth at the summit.

acrography (ăk-rŏj-ă-ŕi) *n.* [G. *akros*, at the top, and *graphein*, write] a process for producing designs in relief on metal or stone.

acrolith (ăk-rŏ-lith) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone] a statue whose extremities alone are of stone.

acrolithan, acrolithic (ăk-rŏ-lith-ăn, -i-k) *a.* formed like an acrolith.

acrology (ăk-rŏj-ŕi) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] the alphabetical representation of the first part, letter, or syllable of the name of an object, by a picture of the object.

acromonogrammatic (ăk-rŏ-mon-ŕi-grăt-ik) *a.* and *n.* [G. *akros*, at the end, *monos*, alone, and *gramma*, letter] a kind of poem where every verse begins with the same letter as the preceding verse ends with.

acronychal (ăk-kron-i-kăl) *a.* [G. *akros*, extreme, and *nux*, *nuktos*, night] taking place at night [Astr.].

acronychally (ă-kron-i-kăl-i) *adv.* in an acronychal manner.

acropolis (ăk-rŏp-sis) *n.* a citadel, esp. the citadel of Athens.

acrospire (ăk-rŏ-spir) *n.* [G. *akros* and *spira*, spire] a sprout at the end of a seed.

acrospered (ăk-rŏ-sper-d) *a.* having, or exhibiting, an acrospire.

across (ăk-rŏs) *adv.* and *prop.* from side to side, or in a direction opposed to the length of.

acrostic (ăk-rŏs-tik) *n.* [G. *akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order, line, verse] a composition,

usually in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, read collectively, form a name or sentence; — *a.* relating to or containing an acrostic.

acrostically (a-kros-ti-ka-l-i) *adv.* in the manner of an acrostic.

acroteleutic (ak-rō-te-lū'ti:k) *n.* [G. *teleutē*, end] anything added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a doxology.

acroter, acroterium (ak-rō-ter, ak-rō-tēr-i-um) *n.* [G. *akrō-tērion*] a pedestal or a pediment for the support of a statue or other ornament [Arch.].

acroterial (ak-rō-tēr-i-al) *a.* pertaining to an acroterium.

acrothymion (ak-rō-thim'i-on) *n.* [G. *akros*, at the top, and *thymos*, thyme] a kind of wart, with a narrow base and a broad top.

acrotic (a-krot'ik) *a.* [G. *akros*, extreme] pertaining to the surface; exterior [Med.].

acrotism (ak-rō-tiz'm) *n.* [G. *a* and *krotos*, beating] absence or weakness of pulse.

acrotomous (a-krot'ō-mus) *a.* [G. *akros*, extreme, and *tomē*, a cutting] having a cleavage parallel to the top [Min.].

act (akt) *v.t.* [L. *agere*, pp. *actus*, do] to perform, esp. upon the stage; to assume the office or character of; — *v.i.* to exert energy or force; to operate; to perform, as an actor; to behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; — *n.* that which is done or doing; performance; deed; a decree, edict, law, judgment; a book, record, or writing, containing laws and determinations; one of the larger or principal divisions of a play; a thesis publicly maintained by a candidate for a degree. To **act on**, to act according to. To **act up to**, to equal in action.

acta (ak-ta) *n.pl.* acts; [Law] proceedings, or records of proceedings, in courts.

actable (ak-ta-bl) *a.* practically possible; capable of being performed.

actinal (ak-ti-nal) *a.* [G. *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray] pertaining to the oral surface of a radiate animal; having tentacles or rays.

acting (ak-ting) *a.* performing duty; doing temporary duty; performing dramatically; — *n.* action; dramatic performance.

Actinia (ak-tin'i-a) *n.* [G. *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray] a genus of radiate polypes.

actinic (ak-tin'ik) *a.* pertaining to actinism; pertaining to the chemical rays of the sun.

actiniform (ak-tin'i-form) *a.* [G. *aktis*, ray, and *L. forma*, form] having a radiated form; resembling one of the Actinia.

actinism (ak-ti-niz'm) *n.* the radiation of light or heat; a property in the solar rays that produces chemical changes, as in photography.

actinograph (ak-tin'ō-graf) *n.* [G. *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray, and *graphein*, write] an instrument for measuring and registering the variations in the chemical influence of the sun's rays.

actinolite (ak-tin'ō-lit) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone] the ray-stone, a variety of amphibole.

actinolitic (ak-ti-nō-lit'ik) *a.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, actinolite.

actinology (ak-ti-nol'ō-j'i) *n.* [G. *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray, and *logos*, discourse] that branch of science concerned with the chemical action of light.

actinometer (ak-ti-nom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.

action (ak-shun) *n.* exertion of power or force; motion produced; agency; an act or thing done; a deed; conduct; behaviour; demeanour; gesture or gesticulation; a legal suit or process; an engagement between troops in war; the main subject of a work of fiction; [Phys.] the performance of a function.

actionable (ak-shun-a-bl) *a.* affording ground for an action at law.

actionably (ak-shun-a-bl) *adv.* so as to afford ground for an action at law.

active (ak-tiv) *a.* having the power or quality of acting; communicating action or motion; constantly engaged in action, hence, energetic, diligent, busy; producing real effects; [Gram.] expressing the transition or passing of an action from an agent to an object. **Active list**, the list of officers in the army and navy liable to be called upon for active service.

actively (ak-tiv-li) *adv.* in an active manner; nimbly; in an active sense.

activeness (ak-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being active; nimbleness; activity.

activity (ak-tiv'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being active; nimbleness; agility.

acton (ak'tun) *n.* [O.F. *acton*, fr. *A. al*, the, and *qūtum*, cotton] a quilted tunic worn under armour.

actor (ak'tur) *n.* one that acts; one that represents characters on the stage; an advocate or proctor in civil causes; a plaintiff.

actress (ak'tres) *n.* a female actor or performer; a female stage-player.

actual (ak'tū-al) *a.* [L. *actualis*] existing in act; existing at the present time; present.

actualist (ak'tū-al-ist) *n.* one that deals with realities—not an idealist.

actuality (ak-tu-ali-ti) *n.* the state of being actual; existence.

actualization (ak-tū-ā-l-i-zā'shun) *a.* a making actual; realization.

actualize (ak'tū-al-iz) *v.t.* to make actual; to describe in a vivid manner.

actually (ak'tū-al-i) *adv.* in act or fact; really; truly; by active manifestation.

actuary (ak'tū-ā-r'i) *n.* a registrar or clerk; a person skilled in intricate calculations, esp. such as deal with the expectancy of life.

actuate (ak'tū-āt) *v.t.* to put into action; to move or incite to action.

actuation (ak'tū-ā'shun) *n.* the state of being actuated; effectual operation.

acuition (ak-ū-ish-un) *n.* [L. *acuere*, sharpen] the act of sharpening.

aculeate (a-kū-lē-āt) *a.* [L. *aculeus*, prickle] having prickles, or sharp points [Bot. and Zool.].

aculeated (a-kū-lē-āt-ed) *a.* furnished with prickles; pointed; sharp; incisive.

aculeus (a-kū-lē-us) *n.*; *pl.* aculei (a-kū-lē-i) [L.] a sting; a prickle.

acumen (a-kū-men) *n.* [L.] quickness of perception or discernment.

acuminate, acumined (a-kū-mi-nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* tapering to a point [Bot.]; pointed; acute.

acumination (a-kū-mi-nā'shun) *n.* a sharpening; termination in a sharp point; a sharp, tapering point.

acupressure (ak-ū-presh'ur) *n.* [L. *acus*, needle, and *pressura*, pressure] a method of stopping bleeding from arteries by means of needles or wires [Surg.].

acupuncturation (ak-ū-pungk-tū-rā'shun) *n.* acupuncture.

acupuncture (ak-ū-pungk-tur) *n.* the introduction of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes [Surg.].

acute (a-kūt) *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp] sharp at the end; pointed; having nice discernment; penetrating; shrewd; sharp; piercing; high in pitch; shrill; [Med.] attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis; distinguished from *subacute* and *chronic*; [Math.] less than a right angle.

acute-angled (a-kūt-ang-gld) *a.* having sharp or acute angles.

acutely (a-kūt-li) *adv.* sharply; shrewdly; keenly; with nice discernment.

acuteness (a-kūt-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being acute.

acutifoliate (a-kū-ti-fō-lī-āt) *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp, and *foliatus*, leaved] having sharp-pointed leaves [Bot.].

acutilobate (a-kū-ti-lō-bāt) *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp, and *N.L. lobatus*, lobate] having acute lobes—said of leaves [Bot.].

acyanoblepsy (a-si-a-nō-blep-si) *n.* [G. *a*, *kuanos*, a dark-blue substance, and *blepein*, look] inability to distinguish the colour blue.

acyclic (a-sik'lik, a-sī'klik) *a.* [G. *a* and *kuklikos*, circular] not arranged in whorls [Bot.].

adactyl, adactyle, adactylus (a-dak'til, -ti-lus) *a.* [G. *a* and *daktulos*, digit] without fingers or toes [Zool.].

adage (ad-ā-j) *n.* [L. *adagium*] a saying that has obtained credit by long use; a proverb.

adagial (a-dā-jī-a) *a.* pertaining to or containing an adage; proverbial.

adagio (a-dā-jō) *adv.* [It.] slowly; gracefully; leisurely;—*a.* slow; graceful;—*n.* a piece of music in *adagio* time.

adamant (ad-a-mant) *n.* [G. *adamas*, *adamantos*] a stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; the loadstone;—*a.* adamantine; unfeeling.

adamantine (ad-a-man-tin) *a.* made of, or having the qualities of, adamant; impenetrable. **Adamantine spar**, corundum.

Adamic (a-dam-ik) *a.* pertaining to Adam; naked, Adam's apple, a species of citron; the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck. **Adam's earth**, red clay. **Adam's needle**, the genus *Yucca*. **Adam's wine**, **Adam's ale**, water.

Adamite (ad-a-mit) *n.* one of the human race; a member of a sect that laid claim to primitive innocence, and went naked. It arose in North Africa in the second century.

Adansonia (ad-an-sō-ni-a) *n.* [Michel *Adanson*] a genus of trees containing the African calabash-tree.

adapt (a-dapt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *aptare*, fit] to make fit or suitable; to make to correspond.

adaptability (a-dap-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being adaptable; suitability.

adaptable (a-dap-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being adapted; susceptible of adaptation.

adaptableness (a-dap-ta-bl-nes) *n.* adaptability; fitness to be adapted.

adaptation (ad-ap-tā-shun) *n.* the act of adapting or fitting; the state of being adapted or fitted; fitness; that which is adapted.

adaptedness (a-dap-ted-nes) *n.* the state of being adapted; suitability; fitness; suitability.

adapter (a-dap-ter) *n.* one that adapts; [Chem.] a vessel with two necks, placed between a retort and a receiver.

Adar (ā-dār) *n.* [H.] the sixth month of the Jewish civil and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year.

adays (a-dāz) *adv.* on, or in, the day or time, as in the phrase *nowadays*.

add (ad) *v.t.* [L. *addere*] to join or unite so as to form one sum or aggregate.

addability, addibility (ad-a-bil-i-ti, ad-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being addable.

addable, addible (ad-a-bl, -i-bl) *a.* capable of being added.

addecimate (a-des-i-māt) *v.t.* [L. *addecimare*, take the tenth] to tithe.

addendum (a-den-dum) *n.*; *pl.* **addenda** (a-den-dā) [L.] a thing to be added; an appendix to a work.

adder (ad-er) *n.* [M.E. *addere*, *naddere*, etc., fr. A.S. *nædre*, snake] a venomous serpent; a viper. **Adder-head**, **adder-gem**, the adder-stone. **Adder-bolt**, **adder-fly**, the dragon fly. **Adder-pike**, the lesser weaver or sting-fish. **Adder's-fern**, the common polypody. **Adder-stone**, a rounded, perforated stone, supposed to cure adder bites. **Adder's-tongue**, the fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. **Adder's-wort**, snakeweed.

addict (a-diikt) *v.t.* [L. *addicere*, *pp.* *addictus*, deliver over] to apply habitually; to devote; to accustom; to habituate.

addicted (a-dik-ted) *a.* devoted; habituated; wholly given over to.

addictedness (a-dik-ted-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being addicted.

addition (a-dish-un) *n.* the act of adding; anything added; increase; the branch of arithmetic that treats of adding numbers; a title or designation added to a man's name, to show his rank, etc.; [Mus.] a dot at the right side of a note to indicate that its sound is to be lengthened one-half; [Her.] anything added to a coat of arms as a mark of honour.

additional (a-dish-un-al) *a.* added; supplementary;—*n.* an addition.

additionally (a-dish-un-al-i) *adv.* by way of addition.

additive (ad-i-tiv) *a.* to be added; of the nature of an addition; helping to increase.

addle (ad-l) *a.* [A.S. *adela*, mud] having lost the power of development by becoming diseased;

putrid; corrupt; unfruitful or barren;—*v.t.* to make corrupt; to confuse. **Addle-brained**, **addle-headed**, **addle-pated**, stupid, muddled. **Addle-plot**, a marplot.

addressed (a-dorst) *a.* [L. *ad* and *dorsum*, back] placed back to back [Her.].

address (a-dres) *v.t.* [F. *adresser*] to direct words or discourse to; to direct in writing, as a letter; to apply (one's self); to court;—*n.* a formal application, speech, petition, or the like; manner of speaking to another; attention in the way of courtship; skill; dexterity; direction of a letter, or the title and place of residence of the person addressed.

addressee (a-dres-ē) *n.* one addressed; one to whom anything is addressed.

adduce (a-dūs) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *ducere*, lead] to bring forward by way of proof; to quote.

adducent (a-dū-sent) *a.* bringing or drawing to a certain point [Anat.].

adducible (a-dū-si-bl) *a.* capable of being adduced.

adduction (a-duk-shun) *n.* the act of drawing together or bringing forward.

adductor (a-duk-tur) *n.* a muscle that draws one part of the body towards another.

adeb (ad-eb) *n.* [A.] an Egyptian weight equal to 210 okes.

adelopode (a-dē-lō-pōd) *n.* [G. *adēlos*, not visible, and *podus*, *podos*, foot] an animal whose feet are inconspicuous.

adelphous (a-del-fus) *a.* [G. *adelphos*, brother] having the stamens in bundles [Bot.].

ademption (a-dem-shun) *n.* [L.] a taking away; [Law] the revocation of a grant.

adenalgia (ad-en-al-jī-a) *n.* [G. *adēn*, gland, and *algos*, pain] pain in a gland [Path.].

adendritic (a-den-drit-ik) *a.* [G.] without protoplasmic processes.

adeniform (a-den-i-form) *a.* [G. *adēn*, gland, and *L. forma*, shape] gland-like in form.

adenitis (ad-e-ni-tis) *n.* inflammation of a gland, esp. of a lymphatic gland.

adenography (ad-en-og-ra-fī) *n.* [G. *adēn* and anatomy which treats of the glands.

adenoid, adenoidal (ad-e-noid, ad-e-noi-dal) *a.* [G. *adēn*, gland, and *eidos*, form] glandiform; glandular.

adenological (ad-e-no-lō-jī-kal) *a.* pertaining to adenology.

adenology (ad-e-nol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *adēn*, gland, and *logos*, discourse] the doctrine of the glands, their nature and uses.

adenose, adenous (ad-e-nōs, -nus) *a.* adenoid.

adenotomy (ad-e-noi-tō-mī) *n.* [G. *adēn*, gland, and *tomē*, cutting] the excision or dissection of a gland [Surg. and Anat.].

adeps (ad-eps) *n.* [L.] animal fat; lard; [Phar.] tallow; suet; prepared fat.

adept (a-dept) *n.* [L. *adepus*] one well skilled in any art;—*a.* well skilled; completely versed.

adequacy (ad-e-kwa-si) *n.* the state or quality of being adequate.

adequate (ad-e-kwat) *a.* [L. *ad* and *aegvus*, equal] equal to; commensurate; sufficient.

adequately (ad-e-kwat-li) *adv.* in proportion; sufficiently; fitly.

adevism (ad-e-vizm) *n.* [G. *a*, and *L. deus*, god] denial of gods; Hindu atheism.

adfectd (ad-fek-ted) *a.* [affected] containing (as an equation) different powers of an unknown quantity [Alg.].

adhere (ad-hēr) *v.i.* [L. *ad* and *haerere*, stick] to stick fast; to be attached or devoted.

adherence, adherency (ad-hēr-ens, -en-si) *n.* quality or state of adhering; steady attachment.

adherent (ad-hēr-ent) *a.* united with or to; sticking;—*n.* one that cleaves to, or supports, some other person or a cause.

adherently (ad-hēr-ent-li) *adv.* in an adherent manner.

adhesion (ad-hē-zhun) *n.* the act or state of adhering; adherence; concurrence; that which adheres; the force with which distinct bodies adhere when their surfaces are brought into contact.

adhesive (ad-hē'siv) *a.* sticky; tenacious; adhering; gummed; fitted for adhesion.

adhesively (ad-hē'siv-li) *adv.* in an adhesive manner.

adhesiveness (ad-hē'siv-ness) *n.* the quality of sticking or adhering.

adhibit (ad-hib'it) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *habere*, to hold] to use or apply; to attach.

adiabatic (ad-i-a-bat'ik) *a.* [G. *adiabatos*, not to be passed through] without gain or loss of heat; said of bodies changing volume.

adiactinic (ad-i-ak-tin'ik) *a.* [G. *a*, *dia*, and *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray] impervious to the chemical rays of light [Opt.].

Adiantum (ad-i-an'tum) *n.* [G. *adiantos*, maidenhair, literally, unwetted] a genus of ferns, containing the maidenhair.

adiaphoresis (ad-i-af-ō-rē'sis) *n.* [G. *a* and *diaphorein*, to throw off by perspiration] deficiency of perspiration [Path.].

adiaphorous (ad-i-af-ō-rus) *a.* [G.] indifferent; neither right nor wrong; [Med.] doing neither good nor harm.

adiathermic (a-di-a-ther'mik) *a.* [G. *a*, *dia*, and *therma*, heat] impervious to radiant heat.

adieu (a-dū') *int.* [F., meaning, "to God"] good-bye; farewell; —*n.* a farewell; a leave-taking.

adipic (a-dip'ik) *a.* [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat] of, or belonging to, fat; fatty.

adipocerate (ad-i-pos-e-rāt) *v.t.* to change into adipocere.

adipoceration (ad-i-pos-e-rā'shun) *n.* the act of changing, or the state of being changed, into adipocere.

adipocere (ad-i-pō-ser) *n.* [L. *adeps*, soft fat, and *cera*, wax] a soft, waxy substance, into which animal matter is changed when buried in moist places. **Adipocere mineral**, a fatty matter found in argillaceous iron-ore.

adipoceros (ad-i-pos-e-rus) *a.* relating to, or containing, adipocere.

adipose (ad-i-pōs) *a.* [N.L. *adiposus*] pertaining to, or consisting of, animal fat; fatty; —*n.* the fat on the kidneys. **Adipose tissue**, connective tissue containing masses of fat cells.

adiposity (ad-i-pōs-i-ti) *n.* fatness; the accumulation of fat in or upon any organ.

adipous (ad-i-pūs) *a.* fat; of the nature of fat; adipose.

adipsia, adipsy (a-dip'si-a, -si) *n.* [G. *adipsos*, not thirsty, fr. *a* and *dipsa*, thirst] absence of thirst [Med.].

adit (ad-it) *n.* [L. *aditus*, entrance] a horizontal or inclined entrance into a mine; a drift; passage.

adjacency (a-jā'sen-si) *n.* the state of being adjacent; that which is adjacent.

adjacent (a-jā-sent) *a.* [L. *ad* and *jacere*, lie] lying near, close, or contiguous.

adjacently (a-jā-sent-li) *adv.* so as to be adjacent.

adjectival (ad-jek-tiv'al) *a.* of the nature of an adjective; belonging to an adjective; having the import of an adjective.

adjective (ad-jek-tiv) *n.* [L. *adjicere*, pp. *adjectus*, add to] a word used with a noun to limit its application; —*a.* pertaining to an adjective. **Adjective colour**, in dyeing, one that requires to be fixed by a mordant.

adjectively (ad-jek-tiv-li) *adv.* in the manner of an adjective.

adjoin (a-join') *v.t.* [F. *adjoindre*, fr. L. *adjungere*, join to] to join or unite to; —*v.i.* to be contiguous or next; to be in contact or very near.

adjourn (a-jurn') *v.t.* [O.F. *ajornar*] to put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; to suspend the meeting of; —*v.i.* to suspend business for a time; to close the session of a public body.

adjournment (a-jurn-ment) *n.* the act of postponing or deferring; the interval during which a public body defers business.

adjudge (a-juj') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *judicare*, judge] to award or decree judicially or by authority; to sentence; to condemn.

adjudgment (a-juj-ment) *n.* the act of judging; the judgment given.

adjudicate (a-jōō-di-kāt) *v.t.* to try and determine, as a court; to pronounce judgment upon; —*v.i.* to sit as a judge.

adjudication (a-jōō-di-kā'shun) *n.* act of adjudicating; a judicial sentence, judgment, or decision.

adjudicator (a-jōō-di-kā-tur) *n.* one that adjudicates.

adjunct (ad'jungkt) *n.* [L. *adjungere*, pp. *adjunctus*, to unite] something joined to another thing, but not an essential part of it; an assistant; [Met.] any quality of a thing not pertaining to its essence; [Gram.] a word or phrase added to modify the meaning; [Mus.] a relative scale or key; —*a.* added to; united with.

adjunction (ad-jungk'shun) *n.* the act of joining; the thing joined.

adjunctive (ad-jungk-tiv) *a.* having the quality of joining; —*n.* one who, or that which, is joined.

adjunctively (ad-jungk-tiv-li) *adv.* in an adjunctive manner.

adjunctly (ad-jungk-tiv-li) *adv.* in connection with; as an adjunct.

adjuration (ad-jōō-rā'shun) *n.* act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under penalty of a curse; the form of oath.

adjure (ad-jōōr) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *jurare*, swear] to charge, bind, or entreat, as if under oath, or the penalty of a curse.

adjust (a-just') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *justus*, just] to make exact or conformable; to adapt; to accommodate; to reduce to order; to set right.

adjustable (a-just-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being adjusted.

adjuster (a-just-ter) *n.* a person that adjusts; that which adjusts.

adjustive (a-just-tiv) *a.* tending or serving to adjust.

adjustment (a-just-ment) *n.* the act of adjusting; arrangement; settlement.

ajutage, ajutage (ad-jōō-tāj) *n.* [F. *ajouter*, add] a tube inserted into an aperture through which water passes.

adjutancy (ad-jōō-tan-si) *n.* the office of an adjutant.

adjutant (ad-jōō-tant) *n.* [L. *adjutare*, pp. *adjutans*, *adjutantis*, aid] an assistant; an officer that assists the superior officers in the execution of orders, conducting correspondence, etc.; a very large species of stork, a native of India.

adjuvant (ad-jōō-vant) *a.* auxiliary; —*n.* one who, or that which, assists; [Med.] something added to a prescription to aid the effect of the chief ingredient.

adlegation (ad-le-gā'shun) *n.* [L. *ad* and *legare*, send with a commission] the right claimed by the individual states of the old German Empire of associating their representatives with those of the emperor in matters affecting the common welfare.

admeasure (ad-mezh-ur) *v.t.* to take the dimensions, size, or capacity of; to measure; [Law] to apportion.

admeasurement (ad-mezh-ur-ment) *n.* act or process of ascertaining the dimensions of anything; the dimensions ascertained; [Law] the apportionment of shares.

admeasurer (ad-mezh-ur-er) *n.* one that admeasures.

admensuration (ad-men-sū-rā'shun) *n.* admeasurement.

adminicle (ad-min'i-kl) *n.* [L. *adminiculum*, help, support] an auxiliary.

adminicular (ad-mi-nik-ū-lar) *a.* affording help; helpful; corroborative.

administer (ad-min-is-ter) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *ministrer*, servant] to manage or conduct, as public affairs; to dispense, as justice; to tender, as an oath; to settle, as the estate of one that dies without a will; —*v.i.* to contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to perform the office of administrator.

administerial (ad-min-is-tēr-i-al) *a.* pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.



Adjutant.

administrable (ad-min'is-trā-bl) *a.* capable of being administered.

administrate (ad-min'is-trā) *v.t.* to administer; to give; to supply.

administration (ad-min-is-trā-shun) *n.* the act of administering; the executive part of the government; dispensation; distribution; management of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no competent executor.

administrative (ad-min-is-trā-tiv) *a.* pertaining to administration.

administrator (ad-min-is-trā-tur) *n.* one that administers, or that directs, manages, or dispenses laws and rights.

administrationship (ad-min-is-trā-tur-ship) *n.* the office of an administrator.

administratrix (ad-min-is-trā-triks) *n.* a woman that administers.

admirability (ad-mi-rā-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being admirable; admirableness.

admirable (ad-mi-rā-bl) *a.* worthy of admiration; wonderful; very excellent.

admirableness (ad-mi-rā-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being admirable.

admirably (ad-mi-rā-bl) *adv.* in an admirable manner; excellently.

admiral (ad-mi-ral) *n.* [A. *amīr*, prince] a naval officer of the highest rank (there are three grades of this rank—admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral); the ship of an admiral; [Zool.] a kind of shellfish; [Entom.] a kind of butterfly. **Admiral of the fleet**, a title of distinction corresponding to field-marshal in the army. **The Lord High Admiral** used to have charge of naval affairs.

admiralship (ad-mi-ral-ship) *n.* the office of an admiral.

admiralty (ad-mi-ral-ti) *n.* the Lords Commissioners appointed for the management of naval affairs; the building where the lords of the admiralty transact business. **Admiralty Court**, the chief court for trying maritime causes.

admiration (ad-mi-rā-shun) *n.* wonder mingled with esteem, love, or veneration.

admire (ad-mīr) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *mirari*, wonder] to regard with wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, or affection; to estimate or prize highly;—*v.i.* to wonder; to marvel.

admirer (ad-mīr-er) *n.* one that admires; one that pays court to a woman; a lover.

admiringly (ad-mīr-ing-li) *adv.* in an admiring manner; with admiration.

admissibility (ad-mis-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being admissible.

admissible (ad-mis-i-bl) *a.* capable or worthy of being admitted; allowable.

admissibly (ad-mis-i-bl) *adv.* in an admissible manner; so as to be admitted.

admission (ad-mish-un) *n.* act of admitting; power or permission to enter; access; the granting of an argument; acknowledgment.

admissory (ad-mis-ō-ri) *a.* [L. *admittere*, pp. *admissus*, admit] admitting.

admit (ad-mīt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *mittere*, send] to grant entrance to, whether into a place, or into the mind; to receive as true.

admittable (ad-mīt-a-bl) *a.* capable of being admitted or allowed.

admittance (ad-mīt-ans) *n.* act of admitting; permission to enter; act of giving possession of a copyhold estate.

admix (ad-miks) *v.t.* to mingle with something else; to add to something else.

admixture (ad-miks-tūr) *n.* a mixing; what is mixed; a foreign element or ingredient.

admonish (ad-mon-ish) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *monere*, warn] to reprove gently, or with mildness; to instruct or direct.

admonisher (ad-mon-ish-er) *n.* one that admonishes; a reprover.

admonishment (ad-mon-ish-ment) *n.* admonition; warning.

admonition (ad-mō-nish-un) *n.* the act of admonishing; gentle or friendly reproof or counsel; advice.

admonitive (ad-mon-i-tiv) *a.* containing admonition.

admonitively (ad-mon-i-tiv-li) *adv.* by means of admonition.

admonitor (ad-mon-i-tur) *n.* one that admonishes; a monitor.

admonitory (ad-mon-i-tur-i) *a.* pertaining to or conveying admonition.

admortization (ad-mōrt-i-zā-shun) *n.* See **amortization**.

adnascent (ad-nas-ent) *a.* growing to, or on, something else [Bot.].

adnate (ad-nāt) *a.* [L. *adnasci*, pp. *adnatus*, grow to] grown together [Phys. and Bot.].

adnominal (ad-nom-i-nal) *a.* belonging to or qualifying a noun; adjectival [Gram.].

adnoun (ad-noun) *n.* an adjunct to a noun; an adjective used as a noun [Gram.].

ado (a-dō) *n.* [Scand. *at-to*, and E. *do*] bustle; trouble; labour; difficulty.

adolescence, adolescence (ad-ō-les-ens, -en-si) *n.* [L. *adolescere*, grow up] the state of growing; youth; the period of life between childhood and manhood.

adolescent (ad-ō-les-ent) *a.* growing; advancing to manhood;—*n.* a person in the adolescent state.

adolode (ad-ō-lōd) *n.* [G. *a. dolos*, deceit, and *hodos*, way] an apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

Adonean (ad-ō-nē-an) *a.* pertaining to, or connected with, Adonis.

Adonic (a-don-ik) *a.* pertaining to Adonis;—*n.* an Adonic verse sung at the festival of Adonis (it consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee).

Adonis (a-dō-nis) *n.* [*Adonis*, a youth beloved by Venus] a dandy; [Bot.] a genus of the Ranunculaceae; [Entom.] a kind of butterfly.

adopt (a-dopt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *optare*, choose] to receive the child of another, and treat it as one's own; to choose or select.

adoptable (a-dop-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being adopted; worthy of being adopted.

adopter (a-dop-ter) *n.* one who, or that which, adopts; [Chem.] an adapter.

adoption (a-dop-shun) *n.* the act of adopting, or the state of being adopted.

adoptive (a-dop-tiv) *a.* fitted for adopting; adopted; assumed.

adorability (a-dōr-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being adorable.

adorable (a-dōr-a-bl) *a.* worthy of adoration; worthy of great love or admiration.

adorableness (a-dōr-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being adorable.

adorably (a-dōr-a-bl) *adv.* in a manner worthy of adoration.

adoration (ad-ō-rā-shun) *n.* worship paid to the Divine Being; homage paid to one in high esteem or in high place.

adore (a-dōr) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *orare*, speak, pray, fr. *os*, *oris*, mouth] to worship with profound reverence; to love in the highest degree.

adorer (a-dōr-er) *n.* one that worships or honours as divine; a lover; an admirer.

adorn (a-dorn) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *ornare*, embellish] to render beautiful; to decorate.

adornment (a-dorn-ment) *n.* ornament; embellishment.

adorsed, adossed See **adorsed**.

adosculation (ad-os-kū-lā-shun) *n.* [L. *ad* and *osculari*, kiss] imprecation by external contact and not by intromission [Phys.]; imprecation of plants by the falling of pollen on the pistils; the insertion of one part of a plant into another [Bot.].

adown (a-doun) *adv.* down; toward the ground;—*prep.* down; all along.

adpressed (ad-prest) *a.* in close contact without adhering [Bot.].

adrift (a-drift) *adv.* or *a.* floating at random; at large; at a loss.

adroit (a-droit) *a.* [F. *à droit*, rightfully] dexterous; skilful; ingenious.

adroitly (a-droit-li) *adv.* in an adroit manner; readily; skilfully.

adroitness (a-droit-nes) *n.* the quality of being adroit; dexterity; skilfulness.

adry (a-dri) *a.* in a dry condition; thirsty; in want of drink.

adscititious (ad-si-tish-us) *a.* [*L. adscitus*, assumed] not essential; supplemental; added; additional.

adscript (ad-script) *a.* [*L. adscribere*, pp. *adscriptus*, enrol] written after—as distinguished from *subscript*, written under; attached to the soil, as a serf; —*n.* a serf.

adscription (ad-skríp-shun) *n.* ascription; attachment to the soil, or as a feudal inferior to a superior.

adularia (ad-ü-lä-ri-a) *n.* [*It. Adula* in the Grisons Alps] a variety of orthoclase (it includes the moonstone).

adulation (ad-ü-lä-shun) *n.* [*L. adulatio*] servile flattery; sycophancy.

adulatory (ad-ü-lä-tür-i) *a.* flattering to excess; containing extravagant compliments.

Adullamite (a-dul-am-it) *n.* [see 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2] one of the dissentient Liberal M.P.'s when Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introduced the 1866 Reform Bill; the dissentients were also known as *The Cave*. The name originated with Mr. Bright.

adult (a-dult) *a.* [*L. adolescere*, pp. *adultus*, grow up] having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; —*n.* a person grown to maturity.

adulterant (a-dul-ter-ant) *n.* that which is used to adulterate.

adulterate (a-dul-ter-ät) *v.t.* [*L. adulter*, adulterer, counterfeit] to debase or make impure by admixture of baser materials; —*a.* tainted with adultery; debased; corrupted.

adulterately (a-dul-ter-ät-li) *adv.* in an adulterate manner.

adulterateness (a-dul-ter-ät-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being adulterated.

adulteration (a-dul-te-rät-shun) *n.* act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated; an adulterated substance.

adulterer (a-dul-ter-er) *n.* a man guilty of adultery.

adulteress (a-dul-ter-es) *n.* a woman guilty of adultery.

adulterine (a-dul-ter-in) *a.* born of adultery; relating to adultery; spurious; illegal; —*n.* a child born in adultery [*Law*].

adulterous (a-dul-ter-us) *a.* pertaining to, or guilty of, adultery.

adulterously (a-dul-ter-us-li) *adv.* in an adulterous manner.

adultery (a-dul-ter-i) *n.* a violation of the marriage vows or marriage bed.

adulthood (a-dul-tes) *n.* the state of being an adult; full development.

adambrant (ad-um-brant) *a.* giving a faint shadow; showing a slight resemblance.

adambrate (ad-um-brät) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *umbra*, shade] to overshadow; to shadow faintly forth; to typify.

adumbration (ad-um-brä-shun) *n.* the act of adumbrating; a faint resemblance; an imperfect representation.

adumbrative (ad-um-brä-tiv) *a.* shadowing forth; faintly resembling.

aduncal, aduncous (ad-ung-kal, -kus) *a.* [*L. ad* and *uncus*, hook] hooked; bent like a hook.

adust (a-dust) *a.* [*L. adurere*, pp. *adustus*, burn] burnt; scorched; hot and fiery; looking as if burnt or scorched.

advance (ad-vans) *v.t.* [*F. avancer*, advance, fr. *avant*, before, fr. *L. ab* and *ante*] to bring forward; to raise to a higher rank; to supply beforehand; —*v.i.* to move or go forward; to improve; to rise in rank, office, or consequence; —*n.* act of moving forward; approach; improvement; additional price or profit; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received; what is so furnished; —*a.* before in place, or beforehand in time. **Advance-guard**, a body of troops moving or posted in front of the main body. **In advance**, in front; beforehand.

advanced (ad-vanst) *a.* in the front rank; before one's age; holding extreme views.

advancement (ad-vans-ment) *n.* act of advancing; promotion; or state of being advanced; improvement; promotion; [*Law*] provision made by a living parent for a child by gifting property to which the child would be entitled after the parent's death.

advancer (ad-van-ser) *n.* one that advances; one of the branches of a buck's horn, the second from the base.

advancive (ad-van-siv) *a.* tending to advance or promote.

advantage (ad-van-täj) *n.* any state or means favourable to some desired end; superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit; gain; profit; —*v.t.* to benefit; to promote. **Advantage ground**, vantage ground. **To advantage**, with effect. **To have the advantage of**, to be superior; to know without being known. **To take advantage of**, to utilize; to cheat.

advantageous (ad-van-tä-jus) *a.* being of advantage; profitable; useful.

advantageously (ad-van-tä-jus-li) *adv.* in an advantageous manner.

advantageousness (ad-van-tä-jus-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness.

advert (ad-vent) *n.* [*L. adventus*] a coming; approach; the coming of Christ; a season including the four Sundays before Christmas.

advertitious (ad-ven-tish-us) *a.* [*L. advenire*, pp. *adventus*, come] added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental; casual; out of the proper or usual place.

advertitiously (ad-ven-tish-us-li) *adv.* in an advertitious manner.

advertitiousness (ad-ven-tish-us-nes) *n.* advertitious state.

advertual (ad-ven-tü-al) *a.* pertaining to the season of advent.

adventure (ad-ven-tür) *n.* [*L. advenire*, arrive] risk; chance; an enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking; a striking event. —*v.t.* to risk; —*v.i.* to dare. **Bill of adventure**, see bill.

adventurer (ad-ven-tür-er) *n.* one that adventures; one that relies for success on false pretences; a speculator.

adventuresome (ad-ven-tür-sum) *a.* bold; daring; facing risk.

adventuresomeness (ad-ven-tür-sum-nes) *n.* the quality of being adventurous; adventurousness.

adventress (ad-ven-tür-es) *n.* a female adventurer.

adventurous (ad-ven-tür-us) *a.* inclined to adventure; perilous; hazardous.

adventurously (ad-ven-tür-us-li) *adv.* in an adventurous manner.

adventurousness (ad-ven-tür-us-nes) *n.* the act or quality of being adventurous.

adverb (ad-verb) *n.* [*L. ad* and *verbum*, word] a word used to modify the sense of a verb.

adverbial (ad-verb-i-al) *a.* relating to, or like, an adverb. **Adverbial phrase**, a group of words equivalent to an adverb.

adverbially (ad-verb-i-al-i) *adv.* with the force of an adverb; as an adverb.

adversaria (ad-ver-sä-ri-a) *n. pl.* [*L.*] a commonplace book; memoranda.

adversary (ad-ver-sar-i) *n.* [*L. adversarius*, turned toward] an opponent; an enemy; —*a.* opposed [*Law*]. **The Adversary**, the devil.

adversative (ad-ver-sa-tiv) *a.* expressing opposition; —*n.* a word or proposition expressing opposition.

adverse (ad-vers) *a.* [*L. advertere*, pp. *adversus*, turn towards] acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; unfortunate; opposite in position.

adversely (ad-vers-li) *adv.* in an adverse manner; with opposition; unfortunately.

adverseness (ad-vers-nes) *n.* state of being adverse; opposition; adversity.

adversity (ad-ver-si-ti) *n.* adverse circumstances; misfortune; calamity.

advert (ad-vert) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *vertere*, turn] to turn the mind or attention.

advertence, advertency (ad-ver-tens, ten-si) *n.*
attention; notice; regard.

advertent (ad-ver-tent) *a.* attentive; turning the mind to; heedful.

advertently (ad-ver-tent-li) *adv.* in an advertent manner; heedfully.

advertise (ad-ver-tiz) *v.t.* or *i.* [L. *advertere*, notice] to give notice; to inform or apprise; to make known through the press.

advertisement (ad-ver-tiz-ment) *n.* a public intimation or announcement; public notice through the press.

advertiser (ad-ver-tiz-er) *n.* one that advertises; a journal that advertises.

advice (ad-vis) *n.* [L. *ad* and *videre*, *pp.* *visus*, see] an opinion recommended or offered; counsel; information; [Com.] a notification to one person by another with regard to business transactions between them. **Advice-boat**, a despatch-boat.

advisability (ad-vi-za-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being advisable or expedient; advisableness; expediency.

advisable (ad-vi-za-bl) *a.* fit to be advised or to be done; expedient.

advisableness (ad-vi-za-bl-nes) *n.* fitness to be done.

advisably (ad-vi-za-bli) *adv.* in an advisable manner; with advice; wisely.

advise (ad-viz) *v.t.* to give advice to; to counsel; to give information to; —*v.t.* to deliberate.

advised (ad-vizd) *a.* acting with deliberation; marked by, or following on, deliberation; prudent; expedient.

advisedly (ad-vi-zed-li) *adv.* with mature deliberation; purposely; with intention.

advisedness (ad-vi-zed-nes) *n.* deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

advisement (ad-viz-ment) *n.* counsel; deliberation; consultation.

adviser (ad-vi-zer) *n.* one that gives advice; one that investigates or persuades.

advisory (ad-vi-zur-i) *a.* having power to advise; containing advice.

advocacy (ad-vō-ka-si) *n.* a pleading for; intercession; judicial pleading.

advocate (ad-vō-kāt) *n.* [L. *advocare*, call to] one that pleads any cause; —*v.t.* to plead in favour of; to maintain by argument. **Devil's advocate**, a person appointed to oppose claims to canonization. **Faculty of Advocates**, in Scotland, a society of the lawyers that plead in the supreme courts. **Judge Advocate**, the prosecuting officer before a court-martial. **Lord Advocate**, in Scotland, the chief Crown lawyer.

advocateship (ad-vō-kāt-ship) *n.* office of an advocate; advocacy.

advowee (ad-vou-ē) *n.* [O.F. *avoue*, fr. L. *advocatus*, advocate] one that has the right of presenting to a benefice.

advowson (ad-vou-zn) *n.* the right of presenting or nominating to a vacant benefice or living in the church.

adynamia, adynamy (a-di-nā-mi-a, a-din-ā-mi) *n.* [G. *a* and *dynamos*, power] weakness due to disease; a deficiency of vital power [Med.].

adynamic (a-di-nam-ik) *a.* weak; feeble; characterized by absence of force.

adytum (ad-i-tum) *n.* [G. *a* and *dutos*, fr. *ducin*, enter] the most sacred part of a temple; a shrine; the chancel.

adz, adze (adz) *n.* [A.S. *adesa*] a carpenter's tool for chipping, formed with a thin arching blade, and its edge at right angles to the handle; —*v.t.* to shape with an adze.



Adze.

ædœotomy (ē-dē-ot-ō-mi) *n.* [G. *tomē*, a cutting, fr. *temnain*, cut] dissection of the organs of generation [Anat.].

æger (ē-ger) *a.* [L.] sick; —*n.* a note certifying a student to be sick.

ægilops (ē-ji-lops) *n.* [G. *ægilōps*] an abscess in the corner of the eye [Path.].

ægis (ē-jis) *n.* [G. *ægis*] a shield or defensive armour; anything that protects.

ægophony (ē-ɡof-ō-ni) *n.* [G. *aiç*, *aiços*, goat, and *phōnē*, sound] a sound suggesting the bleating of a goat, heard in pleurisy [Path.].

ægrotat (ē-ɡrō-tat) *n.* [L. he is sick] a note certifying a student to be sick.

Æolian (ē-ō-li-an) *a.* pertaining to Æolia; pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds; pertaining to, or produced by, the wind. **Æolian harp**, a stringed instrument played by the wind. **Æolian mode**, the ninth of the Gregorian church modes or scales.

Æolic (ē-ol-ik) *a.* pertaining to Æolia; —*n.* the Æolic dialect, one of the three great ancient Greek dialects. **Æolic verse** is made up of an iambus or a spondee, two anapests separated by a long syllable, and a final syllable.

æolipile (ē-ol-i-pil) *n.* [L.] a hollow metal ball rotating by the xulsion of steam.

Æolist (ē-ō-list) *n.* [*Æolus*] a pretender to inspiration (see Swift's *Tale of a Tub*, section 8).

æolotropy (ē-ō-lot-rō-pi) *n.* [G. *aiolos*, changeful, and *trepein*, turn] change of physical properties due to change of position [Physics].

æon (ē-on) *n.* [G. *aiōn*, age] an infinitely long period; an emanation from God (the Gnostics held that all the works of God were performed by æons).

æonian (ē-on-i-an) *a.* lasting for æons or ages; everlasting; eternal.

Æpyornis (ē-pi-or-nis) *n.* [G. *aiopus*, high, and *ornis*, bird] a genus of gigantic fossil birds, found in Madagascar.

æquoreal (ē-kwō-re-əl) *a.* [L. *aequor*, calm sea] pertaining to the sea; marine; oceanic.

ærarian (ē-rā-ri-an) *n.* [L. *acs*, *aeris*, bronze] a Roman citizen of the lowest class (he paid only poll-tax and had no vote).

ærate (ē-rāt) *v.t.* [G. *aēr*, air] to charge with carbonic acid or other gas; to arterialize; to supply with common air. **Ærated bread**, bread made from dough into which carbonic acid has been forced. **Ærated waters**, beverages charged with carbonic acid.

aeration (ā-rē-shun) *n.* the act of exposing to the action of the air.

aerator (ā-rē-tur) *n.* a machine for aerating; an apparatus for making aerated waters.

aerial (ā-ē-ri-əl) *a.* pertaining to the air; consisting of air; produced by air; having its place in the air; high; lofty; graceful; visionary; ethereal. **Aerial perspective**, the art of indicating the relative distances of objects by gradation of tone and colour. **Aerial plants**, those growing in the air, independently of the soil. **Aerial tints**, tints suggesting distance.

aerially (ā-ē-ri-əl) *adv.* in an aerial manner; so as to resemble air; ethereally.

aerie, aery (ā-ri, ē-ri) *n.* [Low L. *area*, the nest of a bird of prey] the nest or the young of a bird of prey; children; a high situation.

aeriferous (ā-e-rif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *aēr*, air, and *ferre*, carry] conveying or containing air.

aeriform (ā-ē-ri-form) *a.* [L. *aēr* and *forma*] having the form or nature of air; gaseous.

aerify (ā-ē-ri-fi) *v.t.* [L. *aēr*, air, and *facere*, make] to infuse air into; to fill with air.

aerodrome (ā-ēr-ō-drōm) *n.* [G. *aēr*, air, and *dromos*, a course] an enclosure within which aeroplanes make ascents and descents.

aerocyst (ā-ēr-ō-sist) *n.* [G. *kustis*, bladder] one of the air bladders of certain algae.

aerodynamics (ā-ēr-ō-di-nam-iks) *n.* [G. *du-namis*, power] the science that treats of gases in motion.

aerography (ā-ē-ro-ɡra-fi) *n.* [G. *graphein*, to write] a description of the air.

aerolite, aerolith (ā-ē-rō-lit, lith) *n.* [G. *aēr*, air, and *lithos*, stone] a meteoric stone.

aerolitic (ā-ē-rō-lit-ik) *a.* pertaining to an aerolite or to aerolites; meteoric.



FIG. 1.—A 110 h.p. Bristol Monoplane. Note the cowling over the centre of the tractor screw.



FIG. 2.—An "Aircro" Biplane of the "pusher" or Farman type. The propeller and engine are placed between the main planes and tails behind the pilot.

TYPES OF AEROPLANES

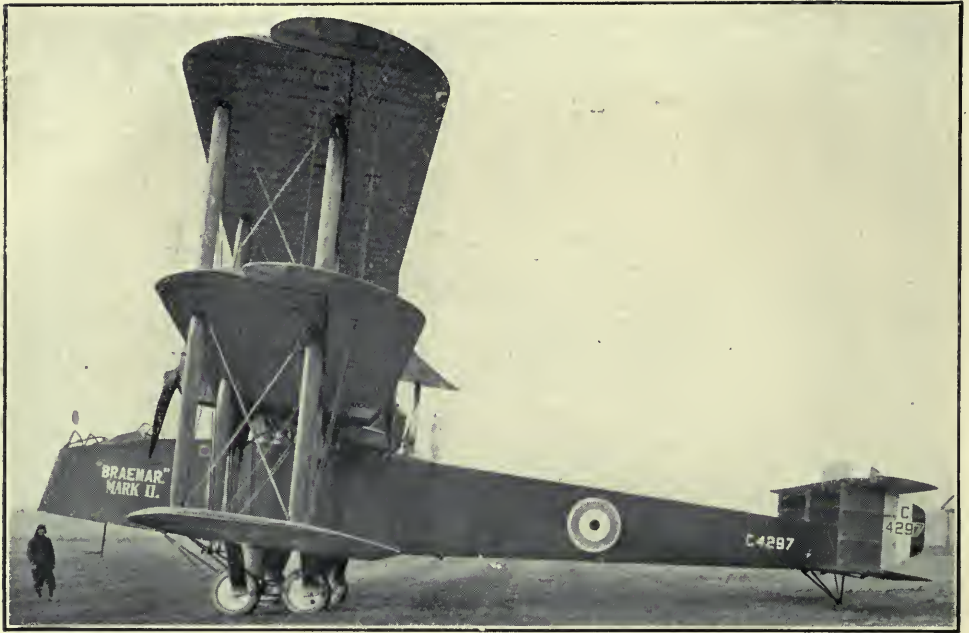


FIG. 3.—The Bristol Triplane, "Braemar" type, equipped with four 400 h.p. Liberty engines; one of the largest machines in the world.

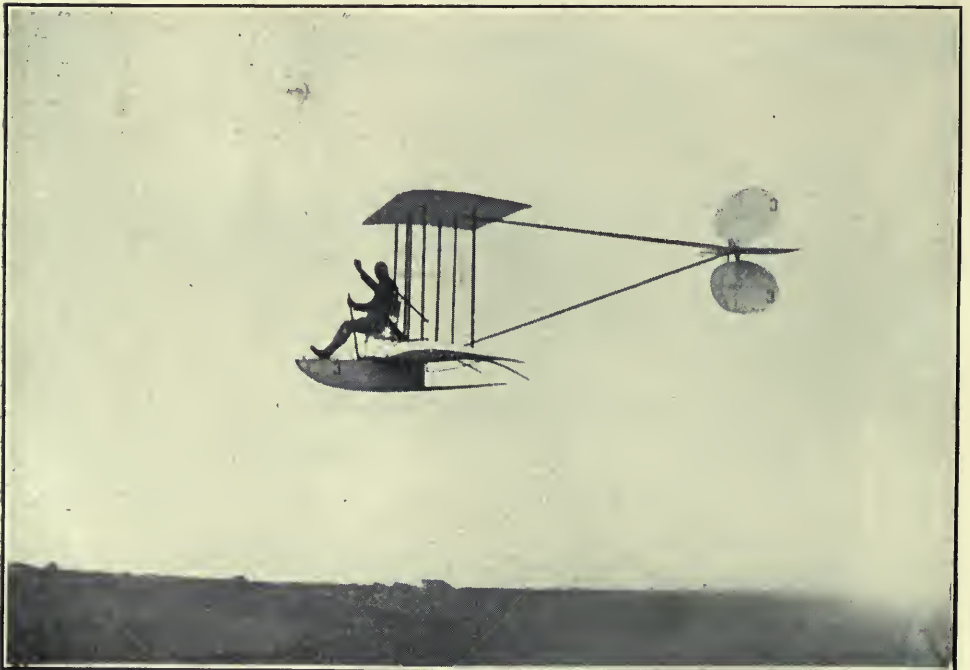


Photo. by courtesy of F. J. Camm.]

FIG. 4.—Fokker, the famous aircraft designer, on his "glider."

TYPES OF AEROPLANES

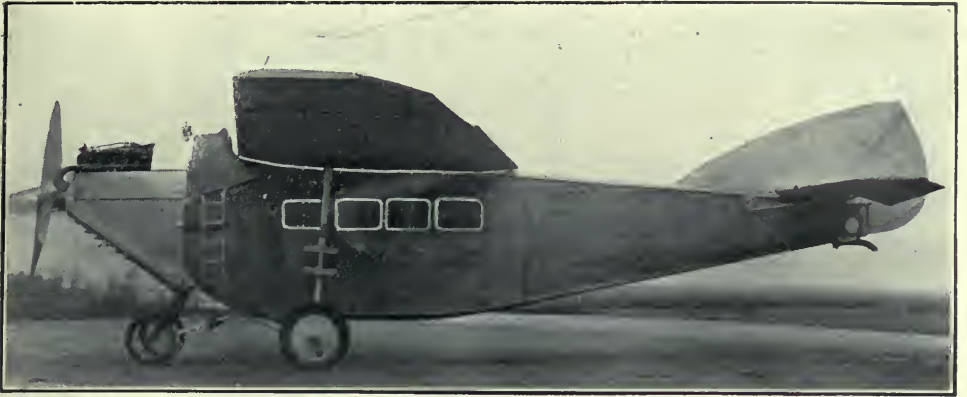


Photo. by courtesy of F. J. Camm.]

FIG. 5.—The Handasyde Monoplane with wood-covered, unbraced wings.



Photo. by courtesy of "Everyday Science."]

FIG. 6.—The "Wren" 3 h.p. Monoplane, 23 ft. long, span 37 ft., speed 50 m.p.h.



FIG. 7.—The Berliner Helicopter in flight during official tests in America.

TYPES OF AEROPLANES

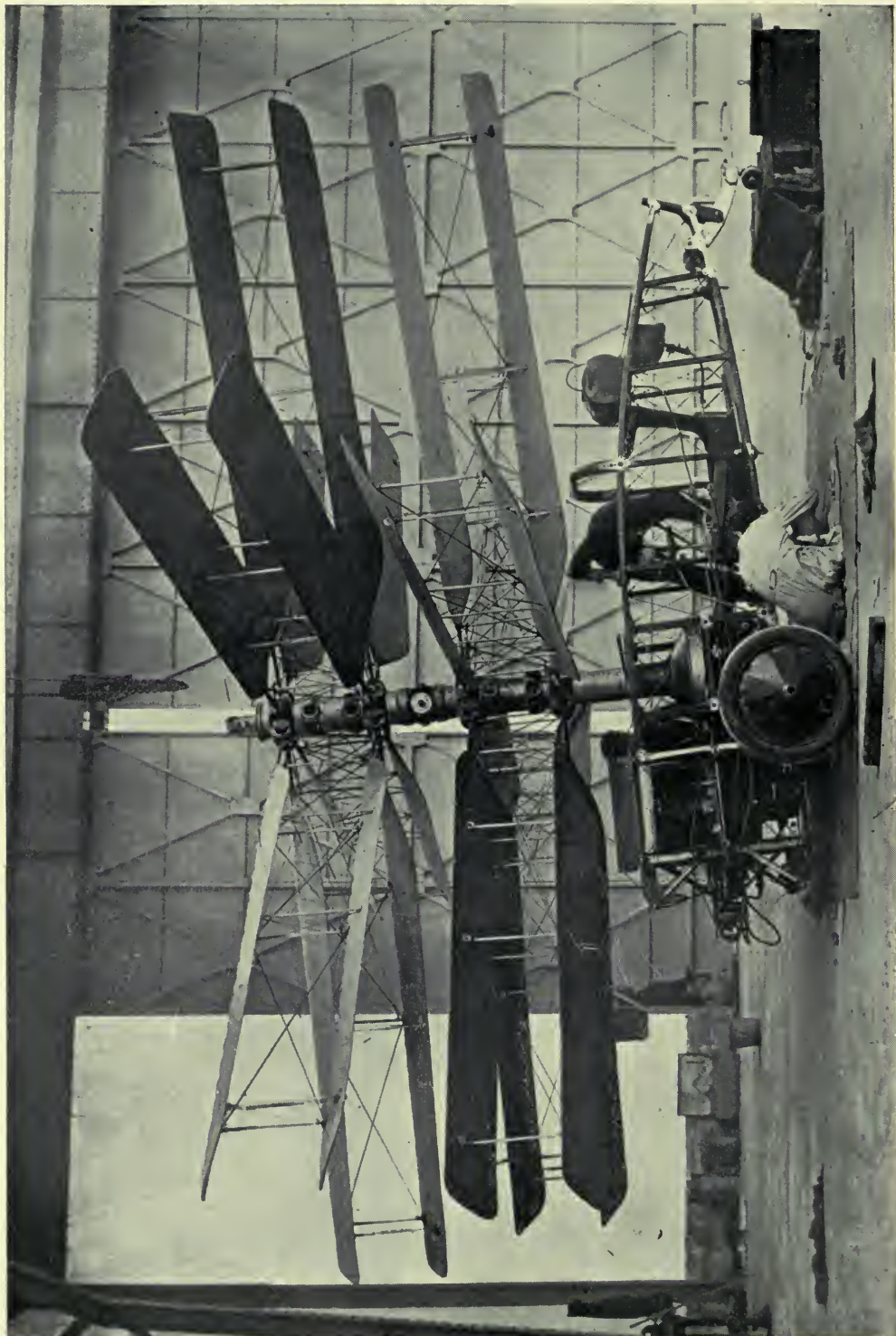


Fig. 8.—A new type of Helicopter which has achieved some notably successful flights in France.

aerological (ā-e-rō-loj'i-kał) *a.* pertaining to aerology.

aerologist (ā-e-rō-lō-jist) *n.* one that is versed in aerology.

aerology (ā-e-rō-lō-jī) *n.* [G. *aēr*, air, and *logos*, discourse] that science which treats of the air and its phenomena.

aerometry (ā-e-rō-man-si) *n.* [G. *manteia*, prophesying] divination by means of the air and winds; forecasting the weather.

aerometer (ā-e-rō-mē-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and other gases.

aerometry (ā-e-rō-mē-trī) *n.* the science of measuring the weight or density of air and other gases.

aeronaut (ā-e-rō-nawt) *n.* [G. *aēr*, air, and *nautes*, sailor] an aerial navigator; a balloonist.

aeronautic (ā-e-rō-naw-tik) *a.* pertaining to aeronautics.

aeronautics (ā-e-rō-naw-tiks) *n.* the science or art of sailing in the air.

aeronautism (ā-e-rō-naw-tizm) *n.* the practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere; ballooning.

aerophobia, aerophoby (ā-e-rō-rō-bi-ā, ā-e-rō-rō-bi) *n.* [G. *aēr*, air, and *phobos*, fear] a dread of air.

aeroplane (ā-er-ō-plan) *n.* [G. *aēr*, air, and *F. plane*, flat] a flying-machine heavier than air, and supported by one or more plane surfaces.

aerosepsy (ā-e-rō-skep-si) *n.* [G. *skepsis*, perception] the susceptibility to atmospheric conditions supposed to be possessed by the antennæ of insects.

aerosepsy (ā-e-rō-skō-pi) *n.* [G. *skopein*, observe] the observation of the atmosphere.

aerostat (ā-e-rō-stat) *n.* [G. *aēr*, air, and *statos*, standing] a name given to air balloons.

aerostatic, aerostatical (ā-e-rō-stat-ik, -i-kał) *a.* pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

aerostatics (ā-e-rō-stat-iks) *n.* the science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of bodies sustained in them; aeronautics.

aerostation (ā-e-rō-stā-shun) *n.* aerial navigation; aeronautics.

ærginous (ē-rōd-jī-nus) *a.* [L. *aerugo*, copper-rust] pertaining to copper-rust.

Æsculapian (es-kū-lā-pi-an) *a.* [Æsculapius, the god of medicine] of, or belonging to, Æsculapius; medical; —*n.* a medical man.

æsthesiometer (ēs-, or es-the-si-om-ē-ter) *n.* [G. *aisthēsis*, sensation, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the sensibility of the skin.

æsthete (ēs-, or es-thēt) *n.* [G. *aisthētēs*, one that perceives] one devoted to the principles of æsthetics; a lover of the beautiful.

æsthetic, æsthetical (ēs-, or es-thēt-ik, -i-kał) *a.* pertaining to the perception of the beautiful.

æsthetically (ēs-, or es-thēt-ik-ā-l) *adv.* in an æsthetic manner.

æstheticism (ēs-, or es-thēt-i-sizm) *n.* devotion to the study of the beautiful.

æsthetics (ēs-, or es-thēt-iks) *n.* the science of the beautiful in nature and art.

æstho-physiology (ēs-, or es-thō-fiz-i-olō-jī) *n.* the science of the senses and consciousness, as related to nervous action.

æstival (es-tī-val, ēs-tī-val) *a.* [L. *æstivalis*, fr. *æstas*, summer] belonging to the summer; produced in the summer.

æstivate (es-tī-vāt) *v.i.* to pass the summer; [Zool.] to lie torpid in summer.

æstivation (es-tī-vā-shun) *n.* the arrangement of leaves in a flower bud [Bot.]; the act of remaining torpid during summer [Zool.].

æthrioscope (eth-ri-ō-skōp) *n.* [G. *aithrios*, bright, and *skopein*, behold] an instrument for measuring variations in the heat radiated from the sky.

ætiology (ē-ti-olō-jī) *n.* [G. *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, description] the doctrine of causation; the science of the causes of disease.

afar (ā-fār) *adv.* from a distance; at or to a distance; far away; remotely.

affability (af-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being affable; courtesy; complaisance.

affable (af-a-bl) *a.* [L. *affabilis*, fr. *ad* and *fari*, speak] ready to converse; easy of access.

affableness (af-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being affable; ready condensation.

affably (af-a-bli) *adv.* in an affable manner; courteously; complaisantly.

affair (ā-fār) *n.* [L. *ad* and *facere*, do] business of any kind; that which is to be done; thing; an engagement of troops; —*pl.* public or private business; finances. **Affair of honour**, a duel.

affect (ā-fekt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *facere*, do] to act upon; to produce a change in; to influence; to love; to like; to choose; to aim at; to covet; to imitate in a manner not natural; to put on a pretence of.

affectation (af-ek-tā-shun) *n.* a striving after; assumption of what is not natural; artificial appearance; pretence.

affected (ā-fek-ted) *a.* inclined or disposed; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; not natural.

affectedly (ā-fek-ted-li) *adv.* in an affected manner; hypocritically.

affectedness (ā-fek-ted-nes) *n.* the quality of being affected; affectation.

affectibility (ā-fek-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* capability of being affected.

affectible (ā-fek-ti-bl) *a.* that may be affected or influenced.

affecting (ā-fek-ting) *a.* having power to excite the passions; pathetic.

affectingly (ā-fek-ting-li) *adv.* in an affecting manner; so as to stir emotion.

affection (ā-fek-shun) *n.* disposition of mind; good-will; tender attachment; disease.

affectional (ā-fek-shun-āl) *a.* relating to the affections; having affections.

affectionate (ā-fek-shun-āt) *a.* having great love; proceeding from affection.

affectionately (ā-fek-shun-āt-li) *a.* with affection; tenderly.

affectionateness (ā-fek-shun-āt-nes) *n.* the quality of being affectionate; fondness; good-will.

affectioned (ā-fek-shund) *a.* having a certain disposition of feeling; inclined; disposed.

affective (ā-fek-tiv) *a.* affecting or exciting emotion; pertaining to the affections.

affectively (ā-fek-tiv-li) *adv.* so as to influence the affections.

affeer (ā-fēr) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *forum*, market] to settle a fine; to confirm [Law].

afferent (ā-fe-rent) *a.* [L. *ad* and *ferre*, bring] bringing; conveying inward [fr. Phys.].

affettuoso (ā-fet-tōō-ō-sō) *adv.* [It. fr. L. *ad* and *facere*] with feeling [Mus.].

affiance (ā-fī-ans) *n.* [L. *ad* and *fides*, trust] pledged faith; the marriage contract; reliance; confidence; —*v.t.* to betroth.

affiancer (ā-fī-an-ser) *n.* one that affiances; one that makes a marriage contract between parties.

affiant (ā-fī-ant) *n.* one that makes an affidavit.

affiche (ā-fēsh) *n.* [F. fr. L. *ad* and *figere*, fix] a placard; a poster.

affidavit (af-i-dā-vit) *n.* [L. *ad* and *fides*, faith] a statement in writing, signed and made upon oath before an authorised magistrate.

affiliable (ā-fil-i-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being affiliated; chargeable as result or effect.

affiliate (ā-fil-i-āt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *filius*, son] to adopt as a son; to receive into fellowship; to attribute to; [Law] to assign (as a bastard) to a father.

affiliation (ā-fil-i-ā-shun) *n.* adoption; the act of affiliating; [Law] the assignment of a bastard to his father.

affined (ā-fīnd) *a.* [L. *ad* and *finis*, border] joined by affinity; allied; bound; obliged; [Zool.] related in structural character.

affinity (ā-fīn-i-ti) *n.* [L.] relationship by marriage; close agreement; connection; [Chem.] that

attraction which takes place between the dissimilar particles of bodies, and forms compounds; [Biol.] resemblance in structure.

affirm (a-ferm') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *firmus*, firm] to assert positively; to aver; to maintain as true;—*v.i.* to make a solemn promise to tell the truth [Law].

affirmable (a-fer-ma-bl) *a.* capable of being affirmed or asserted.

affirmably (a-fer-ma-bli) *adv.* in a way capable of affirmation.

affirmance (a-fer-mans) *n.* assertion; confirmation; ratification.

affirmant (a-fer-mant) *n.* one that affirms; [Law] one that substitutes an affirmation for an oath.

affirmation (af-er-mā-shun) *n.* act of declaring; that which is asserted; [Law] a solemn declaration made by persons that decline taking an oath.

affirmative (a-fer-ma-tiv) *a.* affirming or asserting; ratifying;—*n.* that which affirms. In the affirmative, yes.

affirmatively (a-fer-ma-tiv-li) *adv.* in an affirmative manner; positively.

affix (a-fiks') *v.t.* [L. *affigere*, pp. *affixus*, fasten to] to add at the close; to attach.

affix (af-iks) *n.* a syllable or letter joined to the end of a word.

affixion (a-fik-shun) *n.* the act of affixing, or the state of being affixed.

affixture (a-fiks-tūr) *n.* the act of affixing; that which is affixed or annexed.

afflation (a-flā-shun) *n.* [L. *ad* and *flare*, blow or breathe] a blowing or breathing on.

afflatus (a-flā-tus) *n.* inspiration; the inspiration of a poet.

afflict (a-flikt') *v.t.* [L. *afflictare*, disquiet] to give continued pain to; to cause dejection or distress; to grieve; to harass.

afflictedness (a-flikt-ted-nes) *n.* the state of being afflicted; affliction.

afflictingly (a-flikt-ting-li) *a.* in a grievous, distressing, or calamitous manner.

affliction (a-flik-shun) *n.* a cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, etc.; the state of being afflicted; calamity; distress; misery.

afflictive (a-flik-tiv) *a.* giving pain; causing affliction; distressing.

afflictively (a-flik-tiv-li) *adv.* in a manner to give pain.

affluence, affluency (af-lōo-ens, -en-si) *n.* [L. *ad* and *fluere*, flow] abundance of anything, esp. riches.

affluent (af-lōo-ent) *a.* flowing to; wealthy;—*n.* a tributary of a river.

affluently (af-lōo-ent-li) *adv.* in an affluent manner; abundantly.

afflux, affluxion (af-luks, a-fluk-shun) *n.* the act of flowing to; a flowing to; that which flows to.

afford (a-fōrd') *v.t.* [A.S. *ge* and *forth*] to yield or produce; to grant, or expend, without prejudice to one's circumstances.

afforest (a-for-est) *v.t.* to convert bare or cultivated ground into forest.

afforestation (a-for-est-ā-shun) *n.* the act of converting into a forest.

affranchise (a-fran-chiz) *v.t.* [F. *affranchir*, make free] to make free; to set at liberty; to enfranchise.

affranchisement (a-fran-chiz-ment) *n.* the act of affranchising.

affray (a-frā) *n.* [O.F. *effraier*, fr. L. *ex*, and O. H. Ger. *fridu*, peace] a fight in a public place, to the terror of others; a tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl; disturbance.

affreight (a-frāt') *v.t.* [F. *affréter*, hire] to hire a ship for the transportation of goods.

affreighter (a-frā-ter) *n.* one that chartered a ship to convey goods.

affreightment (a-frā-t'ment) *n.* the act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods; the freight carried.

affright (a-frit') *v.t.* [A.S. *afyrhtan*] to impress with sudden fear; to terrify or alarm;—*n.* sudden and great fear; terror.

affront (a-frunt') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *frons*, *frontis*, forehead, front] to front; to insult; to abash;—*n.* insult; contemptuous or rude treatment.

affronté (a-frong-tā) *a.* facing each other or the spectators [Art and Her.].

affronter (a-frun-ter) *n.* one that affronts another openly and deliberately.

affrontive (a-frun-tiv) *a.* of an affronting character; giving offence; abusive.

affuse (a-fūz') *v.t.* [L. *affundere*, pp. *affusus*, pour upon] to pour upon; to sprinkle.

affusion (a-fū-zhun) *n.* the act of affusing, as in baptism and medicine.

afield (a-fēld') *adv.* to, in, or on, the field; abroad; off the beaten path.

afire (a-fīr') *adv.* or *a.* on fire.

aflake (a-flām') *adv.* or *a.* flaming; in or into flame; on fire; ablaze.

aflat (a-flat') *adv.* or *a.* on a level with the ground; in a flat position; flatly.

afloat (a-flōt') *adv.* or *a.* borne on the water; in a floating condition; floating; adrift.

afoot (a-foot') *adv.* or *a.* on foot; able to walk about; astir; in motion; in action.

afore (a-fōr') *adv.* and *prep.* before in place or time; [Naut.] towards the front part. **Afore** the mast, as a common sailor.

aforegoing (a-fōr-gō-ing) *a.* going before; previous.

aforehand (a-fōr-hand) *adv.* beforehand; before;—*a.* provided; prepared.

aforementioned (a-fōr-men-shund) *a.* spoken of, or named before.

aforenamed (a-fōr-nāmd) *a.* named before.

aforesaid (a-fōr-sed) *a.* said or mentioned before (a common legal term).

aforethought (a-fōr-thawt) *a.* thought of beforehand; premeditated.

aforetime (a-fōr-tim) *adv.* in time past; at a former time; previously.

afoul (a-foul') *adv.* or *a.* in a state of collision; not free; entangled.

afraid (a-frād') *a.* [pp. of *affray*] struck with fear or apprehension; terrified; alarmed.

afresh (a-fresh') *adv.* anew; over again; freshly; after intermission.

African (af-ri-kan) *a.* belonging to Africa;—*n.* a native of Africa; a negro.

Africander (af-ri-kan-der) *n.* a native of South Africa, born of white parents.

afrit, afreet (af-rēt) *n.* [A.] an evil genius in the Mohammedan mythology.

afront (a-frunt') *adv.* in front; face to face; abreast;—*prep.* in front of.

aft (aft) *adv.* or *a.* [A.S. *æft*] toward, or at, the stern [Naut.] Fore and aft, lengthwise. Right aft, in a direct line with the stern.

after (af-ter) *prep.* [A.S. *æfter*] behind in place; later in time; in pursuit of; in imitation of; according to;—*adv.* subsequently in time or place;—*a.* in the rear; succeeding; [Naut.] farther aft. After-ages, later ages. After-birth, what is expelled from the uterus after delivery; a posthumous birth. After-clap, an unexpected subsequent event. After-cost, unexpected cost after the execution of a plan. After-crop, a second or subsequent crop. After-damp, choke-damp. After-game, one played to reverse the issue of the first. After-glow, glow in the west after sunset. After-grass, grass that grows after a preceding crop. After-growth, a subsequent growth. After-guard, the scamen that attend to the after-sails [Naut.]. After-math, after-grass. After-pains, pains that succeed delivery. After-piece, a piece performed after a play. After-rake, part of the hull jutting out at the stern [Naut.]. After-sails, sails on, or abaft, the mainmast [Naut.]. After-state, subsequent state. After-swarm, a second swarm. After-times, futurity. After-tossing, the swell after a storm at sea. After-wise, wise after the event. After-wit, wit that comes too late.

afterings (af-ter-ingz) *n.pl.* the last milk drawn in milking; dregs.

aftermost (af-ter-most) *a.* [A.S. *æftemest*] nearest to the stern; the opposite of foremost [Naut.].

afternoon (af-ter-nóon) *n.* time from noon to evening.

afterthought (af-ter-thawt) *n.* reflection after the act.

afterward, afterwards (af-ter-ward, -wardz) *adv.* subsequently; at a later period.

aga (á-ga) *n.* [Turk.] a Turkish civil or military officer of high rank; a Turkish title of respect.

again (á-geñ, á-gán;) *adv.* [A.S. *ongain*] another time; once more; moreover; in addition.

against (á-geñst, á-gáñst) *prep.* abreast of; opposite to; in opposition to; in provision or preparation for.

agalactia, agalaxy (ag-a-lak'ti-a, -lak'si) *n.* [G. *a* and *galu*, *galuktos*, milk] a deficiency of milk after child-birth.

agalactous (ag-a-lak-tus) *a.* characterized by agalactia; deficient in milk [Med.].

agalloch, agalochum (á-gal-ok, -ó-kum) *n.* [G.] a fragrant wood; the produce of *Aquilaria agallocha*.

agalma (á-gal-má) *n.*; *pl.* *agalmata* (á-gal-má-tá) [G.] impression of anything on a seal.

agalmatolite (ag-al-mat-ó-lit) *n.* [G. *agalma*, *agalmatos*, image, and *lithos*, stone] a stone found in China (it can be cut with a knife and polished). Also called *figure-stone* and *pagodite*.

Agama (ag-a-ma) *n.* [Caribbean name] a genus of lizards [Zool.].

Agamæ (ag-a-mé) *n. pl.* [see *agamous*] a name applied to cryptogams.

agami (ag-a-mé) *n.* [native name, Guiana] a grallatorial bird of South America.

agamic (á-gam-ik) *a.* [G.] asexual [Zool.]; cryptogamic [Bot.].

agamist (ag-a-mist) *n.* [G.] one that is opposed to marriage.

agamogenesis (ag-a-mó-jeñ-e-sis) *n.* [G. *agamos*, unmarried, and *genesis*, production] non-sexual reproduction.

agamous (ag-a-mus) *a.* [G. *a* and *gamos*, marriage] cryptogamic [Bot.].

agape (ag-a-pé) *n.* [G. *agapê*, love] a love-feast, or feast of charity, among the primitive Christians (originally held in connection with the Lord's Supper).

agape (á-gáp) *adv.* or *a.* [prefix *a* and *gape*] gaping, as with wonder or expectation.

agarie (ag-a-rik) *n.* [G. *agarikon*] a name of various fungi, including the common mushroom; —*a.* fungoid. *Agarie mineral*, a variety of calcite.

agastric (á-gas-trik) *a.* [G. *a* and *gaster*, belly] without a proper intestinal canal [Zool.].

agate (ag-át) *n.* [G. *achátês*] a precious stone, semi-pellucid quartz, variegated with colouring matter; an instrument used by gold-wire drawers.

agathism (ag-a-thizm) *n.* [G. *agathos*, good] the doctrine that all things tend towards ultimate good.

agatiferos (ag-a-tif-e-rus) *a.* [*agate* and *L. ferre*, carry] containing or producing agates.

agatine (ag-a-tin) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, agate.

agatize (ag-a-tiz) *v. t.* to change into agate; to give the appearance of agate to.

agaty (ag-a-ti) *a.* of the nature of, or resembling, agate.

agave (á-gá-ve) *n.* [G. *agauê*, noble] the American aloë.

age (áj) *n.* [L. *ævum*, æge] whole duration of a being; the latter part of life; a certain period of life, marked by a difference of state; period when a person is enabled by law to act for himself; a particular period of time in history; the people who live at that period; —*v. t.* to cause to grow old; —*v. i.* to grow old.

aged (áj-ed) *a.* old; having lived or existed long; having a certain age.

agelast (áj-, ág-e-last) *n.* [G. *a*, negative, and *gelastês*, laughter] one that never laughs.

agency (á-jeñ-si) *n.* [L. *agere*, *ppr.* *agens*, *agentis*] instrumental; a mode of exerting power; office or duties of an agent.

agenda (á-jeñ-da) *n. pl.* things to be done; a memorandum book.

agenesis (á-jeñ'e-sis) *n.* [G. *a* and *genesis*, generation] imperfect development of any part of the body [Phys.].

agenesis (áj-e-né-sis) *n.* [G. *a* and *gennêsis*, engendering] absence of reproductive power; sexual impotence [Med.].

agent (áj-jeñt) *n.* a person or thing that exerts power, or has the power to act; an actor; one intrusted with the business of another; a substitute; a deputy; a factor; an active power or cause.

agential (á-jeñ-shál) *a.* of or pertaining to an agent or an agency.

ageusia (á-güs-ti-a) *n.* [G. *ageustos*, not tasting] loss of the sense of taste [Med.].

agger (áj-er) *n.* [L.] an earthwork or any artificial mound or rampart [Archæol.].

agglomerate (á-glom-e-rát) *v. t.* and *i.* [L. *ad* and *glomus*, *glomeris*, ball] to collect into a mass; —*a.* heaped up; [Bot.] clustered; —*n.* a mass of compacted volcanic debris [Geol.].

agglomeration (á-glom-e-rá-shun) *n.* act of agglomerating; a mass.

agglomerative (á-glom-e-rá-tiv) *a.* tending to agglomerate.

agglutinant (á-glóó-ti-nant) *a.* uniting, as glue; —*n.* any viscous substance.

agglutinate (á-glóó-ti-nát) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *glutinare*, glue] to unite with glue or other viscous substance; —*a.* united, as by glue; [Phil.] consisting of more or less independent elements.

agglutination (á-glóó-ti-ná-shun) *n.* act of uniting, or state of being united; [Phil.] the condition of being agglutinate.

agglutinative (á-glóó-ti-ná-tiv) *a.* pertaining to agglutination; [Phil.] characterized by agglutination.

aggrandizable (ag-ran-dí-za-bl) *a.* capable of being aggrandized.

aggrandize (ag-ran-diz) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *grandis*, large] to enlarge; to make great in power or honour.

aggrandizement (á-gran-diz-ment, ag-ran-diz-ment) *n.* the act or state of being made greater.

aggravate (ag-ra-vát) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *gravis*, heavy] to make worse; to enhance; to give an exaggerated representation of; to provoke.

aggravating (ag-ra-vá-ting) *a.* making worse or more heinous; provoking.

aggravatingly (ag-ra-vá-ting-li) *adv.* in an aggravating manner.

aggravation (ag-ra-vá-shun) *n.* act of making worse; exaggeration, as in description, etc.; that which aggravates; provocation.

aggregate (á-gre-gát) *v. t.* and *i.* [L. *ad* and *grex*, *gregis*, flock, herd] to collect into a mass; —*n.* a sum or assemblage of particulars; —*a.* collected together; [Bot.] forming a dense cluster; [Law] composed of individuals forming an association; [Zool.] made up of individuals forming a compound organism; [Geol.] composed of distinct minerals; [Anat.] clustered, or aggregate glands.

aggregation (á-gre-gá-shun) *n.* act of aggregating, or state of being aggregated; a combined whole; an aggregate.

aggregative (á-gre-gá-tiv) *a.* pertaining to aggregation; collective; gregarious.

aggress (á-gres) *v. t.* and *i.* [L. *aggrédi*, *pp.* *aggressus*, attack] to attack.

aggression (á-gresh-in) *n.* [L. *aggressio*] first act of hostility or injury.

aggressive (á-gres-iv) *a.* characterized by aggression; tending to attack; prone to begin a quarrel.

aggressiveness (á-gres-iv-nes) *n.* quality or state of being aggressive.

aggressor (á-gres-ur) *n.* the one that first attacks.

aggrieve (á-grev) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *gravis*, heavy] to give pain or sorrow to; to afflict; to bear hard upon; to injure; to vex.

aggroup (á-groóp) *v. t.* to bring together; to group.

aghost (á-gast) *a.* [A.S. *á*, and *gāstan*, to terrify] struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror.

agile (a-jil) *a.* [L. *agilis*, fr. *agere*, do] quick of motion; nimble; brisk; active.

agilely (a-jil-i) *adv.* in an agile or nimble manner; briskly; actively.

agileness (a-jil-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being agile; nimbleness; briskness.

agility (a-jil-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being agile; briskness; activity.

agio (a-ji-ō, a-ji-ō, a-ji-ō) *n.* [It.] difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another; premium; discount; money-changing.

agiotage (a-ji-ō-tā, a-ji-ō-tāj, a-ji-ō-tāj) *n.* [F.] stock-jobbing.

agist (a-jist) *v.t.* [O.F. *agister*] to pasture the cattle of others at a certain rate.

agistage, agistment (a-jist-ā, -ment) *n.* [O.F.] the taking and feeding of other men's cattle; price paid for such feeding; a tax.

agistor, agister (a-jis-tur, -ter) *n.* an officer that has charge of the cattle pastured in a royal forest, and collects the money paid for them.

agitable (a-ji-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being agitated or shaken; that may be discussed.

agitate (a-ji-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *agitare*, put in motion] to move with violent action; to distract or excite; to discuss; to call attention to by speech or writing; —*v.i.* to engage in agitation.

agitation (a-ji-tā-shun) *n.* the act of agitating, or the state of being agitated; perturbation of mind; discussion.

agitative (a-ji-tā-tiv) *a.* having power or tendency to agitate.

agitator (a-ji-tā-tur) *n.* one that agitates; a machine for agitating and mixing.

aglet (ag-let) *n.* [F. fr. *L. acus*, needle] the metal tag of a lace; [Bot.] a pendent anther or catkin.

aglobulism (a-glob-ū-lizm) *n.* [G. *a* and *L. globule*] a deficiency of hæmoglobin in the blood [Path.].

aglossal (a-glos-ā) *a.* [G. *aglóssos*, tongueless, fr. *a* and *glossa*, tongue] tongueless.

aglow (a-glō) *adv.* or *a.* in a glow; glowing.

aglutination (ag-lōō-tish-un) *n.* [G. *a* and *L. glutire*, pp. *glutissus*, swallow] inability to swallow [Path.].

agmatology (ag-ma-tōl-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *agma*, *agmatos*, fragment, and *logos*, discourse] that department of surgery which relates to fractures.

agnail (ag-nāl) *n.* [A.S. *angnægl*] an inflammation round the nail; a whitlow.

agnate (ag-nāt) *n.* [L. *ad* and *natus*, born] any male relation by the father's side; —*a.* related on the father's side; from a common source.

agnatic (ag-na-tik) *a.* pertaining to descent by the male line.

agnation (ag-nā-shun) *n.* relation by the father's side; descent from a common source.

agnœa (ag-nē-ā) *n.* [G. *agnœa*, want of perception, ignorance] a state in which one does not recognise persons or things [Path.].

agnomen (ag-nō-men) *n.* [L.] an additional name given by the Romans, because of some distinctive circumstance; a nickname.

agnomination (ag-nom-i-nā-shun) *n.* a surname; resemblance in sound between one word and another; alliteration.

agnostic (ag-nos-tik) *n.* [G. *agnōstos*, unknown] one that believes that human knowledge is limited to experience; —*a.* pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines.

agnosticism (ag-nos-ti-sizm) *n.* the doctrines of the agnostics.

agnus castus (ag-nus kas-tus) [L.] the chaste tree, *Vitex agnus castus*.

agnus dei (ag-nus dē-i) *n.* [L. Lamb of God] a figure of a lamb bearing the banner of the cross; a wax medallion bearing such a figure, and blessed by the Pope; a part of the mass beginning with the words "Agnus Dei."

ago, agone (a-gō, a-gon) *adv.* and *a.* [A.S. *agan*] past; gone; in time past.

agog (a-gog) *adv.* or *a.* [Celt.] highly excited by eagerness after an object.

agoing (a-gō-ing) *adv.* in motion, as to set a machine, etc., *agoing*.

agonic (a-gon-ik) *a.* [G. *agōnos*, without an angle] not forming an angle. **Agonic line**, a line on which the magnetic needle has no declination.

agonism (ag-ō-nizm) *n.* contention for a prize; a contest; the prize in a contest.

agonist (ag-ō-nist) *n.* [G. *agōnistēs*, fr. *agōn*, contest] one that contends for the prize in public games; a dramatic actor.

agonistic, agonistical (ag-ō-nis-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* relating to contests, bodily or mental.

agonistically (ag-ō-nis-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in an agonistic manner.

agonistics (ag-ō-nis-tiks) *n.* the science of the agonist.

agonize (ag-ō-niz) *v.t.* to distress with great pain; to torture; —*v.i.* to writhe with agony; to suffer anguish.

agonizingly (ag-ō-ni-zing-li) *adv.* with extreme anguish.

agonothete (a-gō-nō-thēt) *n.* [G.] one of the officials that presided over public games in ancient Greece.

agonothetic (a-gō-nō-thēt-ik) *a.* pertaining to the office of agonothete.

agony (ag-ō-ni) *n.* [G. *agōnia*] extreme bodily or mental pain; the death struggle. **Agony column**, that part of a newspaper which contains advertisements for lost relatives and friends, etc.

agora (ag-or-ā) *n.* [G.] the public square and market-place of an ancient Greek town.

agoraphobia (ag-or-ā-fō-bi-ā) *n.* [G. *agora* and *phobos*, fear] a dread of crossing open spaces, the result of nervous debility [Path.].

agouta (a-gōō-tā) *n.* [native name] a rat-like insectivorous mammal, peculiar to Hayti.

agouti, agouty (a-gōō-ti) *n.* [native name] a genus of rodent mammals, natives of South America and the West Indies.

agrarian (a-grā-ri-an) *n.* [L. *ager*, field] one that favours an equal division of property; —*a.* relating to equal division of lands; relating to lands; [Bot.] growing wild. **Agrarian murder**, or **outrage**, crime consequent upon a dispute about land.

agrarianism (a-grā-ri-an-izm) *n.* equal division of land or property, or the principles of those that favour such a division.

agree (a-grē) *v.i.* [L. *ad* and *gratus*, agreeable] to harmonize in opinion, statement, or action; to yield assent; to come to terms; to resemble; to correspond in gender, number, or case.

agreeability (a-grē-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being agreeable.

agreeable (a-grē-a-bl) *a.* agreeing or suitable; in conformity or accordance; pleasing to the mind or senses; willing or ready to consent.

agreeableness (a-grē-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being agreeable.

agreeably (a-grē-a-bli) *adv.* in an agreeable manner; pleasingly; conformably.

agreement (a-grē-ment) *n.* a state of agreeing, or being in harmony or resemblance; concord of one word with another in gender, number, or case; a bargain or contract.

agrestic, agrestical (a-gres-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* [L. *ager*, field] pertaining to the fields; rural; unpolished.

agricultural (ag-ri-kul-tūr-āl) *a.* relating to agriculture.

agriculture (ag-ri-kul-tūr) *n.* [L. *ager*, field, and *cultura*, cultivation] the art or science of cultivating the ground.

agriculturist (ag-ri-kul-tūr-ist) *n.* one skilled in agriculture.

agrimony (ag-ri-mun-i) *n.* [G. *argemōnē*, fr. *argos*, shining] a genus of plants.

agriology (ag-ri-ol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *agrios*, wild, and *logos*, discourse] the comparative study of primitive man.

agronomy (a-gron-ō-mi) *a.* [G. *agronomos*, rural, fr. *agros*, field, and *nemein*, deal out] the art of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

Agrostis (a-gros-tis) *n.* [G. *agrōstis*, couch-grass] a genus of grasses.

agrostographer (ag-ros-tog-raf-er) *n.* a writer upon grasses.

agrostography (ag-ros-tog-raf-i) *n.* [G. *agrōstis*, couch-grass, and *graphein* write] a description of grasses.

agrostology (ag-ros-tol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] that part of botany which relates to grasses.

aground (a-ground) *adv.* or *a.* on the ground; stranded; at a standstill.

aguardiente (a-gwār-di-en-tā) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *aqua*, water, and *ardere*, burn] an inferior brandy made in Spain and Portugal; any common distilled liquor.

ague (ā-gū) *n.* [L. *acutus*, sharp] a malarial fever marked by successive paroxysms, cold or shivering, hot and burning, and sweating; chilliness; a state of shaking with cold. **Ague-cake**, a tumour of the spleen, often due to ague. **Ague-fit**, a fit of ague. **Ague-spell**, a charm against ague. **Ague-tree**, sassafras.

aguish (ā-gū-ish) *a.* having the symptoms of an ague; subject to ague; productive of ague.

aguishness (ā-gū-ish-nes) *n.* state of being aguish; chilliness.

agynous (aj-i-nus) *a.* [G. *a* and *gunē*, woman] having no female organs [Bot.].

ah (ā) *int.* an exclamation expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

aha (a-hā) *int.* an exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; — *n.* a sunk fence.

ahead (a-hed) *adv.* farther forward; in advance; onward. **To forge ahead**, [Naut.] to draw or shoot ahead. **To go ahead**, to make rapid progress.

ahead (a-hep) *adv.* in a heap; all of a heap; in a huddled or crouching condition.

ahem (a-hem) *int.* a sound intended to attract attention, to express doubt, etc.

ahoy (a-hoi) *int.* a word used chiefly at sea in hailing, as ship *ahoy!*

ahull (a-hul) *adv.* or *a.* with the sails furled and the helm lashed on the lee side [Naut.].

ai (ā-ē) *n.* [Braz.] the three-toed sloth of South America, named from its cry.

aid (ād) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *ad* and *juvare*, help] to assist; to help; to relieve; — *n.* help; the person or thing that aids; a helper; an aide-de-camp; [Feudal Law] a subsidy or tax.

aide-de-camp (ād-de-kong) *n.*; *pl.* **aides-de-camp** [F.] an officer selected to assist the general in his military duties.

aidless (ād-les) *a.* giving no help; helpless; unsupported; friendless.

aiglet (ā-glet) *n.* [O.F. *aigle*, eagle] a young eagle [Her.]; [F. *aiguillette*, point] an aiglet.

aigremore (ā-ger-mōr) *n.* [F.] charcoal ready for the addition of the other constituents of gunpowder.

aigrette (ā-gret) *n.* [F.] the small white heron; a tuft, as of feathers, diamonds, etc.; [Zool.] the hog-fish; [Bot.] the feathery or hairy down of seeds.

aiguille (ā-gwēl) *n.* [F.] a sharp, slender peak [Geol.]; a drill used in blasting rocks.

aiguillesque (ā-gwē-lesk) *a.* shaped like or resembling an aiguille.

aiguillette, aigulet (ā-gwē-let, ā-gū-let) *n.* the tag of a lace; aiglet.

ail (āl) *v.t.* [A.S. *egtan*, pain] to cause pain to; — *v.i.* to feel pain.

ailette (ā-let) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing] an iron or steel shoulder-plate worn by a man-at-arms.

ailment (āl-ment) *n.* morbid affection of the body; disease; indisposition.

aim (ām) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *estimare*, estimate] to direct or point, as a weapon; to direct to a particular object; — *v.i.* to point with a missile weapon; to direct the intention or purpose; — *n.* the act of aiming; the object aimed at; purpose; intention.

aimless (ām-les) *a.* without aim or purpose; purposeless.

air (ār) *n.* [G. *aēr*, air] the atmosphere; a gas; a light breeze; a tune; peculiar look, manner, or carriage of a person; [Paint.] that which expresses action, manner, etc.;

— *pl.* an affected manner; haughtiness; — *v.t.* to expose to the air; to ventilate; to expose to heat, for the purpose of drying or warming; to parade. **Air-balloon**, see **balloon**. **Air-bath**, an arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature. **Air-bed**, a bed inflated with air. **Air-bladder**, a vesicle containing air [Anat.]; a swimming-bladder. **Air-bone**, a hollow bone, containing air, as in birds. **Air-bound**, prevented, by the presence of air, from acting. **Air-brake**, one worked by compressed air. **Air-built**, chimerical. **Air-casing**, a casing separated by air from the object inclosed, to prevent the rapid transmission of heat. **Air-cells**, cells containing air [Bot. and Zool.]. **Air-drain**, an empty space left round a foundation to promote dryness. **Air-drawn**, drawn in air; imaginary. **Air-engine**, an engine driven by the compression and expansion of air. **Air-flue**, a conduit for air. **Air-fountain**, an apparatus for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of compressed air. **Air-funnel**, a flue for ventilating the hold of a ship. **Air-gun**, a gun discharged by the elastic force of air. **Air-hole**, an opening to admit or discharge air; a flaw in a casting. **Air-jacket**, a jacket inflated with air, or having bladders filled with air attached to it. **Air-line**, a bee-line. **Air-machine**, a ventilating machine for renewing the air, as in a mine. **Air-pipe**, a ventilating pipe. **Air-plant**, a plant unconnected with the ground. **Air-portfolio**, an instrument for weighing air. **Air-port**, a circular aperture in the side of a ship, admitting light and air. **Air-pump**, a machine for exhaling the air from a closed vessel. **Air-sacs**, air-cells. **Air-shaft**, a passage for air into a mine. **Air-thermometer**, one in which air is used instead of mercury. **Air-thread**, a spider's thread floating in the air. **Air-tight**, so tight as not to admit air. **Air-tint**, an atmospheric modification of a tint [Paint.]. **Air-trap**, a contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air. **Air-trunk**, a ventilating conduit for theatres, etc. **Air-tumbler**, a kind of pigeon. **Air-valve**, a valve controlling the flow of air; a valve on a steam boiler to admit air, and thus prevent the formation of a vacuum by the condensation of steam. **Air-vessel**, an organic vessel containing air; a vessel for condensing air. **Air-way**, a ventilating passage in a mine. **To beat the air**, to make vain efforts. **To take air**, to become public. **To take the air**, to go for an airing.

airily (ār-i-lī) *adv.* in an airy manner; gaily; merrily; lightly; delicately.

airiness (ār-i-nes) *n.* openness to the air; levity; gaiety; vanity; affectation.

airy (ār-i) *n.* having the nature or properties of air; exposed to the air; unsubstantial; full of levity.

aisle (īl) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing] the wing of a building; one of the lateral divisions of a Gothic church; a passage in a church, into which the pews open.

aisled (īld) *a.* furnished with aisles.

ait (āt) *n.* [a form of *eyot*, an island] a small island in a river or lake.

aitchbone (āch-bōn) *n.* [O.F. *nache*, fr. L. *natis*, buttock, and A.S. *bān*, bone] the rump bone; the cut of beef that includes this bone.

ajar (ā-jār) *adv.* or *a.* [A.S. *on cerre*, on the turn] partly open, as a door.

ajoupa (ā-jōō-pā) *n.* [native name] a pile-dwelling on the coast of Venezuela.

ajutage (āj-ōō-tāj) *n.* See **adjustage**.

akimbo (ā-kim-bō) *adv.* or *a.* [a (in), *keen*, and *bow*] with a crook; bent. **With arms akimbo**, with hands on hips, and elbows turned outwards.

akin (ā-kin) *a.* related by blood; allied by nature; partaking of the same properties.

ala (ā-lā) *n.*; *pl.* **alæ** (ā-lē) [L.] a wing-like process [Bot., Anat., and Zool.].

alabandine (al-ā-ban-din) *n.* [Alabanda, in Caria] a sulphide of manganese.

alabarch (al-ā-bārk) *n.* [G.] the chief magistrate of the Jews in Alexandria under the Ptolemies and Roman emperors.

alabaster (al-ā-bas-ter) *n.* [G.] massive gypsum; — *a.* made of, or like, alabaster.

alabastrian, alabastrine (al-ā-bas-ter-i-an, -trin) *a.* made of, or like, alabaster.

alabastrite (al-ā-bas-ter-it) *n.* an alabaster vessel for holding perfumes.

alack (ə-lak') *int.* an exclamation expressive of sorrow.

alackaday (ə-lak'-ə-dā) *int.* an exclamation expressive of regret or sadness.

alacrity (ə-lak'-ri-ti) *n.* [*L. alacritas, alacritatis*, fr. *alacer, brisk*] cheerful readiness.

Aladdinist (ə-lad'-i-nist) *n.* [*Aladdin*, a learned divine] a freethinker among the Mohammedans.

Aladdinize (ə-lad'-i-nīz) *v.t.* [*Arabian Nights*] to transform, as by magic.

à la grecque or grec (à-lā-grek') *n.* [*F.*] one of the varieties of fret ornament [*Arch.*].

alalia (ə-lā-lī-ə) *n.* [*G. a, negative, and lalein, speak*] inability to speak, due to paralysis.

alamode (ə-lā-mōd') *adv.* [*F.*] in fashion; — *a.* fashionable; — *n.* a thin, glossy silk.

alant (ə-lant') *n.* [*O.F. alan*] a mastiff with short ears [*Her.*].

alantin (ə-lan-tin') *n.* [*Ger. alant, elecampane*] a starchy substance from elecampane; inulin.

alar (ā-lar) *a.* [*L. ala, wing*] pertaining to, or having, wings; [*Bot.*] situated in the forks of a plant.

alarm (ə-lārm') *n.* [*Low L. ad illas armas, to those arms*] a summons to arms; any sound or information giving notice of approaching danger; sudden surprise, with fear or terror; a contrivance for awaking persons from sleep; [*Pencing*] a challenge; — *v.t.* to call to arms for defence; to fill with apprehension; to disturb.

Alarm-bell, a bell that gives notice of danger. **Alarm-clock**, a clock made to ring loudly at a particular hour. **Alarm-compass**, a mariner's compass that indicates, by means of an electric alarm, any deviation from the prescribed course. **Alarm-gauge**, a contrivance for indicating a dangerous pressure of steam, or a deficiency of water, in a boiler. **Alarm-gun**, a gun fired to give notice of danger. **Alarm-post**, a position where troops assemble on an alarm. **Alarm-watch**, a watch that strikes at a particular hour.

alarmingly (ə-lār-ming-li) *adv.* in an alarming manner; so as to alarm.

alarmist (ə-lār-mist) *n.* one that excites alarm; one that diffuses panic.

alarum (ə-lār-um, ə-lār-um) *n.* and *v.* See **alarm**.

alary (ā-lā-rī) *a.* of, or pertaining to, wings or wing-like parts; wing-like; wing-shaped.

alas (ə-las') *int.* [*L. ah and lassus, weary*] an exclamation of sorrow, pity, grief, etc.

alate, alated (ā-lāt, ā-lā-ted) *a.* [*L. alatus*] winged [*Bot. and Conch.*].

alation (ə-lā-shun) *n.* a winged condition; the manner in which wings are disposed.

alb (alb) *n.* [*L. albus, white*] an ecclesiastical vestment of white linen, enveloping the entire person.

albacore, albicore (al-ba-kōr, -bi-kōr) *n.* [*Pg. fr. A. al, the, and buk, young camel*] a species of tunny.

alban (al-ban) *n.* [*L. albus, white*] a crystalline, resinous compound, extracted from gutta-percha by boiling in alcohol.

albata (al-bā-ta) *n.* [*L. albus, white*] German silver, an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc.

albatross (al-ba-tros) *n.* [*Pg. alcatraz, fr. A. al, the, and G. kados, a water-veggel*] a very large web-footed sea-bird.

albeit (awl-bē-'it) *conj.* although; even though; notwithstanding that.

albert (al-bert) *n.* [*Prince Albert*] a short kind of watch chain. Also called **Albert-chain**.

albescent (al-bes-'ent) *a.* [*L. albus, white*] becoming white; whitish.

albication (al-bi-kā-shun) *n.* a growing white; forming of white patches in foliage.

Albigenses (al-bi-jen-'sēz) *n.pl.* [*Albi, in Languedoc*] a party of Reformers who separated from the R. C. church in the 12th century.

albin (al-bin) *n.* [*L. albus, white*] a mineral of an opaque, white colour.

albiness (al-bī-nes) *n.* a female albino.

albinism, albinosism (al-bi-nizm, al-bī-nō-izm) *n.* the state or condition of being an albino.

albino (al-bi-nō, -bē-nō) *n.* [*L. albus, white*] a person with an abnormal whiteness of the skin and hair, and a peculiar pink colour in the eyes; an animal similarly characterized.

Albion (al-bi-on) *n.* [*Gael. alp, height*] England; a name used in poetry.

albite (al-bit) *n.* [*L. albus, white*] white felspar; soda felspar.

albugineous (al-bū-jin-'e-us) *a.* pertaining to or resembling the white of an egg or the white of the eye.

albugo (al-bū-gō) *n.* [*L., whiteness, fr. albus, white*] a disease of the eye characterised by white opacity of the cornea [*Path.*].

album (al-bum) *n.* [*L. albus*] a white table on which anything was inscribed [*R. Antiq.*]; a blank book in which to insert autographs or photographs; a book in which visitors enter their names.

albumen (al-bū-men) *n.* nourishing matter stored up between the embryo and the skin of many seeds; a substance found in animals and plants, and nearly pure in the white of an egg [*albumin*].

albumenize (al-bū-me-nīz) *v.t.* to cover with an albuminous solution [*Phot.*].

albuminize (al-bū-mi-nīz) *v.t.* to convert into albumin.

albuminoid (al-bū-mī-noid) *a.* resembling albumen or albumin; — *n.* a substance resembling albumin.

albuminous, albuminose (al-bū-'mi-nus, -nōs) *a.* full of, or containing, albumen; of the nature of albumin.

albuminuria (al-bū-mi-nū-rī-ə) *n.* [*L. albumen, and G. ouron, urine*] the presence of albumin in the kidneys [*Path.*].

album (al-burn) *n.* [*L. albus, white*] albumum; the bleak, a silvery-white fish.

albumous (al-bur-nus) *a.* of, or pertaining to, albumum.

albumum (al-bur-num) *n.* [*L. albus, white*] the softer part of wood next to the bark.

Albyn (al-'bin) *n.* [*Gael. alp, height*] a poetic name of Scotland.

Alca (al-'ca) *n.* [*Icel. alka, auk*] a genus of birds belonging to the auk family.

alcahest See **alkahest**.

Alcaic (al-kā-ik) *a.* [*Alcaeus, a lyric poet of Mitylene*] of, or pertaining to, or in, Alcaics; — *n.pl.* Alcaic verses.

alcaid, alcayde (al-kād') *n.* [*A. al, the, the commander of a fortress; and qādī, leader*] in Spain, a governor of a fortress; a governor of a prison.

alcalde (al-ka-'dē) *n.* [*A. al, the, and qādī, judge*] a magistrate in Spain and Portugal, and Spanish America.

alcanna (al-kan-'a) *n.* See **henna**.

alcarraza (al-ka-rā-'za) *n.* [*Sp. fr. A. al, the, and earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.*]

alcazar (al-kā-zār) *n.* [*Sp. fr. A.*] a fortress; a palace.

Alcedo (al-sē-dō) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of birds, including the kingfishers.

Alces (al-sēz) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of ruminant animals, including the elk and the moose.

alchemic, alchemical (al-kem-'ik, -i-ka) *a.* related to, or produced by, alchemy.

alchemically (al-kem-'i-ka-lī) *adv.* in an alchemic manner.

alchemist (al-ke-mist) *n.* one that studies or is skilled in alchemy.

alchemistic, alchemical (al-ke-mis-'tik, -ti-ka) *a.* relating to, or practising, alchemy.

alchemize (al-ke-mīz) *v.t.* to change by alchemy; to transmute.

alchemy (al-ke-mī) *n.* [*A. al, the, and Late G. chēmeia, chemistry*] occult chemistry; the search for the process of transmuting the baser metals into gold; any magic power of transforming.



Albatross.

alcoate, alcohate (al'kō-āt, -hāt) *n.* See **alcoholate**.

alcohol (al'kō-hol) *n.* [*A. al-koh'l*, powder to stain the eyelids] pure or highly rectified spirits; loosely applied to ardent spirits in general.

alcoholate (al'kō-hol-āt) *n.* a salt containing alcohol.

alcoholic (al'kō-hol'ik) *a.* relating to, or of the nature of, alcohol.

alcoholism (al'kō-hol-izm) *n.* the effects of alcohol on the human system.

alcoholization (al'kō-hol-i-zā'shun) *n.* the act of rectifying a spirit by saturation with alcohol; alcoholism.

alcoholize (al'kō-hol-iz) *v.t.* to rectify spirit; to saturate with alcohol.

alcoholometer, alcoholmeter (al'kō-hol-om'e-ter, al'kō-hol'me-ter) *n.* [*alcohol* and *G. metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the strength of spirits.

alcoholometry (al'kō-hol-om'e-tri) *n.* the process of determining the quantity of pure alcohol in a liquor.

Alcoran (al'kō-ran, al'kō-rān) *n.* [*A.*] the Koran the Mohammedan scriptures.

Alcoranist (al'kō-rān-ist) *n.* a strict observer of the Koran.

alcove (al'kōv, al'kōv) *n.* [*A. al*, the, and *qobba*, vault] a covered recess in a room; a covered seat in a garden; any natural recess.

Alcyonaria (al-si-ō-nā-ri-ā) *n. pl.* [*Alcyonium*] a group of zoophytes.

alcyonic (al-si-ō-n'ik) *a.* pertaining to the genus *Alcyonium*.

alcyonite (al'si-ō-n'it) *n.* a sponge-like fossil, like the *Alcyonium*.

Alcyonium (al-si-ō-ni-um) *n.* [*G. alkyonion*, a kind of zoophyte, like the halcyon's nest] a genus of zoophytes.

aldehyde (al-dē-hid) *n.* [*alcohol*, *dehydrogenatus*, deprived of hydrogen] a liquid produced by the oxidation of alcohol.

aldehydic (al-dē-hid'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, aldehyde.

alder (awl'der) *n.* [*A.S. aldr*] the popular name of *Alnus glutinosa*.

alderman (awl'der-man) *n.* [*A.S. ealdorman*] a civic dignitary next to the mayor.

aldermanate, aldermancy (awl'der-man-āt, -si) *n.* the office of alderman; aldermen collectively.

aldermanic (awl'der-man'ik) *a.* relating or belonging to an alderman.

aldermanry (awl'der-man-ri) *n.* a district of a borough having its own alderman.

Aldine (awl'din) *a.* an epithet applied to books printed by Aldus Manutius, of Venice.

ale (āl) *n.* [*A.S. ealu*] a liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. **Ale-bench**, a bench in, or before, a public-house. **Ale-berry**, ale boiled with spice, sugar, and sops of bread. **Ale-conner**, an inspector of ale. **Ale-cost**, customary, used to flavour ale. **Ale-hoof**, ground-ivy, formerly used in making ale. **Ale-house**, a house where ale is retailed. **Ale-silver**, a duty formerly paid to the Lord Mayor by the ale-sellers in London. **Ale-stake**, a stake set up as a sign before an ale-house. **Ale-wife**, a woman that keeps an ale-house.

aleatory (āl'e-a-tur-i) *a.* [*L. alea*, a game with dice] depending on chance.

aleatoromachy, alectryomachy (a-lek-tō-rom'ā-ki, a-lek-tri-om'ā-ki) *n.* [*G. alektor*, *alektron*, cock, and *machē*, fight] cock-fighting.

alectryomancy (a-lek-tri-o-man-si) *n.* [*G. mantia*, divination] divination by means of a cock.

alee (āl'e) *adv.* on the side opposite to the wind; on or toward the lee side [*Naut.*].

alegar (āl'e-gar, āl'e-gar) *n.* [*ale* and *F. aigre*, sour] ale or beer that has become sour; vinegar made from ale.

alembdar (a-lem'dār) *n.* [*Turk.*] an officer that bears the green standard of Mohammed before the Sultan.

alembic (a-lem'bik) *n.* [*A. al*, the, and *G. ambix*, cup] a chemical vessel, usually of glass or metal, used in distillation.

alembroth (a-lem'broth) *n.* [*Etym. unknown*] a universal solvent.

Alençon lace (a-long-song-lās) *n.* lace made at Alençon, in France.

alerion (a-lē-ri-on) *n.* [*F.*] an eagle without beak or feet [*Her.*].

alert (a-ler't) *a.* [*It. all'erta*, upon one's guard] watchful; vigilant; — *n.* a surprise or alarm. Upon the alert, upon the watch.

alertly (a-ler't-li) *adv.* in an alert manner; quickly; nimbly; briskly; actively.

alertness (a-ler't-nes) *n.* watchful activity or readiness.

alethiology (a-lē-thi-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [*G. alētheia*, truth, and *logos*, discourse] that part of logic which treats of truth and error.

alette (a-let') *n.* [*F. fr. L. ala*, wing] a small wing; a pilaster or buttress [*Arch.*].

aleurometer (al-ū-rom'e-ter) *n.* [*G. aleuron*, wheaten flour, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour.

aleurone, aleuron (a-lū-rōn, -ron) *n.* an albuminoid substance found in minute granules in ripening seeds.

Alexandrian, Alexandrine (al-egz-an-dri-an, -drin) *n.* a verse of twelve syllables, or six iambic feet; — *a.* pertaining to Alexandria, Alexander the Great, or Alexandrine verse.

alexipharmic (a-lek-si-fār'mik) *a.* [*G. alexein*, keep off, and *pharmakon*, drug] acting as an antidote; — *n.* an antidote.

alexipyretic (a-lek-si-pi-ret'ik) *a.* [*G. alexein*, ward off, and *pyretos*, fever] acting as a febrifuge; — *n.* a febrifuge.

alexiteric (a-lek-si-ter'ik) *a.* [*G.*] acting as an antidote; — *n.* an antidote.

alfa (al'fa) *n.* a North African grass, or its fibre used in paper-making.

alga (al'ga) *n.* [*L.*] one of the *algæ* (al'jē), cryptogams, found mostly in salt or fresh water.

algarot, algaroth (al'ga-rot, -roth) *n.* [*Algarotti*, the inventor] antimony oxychloride, a purgative and emetic.

algebra (al'jē-brā) *n.* [*A. al*, the, and *jabara*, bind together] universal arithmetic, in which letters express quantities and signs denote operations.

algebraic, algebraical (al'jē-brā'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or performed by, algebra.

algebraically (al'jē-brā'ik-al-i) *adv.* by algebraic means.

algebraist (al'jē-brā-ist) *n.* one that is skilled in algebra.

algebraize (al'jē-brā-iz) *v.t.* to perform by algebra; to make algebraic in form.

Algerine (al'jē-rēn) *n.* a native or an inhabitant of Algiers, or Algeria, in Africa; a pirate; — *a.* pertaining to Algiers or to Algeria.

algid (al'jid) *a.* [*L. fr. algere*, be cold] cold [*Med.*]. **Algid cholera**, Asiatic cholera.

algidity, algidness (al'jid-i-ti, al'jid-nes) *n.* coldness.

algific (al'ji-fik) *a.* [*L. algificus*, fr. *algus*, cold, and *facere*, make] producing cold.

algoid (al'goid) *a.* [*L. alga*, a seaweed, and *G. eidos*, form] resembling *algæ*.

algology (al-gol'ō-jī) *n.* a branch of botany devoted to algae.

algor (al'gor) *n.* [*L.*] an unusual coldness, esp. at the beginning of fever [*Med.*].

algorism (al-go-rizm) *n.* [*A.*] the Arabic system of notation; arithmetic.

algous (al'gus) *a.* [*L. alga*, sea-weed] pertaining to, or abounding with, seaweed.

alguazil (al-gwa-zēl') *n.* [*A. al*, the, and *vazir*, officer] an inferior officer of justice; a constable; a Spanish term.

algum, almug (al-gum, al'mug) *n.* [*H.*] a tree mentioned in Scripture.

alhenna (al-ben'ā) *n.* See *henna*.

alias (á-li-as) *adv.* [L.] otherwise;—*n.* an assumed name; a second writ, issued after the first has expired without effect.

alibi (á-li-bi) *n.* [L.] a plea of having been elsewhere when the crime was committed.

alicant, alicante (á-li-kant, á-li-kan'te) *n.* [*Alicante*, town in Spain] a kind of Spanish wine.

alidade (á-li-dád) *n.* [A.] the movable arm of an instrument used for measuring angles.

alien (á-li-en) *a.* [L. *alius*, another] foreign; different in nature;—*n.* a foreigner.

alienability (á-li-en-á-bil-i-ti) *n.* the capacity of being alienated.

alienable (á-li-en-á-bl) *a.* capable of being alienated, sold, or transferred to another.

alienage (á-li-en-áj) *n.* the state of being an alien; the legal standing of an alien.

alienate (á-li-en-át) *v.t.* to transfer to another; estrange;—*a.* estranged.

alienation (á-li-en-á-shun) *n.* a transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property; state of being alienated; mental derangement.

alienator (á-li-en-á-tur) *n.* one that alienates or transfers property.

alienee (á-li-en-é) *n.* one to whom a transfer of property is made.

alienism (á-li-en-izm) *n.* the state of being an alien; the study and treatment of insanity.

aliferous, aligerous (á-lif-e-rus, á-lij-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *ferre*, *gerere*, bear] having wings.

aliform (á-li-form) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape] having the shape of a wing or wings.

alight (á-lit') *adv.* or *a.* on fire; illuminated;—*v.t.* [M.E. *alíhten*] to get down; to dismount; to fall, or descend and settle.

align (á-lin') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *linea*, line] to adjust by a line;—*v.t.* to form in line, as troops.

alignment (á-lin-ment) *n.* the act of adjusting to a line; the line of adjustment; the ground-plan of a road.

alike (á-lik') *a.* having resemblance; similar;—*adv.* in the same manner, form, or degree.

aliment (á-li-ment) *n.* [L. *alere*, to feed] that which feeds or supports; [Law] provision for support;—*v.t.* to maintain [Law].

alimental (á-li-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to aliment; supplying food; nourishing.

alimentally (á-li-men-tal-i) *adv.* in an alimental manner; so as to furnish aliment.

alimentariness (á-li-men-ta-ri-nes) *n.* the quality of being alimentary.

alimentary (á-li-men-ta-ri) *a.* pertaining to food; nutritive. **Alimentary canal**, the great intestine by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated.

alimentation (á-li-men-tá-shun) *n.* the act or power of affording nutriment.

alimentative (á-li-men-tá-tiv) *a.* nourishing; connected with nutrition.

alimentativeness, alimentive-ness (á-li-men-tá-tiv-nes, -tiv-nes) *n.* the appetite, or the organ of appetite, for food or drink [Phren.].

alimony (á-li-mun-i) *n.* [L. *alere*, feed] an allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income, upon her separation from him, or during a suit for the same.

aliped (á-li-ped) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] wing-footed;—*n.* an animal whose toes are connected by a membrane that serves as a wing.

aliquant (á-li-kwánt) *a.* [L.] not dividing another number without a remainder.

aliquot (á-li-kwot) *a.* [L. *aliquot*, some] dividing exactly, or without remainder.

alish (á-lish) *a.* somewhat resembling ale; having some quality of ale.

Alisma (á-liz-ma) *n.* [G.] a genus of aquatic plants, containing the water-plantain.

alitrunk (á-li-trungk) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *truncus*, trunk] the segment of an insect to which the wings are attached.

alive (á-liv') *a.* having life; not dead; active; susceptible; open to impressions (from); filled with living beings.

alizarine (á-liz-á-rin) *n.* [A.] the red colouring matter of madder.

alkahest (ál-ka-hest) *n.* [F.] the pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.

alkahestic (ál-ka-hest-ík) *a.* pertaining to the alkahest.

alkalescence (ál-ka-les-ens) *n.* the process of becoming alkaline.

alkalescency (ál-ka-les-en-si) *n.* a tendency to become alkaline.

alkalescent (ál-ka-les-ent) *a.* tending to the properties of an alkali.

alkali (ál-ka-li) *n.*; *pl.* **alkalis, alkalies** (ál-ka-liz, -liz) [A. *al-qali*, ashes of glasswort] one of a class of chemical compounds, soluble in water, having the power of changing certain vegetable colours, and of combining with metals to form salts. **Fixed alkalies**, potash, soda, lithia. **Volatile alkali**, ammonia.

alkaliferous (ál-ka-lif-e-rus) *a.* containing or producing alkalies.

alkalifiable (ál-ka-li-fi-á-bl) *a.* capable of being alkalinized.

alkalify (ál-ka-li-fi) *v.t.* to form or convert into an alkali;—*v.t.* to become an alkali.

alkaligenous (ál-ka-liz-e-nus) *a.* producing or generating alkali.

alkalimeter (ál-ka-liz-e-ter) *n.* [*alkali*, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies.

alkalimetric, alkalimetrical (ál-ka-li-met-rik, -ri-ka) *a.* relating to alkalimetry.

alkalimetry (ál-ka-lim-e-tri) *n.* the act of ascertaining the strength of alkalies.

alkaline (ál-ka-lin) *a.* pertaining to alkali; having the qualities of alkali.

alkalinity (ál-ka-lin-i-ti) *n.* the quality that constitutes an alkali; alkaline character.

alkalization (ál-ka-liz-á-shun) *n.* the act of rendering alkaline.

alkalize (ál-ka-liz) *v.t.* to change into an alkali; to give alkaline properties to.

alkaloid (ál-ka-loid) *n.* a vegetable principle that acts chemically like an alkali;—*a.* resembling an alkali in properties.

alkanet (ál-ka-net) *n.* [A. *al-henná*, henna] a red dye from *Anchusa tinctoria*; the plant that yields the dye.

alkekengi (ál-ke-ken'ji) *n.* [A.] the winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*.

alkenna (ál-ken'a) *n.* See henna.

alkermes (ál-ker-méz) *n.* [A. *al-qirmiz*] kermes; a cordial coloured by kermes.

alkoran See alcoran.

all (awl) *a.* [A.S. *eall*] the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of;—*adv.* wholly, completely;—*n.* the whole number, quantity, or amount. **After all**, after everything has been considered. **All along**, continuously. **All but**, almost. **All-father**, the father of all, used of Odin, Jupiter, and God. **All-fools-day**, the first of April. **All-fours**, a game at cards. **All-good**, a name of the plant Good King Henry, the Perennial Goosefoot. **All-hail**, a salutation of respect or welcome. **All-hallowmass, All-hallowtide**, the time near All Saints' Day. **All-hallows, All Saints' Day, November 1.** **All hands**, the whole crew. **All-heal**, the popular name of several plants. **All in all**, everything. **All in the wind**, [Naut.] too close to the wind, so that the sails shake. **All of a sudden, suddenly.** **All one**, quite the same. **All-searching**, pervading and searching everything. **All Souls' Day, November 2**, set apart by the Roman Catholic Church as a day of commemoration of the faithful departed. **All the better**, so much the better. **All the same**, nevertheless. **All-wise**, supremely wise. **At all**, in any degree. **On all**, on arms and legs; analogous.

alla (á-la) *adv.* [L. *ad illum*, to that] in the manner of [Mus.].

alla breve (á-la brá-ve) *adv.* [*alla* and L. *brevis*, short] in quick common time.

alla capella (á-la ka-pel-la) *adv.* [*alla* and Low L. *capella*, chapel] alla breve.

Allah (ál-a) *n.* [A.] the Arabic name of the Supreme Being.

allanite (al'an-it) *n.* [Thomas *Allan*] a silicious oxide of cerium.

allantoic (al-an-tō'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the allantois.

allantoid (a-lan'toid) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the allantois; —*n.* the allantois.

allantoin (a-lan-tō'in) *n.* a crystalline substance found in the allantoic fluid.

allantois (a-lā-tō'is) *n.* [*G. allas, allantos*, sausage, and *eidos*, shape] a thin membrane surrounding the fœtus.

allantotoxicum (a-lan-tō-tok'si-kum) *n.* [*G. allas, allantos*, sausage, and *toxikon*, poison] sausage-poison.

allay (a-lā') *v.t.* [*A.S. alecan*, to lay down] to make quiet; to pacify; to mitigate or subdue.

allayer (a-lā'er) *n.* he who, or that which, allays or alleviates.

allayment (a-lā-ment) *n.* act of allaying; a state of rest after disturbance.

allegation (al-e-gā'shun) *n.* positive affirmation; that which is asserted; [Law] a statement of what one undertakes to prove.

allege (a-lej') *v.t.* [*L. ad and legare*, send] to bring forward with positiveness; to produce as an argument or excuse.

allegeable (a-lej'-a-bl) *n.* capable of being alleged or affirmed.

allegiance (a-lē-jāns) *n.* [*F. a (L. ad)* and *O.F. liege*, loyal] the obligation that a subject owes; loyalty.

allegoric, allegorical (al-e-gor'ik, i-ka) *a.* consisting of, or pertaining to, allegory; in the manner of allegory; figurative; typical.

allegorically (al-e-gor-i-ka-li) *adv.* in an allegorical manner.

allegoricalness (al-e-gor-i-ka-nes) *n.* the quality of being allegorical.

allegorist (al'e-go-ris't) *n.* one that allegorizes; a writer of allegory.

allegorize (al-e-go-riz) *v.t.* to turn into allegory; —*v.i.* to use allegory.

allegory (al'e-go-ri) *n.* [*G. allēgoria*] a comparison sustained through numerous details; [Paint. and Sculp.] a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically.

allegretto (al-lā-gret-tō) *a.* not so quick as allegro [Mus.].

allegro (al-lā-grō) *a.* [It. fr. *alacer*, brisk] quick; lively; —*n.* a brisk movement [Mus.]

alleluah (al-e-lō'ya) *int.* See *hallelujah*.

alleviate (a-lē-vi-āt) *v.t.* [*L. ad and levis*, light] to remove in part; to assuage.

alleviation (a-lē-vi-ā'shun) *n.* the act of alleviating; relief; that which alleviates.

alleviative (a-lē-vi-ā-tiv) *a.* alleviating; —*n.* that which alleviates.

alley (al'i) *n.* [*O.F. aller*, go] a narrow passage; an inclosed garden walk; a narrow inclosure for skittles, etc.

alliaceous (al-i-ā'shus) *a.* [*L. allium*, garlic] pertaining to garlic and allied plants; having the properties of garlic.

alliance (a-lī-āns) *n.* state of being allied; union between families by marriage, and states by treaty; the parties allied. Arms of alliance, arms obtained through marriage.

alligation (al-i-gā'shun) *n.* [*L. ad and ligare*, bind] an arithmetical rule for finding the price of a mixture of ingredients of different values.

alligator (al-i-gā-tur) *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto*, fr. *L. alle*, that, and *lascerta*, lizard] a large carnivorous amphibious reptile, of the Saurian family; the American crocodile. Alligator-apple, the fruit of *Anona palustris*, a West Indian tree. Alligator-pear, the fruit of the *Persea gratissima* of the West Indies. Alligator-tortoise, the snapping turtle.

allignment (a-lin'ment) *n.* See *alignment*.



Alligator.

allision (a-lizh'un) *n.* [*L. allisio*, fr. *allidere*, dash against] a striking against.

alliteration (a-lit-e-rā'shun) *n.* [*L. ad and litera*] repetition of the same letters or sound at the beginning of two or more words in close or immediate succession.

alliterative (a-lit'e-rā-tiv) *a.* pertaining to, or marked by, alliteration.

allocate (al'ō-kāt) *v.t.* to distribute; to set apart; to assign; to allot.

allocation (al'ō-kā'shun) *n.* [*L. ad and locus*, place] the act of allocating; assignment; the admission of an item in an account.

allocatur (al'ō-kā-tur) *n.* a certificate that costs are allowed [Law.].

allochiria (al'ō-ki-rī-ā) *n.* [*G. allos*, other, and *cheir*, hand] a diseased state, in which a touch on one side of the body is felt at the corresponding point on the other side.

allochroic (al'ō-krō'ik) *a.* [*G. allochroos*, changed in colour] changeable in colour.

allochroite (al'ō-krō'it) *n.* a massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet.

allochroous (al'ō-krō-us) *a.* changing colour [Med. and Min.].

allocution (al'ō-kū'shun) *n.* [*L.*] an address, particularly of the pope to his clergy.

alloodial (al'ō-di-al) *a.* pertaining to allodium; free of rent or service.

alloodialism (al'ō-di-ā-lizm) *n.* the allodial system.

allodium (al'ō-di-um) *n.* [Low L.] freehold estate; land absolutely held by the owner.

alogamy (al'og-a-mi) *n.* [*G. allos*, other, and *gamos*, marriage] cross fertilization.

allograph (al'ō-graf) *n.* [*G. graphein*, write] a signature made by one person on behalf of another; opposed to *autograph* [Law].

allomerism (al'om'e-rizm) *n.* [*G. meros*, part] change in chemical composition without change of form [Chem.].

allomorphism (al'ō-mor'fizm) *n.* [*G. morphē*, form] the power of changing form without change of composition.

allonge (a-lunj') *n.* [*L. ad and longus*, long] a pass or thrust with a rapier or sword; a long rein used when a led horse is trotted in the hand.

alloo (a-lō'ō) See *halloo*.

allopathic (al'ō-path'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or practising, allopathy.

allopathist (al'op-a-this't) *n.* one that practises medicine by allopathy; an allopath.

allopathy (al'op-a-thi) *n.* [*G. allos*, other, and *pathos*, suffering] employment of medicines to produce effects different from those resulting from disease; opposed to *homeopathy*.

allopbane (al'ō-fān) *n.* [*G. allopbanēs*, appearing otherwise] an aluminous mineral that changes colour under the blow-pipe.

allophylian (al'ō-fil-i-ān) *a.* [*G.*] of another race; Turanian; —*n.* one of another race.

allot (a-lot) *v.t.* [*L. ad and E. lot*] to divide by lot; to distribute in parts.

allotheism (al'ō-thē-iz'm) *n.* [*G. allos*, other, and *theos*, god] worship of other gods.

allotment (al'ot-ment) *n.* the act of allotting; that which is allotted.

allotrope (al'ō-trōp) *n.* [*G. allotropos*, in another manner] an allotropic form.

allotropic (al'ō-trōp'ik) *a.* relating to, or characterized by, allotropy.

allotropism, allotropy (al'ō-trō-pizm, -pi) *n.* variation of physical properties without change of substance.

allottee (al'ō-tē) *n.* one to whom an allotment is made, as of ground, shares, etc.

allow (a-lou') *v.t.* [*L. ad and locus*, place] to afford or yield; to acknowledge; to abate; to permit; —*v.i.* to make deduction.

allowable (a-lou'-a-bl) *a.* that may be allowed; legitimate; permissible.

allowableness (a-lou'-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being allowable.

allowably (a-lou'-a-bl) *adv.* in an allowable manner; permissibly.

allowance (a-lou-ans) *n.* act of allowing; permission; that which is allowed; a deduction; —*v.t.* to put upon allowance.

alloxan (a-lok-san) *n.* [*all(antoin), ox(alic), an*] one of the products of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid.

alloxanic (al-ok-san'ik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or produced from, alloxan.

alloy (a-loi) *v.t.* [*L. ad and ligare, join*] to reduce the purity by mixing with a less valuable metal; to impair or corrupt; —*n.* any compound of metals, as of copper and zinc to form brass; a baser metal mixed with a finer; evil mixed with good.

alloyage (a-loi-aj) *n.* the practice or process of mixing metals.

allspice (awl-spis) *n.* the berry of the pimento, said to contain the flavours of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.

allude (a-lóod) *v.i.* [*L. ad and ludere, play*] to refer to something not directly mentioned.

allumette (al-ü-met') *n.* [*F. fr. L. ad and lumen, light*] a match for lighting.

illuminate (a-lóo-mi-nát) *v.t.* to illuminate, as manuscripts.

illuminor (a-lóo-mi-nur) *n.* an illuminator of manuscripts.

allure (a-lür) *v.t.* [*L. ad and E. lure*] to attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of good.

allurement (a-lür-ment) *n.* the act of alluring; that which allures.

allurer (a-lür-er) *n.* one who, or that which, allures; a tempter.

alluringly (a-lür-ing-li) *adv.* in an alluring manner; enticingly.

alluringness (a-lür-ing-nes) *n.* the quality of being alluring.

allusion (a-lü-zhun) *n.* [*allude*] a passing or casual reference; a hint; a suggestion.

allusive (a-lü-siv) *a.* referring to indirectly; symbolical; marked by allusions.

allusively (a-lü-siv-li) *adv.* in an allusive manner; by way of allusion.

allusiveness (a-lü-siv-nes) *n.* the quality of being allusive.

alluvial (a-lü-vi-ál) *a.* [*L. aluvius, fr. ad and luere, wash*] pertaining to alluvium; washed down; of fresh-water origin.

alluvion (a-lü-vi-un) *n.* alluvium; [*Law*] increase of land by water-action.

alluvium (a-lü-vi-um) *n.* deposits of earth, gravel, and other matter, by river or flood.

ally (a-lí) *v.t.* [*L. ad and ligare, bind*] to form a connection between families by marriage, or between states by treaty; to connect by similitude or friendship; —*n.* (al'í, a-lí) one allied; a confederate.

allyl (al'í) *n.* [*L. all(ium), garlic, and yl, fr. G. hulé, matter*] an organic radical (C₃H₅).

alma, almah (al-má) *alme, almeh* (al-me) *n.* [*A.*] an Eastern singing-girl.

almacantar (al-ma-kan-tar) *n.* See *almucantar*.

almadia (al-ma-dé-a) *n.* [*A.*] an African bark canoe; an Indian river-boat.

almagest (al'ma-jest) *n.* [*A. al, the, and G. megistos, greatest*] Ptolemy's work on astronomy; any work on astrology or alchemy.

almagra (al-má-gra) *n.* [*Sp. fr. A.*] a fine, deep-red ochre.

alma mater (al'ma má-ter) *n.* [*L., fostering mother*] one's college or university.

almanac (awl-má-nák) *n.* [*F.*] a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical and other data are added. A *nautical almanac*, for the use of navigators and astronomers, is a register of astronomical observations and calculations.

almandine (al-man-din) *n.* [*see alabandine*] precious garnet.

almightiness (awl-mí-ti-nes) *n.* power to do all things; omnipotence.

almighty (awl-mí-ti) *a.* [*A.S. ealmsihtig*] all-powerful; omnipotent; —*n.* God; the Supreme Being. *Almighty dollar*, a phrase expressing the power of money.

almond (á-mund) *n.* [*O.F. amande, fr. G. amyg-dalé, amugdalon, almond*] the fruit of the almond-tree; an ornament shaped like an almond; one

of the tonsils. *Almond-cake*, what is left after expressing the oil from almonds. *Almond furnace* (*Almain*, German) one where the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead. *Almond-paste*, a cosmetic composed of bitter almonds, etc., for softening the skin and preventing chaps. *Almond-tumbler*, a kind of pigeon. *Almond-willow*, a British willow.

almoner (al-mun-er) *n.* one that distributes alms or bounty.

almonry (al-mun-ri) *n.* a place for distributing alms; the residence of an almoner.

almost (awl-móst) *adv.* very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

alms (ámz) *n.* [*A.S. almesse, fr. G. eileömsuná, pity*] any thing gratuitously given to relieve the poor; a charitable donation. *Alms-basin*, a dish of metal to receive the alms-bags. *Alms-deed*, an act of charity. *Alms-gate*, the gate where alms were distributed. *Alms-house*, a house appropriated for the use of the poor. *Alms-man*, a man supported by alms.

almucantar (al-mü-kan-tar) *n.* [*A.*] a parallel of altitude. *Almucantar-staff*, an instrument formerly used to take observations of the sun.

almascharism (al-nas-kar-izm) *n.* conduct like Alnaschar's in the *Arabian Nights*; day-dreams of future grandeur.

alodium (a-ló-di-um) *n.* See *allodium*.

Aloe (al'ó) *n.* [*G. aloë*] a genus of succulent plants, useful in medicine and the arts.

aloes (al'óz) *n.* the inspissated juice of several species of aloes. *Aloes-wood*, gallochum.

aloetic, aloetical (al'ó-ét-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, aloes; —*n.* a medicine consisting chiefly of aloes. *Aloetic acid*, an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon aloes.

aloft (a-loft) *adv.* on high; above the ground; in the top; at the masthead.

alogia (a-log-i-a) *n.* [*G. a and logos, speech*] inability to speak, due to mental defect.

alogotrophy (al'ó-gó-tu-fi) *n.* [*G. alogos, unreasonable, and trophé, nourishment*] unequal nutrition of different parts of the body.

alomancy (al'u-man-si) *n.* [*G. hals, salt, and mantia, divination*] divination by salt.

alone (a-lón) *a.* [*fr. ad and one*] solitary; single; —*adv.* by itself; separately.

along (a-long) *adv.* [*A.S. andlang*] in a line with; lengthwise; onward; —*prep.* by the length of. *Lying along*, pressed down by the weight of sail [*Naut.*].

alongside (a-long-sid) *adv.* by the side of, esp. of a ship.

aloof (a-lóof) *adv.* [*E. a, on, and D. loaf*] at a distance, but within view; apart.

alopecia, alopecy (al'ó-pé-si-a, al'ó-pe-si) *n.* [*G. alopéx, alopekos*] a fox's baldness; loss of hair.

aloud (a-loud) *adv.* with a loud voice or great noise; loudly; audibly.

alp (alp) *n.* [*of Celtic origin*] a very high mountain; —*pl.* the mountains of Switzerland.

alpaca (al-pak'a) *n.* [*A. al, the, and Peruv. paco,*

name of the animal] an animal of Peru, having long, fine, woolly hair; a species of the llama; a thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca, mixed with silk or cotton.

alpenstock (al'pen-stok) *n.* [*Ger.*] a long, stout staff; shod with iron.

alpha (al-fa) *n.* the first letter of the Greek alphabet, used to denote *first*;

[*Astr.*] the chief star of a constellation; [*Chem.*] the first of two or more isomeric modifications of a compound; [*Nat. Hist.*] the first sub-species. *Alpha and omega*, the first and the last.

alphabet (al-fa-bet) *n.* [*G. alpha and beta, the first two Greek letters*] the letters of a language arranged in order; first principles; —*v.t.* to arrange alphabetically; to designate by letters.

alphabetarian (al-fa-be-tá-ri-an) *n.* one learning the alphabet; a beginner.



Alpaca.

alphabetic, alphabetical (al-fa-bet-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or in the order of, the alphabet.

alphabetically (al-fa-bet-i-kal-i) *adv.* according to the alphabet.

alphabets (al-fa-bet-iks) *n.* the science of the use and development of alphabetic writing.

alphenic (al-fen-ik, al-fē-nik) *n.* [A.] white barley sugar.

aliphitomancy (al-fi-tō-man-si) *n.* [G. *alphi-ton*, barley-meal, and *manteia*, divination] divination by means of barley-meal.

aliphonsin (al-fon-sin) *n.* [*Alphonso* Ferri] a surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds.

Alphonsin, Alphonsine (al-fon-sin, -sin) *a.* pertaining to any one of the name of Alphonso. **Alphonsin-tables**, astronomical tables compiled under the patronage of Alphonso X., King of Leon and Castile.

aliphosis (al-fō-sis) *n.* [*aliphus*] the process of turning white.

aliphus (al-fus) *n.* [G.] a cutaneous disease characterized by white patches with red edges; non-contagious leprosy.

alpine (al-pin, al-pīn) *a.* pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; living or produced on high mountains.

alpinist (al-pin-ist) *n.* an alpine climber; an alpestrian.

alpist, alpia (al-pist, pi-a) *n.* [Sp.] grass seeds used for feeding cage-birds.

alquifou (al-ki-foō) *n.* [A. *al-koh'l*, a fine powder] potter's ore, a lead ore found in Cornwall, used to produce a green glaze.

already (awl-red-i) *adv.* before this or that time; even now; even then.

alsike (al-sik) *n.* [*Alsike*, in Sweden] a kind of clover, *Trifolium hybridum*.

alsirat (al-sē-rat) *n.* [A.] in Mussulman belief, the bridge between earth and paradise.

also (awl-sō) *adv.* and *conj.* [all and so] in like manner; likewise; further; in addition to.

alt (alt) *n.* [L. *altus*, high] the higher part of the scale [Mus.]. **To be in alt**, to be haughty.

altar (awl-tar) *n.* [L. *altare*] a table or elevated place on which gifts or sacrifices are offered to some deity; the communion table. **To lead to the altar**, to marry.

altar-bread (awl-tar-bred) *n.* bread prepared for the eucharist.

altar-card (awl-tar-kard) *n.* a printed copy of certain portions of the mass, placed on the altar to assist the celebrant.

altar-cloth (awl-tar-kloth) *n.* a cover for the altar.

altar-piece (awl-tar-pēs) *n.* a picture or sculpture over the altar.

altar-screen (awl-tar-skren) *n.* the screen behind the altar.

altar-slab (awl-tar-stab) *n.* the slab forming the top of the altar, also called **altar-stone** and **altar-table**.

altarage (awl-tar-aj) *n.* offerings made upon an altar to the church or the priest.

altarwise (awl-tar-wiz) *adv.* in the usual position of an altar.

altazimuth (alt-az-l-muth) *n.* [fr. *altitude*, *azimuth*] an instrument for determining the altitude and the azimuth of heavenly bodies.

alter (awl-ter) *v.t.* [L. *alter*, another] to make some change in; —*v.i.* to become different.

alterability (awl-ter-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being alterable.

alterable (awl-ter-a-bl) *a.* capable of being altered or varied.

alterableness (awl-ter-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being alterable; alterability.

alterably (awl-ter-a-bli) *adv.* in an alterable manner; so as to be altered.

alteration (awl-te-rā-shun) *n.* the act of altering; the change made.

alterative (awl-ter-a-tiv) *a.* having power to alter; —*n.* a medicine that restores the healthy functions of the body.

altercate (al-ter-kāt) *v.i.* [L. *alter*, another] to contend in words; to wrangle.

altercation (al-ter-kā-shun) *n.* warm contention in words; controversy.

altered (awl-terd) *a.* changed; different; [Geol.] metamorphosed.

alternant (al-ter-nant) *a.* alternating; [Geol.] composed of alternate layers.

alternat (al-ter-nā) *n.* in diplomacy, rotation in precedence, as in signing treaties to avoid questions of rank between countries.

alternate (al-ter-nāt) *a.* [L. *alternare*, *pp. alternatus* fr. *alter*, other] being by turns; one following the other in succession; reciprocal; [Bot.] placed at different heights upon an axis; [Math.] succeeding regularly on opposite sides of a straight line; —*n.* that which happens by turns; vicissitude; a substitute. **Alternate generation**, an alternation of asexual with sexual generation.

alternate (al-ter-nāt) *v.t.* to perform by turns, or in succession; to change reciprocally; —*v.i.* to happen by turns.

alternately (al-ter-nāt-li) *adv.* in reciprocal succession; by turns.

alternateness (al-ter-nāt-nes) *n.* the quality of being alternate.

alternation (al-ter-nā-shun) *n.* reciprocal succession of things in time or place; repeated transition; interchange; antiphonal reading or singing; [Math.] permutation.

alternative (al-ter-nā-tiv) *a.* offering a choice of two things; —*n.* that which may be chosen or not; a choice of two things.

alternatively (al-ter-nā-tiv-li) *adv.* in an alternative manner.

alternativeness (al-ter-nā-tiv-nes) *n.* alternative state or quality.

Althæa, Althea (al-thē-a) *n.* [G. *althaia*] a genus of plants including the common marsh-mallow and the garden hollyhocks.

although (awl-thō) *conj.* admitting that; notwithstanding; though.

altiloquence (al-til-ō-kwens) *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and *loqui*, *ppr. loquens, -entis*, speak] lofty speech; pompous language.

altimeter (al-tim-e-ter) *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite.

altimetry (al-tim-e-tri) *n.* the art of ascertaining altitudes trigonometrically.

altisonant (al-tis-ō-nant) *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *sonare*, sound] high-sounding.

altitude (al-ti-tūd) *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus*, high] height; the elevation of a celestial object above the horizon; highest point.

altivolant (al-tiv-ō-lant) *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *volare*, fly] high-flying.

alto (al-tō) *a.* [L. *altus*] high; —*n.* contralto; the tenor violin. **Alto-clef**, the C clef when on the third line of the stave. **Alto-relievo, alto-rilievo**, high relief; that kind of sculpture in which the figure stands out from the background. **Alto-ripeno**, see **ripeno**.

altogether (awl-too-ger-thēr) *adv.* wholly; entirely; completely.

altometer (al-tōm-e-ter) *n.* See **altimeter**.

altruism (al-trōō-izm) *n.* [F. fr. L. *alter*] self-sacrifice for the good of others.

altruist (al-trōō-ist) *n.* one that practises altruism; a person devoted to the welfare of others.

alula (al-ū-lā) *n.*; *pl.* **alulæ** (al-ū-lō) [L. *ala*, wing] a bastard wing [Ornith. and Entom.].

alum (al-ūm) *n.* [L. *alumen*] a double sulphate of alumina and potash; —*v.t.* to impregnate with alum. **Alum-rock, alum-stone**, the subsulphate of alumina and potash; alunite. **Alum-root**, a name given to several astringent roots.

alumina, alumine (al-ū-mi-nā, al-ū-min) *n.* oxide of aluminium.

aluminiferous (al-ū-mi-nif-e-rus) *a.* containing alum or alumina.

aluminiform (al-ū-min-i-form) *a.* having the form of alumina.

aluminite (al-ū-mi-nit) *n.* hydrous sulphate of aluminium, a snow-white or yellowish-white mineral.

aluminium (al-ū-min-i-um) *n.* [*L. alumen, alum*] one of the metals. **Aluminium bronze**, or **aluminium gold**, contains nine parts of copper and one of aluminium.

aluminous (al-ū-mi-nus) *a.* pertaining to alum or alumina.

aluminum (al-ū-mi-num) *n.* See **aluminium**.

alumish (al-um-ish) *a.* having the nature of, or resembling, alum.

alumnus (a-lum-nus) *n.* [*L. fr. alere, nurse*] a pupil; a graduate of a college.

aluta (al-ū-tā) *n.* [*L.*] a kind of soft leather; a species of leather-stone.

alutaceous (al-ū-tā-shus) *a.* leathery; whitish-yellow.

alva marina (al'va ma-rī-nā) *n.* [*L. ulva marina, sea-sedge*] sea-sedge; dried seaweed, used for stuffing mattresses.

alveary (al-vē-ār-i) *n.* [*L. alvearium, beehive, fr. alvus, belly*] a beehive; [*Anat.*] the hollow of the external ear.

alveolar (al-vē-ō-lar, al-vē-ō-lār) *a.* [*L. alveolus, dim. of alveus, hollow*] pertaining to, or resembling, the sockets of the teeth.

alveolate (al-vē-ō-lāt, al-vē-ō-lāt) *a.* honey-combed; deeply pitted.

alveolus (al-vē-ō-lus) *n.*; *pl. alveoli* (al-vē-ō-lī) a cell in a honeycomb, a fossil, etc.; the socket of a tooth.

alvine (al-vīn, al-vīn) *a.* [*L. alvus, belly*] pertaining to the belly or the intestines.

alway, always (awl-wā, -wāz) *adv.* perpetually; regularly.

am (am) the first person singular, present indicative of the verb to be.

ama (ā-ma, am-ā) *n.* [*G. amē, a pail*] a eucharistic wine-vessel; the wine itself.

amacratic (am-ā-krat'ik) *a.* [*G. hama, together, and kratos, power*] uniting the chemical rays of light in a focus.

amadou (am-ā-dōō) *n.* [*F.*] a spongy combustible, made of dried fungus and saltpetre.

amain (ā-mān') *adv.* [*E. a and main*] violently and suddenly; vigorously; vehemently.

amalgam (ā-mal-gam) *n.* [*G. malagma, emollient*] a compound of mercury with another metal; a mixture of different things.

amalgamate (ā-mal-ga-māt) *v.t.* to mix a metal with quicksilver; to compound;—*v.i.* to unite; to coalesce;—*a.* amalgamated.

amalgamation (ā-mal-ga-mā-shun) *n.* act of amalgamating; the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing them with mercury; the blending of different things.

amanitine (am-an-ī-tīn, a-man-ī-tīn) *n.* [*G. amanitai, a sort of fungi*] the poisonous principle of certain fungi.

amanuensis (ā-man-ū-en-sis) *n.* [*L. ab and manus, hand*] a person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

amaranth (ā-mar-anth) *n.* [*G. a and marainein, wither*] an amaranthus; a flower that never fades; a colour inclining to purple.

amaranthine (ā-mar-an-thīn) *a.* belonging to the amaranth; not fading; of a purplish colour.

Amaranthus (ā-mar-an-thus) *n.* a genus of plants, including prince's-feather and love-lies-bleeding.

Amaryllis (ā-mā-ril-is) *n.* [*a shepherdess in classical poetry*] a genus of bulbous plants.

amass (ā-mas') *v.t.* [*L. ad and massa, mass*] to collect into a heap; to accumulate.

amassette (ā-ma-set') *n.* an instrument used in the preparation of pigments.

amassment (ā-mas-ment) *n.* a heap; an accumulation.

amasthenic (ā-m-as-then-ik) *a.* [*G. hama, together, and sthenos, strength*] uniting the chemical rays of light in a focus; amacratic.

amateur (am-ā-tūr) *n.* [*F. fr. L. amator, lover*] one that cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment;—*a.* having the quality of an amateur; done by an amateur.

amateurism (am-ā-tūr-izm) *n.* the state, condition, or practice, of an amateur.

amative (am-ā-tiv) *a.* full of love; disposed to loving; amorous.

amateness (am-ā-tiv-nes) *n.* [*L. amare, pp. amatus, love*] an organ supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.

amatorial (am-ā-tō-ri-āl) *a.* amatory. **Amatorial muscles**, the oblique muscles of the eye, used in ogling.

amatorially (am-ā-tō-ri-āl-i) *adv.* in an amatorial manner.

amatory (am-ā-tur-i) *a.* relating to love; expressing love; causing, or designed to cause, love.

amaurosis (am-aw-rō-sis) *n.* [*G. amauros, dark*] partial or total loss of sight, due to paralysis of the optic nerves.

amaurotic (am-aw-rō-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or affected with, amaurosis.

amaze (ā-māz') *v.t.* [*maze*] to confound with surprise; to confuse with terror; to astonish;—*n.* astonishment; perplexity.

amazedly (ā-mā-zed-li) *adv.* with amazement; with astonishment.

amazedness (ā-mā-zed-nes) *n.* astonishment; great wonder.

amazement (ā-māz-ment) *n.* a feeling of surprise and perplexity.

amazingly (ā-mā-zing-lī) *adv.* in an amazing manner or degree.

Amazon (am-ā-zun) *n.* [*G.*] one of a fabulous race of female warriors; a masculine woman.

Amazonian (am-ā-zō-ni-an) *a.* pertaining to an Amazon or the River Amazon.

Amazon stone, a green felspar, found near the Amazon.

ambages (am-bā-jéz) *n.* [*L.*] circumlocution; ambiguity; secret acts.

ambagitory (am-baj-i-tur-i) *a.* circumlocutory; round about.

ambari, ambarie (am-ba-ri) *n.* [*A.*] in India, a covered howdah.

ambassador (am-bas-ā-dur) *n.* [*O. H. Ger. ambakti, servant*] an envoy of the highest rank sent to a foreign government.

ambassadorial (am-bas-ā-dō-ri-āl) *n.* of, or belonging to, an ambassador.

ambadress (am-bas-ā-dres) *n.* the wife of an ambassador.

amber (am-ber) *n.* [*A.*] a yellowish resin found as a fossil;—*a.* made or coloured like amber. **Amber-seed**, the seed of the abelmosk; musk-seed. **Amber-tree**, a South African evergreen shrub.

ambergris (am-ber-grēs) *n.* [*F. ambre gris, gray*] a fragrant substance found in the alimentary canal of the spermacti whale.

ambidexter (am-bi-deks-ter) *n.* [*L. ambi, around, and dexter, right hand*] one that uses both hands with equal facility; a double-dealer; [*Law*] one that accepts bribes from both sides;—*a.* using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.

ambidexterity (am-bi-deks-ter-i-ti) *n.* ambidexter quality; double-dealing.

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks-trus) *a.* ambidexter.

ambidextrously (am-bi-deks-trus-li) *adv.* in an ambidextrous manner.

ambidextrousness (am-bi-deks-trus-nes) *n.* ambidexterity.

ambient (am-bi-ent) *a.* [*L. ambire, go around*] encompassing; surrounding.

ambigu (am-bi-gū) *n.* [*F. fr. L. ambiguus*] a feast where various dishes are served together.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū-i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being ambiguous.

ambiguous (am-big-ū-us) *a.* [*L.*] doubtful or uncertain; equivocal.

ambiguously (am-big-ū-us-li) *adv.* in an ambiguous manner.

ambiguousness (am-big-ū-us-nes) *n.* uncertainty of meaning.

ambit (am-bit) *n.* [*L. ambire, pp. ambitus, go around*] circuit or compass.

ambition (am-bish-un) *n.* an inordinate desire of superiority or power; in a good sense, a laudable desire of excellence; that which one is ambitious to obtain.

ambitious (am-bish-us) *a.* possessing, or controlled by, ambition; aspiring.

ambitiously (am-bish-us-li) *adv.* in an ambitious manner.

ambitiousness (am-bish-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being ambitious.

ambitus (am-bi-tus) *n.* a circuit; the edge of a thing, as a leaf, shell, etc.; [Arch.] an open space surrounding a building or monument.

amble (am-bl) *v. i.* [*L. ambulare, walk*] to move as a horse; to move affectedly; *-n.* a peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time; an easy pace.

ambler (am-bler) *n.* one that ambles; a horse that ambles; a pacer.

amblingly (am-bling-li) *adv.* in an ambling manner.

amblotic (am-blō-tik) *a.* [*G. amblōsis, abortion*] causing abortion; *-n.* a drug for causing abortion.

amblygon (am-bli-gon) *n.* [*G. amblyus, blunt, and gonia, angle*] an obtuse-angled triangle.

amblygonal (am-bli-gō-nal) *a.* obtuse-angled; having the form of an amblygon.

amblygonite (am-bli-gō-nit) *n.* a mineral, a phosphate of aluminium and lithium, containing fluorine.

amblyopia, amblyopy (am-bli-ō'-pi-a, am-bli-ō-pi) *n.* [*G. amblyus, dull, and ōps, ōpos, eye*] dimness of vision.

ambo (am-bō), *pl.* **ambos** (am-bōz); **ambon** (am-bōn), *pl.* **ambones** (am-bō-nēz) *n.* [*G. ambōn*] in early churches a pulpit or reading desk.

Amboyne wood (am-boi-na wōd) *n.* a finely variegated wood.

ambreada (am-bred'-a, am-brē-ā'da) *n.* [*amber*] a kind of artificial amber made for the African trade.

ambreic (am-brē'ik) *a.* forming by digesting ambrein in nitric acid [*Chem.*].

ambrein (am-brē-in) *n.* a pleasantly odorous, fatty substance got from ambergris.

ambrosia (am-brōzhi-a) *n.* [*G.*] the fabled food of the gods, which conferred eternal youth; anything very pleasant to the taste or smell.

ambrosial (am-brōzhi-a) *a.* partaking of the nature of ambrosia.

ambrosially (am-brōzhi-a-li) *adv.* with an ambrosial odour.

Ambrosian (am-brōzhi-an) *a.* of, or belonging to, St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan (A.D. 340-397). **Ambrosian chant**, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose. **Ambrosian ritual**, a formula of worship instituted by St. Ambrose.

ambrosin (am-brō-zin) *n.* a Milanese coin showing St. Ambrose on horseback.

ambrotype (am-brō-tip) *n.* [*G. ambros, immortal, and tupos, impression*] a picture taken on glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portion of the glass.

ambry (am-bri) *n.* [*L. arma, arms, tools, etc.*] an almonry; a pantry; a niche or cupboard in a church for books and sacred utensils.

ambs-ace, ames-ace (ānz-ās) *n.* [*L. ambo, both, and as, ace*] a double ace; the lowest cast at dice; ill-luck.

ambulacrum (am-bū-lāk-krum) *n.* [*L.*] a set of pores in an echinoderm, through which are protruded the tube-feet.

ambulance (am-bū-lāns) *n.* [*L. ambulare, walk*] a flying hospital, so organised as to follow an army in its movements; a wagon or cart for the transport of the wounded, the injured, or the sick.

ambulant (am-bū-lān) *a.* walking; moving from place to place.

ambulation (am-bū-lā-shun) *n.* the act of walking.

ambulator (am-bū-lā-tur) *n.* one that walks about; an odometer.

ambulatory (am-bū-lā-tur-i) *a.* possessing the power of walking; not stationary; not fixed in its legal character; *-n.* any part of a building intended for walking in, as a cloister, a corridor, etc.; any portico or corridor.

ambury (am-bu-ri) *n.* Same as **anbury**.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. in and Dan. busk, bush*] a lying concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; a place in which troops lie hid; the force concealed; *-v. t.* to cause to lie in wait; *-v. i.* to lie in wait.

ambush (am-bōsh) *n.* and *v.* Same as **ambuscade**.

ambushment (am-bush-ment) *n.* an ambush, in any of its senses.

ambustion (am-bust-yun) *n.* [*L. amburere, pp. ambustus, burn*] a burn or scald.

ameer, amir (a-mēr) *n.* [*A.*] a prince; a chief; the sovereign of Afghanistan.

ameliorable (a-mēl-yur-a-bl) *a.* capable of being ameliorated.

ameliorate (a-mēl-yur-āt) *v. t.* and *i.* [*L. ad and melior, better*] to improve.

amelioration (a-mēl-yur-ā-shun) *n.* the act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; improvement.

ameliorative (a-mēl-yur-ā-tiv) *a.* producing improvement.

amen (ā-men', ā-men') *adv.* or *int.* so be it; truly; verily; *-n.* a title of Christ; an expression of assent; *-v. t.* to ratify solemnly; to approve.

amenability, amenableness (a-mē-nā-bil'i-ti, a-mē-nā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being amenable; liability to answer; tractableness.

amenable (a-mē-nā-bl) *a.* [*F. amener, bring*] liable to be brought to account; willing to yield; submissive.

amenably (a-mē-nā-bli) *adv.* in an amenable manner.

amend (a-mend') *v. t.* [*L. e and menda, fault*] to change for the better; *-v. i.* to grow better.

amendable (a-men-da-bl) *a.* capable of being amended or corrected.

amendatory (a-men-dā-tur-i) *a.* containing amendment; corrective.

amende (a-mend', a-mong'd) *n.* [*F.*] a pecuniary fine; reparation; retraction. **The amende honorable**, an open apology and reparation.

amender (a-men-der) *n.* one that amends, corrects, or improves.

amendment (a-mend-ment) *n.* a change for the better; correction of a fault; reformation of life; an alteration proposed in a bill or motion; the correction of an error in a writ or process.

amends (a-mendz) *n. pl.* compensation for a loss or injury; satisfaction.

amenity (a-men-i-ti) *n.* [*L. amoenitas, fr. amoenus, pleasant*] quality of being pleasant or agreeable, in situation, climate, manners, or disposition.

amenorrhœa (a-men-ō-rē-ā) *n.* [*G. a, mên, month, and rhein, flow*] suppression of the menses.

ament, amentum (am-ent, a-men-tum) *n.* [*L. amentum, thong*] a species of inflorescence, consisting of a scaly sort of spike, as in the alder, birch, etc.; a catkin.

amentaceous (am-en-tā-shus) *a.* pertaining to, or bearing, amenta.

amentia (a-men-shi-a) *n.* [*L. a, ab, and mens, mentis, mind*] imbecility of mind.

amerce (a-mers') *v. t.* [*L. a, ad, and merx, mercis, merchandise*] to punish by an arbitrary fine; to punish in general.

amerceable (a-mer'-sa-bl) *a.* liable to amercement.

amercement (a-mers-ment) *n.* a pecuniary penalty; a fine.

American (a-mer-i-kan) *a.* [*Amerigo Vespucci*] pertaining to America; *-n.* a native of America; a citizen of the United States.

Americanism (a-mer-i-kan-izm) *n.* a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America; love for, or sympathy with, the United States.

Americanize (a-mer-i-kan-iz) *v. t.* to render American in character.

ames-ace *n.* See **ambs-ace**.

Ametabola (am-e-tab'-ō-lā) *n. pl.* [*G.*] insects that do not undergo metamorphosis.

ametabolian (a-met-a-bō-li-an) *a.* [G. *ameta-*, unchanged] belonging to the *Ametabola*; —*n.* one of the *Ametabola*.
ametabolic (a-met-a-bō-lik) *a.* not subject to metamorphosis.
amethyst (am-e-thist) *n.* [G. *amethystos*, not drunken] a bluish-violet kind of quartz, formerly supposed to prevent intoxication.
amethystine (am-e-this-tin) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, amethyst.
amiability (ā-mi-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* amiableness; gentleness of disposition.
amiable (ā-mi-a-bl) *a.* [L. *amare*, love] worthy of love; deserving of affection.
amiableness (ā-mi-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being amiable.
amiably (ā-mi-a-bl) *adv.* in an amiable manner; with kindness and good temper.
amianthiform (am-i-an-thi-form) *a.* with the form or likeness of amianthus.
amianthoid (am-i-an-thoid) *a.* resembling amianthus; —*n.* a kind of asbestos.
amianthus, amianth (am-i-an-thus, am-i-anth) *n.* (G. *a* and *miainein*, stain) a variety of asbestos.
amicability (am-i-ka-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being amicable; friendliness.
amicable (am-i-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, fr. *amare*, love] friendly; peaceable.
amicableness (am-i-ka-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being amicable; kindness.
amicably (am-i-ka-bl) *adv.* in an amicable manner; without controversy.
amice (am-'is) *n.* [L. *amicire*, wrap about] a loose, flowing garment like a cloak; an oblong piece of embroidered linen, made to wear on the head like a hood, or to rest on the shoulders like a cape.
amide (am-'id) *n.* [*ammonia*] a compound produced by the substitution of an acid radical for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia.
amidin, amidine (am-i-din) *n.* [F. *amidon*, starch, fr. G. *a* and *mulos*, mill] a gelatinous solution of starch in hot water.
amidships (a-mid-ships) *adv.* half-way between the stem and the stern.
amidst, amid (a-midst, a-mid') *prep.* [A.S. *on middan*] in the middle.
amir *n.* See *ameer*.
amiss (a-mis') *a.* [miss] wrong; faulty; —*adv.* in a faulty manner.
amity (am-i-ti) *n.* [O.F. *amitie*, fr. L. *amare*, love] friendly relationship.
amma (am-'a) *n.* [Syr. *amma*, mother] an abbess; [G. *hamma*, knot] a truss.
ammeter (am-'e-ter) *n.* [*am(pere)* and *meter*] an instrument for measuring electric currents. Also, *amperometer*.
ammonia (a-mō-ni-ā) *n.* a volatile alkali of a pungent smell; spirit of hartshorn (originally prepared from camels' dung, near the temple of Jupiter Ammon).
ammoniac (a-mō-ni-ak) *a.* ammoniacal; —*n.* the concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant (*gum ammoniac*).
ammoniacal (am-ō-ni-ā-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or using, ammonia.
ammonite (am-un-'it) *n.* [L. *cornu Ammonis*, horn of Ammon] one of the fossil shells of a genus of extinct cuttle-fishes.
ammonium (a-mō-ni-um) *n.* the hypothetical base of ammonia.
ammunition (am-i-nish-un) *n.* [L. *ad* and *munire*, defend] military stores; the articles used in charging firearms and ordnance of all kinds; —*a.* supplied for the use of soldiers.
amnesia (am-nē-si-ā) *n.* [G. *amnēsia*] loss of memory [Path.].
amnesty (am-nēs-ti) *n.* [G. *amnēstia*] an act of oblivion; pardon of political offences; proclamation of such pardon.
amnion (am-ni-on) *n.*; *pl.* *amnia* [G.] the innermost membrane enveloping the embryo [Anat. and Zool.]; the fluid of the embryo-sac [Bot.].
amniotic (am-ni-ō-ik) *a.* pertaining to the amnion; possessing an amnion.

amnitis (am-nī-'tis) *n.* inflammation of the amnion.
amœba (a-mē-'ba) *n.* [G. *amoibē*, change] a microscopic mass of protoplasm, which moves about and feeds itself by means of finger-like processes protruded from its body.
amœbean (a-mē-bē-an) *a.* answering alternately, as in an amœbean (a kind of poem).
amœboid (a-mē-'boid) *a.* of, or pertaining to, or resembling, an amœba.
amœnomania (a-mē-nō-mā-'ni-ā) *n.* [L. *mania*, madness] a form of mania with pleasant illusions.
Amomum (a-mō-'mum) *n.* [G.] a genus of aromatic plants, among them being those that yield cardamoms and grains of paradise.
among, amongst (a-mung, a-mungst') *prep.* [A.S. *among*] mixed with; conjoined with, or making part of.
amontillado (a-mon-til-ā-dō) *n.* [Sp.] a kind of sherry, light in colour and body.
amoret (am-'ō-ret) *n.* [L. *amor*, love] a sweetheart; a love-knot; a love-song; a trifling love-affair; —*pl.* love-glances.
amorist (am-'ō-ris) *n.* a lover; a gallant; an innamorato.
amorosa (am-ō-rō-sā) *n.* an amorous woman; a wanton; a courtesan.
amoroso (am-ō-rō-sō) *n.*; *pl.* *amorosi* (am-ō-rō-si) a man in love; a lover; a gallant.
amorous (am-'ur-us) *a.* [L. *amor*, love] inclined to love; relating to, or produced by, love.
amorously (am-'ur-us-li) *adv.* in an amorous manner; lovingly.
amorousness (am-'ur-us-nes) *n.* quality of being amorous.
Amorpha (a-mor-'fā) *n.* [G. *a* and *morphē*, form] a genus of leguminous plants.
amorphism (a-mor-'fiz-m) *n.* a condition of shapelessness; absence of crystallization; want of crystalline structure; nihilism.
amorphotæ (am-or-'fō-tē) *n. pl.* stars not constituting a constellation [Astron.].
amorphous (a-mor-'fus) *a.* shapeless; uncrystallized; heterogeneous; nihilistic.
Amorphozoa (a-mor-'fō-zō-ā) *n. pl.* [G. *amor-phos*, without form, and *zōon*, animal] animals of irregular shape, as the sponges.
amort (a-mort') *a.* [F. *à la mort*] lifeless; spiritless; depressed.
amortization, amortizement (a-mor-ti-zā-shun, a-mor-tiz-ment) *n.* act or right of alienating lands in mortmain.
amortize (a-mor-'tiz, -tiz) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *mors*, *mortis*, death] to alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation; to extinguish, as a debt, by a sinking fund.
amotion (a-mō-'shun) *n.* [L.] ejection from possession in office.
amount (a-mount') *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *mons*, *montis*, mountain] to compose in the aggregate; to reach or extend in substance or influence; to be equivalent; —*n.* the sum total; the effect, substance, etc.
amour (a-moor') *n.* [F. fr. L. *amor*, love] a love intrigue. **Amour propre** (*propri*) self-esteem.
ampelite (am-pe-'lit) *n.* [G. *amphelitis*, a kind of bituminous earth sprinkled on vines to keep off insects, fr. *ampelos*, vine] a bituminous earth.
ampere (am-'pār) *n.* [*Ampère*, a French electrician] the unit used in measuring the strength of an electric current.
ampersand (am-per-sand) *n.* [for *and per se and*, that is, and by itself-*and*] the sign & (for L. *et*, and).
amphiarthrosis (am-fi-ār-thrō-'sis) *n.* [G. *amphi* and *arthrosis*, articulation, fr. *arthron*, joint] a kind of articulation permitting slight motion, as in the vertebræ [Anat.].
amphibia (am-fib-i-ā) *n. pl.* [G.] animals that can live either on land or in water; a group of animals that in their early stage breathe by gills.
amphibial, amphibian (am-fib-i-āl, -an) *a.* [G. *amphibios*, living a double life, fr. *amphi* and *bios*, life] of, or pertaining to, amphibia.

amphibian (am-fib-i-an) *n.* an animal of the class Amphibia.

amphibiolite (am-fib-i-ō-lit) *n.* [G. *amphibios*, amphibious, and *lithos*, stone] a fossil amphibian.

amphibiology (am-fib-i-ol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] that part of science concerned with the Amphibia.

amphibious (am-fib-i-us) *a.* living both on land and in water; of a mixed nature.

amphibiousness (am-fib-i-us-nes) *n.* quality of being amphibious.

amphibole (am-fib-bōl) *n.* [G. *amphibolos*, doubtful] hornblende; amphibology.

amphibolic (am-fib-bō'lik) *a.* of the nature of amphibole.

amphibolite (am-fib-bō-lit) *n.* [G. *amphibolos*, doubtful, and *lithos*, stone] a rock consisting mainly of green hornblende.

amphibological (am-fib-bō-loj'i-ka) *a.* of doubtful meaning.

amphibology (am-fib-bō'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *amphibolos*, ambiguous, and *logos*, speech] a sentence susceptible of two interpretations.

amphiboloid (am-fib-bō-loid) *a.* having the appearance of amphibole.

amphibrach (am-fib-brak) *n.* [G. *amphi* and *brachus*, short] a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short.

amphicarpic, amphicarpous (am-fib-kār-pik, -pus) *a.* [G. *amphi* and *karpos*, fruit] having two kinds of fruit, or two seasons of ripening [Bot.].

Amphictyonic (am-fik-ti-on'ik) *a.* pertaining to the Amphictyons.

Amphictyons (am-fik-ti-onz) *n. pl.* [G.] an assembly or council of deputies from the several states of Greece.

amphictyony (am-fik-ti-on-i) *n.* an association of states for common interest.

amphigamous (am-fig-a-mus) *a.* [G. *amphi* and *gamos*, marriage] a term applied to plants having a structure entirely cellular, and no sexual organs.

amphigen (am'fi-jen) *n.* [G. *amphi* and root *gen*, produce] a thallogen.

amphigory (am'fi-gō-ri) *n.* [F.] a nonsensical composition.

amphimacer (am-fim-a-ser) *n.* [G. *amphi* and *makros*, long] a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long.

amphioxus (am-fib-ok-sus) *n.* [G. *oxus*, sharp] the lancelet, a little fish.

Amphipoda (am-fip'ō-da) *n. pl.* [G. *pous*, *podos*, foot] an order of Crustacea.

amphipodous (am-fip'ō-dus) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Amphipoda.

amphiprostyle (am-fip-rō-stil) *n.* [G.] a double prostyle, or an edifice with two columns in front and behind.

amphisbæna (am-fis-bē-na) *n.* [G.] a fabulous serpent supposed to have a head at each end.

amphiscii, amphiscians (am-fis'i-i, -anz) *n. pl.* [G. *amphi* and *skia*, shadow] the inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast north, and in the other south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith.

amphistomous (am-fis-tō-mus) *a.* [G. *stoma*, mouth] having a mouth-like opening at each end of the body.

amphitheatre (am-fib-thē-a-ter) *n.* [G.] an oval or circular edifice, having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, used for public sports.

amphitheatrical (am-fib-thē-at'ri-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheatre.

Amphitrite (am-fib-trī-tē) *n.* [G., wife of Poseidon] a genus of marine annelids; one of the planetoids.

amphitropous (am-fit-rō-pus) *a.* [G. *amphi* and *tropos*, *f. tropetn*, turn] having the hilum lateral and intermediate between chalaza and micropyle [Bot.].

amphitryon (am-fit-ri-un) *n.* [*Amphitryon*, in Molière's *Amphitryon*, who gives a great dinner] a host; an entertainer.

amphitype (am-fib-tip) *n.* [G. *amphi* and *typos*, type] a photographic process producing simultaneous positives and negatives.

amphora (am-fō-rā) *n.* [G. *amphi* and *phoreus*, bearer] among the Greeks and Romans a two-handled vessel, usually of clay, for holding wine, oil, honey, grain, etc.; also a liquid measure.

amphoral (am-fō-rāl) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, an amphora.

amphoric (am-fō-rik) *a.* like the sound made by blowing into a flask [Med.].

amphoteric (am-fō-ter'ik) *a.* [G. *amphoteros*, both] partaking of each; neutral.

ample (am'pl) *a.* [L. *amplus*] of large dimensions; great; fully sufficient; extended.

ampleness (am-pl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being ample; largeness; sufficiency.

amplexicaul (am-plek-si-kaw'l) *a.* [L. *amplexus*, embracing, and *caulis*, stem] nearly surrounding the stem, as the base of a leaf [Bot.].

amplification (am-pli-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of amplifying; enlargement; exaggerated or diffused narration.

amplificative (am-pli-fi-kā-tiv) *a.* serving or tending to amplify or enlarge.

amplify (am'pli-fi) *v. t.* [L. *amplus* and *facere*, make] to render larger; to treat copiously; —*v. i.* to be diffuse; to dilate.

amplitude (am-pli-tūd) *n.* largeness; extent; an arc of the horizon intercepted between the true east or west point and the centre of the sun or a star, at its rising or setting; the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown.

amply (am'pli) *adv.* largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently.

ampulla (am-pul'a) *n.* [L.] a bottle with slender neck and globular body, used by the ancient Romans to hold perfumes and oils for anointing the body after bathing, etc.; [Eccl.] a vessel for holding consecrated oil, wine, etc.; [Biol.] a flask-like or saccular dilatation or vesicle, as in the semi-circular canals of the ear, on the leaves of bladder-wort, etc.

ampullaceous (am-pul'a-shus) *a.* resembling a globular flask; bottle-shaped.

amputate (am'pū-tāt) *v. t.* [L. *ambi* and *putare*, prune] to cut off, as a limb.

amputation (am-pū-tā-shun) *n.* act of amputating.

amuck, amok (a-muk', a-mok') *a.* or *adv.* [Malay] to run *amuck* is to rush about frantically, attacking all and sundry.

amulet (am'ū-let) *n.* [L.] something worn to prevent evil; a talisman.

amuletic (am'ū-let'ik) *a.* of the nature, or possessing the virtues, of an amulet.

amusable (a-mū'za-bl) *a.* fit or capable of being amused.

amuse (a-mūz) *v. t.* [F. *amuser*] to entertain agreeably; to occupy in a pleasant manner; to keep in expectation; to delude.

amusement (a-mūz-ment) *n.* that which affords pleasurable occupation.

amusia (a-mū'zi-ā) *n.* [G. *a* and *mousa*, a muse] inability to understand or execute music.

amusingly (a-mū'zing-li) *adv.* in an amusing manner.

amusive (a-mū'ziv) *a.* capable of amusing; entertaining; diverting.

amygdalate (a-mig-da-lāt) *a.* pertaining to, resembling, or made of, almonds; — *n.* an emulsion made of almonds; a salt of amygdalic acid.

amygdalic (a-mig-dal'ik) *a.* derived from almonds, as **amygdalic acid**.

amygdalin (a-mig-da-lin) *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from bitter almonds.

amygdaloid (a-mig-dā-loid) *a.* almond-shaped; — *n.* an igneous rock with embedded almond-shaped minerals.

amygdaloidal (a-mig-da-loi'dal) *a.* [G. *amug-dalē*, almond, and *eidos*, form] pertaining to amygdaloid; a vesicular structure.

amyl (am'il) *n.* [G. *amylon*, starch] a hypothetical radical thought to exist in many compounds,

as amylic alcohol, etc. Nitrate of amyl, an amber-coloured fluid with a pleasant odour.

amylaceous (an-i-lá-shus) *a.* composed of, or resembling, starch; starchy.

an (an) *a.* [A.S. *an*, one] the form of the indefinite article used before a vowel sound. See *a.*

ana (á-na, á-na) *n. pl.* [L. *anus*, adj. suffix] sayings, anecdotes, and gossip, about some person or subject.

anabaptism (an-a-bap-tizm) *n.* a second baptism; rebaptism; and the doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists.

Anabaptist (an-a-bap-tist) *n.* [G. *ana* and *baptizein*, baptize] one that denies the validity of infant baptism, and maintains that those who have been baptized in infancy ought to be baptized again.

anabaptistic, anabaptistical

(an-a-bap-tis-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* relating to anabaptism or to the Anabaptists.

Anabas (an-a-bas) *n.* [G. *ana* and *bainein*, go] a genus of fishes, including the climbing-fish.

anabasis (a-nab-a-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **anabases** (a-nab-a-séz) a military advance; [Med.] the increase of a disease or paroxysm.

anacamptic (an-a-kam-tik) *a.* [G. *ana* and *kamptein*, bend] reflecting or reflected. **Anacamptic sounds**, sounds produced by reflection, as echoes.

anacanthous (an-a-kan-thus) *a.* [G. *anakanthos*, spineless, fr. *an* and *akantha*, spine] spineless; [Ichth.] having spineless fins.

anachronism (an-ak-run-izm) *n.* [G. fr. *ana*, and *chronos*, time] an error in chronology by which events are misplaced.

anachronistic, anachronistical

(an-ak-run-is-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* involving an anachronism.

anaclastic (an-a-klas-tik) *a.* [G. *anaklastos*, reflected] pertaining to, or produced by, the refraction of light; bent back; refracted.

anaclastics (an-a-klas-tiks) *n.* [G. *ana*, and *klan*, break] that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light; dioptrics.

anaclysis (an-a-klí-sis) *n.* [G.] attitude of a patient in bed, which sometimes affords important indications [Med.].

anacœnosis (an-a-sē-nō-sis) *n.* [G.] a figure of speech, consisting of an appeal by a speaker to his opponents for their opinion.

anacoluthon (an-a-kol-ū-thon) *n.* [G.] a change from one construction to another in the same sentence.

anaconda (an-a-kon-dá) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a large snake that is non-venomous, and destroys its prey by crushing.

anacreontic (a-nak-rē-on-tik) *a.* pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon; amatory; convivial; —*n.* a poem in the style of Anacreon; a poem in praise of love and wine.

anadem, ademe (an-a-dem, -dēm) *n.* [G. *anadēma*, head-band or fillet] a garland or fillet; a chaplet or wreath.

anadiplosis (an-a-di-plō-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *ana* and *diploos*, double] the repetition, at the beginning of a new clause, of the word at the end of the preceding one [Rhet.].

anadromous (a-nad-rō-mus) *a.* [G.] ascending rivers to spawn [Ichth.].

anæmia (a-nē-mi-a) *n.* [G. *an* and *haima*, blood] a deficiency of blood or of certain constituents of the blood [Med.].

anæmic (a-nē-mik) *a.* pertaining to, or affected with, anæmia; deficient in blood.

anæsthesia, anæsthesis (an-es-thē-zī-a, -sis) *n.* [G. *an* and *aisthanomai*, feel] loss of feeling; insensibility to pain, artificially produced.

anæsthetic (an-es-thet-ik) *a.* producing anæsthesia; having the power of depriving of feeling or sensation; —*n.* that which produces anæsthesia, esp. a substance like chloroform, used in surgical operations.

anaglyph (an-a-glif) *n.* [G. *ana*, and *gluphein*, engrave] an embossed or chased ornament, worked in relief, as a cameo.

anaglyphic, anaglyphical, anaglyphic (an-a-glif-ik, -i-kal, an-a-glif-tik) *a.* pertaining to anaglyphs.

anaglyptograph (an-a-glif-tō-graf) *n.* [G. *ana*, *gluphein*, engrave, and *graphein*, write] a machine for making drawings in relief of embossed work.

anaglyptography (an-a-glif-tō-gra-fi) *n.* the art of copying embossed work.

anagnorisis (an-ag-nor-i-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *ana* and *gnōrizein*, make known] the unravelling of a dramatic plot.

anagoge, anagogy (an-a-gō-jē, -ji) *n.* [G.] spiritual enlightenment; allegorical or spiritual interpretation; [Path.] ejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth.

anagogic, anagogical (an-a-goj-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to anagoge; mysterious; mystical.

anagogics (an-a-goj-iks) *n.* mystical interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures; and the study of mystical subjects.

anagram (an-a-gram) *n.* [G. *ana* and *gramma*, letter] a transposition of the letters of a word or sentence to form a new word or sentence.

anagrammatic, anagrammatical (an-a-gra-mat-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or making, an anagram.

anagrammatically (an-a-gra-mat-i-kal-i) *adv.* in the manner of an anagram; by transposition of letters.

anagrammatism (an-a-gram-a-tizm) *n.* the act or practice of making anagrams.

anagrammatist (an-a-gram-a-tist) *n.* a maker of anagrams.

anagrammatize (an-a-gram-a-tiz) *v.t.* to transpose, so as to form an anagram; —*v.i.* to make anagrams.

anal (ā-nal) *a.* belonging to, or near, the anus; ventral and median, as the fin of a fish.

analectic (an-a-lek-tik) *a.* relating to analects; made up of selections.

analects, analecta (an-a-lek-ts, an-a-lek-tā) *n. pl.* [G. fr. *ana* and *legein*, gather] literary extracts; a collection of literary fragments.

analemma (an-a-lem-a) *n.* [G. fr. *analambanein*, take up] an orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian; an instrument of wood or brass, on which this projection is made.

analepsis, analepsy (an-a-lep-sis, an-a-lep-si) *n.* [G. fr. *analambanein*, take up] recovery of strength; a kind of epilepsy [Med.].

analeptic (an-a-lep-tik) *a.* restorative; invigorating; —*n.* a restorative medicine.

analgesia (an-al-jē-si-a) *n.* [G. fr. *an* and *algos*, pain] incapacity for feeling pain in some part of the body [Path.].

analogic, analogical (an-a-loj-ik, -i-kal) *a.* according to, or founded on, analogy.

analogically (an-a-loj-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an analogical manner; by way of analogy; functionally, not structurally.

analogicalness (an-a-loj-i-kal-nes) *n.* the quality of being analogical.

analogism (a-nal-ō-jizm) *n.* an argument from cause to effect; investigation by, or reasoning from, analogy.

analogist (a-nal-ō-jist) *n.* one that employs, or argues from, analogy.

analogize (a-nal-ō-jiz) *v.t.* to explain or consider by analogy; —*v.i.* to use analogy.

analogous (a-nal-ō-gus) *a.* having analogy; presenting some analogy or resemblance; corresponding; [Bot.] like in form but not in plan of structure.

analogously (a-nal-ō-gus-li) *adv.* in an analogous manner.

analogue (an-a-log) *n.* [G. *ana* and *logos*, ratio, proportion] a thing analogous to some

other thing; [Biol.] an organ similar to another in function, but not in structure and origin.

analogy (a-nal-ŏ-jī) *n.* partial similarity; [Math.] similitude of ratios; [Biol.] similarity of function in organs differing in structure and origin.

analysis (a-nal-i-sis) *n.* [G. *ana* and *lyein*, loose] the resolution of anything into its constituent elements; a synopsis; [Math.] resolving problems by reducing them to equations.

analyst (an-ā-lyst) *n.* one that analyzes, or that is skilled in analysis.

analytic, analytical (an-ā-lyt-ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pertaining to analysis; resolving into component parts or first principles; [Phil.] deficient in inflections.

analytically (an-ā-lyt-ik-ly) *adv.* in an analytical manner; by way of analysis.

analytics (an-ā-lyt-iks) *n.* [G. *analytikos*, analytical] the science of analysis.

analyzeable (an-ā-ly-zā-ibl) *a.* capable of being analyzed.

analyze (an-ā-lyz) *v.t.* to take to pieces; to resolve into elements; to examine critically.

analyzer (an-ā-ly-zēr) *n.* one that, or that which, analyzes, or is able to analyze.

anamnesis (an-am-nē-sis) *n.* [G.] recollection of the past, esp. of the Platonic pre-existence; and patient's account to the physician of his illness.

anamorphosis (an-ā-mor-fō-sis, an-ā-mor-fō-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *anamorphoun*, form anew] a distorted representation of an object which, viewed from a certain point, or by reflection, appears in proportion [Opt.]; a morbid development of form [Bot.].

anana, ananas (a-nā-nā, a-nā-nā, an-an-ās) *n.* [Peruv.] the pine-apple.

anandrous (an-an-drus) *a.* [G. *an* and *anēr*, andros, man] without stamens; said of female flowers [Bot.].

anatherous (an-an-thēr-us) *a.* [G. *an* and *anthēros*, flowery] without anthers [Bot.].

anathous (an-an-thus) *a.* [G. *an* and *anthos*, flower] flowerless [Bot.].

anapæst, anapest (an-ā-pest) *n.* [G.] a foot of three syllables, the first two short, or unaccented, the last long, or accented.

anapæstic, anapestic (an-ā-pest-ik) *a.* pertaining to an anapæst; —*n.* the anapæstic measure; an anapæstic verse.

anaphora (a-naf-ō-rā) *n.* [G.] the repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of successive verses, clauses, or sentences [Rhet.].

anaphrodisia (an-af-rō-diz-i-ā) *n.* [G. fr. *an* and *Aphroditē*, Venus] absence of sexual power or desire; impotence.

anaphrodisiac (an-af-rō-diz-i-ak) *a.* diminishing sexual desire; —*n.* anything having this effect.

anaplasty (an-ā-plas-ti) *n.* [G. *anaplastein*, remodel] the repairing of external lesions by adjacent healthy tissue [Surg.].

anaplerosis (an-ā-plē-rō-sis) *n.* [G.] the supplying of what is lacking; [Med.] the filling up of a deficiency, as in a wound.

anarch (an-ārk) *n.* one that is the author of anarchy, or the leader of revolt.

anarchic, anarchical (an-ārk-ik, -ik-əl) *a.* pertaining to anarchy; being without government; lawless; confused.

anarchism (an-ārk-izm) *n.* confusion; disorder; anarchy; the principles of anarchy.

anarchist (an-ārk-ist) *n.* one that promotes disorder; one opposed to all government.

anarchy (an-ārk-i) *n.* [G. *anarchos*, without head] want of government in society; lawlessness; confusion.

anarthrous (an-ār-thrus) *a.* [G. *an* and *arthron*, joint] without the article [Gram.]; without joints; having no articulated limbs [Zool.].

anasarca (an-ā-sār-ka) *n.* [G. *ana* and *sarx*, sarkos, flesh] dropsy of the cellular tissue.

anasarcous (an-ā-sār-kus) *a.* belonging to, or affected by, dropsy; dropsical.

anaseismic (an-ā-sis-mik) *a.* [G. *ana* and *seisin*, shake] characterized by upward movement (said of earthquake shocks).

anastatic (an-ā-stat-ik) *a.* [G. fr. *anistasthai*, rise up] in relief. **Anastatic printing**, a process of printing from zinc plates in which the design has been etched in relief.

anastomose (a-nas-tō-mōz) *v.i.* to inosculate; to communicate with each other, as the arteries and veins.

anastomosis (a-nas-tō-mō-sis) *n.* [G. *anastomoun*, open, discharge] the interconnection of veins, arteries, etc.; the interlacing of any spreading system, as the veins of leaves, etc.

anastomotic (a-nas-tō-mot-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or exhibiting, anastomosis; [Med.] having the power of removing obstruction from veins; —*n.* a medicine that removes obstructions from vessels.

anastrophe (a-nas-trō-fē) *n.* [G. fr. *ana* and *strephein*, turn] an inversion of the usual order of words [Rhet.].

anathema (a-nath-e-mā) *n.* [G.] an offering to some deity, hung up in a temple; a curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication; an accursed thing.

anathematic, anathematical (a-nath-e-mat-ik, -i-kəl) *a.* relating to, or containing, an anathema.

anathematism (a-nath-e-mat-izm) *n.* the act of anathematizing; an excommunication; a cursing.

anathematization (a-nath-e-mat-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of anathematizing or denouncing as accursed.

anathematize (a-nath-e-mat-iz) *v.t.* to pronounce an anathema against; —*v.i.* to pronounce anathema.

anatomical (an-ā-tom-ik-əl) *a.* belonging to anatomy; structural.

anatomically (an-ā-tom-ik-ly) *adv.* by means of dissection.

anatomist (a-nat-ō-mist) *n.* one skilled in anatomy.

anatomization (a-nat-ō-mi-zā-shun) *n.* the act of anatomizing.

anatomize (a-nat-ō-miz) *v.t.* to dissect; to lay open the interior structure of parts, for the scientific purpose of examining each by itself.

anatomy (a-nat-ō-mi) *n.* [G. fr. *anatemnein*, cut up] art of dissection; act of dividing a thing for the purpose of examining its parts; act of separating the various parts of an animal body, to discover their structure and economy; a skeleton.

anatripsis (an-ā-trip-sis) *n.* [G.] rubbing; friction used remedially in disease [Med.].

anatropous (a-nat-rō-pus) *a.* [G. *ana* and *trepein*, turn] applied to an ovule having the micropyle near the hilum, and the chalaza at the opposite end [Bot.].

anbury, anberry (an-ber-i) *n.* [(?) A.S. *ampre*, dilated vein] a soft wart, peculiar to horses and cattle; finger-and-toe.

ancestor (an-ses-tur) *n.* [L. *antecessor*, foregoer] one from whom a person is descended.

ancestral, ancestral (an-ses-tral, an-ses-tō-ri-əl) *a.* relating to ancestors; possessed by ancestors.

ancestress (an-ses-tres) *n.* a female ancestor.

ancestry (an-ses-tri) *n.* a series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage; honourable descent; high birth.

anchilops (ang-ki-lops) *n.* [G.] an abscess in the inner corner of the eye [Path.].

anchithere (ang-ki-thēr) *n.* [G. *anchi*, near, and *thērion*, beast] a fossil horse.

anchor (ang-kur) *n.* [G. *ankura*] an iron instrument dropped from a ship to grapple the bottom and hold the vessel at rest in water; any firm support; —*v.t.* to place at anchor; —*v.i.* to cast anchor; to come to anchor; to stop. To weigh anchor, to raise it. Anchor-buoy, a buoy that marks the position of an anchor at the bottom. Anchor-ground, ground for anchoring. Anchor-hold, the hold taken by an anchor; security; ground of expectation.



Anchor.

Anchor-ice, ground ice. **Anchor-watch**, the watch set while a ship is at anchor.

anchorage (ang-kur-āj) *n.* a place where a ship can anchor; a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

anchored (ang-kur-āj) *a.* at anchor; shaped like an anchor; [Her.] applied to a cross whose extremities are turned back like anchor flukes.

anchoress, anchoress (ang-kur-es, -i-tes) *n.* a female hermit.

anchoret, anchorite (ang-kur-ret, -rit) *n.* [G. *ana* and *chōretin*, retire] a hermit; a recluse; a monk.

anchoretic, anchoretical (ang-kur-ret-ik, -i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, an anchoret, or to his life.

anchovy (an-chō-vi) *n.* [Sp. fr. (†) Basque *antzua*, dry] a small sea-fish of the herring family.

Anchovy-pear, the fruit of *Grias cauliflora* (Jamaica).

anchylose (ang-ki-lōs) *v.t.* [G.] to unite or fix immovably; to stiffen; *v.i.* to become consolidated; to grow together.

anchylosis (ang-ki-lō-sis) *n.* the consolidation of two or more bones into one; the immovable state of a joint.

anchylotic (ang-ki-lō-tik) *a.* pertaining to anchylosis.

ancient (ān-shent) *a.* [F. *ancien*, fr. L. *ante*] old; that happened or existed long ago; of great age; *pl.* those that lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns*; elders of the people; barristers of a certain standing. **Ancient of Days**, God.

anciently (ān-shent-li) *adv.* in old times; formerly; in former times; from of old.

ancientry (ān-shent-ri) *n.* ancientness; something belonging to antiquity.

ancillary (an-sil-ar-i) *a.* [L. *ancilla*, female servant] subservient; supplementary.

ancipital, ancipitous (an-sip-i-tal, -tus) *a.* [L. *inceps*, -*cipitis*, double-headed] two-edged [Bot. and Zool.]; double-faced; ambiguous.

ancon (ang-kon) *n.*; *pl.* **ancones** (ang-kō-nēs) [G.] the elbow; [Arch.] a console; a corbel; the corner or quoin of a wall, crossbeam, or rafter.

and (and) *conj.* [A.S.] the typical cumulative coordinating conjunction.

andante (an-dan-ṭe) *a.* [It.] rather slow; *n.* a moderately slow movement or piece.

andantino (an-dan-ṭē-nō) *a.* somewhat quicker than *andante*; [Arch.] *n.* such a movement.

andesite (an-dē-zit) *n.* [*Andes*] a rock, its essential composition being plagioclase, feldspar, and hornblende.

andiron (and-i-ern) *n.* [O.F. *andier*] a utensil for supporting wood in a fire-place; a fire-dog.

androcium (an-drē-si-um) *n.* [G. *anēr*, *andros*, man, and *oikos*, house] the stamens taken collectively [Bot.].

androgynal, androgynous (an-droj-i-nal, -nus) *a.* [G. *anēr*, man, and *gunē*, woman] having the characteristics of both sexes; [Bot.] both male and female.

androgyny (an-droj-i-ni) *n.* the state of being androgynous; hermaphroditism.

android (an-droid) *n.* [G. *anēr*, man, and *eidos*, form] a machine in the human form, which, by contrivance, performs some of the motions of a man.

andropetalous (an-drō-pet-ā-lus) *a.* [G. *anēr*, *andros*, man, and *petalon*, leaf] said of double flowers, the stamens becoming petals.

androphagous (an-drōf-ā-gus) *a.* [G. *phagein*, eat] man-eating; cannibal.

anear (ā-nēr) *adv.* near, contrasted with *afar*; nearly; almost; *prep.* near.

anecdotal, anecdotal (an-ek-dō-tal, an-ek-dot-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to anecdotes.

anecdote (an-ek-dōt) *n.* [G. *anekdotos*, not given out] a particular fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident.

anecdotalist (an-ek-dō-tist) *n.* one that tells, or one given to relating, anecdotes.

anele (ā-nēl) *v.t.* [A.S. *an*, on, and *ele*, oil] to anoint with oil; to give extreme unction.

anelectric (an-e-lek-trik) *a.* [G. *an* and E. *electric*] non-electric; *n.* a body that does not become electric.

anemogram (a-nem-ō-gram) *n.* [G. *anemos*, wind, and *gramma*, letter] a record produced by an anemograph.

anemograph (a-nem-ō-graf) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] an instrument for recording automatically the force and direction of the wind.

anemology (an-e-mōl-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *anemos*, wind, and *logos*, discourse] the doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

anemometer (an-e-mom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

anemometry (an-e-mom-e-tri) *n.* the measurement of the force or velocity of the wind, by means of an anemometer.

Anemone (a-nem-ō-nē) *n.* [G. fr. *anemos*, wind] a genus of plants of the crow-foot family; the wind-flower.

anemonin, anemone (a-nem-ō-nin) *n.* a substance obtained from some species of *Anemone*.

anemophilous (an-e-mōf-i-lus) *a.* [G. *anemos*, wind, and *philos*, loving] fertilized by wind-borne pollen [Bot.].

anemoscope (a-nem-ō-skōp) *n.* [G. *anemos*, wind, and *skopein*, view] a contrivance for showing the direction of the wind.

anent (ā-nent) *prep.* [A.S. *on* and *esen*, even] in respect of, or regard to; as to; about.

aneroid (an-e-roid) *n.* [G. *a*, *neros*, wet, and *eidos*, form] a portable barometer, shaped like a watch, depending for its action on the pressure of the atmosphere on a metallic box almost exhausted of air.

anesthesia, etc. See *anæsthesia*, etc.

aneurism (an-ū-rizm) *n.* [G. *aneurinein*, widen] a morbid dilatation of an artery.

aneurismal (an-ū-riz-mal) *a.* pertaining to aneurism; affected with aneurism.

anew (ā-nū) *adv.* in a new form or manner; newly; over again; afresh.

anfractuosity (an-frak-tū-ōs-i-ti) *n.* state of being full of windings; one of the fissures separating the convolutions of the brain.

anfractuoso, anfractuoso (an-frak-tū-us, -ōs) *a.* [L. *anfractus*, turning] winding; full of windings

angel (ān-jel) *n.* [G. *angellos*] a messenger; a spirit employed by God to communicate His will to man; a ministering spirit; an evil spirit; an ancient gold coin of England, worth from 6s. 8d. to 10s., bearing the figure of the archangel Michael; *a.* resembling angels; angelic. **Angel-bed**, an open bed without bed-posts. **Angel-fish**, a species of shark, taking its name from its wing-like pectoral fins. **Angel-shot**, a kind of chain shot.

angelet (ān-jel-et) *n.* a gold coin of Edward IV., of the value of half an angel; a small angel.

angelic, angelical (an-jel-ik, -i-kal) *a.* belonging to, or resembling, an angel; of the nature of an angel.

angelica (an-jel-i-ka) *n.* an umbelliferous plant; a Californian sweet white wine.

angelically (an-jel-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an angelic manner; like an angel.

angelolatry (ān-jel-ōl-ā-tri) *n.* [G. *latreia*, service] the worship of angels.

angelology (ān-jel-ōl-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *angellos* and *logos*, discourse] a discourse on angels; the doctrine of angels.

angelophany (ān-jel-ōf-ā-ni) *n.* [G. *angellos* and *phainein*, appear] the manifestation of an angel, or of angels, to man.

angelot (ān-jel-ōt) *n.* an old French gold coin; a gold coin struck by Henry VI. of England, at Paris; a kind of rich cheese made in Normandy; a musical instrument like a lute.

angelus (ān-jel-us) *n.* [fr. the opening words of the service, "*Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ*"] in the Roman Catholic church a devotional service in memory of the incarnation, said at morning, noon, and sunset. **The angelus-bell**, the signal to say the angelus.

anger (ang-ger) *n.* [Icel. *angr*, grief] a strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury; — *v. t.* to excite to anger.

angienchyma (an-ji-eng-ki-ma) *n.* [G. *angio*, vein, vessel, and *enchyma*, infusion] vascular tissue [Bot.].

angina (an-ji-na) *n.* [L.] inflammation of the throat.

Angina pectoris, spasm of the chest.

angiography (an-ji-og-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *angio*, vessel, and *graphein*, write] a description of the vessels in the human body.

angiology (an-ji-ol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *angio*, vessel, and *logos*, discourse] the science of the vessels of the human body.

angiosperm (an-ji-ō-sper-m) *n.* [G. *sperma*, seed] a plant having a seed-vessel.

angiotomy (an-ji-ō-tō-mi) *n.* [G. *tomē*, cutting] a dissection of the vessels of the body.

angle (ang-gl) *n.* [L. *angulus*, corner] a corner; an angular projection; the difference of direction of two lines in the same plane, that meet, or that would meet, if sufficiently extended; the difference of direction of two planes intersecting, or tending to intersect each other. **Acute angle**, one less than 90°. **Adjacent angles**, such as have one leg common to both angles. **Angle of incidence**, the angle that a ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the plane on which it falls. **Angle of refraction**, the angle that a ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the refracting medium through which the ray passes. **Curvilinear angle**, one formed by two curved lines. **External angles**, angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced. **Internal angles**, those that are within any right-lined figure. **Mixed angle**, one formed by a right line with a curved line. **Oblique angles**, angles that are either acute or obtuse. **Obtuse angle**, one more than 90°. **Rectilineal angle**, one formed by two right lines. **Right angle**, one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly. **Solid angle**, the angle produced by the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point. **Spherical angle**, one made by the meeting of two arcs of great circles which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere. **Visual angle**, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the centre of the eye.

angle (ang-gl) *n.* [A.S. *angel*] a fish-hook; a rod and line for fishing; — *v. t.* to fish with line and hook; to use artifice; to intrigue.

angled (ang-gld) *a.* having an angle or angles; [Her.] broken in an angular direction.

anglemeter (ang-gl-mē-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, esp. a geological instrument for measuring the dip of strata.

angler (ang-gler) *n.* one that fishes or angles with a hook. **Angler-fish**, a fish that attracts its prey by slender filaments attached to its head.

anglesite (ang-gl-sit) *n.* a sulphate of lead found in Anglesea.

Anglican (ang-gli-kan) *a.* [L. *Angli*] English; of, or belonging to, the English church; — *n.* a member of the church of England.

Anglicanism (ang-gli-kan-izm) *n.* the principles of the English church.

Anglicè (ang-gli-sē) *adv.* [L.] in English; in the English manner.

Anglicism (ang-gli-sizm) *n.* an English idiom; English political principles.

Anglicize (ang-gli-siz) *v. t.* to make English; to render conformable to English idiom.

angling (ang-ling) *n.* the act or art of fishing with rod and line; rod-fishing.

Anglo- (ang-glō) a prefix meaning *English*.

Anglo-American, *n.* an American of English parentage or descent; — *a.* pertaining to Anglo-Americans; connected with both England and America.

Anglo-Catholic, *n.* a member of the church of England; a high-churchman; — *a.* catholic in the church of England sense; high-church. **Anglo-Catholicism**, the principles of Anglo-Catholics. **Anglo-French**, *n.* the Norman-French introduced into England at the Conquest; — *a.* belonging to this language; English and French. **Anglo-Indian**, *n.* an Englishman born or resident in India; — *a.* connected with both England and India, or with Anglo-Indians. **Anglo-Saxon**, *n.* one of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons,

and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain; one of the English race; the earliest form of the English language; — *a.* pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language.

Anglomania (ang-glō-mā-ni-a) *n.* [G. *mania*, madness] excessive fondness for, or imitation of, everything English.

Anglophobia (ang-glō-fō-bi-a) *n.* [G. *phobos*, fear] intense fear or dislike of England, or of whatever is English.

angor (ang-gur) *n.* [L.] great anxiety, accompanied by painful constriction of the abdomen [Med.].

angora (ang-gō-ra) *n.* [*Angora*, Asia Minor] a cloth made from the wool of the Angora goat.

angostura (ang-gos-tū-ra) *n.* [*Angostura*, Venezuela] a bark used in preparing bitters.

angrily (ang-gri-li) *adv.* in an angry manner; with indications of resentment.

angry (ang-gri) *a.* touched with anger; showing anger; roused; vigorous; [Med.] inflamed.

anguilliform (ang-gwil-i-form) *a.* [L. *anguilla*, eel, and *forma*, form] in the form of an eel; resembling an eel.

anguine, anguineal (ang-gwin, ang-gwin-ē-əl) *a.* [L. *anguis*, snake] pertaining to a snake or snakes; snake-like.

anguish (ang-gwish) *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow] extreme pain, either of body or mind.

angular (ang-gū-lar) *a.* having an angle or angles; pointed; consisting of an angle; forming an angle; measured by an angle; stiff; formal.

angularity (ang-gū-lar-i-ti) *n.* angular quality; any angular characteristic.

angularly (ang-gū-lar-li) *adv.* in an angular manner; with angles or corners.

angulate, angulated (ang-gū-lāt, -lāt-ed) *a.* formed with angles or corners; of an angular form.

angustate (ang-gus-tāt) *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow] narrowed.

angustifoliate (ang-gus-ti-fō-li-āt) *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow, and *folium*, leaf] narrow-leaved [Bot.].

anhelation (an-hē-lā-shun) *n.* [L.] shortness of breath; difficult respiration.

anhydrite (an-hī-drit) *n.* anhydrous sulphate of lime, found in Austria-Hungary, etc.

anhydrous (an-hī-drus) *a.* [G. *an* and *hudōr*, water] destitute of water; [Chem.] without the water of crystallization.

anil (an-il) *n.* [A. *an-nil*] a shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made.

anile (an-il) *a.* [L. *anus*, old woman] of, or resembling, an old woman; old-womanish; imbecile.

aniline (an-il-lin) *n.* [*anil*] a substance that furnishes brilliant dyes.

anility (an-il-i-ti) *n.* state of being anile; old age of a woman; dotage.

animadversion (an-i-mad-ver-shun) *n.* criticism; censure; reproof.

animadversive (an-i-mad-ver-siv) *a.* having the power of perceiving.

animadvert (an-i-mad-vert) *v. t.* [L. *animus*, mind, and *advertere*, turn to] to consider or remark by way of criticism or censure.

animal (an-i-mal) *n.* [L. *anima*, breath] an organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion; an irrational being, as distinguished from man; — *a.* of, relating to, or got from, animals; carnal. **Animal-flower**, a zoophyte resembling a flower. **Animal magnetism**, mesmerism. **Animal spirits**, natural buoyancy.

animalcular (an-i-mal-kū-lar) *a.* pertaining to animalcules.

animalcule (an-i-mal-kū-l) *n.* [*dim.* of *animal*] a very minute or microscopic animal.

animalculist (an-i-mal-kū-list) *n.* a student of animalcules; one that regards animalcules as the germs of life and the cause of disease.

animalism (an-i-mal-izm) *n.* the state of mere animals; sensuality; animal activity.

animality (an-i-mal-i-ti) *n.* the state of animal existence; the animal side of human nature; [Phys.] the sum total of animal vital phenomena.

animalization (an-i-mal-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of giving, or of converting into, animal life; brutalization.

animalize (an-i-mal-iz) *v.t.* to give animal life or properties to; to convert into animal matter by the processes of assimilation; to render or regard as merely animal; to brutalize.

animate (an-i-mät) *v.t.* [*L. anima*, breath] to give natural life to; to give spirit or vigour to.

animate, animated (an-i-mät, -mä-ted) *a.* alive; spirited.

animatingly (an-i-mä-ting-li) *adv.* in an animating manner; so as to animate.

animation (an-i-mä-shun) *n.* the act of animating, or the state of being animated.

animative (an-i-mä-tiv) *a.* having the power to animate, or to impart life or spirit.

animatograph (an-i-mät-ö-gräf) *n.* [*L. animare*, *pp. animatus*, give life to, and *G. graphēin*, write]. See **kinematograph**.

animé (an-i-mä) *a.* roused; having eyes of a different tincture from the body [Her.].

anime (an-i-mä) *n.* [Sp.] the name of various resins, also called **elemi**; Indian copal.

animism (an-i-niz-m) *n.* [*L. anima*, soul] the doctrine that the soul is the source of all vital phenomena; belief in the existence of the soul, spiritual beings, and a spiritual world; the attribution of soul to inanimate objects and to natural phenomena.

animist (an-i-nist) *n.* one that maintains animism in any sense of the word.

animosity (an-i-mos-i-ti) *n.* [*L. animus*, mind] violent hatred; active enmity.

animus (an-i-mus) *n.* [L.] intention; purpose; spirit; temper; animosity.

anise (an-is) *n.* [*G. anethon*] a plant bearing aromatic seeds, *Pimpinella anisum*.

aniseed, anise-seed (an-i-sēd) *n.* the seed of the anise.

anisette (an-i-set) *n.* a liqueur made from the seed of the anise.

anisomerous (an-i-som-er-us) *a.* [*G. anisos*, unequal, and *meros*, part] unequal in number in the different circles of the flower.

anisostemonous (an-i-sō-stem-o-nus, stē-mo-nus) *a.* [*G. stēmōn*, thread] with stamens unequal in number to the petals.

anisosthenic (an-i-sō-sthen-ik) *a.* [*G. sthenos*, strength] of unequal strength.

anker (ang-ker) *n.* [D.] a liquid measure formerly used in England, containing ten wine gallons.

ankle (ang-kl) *n.* [*A.S. ancleow*] the joint connecting the foot with the leg.

anklet (ang-klet) *n.* an ornament, fetter, or support for the ankle.

ankylose (ang-ki-lōs) *v.* See **anchylose**.

anna (an-a) *n.* [Hind.] in the East Indies, the sixteenth part of a rupee.

annalist (an-al-ist) *n.* a writer of annals.

annals (an'alz) *n.pl.* [*L. annus*, year] a history of events, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened; masses said for a year.

annates (an-äts) *n.* [*L. annus*, year] the first year's income of a spiritual preferment, paid to the pope; the portion of stipend payable to the executors of a minister of the church of Scotland for the half-year after his death.

anneal (a-nēl) *v.t.* [*A.S. an* and *ælun*, kindle] to heat, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle; to heat in order to fix colours.

annectent (a-nēk-tent) *a.* [*annex*] connecting or joining one thing with another.

annelid, annelidan (an-'e-lid, a-nē-lid-dan) *n.* [*L. annellus*, little ring] one of the Annelida, a class of invertebrate animals, including the earth-worm, etc.

annex (a-neks) *v.t.* [*L. annexere*, *pp. annexus*, tie] to unite at the end; to subjoin; to affix; to add, as a smaller thing to a greater; to connect.

annexation (an-eks-ä-shun) *n.* act of uniting, or connecting; addition; appropriation of territory; union of property with a freehold, so as to become a fixture.

annexe (a-neks) *n.* anything annexed; a subsidiary building.

annexment (a-neks-ment) *n.* the act of annexing; the thing annexed.

annihilable (a-ni-hil-a-bl) *a.* capable of being annihilated.

annihilate (a-ni-hil-lät) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *nihil*, nothing] to reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to be; to destroy the existence of.

annihilation (a-ni-hil-lä-shun) *n.* act of reducing, or state of being reduced, to nothing; destruction.

annihilator (a-ni-hil-lä-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, annihilates.

anniversary (an-i-ver-sä-ri) *a.* [*L. annus*, year, and *vertere*, *pp. versus*, turn] returning with the year, at a stated time; —*n.* a day celebrated as it returns each year.

annomination (a-nom-i-nä-shun) *n.* [*L. ad* and *nomen*, a name] the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a pun; alliteration.

annotate (an-ö-tät) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *notare*, mark] to make comments upon; —*v.i.* to make annotations, comments, or remarks.

annotation (an-ö-tä-shun) *n.* the act of annotating; a note or comment.

annotator (an-ö-tä-tur) *n.* a writer of notes; a commentator; a scholiast.

annotatory (an-ö-tä-tur-i) *a.* relating to, or containing, annotation.

annotinous (a-not-i-nus) *a.* [*L. fr. annus*, year] one year old [Bot.].

annotto, annotta (anno-tö, -ä) *n.* See **ar-anotto, anatta**.

announce (a-nouns) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *nuntiare*, report, *fr. nuntius*, messenger] to give public notice, or first notice of; to make known.

announcement (a-nouns-ment) *n.* act of giving public notice; proclamation; declaration.

announcer (a-noun-ser) *n.* one that announces or gives notice.

annoy (a-noi) *v.t.* [*O.F. fr. L. in odio*, in hatred] to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts; —*n.* trouble; vexation.

annoyance (a-nof-ans) *n.* the act of annoying, or the state of being annoyed;

that which annoys.

annual (an-ü-äl) *a.* [*L. annus*, year] returning or happening every year; yearly; performed in a year; reckoned by the year; lasting only one year; —*n.* a literary work published once a year; a plant that lives but one year or season.

annually (an-ü-äl-i) *adv.* yearly; each year; returning each year; year by year.

annuitant (a-nü-i-tant) *n.* a person that has an annuity.

annuity (a-nü-i-ti) *n.* [*L. annus*, year] a sum of money payable yearly for a number of years, or for life.

annul (a-nul) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *nullum*, nothing] to make void or of no effect.

annular (an-ü-lär) *a.* pertaining to, or having the form of, a ring. **Annular eclipse**, an eclipse of the sun which takes place when the moon is in apogee, the moon's disc being projected against the sun's disc in such a way as to be surrounded by a ring of light.

annularly (an-ü-lär-li) *adv.* in an annular manner; in the form of a ring.

annulary (an-ü-lär-i) *a.* having the form of a ring; bearing a ring.

annulate, annulated (an-ü-lär-i, -lä-ted) *a.* having rings or belts; made up of rings or ring-like segments.

annulation (an-ü-lä-shun) *n.* the state of being annulate; a ring-like structure.

annulet (an-ü-let) *n.* [*L. annulus*] a little ring; [*Arch.*] a small, flat fillet encircling a column, etc.; [*Her.*] a little circle borne as a charge.

annulment (a-nul-ment) *n.* the act of annulling; the act of making void.

annuloid (an-ü-loid) *a.* [*L. annulus*, ring, and *G. eidos*, form] ring-like.

annulose (an-ü-lōs) *a.* furnished with, or composed of, rings; ringed.

annumerate (a-nü-me-rät) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *numerare*, number] to add a number to a former one.

annumeration (a-nū-me-rā-shun) *n.* addition to a former number.

annunciator (a-nūn-shi-āt) *v.t.* [*L. annuntiare*, make known] to announce.

annunciation (a-nūn-shi-ā-shun) *n.* act of announcing; a festival (March 25) in memory of the angel's announcement to the Virgin Mary that she should bear the Messiah.

annunciative, annunciatory (a-nūn-shi-ā-tiv, -tur-l) *a.* containing an announcement.

annunciator (a-nūn-shi-ā-tūr) *n.* one that, or that which, announces.

anocarpous (an-ō-kār-pūs) *ā.* [*G. anō*, upward, and *karpōs*, fruit] said of ferns that have the fructification on the upper surface of the frond.

anocathartic (an-ō-ka-thār-tik) *a.* [*G. kathartikos*, purging] emetic.

anode (an-ōd) *n.* [*G. anōdos*, a way up] the positive pole of a voltaic current.

anodyne (an-ō-din) *a.* [*G. an* and *odynē*, pain] serving to assuage pain or grief; —*n.* anything that assuages pain or grief.

anodynous (a-nō-dī-nūs) *a.* having the qualities of an anodyne.

anoia (a-noi-ā) *n.* [*G.*] want of understanding.

anoint (a-noint) *v.t.* [*L. ūn* and *ungere*, smear] to pour oil upon; to rub over with oil or unctuous substances; to consecrate, by unction.

anointed (a-noint-ed) *a.* consecrated; —*n.* a consecrated person. The Lord's Anointed, Christ; a king by divine right.

anointment (a-noint-ment) *n.* the act of anointing; consecration; a salve.

anomaliped (a-nom-ā-lī-ped) *a.* [*L. pes*, *pedis*, foot. See *anomalous*.] having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only; —*n.* a bird with such a foot.

anomalism (a-nom-ā-lizm) *n.* a deviation from rule; anomaly; an irregularity.

anomalistic, anomalistical (a-nom-ā-lis-tik, -tis-tik) *a.* irregular; departing from common or established rules. The **anomalistic year**, the period between two successive perihelia of the earth.

anomalous (a-nom-ā-lus) *a.* [*G.*] deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy.

anomalously (a-nom-ā-lus-lī) *adv.* in an anomalous manner; irregularly.

anomaly (a-nom-ā-lī) *n.* deviation from the common rule or analogy; irregularity; angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

anon (a-non) *adv.* [*A.S. on ān*, in one] quickly; immediately; at another time; again.

Anonaceæ (an-ō-nā-sē-ē) *n.pl.* [*Malay menona*] the custard-apple family, an order of ornamental trees and shrubs.

anonymity (an-ō-nim-i-ti) *n.* the state of being anonymous; anonymously.

anonymous (a-non-ī-mus) *a.* [*G. an* and *onoma*, name] wanting a name; without the real name of the author.

anonymously (a-non-ī-mus-lī) *adv.* in an anonymous manner.

anorchous (an-ōr-kūs) *a.* [*G. an* and *orchis*, testicles] having no testicles.

anorexy (an-ō-rek-si) *n.* [*G. anorexia*, want of appetite] want of appetite.

anormal (a-nor-mal) *a.* not according to rule; abnormal; anomalous.

anorthic (an-ōr-thik) *a.* [*G. an* and *orthos*, straight] irregular in crystallization; doubly oblique [*Min.*].

anorthite (an-ōr-thit) *n.* a triclinic lime felspar, found on Mount Vesuvius.

anorthopia (an-ōr-thi-pi-ā) *n.* [*G. an*, *orthos*, and *ōps*, *ōpos*, eye] squinting.

anosmia (an-ōs-mi-ā) *n.* [*G.*] loss of the sense of smell.

another (a-nū-thēr) *a.* not the same; different; one more; anyone else.

anourous, anurous (a-nō-ō-rus, a-nū-rus) *a.* [*G. an* and *oura*, tail] tailless; pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Anura, an order of Amphibia.

ansate, ansated (an-'sāt, -sā-ted) *ā.* [*L. ansa*, handle] having a handle.

anserine (an-'ser-in) *a.* [*L. anser*, goose] pertaining to, or resembling, a goose, or its skin.

answer (an-'ser) *v.t.* [*A.S. and*, against, and *sverian*, speak] to speak or write in return; to refute; to be opposite to; to face; —*v.i.* to reply; to conform; to suit; —*n.* something said or written in return to a call, question, argument, address, or the like; the solution of a problem. To answer for, to be responsible for. To answer to, to correspond.

answerable (an-'ser-a-bl) *a.* capable of being answered; obliged to answer; liable to pay, indemnify, or make good; conformable.

answerableness (an-'ser-a-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being answerable; liability; responsibility; agreement.

answerably (an-'ser-a-bli) *adv.* proportionally; correspondingly; suitably.

answerer (an-'ser-er) *n.* one that answers; one that propounds a thesis.

answerless (an-'ser-less) *a.* having no answer to give; unanswered; unanswerable.

ant (ant) *n.* [*A.S. amette*] an emmet; a pismire. **Ant**, the great ant-eater of South America.

Ant-bird, an ant-thrush, an ant-catcher. **Ant-cow**, a plant-louse, kept and tended by ants, which feed on a sweet fluid secreted by it. **Ant-eater**, an animal that feeds on ants. **Ant-egg**, the egg of an ant; the larva or pupa of an ant. **Ant-bill**, a mound raised by a colony of ants. **Ant-lion**, a neuropterous insect.

anta (ant-ā) *n.*; *pl.* **antæ** (ant-ē) [*L. ante*] a pilaster; —*pl.* **antæ** [*Braz. anta*] the American *capid*.

antacid (ant-ā-sid) *n.* [*G. anti* and *L. acidus*, sour] a remedy for acidity of the stomach; —*a.* counteracting acidity.

antagonism (an-tag-ō-nizm) *n.* [*G. anti* and *agōn*, contest] opposition of action; contrariety of things or principles.

antagonist (an-tag-ō-nist) *n.* one that contends with another in combat, etc.; a muscle that counteracts another; —*a.* antagonistic.

antagonistic (an-tag-ō-nis-tik) *a.* opposing; acting in opposition; —*n.* something that acts in an antagonistic manner.

antagonistically (an-tag-ō-nis-ti-kā-lī) *adv.* in an antagonistic manner.

antagonize (an-tag-ō-niz) *v.t.* to act in opposition to; to contend against; —*v.i.* to act in opposition.

antalgic (an-tal-jik) *a.* [*G. anti* and *algos*, pain] alleviating pain; —*n.* an anodyne.

antalkali, antalkaline (ant-al-'kā-lī, -līn) *n.* a substance that neutralizes an alkali.

antanaclasis (ant-an-ak-'lā-sis) *n.* [*G.*] a repetition of the same word in a different sense; a repetition of words after a parenthesis.

antagonoge (ant-an-ā-gō-'jē) *n.* [*G. anti* and *anagōgē*, a taking up] a figure that consists in replying to an adversary by recrimination.

antaphrodisiac (ant-af-rō-diz-'ī-ak) *a.* and *n.* See *anaphrodisiac*.

antaphroditic (ant-af-rō-dit-'ik) *a.* [*G. anti* and *Aphroditē*, Venus] having the power to mitigate or cure venereal disease; —*n.* a drug having this power.

antarchism (ant-ār-kizm) *n.* [*G. anti* and *archē*, rule] opposition to all government.

antarctic (ant-ār-'tik) *a.* [*G. arktos*, the north] opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, esp. to a circle distant from the pole 23° 25'.

antarthritic (ant-ār-thrit-'ik) *a.* [*G. anti* and *arthritikos*, gouty] counteracting gout; —*n.* a remedy for gout.

antasthmatic (ant-ast-mat-'ik) *a.* [*G. asthma*, *matikos*, asthmatic] alleviating asthma; —*n.* a remedy for asthma.

antatrophic (ant-ā-trof-'ik) *a.* [*G. anti* and *atrophia*, atrophy] efficacious against atrophy; —*n.* anything that acts as a remedy for atrophy.

antebrachial (ant-ē-brā-'ki-āl) *a.* [*L. ante* and *brachium*, arm] pertaining to the forearm.

termite

antecedaneous (an-tē-sē-dā-nē-us) *a.* antecedent in time.

antecede (an-tē-sēd') *v.t.* [*L. antecedere, go before*] to precede; to go before in time, etc.

antecedence, antecedency (an-tē-sē-dens, -den-si) *n.* act or state of preceding in time; precedence; [*Astr.*] apparent retrograde motion.

antecedent (an-tē-sē-dent) *a.* going before in time, place, rank, etc.; —*n.* that which goes before; the noun to which a relative refers; the conditional clause of a hypothetical proposition; the first term of a ratio; —*pl.* the earlier events of one's life.

antecedently (an-tē-sē-dent-li) *adv.* before in time; previously; on a *priori* grounds, that is, prior to experience.

antecessor (an-tē-sēs-ur) *n.* one that goes before; [*Law*] a previous possessor.

antechamber (an-tē-chām-ber) *n.* a chamber leading to the chief apartment.

antechapel (an-tē-chap-el) *n.* the part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body.

antechoir (an-tē-kwīr) *n.* a space more or less inclosed in front of the choir.

antecians, antœcians (an-tē-'shans) *n.pl.* [*G. anti* and *oikos, dwelling*] persons living on corresponding parallels of latitude, on opposite sides of the equator, and on the same meridian.

antecursor (an-tē-kur-sur) *n.* [*L. ante* and *currere, pp. cursus, run*] a forerunner.

antedate (an-tē-dāt) *n.* a prior date; a date before the true time; —*v.t.* to date before the true time; to anticipate.

antediluvial, antediluvian (an-tē-dī-lōō'-vi-āl, -an) *a.* [*L. ante* and *diluvium, flood*] before the deluge; pertaining to the times before the flood; —*n.* one that lived before the flood; a very old, or old-fashioned, person.

antelope (an-tē-lōp) *n.* [*G. antholops*] a ruminant intermediate between the deer and the goat.



Antelope.

antelucan (an-tē-lōō'-kan) *a.* [*L. ante* and *lux, lucis, light*] being before light—a word applied to assemblies of Christians, in times of persecution.

antemeridian (an-tē-mē-rīd-i-an) *a.* [*L. meridiēs, noon*] being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

antemetick (ant-ē-mē-lik) *n.* [*G. anti* and *emetikos, emetic*] a medicine that checks vomiting; —*a.* restraining vomiting.

antemundane (an-tē-mun-'dān) *a.* [*L. ante* and *mundus, world*] existing or occurring before the creation of the world.

antenatal (an-tē-nāt'al) *a.* [*L. natalis, natal*] happening or existing before birth.

ante-Nicene (an-tē-nī-sēn) *a.* before the first council of Nice (A.D. 325).

antennæ (an-ten-'tē) *n.pl.* [*L. antenna, sail-yard*] movable articulated organs of sensation attached to the heads of insects and crustacea; palps; feelers.



a, a, Antennæ.

antennal (an-ten-'al) *a.* pertaining to the antennæ; bearing antennæ.

antenniferous (an-te-nīf-'e-rus) *a.* [*L. antenna, sail-yard, and ferre, bear*] bearing antennæ.

antenuptial (an-tē-nup-'shal) *a.* [*L. ante, before, and nuptiæ, marriage*] being, occurring, or done, before marriage.

antepaschal (an-tē-pas-'kal) *a.* of, or belonging to, the time before the Jewish Passover, or before Easter.

antepast (an-tē-past) *n.* [*L. ante, before, and pastus, food*] a foretaste; something taken before a meal to whet the appetite.

antependium (an-tē-pen-'di-um) *n.* [*L. ante* and *pendere, hang*] the hanging covering for the front of an altar.

antepenult (an-tē-pē-nūlt') *n.* [*L. ante, paene, almost, and ultimus, last*] the last syllable but two of a word.

antepenultimate (an-tē-pē-nūlt'i-māt') *a.* last but two; pertaining to the last syllable but two; —*n.* the antepenult.

antepileptic (anti-ep-i-lep-'tik) *a.* [*G. anti* and *epileptikos, epileptic*] counteracting epilepsy; —*n.* a remedy for epilepsy.

anteponition (an-tē-pō-zish-'un) *n.* the placing of a word before another that in ordinary construction it ought to follow.

anteprandial (an-tē-pran-'di-āl) *a.* [*L. ante* and *prandium, midday meal*] belonging to the time before dinner.

anterior (an-tē-rī-ur) *a.* [*L. prior*] prior; antecedent; situated in front.

anteriority (an-tē-rī-or-i-ti) *n.* state of being anterior; precedence.

anteroom (an-tē-rōom) *n.* a room forming the passage to another.

antetemple (an-tē-tem-pl) *n.* the porch of a temple; the nave of a church.

antheion (an-thē-'li-un) *n.*; *pl. anthelia* (an-thē-li-a) [*G.*] a mock sun; a bright ring seen on a cloud, etc., opposite the sun.

anthelmintic (an-thel-min-'tik) *a.* [*G. anti*, and *helmins, helminthos, worm*] destroying or expelling intestinal worms; —*n.* a vermifuge.

anthem (an-'them) *n.* [*G. anti* and *phōnē, sound, voice*] a hymn sung in alternate parts; any church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures. Anthem-wise, in the manner of an anthem.

Anthemis (an-'the-mis) *n.* [*G.*] a genus of composite flowers.

anther (an-'ther) *n.* [*G. anthēros, flowery*] that part of the stamen containing the pollen, or fertilizing dust. **Anther-dust**, pollen.

antheral (an-'ther-āl) *a.* pertaining to an anther or to anthers.

antheriferous (an-'ther-īf-'e-rus) *a.* [*anther*, and *L. ferre, bear*] bearing anthers.

antherogenous (an-'ther-ō-jen-'us) *a.* produced from anthers; or by the transformation of anthers.

antheroid (an-'ther-oid) *a.* [*anther*, and *G. eidos, form*] resembling an anther.

anthesis (an-'thē-sis) *n.* [*G.*] the opening of the flower; the time when a flower-bud opens.

anthobian (an-'thō-bi-an) *n.* [*G. anthos, flower, and bios, life*] a beetle that passes its life on flowers and leaves.

anthocarpous (an-'thō-kār-'pus) *a.* [*G. karpos, fruit*] formed by the ovaries of several flowers [*Bot.*].

anthocyanine (an-'thō-sī-'a-nin) *n.* [*G. kuanos, blue*] the colouring matter of blue flowers.

antholeucin (an-'thō-lū-'sin) *n.* [*G. anthos, flower, and leukos, white*] the colouring matter of white flowers.

antholite (an-'thō-lit) *n.* [*G. lithos, stone*] a flower-like impression on rocks, as on the strata of the coal-measures.

anthological (an-'thō-lōj-'i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to anthology

anthology (an-'thō-lō-jī) *n.* [*G. anthologos, flower-gathering*] a collection of flowers; a collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of devotional pieces.

antholysis (an-'thol-'i-sis) *n.* [*G. anthos, flower and lysis, a loosening*] a retrograde metamorphosis of the parts of a flower.

anthomania (an-'thō-mā-'ni-ā) *n.* [*G. anthos, flower, and mania, madness*] extravagant fondness for flowers.

Anthony's fire (an-'ton-'iz fir) *n.* erysipelas was believed to prevent or cure the disease.

anthophilous (an-'thof-i-lus) *a.* [*G. anthos, flower, and philos, loving*] flower-loving, as a bee [*Entom.*].

anthorism (an-'thō-rizm) *n.* [*G. anthorismos, counter definition*] a description or definition different from, and contrary to, one given by an opponent [*Rhet.*].

anthotaxis (an-thō-tak'-sis) *n.* [G. *anthos*, flower, and *taxis*, order] the arrangement of the flowers on the axis.

anthracite (an-thra-sit) *n.* [G. *anthrakitēs*, a kind of precious stone] a hard compact variety of mineral coal, nearly pure carbon.

anthracitic (an-thra-sit'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or composed of, anthracite.

anthracoid (an-thra-koid) *a.* [G. *anthrax*, carbuncle, and *eidos*, form] pertaining to anthrax; resembling the precious stone carbuncle.

anthraconite (an-thrak-ō-nit) *n.* [G. *anthrakōn*, a heap of charcoal] black marble or limestone.

anthracosis (an-thra-kō-sis) *n.* [G. *anthrax*, coal] chronic inflammation of the lungs, due to inhaling coal dust.

anthrax (an-thraks) *n.* a carbuncle; a malignant disease in cattle, communicable to man.

anthropic (an-throp'ik) *a.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man] belonging to man; manlike.

anthropogeny (an-thrō-poj-e-ni) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man and *genos*, birth] the science of the development of man.

anthropography (an-thrō-pog'-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *graphē*, description] the science that treats of the actual distribution of the human race.

anthropoid (an-thrō-poid) *a.* [G. *anthrōpoidēs*, like a man, in human shape] manlike; *n.* one of the higher manlike apes.

anthropolite (an-throp-ō-lit) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone] a petrified human body, due to incrustations deposited from calcareous waters.

anthropological (an-thrō-pō-loj'i-ka) *a.* pertaining to anthropology; dealing with the natural history of man.

anthropology (an-thrō-pō-lōj'i) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *logos*, discourse] the natural history of the human species.

anthropometry (an-thrō-pom-e-tri) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *metron*, measure] the scientific measurement of the human body.

anthropomorphic (an-thrō-pō-mor-fik) *a.* pertaining to, or characterized by, anthropomorphism; resembling man.

anthropomorphism (an-thrō-pō-mor-fizm) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *morphē* form] representation of the Deity as having a human form or attributes.

anthropomorphist, anthropomorphite (an-thrō-pō-mor-fist, -fit) *n.* one that attributes to the Deity human form and attributes.

anthropomorphize (an-thrō-pō-mor-fiz) *v.t.* to invest with human qualities.

anthropomorphosis (an-thrō-pō-mor-fō-sis) *n.* transformation into human shape.

anthropomorphous (an-thrō-pō-mor-fus) *a.* having the figure of or resemblance to, a man.

anthropopathic, anthropopathic (an-thrō-pō-path'ik, -i-ka) *a.* having, or subject to, human passions.

anthropopathy (an-thrō-pōp'a-thi) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *pathos*, affection, passion] the ascription of human feelings and emotions to the Supreme Being.

anthropophagi (an-thrō-pōf'a-jī) *n.pl.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *phagēin*, eat] men-eaters; cannibals.

anthropophagous (an-thrō-pōf'a-gus) *a.* man-eating; hominivorous; feeding on human flesh.

anthropophagy (an-thrō-pōf'a-jī) *n.* [G. *anthrōpophagūa*, an eating of men] the eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it; cannibalism.

anthropophysite (an-thrō-pōf-i-sit) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *physis*, nature] anyone that regards the gods as possessing a human nature.

anthropotomy (an-thrō-pot'ō-mi) *n.* [G. a cutting] human anatomy.

anti-acid (an-ti-as'id) *a.* and *n.* See **antacid**.

antiar (an-ti-ār, an-shi-ār) *n.* (Javanese name) the upas tree of Java; an arrow-poison.

antiarine (an-ti-a-rin, an-shi-a-rin) *n.* the active principle of anti-ar.

anti-attribution (an-ti-a-trish'un) *n.* a lubricant of grease and blacklead.

antibacchius (an-ti-ba-ki-us) *n.* [G.] a foot of three syllables, the first two long, and the last one short.

antibacterial (an-ti-bak-tē-ri-āl) *a.* opposed to the theory that certain diseases are caused by bacteria.

antibilious (an-ti-bil-yus) *a.* counteractive of bilious complaints.

antic (an-tik) *a.* [L. *antiquus*, ancient] odd; fanciful; fantastic; *n.* a buffoon or merry-andrew; odd appearance or device.

anticachectic (an-ti-ka-kek'-tik) *a.* used against cachexy; *n.* medicine so used.

anticardium (an-ti-kār-di-um) *n.* [G. *anti* and *kardia*, heart] pit of the stomach.

antichlor (an-ti-klor) *n.* a substance used to remove or neutralize the chlorine left in materials bleached by means of chloride of lime, etc.

antichrist (an-ti-krist) *n.* a great adversary of Christ; the man of sin (1 John ii. 18, 22).

antichristian (an-ti-krist-yan) *n.* an opposer of Christ or Christianity; *a.* opposing Christ or Christianity.

antichristianism (an-ti-krist-yan-izm) *n.* opposition, or what is opposed, to Christianity.

antichronism (an-tik-rō-nizm) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *chronos*, time] error or variation in the order of time; anachronism.

anticipant (an-tis-i-pant) *a.* anticipating; [Med.] occurring before the regular time.

anticipate (an-tis-i-pāt) *v.t.* [L. *ante*, and *capere*, take] to take or do before another, so as to prevent him; *v.i.* to take up beforehand, or before the proper time; to foretaste or foresee.

anticipation (an-tis-i-pā-shun) *n.* the act of anticipating; previous view or opinion; view or impression of what is to happen later; preconception; expectation; [Med.] occurrence of an affection before the regular time.

anticipative, anticipatory (an-tis-i-pā-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* anticipating, or containing anticipation.

anticlimax (an-ti-klī-maks) *n.* a sentence in which the ideas become less important and striking at the close—the opposite of **climax**.

anticlinal (an-ti-klī-nal) *a.* [G. *anti*, and *klīnein*, incline] inclining in opposite directions from a central axis; *n.* the crest-line from which strata dip in opposite directions—the **anticlinal axis**.

anticly (an-tik-li) *adv.* in an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations.

anticonstitutional (an-ti-kon-sti-tū-shun-āl) *a.* opposed to the constitution, or to correct constitutional principles.

anticontagious (an-ti-kon-tā-jus) *a.* opposing contagion.

anticor (an-ti-kor) *n.* [G. *anti*, and L. *cor*, heart] a round swelling in a horse's breast.

anticorrosive (an-ti-ko-rō-siv) *n.* something used to prevent corrosion.

anticosmetic (an-ti-coz-met'ik) *a.* injurious to, or destroying, beauty; *n.* a preparation injurious to beauty.

anticous (an-ti-kus) *a.* [L. *anticus*, foremost, fr. *ante*, in front] facing outwards [Bot.].

anticyclone (an-ti-si-klōn) *n.* an outflow of weak spiral winds from an area of high pressure.

antidotal (an-ti-dō-tal) *a.* having the quality of an antidote; pertaining to antidotes.

antidote (an-ti-dōt) *n.* [G.] that which tends to counteract poison or anything noxious.

antidotal (an-ti-dōt-i-ka) *a.* acting as an antidote; antidotal.

antidotically (an-ti-dōt'i-kāl-i) *adv.* by way of antidote.

antidysenteric (an-ti-dis-en-ter'ik) *a.* of use against dysentery; — *n.* a remedy for dysentery.

antiephialtic (an-ti-ef-i-al'tik) *a.* [*G. anti* and *ephiatēs*, nightmare] tending to prevent nightmare; — *n.* a remedy for nightmare.

antiepiscope (an-ti-e-pis-kō-pāl) *a.* opposed to the office and rule of bishops.

anti-evangelical (an-ti-e-van-jel'i-kal) *a.* contrary to sound doctrine, or to the genuine sense of the gospel.

antifebrile (an-ti-feb-ri'l, fē-bril) *a.* of use against fever; — *n.* a febrifuge.

antifederal (an-ti-fed'e-rāl) *a.* opposed to federalism, or a federal constitution.

antifriction (an-ti-frik'shun) *a.* reducing friction; — *n.* a lubricant.

antigalactic (an-ti-ga-lak'tik) *a.* [*G. anti* and *gala*, *galaktos*, milk] diminishing the secretion of milk; — *n.* a medicine with this effect.

antigeny (an-tij'e-ni) *n.* [*G. anti* and *genos*, race] sexual dimorphism.

antigropelos (an-ti-grop-e-los, -lōz) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [*G. anti*, *hugros*, moist, and *pēlos*, mud] waterproof leggings.

antihelix (an-ti-hē-lik) *n.* the curved prominence parallel with, and in front of, the helix of the ear.

antihypnotic (an-ti-hip-not'ik) *a.* preventing sleep; — *n.* a medicine that prevents sleep.

antihypochondriac (an-ti-hip-ō-kon'd-ri-ak) *a.* counteracting, or pretending to cure, hypochondria.

antihypophora (an-ti-hi-po-fō-ō-ra) *n.* [*G. anti* and *hupophora*, objection] the anticipation and refutation of an objection [Rhet.].

antilegomena (an-ti-le-gom'e-na) *n. pl.* [*G.*] books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not at first universally received.

antibratation (an-ti-lī-brā'shun) *n.* the act of counterbalancing, or the state of being counterbalanced; equipoise.

antilitic (an-ti-lith'ik) *a.* [*G. anti* and *lithos*, stone] tending to counteract stone in the bladder; — *n.* a medicine having this tendency.

antilogarithm (an-ti-log-a-rithm) *n.* the complement of a logarithm or of a sine, tangent, or secant; the number corresponding to a logarithm.

antilogy (an-til'ō-ji) *n.* [*G. anti* and *logos*, speech] contradiction in terms or in ideas.

antilopine (an-til'ō-pin) *a.* pertaining or related to an antelope.

antimacassar (an-ti-mā-kas-ar) *n.* [*Macassar* oil] an ornamental covering for chairs, sofas, etc., to keep them from being soiled.

antimaniacal (an-ti-mā-ni'ā-kal) *a.* effective against mania.

antimask, antimasque (an'ti-mask) *n.* the more distinctly dramatic portions of a mask.

antimetabole (an-ti-me-tab'ō-le) *n.* [*G.*] the repetition of the same words in inverse order [Rhet.].

antimetathesis (an-ti-me-tath'e-sis) *n.* [*G.*] inversion of the members of an antithesis.

antimonarchical (an-ti-mō-nār'ki-kal) *a.* opposed to monarchy.

antimonial (an-ti-mō-ni'al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, antimony; — *n.* a preparation of antimony. **Antimonial wine**, sherry wine containing tartar emetic in solution.

antimoniate (an-ti-mō-ni-āt) *n.* a salt of antimonious acid.

antimoniated (an-ti-mō-ni-ā-ted) *a.* combined or impregnated with antimony.

antimonic (an-ti-mon'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, antimony. **Antimonic acid**, an acid containing two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.

antimonious (an-ti-mō-ni-us) *a.* consisting of, or containing, antimony. **Anti-**

monious acid, an acid containing two equivalents of antimony and three of oxygen.

antimonite (an-ti-mō-nit) *n.* a salt of antimonious acid.

antimony (an-ti-mun-i) *n.* [Low L. *antimonium*] a whitish, brittle metal, used in medicine and the arts.

antinephritic (an-ti-nef-rit'ik) *a.* remedial in kidney diseases.

Antinomian (an-ti-nō-ni-an) *n.* one of a sect maintaining that, under the Gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no obligation; — *a.* pertaining to the Antinomians; denying the obligatoriness of the moral law.

Antinomianism (an-ti-nō-mi-an-izm) *n.* the tenets of Antinomians.

antimony (an-tin'ō-mi) *n.* [*G. anti* and *nomos*, law] opposition of one law or rule to another; the contradiction unavoidable by reason, when it passes beyond experience to deal with the absolute.

anti-orgastic (an-ti-or-gas'tik) *a.* allaying excitement or sexual desire.

anti-pædobaptist (an-ti-pe-dō-bap-tist) *n.* one that is opposed to the baptism of infants.

antipapal (an-ti-pā-pal) *a.* opposing the pope or popery; antipapist.

antipapistical (an-ti-pā-pis'ti-kal) *a.* opposing the papacy or popery.

antiparalytic (an-ti-par-a-lit'ik) *a.* good against palsy; — *n.* remedy for palsy.

antipathetic, antipathetical (an-ti-pa-thet'ik, -i-kal) *a.* having a natural aversion.

antipathic (an-ti-path'ik) *a.* relating to antipathy; exciting antipathy.

antipathy (an-ti-pā-thi) *n.* [*G. anti* and *pathein*, suffer] aversion; dislike; repugnance.

antiperiodic (an-ti-pe-ri-od'ik) *a.* curing periodic attacks [Med.]; — *n.* a medicine with this effect.

antiperistalsis (an-ti-per-i-stal'sis) *n.* inverted peristaltic motion of bowels.

antiperistasis (an-ti-pe-ris'tā-sis) *n.* [*G.*] intensifying opposition of contrary qualities; [Rhet.] granting an opponent's statement, but denying the inference.

antipestilential (an-ti-pes-ti-len'tshal) *a.* counteracting infection.

antiphlogistic (an-ti-flo-jis'tik) *a.* opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston; counteracting inflammation; cooling; — *n.* anything that allays inflammation.

antiphon (an-ti-fōn, -fōn) *n.* [*G. anti* and *phōnē*, voice] the chant, or alternate singing, in choirs; an anthem; a response.

antiphonal (an-tif'ō-nal) *a.* pertaining to antiphons or alternate singing; — *n.* a book of antiphons or anthems.

antiphony (an-tif'ō-nar-i) *n.* a book of antiphons or anthems.

antiphonetic (an-ti-fō-net'ik) *a.* corresponding in sound; rhyming.

antiphonic, antiphonical (an-ti-fōn'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to antiphony.

antiphony (an-tif'ō-ni) *n.* an anthem or psalm sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts; singing of this kind.

antiphraasis (an-tif-rā-sis) *n.* [*G. anti* and *phrazein*, speak] use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning [Rhet.].

antiphrastric, antiphrastrical (an-ti-fras'tik, -ti-kal) *a.* relating to antiphraasis.

antiphrastrically (an-ti-fras'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in the manner of antiphraasis.

antipodal, antipodean (an-tip'ō-dal, -an-tip'ō-dē-an) *a.* pertaining to the antipodes; diametrically opposed.

antipode (an-ti-pōd) *n.* one of those that dwell on opposite sides of the globe.

antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz) *n. pl.* [*G. anti* and *pous*, *podos*, foot] those that live on opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite; the opposite side of the globe.

antipole (an-ti-pól) *n.* the opposite pole; that which is diametrically opposed.

antipope (an-ti-póp) *n.* a usurper of the papal office, in opposition to the pope.

antiprelatic, antiprelatical (an-ti-pré-lat-ik, -i-ka) *a.* adverse to prelacy.

antipsoric (an-tip-sor-ik) *a.* [G. *anti* and *psōr-ikos*, pertaining to the itch] curing itch; —*n.* a remedy for itch.

antipyretic (an-ti-pi-ret-ik) *a.* effective against fever; —*n.* a remedy for fever.

antipyrrin (an-ti-pi-rin) *n.* [G. *anti* and *pur*, fire] an antipyretic obtained from coal-tar.

antiquarian (an-ti-kwá-ri-an) *a.* [L. *antiquus*, old] pertaining to antiquity or to antiquarians; —*n.* a large kind of drawing-paper.

antiquarianism (an-ti-kwá-ri-an-izm) *n.* love of antiquities or of the pursuits of an antiquary.

antiquary (an-ti-kwá-ri) *n.* one versed in antiquities; a collector of ancient things.

antiquated (an-ti-kwá-ted) *a.* grown old, or out of fashion; obsolete.

antique (an-ték) *a.* [L. *antiquus*, ancient] old; ancient; of old fashion; made in imitation of antiquity; —*n.* a remnant of antiquity.

antiqueness (an-ték-nes) *n.* quality or appearance of being antique.

antiquity (an-tik-wi-ti) *n.* ancient times; former ages; great age; the people of ancient times; —*pl.* the remains of ancient times.

antisabbatarian (an-ti-sab-bá-tá-ri-an) *n.* one opposed to a strict observance of the Sabbath.

antiscians, antiscii (an-tish-ans, -i-ī) *n. pl.* [G. *anti* and *skia*, shadow] the inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions.

antiscorbutic (an-ti-skor-bū-tik) *a.* counteracting scurvy; —*n.* a remedy for scurvy, as lemon-juice, etc.

antiscriptural (an-ti-skrip-tūr-ál) *a.* opposed, or contrary, to Scripture; not accordant with Scripture.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep-tik) *a.* [G. *anti* and *septikos*, septic] opposing putrefaction; —*n.* a substance that resists putrefaction.

antislavery (an-ti-slá-ve-ri) *n.* opposition to slavery; —*a.* opposed to slavery.

antisocial (an-ti-só-shal) *a.* averse to social intercourse; opposed to social order, or to the principles on which society is based.

antispasmodic (an-ti-spa-z-mod-ik) *a.* opposing spasms or convulsions; —*n.* a remedy for spasms or convulsions.

antispast (an-ti-spa-st) *n.* [G.] a tetrasyllabic foot, in which the first and the last syllable are short, and the middle syllables long.

antispastic (an-ti-spa-s-tik) *a.* [G.] counteracting spasm; containing or consisting of antispasms; —*n.* an antispasmodic.

antisplenetic (an-ti-splē-net-ik) *a.* counteracting disease of the spleen.

antistasis (an-tis-tá-sis) *n.* [G.] the justification of an action on the ground that to have left it undone would have failed greater evils.

antistrophal (an-tis-tró-fal) *a.* pertaining to antistrophe.

antistrophe (an-tis-tró-fe) *n.* [G.] repetition of words in an inverse order; the turning of an adversary's plea against him; that part of a song or dance, around the altar, which was performed in turning from the left to the right, in opposition to strophe.

antistrophic (an-ti-strof-ik) *a.* pertaining to antistrophe.

antistrumous (an-ti-stró-mus) *a.* efficacious against scrofula.

antitheism (an-ti-thé-izm) *n.* [G. *anti* and *theos*, god] opposition to theism.

antithenar (an-tith-e-nar) *n.* [G. *anti* and *thēnar*, hollow of the hand] a muscle that extends the thumb; the abductor muscle of the great-toe.

antithesis (an-tith-é-sis) *n.* [G.] an opposition of words or sentiments; antithesis; contrast; anything directly opposed to another.

antithetic, antithetical (an-ti-thet-ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, antithesis.

antithetically (an-ti-thet-ik-ál-i) *adv.* in an antithetical manner.

antitrade (an-ti-trád) *n.* an upper tropical wind that blows north-east or south-east.

antitragus (an-ti-trá-gus) *n.* [G.] a conical eminence opposite the tragus of the ear.

antitrinitarian (an-ti-trin-i-tá-ri-an) *a.* opposing the doctrine of the Trinity; —*n.* one opposed to this doctrine.

antitrinitarianism (an-ti-trin-i-tá-ri-an-izm) *n.* opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity.

antitype (an-ti-tip) *n.* [G. *anti* and *typos*, type] that which is prefigured by the type.

antitypical (an-ti-tip-ik-ál) *a.* relating to an antitype; explaining a type.

antitypically (an-ti-tip-ik-ál-i) *adv.* by way of antitype; as an antitype.

antivaccinationist (an-ti-vak-si-ná-shun-ist) *n.* one opposed to the practice of vaccination.

antivariolous (an-ti-va-ri-ó-lus) *a.* preventing smallpox.

antizymic, antizymotic (an-ti-zím-ik, -zím-ot-ik) *a.* opposing fermentation; —*n.* a preventive of fermentation.

antler (an-tler) *n.* [O.E. *antollier*] a branch of a horn of a cervine animal.

antlered (an-tlerd) *a.* having antlers; decorated with antlers.

antlia (an-tli-a) *n.* [L., pump] the spiral trunk of lepidopterous insects.

antliate (an-tli-át) *a.* furnished with an antlia or spiral proboscis.

antœci (an-tœ-si) *n. pl.* See *antecians*.


antonomasia (an-tón-ó-má-zí-a) *n.* [G.] a figure whereby an epithet stands for a proper name, or an individual for a species.

antonym (an-tó-nim) *n.* [G. *anti* and *onoma*, name] a word of contrary signification.

anuria (a-nú-ri-a) *n.* [G. *an* and *ouron*, urine] absence of micturition.

anus (á-nus) *n.* [L.] the lower orifice of the alimentary canal.

anvil (an-vil) *n.* [A.S. *anfilte*] an iron block, usually with a steel face, upon which metals are hammered and shaped. To be on the anvil, to be in a state of preparation.



anxiety (ang-zí-e-ti) *n.* [L.] the state of being anxious; solicitude about some future or uncertain event.

anxious (angk-shus) *a.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere*, cause pain] greatly concerned or solicitous; accompanied with anxiety.

anxiously (angk-shus-li) *adv.* in an anxious manner; with anxiety or solicitude.

anxiousness (angk-shus-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being anxious.

any (en-í) *a.* [A.S. *ænig*] one out of many; some; —*adv.* to any extent; at all.

anybody (en-í-bod-í) *n.* any person; an ordinary person; a person of some importance.

anyhow (en-í-how) *adv.* at any rate; in any way or manner; in any case.

anything (en-í-thing) *n.* any one thing, no matter what.

anywise (en-í-wiz) *adv.* in any manner; to any degree; anyhow.

Aonian (á-ó-ni-an) *a.* pertaining to the Muses, or to Aonia in Bœotia.

aorist (á-ó-ris-t) *n.* [G.] a Greek tense which expresses past time indefinitely.

aoristic (á-ó-ris-tik) *a.* pertaining to an aoristic or indefinite tense; indefinite as to time.

aorta (á-or-tá) *n.*; *pl.* *aortæ* (á-or-té) [G.] the artery issuing from the left ventricle of the heart; the largest artery in the human body.

aortal, aortic (ā-or-tal, -tik) *a.* pertaining to the aorta.

aortitis (ā-or-tī-tis) *n.* inflammation of the aorta, or main trunk of the arterial system.

apace (ā-pās) *adv.* at a quick pace; quickly; hastily; speedily; fast.

apagogical (ap-a-goj-i-ka) *a.* proving by showing the absurdity of the contrary.

apagogy (ap-a-goj-i) *n.* [G.] the progress from one proposition to another [Math.]; an argument in which the major premise is evident, but the minor requires proof; the proof of a proposition by showing the absurdity of denying it [Logic].

apanage *n.* See **appanage**.

apanthropy (a-pan-thrō-pi) *n.* [G. *apo* and *anthrōpos*, man] aversion to human society; love of solitude.

aparithmeses (ap-ar-ith-mēs-sis) *n.* [G.] enumeration of particulars [Rhet.].

apart (ā-pārt) *adv.* [L. *ad partem*] separately, in regard to space or company; aside; asunder.

apartment (ā-pārt-ment) *n.* a room in a house; —*pl.* a suite of rooms; lodgings.

apathetic (ap-a-thet-ik) *a.* void of feeling; insensible; indifferent.

apathy (ap-a-thi) *n.* [G.] want of feeling; privation of passion, or insensibility to pain.

apatite (ap-a-tit) *n.* [G. *apatē*, deceit] a native phosphate of lime, varying greatly in colour.

apaumée (ā-pō-mē) *a.* [L. *ad* and *palma*, palm of the hand] with the hand open, so as to show the palm [Her.].

ape (āp) *n.* [A.S. *apa*] a tailless monkey; an imitator; —*v.t.* to imitate servilely; to mimic.

apeak (ā-pēk) *adv.* on the point; in a posture to pierce; [Naut.] vertical, or nearly so.

apellous (ā-pel-us) *a.* [G. *a* and L. *pellis*, skin] destitute of skin.

apepsia, apepsy (ā-pep-si-a, -si) *n.* [G.] indigestion; dyspepsia.

aper (ā-per) *n.* one that apes; one that imitates servilely.

aperçu (ā-per-sū) *n.* [F.] a rapid survey of a subject; an outline; a sketch.

aperient, aperitive (ā-pēri-ent, ā-per-i-tiv) *a.* [L. *aperire*, *ppr.* *aperiens*, -*entis*, open] laxative; —*a.* a laxative medicine.

aperispermic (ā-per-i-sper-mik) *a.* [G. *a*, *peri*, and *sperma*, seed] having no albumen in the seed [Bot.].

aperture (āp-er-tūr) *n.* [L.] an opening; a hole; [Opt.] the diameter of an object glass.

apery (ā-pe-ri) *n.* a collection of apes; the practice of aping; imitation.

apetalous (ā-pe-tā-lus) *a.* [G. *a* and *petalon*, leaf] having no petals or corolla.

apex (ā-peks) *n.*; *pl.* *apices*, *apexes* (ā-pi-sēz, ā-pek-sez) [L.] the top, tip, or summit of anything.

aphæresis, apheresis (ā-fē-re-sis) *n.* [G.] the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

aphanipterous (af-a-nip-te-rus) *a.* [G. *aphanēs*, indistinct, and *pteron*, wing] without apparent wings [Entom.].

aphanistic (af-a-nis-tik) *a.* [G. *aphanēs*, indistinct] indistinct [Min.].

aphanite (af-a-nit) *n.* a variety of diorite, the minerals composing it being indistinguishable by the naked eye.

aphasia (ā-fā-zī-a) *n.* [G.] loss of the faculty of speech, as the result of brain disease.

aphelion (ā-fē-li-un) *n.* [G. *apo* and *hēlios*, sun] that point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun.

apheliotropism (ā-fē-li-o-trō-pizm) *n.* [G. *apo*, *hēlios*, sun, and *tropē*, turning] a tendency to shun the light [Bot.].

aphidian (ā-fid-i-an) *n.* an aphid; —*a.* of, or pertaining to, aphides.

aphidiphagous (af-i-dif-a-gus) *a.* [aphis, and G. *phagein*, eat] feeding upon, or devouring, aphides.

aphilanthropy (af-i-lan-thrō-pi) *n.* [G. *aphil-* *anthrōpos*, not loving man] a preference for solitude [Path.].

aphis (ā-fis) *n.*; *pl.* **aphides** (af-i-dēz) [N.L.] the vine fretter, or plant-louse.

aphlogistic (af-lō-jis-tik) *a.* [G. *aphlogistos*, not inflammable] flameless.

aphonia, aphony (ā-fō-nī-a, ā-fō-ni) *n.* [G.] loss of voice; dumbness.

aphonic (ā-fon-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or characterized by, aphonia; —*n.* one speechless.

aphonous (ā-fō-nus) *a.* [G. *aphōnos*, voiceless, fr. *a* and *phōnē*, voice] voiceless.

aphorism (āf-u-rizm) *n.* [G.] a precept or principle expressed in a few words.

aphorismatic, aphorismic (af-u-riz-mat-ik, af-u-riz-mik) *a.* relating to, or containing, aphorisms.

aphorist (af-u-rist) *n.* a writer of aphorisms.

aphoristic, aphoristical (af-u-ris-tik, -ti-ka) *a.* having the form of an aphorism.

aphoristically (af-u-ris-ti-ka) *adv.* in the form of aphorisms.

aphract (af-rakt) *a.* [G. *aphractus*, unfortified, unguarded] unguarded; undefended.

aphrasia (ā-frā-zī-a) *n.* [G.] inability to use connected language; speechlessness.

aphrite (af-rit) *n.* [G. *aphros*, foam] a variety of calcite (earth foam).

aphrizite (af-ri-zit) *n.* [G. *aphrizein*, to be foamy] a variety of black tourmaline.

aphrodisiac (af-ru-diz-i-ak) *a.* [G.] exciting venereal desire; —*n.* such a drug.

apthæ (af-thē) *n.*; *pl.* [G.] small white ulcers seen on the tongue and in the mouth in thrush.

apthong (af-thong) *n.* [G. *a* and *phthongos*, voice] a silent letter or letters.

aphyllous (ā-fil-lus) *a.* [G. *aphylos*, from *a* and *phyllon*, leaf] destitute of leaves.

apiarian (ā-pi-ā-ri-an) *a.* relating to bees, or to bee-keeping; —*n.* a bee-keeper.

apiarist (ā-pi-a-rist) *n.* one that keeps an apiary; one that keeps or studies bees.

apiary (ā-pi-ar-i) *n.* [L. *apis*, a bee] a place where bees are kept; a bee-house.

apical (āp-i-ka, ā-pi-ka) *a.* relating or belonging to the apex or top.

apicifixed (āp-i-si-fikt) *a.* [L. *apex*, apex, and *fixus*, fixed] attached by the apex [Bot.].

apicillary (āp-i-sil-a-ri) *a.* situated at or near the apex.

apiculate, apiculated (ā-pik-ū-lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* having a short, abrupt point.

apiculture (ā-pi-kul-tūr) *n.* [L. *apis*, bee, and *cultura*, culture] bee-keeping.

apiee (ā-pēs) *adv.* for each; to each; to the share of each.

apinoid (ā-pi-noid) *a.* [G. *a*, *pinos*, dirt, and *eidos*, form] free from dirt.

apish (ā-pish) *a.* having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner.

apishness (ā-pish-nes) *n.* the quality of being apish; mimicry; foolery; foppery.

aplacental (ap-lā-sen-tal) *a.* having no placenta, as the kangaroo, duck-mole, etc.

aplanatic (ap-lā-nat-ik) *a.* [G. *a* and *planētōs*, wandering] without aberration [Opt.].

aplastic (ā-plas-tik) *a.* [G.] not plastic; characterized by arrested development.

aplomb (ā-plong) *n.* [F. fr. L. *ad* and *plumbum*, lead] self-possession due to self-confidence.

apnœa (ap-nē-a) *n.* [G.] stoppage of breathing; want of breath.

apocalypse (ā-pok-a-lips) *n.* [G. *apokaluptein*, disclose] revelation; disclosure; specifically, the name of the last book in the Bible.

apocalyptic, apocalyptical (ā-pok-a-ti-ka) *a.* containing or pertaining to revelation, specifically, to the Revelation of St. John; given to interpreting prophecy; presenting a revelation or discovery. **Apocalyptic number**, the mystical number 666 (Rev. xiii. 18).

apocalyptically (ā-pok-a-lip-ti-ka) *adv.* by revelation.

apocarpous (ap-ō-kār-pus) *a.* [G. *apo* and *karpos*, fruit] having the carpels separate.

apocatastasis (ap-ō-ka-tas-tā-sis) *n.* [G.] return to a former state; the sidereal period of a planet.

apocopate (a-pok-ō-pāt) *v.t.* to cut off the last letter or syllable; — *a.* cut off from the end.

apocope (a-pok-ō-pē) *n.* [G.] the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

Apocrypha (a-pok-ri-fā) *n. pl.* [G.] books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are not sacred Scripture.

apocryphal (a-pok-ri-fal) *a.* spurious; pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical.

apocryphalist (a-pok-ri-fal-ist) *n.* a defender of the Apocrypha.

apod, apode (ap-ōd, -ōd) *n.* [G. *a* and *pous*, *podos*, foot] a footless animal.

apodal, apodous (ap-ō-dal, -dus) *a.* without feet; without ventral fins.

apodictic, apodeictic (ap-ō-dik-tik, -dik-tik) *a.* [G.] incontrovertibly demonstrated; evident beyond contradiction.

apodictically, apodeictically (ap-ō-dik-ti-ka-l-i, -dik-ti-ka-l-i) *adv.* in an apodictic manner; irrefragably.

apodixis, apodeixis (ap-ō-dik-sis, -dik-sis) *n.* [G. *apodeiknūnai*, demonstrate] absolute proof.

apodosis (a-pod-ō-sis) *n.* [G.] the consequent resulting from the protasis or condition.

apogeal (ap-ō-jē-al) *a.* relating, or pertaining, to apogee; being farthest from the earth.

apogee (ap-ō-jē) *n.* [G. *apo* and *gē*, earth] that point in the orbit of a heavenly body at the greatest distance from the earth; culmination.

apogeotropism (ap-ō-jē-ōt-rō-pizm) *n.* [G. *apo*, *gē*, earth, and *tropē*, turning] a tendency to bend in opposition to gravity [Bot.].

apologetic, apologetical (a-pol-ō-jet-ik, -i-ka-l) *a.* [G. *apo* and *logos*, speech] excusatory or defensive.

apologetically (a-pol-ō-jet-ik-al-i) *adv.* in an apologetic manner.

apologetics (a-pol-ō-jet-iks) *n.* the argumentative defence of Christianity.

apologist, apologizer (a-pol-ō-jist, -jizer) *n.* one that makes an apology; a defender of Christianity.

apologize (a-pol-ō-jiz) *v.t.* to make an apology or defence; to offer an excuse.

apologue (ap-ō-log) *n.* [G. *apologos*, story, tale, fable] a moral fable; allegory.

apology (a-pol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *apo* and *logos*, speech] an excuse; a vindication; a makeshift.

apomecometer (ap-ō-mē-kom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *apo*, *mēkos*, length, and *metron*, measure] an instrument to measure distances.

aponeurosis (ap-ō-nū-rō-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **aponeuroses** (ap-ō-nū-rō-sēz) [G.] the fibrous tissue investing or forming the end of certain muscles.

apopetalous (ap-ō-pet-ā-lus) *a.* having a corolla of several distinct petals [Bot.].

apophasis (a-pof-ā-sis) *n.* [G.] disclaiming intention to mention something that is nevertheless suggested [Rhet.].

apophlegmatic (ap-ō-fleg-mat-ik) *a.* [G.] promoting discharges of phlegm; — *n.* an expectorant.

apophthegm (ap-ō-them) *n.* [G.] a short, pithy, and instructive saying.

apophthegmic, apophthegmatic (ap-ō-theg-mat-ik, -i-ka-l) *a.* of the nature of, or using, apophthegms.

apophthegmatist (ap-ō-theg-mat-ist) *n.* a collector or user of apophthegms.

apophthegmatize (ap-ō-theg-mat-iz) *v.t.* to utter apophthegms.

apophyge (a-pof-i-jē) *n.* [G.] a concave curve in a column, where the shaft rises from the base or joins the capital [Arch.].

apophysis (a-pof-i-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **apophyses** (a-pof-i-sēz) [G.] a process of a bone [Anat.]; a swelling under the base of the theca or spore-case in some mosses [Bot.]; apophyge [Arch.].

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek-tik) *a.* [G. fr. *apo* and *plēssein*, strike] pertaining to, or consisting in, apoplexy; predisposed to apoplexy; — *a.* a person liable to, or afflicted with, apoplexy.

apoplexy (ap-ō-plek-si) *n.* a disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion, usually caused by effusion on the brain.

aporia (a-pō-ri-ā) *n.* [G.] doubt where to begin or what to say [Rhet.]; restlessness; uneasiness due to obstruction of the natural secretions [Path.].

aposepalous (ap-ō-sep-ā-lus) *a.* having free sepals [Bot.].

aposiopesis (ap-ō-sit-ō-pē-sis) *n.* [G.] sudden stoppage of an unfinished discourse for the sake of effect [Rhet.].

apostia (ap-ō-sit-ī-ā) *n.* [G. fr. *apo* and *sitos*, food] distaste for food.

apostasy (a-pos-tā-si) *n.* [G. *apostasis*] a departure from one's faith, principles, or party.

apostate (a-pos-tāt) *n.* a person guilty of apostasy; — *a.* false; renegade.

apostatical (ap-os-tā-ti-ka-l) *a.* pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy.

apostatize (a-pos-tā-tiz) *v.t.* to abandon one's faith, party, church, or profession.

apostem (ap-ōs-tem) *n.* [G. *apostēma*] an abscess; a sore filled with purulent matter.

apostemate (a-pos-tē-māt) *v.t.* to form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

apostematous (ap-ō-stem-ā-tus) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, an apostem.

apostil, apostille (a-pos-til) *n.* [F. *apostille*] a marginal note; a comment; — *v.t.* to annotate by means of marginal comments.

apostle (a-pos-l) *n.* [G. *apostellein*, send away] a person deputed to execute important business; one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the Gospel. **Apostles' Creed**, a creed supposed to have been drawn up by the twelve apostles.

apostleship (a-pos-l-ship) *n.* the office of an apostle.

apostolate (a-pos-tō-lāt) *n.* the office or dignity of an apostle; leadership.

apostolic, apostolical (ap-ōs-tol-ik, -i-ka-l) *a.* pertaining to the apostles, their times, or their peculiar spirit; according to the doctrines of the apostles. **Apostolic see**, the jurisdiction of the Pope. **Apostolic succession**, unbroken transmission of spiritual authority from the apostles through bishops.

apostolically (ap-ōs-tol-ik-al-i) *adv.* in an apostolic manner.

apostrophe (a-pos-trō-fē) *n.* [G.] an address delivered to the absent or the dead, as if present; a mark (') indicating the possessive case, or the omission of one or more letters of a word.

apostrophic (ap-ōs-trof-ik) *a.* pertaining to an apostrophe.

apostrophize (a-pos-trō-fiz) *v.t.* and *i.* to address by, or to use, apostrophe.

apothecary (a-poth-e-kar-ī) *n.* [G. *apothēkē*, repository] one that prepares and sells drugs for medicines.

apothecium (ap-ō-thē-si-um) *n.*; *pl.* **apothecia** (ap-ō-thē-si-ā) [G. *apothēkē*, repository] the fructification of lichens.

apothegm, etc. See **apophthegm, etc.**

apotheosis (ap-ō-thē-ō-sis, a-poth-ē-ō-sis) *n.* [G. *apo* and *theos*, god] the act of elevating to the rank of the gods; deification.

apotheosize (ap-ō-thē-ō-siz, a-poth-ē-ō-siz) *v.t.* to exalt to the dignity of a deity.

apotome, apotomy (a-pot-ō-mē, -ni) *n.* [G.] the difference of two incommensurable quantities.

apotropous (a-pot-rō-pus) *a.* [G.] used of an anatropous ovule which, when pendulous, has its raphe averse from, and when erect has its raphe towards, the placenta.

apoxyomenos (a-pok-si-om-e-nos) *n.* [G.] one using the flesh-scraper.

appal (a-paw-l) *v.t.* [O.F. *appallir*, fr. L. *ad* and *pallidus*, pale] to depress or discourage with fear.

appalling (a-paw-ling) *a.* adapted to appal; causing dismay or horror.

appallingly (a-paw'ling-li) *adv.* in an appalling manner; so as to cause dismay.

appanage (ap-a-nā) *n.* [F. fr. L. *ad* and *panis*, bread] the portion of land assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons; a necessary adjunct; a dependency.

apparatus (ap-a-rā-tus) *n.* [L. fr. *ad* and *parare*, prepare] things provided as means to some end; a set of implements, or utensils, for performing scientific experiments or operations; [Phys.] a collection of organs ministering to the same function.

apparel (a-par-el) *n.* [F. fr. L. *ad* and *par*, equal] clothing; decorations; equipment of a ship; —*v.t.* to dress or clothe; to adorn.

apparent (a-pā-rent) *a.* [L. *apparere*, *ppr.* *apparens*, -entis, appear] visible; beyond question or doubt; seeming. **Apparent diameter**, the angle subtended at the eye by the real diameter. **Heir apparent**, one whose right to succeed is indefeasible.

apparently (a-pā-rent-li) *adv.* visibly; evidently; in appearance only.

apparentness (a-pā-rent-nes) *n.* plainness to the eye or mind; visibility.

apparition (a-pā-rish-un) *n.* appearance; visibility; a ghost; a spectre; appearance of a heavenly body after having been obscured.

apparitor (a-pā-ri-tur) *n.* a Roman officer who attended magistrates to execute their orders; in England, a messenger that serves the process of a spiritual court; the beadle that carries the mace.

appeal (a-pēl) *v.t.* [L. *appellare*] to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court; —*v.i.* to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court; to refer to another; to call on for aid; —*n.* act of appealing; the right of appeal; a summons to answer to a charge; a call upon a person for proof etc.; recourse.

appealable (a-pēl-a-bl) *a.* capable of being appealed; liable to be accused.

appealer (a-pēl-er) *n.* one that appeals; an appellant; an accuser or informer.

appear (a-pēr) *v.i.* [L. *ad* and *parere*, come forth] to come in sight; to stand in presence of some superior; to be obvious or manifest; to seem.

appearance (a-pēr-ans) *n.* act of appearing; a phenomenon; semblance, or apparent likeness; personal presence; outward show or pretence; introduction to the public in a particular character; [Law] a coming into court.

appeasable (a-pēz-a-bl) *a.* capable of being appeased, calmed, or quieted.

appease (a-pēz) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *ad* and *pacis*, peace] to make quiet; to allay; to satisfy.

appeasement (a-pēz-ment) *n.* act of appeasing, or state of being appeased.

appeaser (a-pēz-er) *n.* one who, or that which, appeases or pacifies.

appeasive (a-pēz-iv) *a.* serving or tending to appease; quieting.

appellant (a-pel-ant) *a.* relating to appeals; —*n.* one that appeals.

appellate (a-pel-āt) *a.* belonging to, or having cognizance of, appeals.

appellation (ap-e-lā-shun) *n.* the name by which a person or thing is called; title.

appellative (a-pel-a-tiv) [L. *appellare*, name, call] common, as opposed to proper; designating a class [Gram.]; —*n.* a common noun; an appellation.

appellatively (a-pel-a-tiv-li) *adv.* in an appellative manner.

appellatory (a-pel-a-tur-i) *a.* containing an appeal.

appellee (ap-e-lē) *n.* the defendant or respondent in an appeal [Law].

appellor (a-pel-ur) *n.* the person that institutes an appeal, or prosecutes for a crime; an accuser; an informer [Law].

append (a-pend) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *pendere*, hang] to hang or attach; to subjoin; to annex.

appendage (a-pen-dā) *n.* something appended, subordinate, or subsidiary.

appendant (a-pen-dant) *a.* hanging to; annexed; —*n.* anything appended to.

appendicitis (a-pen-di-sit-īs) *n.* inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum [Path.].

appendicle (a-pen-di-kl) *n.* [L. *appendicula*] a small appendage.

appendicular (ap-en-dik-ū-lar) *a.* having the character of an appendicle.

appendiculate (ap-en-dik-ū-lāt) *a.* provided with appendages; having the character of an appendage.

appendix (a-pen-diks) *n.*; *pl.* **appendixes**, **appendices** (a-pen-dik-ses, -di-sēz) [L.] something appended; a supplement.

apperception (ap-er-sep-shun) *n.* perception that reflects upon itself; Herbert's term for mental assimilation.

appertain (ap-er-tān) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *pertinere*, pertain] to belong to; to relate to.

appetence, appetency (ap-e-tens, -ten-si) *n.* strong natural desire; sensual appetite; tendency to seek.

appetent (ap-e-tent) *a.* [L. *appetere*, *ppr.* *appetens*, -entis, strive after] very desirous; pertaining to desire or volition.

appetibility (ap-e-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of exciting appetite; attractiveness.

appetible (a-pet-i-bl) *a.* exciting appetite; desirable; attractive.

appetite (ap-e-tit) *n.* [L. *appetere*, seek] desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind; a desire for food or drink.

appetitive (a-pet-i-tiv) *a.* characterized by appetite or desire; possessed of appetite.

appetize (ap-e-tiz) *v.t.* to create, or whet, an appetite; to excite a craving in.

appetizer (ap-e-ti-zer) *n.* something that creates, or whets, an appetite.

applaud (a-plawd) *v.t.* and *v.* [L. *ad* and *plaudere*, strike, clap] to praise by clapping the hands, or by other significant sign; to commend.

applause (a-plawz) *n.* the act of applauding; approbation publicly expressed.

applausive (a-plaw-ziv) *a.* applauding; of the nature of applause.

apple (ap'l) *n.* [A.S. *æppel*] a well-known tree and its fruit. **Apple-butter**, a sauce of apples stewed in cider. **Apple-corer**, an instrument for removing cores from apples. **Apple-faced**, **apple-cheeked**, chubby. **Apple-jack**, a liquor distilled from cider. **Apple-john**, a kind of apple. **Apple-moth**, an insect destructive to apples. **Apple of discord**, a cause of contention. **Apple of Sodom**, a fruit described as beautiful externally, but filled with ashes—hence, anything that disappoints high hopes. **Apple of the eye**, the pupil. **Apple-pie bed**, a bed in which the sheets are so folded that one cannot get one's legs down it. **Apple-pie order**, perfect order. **Apple-scoop**, an instrument formerly used in eating apples.

appliance (a-pli-ans) *n.* act of applying, or thing applied; instrument or means.

applicability (ap-li-ka-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being applicable or suitable.

applicable (ap-li-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being, or fit to be, applied; suitable; fit; adapted.

applicableness (ap-li-ka-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being applicable.

applicably (ap-li-ka-bl) *adv.* in an applicable manner; suitably; fittingly.

applicancy (ap-li-kan-si) *n.* the state of being applicable; applicability.

applicant (ap-li-kant) *n.* one that applies; a petitioner; a candidate.

applicator (ap-li-kāt) *a.* applied or put to some use; —*n.* a straight line drawn across a curve so as to bisect its diameter. **Applycate-ordinate**, a right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section and bounded by the curve.

application (ap-li-kā-shun) *n.* the act of applying; the thing applied; the act of making request, or soliciting; close attention.

applicatory (ap-li-kā-tur-i) *a.* including the act of applying; —*n.* that which applies.

apply (a-pli) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *placere*, fold] to lay or place; to employ for a particular purpose; to use as suitable, or relative; to employ diligently, or with attention; —*v.i.* to suit or agree; to have recourse to.

appoggiato (a-po-jjā-tō) *a.* [It. fr. L. *ad* and *podium*, balcony] marking notes that are to glide into each other insensibly.

appoggiatura (a-poj-á-tóó'-ra) *n.* an added note of embellishment.
appoint (a-point) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *punatum*, point] to fix; to decree; to prescribe; to assign; to equip;—*v.i.* to determine; to ordain.
appointable (a-poin-tá-bl) *a.* capable of being appointed.
appointee (a-poin-té) *n.* one appointed; [*Law*] one that benefits by an appointment.
appointment (a-poin-ment) *n.* act of appointing; office assigned; whatever is appointed; decree; allowance;—*pl.* equipments; [*Law*] declaration of the designation of property.
apportion (a-pór-shun) *v.t.* [*L.*] to divide and assign in just proportion.
apportionment (a-pór-shun-ment) *n.* the act of apportioning.
apposer (a-pó-zer) *n.* [*pose*] an examiner; a former officer in the English Court of Exchequer.
apposite (ap-ó-zit) *a.* [*L. apponere*, *pp. appositus*, put near] applicable; well adapted.
appositely (ap-ó-zit-li) *adv.* in an apposite manner; fitly; suitably; pertinently.
appositeness (ap-ó-zit-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being apposite.
apposition (ap-ó-zish-un) *n.* the act of adding to; accretion; juxtaposition; the relation to a noun (or pronoun) of a noun, adjective, or clause, added attributively or by way of explanation.
appositional (ap-ó-zish-un-ál) *a.* pertaining to apposition.
appraisal (a-prá-zál) *n.* the act of appraising; a valuation by authority.
appraise (a-práz) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *pretium*, price] to set a value on.
appraisement (a-práz-ment) *n.* the act of appraising; estimated value.
appraiser (a-prá-zer) *n.* one that appraises; one appointed and sworn to fix the value of goods and estates.
appreciable (a-pré-shi-á-bl) *a.* capable of being estimated or appreciated.
appreciate (a-pré-shi-át) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *pretium*, price] to estimate justly or truly;—*v.i.* to rise in value; to become of more value.
appreciation (a-pré-shi-át-shun) *n.* the act of appreciating; valuation; a just valuation or estimate; rise in value.
appreciative, appreciatory (a-pré-shi-á-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* having or implying appreciation.
appreciatively (a-pré-shi-á-tiv-li) *adv.* in an appreciative manner.
apprehend (ap-ré-hend) *v.t.* [*L.*] to seize or lay hold of; to understand; to entertain suspicion or fear of;—*v.i.* to be of opinion; to believe.
apprehensible (ap-ré-hen-si-bl) *a.* capable of being apprehended.
apprehension (ap-ré-hen-shun) *n.* the act of apprehending; the faculty by which ideas are conceived; distrust or fear.
apprehensive (ap-ré-hen-siv) *a.* quick of apprehension; fearful.
apprehensively (ap-ré-hen-siv-li) *adv.* in an apprehensive manner.
apprehensiveness (ap-ré-hen-siv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness.
apprentice (a-pren-tis) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. apprehendere*] one bound to another to learn a trade or art; a novice;—*v.t.* to bind as an apprentice. Apprentice-fee, a premium received by a master for instructing an apprentice.
apprenticeship (a-pren-tis-ship) *n.* the condition of an apprentice; the time for which he serves.
apprise (a-príz) *v.t.* [*O.F. fr. L. apprehendere*] to inform; to give notice, verbal or written; [*appraise*] to set a value on.
approach (a-próch) *v.i.* [*O.F. fr. L. ad* and *propius*, nearer] to come, or draw, near;—*v.t.* to come, or cause to draw, near; to resemble;—*n.* the act of drawing near; access or opportunity; a passage or avenue;—*pl.* the works thrown up by besiegers in their advances toward a fortress, or the advances themselves. To graft by approach, to inarch.

approachable (a-prócha-bl) *a.* capable of being approached; accessible.
approachableness (a-prócha-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being approachable.
approaching (a-pró-ching) *n.* the process of grafting a scion, without separating it from the parent stock, into another stock.
approachment (a-próch-ment) *n.* the act of approaching; approach.
approve (ap-ró-bát) *v.t.* [*L. approbare*, *pp. approbatus*, assent to as good] to express satisfaction with; to approve.
approbation (ap-ró-bá-shun) *n.* the act of approving; approval.
approbative, approbatory (ap-ró-bá-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* approving; containing approbation.
appropinquity (ap-ró-ping-kwi-ti) *n.* the state of being near; propinquity.
appropriable (a-pró-pri-á-bl) *a.* capable of being appropriated, set apart, or assigned to a particular use.
appropriate (a-pró-pri-át) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *propius*, one's own] to set apart for a particular purpose, or for one's self; to assign; to annex a benefice to a spiritual corporation;—*a.* set apart for a particular use or person; suitable.
appropriately (a-pró-pri-át-li) *adv.* in an appropriate manner; fittingly.
appropriateness (a-pró-pri-át-nes) *n.* suitability; fitness.
appropriation (a-pró-pri-át-shun) *n.* the act of setting apart for a purpose; anything, *esp.* money, thus set apart.
appropriative (a-pró-pri-át-iv) *a.* appropriating; involving appropriation.
appropriator (a-pró-pri-át-ur) *n.* one that appropriates; one possessed of an appropriated benefice.
approvable (a-próo-va-bl) *a.* worthy of approbation; deserving approbation.
approval (a-próo-val) *n.* act of approving; approbation; sanction.
approve (a-próov) *v.t.* [*O.F. approver*, fr. *L. ad* and *probare*, prove] to be pleased with; to commend; to sanction officially; [*O.F. approer*] to improve;—*v.i.* to express or feel approbation.
approvement (a-próov-ment) *n.* approbation; act of becoming an approver; the improvement of commons by inclosure for purposes of husbandry.
approver (a-próov-er) *n.* one that approves or commends; one that confesses a crime, and reveals his accomplices.
approvingly (a-próov-ing-li) *adv.* in a commendatory manner.
approximate (a-prók-si-mát) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *proximare*, come near] to carry or advance near; to cause to approach;—*v.i.* to come near; to approach;—*a.* near to; nearly correct.
approximation (a-prók-si-mát-shun) *n.* an approach; a coming near; a continual approach to an accurate result.
approximative (a-prók-si-mát-iv) *a.* approximating; approaching.
appui (ap-wé) *n.* [*F. fr. L. ad* and *podium*, support] the reciprocal action between a horse's mouth and the rider's hand; defensive support. Point d'appui (pwang dap-wé), point of support; a position of shelter or support for troops.
appulse (a-puls) *n.* [*L. appellere*, *pp. appulsus*, drive] act of striking against; [*Astr.*] the approach of a planet to conjunction with the sun or a star.
appulsion (a-pul-shun) *n.* a striking against by a moving body.
appulsive (a-pul-siv) *a.* driving or striking against; impinging.
appulsively (a-pul-siv-li) *adv.* in an appulsive manner; by appulsion.
appurtenance (a-pur-te-nans) *n.* [*appertain*] that which appertains.
appurtenant (a-pur-te-nant) *a.* belonging to by right;—*n.* an appurtenance.
apraxia (a-prak-si-á) *n.* [*G.*] loss of power to recognise the uses of objects.

apricot (ā-pri-kot) *n.* [L. *praeoquus*, early ripe] a fine fruit allied to the plum.

April (ā-pril) *n.* [L.] the 4th month of the year. **April-fool**, one sportively imposed upon on April 1.

apron (ā-prun) *n.* [O.F. *naperon*, fr. L. *mappa*, napkin] a cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or protect them from injury; the fat skin on the belly of a goose or duck; a covering for the vent of a cannon; a piece of leather spread before the legs in an open carriage; a piece of curved timber above the foremost end of the keel of a ship; a platform of planks at the entrance to a dock. **Apron-man**, a mechanic. **Apron-string**, the string of an apron. **Tied to the apron-strings**, unduly controlled.

aproned (ā-prund) *a.* wearing an apron.

apropos (ap-ro-pō) *adv.* or *a.* [F.] to the purpose; pertinently; seasonably.

aproxesia (ap-rō-sek-si-ā) *n.* [G. *a* and *prosechein*, give heed] inability to fix the attention.

apse (aps) *n.* [G. *hapsis*, *hapsidos*, arch] a semi-circular or polygonal recess in a church, etc., having a dome or vaulted roof.

apsidal (ap-si-dal) *a.* pertaining to an apse or to the apsidæ.

apsis (ap-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **apsides** (ap-si-dēz) [G.] an apse; a reliquary; one of the two points in an elliptical orbit at the greatest and least distance from the centre of the orbit. **The line of apsides** joins these points.

apt (apt) *a.* [L.] fit; suitable; liable; disposed; dexterous; ready; prompt.

apteral (ap-te-ral) *a.* [G. *a* and *pteron*, wing] destitute of wings; [Arch.] having no columns along the sides, but only in front.

apteran (ap-te-ran) *a.* belonging to the group of wingless insects; —*n.* a wingless insect.

apterium (ap-te-ri-um) *n.* a part of the skin of a bird without feathers [Ornith.].

apterous (ap-te-rus) *a.* wingless; having only rudimentary wings.

Apteryx (ap-te-riks) *n.* [G.] a genus of birds with rudimentary wings and no tail.

aptitude (ap-ti-tūd) *n.* [L.] natural or acquired disposition or tendency; readiness.

aptly (apt-li) *adv.* properly; fitly; appropriately; readily; wittily.

aptness (apt-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being apt; fitness; readiness.

aptote (ap-tōt) *n.* [G. *aptōton*] an indeclinable noun [Gram.].

aptotic (ap-to-tik) *a.* having no declension; uninflected; without grammatical inflection.

apyretic (ap-i-ret-ik) *a.* without fever; marked by the absence of fever.

apyrexia (ap-i-reks-i) *n.* [G. *apurexia*] absence or intermission of fever.

apyrous (a-pi-rus) *a.* [G. *a* and *pur*, fire] combustible; unchangeable by heat.

aqua (ā-kwā) *n.* [L.] water. **Aqua fortis**, weak, impure nitric acid. **Aqua labyrinthi**, the perilymph. **Aqua marina** or **Aquamarine**, a beryl of a sea-green colour, or this colour. **Aqua regia**, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid, dissolving gold. **Aqua Tofana**, a poison made by an Italian woman, Tofana (17th century). **Aqua vitæ**, ardent spirits.

aquafortist (ā-kwā-for-tist) *n.* an ether with aqua fortis.

aquarelle (ak-wa-rel) *n.* [F. fr. L. *aqua*, water] a painting, or paintings, in water colours.

aquarium (ā-kwā-ri-um) *n.* [L.] an artificial pond or tank for keeping aquatic animals and plants; a collection of such tanks, etc.

Aquarius (ā-kwā-ri-us) *n.* the water-bearer, a sign in the Zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January.

aquatic (ā-kwat-ik) *a.* pertaining to, inhabiting, or frequenting, water; practised on, or in, water; —*n.* a plant that grows in water; —*pl.* sports or exercises on, or in, water.

aquatint, **aquatinta** (ak-wa-tint, ak-wa-tin-tā) *n.* an etching process producing prints like drawings in Indian ink; an engraving so produced; —*v.t.* to etch in aquatint.

aquativeness (ā-kwat-iv-nes) *n.* desire for liquids, and life on, or near, water.

aqueduct (ak-wē-duk-t) *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *ducere*, lead] an artificial conduit for water.

aqueous (āk-wē-us) *a.* a parture of water; made by means of water. **Aqueous humour**, the watery fluid between the cornea and the crystalline lens of the eye.



Aqueduct.

Aqueous rocks, sedimentary rocks. **Aqueous vapours**, the invisible vapour given off from the surface of water.

aqueousness, **aqosity** (āk-wē-us-nes, ā-kwos-i-ti) *n.* aqueous state or quality; wateriness.

aquiferous (ā-kwif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *ferre*, bear] conveying water, as the aquiferous canals of sponges and many molluscs.

aquiform (ak-wi-form) *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *forma*, shape] in the form of water.

aquilated (ak-wi-lā-ted) *a.* [L. *aquila*, eagle] adorned with eagles' heads [Her.].

aquiline (ak-wi-lin, -lin) *a.* belonging to the eagle; curving; hooked.

Arab (ar-ab) *n.* a native of Arabia; an Arabian horse; an outcast child of the streets; —*a.* Arabian.

arabesque (ar-ā-besk) *n.* ornamentation after the Arabian manner.

often intricate and fantastic from the intermingling of foliage, fruits, etc.; —*a.* Arabian; relating to the arabesque style of ornament; —*v.t.* to ornament with arabesque.



Arabesque.

Arabian (ar-ā-bi-an) *a.* pertaining to Arabia, or to its inhabitants; —*n.* an Arab.

Arabic (ar-ā-bik) *n.* the language of the Arabians;

—*a.* pertaining to Arabia or its language. **Arabic numerals**, the figures 1, 2, 3, etc.

Arabicize (ar-ā-bi-siz) *v.t.* to render conformable to Arabic usage.

arabin (ar-a-bin) *n.* the principal constituent of gum-arabic.

Arabist (ar-ā-bist) *n.* one versed in Arabic literature, science, or medicine.

arable (ar-ā-bl) *a.* [L. *arare*, plough] fit for tillage or ploughing; fit for cultivation.

arachnid (ar-ak-nid) *n.* one of the Arachnida, the spiders, scorpions, and ticks.

arachnitis (ar-ak-ni-tis) *n.* inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

arachnoid (ar-ak-noid) *a.* [G. *arachnē*, spider, and *eidos*, form] resembling the Arachnida; cobweb-like. **Arachnoid membrane**, one of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, between the pia mater and the dura mater.

arachnologist (ar-ak-nol-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in arachnology.

arachnology (ar-ak-nol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *arachnē*, spider, and *logos*, discourse] the natural history of spiders, mites, etc.

arack *n.* See **arrack**.

aræostyle (ar-æ-ō-stil, ar-æ-ō-stil) *a.* [G.] having columns four or more diameters apart; —*n.* a building so columned [Arch.].

aræosystyle (ā-, or ar-æ-ō-sis-til) *a.* [G. *araios*, thin, *syn*, with, and *stulos*, column] having columns in pairs, the distance between the columns of a pair being usually half a diameter, and between the successive pairs three diameters and a half; —*n.* a building so columned.

aragonite (ar-ā-gu-nit) *n.* [Aragon, Spain] a variety of calcium carbonate.

araignée (ar-ān-yā) *n.* [L. *aranea*, spider] a mine with branching galleries.

Aramaic (ar-ā-mā-ik) *a.* [Aram] pertaining to Aram; Aramean; Syro-Chaldaic; —*n.* the northern class of the Semitic languages; Chaldee.

Aramean, **Aramean** (ar-ā-mē-an) *a.* Aramaic; —*n.* an inhabitant of Aramea; Aramaic.

araneid (ar-ā-nē-id) *n.* [L. *aranea*, a spider] any animal of the spider family.

araneiform (ar-ā-nē-i-form) *a.* [L. *forma*, shape] spider-like in shape.

araneose, araneous (a-rā-nē-ōs, -us) *a.* like a cobweb.
arango (a-rang-gō) *n.* [native name] a bead made of rough carnelian.
aration (a-rā-shun) *n.* [*Aratio*] the act, or practice, of ploughing.
Araucaria (ar-aw-kā-ri-a) *n.* [*Araucanos*, a tribe of Indians in Chili] a genus of coniferous plants, including the monkey-puzzle.
arabalest, arbalist (ār-bāl-est, -ist) *n.* [*L. arcus*, bow, and *G. ballein*, throw] a cross-bow.
arbiter (ār-bi-ter) *n.* [*L.*] a person appointed by parties in controversy, to decide their differences; one that can exercise control.
arbitrage (ār-bi-trāj) *n.* calculation, so as to take advantage of the different value of money, stocks, etc., at different places at the same time.
arbitral (ār-bi-tral) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, arbitration.
arbitrament (ār-bi-trā-ment) *n.* [*L.*] decision; award of arbitrators.
arbitrarily (ār-bi-trā-ri-li) *adv.* in an arbitrary manner; *by* *adv.* absolutely.
arbitrariness (ār-bi-trā-ri-nes) *n.* quality of being arbitrary.
arbitrary (ār-bi-trā-ri) *a.* depending on will or discretion; despotic; absolute in power.
arbitrate (ār-bi-trāt) *v.t.* and *i.* to hear and decide, as arbitrators; to determine.
arbitration (ār-bi-trā-shun) *n.* the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy.
arbitrator (ār-bi-trā-tur) *n.* a person chosen by parties that have a controversy, to determine their differences; an umpire; an arbiter.
arbitratorship (ār-bi-trā-tur-ship) *n.* the office or functions of an arbitrator.
arbitratress, arbitratrice, arbitress (ār-bi-trā-tres, -triks, ār-bi-tres) *a.* a female arbitrator.
arbor, arbour (ār-bur) *n.* [*L. herba*, herb] a bower; a seat shaded by trees.
arbor (ār-bur) *n.* [*L.*] a tree; the main support or chief spindle of a machine. **Arbor Dianae**, Diana's tree, an arborescent precipitate produced by mercury in a solution of nitrate of silver. **Arbor Judaeae**, the Judas tree. **Arbor Saturni**, Saturn's tree, an arborescent precipitate produced by suspending zinc in a solution of acetate of lead. **Arbor-vine**, a species of bindweed. **Arbor vitae**, tree of life, the popular name of certain species of Thuja; an arborescent appearance seen in a vertical section of the cerebellum, and in the interior of the neck of the uterus.
arboraceous (ār-bur-ā-shus) *a.* woody; wooded; living on, or among, trees.
arboreal, arboreous (ār-bō-rē-al, -us) *a.* belonging to trees; living on, or among, trees.
arborescence (ār-bur-es-ens) *n.* the state of being arborescent.
arborescent (ār-bur-es-ent) *a.* [*L. arborescere*, become a tree] resembling a tree.
arboret (ār-bur-et) *n.* a small tree; an arbour.
arboretum (ār-bur-rē-tum) *n.* a botanical garden for the cultivation of trees.
arboricole (ār-bor-i-kōl) *a.* [*L. arbor*, tree, and *colere*, dwell] living in trees [*Zool.*].
arboricolous (ār-bur-ik-ō-lus) *a.* growing on trees [*Bot.*].
arboriculture (ār-bor-i-kul-tūr) *n.* [*L. arbor* and *cultura*] cultivation of trees.
arboriform (ār-bor-i-form) *a.* [*L. arbor*, tree, and *forma*, shape] tree-shaped.
arborization (ār-bur-i-zā-shun) *n.* a tree-like appearance, as in minerals.
arborized (ār-bur-izd) *a.* arborescent; having tree-like markings.
arborous (ār-bur-us) *a.* formed by trees; pertaining to trees.
arboresced (ār-burd) *a.* furnished with an arbour, or bower.
arbuscle (ār-bus-l) *n.* [*L. arbuscula*, little tree] a dwarf tree.

arbuscular (ār-bus-kū-lar) *a.* pertaining to a small tree; tufted.
Arbutus (ār-bū-tus) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of evergreen shrubs, including the strawberry tree.
arc (ār-k) *n.* [*L. arcus*, bow] part of the circumference of a circle or curve; an arch; the apparent path of a heavenly body above (**diurnal arc**) or below (**nocturnal arc**) the horizon; the *a* arc-shaped band of light formed by the passage of an electric current between two carbon points. **Arcboutant**, a flying buttress.
arcabucero (ār-kā-bōo-thā-rō) *n.* [*Sp.*] an arque-busier.
arcade (ār-kād) *n.* [*L. arcus*, bow] a series of arches; a walk arched above; a range of shops along an arched passage.
arcaded (ār-kā-ded) *a.* furnished with, or formed like, an arcade.
Arcadian (ār-kā-di-an) *a.* pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Peloponnesus, in Greece; simple;—*n.* an inhabitant of Arcadia; an ideal rustic.
arcadianism (ār-kā-di-an-izm) *n.* pastoral simplicity.
arcanium (ār-kā-num) *n.*; *pl.* **arcana** (ār-kā-nā) [*L.*] a secret; [*f. chief*] cunning or sly; mischievous; roguish.
arch (ārč, ār-k) *a.* [*G. archein*, rule] chief; principal; much used as a prefix in compounded words, as arch-butler, arch-chamberlain, arch-chancellor, arch-dapifer—officers of the old German empire.
arch (ārč) *n.* [*L. arcus*, bow] a curved line or part of a circle; any work in that form, or covered by an arch; —*v.t.* or *i.* to form an arch. **Arch-board**, the plank athwart the stern of a ship, that usually bears the name. **Arch-brick**, one used in building arches. **Arch-buttress**, a flying buttress.

archæan (ār-kē-ān) *a.* [*G. archaios*, ancient] of, or pertaining to, the oldest period of geological time.
archæological (ār-kē-ō-loj-i-kal) *a.* relating to archæology.
archæologist (ār-kē-ō-lō-jist) *n.* one versed in archæology.
archæology (ār-kē-ō-lō-jī) *n.* [*G. archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse] the science of antiquities.
archaic (ār-kā-ik) *a.* [*G. archaios*, old] antiquated; characterized by obsolescence.
archaism (ār-kā-izm) *n.* an obsolete word, expression, or idiom; antiquity of style or use.
archangel (ār-kān-jel) *n.* an angel of the highest order; a kind of a dead-nettle; a kind of a pigeon.
archangelic (ār-kān-jel-ik) *a.* belonging to archangels.
archbishop (ārč-bish-up) *n.* a chief bishop; a metropolitan.
archbishopric (ārč-bish-up-rik) *n.* the jurisdiction of an archbishop.
archdeacon (ārč-dē-čkn) *n.* an ecclesiastical dignitary next below a bishop.
archdeaconate (ārč-dē-čkn-āt) *n.* the jurisdiction of an archdeacon.
archdeaconry (ārč-dē-čkn-ri) *n.* the office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.
archdeaconship (ārč-dē-čkn-ship) *n.* the office of an archdeacon.
archdiocese (ārč-dī-č-ses) *n.* the diocese of an archbishop.
archducal (ārč-dū-čkal) *a.* pertaining to an archduke.
archduchess (ārč-duch-es) *n.* the wife of an archduke; a princess of the reigning family of Austria.
archduchy (ārč-duch-i) *n.* the territory or office of an archduke; an archdukedom.
archduke (ārč-dūk) *n.* a grand duke; a son of the Emperor of Austria.
archebiosis (ār-kē-bī-č-sis) *n.* [*G. archē*, beginning and *biosis*, way of life] the production of living from non-living matter.

archegonium (ár-kō-gō-ni-um) *n.* [G. *archē*, beginning, and *gonos*, race] the female organ of the higher cryptogams.

archegony (ár-keg-ō-ni) *n.* spontaneous generation; archebiosis; abiogenesis.

archelogy (ár-ke-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *archē*, beginning, and *logos*, discourse] the science of, or a treatise on, first principles.

archer (ár-cher) *n.* one that shoots with a bow; a Bowman; the tenth sign of the zodiac.

archery (ár-cher-i) *n.* the art of shooting with a bow and arrow; archers collectively.

arches-court (árch-éz-kört) *n.* an English ecclesiastical court of appeal, formerly held in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, or of the Arches (those supporting the steeple).

archetypal (ár-ke-ti-pál) *a.* constituting, or pertaining to, a model; original.

archetype (ár-ke-típ) *n.* [G. *archē*, beginning, and *typos*, figure] the original pattern of a work; the model from which a thing is made.

archeus (ár-kē-us) *n.* [G.] in Paracelsus, the *anima mundi*, soul of the world; a living principle below the Creator and above the world.

archfiend (árch-fēnd) *n.* the chief of fiends; the devil; Satan.

archiater (ár-ki-ā-ter) *n.* [G.] a chief physician, esp. one in attendance on a monarch.

archical (ár-ki-kal) *a.* governmental; ruling; chief; primary; primordial.

archidiaconal (ár-ki-di-ak-un-ál) *a.* pertaining to an archdeacon or to his office.

archidiaconate (ár-ki-di-ak-un-ā) *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

archiepiscopacy (ár-ki-ē-pis-kō-pá-si) *n.* the state of an archbishop.

archiepiscopal (ár-ki-ē-pis-kō-pál) *a.* belonging to an archbishop.

archiepiscopate (ár-ki-ē-pis-kō-pát) *n.* an archbishopric.

archierey (ár-ki-ē-ri) *n.* [G. *archiereus*, high priest] the higher orders of ecclesiastics in the Russian church.

archigrapher (ár-kig-ra-fer) *n.* [G. *archi* and *graphein*, write] a chief secretary.

archil (ár-ki-l) *n.* [O. F. *orcheil*] a violet dye obtained from several species of lichen.

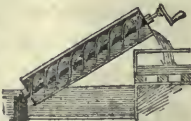
Archilochian (ár-ki-lō-ki-án) *a.* pertaining to Archilochus, a Greek satiric poet; severe;—*n.* a verse of seven feet, the first three being dactyls or spondees, the fourth a dactyl, the last three trochees.

archimagus (ár-ki-má-gus) *n.* the chief of the Magi, or worshippers of fire; a chief magician; a wizard; an enchanter.

archimandrite (ár-ki-man-drit) *n.* [G. *archi* and *mandra*, monastery] the ruler of one or several monasteries in the Greek church.

Archimedean (ár-ki-mē-dē-an) *a.* pertaining to

Archimedes. **Archimedean screw**, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw.



Archimedean screw.

arching (árch-ing) *a.* curved;—*n.* arched work.

archipelago (ár-ki-pel-á-go) *n.* [G. *archi* and *pelagos*, sea] a body of water interspersed with isles; a group of islands; the Ægean Sea.

architect (ár-ki-tek-t) *n.* [G. *archi* and *tektōn*, workman] one that plans and superintends the construction of a building; one that contrives or builds up.

architective (ár-ki-tek-tiv) *a.* adapted to use in architecture; used in building.

architectonic (ár-ki-tek-ton-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or skilled in, architecture.

architectonics (ár-ki-tek-ton-iks) *n.* the science of architecture.

architectural (ár-ki-tek-túr-ál) *a.* of, or pertaining to, architecture.

architecturally (ár-ki-tek-túr-ál-i) *adv.* in an architectural manner.

architecture (ár-ki-tek-túr) *n.* the art or science of building; frame or structure; style of building; workmanship.

architrave (ár-ki-tráv) *n.* [G. *archi* and It. *trave* fr. L. *trabs*, beam] the lower division of an entablature, which rests immediately on the column; the ornamental moulding round the exterior curve of an arch; a moulding above a door or window.

archival (ár-ki-val, ár-ki-val) *a.* pertaining to archives; contained in records.

archives (ár-ki-vez) *n.* [G. *archē*, government] place in which public records are kept; public records and papers.

archivist (ár-ki-vist) *n.* a keeper of archives; a person in charge of records.

archivolt (ár-ki-völt) *n.* [It.] an ornamental moulding following the exterior curve of an arch; an arch regarded as supporting weight [Arch.].

archlute, archilute (árch-lóót, -i-lóót) *n.* a large kind of lute.

archly (árch-lī) *adv.* in an arch or rough manner; with sly humour; shrewdly.

archness (árch-nes) *n.* sly humour; shrewdness; cunning; roguishness.

archon (ár-kon) *n.* [G.] a chief magistrate in ancient Athens; a ruler.

archonship (ár-kon-ship) *n.* the office, or the term of office, of an archon.

archontic (ár-kon-tik) *a.* pertaining to an archon;—*n.* one of a Gnostic sect of the 4th century, believing in archons or rulers of the several heavens.

archozoic (ár-ko-zō-ik) *a.* [G. *archē*, beginning, and *zōē*, life] pertaining to the earliest forms of life on the globe.

archpresbyter (árch-pres-bi-ter) *n.* a chief presbyter.

archpriest (árch-prēst) *n.* a chief priest.

archway (árch-wā) *n.* a passage under an arch; an arched entrance.

archwayed (árch-wād) *a.* furnished with, or having, an archway.

archwise (árch-wiz) *adv.* in the form or fashion of an arch.

arciform (ár-si-form) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow, and *forma*, shape] curved; arched.

arcograph (ár-kō-graf) *n.* [L. *arcus*, arc, and G. *graphein*, write] an instrument for drawing an arc without using a central point.

arctation, arctitude (árk-tá-shun, ár-ki-ti-túd) *n.* [L. *artare*, *arctare*, draw together] narrowness; constriction.

arctic (árk-tik) *a.* [G. *arktos*, a bear] pertaining to the north pole, or the regions near it; northern; frigid. **Arctic circle**, a circle 23° 28' from the north pole. **Arctic fox**, a small species of fox, with a fine, beautiful fur.

arctician (árk-tish-án) *n.* an arctic explorer; one that studies arctic peculiarities.

Arcturus (árk-tú-rus) *n.* [G.] the brightest star in the constellation of Bootes.

arcual (ár-ku-ál) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow] pertaining to, or of the nature of, an arc.

arcuate, arcuated (ár-kū-āt, -ā-ted) *a.* bent like a bow.

arcuation (ár-kū-ā-shun) *n.* a bending; convexity; abnormal curvature of a bone.

arcubalist (ár-kū-bál-ist) *n.* See **arbalist**.

ardassine (ár-da-sēn) *n.* [F.] the fine Persian silk imported into France for weaving.

ardeine (ár-dē-in) *a.* [L. *ardea*, heron] heron-like; having the characters of the herons.

ardency (ár-den-si) *n.* the state or quality of being ardent; arduous; zeal; heat.

ardent (ár-dent) *a.* [L. *ardere*, *ppr.* *ardens*, *entis*, burn] hot or burning; glowing; zealous; passionate. **Ardent spirits**, alcoholic liquors.

ardently (ár-dent-lī) *adv.* in an ardent manner; with arduous; zealously; passionately.

ardour (ár-dur) *n.* [L.] heat; warmth of passion or affection; eagerness.

arduous (ár-dū-us) *a.* [L. *arduus*] high or lofty; attended with great labour; difficult; working habitually or strenuously.

arduously (ár-dú-us-li) *adv.* in an arduous manner; with great labour.

arduousness (ár-dú-us-nes) *n.* great difficulty; laboriousness.

are (ár) [Northumbrian *aron*] present indicative plural of the verb *to be*.

are (ár, ár) *n.* [F. fr. L. *area*] a unit of square measure containing 100 square metres or 107⁶/₄₄ square feet.

area (á-ré-á) *n.* [L.] any plane surface, as the floor of a room, church, or other building; the site on which a building stands; a sunken space around a building; the superficial contents of any figure; a compass of ore allotted to diggers.

areal (á-ré-ál) *a.* pertaining to an area. **Areal velocity**, the rate at which a revolving line generates an area.

Areca (á-ré-ka, ar-é-ka) *n.* [native name] a genus of palms, including the betel-palm.

arefaction (ar-é-fak-shun) *n.* [L. *arefacere*, make dry] the act of drying; dryness.

arena (a-ré-na) *n.* [L.] the area in the central part of an amphitheatre, in which the gladiators fought and other shows were exhibited; any place of contest or exertion; [Path.] sand or gravel in the kidneys.

arenaceous, arenarius (ar-é-ná-shus, ar-é-ná-ri-us) *a.* having the properties of sand; abounding in sand; sandy.

arenation (ar-é-ná-shun) *n.* a sand-bath; the application of hot sand [Med.].

arenicolite (ar-é-nik-ó-lit) *n.* [L. *arena*, sand, and *colere*, dwell] a supposed fossil worm-burrow, found in Cambrian and other strata.

arenicolous (ar-é-nik-ó-lus) *a.* inhabiting sand, as certain worms [Zool.].

arenose, arenous (ar-é-nós, -nus) *a.* full of sand; sandy.

areola (a-ré-ó-la) *n.*; *pl.* **areolæ** (a-ré-ó-lé) [L.] a small area; a small interstice; the coloured circle round the human nipple. Also **areole** (ár-é-ó-l).

areolar (a-ré-ó-lar) *a.* pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, areolæ. **Areolar tissue**, connective tissue; cellular tissue.

areolate (a-ré-ó-lát) *a.* divided by fine intersecting lines; characterized by areolæ.

areolation (a-ré-ó-lá-shun) *n.* an areola; a space containing areolæ; areolar markings.

areometer (ár-é-ou-e-ter) *n.* (G. *araios*, thin, and *metron*, measure) an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

areometry (ár-é-ou-e-tri) *n.* act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Areopagite (ar-é-op-a-gít, -jít) *n.* a member of the court of the Areopagus.

Areopagitic (ar-é-op-a-gít-ik, -jít-ik) *a.* pertaining to the Areopagus.

Areopagus (ar-é-op-a-gus) *n.* (G.) a tribunal of ancient Athens, held on a hill named in honour of Ares or Mars; any final court.

areostyle, etc. See **areostyle, etc.**

aretaiics, aretology (ar-e-tá-iks, -tol-ó-ji) *n.* [G. *areté*, virtue] the part of moral philosophy that treats of virtue.

aréte (a-rát) *n.* [F. fr. L. *arista*, ear of corn] a sharp mountain ridge, or rocky spur.

argal, argol (ár-gal, -gol) *n.* [M.E. *argoil*, *argoule*] unrefined or crude tartar.

argala (ár-ga-la) *n.* [Hind.] an adjutant bird, or marabou.

argali (ár-ga-li) *n.* [Mongol.] a species of wild sheep of Asia, with very large horns.

Argand-lamp (ár-gand-lamp) *n.* a lamp invented by Aimé Argand; a circular hollow wick or gas-burner is surrounded by a glass chimney, thus producing a strong and clear light.

argent (ár-jent) *a.* [L. *argentum*] silvery; bright, like silver; —*n.* the white colour on a coat of arms, designed to represent silver or purity.

argental (ár-jen-tal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, silver.

argentan (ár-jen-tan) *n.* German silver; an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc.

argentation (ár-jen-tá-shun) *n.* the act of overlaying with silver.



Argand-lamp.

argent (ár-jen-tik) *a.* containing silver in chemical combination.

argentiferous (ár-jen-tif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, bear] containing silver.

argentine (ár-jen-tin) *a.* [L. *argentum*, silver] pertaining to, or resembling, silver; —*n.* a silicious variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery-white lustre; white metal coated with silver.

argente (ár-jen-tit) *n.* silver sulphide, an important ore of silver.

argil (ár-jil) *n.* [L. *argilla*, white clay, fr. G. *argillos*, fr. *argos*, white] clay, or potter's earth.

argillaceous (ár-ji-lá-shus) *a.* of the nature of clay; containing much clay.

argilliferous (ár-ji-lif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, bear] producing clay.

argillite (ár-ji-lit) *n.* clay-slate; an argillaceous rock, often breaking into thin, smooth slates.

argillitic (ár-ji-lit-ik) *a.* pertaining to argillite, or argillaceous schist.

argillo (ár-jil-ó) an element in compound words, meaning, containing clay. **Argillo-arenaceous**, consisting of clay and sand. **Argillo-calcareous**, consisting of clay and lime. **Argillo-calcite**, marl. **Argillo-ferruginous**, containing clay and iron.

argillous (ár-jil-us) *a.* consisting of, or belonging to, clay; clayey.

Argive (ár-jiv) *a.* [G.] pertaining to Argos in Greece; Greek; —*n.* a native of Argos; a Greek.

argon (ár-gon) *n.* (G. *a*, negative, and *ergon*, work) one of the inert constituents of the atmosphere.

Argonaut (ár-gó-nawt) *n.* [G. *Argo* and *nautes*, sailor] one that sailed with Jason, in the *Argo*, for the golden fleece; the paper-nautilus.

Argonautic (ár-gó-naw-tik) *a.* pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage.

argosy (ár-gó-si) *n.* [Ragusa, a port in Dalmatia] a large merchant ship; a galleon.

argot (ár-gó, ár-got) *n.* [F.] thieves' slang; slang; phraseology peculiar to any class.

arguable (ár-gú-a-bl) *a.* capable of being argued; admitting argument.

argue (ár-gú) *v.t.* [L. *arguere*] to debate or discuss; —*v.i.* to reason; to dispute.

arguer (ár-gú-er) *n.* one that argues; a disputer; a reasoner.

argument (ár-gú-ment) *n.* proof; a reason offered in proof; a process of reasoning; debate; the subject-matter of a discourse; the gist of a play, novel, poem, etc.

argumental (ár-gú-men-tal) *a.* belonging to, or consisting in, argument.

argumentation (ár-gú-men-tá-shun) *n.* process or act of reasoning.

argumentative (ár-gú-men-ta-tiv) *a.* containing argument; controversial; disputatious; added to argument.

argumentatively (ár-gú-men-ta-tiv-li) *adv.* in an argumentative manner; as regards arguments.

argumentativeness (ár-gú-men-ta-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being argumentative.

Argus (ár-gus) *n.* a fabulous being said to have a hundred eyes; a watchful, vigilant person; a genus of peasant. **Argus-eyed**, very watchful.

Argus-shell, a species of porcelain-shell.

argute (ár-gút) *a.* [L.] sharp; shrill; shrewd; keen; [Bot.] sharp-toothed, as a leaf.

aria (á-ri-a, á-ri-a) *n.* [It. fr. G. *æer*, air] a song for a single voice, supported by an accompaniment.

Arian (á-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to Arius of Alexandria, in the 4th century, who held Christ to be only a superangelic being; —*n.* a follower of Arius.

Arianism (á-ri-an-izm) *n.* the doctrines of the Arians.

aricine (ar-i-sén) *n.* [Africa, Chili] an alkaloid found in cinchona bark.

arid (ar-id) *a.* [L. *aridus*, fr. *arere*, be dry] dry; parched; uninteresting.

aridas (ar-i-das) *n.* [native name] a kind of taffeta from the East Indies.

aridity, aridness (ar-id-i-ti, ar-id-nes) *n.* absence of moisture; dryness.

ariel (á-ri-el) *n.* [A. *Arvil*, a stag] an African gazelle (*Gazella dama*).

Aries (á-ri-ēz) *n.* [L.] the Ram, a constellation; the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac. First point of Aries, the point where the sun crosses the equator at the spring equinox.



Aries.

arietta, ariette (á-ri-et-tá, á-ri-et) *n.* [aria] a short song or air.

aright (á-rit) *adv.* in due order; rightly; without mistake; appropriately; correctly; exactly; directly.

aril, arillus (á-ri-l, á-ri-lus) *n.*; *pl.* arilli (á-ri-l'i) [L. *aridus*, dry] an extraneous or late-formed seed-coat or covering, or an appendage growing from or about the hilum of a seed.

arillate, arilled (á-ri-lát, á-ri-ld) *a.* having an aril.

arillode (á-ri-l'ód) *n.* a false aril, originating from the micropyle or raphe.

ariolation (á-ri-ó-lá-shun) *n.* [L. *hariolus*, sooth-sayer] sooth-saying.

arioso (á-ri-ó-so) *a.* and *adv.* [It. fr. *aria*] of the nature of, or in the manner of, an aria and a recitative combined.

arise (á-ri-z) *v.i.* [A.S. *ārisan*] to get up from a lower to a higher position; to proceed; to issue.

arista (á-ri-stá) *n.* [L.] an awn; any similar process in plants or animals [Zool. and Bot.].

aristarch (á-ri-sárk) *n.* [L. *Aristarchus*, a critic of Alexandria] a severe critic.

aristarchian (á-ri-sár-ki-an) *a.* pertaining to Aristarchus; severely critical.

aristate (á-ri-sát) *a.* furnished with an arista; having a pointed, beard-like process.

aristocracy (á-ri-sók-rá-si) *n.* [G. *aristos*, best, and *kratēn*, rule] government by nobles; the nobility or chief persons in a state.

aristocrat (á-ri-sók-krát) *n.* one of the aristocracy; a proud or haughty person.

aristocratic, aristocratical (á-ri-sók-krát'ik, í-kál) *a.* pertaining to aristocracy.

aristocratically (á-ri-sók-krát'í-kál-i) *adv.* in an aristocratic manner.

aristocratism (á-ri-sók-rá-tizm) *n.* the condition of being an aristocrat.

Aristophanic (á-ri-sók-fán'ik) *a.* pertaining to Aristophanes, the great Athenian comic poet; witty; broadly comic.

Aristotelian (á-ri-sók-té-lí-an) *a.* pertaining to Aristotle, his works, or his disciples; — *n.* a follower of Aristotle.

Aristotelianism (á-ri-sók-té-lí-an-izm) *n.* the philosophy of Aristotle.

arithmancy (á-ri-th-man-sí) *n.* [G. *arithmos*, number, and *mantia*, divination] the foretelling of events by numbers.

arithmetical (á-ri-th-met'ik) *n.* [G.] the science of numbers; the art of computation by figures; a work on computation by figures.

arithmetically (á-ri-th-met'í-kál-i) *adv.* in an arithmetical manner; according to the rules of arithmetic.

arithmetician (á-ri-th-me-tish'an) *n.* one skilled in arithmetic.

arithmometer (á-ri-th-mom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *arithmos*, number, and *metron*, measure] a calculating machine.

ark (árk) *n.* [A.S. fr. L. *arcere*, keep] a small close chest which contained the tables of the Covenant among the Jews; the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved; a large boat used on American rivers.

arm (árm) *n.* [A.S.] the limb that extends from the shoulder to the hand; the branch of a tree; the end of a yard; part of an anchor ending in a fluke; an inlet of water from the sea. **Arm-chair**, a chair with arms. **Arm-chest**, a box or chest containing small arms. **Armful**, as much as the arms can hold. **Arm-hole**, the cavity under the shoulder; a hole for the arm in a garment. **Armpit**, the hollow under the shoulder. **At arm's length**, at a distance. **With open arms**, cordially.

arm (árm) *n.* [L. *arma*, arm] a branch of the military service; an instrument of warfare; — *pl.* war; the military profession; armour; heraldic bearings; — *v.t.* to

equip with weapons; to furnish what will add strength or efficiency; to fit with armature, as a magnet; — *v.i.* to take arms. **Small arms**, weapons not requiring carriages.

armada (ár-má-dá) *n.* [Sp.] a fleet of armed ships. **Invincible Armada**, the Spanish fleet sent against England, A.D. 1588.

armadillo (ár-má-dí-ló) *n.* [Sp.] an animal peculiar to South America, having the body encased in an armour composed of small, bony, shell plates.



Armadillo.

armament (ár-má-ment) *n.* [L.] land or naval forces equipped for war; the munitions of a ship of war.

armature (ár-má-túr) *n.* armour; a piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet.

armed (árm-d) *a.* equipped with, or supported by, arms; fortified; plated; provided; [Her.] having talons, teeth, etc., or having them of a different colour; [Mag.] furnished with an armature. **Armed neutrality**, the condition of holding aloof from a contest while ready to repel attack.

Armenian (ár-mé-ní-an) *a.* pertaining to Armenia; — *n.* a native, or the language, of Armenia. **Armenian bole**, a pale-red clay from Armenia. **Armenian stone**, a blue carbonate of copper.

armiger (ár-mí-jer) *n.* [L.] one entitled to armorial bearings; an esquire.

armilla (ár-mí-lá) *n.* [L.] a bracelet or armlet; an iron ring, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move; [Anat.] the annular ligament of the wrist.

armillary (ár-mí-lá-ri) *a.* resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings or circles. **Armillary sphere**, an instrument consisting of several brass rings, all circles of the same sphere, designed to represent the positions of the chief circles of the celestial sphere.



Armillary sphere.

armillated (ár-mí-lá-téd) *a.* wearing bracelets.

arming-press (á-r'mín-g-press) *n.* a press used in stamping and lettering the covers of books.

Arminian (ár-min'í-an) *a.* pertaining to Arminius or his doctrines; — *n.* a follower of Arminius, who denied the doctrines of predestination, limited atonement, and perseverance in grace.

Arminianism (ár-min'í-an-izm) *n.* the tenets of the Arminians.

armipotence (ár-míp'ó-tené) *n.* [L. *arma* and *potens*, powerful] power in arms.

armipotent (ár-míp'ó-ten-t) *a.* powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

armistice (ár-mis-tis) *n.* [L. *arma* and *sistere*, stop] a cessation of hostilities for a short time; a truce.

armless (árm'les) *a.* destitute of arms or branches; without an arm or weapon; helpless.

armlet (árm'let) *n.* a small arm, as of the sea; a kind of bracelet.

armoire (ár-mw'or) *n.* [F.] an ambry; a cupboard.

armorial (ár-mó-ri-al) *a.* pertaining to heraldic bearings; — *n.* a book on heraldry.



Armlet.

Armoric (ár-mor'ik) *a.* pertaining to Brittany (Armorica) — *n.* the language of lower Brittany.

Armorican (ár-mor'í-kan) *a.* Armoric; — *n.* a native or inhabitant of Armorica.

armorist (ár-mur'ist) *n.* one skilled in heraldry; a blazoner of heraldic arms.

armory (ár-mur-i) *n.* [O.F. *armoirie*] heraldry; an armorial bearing.

armour (ár-mur) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *arma*, arm] defensive arms for the body; anything worn to protect in battle; the steel or iron covering of ships of war. **Armour-bearer**, one that carries the armour of another; an esquire.

armourer (ár-mur-er) *n.* a maker of arms; one in charge of arms.

armoury (ár-mur-i) *n.* a place where instruments of war are deposited; an arsenal.

armozine (ár-mô-zên') *n.* [O.F.] a plain silk, formerly used for clerical robes.

Armstrong-gun (árm'-stróng-gun) *n.* a breech-loading, wrought-iron, rifled cannon, named from its inventor.

army (ár-mí) *n.* [L. *arma*, arms] a collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, regiments, and divisions under proper officers.

Army-corps, a division including all branches of the service, and forming an army in itself. **Army-list**, an official publication giving a list of officers, military stations, etc. **Army-worm**, a voracious caterpillar.

Church army, a religious organization of the English church, whose work lies among the poor. **Salvation army**, a religious and social organization on a semi-military basis, for the benefit of the neglected classes.

Arnica (ár-ní-ka) *n.* a genus of Compositæ. A tincture of *Arnica montana* is used for wounds and bruises.

arnot, arnut (ár-not, -nut) *n.* [E.] the pig-nut, or earth-nut.

arnotto (ár-not'ô) *n.* [native name] an orange dye obtained from *Bixa orellana*, a small tree of tropical America.

aroma (a-rô-ma) *n.* [G.] the fragrance in plants, etc.; a subtle quality or pervasive flavour.

aromatic (a-rô-mat-ik) *a.* fragrant; spicy;—*n.* a plant, or drug, having a fragrant smell, and usually a warm, pungent taste. **Aromatic vinegar**, a perfume made by adding oil of lavender, cloves, etc., to acetic acid.

aromatization (a-rô-mat-i-zá'shun) *n.* the act of aromatizing.

aromatize (a-rô-má-tíz) *v.t.* to impregnate with aroma; to give a spicy flavour to.

aromatizer (a-rô-má-tí-zér) *n.* that which gives an aromatic quality.

aromatous (a-rô-má-tus) *a.* containing an aromatic principle; aromatic.

arose (a-rôz) *preterite*, singular and plural, of the verb *arise*.

around (a-round') *adv.* in a circle; near;—*prep.* on all sides of; about.

arouse (a-rouz) *v.t.* to excite to action; to awaken suddenly;—*v.i.* to wake; to become active.

aroynt, aroint (a-roint) *v.t.* [E.] to bid begone;—*v.i.* begone!

arpeggio (ár-pej-ô) *n.* [It. fr. *arpa*, harp] the sounding of notes in rapid succession; a chord so played.

arquebus, arquebuse (ár-kwê-bus) *n.* a hand-gun, supported upon a forked rest. [D. *haak-bus*]

arquebusade (ár-kwê-bus-ád) *n.* the shot from an arquebuse; a kind of lotion for sprains and bruises.

arquebusier (ár-kwê-bus-ér') *n.* a soldier armed with an arquebuse.

arquerite (ár-ke-rít) *n.* a mineral silver amalgam found at Arqueros, Chili.

arquifoux (ár-ki-fôô) *n.* See *alquifou*.

arrack (ár-ak) *n.* [A. 'araq] a spirit obtained in the E. Indies from rice or the cocoa-nut tree, etc.

arraign (ár-rán') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *ad* and *ratio*, reason] to call or set a prisoner at the bar; to call in question, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or other tribunal.

arraignment (ár-rán-ment) *n.* the act of arraigning; accusation.

arrange (ár-ránj') *v.t.* [F. *arranger*] to put, place, or dispose, in proper order; to adjust or settle.

arrangement (ár-ránj-ment) *n.* act of arranging; the state of being arranged; classification; adjustment; the adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments; a piece so adapted.

arrant (ár-snt) *a.* [errant] very bad; notorious; unmitigated; thorough.

arrantly (ár-ant-li) *adv.* in an arrant manner; infamously; disgracefully; impudently.

arras (ár-as) *n.* tapestry; hangings of tapestry, made first at Arras in France.

arrasene (ár-a-sên) *n.* a cord or thread of wool and silk, used in embroidery.

array (ár-rá) *n.* [O.F.] order; disposition in regular lines, hence, a posture for fighting; an

orderly collection; dress; raiment; [Law] the order of empanelling a jury; the panel;—*v.t.* to put in order, as troops for battle; to deck or dress; to adorn with dress; to set in order, as a jury, for the trial of a cause.

arrear (a-rér) *n.* [O.F. *arere*] the state of being behind; what remains unpaid (usually *pl.*)

arreage (a-rér-áj) *n.* the state of being in arrears; the part of a debt unpaid; arrears.

arrect (a-rekt') *v.t.* [L.] to raise;—*a.* erect; attentive; [Bot.] brought into an upright position.

arrenotokous (ár-e-not'ô-kus) *a.* [G.] producing only males.

arrentation (ár-en-tá-shun) *n.* [O.F.] permission to a tenant of forest land to inclose it on payment of a rent.

arreptitious (ár-ep-tish'us) *a.* [L. *arripere*, pp. *arrepus*, catch] snatched away fraudulently or secretly.

arrest (a-rest) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *restare*, remain] to check or hinder the motion or action of; to take by authority of law; to seize on and fix;—*n.* the taking or apprehending of a person by authority of law; stay of judgment after verdict; any seizure, physical or moral; a scurfiness of the hind leg of a horse.

arrestation (ár-es-tá-shun) *n.* act of arresting; seizure; stopping.

arrester, arrestor (ár-res-ter, -tur) *n.* one who, or that which, arrests; the person at whose suit an arrest is made.

arrestment (ár-res't-ment) *n.* an arrest or detention of a criminal; the seizure of a person's wages, etc., in payment of debt.

arret (ár-ret', ár-rá) *n.* [F.] an authoritative judgment; an edict; a seizure of persons or goods.

arrière (a-rér, ár-yér) *n.* [F.] the rear. **Arrière-ban**, the sovereign's summons of his vassals and their vassals to war; the troops thus collected.

Arrière-fee or **-fief**, a fee held of a feudatory.

Arrière-vassal, a vassal of a vassal.

arris (ár-is) *n.* [L. *arista*, beard of grain] the edge formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plane or curved. **Arriis-gutter**, a wooden V-shaped gutter. **Arriis-wise**, diagonally.

arrival (ár-rí-val) *n.* act of arriving; act of reaching a place by water or land; attainment of an object; the person or thing arriving.

arrive (ár-rív) *v.i.* [L. *ad* and *ripa*, bank] to come to; to reach; to attain; to occur.

arrogance (ár-ô-gans) *n.* [L. *ad* and *rogare*, ask] the condition or quality of being *arrogant*; undue assumption of importance.

arrogant (ár-ô-gant) *a.* assuming undue importance; overbearing; haughty.

arrogantly (ár-ô-gant-li) *adv.* in an arrogant manner; haughtily; very proudly.

arrogate (ár-ô-gát) *v.t.* to claim unduly; to demand overbearingly; to assume.

arrogation (ár-ô-gá-shun) *n.* the act of arrogating, or making insolent pretensions.

arrogative (ár-ô-gá-tív) *a.* making undue pretension; arrogant.

arroundi (ár-rong-dé) *a.* [F.] rounded off; [Her.] having a rounded surface.

arondissement (ár-rong-dés-mong) *n.* [F.] the first, and therefore the largest, sub-division of a French department.

arrow (ár-ô) *n.* [A.S. *arwele*] a pointed weapon to be shot from a bow. **Arrow-grass**, a common name for the genus *Triglochin*. **Arrow-head**, the head of an arrow; an aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria*. **Arrow-headed**, shaped like the head of an arrow. **Arrow-headed characters**, strokes resembling arrow-heads, nail-heads, or wedges—hence called, **nail-headed**, **wedge-formed**, **cuneiform**, or **cuneatic**, and abounding among the ruins of Persepolis, Nineveh, and Babylon.

arrowroot (ár-ô-rôôt) *n.* a tropical plant, so called because the Indians use the roots to extract the poison of arrows; the highly nutritious farinaceous substance or starch which it yields.

arroyo (ár-ô-i) *a.* consisting of arrows; formed like an arrow; swift; darting.

arse (árs) *n.* [A.S. *ers*] the buttocks. **Arse-smart**, smart-weed (*Polygonum hydropiper*).

arsenal (ár-se-nal) *n.* [A.] a public establishment for the manufacture and storage of arms and all equipments for land or naval service.

arseniate, arsenate (ár-sē-ni-át, ár-se-nát) *n.* a salt of arsenic acid.

arsenic (ár-se-nik, ár-s-nik) *n.* [G. fr. *arsēn*, male] a metal of a steel-gray colour. Arsenic trioxide is a virulent poison.

arsenic acid, a name given to arsenic pentoxide.

arsenical (ár-sen-ik-ál) *a.* belonging to, composed of, or containing, arsenic.

arsenicate (ár-sen-i-kát) *v.t.* to combine with arsenic; *v.t. & v.i.* to treat with arsenic.

arsenious (ár-sē-ni-us) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, arsenic. Arsenious acid, (H₂AsO₃) a name given to arsenious oxide (As₂O₃).

arsenite (ár-se-nit) *n.* a salt of arsenious oxide.

arsis (ár-sis) *n.* [G.] a rising inflection of the voice; the accented part of a metrical foot, as opposed to the **thesis**, or unaccented part; [Mus.] the unaccented beat of the bar.

arson (ár-sun) *n.* [L. *ardere*, *pp.* *arsus*, burn] malicious and voluntary setting on fire.

art (árt) second person, present tense, indicative mood, of the verb *to be*.

art (árt) *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*] employment of means to some desired end; application of science to practical purposes; an industrial pursuit; skill; cunning. **Art and part**, [Scots Law] instigation. **Art union**, an institution for promoting art, and encouraging artists, pictures being distributed by lottery in return for subscriptions. **Black art**, sorcery. **Faculty of arts**, a university department dealing with the subjects of an ordinary university course. **Fine arts**, those that aim at giving æsthetic pleasure. **Liberal arts**, the higher branches of learning. **Mechanical arts**, those involving manual labour.

Artemisia (ár-tē-miz-i-á) *n.* [G. an herb like wormwood] a genus of the Compositæ, including southernwood, wormwood, etc.

arterial (ár-tē-ri-ál) *a.* pertaining to, or contained in, an artery; resembling an artery.

arterialization (ár-tē-ri-ál-i-zá-shun) *n.* the process of arterializing.

arterialize (ár-tē-ri-ál-iz) *v.t.* to communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.

arteriology (ár-tē-ri-ol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] a treatise on the arteries.

arteriotomy (ár-tē-ri-ot-ō-mī) *n.* [G. *arteria* and *tomē*, cutting] the opening of an artery by a lancet, for the purpose of letting blood; that part of anatomy which treats of the arteries.

arteritis (ár-te-ri-tis) *n.* inflammation occurring in the arteries.

artery (ár-te-ri) *n.* [G.] a vessel that conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Artesian (ár-tē-zhán) *a.* belonging to Artois, in France. **Artesian wells**, wells made by boring into the earth till the water, from internal pressure, flows upward, like a fountain.

artful (ár-fool) *a.* made with, or characterized by, art or skill; exhibiting art or skill; cunning.

artfully (ár-fool-i) *adv.* in an artful manner; with art; cunningly; dexterously.

arthritic, arthritical (ár-thri-tik, -i-kál) *a.* pertaining to the joints or arthritis; gouty.

arthritis (ár-thri-tis) *n.* [G.] inflammation of a joint; gout.

arthrodia (ár-thró-di-á) *n.* [G. *arthron*, joint, and *eidōs*, form] a gliding joint.

arthrodynia (ár-thró-din-i-á) *n.* [G. *adunē*, pain] pain in a joint.

arthrosis (ár-thró-sis) *n.*; *pl.* *arthroses*, (ár-thró-sēs) [G.] articulation in a joint.

artichoke (ár-ti-chök) *n.* [A.] an esculent plant somewhat resembling a thistle. **Jerusalem artichoke**, a species of sun-flower (*Jerusalem* is here a corruption of It. *gerasole*, sun-flower).

article (ár-ti-kl) *n.* [L. *artus*, *articulus*, joint] a clause in a contract, treaty, etc.; a point of faith; an item; a prose composition in a magazine, etc.; a substance or commodity; one of the words *a, an, the*; —*v.t.* to set forth in particulars; to bind by covenant or stipulation. **Articles of war**, regulations for the army and navy. **In the article of death**, in the death-agony. **The thirty-nine articles**, the points of doctrine maintained by the church of England.

articular (ár-tik-ú-lar) *a.* belonging to the joints, or to an article.

articulate (ár-tik-ú-lát) *a.* formed with joints; distinctly uttered; clear; —*v.t.* to joint; to unite by means of a joint; to form into syllables or words; —*v.t.* to utter articulate sounds; to enunciate.

articulately (ár-tik-ú-lát-li) *adv.* in a jointed manner; distinctly; clearly.

articulateness (ár-tik-ú-lát-nes) *n.* articulate quality or condition.

articulation (ár-tik-ú-lá-shun) *n.* the act of articulating, or the state of being articulated; articulate voice; a consonant; a joint.

artifice (ár-ti-fis) *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*, art, and *facere*, make] an artful or skillful contrivance; a device; a trick; cunning; strategy.

artificer (ár-ti-fi-shér) *n.* a skillful workman; one that constructs.

artificial (ár-ti-fish-ál) *a.* made by art; manufactured; feigned; fictitious.

artificiality, artificialness (ár-ti-fish-i-ál-i-ti, -i-ál-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being artificial.

artificially (ár-ti-fish-ál-i) *adv.* in an artificial manner; by art; not naturally.

artillerist (ár-tíl-e-ris-t) *n.* one skilled in designing and constructing, or in using, artillery.

artillery (ár-tíl-e-ri) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *ars*, *artis*, art] cannon or ordnance and their appendages; the science of gunnery; the troops employed about the ordnance. **Artillery-level**, an instrument for indicating the elevation of the gun. **Artillery-train**, ordnance mounted on carriages fully furnished and ready for action.

artilleryman (ár-tíl-e-ri-mán) *n.* one of the artillery; a cannoner.

artisan (ár-ti-zán) *n.* a person skilled in any mechanical art; a handicraftsman.

artist (ár-tis-t) *n.* one that professes and practises one of the fine arts, *esp.* painting or sculpture.

artiste (ár-tēst) *n.* an expert in some art, not one of the fine arts.

artistic, artistical (ár-tis-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or characterized in the manner of an artist.

artless (ár-les) *a.* free from art; simple; undesigned; inartistic.

artlessly (ár-les-li) *adv.* in an artless manner; without art; naturally; without guile.

artlessness (ár-les-nes) *n.* the quality of being artless; naturalness; simplicity.

Artocarpus (ár-to-kár-pus) *n.* [G. *artos*, bread, and *karpos*, fruit] a genus of trees, including the breadfruit-tree.

Arum (ár-um) *n.* [G. *arōn*] a genus of plants, including the wake-robin or cuckoo-pint.

Arundelian (ár-un-del-yan) *a.* pertaining to the Earl of Arundel; a term applied to the Grecian marbles presented to the university of Oxford by an Earl of Arundel.

arundiferous (ár-un-dif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, bear] producing reeds.

arundinaceous (ár-un-di-ná-shus) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a reed.

arundineous, arundinose (ár-un-din-é-us, ár-un-di-nós) *a.* [L. *arundo*, reed] abounding in reeds.

arsuspey, aruspice (ár-us-peks, -pis) *n.* [L.] a diviner by aruspicy.

aruspicy (ár-us-pi-si) *n.* divination by inspection of the entrails of victims.

Aryan (ári-an, á-ri-an) *a.* [Skr.] Indo-European; —*n.* an Indo-European.

arytenoid (ár-i-tē-noid) *a.* [G. *arutaina*, cup, and *eidōs*, form] applied to two laryngeal cartilages and their connected parts.

as (áz) *adv.* [fr. *also*] like; similar to; for example; of the same kind with; in the manner in which; while; —*conj.* since; because; —*pron.* that.

as (ás) *n.*; *pl.* *asses* (ás-ez) [L.] a Roman weight of 12 oz.; a Roman copper coin.

asa (as-á) *n.* [Per. *ázá*, mastic] a resinous gum.

Asadulcis (as-á-dul-sis), benzoin.

asafetida, asafotida (as-á-fet-i-dá, as-á-fē-ti-dá) *n.* [asa and L. *foetidus*] a fetid, inspissated sap from the East Indies, much used in medicine.

asarabacca (as-a-ra-bak'a) *n.* [L. *asarum*, hazel-wort, and *bacca*, berry] the hazel-wort (*Asarum Europæum*).

asarin (as'a-rin) *n.* a substance like camphor, obtained from *Asarum Europæum*.

asbestic (as-bes'tik) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, asbestos.

asbestiform (as-bes-ti-form) *a.* having the form or appearance of asbestos.

asbestine (as-bes-tin) *a.* pertaining to asbestos; made of, or like, asbestos; incombustible.

asbestoid (as-bes-toid) *a.* resembling asbestos; of the form of asbestos.

asbestos (as-bes-tos) *n.* [G.] a fibrous variety of hornblende, incombustible.

asbolite (as-bô-lit) *n.* [G. *asbolê*, soot] earthy cobalt.

Ascarides (as-kar-i-dêz) *n.pl.* [G.] the intestinal thread-worms.

ascend (a-sen'd) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *scandere*, climb] to move upward upon; to climb; to mount; —*v.i.* to move upward; to mount; to go back in time; [Mus.] to rise in pitch.

ascendable (a-sen'd-a-bl) *a.* capable of being ascended.

ascendancy, ascendancy (a-sen'dan-si, -den-si) *n.* superior or controlling influence.

ascendant, ascendent (a-sen'dant, -dent) *a.* above the horizon; predominant; surpassing; —*n.* slope; an ancestor; ascendancy; the part of the ecliptic on the eastern horizon at any particular moment. **House of the ascendant**, the part of the zodiac between 5° above and 25° below the horizon. **Lord of the ascendant**, the planet that rules the ascendant. **To be in the ascendant**, to have commanding influence.

ascension (a-sen-shun) *n.* the act of ascending; the visible going up of our Saviour to heaven. **Ascension-day**, the day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated. **Oblique ascension** (of a star), an arc of the equator between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises at the same instant as the star. **Right ascension**, distance east of the first point of Aries, measured on the celestial equator.

ascensional (a-sen-shun-al) *a.* of, pertaining, or relating to, ascension.

ascensive (a-sen-siv) *a.* rising; causing to rise; intensive; augmentative.

ascent (a-sent) *n.* the act of rising; a mounting upward; the way by which one ascends; an eminence; advancement.

ascertain (as-er-tân) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *certus*, sure] to make certain; to find out.

ascertainable (as-er-tân-a-bl) *a.* capable of being ascertained.

ascertainment (as-er-tân-ment) *n.* a making or gaining certainty.

ascetic (a-set'ik) *a.* [G. fr. *askēin*, exercise] rigorously self-denying; of, or relating to, ascetics; —*n.* one that practises rigorous self-denial.

asceticism (a-set-i-sizm) *n.* the life or practice of ascetics; mortification of the body.

asci (as-i) *n., pl.* of **ascus**.

asian (as-i-an) *n.* [G. *a* and *skia*, shadow] one that casts no shadow at noon.

ascidian (a-sid-i-an) *a.* [G. *askidion*, dim. of *askos*, wine-skin] belonging to the Ascidia, or sea-squirts; —*n.* a sea-squirt.

ascidiform (a-sid'i-form) *a.* bottle-shaped; shaped like an ascidian.

ascidium (a-sid-i-um) *n.*; *pl.* **ascidia** (a-sid'i-a) a pitcher-shaped organ or appendage.

ascigerous (a-sij'e-rus) *a.* [N. L. *ascus*, bottle, and L. *gerere*, bear] bearing asci.

ascites (a-si'têz) *n.* [G. *askitês*, a kind of dropsy] dropsy of the belly.

ascitic, ascitical (a-si'tik, -i-kal) *a.* relating to ascites.

ascititious (as-i-tish'us) *A.* See **ascititious**.

asclepiad (as-klê-pi-ad) *n.* a kind of verse invented by Asclepiades, a Greek poet (it contains a spondee, two or three choriambes, and an

iambus); [Bot.] a plant of the order Asclepiadaceæ; one of an order of Greek physicians, priests of Asclepius (Asculapius), god of medicine.

asclepiadæan, asclepiadic (as-klê-pi-ad'ean, as-klê-pi-ad'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, asclepiads.

ascogonium (as-ko-gô-ni-um) *n.* [G. *askos*, bag, and *gonos*, race] the organ in which the asci are developed.

ascospore (as-ko-spor) *n.* [G. *sporos*, seed] a spore produced in an ascus.

ascribable (as-kri-ba-bl) *a.* capable of being ascribed.

ascribe (as-krib') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *scribere*, write] to attribute to; to impute; to assign.

ascription (as-krip-shun) *n.* the act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.

ascriptitious (as-krip-tish'us) *a.* bound to the soil; enrolled.

ascus (as'kus) *n.*; *pl.* **asci** (as-i) [G. *askos*, bladder] a spore-case [Bot.].

aseity (a-sê-i-ti) *n.* [L. *a*, ab, and *se*, oneself] independent existence.

asemia (a-sê-mi-a) *n.* [G. *a* and *sema*, sign] inability to form or understand any sign or symbol.

aseptic (a-sep'tik) *a.* [G. *aseptos*, not liable to decay] not liable to putrefaction.

asexual (a-sek-sû-al) *a.* without sex; produced by other than sexual processes.

ash (ash) *n.* [A.S. *æsc*] a genus of forest trees; the wood of the ash-tree; —*a.* pertaining to the ash; made of ash. **Ash-fly**, the oak-fly. **Ash-key**, the samara of the ash-tree.

ash (ash) *n.* [A.S. *æsc*] the earthy or mineral particles remaining after combustion; fine matter ejected from volcanoes; the remains of a dead body; (usually *pl.*) **Ash-fire**, a slow fire used in chemical operations, etc. **Ash-hole**, a place for ashes; the lower part of a furnace; an ash-bin. **Ash-pan**, a pan for ashes beneath a grate. **Ash-pit**, a place for ashes, etc. **Ash-Wednesday**, the first day of Lent (so called from the sprinkling of ashes on the heads of penitents).

ashamed (a-sham'd) *a.* affected by shame; confused by a consciousness of wrong.

ashen (ash'en) *a.* made of ash-wood; of the colour of ashes; ashy.

ashery (ash'i-ri) *n.* a place for ashes; a place where potash is made.

ashlar, ashler (ash'lar, -ler) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *axis*, board] freestones as they come from the quarry; hewn stones for facing.

ashlaring, ashlering (ash'lar-ing, ash'ler-ing) *n.* upright pieces to which laths are nailed in garrets; ashlar masonry.

ashore (a-shôr) *adv.* on, or to, shore; on land, opposed to **aboard**.

ashy (ash-i) *a.* of, or pertaining to, ashes; strewn with ashes; ash-coloured; like ashes.

Asian (â-shan) *a.* pertaining to Asia; of, or belonging to, Asia.

asiarch (â-shi-ark) *n.* [Asia and G. *archein*, rule] the president of the religious rites and public games in the Roman province of Asia.

Asiatic (â-shi-at'ik) *a.* belonging to Asia; —*n.* a native of Asia.

Asiaticism (â-shi-at'i-sizm) *n.* imitation, or something characteristic, of Asiatics.

aside (a-sid') *n.* something said or done aside; —*adv.* on or to one side; out of the way; apart.

asiderite (a-sid-e-rit) *n.* [G. *a* and *sideros*, iron] a meteorite containing no iron.

asinine (as-i-nin) *a.* [L. *asinus*] belonging to, or having the qualities of, an ass.

asitia (a-sit'a, a-sish'ya) *n.* [G. *asitia* fr. *a* and *sitos*, food] loss of appetite.

ask (ask) *v.t.* [A.S. *ascian*] to seek to obtain by words; to petition; —*v.i.* to request; to inquire.

askance, askant (â-skans', a-skant') *adv.* [It. *ascansare*, go aside] obliquely; toward one corner of the eye.

asker, ask (as-ker, ask) *n.* [A.S. *âthexa*] a water-newt; an eel.

askew (â-skû') *adv.* [skew] sideways; askant; with a wry or a contemptuous look.

aslant (a-slant') *adv.* in a slanting manner; obliquely; —*prep.* across; athwart.

asleep (a-slēp) *adv.* or *a.* in, or into, a state of sleep; dormant; inactive; benumbed; dead.
aslope (a-slop) *a.* sloping; oblique; —*adv.* with a slope or descent; in a sloping position.
asmear (a-smēr) *a.* smeared over; bedaubed.
asomatous (a-sō-ma-tus) *a.* [G. *a* and *sōma*, *sōmatos*, body] incorporeal.
asonia (a-sō-ni-a) *n.* [G. *a*, negative, and L. *sonus*, sound] tone-deafness.
asp (asp) *n.* [G. *aspis*] a small, hooded, poisonous serpent. Also **aspic**, **aspick**.



asparagin, asparagine (as-par-ā-jin) *n.* a crystalline substance (C₄H₈N₂O₃) found in asparagus, etc.
asparaginous (as-pā-raj-i-nus) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, asparagus.
asparagus (as-par-ā-gus) *n.* [G.] a culinary plant cultivated in gardens (its tender, succulent shoots are eaten).
aspartate (as-pār-tāt) *n.* a salt of aspartic acid, obtained from asparagine.
aspartic (as-pār-tik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, asparagine.

aspect (as-pekt) *n.* [L. fr. *ad* and *specere*, to look] look; mien; appearance; position or situation; the position of one planet with respect to another.
asp, aspen (asp, as-pen) *n.* [E.] a species of poplar, *Populus tremula*.

aspen (as-pen) *a.* pertaining to the trembling poplar; shaking; tremulous.
asper (as-per) *n.* [L., rough] the rough breathing (´), a sign of aspiration in Greek grammar.
asperate (as-pe-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *aspero*, *pp.* *asperatus*, make rough] to make harsh or uneven.
asperation (as-pe-rā-shun) *n.* the act, or result, of asperating.

aspergilliform (as-per-jil-i-form) *a.* brush-shaped [Bot.].
aspergillus (as-per-jil-i-us) *n.* [L. *aspergere*, sprinkle] the brush used to sprinkle holy-water on the congregation.
asperifoliate, asperifolious (as-per-i-fō-li-āt, -us) *a.* having rough leaves.

asperity (as-per-i-ti) *n.* [L. *asper*, rough] roughness of surface, taste, or sound; harshness of spirit and language; rigour; bleakness; difficulty.
aspermous (a-sper-mus) *a.* [G. and *sperma*, seed] destitute of seeds.
asperse (as-pers) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *spargere*, sprinkle] to slander; to vilify; to besprinkle.
asperser (as-per-ser) *n.* one that asperses or slanders; an aspergillus.

aspersion (as-per-shui) *n.* a sprinkling; false reports or charges; calumny.
aspersive, aspersory (as-per-siv, -sur-i) *a.* calumnious.
aspersorium (as-per-sō-ri-um) *n.* [L. *aspergere*, *pp.* *aspersus*, sprinkle] the aspergillus; a font for holy-water.

asphalt (as-falt, as-falt') *n.* [G.] hard bitumen; a bituminous composition used for pavements.
asphaltic, asphaltite (as-fal-fik, -tit) *a.* bituminous.
aspheterism (as-fet-e-rizm) *n.* [G. *a* and *spheteros*, one's own] the doctrine that private ownership of property is unjust.

asphodel (as-fō-del) *n.* [G.] any plant of the genus *Asphodelus*; the mythical flower of Hades; the king's-spear.
asphyxia, asphyxy (as-fik-si-ā, -si) *n.* [G.] suspended animation from the nonconversion of venous into arterial blood.
asphyxial (as-fik-si-āl) *a.* relating to asphyxia; resulting from asphyxia.

asphyxiant (as-fik-si-ānt) *n.* a substance that causes asphyxia.
asphyxiate (as-fik-si-āt) *v.t.* to produce asphyxia in; to suffocate.
asphyxiator (as-fik-si-ā-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, asphyxiates; an apparatus for extinguishing fire by means of carbon dioxide; an apparatus for testing drain-pipes by forcing smoke into them.

aspic (as-pik) *n.* [G. *aspis*] the asp; a piece of ordnance; a jelly containing meat, eggs, fish, etc.; [L. *spica*, spike] the great lavender [Bot.].
aspirant (as-pir-ānt) *a.* aspiring; ambitious; —*n.* one that aspires.

aspirate (as-pi-rāt) *v.t.* to pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath; to add an *h* sound to; to remove a fluid from; —*n.* a letter marked with a note of breathing; a mark of aspiration; —*a.* pronounced with a rough breathing.
aspiration (as-pi-rā-shun) *n.* the act of aspiring or aspirating; an aspirated sound; strong wish for what is noble and spiritual.

aspiratory (as-pir-ā-tur-i) *a.* pertaining to aspiration or breathing.
aspire (as-pir) *v.i.* [L. *ad* and *spirare*, breathe] to desire with eagerness; to pant; to ascend.
aspirer (as-pir-er) *n.* one that aspires or longs to reach; an aspirant.

aspiringly (as-pir-ing-li) *adv.* in an aspiring manner; ambitiously.
asporous (a-spō-rus) *a.* [G. *a* and *sporos*, seed] without spores.
asportation (as-pōr-tā-shun) *n.* [L. *abs* and *portare*, carry] a carrying off; [Law] the felonious displacement of goods.

asquint (a-skwin't) *adv.* or *a.* to the corner of the eye; obliquely; furtively; oblique.
ass (as) *n.* [A.S. *assa*] a quadruped of the horse family; a dolt. *Asses' bridge*, Euclid, I. 5.
assafetida *n.* See *asafetida*.

assagai, assegai (as-ā-gī, -c-gī) *n.* [A.] a slender iron-tipped lance of hard wood; —*v.t.* to kill or wound with an assagai.
assai (as-sā-i) *adv.* [It., very, enough, fr. L. *ad* and *satis*, enough] very [Mus.].

assail (a-sāl) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *salire*, leap] to fall on; to attack; to ply with arguments, motives, etc.
assailable (a-sāl-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being assailed; open to attack.
assailant (a-sāl-ānt) *a.* assailing; invading with violence; —*n.* one that assails.

assapan, assapanic (as-ā-pan', -ik) *n.* the native name of the American flying squirrel.
assart (a-sārt) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *sarere*, hoe] to grub up trees and bushes; —*n.* the act of assarting.

assassin (a-sas-in) *n.* [A. fr. *hashish*, a maddening drug] one that kills, or attempts to kill, by secret assault.
assassinate (a-sas-i-nāt) *v.t.* to murder by secret assault or by sudden violence.

assassination (a-sas-i-nā-shun) *n.* the act of assassinating.
assassinator (a-sas-i-nā-tur) *n.* an assassin; one that assassinate.
assault (a-sawlt') *n.* [assail] a violent attack with physical means as blows, weapons, etc.; an attack with arguments, appeals, etc.; —*v.t.* to attack with physical violence; to attack with moral means, or with a view to producing moral effects. **Assault of, or at, arms**, an exhibition of military exercises.

assaultable (a-sawlt-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being assaulted.
assaulter (a-sawlt-er) *n.* one that attacks with violence; an assailant.

assay (a-sā') *n.* [G. *exagion*, a weight] trial; examination; determination of the quantity of metal in ores, coin, bullion, etc.; the substance to be assayed; —*v.t.* to test; to determine the amount of metal in; —*v.i.* to attempt or endeavor. **Assay-balance**, a delicate balance used by assayers. **Assay-furnace**, a furnace used in assaying. **Assay-master**, an officer appointed to assay bullion and coin.

assayer (a-sā-er) *n.* one that assays metals; an officer of the mint who assays bullion and coin.
assaying (a-sā-ing) *n.* the act of determining the quantity of any metal in a compound.

assemblage (a-sem-blāj) *n.* the act of assembling; state of being assembled; a collection of individuals or things.
assemble (a-sem-bl) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *simul*, together] to bring or call together; —*v.i.* to meet or come together; to convene.

assembly (a-sem'bli) *n.* a company collected in one place, and usually for some common purpose; [Mil.] the second beating of the drum before a march. **Assembly-room**, a room for balls, etc. **General Assembly**, the supreme court in some Presbyterian churches.

assent (a-sent') *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *sentire*, to feel] to admit a thing as true; to express agreement; —*n.* the act of assenting, admitting, or agreeing to anything. **Royal assent**, the assent of the sovereign to bills passed by parliament.

assentation (as-en-tā'shun) *n.* the act of assenting; servile assent.

assenter (a-sen'ter) *n.* one that assents, concurs, or acquiesces.

assentient (a-sen'shent) *a.* assenting; giving assent; —*n.* one that assents.

assentive (a-sen'tiv) *a.* giving assent; inclined or disposed to assent.

assert (a-sert) *v. t.* [L. *asserere*, *pp.* *assertus*, join to] to affirm positively; —to maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim.

assertion (a-ser'shun) *n.* the act of asserting; affirmation; vindication.

assertive (a-ser'tiv) *a.* positive; dogmatic; affirming confidently.

assertiveness (a-ser'tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being assertive.

assertor (a-ser'tur) *n.* an affirmor; a maintainer; a champion; a defender.

assess (a-ses) *v. t.* [L. *assidere*, *pp.* *assensus*, sit by] to charge a certain sum as a tax; to fix the value of property or income, for the purpose of being taxed; to estimate.

assessable (a-ses-a-bl) *a.* that may be assessed; liable to be assessed.

assessably (a-ses-a-bl) *adv.* by means of an assessment.

assessment (a-ses-ment) *n.* act of assessing; valuation for the purpose of taxation; the specific sum charged; fixing the amount of damages by a jury.

assessor (a-ses-ur) *n.* one that sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an adviser; one appointed to assess; in Scotland, an elected member of a university court.

assessorial (as-e-sō'r-i-āl) *a.* pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors.

assets (as-ets) *n. pl.* [L. *ad* and *satis*, enough] property in possession or due, as opposed to liabilities; the effects of an insolvent.

asseverate (a-sev-er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *severus*, severe] to affirm with solemnity.

asseveration (a-sev-e-rā'shun) *n.* positive affirmation; solemn avowment.

assibilate (a-sib'i-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *sibilare*, whisper] to make sibilant.

assident (as-i-dent) *a.* [L. *assidere*, *pp.* *assidens*, -entis, sit by] accompanying.

assiduity (as-i-dū'i-ti) *n.* close application or attention; —*pl.* constant attention.

assiduous (a-sid-ū-us) *a.* [L. *ad* and *sedere*, sit] constant in application or attention.

assiduously (a-sid-ū-us-li) *adv.* diligently; closely; attentively.

assiduousness (a-sid-ū-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being assiduous.

assiento (as-i-en'tō) *n.* [Sp.] a contract formerly made by Spain with other powers for the supply of slaves to its American possessions.

assign (a-sin') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *signum*, mark] to appoint; to apportion; to make over to another; to attribute; to specify; —*n.* a person to whom property or an interest is transferred.

assignable (a-sī'n-a-bl) *a.* capable of being assigned.

assignat (as-ig-nat, a-sē-nyā') *n.* paper money issued in France (1789-1796.)

assignment (as-ig-nā'shun) *n.* the act of assigning; an appointment of time and place—used chiefly of love meetings; attribution of origin; [Law] an assignment, or the deed by which it is made.

assignee (as-i-nē') *n.* one to whom something is assigned. **Assignees in bankruptcy**, persons to whom a bankrupt's estate is assigned in the interest of his creditors.

assignment (a-sin'ment) *n.* an allotting to a particular person or use; a transfer of title or interest; the writing by which an interest is transferred; the transfer of the property of a bankrupt. **Assignment in bankruptcy**, assignment of a bankrupt's property in trust for his creditors.

assignor (as-i-nor') *n.* one that makes an assignment, or assigns an interest.

assimilability (a-sim-i-lā-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being assimilable.

assimilate (a-sim-i-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *similis*, like] to cause to resemble; to convert into a like substance; —*v. i.* to become similar; to be converted into the substance of the body.

assimilation (a-sim-i-lā'shun) *n.* act of assimilating, or of being assimilated; conversion of nutriment by an organism.

assimilative (a-sim-i-lā-tiv) *a.* capable of assimilating; tending to assimilate; producing assimilation.

assimilatory (a-sim-i-lā-tur-i) *a.* tending to assimilate; assimilative.

assist (a-sist') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *sistere*, stand] to give support to; to succour; —*v. i.* to lend aid; to be present; to attend.

assistance (a-sis'tans) *n.* help; aid; furtherance; succour; relief.

assistant (a-sis'tant) *a.* helping; lending aid or support; —*n.* one that assists.

assize (a-siz') *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *assidere*, sit by] a sitting; an order or regulation; a statute regulating weights, measures, or prices; the weight, measure, or price so regulated; the periodical sessions of the superior courts in England; time or place of holding the court; —*v. t.* to fix weight, measure, or price, by authority.

assizement (a-siz'ment) *n.* inspection of weights and measures.

assizer (a-si'zer) *n.* one that valued, as weights and measures; in Scotland, a jurymen.

associability, associableness

(a-sō-shā-bil'i-ti, a-sō-shā-bl-nes) *n.* associable quality.

associable (a-sō-shā-bl) *a.* capable of being joined; companionable; [Path.] liable to be affected by sympathy.

associate (a-sō-shi-āt) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *socius*, companion] to join as a friend, partner, or confederate; to unite in the same mass; —*v. i.* to unite in company; to keep company; —*a.* closely connected with, as in interest, purpose, or office; [Path.] connected by habit or sympathy; —*n.* a companion; an ally; a partner; a member of an association or institution.

associateship (a-sō-shi-āt-ship) *n.* the position of an associate.

association (a-sō-shi-ā'shun) *n.* act of associating, or state of being associated; connection; union of persons for some particular purpose. **Association of ideas**, the cohesion of actions, sensations, and states of feeling, occurring together or in close succession, so as to cohere in such a way that when any of them is afterwards presented to the mind, the others are apt to be brought up in idea.

associational (a-sō-shi-ā'shun-āl) *a.* pertaining to an association.

associative (a-sō-shi-a-tiv) *a.* capable of associating; characterized by association.

assoil (a-soil') *v. t.* [O.F. fr. L. *absolvere*] to release or set free. [Scot. *assolzie* (a-soil-ye).

assonance (as-ō-nans) *n.* resemblance of sounds; a verse effect consisting in the repetition of the same accented vowel sound with different consonants; agreement.

assonant (as-ō-nant) *a.* [L. *assonare*, *pp.* *assonans*, -antis, sound] having a resemblance of sounds; characterized by assonance.

assort (a-sort') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *sors*, *sortis*, lot] to separate and distribute into classes; to furnish with all sorts; —*v. i.* to suit; to harmonize.

assortment (a-sort'ment) *n.* act of assorting; a number of things assorted.

assuage (a-swāj') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *suavis*, sweet] to soften; to allay; —*v. i.* to abate.

assuagement (a-swāj'ment) *n.* act of assuaging; abatement; mitigation.

assuager (a-swāj-er) *n.* one who, or that which, assuages or allays.

assuasive (a-swá'siv) *a.* mitigating; softening; easing; tranquilizing; soothing.

assuetude (as-wá-túd) *n.* [L.] custom; habit; habitual use.

assume (a-súm) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *sumere*, take] to take, or take upon one's self; to take for granted; or without proof; to pretend to; —*v.t.* to be arrogant; to claim unduly; [Law] to give an undertaking.

assumedly (a-sú-med-li) *adv.* as may be assumed or taken for granted.

assuming (a-sú-ming) *a.* taking, or disposed to take, upon one's self more than is just; arrogant; —*n.* presumption.

assumpsit (a-sum'sit) *n.* [L., he undertook] an obligation not under seal; an action to enforce such an obligation.

assumption (a-sum'shun) *n.* act of taking to, or upon, one's self; act of taking for granted; supposition; the thing supposed; the minor proposition in a syllogism; a taking up into heaven; a festival in honour of the ascent of the Virgin (Aug. 15).

assumptive (a-sum'tiv) *a.* that is or may be assumed; marked by assumption.

assumptively (a-sum'tiv-li) *adv.* in an assumptive manner.

assurable (a-shóór-a-bl) *a.* capable of being assured; suitable for assurance.

assurance (a-shóór-ans) *n.* act of assuring; the state of being assured; freedom from doubt; firmness of mind; intrepidity; impudence; a contract for the payment of a sum on a person's death, etc.; legal evidence of the conveyance of property.

assure (a-shóór) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *securus*, secure] to make sure or certain; to render confident; to confirm; to covenant to indemnify for loss; to insure.

assured (a-shóórd) *a.* certain; confident; presumptuous; insured.

assuredly (a-shóór-ed-li) *adv.* certainly; without doubt; confidently; impudently.

assuredness (a-shóór-ed-nes) *n.* state of being assured; certainty; confidence.

assurer (a-shóór-er) *n.* one that assures; one that takes out a policy of insurance.

assurgent (a-sur-jent) [*L. assurgere*, rise up] rising; [Bot.] rising in a curve.

assuringly (a-shóór-ing-li) *adv.* in an assuring manner; so as to give confidence.

Assyrian (a-sir-i-an) *a.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Assyria or its people; —*n.* a native, or the language, of Assyria.

Assyriologist (a-sir-i-ol-ó-jist) *n.* one skilled in Assyriology.

Assyriology (a-sir-i-ol-ó-ji) *n.* that branch of learning which deals with the history, language, etc., of Assyria.

astatic (as-tat-ik) *a.* [G.] having no tendency to take a fixed position [Physics].

asteism (as-té-izm) *n.* [G. fr. *astu*, city] polite irony [Rhet.].

Aster (as-ter) *n.* [G., star] a genus of plants with radiated compound flowers.

asteria (as-té-ri-a) *n.* [G. *astér*, star] a variety of sapphire, showing a star-like opalescence in the direction of the vertical axis when cut round.

asterialite (as-té-ri-a-lit) *n.* [G. *astér*, star, and *lithos*, stone] a fossil star-fish.

asterisk (as-te-risk) *n.* [G.] the mark (*) in printing and writing; something resembling an asterisk; —*v.t.* to mark with an asterisk.

asterism (as-te-rizm) *n.* [G.] a small cluster of stars; three asterisks (***) to direct attention to a particular passage.

astern (a-ster'n) *adv.* in, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship, at any distance.

asteroid (as-te-roid) *a.* [G. *astér*, star, and *eidos*, form] star-like; star-shaped; —*n.* one of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

asteroidal (as-te-roi-dal) *a.* star-like; pertaining to the asteroids, or to the star-fishes.

Astroidea (as-te-rof-dé-a) *n.pl.* an order of echinoderms, the star-fishes.

Asterolepis (as-te-rol-é-pis, as-ter-o-lep-is) *n.* [G. *lepis*, scale] a huge fossil fish.

Asterophyllite (as-ter-ó-fil-ít) *n.* [G. *phullon*, leaf, and *lithos*, stone] a fossil plant, with whorled leaves, from the coal measures.

asthenia, astheny (as-then'i-a, -the-ni-a) *a.* [G. *asthénē*, debility] debility.

asthenic (as-then-ik) *a.* [G. *a* and *sthenos*, strength] characterized by debility.

asthenology (as-the-nol-ó-ji) *n.* [G. *asthénēs*, weak, and *logos*, discourse] the study of diseases connected with debility.

asthenopia (as-the-nó-pi-a) *n.* [G. *óps*, *ópos*, eye] weak vision from fatigue of the eye muscles.

asthma (ast-má, as-má, asth'má) [G.] a chronic disorder of respiration.

asthmatic, asthmatical (as-, asth-, or ast-mat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or affected by, asthma.

astigmatism (a-stig-má-tizm) *n.* [G. *a* and *stigma*, -matos, point] a defect in the eye, or in a lens, such that rays of light converge, not in a point, but in a line.

astir (a-ster) *adv.* or *a.* stirring; active; lively; nimble; alert.

astomatous, astomous (a-stom'a-tus, as-tu-mus) *a.* [G.] without a mouth [Zool.]; without breathing pores [Bot.].

astonish (as-ton'ish) *v.t.* [A.S. *a* and *stunian*, crash] to amaze; to confound.

astonishing (as-ton'ish-ing) *a.* amazing; marvellous; wonderful.

astonishment (as-ton'ish-ment) *n.* confusion of mind from fear or surprise.

astound (as-tound') *v.t.* [*astonish*] to strike dumb with amazement.

astounding (as-toun'ding) *ppr.* adapted to astonish; causing amazement.

astraddle (a-strad'li) *adv.* with the legs across a thing, or on different sides of it.

Astræa (as-tré-a) *n.* [G. *Astræa*] the goddess of justice; the fifth asteroid.

astragal (as-tra-gal) *n.* a small semi-circular moulding [Arch.]; a convex moulding round a cannon, near the mouth; the astragalus.

astragalus (as-tra-ga-lus) *n.* [G.] the ankle-bone; a genus of leguminous plants.

astrakhan (as-tra-kan) *n.* the pelts of young lambs from Astrakhan, Russia; a rough fabric imitating this fur.

astral (as-tral) *a.* belonging to the stars; starry.

Astral-body, a spiritual body.

Astral-lamp, one so constructed that it casts an unbroken light on the table.

Astral-spirits, spirits formerly believed to people the astral world, *i.e.*, the stars and interstellar space.

astray (a-strá) *adv.* and *a.* out of, or from, the right way; wrong; —*v.i.* to wander; to be lost.

astrict (as-trikt') *v.t.* [L. *astringere*, *pp.* *astrictus*, draw close] to bind fast; to constrict; to contract; [Scots Law] to limit.

astriction (as-trik-shun) *n.* the act of binding; the stopping of a flow of blood; constriction; restriction; constipation; [Scots Law] restriction to a particular mill for grinding grain.

astrictive (as-trik-tiv) *a.* producing astriction; binding; styptic; —*n.* a styptic.

astride (a-strid') *adv.* with the legs apart; *prep.* with one leg on each side of.

astringency (as-trin-jen-si) *n.* quality of being astrigent; harshness of temper.

astrigent (as-trin-jent) *a.* [L. *ad* and *stringere*, bind] binding; strengthening; —*n.* a medicine causing contraction in the organic textures.

astroite, astroite (as-trit, as-tró-it) *n.* [G. *astér*, *astron*, star] star-stone; a star-like mineral or fossil; a kind of madrepor.

astrogeny (as-troj-e-ni) *n.* [G. *astron*, star, and *genesis*, birth] the meteoric evolution of the heavenly bodies.

astrolabe (as-tró-láb) *n.* [G.] an obsolete instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, etc.; a projection of the sphere on the plane of a great circle.

astrolithology (as-tró-li-thol-ó-ji) *n.* [G. *astron*, star, *lithos*, stone, and *logos*, discourse] the scientific study of meteorites.



astrologer (as-trol'ō-jer) *n.* [G. *astron*, star, and *logos*, discourse] one versed in astrology.

astrologic, astrological (as-trō-loj'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to astrology; practising astrology.

astrology (as-trol'ō-jiz) *v.t.* to ascertain by means of astrology; —*v.i.* to study or practise astrology.

astrology (as-trō'ō-ji) *n.* the science of predicting events by the heavenly bodies. Judicial astrology professed to foretell human affairs. Natural astrology is practical astronomy.

astrometry (as-trōm'e-tri) *n.* [G. *astron*, star, and *metron*, measure] the determination of the apparent magnitudes of the fixed stars.

astronomer (as-trōn'ō-mer) *n.* [G. *nomos*, law] one versed in astronomy.

astronomic, astronomical (as-trō-nom'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to astronomy. **Astronomical clock**, one that keeps sidereal time.

astronomically (as-trō-nom'ik-al-i) *adv.* in the manner of astronomy.

astronomy (as-trōn'ō-mi) *n.* the science of the heavenly bodies.

astrophotometer (as-trō-fō-tōm'e-ter) *n.* [G. *astron*, star, *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the brightness of a star.

astroscope (as-trō-skōp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, view] an instrument composed of two cones, on which the constellations were delineated.

astrut (a-strut') *adv.* or *a.* in a strutting manner; with a strut; strutting; pompous.

astute (as-tūt') *a.* [L. *astus*, craft] subtle; shrewd; sagacious; crafty.

astutely (as-tūt'i) *adv.* shrewdly; sagaciously; cunningly; craftily.

astuteness (as-tūt-nes) *n.* the quality of being astute; shrewdness; cunning.

asunder (a-sun'der) *adv.* [A.S. *onsundran*] apart; separately; into separate pieces.

asylum (a-sil'um) *n.* [G. *asylon*] a place of refuge, where criminals and debtors found shelter; any place of retreat; an institution for the unfortunate, as the deaf and dumb, or the insane.

asymbolia (as-im-bō'lli-a) *n.* [G. *a* and *symbolon*, symbol] aphasia; aemia.

asymmetrical (a-sim'et-ri-kal) *a.* not properly proportioned; not symmetrical.

asymmetry (a-sim'e-tri) *n.* [G.] want of proportion; incommensurability.

asymptote (as'im-tōt) *n.* [G.] a straight line that continually approaches a curve, but never meets it within a finite distance.

asynartete (a-sin'ar-tēt) *a.* [G.] disconnected; composed of different metres.

asyndeton (a-sin'de-ton) *n.* [G.] the omission of connectives [Rhet.].

at (at) *prep.* [A.S. *æt*] denotes primarily rest in a place, but is extended to a great variety of applications.

atabal (at'a-bal) *n.* [Sp. fr. A. *at*, the, and *tabl*, drum] a Moorish kettle-drum.

atacamite (a-tak'a-mīt) *n.* [Atacama, a province of Chili] an ore of copper.

ataghan (at'a-gan) *n.* See *yataghan*.

ataman (at'a-man) *n.* See *hetman*.

ataraxia, ataraxy (at'a-rak'si-a, at'a-rak-si) *n.* [G. fr. *a* and *tarassein*, disturb] freedom from the passions.

atavism (at'a-vizm) *n.* [L. *atavus*, ancestor] the recurrence of characters, disease, etc., that can be traced to a more or less remote ancestor.

ataxic (a-tak'sik) *a.* irregular in the functions of the body, or in the course of disease.

ataxy (a-tak'si, at'ak-si) *n.* [G.] irregularity in bodily functions, or in the course of a disease.

ate (et) preterit of the verb *eat*.

atechnic (a-tek'nik) *a.* [G. *a* and *technē*, art] without technical knowledge; not technical.

atelene (at'e-lēn) *a.* [G. *atēlēs*, incomplete] lacking the essential form; imperfect; amorphous.

atelier (a-tel'i-ā, at-el-yā) *n.* [F.] a workshop, esp. of an artist; a studio.

ateloglossia (at-e-lō-glos'i-a) *n.* [G. *atēlēs*, imperfect development of tongue, and *glossa*, tongue] imperfect development of tongue.

athalamous (a-thal'a-mus) *a.* [G. *a* and *thalamos*, bed] without apothecia [Bot.].

Athanasian (ath-a-nā-shan) *a.* pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria; —*n.* a follower of Athanasius, or one holding his view of the Trinity.

atheism (ā-thē-izm) *n.* disbelief in the being of God; godlessness.

atheist (ā-thē-ist) *n.* [G. *a* and *theos*, god] one that denies the existence of God; —*a.* atheistical.

atheistic, atheistical (ā-thē-is'tik, -ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to atheism; denying God; impious.

atheistically (ā-thē-is'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in an atheistic manner; impiously.

atheisticalness (ā-thē-is'ti-kal-nes) *n.* the quality of being atheistical.

atheize (ā-thē-iz) *v.t.* to make atheistic; —*v.i.* to talk atheism.

atheling (ath-el-ing) *n.* [A.S. *atheling*] a crown prince; a nobleman.

athenæum, atheneum (ath-e-nē-um) *n.* Athens, the temple of *Athene*, where philosophers and poets declaimed; a literary or scientific club; an institution for the encouragement of literature and art.

Athenian (a-thē-ni-an) *a.* pertaining to Athens; —*n.* an inhabitant of Athens.

atheous (ā-thē-us) *n.* having no reference to God; not taking God into account.

athermanous (a-ther-mā-nus) *a.* [G. *a* and *thermos*, hot] opaque to heat; not allowing radiant heat to pass through.

athirst (a-therst') *a.* thirsty; having a keen desire for drink; keenly desirous; longing.

athlete (ath-lēt', ath-lēt) *n.* [G.] a contender in wrestling or other games; a man strong and active by training.

athletic (ath-let'ik) *a.* belonging to wrestling, boxing, and other exercises; vigorous.

athletically (ath-let'ik-al-i) *adv.* in an athletic manner.

athleticism (ath-let'i-sizm) *n.* the art or practice of engaging in athletics.

athletism (ath-lē-tizm) *n.* the qualities of an athlete; the profession of an athlete.

athwart (a-thwawrt') *prep.* [a, on, and *thwart*] across; from side to side of; in opposition to; —*adv.* crosswise. **Athwart hawse**, across the stem of a ship (said of another ship).

atilt (a-tilt') *adv.* and *a.* in a tilted manner; tilted up; in the manner of a tilter.

Atlantean (at-lan-tē-an) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas, who was represented as carrying the world on his shoulders.

atlantes (at-lan-tēz) *n. pl.* figures or half-figures of men, used instead of columns to support an entablature.

Atlantic (at-lan'tik) *a.* pertaining to the ocean that lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west; —*n.* the ocean itself.

atlas (at-las) *n.* a collection of maps in a volume; large drawing-paper; the first vertebra of the neck.

atmidometer (at-mi-dom'e-ter) *n.* See *atmometer*.

atmometer (at-mō-loj'i-kal) *a.* pertaining to atmology.

atmologist (at-mō-loj'ik) *n.* one versed in atmology; a student of atmology.

atmology (at-mō-loj'i-jī) *n.* [G. *atmos*, vapour, and *logos*, discourse] the science that treats of the laws of aqueous vapour.

atmolysis (at-mō-l'i-sis) *n.* [G. *lysis*, setting free] the separation of mixed gases by putting them into a porous chamber placed in a vacuum.

atmometer (at-mom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *atmos*, vapour, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation.



Atlantes.

atmosphere (at-mos-fēr) *n.* [*G. sphaira*, sphere] the mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth; any similar envelope; pressure of the air; a pervading influence.

atmospheric, atmospheric

(at-mos-fer-ik, i-kal) *a.* relating, or due, to the atmosphere.

atoll (at-ol, a-tol') *n.* [Maldiv] a ring-shaped coral island inclosing a lagoon.

atom (at-um) *n.* [*G. atomos*] an ultimate indivisible particle of matter; anything extremely small.

atomic, atomical (a-tom-ik, i-kal) *a.* relating to, or consisting of, atoms. The **atomic philosophy** taught that atoms, by their own properties, originate all forms of being and matter. **Atomic theory**, the atomic philosophy; the theory that chemical combinations take place between atoms and in definite simple proportions. **Atomic weight**, the weight of an atom of an element compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

atomism (at-um-izm) *n.* the doctrine of atoms; atomic philosophy.

atomist (at-um-ist) *n.* one that maintains the atomic philosophy or the atomic theory.

atomization (at-um-i-zā-shun) *n.* reduction to atoms or (a liquid) to a spray.

atomize (at-um-iz) *v.t.* to reduce to atoms; to reduce to fine spray.

atomizer (at-um-i-zer) *n.* an apparatus for reducing a liquid to spray, for disinfecting, etc.

atomology (at-um-ol-ō-jī) *n.* [*G. atomos*, atom, and *logos*, discourse] atomism.

atomy (at-um-i) *n.* [*anatomy*] a skeleton; [*atom*] an atom; a tiny being.

atone (a-tōn) *v.t.* [*at one*] to reconcile; to answer or make satisfaction for; -*v.i.* to stand as an equivalent; to expiate.

atonement (a-tōn-ment) *n.* reconciliation after enmity or controversy; satisfaction or reparation; the expiation of sin by Christ.

atonic (a-ton-ik) *a.* unaccented; [*Path.*] lacking tone; -*n.* a word or syllable that has no accent [*Gram.*]; a soothing medicine.

atony (at-ō-nī) *n.* [*G. atonos*, languid] want of tone; lack of muscular power [*Path.*].

atop (a-top) *adv.* or *a.* [*a*, on, and *top*] at or on the top; above.

atrabiliar, atrabiliarious, atrabiliarian, atrabiliary, atrabiliarious, atrabiliarious

(at-ra-bi-lā-ri-an, -us, at-ra-bil-i-an, -ari, at-ra-bil-yus) *a.* [*L. ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile] affected with melancholy.

atramental, atramentarian, atramentous

(at-ram-en-tal, -men-tā-ri-us, -men-tus) *a.* black, like ink; inky.

atrip (a-trip') *adv.* said of the anchor, when just lifted from the ground.

atrium (ā-tri-um) *n.* [*L.*] the entrance-hall, the chief room, of an ancient Roman house; the main cavity of the auricle of the heart.

atrocious (a-trō-shus) *a.* [*L. atrocæ*] extremely heinous; flagitious; execrable.

atrociously (a-trō-shus-li) *adv.* in an atrocious manner; outrageously; enormously.

atrociousness (a-trō-shus-nes) *n.* the quality of being atrocious; atrocity.

atrociousness (a-tros-i-ti) *n.* extreme heinousness; enormity of guilt; anything atrocious.

atropal, atropous (at-rō-pal, -pus) *a.* [*G. atropos*, not to be turned] erect, said of an ovule [*Bot.*].

atrophy (at-rō-fi) *n.* [*G.*] a wasting away, from lack of nourishment, or inability to assimilate.

atropin, atropine (at-rō-pin) *n.* a poisonous substance obtained from the deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*).

attach (a-tach') *v.t.* [*O.F. attacher*] to bind, fasten, or tie; to take by legal authority; to lay hold on by force; to connect; to bind by moral influence.

attachable (a-tach-a-bl) *a.* capable of being attached; liable to be taken and held; capable of being fastened or conjoined.

attaché (a-ta-shā') *n.* [*F.*] one attached to the suite of an ambassador.

attachment (a-tach-ment) *n.* act of attaching, or state of being attached; any passion or affection that binds a person; that by which one thing is attached to another; some adjunct to an instrument, machine, or other object; a seizure by virtue of a legal process; the writ or precept commanding such seizure. **Foreign attachment**, seizure of the property of a non-resident or absconding debtor.

attack (a-tak') *v.t.* [*F. attaquer*] to fall upon with force; to assail; to assault; to fall upon with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with; -*v.i.* to make an attack; -*n.* a falling on with force or violence, or with calumny or criticism.

attackable (a-tak-a-bl) *a.* capable of being attacked; assailable.

attain (a-tān) *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *tangere*, touch] to achieve or accomplish; to gain; -*v.i.* to arrive at; to reach.

attainability, attainableness

(a-tā-na-bil-i-ti, a-tā-na-bil-nes) *n.* attainable quality.

attainable (a-tā-na-bl) *a.* capable of being attained; practicable; feasible.

attainder (a-tān-der) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. ad* and *tangere*, touch] the consequences of a sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony, viz., forfeiture of all civil rights, and corruption of blood, that is, incapacity to inherit or transmit property.

attainment (a-tān-ment) *n.* act of attaining; that which is attained; an acquisition.

attaint (a-tānt) *v.t.* to affect with attainder; to stain; to disgrace; to corrupt; -*n.* a stain, spot, or taint; a wound on the leg of a horse.

attaintment (a-tānt-ment) *n.* act of attainting; state of being attainted.

attainture (a-tān-tūr) *n.* imputation of dishonour; stain; attainder.

attar (at-ar) *n.* [*A.*] the fragrant, essential oil made from rose-petals; a perfume from flowers.

attemper (a-tem-per) *v.t.* [*temper*] to reduce or moderate, by mixture; to mollify; to mix in just proportion; to accommodate; to adapt.

attemperment (a-tem-per-ment) *n.* the act of tempering; tempered state.

attempt (a-temt') *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *tentare*, try] to make an effort; to make trial, or experiment of; to make an attack upon; -*n.* an essay, trial, or endeavour; an effort to gain a point.

attemptability (a-tem-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being attemptable.

attemptable (a-tem-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being attempted; that may be attempted.

attend (a-tend') *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *tendere*, stretch] to go or stay with, as companion or servant; to wait on; to serve; to be present with; to accompany; to be united or consequent to; -*v.i.* to pay attention; to heed; to wait or be in waiting.

attendance (a-ten-dans) *n.* act of attending; the persons attending; a retinue.

Attendance officer, a school board official whose business it is to see that children attend school as required by law.

attendant (a-ten-dant) *a.* being present in the retinue of a superior; accompanying or following as consequent; depending on, or owing duty to; -*n.* one who, or that which, attends or accompanies.

attention (a-ten-shun) *n.* act of attending; watchful observation; act of civility.

attentive (a-ten-tiv) *a.* full of attention; regarding with care; gallant; polite.

attentively (a-ten-tiv-li) *adv.* with attention; cheerfully; heedfully; diligently.

attentiveness (a-ten-tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being attentive; attention.

attenuant (a-ten-i-ant) *a.* [*L. ad* and *tenuis*, thin] making less dense; thinning; -*n.* a medicine that thins or dilutes fluids; a diluent.

attenuate (a-ten-ū-āt) *v.t.* to make thin or less dense; to make slender; to reduce in force, etc.; -*v.i.* to become thin, slender, or fine; to lessen; -*a.* slender; thin; [*Bot.*] tapering.

attenuation (a-ten-ū-ā-shun) *a.* act of attenuating; state of being attenuated; reduction of strength or energy.

attest (a-test') *v.t.* [*L. ad* and *testis*, witness] to bear witness to; to affirm; to invoke; to swear in; -*v.i.* to bear witness; -*n.* testimony.

attestation (at-es-tā'shun) *n.* testimony; the administration of an oath.

attester, attestor (a-tes-ter, -tur) *n.* one that attests or vouches for.

Attic (at-ik) *a.* pertaining to Attica, or to Athens; —*n.* a native of Attica; an Athenian; Attic Greek; a low story (attic story) above an entablature or a cornice; a garret. **Attic base**, one consisting of an upper torus, a scotia, and a lower torus, separated by fillets. **Attic dialect**, the standard form of Greek. **Attic faith**, inviolable faith. **Attic order**, an order of small square pillars at the uppermost part of a building. **Attic salt** or wit, delicate, refined wit.

Atticism (at-i-siz-m) *n.* peculiar style of Greek used by the Athenians; elegant Greek; elegant diction; and favour for the Athenians.

Atticize (at-i-siz) *v.t.* to make conformable to the language of Attica, or to Greek manners, etc.; —*v.i.* to use Atticisms; to favour the Athenians.

attire (a-tir') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and O.F. *tire*, row] to dress; to array; to adorn, *esp.* with elegant or splendid garments; —*n.* clothes; dress; [Her.] horns of a buck.

attired (a-tird') *a.* having horns; said of stags and harts used as bearings [Her.].

attitude (at-i-tüd) *n.* [Low L. *aptitudo*, fr. L. *aptus*, fit] posture of a person; position of things.

attitudinal (at-i-tü-di-nal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, attitude.

attitudinarian (at-i-tü-di-nā-ri-an) *n.* one that studies attitudes.

attitudinize (at-i-tü-di-niz) *v.i.* to assume affected attitudes.

attolent (a-to-lent) *a.* [L. *ad* and *tollere*, *ppr.* *tollens*, -entis, to lift] lifting up; raising; —*n.* a muscle that raises some part.

attorn (a-tern') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *ad* and *tornare*, turn] to transfer; —*v.i.* to transfer homage; to acknowledge a new possessor as landlord.

attorney (a-ter-ni) *n.* one legally appointed by another to transact business for him; a solicitor or law-agent. **Attorney-general**, an officer of the state, empowered to act in all cases in which the state is a party. **Power, letter, or warrant of attorney**, a legal document by which a person authorizes another to transact business for him.

attorneyship (a-ter-ni-ship) *n.* office or function of an attorney; agency.

attornment (a-tern-ment) *n.* act of a feudatory vassal, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new superior; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge the purchaser of the estate as his landlord.

attract (a-trakt') *v.t.* [L. *attrahere*, *pp.* *attractus*] to draw, or cause to tend, toward; to draw to, or cause to adhere or combine; —*v.i.* to be attractive.

attractability (a-trak-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being attractive.

attractable (a-trak-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being attracted; susceptible to attraction.

attractingly (a-trak-ting-ly) *adv.* in an attractive manner; so as to attract.

attraction (a-trak-shun) *n.* a power in nature acting between bodies or ultimate particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce cohesion or combination; the act or power of attracting; that which attracts.

attractive (a-trak-tiv) *a.* having the power of attracting; enticing; engaging.

attractively (a-trak-tiv-ly) *adv.* with the power of attracting; alluringly.

attractiveness (a-trak-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being attractive.

atrahent (at-ra-hent) *a.* attracting; —*n.* that which draws to or towards.

attributable (a-trib-ü-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being attributed.

attribute (a-trib-üt) *v.t.* [L. *attribuere*] to consider as belonging to; to ascribe to.

attribute (at-ri-büt) *n.* an essential or necessary property; [Gram.] an attributive word; [Fine Arts] a symbol of office or character.

attribution (at-ri-büt-shun) *n.* the act of attributing; the quality attributed.

attributive (a-trib-ü-tiv) *a.* relating to, or expressing, an attribute; —*n.* a word that denotes an attribute.

attributively (a-trib-ü-tiv-ly) *adv.* in an attributive manner.

atrite (a-trif') *a.* [L. *atrerere*, *pp.* *atritus*, rub away] worn by rubbing or friction; [Theol.] penitent through fear of consequences.

atriteness (a-trif-nes) *n.* the state of being worn by friction.

attrition (a-trish-un) *n.* act of wearing by friction; state of being worn; forced penitence.

attune (a-tün) *v.t.* to tune or put in tune; to make accordant; to fit for a purpose; to harmonize.

atypic (a-tip-ik) *a.* [G. *a* and *typos*, type] not typical; without distinct typical characters.

aubade (ö-bäd) *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *albus*, white] morning music; musical announcement of dawn.

aubaine (ö-bän) *n.* [F.] succession to the goods of a deceased alien. Till 1819 the French king enjoyed the *droit d'aubaine*.

auberge (ö-barzh) *n.* [F. fr. O. H. Ger.] an inn; a place of entertainment for travellers.

aubin (aw-bin) *n.* [F.] a kind of broken gait, between an amble and a gallop; a Canterbury gallop.

auburn (aw-burn) *a.* [Low L. *alburnus*, whitish] reddish-brown; —*n.* an auburn colour.

auction (awk-shun) *n.* [L. *augere*, *pp.* *actus*, increase] a public sale of property to the highest bidder, by a person licensed for the purpose; —*v.t.* to sell by auction. **Dutch auction**, a public sale at which goods are put up above their value, and the price is gradually lowered till a purchaser is found.

auctionary (awk-shun-är-i) *a.* belonging to an auction.

auctioneer (awk-shun-är) *n.* one that sells by auction; —*v.t.* and *t.* to sell by auction.

audacious (aw-dä-shus) *a.* [L. *audere*, dare] bold; daring; insolent.

audaciously (aw-dä-shus-ly) *adv.* in an audacious manner; boldly; impudently.

audaciousness (aw-dä-shus-nes) *n.* the quality of being audacious.

audacity (aw-das-i-ti) *n.* daring spirit, or confidence; hardihood; effrontery.

audible (aw-di-bl) *a.* [L. *audire*, hear] capable of being heard; loud enough.

audibleness (aw-di-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being audible.

audibly (aw-di-bli) *adv.* in an audible manner; in a manner to be heard.

audience (aw-di-ens) *n.* admittance to a hearing; an assembly of hearers. **Audience-chamber**, an apartment for a formal meeting. **Audience-court**, an archiepiscopal court, now disused.

audiometer (aw-di-om-e-ter) *n.* [L. *audire*, hear, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for testing the power of hearing.

audiphone (aw-di-fon) *n.* [G. *phōnē*, sound] an instrument that collects sound waves, and directs them through the teeth and the bones of the head to the auditory nerve.

audit (aw-dit) *n.* an official examination of accounts; a final account; —*v.t.* to examine and adjust accounts. **Audit-house**, a building or room attached to a cathedral for business purposes. **Audit-office**, the office in which the public accounts are audited. **Commissioners of audit**, officers appointed to audit the public accounts.

audition (aw-dish-un) *n.* the act, or the sense, of hearing; that which is heard.

auditive (aw-di-tiv) *a.* relating to the sense of hearing; concerned with hearing.

auditor (aw-di-tur) *n.* a hearer; one that listens; a person authorized to examine accounts.

auditorship (aw-di-tur-ship) *n.* the office, or term of office, of an auditor.

auditory (aw-di-tur-i) *a.* pertaining to the sense of hearing; —*n.* an assembly of hearers; an audience; the place on which a judge sits to hear causes.

augean (aw-jē-än) *a.* [Augeas] pertaining to Augeas; arduous.

auger (aw-ger) *n.* [A.S. *nafu*, nave, and *gār*, dart] a somewhat like a large gimlet; an instrument for boring soils or rocks.

auget (aw-jēt, ö-zhä) *n.* [L. *alvus*, belly] a priming tube used in exploding military mines and in blasting.



Auger.

aught (awt) *n.* [A.S. *awiht*] anything; any part; a jot or tittle;—*adv.* to any degree; at all.

augite (aw-jit) *n.* [L. fr. G. *augē*, brightness] a variety of pyroxene.

augitic (aw-jit-ik) *a.* pertaining to, resembling, or containing, augite.

augment (awg-ment) *v.t.* [L. fr. *augere*, increase] to increase in size or amount; to prefix or augment;—*v.i.* to increase; to grow larger.

augment (awg-ment) *n.* a mark of past time; a prefix to mark past time.

augmentable (awg-ment-ā-bl) *a.* capable of augmentation.

augmentation (awg-men-tā-shun) *n.* act of augmenting; the thing added; [Mus.] modification of a subject by lengthening the notes. **Augmentation court**, a court created by Henry VIII. to augment the revenues of the crown by suppressing the monasteries. **Process of augmentation**, action in the Court of Teinds by a Scottish parish minister for increase of stipend.

augmentative (awg-men-tā-tiv) *a.* having the quality of augmenting; [Gram.] not diminutive;—*n.* an augmentative word.

augmenter (awg-men-ter) *n.* one who, or that which, augments.

augur (aw-gur) *n.* [L.] one that pretended to foretell future events by the singing, flight, and feeling of birds; a soothsayer;—*v.t.* to foretell; to betoken;—*v.i.* to conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate.

augural, augurial (aw-gū-ral, aw-gū-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to augurs.

augurate, augurship (aw-gū-rāt, aw-gur-ship) *n.* the office or dignity of augur.

augury (aw-gū-ri) *n.* art of foretelling events by the actions of birds; an omen; prediction.

august (aw-gust) *a.* [L.] creating extraordinary respect; imposing; majestic; solemn.

August (aw-gust) *n.* [L.] the eighth month of the year, named in honour of *Augustus* Caesar.

Augustan (aw-gus-tan) *a.* pertaining to Augustus or to his times (the Augustan age of literature is its most brilliant period); pertaining to Augusta Vindelcorum (Augsburg, Bavaria), where in 1530 Luther and Melancthon drew up the Augustan confession;—*n.* a writer belonging to the Augustan age.

Augustin, Augustine (aw-gus-tin) *n.* one of an order of friars named after St. Augustine.

Augustinian (aw-gus-tin-i-an) *a.* relating to St. Augustine or his doctrines;—*n.* a believer in St. Augustine's doctrines of predestination and irresistible grace; an Augustine.

augustness (aw-gust-nes) *n.* dignity of mien; majesty; grandeur.

auk (awk) *n.* [Icel. *auka*] a diving bird of northern seas; the great auk became extinct recently.

aularian (aw-lā-ri-an) *a.* [G. *aulē*, hall] relating to a hall;—*n.* at Oxford, a member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

auletic (aw-le-tik) *a.* [G. fr. *aulos*, flute] pertaining to the flute or the flute player.

aulic (aw-lik) *a.* pertaining to a royal court. **Aulic council**, the personal council of the emperor of the old German empire; the Austrian council of state.

aumoniere (aw-mō-ni-ār) *n.* [F.] a large purse carried at the girdle.

aunt (ānt) *n.* [L. *avita*] a father or mother's sister. **Aunt Sally**, a game in which the players try, by throwing sticks, to smash a pipe placed in the mouth of a wooden head set on a pole.

aura (aw-rā) *n.* [L. fr. G.] a subtle emanation from a body; atmosphere; character; a peculiar sensation, as of a current of air rising to the head, preceding an attack of epilepsy or hysteria; a gentle breeze.

aural (aw-ral) *a.* [L. *aura*, air] pertaining to the air; [L. *auris*, ear] belonging to the ear.

aurate (aw-rāt) *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold] a kind of pear; a combination of auric acid with a base.

aureate (aw-rē-āt) *a.* [L. fr. *aurum*, gold] of, containing, or like gold; golden; gilded.

aurelia (aw-rē-li-ā) *n.* [It. fr. L. *aurum*, gold] a chrysalis, or pupa.

aurelian (aw-rē-li-an) *a.* like, or pertaining to, an aurelia;—*n.* one that studies insects.

aureola (aw-rē-lō-lā) *n.* [L. fr. *aurum*, gold] a radiance surrounding the whole figure; a circle of light or glory surrounding the head; [R.C. Theol.] a reward added to the essential bliss of heaven.

aureole (aw-rē-ōl) *n.* a halo; a radiance surrounding a body; [R.C. Theol.] an aureola.

auric (aw-rik) *a.* pertaining to gold. **Auric oxide**, a compound of gold and oxygen.

auricle (aw-ri-kl) *n.* [L. *auris*, ear] the external ear; one of two muscular sacs situated at the base of the heart; a kind of ear-trumpet.

auricled (aw-ri-klid) *a.* having an auricle or auricles; having ear-like appendages.

auricula (aw-rik-ū-lā) *n.* a garden flower (*Primula auricula*); bear's ear.

auricular (aw-rik-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to the ear, or to hearing; told in the ear, as auricular confession; pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

auricularly (aw-rik-ū-lar-li) *adv.* by whisper; by means of auricles.

auriculate, auriculated (aw-rik-ū-lāt, ā-lā-ted) *a.* shaped like an ear; having ears or ear-like parts.

auriferous (aw-ri-fē-rus) *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and *ferre*, bear] yielding or producing gold.

auriform (aw-ri-form) *a.* [L. *auris*, ear, and *forma*, form] ear-shaped.

aurigal (aw-ri-gal) *a.* [L. *auriga*, chariotēer] pertaining to a chariot or carriage.

aurigraphy (aw-ri-g-rā-fi) *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and G. *graphein*, write] the act or process of writing or engraving in golden characters.

aurilave (aw-ri-lāv) *n.* [L. *auris*, ear, and *lavare*, wash] instrument for cleaning the ears.

auripigment (aw-ri-pig-ment) *n.* See **orpiment**.

auriscope (aw-ri-skōp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, view] an instrument for examining the ear.

aurist (aw-rist) *n.* one that heals or is highly skilled in disorders of the ear.

aurited (aw-ri-ted) *a.* eared; [Zool. and Bot.] having ear-like lobes or appendages.

aurochs (aw-rōks) *n.* [Ger.] a species of wild ox once very abundant in Europe.

aurora (aw-rō-rā) *n.* [L. dawn] the dawn of day. **Aurora borealis**, a luminous meteoric phenomenon, popularly called northern lights or streamers; the phenomenon in the southern hemisphere is called **Aurora australis**.

auroral (aw-rō-ral) *a.* belonging to, or resembling, the aurora; dawning; roseate.

aurous (aw-rus) *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold] of, pertaining to, or containing gold.

aurum (aw-rum) *n.* [L.] gold. **Aurum fulminans**, gold dissolved in nitro-nitriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia. **Aurum potabile** (drinkable gold), a cordial or medicine.

auscultate (aws-kul-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *auscultare*, listen] to examine by auscultation.

auscultation (aws-kul-tā-shun) *n.* act of listening; a method of distinguishing diseases by means of the ear or stethoscope.

auscultator (aws-kul-tā-tur) *n.* one that practises auscultation.

auscultatory (aws-kul-tā-tur-i) *a.* pertaining to auscultation; auscultative.

auspicate (aws-pi-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *auspicari*] to initiate; to predict;—*v.i.* to augur.

auspicatory (aws-pik-a-tur-i) *a.* pertaining to auspices or omens.

auspice (aws-pls) *n.* [L.] an omen drawn from birds; augury; protection; patronage.

auspicious (aw-spish-us) *a.* having omens of success; propitious; gracious.

auspiciously (aw-spish-us-li) *adv.* with favourable tokens; prosperously.

auspiciousness (aw-spish-us-nes) *n.* a state of good promise; prosperity.

austere (aws-ter) *a.* [G. *austeros*,] sour with astringency; having acerbity; severe in judging, living, or acting; harsh; stern; severely simple.

austerely (aws-ter-li) *adv.* in an austere manner; severely; sternly.

austerity, austereness (aws-ter-i-ti, aws-ter-nes) *n.* severity of manners or living; strictness; roughness.

Austin (aws-'tin) *a.* [a contraction of *Augustin*] Augustinian, as, an *Austin* friar.

austral (aws-'tral) *a.* [*L. auster*, south wind] of, or tending to, the south; southern.

Australasia (aws-'tral-'ā-shā) *n.* Australia and the neighbouring islands.

Australasian (aws-'tral-'ā-shān) *a.* pertaining to Australasia; —*n.* a native of it.

Australian (aws-'tral-'yan) *a.* pertaining to Australia; —*n.* a native of Australia.

australize (aws-'tral-'iz) *v. i.* to point towards the south magnetic pole.

austromancy (aws-'trō-man-si) *n.* [*L. auster*, south wind, and *G. manteia*, divination] divination from observations of the winds.

autarchy (aw-'tar-'ki) *n.* [*G. autos*, self, and *archein*, rule] absolute power; [*G. arkein*, suffice] self-sufficiency.

authentic, authenticical (aw-'then-'tik, -ti-'kal) *a.* [*G. authentikos*] of genuine origin; of approved authority; reliable; genuine; [*Mus.*] having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic.

authentically (aw-'then-'ti-'kal-i) *adv.* in an authentic manner.

authenticallness (aw-'then-'ti-'kal-'nes) *n.* the quality of being authentic.

authenticate (aw-'then-'ti-'kāt) *v. t.* to prove to be genuine; to give authority to.

authentication (aw-'then-'ti-'kā-shun) *n.* the act of authenticating.

authenticity (aw-'then-'tis-'ti) *n.* quality of being authentic; genuineness.

author (aw-'thur) *n.* [*O. F. fr. L. augeo*, increase] the beginner, or first mover of anything; the efficient cause; creator; one that composes a book.

authoress (aw-'thur-es) *n.* a female author (the word is now used to mark sex).

authoritative (aw-'thur-'i-tā-tiv) *a.* having authority; positive.

authoritatively (aw-'thur-'i-tā-tiv-i) *adv.* in an authoritative manner.

authoritativeness (aw-'thur-'i-tā-tiv-'nes) *n.* authoritative quality.

authority (aw-'thur-'i-ti) *n.* legal or rightful power to command or act; dominion; influence of character, office, or station; mental or moral superiority, and the like; official declaration, opinion, or statement worthy to be taken as a precedent; a book that contains such; an expert; —*pl.* the executive powers.

authorization (aw-'thur-'i-zī-'shun) *n.* the act of authorizing.

authorize (aw-'thur-'iz) *v. t.* to clothe with authority; to empower; to legalize; to establish by authority, usage, or public opinion.

authorship (aw-'thur-'ship) *n.* the state of being an author; origination or source.

**autobiographer, autobiograph-
phist** (aw-'tō-bi-'og-'ra-'fer, -fist) *n.* one that writes a life of himself.

autobiographical (aw-'tō-bi-'ō-'graf-'i-'kal) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, autobiography.

autobiographically (aw-'tō-bi-'ō-'graf-'i-'kal-i) *adv.* in an autobiographic manner.

autobiography (aw-'tō-bi-'og-'ra-'fi) *n.* [*G. autos*, self, *bios*, life, and *graphein*, write] a memoir of a person written by himself.

autocar (aw-'tō-'kār) *n.* [*G. autos*, self] a light road vehicle driven by mechanical power.

autocarpous (aw-'tō-'kār-'pus) *a.* [*G. autos*, self, and *karpos*, fruit] consisting of pericarp alone [*Bot.*].

autochthon (aw-'tok-'thon) *n.*; *pl.* *autochthones* (aw-'tok-'thu-'nēz) [*G.*] an original inhabitant; an aboriginal animal or plant.

autochthonal, autochthonic, autochthonous (aw-'tok-'thu-'nal, aw-'tok-'thon-'ik, aw-'tok-'thu-'nus) *a.* aboriginal.

autochthonously (aw-'tok-'thu-'nus-i) *adv.* indigenously.

autocracy (aw-'tok-'ra-'si) *n.* independent or self-derived power; unlimited authority.

autocrat (aw-'tō-'krat) *n.* [*G. autos*, self, and *kratos*, strength] an absolute prince or sovereign.

autocratic, autocratical (aw-'tō-'krat-'ik, -i-'kal) *a.* absolute; independent in power.

autocratically (aw-'tō-'krat-'i-'kal-i) *adv.* in an autocratic manner.

autocratrice, autocratrix (aw-'lok-'ra-'tris) *n.* a female autocrat.

autocratship (aw-'tō-'krat-'ship) *n.* the office of autocrat.

auto da fe (ou'46 dá fá) *n.*; *pl.* *autos da fe* [Fig.] a sentence pronounced by the Inquisition; the punishment (*esp.* by burning) of heretics.

autogamy (aw-'tog-'ā-ni) *n.* [*G. autos*, self, and *gamos*, marriage] self-fertilization.

autogenous (aw-'tof-'e-nus) *a.* [*G. autos*, self, and *genos*, race] self-generated.

autograph (aw-'tō-'graf) *a.* [*G.*] written by one's self; —*n.* a person's own handwriting; an original manuscript.

autographic, autographical (aw-'tō-'graf-'ik, -i-'kal) *a.* pertaining to an autograph.

autography (aw-'tog-'ra-'fi) *n.* a person's own writing; a process in lithography for transferring writing.

automath (aw-'tō-'math) *n.* [*G. automathēs*, self-taught] a self-taught person.

**automatic, automatical, autom-
atous** (aw-'tō-'mat-'ik, -i-'kal, aw-'tom-'ā-'tus) *a.* pertaining to an automaton; self-acting.

automatically (aw-'tō-'mat-'i-'kal-i) *adv.* in an automatic manner.

automatism (aw-'tom-'ā-'tizm) *n.* automatic action; purposeless action due to disease; the power of initiating movement.

automaton (aw-'tom-'ā-'ton) *n.*; *pl.* *automata* (aw-'tom-'ā-'ta) [*G.*] a machine moved by invisible works which imitates the actions of men or animals; any self-moving machine.

automobile (aw-'tō-'mō-'bil) *a.* moving itself by internal forces; —*n.* an autocar.

automolite (aw-'tom-'ō-'lit) *n.* [*G. automolos*, deserter] gahnite, a mineral.

automorphism (aw-'to-'mor-'fizm) *n.* [*G. autos*, self, and *morphe*, form] the ascription of one's own characteristics to another.

autonomic, autonomous (aw-'tō-'nom-'ik, aw-'ton-'ō-'mus) *a.* relating to autonomy; self-governing.

autonomy (aw-'ton-'ō-'mi) *n.* [*G. autos*, self, and *nomos*, law] right of self-government; a self-governing community; freedom of the will.

autophagy (aw-'tof-'ā-'ji) *n.* [*G. phagein*, eat] the act of feeding upon one's self.

autoplasty (aw-'tō-'plas-'ti) *n.* [*G. autoplastos*, self-formed] reparation of a lesion by healthy tissue from the same body [*Surg.*].

autopsia, autopsy (aw-'top-'si-'ā, aw-'top-'si) *n.* [*G. autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight] personal observation; post-mortem examination; critical examination of a literary work.

autopsical, autoptical (aw-'top-'si-'kal, -ti-'kal) *a.* seen with one's own eyes; based on actual observation.

autotype (aw-'to-'tip) *n.* [*G. autos*, self, and *typos*, type] a photographic process for reproducing works of art; a picture made by this process.

autumn (aw-'tum) *n.* [*L.*] the third season of the year; the decline of human life.

autumnal (aw-'tum-'nal) *a.* of, or belonging to, autumn; —*n.* a plant that flowers in autumn. **Autumnal equinox**, the time when the sun crosses the equator, as he proceeds southwards (Sept. 23).

auxesis (awks-'ē-'sis) *n.* [*G. auxesis*, increase, amplification, fr. *auxein*, increase] hyperbole.

auxiliary (awg-'zil-'yā-'ri) *a.* [*L. auxiliium*, help] helping; subsidiary; —*n.* a helper; a verb helping to form the moods and tenses of other verbs; —*pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

auxotonic (awk-'sō-'ton-'ik) *a.* [*G. auxein*, grow, and *tonos*, tone] induced by, or accompanying growth [*Bot.*].

avail (a-vāl) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *valere*, be strong] to profit; to assist; —*v.i.* to be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; —*n.* advantage; use; benefit. To **avail one's self**, to take advantage.

availability (a-vā-lā-bil'i-ti) *n.* state of being available; availability.

available (a-vā-lā-bl) *a.* capable of being used to advantage; profitable; valid.

availableness (a-vā-lā-bl-nes) *n.* state of being available; efficacy.

availably (a-vā-lā-bl) *adv.* in an available manner; with success or effect; profitably.

avalanche (a-vā-lānsh) *n.* [F. fr. L. *ad* and *vallis*, valley] a snow-slip; a vast body of snow, ice, or earth, sliding down a mountain.

avana (a-vā-ni-a) *n.* [Turk.] an imposition, or exaction, by the Turkish government.

avant-courier (a-vānt-kōō-ri-er) *n.* [F.] a forerunner; a harbinger.

avanturine, aventurine (a-van-tū-rin, a-ven-tū-rin) *n.* [F. *aventure*, chance] an artificial gem whose composition was discovered by chance; a variety of quartz containing spangles of mica or other mineral.

avarice (av-a-ris) *n.* [L. *avarus*, greedy] excessive love of money or gain; greediness.

avaricious (av-a-rish-us) *a.* actuated by avarice; covetous; grasping.

avariciously (av-a-rish-us-li) *adv.* in an avaricious manner; covetously; greedily.

avariciousness (av-a-rish-us-nes) *n.* undue love of money.

avast (a-vast') *int.* [D. *houd vast*, hold fast] cease! hold! stop! enough!

avatar (av-a-tār) *n.* [Sk. *avatāra*, descent] the descent of a deity to earth; the incarnation of a god; manifestation.

avaunt (a-vawnt') *int.* [F. *avant*, forward] begone! withdraw! away!

ave (ā-vē, ā-ve) *int.* [L., hail] hail; farewell; —*n.* an Ave Maria; a salutation. **Ave Maria, Ave Mary**, a prayer to the Virgin Mary.

avenaceous (av-e-nā-shus) *a.* [L. *avena*, oats] pertaining to, or resembling, oats.

avenage (av'e-nā) *n.* rent or other duty payable in oats [Feudal Law].

avener, avenor (a-vē-ner, -nur) *n.* the provender-keeper of the royal stables [Feudal Law].

avenge (a-venj') *v.t.* [O. F. fr. L. *ad* and *vindicare*, claim] to take satisfaction for injury; to inflict pain on the wrong-doer; —*v.i.* to execute vengeance.

avengeful (a-venj'-fool) *a.* avenging; revengeful; vengeful; full of vengeance.

avenger (a-venj'-er) *n.* one that avenges. **Avenger of blood**, see Numbers xxxv. 12.

avenous (a-vē-nus) *a.* [G. *a.* and L. *vena*, vein] without veins; as an **avenous leaf** [Bot.].

avens (av'enz) *n.* any plant of the genus *Geum*; *Geum urbanum* is the herb-bennet.

aventail (av'en-tāl) *n.* See **ventail**.

Aventine (av'en-tin) *n.* one of the seven hills on which Rome is built; a place of refuge.

aventure (a-ven'tūr) *n.* [adventure] a mischance causing a person's death without felony.

avenue (av'e-nū) *n.* [L. *advenire*, come to] an entrance to any place; passage; a walk in a park or garden, usually planted with trees.

aver (a-ver') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *verus*, true] to declare positively; to assert with confidence; to allege.

average (av'e-rā) *a.* [O. F. fr. L. *habere*, have] containing a mean proportion; ordinary; —*n.* a sum or quantity intermediate to a number of sums or quantities; a general statement based on a comparison of different cases; —*v.t.* to reduce to a mean; to proportion; —*v.i.* to be, or form, an average. **General average**, a proportionate payment to cover loss sustained, or expense incurred, for the general safety of a ship and cargo. **On an average**, taking the mean deduced from a number of examples. **Particular average**, the payment made for unavoidable damage to a ship or cargo. **Petty or accustomed average**, the allowance made for the incidental expenses of a voyage.

averagely (av'e-rāj'-li) *adv.* in an average or mean manner; lying between two extremes.

averment (a-ver'ment) *n.* act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion; verification; [Law] offer to justify or prove.

Avernal, Avernian (a-ver'nal, -ni-an) *a.* pertaining to Lake Averna, in Campania, near which was the fabled entrance to the lower world.

averruncation (av-e-rung-kā-shun) *n.* the act of removal.

averruncator (av-e-rung-kā-tur) *n.* [L. *averruncare*, remove] a contrivance for cutting off branches at a height above the head, as a pair of shears attached to a pole.

aversant (a-ver'sant) *a.* [L. *aversari*, turn away] showing the back of the right hand [Her.].

averse (a-vers') *a.* turned away; having a repugnance or opposition of mind; unwilling.

aversely (a-vers'-li) *adv.* [L. *aversus*, turned away] backwardly; unwillingly; reluctantly.

averseness (a-vers-nes) *n.* quality or state of being averse; aversion.

aversion (a-ver-shun) *n.* opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; antipathy; contrariety of nature; the cause of repugnance.

avert (a-vert') *v.t.* [L. *avertere*, pp. *aversus*, turn away] to turn aside or away.

avorter (a-ver'ter) *n.* one that, or that which, averts, or turns away.

avertible (a-ver'ti-bl) *a.* preventable; that may be averted, or warded off.

aviation (ā-vi-ā-shon) *n.* [L. *avis*, a bird] the art of flying through the air.

aviator (ā-vi-āt-or) *n.* one who devotes himself to the art of aviation.

aviculture (ā-vi-kul-tūr) *n.* [L. *avis*, bird, and *cultura*, culture] the care of birds.

avid (av'id) *a.* eager; greedy.

avidity (a-vid'i-ti) *n.* [L. *avidus*, greedy] an intense desire; strong appetite; eagerness.

avifauna (ā-vi-faw-na) *n.* [L. *avis*, bird, and *E. fauna*] the birds of a district.

avital (av'i-tal) *a.* [L. *avus*, grandfather] of, or pertaining to, a grandfather or ancestor.

avizandum (av-i-zan-dum) *n.* [advise] private consideration [Scots Law].

avocado (av-ō-kā-dō) *n.* [Mex.] the alligator-pea, the fruit of a West Indian tree.

avocation (av-ō-kā-shun) *n.* [L. *ab* and *vocare*, call] act of calling; diverting from some employment; the business that calls off; business.

avocative (a-vok-a-tiv) *a.* calling off; —*n.* a disputation; that which calls off.

avocatory (a-vok-a-tur-i) *a.* recalling, said *esp.* of letters recalling subjects to their native country in times of war.

avocet, avoset (av'ō-set) *n.* [It. *avocetta*] a kind of wading bird.

avoid (a-void') *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *viduus*, empty] to keep at a distance from; to make void; to annul or vacate; to evade, as a plea; —*v.i.* to become vacant, as a benefice; to withdraw.

avoidable (a-voi'dā-bl) *a.* capable of being avoided; preventable.

avoidance (a-voi'dāns) *n.* the act of shunning; the state of being vacant, as a benefice.

avoider (a-voi'der) *n.* one that shuns, or avoids.

avoidless (a-void'les) *a.* that cannot be avoided; inevitable; unavoidable.

avoirdupois (av-ur-dū-voiz) *n.* [F. fr. L. *habere*, have, *de*, of, and *pensum*, weight] a weight for ordinary commodities, in which a pound contains 16 ounces, or 7000 Troy grains.

avouch (a-vouch') *v.t.* [O. F. fr. L. *ad* and *vocare*, call] to declare positively; —*n.* evidence.

avouchable (a-vouch-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being avouched, or maintained.

avouchment (a-vouch-ment) *n.* a declaration; the act of avouching.

avow (a-vou') *v.t.* [O. F. fr. L. *advocare*] to declare openly; to own; to confess; [Law] to acknowledge and justify, as an act done; —*v.i.* to acknowledge and justify, as an act done [Law].

avowable (a-voi'ā-bl) *a.* capable of being avowed or confessed.

avowal (a-vou-əl) *n.* the act of avowing; an open or frank declaration.

avowance (a-vou-əns) *n.* avowal; a candid admission; frank acknowledgment.

avowant (a-vou-ənt) *n.* one that makes an avowry [Law].

avowedly (a-vou-ed-li) *adv.* in an avowed manner; openly.

avowee (a-vou-ē) *n.* See **advowee**.

avowry (a-vou-ri) *n.* patronage; a patron; [Law] the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, acknowledges and justifies the taking.

avulsion (a-vul-shun) *n.* [L. *avellere*, pp. *avulsus*, pluck off] a tearing asunder; a fragment torn off; sudden removal of land by flood, etc.

avuncular (a-vung-kū-lar) *a.* [L. *avunculus*, uncle of, or pertaining to, an uncle.

await (a-wāt) *v.t.* [*wait*] to wait or look out for; to expect; to be in store for; to be ready for.

awake (a-wāk) *v.t.* [A.S. *awacian*] to rouse from sleep; to arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death or inaction;—*v.i.* to come out of sleep; to bestir oneself.—*a.* not sleeping; in a state of wakefulness or vigilance.

awaken (a-wā-kn) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *awæcanan*] to rouse from sleep or torpor.

awakener (a-wā-kn-er) *n.* one that, or that which, awakens.

awakening (a-wā-kn-ing) *a.* rousing;—*n.* the act of awaking; a revival of interest.

awanting (a-won-ting) *a.* absent; wanting.

award (a-mawrd) *v.t.* [*award*] to give by judicial determination; to assign by sentence; to adjudge;—*n.* a judgment, sentence, or final decision; the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted; the paper containing such decision.

awarder (a-wawrd-er) *n.* one that awards; a judge; an arbitrator.

aware (a-wār) *a.* [A.S. *geawær*, conscious] watchful; vigilant; cognizant.

awash (a-wosh) *adv.* level with, tossed by, or covered with, the water [Naut.].

away (a-wā) *adv.* [A.S. *oneæg*] absent; at a distance; under; begone. **Away-going**, departing; a departure. **Away with** I take away. (I cannot) **away with, tolerate. To make away with**, to destroy.

awe (aw) *n.* [Icel. *agi*] profound fear mingled with reverence; dread; veneration;—*v.t.* to strike with fear and reverence. **Awe-struck**, overwhelmed with awe. **Aweless**, not feeling, or not inspiring, awe.

awearry (a-wē-ri) *a.* tired; fatigued.

aweather (a-we-thi-er) *adv.* towards the wind, distinguished from **alee**.

aweigh (a-wā) *adv.* afloat; having the flukes (of the anchor) just clear of the bottom [Naut.].

awful (aw-fool) *a.* striking with awe; very impressive or majestic; dreadful; caused by awe.

awfully (aw-fool-i) *adv.* in an awful manner; terribly; excessively.

awfulness (aw-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of striking with awe; deep solemnity.

awhile (a-hwīl) *adv.* for a while; for some time; for a short time.

awkward (awk-wārd) *a.* [M.E. *awk*, wrong, and *ward*] wanting dexterity; bungling; ungraceful; embarrassing; dangerous.

awkwardly (awk-wārd-li) *adv.* in an ungraceful manner; bunglingly.

awkwardness (awk-wārd-nes) *n.* the quality of being awkward.

awl (awl) *n.* [A.S.] a pointed instrument for making small holes. **Awlwort**, a small aquatic plant.

awn (awn) *n.* [Icel. *ögn*] the bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, etc.

awning (aw-ning) *n.* [F. *avvent*, penthouse] a cover of canvas to shelter from the sun's rays; the poop-deck beyond the bulkhead of the cabin. **Awning-block**, a small pulley-block for stretching or supporting an awning over a deck or elsewhere.

awned, awny (awnd, aw-ni) *a.* having awns; full of beard.

awnless (awn-less) *a.* without awn or beard; destitute of awns.

awry (a-ri) *adv.* and *a.* turned or twisted toward one side; askint; aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse.

axe, ax (aks) *n.* [A.S. *eax*] an instrument, usually of iron, with a steel edge, for hewing timber, chopping wood, etc. **Axe-head**, the iron of an axe. **Axe-stone**, a mineral; jade or nephrite. **An axe to grind**, some private purpose to serve.

axial (ak-si-əl) *a.* pertaining to an axis; forming the axis; [Anat.] pertaining to the head and trunk.

axially (ak-si-əl-i) *adv.* towards the axis; with regard to the axis.

axiferous (ak-sif-er-us) *a.* [L. *axis* and *ferre*, bear] consisting of an axis with leaves.

axiform (ak-si-form) *a.* [L. *axis*, axis, and *forma*, shape] in the form of an axis.

axil (ak-sil) *n.* [L. *axilla*] the angle between the upper side of a branch or leaf, and the stem or branch.

axile (ak-sil) *a.* pertaining to, or situated in, the axis.

axilla (ak-sil-ə) *n.* [L. *axilla*, dim. of *axis*, axis] the armpit; an axil.

axillar, axillary (ak-sil-lar, -i) *a.* pertaining to the armpit; situated in, or rising from, the axilla.

axiom (ak-si-um) *n.* [G.] a self-evident and necessary truth or proposition; an established principle.

axiomatic, axiomatical (ak-si-ō-mat-ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pertaining to, or having the nature of, an axiom.

axiomatically (ak-si-ō-mat-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an axiomatic manner.

axis (ak-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **axes** (ak-sēs) [L.] the straight line on which a body revolves, or may be supposed to revolve; the second vertebra of the neck; the central part of a plant, round which the others are disposed; a medial line between corresponding parts. **Axis cylinder**, the central portion of a nerve.

axe, axle-tree (ak-sī, -trē) *n.* [A.S. *eaxl*] a transverse bar connecting the navies of the opposite wheels of a carriage; an axle.

axled (ak-sīd) *a.* having an axle or axles.

axolotl (ak-sō-lōtl) *n.* [Mex.] a tailed amphibian found in Mexico.

axotomous (ak-sō-tō-mus) *a.* [G. *axōn*, axis and *tomē*, cutting] cleaving in a direction perpendicular to the axis [Min.].

axunge (ak-sun-i) *n.* [L. *avis*, axle, and *ungere*, grease] the internal fat of animals; lard.

ay, aye (i) *adv.* [Icel. *ei*, ever = A.S. *ā*] yes; yea; (ā) always, ever;—*n.*, *pl.* **ayes** (i) an affirmative vote; a voter in the affirmative. **Aye-aye**, a quadruped of Madagascar (named from its cry).

ayah (ā-ya) *n.* [Pg.] a lady's-maid or nurse [East Indies].

Azalea (a-zā-lē-ə) *n.* [G. *azaleos*, dry] a genus of flowering plants.

azarole (az-ə-rōl) *n.* [A.] the Neapolitan medlar, a European shrub, or its fruit.

azimuth (az-i-muth) *n.* [A.] an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the centre of any object. **Azimuth circle**, a vertical circle, or one passing through the zenith of the meridian and cutting the horizon at right angles. **Azimuth compass**, an instrument for finding the magnetic azimuth and the amplitude of a heavenly body. **Azimuth dial**, a dial whose style is perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. **Magnetic azimuth**, an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the vertical circle passing through any object and the magnetic meridian.

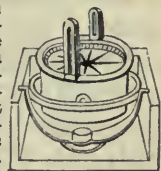
azimuthal (az-i-muth-əl) *a.* pertaining to the azimuth.

azoic (a-zō-ik) *a.* [G. *a* and *zōē*, life] destitute of organic life; applied to rocks or strata.

azoospermia (a-zō-ō-spēr-mi-ə) *n.* [G. *azōos*, lifeless, and *sperma*, seed] absence of, or lack of vitality in, the spermatozooids [Med.].



b, Axle.



Azimuth compass.

azote (*a-zōt', az-ōt'*) *n.* [G. *a* and *zōē*, life] a gas unfit for respiration; nitrogen.
azotic (*a-zōt'ik*) *a.* of, pertaining to, or containing azote or nitrogen.
azotize (*az-ō-tiz*) *v.t.* to nitrogenize; to render nitrogenous; to deprive of life.
azure (*azh-ūr, ā-zhūr*) *n.* [*L. lazward, lapis lazuli*] lapis lazuli; the fine blue colour of the sky; cobalt blue; the sky; [Her.] the tincture blue; *-a.* sky-blue; *-v.t.* to colour blue.
azym, azyme (*az-im*) *n.* [G. *azumos*, unleavened] the Jewish paschal loaf; unleavened bread.

b

B, b is the second letter, and the first consonant, in the English alphabet. In music, B is the seventh tone in the diatonic scale of C major. Not to know B from a bull's foot, to be grossly ignorant or illiterate.
baa (*bā*) *n.* [imit.] the cry or bleating of sheep; *-v.i.* to cry or bleat as sheep.
Baal (*bā'al*) *n.* [H. *ba'al*, lord] the supreme male divinity among the Phœnicians.
Baalism (*bā'al-izm*) *n.* the worship of Baal; idolatry.
Baalist, Baalite (*bā'al-ist, -it*) *n.* a worshipper of Baal; an idolater.
baba (*bā-ba, bā-bā*) *n.* [F.] a kind of fruit-cake, first made in Poland.
Babbitt-metal (*bab-it-met'al*) *n.* a soft anti-friction alloy of copper, antimony, and tin, named from the inventor.
babblative (*bab-la-tiv*) *a.* given to babbling or idle talk.
babble (*bab'l*) *v.t.* [*ba*, a sound uttered by an infant] to prate; to chatter; *-v.i.* to utter words imperfectly; to prate; to chatter; to make a constant murmuring noise, as a small stream running over rocks; *-n.* idle talk; unmeaning words; the murmur of running water.
babblement (*bab'l-ment*) *n.* silly talk; prate; chatter.
babler (*bab-ler*) *n.* one that babbles; an idle talker; a tell-tale; a thrush-like bird.
babbling (*bab-ling*) *n.* foolish talk; indistinct, incoherent speech; confused murmuring.
babe (*bāb*) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] an infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.
babel (*bā-bel*) *n.* [H.] a confused combination of sounds; confusion; disorder.
babirussa, babiroussa (*bab-i-rōó-sa*) *n.* [Malay] the East Indian wild, horned hog.
baboon (*ba-bōon*) *n.* [F.] a monkey with a long face, broad hind muzzle, cheek-pouches, canine teeth, and naked callosities on the buttocks.
baboonish (*ba-bōon-ish*) *a.* like, or shewing the antics of, a baboon; clownish.
baboosh (*ba-bōósh'*) *n.* [Per.] a slipper without a heel, used in Turkey.
babu, baboo (*bā-boo*) *n.* [Hind.] the Hindu form of Mr. or Sir.
baby (*bā-bi*) *n.* [*Babe*] an infant; a babe; a doll; a childish person. **Baby-farmer**, one that maintains children for a stipulated fee. **Baby-house**, a place for children's dolls and babies. **Baby-jumper**, a suspensory support for a child, attached to the ceiling of a room by an elastic strap, and used for exercise.
babyhood (*bā-bi-hood*) *n.* the period of infancy; the state of being a baby.
babyish (*bā-bi-ish*) *a.* having the appearance or the ways of a baby; like a baby; childish.
babyism (*bā-bi-izm*) *n.* babyhood; a childish mode of speech; childish conduct.
Babylonian (*bab-i-lō-ni-an*) *a.* Babylonish; magnificent; luxurious; *-n.* an inhabitant of Babylonia; an astrologer.
Babylonic (*bab-i-lō-nik*) *a.* pertaining to Babylon, or made there; disorderly; confused.
Babylonish (*bab-i-lō-nish*) *a.* pertaining to Babylon; mixed; confused.
baccalaureate (*bak-a-law-rē-āt*) *n.* [Low L.] the degree of bachelor of arts.

baccara, baccarat (*bak-a-rá'*) *n.* [F.] a game with cards between gamblers and a banker.
baccate (*bak-át*) *a.* [*L. bacca*, berry] having a pulpy nature, like a berry.
bacchanal (*bak-a-nál*) *n.* [*L. Bacchus*, god of wine] a devotee of Bacchus; one that indulges in drunken revels; a revel; an orgy; a bacchanalian song or dance; *-a.* of, or pertaining to, Bacchus; riotous; noisy.
bacchanalia (*bak-a-nál-li-a*) *n. pl.* feasts in honour of Bacchus; drunken feasts or revels.
bacchanalian (*bak-a-nál-li-an*) *a.* bacchanal; *-n.* a drunken reveller.
bacchanalianism (*bak-a-nál-li-an-izm*) *n.* drunken revelry.
bacchant (*bak-ánt*) *n.* a priest of Bacchus; a bacchanal; a reveller; *-a.* worshipping Bacchus; revelling.
bacchante (*ba-kan'te*) *n.* a priestess of Bacchus; a female bacchanal.
bacchic (*bak-ik*) *a.* relating to Bacchus; jovial with intoxication; drunken.
bacciferous (*bak-sif-e-rus*) *a.* [*L. bacca*, berry, and *ferre*, bear] producing berries.
baccivorous (*bak-siv-ō-rus*) *a.* [*L. vorare*, devour] subsisting on berries.
bachelor (*bach-e-lur*) *n.* [Low L. *baccalarius*, holder of a farm] a man of any age who has not been married; one that has taken the first degree at a college or university; a young knight. **Bachelor's-buttons**, an herbaceous perennial plant.
bachelorism (*bach-e-lur-izm*) *n.* state of being a bachelor; bachelorhood.
bachelorship (*bach-e-lur-ship*) *n.* state of being a bachelor.
bacillus (*ba-sil'us*) *n.*; *pl.* **bacilli** (*ba-sil'i*) [N. L.] a genus of rod-like germs found in the blood and tissues of animals in a diseased state.
back (*bak*) *n.* [F. *bac*, tray] a large tub or vessel into which the wort, etc., is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, etc.; a broad, flat boat.
back (*bak*) *n.* [A. S. *bec*] the upper or hinder part of an animal, from the neck to the loins; the part opposed to the front; the rear; the outward or upper part, as opposed to the inner or lower; the part opposite to that which fronts the speaker or actor, or the part out of sight; *-a.* belonging to the back; reversed; remote; overdue; *-adv.* to the place from which one came; to, or toward, a former state, condition, or time; away from the front; in a state of restraint or hindrance; in return; *-v.t.* to get upon the back of; to support; to force backward; to endorse; to bet in favour of; *-v.i.* to move or go back. **Back-hand**, writing sloped the reverse way. **Back-handed**, with the back of the hand directed backwards; indirect; sarcastic. **Back-hander**, a blow with the back of the hand. **Back-painting**, a method of varnishing mezzotint prints affixed to glass, so that they appear to be painted on the glass. **Back-piece**, **back-plate**, a piece of armour for covering the back. **Back-rent**, arrears of rent. **Behind the back**, in one's absence; not openly. **To back down**, to yield. **To back out**, to retract; to retire from an uncomfortable position. **To back up**, to support. **To back water**, to reverse the motion of the oars. **To turn the back on**, to abandon; to neglect.
backbite (*bak-bit*) *v.t.* to speak evil of in absence; *-v.t.* to revile the absent.
backbiter (*bak-bit-ter*) *n.* one that backbites; a secret calumniator or detractor.
backbiting (*bak-bit-ting*) *n.* the act of slandering; secret calumny.
backboard (*bak-bōrd*) *n.* a board to which the back is fastened to prevent stooping.
backbone (*bak-bōn*) *n.* the spine; a main support; firmness; moral principle.
backboned (*bak-bōnd*) *a.* vertebrate; furnished with a backbone.
backdoor (*bak-dōr*) *a.* unworthily secret; clandestine; *-n.* a back or private entrance; an indirect method.
backer (*bak-er*) *n.* one who, or that which, backs or supports another; one that bets.
backfall (*bak-fawl*) *n.* in wrestling, a throw or fall on the back.

backgammon (bak-gam-un) *n.* [E. *back*, and M.E. *gamen*, play] a game played by two persons with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice.

background (bak-ground) *n.* ground or surface in the rear or behind; a place of obscurity or shade; a situation little noticed.

backing (bak-ing) *n.* support, physical or moral; mountings; endorsement; the act of providing anything with a support. **Backing-hammer**, a hammer used in beating into shape the backs of books.

backset (bak-set) *n.* a setting back or backward; a check; relapse.

backsheesh, backshish (bak-shēsh) *n.* baksheesh.

backside (bak-sid) *n.* back or hinder part of any thing; the rear; the buttocks.

backslide (bak-slid) *v.i.* to fall back or off; to apostatize; to relapse.

backslider (bak-sli-der) *n.* one that backslides; a renegade; an apostate.

backsliding (bak-sli-ding) *n.* a falling back in principle or practice; apostasy.

backstair, backstairs (bak-stār, -stārs) *n.* a. pertaining to backstairs of a house; indirect; unfair; intriguing;—*n.* a stair or stairs at the back part of a house; private stairs.

backstays (bak-stāz) *n. pl.* long ropes extending from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist in supporting the mast.

backstitch (bak-stich) *n.* a method of sewing in which the stitches overlap.

backsword (bak-sörd) *n.* a sword with one sharp edge; a single-stick.

backward (bak-wārd) *adv.* with the back in advance; toward, or on, the back; in past time; from a better to a worse state; in a reverse manner or direction; contrarily;—*a.* directed to the back or rear; unwilling; dull of apprehension; late or behindhand in time.

backwardation (bak-wār-dā-shun) *n.* on the Stock Exchange, a consideration paid by the seller of stock for the right to postpone its delivery for a time.

backwardly (bak-wārd-li) *adv.* in a reluctant or unwilling manner.

backwardness (bak-wārd-nes) *n.* state or quality of being backward.

backwards (bak-wārdz) *adv.* backward.

backwater (bak-wāv-ter) *n.* water held back by some obstruction, as a dam; water thrown back by the turning of a water or paddle-wheel.

backwoods (bak-woodz) *n. pl.* outlying, uninclosed and unsettled districts.

backwoodsman (bak-woodz-man) *n.* one living in the backwoods.

bacon (bā-kun, bā-kn) *n.* [O.F.] hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke. To **save one's bacon**, to guard one's self from injury.

Baconian (bā-kō-ni-an) *a.* pertaining to Francis Bacon, or to the inductive system of philosophy;—*n.* an adherent of the Baconian philosophy; one that believes Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays.

bacteriologist (bak-tē-ri-ol-ō-jist) *n.* an expert in bacteriology.

bacteriology (bak-tē-ri-ol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *baktērion*, little stick, and *logos*, discourse] the doctrine or study of bacteria.

bacteriolysis (bak-tē-ri-ol-ī-sis) *n.* [G. *lysis*, resolving] the adaptation of filters to the purification of sewage and sewage effluent.

bacterium (bak-tē-ri-um) *n. pl.* bacteria (bak-tē-ri-ā) one of the micro-organisms found in decomposing infusions of organic bodies.

baculometry (bak-ū-lom-e-trī) *n.* [L. *baculum*, staff, and G. *metron*, measure] the measurement of heights or distances by staves.

bad (bad) *a.* [M.E. *bad*] wanting good qualities, physical or moral; evil; vicious; disagreeable; painful; noxious;—*n.* that which is bad.

bade (bad) preterite of the verb *bid*.

badge (baj) *n.* [Low L. *bagā*, ring, collar] a distinctive mark or sign worn on the person;—*v.t.* to mark with, or as with, a badge.

badger (baj-er) *n.* [perhaps fr. *badge*, in reference to the white stripes on its forehead] a burrowing quadruped related to the bear;—*v.t.* to follow up with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry. **Badger-legged**, having one leg shorter than the other.



Indian badger.

badiaga (bad-i-ā-gā) *n.* [Russ.] a small sponge, the powder of which is used to remove the discoloration of bruised flesh.

badigeon (ba-dij-un) *n.* [F.] a mixture of plaster and freestone, used to fill small holes in statues; sawdust and glue used to conceal defects in wood.

badinage (bad-i-nāzh, bad-i-nāj) *n.* [F. *badiner*, joke] light or playful discourse.

badly (bad-li) *adv.* in a bad manner; not well; dangerously; unfortunately.

badminton (bad-min-tun) *n.* [name of a country seat of the Duke of Beaufort] an out-door game similar to lawn-tennis, but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup.

badness (bad-nes) *n.* state of being bad; want of good qualities, natural or moral.

baffle (baf-ī) *v.t.* [Ety. unknown] to treat with insult or mockery; to check by shifts and turns; to elude by perplexing.

baffler (baf-ler) *n.* one that baffles, checks, eludes, thwarts, or defeats.

baffling (baf-ling) *a.* disconcerting; confusing; bewildering; [Naut.] variable.

bafflingly (baf-ling-li) *adv.* in a baffling manner; so as to baffle.

baft, bafta (baf, baf-tā) *n.* [Per.] a fine cotton cloth made in the East.

bag (bag) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a sack or pouch, used to hold, preserve, or convey anything; what is contained in a bag; a definite amount of certain commodities;—*v.t.* to put into a bag; to seize or entrap;—*v.i.* to swell like a full bag; to hang loosely. **Bag and baggage**, with all belongings; wholly. To let the cat out of the bag, to reveal a secret.

bagasse (ba-gas) *n.* [F.] the refuse of the sugarcane, after crushing.

bagatelle (bag-a-tel) *n.* [F.] a trifle; a thing of no importance; a game played with balls and a cue on a board having nine holes at one end, into which the balls are to be struck.

baggage (bag-aj) *n.* [O.F. *bague*, bundle] the tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessities of an army.

bagginess (bag-i-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being baggy.

bagging (bag-ing) *n.* the act of putting into bags; the cloth or materials for bags.

baggy (bag-i) *a.* having the appearance of a bag; bulging out loosely; puffy.

bagman (bag-man) *n.* one that carries a bag; a commercial traveller.

bagnio (ban-yō) *n.* [It.] a bathing-house; a bath; a trothel; a prison.

bagpipe (bag-pip) *n.* a musical instrument used in Scotland. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve, and of pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.

bagpiper (bag-pī-per) *n.* one that plays on a bagpipe.

bagwig (bag-wig) *n.* an 18th century wig, the back hair of which was inclosed in a bag.

bah (bā) *int.* an exclamation of disgust or contempt.

bahadur (ba-hā-dōōr) *n.* [Hind.] a name of honour given to European officers.

bahar (ba-hār) *n.* [A.] a measure of weight in the East Indies, varying in different localities.

baidak (bi-dāk) *n.* [Russ.] a boat, usually with one mast and sail, used on the Dnieper.

baignoire (bā-nwor) *n.* [F.] a box in a theatre on the lowest tier.



Bagpipe.

bail (bā) *v.t.* [*L. bajulare*, bear a burden] to set free from custody, on security being given for the appearance, at a certain day and place, of the person bailed; to deliver upon contract that the trust shall be faithfully executed;—*n.* the persons that procure the release of a prisoner, by becoming surety for his appearance in court; the security given. **Bail-bond**, a bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's re-appearance in court. **To admit to bail**, to release upon security given. **To find bail**, to procure persons to act as bail.

bail (bā) *n.* [*O.F. barrier*] a division between the stalls of a stable; a little bar laid on the tops of the stumps in cricket. **To bail up**, to order to throw up the arms, preparatory to robbing.

bail (bā) *n.* [*Scand.*] a hoop or ring; the handle of a kettle, etc.; an arch-shaped support for an awning, etc.

bail (bā) *n.* [*F. baille*, tub] a scoop; a pail;—*v.t.* to free from water by means of a scoop, pail, etc.

bailable (bā-lā-ble) *a.* capable of being admitted to bail; admitting of bail.

bailage (bā-lāj) *n.* [*L. bajulare*, bear a burden] a duty imposed upon the delivery of goods.

bailee (bā-lē) *n.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust.

bailer (bā-ler) *n.* one that bails out water; a vessel for bailing water; a ball that strikes the bails.

bailey (bā-lē) *n.* [*O.F. bail*, barrier] the outer walls of a castle; the outer court of a castle.

bailie (bā-lē) *n.* [*O.F. bailii*, bailiff] a municipal magistrate in Scotland.

bailiff (bā-lif) *n.* a sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, etc.; a steward; an overseer; a farm manager. **Water-bailiff**, an official appointed to protect rivers from poaching and other illegal fishing.

bailiwick (bā-lī-wīk) *n.* [*A.S. wic*] the precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

bailment (bā-lment) *n.* a delivery of goods in trust; act of bailing a prisoner.

bailor (bā-lur) *n.* one that delivers goods to another in trust, for some particular purpose.

bailpiece (bā-l-pēs) *n.* in law, a certificate issued to a person who has become surety as bail.

bailsman (bā-l-mən) *n.* one that gives bail or becomes security for another.

bain-marie (bang-ma-rē) *n.* [*F.*] a water-bath, as used in cookery.

Bairam (bī-ram) *n.* [*Per.*] the name of two festivals in the Mohammedan year.

bairn (bārn) *n.* [*A.S. bearn*, *ir. bean*, bear a child] that which is born; a child.

bait (bāt) *n.* [*Icel. beita*] any substance used to catch fish, etc.; anything serving to allure; enticement; temptation; refreshment taken on a journey;—*v.t.* to put a bait on or in; to give food and drink to, upon the road; to provoke and harass, as bulls by dogs;—*v.i.* to stop to take refreshment on a journey.

baiter (bā-ter) *n.* one that baits or worries; one that torments or teases.

baiting (bā-ting) *n.* the act of worrying; long continued annoyance; the act of furnishing a trap or hook with bait; refreshment.

baize (bāz) *n.* [*O.F. bates*, baize, *fr. L. badius*, bay-coloured] a coarse woollen stuff, with a long nap;—*v.t.* to cover with baize.

bake (bāk) *v.t.* [*A.S. bacan*] to heat, dry, and harden, by natural or artificial means; to prepare for food, in a close place heated, or on a hot surface;—*v.i.* to do the work of baking; to be baked.

bakeboard (bāk-bōrd) *n.* a board on which the dough is prepared in making bread.

bakehouse (bāk-hous) *n.* a house or building for baking.

baker (bā-ker) *n.* one whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, etc. **Baker-foot**, an ill-shaped foot. **Baker-legged**, having legs that bend inwards at the knees. **Baker's dozen**, thirteen.

bakery (bā-ker-ē) *n.* the trade or calling of a baker; a bakehouse.

baking (bā-king) *n.* the quantity baked at once. **Baking-powder**, any powder used instead of yeast in raising bread, etc.

bakshish, **baksheesh** (bak-shēsh) *n.* [*Per.*] a gratuity.

Balæna (ba-lē-nā) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of aquatic mammalia, including the Greenland whale.

balance (bal-ans) *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *lanx*, plate] an apparatus for weighing bodies; a beam with two opposite scales; act of comparing; estimate; a just proportion; a wheel in a watch serving to regulate the motion of the others; a sign in the zodiac, called *Libra*;—*v.t.* to weigh in a balance; to render equal in proportion, etc.; to compare in relative force, value, etc.; to estimate; to adjust, as an account; to sway backwards and forwards;—*v.i.* to be in equipoise; to move toward, and then back; to fluctuate between opposite motives; to hesitate. **Balance-beam**, beam of a balance; a beam attached to the gate of a canal-lock, and used in opening and closing it. **Balance-fish**, the hammer-headed shark. **Balance-sheet**, a paper giving a summation of accounts. **Balance-step**, the goose-step. **Balance-wheel**, the wheel regulating the beat in watches. **Balance of power**, international equilibrium. **Balance of trade**, the difference in value between the imports and exports of a country. **To balance books**, to close the accounts in a ledger. **To hold in balance**, to keep in suspense.



Letter balance.

balancer (bal-an-ser) *n.* one that balances or weighs; an acrobat.

balconied (bal-kō-nid) *a.* provided with a balcony or balconies.

balcony (bal-kō-nē) *n.* [*O. H. Ger. balcho*, scaffold] a projecting platform or gallery.

bald (bawld) *a.* [*Celt.*] destitute of natural covering, as of hair or feathers; unadorned; mean; bare.

baldachin (bal-da-kim) *n.* [*It. Baldacco*, Bagdad, in Turkish Asia] a structure in form of a canopy or ornament, over doors, thrones, etc.

balderdash (bal-der-dash) *n.* [*Dan. balder*, noise, and *E. dash*] senseless jargon; ribaldry;—*v.t.* to adulterate.

baldhead (bawld-hed) *n.* one bald on the head; a kind of pigeon.

baldicoot (bawld-di-koot) *n.* the common coot; a monk, on account of his shaven crown.

baldly (bawld-li) *adv.* in a bald manner; without ornament; meanly.

baldness (bawld-nes) *n.* state of being bald; meanness or inelegance of style.

baldpate (bawld-pāt) *n.* a pate without hair; one with a bald head.

baldric (bawld-drik) *n.* [*M. H. Ger. balderich*, girdle] a girdle worn pendant from one shoulder, across the breast, and under the opposite arm; a richly ornamented scarf.

bale (bāl) *n.* [*M. H. Ger. balle*, ball] a bundle of goods corded or hooped for transportation;—*v.t.* to make up in a bale or bales. **Bale-goods**, goods made up in bales, as distinct from goods packed in barrels.

bale (bāl) *n.* [*A.S. bealu*, evil] misery; calamity; misfortune; sorrow.

bale (bāl) *n.* [*A.S. bāl*, fire] a large fire; bonfire; a beacon; a signal-fire; any great fire. **Bale-fire**, an alarm-fire.

baleen (ba-lēn) *n.* [*L. balaena*, whale] whalebone. **Baleen-knife**, a curved double-handed knife for splitting whalebone.

baleful (bāl-fool) *a.* full of misery; calamitous; full of sorrow; woeful; sad.

balefully (bāl-fool-ē) *adv.* perniciously; sorrowfully; in a calamitous manner.

balefulness (bāl-fool-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being baleful; perniciousness.

baline (ba-lēn) *n.* [*F.*, packing-cloth] coarse canvas, used for packing.

balize (ba-lēz) *n.* [*F.*] a pole raised on a bank; a sea-mark; a barrel-buoy.

balk (bawk) *n.* [*A.S. balca*, a ridge] a great rafter, or timber; a hindrance or disappointment; an unploughed ridge or strip; a part of a billiard table;—*v.t.* to disappoint; to frustrate; to leave untouched in ploughing;—*v.i.* to stop abruptly in one's course.

balker (baw-ker) *n.* [*A.S. bālcum*, shout] a man stationed on an eminence on land to signal the approach of herrings.

balky (baw-ki) *a.* given to balking; apt to stop and refuse to move.

ball (baw'l) *n.* [M. H. Ger. *balle*] any round body; any part of the body that is round or protuberant, as the eye-ball; the globe; the earth; a game with a ball;—*v.t.* to form, as snow, into balls, as on horses' hoofs, or on the feet. **Ball-bearing**, a bearing containing loose metal balls for lessening friction. **Ball-cartridge**, a cartridge furnished with a ball. **Ball-cock**, a contrivance that allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts off itself, by means of a floating ball, when the cistern is full. **Ball-flower**, an ornament resembling a ball, placed in a circular flower. **Ball-ironstone**, iron ore occurring in balls. **Ball-proof**, impenetrable by bullets. **Ball and socket joint**, a joint formed by a ball in a socket, admitting of motion in any direction.

ball (baw'l) *n.* [F. *bal*, dancing, fr. G. *ballein*, throw] a social assembly for the purpose of dancing.

ballad (bal'ad) *n.* [F. fr. G. *ballein*, throw] a popular song, narrative or sentimental, in homely verses; a simple air. **Ballad-monger**, a dealer in ballads; an inferior poet. **Ballad-opera**, an opera in which ballads are sung. **Ballad-singer**, one that sings ballads in the streets.

ballade (ba-lád) *n.* [F.] a poem in triplets of stanzas of seven or eight lines, each having the same line as a refrain, usually followed by an envoy.

ballader, **balladist** (bal'ad-er, -ist) *n.* a writer or singer of ballads; one that composes ballads.

balladize (bal'ad-iz) *v.t.* to convert into a ballad;—*v.i.* to write ballads.

balladry (bal'ad-ri) *n.* poetry of the ballad kind; the art of making ballads.

ballast (bal'ast) *n.* [D.] any heavy matter placed in the hold of a vessel, to steady it; bags of sand carried in the car of a balloon; gravel, broken stones, etc., laid on the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid; that which steadies a person;—*v.t.* to load or furnish with ballast; to steady. **In ballast**, without cargo; laden with ballast only.

ballastage (bal'as-táj) *n.* toll paid for taking ballast from a gravel bed.

ballasting (bal'as-ting) *n.* the act of ballasting; materials used for ballast.

ballerina (bal-ler-ē-na) *n.*; *pl.* ballerine, ballerinas (bal-ler-ē-nā, -nāz) [It.] a ballet-girl.

ballet (bal'ā) *n.* [F.] a theatrical exhibition with music, dancing, decorations, etc.

balling (baw'ling) *n.* the act of making balls; in puddling, making iron into balls suitable for handling. **Balling-gun**, an instrument for giving medicine-balls to horses.

ballista, **balista** (ba-lis-tā) *n.* [G. *ballein*, throw] an ancient military engine for throwing missiles.

ballistic (ba-lis-tik) *a.* pertaining to ballistics. **Ballistic pendulum**, an apparatus for measuring the velocity of projectiles.

ballistics (ba-lis-tiks) *n.* the science that deals with projectiles.

balloon (ba-lóon) *n.* [It. *ballone*] a bag made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; a ball or globe on the top of a pillar; a spherical glass receiver;—*v.t.* to ascend in a balloon. **Captive balloon**, a balloon anchored or attached to the ground by means of a rope.

ballooning (ba-lóo'ning) *n.* the act of ascending in, and of managing, balloons.

balloonist (ba-lóo'n-ist) *n.* an aeronaut.

ballot (bal'ut) *n.* [It. *ballotta*] a ball used in voting; a written or printed vote; act of voting by balls or tickets; whole amount of votes cast;—*v.t.* to choose by ballot;—*v.i.* to vote or decide by ballot. **Ballot-box**, a box for receiving ballots.

balloting (bal'ut-ing) *n.* the taking of a ballot; a vote; selection by lot.

ballotement (ba-lot'ment) *n.* [F.] a test of pregnancy [Med.].

balm (bám) *n.* [G. *balsamon*] a kind of aromatic plant; the resinous and odoriferous sap of certain trees; any fragrant or valuable ointment; anything

that heals, or mitigates pain;—*v.t.* to anoint with balm; to assuage. **Balm-cricket**, the field-cricket. **Balm of Gilead**, a small oriental evergreen tree, and the balsam obtained from it.

balmily (bá-mí-li) *adv.* in a balmy manner; fragrantly; refreshingly.

balminess (bá-mi-ness) *n.* the state or quality of being balmy.

Balmoral (bal-mor'al) *n.* [a royal residence in Aberdeenshire] a kind of cap; a petticoat;—*pl.* ankle boots that are laced in front.

balmy (bá-mi) *a.* having the qualities of balm; odoriferous; aromatic; soothing.

balneary (bal-nē-ā-ri) *a.* [L. *balneum*, bath] of, or pertaining to, baths;—*n.* a bath-room.

balneum (bal-nē-um) *n.* a sand or water bath, usually used for heating articles.

balsa (baw'zá) *n.* [Sp.] a sailing raft made of light logs fastened together.

balsam (baw'lam) *n.* [G. *balsamon*] an aromatic resinous substance, containing an essential oil; a species of tree; a popular annual plant;—*v.t.* to embalm.

balsamic (baw'l-, bal-sam'ik) *a.* having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; mild;—*n.* that which has the properties of a balsam.

balsamically (baw'l-, bal-sam'ik-al-i) *adv.* in a balsamic manner; as a balsam.

balsamiferous (baw'l-, bal-sa-mif-er-us) *a.* [L. *ferre*, bear] producing balm or balsam.

balsamine (baw'lam-in) *n.* [G.] the touch-me-not, or garden balsam.

balsamous (baw'lam-us) *a.* having the qualities of balsam; balsamic.

baluster (bal'us-ter) *n.* [G. *balustration*, the flower of the wild pomegranate] a small column or pilaster, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, etc.

balustered (bal'us-terd) *a.* having balusters; furnished with balusters.

balustrade (bal'us-trád) *n.* a row of balusters supporting a rail or coping.

balustrading (bal'us-trá-ding) *n.* balustrade; a design in balustrade fashion.

balzarine (bal'za-rén) *n.* a light material of worsted and cotton, for ladies' dresses.

bambino (bam-bē-no) *n.* [It.] a child or baby; a figure of the child Jesus in the manger.

bambocciaide (bam-boch-i-ád) *n.* [It. *bamboccia*, childish] a painting of rustic life, treated in a spirit of broad humour.

bamboo (bam-bóo) *n.* [Malay] a tropical plant of the reed kind, with tall, jointed stems; a cane or stick of the bamboo;—*v.t.* to beat with a bamboo.

bamboozle (bam-bóo-zl) *v.t.* [a slang word] to play tricks upon; to mystify;—*v.i.* to practise mystification.

bamboozler (bam-bóo-zler) *n.* one that bamboozles; a cheat; a trickster.

ban (ban) *n.* [A.S. *bannan*] a proclamation or edict; public notice of a marriage proposed; interdiction; prohibition; outlawry; a curse;—*v.t.* to curse; to excommunicate; to prohibit; to proscriber;—*v.i.* to utter curses.

ban (ban) *n.* [Hind.] a fine kind of muslin got from the fibres of the banana.

ban (ban) *n.* [Per.] the ruler of the crownland of Croatia and Slavonia.

banal (ban'al) *a.* [F.] subject to manorial rights; common; stale; trivial.

banality (ba-nal'i-ti) *n.* the state of being banal; commonplaceness; triteness.

banana (ba-ná-na) *n.* [Sp.] a species of the plantain tree, and its fruit.

banausic (ba-naw'z-sik) *a.* [G. *banausikos*, of mechanics] merely mechanical.

Banbury cake (ban'bur-i-kák) *n.* [Banbury, in Oxfordshire] a kind of cake filled with mince-meat.

banco (bangk, hang-kó) *n.* [F.] a bench [Law]. A court in banco, in banco, a full court of judges.

banco (bang-kó) *n.* [It.] bank money, as opposed to current money.



Balloon.



Banana.

band (band) *n.* [A.S. *bend*] a cord, tie, or fillet; any ligament with which a thing is tied or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together;—[O. H. Ger. *binda*, *band*] a flat strip of any material, used to bind round anything; a linen ornament worn about the neck by clergymen; a broad, flat, low moulding;—[O. H. Ger. *bant*, *band*] a company united in any common design; a company of musicians trained to play together; a body of armed men;—*v.t.* to bind or tie; to mark with a band; to unite in a company;—*v.i.* to confederate for some common purpose. **Band of hope**, a body of children pledged to total abstinence. **Band-saw**, a long flexible steel saw running on pulleys.

bandage (ban-dāj) *n.* [F.] a fillet, roller, or swathe, used in dressing and binding up wounds, etc.; a ligature;—*v.t.* to bind with a bandage.

bandana, bandanna (ban-dan-ə) *n.* [Hind.] a species of silk or cotton handkerchief.

bandbox (band-boks) *n.* a light paper box for bands, caps, or bonnets.

bandeau (ban-dō) *n.*; *pl.* **bandeaux** (ban-dōz) [F.] a fillet worn round the head.

banded (ban-ded) *a.* bound or fastened with a band; having bands; united as in a band.

banderilla (ban-de-rēl-yā) *n.* [Sp.] a small dart used by bull-fighters.

banderole (ban-de-rōl) *n.* [F.] a small flag carried on the masts of vessels, on military weapons, etc.; a pennon.

bandicoot (ban-di-kōot) *n.* [Telegu] a large Indian rat, used for food.

bandit (ban-dit) *n.*; *pl.* **bandits, banditti** (ban-dits, ban-dit-ti) [It. *bandire*, banish] a lawless or desperate fellow; a robber; a brigand.

bandlet, bandelet (band-let, ban-de-let) *n.* [*dim.* of *band*] any little band or flat moulding.

bandog (ban-dog) *n.* [*band* and *dog*] a large fierce kind of dog, kept chained.

bandoleer (ban-dō-lēr) *n.* [It. *banda*, *band*] a leather belt, thrown over the right shoulder and across the breast, for holding cartridges.

bandoline (ban-dō-lēn) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a gummy substance for smoothing and fixing the hair.

bandore (ban-dōr) *n.* [G. *pandoura*] a kind of guitar instrument.

bandsman (bandz-man) *n.* one of a band of musicians.

bandy (ban-di) *n.* [F. *bander*, to bandy at tennis, to bend] a club bent at the lower part for striking a ball; the play with such a club;—*a.* crooked; bent;—*v.t.* to beat to and fro, as a ball in playing; to give and receive reciprocally; to toss about; to agitate.

bandy (ban-di) *n.* [Telegu] an Indian vehicle made of wood.

bane (bān) *n.* [A.S. *banā*] a deadly poison; any cause of ruin; ruin; destruction.

baneful (ban-fool) *a.* having poisonous qualities; noxious; destructive; pernicious.

banefully (ban-fool-i) *adv.* in a baneful manner; hurtfully; destructively; perniciously.

banefulness (ban-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being hurtful; perniciousness.

banewort (ban-wurt) *n.* a poisonous plant, as the deadly nightshade or lesser spearwort.

bang (bang) *v.t.* [Icel. *banga*, beat] to beat, as with a club; to handle roughly;—*n.* a blow with a club; a heavy blow; a thump.

bangle (bang-gl) *n.* [Hind.] an armllet or anklet worn by Orientals; a bracelet.

banian (ban-yan) *n.* [Skr.] a Hindoo merchant; a morning gown; the Indian fig-tree. **Banian days**, days on which British sailors get no flesh-meat; days of poor fare.

banish (ban-ish) *v.t.* [O. H. Ger. *bannan*, proclaim] to condemn to exile; to drive away; to expel.

banisher (ban-ish-er) *n.* one that banishes.

banishment (ban-ish-ment) *n.* act of banishing; state of being banished; exile; expatriation; expulsion.

banister (ban-is-ter) *n.* [a corruption of *baluster*] a support to the rail of a stair.

banjo (ban-jō) *n.* [*bandore*] a stringed musical instrument, resembling the guitar and the tambourine.

banjoist (ban-jō-ist) *n.* one that performs on the banjo; a banjo-player.

bank (bank) *n.* [M.E. *banke*] a ridge of earth; an acclivity; an elevation in the sea; a shoal; the side of a river or lake;—[O.F. *banco*] a bench in a galley; a tier or rank of oars;—[F. *banque*] a stock of money deposited for use; place where money is deposited; a private or incorporated banking company;—*v.t.* to raise a mound or dike about; to inclose, or fortify with a bank;—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to deposit money in a bank. **Bank-agent**, a person employed by bankers to conduct their operations in a branch office. **Bank-bill**, a note or bill of exchange, payable to order, and at some future specified time. **Bank-book**, a book in which a person's bank accounts are entered. **Bank-credit**, the drawing of money from a bank on reasonable securities. **Bank-holiday**, a day on which banks are closed by statute. **Bank-interest**, the interest allowed by a bank on money deposited. **Bank-note**, a promissory note issued by a banking company, payable on demand. **Bank-stock**, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank. **To bank a fire**, to make up a fire by covering it with fuel so pressed down as to secure slow combustion.

bankable (bank-ka-bl) *a.* receivable as cash by a bank; capable of being banked.

banker (bank-ker) *n.* an owner or manager of a bank; the keeper of funds in a gaming-house; a Newfoundland fishing-boat; a mason or bricklayer's bench; a covering for a bench; a delver; an overflowing river; a jumping horse.

banking (bank-ing) *n.* the business of a banker; the making of a mound or bank; the mound thrown up; fishing on the Newfoundland banks;—*a.* pertaining to, or carried on by, a bank.

bankless (bank-les) *a.* not confined by banks; without bounds; limitless.

bankrupt (bank-rupt) *n.* [L. *rumpere*, *pp.* *ruptus*, break] a trader that breaks, or becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent; any individual unable to pay his debts;—*a.* unable to pay debts; insolvent;—*v.t.* to fail in trade; to make insolvent.

bankruptcy (bank-rupt-si) *n.* state or act of becoming bankrupt; failure in trade. **Bankruptcy laws**, laws providing for the division of a bankrupt's assets among the creditors.

banner (ban-er) *n.* [O.F. *baniere*] a military ensign; the standard of a prince or state.

bannered (ban-erd) *a.* having banners; exhibiting banners.

banneret (ban-er-et) *n.* a rank conferred on one able to bring a certain number of vassals into the field; a knight made on the field; a little banner; formerly, a magistrate in some Swiss cantons and Italian republics.

bannock (ban-uk) *n.* [Gael.] a cake made of oat, pease, or barley meal, baked over the fire.

banns (banz) *n.* [*pl.* *ban*] proclamation in church of intended marriage. **To forbid the banns**, to protest against an intended marriage.

banquet (bang-kwet) *n.* [F.] a feast; a rich entertainment;—*v.t.* to treat with a banquet;—*v.i.* to regale with good eating and drinking; to feast.

banqueter (bang-kwet-er) *n.* a guest at a banquet; one that gives great dinners.

banqueting (bang-kwet-ing) *n.* feasting; luxurious living; a feast. **Banqueting-house**, a house where entertainments are given.

banquette (bang-ke-t) *n.* [F.] a raised bank inside a parapet, used by the defenders when firing; a footway or sidewalk.

banshee, benshie (ban-shē, ben-shē) *n.* [Celt.] a fairy that warns of impending death.

banstickle (ban-stik-l) *n.* [A.S. *bān*, bone, and *stiels*, prickle] the stickleback.

bantam (ban-tam) *n.* a very small domestic fowl, brought, probably, from Bantam, in Java;—*a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the bantam; puny; plucky. **Bantam-weight**, a boxer of very light weight.

Bantam-work, East Indian carved and painted woodwork.

banter (ban-ter) *v.t.* [Etym. unknown] to make fun of;—*v.i.* to indulge in banter;—*n.* humorous rally; chaff; pleasantry.

banterer (ban-ter-er) *n.* one that banters or rallies; one that makes fun of.

bantingism (ban-ting-izm) *n.* a diet (mainly of lean meat) prescribed as a remedy for corpulence by W. Banting, of London (1863).

bandling (ban-dling) *n.* [*bandling*, one wrapped in swaddling-bands] an infant.

Bantu (ban-tōō) *n.* [S. Afr.] a general name given to the South African languages.

banyan (ban-yān) *n.* [*banyan*] an Indian fig-tree whose branches

form roots, covering a wide area.

baobab (bā-ō-bab) *n.* [Afr.] a very large tree.

Baphomet (baf-ō-met) *n.* [*Mahomet*] the idol said to have been worshipped by the Knights Templars.

baptism (bap-tizm) *n.* [G. *baptizein*, baptize] act of baptizing; the application of water to a person, as the symbol of initiation into the visible church of Christ.

baptismal (bap-tiz-mal) *a.* pertaining to baptism.

Baptismal regeneration, the doctrine that baptism is a vehicle of grace.

baptismally (bap-tiz-mal-i) *adv.* in, or through, baptism; by means of baptism.

Baptist (bap-tist) *n.* one that administers baptism; a title applied to John, the forerunner of Christ; as a contraction of **Anabaptist**, one that rejects infant baptism, and holds to immersion as the proper mode of administering this rite.

baptistery (bap-tis-ter-i) *n.* a building or place where baptism is administered.

baptistic, baptistical (bap-tis-tik, -tik-al) *a.* pertaining to baptism; baptismal.

baptize (bap-tiz) *v.t.* to administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

bar (bār) *n.* [O.F. *barre*] a long piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, used *esp.* for a hindrance or obstruction; any obstacle that obstructs or defends; a barrier; a bank of gravel, or other matter, at the mouth of a river or harbour; the place in court which counsel occupy, or where prisoners are stationed; any tribunal; the inclosed place of a tavern, where liquors are kept for sale; [Her.] a horizontal mark across the escutcheon; [Mus.] a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff; —*v.t.* to fasten with a bar; to obstruct; to prevent; to except; to cross with stripes or lines. **Bar-iron**, iron wrought into malleable bars. **Bar-keeper**, an inn-keeper. **Bar-posts**, supports of a gate, consisting of detached bars. **Bar-shot**, shot consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end. **Bar-shear**, a machine for cutting metal bars. **Bar-sinister**, see **bind sinister**. To call to the bar, to admit as a barrister. **Trial at bar**, a trial before a full bench of judges.

baranee (bar-a-nē) *n.* [Hind.] a woollen cloak worn in India; a rain-cloak.

barathrum (bar-a-thrum) *n.* [G. *barathron*] a pit or dungeon at ancient Athens; the bottomless pit; hell; the belly; a devourer.

barb (bārb) *n.* [L. *barba*] beard, or that which resembles it; the point that stands backward in an arrow, fish-hook, etc.; —[A.] defensive armour anciently worn by horses; —[Barbary] a horse noted for speed; a pigeon of a black or dun colour; —*v.t.* to furnish with bars, as an arrow, fish-hook, etc.; to clothe, as a horse, with armour.

barbican (bār-bā-kan) *n.* See **barbican**.

barbarian (bār-bā-ri-an) *n.* [G. *barbaros*] a man in his rude state; a cruel, brutal man; —*a.* a savage; uncivilized; inhuman.

barbaric (bār-bar-ik) *a.* foreign; uncivilized; rude; barbarian; rudely grand.

barbarically (bār-bar-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a barbaric manner.

barbarism (bār-bā-rizm) *n.* the use of obsolete or foreign words; want of civilization.

barbarization (bār-bā-ri-zā-shun) *n.* the act of barbarizing.

barbarity (bār-bar-i-ti) *n.* conduct of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; inhumanity.



Banyan tree.

barbarize (bār-bā-ri-z) *v.t.* to corrupt by barbarisms; to make barbarous; —*v.i.* to use barbarisms; to become barbarous.

barbarous (bār-bā-rus) *a.* marked by barbarisms; uncivilized or savage; barbaric; cruel; ferocious.

barbarously (bār-bā-rus-li) *adv.* in a barbarous manner; as a barbarian.

barbarousness (bār-bā-rus-nes) *n.* quality of being barbarous.

barbastel, barbastelle (bār-bas-tel, bār-bas-tel') *n.* [L. *barba*, beard] a long-eared bat found in Europe.

barbate (bār-bāt) *a.* [L. *barba*, beard] bearing lines, spots, or tufts of hair; bearded.

barbecue (bār-be-kū) *n.* [Haytian *barbacoa*, a wooden framework] a hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole; a framework on which an animal is roasted or smoked; —*v.t.* to dress and roast whole.

barbed (bārbd) *a.* having barbs. **Barbed wire**, a wire of several strands, armed with sharp projecting points, used for fencing.

barbel (bār-bel) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard] a small beard-like process appended to the mouth of certain fishes; a large fresh-water fish, found in many European rivers; —*pl.* a disease incident to horses and cattle, characterized by excrescences under the tongue.

barbellate (bār-bel-āt) *a.* having short, slight hairs, or small bristles.

barber (bār-ber) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard] one that shaves the beard, and cuts and dresses the hair, of others; —*v.t.* to shave and dress the hair of.

Barber-monger, one that frequented the barber's shop; a dandy. **Barber-surgeon**, a surgeon that was also a barber; a surgeon of no standing.

barberry (bār-ber-i) *n.* [Low L. *berberis*] a shrubby plant, common in hedges.

barbet (bār-bet) *n.* [F. fr. L. *barba*, beard] a kind of poodle; a brilliant tropical bird.

barbette (bār-bet') *n.* [F. fr. L. *barba*, beard] an eminence inside a fort, from which cannon may be fired over the parapet; a similar platform in a ship.

barbican (bār-bi-kan) *n.* [O.F. *barbican*] an advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city; an opening in the wall of a fortress for guns.

barbule (bār-būl) *n.* a small barb; a fringe of a barb of a feather.

barcarole (bār-ka-rōl) *n.* [It. *barca*, boat] an Italian bargeman; a song sung by Venetian gondoliers; music imitating such a song.

barcon, barcone (bār-kūn, bār-kō-ne) *n.* [It.] a Mediterranean coaster.

bard (bārd) *n.* [W. *bardd*] a poet; —[F. *barde*] defensive armour; a thin piece of bacon for larding; —*v.t.* to furnish with bards or armour; to lard with slices of bacon.

bardic, bardish (bār-dik, -dish) *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, bards, or their poetry; poetic.

bardism (bār-dizm) *n.* the science of bards; the doctrines of bards.

bardling (bārd-ling) *n.* a bard of no great parts; a poetaster.

bardship (bārd-ship) *n.* the office of bard; reputation as a bard.

bare (bār) *a.* [A.S. *beor*] without covering; naked; destitute; empty; unfurnished; laid open to view; exposed; threadless; simple; unadorned; —*v.t.* to strip off the covering; to make naked.

barebacked (bār-bakt) *a.* with uncovered back; having no saddle.

bareboned (bār-bōnd) *a.* deficient in flesh; very spare or lean.

barefaced (bār-fāst) *a.* with the face uncovered; shameless; impudent.

barefacedly (bār-fāst-li) *adv.* without disguise or reserve; impudently.

barefacedness (bār-fāst-nes) *n.* state of being barefaced; effrontery.

barefoot (bār-foot) *a.* and *adv.* with the feet bare; without shoes and stockings.

barege (bā-rāzh) *n.* [*Barèges*, in France] a thin stuff for ladies' dresses, veils, etc.

bareheaded (bār-hed-ed) *a.* having the head uncovered.

barely (bār-lī) *adv.* nakedly; without concealment; openly; poorly; only; scarcely; baldly.

bareness (bār-nes) *n.* the state of being bare; nakedness; indigence.

baresark (bār-sārk) *adv.* with only a shirt on; without armour; — *n.* a berserker.

bargain (bār-gin) *n.* [O.F.] an agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; a stipulation of any kind; a purchase, or the thing purchased; a profitable transaction; — *v. i.* to make a contract; to agree. **Bargain and sale**, a method of conveyance [Law]. **Into the bargain**, over and above what is stipulated. **To bargain for**, to reckon on. **To buy at a bargain**, to buy cheaply. **To strike a bargain**, to make a contract.

bargainee (bār-gi-nē) *n.* the person that agrees to purchase and pay.

bargainer (bār-gin-er) *n.* the person that bargains or makes a bargain.

bargainer (bār-gin-ur) *n.* one that agrees to sell and deliver something [Law].

barge (bārj) *n.* [O.F.] an elegant pleasure-boat; a large boat for the conveyance of goods; the second boat of a man-of-war.

barge-board (bārj'-bōrd) *n.* [origin of *barge* unknown] a board placed at the gable of a building to hide the horizontal timbers of the roof.



Barge.

bargee, bargeman (bār-jē', bārj'-mān) *n.* a man that manages a barge; one of the crew of a barge.

bargemaster (bārj'-mas-ter) *n.* the master or owner of a barge.

baric (bār-ik) *a.* [G. *baros*, weight] barometric; — [*barium*] of, or pertaining to, barium.

barilla (bā-ril'-a) *n.* [Sp.] a sea-shore plant from which soda is made; the alkali produced.

barillet (bār-i-let) *n.* [F.] the case containing the mainspring of a watch.

barium (bā-ri-um) *n.* [G. *barus*, heavy] the metallic basis of baryta.

bark (bārk) *n.* [Icel. *börkr*] the exterior covering of a tree; the rind; — *v. t.* to strip the bark from; to peel; to cover or inclose with bark. **Bark-bed**, a hot-bed formed of spent bark. **Bark-mill**, a mill for crushing bark. **Bark-pit**, a pit used in tanning.

bark (bārk) *v. i.* [A.S. *beorgan*] to utter an abrupt cry; to clamour; — *n.* the noise made by a dog. **To bark at the moon**, raise an absurd or ineffectual outcry.

bark, barque (bārk) *n.* [F. *barque*] a three-masted

vessel, having her fore and main masts rigged square, and her mizzen, fore-and-aft rigged.

barker (bār-ker) *n.* one that barks; a tout.

Barker's mill (bār-kerz mil) *n.* a water-wheel driven by the reaction of water gushing from openings in horizontal arms, carried by a vertical axis.



Barque.

barking (bār-king) *n.* the cry of a dog; any harsh sound; the stripping of bark from trees; tanning.

barky (bār-ki) *a.* consisting of, or containing, bark; covered with bark.

barley (bār-lī) *n.* [A.S. *berlic*] a valuable grain. **Barley-corn**, a grain of barley; the third part of an inch. **Barley-sugar**, sugar boiled till brittle and candied. **Barley-water**, a decoction of pearl barley. **Barley-wine**, ale or beer. **John Barley-corn**, malt liquor personified. **Pearl-barley**, **pot-barley**, the kernel of barley.

barm (bārm) *n.* [A.S. *beorma*] the foam rising upon malt liquors when fermenting; yeast.

barmaid (bār-mād) *n.* a waitress in the bar of an inn or tavern.

barman (bār-mān) *n.* a waiter that attends the bar of a tavern.

barmaster (bār-mas-ter) *n.* [Ger. *bergmeister*] a superintendent of mines.

Barmecide (bār-me-sid) *n.* [Barmecide, in the *Arabian Nights*, who duped a

beggar with a sham feast] one that invites to an imaginary repast; — *a.* illusory or imaginary.

barmy (bār-nī) *a.* containing barm or yeast; toothy; excited; flighty.

barn (bārn) *n.* [A.S. *berna*] a building for storing grain, hay, etc. **Barn-stormer**, a strolling actor. **Barn-yard**, the yard about or near a barn.

Barnabite (bār-na-bit) *n.* [church of St. *Barnabas*, in Milan] one of the Regular Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul.

barnacle (bār-na-kl) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a shell-fish, common along sea-shores, and found adhering to rocks, timber, vessels, etc.; a species of goose; an instrument put upon a horse's nose to confine him; a pair of spectacles.

barograph (bār-ō-graph) *n.* [G. *baros*, weight, and *graphein*, write] an instrument for registering fluctuations in atmospheric pressure.

barology (bā-rol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] the science of the weight of bodies.

barometer (bā-rom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and ascertaining the changes of weather, or height of any ascent.



Barometer.

barometric, barometrical (bār-ō-met-rik, -ri-kal) *a.* pertaining to the barometer.

barometrically (bār-ō-met-ri-kal-i) *adv.* by means of a barometer.

barometry (bā-rom-e-tri) *n.* the art or process of measuring with a barometer.

baron (bār-un) *n.* [F.] in Britain, the lowest title of nobility; a title of the judge of the Court of Exchequer. **Baron of beef**, a joint of two sirloins.

baronage (bār-un-āj) *n.* the whole body of barons; the dignity of a baron; the land that gives title to a baron.

baroness (bār-un-es) *n.* a baron's wife; a woman holding a baronetcy in her own right.

baronet (bār-un-et) *n.* a degree of honour below a baron and above a knight.

baronetage (bār-un-et-āj) *n.* the collective body of baronets; the state of a baronet.

baronetcy (bār-un-et-si) *n.* the rank or dignity of a baronet.

baronial (bā-rō-ni-āl) *a.* pertaining to a baron, a barony, or the order of barons.

baronism (bār-un-izm) *n.* feudalism; the baronial system.

barony (bār-un-i) *n.* the honour or fee of a baron; the territory or lordship of a baron.

baroque (bā-rōk) *a.* [Pg.] odd; irregular; — *n.* a fantastic ornament.

baroscope (bār-ō-skōp) *n.* [G. *baros*, weight, and *skopein*, view] any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere.

barouche (bā-rōōsh) *n.* [L. *bis* and *rota*, wheel] a double-seated, four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top and an outside seat for the driver.

barquentine (bār-kan-tēn) *n.* [*bark*] a vessel having three masts, the foremast being square-rigged, the others fore-and-aft rigged.

barracan (bār-a-kan) *n.* [Turk.] a thick, strong stuff, somewhat like camel.

barrack (bār-ak) *n.* [It. *baracca*] a building set apart for soldiers; the whole range of buildings for officers and men (usually *pl.*). **Barrack-master**, an officer that superintends barracks.

barracoon (bār-a-kōon) *n.* [Sp.] a depot for slaves, often fortified.

barracuda (bār-a-kōō-dā) *n.* [native name] a large perch fish of the West Indian seas.

barrage (bār-āj) *n.* [F.] the damming of a river for irrigation, etc.; such a bar or dam.

barranca (bā-rang-ka) *n.* [Sp.] a deep ravine or defile; a cutting made by a torrent.

barras (bār-as) *n.* [F.] a resinous exudation obtained from fir trees.

barrator (bār-a-tur) *n.* [O.F. *barat*, barter] an encourager of litigation; the master of a ship, who commits fraud in the management of it; one that takes bribes; one that commits barratry.

barratrous (bar-ə-trus) *a.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by, barratry.

barratry (bar-ə-tri) *n.* practice of vexatiously encouraging law-suits; a fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship.

barred (bārd) *a.* secured or provided with a bar; obstructed by a bar; streaked.

barrel (bar-el) *n.* [Low L. *barillus*] a round, bulgy cask made of staves and bound with hoops; the quantity that such a vessel contains; any hollow cylinder or tube:—*v.t.* to put or pack in a barrel. **Barrel-bulk**, a measure of 5 cubic feet, used in estimating capacity for freight. **Barrel-organ**, the common hand-organ.

barrelled (bar-eld) *a.* packed in barrels; inclosed in a cylinder; having a barrel or barrels.

barren (bar-en) *a.* [O.F. *baraigne*] incapable of producing offspring; producing nothing; fruitless. **Barren-spirited**, of a poor or mean spirit.

barrenly (bar-en-li) *adv.* in a barren manner; unfruitfully.

barrenness (bar-en-nes) *n.* state of being barren; unproductiveness; sterility.

barret (bar-et) *n.* [F.] an ancient flat military cap; a berretta.

barricade (bar-i-kād) *n.* [Sp. *barrica*, cask] a defensive fortification, made in haste, of anything that will obstruct the enemy; any obstruction or means of defence;—*v.t.* to fortify with a barricade; to stop up a passage.

barrier (bar-i-er) *n.* [O.F. *barriere*] a kind of fence made to stop an enemy; a fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country; any obstruction; any limit or boundary. **Barrier Act**, an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1697, to check hasty legislation. **Barrier reef**, a coral reef separated from the land by a lagoon.

barring (bar-ing) *n.* the action of the verb *bar*. **Barring-out**, act of fastening the doors of a school-room against a master.

barrister (bar-is-ter) *n.* [*bar*] a counsellor-at-law, admitted to plead at the bar.

barrow (bar-ō) *n.* [A.S. *beran*, bear] a light, small frame, boarded on the bottom, for carrying goods, and borne by hand. **Wheel-barrow**, the same supported on wheels.

barrow (bar-ō) *n.* [A.S. *beorg*] a hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead.

barter (bar-ter) *v.t.* [O.F. *barat*, barter] to exchange or give in exchange;—*v.i.* to traffic by exchanging one commodity for another;—*n.* act of exchanging commodities; the thing given in exchange.

barterer (bar-ter-er) *n.* one that barter, or exchanges goods.

bartizan (bār-ti-zan) *n.* [introduced by Sir W. Scott; corruption of *bratticing*] a small overhanging turret, projecting from the angles of a square tower or the parapet of a building.

barton (bār-tun) *n.* [A.S. *bere*, barley, and *tūn*, inclosure] the lands a proprietor keeps for his own use; a farm-yard.

barwood (bār-wood) *n.* a red dye-wood from Angola and the Gaboon, shipped in bars.

barycentric (bar-i-sen-trik) *a.* [G. *baros*, weight, and *kentron*, centre] of, or pertaining to, the centre of gravity.

baryta (ba-rī-tā) *n.* [G. *barus*, heavy] the heaviest of the earths.

barytes (ba-rī-tēz) *n.* sulphate of barium, generally called **heavy-spar**.

barytone (bar-i-tōn) *a.* [G. *barus*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone] grave and deep, as a kind of male voice;—*n.* a male voice, the compass of which lies between the bass and the tenor.

basal (bā-sal) *a.* pertaining to, or constituting, the base; nearest the base.

basalt (ba-sawlt) *n.* [L. *basaltus*, an African word] a rock of igneous origin, consisting chiefly of augite and felspar (it is usually of a greenish-black colour).

basaltic (ba-sawlt-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, basalt.

basaltiform (ba-sawlt-i-form) *a.* of the form of prismatic basalt; columnar.



Basalt.

basalting (ba-sawl-ting) *n.* the operation of forming building-blocks from the refuse of blast-furnaces.

basanite (bas-ə-nī) *n.* [G. *basanos*, touchstone] a velvety-black quartz; touchstone.

bas-bleu (bā-ble) *n.* [F., blue-stocking] a literary lady; a blue-stocking.

bascule (bas-kul) *n.* [F.] an arrangement by which one part of a movable bridge balances another. **Bascule bridge**, a kind of drawbridge.

base (bās) *a.* [Low L. *basus*, low] of humble birth and degree; illegitimate; low in value or estimation; morally low; unworthy; mean in spirit; bass. **Base-born**, born of low parentage. **Base-bred**, of low breeding; mean. **Base-court**, the outer court of a mansion; servants' court. **Base-hearted**, having a base, treacherous heart. **Base-minded**, mean-spirited. **Base-spirited**, having a mean spirit; cowardly.

base (bās) *n.* [G. *basis*, step] the bottom; the part of a thing on which it stands or rests; a fundamental principle; the part of a column between the top of the pedestal and the bottom of the shaft; the principal element of a compound; a substance used to fix colours in cloth; a tract of country protected by fortifications, or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed; a line from which to compute the distances and positions of objects by a system of triangles;—*v.t.* to put on a base or basis; to found. **Base-ball**, a game of ball played by eighteen persons, nine on a side. **Base-dance**, a slow dance, like the minuet. **Base-line**, a main line taken as a base of operations.

baseless (bās-les) *a.* having no foundation or support; unsupported.

baselessness (bās-les-nes) the quality of being baseless; groundlessness.

basely (bās-li) *adv.* in a base manner; illegitimately; dishonourably.

basement (bas-ment) *n.* the lowest story of a building, above or below ground.

baseness (bas-nes) *n.* the quality of being base; that which is base; worthlessness;

bash (bash) *v.t.* [Dan. *baske*, slap] to strike violently; to knock; to thrash.

bashaw (ba-shaw) *n.* [Turk.] a pasha; a haughty, overbearing person.

bashful (bash-fool) *a.* having a downcast look; very modest; shy; shamefaced.

bashfully (bash-fool-i) *adv.* in a bashful manner; very modestly.

bashfulness (bash-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being bashful; diffidence; timidity.

bashi-bazouk (bash-i-bā-zōök) *n.* [Turk.] a Turkish irregular soldier.

basic (bā-sik) *a.* relating to, or serving as, a base; primary; having a small amount of silica.

basidium (ba-sid-i-um) *n.*; *pl.* *basidia* (ba-sid-i-ə) [G. *basis*, base] a spore-bearing cell in the fructification of mushrooms.

basified (bā-si-fikst) *a.* [L. *basis*, base, and *facere*, fixed] adhering by the base or lower end [Bot.].

basify (bā-si-fi) *v.t.* [L. *basis*, base, and *facere*, make] to convert into a salifiable base.

basil (baz-il) *n.* [O.F. *bisæl*] slope of the cutting edge of a tool;—*v.t.* to grind an edge to an angle.

basil (baz-il) *n.* [G. *basilikos*, royal] a fragrant aromatic plant (one species is much used in cookery).

basil (baz-il) *n.* [F. *basane*, fr. A. *bitānah*, lining] the skin of a sheep tanned.

basilar (bas-i-lar) *a.* [L. *basis*, base] pertaining to, or situated at, the base.

basilic (ba-sil-ik) *a.* [G. *basileus*, king] kingly; royal; of, or pertaining to, a basilica.

basilica (ba-sil-i-ka) *n.* [G. *basilikē*, a building with colonnades] a large oblong hall with double colonnades and an apse at the end; a church built on this plan.

basilicon (ba-sil-i-kun) *n.* an ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive-oil; so named from its reputed sovereign virtues.

basilisk (ba-sil-i-sk) *n.* [G. *basilikos*] a fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice; a genus of crested lizards; a large piece of ordnance.

basin (bā-sin) *n.* [F. *bassin*] a hollow vessel to hold water for washing, and other uses; any

hollow place containing water; a circular or oval valley; a land-locked harbour or bay; the entire tract of country drained by a river; pond; dock; reservoir.

basined (bā'snd) *a.* inclosed in a basin.

basinet, bascinet, basnet (bas'i-net, bas'net) *n.* [O.F. *basinet*, fr. *basin*, basin] a light steel helmet, shaped like a basin.

basinful (bā'sn-fool) *n.* the utmost a basin contains.

basis (bā'sis) *n.*; *pl.* **bases** (bā'sēz) [G. *basis*] that on which a thing rests; the principal ingredient; ground-work or first principle.

bask (bask) *v.t.* [Scand.] to warm with genial heat; — *v.i.* to lie in warmth; to be exposed to heat.

basket (bas'ket) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible things, interwoven; the contents of a basket; — *v.t.* to put in a basket. **Basket-beagle**, a small hound used in coursing captive hares. **Basket-grate**, a grate with bars at bottom, front, and sides. **Basket-hilt**, a hilt of a sword, protecting the hand from injury. **Basket-work**, wicker-work. **The pick of the basket**, the finest of the lot.

basketry (bas'ket-ri) *n.* basket-work or basket-making.

basque (bāsk) *n.* [F.] a part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt.

bas-relief (bas're-lēf) *n.* [F.] sculpture whose figures do not stand out far from the ground on which they are formed.

bas (bās) *n.* [A.S. *beas*] a fish of several species, much esteemed for food.

bas (bās) *n.* [a modification of *bast*] the lime tree, or its bark, which is used for mats, etc.; a bass-mat.

bass (bās) *n.* [Low L. *bassus*, low] the lowest part in a musical composition; — *v.t.* to utter in a deep tone.

basset (bas'set) *n.* [F. *bassette*, fr. Low L. *bassus*, low] a game at cards resembling the modern faro. **Basset-horn**, a kind of clarinet.

basset (bas'set) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] emergence of strata at the surface; outcrop.

basseting (bas'et-ing) *a.* the outcropping of a rock on the surface.

bassinette (bas'i-net) *n.* [F.] a wicker basket, with a hood over one end; a cradle.

bassoon (ba-soon') *n.* [It. *basso*, fr. Low L. *bassus*, low] a wind instrument with eleven holes, which are stopped by the fingers, as in flutes.

bassoonist (ba-soon'ist) *n.* a performer on the bassoon.

bast (bast) *n.* [A.S. *bast*] inner bark of the lime tree — hence, matting, cordage, etc., made of the bark.

bastard (bas'tard) *n.* [O.F.] an illegitimate child; an inferior quality of soft sugar; — *a.* illegitimate; spurious; adulterate; counterfeit.

bastardize (bas'tar-diz) *v.t.* to make or prove to be a bastard.

bastardy (bas'tar-di) *n.* act of begetting a bastard; state of being a bastard.

baste (bāst) *v.t.* [Icel. *beysta*, strike] to beat; to cudgel; — [Etyim. unknown] to drip butter or fat on meat in roasting; — [O.F. *bastir*, sew] to sew slightly; to fasten together with long stitches.

bastile, bastille (bas'tēl') *n.* [O.F.] a fortress used as a state prison.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā-dō) *n.* [Sp. *baston*, a stick] a sound beating or cudgelling; beating an offender on the soles of his feet with a rod; — *v.t.* to beat with a rod, *esp.* on the soles of the feet.

basting (bas'ting) *n.* the moistening of roasting meat with fat, butter, etc.; the gravy, fat, or butter so used; a cudgelling or pounding; the act of sewing with long, loose stitches; the stitches themselves.

bastion (bast'yun) *n.* [F.] a part of the main inclosure which projects toward the exterior, having two faces and two flanks.

bastioned (bast'yund) *a.* provided with, or defended by, bastions.

baston, baton (bas'tun, ba-tōon') *n.* [O.F.] a heavy stick; a baton; a piece of wood used in the tourney; a moulding at the base of a column; a torus.



a. Bastion.

bat (bat) *n.* [Celt.] a club, used in playing cricket; a sheet of cotton for quilting; a piece of a brick; — *v.i.* to manage a bat, or play with one.

bat (bat) *n.* [Dan. *bakke*] a mammal, with mouse-like body and membranous wings. **Bat-fowling**, the snaring of birds by attracting them towards a light.



Bat.

batardeau (ba-tār-dō') *n.* [F.] a cofferdam; a dam across a moat.

batata (ba-tā-tā) *n.* [Hay-tian *batata*, the native name of the sweet potato] the sweet potato.

Batavian (ba-tā-vi-an) *a.* pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants, or to Batavia in Java; — *a.* Dutchman or an inhabitant of Batavia.

batch (bach) *n.* [A.S. *baean*, bake] the quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking; a number of persons or articles received or despatched at one time.

bate (bāt) *v.t.* [*abate*] to lessen; to deduct. **With bated breath**, with the breathing restrained, from fear, awe, etc.

bateau (ba-tō) *n.*; *pl.* **bateaux**, (ba-tōz') [O.F. *bateā*] a light boat, long in proportion to its breadth.

bath (bāth) *n.* [A.S. *baeth*] a place or vessel to bathe in; act of exposing the body, etc., to water or vapour; the water used for bathing; a solution, or the vessel containing it, for immersing any substance in. **Bath-room**, an apartment for bathing. **Order of the Bath**, an order of knighthood, the investiture being formerly preceded by the bathing of the candidates. **Turkish bath**, a bath in which, after being sweated in hot air, the patient is rubbed, kneaded, etc., and conducted through a series of cooling chambers.

Bath brick, a brick-shaped composition of calcareous earth for cleaning knives, etc. **Bath-bun**, a rich kind of bun. **Bath-chair**, a wheeled chair for invalids.

bath (bāth) *n.* [H.] an ancient Hebrew measure, about six or seven gallons.

bathe (bāth) *v.t.* to wash by immersion; to moisten; — *v.i.* to be, or lie, in a bath; to be immersed.

bather (bā'ther) *n.* one that bathes himself or another.

bathing (bā'thing) *n.* the act or practice of bathing. **Bathing-dress**, a loose costume worn by open-air bathers. **Bathing-machine**, a covered carriage for the use of sea-bathers.

bathmizm (bath'mizm) *n.* [G. *bathmos*, a step] growth-enemy; doctrine of such.

bathometer (ba-thom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, measure] a spring balance for determining the depth of water.

bathorse (bat'hors, baw'hors) *n.* [F. *bât*, a pack-saddle] in the army, a pack horse.

bathos (bā'thos) *n.* [G. *bathus*, deep] depth; a descent from the elevated to the mean, in writing or speech; anticlimax.

bathymeter (ba-thim'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring depths at sea.

bathymetry (ba-thim'e-tri) *n.* the art of measuring depths at sea.

bating (bā'ting) *prep.* [ppr. of *bate*, abate] abating; deducting; excepting.

batiste (ba-tēst') *n.* [F.] a fine kind of linen cloth from Flanders; a variety of cambric.

batlet (bat'let) *n.* [*bat*] a small bat for beating linen when taken out of the buck.

batman (bat'man, baw'man) *n.* a man in charge of a bathouse; the servant of a cavalry officer.

baton (bat'un) *n.* [F. *bâton*] a staff or truncheon, used for various purposes; — *v.t.* to cudgel or strike.

batrachian (ba-trā'ki-an) *n.* [G. *batrachos*, frog] an animal of the frog order.

batsman (bats'man) *n.* one that uses the bat in cricket, etc.; a batter.

batta (bat'a) *n.* [Hind.] an allowance or gratuity given to Anglo-Indian officers.

battalia (ba-tā'lyā) *n.* [It.] disposition or arrangement of regiments, battalions, etc.

battalion (ba-tal'yun) *n.* [It.] a body of infantry, consisting of several companies.

battel (bat'l) *n.* *pl.* [Etyim. unknown] provisions taken from the buttery; the charges thereon; college accounts in general; an Oxford University term.

batten (bat'n) *v.t.* [Scand.] to fatten; to fertilize, as land; —*v.i.* to grow fat; to live in luxury.

batten (bat'n) *n.* [F. *bâton*, stick] a narrow piece of board, or scantling; —*v.t.* to fasten with battens; to cover and nail down the hatches of a ship.

battening (bat'ning) *n.* the act of fixing battens to a wall; the battens themselves.

batter (bat'er) *v.t.* [O.F. *batre*] to beat repeatedly and with violence; to attack with artillery; to wear or impair; —*n.* a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk, in cookery; paste.

batter (bat'er) *n.* one that holds the bat in cricket; a batsman.

batter (bat'er) *v.t.* [Ety. doubtful] to give a backward slope to; —*v.i.* to slope gently backwards; —*n.* a receding slope.

battering (bat'er-ing) *n.* the act of beating down.

Battering-charge, a full charge of powder for a heavy gun. **Battering-ram** [from a resemblance to the head of a ram], an engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places; a blacksmith's hammer. **Battering-train**, cannon for demolishing forts.

battery (bat'er-i)n. [F. *batterie*, fr. *batre*, beat] act of battering; any place where cannon are mounted; a number of cannon taken collectively; a number of jars charged with electric fluid; an apparatus for generating galvanic electricity; the unlawful beating of another.

batting (bat'ing) *n.* cotton or wool in sheets; the use of, or the method of using, a bat.

battle (bat'l) *n.* [O.F. *bataille*] a fight or encounter between opposing forces; combat; engagement; —*v.i.* to contend in fight. **Battle-array**, order of battle. **Battle-axe**, an axe formerly used in battle. **Battle-bolt**, a missile used in battle. **Battle-piece**, a painting descriptive of a battle. **Battle-royal**, a general engagement; a mêlée; a free fight. **Battle-song**, a song sung by soldiers marching to battle. **Trial by battle**, **wager of battle**, in law, decision by single combat (abolished 1818).

battled (bat'ld) *a.* ranged in order of battle; contested; fought; having battlements.

battledore, battledoor (bat'ld-dôr) *n.* [Sp. *batidor*, beater] an instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board, used to strike a shuttlecock.

battlement (bat'l-ment) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] an indented parapet, *orig.* used only on fortifications; any defensive wall.

battlemented (bat'l-men-ted) *a.* having, or furnished with, battlements.

battologist (ba-tol'ô-jist) *n.* a babbler; one that repeats his words unnecessarily.

battology (ba-tol'ô-jî) *n.* [G. *battologos*, stammerer, fr. *battos*, stammerer, and *logos*, discourse] idle talk; undue repetition of words.

battue (ba'tôô) *n.* [F. fr. *batre*, beat] act of beating woods, etc., for game; the game beaten up.

bauble (baw-bl) *n.* [O.F. *baubel*] a trifling piece of finery; a gew-gaw; —*a.* trifling.

baudekin (baw-de-kin) *n.* [O.F.] a rich embroidered cloth of silk and gold threads.

bauge (bôzh) *n.* [F.] a kind of coarse druggot from Burgundy; mortar made of clay and straw.

baulk (bawk) *n.* and *v.* See **balk**.

bavin (bav'in) *n.* [Ety. unknown] brushwood for kindling fires; firewood.

bawbee (baw-bê) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] in Scotland, the halfpenny; *orig.* a Scottish coin worth about 1/4d. Scots.

bawd (bawd) *n.* [O.F. *bawd*, gay] a person that keeps a brothel; a procurer.

bawdily (baw-di-li) *adv.* in a bawdy manner; lewdly; obscenely.

bawdiness (baw-di-nes) *n.* obscenity; lewdness; immodesty.

bawdry (bawd'ri) *n.* the business of a bawd; fornication; ribaldry.

bawdy (baw-di) *a.* obscene; filthy; unchaste; lewd. **Bawdy-house**, a brothel.

bawl (bawl) *v.t.* [Scand.] to shout; —*v.i.* to cry with vehemence; —*n.* a loud, prolonged cry.

bawler (baw-ler) *n.* one that bawls.

bawling (baw'ling) *n.* loud outcry; clamour; —*a.* shouting loudly.

bawn (bawn) *n.* [Ir.] a fortification; a cattle inclosure.

bay (bâ) *a.* [L. *badius*] red or reddish; inclining to chestnut; —*n.* a horse of that colour.

bay (bâ) *n.* [Low L. *bata*] an inlet of the sea; —(O.F. *bace*) a principal compartment or division in a building; a place in a barn for depositing hay. **Bay-salt**, salt got from sea water. **Bay-window**, a window that projects beyond the front of the house.

bay (bâ) *n.* [L. *bacca*, berry] the laurel tree; —*pl.* an honorary garland or crown made of laurel; literary excellence. **Bay-cherry**, the cherry laurel.

Bay-rum, an odoriferous cosmetic from bay leaves.

bay (bâ) *n.* [O.F.] barking, *esp.* of hounds in pursuit of prey; a state of defence and defiance when escape has become impossible; —*v.t.* to bark at; to inclose and set at bay; —*v.i.* to bark, as a dog at his game.

bayadere, bayadeer (ba-yâ-dêr) *n.* [F.] a Hindu dancing girl.

bayard (bâ-ard) *n.* properly a bay horse, but often any horse; one foolishly self-confident.

bayardly (bâ-ard-li) *a.* blind; conceited; —*adv.* blindly; stupidly.

bayberry (bâ-ber-i) *n.* the fruit of the bay-tree and the plant itself.

bayed (bâd) *a.* having a bay or bays, as an edifice; formed like a bay.

bayonet (bâ-ô-net) *n.* [F.] a short, pointed instrument of iron,

fitted to a gun; —*v.t.* to stab with a bayonet; to drive by the bayonet.

bayou (bâ-ôô) *n.* [F.] the outlet of a lake; a passage for water.

bazaar, bazar (bâ-zâr) *n.* [Per.] in the East, a market-place; a spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods; a sale for a benevolent object.

bdellium (del'i-um) *n.* [G. *bdellion*] fragrant gum-resin, something like myrrh.

be (bê) *v.i.* and *aux.* [A.S. *beon*, to be] to have a state or existence; to exist in some particular state or relation; to become. **Let be**, let alone; put a stop to.

beach (bêch) *n.* [Ety. unknown] the shore of the sea or lake washed by the tide; —*v.t.* to run upon a beach. **Beach-comber**, a long wave rolling in from the ocean; a lounge frequenting the Pacific coasts.

beached (bêcht) *a.* having a beach; hauled up on the beach; stranded.

beachy (bê-chi) *a.* like a beach; covered with shingle; pebbly; shingly.

beacon (bê-kin, bê-kun) *n.* [A.S. *beacen*] a signal fire or light on a hill top; a mark near the shore, or in shoal water, as a guide to mariners; a light-house; —*v.t.* to give light to, as a beacon; —*v.t.* to gleam.

beaconage (bê-kun-aj) *n.* toll paid for the upkeep of beacons, etc.

beaconed (bê-kund) *a.* having a beacon; provided with a beacon.

bead (bêd) *n.* [A.S. fr. *biddan*, pray] a little perforated ball strung on a thread; any small globular body; a round moulding; —*pl.* a rosary; a necklace. **Bead-proof**, having a crown of beads resting on the surface when shaken (said of spirits). **Bead-roll**, a list of prayers; a list of persons prayed for; a list or series; a rosary. **Bead-stuff**, the thin wood for the beadings of cabinet-work. **St. Cuthbert's beads, fairy beads**, the perforated joints of the stems of fossil encrinurus. **To draw a bead on**, to take aim at. **To tell or say one's beads**, to recite the rosary; to be at prayers.

beaded (bê-ded) *a.* in the form of a bead; having beads; [Bot.] moniliform.

beading (bê-ding) *n.* beads collectively; a moulding in imitation of beads; bead-work.

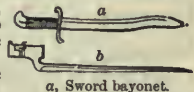
beadle (bê-dî) *n.* [O.F. *bedel*] a messenger or clerk of a court; an officer in a university, who precedes with the mace; a parish or church officer.

beadledom (bê-dî-dum) *n.* beadles collectively; peculiarities of beadles.

beadleship (bê-dî-ship) *n.* the office, duties, or functions of a beadle.



Battering-ram.



a, Sword bayonet.

b, Common bayonet.

beadsman, bedesman (bēdz'man) *n.* [*bead*] one that prays for another; one that lives in an almshouse.

beady (bē'di) *a.* bead-like; small, globular, and sparkling, as eyes; covered with beads.

beagle (bē'gl) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a hound used in hunting hares; a spy; a sheriff's officer.

beak (bēk) *n.* [F. *bec*] the bill or nib of a bird, turtle, etc.; anything ending in a point like a beak.

beaked (bēkt) *a.* having a beak; ending in a point or process like a beak. **Beak-iron**, a bickern.

beaker (bē'ker) *n.* [Icel. *bikarr*, cup] a large drinking cup or vessel; a chemist's utensil.

beam (bēm) *n.* [A.S.] any large piece of timber, long in proportion to its thickness; a main timber of a building, ship, loom, plough, or other structure; the part of a balance from which the scales hang; the pole of a carriage; the shank of an anchor; a collection of parallel rays from any luminous body.—*v.t.* to send forth; to emit;—*v.i.* to emit rays of light; to shine. **Beam-compass**, an instrument for describing large circles, consisting of a wooden or brass beam, having sliding sockets for steel or pencil points. **Beam-feather**, one of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk or other bird. **Beam-filling**, masonry brought up from the level of the under to the upper sides of the beams. **On the beam**, at right angles with the keel. **To be on the beam-ends**, of a ship, to heel; to be in sore straits.

beamily (bē'mi-li) *adv.* in a beamy manner; brightly; radiantly.

beamless (bēm-les) *a.* shedding no rays of light; giving out no radiance.

beamy (bē'mi) *a.* emitting rays of light; radiant; resembling a beam; massy.

bean (bēn) *n.* [A.S.] a well known leguminous plant, and its seed, of many varieties. **Bean-feast**, a feast given by an employer to his workmen. **Bean-fly**, a purple-coloured fly that infests bean flowers. **Bean-goose**, a wild goose, which winters in Britain.

bear (bār) *v.t.* [A.S. *beran*] to support or sustain; to convey; to carry; to endure; to suffer; to show or exhibit; to admit or be capable of; to behave; to bring forth; to give birth to;—*v.i.* to produce, as fruit; to be fruitful; to suffer or endure; to lean upon; to press; to take effect; to succeed; to be situated as to the point of compass; to relate or refer to. **To bear a hand**, to give aid. **To bear down**, to overwhelm; to destroy; to conquer. **To bear out**, to support; to corroborate; to confirm. **To bear with**, to put up with; to tolerate.

bear (bār) *n.* [A.S. *bera*] a wild quadruped of the genus *Ursus*; one of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and the Lesser Bear. **Bear-baiting**, the sport of inciting dogs to worry captive bears (abolished in Britain, 1835). **Bear-berry**, an evergreen shrub with small bright-red berries. **Bear-garden**, a place where bears were kept for sport; a turbulent assembly. **Bear's-grease**, a pomatum made of the fat of the bear.

bearable (bār'ā-bl) *a.* capable of being borne; tolerable; endurable.

bearably (bār'ā-bli) *adv.* in a bearable or tolerable manner.

beard (bērd) *n.* [A.S.] the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts of the face; the long stiff hairs on a plant; the awn;—*v.t.* to pluck, or pull the beard of; to set at defiance; to furnish with a beard.

bearded (bēr-ded) *a.* having a beard; prickly; jagged; barbed.

beardless (bērd-les) *a.* without a beard; youthful; immature.

beardlessness (bērd-les-nes) *n.* the state or condition of being beardless.

bearer (bār'er) *n.* one who, or that which, sustains or carries; one that assists in carrying a body to the grave; one that holds a cheque or other order for the payment of money; a figure by the side of a shield; a supporter.

bearing (bār-ing) *n.* the manner in which a person bears himself; the situation of an object, with respect to another; relation; act of giving birth; span of a beam or other piece of timber; any single emblem in an escutcheon.



Black bear.

bearish (bār-ish) *a.* partaking of the qualities of a bear; gruff; uncultivated.

bearishness (bār-ish-nes) *n.* the characteristics of a bear; uncouthness.

bearskin (bār-skin) *n.* the skin of a bear; a shaggy, woollen cloth.

bearward (bār-wawrd) *n.* a keeper of bears; a bear-herd.

beast (bēst) *n.* [L. *bestia*] any four-footed animal used for labour, food, or sport; an irrational animal; a brutal man.

beastliness (bēst-li-nes) *n.* the state of being beastly; brutality; filthiness.

beastly (bēst-li) *a.* like a beast in form and nature; brutal; filthy.

beat (bēt) *v.t.* [A.S. *beitan*] to strike repeatedly; to punish with blows; to bruise, or pulverize; to hammer, as gold, into form; to range over; to overcome in contest;—*v.i.* to throb; to pulsate; to come, or act, with violence; to be in doubt; to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zig-zag line;—*n.* a stroke; a recurring stroke; a pulsation; the rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating time; a round or course prescribed or frequently gone over; a place of frequent resort. **Beat of drum**, a succession of strokes on a drum, representing various signals. **To beat about the bush**, to approach a matter indirectly; to fence; to equivocate. **To beat hollow**, to excel or outstrip easily. **To beat one's brains**, to ponder over. **To beat the air**, to contend needlessly. **To beat the general**, to give the signal to troops by beat of drum. **To beat time**, to regulate the time in music by hand or foot. **To beat up**, to attack unexpectedly; to bring to a fluid or semi-fluid state by beating; to make head against wind or tide. **To beat up and down**, to run in different directions, as an animal harp pressed.

beaten (bē'ten) *pp.* made smooth by beating, or worn by use; conquered; worn out.

beater (bē'ter) *n.* one that beats or strikes; an instrument for pounding.

beatific (bē-ā-tif-ik) *a.* imparting or completing blissful enjoyment.

beatifically (bē-ā-tif-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a beatific or happy manner.

beatification (bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* act of beatifying; an act of the pope declaring a person beatified after death.

beatify (bē-at-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *beatus*, happy, and *facere*, make] to make happy; to bless with celestial enjoyment; to declare that a person is received into heaven.

beating (bē'ting) *n.* act of giving blows; punishment by blows; pulsation; throbbing; process of sailing against the wind by tacks.

beatitude (bē-at-i-tūd) *n.* [L. *beatitudo*, fr. *beatus*, happy] felicity of the highest kind; heavenly bliss; the declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour in regard to particular virtues (Matt. v. 3-11).

beau (bō) *n.* [F. fr. *L. bellus*] a man of dress; a fine, gay man; a lady's attendant or suitor. **Beau ideal**, a conception of perfect or consummate beauty. **Beau-monde**, the fashionable world; people of fashion.

beaush (bō'sh) *a.* after the manner of a beau; like a beau; foppish; fine.

Beaune (bōn) *n.* [*Beavne*, a French town] a red wine of Burgundy.

beauship (bō'ship) *n.* the quality of a beau; the condition of being a beau.

beauteous (bū-tē-us) *a.* very fair, or very handsome; beautiful.

beauteously (bū-tē-us-li) *adv.* in a beauteous manner; beautifully.

beauteousness (bū-tē-us-nes) *n.* state or quality of being beauteous.

beatification (bū-ti-fi-kā'shun) *n.* the act of making beautiful; decoration.

beatifier (bū-ti-fi'er) *n.* one who, or that which, makes beautiful.

beautiful (bū-ti-fool) *a.* having the qualities that constitute beauty; lovely.

beautifully (bū-ti-fool-i) *adv.* in a beautiful manner.

beautifulness (bū-ti-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being beautiful.

beautify (bū-ti-fi) *v.t.* [E. *beauty*, and L. *facere*, make] to make or render beautiful;—*v.i.* to become beautiful.

beauty (bū'ti) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *bellus*, fair] an assemblage of graces or of properties that please the eye or the mind; a particular grace or excellence; a beautiful woman. **Beauty-sleep**, sleep before midnight. **Beauty-spot**, a patch placed on the face to heighten beauty; a foil. **Beauty-wash**, a cosmetic.

beaver (bē'ver) *n.* [A.S. *befer*] an amphibious, rodent quadruped;

the fur of the beaver; a hat made of the fur; a cloth used for making overcoats, etc.;—*a.* made of beaver, or of the fur of the beaver. **Beaver-poison**, the water-hemlock. **Beaver-rat**, the musk-rat.

beaver (bē'ver) *n.* [O.F. *baviere*] part of a helmet in front, so constructed that the wearer could raise or lower it.

beavered (bē'verd) *a.* furnished with a beaver.

beaverteen (bē'ver-tēn) *n.* a twilled cloth.

bebeerin (be-bē-rin) *n.* the primary element of the bark of the bebeeru or greenheart tree of Guiana.

beblubbered (bē-blub-erd) *a.* swollen or bleared with weeping.

becalm (bē-kām) *v.t.* to still; to appease; to keep from motion by want of wind.

becalming (bē-kā-ming) *n.* the condition of being becalmed; a calm; stillness.

because (bē-kawz) *adv.* and *conj.* [by and cause] because of; for the reason that.

bechamel (besh-'a-mel) *n.* [Louis de Bechamel, steward of Louis XIV., inventor] a rich white sauce thickened with cream.

bechance (bē-chans) *v.t.* to befall;—*v.i.* to happen; to chance.

becharm (bē-chārm) *v.t.* to charm; to captivate; to enchant.

bêche-de-mer (bāsh-'de-mār) *n.* [F., spade of the sea] the sea-slug or trepang, a food fish highly prized by the Chinese.

beck (bek) *n.* [*beckon*] a significant nod or motion of the head or hand;—*v.t.* to notify by a motion of the head or hand; to intimate a command to;—*v.i.* to nod, or make a sign with the head or hand.

beck (bek) *n.* [Scand.] a small brook, or the valley in which it runs.

becket (bek-et) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a rope with knot and eye, for securing tackles, spars, etc.; a hook; a cleat; a rope grommet; a pocket.

beckon (bek-n) *v.t.* [A.S. *bēcanian*] to make a significant sign to; to summon;—*v.t.* to make a sign to with hand or finger, etc.

becloud (bē-kloud) *v.t.* to cause obscurity or dimness to; to make dark or gloomy.

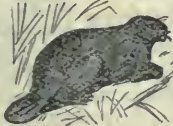
become (bē-kum) *v.t.* [A.S. *becuman*] to suit or be suitable to; to befit;—*v.i.* to pass from one state or condition to another; to enter into some new state. To become of, to be the lot of.

becoming (bē-kum-ing) *a.* appropriate or fit; congruous; suitable; graceful.

becomingly (bē-kum-ing-li) *adv.* after a proper or graceful manner.

becomingness (bē-kum-ing-nes) *n.* state or quality of being suitable.

bed (bed) *n.* [A.S.] an article of furniture to sleep or take rest on; offspring; marriage; a plot of ground in a garden, usually a little raised; bottom of a stream; a layer, seam, or stratum; place on which anything rests;—*v.t.* to place in a bed;—*v.i.* to go to bed. **Bed-chair**, a chair with a movable back for invalids. **Bed-clothes**, sheets, blankets, etc., for a bed. **Bed-gown**, a night-dress; a kind of sack-garment used by countrywomen in Britain. **Bed-hangings**, the curtains of a bed. **Bed of justice**, the seat of the French king in parliament; an official visit with a view to force the Parisian parliament to register royal edicts, etc. **Bed-pan**, a warming-pan; a chamber utensil for use in bed. **Bed-rite**, the rite or privilege of the marriage bed. **Bed-sore**, a sore peculiar to a bedridden person. **Bed-swever**, one unfaithful to marriage vows. **From bed and board**, the judicial separation of husband and wife. To be brought to bed, to bring forth a child.



Beaver.



a. Beaver.

bedabble (bē-dab'l) *v.t.* to dabble or wet; to sprinkle or wet with moisture.

bedarken (bē-dār-kn) *v.t.* to darken; to obscure; to shroud in gloom.

bedash (bē-dash') *v.t.* to wet by throwing water on; to bespatter with water.

bedaub (bē-daw'b) *v.t.* to soil with anything thick and foul; to daub over.

bedazzle (bē-daz-'l) *v.t.* to dazzle or overpower by too strong light.

bedazzlingly (bē-daz-'ling-li) *adv.* in a manner calculated to bedazzle.

bedchamber (bēd-'chām-ber) *n.* a chamber for a bed; a sleeping apartment.

bedded (bed-'ed) *pp.* furnished with a bed; planted or fixed in a bed; appearing or growing in beds.

bedding (bed-'ing) *n.* materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; position of beds and layers.

bedeck (bē-'dek) *v.t.* to cover with ornaments; to deck; to adorn.

bedegar, bedeguar (bed-'ē-gār) *n.* [A.] the gail of the sweet-briar and other roses, caused by insects.

bedel, bedell (bē-'dl, bē-'del) *n.* [Low L. *bedellus*] the university name for a beadle.

bedevil (bē-'dev'l) *v.t.* to beat with devilish malignity; to torment; to confound.

bedevilment (bē-'dev-l-ment) the act of bedeviling; chaos or disorder.

bedew (bē-'dū) *v.t.* to moisten with dew, or as with dew; to distil or drop moisture on.

bedewer (bē-'dū-er) *n.* one who, or that which, bedews.

bedfast (bed-'fast) *a.* confined to bed; bedridden.

bedfellow (bed-'fel-ō) *n.* one that sleeps in the same bed with another.

bedight (bē-'dit') *v.t.* to deck with ornaments; to set off; to equip.

bedim (bē-'dim') *v.t.* to make dim; to obscure or darken; to becloud.

bedizen (bē-'dī-zn) *v.t.* to dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste.

bedlam (bed-'lam) *n.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*] a mad-house; a lunatic asylum; a place of uproar. **Jack or Tom o' Bedlam**, a lunatic.

bedlamism (bed-'lam-izm) *n.* a peculiar feature of madness or of madmen.

bedlamite (bed-'lam-it) *n.* an inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman.

bedmaker (bed-'mā-ker) *n.* one that makes beds or bedsteads; one that puts beds in order.

Bedouin (bed-'ō-ūn) *n.* [A.] a nomadic Arab; a wanderer;—*a.* nomadic.

bedpost (bed-'pōst) *n.* one of the upright supports of a bedstead.

bedraggle (bē-'drag-l) *v.t.* to soil, by dragging in dirt, mud, etc.

bedrench (bē-'drensh') *v.t.* to drench; to soak; to wet through; to saturate.

bedrid, bedridden (bed-'rid, -rid-n) *a.* [A.S. *bedrida*, one bedridden] confined to bed by age or infirmity.

bedroom (bed-'rōom) *n.* an apartment for a bed; a sleeping apartment; room in a bed.

bedrop (bē-'drop) *v.t.* to drop upon; to sprinkle or cover, as with drops.

bedstead (bed-'sted) *n.* [A.S. *bed*, and *stede*, place] a frame for supporting a bed.

bedstraw (bed-'straw) *n.* straw for filling a mattress; any plant of the genus *Galium*.

bedtick (bed-'tik) *n.* a case, as of linen cloth, for holding the wool, feathers, etc., for a bed.

bedtime (bed-'tim) *n.* the usual hour for going to bed.

beduck (bē-'duk') *v.t.* to duck; to immerse; to plunge or thrust into water.

bedust (bē-'dust') *v.t.* to sprinkle, cover, stain, or tarnish with dust.

bedwarf (bē-'dwarf') *v.t.* to make little; to stunt; to check the growth of.

bedwork (bed-'w'rk) *n.* work performed in bed; work requiring little effort.

bedye (bē-'dī') *v.t.* to dye; to colour; to stain.

bee (bē) *n.* [A.S. *beo*] a well known four-winged insect of many genera and species; an industrious person. **Bee-bread**, the pollen of flowers, eaten by the young bees; a plant that yields honey, as the red-clover. **Bee-culture**, the rearing of bees; apiculture. **Bee-eater**, a bird that feeds on bees. **Bee-glue**, the material with which bees fill up the cells. **Bee-gum**, a beehive fashioned out of a gum tree. **Bee-line**, the shortest line from one place to another. **Bee-master**, one that keeps bees. **Bee-moth**, a moth that lays its eggs in beehives. **Bee-orchis**, **bee-flower**, an orchid with a bee-like flower. **Spelling-bee**, a contest in spelling.



a, Queen Bee. *b*, Working Bee.

beebee (bē-bē) *n.* [Per. *bībī*, lady, lawful wife] a lady; a Hindu concubine.
beech (bēch) *n.* [A.S. *bēce*] a tree of the genus *Fagus*. **Beech-coal**, charcoal from beech-wood. **Beech-gall**, an excrescence on the beech, caused by insects. **Beech-mast**, the mast or nuts of the beech.
beechen (bē-chen) *a.* consisting of, or pertaining to, the wood or bark of the beech.
beechy (bē-chi) *a.* abounding in beech trees; relating to beech trees.

beef (bēf) *n.* [F. *bœuf*, fr. *L. bos, bovis*, ox] an ox; — *pl.* **beeves**, the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, used as food; — *a.* pertaining to the flesh of bovine animals. **Beef-eater**, one that eats beef; a large, well-fed person; one of the yeomen of the Royal Guard. **Beef-tea**, the fluid essence of beef. **Beef-witted**, dull; stupid; blunt-witted. **Beef-wood**, the genus *Casuarina*, from its colour.



1, neck; 2, shaking-piece; 3, chine; 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, brisket; 7, flank; 8, loin, sirloin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek.

beefsteak (bēf-stāk) *n.* a slice of beef broiled, or for broiling.
beefy (bēf-i) *a.* fleshy; obese; solid; muscular; hardy.

beehive (bē-hiv) *n.* a case or box used as a habitation for bees.
Beelzebub (bē-el-zē-bub) *n.* [H.] a Philistine god; the prince of demons.
beer (bēr) *n.* [A.S. *beor*] a fermented liquor made from malted grain, with hops and other flavouring matters; a fermented extract of plants, as spruce, ginger, saffras, etc. **Beer-engine**, an engine for pumping beer from the cellar. **Beer-money**, an allowance to servants in lieu of beer. **Small beer**, beer of poor quality; an insignificant thing or person. **To think small beer of**, to consider as of no value.

beery (bēr-i) *a.* pertaining to, or discoloured with, beer; given to drinking beer.
beestings (bēs-tinz) *n.* [A.S. *býsting*] the first milk drawn from a cow after calving.
beeswax (bēz-waks) *n.* the wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed.
beeswing (bēz-wing) *n.* a film in port wines resembling the wing of a bee — a criterion of age; such a wine.

beet (bēt) *n.* [L. *betta*] a plant having a succulent root, used for food and for making sugar.
beetle (bē-tl) *n.* [A.S. *býtel*] a heavy mallet or wooden hammer; — *v.t.* to beat with a beetle. **Beetle-headed**, having a head like a beetle; stupid.
beetle (bē-tl) *n.* [A.S. *bítan*, bite] a coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer being stiff cases for covering the others when folded; — *v.i.* to extend out; to jut. **Beetle-browed**, having prominent brows.
beetling (bēt-ling) *n.* act of beating with a beetle or mallet, as cloth.

beeves (bēvz) *n. pl.* of beef; cattle; oxen.
befall (bē-fawl) *v.t.* [A.S. *befellan*] to happen to; to occur to; — *v.i.* to come to pass; to happen.
befit (bē-fit) *v.t.* to be suitable to; to suit; to become.
befitting (bē-fit-ing) *a.* of a suitable character; becoming; appropriate.
befittingly (bē-fit-ing-li) *adv.* in a suitable manner; becomingly; fitly.

beflutter (bē-flat-er) *v.t.* to flatter; to wheedle; to coax.
beflower (bē-flou-er) *v.t.* to cover or besprinkle with flowers.

befog (bē-fog) *v.t.* to involve in fog; to confuse; to render unintelligible; to perplex.
befool (bē-fool) *v.t.* to fool; to infatuate; to deceive.

before (bē-fōr) *prep.* [A.S. *beforan*] in front of; preceding in space, time, dignity, etc.; in presence or sight of; — *adv.* on the fore part; in front; in time preceding; already; — *conj.* sooner than. **Before the mast**, said of seamen that sleep in the fore-castle. **Before the wind**, with the wind right aft.

beforehand (bē-fōr-hand) *adv.* by way of preparation, or preliminary.
beforetime (bē-fōr-tim) *adv.* of old time; in former time; formerly.

befoul (bē-foul) *v.t.* to make foul; to soil; to render dirty.
befreckle (bē-frek-l) *v.t.* to freckle; to discolour; to diversify.

befriend (bē-frend) *v.t.* to act as a friend to; to aid or countenance; to benefit.
befrill (bē-fril) *v.t.* to provide or adorn with a frill or frills.

befringe (bē-frinj) *v.t.* to furnish with a fringe; to ornament with a fringe.
beg (beg) *n.* See *bey*.

beg (beg) *v.t.* [Ety. unknown] to ask earnestly, with humility, or in charity; — *v.i.* to ask alms or charity; to practise begging. **To beg the question**, to assume an essential proposition in an argument.

beget (bē-ge) *v.t.* [A.S. *begitan*] to procreate, as a father or sire; to get; to produce.
begetter (bē-ge-er) *n.* one that begets; a father; an originator.

beggar (beg-ar) *n.* [*beg*] one that entreats earnestly, or with humility, esp. one that lives by begging; a mendicant; — *v.t.* to reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to make destitute; to exhaust. **Beggary-neighbour**, a puerile game at cards.

beggarliness (beg-ar-li-nes) *n.* the state of being beggarly; meanness.
beggarly (beg-ar-li) *a.* in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent; mean.

beggary (beg-ar-i) *n.* a state of extreme poverty or indigence; mendicancy.
begging (beg-ing) *n.* the act of asking, or the practice of living on, alms.

Beghard (beg-ard) *n.* [*Beguine*] a member of a religious sect in the Low Countries.
begild (bē-gild) *v.t.* to cover or overlay with gold.

begin (bē-gin) *v.t.* [A.S. *beginnan*] to enter on; to commence; — *v.i.* to take rise; to commence.
beginner (bē-gin-er) *n.* one that begins; a young practitioner; a tyro.

beginning (bē-gin-ing) *n.* the first cause; origin; source; that which is first; commencement; the rudiments, first ground, or materials.

begird (bē-gerd) *v.t.* to bind with a band or girdle; to surround; to encompass.
begirdle (bē-ger-dl) *v.t.* to surround, as with a girdle.

beglerbeg (beg-ler-beg) *n.* [Turk.] a governor-general of a Turkish province.
begloom (bē-gloóm) *v.t.* to wrap in darkness; to cover with clouds.

begone (bē-gon) *int.* go away! depart!
begonia (bē-gōn-ya) *n.* [Michel *Bégon* (1638-1710), a French botanist] a genus of beautiful tropical plants, much cultivated in hot-houses.

begotten (bē-got-n) *pp.* generated; produced. **Only begotten**, Jesus Christ.
begrim (bē-grim) *v.t.* to soil with grime or dirt; to make grimy.

begrime (bē-grim) *v.t.* to soil with grime or dirt; to make grimy.
begrudge (bē-grui) *v.t.* to grudge; to envy the possession of.

beguile (bē-gui) *v.t.* to deceive by artifice; to impose on; to evade.
beguilement (bē-gui-ment) *n.* act of beguiling or deceiving; the state of being beguiled or deceived.

beguiler (bĕ-gĭ-lĕr) *n.* one who, or that which, beguiles.

beguilingly (bĕ-gĭ-ling-li) *adv.* in a manner to beguile; deceitfully.

Beguine (bĕ-gĕn) *n.* one of an ascetic sect of women, founded in the 12th century by Lambert le Bègue (the stammerer), priest of Liège.

begum (bĕ-gum) *n.* [Hind.] a Hindu princess or lady of high rank.

behalf (bĕ-hāf) *n.* [A.S. *be halfe*, by the side] advantage; benefit; interest; defence.

behave (bĕ-hāv) *v.t.* [*be and have*] to carry; to conduct; to manage;—*v.i.* to act; to bear or carry one's self.

behaviour (bĕ-hāv-yur) *n.* manner of behaving; bearing or carriage.

behead (bĕ-hed) *v.t.* to sever the head from the body; to decapitate.

beheading (bĕ-hed-ing) *n.* the act of decapitating, or cutting off the head.

behemoth (bĕ-hĕ-moth, bĕ-hĕ-moth) *n.* [H. *b'he-moth*, *pl.* of *b'hemah*, beast] an animal described in Job xl. 15-24; probably the hippopotamus.

behest (bĕ-hĕst) *n.* [A.S. *behæst*] that which is willed or ordered; command; mandate.

behind (bĕ-hĭnd) *prep.* [A.S. *behindan*] at the back of; left after; left at a distance by the progress of improvement;—*adv.* at the back part; in the rear; not in view; remaining. **Behind one's back**, in one's absence. **Behind the scenes**, acquainted with the inner workings. **Behind the times**, not well informed; old-fashioned.

behindhand (bĕ-hĭnd-hand) *a.* in arrear; backward; tardy; dilatory.

behold (bĕ-höld) *v.t.* [A.S. *behealdan*] to fix the eyes upon; to look at; to see with attention;—*v.t.* to direct the eyes to an object; to look.

beholden (bĕ-höld-en) *a.* obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

beholder (bĕ-höld-er) *n.* one that beholds; a spectator.

behoney (bĕ-hun-i) *v.t.* to smear or sweeten with honey; to flatter; to cajole.

behoof (bĕ-hoof) *n.* [A.S. *behöf*] need; necessity; advantage; profit; benefit.

behoove (bĕ-hoov) *v.t.* [A.S. *behöfan*] to be necessary for; to become.

beige (bāzh) *n.* [F.] a woollen cloth made of undyed wool.

being (bĕ-ing) *n.* existence in fact or in thought; that which exists; an animal; a creature.

bejewel (bĕ-jōd-el) *v.t.* to furnish or ornament with jewels.

beknotted (bĕ-noĕd) *a.* knotted again and again; covered with knots.

belabour (bĕ-lā-bur) *v.t.* to work diligently upon; to beat soundly; to cudgel.

belace (bĕ-lās) *v.t.* to fasten with lace or cord; to adorn with lace.

belated (bĕ-lā-ted) *a.* benighted; abroad late at night; later than the time appointed.

belaud (bĕ-lawd) *v.t.* to praise highly; to extol to the skies.

belay (bĕ-lā) *v.t.* [A.S. *belcagan*] to block up; to waylay;—[D.] to make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns round a pin. **Belaying pin**, a pin, as of iron, to which running rigging may be belayed.

belch (belsh, belch) *v.t.* [A.S. *belcan*] to throw up from the stomach with violence; to eject violently;—*v.i.* to eructate; to issue with violence;—*n.* an eructation.

belcher (bĕl-shĕr) *n.* [Jim *Belcher*, a famous boxer] a neckerchief with a dark blue ground and large white spots, each having a blue spot in the centre.

beldam (bĕl-dām) *n.* [M.E. *bel*, grand, and *dame*, (mother)] grandmother; an old woman in general; an ugly old woman; a hag.

beleaguer (bĕ-lĕ-ger) *v.t.* [D. *belegeren*, besiege] to surround with an army, so as to preclude escape; to besiege; to blockade.

beleaguerer (bĕ-lĕ-ger-er) *n.* one that beleaguers; a besieger.

belecture (bĕ-lek-tūr) *v.t.* to annoy with lectures; to reprove constantly.

belee (bĕ-lĕ) *v.t.* [*be and lee*] to place on the lee side of; to shelter.

belemnite (bĕl-em-nīt) *n.* [G. *belos*, dart] a fossil found in chalk rocks; also called **arrow-head**, **finger-stone**, and **thunder-stone**.

belfried (bĕl-frīd) *a.* furnished with a belfry.

belfry (bĕl-frī) *n.* [M. H. Ger. *bercfrit*, place of security] a movable tower, erected by besiegers for attack and defence; a bell-tower.

Belgian (bĕl-ji-an) *a.* pertaining to Belgium;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Belgium.

Belgravian (bĕl-grā-vi-an) *a.* belonging to Belgravia, in London; fashionable;—*n.* one of the upper classes.

Belial (bĕl-yal) *n.* [H. *b'li*, without, and *ya'al*, profit] the devil; an evil spirit.

belibel (bĕl-lĭ-bel) *v.t.* to pronounce a libel against; to slander; to calumniate.

belie (bĕ-lĭ) *v.t.* [*be and lie*] to give the lie to; to tell lies concerning; to slander.

belief (bĕ-lĭf) *n.* [A.S. *geloefa*] an assent of mind to the truth; the thing believed; a tenet, or body of tenets; confidence. **The Belief**, the Apostles' creed.

believable (bĕ-lĕ-ya-bl) *a.* capable or worthy of being believed.

believableness (bĕ-lĕ-ya-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being believable.

believe (bĕ-lĕ-vĕ) *v.t.* [A.S. *gelyfan*] to be persuaded of the truth of; to regard as true; to place confidence in; to credit;—*v.t.* to have a firm persuasion, which often approaches to certainty; to think; to suppose.

believer (bĕ-lĕ-ver) *n.* one that credits, *esp.* one that believes in the Scriptures as a revelation from God; a professor of Christian faith.

believing (bĕ-lĕ-ving) *ppr.* having faith; ready or disposed to believe.

believingly (bĕ-lĕ-ving-li) *adv.* in a believing manner; with faith or belief.

belike (bĕ-lĭk) *adv.* likely; probably; perhaps.

belittle (bĕ-lĭt-lĭ) *v.t.* to make small; to depreciate; to think lightly of.

belittlement (bĕ-lĭt-lĭ-ment) *n.* act of belittling or treating with contempt.

bell (bel) *n.* [A.S. *belle*] a hollow metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound on being struck; anything in the form of a bell, as the cup or calyx of a flower. **Bell-bird**, a South American or an Australian bird, named from its note. **Bell-buoy**, a buoy with a bell that is rung by the waves. **Bell-crank**, a crank for transmitting motion through a right angle. **Bell-founder**, one that founds or casts bells. **Bell-foundry**, a place where bells are founded or cast. **Bell-glass**, a bell-shaped glass to protect flowers. **Bell-hanger**, one that hangs and fixes bells. **Bell-metal**, an alloy of copper and tin—used for making bells, etc. **Bell-pull**, **bell-rope**, the handle, wire, or cord by which a bell is rung. **Bell-punch**, a ticket-punch with bell signal. **Bell-ringer**, one whose business is to ring a bell. **Bell-telegraph**, a telegraph for recording signals by bells. **Bell-turret**, bell-gable, a turret or gable provided with a bell. **Bell-wether**, a sheep that leads the flock, with a bell on his neck. **To bear away the bell**, to take the prize; to be superior. **To bell the cat**, to vie with a superior foe (from the fable of the mice that decided to put a bell on the cat). **To curse by bell, book, and candle**, to excommunicate solemnly;—*v.i.* [A.S. *bellan*] to bellow.

belladonna (bĕl-a-don-a) *n.* [It.] deadly nightshade, employed as a cosmetic.

belle (bel) *n.* [L. *bellus*, beautiful] a young lady of superior beauty, and much admired.

belles-lettres (bĕl-lĕ-tĕr) *n.pl.* [F.] polite or elegant literature.

bellicose (bĕl-i-kōs) *a.* [L. fr. *bellum*, war] disposed to contention; pugnaeous.

bellicosely (bĕl-i-kōs-li) *adv.* in a warlike manner; pugnaiously.

bellied (bĕl-id) *a.* having a belly of a particular kind. as *pot-bellied*; rounded; protuberant.

belligerence (bĕ-lĭj-e-rens) *n.* the act of carrying on war; actual warfare.

belligerent (bĕ-lĭj-e-rent) *a.* [L. *bellum*, war, and *gerere*, *ppr.* gerens, *entis*,



Bell.

wage] waging war, disposed for war; —*n.* a nation or state carrying on war; an individual engaged in fighting.

belling (bel-ing) *n.* the use of the diving-bell; the roar of deer in rutting-time.

bellipotent (be-lip-5-ten) *a.* [L.] powerful or mighty in war.

bellman (bel-man) *n.* a man that rings a bell; a town-crier.

Bellona (be-lō-nā) *n.* [L.] the goddess of war; a tall, vigorous, high-spirited woman.

bellow (bel-ō) *v. t.* [A.S. *bellan*] to roar; to clamour; —*n.* a roar; a loud outcry; vociferation.

bellows (bel-ōz, -us) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A.S. *belg*, bag] an instrument for propelling air through a tube. **Bellows-fish**, the trumpet-fish.

belly (bel-i) *n.* [A.S. *belg*, *belig*] that part of the body which contains the bowels; the abdomen; the part of anything which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity; —*v. i.* to swell and become protuberant. **Belly-band**, a band that encompasses the belly of a horse; a girth. **Belly-fretting**, violent pain in a horse's belly; chafing caused by the fore-girths. **Belly-god**, a glutton; an epicure. **Belly-pinned**, starved.

bellyful (bel-i-fool) *n.* as much as fills and satisfies; sufficiency; over-abundance.

belock (be-lōk) *v. t.* to lock; to fasten with, or as with, a lock.

belomancy (bel-ō-man-si) *n.* [G. *belos*, dart, and *manteia*, divination] divination by means of arrows.

belong (be-lōng) *v. i.* [Prefix *be* and A.S. *langian*] to be the property of; to be the concern or proper business of; to be a part or quality of.

belonging (be-lōng-ing) *n.* that which pertains to one, as a quality or endowment.

beloved (be-luv-ed, be-luvd) *a.* greatly loved; dear to the heart; —*n.* one very dear.

below (be-lō) *prep.* [*be* and *low*] under in place; beneath; inferior to; unworthy of; unfitting; —*adv.* in a lower place; beneath; on the earth, as opposed to the heavens; in hell, or the regions of the dead.

belt (belt) *n.* [A.S.] that which engirdles a person or thing; a band or girdle; that which resembles a girdle; —*v. t.* to encircle, as with a belt; to encompass.

Beltane (bel-tān) *n.* [Gael.] old May-day; a Celtic festival celebrating such a day.

belted (bel-ted) *a.* wearing a belt as an emblem of rank; of a ship, protected by belts of armour.

belting (bel-ting) *n.* belts in general; the material of which belts are made.

belvedere (bel-ve-dēr) *n.* [It. fr. L. *bellus*, beautiful, and *videre*, see] a small structure on the top of an edifice, open to the air on one or more of its sides; a summer-house on an eminence.

bema (be-mā) *n.* [G.] a platform or hustings; the sanctuary or chancel of a church.

bemean (be-mēn) *v. t.* to make mean; to debase; to lower; to degrade.

bemire (be-mir) *v. t.* to drag, encumber, or soil, in the mire; to cover with mire.

bemoan (be-mōn) *v. t.* to express deep grief for by moaning; to lament; to bewail.

bemock (be-mok) *v. t.* to treat with mockery; to ridicule; to throw into the shade.

bemoisten (be-moi-sn) *v. t.* to moisten; to damp; to wet.

bemuddle (be-mud-ḷ) *v. t.* to muddle; to confuse; to bewilder; to stupefy.

bemuse (be-müz) *v. t.* to put into a muse; to confuse; to stupefy.

ben (ben) *n.* [Gael.] a mountain peak, used as part of the name of various Scottish mountains.

ben (ben) *n.* [A.] the horse-radish tree. **Ben-nut**, the seed or fruit of a species of Moringa, from which a valuable oil is extracted.

bench (bensh) *n.* [A.S. *benē*] a long seat; a long table at which mechanics work; the seat where judges sit in court; the persons that sit as judges.

Bench-marks, marks left in a line of survey, for reference. **Bench of bishops**, the bishops in the House of Lords. **Bench-show**, an exhibition of animals on benches. **Bench-warrant**, a process issued by a court against a person guilty of contempt, or indicted for crime.

Front bench, in parliament, the leaders of a party.

bencher (ben-she) *n.* one of the senior members of an inn of court.

bend (bend) *v. t.* [A.S. *benđan*, bind] to crook by straining; to curve; to turn out of the direct course—hence, to incline; to render submissive; to subdue; to fasten, as one rope to another, or as a sail to its yard; —*v. i.* to be moved out of a straight line; to bow; to be inclined with interest, or closely; to be directed; to bow in prayer or in submission —*n.* a turn or deflection from a straight line or direction; a curve; a knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an anchor. **Bend-leather**, stout leather for shoes. **Bend sinister**, a band on an escutcheon, from the sinister corner to the dexter base, denoting illegitimacy. **To bend a sail**, to make it fast to its yard, ready for setting.

bendable (ben-da-bl) *a.* capable of being bent or curved; flexible.

bender (ben-der) *n.* one who, or that which, bends.

beneaped (be-nēp) *a.* stranded by the neap tide; neaped.

beneath (be-nēth) *prep.* [A.S. *beneothan*] under; lower than in rank or excellence; unworthy of; unbecoming; —*adv.* in a lower place; below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region.

benedict (ben-e-dikt) *n.* *Benedick*, *Much Ado about Nothing*] a man newly married.

Benedictine (ben-e-dik-tin) *a.* pertaining to St. Benedict or his order; —*n.* one of an order of monks established by St. Benedict in the 6th century; a liqueur.

benediction (ben-e-dik-shun) *n.* [L. *bene*, well, and *dicere*, speak] act of blessing; the form of prayer used at the close of worship.

benefactive (ben-e-dik-tiv) *a.* tending to bless; imparting a blessing.

benefaction (ben-e-fak-shun) *n.* [L. *bene*, well, and *facere*, do] act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred, esp. a charitable donation.

benefactor (ben-e-fak-tur) *n.* one that confers a benefit; one that makes a bequest to a religious or charitable institution.

benefactress (ben-e-fak-tres) *n.* a woman that confers a benefit.

benefice (ben-e-fis) *n.* literally, a benefit, advantage, or kindness; an ecclesiastical living.

beneficed (ben-e-fist) *a.* possessed of a benefice or church preferment.

beneficence (be-nef-i-sens) *n.* the practice of doing good; active goodness.

beneficent (be-nef-i-sent) *a.* doing good; performing acts of kindness.

beneficially (be-nef-i-sent-li) *adv.* in a beneficial manner; bountifully.

beneficial (ben-e-fish-al) *a.* conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; gainful.

beneficially (ben-e-fish-al) *adv.* in a beneficial or advantageous manner.

beneficialness (ben-e-fish-al-nes) *n.* the quality of being beneficial.

beneficiary (ben-e-fish-i-a-ri) *n.* one that holds a benefice, and uses its proceeds; a feudatory or vassal; one that is maintained by charity.

benefit (ben-e-fit) *n.* [L. *beneficium*] an act of kindness; a favour conferred; whatever contributes to promote prosperity, happiness, or property; a performance at a theatre or elsewhere, the proceeds of which are given to a particular person or object; —*v. t.* to do good to; to advance in health or prosperity; to be useful to; —*v. i.* to gain advantage; to prosper. **Benefit-society**, a friendly-society; a society for mutual benefit.

benevolence (be-nev-ō-lens) *n.* [L. *benevolentia*] disposition to do good; good will; charitableness; an act of kindness.

benevolent (be-nev-ō-lent) *a.* having a disposition to do good; generous; charitable.

benevolently (be-nev-ō-lent-li) *adv.* in a spirit of good will; charitably.

bengal (ben-gawl) *n.* [*Bengal*, India] a thin stuff for ladies' wear, made of silk and hair.

Bengal-light, a kind of firework, giving a vivid blue light.

Bengali, Bengalee (ben-gaw-lē) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Bengal, or its inhabitants or language; —*n.* a native of Bengal.

benight (be-nit) *v. t.* to involve in darkness; to involve in moral darkness or ignorance.

benign (be-nin) *a.* [L. *benignus*] of a kind or gentle disposition; of a mild type.

benignancy (be-nig-nan-si) *n.* benignant quality or manners; good naturedness.
benignant (be-nig-nant) *a.* kind; gracious; favourable; beneficial.
benignantly (be-nig-nant-li) *adv.* with benignity; graciously.
benignity (be-nig-ni-ti) *n.* goodness of disposition; kindness; graciousness; salubrity.
benignly (be-nin-ly) *adv.* in a benign manner; favourably; graciously.
benison (ben-i-zn) *n.* [*L. bene*, well, and *dicere*, say] blessing; benediction.
benitier (bā-nēt-yā) *n.* [F.] in Roman Catholic churches, a font containing holy water.
benjamin (ben-ja-min) *n.* [corruption of *benjoin*, i. e., *benzoin*] benzoin; extract of benzoin.
benjamin (ben-ja-min) *n.* [*Benjamin*, a tailor] a kind of overcoat worn by men.
bent (bent) *n.* [*band*] curvity; leaning or bias; propensity; —[A.S. *beonet*] any stiff or wiry grass; stalks of withered grass; a heath; a hillside.
Benthamism (ben-tham-izm) *n.* the utilitarian doctrines of Jeremy Bentham.
benumb (bē-num) *v.t.* [A.S. *beniman*, *pp. benumen*, take away] to deprive of sensation; to make torpid through cold; to stupefy.
benumbed (bē-numd) *pp.* numb; torpid; paralyzed; inactive.
benumbedness (bē-numd-nes) *n.* the state of being benumbed.
benumbment (bē-num-ment) *n.* state of being torpid or inactive.
benzene (ben-zēn) *n.* a hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar.
benzine (ben-zēn) *n.* a liquid substance obtained by the distillation of petroleum.
benzoic (ben-zō-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, benzoin.
benzoin (ben-zō-in, -zoin) *n.* [F. *benjoin*, fr. A. *lubān jāwa*] gum benjamin; a fragrant resinous substance, obtained from a tree of Sumatra, Java, etc., used as a cosmetic, and for incense.
benzol, benzole (ben-zol, -zōl) *n.* benzene.
benzolin, benzoline (ben-zō-lin, -lēn) *n.* the trade name for impure benzene; sometimes applied to benzine.
bepaint (bē-pānt) *v.t.* to cover with paint; to paint over; to colour.
bepester (bē-peš-ter) *v.t.* to pester constantly; to plague; to vex.
bepity (bē-pit-i) *v.t.* to sympathize with greatly; to pity very much.
beplaster (bē-plas-ter) *v.t.* to plaster over; to bedaub.
bepraise (bē-prāz) *v.t.* to praise greatly or extravagantly.
bequeath (bē-kwēth) *v.t.* [A.S. *becweathan*] to give, or leave, by will; to make a bequest of; to hand down; to transmit.
bequeathable (bē-kwēth-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being bequeathed.
bequeather (bē-kwēth-er) *n.* one that bequeaths.
bequeathment (bē-kwēth-ment) *n.* act of bequeathing; a bequest.
bequest (bē-kwest) *n.* act of bequeathing; something left by will; a legacy.
bequote (bē-kwōt) *v.t.* to quote frequently; to adduce many illustrations.
berate (bē-rāt) *v.t.* to rate or chide vehemently; to scold vigorously.
Berber (ber-ber) *n.* a native of, or the language spoken in, Barbary, in Africa; —*a.* pertaining to the Berbers or their language.
berberine (ber-be-rin) *n.* the base of the barberry plant, a bitter yellow alkaloid.
berberry (ber-ber-i) *n.* See *barberry*.
bereave (bē-rēv) *v.t.* [A.S. *bereafian*] to make destitute; to deprive of.
bereavement (bē-rēv-ment) *n.* the act of bereaving; state of being bereaved; deprivation.
berg (berg) *n.* [*iceberg*] a large mass or mountain of ice; an iceberg.

Bergamask (ber-ga-mask) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Bergamo; —*a.* rustic dance.
bergamot (ber-ga-mot) *n.* [*Bergamo*, in Italy] a species of orange, from whose rind an essential oil is extracted; the essence or perfume itself; snuff scented with bergamot; —[Turk.] a pear.
bergander (ber-gan-der) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] the sheldrake or burrow-duck.
bergmehl (ber-g-mäl) *n.* [Ger. *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal] an earthy substance resembling fine flour, composed of the shells of infusoria.
bergy (ber-gi) *a.* studded with icebergs; resembling an iceberg.
beriberi (ber-i-ber-i) *n.* [Singhalese] a disease marked by anæmia, paralysis, and dropsical symptoms.
berime, berhyme (bē-rim) *v.t.* to celebrate or glorify in verse.
beringed (bē-ringd) *a.* encircled with rings; furnished with rings.
Berlin (ber-lin, ber-lin) *n.* a four-wheeled carriage, like a chariot, invented at Berlin, Prussia.
Berlin-blue, Prussian blue. **Berlin-iron**, a very fusible iron, made from bog ore. **Berlin-warehouse**, a warehouse for fancy goods. **Berlin-wool**, a fine wool.
berm, berme (berm) [F.] a narrow ledge; a space between the fortress and the ditch; the bank of a canal opposite to the towing path.
Bernardine (ber-nar-din) *n.* one of an order of monks named after St. Bernard.
bernesque (ber-nesk) *a.* in the burlesque style of Francesco Berni, an Italian poet.
berretta (ber-ret-a) *n.* [It.] a square cap worn by the clergy of the R.C. church; for cardinals, red; for bishops, violet or black; for priests, black.
berried (ber-id) *a.* furnished with berries; like a berry; having eggs—said of a female lobster.
berry (ber-i) *n.* [A.S. *berie*] a pulpy, juicy fruit; a simple fruit with succulent pericarp; one of the eggs of a fish; —*v.t.* to produce berries.
bersaglieri (bär-sal-yä-rē) *n.pl.* [It.] the riflemen or sharpshooters in the Italian army.
berserker (ber-ser-ker) *n.* [Icel.] a savage Scandinavian warrior of ancient times; one given to fits of frenzy or violence.
berth (berth) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] the place where a ship lies at anchor, or at a wharf; a place in a ship, etc., to sleep in; official situation or employment; —*v.t.* to give anchorage, or a place to lie at; to allot berths to. **To give a wide berth to**, to sail, or keep away, from.
berthage (ber-thā) *n.* dock or harbour dues; harbourage.
berthing (ber-thing) *n.* arrangement of berths in a ship; the berths.
beryl (ber-il) *n.* [G. *berullos*] a green or bluish-green mineral of great hardness.
besaint (bē-sānt) *v.t.* to make a saint of; to consider as a saint.
bescatter (bē-skāt-er) *v.t.* to scatter over.
bescreen (bē-skrēn) *v.t.* to cover with a screen; to conceal; to shelter.
bescrible (bē-skrīb-l) *v.t.* to write in a scribbling fashion; to scribble over.
besech (bē-sēch) *v.t.* [*seek*] to ask or entreat with urgency; entreat; supplicate.
beseechingly (bē-sēch-ing-li) *adv.* in an entreating or importunate manner.
beseem (bē-sēm) *v.t.* to be fit for, or worthy of; to become; to befit.
beseemingly (bē-sē-ming-li) *adv.* in a becoming manner.
beseemingness (bē-sē-ming-nes) *n.* the quality of being beseeching.
beset (bē-set) *v.t.* [A.S. *besettan*] to place on, in, or around; to waylay; to blockade; to hem in or press on all sides; encircle; embarrass.
besetment (bē-set-ment) *n.* the state of being beset; a propensity to sin.
besetting (bē-set-ing) *ppr.* habitually attending or pressing.
beshmet (besh-met) *n.* [native name] grapes made into a pulp, used as food in Asia Minor.
beshrew (bē-shrōd) *v.t.* [prefix *be* and *shrew*] to wish a curse to; to execrate.

beshrouded (bē-shrou-ded) *a.* covered with a shroud.
beside (bē-sīd) *prep.* and *adv.* [A.S. *bē sidan*] at the side of; aside from; out of the regular course or order; out of; over and above; distinct from. **Beside one's self**, highly excited. **Beside the mark**, away from the subject; inappropriate; irrelevantly.
besides (bē-sīdz) *adv.* moreover; in addition; — *prep.* over and above; in addition to.
besiege (bē-sēj) *v.t.* to lay siege to; to surround with armed forces; to throb about.
besiegement (bē-sēj-ment) *n.* act of besieging; state of siege.
besieger (bē-sē-jēr) *n.* one that besieges; a beleaguerer.
besieging (bē-sē-jing) *ppr.* surrounding a city or fortification in a hostile manner.
beslave (bē-slāv) *v.t.* to make a slave of; to enslave; to call slave.
beslaver (bē-slāv-er) *v.t.* to cover or soil with slaver; to cover with fulsome flattery.
besmear (bē-smēr) *v.t.* to smear with any viscous, glutinous matter; to bedaub.
besmirsch (bē-smērč) *v.t.* to soil; to sully; to tarnish.
besnow (bē-sno) *v.t.* to cover with snow; to make white like snow.
besoil (bē-soil) *v.t.* to soil; to stain; to tarnish.
besom (bē-zum) *n.* [A.S. *besma*] a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.
besot (bē-sot) *v.t.* to make sottish by drink; to make dull or stupid; to cause to dote on.
besotment (bē-sot-ment) *n.* act of stupefying one's self by drink; muddled state.
besottedly (bē-sot-ed-li) *adv.* in a besotted manner.
besottedness (bē-sot-ed-nes) *n.* state of being besotted; infatuation.
besottingly (bē-sot-ing-li) *adv.* in a besotting manner; stupidly; idiotically.
bespangle (bē-spang-gl) *v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, spangles.
bespatter (bē-spat-er) *v.t.* to throw dirt and water on; to foul with slanders.
bespeak (bē-spēk) *v.t.* to engage beforehand; to betoken; — *n.* an actor's benefit.
bespeckle (bē-spēk-l) *v.t.* to mark with speckles or spots; to variegate.
bespice (bē-spīs) *v.t.* to sprinkle with spices; to season; to drug or poison.
bespoken (bē-spō-ken) *pp.* of the verb *bespeak*, applied to ordered goods of any kind.
bespot (bē-spot) *v.t.* to mark with spots; to mark with blot or blemishes.
bespread (bē-sprēd) *v.t.* to spread or cover over; to spread with; to adorn.
besprent (bē-sprēnt) *pp.* [A.S. *besprengan*, besprinkle] sprinkled over; besprinkled.
besprinkle (bē-spring-kl) *v.t.* to sprinkle over; to scatter over; to bedew.
besputter (bē-sput-er) *v.t.* to sputter over; to soil with saliva.
Bessemer process (bēs-e-mer prō's-es) *n.* [Sir H. Bessemer, inventor] a process of forming ingot iron and steel by forcing a blast of air through the metal while molten.
best (best) *a. superl.* [A.S. *bets*] having good qualities in the highest degree; most advanced; most correct or complete; — *adv.* in the highest degree; beyond all other; to the most advantage; with the most success, profit, or propriety; — *n.* utmost; highest endeavour. **At best**, in the highest possible degree or extent. **Best man**, a groomsman. **For the best**, with honest motives. **To have the best of**, to have the advantage in or over. **To make the best of**, to derive the greatest advantage out of.
bestain (bē-stān) *v.t.* to mark with stains; to stain all over; to discolour.
bestead (bē-stēd) *v.t.* to help; to assist; to relieve; to avail; to be of use to.
bestial (bēs-ti-əl) *a.* [L. *bestia*, beast] belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts; brutish.
bestiality (bēs-ti-əl-i-ti) *n.* the quality of a beast; brutism; connection with a beast.
bestialize (bēs-ti-əl-īz) *v.t.* to make bestial, or like a beast.

bestially (bēs-ti-əl-i) *adv.* in a brutal or inhuman manner; after the fashion of a beast.
bestiarian (bēs-ti-ā-ri-an) *n.* a favourer of kindness to animals; an anti-vivisectionist.
bestick (bē-stīk) *v.t.* to stick over, as with sharp points; to pierce through and through.
bestill (bē-stīl) *v.t.* to make quiet or still; to silence; to hush.
bestir (bē-ster) *v.t.* [A.S. *bestyrian*, heap up] to put into brisk or vigorous action.
bestorm (bē-storm) *v.t.* to attack with a storm; to agitate with storms.
bestow (bē-stō) *v.t.* [stow] to lay up in store; to make use of; to employ; to expend; to apply; to give, confer, or impart.
bestowal (bē-stō-əl) *n.* the act of bestowing; disposal; a gift; a donation.
bestowment (bē-stō-ment) *n.* the act of giving gratuitously; donation.
bestraddle (bē-strad-dl) *v.t.* to bestride.
bestreak (bē-strēk) *v.t.* to mark or cover with streaks; to overspread with streaks.
bestrew (bē-strō, bē-strō) *v.t.* to scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow.
bestride (bē-strīd) *v.t.* to stride over; to stand or sit with the legs extended across.
bestud (bē-stud) *v.t.* to set or adorn with, or as with, studs or bosses.
bet (bet) *n.* [Etyim. doubtful] a stake or wager; — *v.t.* to stake; — *v.i.* to wager.
betail (bē-tāl) *v.t.* to provide with a tail; to cut off the tail of.
betake (bē-tāk) *v.t.* to have recourse to; to apply; to resort.
beteen (bē-tēn) *v.t.* [teem] to bring forth; to shed; to permit; to suffer.
betel (bē-tīl) *n.* [Pg. fr. Malay] a species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitants of the East Indies. **Betel-nut**, the nut of the areca palm.
bethel (bēth-el) *n.* [H. *bēth-ēl*, house of God] a hallowed spot; a house of worship for seamen.
bethink (bē-thīngk) *v.t.* to call to mind; to recall; — *v.i.* to have in remembrance; to consider.
Bethlehem (bēth-lē-hem) *n.* a hospital for lunatics. See *bedlam*.
bethral (bē-thrawl) *v.t.* to enslave; to subject; to reduce to bondage.
bethump (bē-thump) *v.t.* to thump or beat soundly; to belabour.
betide (bē-tīd) *v.t.* [be and *tide*; A.S. *tīdan*, happen] to happen to; to signify; — *v.i.* to happen.
betimes (bē-tīmz) *adv.* in good season or time; seasonably; in a short time; soon.
betoken (bē-tō-ken) *v.t.* to signify by some visible object; to foreshow; to presage.
beton (bēt-un) *n.* [F.] cement consisting of sand, lime, and rubble.
betongue (bē-tung) *v.t.* to scold; to rail at; to reproach.
betony (bēt-u-ni) *n.* [L. *betonica*] a plant used to dye wool a fine dark-yellow colour.
betoss (bēt-os) *v.t.* to shake violently; to agitate; to put into violent motion.
betray (bē-trā) *v.t.* [fr. *be* and O.F. *traïr*, fr. L. *tradere*, give up] to give up treacherously or faithlessly; to violate the confidence of; to deceive by treachery; to disclose or discover a secret.
betrayal (bē-trā-əl) *n.* act of betraying; breach of trust; a divulging.
betrayed (bē-trā-er) *n.* one that betrays; a traitor; a seducer; a beguiler.
betrim (bē-trīm) *v.t.* to trim or set in order; to deck; to adorn; to embellish.
betroth (bē-trōth, bē-troth) *v.t.* to contract to anyone, in order to a future marriage.
betrothal (bē-trōth-əl, bē-troth-əl) *n.* act of betrothing; betrothment.
betrothment (bē-trōth-ment, bē-troth-ment) *n.* the act or state of being betrothed.
better (bēt-er) *a.* [A.S.] having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable in rank, value, use, fitness, acceptableness, or other respect; improved in health; — *n.* advantage or superiority; improvement; greater excellence; — usually *pl.* superiors; those that have a claim to precedence; — *adv.* in a

superior or more excellent manner; more correctly; in a higher or greater degree; more; —*v.t.* and *i.* to improve.
Better half, a wife. **Better off**, in more prosperous circumstances. **For the better**, in the direction of improvement. **To think better of**, to reconsider.

betterment (bet'er-ment) *n.* a making better; improvement in value of property.
bettermost (bet'er-mōst) *a.* best; of the highest rank or quality.

betterness (bet'er-nes) *n.* state or quality of being better; superiority.

betting (bet'ing) *n.* proposing or laying a wager.
Betting-man, one that makes his living by betting.

betty (bet-i) *n.* [*dim.* of *Elizabeth*] a man that meddles with domestic affairs.

betumble (bē-tum-bl) *v.t.* to tumble; to disarrange; to disorder.

between (bē-twēn') *prep.* [A.S. *betwēonum*] in the space that separates two persons or things; from one to another; shared by two; having mutual relation to two or more; —*n.* a grade of needles. **A go-between**, an intermediary. **Between-decks**, the space between any two decks. **Between ourselves**, not to be divulged.

betwixt (bē-twixt') *prep.* [A.S. *betwuxt, betweox*] in the intermediate space of; between.

beudantite (bū-dan-tit) *n.* [*Beudant* (1787-1850), French mineralogist] a mineral.

bevel (bev-el) *n.* [O.F.] a slant of a surface at an angle greater or less than a right angle; an instrument of two limbs, called the blade and the stock, jointed together by a pivot, for adjusting the surfaces of work to the same inclination; —*a.* having the form of a bevel; slanting; —*v.t.* to cut to a bevel angle; —*v.i.* to slant.
Bevel-gear, a species of wheel-work, in which the axis, or shaft of the leader or driver, forms an angle with the axis, or shaft of the follower, or wheel driver.



bevelled (bev-eld) *a.* having a bevel; sloping; [Her.] having an acute angle; [Min.] replaced by two planes equally inclined to the adjacent planes.

bevelling (bev-el-ing) *n.* hewing of timber to the proper or desired curve.

bevelment (bev-el-ment) *n.* the act of bevelling; the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces.

bever (bē-ver) *n.* [O.F. *bevre*, fr. *L. bibere*, drink] a light meal; a collation; a snack.

beverage (bev-e-rā) *n.* [O.F. *beverage*, fr. *L. bibere*, drink] liquor for drinking.

bevy (bev-i) *n.* [probably fr. O.F. *bevee*, drink] a flock of birds, esp. quails; a company; an assembly or collection of persons, esp. ladies.

bewail (bē-wā) *v.t.* to express deep sorrow for; —*v.i.* to express grief or sorrow.

bewailable (bē-wā-lā-bl) *a.* to be bewailed or lamented; worthy of lamentation.

bewailing (bē-wā-ling) *n.* lamentation; intense grief.

bewailingly (bē-wā-ling-li) *adv.* in a bewailing manner; with deep sorrow.

bewailment (bē-wā-ment) *n.* act of bewailing or grieving; a mourning.

beware (bē-wār) *v.t.* to guard one's self; to take care; to take heed.

beweep (bē-wēp) *v.t.* to weep over; to lament; to wet with tears; —*v.i.* to weep.

bewet (bē-wet) *v.t.* to wet; to moisten; to damp; to bedew.

bewigged (bē-wigd') *a.* wearing, or covered with, a wig.

bewilder (bē-wil-der) *v.t.* to lead into perplexity or confusion; to confound.

bewilderingly (bē-wil-der-ing-li) *adv.* so as to bewilder or confuse.

bewildering (bē-wil-der-ment) *n.* the state of being bewildered.

bewinter (bē-win-ter) *v.t.* to make like winter; to render wintry.

bewitch (bē-wich') *v.t.* to charm or fascinate; to affect by witchcraft or sorcery; to subdue by means of charms or incantations.

bewitcher (bē-wich'er) *n.* one that bewitches, fascinates, or charms.

bewitching (bē-wich'ing) *a.* having power to bewitch; fascinating; charming.

bewitchingly (bē-wich-ing-li) *adv.* in a fascinating or enticing manner.

bewitchingness (bē-wich-ing-nes) *n.* the quality of bewitching.

bewitchment (bē-wich-ment) *n.* power of charming; fascination.

bewray (bē-rā') *v.t.* [prefix *bē* and A.S. *wrēgan*, accuse] to disclose perfidiously; to betray.

bewrayer (bē-rā'er) *n.* a betrayer; one that communicates secrets.

bewrayingly (bē-rā-ing-li) *adv.* in a manner to bewray, disclose, or divulge.

bewrayment (bē-rā-ment) *n.* act of bewraying, disclosing, or divulging.

bey (bā) *n.* [Turk. *beg, bey*] a governor of a town or district in the Turkish dominions.

beylik (bā-lik) *n.* the territory administered by a bey.

beyond (bē-yond') *prep.* [A.S. *bē* and *geond*, yonder] on the farther side of; before, in place or time; out of reach of; past; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; —*adv.* at a distance; yonder.

bezant (bez-ant, bez-ant') *n.* a gold coin, first made at Byzantium; [Her.] a gold roundel.

bezantler (bez-ant'ler) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and E. *antler*] the second antler of a stag.

bezel (bez-el) *n.* [O.F. *bezel, bisel*] the part of a ring that encompasses and fastens the stone; the groove in which the glass of a watch is set.

bezetta (be-zet-a) *n.* [It.] a pigment got by steeping linen rags in a colouring liquid.

bezique (be-zēk') *n.* [F.] a game with four packs of cards, usually played by two persons.

bezoar (bē-zōr) *n.* [Per.] a calculus concreted found in the stomach of certain ruminants.

bezonian (be-zō-ni-an) *n.* [It. *bisogno*, beggar] a poor wretch; a beggar; a mean fellow.

bhāng, bang (bang) *n.* [Hind.] an Indian variety of hemp, having narcotic properties (it is sucked, eaten, or drunk).

bheesty (bē-ti) *n.* [Anglo-Indian] an East Indian water-carrier.

bias (bi-as) *n.* [F. *biais*] a weight or bulge on the side of a bowl, which turns it from a straight line; the curved path of such a bowl; inclination; propensity; —*a.* slanting; diagonal; —*v.t.* to give a particular direction to; to prejudice; to prepossess.

biaxal, biaxial (bi-ak-sal, si-al) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *axis*] having two axes.

bib (bib) *n.* [L. *bibere*, drink] a small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast; —*v.t.* and *i.* to drink.

bibacious (bi-bā-shus) *a.* [L. *bibere*, drink] addicted to drinking.

bibasic (bi-bā-sik) *a.* containing two atoms of hydrogen displaceable by a base.

bibativeness (bi-bā-tiv-nes) *n.* a disposition or proneness to drink.

bibb (bib) *n.* [bib] a bracket bolted to the hounds of a mast to support the trestle-trees.

bibber (bib'er) *n.* a man given to drinking; a tippler—used mainly in composition.

Bible (bi-bl) *n.* [G. *biblos*, book] the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. **Bible-society**, a society for the distribution of the Bible throughout the world.

biblical (bi-bl-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings.

biblically (bi-bl-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a biblical manner; in accordance with biblical doctrines.

biblicism (bi-bl-i-sizm) *n.* adherence to the letter of the Bible; biblical doctrines.

biblicist (bi-bl-i-sist) *n.* one that adheres to the letter of the Bible; a biblical scholar.

bibliographer (bi-bl-i-og-ra-fer) *n.* [G. *biblion*, book, and *graphein*, write] one skilled in bibliography; one that writes about books.

bibliographical (bi-bl-i-ō-graf-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the history of books.

bibliography (bi-bl-i-og-ra-fer) *n.* the description or knowledge of books; a list of the best books on a subject.

bibliolater (bi-bl-i-ol-a-ter) *n.* a book-worshipper; one given to excessive regard for the letter of the Bible.

bibliolatrý (bib-li-ol-á-tri) *n.* [G. *biblion* and *latreia*, worship] homage paid to books; excessive regard for the letter of the Bible.

bibliolite (bib-li-ó-lit) *n.* [G. *biblion* and *lithos*, stone] bookstone; a schistous stone with figures, like leaves, between the laminae.

bibliological (bib-li-ó-loj-i-kał) *a.* relating to bibliography.

bibliology (bib-li-ol-ó-jí) *n.* [G. *logos*, speech] biblical literature; bibliography.

bibliomancy (bib-li-ó-man-si) *n.* [G. *biblion* and *manteia*, divination] divination performed by selecting passages of Scripture at hazard.

bibliomania (bib-li-ó-má-ú-a) *n.* [G. *biblion* and *mania*, madness] a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

bibliomaniac, bibliomanist (bib-li-ó-má-ni-ak, -om-á-nist) *n.* one affected by bibliomania.

bibliopegist (bib-li-op-e-jist) *n.* [G. *biblion* and *pegnunai*, make fast] one that collects books for the bindings; a bookbinder.

bibliophile, bibliophilist (bib-li-ó-fil-i-ist) *n.* [G. *philein*, love] a lover of books.

bibliophilism (bib-li-ó-fí-lizm) *n.* love of books; book-fancying.

bibliophobia (bib-li-ó-fó-bi-á) *n.* [G. *biblion* and *phobia*, fear] a dread of books.

bibliopole, bibliopolist (bib-li-ó-pól-i-ist) *n.* [G. *pólein*, sell] a bookseller; a dealer in rare books.

bibliotaph (bib-li-ó-taf) *n.* [G. *biblion*, book, and *taphos*, tomb] one that keeps books under lock and key.

bibliotheca (bib-li-ó-thé-ka) *n.* [G.] a library; a collection of books.

bibliothecal (bib-li-ó-thé-kał) *a.* belonging to a library.

bibliothecary (bib-li-ó-thé-ka-ri) *n.* a librarian; a library; —*a.* of, or pertaining to, a library or librarian.

biblist (bi-blist, bib-list) *n.* one that makes the Bible the sole rule of faith; a biblical scholar.

bibulous (bib-ú-lus) *a.* [L. *bibulum*, fluid] moisture; given to drinking strong liquors.

bibulously (bib-ú-lus-lí) *adv.* in a bibulous manner; so as to absorb moisture.

bicameral (bi-kam-é-rał) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *camera*, chamber] pertaining to, or consisting of, two legislative or other chambers.

bicapitate, bicapitated (bi-kap-i-tát, -tát-ted) *a.* having two heads; two-headed.

bicapsular (bi-kap-sú-lar) *a.* having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower.

bicarbonate (bi-kár-bo-nát) *n.* a carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

bicaudal (bi-kaw-dal) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cauda*, tail] having two tails or tail-like processes.

bice (bis) *n.* [O.F.] a blue paint got from the native blue carbonate of copper, or from smalt.

bicentenary (bi-sen-té-na-ri) *a.* pertaining to two hundred years; —*n.* the two hundredth anniversary of an event.

bicentennial (bi-sen-ten-i-ál) *a.* occurring every two hundred years; —*n.* the two hundredth anniversary.

bicephalous (bi-sef-á-lus) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and G. *kephalé*, head] having two heads.

biceps (bi-seps) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *caput*, head] a muscle having two heads or extremities; the name of two muscles, one in the arm, one in the leg.

bichromate (bi-kró-mát) *a.* having two parts of chromic acid to one of the base.

bicipital (bi-sip-i-tal) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *caput*, *capitis*, head] having two heads; dividing into two parts; pertaining to a biceps.

bicker (bik-ér) *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful] to skirmish; to contend in petulant altercation; to move quickly; to quiver; —*n.* a confused fight.

bicker (bik-ér) *n.* [beaker] a wooden bowl or dish; a beaker.

bickerer (bik-ér-ér) *n.* one that bickers; one that wrangles or disputes about trifles.

bickering (bik-ér-ing) *n.* a skirmish; an altercation; petty quarrelling.

bickern (bik-érn) *n.* [L. *biicornis*, two-horned] an iron instrument ending in a point or beak; an anvil with two taper ends.

biconcave (bi-kon-káv) *a.* hollow or concave on both sides.

biconvex (bi-kon-veks) *a.* convex on both sides; doubly convex, as a lens.

bicornous (bi-kor-nus) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, horn] having two horns or antlers; crescent-like.

bicorporate (bi-kor-pó-rát) *a.* having two bodies with one head [Her.]

bicuspid (bi-kus-pid) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, *cuspidis*, point] having two points or fangs; —*n.* a bicuspid tooth.

bicycle (bi-sí-kl) *n.* [L. *bi*, *bis*, two, and G. *kuklos*, circle] a vehicle with two wheels, one behind the other, driven by the feet; —*v.i.* to ride on a bicycle.



Bicycle.

bicycling (bi-sí-kling) *n.* the art or practice of riding on a bicycle.

bicyclist (bi-sí-klíst) *n.* one that rides on a bicycle; a wheelman.

bid (bid) *v.t.* [A.S. *biddan*, ask, and *beðdan*, command] to ask or request; to invite; to order or direct; to offer a price; to give greeting, farewell, threat, etc.; —*n.* an offer of a price, esp. at auctions.

biddable (bid-á-bl) *a.* ready and willing to obey; complying; docile.

bidder (bid-ér) *n.* one that bids; one that invites; one that makes a bid at an auction.

bidding (bid-ing) *n.* act of one that bids; invitation; command; order.

bide (bid) *v.t.* [A.S. *bidan*] to endure; to suffer; to wait for; —*v.i.* to dwell permanently; to inhabit.

bident (bi-dent) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *dens*, *dentis*, tooth] an instrument with two prongs.

bidental (bi-den-tal) *a.* having two teeth, or tooth-like processes.

bidet (bi-det) *n.* [F.] a small horse; a pony for carrying baggage; a kind of bath.

biennial (bi-én-i-ál) *a.* [L. *biennium*, a space of two years] happening once in two years; continuing for two years, and then perishing, as certain plants; —*n.* a biennial plant.

biennially (bi-én-i-ál-i) *adv.* once in two years; at the return of two years.

bier (bēr) [A.S. *bēra*] a frame of wood for conveying the dead to the grave. **Bier-balk**, a passage through a field for funerals. **Bier-right**, a former ordeal, in which one accused of murder had to touch the corpse on the bier.

biestings (bēs-tingz) *n.pl.* See **beestings**.

bifacial (bi-fash-yal) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *facies*, face] having the opposite surfaces alike.

bifarious (bi-fá-ri-us) *a.* [L.] twofold; in two rows; pointing two ways.

bifariously (bi-fá-ri-us-lí) *adv.* in a twofold or diverse manner.

biferous (bi-fe-rus) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *ferre*, bear] bearing fruit twice a year.

biffin (bi-fin) *n.* [beef] a cooking apple grown esp. in Norfolk (named from its colour); a baked apple pressed flat.

bifid (bi-fid) *a.* [L. *bifidus*] cleft or divided into two parts; forked.

bifilar (bi-fí-lar) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *filum*, thread] two-threaded; fitted with two threads.

biflorate (bi-fló-rát) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *flor*, *floris*, flower] bearing two flowers.

bifold (bi-fóld) *a.* [L. *bis*, and E. *fold*] twofold; double; of two kinds.

bifoliate (bi-fó-li-át) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *folium*, leaf] having two leaves.

biforate (bi-fó-rát) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *forare*, bore] having two perforations.

biform (bi-form) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *forma*, shape] having two bodies, or shapes.

biformity (bi-for-mi-ti) *n.* the state of being biform; a double form.

bifurcate (bi-fur-kät) *v.i.* to divide into two forks, prongs, or branches.

bifurcate, bifurcated (bi-fur-kät, -kät-*ted*) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *furca*, fork] forked; divided into two branches.

bifurcation (bi-fur-kä-shun) *n.* a forking, or division into two branches.

big (big) *a.* [Ety. doubtful] bulky or huge in size or magnitude; great with young; pregnant with something portentous; ready to produce; having greatness, importance, distension, etc. **Big game**, the lion, elephant, and other hunted animals. **Big-sounding**, having a pompous sound. **Big-wig**, a person of importance; one of high rank.

bigamist (big-a-mist) *n.* one that has committed bigamy.

bigamous (big-a-mus) *a.* of, or pertaining to, bigamy; guilty of bigamy.

bigamy (big-a-mi) *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *G. gamos*, marriage] the crime of having two (or more) wives or husbands at one time.

bigaroon (big-a-roón) *n.* [*F. bigarrer*, variegated] the large white-heart cherry.

bigg (big) *n.* [*Icel. bygg*, barley] a variety of winter barley, having four rows of grains.

biggin (big-in) *n.* [*F. béguin*, a linen cap] a child's cap or hood; a night-cap; a coil;—[fr. the inventor] a coffee-pot furnished with a strainer.

bighorn (big-horn) *n.* a wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains, named from its large horns.

bight (bit) *n.* [*A.S. byht*] a bend in the sea-coast; the double part of a rope when folded; a loop.

bigly (big-li) *adv.* in a swelling, pompous, or blustering manner.

bigness (big-nes) *n.* bulk; size; largeness of dimensions or capacity.

Bignonia (big-nó-ni-a) *n.* [*Abbé Bignon*, librarian to Louis XIV.] a genus of tropical plants, with beautiful, trumpet-shaped flowers.

bigot (big-ut) *n.* [*F.*] one obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

bigoted (big-ut-ed) *a.* obstinately devoted to a system or party, and illiberal towards others.

bigotedly (big-ut-ed-li) *adv.* in a bigoted or illiberal manner.

bigotry (big-ut-ti) *n.* perverse or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets; excessive prejudice; the practice or tenets of a bigot.

bijou (bé-zhóó) *n.*; *pl.* **bijoux** (bé-zhóó) [*F.*] a little box; a jewel or trinket.

bijoutry (bé-zhóó-tri) *n.* small articles of vertu, jewelry, trinkets, etc.

bijugate (bi-jóó-gät) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *jugum*, yoke] having two pairs, as of leaflets.

bilabiate (bi-lä-bi-ät) *a.* [*L. labium*, lip] having two lips, as the corolla of flowers.

bilander (bi-län-der, bi-land-er) *n.* [*D. fr. bij*, near, and *land*] a small two-masted trading vessel, used upon the Dutch canals.

bilateral (bi-lä-t-e-räl) *a.* having two sides; pertaining to two sides.

bilberry (bil-ber-i) *n.* [*Scand.*] the whortleberry and its blue-black fruit.

bilbo (bil-bó) *n.* [*Billao*, in Spain] a rapier or sword;—*pl.* **bilboes** (bil-bó-z) bars of iron, with shackles sliding along them, to confine the feet of prisoners.

bile (bil) *n.* [*L. bilis*] a yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid fluid, secreted by the liver. **Bile-duct**, a vessel to convey bile; the hepatic duct and its branches.

bilestone (bil-stón) *n.* a biliary calculus or gallstone.

bilge (bilj) *n.* [*Bulge*] the protuberant part of a cask; the broadest and flattest part of a ship's bottom;—*v.i.* to suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. **Bilge-pump**, a pump for discharging bilge-water from a ship. **Bilge-water**, water that enters a ship, and lies upon her bottom. **Bilge-ways**, the timber supports of a vessel in launching.

biliary (bil-ya-n) *a.* pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.

bilingual (bi-ling-gwäl) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *lingua*, tongue] having two tongues, or speaking two languages; written in two languages.

bilinguist (bi-ling-gwist) *n.* one versed in two languages.

bilious (bil-yus) *a.* [*L. bilis*, bile] pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect of bile; having an excess of bile; choleric.

biliousness (bil-yus-nes) *n.* the condition of being bilious.

biliteral (bi-lit-e-räl) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *litera*, letter] consisting of two letters.

bilithon (bi-li-thun) *n.* [*L. bis*, and *G. lithos*, stone] a monument consisting of an upright stone supporting a horizontal one.

biliverdin (bi-li-ver-din) *n.* [*L. bilis*, bile, and *F. verd*, green] a green bile-dye.

bilk (bilk) *v.t.* [Ety. doubtful] to disappoint, deceive, or defraud, by non-fulfilment of engagement.

bill (bil) *n.* [*A.S. bile*] the beak of a fowl;—*v.i.* to join bills; caress; fondle;—[*A.S. bil*] a hook-shaped cutting instrument, fitted with a handle; an ancient battle-axe; the point of the fluke of an anchor. **Bill-book**, a small hatchet with curved edge.

bill (bil) *n.* [*L. bulla*] a note or written document; a note of charges; an account; a statement of goods sold, work done, service rendered, with annexed prices; a public notice or advertisement; a measure projected, and proposed to become law; a written declaration or charge of injury, injustice, or crime; a written obligation to pay money, under the hand or seal of the grantor;—*v.t.* to announce by means of bills; to placard with bills. **Bill-book**, a book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills of exchange, and the like. **Bill-broker**, one that negotiates the discount of bills. **Bill-chamber**, a department of the Court of Session for dealing with summary cases, actions of interdiction, etc. **Bill of adventure**, a writing by a shipper or carrier, showing that the goods shipped or carried are the property of another, the shipper or carrier being responsible only for delivery. **Bill of credit**, a letter of credit; a legal-tender note issued by a state. **Bill of entry**, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house. **Bill of fare**, list of dishes to be served at dinner, etc. **Bill of health**, a certificate given to the master of a ship, respecting the health of passengers and crew. **Bill-sticker**, one that posts up bills or placards in public places. To find a true bill, to send a prisoner to trial on the strength of the evidence (said of a grand jury).

billed (bil-d) *a.* having a bill or beak of a certain kind, as hard-billed, soft-billed, etc.

billet (bil-et) *n.* [*F. fr. L. bulla*] a small paper or note in writing; a short letter; a ticket from a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge; lodgings; appointment;—*v.t.* to direct, by a ticket or note; to quarter or lodge soldiers in private houses. **Billet-doux** (bil-e-dóó) a love-note or letter. **Billet-master**, he that issues billets to soldiers.

billet (bil-et) *n.* [*F. bille*, stock of a tree] a small log; an ornament in Norman architecture resembling billets of wood.

billiards (bil-yardz) *n. pl.* [*F. billard*, fr. *bille*, ball] a game played with ivory balls and cues on a rectangular table with pockets at the sides and ends. **Billiard-cloth**, a fine green cloth, used to cover billiard-tables. **Billiard-marker**, one, that waits on players at billiards and marks the score.

billing (bil-ing) *n.* caressing like doves; fondling; love-making.

Billingsgate (bil-ingz-gät) *n.* a fish market in London, notorious for foul language; foul or profane language; ribaldry.

billion (bil-yun) *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *E. million*] according to the French method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English method, a million of millions, or 1,000,000,000,000.

billman (bil-man) *n.* one that uses a bill or hooked axe—applied esp. to soldiers.

billon (bil-on) *n.* [*F. fr. Low L. billus*, log] an alloy, three parts copper and one part silver, used in making coins, tokens, and medals.

billow (bil-ó) *n.* [*Icel. bylgja*] a great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned by violent wind;—*v.i.* to swell; to roll in large waves.

billowed, billowy (bil-ó-d, bil-ó-i) *a.* swelling, or swelled, into large waves; marked by, or resembling, billows.

billyboy (bil-i-boy) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a barge used on the river Humber; a coasting vessel.

billycock (bil'i-kok) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a low-crowned felt hat, with a broad rim.

billygoat (bil'i-gōt) *n.* [*billy* = *Willie*] a he-goat; a tufted beard resembling a billygoat's.

bilobate (bi-lō'bat) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and E. *lobate*] divided into two lobes.

bilocular (bi-lōk'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *locus*, place] divided into, or containing, two cells.

biltong (bil'tong) *n.* [S. Afr.] thin pieces of lean meat dried in the sun.

bimana (bim'a-nā, bi-mā-nā) *n.* the highest order of Mammalia, of which Man is the sole genus.

bimanous (bi-mā-nus) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *manus*, hand] having two hands.

bimanual (bi-man'ū-āl) *a.* requiring the use of both hands.

bimensal (bi-men-sal) *a.* [L. *mensis*, month] occurring once in two months.

bimestrial (bi-mes-tri-āl) *a.* lasting two months; returning every two months.

bimetallic (bi-me-tal'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, two metals, or to bimetalism.

bimetalism (bi-met-al'izm) *n.* in currency, the use of two metals, as gold and silver, in a fixed relative ratio.

bimetalist (bi-met-al'ist) *n.* one that advocates or supports bimetalism.

bimonthly (bi-month'li) *a.* [L. *bis*, and E. *monthly*] happening every two months.

bin (bin) *n.* [A.S. *binna*, crib] a box or inclosed place, used as a repository; —*v.t.* to stow in a bin.

binary (bi-nā-ri) *a.* [L. *binī*, two by two] compounded of two; double. **Binary star**, a double star, whose components revolve round the common centre of gravity.

binate (bi-nāt) *a.* being double or in couples; growing in pairs; dual.

binaural (bi-naw-rāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, two by two, and *auris*, ear] to be used by both ears.

bind (bind) *v.t.* [A.S. *bindan*] to tie together, or confine with a cord, ligature, chain, etc.; to confine, or hold by physical force; to constrain or oblige by promise, vow, or other moral influence; to restrain from customary or natural action; to strengthen by a band or border; to sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover; to place under legal obligation to serve; —*v.i.* to contract; to grow hard or stiff; to be obligatory; —*n.* anything that binds; a tendril.

binder (bin-der) *n.* a person that binds; one, or a machine, that binds sheaves; a bandage.

binding (bin-ding) *a.* having power to bind or oblige; obligatory; —*n.* act of fastening with a band; anything that binds, as a bandage, the cover of a book, or something used to secure the edge of cloth from ravelling. **Bind-weed**, a plant of different species, of the genus *Convolvulus*.

bindingly (bin-ding-ly) *adv.* in a binding manner; so as to bind.

bindingness (bin-ding-nes) *n.* the quality of being binding or obligatory.

bine (bin) *n.* [*bind*] the stem of a twining plant, as the hop or honeysuckle.

binervate (bi-ner-vāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *nervus*, nerve] having two ribs or nerves.

bing (bing) *n.* [Icel. *bingr*, heap] a heap or pile; a weight of lead ore equivalent to 8 cwt.

binacle (bin-a-kl) *n.* [L. *habitaculum*, dwelling-place] a box containing the compass of a ship. **Binacle-list**, the sick-list on board a man-of-war.

binocle (bin'o-kl) *n.* [L. *binī*, two and two, and *oculus*, eye] a telescope fitted with two eye-tubes.

binocular (bi-nōk'ū-lar) *a.* having two eyes; with, or pertaining to, both eyes; adapted to the use of both eyes; —*n.* a binocular telescope or microscope.

binomial (bi-nō'mi-āl) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name] an expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus, as, $a + b$, or $7 - 3$; —*a.* consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials [Alg.].

binominal (bi-nō'mi-nāl) *a.* having two names—the first indicating the genus, the second indicating the species [Bot.].



Binnacle.

biocentric (bi-ō-sen'trik) *a.* [G. *keptron*, point] treating life as a central fact.

biodynamics (bi-ō-di-nam'iks) *n.* [G. *bios*, life, and E. *dynamics*] the doctrine of vital forces; the energy of living functions.

biogenesis, biogeny (bi-ō-jen'e-sis, bi-ō-je-ni) *n.* [G. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation] the doctrine that living organisms develop only from living organisms; opposed to spontaneous generation.

biographer (bi-ō-grā-fer) *n.* one that writes biography.

biographical (bi-ō-grāfi-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, biography.

biographically (bi-ō-grāfi-ka-ly) *adv.* in the manner of a biography.

biography (bi-ō-grā-fi) *n.* [G. *bios*, life, and *graphein*, write] the history of the life and character of a particular person; biographical writings in general.

biologic, biological (bi-ō-lōj'ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to biology.

biology (bi-ō-lō-jī) *n.* [G. *bios*, life, and *logos*, discourse] the science of physical life.

biomagnetism (bi-ō-mag-ne-tizm) *n.* [G. *bios*] animal magnetism.

biometry (bi-ō-mē'tri) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] calculation of the probable duration of life.

bionomy (bi-ō-nō-mi) *n.* [G. *bios*, life, and *nomos*, law] the science of living functions.

bioplasm (bi-ō-plazm) *n.* [G. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, form] living matter; protoplasm.

biotaxy (bi-ō-tak-si) *n.* [G. *taxis*, arrangement] classification of living organisms.

biparous (bi-pā-rus) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *parere*, bring forth] bringing forth two at a birth.

bipartient (bi-pār-shent) *n.* a number that divides another into equal parts.

bipartite (bi-pār-tit) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *pars*, part, part] having two correspondent parts, as a leaf divided from the apex to near the base.

bipartition (bi-pār-tish'un) *n.* act of dividing into two corresponding parts.

biped (bi-pēd) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] an animal having two feet, as man.

bipedal (bi-pē-dal, bip-e-dal) *a.* having two feet, or the length of two feet.

bipennated (bi-pen-ā-ted) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *penna*, wing] having two wings.

bipetalous (bi-pet-a-lus) *a.* having two flower-leaves or petals.

biplane (bi-plan) *n.* [L. pref. *bi-*, double, and F. *plane* flat] an aeroplane or flying-machine heavier than air, supported by two plane surfaces, and propelled by a motor.

bipolar (bi-pō-lar) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and E. *polus*] doubly polar; having two poles.

biprism (bi-prizm) *n.* a glass prism whose angle is nearly 180°.

bipunctual (bi-pungkt'ū-āl) *a.* having two points.

biquadrate (bi-kwod'rāt) *n.* the fourth power of a number or quantity.

biquadratic (bi-kwod-rat'ik) *a.* pertaining to the biquadrate, or fourth power; —*n.* the fourth power; an equation with the unknown quantity raised to the fourth power.

biramous (bi-rā-mus) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *ramus*, branch] having two branches.

birch (berch) *n.* [A.S. *beorc*] a tree of several species (the small twigs were used for rods in schools); —*v.t.* to beat with birch rods; to punish. **Birch-water**, the sap of the birch tree. **Birch-wine**, a drug obtained from the sap of the birch.

birchen (ber-chen) *a.* made of birch; consisting of birch.

bird (berd) *n.* [A.S. *brīd*] a two-legged, feathered, flying animal, oviparous and vertebrated; —*v.t.* to catch birds. **Bird-bolt**, a blunt arrow for shooting birds. **Bird-cage**, a cage for keeping birds confined. **Bird-call**, a little stick cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf for imitating the cry of birds; a small metal cylinder, having a circular plate with a small aperture in the centre, used to decoy birds. **Bird-catcher**, one whose trade it is to catch birds; a fowler. **Bird-cherry**, a tree whose fruit is much liked by birds. **Bird-eyed**, quick-sighted.

Bird-fancier, one that rears birds for show or sale. **Bird-lime**, a viscous substance used to catch birds. **Birds of a feather**, persons associated in virtue of like tastes and inclinations. **Bird of Jove**, the eagle. **Bird of night**, the owl. **Bird-of-paradise**, a perching bird of several species, found in New Guinea. **Bird of peace**, the dove. **Bird of prey**, eagle, hawk, etc. **Bird-organ**, a small organ used in teaching birds to sing. **Bird-seed**, hemp, canary, millet seed, etc., given to feed birds. **Bird's-eye**, seen at a glance, or from a distance—hence, general; not entering into details. **Bird's-mouth**, a notch cut in the end of a piece of timber to receive another piece. **Bird's-nest**, the nest in which a bird lays eggs; in China, the nest of the swallow; a table delicacy. **Bird's-nesting**, searching for birds' nests. **Bird's-tongue**, the door-weed plant. **Bird-witted**, lacking the faculty of concentration; flighty. To hear a bird sing, to get private information.



Bird-of-paradise.

bireme (bi-rēm) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *remus*, oar] an ancient galley with two tiers of oars.

biretta, birretta (bi-ret-ā) *n.* See *berretta*.

birostrate (bi-ros-trāt) *a.* [L. *rostrum*, beak] having a double beak.

birth (berth) *n.* [A.S. *beran*, bear] act of coming into life, or of being born; lineage; extraction; natural state or position; act of bringing forth; that which is born, animal or vegetable; origin; beginning. **Birth-mark**, some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth. **Birth-rate**, the ratio of births to the total population. **Birth-sin**, original sin. **Birth-strangled**, strangled or suffocated at birth. **New birth**, regeneration.

birthday (berth-dā) *n.* the day on which one is born; the anniversary of that day.

birthdom (berth-dum) *n.* rights acquired by birth; birthright.

birthless (berth-less) *a.* of ignoble origin; not entitled to privileges by birth.

birthplace (berth-plās) *n.* the place where a person is born; place of origin.

birthright (berth-rit) *n.* any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth.

bis (bis, bēs) *adv.* [L.] twice; again; encore;—*n.* [Mus.] a direction to repeat a passage.

biscotin (bis-kō-tin) *n.* [F. fr. L. *bis*, twice, and *coquere*, pp. *coctus*, cook] a sweetmeat consisting of flour, sugar, eggs, and marmalade.

biscuit (bis-kit) *n.* [F.] a kind of bread, in small cakes, baked hard; earthenware that has undergone baking before glazing.

bise (bēz) *n.* [F.] a biting wind that sweeps southern France, proverbial for affliction or calamity.

bisect (bi-sekt) *v.t.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *secare*, cut] to cut or divide into two parts.

bisection (bi-sek-shun) *n.* division into two parts or branches.

bisegment (bi-seg-ment) *n.* one of the parts of a bisected magnitude.

biserial (bi-sē-ri-āl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and E. *serial*] arranged in two rows.

biserially (bi-sē-ri-āl-i) *adv.* in a double row; in a biserial arrangement.

bisexual (bi-seks-ū-āl) *a.* having the organs of both sexes in one individual.

bishop (bish-up) *n.* (G. *episkopos*) a spiritual overseer; a dignitary ranking beneath an archbishop, and above the priests or presbyters and deacons; one of the pieces in chess; a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. **Bishop's-lawn**, a fine kind of lawn. **Bishop's-sleeve**, a wide sleeve resembling that of a bishop. **Bishop's-weed**, a common weed, difficult to eradicate.

bishopric (bish-up-rik) *n.* the diocese, jurisdiction, or office of a bishop

bisk, bisque (bisk) *n.* [F. *bisque*] soup made from several meats boiled together.

bismillah (bis-mil-ā) *int.* [A.] in God's name (an exclamation among Mohammedans).

bismuth (biz-muth) *n.* [Ger.] a reddish-white metal.

Bismuth-glace, an ore of bismuth, composed of sulphur and bismuth (often *bismuthine*).

bismuthal (biz-muth-āl) *a.* consisting of bismuth, or containing it.

bison (bī-sun, bis-un) *n.* [L. *bison*] the wild ox of the Rocky Mountains and Central Europe.

bisque (bisk) *n.* [*bisque*] unglazed white porcelain, used for statuettes, etc.

bisque (bisk) *n.* [F.] odds given to a player at tennis, croquet, etc.

bissextile (bi-seks-til) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth] leap year;—*a.* pertaining to leap year.

bistre, bistre (bis-ter) *n.* [F.] a dark-brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood; a dark-brown colour.

bistort (bis-tort) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *torta*, twisted] a plant—snakeweed or adder's-wort.

bistoury (bis-tu-ri, -fū-ri) *n.* [F.] a surgical instrument for making incisions.

bisulcate (bi-sul-kāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *sulcus*, furrow] cloven-footed [Zool.].

bisulphate (bi-sul-fat) *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid in which one-half of the hydrogen is replaced by a metal.

bit (bit) *n.* [A.S. *bita*] the iron mouth-piece of a bridle, to which the reins are fastened; a mouthful; a morsel; a mite; a small coin; a small instrument for boring; the edge of a carpenter's plane;—*v.t.* to put a bit in the mouth of a horse. **Bit by bit**, by degrees. **To give a bit of one's mind**, to express one's opinion openly and unreservedly. **To take the bit in the teeth**, to become unmanageable.

bitch (bich) *n.* [A.S. *bicce*] the female of the dog, wolf, and fox; a name of reproach for a woman.

bite (bit) *v.t.* [A.S. *bitan*] to crush or seize with the teeth; to pinch with cold; to cut sharply; to take hold of and adhere to; to eat into, or corrode; to hurt with reproach or sarcasm;—*v.i.* to use the teeth in biting; to be pungent; to pain; to grip;—*n.* act of seizing with the teeth; the wound made by the teeth; a morsel; the purchase of a tool; a cheat; a trick; a sharper. **To bite in**, to corrode, like an acid. **To bite the dust**, to be worsted or killed. **To bite the thumb at**, to show contempt for

bitless (bit-less) *a.* without bite; with no power to bite; harmless.

biter (bī-ter) *n.* one who, or that which, bites; a tricky person; a cheat.

bitingly (bit-ting-li) *adv.* in a biting, cutting, or sarcastic manner.

bitingness (bit-ting-ness) *n.* the quality of being biting or pungent; acidity.

bitless (bit-less) *a.* without bit or bridle.

bitt (bit) *n.* [Scand.] a vertical timber for securing cables, supporting windlasses, etc.;—*v.t.* [Naut.] to put round the bits.

bittacle (bit-ā-kl) *n.* See *binnacle*.

bitter (bit-er) *a.* [A.S. *biter*, fr. *bitan*, bite] having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling, or pain or distress to the mind; characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; mournful; distressing. **Bitter-almond**, a plant and its fruit. **Bitter-earth**, magnesia. **Bitter-spar**, dolomite. **Bitter-sweet**, a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet, taste. **To the bitter end**, to the last extremity; to the death.

bitter (bit-er) *n.* a turn of the cable which is round the bits.

bittering (bit-er-ing) *n.* a bitter preparation used to adulterate beer.

bitterish (bit-er-ish) *a.* slightly bitter.

bitterly (bit-er-li) *adv.* in a bitter manner; severely; angrily; cruelly; grievously.

bittern (bit-ern) *n.* [F. *butor*] a wading bird of the heron family; it makes a peculiar sound.

bittern (bit-ern) *n.* [*bitter*] the brine that remains in salt works after the salt is concreted.

bitterness (bit-er-ness) *n.* state or quality of being bitter; extreme hatred or enmity.



American bison.



Bittern.

bitters (bi't-erz) *n. pl.* a liquor in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped.

bitumen (bi-tū-men, bi-tū-men) *n.* [L.] an inflammable mineral substance, as asphalt, naphtha, petroleum, etc.

bituminiferous (bi-tū-mi-nif'e-rus) *a.* producing bitumen.

bituminization (bi-tū-mi-ni-zā-shun) *n.* conversion into bitumen.

bituminize (bi-tū-mi-nīz) *v. t.* to form into, or impregnate with, bitumen.

bituminous (bi-tū-mi-nus) *a.* having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

bivalve (bi-valv) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *valva*, valve] having two valves;—*n.* an animal having a shell consisting of two parts or valves, which open and shut; a seed-case of this kind.

bivalved, bivalvular (bi-valvd, bi-val'vū-lar) *a.* having two valves; bivalve.

bivaulted (bi-vawl'ted) *a.* having two vaults or arches [Arch.].

bivious (bi-vi-us, biv-i-us) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *via*, way] having, or leading, two ways.

bivouac (biv-oo-ak, biv-wak) *n.* [F. fr. Ger. *bei*, by, and *wache*, watch] an encampment without tents or covering; the place of such an encampment;—*v. t.* to encamp without tents or covering.

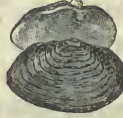
biweekly (bi-wēk'li) *a.* occurring once in every two weeks.

bizarre (bi-zār) *a.* [F.] odd in manner or appearance; fantastical.

blab (blab) *v. t.* [Dan. *blabbe*, babble] to reveal secrets without cause or motive; to publish indiscreetly;—*v. i.* to talk much; to tell tales;—*n.* a blabber; a chatterer; babbling.

blabber (blab-er) *n.* a tattler; a tell-tale; a chatterer;—*v. i.* to babble; to blab.

black (blak) *a.* [A.S. *blac*] dark; night-like; destitute of light; incapable of reflecting light; darkened or overshadowed, as by clouds; gloomy; sullen; atrociously wicked or horrible;—*n.* the darkest colour, or destitution of colour; a negro; a person whose skin is black; a black dress or mourning;—*v. t.* to make black; to blacken; to soil. **Black and white**, print or writing. **Black-art**, enchantment; magic. **Black-band**, a carboniferous iron ore. **Black-beer**, a beer of a dark colour, and syrupy consistence, chiefly from the Baltic. **Black-boding**, prognosticating evil. **Black-book**, a book of sentence and doom; a book compiled by the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., detailing the enormities and crimes that led to their suppression; a college book recording the students' faults or misdemeanours; a book of necromancy or the black art. **Black-browed**, gloomy; forbidding. **Black-cap**, a cap worn by judges when giving sentence of death. **Black-cattle**, cattle of the bovine genus, reared for slaughter. **Black-country**, a district noted for coal-pits and ironworks, esp. that between Wolverhampton and Birmingham. **Black-currant**, a garden fruit, used for jellies, jams, etc. **Black-draught**, an aperient of senna and salts. **Black-earth**, rich, fertile soil. **Black-face**, a black-faced sheep or other animal. **Black-fish**, a female salmon in spawning season; a kind of whale; the tautog; the tadpole-fish; a fish of New England. **Black-flag**, the flag of a pirate; signal of an execution. **Black-foot**, a matchmaker; a go-between. **Black-hearted**, having a black or wicked heart; malignant; **Black-hole**, any place of punishment; a prison dungeon; a guardroom. **Black-jack**, an ore of zinc—zinc-blende; a species of oak; a drinking cup, usually of leather. **Black-letter**, the old English or Gothic letter. **Black-list**, a list of debtors; a list of delinquents. **Black-martin**, a kind of swallow; the swift. **Black-Monday**, Easter Monday, 1360, a day of a severe storm; a day of misfortune. **Black-monks**, the Benedictines, who wear black clothes. **Black-pigment**, a very fine lamp-black, used in making printers' ink. **Black-pudding**, a kind of sausage, made of blood, suet, etc. **Black-rod**, the usher belonging to the Order of the Garter; the usher of the House of Lords. **Black-rust**, a disease of wheat. **Black-sheep**, a discreditable character. **Black-snake**, a snake found in the United States, Jamaica, and



Bivalve.

Australia. **Black-strap**, a mixture of spirituous liquor and molasses; a dark-coloured wine. **Black-tin**, tin ore ready for smelting. **Black-vomit**, a vomiting of dark matter, a fatal symptom in yellow fever. **Black walnut**, an American tree with dark-coloured wood. **Black-water**, a disease in cattle or sheep, accompanied by the discharge of black urine. **Black-work**, wrought iron; blacksmiths' work.

blackamoor (blak-a-moor) *n.* [Black and moor] a negro; a black.

blackball (blak-bawl) *n.* a composition for blackening shoes, boots, etc.; a ball of black colour, used as a negative in voting;—*v. t.* to reject by putting black balls into the ballot-box.

blackberry (blak-ber-i) *n.* the berry of the bramble; a popular name applied to different species of the genus *Rubus*, and their fruit.

blackbird (blak-berd) *n.* a singing bird of the thrush family.

blackbirding (blak-berd-ing) *n.* the kidnapping of negroes for slaves.

blackboard (blak-bōrd) *n.* a board used to write or draw on with chalk.

blackcock (blak-kōk) *n.* a large bird, the heath-cock, or male black grouse; female, gray hen.

blacken (blak-n) *v. t.* to make black; to darken; to sully;—*v. i.* to grow black.

Blackfriar (blak-fri-ar) *n.* a friar of the Dominican order, so called from his black mantle, worn above a white woollen garment.

blackguard (blak-ārd) *n.* *orig.* the menials that looked after the pots, kettles, etc.; an ill-conducted fellow;—*v. t.* to revile in scurrilous language.

blackguardism (blak-ārd-izm) *n.* conduct or language of a blackguard.

blackguardly (blak-ārd-li) *a.* characteristic of a blackguard; scurrilous.

blacking (blak-ing) *n.* a preparation used for blacking shoes, boots, etc.

blackish (blak-ish) *a.* slightly black or dark; somewhat black; darkened.

blacklead (blak-led) *n.* a mineral composed of carbon; plumbago; graphite;—*v. t.* (blak-led) to cover with plumbago.

blackleg (blak-leg) *n.* a notorious gambler and cheat; a non-unionist workman (in contempt);—*pl.* a disease in the legs among sheep.

blackly (blak-li) *adv.* in a black manner; darkly; gloomily; threateningly; atrociously.

blackmail (blak-māl) *n.* [A.S. *mal*, tribute] money, cattle, or produce, paid to secure protection from pillage; payment extorted by threats;—*v. t.* to levy blackmail on.

blackmouthed (blak-mouthd) *a.* slanderous; foul-mouthed.

blackness (blak-nes) *n.* the quality of being black, in a literal or figurative sense.

blacksize (blak-sīz) *v. t.* to cover leather with a coat of size and tallow.

blacksmith (blak-smith) *n.* a smith that works in iron, and makes iron utensils.

blackthorn (blak-thorn) *n.* the sloe; a stair made from the wood.

blaky, blackey (blak-i) *n.* a black person, or any black creature; a negro.

bladder (blad-er) *n.* [A.S. *blædre*] the receptacle for the urine; a blister; a vesicle; a dried membrane or bag, inflated with air. **Bladder-fern**, a fern with bladder-like spore-cases. **Bladder-wort**, a genus of slender aquatic plants with floating leaves. **Bladder-wrack**, a seaweed with floating-bladders in its fronds.

bladdered (blad-erd) *a.* swelled or inflated like a bladder; puffed up; conceited.

bladdery (blad-er-i) *a.* thin and inflated; blistered; pustular; consisting of bladders.

blade (blad) *n.* [A.S. *blæd*] the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of a plant; the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; a dashing fellow.

Blade-bone, the scapula or upper bone in the shoulder.

bladed (blā-ded) *a.* having a blade or blades; composed of long, narrow plates.

blain (blān) *n.* [A.S. *blegen*] an inflammatory swelling or sore; a pustule; a blister.

blamable (blá-má-bl) *a.* deserving of censure; faulty; reprehensible.

blamableness (blá-má-bl-nes) *n.* state of being blamable.

blamably (blá-má-bli) *adv.* culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

blame (blám) *v.t.* [F. *blámer*, fr. G. *blasphémēin*, speak evil of] to censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; —*n.* expression of disapprobation; responsibility; fault.

blameful (blám-fool) *a.* meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; criminal.

blamefully (blám-fool-i) *adv.* in a culpable or blamable manner.

blamefulness (blám-fool-nes) *n.* the state of being blameful.

blameless (blám-les) *a.* free from blame; without fault; stainless; guiltless.

blamelessly (blám-les-li) *adv.* innocently; without fault.

blamelessness (blám-les-nes) *n.* freedom from fault or blame.

blameworthiness (blám-wur-thi-nes) *n.* blamableness.

blameworthy (blám-wur-thi) *a.* deserving blame; censurable; culpable.

blancard (blang-kard) *n.* [F.] a species of linen cloth made in Normandy.

blanch (bláns) *v.t.* [F. *blanc*, white] to whiten; to take out the colour of; to strip off the peel; to give a favourable appearance to; —*v.i.* to grow or become white. **Blanch-farm**, rent paid in silver. **Blanch-holding**, a farm held at a nominal rent [Scot.].

blancher (blán-sher) *n.* one who, or that which, whitens.

blanchimeter (blán-shim-e-ter) *n.* [F. *blanc*, white, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring bleaching power.

blanching (blán-shing) *n.* the act of whitening or making blanch.

blanc-mange (blá-mawngzh) *n.* [F. *blanc* and *manger*, food] a preparation of dissolved isinglass, corn-flour, milk, sugar, etc.

bland (bland) *a.* [L. *blandus*, smooth] mild; smooth; gentle; courteous.

blandiloquence (blán-dil-ō-kwens) *n.* [L. *blandus*, mild, and *loqui*, speak] fair, mild, flattering speech.

blandish (blán-dish) *v.t.* [L. *blandiri*] to flatter and coax; to soothe; to caress.

blandisher (blán-dish-er) *n.* one that blandishes, flatters, or coaxes; a cajoler.

blandishment (blán-dish-ment) *n.* words or actions expressive of affection or kindness; artful, winning caresses.

blandness (bland-nes) *n.* the quality of being bland; mildness; gentleness.

blandly (bland-li) *adv.* in a bland manner; gently; mildly; soothingly.

blank (blangk) *a.* [O. H. Ger. *blanch*, white] of a white or pale colour; pale from fear or terror; dejected; lacking something; void; without mixture; pure; without rhyme; —*n.* any void space; a space in a written or printed instrument; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; a paper unwritten; a legal instrument, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, dates, etc.; the point of a target at which aim is taken, marked with a white spot; a piece of metal prepared, but not stamped or finished, as a coin; —*v.t.* to make pale; to annul; to confuse. **Blank-cartridge**, cartridge without lead-shot. **Blank-credit**, permission to draw money to a certain amount. **Blank-door**, a recess in a wall, like a door. **Blank-verse**, unrimed verse.

blanket (blang-ket) *n.* [O.F.] a coarse, loosely woven cover, to protect from cold; —*v.t.* to cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket; [Naut.] to take the wind out of the sails of. **A wet blanket**, one who, or that which, damps or discourages.

blanketing (blang-ket-ing) *n.* cloth for blankets; tossing in a blanket.

blankly (blangk-li) *adv.* in a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

blankness (blangk-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being blank.

blare (blár) *v.t.* and *v.* [imit.] to sound loudly; —*n.* noise; loud sound.

blarney (blár-ni) *n.* [*Blarney-stone* in Castle Blarney, near Cork, Ireland, reputed to make anyone that kisses it a shameless flatterer and deceiver] smooth, deceitful talk; flattery; —*v.t.* to deceive or flatter by smooth talk; to cajole.

blasé (blá-zá) *a.* [F.] having the strength impaired by excessive indulgence; tired of life.

blaspheme (blas-fém) *v.t.* [G. *blasphémēin*, speak evil of] to speak reproachfully or impiously of; to utter abuse or calumny against any person; —*v.i.* to utter blasphemy.

blasphemer (blas-fém-er) *n.* one that blasphemes.

blasphemous (blas-fé-mus) *a.* uttering or containing blasphemy.

blasphemously (blas-fé-mus-li) *adv.* in a blasphemous manner.

blasphemy (blas-fé-mi) *n.* (G. *blasphémia*) an indignity offered to God by reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words or writing.

blast (blast) *n.* [A.S. *blást*] a gust or sudden puff of air; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the blowing necessary to smelt ore in a furnace; exhaust steam from an engine, used to create draught through the fire; the sound made by blowing a wind instrument; an explosion of gunpowder in rending rocks, or of inflammable air in a mine; a blight; a flatulent disease of sheep; —*v.t.* to injure, as by a noxious wind; to blight; to affect with some sudden violence or destructive influence; to split, as by an explosion of gunpowder. **Blast-furnace**, a furnace for smelting, in which the supply of air is furnished by a powerful bellows, or other pneumatic apparatus. **Blast-pipe**, the exhaust pipe of a steam-engine.

blasted (blas-ted) *a.* blighted; confounded; accursed; detestable.

blaster (blas-ter) *n.* one who, or that which, blasts or destroys.

blasting (blas-ting) *a.* that blasts; —*n.* a blast; destruction; explosion; splitting and breaking up of rocks by gunpowder or other agency. **Blasting-cartridge**, a cartridge inclosing an explosive. **Blasting-compounds**, preparations for blasting. **Blasting-oil**, nitro-glycerine.

blastoderm (blas-to-derm) *n.* [G. *blastos*, sprout, and *derma*, skin] the superficial layer of the young embryo.

blatancy (blá-tan-si) *n.* the quality of being blatant.

blatant (blá-tant) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] bellowing; noisy; brawling.

blatantly (blá-tant-li) *adv.* in a blatant manner; with bellowing.

blatter (blat-er) *v.i.* [L. *blaterare*] to patter; to rail; to prate idly.

blatterer (blat-er-er) *n.* one that blatters or talks volubly and foolishly; a babbler.

blattering (blat-er-ing) *n.* senseless railing; vain babbling; blustering.

blaze (bláz) *n.* [A.S. *blāse*] a flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning; —[Icel. *blesi*] a white spot on a horse; a spot made on trees by chipping off the bark; —*v.t.* to mark a tree by chipping off the bark; —[A.S. *blāsan*, blow] to noise abroad; —*v.i.* to flame; to send forth a bright light; to be conspicuous.

blazer (blá-zer) *n.* one that publishes and spreads reports; a flannel jacket of bright colour, *orig.* a jacket of a bright red colour.

blazing (blá-zing) *ppr.* radiating flame or heat. **Blazing-star**, a comet.

blazon (bláz-zn) *v.t.* [F. *blason*, shield] to display conspicuously; to embellish; to explain in proper terms, as the figures on armorial ensigns; —*n.* art of drawing or explaining coats of arms; the representation on coats of arms; ostentatious display; publication; show.

blazoner (bláz-zn-er) *n.* one that blazons; one that proclaims or displays from vanity.

blazonment (blá-zn-ment) *n.* the act of blazoning; the act of proclaiming.

blazonry (bláz-zn-ri) *n.* art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms.

bleach (bléch) *v.t.* [A.S. *blācan*] to make white by exposure to sun and air, or by chemical agency; —*v.i.* to grow white. **Bleach-field**, a field where cloth fabrics are bleached.

bleacher (blē-cher) *n.* one that bleaches; a vessel used in bleaching.

bleachery (blē-cher-i) *n.* a place or establishment for bleaching.

bleaching (blē-ching) *n.* act or art of whitening, esp. of whitening fabrics by chemical agents, etc. **Bleaching-powder**, chloride of lime.

bleak (blēk) *a.* [A.S. *blæa*, pale] without colour; pale; cold; cheerless; —*n.* a small fish.

bleakish (blē-kish) *a.* moderately bleak or chill; somewhat bleak.

bleakly (blē-ki) *adv.* in a bleak manner; coldly; desolately.

bleakness (blēk-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being bleak.

blear (blēr) *a.* [Ety. unknown] dim or sore with rheum (applied to the eyes); dull; dim; —*v.t.* to make sore; to affect the eyes with watery humour; to make dim, as the sight. **Blear-eyed**, having sore eyes; dim-sighted; lacking in perception or understanding.

blearedness, bleariness (blēr-ed-nes, blēr-nes) *n.* the state of being bleared.

bleat (blēt) *v.i.* [A.S. *blētan*] to cry as a sheep; —*n.* the cry or noise of a sheep.

bleater (blē-ter) *a.* an animal that bleats; a sheep.

bleb (bleb) *n.* [perhaps Imit.] a small tumour or blister; a bubble, as in water or glass.

blebby (bleb-i) *a.* full of blebs, bubbles, or pustules.

bleed (blēd) *v.t.* [A.S. *blēdan*] to take blood from; to draw money from; —*v.t.* to lose blood; to die by slaughter; to drop, as blood; to pay or lose money; to feel great pity.

bleeding (blē-ding) *n.* an issuing of blood; the operation of drawing blood, sap, etc.

blemish (blem-ish) *v.t.* [Icel. *blær*, livid] to mark with deformity; to mar, or make defective; to tarnish; to defame; —*n.* any mark of deformity, whether physical or moral.

blemishless (blem-ish-less) *a.* having no blemish; spotless; untarnished.

blench (blensh) *v.i.* [A.S. *blencan*, deceive] to shrink; to start back; to flinch.

blend (blend) *v.t.* [A.S. *blandan*] to mix together; to confound; —*v.i.* to be mixed; —*n.* a mixture. **Blend-corn**, wheat and rye grown together. **Blend-water**, a urinary disease in cattle.

blende (blend) *n.* [Ger. *blenden*, dazzle] an ore of zinc, consisting of zinc and sulphur.

blender (blend-er) *n.* one who, or that which, blends; a brush used by artists.

Blenheim (blen-em) *n.* [Blenheim, residence of Duke of Marlborough, in Oxfordshire] a kind of spaniel. **Blenheim orange**, a kind of apple.

blenny (blen-i) *n.* [G. *blennos*, mucus] a fish of different species, usually of small size—so called from the shining mucus covering the skin.

blepharitis (blef-a-ris-tis) *n.* [G. *blepharon*, eyelid] inflammation of the eyelids.

blesbok (bles-bok) *n.* [D. *bles*, white mark, and *bok*, goat] an antelope of Cape Colony.

bles (bles) *v.t.* [A.S. *blētsian*] to make happy, blithesome, or joyous; to invoke a blessing upon; to praise or glorify for benefits; to consecrate. **Bless me**, an expression of wonder.

blessed (bles-ed, blest) *a.* happy; enjoying happiness or bliss; favoured with blessings; imparting peace or felicity; pertaining to spiritual happiness; hallowed; heavenly.

blessedly (bles-ed-li) *adv.* in a happy or fortunate manner; joyfully.

blessedness (bles-ed-nes) *n.* happiness; divine favour; heavenly joy.

blessing (bles-ing) *n.* a means of happiness; that which promotes prosperity and welfare; a wish of happiness pronounced; a benediction. **To ask a blessing**, to say grace before meat.

blest (blest) *a.* blessed; made happy; making happy; cheering.

blet (blet) *n.* [O.F. *blet*, overripe] decay in overripe fruit; —*v.i.* to soften, as overripe fruit.

blether, blather (blēth-er, blāth-er) *n.* [Icel. *bláthr*, nonsense] voluble nonsense; —*v.i.* to talk fluent, garrulous nonsense.

bletherskate, blatherskite (blēth-er-skāt, blāth-er-skīt) *n.* one that talks sheer nonsense; a blustering fellow.

Bletonism (blēt-un-izm) *n.* [fr. M. *Bléton*, a Frenchman] the pretended faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by peculiar sensations.

bletting (blēt-ing) *n.* the slow decay of overripe fruit.

blight (blīt) *n.* [Ety. unknown] anything nipping or blasting, as mildew or frost; that which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes; —*v.t.* to affect with blight; to stop the growth of; to frustrate; to ruin.

blightingly (blī-ting-li) *adv.* with blighting result; with withering effect.

blind (blind) *a.* [A.S.] destitute of the sense of seeing; not having the faculty of discernment; unable to understand or judge; morally depraved; dark; obscure; admitting no light; having no outlet; closed at one end; reckless; imperfectly addressed; —*v.t.* to deprive of sight; to darken or obscure; to deceive by concealment; to cheat by false appearances; to mystify; —*n.* something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen; something to mislead the eye or the understanding; a pretext. **Blind-coal**, a coal that burns without flame or smoke. **Blind-fire**, a fire set in a grate ready for lighting. **Blind-side**, side on which one is most easily assailed; weak side; foible. **Blind-worm**, a small reptile without feet, like a snake, called also **slow-worm** (its eyes being very minute, it has often been supposed to be blind).

blindage (blīn-dāj) *n.* a shelter of fascines and earth covering a trench; a mantlet.

blinded (blīn-ded) *a.* without sight; without discernment; having blinds.

blinder (blīn-der) *n.* one who, or that which, blinds; —*pl.* a horse's blinkers.

blindfold (blīn-d-fōld) *a.* having the eyes covered; blinded; having the mental eye darkened; —*v.t.* to cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing.

blinding (blīn-ding) *n.* act of making blind; a substance composed of sand and fine gravel, spread over the stones in road-making.

blindly (blīn-dli) *adv.* in a blind manner; without sight or understanding.

blindman (blīn-d-man) *n.* a post-office clerk who deals with imperfectly addressed letters.

Blindman's-buff, a game in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch some one of the company, and tell who it is.

blindness (blīn-d-nes) *n.* state of being blind; want of discernment or appreciation.

blink (blīngk) *v.t.* [M.E. *blenken*] to shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; —*v.i.* to wink; to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking; to glimmer, as a lamp; —*n.* a glimpse or glance, as of sunshine; the dazzling whiteness about the horizon occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea. **Blink-beer**, beer that becomes sour or acid.

blinkard (blīng-kard) *n.* one that blinks; that which twinkles, as a dim star.

blinker (blīng-ker) *n.* one that blinks; whatever checks or obstructs sight or discernment; —*pl.* broad pieces of leather shading a horse's eyes.

blinking (blīng-king) *n.* the habit of abandoning game when caught (said of dogs).

blinkingly (blīng-king-li) *adv.* in a blinking manner; so as to shirk or evade.

bliss (blis) *n.* [A.S. *bliss*] the highest degree of happiness; the happiness of heaven; heaven.

blissful (blis-fool) *a.* full of joy and felicity; supremely happy.

blissfully (blis-fool-i) *adv.* in a blissful manner; with supreme happiness.

blissfulness (blis-fool-nes) *n.* fulness of joy; supreme felicity.

blissless (blis-less) *a.* bereft of bliss; miserable; unfortunate.

blister (blis-ter) *n.* [M.E.] a thin, watery bladder on the skin; any tumour made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants, or by the swelling at the surface, as on steel; a vesicatory; a plaster applied to raise a blister; —*v.t.* to raise blisters upon; to give pain to, as if by a blister; —*v.i.* to rise in blisters. **Blister-fly**, the Spanish fly, used in raising a blister. **Blister-steel**, steel with a blistered surface.

blistry (blis'ter-i) *a.* full of blisters; marked by blisters.

blithe (blīth) *a.* [A.S. *blithe*] gay; happy; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

blithely (blīth-lī) *adv.* in a gay, joyful manner; mirthfully; jocosely.

blitheness (blīth-nes) *n.* sprightliness; gaiety; joyousness; mirthfulness.

blithesome (blīth-sum) *a.* gay; merry; cheerful; happy; jocund.

blithesomeness (blīth-sum-nes) *n.* state of being blithesome.

blizzard (bliz'ard) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a volley; a violent snow-storm attended by a high wind and intense cold.

bloat (blōt) *v.t.* [Icel. *blautr*, soaked] to swell or make turgid; to puff up; to cure (fish) by smoke; to make vain; —*v.i.* to grow turgid; to dilate.

bloated (blō-ted) *a.* swollen or inflated with glutony; pampered; puffed up with pride.

bloater (blō-ter) *n.* a dried and smoked herring, primarily from Yarmouth.

blob (blōb) *n.* [perhaps Imit.] anything small and globular, as a dewdrop, blister, bubble, etc.

lobber (blōb-er) *n.* [blōb] a bubble; blubber.

lobber-lip, a thick lip.

block (blōk) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a solid mass of wood, stone, etc.; the piece of wood on which criminals were beheaded; a pulley with its framework; the wooden mould on which something is formed; a connected mass or row of buildings; any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stupid fellow; a dolt; —*v.t.* to inclose or shut up; to sketch out roughly; to obstruct. **Block-letters**, wood type of large size, used in printing. **Block-like**, like a block; dull; stupid. **Block-printing**, printing from engraved wooden blocks. **Block-system**, the system of marking off a line into sections by block-signals to stop a train in one section till the next section is clear. **Block-tin**, tin in blocks or ingots. **To block in**, to get in the broad outline.

blockade (blō-kād) *n.* guarding the approaches to a town or garrison, or the mouth of rivers or harbours, so as to prevent the entrance or landing of provisions, reinforcements, etc., to the besieged; —*v.t.* to shut up by troops or ships, so as to compel a surrender from hunger and want; to beleague. **Paper blockade**, a resultless blockade. **Blockade-runner**, a vessel that forces its way into a blockaded port.

blockader (blō-kā-der) *n.* one that blockades; a vessel employed in blockading.

blocker (blōk-er) *n.* one that blocks; one that blocks a parliamentary bill.

blockhead (blōk-hed) *n.* a stupid, dull fellow; a dolt.

blockhouse (blōk-hous) *n.* a place of defence made of logs, and pierced for musketry; a small fort.

blockish (blōk-ish) *a.* like a block; stupid; dull; rough; clumsy.

blockishly (blōk-ish-lī) *adv.* in a blockish manner; roughly; clumsily.

blockishness (blōk-ish-nes) *n.* the quality of being blockish.

blomary, bloomy (blōd-ma-ri, -me-ri) *n.* [A.S. *blōma*, lump of metal] the first forge through which iron passes after it is smelted from the ore.

blond, blonde (blōnd) *n.* [F.] a person with fair complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes; —*a.* of a fair colour or complexion; fair. **Blond-lace**, a fine kind of lace made of silk. **Blond-metal**, a variety of clay-ironstone.

blondness (blōnd-nes) *n.* the state of being blond, or fair in complexion.

blood (blud) *n.* [A.S. *blōd*] the fluid that circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals; the juice of anything reddish; relation; consanguinity; lineage; honourable birth; murder; temper of mind; disposition; excited feeling; passion; a man of fiery spirit; a rake; —*v.t.* to let blood from; to stain with blood; to injure to blood, as a hound. **Bad-blood**, discord; enmity. **Blood-baptism**, in the ancient church, the martyrdom of those that had not been baptized. **Blood-bought**, gained at the price of blood. **Blood-brother**, a

brother by both parents. **Blood-feud**, a vendetta, or other feud. **Blood-frozen**, having the blood chilled or frozen. **Blood-guiltiness**, the crime of shedding blood. **Blood-guiltily**, guilty of murder. **Blood-heat**, heat equal to the temperature of blood, or about 98° Fahr. **Blood-horse**, a horse whose blood is derived from the purest stock. **Blood-hot**, as warm as blood in its natural temperature. **Blood-hound**, a ferocious, blood-thirsty variety of dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, and employed to pursue men or animals by tracing them by the scent of their tracks. **Blood-orange**, an orange with blood-like pulp. **Blood-pudding**, a black pudding. **Blood-rain**, blood-coloured rain, due to particles of dust, etc. **Blood-red**, red with blood; of the colour of blood. **Blood-relation**, one connected by blood or descent. **Blood-spavin**, a dilatation of the vein inside the hock of a horse. **Blood-stained**, stained with blood; having shed blood. **Blood-swollen**, swollen or suffused with blood. **Blood-vessel**, any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein. **Blood-warm**, warm as blood; lukewarm. **Blood-wite**, a fine paid for the shedding of blood. **Blood-won**, won by shedding blood. **Blood-worm**, a small red earthworm, used in angling. **Blue-blood**, aristocratic blood. **Flesh and blood**, human nature. **Half-blood**, connection through one parent only. **In blood**, robust and powerful.

blooded (blud-ed) *a.* having blood (in composition); of good pedigree.

bloodiness (blud-i-nes) *n.* state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

bloodless (blud-les) *a.* without blood; without shedding of blood; spiritless.

bloodlessly (blud-les-lī) *adv.* in a bloodless manner; without bloodshed.

bloodlessness (blud-les-nes) *n.* absence of blood; anaemia.

bloodletting (blud-let-ing) *n.* act of letting blood; phlebotomy.

bloodmoney (blud-mūn-i) *n.* money earned by bringing about the capital conviction of a person.

bloodshed (blud-shed) *n.* the shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.

bloodshedding (blud-shed-ing) *n.* the crime of shedding blood.

bloodshot (blud-shot) *a.* red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels.

bloodstone (blud-stōn) *n.* a green silicious stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; hematite; a brown ore of iron.

bloodsucker (blud-suk-er) *n.* any animal that sucks blood; an extortioner.

bloodthirstiness (blud-thers-tī-nes) *n.* thirst for shedding blood.

bloodthirsty (blud-thers-tī) *a.* desirous to shed blood; murderous.

bloodwood (blud-wood) *n.* one of various trees having red wood or sap.

bloody (blud-i) *a.* stained with, or containing, blood; murderous; attended with bloodshed; —*v.t.* to stain with blood; to make bloody. **Bloody-bones**, a children's bugbear. **Bloody-eyed**, having bloody eyes; savage. **Bloody-flux**, dysentery. **Bloody-minded**, having a cruel disposition. **Bloody-sceptered**, having a sceptre obtained by shedding blood.

bloom (blōom) *n.* [Icel. *blōm*] a blossom; the flower of a plant; the opening of flowers in general; an opening to higher perfection, analogous to that of buds into blossoms; the powdery coating upon certain fruits;—[A.S. *blōma*] a mass of crude iron that has come through the blomary, and is undergoing the first hammering; —*v.i.* to produce blossoms; to flower; to be in a state of youth and vigour.

bloomer (blōo-mer) *n.* [Mrs. Bloomer of New York, who introduced it in 1849] a costume for ladies, consisting of a short dress, with loose drawers gathered round the ankle; a woman that wears such a costume; a broad, low-crowned hat to be worn with the bloomer dress.

bloomy (blōo-mē-ri) *n.* See blomary.

blooming (blōo-ming) *a.* flowering; thriving in health, beauty, and vigour; —*n.* the process of making blooms; a clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes on a picture.

bloomingly (blóó'-ming-li) *adv.* in a blooming manner.

bloomingness (blóó'-ming-ness) *n.* the state of being blooming.

bloomy (blóó'-mi) *a.* full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigour of youth.

blossom (blos-'um) *n.* [A.S. *blōstma*] the flower of a plant; the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages;—*v.t.* to put forth blossoms; to blow; to flower; to flourish and prosper.

blossomed (blos-'umd) *a.* showing blossoms; producing flowers.

blossomy (blos-'um-i) *a.* full of blossoms; rich with bloom.

blot (blot) *v.t.* [Ety. doubtful] to spot or bespatter; to disgrace; to disfigure; to obliterate; to obscure; to cause to be unseen or forgotten;—*n.* a spot or stain, as of ink, on paper; an obliteration of something written or printed; a spot in reputation; disgrace; blemish; a piece liable to be taken at backgammon.

blotch (blotch) *n.* [blot] a pustule or eruption upon the skin;—*v.t.* to mark with blotches.

blotchy (blotch-i) *a.* covered, marked, or stained with blotches.

blotter (blot-'er) *n.* one who, or that which, blots; a blotting-pad; a waste-book.

blottesque (blo-'tesk) *a.* characterized by heavy blot-like touches;—*n.* a daub; a vigorous sketch.

blotting (blot-'ing) *n.* a blot; the drying of blots.

blotting-paper, a kind of unsized paper, serving to imbibe superfluous ink.

blouse (blouz) *n.* [F.] a light, loose over-garment; a French artisan.

blow (bló) *n.* [A.S. *blōwan*, blossom] a blossom; a mass or bed of flowers;—*v.i.* to blossom.

blow (bló) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a stroke; a sudden calamity; [A.S. *blōwan*] an egg deposited by a fly in flesh, or the act of depositing it; a violent wind; a gale;—*v.t.* to throw a current of air upon; to drive by a current of air; to sound, as a wind instrument; to spread by report; to publish; to deposit, as eggs by flies; to form by inflation; to swell by injecting air; to put out of breath;—*v.t.* to produce a current of air with the mouth; to move, as air; to breathe hard or quick; to pant; to sound on being blown into.

Blow-ball, the downy head of the dandelion, etc.

Blow-cock, a cock for blowing out water from a steam-boiler.

Blow-gun, a tube through which South American Indians hurl arrows by the breath.

Blow-hole, the nostril of a whale; a hole in the ice for whales, etc., to breathe through.

Blow-milk, milk with the cream blown off.

Blow-pipe, an instrument by which a current of air is propelled through the flame of a lamp, so as to concentrate the heat on some point. To blow hot and cold, to contradict oneself; to be inconstant. To blow over, to pass away; to vanish. To blow up, to explode; to reprove; to scold. To blow upon, to bring into discredit; to inform against.

blower (bló-'er) *n.* one that blows; a contrivance for creating a current of air.

blowing (bló-'ing) *n.* the motion or action of wind.

blown (blón) *a.* swelled; inflated; tainted; out of breath; exhausted.

blowy (bló-i) *a.* characterized by blowing; windy; breezy.

blowze (blouz) *n.* [connected with *blush*] a blowzy woman.

blowzed (blouz-i) *a.* blowzy; fat and ruddy-faced; bloated; slatternly.

blowzy (blou-'zi) *a.* coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy.

blubber (blub-'er) *n.* [Imit.] the fat of whales and other large sea animals, from which oil is obtained;—*v.t.* to swell or disfigure the face with weeping;—*v.i.* to weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face. **Blubber-spade**, a spade for taking off blubber from whales.

Blucher (blóó-'cher) *n.* [Field-marshal von *Blücher*] a strong leather half-boot.

bludgeon (blu-'jun) *n.* a short stick with one end loaded, or heavier than the other.

blue (blóó) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *blāo*] the colour of the clear sky; one of the seven primary colours;—*pl.* low spirits; melancholy;—*a.* of the colour called blue; sky-coloured; *cerulean*;—*v.t.* to make blue; to dye of a blue

colour. **Blue-bird**, a sweet-singing bird of North America.

Blue-bonnet, a Scottish soldier (before 1603) who used to wear a blue cap; a blue timouse.

Blue-book, a parliamentary publication, so called from its cover.

Blue-bottle, a plant that grows among corn; a fly with a large blue belly.

Blue-cap, a blue timouse; a species of salmon.

Blue-coat, a boy of Chr. Hospital.

Blue devils, lowness of spirits; appearance of imaginary things to a person, after long intoxication.

Blue-eyed, having blue eyes.

Blue-fish, a fish, often called *dolphin*, found in the Atlantic; a fish allied to the mackerel, but larger (called also *horse-mackerel*).

Blue-gown, a beadsman, formerly patronized by the king, named from the dress [Scot.].

Blue-jacket, a sailor.

Blue-light, a blue-flamed signal light.

Blue-peter, a blue flag with a white square in the centre; a signal that the vessel is to sail.

Blue-pill, a pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, etc.

Blue-ribbon, the ribbon of the Garter; the highest award or honour; an emblem of teetotalism.

Blue-ruin, inferior gin, whisky, etc.

Blue-stocking, a literary lady; a female pedant.

Blue-vitriol, sulphate of copper (often *blue-stone*).

bluebell (blóó-'bel) *n.* a plant that bears blue bell-shaped flowers.

blueberry (blóó-'ber-i) *n.* a plant and its fruit, of several varieties.

bluely (blóó-'li) *adv.* with a blue colour.

blueness (blóó-'nes) *n.* the state or quality of being blue; the livid mark of a bruise.

bluff (bluf) *a.* [Ety. doubtful] steep; bold; rude or coarse in manner or appearance; blustering; roughly frank; outspoken;—*n.* a high bank presenting a steep or precipitous front; a game of cards;—*v.i.* to impose on by pretending to greater strength than one possesses. **Bluff-bowed**, of a ship, with broad bows.

bluffly (bluf-'li) *adv.* in a bluff manner; in a blunt or outspoken manner.

bluffness (bluf-'nes) *n.* the state or quality of being bluff.

bluffy (bluf-i) *a.* like a bluff; steep; having a full, frank face; abrupt in manner.

bluing (blóó-'ing) *n.* act of rendering blue; something to give a bluish tint, as indigo.

bluish (blóó-'ish) *a.* blue in a small degree; somewhat blue.

bluishly (blóó-'ish-li) *adv.* in a bluish manner; with a bluish tinge.

bluishness (blóó-'ish-nes) *n.* the quality of being bluish.

bluism (blóó-'izm) *n.* blue-stockingsism.

blunder (blun-'der) *v.i.* [Icel. *blunda*, doze] to mistake grossly; to err through want of care or deliberation;—*n.* a gross mistake.

blunderbuss (blun-'der-bus) *n.* [D. *donderbus*, thunder-tube] a short gun, with a large bore, discharging a number of balls with a wide range; a stupid, blundering fellow.

blunderer (blun-'der-er) *n.* one that is apt to blunder.

blunderhead (blun-'der-hed) *n.* a stupid fellow; one that blunders.

blunderingly (blun-'der-ing-li) *adv.* in a blundering manner; carelessly.

blunt (blunt) *a.* [Ety. doubtful] having a thick edge or point; dull; dull in understanding; abrupt; unceremonious;—*v.t.* to dull the edge or point of; to repress or weaken appetite, desire, or power. **Blunt-witted**, dull of intellect; stupid.

bluntish (blun-'tish) *a.* slightly blunt.

bluntly (blun-'tli) *adv.* in a plain or abrupt manner; unceremoniously.

bluntness (blun-'nes) *n.* want of edge or point; dullness; abruptness of address.

blur (blur) *n.* [bluar] that which obscures without effacing; a stain; a blemish;—*v.t.* to obscure without quite effacing; to dim; to blemish.

blurt (blurt) *v.t.* [Imit.] to utter suddenly or unadvisedly; to divulge inconsiderately.

blush (blush) *v.i.* [A.S. *blýscan*, shine] to have a red or rosy colour; to redden in the face, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty;—*n.* a red or rosy tint; a red colour suffusing the cheeks or the face; first glance or view. To put to the blush, to shame.

blushful (blush-fool) *a.* full of blushes; modest; blooming.

blushfully (blush-fool-i) *adv.* with many blushes; in a blushful manner.

blushing (blush-ing) *n.* the act of turning red; the appearance of colour upon the cheek.

blushingly (blush-ing-li) *adv.* in a blushing, modest manner.

blushless (blush-less) *a.* without a blush; impudent; shameless.

bluster (blus-ter) *v.i.* [allied to *blast*] to blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind; to talk with noisy violence; to swagger; *-n.* fitful noise and violence, as of a storm; noisy and violent talk.

blusterer (blus-ter-er) *n.* one who, or that which, blusters; a swaggerer; a bully.

blustering (blus-ter-ing) *a.* stormy; rough; noisy; boastful; turbulent.

blusteringly (blus-ter-ing-li) *adv.* in a blustering manner.

blustery (blus-ter-i) *a.* blustering; noisy; swaggering.

bo (bō) *int.* an exclamation to frighten or surprise children. To say **bo** to a goose, to say even a word.

boa (bō-a) *n.* [L.] a genus of serpents, having the belly and tail furnished with scuta (they have no fangs or venom, but have great muscular power); a round fur tipped. **Boa-constrictor**, a large and powerful serpent, sometimes thirty or forty feet long, found in the tropical parts of America, which crushes its prey to death in its coils.

Boanerges (bō-a-ner'-jes) *n.* (G. see Mark, iii. 17) a loud, bawling preacher.

boar (bōr) *n.* [A.S. *bār*] the male of swine, not castrated. **Boar-fish**, a fish with a snout like a boar's. **Boar-spear**, a spear used by boar-hunters.

board (bōrd) *n.* [A.S. *bord*] a piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table to put food upon; food; entertainment, usually for pay; the table at which a court or council sits, or the members of it; the managers of a public trust or work; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack; a table or frame for a game; paper made thick and stiff; *-pl.* the stage in a theatre; *-v.t.* to lay or cover with boards; to go on board of, or enter; to furnish with food, or to place at board for compensation; *-v.t.* to obtain food or diet stately for compensation.

Board-rule, a scale indicating the surface area of a board.

Board-school, a school administered by a school board.

Board-wages, wages allowed to servants in lieu of food. By the board, over the ship's side. To make a board, to tack into the wind.

boardable (bōr-dā-bl) *a.* that may be boarded, as a ship; approachable.

boarder (bōr-der) *n.* one that lives and diets in another's house for a consideration; one that boards a ship in action.

boarding (bōr-ding) *n.* wooden boards; a wooden fence or floor; entering a ship by force; obtaining food and lodgings for a fixed sum of money.

Boarding-house, a house for boarders.

Boarding-machine, a machine for softening leather, to make the surface granulated.

Boarding-pike, a weapon used by sailors.

Boarding-school, a school in which the scholars receive board and lodging as well as instruction.

boarish (bōr-ish) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a boar; swinish; brutal; cruel.

boast (bōst) *v.t.* [Ety. doubtful] to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation; to form stone with a broad chisel and mallet; *-v.t.* to vaunt one's self; to exalt or extravagantly praise one's self; to speak vain-gloriously; *-n.* expression of ostentation, pride, or vanity; the cause or occasion of boasting.

boaster (bōs-ter) *n.* one that boasts; a braggart; a mason's broad chisel.

boastful (bōst-fool) *a.* given to boasting; vain-glorious; proud.

boastfully (bōst-fool-i) *adv.* in a boastful manner; vaingloriously.

boastfulness (bōst-fool-nes) *n.* state of being boastful; vaingloriousness.

boasting (bōs'-ting) *n.* ostentatious display; vaunting; bragging.



Boa-constrictor.

boastingly (bōs'-ting-li) *adv.* in a boasting manner; like a braggart.

boat (bōt) *n.* [A.S. *bāt*] a small open vessel, usually moved by oars or rowing, but often by a sail—hence, any vessel, usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion; a utensil like a boat; *-v.t.* to transport in a boat; *-v.i.* to go in a boat. **Boat-bill**, a South American species of wading bird. **Boat-fly**, an insect that swims on its back. **Boat-hook**, an iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat. **Boat-house**, a shed on the banks, to house boats when not in use. **Boat-racing**, a contest in speed between boats. **Boat-shaped**, like a boat in form, said of a bird's tail, etc. In the same boat, in the same condition or plight.

boating (bōt-ing) *n.* rowing or sailing, esp. for pleasure; transporting by boats.

boatman (bōt-man) *n.* a man that manages a boat.

boatswain (bōt-swān, bō'sn) *n.* an officer in charge of a ship's boats, sails, etc., who summons the men to their duties with his whistle.

bob (bob) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a short, jerking action; anything that plays with a short motion; bait used in angling, as for eels; the weight at the end of a pendulum or plumb-line; *-v.t.* to move in a jerking manner; to strike with a quick, light blow; to gain by fraud; to cut short; *-v.i.* to have a jerking motion; to angle with a jerking motion of the bait. **Bob-apple**, **bob-cherry**, a game in which the players try to catch, with the teeth, an apple, cherry, etc., vibrating at the end of a fixed string. **Bob-sled**, **bob-sleigh**, two sleds joined together for transporting timber. **Bob-wig**, a short-tailed wig.

bobbin (bob-in) *n.* [F. *bobine*] a small cylindrical piece of wood, with a border at one or both ends, on which thread is wound; a spool. **Bobbin-work**, work woven with bobbins.

bobbinet (bob-i-net) *n.* a kind of lace wrought by machines.

bobbish (bob-ish) *a.* hearty; cheery; in good health and spirits.

bobby (bob-i) *n.* [Sir Robert Peel, who founded the police force in 1829] a policeman.

bobolink (bob-u-lingk) *n.* [fr. its note] an American singing bird.

bobstays (bob-stās) *n. pl.* ropes or chains to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem or cut-water.

bobtail (bob-tāl) *n.* a short tail, or a tail cut short; a rascal (used in contempt).

bobtailed (bob-tāld) *a.* having the tail cut short, as a dog or a horse.

bocasine (bok-a-sin) *n.* [Turk. *bōhāst*, cotton cloth] a cotton fabric of the Levant.

bock-beer (bok-bēr) *n.* [Ger.] a strong kind of German beer.

bocking (bok-ing) *n.* a kind of baize or druggot, so called from the town of Bocking, in Essex.

bockland, bocland (bok-land) *n.* [A.S. *bōc*, charter, and *E. land*] public property granted to private individuals.

bode (bōd) *v.t.* [A.S. *bodian*] to foretell; to portend; *-v.i.* to presage.

bodeful (bod-fool) *a.* full of boding; ominous; portentous; foreboding.

bodega (bō-dē-ga) *n.* [Sp.] a wine-cellar; a wine-shop.

bodement (bod-ment) *n.* an omen; a prognostic; a presentiment.

bodice (bod-is) *n.* [properly, *pl.* of *body*] stays; a corset; an inner vest worn above the corset; the close-fitting body of a woman's dress; an outer corset-shaped, laced vest, worn by women.

bodiced (bod-ist) *a.* wearing a bodice; provided with a bodice.

bodied (bod-id) *a.* having a body or bodies; used in composition, as an able-bodied man.

bodiless (bod-i-less) *a.* having no body or material form; incorporeal.

bodily (bod-i-li) *a.* having or containing a body; corporeal; pertaining to the body; *-adv.* corporeally; entirely; completely.

boding (bō-ding) *a.* presaging; ominous; *-n.* an omen; presage; foreshowing.

bodingly (bō-ding-li) *adv.* in a boding manner; ominously; portentously.

bodkin (bod'kin) *n.* [E.] a dagger; a pointed instrument for making holes, etc.; an instrument with an eye, for drawing tape or ribbon through a loop; a pin for dressing hair; a printer's tool, used to pick type from a form in correcting. **To ride, sit, or travel bodkin**, to sit, as a third person, between two others.

bodle (bod'l) *n.* [*Bothwell*, a mint-master] an old Scottish copper coin, one-sixth of a penny.

Bodleian (bod-lé-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Sir Thomas Bodley, who restored the library of Oxford University; belonging to that library.

body (bod-i) *n.* [A.S. *bodig*] the frame of an animal; the central part, as distinguished from the head or extremities; the part of a dress that covers the body; the material substance and structure, as distinguished from the vital force; a person; a number of persons collectively; a corporation; a number of things or particulars grouped together; a system; a mass or solid substance; the main part; consistency; strength; inherent or characteristic quality; —*v.t.* to produce in definite shape; to embody. **Body-clothes**, clothes for the body; coverings for a horse. **Body-colour**, a pigment that has consistency. **Body-guard**, a guard to protect the person of the sovereign; a life guard; retinue; attendants. **Body-politic**, organized society; the state. **Body-servant**, a valet; a personal attendant. **Body-snatcher**, one that robs graves of dead bodies for the purposes of dissection. **Body-whorl**, the last-formed whorl of a univalve shell.

Bœotian (bē-ō-shan) *a.* pertaining to Bœotia, or to its inhabitants; thick; dull; stupid.

Boer (bōor) *n.* [D.] a Dutch farmer of South Africa; a white person of Dutch descent.

bog (bog) *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *bog*, soft, moist] a quagmire covered with grass or plants; a marsh; a morass; —*v.t.* to whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.

Bog-berry, the cranberry. **Bog-butter**, a fatty substance found in masses in peat-bogs. **Bog-earth**, earth composed of, or largely mixed with, peat. **Bog-land**, boggy or marshy land. **Bog-oak**, trunks and branches of oak found embedded in peat-bogs. **Bog-ore**, an ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land. **Bog-spavin**, an encysted tumour on the inside of the hough of a horse. **Bog-trotter**, one that lives in a boggy country.

boggle (bog-l) *v.i.* [*bogle*] to exhibit hesitancy; to start; to make difficulties; to equivocate.

boggler (bog-ler) *n.* one that boggles; a doubter; a stickler; one that bungles things.

boggy (bog-i) *a.* pertaining to bogs; containing bogs; full of bogs; swampy.

bogie, bogey (bō-gi) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a low truck on four wheels; a revolving under-carriage. **Bogie-engine**, a locomotive engine mounted on a revolving under-carriage.

bogle (bō-gl) *n.* [Celt.] a hobgoblin; a bugbear; a spectre; a nursery ghost or demon.

bogus (bō-gus) *a.* [Etym. unknown] spurious; counterfeit; sham.

bogy, bogey (bō-gi) *n.* [*bogle*] the devil; a hobgoblin; a bugbear.

bohea (bō-hē) *n.* [*Wu-i* Hills in China] an inferior kind of black tea.

Bohemian (bō-hē-mi-an) *a.* pertaining to Bohemia or its inhabitants; pertaining to the gipsies; characteristic of social Bohemians; —*n.* a native of Bohemia; a gipsy; one that leads an unsettled life, and disregards conventionalities. **Bohemian-glass**, a clear, crown glass made in Bohemia.

Bohemianism (bō-hē-mi-an-izm) *n.* life or habits of a social Bohemian.

boil (boil) *v.t.* [L. *bullire*, boil] to agitate by the application of heat; to dress, or cook, by boiling; to subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid; the state of boiling; —*v.i.* to be agitated by the action of heat; to effervesce; to be hot or fervid; to be moved or excited. **To boil away**, to evaporate in boiling. **To boil down**, to reduce in bulk by boiling.

boil (boil) *n.* [A.S. *byle*, sore] a hard, inflamed tumour which commonly suppurates.

boiler (boi-ler) *n.* one that boils; a vessel in which anything is boiled; a strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines, etc.

boilery (boi-ler-i) *n.* a place or an apparatus for boiling or evaporating, as salt or sugar.

boiling (boi-ling) *n.* act or state of agitation by heat; ebullition; act of subjecting to the action of heat. **Boiling-point**, the temperature at which

a liquid is converted into vapour with ebullition. **Boiling-spring**, a spring giving out hot or boiling water.

boisterous (bois-ter-us) *a.* [E.] loud; roaring; exhibiting tumultuous violence.

boisterously (bois-ter-us-li) *adv.* in a noisy, violent manner.

boisterousness (bois-ter-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being boisterous.

bolal (bō-lar) *a.* of, or pertaining to, bole or clay.

bolal (bō-las) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *bulia*, bubble] a missile consisting of two or three balls or stones, connected by a rope, used by the South American Indians.

bold (bōld) *a.* [A.S. *beald*, *bold*] daring; ready to meet danger; exhibiting or requiring courage; in a bad sense, forward; over-confident; lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude; taking liberties in composition or expression; prominent; abrupt. **Bold-face**, an impudent person. **Bold-faced**, impudent. **Bold-spirited**, courageous. **To make bold**, to venture.

boldly (bōld-li) *adv.* in a bold manner; fearlessly; unhesitatingly; sharply; impudently.

boldness (bōld-nes) *n.* the quality of being bold; courage; assurance.

bole (bōl) *n.* [Icel. *bolr*, *bulr*] the body or stem of a tree; any cylindrical body.

bole (bōl) *n.* [G. *bōlos*, clod] a kind of fine, compact, earthy clay.

bolero (bo-lē-rō) *n.* [Sp.] a lively Spanish dance; the air to which it is danced.

bolide (bō-lid, bō-lid) *n.* [G. *bolis*, *bolidos*, dart, missile] a meteoric stone; a fire-ball.

boll (bōl) *n.* [*bowl*] the pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp; [Scand.] an old dry measure, varying from two to six bushels; a boll of meal is 140 lbs. avoirdupois; —*v.t.* to form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

bollard (bōl-ard) *n.* [*bole*, tree-trunk] a strong post on a wharf, dock, or on board a ship, for securing ropes or cables to.

bolling (bōl-ing) *n.* [*bole*, tree-trunk] a tree with the tops and branches cut off.

bolster (bōl-ster) *n.* [A.S.] a long cushion, generally laid under the pillows; a pad used as a support, or to hinder pressure, or the like; a compress; any pad, bag, or support; —*v.t.* to support with a bolster; to hold up; to maintain, as a false case.

bolsterer (bōl-ster-er) *n.* one that bolsters; a supporter; a maintainer.

bolstering (bōl-ster-ing) *n.* a prop or support; padding; a pillow-fight.

bolt (bōlt) *n.* [A.S.] an arrow; a dart; a strong pin, used to fasten or hold something in place; a thunder-bolt; a shackle; 30 yards of canvas; the act of bolting from; a sudden running away; —*v.t.* to fasten or secure with a bolt; to restrain; to utter or throw out; to swallow without chewing; —*v.i.* to start forth like a bolt; to move abruptly; to spring suddenly aside; to desert, as a party. **Bolt-auger**, an instrument for boring holes for bolts. **Bolt-boat**, a strong boat that will endure a rough sea. **Bolt-head**, a long glass vessel for chemical distillations (called also a *matrass* or *receiver*). **Bolt-rope**, a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed, to strengthen them. **Bolt-upright**, quite upright. **A bolt from the blue**, a sudden, unexpected stroke.

bolt (bōlt) *v.t.* [O.F. *bolter*, sift] to sift or pass through a sieve; to examine; bring forward for discussion; —*n.* a sieve.

bolter (bōl-ter) *n.* one who, or that which, bolts; a sieve.

bolting (bōl-ting) *n.* the act of sifting; a bundle of straw; private arguing of law cases.

Bolting-cloth, a linen or hair cloth for a sieve. **Bolting-house**, a house where meal or flour is sifted. **Bolting-mill**, a machine for sifting meal or flour.

bolus (bō-lus) *n.* [L.] a rounded mass of anything medicinal; a large pill; something disagreeable that must be taken or accepted.

bomb (burn, bom) *n.* [G. *bombos*, a humming noise, a hollow sound] a hollow ball or shell of cast iron, filled with explosive materials, to be discharged from a mortar.

Bomb-chest, a chest filled with combustibles, designed to act as a small mine. **Bomb-proof**, proof against bombs. **Bomb-**



Bomb.

vessel, a strong vessel carrying mortars for bombardments at sea. **Volcanic-bomb**, a round mass of lava ejected from a volcano.

bombard (bum-bárd', bom-bárd') *v.t.* to attack with shot and shell.

bombardier (bum-bár-dér', bom-bár-dér') *n.* an artilleryman employed in serving mortars and howitzers; a non-commissioned artillery officer having charge of mortars.

bombardment (bum-, bom-bárd-ment) *n.* the act of bombarding.

bombardon (bom-bár-dun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *bombus*, hollow sound] a large grave-toned musical instrument of the trumpet kind.

bombast (bum-, bom-bást) *n.* [G. *bombrax*, silk] cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as a padding; high-sounding language; fustian; — *a.* bombastic; — *v.t.* to pad out; to inflate.

bombastic, bombastical (bum-, bom-bas-tik, -tikal) *a.* high-sounding; inflated; extravagant.

bombastically (bum-, bom-bas-tikal) *adv.* in a bombastic manner.

bombastry (bum-, bom-bas-tri) *n.* bombastic words; fustian.

bombazet, bombazette (bum-, bom-baz-et') *n.* [*bombazine*] a kind of thin woollen cloth.

bombazine, bombasine (bum-, bom-ba-zén) *n.* [G. *bombrax*, silk, cotton] a twilled fabric, with a silk warp, and a worsted weft.

bombic (bom-bik) *a.* [L. *bombyx*, silk-worm] of, or pertaining to, the silk-worm. **Bombic acid**, an acid secreted by the silk-worm.

bombinate (bom-bi-nát) *v.t.* [L. *bombus*, buzzing noise] to hum; to buzz.

bombshell (bom-shel) *n.* a bomb or hollow globe of iron, filled with powder, to be discharged from a mortar.

bombycinous (bom-bis-i-nus) *a.* [L. fr. *bombyx*, silk] silken; of the colour of the silk-worm; transparent, with a yellow tint.

bona fide (bó-na fí-dé) *adv.* or *a.* [L.] in good faith; without fraud or deception.

bonanza (bó-nan-zá) *n.* [Sp.] a rich mass of ore; a mine of wealth; a profitable thing.

Bonapartism (bó-na-pár-tizm) *n.* the policy or manners of Bonaparte; adherence to his cause.

bonbon (bon-bon, bong-bong) *n.* [F.] sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum.

bon-chretien (bong-kra-tiong) *n.* [F.] a kind of pear.

bond (bond) *n.* [*band*] a band, tie, or link; that which fastens, confines, or unites; a binding; means of connection or union; moral force or obligation; a legal deed by which a person engages himself and his representatives to fulfil specific conditions or pay moneys. — *pl.* chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment; — *a.* in a state of servitude or captivity; — *v.t.* to put into a bonded warehouse; to mortgage; to enslave; to bind or hold together, as brick or stones. **Bond-creditor**, a creditor secured by bond. **Bond-debt**, a debt contracted under the obligation of a bond. **Bond-servant**, a slave; a bondman. **Bond-service**, condition of a bond-servant; slavery. **Bond-slave**, a person in a state of slavery. **Bond-stone**, a stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it together. **Bond-timber**, timber worked into a wall to tie or strengthen it longitudinally. **In bond**, in a bonded warehouse, and liable to duty.

bondage (bon-dáj) *n.* state of being bound, or under restraint; binding power.

bondager (bon-dá-jer) *n.* in Scotland, a cottar on a farm, bound at certain seasons to assist, personally or by substitute, the farmer in his work.

bonded (bon-ded) *a.* put or placed in bond; encumbered; mortgaged. **Bonded-warehouse**, a warehouse in which bonded goods are stored.

bonder (bon-der) *n.* one that bonds; one that deposits goods in a bonded warehouse.

bondholder (bond-hól-der) *n.* one that holds a bond or bonds granted by a government, corporation, or individual.

bondmaid (bond-mäd) *n.* a female bound to serve without wages; a female slave.

bondman, bondsman (bond-man, bondz-man) *n.* a slave; a man bound to serve without wages; a surety.

bondwoman, bondswoman (bond-woom-, bondz-woom-an) *n.* a female slave.

bone (bón) *n.* [A.S. *bān*] a firm, hard, whitish substance, composing the skeleton in the higher orders of animals; an integral portion of the skeleton; anything made of bone, as castanets; — *v.t.* to take out bones from; to put bones into. **A bone of contention**, a subject of dispute. **Bone-ace**, a game at cards. **Bone-black**, a black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels. **Bone-breaker**, one who, or that which, breaks bones; the sea-eagle or osprey. **Bone-cave**, a cave containing the remains of animals. **Bone-dust**, ground or pulverized bones, used as a fertilizer. **Bone-earth**, the earthy residuum after the calcination of bone. **Bone-oil**, an oil obtained from the distillation of bones. **Bone-setter**, one that sets broken and dislocated bones. **Bone-spavin**, a bony excrescence on the inside of a horse's hough. **To make bones**, to hesitate.

boned (bónd) *a.* having bones; freed from bones.

boneless (bón-les) *a.* without bones; without formal structure; without stamina.

boneset (bón-set) *n.* a plant, the common comfrey, *Symphitum officinale*.

bonfire (bon-fir) *n.* [*bonfire*] a fire made to express public joy and exultation, or for amusement.

bonhomie (bon-o-mé) *n.* [F.] frank and simple good-heartedness; good-nature.

boniface (bon-i-fás) *n.* [the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*] an innkeeper.

bonification (bon-i-fi-ká-shun) *n.* [L. *bonus*, good, and *facere*, make] amelioration; betterment.

boniness (bó-ni-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being bony.

boning (bó-ning) *n.* the removal of bones from poultry, etc.; — [*bound*, limit] the operation of judging the straightness of a surface by the eye.

bonito (bó-né-tó) *n.* [Sp.] a fish of the tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet.

bon mot (bong-mó) *n.* *pl.* **bons mots** (bong-mó) [F.] a witty repartee; a jest.

bonne (bon) *n.* [F. fr. L. *bonus*, good] a child's nursemaid of French nationality.

bonnet (bon-et) *n.* [O.F.] a round flat cap or covering for the head; a head ornament of various shapes worn by women; a part of a parapet considerably elevated to screen the terreplein; an addition to a sail; — *v.t.* to knock the hat over the eyes. **Bonnet-laird**, one that farms his own property. **Bonnet-piece**, a gold coin issued by James V. of Scotland. **Bonnet-rouge**, a sans-culotte; an anarchist; a decoy or confederate.

bonneted (bon-et-ed) *a.* wearing a bonnet; furnished with a bonnet.

bonnily (bon-i-li) *adv.* in a bonny manner; prettily; gayly; handsomely.

bonniness (bon-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being bonny; beauty.

bonny (bon-i) *a.* [F. *bon*, good] handsome; beautiful; merry; blithe; plump; well-formed.

bonnyclabber (bon-i-klab-er) *n.* [Ir. *bainne*, milk, and *claba*, mud] milk that has turned sour; a drink of beer and buttermilk.

bonspiel (bon-spél) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a match at archery, golf, curling, etc.

bon ten (bon-ten) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a narrow woollen fabric.

bon ton (bong-tong) *n.* [F.] good style or breeding; fashionable society.

bonus (bó-nus) *n.* [L. good] a premium given for a loan, charter, etc.; an extra dividend paid out of accumulated profits; money paid to an agent, in addition to a share in profits, or to stated compensation.

bon vivant (bong-vé-vong) *n.* [F. *bon*, good, and *vivre*, to live] a luxurious liver; a good fellow; a jovial companion.

bony (bó-ni) *a.* consisting of bone; full of bones; having large or prominent bones; hard and tough, like bone.

bonze (bonz) *n.* [Jap. *bonzō*, a pious man] a priest of many different Oriental sects.

boo (bóó) *int.* an exclamation of aversion or contempt; —*v.t.* and *i.* to hoot.

booby (bóó-bí) *n.* [Sp. *bobo*, fr. *L. balbus*, stammering, stupid] the gannet; a dunce; a stupid fellow. **Booby-hatch**, a wooden framework to cover the after-hatch in vessels. **Booby-hut**, a kind of hooded sleigh. **Booby-hutch**, a clumsy kind of cart or carriage.

boobyish (bóó-bí-ish) *a.* resembling a booby; silly; stupid.

boobyism (bóó-bí-izm) *n.* stupidity; foolishness; silliness.

boodle (bóó-dl) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] crowd; pack; lot (in a contemptuous sense).

boohoo (bóó-hóó) *n.* loud, unrestrained weeping; —*v.i.* to weep noisily.

book (book) *n.* [A.S. *bōc*] a collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; a literary composition, written or printed; a subdivision of a literary work; a volume in which accounts are kept; —*v.t.* to enter, write, or register in a book; to bind one to his word or engagement; to secure by prepayment; to hand in for transmission. **Book-account**, an account or register of debt or credit in a book. **Book-debt**, a debt for goods sold and charged in the seller's books. **Book-fold**, a piece of muslin containing 24 yards. **Book-holder**, the prompter at a theatre. **Book-hunter**, a collector of books; a bibliophile. **Book-keeper**, one that keeps accounts. **Book-keeping**, the art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts. **Book-knowledge**, knowledge gained from books, as opposed to experience. **Book-learned**, versed in books. **Book-learning**, learning acquired by reading, as distinguished from practical knowledge. **Book-madness**, a rage for possessing books. **Book-maker**, one that writes and publishes books; a compiler; a systematic better on horse races. **Book-making**, the practice of writing and publishing books; compilation. **Book-mark**, something placed in a book to assist in finding a page or place. **Book-muslin**, a fine kind of muslin, so called from being folded in book form. **Book-notice**, a short notice or review of a book in a magazine or newspaper. **Book-oath**, an oath made on the Bible. **Book of God**, the Bible. **Book of reference**, a book for consultation, as a gazetteer, etc. **Book-plate**, a label pasted on a book to indicate its ownership, etc. **Book-post**, an arrangement by which books and other printed matter other than newspapers are conveyed by post at reduced rates. **Book-shelf**, a shelf to hold books. **Book-shop**, a shop where books are sold. **Book-stall**, a stall at which books and periodicals are sold. **Book-stand**, a place for the sale of books in the street; a support to hold books. **Book-trade**, the buying and selling of books. **Book-tray**, a board for holding books. **Book-work**, the study of text-books.

bookbinder (book-bin-der) *n.* one that binds books.

bookbindery (book-bin-der-i) *n.* a place for binding books.

bookbinding (book-bin-ding) *n.* art or practice of binding books.

bookcase (book-kās) *n.* a case with shelves for holding books.

booked (bookt) *a.* registered; provided with a ticket; engaged.

bookful (book-fool) *a.* full of book-knowledge; —*n.* the contents of a book.

booking (book-ing) *n.* act of entering debts or accounts of sales or charges in a book.

Booking-clerk, a clerk that issues tickets to passengers, etc., or books goods to be forwarded. **Booking-office**, an office where passengers or parcels are booked.

bookish (book-ish) *a.* given to reading; fond of study; learned; pedantic.

bookishly (book-ish-li) *adv.* in a bookish manner; studiously; pedantically.

bookishness (book-ish-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being bookish.

bookland (book-land) *n.* See **bockland**.

bookman (book-man) *n.* a scholar by profession; a student of books.

bookseller (book-sel-er) *n.* one whose occupation is to sell books.

bookworm (book-wurm) *n.* a worm or mite that eats holes in books; a student.

boom (bóóm) *n.* [D.] a long pole or spar used for extending the bottom of sails; a chain cable or connected line of spars extended across a river or other water; a pole set up in shallow water, to mark out the channel. **Boom-irons**, rings of iron attached to the yard, through which the studding sail booms are projected.

boom (bóóm) *v.t.* [Imit.] to utter with a booming sound; to force on public attention; —*v.i.* to make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon; to cry, as the bittern; to rush or scud, as a ship under a press of sail; —*n.* a hollow roar; the cry of the bittern; sound of a bell, etc.; rapid advance in price; a sudden demand for.

boomerang (bóó-me-rang) *n.* [native name] a missile weapon used by the natives of Australia (when thrown forward from the hand it describes very remarkable curves, and finally takes a retrograde direction, so as to return towards the thrower).

boon (bóón) *n.* [Icel. *bón*, prayer] petition; that which is asked; a blessing; a privilege; — [Gael. *bun*, stubble] the refuse stalks of hemp or flax.

boon (bóón) *a.* [F. *bon*] gay; merry; jovial; kind; bountiful. **Boon-work**, work or service given gratuitously to a farmer, by his neighbours.

boor (bóór) *n.* [D. *boer*, a tiller] a countryman; a peasant; a rude and illiterate person.

boorish (bóór-ish) *a.* like a boor; clownish; awkward.

boorishly (bóór-ish-li) *adv.* in a boorish or clownish manner.

boorishness (bóór-ish-nes) *n.* the state of being boorish; clownishness; rusticity.

boose (bóóz) *v.i.* See **booze**.

boot (bóót) *n.* [A.S. *bōt*] that which is given to make an exchange equal; profit; gain; —*v.t.* to profit; to advantage; —*v.i.* to avail. **To boot**, into the bargain.

boot (bóót) *n.* [F. *botte*] a covering for the foot and part of the leg; a rack for the leg, used to torture criminals; an apron or cover for a gig or other carriage; a receptacle for luggage in a coach; —*v.t.* to put boots on. **Boot-crimp**, a frame or last for drawing and shaping the body of a boot. **Boot-hook**, a hook for pulling on long boots. **Boot-hose**, stocking-hose or spatterdashes in lieu of boots. **Boot-jack**, an instrument for drawing off boots. **Boot-lace**, a cord for fastening a boot; a shoe-string. **Boot-last**, an instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot. **Boot-leg**, leather cut out for the leg of a boot. **Boot-stockings**, stockings of stout material, worn over the ordinary shoes in cold weather. **Boot-topping**, the operation of cleaning the upper part of a ship's bottom and daubing it with tallow. **Boot-tree**, an instrument for stretching a boot.

bootee (bóó-té) *n.* a kind of half or short boot; a knitted boot for infants.

booth (bóóth) *n.* [Scand.] a house or shed of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials

boothage (bóó-thāj) *n.* dues paid for leave to erect booths at fairs, etc.

bootikin (bóó-ti-kin) *n.* a little boot; a soft boot or glove of oiled silk; the instrument of torture called the boot.

bootless (bóót-les) *a.* unavailing; unprofitable; useless.

bootlessly (bóót-les-li) *adv.* in a bootless manner; without use, profit, or success.

bootlessness (bóót-les-nes) *n.* the state of being unavailing or useless.

bootmaker (bóót-mā-ker) *n.* one whose occupation is to make boots.

boots (bóóts) *n.* the servant in a hotel who blacks the boots of guests, and attends to the baggage.

booty (bóó-ti) *n.* [Scand.] spoil taken in war, or by violence; plunder; pillage. **To play booty**, to join with confederates in order to swindle another player.

booze, boose (bóóz) *n.* [D.] a drinking-bout; —*v.t.* to drink excessively.

boozer, booser (bóóz-er) *n.* one that drinks to excess; a tippler.

boozy, boosy (bóóz-i) *a.* a little intoxicated; addicted to boozing.

bo-peep (bó-pēp) *n.* a play to amuse children.

borachio (bó-rach-yó) *n.* [Sp.] a skin or leather bottle; a drunkard.

boracic (bó-ras-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

borage (bur-aj) *n.* [F. *bourrache*] a plant formerly esteemed as a cordial.

borate (bō-rāt) *n.* a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base.

borax (bō-raks) *n.* [Per. *būrah*] salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda.

borborygmus (bor-bor-ig-mus) *n.* [G.] the rumbling noise caused by wind in the intestines.

bordage (bōr-dāj) *n.* [F.] the planking on a ship's side.

bordel (bōr-del) *n.* [O.F.] a brothel.

border (bor-der) *n.* [F. *bordure*] the outer part or edge of anything; the exterior limit of a place, district or country; rim; boundary;—*v.t.* to make a border for; to adorn with a border; to touch at the edge or boundary;—*v.i.* to touch at the edge; to be adjacent; to come near to.

borderer (bor-der-er) *n.* one that dwells on the border of another district.

bordering (bor-der-ing) *n.* act of making a border; material for a border; a border.

bore (bōr) *v.t.* [A.S. *borian*] to perforate or penetrate; to eat out or make hollow; to weary; to trouble;—*v.i.* to pierce or enter by boring; to thrust the head forward, as a horse;—*n.* the hole made by boring; the cavity or hollow of any firearm; one who, or that which, wears. **Bore-hole**, a hole made in boring for minerals, water, etc.

bore (bōr) *n.* [Icel. *bāra*, wave] a tidal flood of great height and force formed at the mouths of some rivers; a sudden influx of the tide.

boreal (bō-rē-al) *a.* northern; pertaining to the north wind; sub-arctic.

Boreas (bō-rē-as) *n.* [L.] a cold northerly wind; the north wind.

borecole (bōr-kōl) *n.* [D. *boer*, peasant, and *kool*, cabbage] a kind of winter cabbage with curled leaves, which do not form a head.

boredom (bōr-dum) *n.* the state of being a bore, or bored; bores collectively; ennui.

borer (bōr-er) *n.* one that bores; an instrument for boring; a genus of worms that pierce wood.

boring (bōr-ing) *n.* the act of perforating; a hole made by piercing.

born (born) *pp.* of *bear*, bring forth. **Born** again, regenerate. **Born** with a silver spoon in one's mouth, born to good fortune.

borne (bōrn) past participle of the verb *bear*, to carry.

borné (bor-nā) *a.* [F.] bounded; limited; narrow-minded.

boron (bō-rōn) *n.* [bor(ax)] an elementary substance characteristic of borax.

borough (bur-ō) *n.* [A.S. *burh*] an incorporated town; a town that sends a member to parliament. **Borough-English**, a customary descent of estates to the youngest son. **Borough-monger**, one that buys or sells the patronage of a borough. **Close** or **pocket borough**, a borough whose parliamentary representation was in the hands of an individual or family.

borrow (bor-ō) *v.* [A.S. *borh*, pledge] a pledge; a surety; a borrowing;—*v.t.* to take from another on trust, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for; to take from another for one's own use; to appropriate.

borrower (bor-ō-er) *n.* one that borrows; an imitator; a plagiarist.

borrowing (bor-ō-ing) *n.* the act of obtaining a loan. **Borrowing days**, the last three days of March (old style), said to have been borrowed from April, and supposed to be very stormy.

borsholder (bors-hōl-der) *n.* [A.S. *borh*, pledge, and *aldor*, prince] the chief of a tithing; a parish constable.

bort (bort) *n.* [Ety. unknown] minute fragments of diamonds used to make powder for lapidary work.

boscage, boskage (bos-kāj) *n.* [O.F. *bos-cage*, fr. O. H. Ger. *busc*, a thicket] wood; underwood; a thicket; a landscape representing thickets of wood.

bosh (bosh) *n.* [Turk.] empty talk; nonsense; folly;—*int.* stuff! humbug!

bosk (bosk) *n.* [*bush*] a thicket or small forest; a small natural wood.

bosket, bosquet (bos-ket) *n.* [F.] a grove or small plantation.

boskiness (bos-kī-ness) *n.* the quality of being bosky.

bosky (bos-kī) *a.* woody; bushy; covered with thickets or underwood.

bosom (bōs-ōm) *n.* [A.S.] the breast of a human being; the breast as the seat of the passions and affections; embrace; affectionate inclosure; any inclosed place; the interior; the part of the dress worn upon the breast;—*a.* intimate; cherished;—*v.t.* to inclose in the bosom; to keep with care; to hide from view.

boss (bos) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *bōzo*, a bundle] a protuberant part; a stud; a knob.

boss (bos) *n.* [D. *baas*, master] a master; a superintendent;—*a.* chief; first-rate;—*v.t.* to manage.

bossage (bos-āj) *n.* a stone that is left projecting in building, and is afterwards carved.

bostanji (bos-tan-ji) *n.pl.* [Turk.] palace attendants in Turkey; *orig.* gardeners.

bot, bott (bot) *n.*, usually *pl.* **bots, botts** [*cf.* Gael. *botus*, belly-worm] larvæ of a species of gadfly found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, etc. **Bot-fly**, a gadfly.

botanic, botanical (bō-tan-ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to plants, or to their study and culture.

botanically (bō-tan-i-ka-li) *adv.* according to the principles of botany.

botanist (bot-a-nist) *n.* one that studies botany; one skilled in the knowledge of plants.

botanize (bot-a-niz) *v.t.* to study plants; to search for and collect plants.

botanomancy (bot-a-no-man-si) *n.* [G. *botanē*, herb, and *mantia*, divination] a method of divination by means of plants.

botany (bot-a-ni) *n.* the science that treats of the form, structure, functions, classification, and distribution of plants.

botargo, botarga (bō-tār-gō, -ga) *n.* [Sp.] the salted roes of mullet, tunny, sturgeon, and other fishes.

botch (boch) *n.* [O.F. *boche*, a botch] a large ulcerous affection; [D. *botzen*, strike] a patch of a garment; bungled work;—*v.t.* to mend or perform in a bungling manner; to mark with botches.

botcher (boch-er) *n.* one that botches; a mender; a repairer or patcher; a bungler.

botchery (boch-er-i) *n.* the results of botching; bungling workmanship.

botchy (boch-i) *a.* marked with botches or excrescences; imperfect; bungled.

bote (bōt) *n.* [A.S. *bōt*, profit] a fine; compensation; the privilege of using things needful for repair or subsistence.

both (bōth) *a.* and *prom.* [Scand.] the one and the other;—*conj.* (followed by *and*) as well as.

bother (both-er) *v.t.* [Ety. unknown] to tease or perplex;—*n.* one who, or that which, bothers;—*int.* an exclamation of annoyance.

botheration (both-er-ā-shun) *n.* annoyance; trouble; perplexity;—used as *int.*

botherer (both-er-er) *n.* one that bothers, vexes, or annoys.

bothersome (both-er-sum) *a.* full of bother; troublesome; annoying.

bothie, bothy (both-i) *n.* [Gael.] a residence for unmarried farm servants.

bottine (bo-tēn) *n.* [F.] a half-boot; a woman's high shoe of fine quality.

bottle (botl) *n.* [O.F. *boutelle*, fr. Low L. *butis*, vessel] a hollow vessel with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors; the contents of a bottle;—[O.F. *botele*] a bundle of hay;—*v.t.* to inclose in bottles. **Bottle-bellied**, big-bellied. **Bottle-brush**, a brush for cleaning bottles. **Bottle-companion**, a friend in drinking. **Bottle-glass**, a coarse green glass. **Bottle-green**, a dark shade of green, like that of a green glass bottle. **Bottle-holder**, one that aids a boxer, by giving him refreshment and attention between the rounds. **Bottle-nose**, a kind of whale. **To bottle up**, to conceal; keep hid.

bottler (bot-ler) *n.* one that bottles liquors of a particular kind.

bottling (bot-ling) *n.* the act of putting wine or other liquid into bottles. **Bottling-machine**, a machine for filling and corking bottles.

Silvan

bottom (bot-um) *n.* [A.S. *botm*] the lowest part of anything; that upon which a thing rests or is founded; foundation; base; low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; a dale; a valley; the keel of a vessel, and hence, the vessel itself; power of endurance; stamina; dregs or grounds; the posterior; —*v.t.* to found or build; to furnish with a seat or bottom; —*v.i.* to be based; to rest upon. **Bottom-glade**, a low glade; a valley; a dale. **Bottom-land**, low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river.

bottomed (bot-umd) *a.* having a bottom; underlaid; based.

bottomless (bot-um-less) *a.* without a bottom; fathomless; groundless.

bottomry (bot-um-ri) *n.* [D. *botmerij*] a contract by which a ship is bound as security for the repayment of money advanced for its use.

bouche (bósh) *n.* [F. fr. L. *bucca*, cheek] an allowance of provisions to a feudal army; the mouth or bore of a firearm; —*v.t.* to form a new mouth or vent in.

boudoir (bóó-dwár) *n.* [F. fr. *bouder*, pout, sulk] a lady's small private room.

bough (bou) [A.S. *bóg*, arm, branch] an arm or large branch of a tree.

bought, bout (bout) *n.* [A.S. *byht*, a bend, a turn] a twist or knot; a bend; a loop; a fold.

bought (bawt) preterite and past participle of the verb *buy*.

bougie (bóó-zhi) *n.* [F. fr. *Bugia*, a town in Algeria] a long flexible instrument which is introduced into the urethra, esophagus, etc., to remove obstructions, or for other purposes.

bouillabaisse (bóól-ya-bás) *n.* [F. a Provençal kind of fish chowder.

bouilli (bóól-yé, bóó-i-yi) *n.* [F.] meat stewed with vegetables.

bouillon (bóól-yun, bóó-i-yong) *n.* [F.] a soup; a fleshy excrecence on a horse's foot.

boulder (bóól-der) *n.* [Sw. *bullra*, roar] a large stone rounded by water; a loose rock torn from its native bed and carried some distance. **Boulder-clay**, a stiff clayey deposit of the glacial period.

boulevard (bóól-le-várd, bóól-várd, bóól-vár) *n.* [F.] a rampart; a street or promenade (*orig.* on the site of the ramparts) planted with trees.

bouleversement (bóól-le-vers-ment, bóól-vers-máng) *n.* [F.] overthrow; subversion; confusion.

bounce (bouns) *v.i.* [D. *bonzen*, strike] to leap or spring suddenly; to come or go unceremoniously; to boast or bully; —*n.* a sudden leap; a heavy, sudden blow or thump; a boast; a bold lie.

bouncer (boun-ser) *n.* one that bounces; something big; a vigorous person; a lie.

bouncing (boun-sing) *a.* stout; plump and healthy; lusty.

bouncingly (boun-sing-li) *adv.* in a bouncing manner; with a bounce.

bound (bound) *n.* [O.F. *bonne*] external or limiting line of any object or space; confine; extent; —*v.t.* to restrain; to circumscribe; to form the boundary of.

bound (bound) *a.* [Icel. *búinn*] destined; tending; going, or intending to go, etc.

bound (bound) *v.i.* [F. *bondir*, leap] to leap; jump; spring; rebound; —*n.* a leap; jump; rebound.

bound (bound) preterite and past participle of the verb *bind*.

boundary (boun-dá-ri) *n.* a border or limit; that which indicates or fixes a limit.

bounden (boun-den) *a.* [*bind*] made obligatory; imposed as a duty; obligatory; binding.

bounder (boun-der) *n.* one that limits or imposes bounds; one whose style of dress or general behaviour is loud.

boundless (bound-less) *a.* without bounds or confines; infinite.

boundlessness (bound-less-nes) *n.* the state of being limitless.

bounteous (boun-te-us) *a.* disposed to give freely; generous; liberal; abundant.

bounteously (boun-te-us-li) *adv.* in a bounteous manner; liberally; generously.

bounteousness (boun-te-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being bounteous.

bountiful (boun-tí-fool) *a.* free in giving; munificent; generous.

bountifully (boun-tí-fool-i) *adv.* in a bountiful manner; generously; freely.

bountifulness (boun-tí-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being bountiful; generosity.

bounty (boun-tí) *n.* [L. *bonus*, good] liberality; munificence; that which is given liberally; a premium offered or given to encourage some object. **Queen Anne's bounty**, a fund instituted by Queen Anne to augment poor church livings.

bouquet (bóó-ká, bóó-ká) *n.* [F.] a nosegay; an agreeable perfume or aromatic odour.

Bourbon (bóór-bun, bóór-bong) *n.* [F.] a member of the deposed royal family of France, or of any of its branches.

Bourbonism (bóór-bun-izm) *n.* adherence to the Bourbon dynasty; legitimism.

bourdon (bóór-dun) *n.* [F.] the drone of a bagpipe; a monotonous sound; a bass organ-stop; —*v.i.* to drone like a bagpipe.

bourdon (bóór-dun) *n.* [O.F.], a pilgrim's staff; a baton; a silver wand as a badge of office.

bourg (bóóg) *n.* [F.] a fortified mediæval town; a market-fair.

bourgeois (bur-jois) *n.* [F.] a small kind of type, between long-primer and brevier.

bourgeois (bóór-zhaw) *n.* [F.] a French citizen —one of the shop-keeping or middle class; —*a.* belonging to the bourgeoisie; common; mean.

bourgeoisie (bóór-zhaw-sé) *n.* [F.] the shop-keeping or middle class.

bourgeon, burgeon (bóór-jun, bur-jun) *v.i.* [F. *bourgeon*, bud, shoot] to put forth buds; —*n.* a bud; a shoot.

bourn (bórn, bóórn) *n.* [F. *borne*] a bound; a limit; a goal; a domain; —(bórn) same as *burn*.

bourse (bóórs) *n.* [F.] the stock exchange, *esp.* the stock exchange in Paris.

bouse (bóóz) *n.* and *v.i.* See *booze*.

bout (bout) *n.* [*bought*, bend] a conflict; contest; attempt; trial; a turn.

boutade (bóó-tád) *n.* [F.] a sudden outburst or outbreak; an impromptu dance.

boviform (bóó-vi-form) *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, and *forma*, shape] having the form of an ox.

bovine (bóó-vin) *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox] pertaining to cattle of the ox kind; ox-like; stupid.

bow (bou) *v.t.* [A.S. *bigan*] to bend; to influence; to incline the head or body in token of respect, etc.; to depress, subdue or crush; —*v.i.* to bend or incline through deference or respect; to yield or submit to force; to sink under pressure; —*n.* an inclination of the head, or body, in token of respect, civility, or submission; —[Icel. *bógr*] the rounded part of a ship forward; the stem or prow.

Bow-chasers, the guns pointed from the bows of a ship of war. **Bow-grace**, a frame of junk to protect the bows of a ship from injury by ice. **Bow-oar**, the oar used by the bowman in a boat; one that rows at the bow of a boat.

bow (bó) *n.* [A.S. *boga*] anything bent, or in form of a curve; a weapon by means of which an arrow is propelled; any instrument or thing having a curved form, as a fiddlestick. **Bow-backed**, having a back bent like a bow. **Bow-bent**, bent like a bow; crooked.

Bow-brace, a covering to protect the left arm of a Bowman. **Bow-compasses**, a pair of compasses, with an arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides; a small pair of compasses furnished with a bow-pen. **Bow-drill**, a drill worked by a bow and string. **Bow-hand**, the hand that holds the bow; the left hand; [Mus.] the hand that draws the bow; the right hand. **Bow-knot**, a knot in which a portion of the string is drawn through in the form of a loop or bow, so as to be readily untied. **Bow-legged**, having crooked legs. **Bow-net**, a contrivance for catching lobsters and craw-fish. **Bow-pen**, a metallic ruling-pen, having the part that holds the ink bowed out towards the middle. **Bow-saw**, a saw with a narrow blade set in a strong frame, and used for cutting curved forms from wood. **Bow-shot**, the space that an arrow may pass when shot from a bow. **Bow-window**, a window projecting from a building in a curved or rounded form. **Bows and bills**, in former times, a call to arms. **To draw the long bow**, to exaggerate; to lie. **To have two strings to one's bow**, to have more than one resource, etc.

bowdlerism (bōd-, bōud'ler-izm) *n.* the practice of omitting offensive or indelicate words or passages from an author's writings—so called from T. Bowdler's expurgated edition of Shakespeare (1815).

bowdlerize (bōd-, bōud'ler-iz) *v.t.* to leave out indelicate words or passages.

bowed (bōud) *a.* bent like a bow; crooked;—(bōd) furnished, or played, with a bow.

bowel (bōu-'el) *n.* [L. *botellus*, a small sausage] one of the intestines of an animal; an entrail; a gut;—*pl.* the interior part of anything; the seat of pity; tenderness;—*v.t.* to take out the bowels of.

bower (bōu-'er) *n.* one that bows or bends; an anchor carried at the bow of ship.

bower (bōu-'er) *n.* [A.S. *būr*] a boudoir; a cottage; a shelter, or covered place, in a garden; an arbour. **Bower-bird**, a name of certain Australian birds that erect bowers and adorn them with feathers.

bower (bōu-'er) *n.* [Ger. *bauer*, a farmer, the knave at cards] in euchre, one of the two highest cards, the knave of trumps and the other knave of the same colour, the right and the left bower respectively.

bower (bō-'er) *n.* a bow-maker; a bowyer; one that plays with a bow on a violin, etc.

bowered (bōu-'erd) *n.* furnished with bowers, recesses, or alcoves.

bowery (bōu-'er-i) *a.* covering, as a bower; shady; containing bowers.

bowess, bowet (bōu-'es, -et) *n.* [bough] a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest.

bowie-knife (bō-'e-nif) *n.* a peculiar kind of knife worn as a weapon—named from its inventor, Colonel Bowie.

bowing (bō-'ing) *n.* the art of handling the bow in playing stringed instruments.

bowl (bōl) *n.* [A.S. *bolla*] a concave vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of anything.

bowl (bōl) *n.* [L. *bulla*, anything rounded by art] a ball used for rolling on a level surface in play; a ball;—*pl.* a game with bowls;—*v.t.* to roll, as a bowl; to deliver a ball at cricket;—*v.i.* to play with bowls; to roll the ball on a level plane; to move rapidly and smoothly, like a ball; to deliver a ball at cricket.

bowler (bō-'ler) *n.* one that plays at bowls; in cricket, one that delivers the balls.

bowline (bō-'lin) *n.* a rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled.

bowling (bō-'ling) *n.* the act of playing with or at bowls; the delivery of the ball in cricket.

Bowling-alley, a covered place for playing at bowls.

Bowling-green, a level piece of ground kept for bowling.

bowman (bō-'man) *n.* a man that uses a bow; an archer.

bowman (bōu-'man) *n.* the one that rows the foremost oar in a boat.

bowse (bous) *v.i.* [Etyrn. unknown] to pull or haul with one accord [Naut.].

bowsprit (bō-'sprit) *n.* [bow (of a ship) and sprit] a large spar that projects over the stem of a vessel, to carry sail forward and to stay the foremast.

bowstring (bō-'string) *n.* the string of a bow; a string used by the Turks for strangling offenders;—*v.t.* to strangle with a bowstring.

bow-wow (bōu-'wou) *int.* an exclamation imitating the bark of a dog;—*n.* the bark of a dog. **Bow-wow theory**, the theory that language is developed from imitations of the cries of animals.

bowyer (bō-'yer) *n.* an archer; one that uses, makes, or sells, bows.

box (boks) *n.* [A.S. *box*, fr. L. *bucius*, box-tree] a small wooden case or chest; a rectangular frame, square or oblong, made of wood, tin, etc., and used to pack or preserve goods, papers, money etc.; the contents of the chest or case; an inclosed space, with seats, in a place of amusement; a hut or temporary house for hunting or shooting parties; a cylindrical, hollow iron, used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs; a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve; the bucket of a lifting pump; the driver's seat on a carriage; a present;—*v.t.* to inclose in a box; to furnish with boxes. **Box-bed**, a boxed-in bed. **Box-coat**, a heavy overcoat formerly worn by coachmen. **Box-day**, a day in vacation for lodging papers [Scots Law]. **Box-drain**, a square drain. **Box-iron**, a smoothing-iron with a cavity for a heater.

Box-tree, the tree variety of the plant called box. **Box-wood**, the wood of the box-tree, very hard and smooth, and much used by turners, etc. **To box the compass**, to name the points of the compass in order.

box (boks) *n.* [A.S. *box*, fr. L. *bucius*, box-tree] a shrub flourishing in different parts of the globe.

box (boks) *n.* [Etyrn. doubtful] a blow on the head or ear with the hand;—*v.t.* to strike with the hand or fist;—*v.i.* to fight with the fists.

boxer (bōk-'ser) *n.* one that fights with his fists; a puglist; one that packs things in boxes.

boxhaul (bōks-'haul) *v.t.* to wear a ship, when close-hauled, round to the other tack.

boxing (bōk-'sing) *n.* the act or practice of fighting with the fists, or sparring with boxing-gloves.

boxing (bōk-'sing) *n.* the sides of a window-frame; coarse flour separated in the process of bolting; the giving of a box or present.

Boxing-day (bōk-'sing-dā) *n.* the first week-day after Christmas, when gifts are given to errand-boys, letter-carriers, etc.

boy (bōi) *n.* [E.] a male child; a lad. **Boy's play**, childish amusement; trifling. **Old boy**, the devil.

boyar, boyard (bōi-'ar, -ard) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian nobleman.

boycott (bōi-'kot) *v.t.* [fr. Captain Boycott, an Irish landlord, the first victim] to combine to ostracize; to ostracize on account of political or other differences;—*n.* an act of boycotting.

boycottee (bōi-'kot-ē) *n.* one that is boycotted; a boycotted person.

boycotter (bōi-'kot-er) *n.* one that boycotts, or takes part in boycotting.

boycotting, boycottism (bōi-'kot-ing, -izm) *n.* the act or practice of boycotting.

boyer (bōi-'er) *n.* [D.] a Flemish sloop with raised work at each end.

boyhood (bōi-'hood) *n.* the state of a boy, or of immature age.

boyish (bōi-'ish) *a.* resembling a boy in manners or opinions; childish; puerile.

boyishly (bōi-'ish-li) *adv.* in a boyish manner; childishly.

boyishness (bōi-'ish-nes) *n.* manners or behaviour of a boy; the quality of being boyish.

boza (bō-'za) *n.* [Turk.] an Egyptian drink made from millet-seed; an intoxicant made from darnel-meal, hemp-seed, and water.

brabble (brāb-'l) *v.i.* [D. *brabbelem*, stammer] to wrangle; dispute noisily.

braccate (brāk-'āt) *a.* [L. *braccæ*, breeches] having feathers that conceal the feet.

brace (brās) *n.* [L. *brachium*, arm] a prop or support, esp. a piece of timber extending across a corner from one piece of timber to another; that which holds anything tightly or firmly; a vertical curve line connecting two or more words or lines; a pair; a couple; a thick strap that supports a carriage on wheels; a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which it is turned about;—*pl.* straps that sustain pantaloons, etc.; suspenders;—*v.t.* to furnish with braces; to support; to tighten; to put in a state of tension; to move round by means of braces; to fortify or nerve one's self.

braced (brās't) *a.* strengthened; [Her.] interlaced; said of bearings so linked together.

bracelet (brās-'let) *n.* [F. fr. L. *brachium*, arm] an ornament for the wrist;

a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

bracer (brā-'ser) *n.* that which braces; a band or bandage; in archery, a wrist-guard; a tonic.

brach (brak, brach) *n.* [O.F. *brache*] a bitch of the hound kind.

brachial (brāk-'i-əl, brā-'ki-əl) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm] belonging to the arm; of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.

brachistocephalic (brā-kis-tō-se-fal-'ik) *a.* [G. *brachistos*, shortest, and *kephalē*, head] having a skull whose breadth is at least eighty-three hundredths of its length.

brachycephalic (brāk-i-se-fal-'ik) *a.* [G. *brachyus*, short] having a skull whose breadth is at least four-fifths of its length.

brachylogy (brā-kil-'o-ji) *n.* [G.] conciseness in expression.



Bracelet.

bracing (brá-sing) *n.* act of tightening; state of tension; —*a.* giving strength or tone.

bracken (brak-en) *n.* [Scand.] a coarse species of fern (*Pteris aquilina*).

bracket (brak-et) *n.* [F. *braguette*, fr. L. *braccæ*, breeches] a small projecting support fastened to a wall or other surface; one of two hooks [], used to inclose one or more words; one of the side-pieces of a gun-carriage supporting the trunnions; —*v.t.* to place within, or connect by, brackets. **Bracket-light**, a gas-light projecting from a side-wall.

bracketing (brak-et-ing) *n.* a series of ribs or brackets for supporting cornices, etc.

brackish (brak-ish) *a.* [D. *brak*, briny] saltish, or salt in a moderate degree, as water.

brackishness (brak-ish-nes) *n.* quality of being brackish; slight saltness.

bract (brakt) *n.* [L. *bractea*, a thin plate] a small leaf or scale at the base of a flower.

bracteal (brak-té-al) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a bract.

bracteate (brak-té-át) *a.* formed of metal beaten thin; [Bot.] having bracts; —*n.* a thin silver coin formerly current.

bractless (brakt'les) *a.* destitute of bracts [Bot.].

brad (brad) *n.* [Icel. *broddr*, a spike] a nail without a head, fitted to be driven in below the surface.

Brad-awl, an awl to make holes for the insertion of brads.

bradypod (brad'i-pod) *n.* [G. *bradus*, slow, and *pous*, pados, foot] a sloth.

brae (brá)n. [Gael. *bragh*, upper part of anything] the side of a hill; a stretch of sloping ground; a slope.

brag (brag) *v.i.* [O.F. *braguer*] to boast; to praise one's self, or what belongs to one's self, in an ostentatious manner; —*n.* a boast or boasting; the thing boasted of; a game at cards.

braggadocio (brag-a-dó-si-ó) *n.* [Braggadocio, a boastful character in Spenser's *Faery Queen*] a boasting fellow; brag.

braggart (brag-art) *n.* [O.F. *braguer*, brag] a boaster; a vain fellow; —*a.* boastful.

bragger (brag-er) *n.* one that brags; a braggart; a boastful fellow.

bragget (brag-et) *n.* [W. *bragio*, sprout] a kind of mead made from ale and honey; mulled ale, sweetened and spiced.

bragging (brag-ing) *a.* that brags; boastful; —*n.* boastful language.

Brahman, Brahmin (brá-man, -min) *n.* a person of the upper or sacerdotal caste among the Hindus.

brahmana (brá-ma-na) *n.* one of the prose portions of the Vedas.

Brahmanic, Brahminic, Brahmanical, Brahminical (brá-man'ik, -min'ik, man-i-kal, -min'i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the Brahmans, or to the religion of Brahma.

Brahmanism, Brahminism (brá-man-izm, -min-izm) *n.* the religion or doctrines of the Brahmans.

Brahmoism (brá-mó-izm) *n.* the tenets of the Brahma-Somaj, a monotheistic religion which originated in India in 1830.

braid (brád) *v.t.* [A.S. *brædan*] to weave or entwine together; to plait; —*n.* a string, cord, band, or tape, formed by weaving together different strands.

braidism (brá-dizm) *n.* hypnotism (from James Braid, of Manchester, who explained the phenomena in 1842).

brail (bräl) *n.* [L. *braccæ*, breeches] a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing; —*pl.* ropes to haul up sails, for the more ready furling of them; —*v.t.* to fasten up a hawk's wing; to haul up, or truss up by the brails.

brain (brän) *n.* [A.S. *brægen*] the whitish, soft mass which occupies the upper cavity of the skull; understanding; the anterior ganglion in insects and other invertebrates; —*v.t.* to dash out the brains of; to destroy. **Brain-coral**, a variety of coral so called from its appearance. **Brain-fag**, mental fatigue from overwork. **Brain-fever**, an inflammation of the brain. **Brain-pan**, the skull. **Brain-sick**, disordered in the understanding; insane; crochety; flighty. **Brain-sickness**, disorder of the brain; insanity. **Brain-work**,

mental exertion. **Brain-worm**, a worm supposed to infest the brain; the vermis of the cerebellum.

brained (bränd) *a.* having a brain of a particular kind; having the brains dashed out.

brainless (brän-les) *a.* deprived of the brain; without understanding; witless.

brainlessness (brän-les-nes) *n.* the state of being brainless; stupidity.

brainy (brä-ni) *a.* having brains; possessing a vigorous understanding; clever.

braird (brärd) *n.* [A.S. *brerd*, brink] the first sprouting of grain; —*v.i.* to sprout.

brair (brät) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a rough diamond.

braize, braise (bráz) *v.t.* [F. fr. Dan. *brase*, fry] to stew with vegetables, etc., and then bake; —*n.* meat thus cooked.

braizer, braiser (bráz-er) *n.* a covered pot or stew-pan used in braising.

brake (brák) *n.* [Low Ger. *brake*, brushwood] a place overgrown with brambles or shrubs; a thicket; —[Brake] fern; bracken.

brake (brák) *n.* [*break*] an instrument to break flax or hemp; the handle by which a pump or fire-engine is worked; an inclosure for horses; an instrument to hold them while being shod; a currie to train them with; a harrow for breaking clods; a baker's kneading-machine; a horse-bit; a large waggonette; something pressed upon the circumference of a wheel to retard or stop its motion. **Brake-van**, a railway carriage containing a brake. **Brake-wheel**, a horizontal hand-wheel to control the brake.

brakeman, brakesman (brák'-man, bráks'-man) *n.* one that works the brake or drag on railways.

braky (brá-ki) *a.* full of brake, fern, or brushwood; rough; thorny.

Bramah-press (brá-ma-pres) *n.* [Joseph Bramah] a hydraulic machine for compressing goods, and raising great weights.

bramble (bram-bl) *n.* [A.S. *bræmel*] a species of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry; a rough prickly shrub; —*v.i.* to pick brambles. **Bramble-net**, a net for catching birds.

brambled, brambly (bram-bl'd, -bli) *a.* overgrown with brambles.

brambling (bram-bling) *n.* the mountain finch, a common European bird.

bran (bran) *n.* [Celt.] the husk or outer coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other grain — often applied to all refuse sifted out of flour or meal. **Bran-bread**, bread made of bran, or of unbolted flour.

brancard (brang-kard) *n.* [F.] a litter borne by horses.

branch (bransh) *n.* [F. *branche*] a limb; a bough growing from a stem, or from another bough; a shooting from the main body; a ramification; a part of a body or system; a section or subdivision; a line of family descent; a descendant; a commission given to a pilot; —*v.t.* to divide, as into branches; —*v.i.* to shoot or spread in branches; to diverge. **Branch-pilot**, a pilot that holds a certificate of competency. **To branch off**, to form separate parts; diverge. **To branch out**, to ramify; to extend operations; to digress.

brancher (bran-sher) *n.* that which sends out branches; a young hawk or other bird, when it takes to the branches.

branchery (bran-sher-i) *n.* a system of branches; branches collectively.

branchiæ (brang-ki-è) *n.pl.* [G. *branchia*] the breathing organs of fishes; the gills.

branchial (brang-ki-al) *a.* pertaining to, or performed by, gills, as of fishes.

branchiness (bran-shi-nes) *n.* the character of being branchy.

branching (bran-shing) *a.* shooting out; starting from; antlered.

branchiopod (brang-ki-o-pod) *n.* [G. *branchia*, gills, and *pous*, pados, foot] one of an order of Crustacea, generally very minute — so named because their gills are situated on the feet, as in the water-bees, brine-shrimps, etc.

branchless (bransh-les) *a.* without branches or shoots; without offspring.

branchlet (bransh-let) *n.* a little branch; a twig

branchy (bran-shi) *a.* full of branches; having spreading branches; set among branches.

brand (brand) *n.* [A.S.] a burning, or partly burnt, piece of wood; a sword, so called from its glittering brightness; an iron used for burning a mark on, as a cask, or a criminal; a mark made by burning; quality; kind; stigma;—*v.t.* to impress with hot iron; to fix a stamp or mark on; to stigmatize. **Brand-goose**, a species of wild goose. **Brand-iron**, an andiron; a gridiron; a trivet; a sword. **Brand-mark**, a mark burned, cut, or painted, as a means of identification. **Brand-new**, **bran-new**, quite new, as if fresh from the fire.

branded (bran-ded) *a.* marked with a brand; stigmatized; brindled; reddish-brown.

brander (bran-der) *v.t.* to broil on a gridiron; to grill;—*n.* a gridiron.

brandied (bran-did) *a.* flavoured or treated with brandy.

branding (bran-ding) *n.* the operation of marking with a brand. **Branding-iron**, an iron used to brand with.

brandish (bran-dish) *v.t.* [*brand*] to wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish;—*n.* a flourish, as with a weapon, whip, etc.

brandling, branling (brand-ling, bran-ling) *n.* a small red worm, used as bait for fish; a salmon of the first year.

brandreth, brandrith (bran-dreth, drith) *n.* a brand-iron; a rail or fence around a well; a frame to support a rick.

brandy (bran-di) *n.* [D.] an ardent spirit distilled from wine. **Brandy-bottle**, a name for the yellow water-lily, from the odour of the flower. **Brandy-faced**, having a red, blotchy face. **Brandy-snap**, thin ginger-bread wafers, flavoured with brandy.

brangle (brang-gl) *n.* [a variant of *wrangle*] a wrangle; a squabble;—*v.i.* to wrangle.

brank (brangk) *n.* [probably of Celtic origin] buck-wheat.

branks (brangs) *n.pl.* [Gael. *brancas*, a kind of pillory] a bridle for scolding women; a kind of bridle for horses and cows; the mumps.

branny (bran-i) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, bran.

brant (brant) *n.* [Icel. *brandr*, brand] the brand-goose, brant-goose, or Brent-goose.

brasen (brā-zn) *a.* See **brazen**.

brash (brash) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a slight indisposition; a rash or eruption; water-brash; refuse boughs of trees; fragments of rocks; broken fragments of ice;—*v.t.* to disturb. **Teething-brash**, **wearing-brash**, infantile disorders. **Water-brash**, acidity in the mouth, from a disordered stomach.

brass (bras) *n.* [A.S. *bræs*] a yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence;—*pl.* utensils, ornaments, or other articles made of brass; effigies cut or engraved on brass on tombs or vaults;—*a.* made of brass;—*v.t.* to coat or cover with brass. **Brass-band**, a company of musicians who perform on wind instruments of brass. **Brass-foil**, Dutch leaf, formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness. **Brass-founder**, one that makes articles in brass. **Brass-leaf**, brass made into very thin sheets. **Brass-visaged**, brazen-faced; impudent.

brassage (bras-āj) *n.* [O.F.] a charge to pay the cost of coining money.

brassard (bras-ard) *n.* [Fr. *l. brachium*, arm] a badge for the arm; armour for the upper part of the arm. In this second sense also **brasset**.

brasse (bras) *n.* [*cf.* Ger. *brassen*, bream] the pale spotted perch.

brassily (bras-i-li) *adv.* with effrontery; impudently.

brassiness (bras-i-nes) *n.* the quality or the appearance of being brassy.

brassy (bras-i) *a.* pertaining to brass; hard as brass; of the colour of brass; impudently bold;—*n.* a wooden golf-club with a brass sole.

brat (brat) *n.* [A.S. *bratt*, cloak] an apron; a pinafore; the scum on boiled milk, etc.; a child.

brattice (brat-is) *n.* [O.F. *breteche*] a partition connected with the ventilation of a mine; a fence round machinery.

brattle (brat-l) *v.i.* [Imit.] to make a loud rattling noise; to thunder;—*n.* a clattering noise; rapid motion; a violent attack.

braul (brawl) *n.* [E. Ind.] a blue and white striped cloth, manufactured in India.

bravado (brā-vā-dō, brā-vā-dō) *n.* [Sp.] an arrogant boast or brag; a boasting fellow;—*v.i.* to storm or rage; to indulge in bravado.

brave (brāv) *a.* [F.] courageous; bold; daring; noble; excellent; showy;—*n.* a brave person; an Indian warrior; a boast or defiance; a bully;—*v.t.* to encounter with courage and fortitude; to set at defiance.

bravely (brāv-li) *adv.* in a brave manner; courageously; gallantly.

bravery (brāv-er-i) *n.* courage; daring; fearlessness of danger; undaunted spirit; showy appearance; ostentation; finery; gaudiness.

bravo (brāv-ō) *n.* [It.] a bandit; an assassin;—*int.* well done;—*n.* an expression of applause.

bravura (brā-vō-rā) *n.* [It.] an air with florid graces, spirited, but difficult of execution;—*a. florid*; brilliant.

brawl (brawl) *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful] to quarrel noisily; to complain loudly; to flow noisily, as water;—*n.* a noisy quarrel;—[F. *branste*] a kind of dance.

brawler (braw-ler) *n.* one that brawls; a noisy fellow; a wrangler.

brawling (braw-ling) *n.* the act of quarrelling;—*a.* contentious; noisy.

brawlingly (braw-ling-li) *adv.* in a brawling manner; noisily.

brawn (brawn) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *brāto*] the flesh of a boar; full strong muscles; muscular strength; pork salted and spiced, and made into sausage.

brawner (braw-ner) *n.* a boar fattened for the table.

brawniness (braw-ni-nes) *n.* the quality of being brawny; muscularity.

brawny (braw-ni) *a.* having large strong muscles; strong; hardy.

braxy (brāk-si) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a disease in sheep; a sheep tainted by the disease, or the flesh of such a sheep;—*a.* affected with braxy.

bray (brā) *v.t.* [O.F. *brayer*] to pound or grind small; [O.F. *braire*] to utter with a harsh sound;—*v.i.* to utter a harsh cry, as an ass;—*n.* the harsh sound of an ass; any grating sound.

brayer (brā-er) *n.* an instrument for mixing or spreading ink; one that brays.

braying (brā-ing) *n.* the harsh crying of an ass; clamour; harsh utterance.

braze (brāz) *v.t.* [Icel. *brasa*, harden by fire] to solder with an alloy of brass and zinc;—[*brass*] to cover or ornament with brass.

brazen (brā-zn) *a.* pertaining to, or made of, brass; impudent;—*v.t.* to face impudently. **Brazen age**, a time of war and violence. **Brazen-browed**, shameless; impudent. **Brazen-faced**, impudent; shameless.

brazenly (brā-zn-li) *adv.* in a bold, impudent manner.

brazenness (brā-zn-nes) *n.* quality of being brazen; impudence.

brazier (brāzh-yer) *n.* an artificer in brass;—[F. *brasier*] a pan to hold live coals.

brazilin (brāz-i-lin) *n.* the red colouring matter of Brazil-wood.

Brazil-nut (brāz-il-nut) *n.* the nut of a large South American fruit-tree.

Brazil-wood (brāz-il-wood) *n.* a very heavy wood, of a red colour, growing in tropical countries, and used for dyeing red.

breach (brēch) *n.* [A.S. *brice*] act of breaking, or state of being broken; rupture; the gap or opening made by breaking; a violation or infraction of law, obligation, or tie; transgression; a breaking up of friendly relations;—*v.t.* to make an opening in the walls by means of artillery.

breachy (brē-chi) *a.* apt to break fences; unruly; (said of cattle).

bread (bred) *n.* [A.S. *brēad*] food made of flour or meal; provisions in general; subsistence; maintenance. **Bread-and-butter**, *n.* the means of living;—*a.* boyish, girlish. **Bread-corn**, corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, etc. **Bread-fruit**, the fruit of a tree found in the isles of the Pacific; the name of the tree. **Bread-room**, a place for keeping bread on board a ship. **Bread-stuff**, bread-corn. **Bread-winner**, one that supports himself and family by his earnings. **Brown-bread**, wheaten bread made

from unbolted flour. To break bread, to partake of, or dispense, communion; to take a meal; to share hospitality.

bread, brede (brəd) *v.t.* [A.S. *brēdan*, to braid] to form in meshes;—*n.* a piece of embroidery; a braid.

breadless (brəd-les) *a.* without bread; without food.

breadth (brədth) *n.* [A.S. *brēdu*] distance from side to side; quality of having colours, shadows, and arrangement of objects, broad and massive, to produce an impression of largeness and grandeur; freedom from narrowness or prejudice.

break (brāk) *v.t.* [A.S. *brecan*] to part, divide, or rend by force; to burst or open by violence; to pierce, as light through a cloud; to make a gap in, as a wall; to subdue, as the spirit; to impair, as the strength; to train, as a horse; to crack, as the skin; to open, as an abscess; to infringe, as a law; to violate, as an obligation; to disclose, as intelligence; to terminate, as friendship; to lessen the force of, as a fall or blow; to make bankrupt; to cashier or dismiss;—*v.i.* to part; to come to pieces; to burst asunder; to open; to shine forth; to dawn; to fail in health, business, etc.; to issue with violence; to fall out; to twist, as a ball at cricket—*n.* an opening made by force; an interruption; a pause; a dash indicating a suspension or stoppage of the meaning; the first appearing of light in the morning; the twist of a ball at cricket; a carriage used for training horses; a large wagonette; a brake; a brake-van. **Break-down**, act of breaking down, as of a carriage; a riotous dance. **Break-neck**, *n.* a steep place, endangering the neck;—*a.* producing danger of a broken neck; hazardous. **Break of day**, the dawn. **Break-up**, disruption; dissolution; disbandment. To break a jest, to crack a joke. To break bulk, to begin to unload. To break cover, to start from a hiding-place. To break down, to destroy by breaking; to overcome; to fail. To break ground, to dig; to begin to execute any plan. To break in, to tame; discipline; make tractable. To break loose, to escape; to shake off restraint. To break off a habit, to cause to abandon it. To break one's heart, to be grievously afflicted. To break one's word, to violate a promise. To break ranks, to leave the ranks; fall out. To break step, to cease marching in cadence. To break the back, to break the keel of a ship; to get through the greater part of. To break the ice, to make a beginning. To break upon the wheel, to torture or put to death by stretching upon a wheel, and breaking the limbs with an iron bar. To break with, to cease to be friends with.

breakable (brāk-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being broken.

breakage (brāk-kāj) *n.* a breaking; an allowance for things broken in transportation.

breaker (brāk-ker) *n.* one who, or that which, breaks; a transgressor; generally, a wave breaking into foam on the shore or sunken rocks;—[Sp. *barrioa*] a small flat water-cask used in boats.

breakfast (brək-fast) *n.* the first meal in the day;—*v.t.* to furnish with the morning meal;—*v.i.* to break one's fast in the morning.

breakfasting (brək-fas-ting) *n.* act of taking breakfast; a party at breakfast.

breakshare (brāk-shār) *n.* [braxy] a disease in sheep; braxy.

breakwater (brāk-waw-ter) *n.* any structure to break the force of waves.

bream (brēm) *n.* [F. *brème*] a fish inhabiting lakes and deep water, insipid, and little valued.

bream (brēm) *v.t.* [cf. *broom*] to burn rubbish, as grass, seaweed, etc., off from a ship's bottom.

breast (brēst) *n.* [A.S. *brēost*] the fore part of the body, between the neck and the belly; the bosom; the corresponding part in an animal; the protuberant glands in females, in which milk is secreted; the seat of the affections and passions; the heart;—*v.t.* to meet with the breast; manfully to oppose or struggle against. **Breast-band**, a belt of canvas passed round the body of the man that heaves the lead in sounding. **Breast-bone**, the bone to which the ribs are attached. **Breast-deep**, as deep as the breast is high. **Breast-drill**, a drill worked against the breast. **Breast-fast**, a large rope or chain used to fasten the midship part of a vessel to a dock or to another vessel. **Breast-high**,



Bread-fruit.

as high as the breast. **Breast-hook**, a piece of timber in the form of a knee, placed across the stem of a ship. **Breast-knot**, a knot of ribbons worn on the breast. **Breast-pain**, a distemper in horses. **Breast-plough**, a kind of spade used for cutting turf. **Breast-pump**, an apparatus for drawing milk from the breast. **Breast-rail**, the upper rail of a balcony or of the breast-work on a quarter-deck. **Breast-wall**, a retaining wall at the foot of a slope; a wall built breast-high. **Breast-wheel**, a water-wheel that receives the stream of water at about half its height. To breast up a hedge, to cut the face of a hedge on one side, so as to lay bare the upright stems. To make a clean breast of, to make full confession.

breasted (brēs-təd) *a.* having a breast.

breasting (brēs-ting) *n.* the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns.

breastpin (brēs-pin) *n.* a pin worn for a fastening, or for ornament, on the breast.

breastplate (brēs-plāt) *n.* defensive armour worn upon the breast; a strap across a horse's breast; a part of the vestment of the high priest of the Jews, consisting of a rich embroidered stuff set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes.

breastwork (brēs-wurk) *n.* a defensive earth-work, breast-high, hastily made; a railing on the quarter-deck and fore-castle; a protection on a balcony, or parapet on a bridge.

breath (brēth) *n.* [A.S. *brēth*] air respired; act or power of breathing naturally or freely; time to breathe; respite; a single respiration, or the time of making it; an instant; a word; a very slight breeze.

breathable (brē-thā-bl) *a.* capable of being breathed; that may be breathed.

breathableness (brē-thā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being breathable.

breathe (brēth) *v.t.* to inhale and expel from the mouth and lungs; to infuse or inspire, as life, courage, etc.; to emit or exhale, as odour, etc.; to utter; to disclose; to sound, as a wind instrument; to put out of breath, as by violent exercise;—*v.i.* to inhale and emit air—hence, to live; to take breath; to rest. To breathe one's last, to die.

breathed (brētht) *a.* having breath; long-winded; short-winded;—(brēthd) out of breath; [Phil.] uttered with breath only.

breather (brē-thēr) *n.* one who, or that which, breathes; exercise to try the wind.

breathful (brēth-fool) *a.* full of breath; odorous; fragrant.

breathing (brē-thing) *n.* respiration; air in gentle motion; any gentle influence or operation; aspiration; secret prayer; exercise; utterance; breathing place; respite; a mark placed over a vowel, giving it the force and sound of *h*. **Breathing-hole**, a vent-hole, as in a cask; a hole in the ice where seals, etc., come up to breathe. **Breathing-place**, a vent; a pause in a sentence or verse. **Breathing-pore**, a microscopic aperture in the cuticle of plants. **Breathing-time**, pause; relaxation.

breathless (brēth-les) *a.* out of breath; dead; expired.

breathlessness (brēth-les-nes) *n.* state of being breathless.

breccia (brēch-yā) *n.* [It. cf. O. H. *brecha*, breaking] a conglomerate rock composed of angular fragments united by a matrix.

brecciated (brēch-i-ā-təd) *a.* consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

bredsore (brēd-sor) *n.* a whitlow, or a sore that breeds, as it were, without cause.

brech (brēch) *n.* [A.S. *brēc*, breeches] the lower and hinder part of the body; the hinder part of anything, esp. of a firearm, behind the bottom of the bore;—*v.t.* to put into breeches; to whip on the brech; to fasten with breching. **Brech-loader**, a firearm loaded at the brech. **Brech-loading**, receiving the charge at the brech.



Breast-wheel.



Breastplate.

breeches (brich-'ez) *n. pl.* a garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. **Breeches-buoy**, an apparatus like a short pair of breeches, moving on a rope stretched from a wreck to the shore, for saving persons from the wreck. **Breeches-part**, a part in a play in which a woman wears breeches. **To wear the breeches**, to rule (said of the wife).

breeching (brich-'ing) *n.* that part of the harness which comes round the breech of a horse; a strong rope fastened to a ship's cannon, to prevent it from recoiling when fired; a whipping.

breed (bréd) *v. t.* [A.S. *brédan*, nourish] to beget; to hatch; to nurse and foster; to instruct; to form by education; to produce; to originate;—*v. i.* to bear and nourish young; to be generated, or grow before birth; to be produced;—*n.* a progeny from the same stock; a race of men or animals that have an alliance by nativity, or distinctive qualities in common; progeny; offspring, applied to other things than animals. **Breed-bate**, one that causes quarrels. **To breed in and in**, to breed continually from parents near akin.

breeder (bré-'der) *n.* one who, or that which, produces or brings up; one that rears a particular species of cattle, horses, fowls, etc.

breeding (bré-'ding) *n.* the act of producing; the rearing of live stock from one species, or by crossing or intermingling; nurture; formation of manners; good manners; behaviour or deportment.

breeze (bréz) *n.* [F. *brize*] a light wind; a gentle gale; a quarrel;—*v. i.* to blow gently.

breeze (bréz) *n.* [A.S. *brīosa*] a fly of various species, noted for buzzing about animals, and tormenting them by sucking their blood; the gad-fly.

breeze (bréz) *n.* [F. *briser*, break] house-sweepings; cinders. **Breeze-oven**, an oven for making coke; a furnace for consuming breeze.

breezeless (bréz-'les) *a.* undisturbed by any breeze; still; calm; motionless.

breezy (bré-'zi) *a.* fanned with gentle winds or breezes; exposed to frequent changes of air.

Brehon (bré-'hon) *n.* [Ir.] an ancient Irish judge. **Brehon laws**, the native Irish laws.

breloque (bré-'lok) *n.* [F.] a seal, locket, etc., attached to a watch-chain.

brennage (brén-'aj) *n.* [O.F.] tribute formerly paid by tenants to their over-lord, in lieu of bran for his hounds.

brént (brént) *n.* a brant-geese;—*a.* [A.S. *brant*] high; steep; smooth.

brést-summer, breast-summer

(brést-'sum-'er) *n.* a summer or beam placed breast-wise to support a superincumbent wall.

bretesse (bré-'tes) *n.* [O.F.] a crenelated tower of several stories; a machiolated timber projection over a gateway, etc.

brethren (bré-'th-rén) *n. pl.* members of the same association, society, profession, etc.

Elder Brethren, the corporation of Trinity House, London, looking after lighthouses, buoys, pilots, etc.

Plymouth Brethren, a Christian sect teaching the near coming of Christ, practising adult baptism, and having no regular ministry (Plymouth, 1830).

Bretón (bré-'t-un) *a.* [F.] relating to Brittany or its language or people;—*n.* a native, or the language, of Brittany.

brett (brét) *n.* a britzska, *q. v.*

brettice (brét-'is) *n.* See brattice.

bretwalda (brét-'wawl-'dā) *n.* [A.S.] a name applied to any chief or Saxon king that had attained some kind of superiority over the others.

breve (brév) *n.* [L. *brevis*, short] a note equivalent to two semibreves, or four minims (♩); a curved mark (˘) used to indicate the short quantity of a vowel.

brevet (bré-'vet) *n.* [F. fr. L. *brevis*, short] a royal warrant granting a privilege, title, or dignity; a commission to an officer, which entitles him to an honorary rank in the army above his actual rank and pay;—*a.* assigned or appointed by brevet.

brevetcy (bré-'vet-si) *n.* brevet rank.

braviary (bré-'ya-ri) *n.* [L. *brevis*, short] an epitome; a book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

brevier (bré-'vēr) *n.* a printing type in size between bourgeois and minion.

breviped (bré-'i-ped) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] having short legs [Ornith.].

brevipennate (bré-'i-pen-'át) *a.* [L. *penna*, wing] short-winged.

brevity (bré-'i-ti) *n.* [L. *brevis*, short] shortness of duration; conciseness.

brew (bróó) *v. t.* [A.S. *brēowan*] to prepare, as a liquor, from malt and hops, or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation; to mix; to concoct; to contrive; to plot;—*v. i.* to perform the business of brewing; to be in a state of preparation; to be impending;—*n.* the liquid compound made by brewing; *Stoddy*

brewage (bróó-'aj) *n.* malt liquor; drink brewed; a plan or plot; the process of brewing; *Magpie*

brewer (bróó-'er) *n.* one that brews; one whose trade is to brew malt liquors.

brewery (bróó-'er-i) *n.* the building and apparatus for brewing.

brewing (bróó-'ing) *n.* the act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops, etc.; the quantity brewed at once.

brewis (bróó-'is) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *brod*, broth] broth; pottage; bread soaked in gravy, hot milk, etc.

brewster (bróó-'ster) *n.* one that brews; a female brewer. **Brewster-sessions**, sessions for granting licenses to publicans.

brewsterite (bróó-'ster-it) *n.* a silicious mineral named after Sir David Brewster.

briar (brī-'ar) *n.* [F. *bruyère*, heath] a briar-root pipe. See **brier**. **Briar-root**, the root of the white heath; a pipe made from it.

biarean (brī-'ā-re-an) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, Briareus, a fabulous giant with a hundred hands; many-handed.

bribable (brī-'ba-bl) *a.* capable of being bribed; open to bribery; venal.

bribe (brīb) *n.* [O.F., a hunch of bread] a gift, place, or favour offered or bestowed, with a view to influence the judgment and conduct; that which seduces;—*v. t.* to influence by gifts;—*v. i.* to practise bribery.

bribee (brī-'bē) *n.* one that accepts a bribe.

briber (brī-'ber) *n.* one that offers or gives bribes.

bribery (brī-'ber-i) *n.* act or practice of giving or receiving favours corruptly or illegally.

bric-à-brac (brīk-'ā-brak) *n.* [F.] fancy ware; curiosities; knick-knacks; *curio*

brick (brīk) *n.* [O.D. *breken*, break] clay and sand tempered with water, moulded into regular forms, dried in the sun, and usually burnt; a loaf shaped like a brick; a good fellow;—*a.* made of, or resembling bricks;—*v. t.* to lay or pave with bricks. **Brick-clay**, **brick-earth**, clay suitable for making bricks and tiles. **Brick-dust**, dust from pounded bricks. **Brick-kiln**, a kiln in which bricks are baked or burnt. **Brick-nogging**, brickwork as a filling in timber framing. **Brick-tea**, tea compressed into brick-shaped masses. **Brick-trimmer**, a brick arch to receive the hearth of a fire-place. **Brick-yard**, a place where bricks are made.

brickbat (brīk-'bat) *n.* a piece or fragment of a brick.

bricklayer (brīk-'lā-er) *n.* one that builds with bricks.

bricklaying (brīk-'lā-ing) *n.* the art of building with bricks.

brickmaker (brīk-'mā-ker) *n.* one whose trade it is to make bricks.

brickwork (brīk-'wuk) *n.* a structure of bricks; the art of laying bricks.

bricol, bricole (brīk-'ul, brī-'kōl) *n.* [F.] a side-stroke at tennis; harness for men that drag or carry loads.

bridal (brī-'dal) *a.* belonging to a bride or to a wedding;—*n.* the nuptial festival; marriage.

bride (brīd) *n.* [A.S. *brȳd*] a woman recently married; a woman contracted to be married. **Bride-cake**, cake made for the guests at a wedding. **Bride-chamber**, the nuptial apartment.

bridegroom (brīd-'grōóm) *n.* [A.S. *brȳd*, bride, and *guma*, man] a man newly married, or about to be married.

bridesmaid (brīd-'z-máid) *n.* a woman that attends on a bride at her wedding.

bridesman (brīd-z-mān) *n.* a man that attends a bridegroom at his wedding.

bridewell (brīd-wel) *n.* a house of correction;—so called from a hospital near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's Well*, in London, subsequently a prison.

bridge (brīj) *n.* [A.S. *brycg*] a structure erected to make a continuous roadway over a water-course, etc.; something analogous, as a support for the strings of a violin, the bony part of the nose, etc.;—*v.t.* to build a bridge or bridges over. **Bridge-deck**, a partial deck, extending from side to side of a steam-vessel amidships. **Bridge-head**, a work protecting the end of a bridge nearest the enemy. **Bridge-train**, a division of an army with appliances for building bridges.

bridgeless (brīj-les) *a.* without a bridge.

bridle (brī-dl) *n.* [A.S. *brīdel*] the head-gear of a horse or other beast of burden; a curb; a check; part of a gun-lock; a moving hawser;—*v.t.* to put a bridle upon; to guide, or govern; to curb, or control;—*v.i.* to hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment. **Bridle-hand**, the hand that holds the bridle in riding. **Bridle-path**, a path or way for travellers on horseback.

bridoon (brī-dōon) *n.* [F. *bridon*] the snaffle and rein of a military bridle.

brief (brēf) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short] short in duration; short in expression; concise; succinct;—*n.* a short writing; a statement in few words; an abridgment of a client's case for instruction of counsel; a writ;—*v.t.* to abridge; to reduce to the form of a brief; to instruct or retain by brief. **In brief**, in a few words.

briefless (brēf-les) *a.* having no brief; without clients.

briefly (brēf-ly) *adv.* in a brief manner; concisely; in few words.

briefman (brēf-mān) *n.* one that makes a brief; a copier of manuscript.

briefness (brēf-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being brief; shortness; conciseness.

brier, briar (brī-er, -ar) *n.* [A.S. *brēr*] a prickly plant or shrub; the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.

briery (brī-er-i) *a.* full of briars; rough; thorny.

brig (brīj) *n.* [abbreviation of *brigantine*] a vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

brigade (brī-gād) *n.* [F.] a division of troops, consisting of an indeterminate number of regiments or battalions; an organised body of men wearing a uniform;—*v.t.* to form into a brigade, or into brigades.

brigadier (brī-gā-dēr) *n.* the general officer that commands a brigade, in rank next below a major-general.

brigand (brīg-and) *n.* [F. fr. It. *briga*, an intrigue] a lawless fellow that lives by plunder; a robber; a freebooter; a highwayman.

brigandage (brīg-and-āj) *n.* the practice of brigands; highway robbery.

brigandine (brīg-and-īn) *n.* [O.F. fr. *brigand*, foot-soldier] armour composed of thin iron plates sewed upon cloth or leather.

brigantine (brīg-an-tīn) *n.* [F. *brigantin*, a piratical vessel] a light, two-masted vessel, square-rigged like a brig.

bright (brīt) *a.* [A.S. *beorht*] shining; full of light or splendour; sparkling; transparent; illustrious; glorious; having mental activity; quick; keen; full of promise or hope; cheerful; radiant.

brighten (brī-tn) *v.t.* to make bright;—*v.i.* to grow bright; to clear up.

brightly (brīt-ly) *adv.* in a bright manner; splendidly; luminously; vividly.

brightness (brīt-nes) *n.* the quality of being bright; mental acuteness.

Bright's disease (brīts-di-zēz) *n.* a disease of the kidneys, first described in 1827 by Dr. R. Bright.

brightsomeness (brīt-sum-nes) *n.* great brightness; cheerfulness.

brightness (brīt-sum-nes) *n.* great brightness; cheerfulness.

brill, **prill** (brīl, prīl) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a fish like the turbot, much esteemed as food.

brillante (brīl-lan-tā) *a.* [It.] brisk and lively in spirit and manner [Mus.].

brilliance, brilliancy (brīl-yans, -yan-si) *n.* great brightness, whether in a literal or tropical sense; splendour.

brilliant (brīl-yant) *a.* [F. fr. L. *beryllus*, a precious stone] sparkling with lustre; glittering; distinguished; splendid; shining;—*n.* a diamond cut with facets to refract the light in a sparkling manner; the smallest size of printing type.

brilliantine (brīl-yant-īn) *n.* a preparation of castor oil and perfume used to make the hair glossy.

brilliantly (brīl-yant-ly) *adv.* in a brilliant manner; splendidly; radiantly.

brilliantness (brīl-yant-nes) *n.* state or quality of being brilliant.

brills (brīlz) *n. pl.* [Ety. unknown] the hair on the eyelids of a horse.

brim (brīm) *n.* [A.S. *brīm*, sea] rim or border of anything; edge or margin; the rim of a hat;—*v.t.* to fill to the brim;—*v.i.* to be full to the brim.

brimful (brīm-fool) *a.* full to the brim; completely full; overflowing.

brimmed (brīmd) *a.* brimful; filled to the brim; having a brim (used in composition).

brimmer (brīm-er) *n.* a cup full to the brim; that which fills to the brim.

brimming (brīm-īng) *a.* full to the brim; overflowing; exuberant.

brimstone (brīm-stōn) *n.* [M.E.] a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon colour; sulphur. **Brimstone butterfly**, a species of butterfly, so called from its yellow colour.

brinded, brindled (brīnd-ed, -dld) *a.* [*branded*] having different colours; variegated; streaked; spotted.

brine (brīn) *n.* [A.S. *brīne*, flame, heat, brine] water impregnated with salt; the ocean or sea; tears, so called from their saltness. **Brine-pan**, **brine-pit**, a pit of salt water, for forming salt by evaporation. **Brine-spring**, a spring of salt water.

bring (brīng) *v.t.* [A.S. *bringan*] to carry; to fetch; to convey from one person or place to another; to draw in; to induce; to prevail on; to influence. **To bring about**, to achieve; to effect. **To bring down**, to lower; to degrade; to kill, as game. **To bring down the house**, to produce great applause. **To bring forth**, to bear; to be the origin of. **To bring forward**, to produce; to adduce as an argument. **To bring home**, to find guilty of; to stamp on the mind. **To bring in**, to introduce, as a bill; to furnish; to produce. **To bring off**, to bring away from a place; to free from a charge. **To bring out**, to make known; to publish; to draw or infer. **To bring over**, to convert. **To bring to**, to make conscious again; to cause to stop (said of a ship). **To bring under**, to conquer; to curb. **To bring up**, to educate; to produce for discussion.

bringer (brīng-er) *n.* one that brings or conveys.

brinish (brī-nish) *a.* like brine; slightly salt; saltish.

brinishness (brī-nish-nes) *n.* saltiness; the quality of being saltish.

brinjarry (brīn-jā-rī) *n.* [Hind. *banjārrā*] a travelling dealer in grain and salt in the Deccan.

brink (brīngk) *n.* [Dan.] edge, margin, or border, of a steep place, as of a precipice; verge.

briny (brī-nī) *a.* pertaining to brine, or to the sea; impregnated with salt.

briony (brī-o-nī) *n.* See **bryony**.

briquette (brī-ke-t) *n.* [F. fr. *brigue*, brick] a brick-shaped preparation of coal dust.

brisk (brīsk) *a.* [W. *brusk*, quick] full of liveliness and activity; full of spirit or life; effervescing.

brisket (brīsk-et) *n.* [O.F. *bruschet*] the breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs.

briskly (brīsk-ly) *adv.* in a brisk manner; actively; with life and spirit.

briskness (brīsk-nes) *n.* liveliness; vivacity; effervescence of liquors.

bristle (brīs-l) *n.* [A.S. *byrst*] a short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine; a species of pubescence on plants, in form of stiff roundish hair;—*v.t.* to erect

the bristles of; to fix a bristle to;—*v.i.* to rise or stand erect, like bristles. To bristle up, to resent; to show defiance. To bristle with, to contain in large quantity.

bristled (brís-lǵ) *a.* provided with bristles; covered with coarse, stiff hairs.

bristliness (brís-li-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being bristly.

bristly (brís-li) *a.* thick set with bristles, or with hair resembling bristles; rough; fierce.

Bristol-board (brís-tul-bórd) *n.* [*Bristol*, in England] a fine pasteboard made with a smooth and sometimes glazed surface.

Bristol-brick (brís-tul-brík) *n.* a sort of brick used for cleaning steel.

Bristol-stone (brís-tul-stón) *n.* rock crystal found near Bristol.

brit (brít) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] minute animals eaten by whales; a young herring or sprat.

Britannia (brít-an-ya) *n.* Britain; Britain personified; a female form symbolic of Britain.

Britannia-metal, an alloy of tin, antimony, bismuth, and copper.

Britannic (brít-an-ik) *a.* pertaining to ancient Britain, or to Great Britain; British.

Briticism (brít-i-sízum) *n.* a British idiom or peculiarity of speech.

British (brít-ish) *a.* pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. **British-gum**, a substance of a brownish colour, soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 600° Fahr., and used in stiffening goods. **British lion**, the emblem of Great Britain.

Britisher (brít-ish-er) *n.* a subject of the British empire.

Briton (brít-un) *n.* one of the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Britain; a native of Britain.

brittle (brít-li) *a.* [*A.S. bréotan*, to break] easily broken; apt to break; fragile.

brittleness (brít-li-nes) *n.* the quality of being brittle; aptness to break; fragility.

britzska (bríts-ka) *n.* [*Pol. brzyzka*] a long carriage with a calash top.

briza (brí-za) *n.* [*G. brizein*, nod] the quaking-grass, or lady's-hair, found in southern Europe.

brize (bréz) *n.* the gaddy. See **breeze**.

broach (bróch) *n.* [*F. broche*, an iron pin] a spit; a tool of steel, generally tapering, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal; a brooch;—*v.t.* to pierce, as with a spit; to tap, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor—hence, to let out; to open for the first time, as stores; to make public; to give out.

broacher (bróch-er) *n.* a spit; one that first opens or utters opinions.

broad (bráwd) *a.* [*A.S. bráwd*] wide; extended from side to side; diffused; large; ample; comprehensive; coarse; gross. As **broad as long**, equal upon the whole. **Broad-arrow**, the official mark on government goods. **Broad church**, a body of men holding liberal views of Christian doctrine and fellowship.

Broad-eyed, taking a comprehensive view. **Broad-gauge**, said of rails whose gauge is greater than 4 feet 8½ inches. **Broad-seal**, the great seal of England;—*v.t.* to imprint with the broad-seal; to assure or be surety for.

Broad-spoken, vulgar or unpolished in speech.

broadaxe (bráwd-aks) *n.* an axe for hewing timber; an ancient military weapon.

broadbill (bráwd-bíl) *n.* the spoon-bill or shoveller-duck (named from their broad bill).

broadbrim (bráwd-brím) *n.* a hat like those worn by the Friends or Quakers; a Quaker.

broadcast (bráwd-kást) *n.* a casting of seed from the hand in sowing;—*adv.* by scattering widely at large from the hand;—*a.* dispersed with the hand, as seed in sowing; widely spread or diffused.

broadcloth (bráwd-kloth) *n.* a fine woollen cloth for men's garments.

broaden (bráwd-n) *v.t.* to make broad; to render more comprehensive;—*v.i.* to grow broader.

broadly (bráwd-li) *adv.* in a broad manner; widely; extensively; generally.

broadness (bráwd-nes) *n.* extent from side to side; large width.

broadsheet (bráwd-shét) *n.* a sheet of paper printed only on one side.

broadside (bráwd-síd) *n.* the side of a ship; a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time; a broadsheet.

broadsword (bráwd-sórd) *n.* a sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.

broadwise (bráwd-wíz) *adv.* in the direction of the breadth.

brobdingnagian (brób-ding-nag-i-an) *a.* [*fr.* a mythical country introduced in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*] gigantic;—*n.* a person of extraordinary size.

brocade (bró-kád) *n.* [*Sp. brocado*] silk stuff variegated with gold, silver, or flowers, etc.; any stuff with raised flowers or other ornamentation.

brocaded (bró-ká-ded) *a.* worked, as brocade; dressed in brocade.

brocard (brók-árd) *n.* [Bishop *Brocard*, of Worms, d. 1025] a fundamental rule in law; a maxim.

brocatelle, brocatello (brók-a-tel, -ó) *n.* [*F.*] a stuff somewhat like brocade; a beautiful marble from Sienna.

broccoli (brók-ó-li) *n.* [*It. broccolo*, *dim.* of *brocco*, sprout] a variety of the cauliflower, esteemed best in winter or early spring.

broch (bróh) *n.* [*A.S. burh*] a prehistoric round tower, often with an inner and an outer wall.

brochantite (bróch-an-tít) *n.* [*Brochant*, de Villiers, French mineralogist, d. 1840] a hydrous sulphate of green-coloured copper.

brochure (bró-shóór) *n.* [*F. brochure*, to stitch] a printed and stitched work containing a few leaves; a pamphlet.

brock (brók) *n.* [*Gael. broc*, *fr. breac*, speckled] a badger.

brocket (brók-et) *n.* [*F. brocart*, *fr. broche*, spit] a red deer two years old.

brodekin (bród-kin, bród-é-kin) *n.* [*F.*] a buskin or half-boot.

brogue (bróg) *n.* [*Ir.* and *Gael. brog*] a stout, coarse shoe; a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation, *esp.* Irish.

broider (bróid-er) *v.t.* [*F. broder*] to adorn with figured needlework.

broil (bróil) *n.* [*F. broviller*, confuse] a noisy quarrel; contention; fray; tumult; altercation;—*v.t.* [*O.F. broviller*] to dress or cook over coals or on a gridiron;—*v.i.* to be subjected to heat; to perspire through heat; to be excited by feeling.

broiler (bróil-er) *n.* one that excites broils; one that broils meat; a gridiron.

brokage (bró-káj) *n.* See **brokerage**.

broke (brók) *v.t.* to traffic in;—*v.i.* to transact business for another. Preterite of *break*.

broken (brók-n) *pp.* of *break*; parted by violence; weak; infirm; subdued; humbled; contrite.

Broken-backed, having the back broken; of a ship, having both ends drooping. **Broken colours**, composite colours.

Broken-hearted, crushed by grief or despair. **Broken meat**, small pieces of food. **Broken voyage**, an unsuccessful voyage. **Broken-winded**, having short or disordered respiration.

brokenly (brók-kn-li) *adv.* in a broken, interrupted manner; in imperfect language.

broker (brók-ker) *n.* [*M.E. brocuer*, *fr. A.S. brúcan*, use] one that buys and sells for others; a pawnbroker; a person licensed to appraise and sell household furniture distrained for rent.

brokerage (brók-ker-áj) *n.* the business of a broker; the fee or commission of a broker.

broking (brók-king) *n.* the trade of a broker;—*a.* employed as a broker; pandering.

broma (bró-ma) *n.* [*G. bróma*, food] a preparation of chocolate;—[*Med.*] solid food.

bromate (bró-mát) *n.* a compound of bromic acid with a base.

bromatography (bró-má-tog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. bróma*, food, and *graphein*, write] a disquisition on foods.

brome (bróm) *n.* [*G. bromos*, oats] a name of various oat-like grasses; brome-grass.

Bromelia (bró-mé-li-a) *n.* [*Bromel*, Swedish botanist] a genus of tropical plants cultivated for their beautiful flowers.

bromic (bró-mik) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, bromine.

bromide (brô'mîd, -mîd) *n.* a compound of bromine with some other element.

bromine (brô'mîn, -mîn) *n.* [G. *brômos*, stench] one of the elements, related in its chemical qualities to chlorine and iodine.

bromism (brô'mîzm) *n.* a condition due to habitual doses of bromides.

bronchia (brong-ki-à) *n. pl.* [G., the bronchial tubes] the ramifications of the windpipe, which carry air to and from the lungs.

bronchial (brong-'ki-ál) *a.* belonging to the bronchia, or to the bronchi.

bronchitis (brong-ki-'tis) *n.* inflammation of the bronchia.

broncho, bronco (brong-'kô) *n.* [Sp. *branco*, rough, sturdy] a half-tamed native horse; a mustang.

bronchocele (brong-'kô-sêl) *n.* [G. *brongchos*, windpipe, and *kêlê*, tumour] a morbid enlargement of the thyroid glands; a goitre.

bronchotomy (brong-'kô-tô-mî) *n.* [G. *brongchos*, windpipe, and *tomê*, cutting] an incision into the windpipe or larynx.

bronchus (brong-'kus) *n.*, *pl.* **bronchi** (brong-'ki) one of the bifurcations of the windpipe.

brontology (bron-'tol-ô-jî) *n.* [G. *brontê*, thunder, and *logos*, speech] a work on thunder.

bronze (bronz) *n.* [L. *Brundisium*, Brindisi] an alloy of copper with tin or zinc; a work of art in bronze; the colour of bronze:—*a.* made of, or coloured like, bronze;—*v. t.* to give the appearance of bronze to; to make brown, or of the colour of bronze; to make hard or unfeeling. **Bronze-age**, the period between the stone and iron ages. **Bronze-liquor**, a solution for bronzing. **Bronze-powder**, a powder (copper and zinc) used as a pigment. **Bronze-wing**, an Australian pigeon.

bronzite (bronz-'zit) *n.* a variety of diallage having a yellowish-brown colour.

brooch (brôch) *n.* [F. *broche*, a spit] an ornament in various forms, with a pin or loop for attaching it to a garment.—[Etym. doubtful] a painting of one colour;—*v. t.* to adorn, as with a brooch.

brood (brôod) *v. t.* [A.S. *brôad*] to sit over, cover, and cherish;—*v. i.* to sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl; to remain in anxious thought; to muse;—*n.* offspring; progeny; that which is bred or produced. **Brood-mare**, a mare kept for breeding.

broody (brôc-'di) *a.* disposed to brood, in any sense of the word; moody; sullen.

brook (brook) *n.* [A.S. *brôc*] a small natural stream or current; a rivulet.

brook (brook) *v. t.* [A.S. *brûcan*, use] to bear; to endure; to support; to suffer insult or injury.

brooklet (brook-'let) *n.* a streamlet; a small brook.

brooklime (brook-'lim) *n.* a flowering plant allied to the speedwell.

brooky (brook-'i) *a.* abounding with little streams or rivulets.

broom (brôom) *n.* [A.S. *brôm*] a genus of leguminous plants; a besom or brush with a handle for sweeping floors, etc.;—*v. t.* to sweep with a broom. **Broom-corn**, a species of Sorghum, bearing a head of which brooms are made. **Broom-rape**, a parasitic plant growing on the roots of broom, etc.

broomstaff, broomstick (brôom-'staf, -stîk) *n.* the handle of a broom.

broomy (brôô-'mî) *a.* resembling broom; full of broom; consisting of broom.

brose (brôz) *n.* [Gael.] a Scotch dish made by pouring a hot liquid over oat meal or pease meal, and stirring it to consistency.

broth (broth) *n.* [A.S.] water in which flesh has been boiled with vegetables or herbs, and barley or rice; a thin soup.

brothel (broth-'el) *n.* [A.S. *brôthán*, destroy] a house of ill-fame; a bawdy-house.

brother (bruth-'er) *n.*; *pl.* **brothers, brethren** (bruth-'erz, brêth-'ren) [A.S. *brôthor*] he that is born of the same parents; one closely united to another by some common tie or interest; a fellow-member, fellow-creature, etc. **Brother-german**, a full brother. **Brother-in-law**, the brother of one's husband or wife; one's sister's husband. **Brother-uterine**, a half-brother by the same mother.

brotherhood (bruth-'er-'hood) *n.* state of being a brother; an association; a fraternity; a class of the same profession or occupation.

brotherless (bruth-'er-'les) *a.* without a brother.

brotherliness (bruth-'er-'li-nes) *n.* state of being brotherly.

brotherly (bruth-'er-'li) *a.* pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate.

brougham (brôom, brôô-'am) *n.* [Lord Brougham, 1778-1868] a kind of two-wheeled or four-wheeled carriage.

brow (brou) *n.* [A.S. *brû*, eye-brow] the ridge over the eye, with the hair that covers it; the forehead; the edge of a steep place.

Brow-ague, megrim; pain in the forehead. **Brow-antler**, the first branch of a stag's horns. **Brow-bound**, crowned.

to knit the brows, to frown.

browbeat (brou-'bêt) *v. t.* to bear down with stern looks or arrogant assertions.

browbeater (brou-'bê-ter) *n.* one that browbeats, insults, or bullies.

brown (broun) *n.* [A.S. *brûn*, brown] a dark colour

inclining to red or yellow;—*a.* of a dark or dusky colour, of various shades, inclining to red or yellow;—*v. t.* to make brown; to give a brown colour to.

Brown Bess, an ancient flint-lock musket for British soldiers. **Brown-bill**, a kind of halberd. **Brown-bread**, a coarse wheat bread made of unbolted meal; bread made of wheat or rye, mixed with Indian meal.

Brown-coal, wood-coal or lignite. **Brown-spar**, a magnesian carbonate of lime, tinged by oxide of iron and manganese.

Brown-stone, a dark-red sandstone.

Brown-stout, a superior kind of porter. **Brown-study**, serious reverie. **To do brown**, to deceive; to take in.

Brownian movement (broun-'ni-'môov-'ment) *n.* [Robert

Brown, Scottish naturalist, 1773-1858] oscillations of high frequency noticed in small particles.

brownie (brou-'ni) *n.* [dim. of *brown*, in allusion to the colour] a fairy; a good-natured spirit, supposed to perform domestic services by night.

browning (broun-'ing) *n.* process of imparting a brown colour to gun barrels, etc.; a process in cookery; a preparation used in cookery to colour and flavour.

brownish (brou-'nish) *a.* somewhat brown; inclined to brown.

Brownist (brou-'nist) *n.* a follower of Robert Brown, who, in the 16th century,

taught the principles of Independence and Congregationalism in England.

brownness (broun-'nes) *n.* the quality of being brown.

brownny (brou-'ni) *a.* somewhat brown.

browse (brouz) *v. t.* and *i.* [M. H. Ger. *broz*, sprout] to feed on the shoots or leaves of plants;

—*n.* the tender branches of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle; the act of browsing.

browsing (brou-'zing) *n.* the action of the verb to browse; a place where animals pasture.

browspot (brou-'spot) *n.* a gland between the eyes of a frog or toad.

Bruchus (brôc-'kus) *n.* [G. *brouchos*] a genus of insects allied to the weevils.

brucine, brucin (brô-'sîn) *n.* [J. Bruce, Afr. traveller] an alkaloid allied

to strychnine, got from *Nux vomica*.

brucite (brôc-'sit) *n.* [Dr. Bruce, New York, mineralogist] a native hydrate of magnesia.

bruin (brôc-'in) *n.* [D. *brûin*, brown, from his colour] a familiar name for a bear.

bruise (brôoz) *v. t.* [A.S. *brûsan*, break] to injure or crush, as by collision of, or against, a solid body; to injure a part of; to contuse; to crush or reduce to fragments;—*v. i.* to fight with the fists; to box;—*n.* a hurt or injury caused by something blunt or heavy.

bruiser (brôc-'zer) *n.* a boxer; a machine for crushing grain, cake, etc.

bruisewort (brôoz-'wurt) *n.* the daisy; the comfrey; soapwort.

bruit (brôot) *n.* [F.] report; rumour; fame; a noise; din;—*v. t.* to report; to noise abroad.



Brougham.

Brumaire (bróó-mār) *n.* [F. fr. *L. bruma*, winter] the second month (Oct. 22 to Nov. 20) of the first French republican calendar.

brumal (bróó-māl) *a.* [*L. bruma*, winter] belonging to the winter.

brume (bróóm) *n.* [F. fr. *L. bruma*, winter] mist; fog; vapour.

brummagem (brum-'a-jem) *n.* Birmingham, made there;—*a.* sham; showy, but worthless.

brunette (bróó-net) *n.* [F.] a woman with a brown or dark complexion.

brunion (brun-yun, bróó-ni-un) *n.* [*L. prunum*, plum] a kind of peach; a nectarine.

Brunswick (brunz-wík) *n.* [Brunswick, in Germany] a lady's jacket. **Brunswick-black**, a preparation of lamp-black and turpentine. **Brunswick-green**, oxycchloride of copper.

brunt (brunt) *n.* [Ice. *bruní*, a burning] the heat, or utmost violence, of an onset; the force of a blow; shock; the chief stress or crisis.

brush (brush) *n.* [O.F. *broche*, *brosse*] an instrument of bristles, etc., used for removing dust, laying on colours, etc.; branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; a thicket of shrubs or small trees; a skirmish; a slight encounter; the bushy tail of the fox or squirrel;—*v.t.* to apply a brush to; to remove, gather, or sweep away;—*v.i.* to move nimbly; to skim over with slight contact. **Brush-burn**, an injury produced by friction. **Brush-tongued**, having a tongue rough and shaggy like a brush. **Brush-wheel**, a wheel without teeth, used in light machinery for polishing metals, etc. **To brush up**, to polish; to revive in the memory.

brusher (brush-er) *n.* one that, or that which, brushes; a machine for brushing.

brushiness (brush-i-nes) *n.* the quality of resembling a brush; shaginess.

brushing (brush-ing) *a.* light; brisk; rapid.

brushwood (brush-wood) *n.* a thicket or coppice; small branches cut from trees.

brushy (brush-i) *a.* resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; covered with brushwood.

brusque (brusk, broosk) *a.* [F.] rude; abrupt in manners or speech.

brusqueness (brusk-nes, broosk-nes) *n.* the quality of being brusque.

Brussels-sprouts (brus-elz-sprouts) *n. pl.* small green heads sprouting from the upright stem of a species of cabbage.

brustle (brus-l) *v.i.* [A.S. *brustlian*] to crackle; to rustle;—[*brustle*] to vapour, as a bully.

brutal (bróó-tāl) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman.

brutalism, brutality (bróó-tāl-izm, bróó-tāl-i-ti) *n.* inhumanity; savageness; cruelty.

brutalize (bróó-tāl-iz) *v.t.* to make brutal, coarse, or cruel;—*v.i.* to become brutal.

brutally (bróó-tāl-i) *adv.* in a brutal manner; cruelly; savagely; inhumanly.

brute (bróót) *a.* [*L. brutus*, irrational] unconscious; irrational; savage; ferocious;—*n.* a beast; an irrational animal; a low-bred, unfeeling person.

brutely (bróó-ti) *adv.* in a brute or rude manner; senselessly; blindly.

brutification (bróó-ti-fí-ká-shun) *n.* a rendering brutal, or becoming brutal.

brutify (bróó-ti-fí) *v.t.* [*L. brutus*, brute, and *facere*, make] to make a brute of; to brutalize.

brutish (bróó-tish) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; having the qualities or characteristics of brutes; inhuman; ferocious; sensual; bestial.

brutishly (bróó-tish-li) *adv.* in a brutish manner; stupidly; coarsely; fiercely.

brutishness (bróó-tish-nes) *n.* stupidity; insensibility; savageness.

brutism (bróó-tizm) *n.* the characteristic qualities or actions of a brute.

brutus (bróó-tus) *n.* [*Lucius Brutus*] a way of wearing the hair brushed back from the forehead and curled.

bryologist (bri-ol-'ó-jist) *n.* one that makes a special study of mosses.

bryology (bri-ol-'ó-ji) *n.* [*G. bryon*, moss, and *logos*, discourse] the science of mosses.

bryony (brí-'ó-ni) *n.* [*G. bruonia*] a wild climbing plant. **Black bryony**, a plant of the yam family, with large black roots.

bubble (bub-əl) *n.* [D. *bobbel*] a small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air; anything that wants firmness or solidity; a delusive scheme; a dishonest speculation;—*v.t.* to cheat; to impose on;—*v.i.* to rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise. **Bubble and squeak**, meat and cabbage fried together.

bubbler (bub-ler) *n.* a cheat; a kind of fish, so called from its singular gurgling noise.

bubbly (bub-əl) *a.* abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

bubby-jock, a turkey-cock [Scot.].

bubo (bü-bó) *n.* [*G. boubon*, groin] an inflammatory swelling of the glands in the groin or armpit.

bubonic (bü-bon-'ik) *a.* of the nature of a bubo; attended by buboes.

bubonocoele (bü-bon-'ó-sēl) *n.* [*G. boubon*, groin, and *kēlē*, tumour] inguinal rupture.

buccal (buk-'al) *a.* [*L. bucca*, cheek] pertaining to the cheek.

buccan, bucan (buk-'an) *n.* [Carib *boucan*] a wooden gridiron on which meat is smoked; a place where meat is smoked;—*v.t.* to prepare meat on a bucan.

buccaneer, bucanier (buk-'a-nēr) *n.* [F. *boucanier*, fr. Carib *boucan*] a pirate; a sea-robber, applied esp. to the piratical adventurers who formerly infested the West Indies;—*v.i.* to play the buccaneer.

buccinal (buk-si-'nal) *a.* [*L. buccina*, trumpet] trumpet-shaped, or sounding like a horn.

buccinator (buk-si-'nā-tur) *n.* a flat, thin muscle in the cheek; the trumpeter's muscle.

buccinite (buk-si-'nit) *n.* fossil remains or petri-factions of the shells called Buccinum; univalve shells, called from their shape trumpet shells.

bucentauro (bü-sen-'tawr) *n.* [*G. boux*, ox, and *ken-tauros*, centaur] a fabulous monster, half ox and half man; the state barge of Venice.

bucephalus (bü-sef-'a-lus) *n.* [*G. boux*, ox, and *kephalē*, head] the horse of Alexander the Great; a riding-horse.

bucholzite (bü-'kolt-sit) *n.* [*Buchholz*, chemist] a hard mineral of fibrous structure.

buchu (bü-'kü, buk-'ü) *n.* [Afr.] a plant used for the bladder of the quail.

buck (buk) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] lye in which cloth is soaked, in bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed; the cloth or clothes soaked or washed;—*v.t.* to soak or steep in lye; to wash in lye or suds; to break up or pulverize, as ores. **Buck-basket**, a basket in which clothes are carried to the washing.

buck (buk) *n.* [A.S. *bucca*, *buc*] the male of the fallow deer, goat, sheep, rabbit, and hare; a fop; a dandy; a gay, dashing young fellow;—*v.i.* to copulate; to attempt to unseat a rider by jumping from the ground with the back arched and the head down. **Buck-eye**, a tree indigenous in the western states of America. **Buck-eyed**, having a weak or spotted eye. **Buck-jumper**, a horse that bucks or tries to throw the rider. **Buck-shot**, large shot for killing deer. **Buck-tooth**, a tooth that protrudes or projects.

bucker (buk-er) *n.* a buck-jumper; one that breaks ore; a machine for breaking ore.

bucket (buk-et) *n.* [A.S. *būc*, pitcher] a vessel for drawing or carrying water or other liquids; one of the cavities on the rim of a water-wheel; the float of a paddle-wheel. **Bucket-shop**, a gambling institution [Amer.]. **To kick the bucket**, to die.

bucketful (buk-et-'fool) *n.* the maximum contents of a bucket.

buckhorn (buk-horn) *n.* the horn of a buck or deer, used for knife-handles, etc.

buckhound (buk-'hound) *n.* a kind of stag-hound. **Master of the buck-hounds**, a court official who attends to the buckhounds.

buckie, bucky (buk-'i) *n.* [Scot.] a variety of shell, including the red whelk; a perverse, stubborn person.

bucking (buk-ing) *n.* soaking clothes in lye; the act of washing dirty clothes. **Bucking-stool**, a washing-block.

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gorel

307

Buck's Trot



Buck.

buckish (buk-'ish) *a.* pertaining to a buck, or to gay young fellows; foppish.

buckishness, buckism (buk-'ish-'nes, buk-'izm) *n.* foppishness; foppery.

buckle (buk-'l) *n.* [L. *bucca*, cheek] a metallic link, with a tongue or catch attached to a belt or strap, used for fastening things together; a curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair;—*v.t.* to fasten with a buckle; to prepare for action; to set stoutly to work; to confine;—*v.i.* to bend; to bow; to struggle; to contend.

buckler (buk-'ler) *n.* a kind of shield, anciently used in war; a piece of wood to close the hawse-holes, etc., in a ship;—*v.t.* to shield; to protect.

buck-mast (buk-'mast) *n.* [M.E. *buk*, beech, and *mast*] the mast of the beech tree.

buckra (buk-'ra) *a.* [negro word] white, or belonging to the white man;—*n.* a white man.

buckram (buk-'ram) *n.* [O.F. *boucaran*, fr. M. H. Ger. *boc*, he-goat] a coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue;—*a.* made of buckram; stiff; precise;—*v.t.* to give the quality of buckram to.

buckskin (buk-'skin) *n.* the skin of a buck; a kind of leather;—*pl.* breeches made of buckskin;—*a.* made of buckskin.

buckthorn (buk-'thorn) *n.* a genus of plants of many species.

buckwheat (buk-'hwēt) *n.* [Ger. *buchweizen*] a plant and an edible grain.

bucolic (bū-'kol-ik) *a.* [G. *boukolos*, cowherd] pastoral; rustic;—*n.* a pastoral poem or poet.

bucrane, bucranium (bū-'krān, bū-'krā-ni-um) *n.* [G. *boukranion*] a sculptured ox head in ancient architecture.

bud (bud) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a protuberance containing the rudiments of leaves or flowers; an unexpanded leaf, branch, or flower; a prominence on certain animals of inferior grades, which grows into an animal, as a bud grows into a flower;—*v.t.* to graft by inserting a bud;—*v.i.* to put forth buds; to begin to grow.

Buddhism (bōō-'diz-m) *n.* [Skr. *buddha*, wise] the doctrines taught by the Hindu sage, surnamed Buddha, in the 6th century, B.C., and adopted as a religion by the greater part of central and eastern Asia and the Indian islands.

Buddhist (bōō-'dist) *n.* a votary of Buddhism;—*a.* of, or connected with, Buddhism.

Buddhistic, Buddhistical (bōō-'dis-'tik, -'ti-kəl) *a.* relating to, or concerning, Buddhism.

budding (bud-'ing) *n.* the act of putting forth buds; the act of inserting a bud of one tree under the bark of another, for propagation.

buddle (bud-'l) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a square frame of boards used in washing mineral ore;—*v.t.* to wash ore with a buddle.

Bude-light (būd-'lit) *n.* [*Bude*, the residence of the inventor] an intense white light produced by burning a purified coal-gas in a compound Argand-lamp of a peculiar construction.

budge (bu-'j) *v.t.* and *i.* [F. *bouger*, fr. L. *bullire*, boil] to move; to stir;—*a.* brisk; jocund.

budge (bu-'j) *n.* [L. *bulga*, bag] lambskin fur, used as an edging to scholastic habits;—*a.* lined with budge—hence, scholastic, austere, or stiff. **Budge-bachelors**, formerly old men in budge gowns who were associated with the Lord Mayor's day. **Budge-barrel**, a barrel with a leather cover, for holding powder.

budgero, budgerow (buj-'rō, buj-'e-rō) *n.* [Hind.] a keelless barge.

budget (bu-'et) *n.* [F. *bougette*, fr. L. *bulga*, bag] a bag or sack, with its contents; a stock or store; the annual financial statement made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

budlet (bud-'let) *n.* a little bud or shoot.

buff (buf) *n.* [F. *buffle*, buffalo] a leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, elk, and other animals, dressed in oil; a military coat of buff leather; a colour between light pink and light yellow; a buffy-coat; the bare skin;—*a.* made of buff leather; of the colour of buff leather; between light pink and light yellow. **Buff-stick**, **buff-wheel**, a polishing stick or wheel covered with leather. **In buff**, naked. **The Buffs**, the third regiment of the line.

buff (buf) *n.* [O.F. *buffe*, a slap] a blow, as in blind-man's-buff;—*v.t.* to strike; to deaden.

buffalo (buf-'a-lō) *n.* [G. *boubalos*] a kind of wild ox; the bison. **Buffalo-chips**, the dry dung of the bison, used for fuel. **Buffalo-grass**, a variety of prairie grass. **Buffalorobe**, the skin of the bison, prepared with the hair on.



Buffalo.

buffer (buf-'er) *n.* [O.F. *buffe*, a blow] a cushion or apparatus to deaden the concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes, as at the ends of a railway carriage.



Buffer.

buffer (buf-'er) *n.* [O.F. *buffer*, puff out the cheeks] a silly or stupid person; a fellow; a familiar term of address.

buffet (buf-'et, buf-'ā, boof-'ā) *n.* [F.] a cupboard or sideboard for the display of plate, china, etc.; a refreshment bar or table.

buffet (buf-'et) *n.* [O.F.] a blow with the hand; a cuff;—*v.t.* to beat; to cuff; to contend against;—*v.i.* to struggle or contend.

buffeting (buf-'et-ing) *n.* striking with the hand; opposition; contention.

buffing (buf-'ing) *n.* the act of polishing, as with a buff-stick or buff-wheel.

buffle (buf-'l) *n.* [F.] a buffalo; a large-headed duck found in North America. **Buffle-headed**, having a large head, like a buffalo's; dull of intellect.

buffo (boōf-'ō, buf-'ō) *n.* [It.] a singer in a comic opera; a comic singer;—*a.* comic.

buffoon (bu-'foon) *n.* [It. *buffa*, joke, trifle] a man that amuses by tricks, antic gestures, jokes, and other pleasantries; a droll; a mimic; a clown.

buffoonery (bu-'foon-'er-i) *n.* the arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

buffoonish (bu-'foon-'ish) *a.* like a buffoon; consisting in low jests and ridiculous pranks.

buffy (buf-'i) *a.* of a buff colour. **Buffy-coat**, the coat that appears on a clot of blood.

bufonite (bū-'fun-'it) *n.* [L. *bufo*, -onis, toad] toadstone; the petrified teeth of fishes.

bug (bug) *n.* [W. *bug*] an insect of many species; a hobgoblin; a bugbear.

bugaboo (bug-'a-bōō) *n.* [*bug* and *boo*] a terrifying object; an imaginary fear; a bogey.

bugbear (bug-'bār) *n.* [*bug* and *bear*] something frightful, as a spectre; anything imaginary that frightens;—*v.t.* to terrify with anything frightful.

bugger (bug-'er) *n.* [N.L. *Bulgarius*, a Bulgarian heretic] a sodomite; a low term of abuse.

buggery (bug-'er-i) *n.* the crime of bestiality; unnatural vice; sodomy.

bugginess (bug-'i-nes) *n.* the state of being buggy.

buggy (bug-'i) *a.* abounding, or infested, with bugs.

buggy (bug-'i) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a light one-horse vehicle, with one seat.

bugle (bū-'g) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *buculus*, young ox] a horn; a military musical brass wind instrument.

bugle (bū-'g) *n.* [M. H. Ger. *bouc*, *boug*, ring, bracelet] an elongated glass bead.

bugle (bū-'g) *n.* [F.] a deciduous herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, used in medicine.

bugler (bū-'gler) *n.* one that plays a bugle; a soldier that sounds orders on a bugle.

bugloss (bū-'glos) *n.* [G. *bous*, ox, and *glōssa*, tongue] a plant, the ox-tongue.

buhl (bōōl) *n.* [*Boule*, a French carver in wood] figure work; unburnished gold, brass, mother-of-pearl, etc., wrought or inlaid into wood, tortoise shell, etc.

buhrstone (bur-'stōn) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a variety of quartz, used for mill-stones.

build (bild) *v.t.* [A.S. *byldan*, fr. *bold*, house] to frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to frame or shape into a particular mould or form; to raise on any support or foundation; to increase and strengthen; to settle or establish;—*v.i.* to practise building; to rest or depend for support;—*n.* form or mode of construction; shape; figure. *Stature*

builder (bil'der) *n.* one that builds; one whose occupation is to build.

building (bil-ding) *n.* act of constructing, erecting, or establishing; architecture; a thing built, as a house, church, etc.

built (bilt) *pp.* of *build*; constructed; raised; formed; established (chiefly in composition).

bulb (bulb) *n.* [*G. bulbos*] a round or spherical body; a bud or cluster of partly-developed leaves, growing from a plant (usually below the ground), and producing a stem above, and the roots below, as in the onion; a protuberance on a stem, as the bulb of a thermometer; a knob; a projection.

bulbed (bulbd) *a.* furnished with a bulb; bulb-shaped.

bulbiferous (bul-bif-e-rus) *a.* [*L. bulbos*, bulb, and *ferre*, bear] producing bulbs.

bulbiform (bul-bi-form) *a.* [*L. bulbos*, and *forma*, shape] resembling a bulb in shape.

bulbous (bul-bus) *a.* having or containing bulbs; growing from bulbs; protuberant; knobby.

bulbul (bool'bool) *n.* [*Per.*, nightingale] the nightingale of the Persians.

bulchin (bool'chin) *n.* [*dim.* of *bull*] a young male calf.

Bulgarian (bul-gä-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to Bulgaria; — *n.* a native of Bulgaria; the language of the Bulgarians.

bulge (bulj) *n.* [*L. bulga*, bag] the protuberant part of a cask; bilge; — *v. i.* to swell or jut out.

bulgy (bul'ji) *a.* jutting out or protuberant; bulging unduly; swollen.

bulimia, bulimy (bü-lim'i-a, bü-li-mi) *n.* [*G.*] insatiable hunger [*Med.*].

bulk (bulk) *n.* [*Icel. bülki*, heap] magnitude; dimensions; mass; the majority; the largest or principal portion; the whole cargo of a ship when stowed. In *bulk*, loose in the hold. To *break bulk*, to begin to unload cargo.

bulker (bul'ker) *n.* a person employed to ascertain the capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or shore-dues to which they are liable.

bulkhead (bulk-hed) *n.* a partition in a ship, made with boards, etc., to form separate compartments.

bulkiness (bul'ki-nes) *n.* the quality of being bulky; greatness in bulk, size, or stature.

bulky (bul'ki) *a.* of great bulk or dimensions; large; of great size.

bull (bool) *n.* [*Etym.* doubtful] the male of any bovine quadruped, hence, the male of any large quadruped, as the elephant; Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; in stock-broking, one that nominally buys shares for delivery on a future day at a certain price, speculating on their rising in value before the day; — *a.* of large size; male; — *v. t.* to cause a rise in stocks, etc.

Bull-baiting, the practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.

Bull-beef, the flesh of a bull; coarse beef.

Bull-calf, a male calf; a stupid fellow.

Bull-faced, repulsive looking.

Bull-fight, a combat with a bull—the favourite national pastime in Spain.

Bull-frog, a large frog, making a loud noise.

Bull-ring, the scene of bull-fights.

Bull's-eye, an oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it, and a hole through it; a thick piece of glass inserted in a deck, roof, etc., to let in light; any circular opening for air or light; a policeman's lantern, with a thick glass reflector on one side; the centre of a target; a thick knob left on a sheet of plate-glass by the end of the pipe through which it was blown; an old-fashioned watch.

Bull-stag, a castrated bull.

Bull-terrier, a cross between a bulldog and a terrier.

Bull-trout, a species of trout larger than the common kind.

John Bull, England personified; a typical Englishman.

To *take the bull by the horns*, to confront a difficult situation resolutely.

bull (bool) *n.* [*L. bulla*, a seal] the seal appended to the edicts of the pope; an edict of the pope.

bull (bool) *n.* [*Etym.* doubtful] a humorous incongruity in speech.

bullæ (bul'a) *n.* [*L.*] a pendant or ornament; a seal affixed to papal and Turkish edicts; a bleb; a swelling of the tympanic bone; the bubble-shell genus.

bullace (bool-äs) *n.* [*O.F. beloce*] a British plant, a kind of wild plum.

bullate (bool-ät) *a.* [*L. bulla*, bubble] covered with blister-like protuberances; blistered.

bulldog (bool'dog) *n.* a variety of dog of remarkable ferocity and courage, so named from being employed in baiting bulls; a person of determined courage; a kind of revolver; a proctor's attendant at Oxford and Cambridge.



Bulldog.

bulden-nail (bool'en-näl) *n.* (bul'den) an upholsterer's nail, with round head.

bullet (bool-et) *n.* [*L. bulleta*, boss] a small ball, esp. one of lead, to be discharged from small firearms; a cannon-ball.

Bullet-proof, capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

bulletin (bool'e-tin) *n.* [*It.*] an official report, esp. a military or medical report; a brief statement of facts issued by authority; any public announcement of news recently received.

Bulletin-board, a board on which announcements of news are put up.

bullfinch (bool'finsh) *n.* a bird allied to the grosbeak, having the breast, cheeks, and throat of a crimson colour.



Bullfinch.

bullhead (bool'hed) *n.* a fish with a large, flat head; a stupid or obstinate fellow.

bullion (bool-yun) *n.* [*Etym.* doubtful] uncoined gold or silver in the mass; a kind of fringe.

bullionist (bool'yun-ist) *n.* one that advocates the use of an exclusively metallic currency.

bullish (bool'ish) *a.* having the nature of a bull; blundering; of stocks, rising in price.

bullock (bool'uk) *n.* [*A.S. bulluca*] an ox, or castrated bull.

bully (bool'i) *n.* [*Etym.* doubtful] a noisy, blustering fellow; a quarrelsome person; — *v. t.* to insult with noise and blustering menaces; to treat with insolence; — *v. i.* to be noisy and quarrelsome.

bulrush (bool'rush) *n.* a large kind of rush growing in wet land or water.

bulrushy (bool'rush-i) *a.* covered with bulrushes; like bulrushes.

bulse (buls) *n.* [*Pg. bolsa*, purse] a bag for holding diamonds, etc.; a measure of diamonds, etc.

bulwark (bool'wark) *n.* [*Dan. bulwerk*] an outwork for defence; a bastion; a rampart; any means of defence; a screen or shelter; — *pl.* the sides of a ship above the upper deck; — *v. t.* to fortify with a rampart; to protect.

bum (bum) *v. i.* [*Imit.*] to make a noise like a bee; to hum; — *n.* [*bottom*] the buttocks.

bumbailiff (bum-bä-lif) *n.* [perhaps for *bound-bailiff*] an under-bailiff.

bumblebee (bum-bl-bē) *n.* [*Imit.*] a large kind of bee; the humble-bee.

bumbledom (bum-bl-dum) *n.* [*fr. Bumble*, the beadle in *Oliver Twist*] fussy official pomposity and inefficiency.

bumboat (bum'bōt) *n.* [*D.*] a clumsy boat, used for conveying provisions, fruit, etc., for sale, to vessels lying in port or off shore.

bumkin (bum'kin) *n.* [*dim.* of *boom*] a piece of timber projecting from the bow of a vessel, to haul the foretack to; also from the quarter, for the standing part of the main brace; a small outrigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizen.

bump (bump) *n.* [*Imit.*] a thump; a heavy blow; a swelling or protuberance; — *pl.* the natural swellings on the cranium or skull, supposed to indicate the mental qualities, affections, and propensities of the individual; — *v. t.* to strike, as with, or against, anything large or solid; — *v. i.* to make a heavy, or hollow noise.

bumper (bum'per) *n.* a cup or glass filled to the brim; a crowded house at a theatre, etc.

bumpkin (bump'kin) *n.* [*boomkin*] an awkward, heavy rustic; a clown.

bumptious (bump'shus) *n.* [*bump*] rudely self-assertive; arrogant; quarrelsome.

bumptiousness (bump'shus-nes) *n.* the quality of being bumptious.

bumpy (bum'pi) *a.* having bumps; covered with bumps; uneven.

bun (bun) *n.* [*O.F. bugne*, a swelling (f)] a small sweet cake.

bunch (bunsh) *n.* [*Icel. bunk*] a protuberance; a bunch; a knob or lump; a collection, cluster,

or tuft, properly of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together;—*v. t.* to form or tie in a bunch or bunches;—*v. i.* to swell out; to gather round; to become protuberant. **Bunch-backed**, hunch-backed.

bunchiness (bun-'shi-nes) *n.* thickness; roundness; fullness; protuberance.

bunchy (bun-'shi) *a.* swelling out; growing in bunches or tufts.

buncombe, **bunkum** (bung-'kum) *n.* [fr. *Buncombe*, in North Carolina, whose representative once spoke for Buncombe, *i. e.*, merely to please his constituents] idle talk; unmeaning words.

bund (bund) *n.* [Hind. *band*, a dyke] a promenade or esplanade;—(bóond) [Ger.] a confederation.

bundle (bun-'dl) *n.* [A. S. *byrdele*, fr. *bindan*, bind] a number of things bound together; anything made into a package convenient for handling or conveyance; a parcel; a roll;—*v. t.* to tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to put up together;—*v. i.* to set off in a hurry; to proceed confusedly. **Bundle-pillar**, a column or pier, with others of small dimensions attached to it.

bung (bung) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a large cork stopper;—*v. t.* to stop with a bung; to close up. **Bung-hole**, the hole in a cask, through which it is filled.

bungalow (bung-'ga-ló) *n.* [Hind. *banglá*, fr. *Banga*, Bengal] the country house of a European in India, of a single floor and thatched, but of slight materials.

bungle (bung-'gl) *v. t.* [Sw. *bangla*] to make or mend clumsily; to manage awkwardly;—*v. i.* to act clumsily;—*n.* a clumsy performance; a gross blunder.

bungler (bung-'gler) *n.* a clumsy, awkward workman; an unskilled person; a blunderer.

bungling (bung-'gling) *a.* unskilful; awkward; clumsy; clumsily or unskilfully done.

bunglingly (bung-'gling-li) *adv.* in a bungling manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

bunion (bun-'yun) *n.* [Icel. *bunga*, elevation] an inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe.

bunk (bungk) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the day-time, and for a bed at night; one of a series of berths or bed-places arranged in vertical tiers;—*v. i.* to lie in a bunk; to sleep.

bunker (bung-'ker) *n.* a bin or receptacle for coals, etc.; a hazard on a golf course.

bunny (bun-'i) *n.* [Gael. *bun*, stump] a pet name for a rabbit.

Bunsen burner (bóon-'sen, bun-'sen bur-'ner) *n.* [*Bunsen*, of Heidelberg, chemist] a gas burner in which a strong current of air produces a weakly luminous, but very hot, flame.

bunt (bunt) *n.* [Scand.] the middle part or belly of a sail;—*v. t.* to haul up the middle part of a sail;—*v. i.* to swell out.

bunt (bunt) *n.* [*burnt*] a smut or fungus, destructive to wheat and other cereals.

bunting (bun-'ting) *n.* [Ger. *bunt*, motley] a bird of different species, of the genus *Emberiza*; a woollen stuff used in the making of flags displayed on a ship, etc.

buntline (bunt-'lin) *n.* one of the ropes fastened to the bottom of a sail, used to haul it up.

buoy (boi) *n.* [D. *boei*] a float, esp. a floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water, or the proper direction for sailing;—*v. t.* to keep afloat; to keep from sinking; to fix buoys to; to mark by buoys;—*v. i.* to float; to rise by specific lightness.

buoyage (boi-'áj) *n.* buoys taken collectively; the providing of buoys.

buoyancy (boi-'an-si) *n.* the quality of floating; specific lightness; vivacity.

buoyant (boi-'ant) *a.* floating; light; elastic; bearing up, as a fluid; vivacious.

buoyantly (boi-'ant-li) *adv.* in a light, lively, cheerful manner.

bur, **burr** (bur) *n.* [cf. Dan. *borre*, burdock] a rough, prickly covering of seeds of certain plants; a ridge, knot, or lump.

bur, **burr** (bur) *n.* [Icel. *borg*, inclosure] a bright ring encircling the moon.

burbot (bur-'but) *n.* [F. *barbote*, fr. L. *barba*, beard] a fish having barbels on the nose and chin.

burdelsais (bur-'de-lá) *n.* [F.] a species of grape from the neighbourhood of Bordeaux.

burden (bur-'dn) *n.* [A. S. *byrthen*] that which is borne or carried; anything grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; a fixed quantity; load; weight; freight; the capacity of a ship to hold goods; cargo;—*v. t.* to lay a heavy load on; to oppress; to surcharge.

burden (bur-'dn) *n.* [F. *bourdon*, bass in music] the verse repeated in a song; refrain; the main topic or theme.

burdensome (bur-'dn-sum) *a.* grievous to be borne; oppressive; fatiguing.

burdensomely (bur-'dn-sum-li) *adv.* in a weary, grievous, oppressing manner.

burdensomeness (bur-'dn-sum-nes) *n.* heaviness; oppressiveness.

burdock (bur-'dok) *n.* [*bur*, ridge] a genus of weeds having a rough, bristly leaf.

bureau (bü-'ró, bü-'ró) *n.* [F., desk] a desk or writing table with drawers for papers; an office for business; a particular department of the public service; the body of officers in such department; a chest of drawers for holding clothes, etc.

bureaucracy (bü-'ró-'kra-si) *n.* [F. *bureau* and G. *kracien*, govern] a system in which the business of government is carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief.

bureaucrat (bü-'ró-'krat) *n.* one that maintains the system of bureaucracy; an official in a bureaucratic department.

bureaucratic (bü-'ró-'krat-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, bureaucracy.

bureaucratically (bü-'ró-'krat-ik-li) *adv.* in a bureaucratic manner.

bureaucraticist (bü-'ró-'kra-tis-t) *n.* one that supports or advocates bureaucracy.

urette (bü-'ret') *n.* [F.] an ornamented pear-shaped vessel for holding liquids; a graduated tube for determining small quantities of a liquid.

burg (burg) *n.* [A. S.] a fortified town; a borough possessing certain privileges.

burgage (bur-'gáj) *n.* a tenure by which houses or lands are held at a certain rent, or by service of "watch and ward."

burgamot (bur-'ga-'mot) *n.* See *bergamot*.

burganet (bur-'ga-'net) *n.* See *burgonet*.

burgee (bur-'jé) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a swallow-tailed flag; small coal for furnaces.

bourgeois (bur-'jois') *n.* See *bourgeois*.

burgeon (bur-'jun) *v. i.* See *bourgeon*.

burgess (bur-'jes) *n.* [O. F. *burgais*] an inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough; a representative of a borough; a magistrate of a borough. **Burgess-ship**, the rank of a burgess.

burgh (bur-'g) [Scot.] borough. **Burgh of barony**, a municipality founded by the superior of a barony. **Parliamentary burgh**, a burgh represented in House of Commons by one or more members. **Royal burgh**, a Scottish burgh founded by royal charter.

burghal (bur-'gal) *a.* pertaining to, or belonging to, a burgh.

burgher (bur-'ger) *n.* [fr. *burgh*] an inhabitant or freeman of a burgh or borough;—*pl.* the name of a sect of seceders from the church of Scotland.

burghership (bur-'ger-'ship) *n.* the condition and privileges of a burgher.

burglar (burg-'lar) *n.* [O. F. *borg*, borough, and L. *latro*, robber] one that enters a house by night with intent to commit a felony. **Burglar-alarm**, an alarm announcing the entrance of a burglar into a house. **Burglar-proof**, able to frustrate burglarious intentions.

burglarious (burg-'lá-'ri-us) *a.* pertaining to housebreaking and robbery.

burglariously (burg-'lá-'ri-us-li) *adv.* in the manner of a burglar.

burglary (burg-'lar-i) *n.* the entering a house by night with intent to commit felony.



Bungalow.



Buoy.

burgle (bur-gl) *v.t.* to enter with felonious intent; —*v.i.* to commit burglary.

burgomaster (bur-gō-mas-ter) *n.* [D. *burge-meester*] a chief magistrate of a town in Holland and Germany.

burgonet (bur-go-net) *n.* [F. *bourguignotte*, fr. *Bourgoigne*, Burgundy] a helmet, with a small visor, first used in Burgundy.

burgoo (bur-gōō) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a kind of gruel made on board ship.

burggrave, burgrave (bur-grāv) *n.* [Ger.] the hereditary ruler of a town or castle.

Burgundy (bur-gun-di) *n.* a superior kind of wine—so called from Burgundy, in France. **Burgundy pitch**, turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled.

burial (bur-i-al) *n.* act of burying; funeral solemnity; sepulture; interment. **Burial-place**, a place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a graveyard; the precise spot where one is buried. **Burial service**, a religious service suitable for a burial or interment.

burin (būr-ri-n) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *borz*, *borer*] an engraver's tool, used in working on copper; a graver; manner or style of an engraver.

burke (burk) *v.t.* [fr. an Irishman who committed the crime in 1829] to murder secretly, and without external marks of violence, so as to sell the corpse for the purpose of dissection; to dispose of quietly; to put a sudden end to.

burk (burk) *n.* [O.F. *bouril*] a knot or lump in thread or cloth;—*v.t.* to dress, as cloth, by fulling; to pick knots, loose threads, etc., from, in finishing cloth.

burlap (bur-lap) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a kind of coarse linen fabric.

burlesque (bur-lesk' a) [*It. burlesco*, fr. *burlare*, ridicule] tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images; jocular; farcical;—*n.* a ludicrous representation; a travesty; a clever imitation or caricature;—*v.t.* to turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous; to lampoon.

burletta (bur-let-a) *n.* [It.] a comic opera; a musical farce.

burliness (bur-li-nes) *n.* the quality of being burly; bulk; gruffness; coarseness.

burly (bur-li) *a.* [Ety. unknown] of great bulk; stout; lusty; coarse and rough.

Burmese (bur-méz) *n.* a native, the natives, or the language, of Burma;—*a.* pertaining to Burma or its language.

burn (burn) *v.t.* [A.S. *byrnan* and *bernan*] to consume with fire; to injure by fire; to scorch; to inflame; to cauterize; to combine with oxygen;—*v.i.* to be on fire; to flame; to shine; to be in a state of commotion, heat, acidity, or pain; to feel excess of heat; to be inflamed;—*n.* a hurt or injury caused by fire; the operation of burning or baking, as bricks. **To burn one's fingers**, to suffer from speculating, or from interfering in other men's affairs.

burn (burn) *n.* [A.S. *burna*, brook] a rivulet; a brook.

burnable (bur-na-bl) *a.* that admits of being burned.

burner (bur-ner) *n.* one that burns or sets on fire; an appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture, designed to promote combustion.

burnettize (bur-net-iz) *v.t.* [Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process] to preserve, as timber, by a solution of chloride of zinc.

burning (bur-ning) *a.* scorching; ardent; intense; fervid. **Burning-glass**, a convex lens used for converging the sun's rays to a focus. **Burning-mirror**, a burning-glass in form of a concave mirror. **Burning-question**, one that provokes angry words, or is ripe for settlement.

burnish (bur-nish) *v.t.* [O.F. *burnir*, to polish] to polish by rubbing; to render bright or resplendent;—*v.i.* to grow bright or glossy;—*n.* gloss; lustre.

burnisher (bur-nish-er) *n.* one that burnishes; a tool used in burnishing books.

burnoose, burnous (bur-nōōs) *n.* [A.] a white woollen mantle with a hood, worn in Arabia and North Africa.

burnt (burnt) *a.* *pp.* of *burn*, consumed, withered, or injured, by fire; heated; inflamed. **Burnt-ear**, a disease in grain, due to a fungus. **Burnt-offering**, something burnt on an altar as an atonement for sin.

Burnt-stone, a valuable carnelian discovered in ruins, and seemingly affected by the action of fire.

burr (bur) *v.t.* [imit.] to pronounce with a burr;—*v.i.* to speak in a guttural manner;—*n.* the rough sound of r; a whirring noise; a buzz.

burr (bur) *n.* [Dan. *borre*, burdock] a ring of iron behind the handle of a lance, or the touch-hole of a cannon; a triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortices. **Burr-stone**, a silicious stone used for mill-stones.

burrel (bur-el) *n.* [O.F.] a pulpy pear; a reddish coarse cloth for making cloaks, etc. **Burrel-ly**, the ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze. **Burrel-shot**, case-shot used in an urgent necessity.

burrock (bur-uk) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a small weir or dam used for catching fish.

burrow (bur-ō) *n.* [A.S. *beorh*] a hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, etc., for shelter and habitation; a heap of rubbish;—*v.i.* to excavate a hole in the earth; to lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits; to take refuge in any deep or concealed place; to hide; to mine.

burry (bur-i) *a.* abounding in burrs, or resembling burrs; rough; prickly.

bursar (bur-sar) *n.* [Low L. *bursarius*, fr. *bursa*, purse] a treasurer or cash-keeper; a student to whom a stipend is paid out of a bursar or fund to aid him during his educational studies.

bursarship (bur-sar-ship) *n.* the office of a bursar.

bursary (bur-sa-ri) *n.* the treasury of a college or monastery; an exhibition or scholarship in a Scottish school or university.

burse (burs) *n.* [F. *bourse*, fr. Low L. *bursa*, purse] a purse; an exhibition or bursary.

burst (burst) *v.t.* [A.S. *berstan*] to break or rend by violence; to open suddenly;—*v.i.* to fly or break open with force, or sudden violence; to issue or escape by a sudden or violent movement;—*n.* a sudden breaking forth; a disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion; a spasmodic effort.

burton (bur-tun) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a tackle formed by two or three blocks or pulleys.

bury (ber-i) *n.* [borough] a borough; a manor; a castle; (used in composition, as *Canterbury*).

bury (ber-i) *v.t.* [A.S. *byrgan*] to cover out of sight, as in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean; to inter; to hide. **To bury the hatchet**, to restore amicable relations (among the North American Indians the tomahawk was buried in token of peace).

burying (ber-i-ing) *n.* burial; interment. **Burying-place**, a graveyard; a churchyard.

bus (bus) *n.* an abbreviation of omnibus.

busby (bus-bi) *n.* [Hung. (?)] a military cap of bearskin, worn by British hussars, artillerymen, and engineers.

bush (boosh) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *busc*] a thicket, or a place abounding in trees or shrubs; a shrub—particularly a thick shrub; a branch of ivy (sacred to Bacchus) hung out at vintners' doors; a fox's tail; the backwoods of Australia and Cape Colony;—*v.t.* to set bushes for; to use a bush-harrow on, or for covering seeds;—*v.i.* to grow thick or bushy. **Bush-bean**, the common garden bean, of two varieties, kidney-bean and French-bean. **Bush-fighting**, a guerilla warfare carried on among bushes. **Bush-harrow**, a sort of harrow made of bushes, for harrowing grass lands, or covering seeds. **Bush-hook**, a bill-hook with a long shank. **Bush-ranger**, one that travels or lives in the bush; an escaped convict who found refuge in the Australian bush. **To beat about the bush**, to approach a matter in a roundabout way.

bush (boosh) *n.* [D. *bus*, box] a metallic axle bearing;—*v.t.* to furnish with a bush; to line with metal, as an axle. **Bush-metal**, hard brass; gun-metal, used for journals, bearings, etc.

bushbuck (boosh-buk) *n.* [*bush* and *buck*] an antelope of South Africa.

bushel (boosh-el) *n.* [O.F. *bussel*, fr. L. *bucvus*, box] a dry measure, containing 4 pecks, or 8 gallons, or 32 quarts; a vessel, of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring; any large quantity.

bushelage (boosh-el-āj) *n.* a duty payable on commodities by the bushel.

bushiness (boosh-i-nes) *n.* state of being bushy or overgrown with bushes.

bushman (boosh'-man) *n.* a woodsman; a settler in the backwoods of Australia; and of a tribe of savages near the Cape of Good Hope.

bushment (boosh'-ment) *n.* an ambush; an ambuscade; a thicket.

bushwhacker (boosh'-hwak'-er) *n.* one accustomed to beat about, or travel through, bush; an instrument for cutting brush or bushes.

bushy (boosh'-i) *a.* full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs; thick and spreading.

busily (biz'-i-li) *adv.* in a busy manner; actively; assiduously; officiously.

business (biz'-nes) *n.* that which busies one; employment; any occupation for a livelihood or gain; traffic in general; concern; right of action, interference or interposition; affair; transaction; (used in many senses, modified by the connected words). **To do the business for**, to put an end to; to destroy. **To mean business**, to be in earnest.

businesslike (biz'-nes-lik) *a.* characterized by much care and attention.

busk (busk) *n.* [F. *buse*] a long, thin piece of metal, whale-bone, or wood, worn in the front of women's corsets.

busk (busk) *v.t. and i.* [Icel. *búask*, prepare one's self] to prepare or make ready; to dress or attire.

busked (buskt) *a.* wearing a busk; ready; adorned.

buskin (bus'-kin) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a covering for the foot and leg, worn by hunters; a high-soled shoe worn by the ancient actors in tragedy—hence, tragedy in general; a high and lofty style.

buskined (bus'-kind) *a.* dressed in buskins; of, or pertaining to, tragedy; tragic.

busky, bosky (bus'-ki, bos'-ki) *a.* [ush] bushy; wooded; overgrown with trees.

buss (bus) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a kiss;—*v.t.* to kiss.

buss (bus) *n.* [O.F. *busse*] a two-masted boat for taking herrings.

bust (bust) *n.* [It. *busto*] the trunk of the body; the portion between the head and waist; a piece of statuary, representing the upper part of the human figure, from head to waist inclusive.

bustard (bus'-tard) *n.* [O.F. *bistarde*, fr. L. *avis tarda*, slow bird] a large bird. The great bustard is the largest land bird in Europe.

bustle (bus'-l) *v.i.* [Icel. *bustla*, splash in] to stir quickly; to be very active;—*n.* great stir; hurried activity; commotion.

bustle (bus'-l) *n.* [fr. *busk*, *n.* (1)] a kind of cushion worn behind by ladies to expand the skirts.

bustler (bus'-ler) *n.* one that bustles; an active, stirring person.

bustling (bus'-ling) *a.* active, but noisy; stirring; making a great fuss or ado.

busy (biz'-i) *a.* [A.S. *bysig*] active and earnest in work; engaged in business; occupied; constantly in motion; restless; officious; meddling;—*v.t.* to make or keep busy; to employ; to engage.

busybody (biz'-i-bod'-i) *n.* one that officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others; a meddling person.

but (but) *prep.* [A.S. *būtan*, fr. *be* and *ūt*, out] except; besides;—*conj.* unless; save that; on the contrary; yet; however; nevertheless;—*adv.* only;—*n.* the kitchen of a two-roomed house, distinguished from **ben**. **But-and-ben**, a house containing two rooms [Scot.].

butcher (booch'-er) *n.* [O.F. *boucher*, fr. *bouc*, goat] one that slaughters animals for the market, or sells their flesh; one that recklessly destroys human life; one given to slaughter;—*v.t.* to kill or slaughter, as animals, for food or for market; to murder in a bloody or barbarous manner. **Butcher-bird**, a bird of the genus called *Lanius*; the king-bird; the shrike. **Butcher-meat**, the flesh of animals slaughtered for the table. **Butcher-row**, a row of butchers' stalls, a meat-market. **Butcher's-broom**, a genus of stiff, spiny-leaved shrubs, used as brooms by butchers.

butcherly (booch'-er-li) *a.* grossly cruel and barbarous; bloody; murderous.

butchery (booch'-er-i) *n.* the business of a butcher; great slaughter; carnage.

butler (but'-ler) *n.* [Low L. *butis*, vessel] a servant whose principal business it is to take charge of the liquors, plate, etc.

butlerage (but'-ler-aj) *n.* an old customs duty on wine, originally paid to the king's butler.

butlership (but'-ler-ship) *n.* the office of a butler.

butlery (but'-ler-i) *n.* a buttery; a butler's pantry.

butment (but'-ment) *n.* See **abutment**.

butt (but) *n.* [O.F. *but*, mark, *bot*, extremity] the larger end of a thing, as of timber; a limit; a mark to be shot at; one at whom ridicule, contempt, or jests are directed; the thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox-hides; a kind of hinge, used in hanging doors, etc.; a piece of land left unploughed; the metal ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine. **Butt-end**, the thick or large end, as of a rifle. **Butt-joint**, a joint consisting of the flattened ends of any two pieces. **Butt-leather**, stout leather for boot soles. **Butt-weld**, a junction formed by welding together flat pieces of metal. **butt** (but) *v.t.* [O.F. *boter*, strike] to strike by thrusting the head against, as a ram;—*v.i.* to join at the end or outward extremity; to be bounded; to thrust the head forward;—*n.* a push or thrust given in fencing, or by the head of an animal.

butt (bud) *n.* [Low L. *butta*, cask] a large cask; a measure of wine equal to 126 gallons; a pipe.

butter (but'-er) *n.* [L. *butyrum*, fr. G. *bous*, cow, and *turos*, cheese] an unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning; any substance resembling butter; soft, insinuating speech;—*v.t.* to spread with butter; to flatter. **Butter-bird**, the rice-bunting, much esteemed in Jamaica. **Butter-boat**, a vessel for holding melted butter sauce. **Butter-fingered**, prone to drop or let fall, as a ball in a game of cricket; bungling, said of the hands. **Butter-fingers**, one that is butter-fingered. **Butter-print, butter-stamp**, a stamp to form an impression on butter. **Butter-scotch**, a sweetmeat akin to toffee. **Butter-tooth**, a broad, front tooth. **Butter-tree**, an African tree, *Bassia*, from which buttery oil is extracted; the shea tree. **Buttered-ale**, beer sweetened with butter, sugar, etc., without the infusion of hops. **To know on which side one's bread is buttered**, to know what is best for one's interests.

buttercup (but'-er-kup) *n.* a plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, with yellow flowers.

butterfly (but'-er-flī) *n.* a diurnal lepidopterous insect; an inconstant person. **Butter-fly-valve**, a species of valve, consisting of two semicircular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib.

butterine (but'-er-in) *n.* a preparation having the appearance of butter, and made from lard and other fats; margarine.

butteris (but'-er-is) *n.* [F.] a steel instrument, set in wood, used for paring the hoofs of horses.

butterman (but'-er-man) *n.* a man that trades in butter.

buttermilk (but'-er-milk) *n.* the milk that remains after churning.

butternut (but'-er-nut) *n.* the nut of a tree found in South America.

butterwort (but'-er-wurt) *n.* a genus of herbaceous plants growing in bogs and marshes.

buttery (but'-er-i) *a.* having the qualities or appearance of butter.

buttery (but'-er-i) *n.* [O.F. *bouteillerie*, a cellar, fr. *bouteille*, *boutille*, bottle] an apartment where provisions, etc., are kept; a room in colleges where refreshments are kept for sale to the students; a pantry; a larder; a cellar in which butts of wine are kept.

buttock (but'-uk) *n.* [*butt*, end] the rump or protuberant part of the body behind; the convexity of a ship under the stern.

button (but-n) *n.* [O.F. *boton*] a small ball; a knob; a catch used to fasten together the different parts of dress; a bud; a germ of a plant; a piece of wood or metal turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors, etc.; a round mass of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion;—*pl.* as *sing.*, a boy in livery;—*v.t.* to fasten with a button or buttons;—*v.i.* to be fastened by a button or buttons. **Button-ear**, a drooping ear, peculiar to certain dogs. **Button-hook**, a hook for fastening shoes, etc.,



Bust.



Great bustard.

with buttons. **Button-mould**, a disk of bone, or other material, made into a button, by covering it with cloth. **Button-wood**, the western plane-tree, growing in North America, producing rough balls.

buttonhole (büt-n-höl) *n.* the hole or loop in which a button is fastened;—*v.t.* to hold by the button; to detain in conversation; to bore.

buttress (bü-tres) *n.* [O.F. *bouter*, push] a projecting support to the exterior of a wall; a prop; a support;—*v.t.* to support by a buttress; to prop.

butty (but-i) *n.* [*booty*, fr. *booty-fellow*] one that purchases the right to work a part of a coal-mining district; an intimate friend. **Butty-gang**, men that share their earnings equally.

butyraceous, butyrous

(bü-ti-rä-sush, bü-ti-rus) *a.* having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

butyric (bü-tir-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, butter.

butyrim, butyrine (bü-ti-rin) *n.* [L. *butyrum*, butter] a yellowish liquid of acid taste, occurring in butter.

buxin, buxine (buk-sin) *n.* [L. *buxus*, box-tree] an alkaloid of sharp pungent taste got from the box-tree.

buxom (buk-sum) *a.* [A.S. *būgan*, bend] lively; brisk; frolicsome; wanton.

buxomly (buk-sum-li) *adv.* in a gay, lively manner; briskly.

buxomness (buk-sum-nes) *n.* briskness; liveliness; jollity.

buy (bi) *v.t.* [A.S. *bycgan*] to purchase; to acquire by paying a price for; to procure for a consideration; to bribe; to corrupt;—*v.i.* to negotiate or treat about a purchase. **To buy in**, to purchase for the owner at a sale or auction. **To buy off**, to purchase a military discharge; to procure the non-opposition of, by a monetary consideration; to bribe. **To buy out**, to purchase one's interests, as in a joint stock company. **To buy over**, to convert, by paying a price. **To buy the refusal of**, to obtain, by a payment, the privilege of purchasing at a future time.

buyable (bi-a-bl) *a.* that may be bought or purchased.

buyer (bi-er) *n.* one that buys, *esp.* a buyer for a mercantile house; a purchaser.

buzz (buz) *v.t.* [imit.] to make known by whispers; to spread secretly;—*v.i.* to make a low, humming sound, as bees; to speak with a low voice;—*n.* a continuous humming noise, as of bees; a whisper; a report spread secretly. **Buzz-saw**, a circular saw.

buzzard (buz-ard) *n.* [F. *buzard*, fr. L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk] a bird of prey of the falcon family; a blockhead; a dunce.

buzzard-clock (buz-ard-klok) *n.* [buz and clock, beetle] the cockchafer.

buzzer (buz-er) *n.* a whisperer; a tale-bearer; a polishing wheel; a kind of call or alarm.

by (bi) *prep.* [A.S. *bi*, big] in the neighbourhood of; near or next to; from one to the other side of; past; through or with, denoting the instrument, cause, way, and the like; according to, as in quantity, measure, or proportion;—*adv.* near; in the neighbourhood; beside; passing near; going or gone past. **By-and-by** (bye), presently. **By-the-by** (bye), by the way; incidentally. **By-bidder**, one employed at an auction to force up prices. **By-blow**, a side-blow; a bastard. **By-business**, by-concernment; a subordinate matter. **By-comer**, a secret comer. **By-drinking**, drinking between meals. **By-election**, an election between general elections, to fill a vacancy in parliament. **By-end**, by-interest; by-view, private end. **By-lane**, a side lane. **By-law**, a secondary or subordinate rule or law made by an association or corporation, etc. **By-motive**, private motive; so by-purpose. **By-name**, a nickname. **By-pass**, a pipe passing round a valve, used to prevent a complete stoppage of a flow when the valve is closed. **By-passage**, a private or unfrequented passage; so by-path, by-road, by-street, by-walk. **By-play**, action carried on aside. **By-product**, something produced in addition to the principal product. **By-speech**, an incidental speech. **By-stroke**, an incidental or sly stroke. **By-wipe**, a secret stroke or sarcasm. **To come by**, to obtain. **To stand by**, to stand near; to support.

byard (bi-ard) *n.* [O.F.] a leather breast-strap used by miners in dragging waggons.

bycocket (bi-kok-et) *n.* See abacot.

bye (bi) *n.* [*by*] a run made at cricket when the ball passes the wicket-keeper without having been struck by the batsman; the condition of a person left without, in competition.

bygone (bi-gon) *a.* past;—*n.* what is past, as in, "Let bygones be bygones."

byssiferous (bi-sif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *byssus*, and *ferre*, bear] producing a byssus.

byssine (bis-in) *a.* made of byssus; having a silky or flax-like appearance.

byssolite (bis-ö-lit) *n.* [G. *bussos*, byssus, and *lithos*, stone] a variety of amphibole.

byssus (bis-us) *n.*, *pl.* byssi (bis-i) [G.] among the ancients, a textile fabric; the bunch of filaments by which certain bivalve molluscs are attached to other objects; the stipe of some fungi.

bystander (bi-stan-der) *n.* one standing near; a spectator.

byway (bi-wä) *n.* a private or secluded way.

byword (bi-wurd) *n.* a proverbial saying; the object of such a saying.

Byzantian (bi-zan-shan) *a.* pertaining to Byzantium or Constantinople.

Byzantine (bi-zan-tin, biz-an-tin) *a.* Byzantian;—*n.* a bezant.

C

C, c, the third letter in the English alphabet has two sounds, the first equivalent to *ts*, as in *church*; the second equivalent to *sh*, as in *chaise*; the third equivalent to *k*, as in *chorus*; the fourth equivalent to guttural *h*, as in *loch*. In music, C after the clef is the mark of common time; when a vertical line is drawn through it, it indicates alla breve time. C is also the name of a note in the scale—the keynote major, and the third minor, of the natural scale.

Caaba (kä-a-bä) *n.* [A.] the sacred shrine of Mecca, inclosing a famous black stone.

cab (kab) *n.* [fr. *cabriolet*] a kind of covered carriage drawn by one horse; the covered part of a locomotive;—*v.i.* to ride in a cab.

cab (kab) *n.* [H.] a Hebrew dry measure, containing two and five-sixth pints.

cabal (ka-bal) *n.* [H. *qabal*, to receive] a number of persons united to promote their views by intrigue; a junto; secret artifices; intrigue;—*v.i.* to unite in secret intrigues; to conspire.

cabala, cabbala (kab-a-la) *n.* a mystical interpretation of the Pentateuch, consisting in the meaning attached to certain forms and combinations of the letters of the law—hence, secret science in general; esoteric doctrine.

cabalism (kab-a-lizm) *n.* the secret science of the cabalists.

cabalist (kab-a-list) *n.* one versed in the cabala, a mystic knowledge of the Jews.

cabalistic, cabalistical (kab-a-lis-tik, -ti-ka) *a.* pertaining to the Jewish cabala; mysterious.

cabalistically (kab-a-lis-ti-ka-li) *adv.* in the manner of the cabalists.

caballer (ka-bal-er) *n.* one that cabals; one that unites with others in intriguing.

caballine (kab-a-lin) *a.* [L. *caballus*, nag] pertaining to a horse.

cabaret (kab-a-ret, ka-ba-rä) *n.* [F.] a tavern; an ale-house; a tea-set, or coffee-set.

cabas (ka-bä, kab-a) *n.* [F.] a lady's work-basket or reticule.

cabbage (kab-ä) *n.* [O.F. *cabus*, fr. L. *caput*, head] a common garden vegetable;—*v.i.* to form a head in growing. **Cabbage-butterfly**, a large, white butterfly whose larvæ are injurious to the cabbage, etc. **Cabbage-daisy**, a globe-flower. **Cabbage-moth**, a large, dark-coloured moth, whose greenish-black caterpillar feeds on cabbages. **Cabbage-net**, a net to boil cabbages in. **Cabbage-palm**, **cabbage-tree**, any palm

with edible leaf-buds. **Cabbage-rose**, a species of rose with a large, round, compact flower. **Cabbage-worm**, any caterpillar injurious to plants.

cabbage (kab-aj) *n.* [O.F. *cabas*, basket] cloth purloined by one that cuts out garments; —*v.t.* to purloin; to retain cloth left after cutting out a garment.

cabeca (ka-bā-sa) *n.* [Pg. fr. *L. caput*, head] the finest kind of Indian silk.

caber (kā-ber) *n.* [Gael. *cabar*, pole] a long, undressed stem of a tree, used in the Highland game of tossing the caber.

cabin (kab-in) *n.* [O.F. *cabane*] a small room; a hut or small house; an apartment in a ship for officers and passengers; —*v.t.* to confine in a cabin; —*v.i.* to live in a cabin; to lodge. **Cabin-boy**, a boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers of a ship.

cabinet (kab-i-net) *n.* a small room; a closet; a private room in which consultations are held; the select council of a sovereign; a committee of ministers of state; a chest or box, with drawers and door; a safe place for valuables. **Cabinet-council**, a meeting of the cabinet. **Cabinet-maker**, a man that makes cabinets and other household furniture.

Cabiri (ka-bi-ri) *n.* [G.] divinities of oriental origin, connected with fire.

Cabirian, Cabiric (ka-bi-ri-an, -ik) *a.* pertaining to the Cabiri.

cabl (kā-bl) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. capere*, hold] a large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor, etc.; a submarine telegraph; [Arch.] a cylindrical moulding; —*v.t.* to fasten with a cable; to send by cable. **Cable-laid**, twisted like a cable. **Cable's-length**, 100 fathoms. **Cable-tier**, the place for stowing cables.

cabled (kā-bl-d) *a.* said of a cross composed of two cable-ends [Her.].

cablogram (kā-bl-gram) *n.* a message sent by a telegraph cable.

cablet (kā-blet) *n.* a little cable; a tow-rope.

cabman (kab-mān) *n.* the driver of a cab.

cabob (ka-bob') *n.* [Per. fr. *kab*, ox] a small piece of meat roasted with spices; in India, roast meat in general; —*v.t.* to cook in this way.

caboose (ka-bōos') *n.* [D. *kombuis*] the kitchen of a ship; the galley.

caboshed, caboched, cabossed (ka-bosh't, -bost') *a.* [O.F.] full-faced [Her.].

cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā') *n.* [F.] a one-horse covered carriage; a cab.

caburn (kab-urn) *n.* [perhaps fr. *cable*] a small line of spun yarn, used for various nautical purposes.



Cabriolet.

cacao (ka-kā-ō) *n.* [Mex.] the chocolate tree (*Theobroma cacao*). **Cacao-butter**, an oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate tree.

cachæmia (ka-kē-mī-ā) *n.* [G. *kakos*, bad, and *haima*, blood] a bad state of the blood.

cachalot (kash-a-lot) *n.* [F. fr. Cat. *quichal*, tooth] the sperm whale, which yields spermaceti, sperm-oil, and ambergris.

cache (kash) *n.* [F. *cachier*, hide] a hole in the ground for hiding provisions, etc.; the provisions, etc., so hidden; —*v.t.* to hide in the ground.

cachectic, cachectical (ka-kek-tic, -ti-kal) *a.* [G.] having a bad state of body.

cachet (ka-shā) *n.* [F.] a seal. **Lettre de cachet**, a royal warrant for the arbitrary imprisonment of a person.

cachexy, cachexia (ka-kek-si, -si-ā) *n.* [G.] a deranged condition of the system; a depraved habit of mind.

cachinnation (kak-i-nā-shun) *n.* [L. fr. *cachinnare*, laugh loudly] loud or immoderate laughter.

cachinnatory (ka-kin-ā-tur-i) *a.* of, or pertaining to, cachinnation.

cacholong (kash-ō-long) *n.* [Cach, a river in Bokhara, and Kalmuck *cholong*, stone] a variety of opal.

cachou (ka-shō) *n.* [F.] an aromatic pill or pastil, used by smokers to perfume the breath.

cachuca (ka-chóo-cha) *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish dance similar to the bolero.

cacique (ka-sék') *n.* [a Haytian word] a prince or chief among the Indians of New Spain.

cack (kak) *v.i.* [L. *caecare*] to go to stool.

cackle (kak-l) *v.i.* [imit.] to make a noise like a goose or hen; to laugh like the cackling of a goose; to goggle; to talk in a silly manner; to prattle; —*n.* the noise of a goose or hen; idle talk; silly prattle.

cackler (kak-l'er) *n.* a fowl that cackles; one that cackles; a tattler.

cacochymia (kak-ō-kim-i-ā) *n.* [G.] a vitiated state of the humours of the body.

cadodemon, cadodæmon (kak-ō-dē-mun) *n.* [G.] an evil spirit.

cadodoxy (kak-ō-dok-si) *n.* [G. *kakos*, bad, and *doxa*, opinion] heterodoxy.

cacoëthes (kak-ō-ē-thēz) *n.* [G.] a bad habit. **Cacoëthes scribendi**, a diseased propensity for writing; an itch for authorship.

cacogastric (kak-ō-gas-trik) *a.* [G. *kakos*, bad, and *gaster*, stomach] dyspeptic.

cacography (kak-ō-gro-f-i) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] bad spelling or writing.

caçolet (kak-ō-lā) *n.* [F.] a mule-litter for the transport of sick or wounded persons.

caçology (ka-kol-ō-ji) *n.* [G.] bad choice of words; bad pronunciation.

cacophonous (ka-kof-ō-nus) *a.* harsh sounding; discordant.

cacophony (ka-kof-ō-ni) *n.* [G. *kakos*, bad, and *phōnē*, voice] a disagreeable sound; a discord; [Med.] a bad state of the voice.

cacotrophy (ka-kot-rō-fi) *n.* [G. *trophē*, nourishment] defective nourishment.

caçtal (kak-tal) *a.* belonging or allied to the cactus family of plants [Bot.].

cactus (kak-tus) *n.* [G.] an American spiny plant, generally without leaves.

cad (kad) *n.* [cadet] the conductor of an omnibus; an errand boy; a hanger-on; a low fellow.

cadastral (ka-das-tral) *a.* [F. fr. *L. caput*, head] of, or pertaining to, a cadaster, a register of real property.

cadaverous (ka-dav'-e-rus) *a.* [L. *cadaver*, corpse, fr. *cadere*, fall dead] corpse-like; ghastly.

cadaverously (ka-dav'-e-rus-li) *adv.* in a cadaverous manner.

cadaverousness (ka-dav'-e-rus-nes) *n.* corpse-like appearance.

caddie (kad-i) *n.* [F. *cadet*] an errand boy; one that carries the clubs of golf-players.

caddis, caddice (kad-is) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] the larva of the caddis-fly.

caddis (kad-is) *n.* [O.F. *cadaz*, *cadās*] a kind of worsted lace; lint for dressing a wound.

caddish (kad-ish) *a.* characteristic of, or befitting, a cad.

caddow (kad-ō) *n.* [Gael.] a chough; a jackdaw; — [Ir.] a rough woollen garment.

caddy (kad-i) *n.* [Malay, *kati*, a weight of 1½-lbs.] a small box for keeping tea.

cade (kān) *n.* [G. *kados*, jar] a barrel or cask; a cade of herring is 500.

cade (kān) *a.* [Ety. doubtful] tame; domesticated; —*v.t.* to bring up by hand.

cadence (kā-dens) *n.* [L. *cadere*, ppr. *cadens*, -entis, fall] a fall of the voice in reading or speaking; a modulation of sound; a uniform time and pace in marching; [Mus.] the close of a movement or phrase; a closing embellishment at the end of an air; —*v.t.* to regulate by musical measure.

cadency (kā-den-si) *n.* cadence; regular movement; the state of a cadet.

cadene (kā-dēn') *n.* [F. fr. *L. cadena*, chain] an inferior sort of Turkish carpet.

cadent (kā-dent) *a.* [L. *cadere*, fall] falling gently; sinking; having cadence.



Cactus.

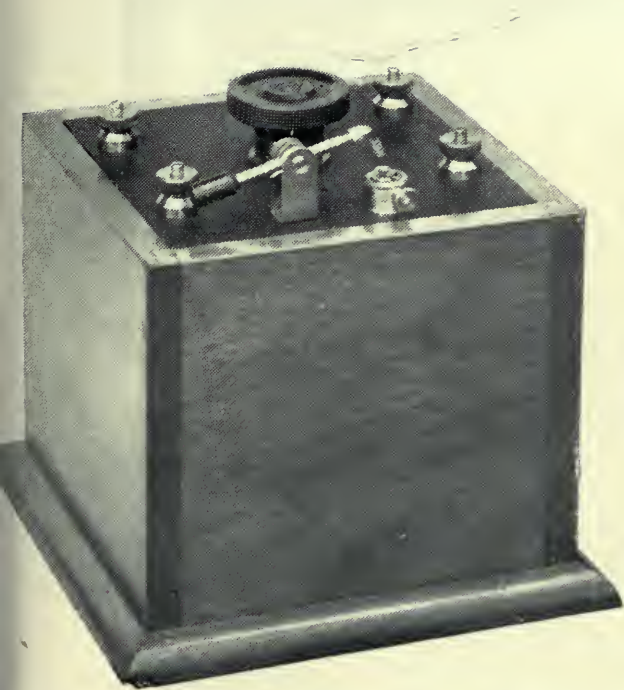


FIG. 1.—A handy and compact Crystal Set.

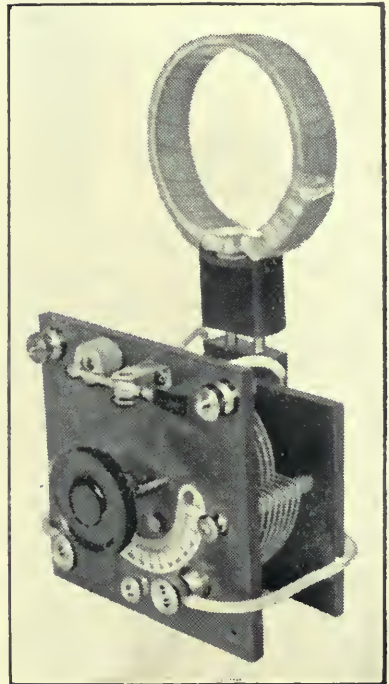


FIG. 2.—A Crystal Set built upon a Variable Condenser.



FIG. 3.—A common type of Wireless Valve.

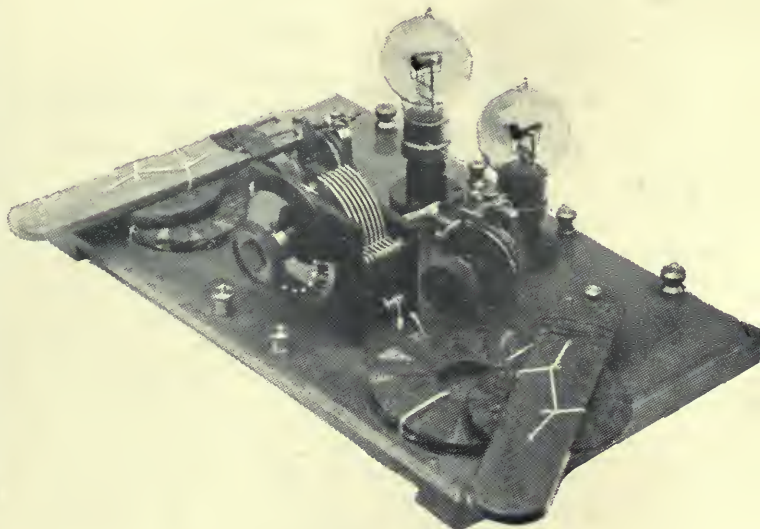


FIG. 4.—A simple Two-Valve Receiver.

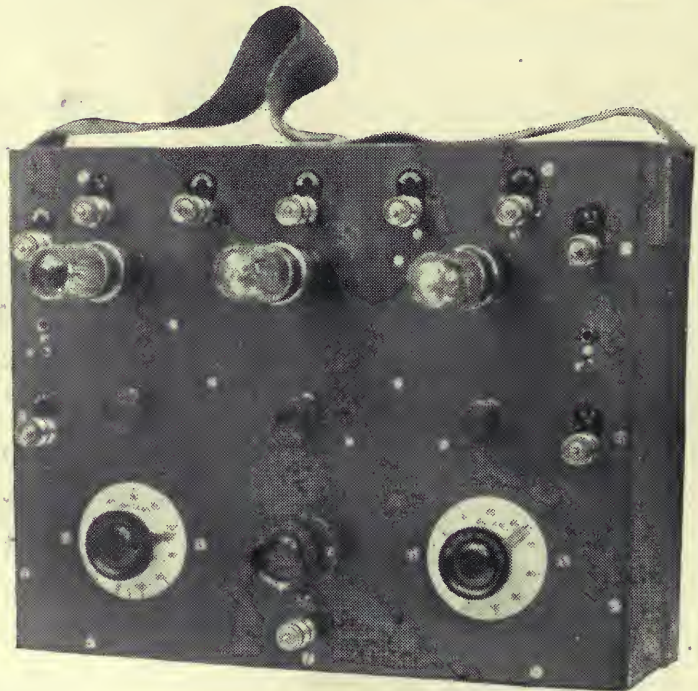
BROADCASTING: TYPES OF APPARATUS USED IN THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING

Photographs by courtesy of Radio Press, Ltd., London

FIG. 5.
A
portable
Receiver,
having
the
Valve
arranged
inside,
out
of harm's
way.



FIG. 6.
An
amateur's
portable
3-Valve
Set.



**BROADCASTING: TYPES OF APPARATUS
USED IN THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING**

Photographs by courtesy of Radio Press, Ltd., London

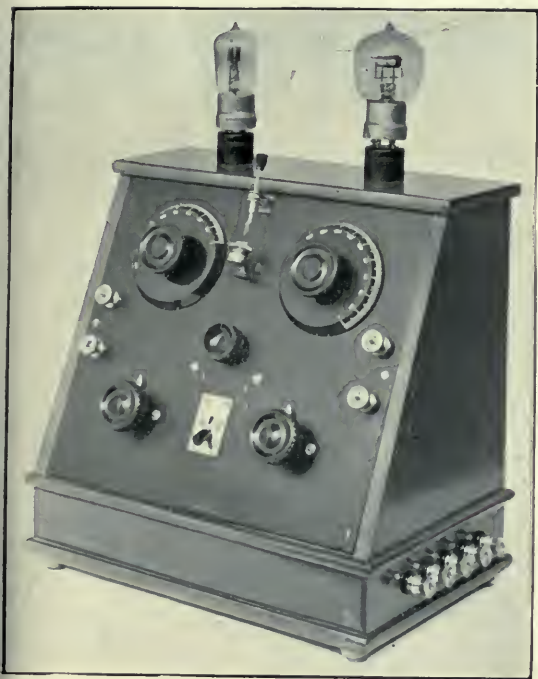


FIG. 7.—A Receiving Set using the well-known S.T 100 circuit. An example of the work of an advanced experimenter.

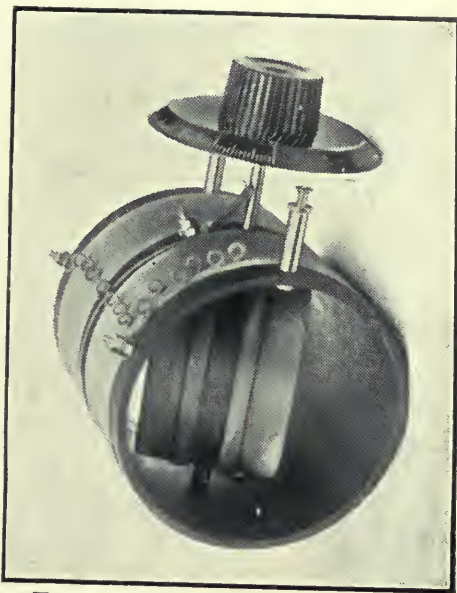


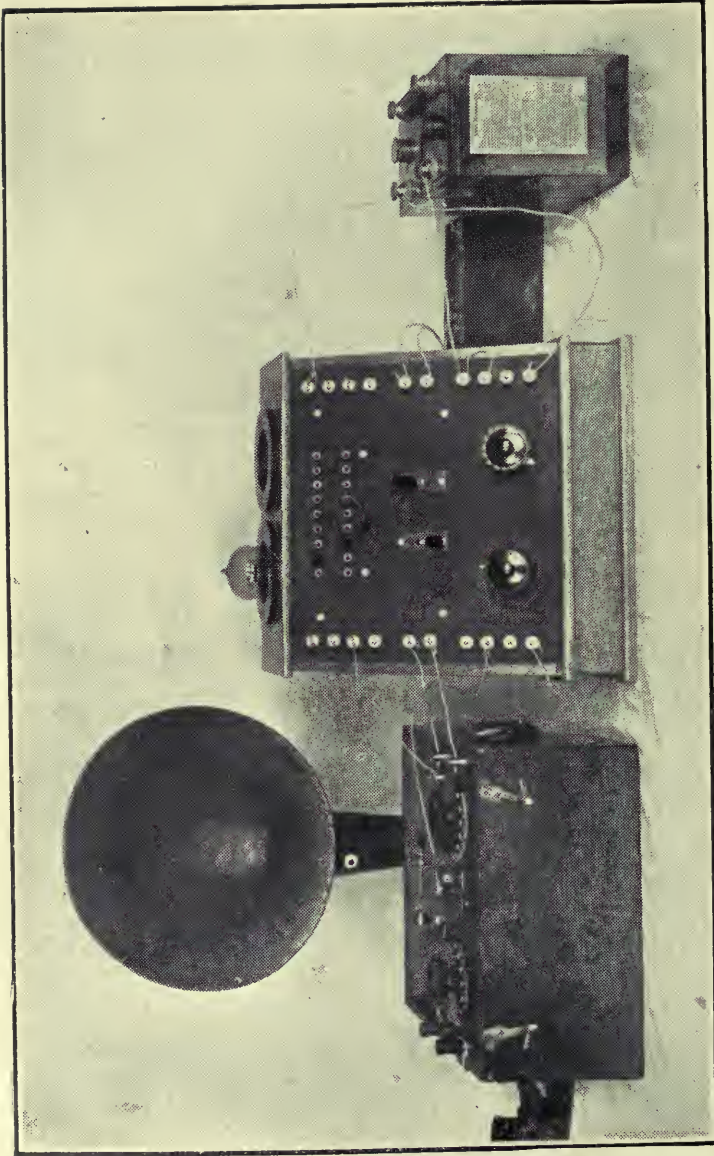
FIG. 8.—A Vario-Coupler Tuning Instrument.



FIG. 9.—A contrast: comparing a large out-door "Amplion" Loud-Speaker with a small model for indoor use.

BROADCASTING: TYPES OF APPARATUS USED IN THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING

Photographs by courtesy of Radio Press, Ltd., London



Photograph by courtesy of Radio Press, Ltd., London.

FIG. 10.—A complete installation using a Dual Amplification Circuit.

**BROADCASTING: TYPES OF APPARATUS
USED IN THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING**

cadenza (ka-den'za) *n.* a closing embellishment, vocal or instrumental [Mus.].
cadet (ka-det) *n.* [F. fr. *L. caput*, head] a younger son; one that carried arms in a regiment as a private, to obtain a commission; a young man in a military school.
cadetship (ka-det-'ship) *n.* a commission given to a young officer.
cadge (kaj) *v.t.* [Etyim. doubtful] to carry about for sale; to get by begging; *v.i.* to hawk goods.
cadger (kaj-'er) *n.* a huckster; a packman; a beggar; a tramp.
cadgy (kaj-'i) *a.* [Etyim. doubtful] cheerful; lively; frolicsome; wanton.
cadi (kâ-di, kâ-di) *n.* [Turk.] the judge of a town or village among the Turks.

Cadmean, Cadmian (kad-mē-'an, kad-mi-'an) *a.* relating to Cadmus, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet.
cadmia (kad-'mi-a) *n.* [L. fr. *G. kadmia, kadmeia* (ω), Cadmean (earth)] an oxide of zinc.
cadmium (kad-'mi-um) *n.* a metal resembling tin. **Cadmium yellow**, a pigment prepared from cadmium sulphide.
cadre (kâ-'dr, kâ-'der) *n.* [F. fr. *L. quadrum*, a square] the permanent nucleus of a regiment.

caducean (kâ-'dū-sē-'an) *a.* belonging to the caduceus, or the rod of Mercury, the messenger of the gods.
caducibranchiate (ka-'dū-si-brang-'ki-āt) *a.* [L. *caducus*, caducous, and *branchiæ*, gills] losing the gills before maturity.



Caduceus.

caducity (kâ-'dū-si-ti) *n.* tendency to fall; transitoriness; feebleness of old age.
caducous (kâ-'dū-kus) *a.* [L. *caducus*, fr. *cadere*, fall] falling off early, as leaves or flowers.
cæcal (sē-'kal) *a.* pertaining to the cæcum; of the nature of a cæcum; ending blindly.
cæcum (sē-'kum) *n.*; *pl.* *cæca* (sē-'ka) [L.] the blind gut; a branch of an intestine with one end closed.

Cæsarian, Cæsarean (sē-'zâ-ri-'an, rē-'an) *a.* pertaining to Cæsar. **Cæsarean operation**, the delivery of a child through the walls of the abdomen: Julius Cæsar is said to have been brought into the world in this way.
Cæsarism (sē-'zar-'ism) *n.* despotic government; imperialism.
cæsious (sē-'zi-us) *a.* [L. *caesius*, bluish-gray] pale blue; lavender-coloured.

cæspitose, etc. See *cespitose, etc.*
cæsura, cesura (sē-'zū-'ra) *n.* [L.] a pause or division in a verse.
cæsural (sē-'zū-'ral) *a.* pertaining to the cæsura.

café (ka-fē, ka-fā) *n.* [F.] a coffee-house; a restaurant.
caffaic (ka-fē-'ik) *a.* [N. L. *caffea*, coffee] pertaining to, or obtained from, coffee.
caffeine (ka-fē-'in, ka-fē-'in) *n.* a bitter alkaloid found in coffee, tea, etc.
Caffre (ka-fēr) *n.* [A., an infidel] a native of Caffraria, South Africa; a Kafir.
caftan (ka-f-'tan) *n.* [Turk.] a kind of vest worn by men in the East.

cage (kāj) *n.* [L. *cavea*] an inclosure for confining birds or animals; a place of confinement for criminals; *v.t.* to confine in a cage; to imprison.
cageling (kāj-'ling) *n.* a bird kept in a cage.

cagmag (kag-'mag) *n.* [Etyim. doubtful] tainted meat; offal; a tough old goose.
cahier (ka-'yā) *n.* [F.] a few leaves loosely stitched together; the report of a committee.

caiman (kâ-'man) *n.* See *cayman*.
Cain (kân) *n.* fr. *Cain*, Adam's eldest son, who slew his brother] a fratricide or murderer. **Cain** and **Abel**, an orchid. **Cain-coloured**, reddish-yellow.
cainozoic (kâ-'nō-zō-'ik) *a.* [G. *kainos*, recent, and *zōon*, animal] tertiary [Geol.].

caique, caic (ka-'ēk) *n.* [Turk.] a Turkish skiff or light boat.
caird (kârd) *n.* [Celt.] a tinker; a wandering beggar.
cairn (kârn) *n.* [Celt.] a rounded or conical pile of stones.
cairngorm (kârn-'gorm) *n.* a yellowish variety of rock-crystal, from the Cairngorm mountain, Scotland, and many other localities.



Caïque.

caisson (kâ-'sun) *n.* [F.] an ammunition chest or waggon; a chest filled with explosive materials, to be fired as a mine; a water-tight case used in laying foundations in deep water; a sunken panel in a vaulted ceiling.



Caisson.

caitiff (kâ-'tif) *n.* [O. F. fr. *L. capere*, take] a captive; a mean, despicable person; *a.* base; vile; despicable.
cajeput (kaj-'e-put) *n.* [Malay] an essential oil from the East Indies.
cajole (ka-'jōl) *v.t.* [F. fr. *L. cavea*, cage] to deceive or delude by flattery; to wheedle; to entrap.
cajoler (ka-'jōl-'er) *n.* one that cajoles; a wheedler; a flatterer.
cajolery (ka-'jōl-'er-i) *n.* the act of cajoling; wheedling.

cake (kāk) *n.* [Scand.] a composition of flour, butter, sugar, etc., baked; a mass of matter concreted; *v.t.* and *i.* to form into a cake.
Calabar-bean (kal-'ā-bār-bēn) *n.* an African plant (its seed is used in medicine—the ordeal-bean of Old Calabar being used as a test for crime, etc.).

calabash (kal-'ā-bash) *n.* [Per. *khartuz*, melon] the fruit of the calabash tree; a vessel made from the gourd, or the gourd itself; a species of pear.

calaboose (kal-'ā-bōos) *n.* [Sp.] a prison; a jail.

calamanco (kal-'ā-mang-'kō) *n.* [D.] a woollen stuff, of a fine gloss, and either ribbed or plain.

calamary (kal-'ā-ma-'ri) *n.* [L. *calamus*, reed] a cuttle-fish.

calambour (kal-'ām-bōor) *n.* [F.] a species of aloes wood, mottled in colour.

calamiferous (kal-'ā-mif-'e-rus) *a.* [L. *calamus*, reed, and *ferre*, bear] ready.

calamine (kal-'ā-min) *n.* [L. *cadmia*] a zinc ore.

calamint (kal-'ā-mint) *n.* [G.] any plant of the genus *Calamintha*.

calamite (kal-'ā-mit) *n.* [L. *calamus*, reed] a fossil plant allied to the horse-tails; a variety of tremolite.

calamitous (ka-'lam-i-'tus) *a.* miserable; producing calamity; making wretched.

calamitously (ka-'lam-i-'tus-li) *adv.* distressingly; grievously.

calamitousness (ka-'lam-i-'tus-nes) *n.* quality of producing misery.

calamity (ka-'lam-i-'ti) *n.* [L.] any great misfortune or cause of misery; disaster.

calamus (kal-'ā-mus) *n.* [L.] a genus of palms; the sweet-flag; a pipe, wind instrument, or pen, made of reed.

calando (ka-'lan-'dō) *ppr.* [It.] gradually becoming slower and softer [Mus.].

calandra (ka-'lan-'dra) *n.* [G.] a kind of lark; a genus of weevils.

calangay (ka-'lang-'gā) *n.* [native name] a cockatoo from the Philippines.

calash (ka-'lash) *n.* [F. *calèche*] a light carriage with low wheels, having a top that can be raised or lowered; a hood or top of a carriage; a covering for the head in the form of a hood, worn by ladies.

calathus (kal-'ā-thus) *n.*; *pl.* *calathi* (kal-'ā-thī) [G.] a work-basket found on monuments as a symbol of maidenhood [classical Antiq.]; a calathidium or composite flower-head [Bot.].

calc (kalk) *n.* [L. *calx*, *calvis*, lime] a combining element, as in calc-sinter; a compact deposit from calcareous waters. **Calc-spar**, crystallized calcite. **Calc-tuff**, an alluvial formation of carbonate of lime.

calcaneum (kal-'kâ-nē-'um) *n.*; *pl.* *calcanea* (kal-'kâ-nē-'a) [L.] a bone of the tarsus.

Fâte, fâr, âdo; mē, her; mine; nôte; tûne; môon.

Agot, Pyreneum, etc.

calcar (kal-kár) *n.* [L.] a kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace; a hollow tube into which a petal is lengthened at the base; a spur.

calcarate (kal-ka-rát) *a.* spurred; having spur-like processes [Bot. and Zool.]

calcareo (kal-ká-ré-ó) combining form of *calcareous*, as in *calcareo-argillaceous*, etc.

calcareous (kal-ká-ré-us) *a.* [L. *calx, calcis, lime*] partaking of limestone; consisting of, or containing, carbonate of lime. **Calcareous spar**, crystallized carbonate of lime. **Calcareous tufa**, an alluvial deposit of calcium carbonate.

calcariform (kal-ka-rí-form) *a.* [L. *calcar, spur, and forma, form*] spur-like.

calceated, calced (kal-sé-á-ted, kalst) *a.* [L. *calceus, shoe*] shod.

Calceolaria (kal-sé-ó-lá-ri-a) *n.* a genus of ornamental plants.

calceolate (kal-sé-ó-lá-ta) [L. *calceolus, dim. of calceus, slipper*] having the form of a shoe.

calcic (kal-sik) *a.* [L. *calx, calcis, lime*] containing calcium; pertaining to calcium or lime.

calciferous (kal-sif-é-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre, bear*] containing carbonate of lime.

calciform (kal-si-form) *a.* [L. *calx, lime, and forma, form*] in the form of chalk or lime.

calcify (kal-si-fi) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *calx, lime, and facere, make*] to change into lime.

calcinable (kal-si-ná-bl) *a.* capable of being calcined.

calcination (kal-si-ná-shun) *n.* the operation of calcining; the process of being calcined.

calcinatory (kal-sin-á-tur-i) *n.* a vessel used in calcination.

calcine (kal-sin, -sin, kal-sín) *v.t.* [L. *calx, calcis, lime*] to reduce to powder by heat; *-v.i.* to be converted into a powder.

calcite (kal-sif) *n.* native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime.

calcitration (kal-si-trá-shun) *n.* [L. *calx, calcis, heel*] the act of kicking.

calcium (kal-si-um) *n.* [L. *calx, calcis, lime*] the metallic base of lime.

calcography (kal-kog-rá-fi) *n.* [L. *calx, lime, and G. graphein, write*] the art of drawing with chalks.

calculable (kal-kú-lá-bl) *a.* capable of being calculated.

calculary (kal-kú-lá-ri) *a.* [L. *calculus, stone*] relating to calculi; *-n.* a congeries of stony knots in pears.

calculate (kal-kú-lát) *v.t.* to compute; to reckon; to adjust; *-v.i.* to make a calculation.

calculation (kal-kú-lá-shun) *n.* the art, act, or result, of calculating; computation.

calculative (kal-kú-lá-tiv) *a.* pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate.

calculator (kal-kú-lá-tur) *n.* one that calculates; a calculating machine.

calculose, calculus (kal-kú-lós, -lus) *a.* like stone; hard; gritty; affected with the gravel.

calculus (kal-kú-lus) *n.*; *pl. calculi* (kal-kú-li) any hard, solid concretion, formed in various parts of the body; a method of computation; one of the branches of mathematics.

caldera (kal-dá-ra) *n.* [Sp.] an amphitheatrical depression of volcanic origin.

caldron, cauldron (kawl-drun) *n.* [O. F. *caldron, fr. L. caldus, warm*] a large kettle or boiler.

calecannon (kál-kan-un) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] an Irish dish of greens, potatoes, etc.

caleche (ká-lásh) *n.* See *calash*.

Caledonian (kal-e-dó-ni-an) *a.* [L. *Caledonia, Scotland*] Scottish; *-n.* a Scot.

calefacient (kal-e-fá-shi-ent) *a.* [L. *calefacere, make warm*] making warm; heating; *-n.* a substance that excites warmth.

calefaction (kal-e-fák-shun) *n.* act of heating; state of being heated.

calefactor (kal-e-fak-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, warms; anything that excites warmth; a small stove.

calefactory (kal-e-fak-tur-i) *a.* making warm or hot; *-n.* a heated sitting-room in a monastery; a heating apparatus placed on the altar.

calefy (kal-e-fi) *v.t.* [L. *caleferi, become hot*] to make warm or hot; *-v.i.* to grow hot or warm.

calembour (kal-em-bóór) *n.* [F.] a pun; a play upon words.

calendar (kal-en-dar) *n.* [L.] an orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as days, weeks, months, etc.; an almanac; an enumeration of persons or things; a list of prisoners or criminal cases; *-v.t.* to enter in a calendar.

calender (kal-en-der) *n.* [F. *calandre, fr. G. kulindros, cylinder*] a machine or hot press used to make cloths, paper, etc. smooth and glossy; a calenderer; *-v.t.* to press in a calender.

calender (kal-en-der) *n.* [Per. *qalandar*] one of an order of dervishes.

calenderer (kal-en-der-er) *n.* one that calenders.

calends (kal-enz) *n. pl.* [L. *calendæ*] the first day of each month, among the Romans. At the Greek calends, never (the Greeks had no calends).

Calendula (ka-len-dú-la) *n.* [L. *calendæ*] a genus of composite plants; the marigolds.

calendulin (ka-len-dú-lin) *n.* a gum obtained from the marigold.

caleture (kal-en-túr) *n.* [L. *calere, to be warm*] a violent delirium caused by the heat of the tropical sun at sea.

calescence (ka-les-ens) *n.* growing warmth; increasing heat.

calf (káf) *n.*; *pl. calves* (kávz) [A.S. *cealf*] the young of the cow, etc.; an ignorant, stupid person; calf-skin leather; a small island near a large one. **Calf-love**, a youthful, transitory affection. The calves of the lips, prayer, praise, and thanksgiving (Hosea xiv. 2).

calf (káf) *n.* [Icel.] the thick, fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

calfskin (káf-skin) *n.* the hide or skin of the calf, used in binding books, etc.

calibrate (kal-i-brát) *v.t.* to determine the calibre or the relative value of.

calibration (kal-i-brá-shun) *n.* the act of calibrating.

calibre, caliber (kal-i-ber) *n.* [F.] diameter of the bore, as of a cannon; mental capacity. **Calibre-compass**, see **calipers**.

caliciform (kal-i-si-form) *a.* [L. *calix, cup, and forma, form*] cup-shaped.

calicle (kal-i-ki) *n.* [L., *dim. of calix, cup*] a cup-shaped part or organ.

calico (kal-i-kó) [*Calicut*] plain white cloth made from cotton; print. **Calico printing**, the art of printing cotton fabrics with figures and colours.

calid (kal-id) *a.* [L. *calidus, fr. calere, be hot*] hot; burning; ardent.

caliduct (kal-i-dukt) *n.* [L. *ductus, a leading*] a pipe used to convey heat.

caliginous (ka-lij-i-nus) *a.* [L. *caliginosus, obscure, fr. caligo, darkness*] dim.

caligo (ka-lí-gó) *n.* [L., mist, vapour, gloom] dimness of sight; obscure vision.

caligraphy, etc. See **calligraphy, etc.**

calin (kal-in, kál-in) *n.* [F.] a Chinese alloy of lead, tin, copper, and zinc, used to line tea-chests.

calipash (kal-i-pash) *n.* [*calabash, i.e. carapace*] the part of a turtle next to the upper shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a dull-greenish tinge.

calipee (kal-i-pé) *n.* the part of a turtle next to the lower shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a light-yellowish colour.

caliph, calif (kal'if, kál'if) *n.* [A.] a title given to the successors of Mahomet.

caliphate, califate (kal'i-fát) *n.* office or government of a caliph.

caliver (kal-i-ver) *n.* [*calibre*] a light musket of the 16th century; a soldier armed with a caliver.

calix (ká-liks) *n.*; *pl. calices* (ká-li-sez) [L., cup] a cup-shaped organ or cavity; a calyx.

calk (kawk) *v.t.* [L. *calx, calcis, heel*] to drive oakum into the seams of a ship, (in this sense also **caulk**); to furnish with calks; *-n.* a pointed piece of iron on a shoe to prevent slipping on ice; a spur on a horseshoe to prevent slipping.

calk (kawk) *v.t.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime] to cover the back of a drawing, etc., with chalk, for the purpose of transferring a copy of it.

calker (kaw-ker) *n.* one that calks ships.

calker, calkin (kaw-ker, -kin) *n.* a spur on a horseshoe to prevent slipping.

calking-iron (kaw-king-i-ern) *n.* an instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

call (kawl) *v.t.* [A.S. *ceallian*] to give a name to; to designate, as for office or employment; to utter in a loud voice; to invite the presence of; to assemble by order; to appeal to; —*v.i.* to speak in a loud voice; to cry out; to make a brief stay or visit; —*n.* a vocal address of summons or invitation; a public claim; a requisition; a divine summons; authorized command; vocation; a short visit; a note blown on a horn, etc.; a whistle or pipe. A call of the house, a roll-call in a legislative assembly. At call, on demand. Within call, within hearing. Call-bird, a decoy-bird. Call-boy, a boy that calls actors upon the stage; a boy that transmits the captain's orders on shipboard. Call-note, the call of a bird, etc., to its mate. To call back, to recall or retract. To call for, to demand. To call forth, to summon to action. To call in, to collect; to withdraw from circulation. To call in question, to impugn. To call off, to summon away; to divert. To call on, to visit; to present a request; to implore. To call out, to challenge to a duel; to order into service or action. To call over, to read aloud. To call to account, to demand explanation of. To call to mind, to recall; to recollect. To call to the bar, to admit as a barrister. To call up, to recall; to demand payment of.

caller (kaw-ler) *n.* one that calls; a friendly visitor.

callet (kal-et) *n.* [F. *caillette*] a scold; a gossiping woman; a strumpet; a slut.

callid (kal-id) *a.* [L. *callidus*, shrewd, fr. *callere*, know well] crafty; cunning.

calligrapher, calligraphist (ka-lig-
ra-fer, -fist) *n.* one skilled in calligraphy.

calligraphic (kal-i-graf-ik) *a.* relating to calligraphy.

calligraphy (ka-lig-ra-fi) *n.* [G.] the art of beautiful writing; elegant penmanship.

calling (kaw-ling) *n.* a summons or invitation; usual occupation or employment; —*a.* that calls. Calling-crab, a kind of crab that, when disturbed, moves one of its claws.

Calliope (ka-li-ō-pē) *n.* [G.] the muse that presided over eloquence and heroic poetry; a steam-organ, in which the tones are produced by steam.

callipers (kal-i-perz) *n.* [*calibre*] compasses with curved legs for measuring convex bodies.

callisthenic (kal-is-then-ik) *a.* [G. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength] relating to callisthenics.

callisthenics (kal-is-then-iks) *n.* light gymnastics.

callosity (ka-los-i-ti) *n.* a horny hardness of skin; a very hard skin.

callous (kal-us) *a.* [L. *callum, callus*] hardened; indurated; hardened in mind; unfeeling.

callously (kal-us-i) *adv.* in a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner.

callousness (kal-us-nes) *n.* the state of being callous; want of feeling.

callow (kal-ō) *a.* [A.S. *calu*] pertaining to the condition of a young bird; unfeathered.

callus (kal-us) *n.* [L.] a hardened or thickened part; osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones; [Bot.] a hard excrescence; thickened tissue found on wounds.

calm (kām) *a.* [F. fr. G. *kauma*, heat] still; quiet; at rest; —*n.* the state of being calm; —*v.t.* to render calm; —*v.i.* to become calm.

calmative (kām-tiv) *a.* sedative; soothing; —*n.* a sedative; a soothing medicine.

calmly (kām-li) *adv.* in a calm manner; quietly; peacefully; without passion, flurry, etc.

calmness (kām-nes) *n.* the state of being calm; quietness; peacefulness; tranquillity.

calomel (kal-ō-mel) *n.* [G. *kalos*, beautiful, and *melas*, black] a mild chloride of mercury.

calorescence (kal-ō-res-ens) *n.* the change of dark rays into luminous heat-rays.

caloric (kal-lor-ik) *n.* [L. *calor*, heat] heat; —*a.* pertaining to heat.

caloricity (kal-ō-ris-i-ti) *n.* the power of animals to develop heat.

caloriduct (kal-lor-i-duk-t) *n.* [L. *ductus*, a leading] a tube, or passage, for conveying heat.

calorie (kal-ō-ri) *n.* the amount of heat required to raise a kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° C.

calorific, calorificent (kal-ō-ri-fā-
shi-ent, -fish-ent) *a.* [L. *facere*, make] heat-producing.

calorifere (kal-lor-i-far) *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *ferre*, carry] a heating apparatus for conservatories.

calorific (kal-ō-rif-ik) *a.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *facere*, make] causing heat.

calorimeter (kal-ō-rim-e-ter) *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and G. *metron*, measure] an apparatus for measuring quantities of heat.

calorimetry (kal-ō-rim-e-tri) *n.* the measurement of heat.

calorimotor (kal-ō-ri-mō-tur) *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *motor*, mover] a galvanic battery for producing heat effects.

calotte (ka-lot) *n.* [F.] a skull-cap worn by ecclesiastics, etc.; anything cap-shaped.

calotype (kal-ō-tip) *n.* [G. *kalos*, beautiful, and *typos*, type] a photographic process.

caloyer (ka-lō-er) *n.* [G. *kalos*, beautiful, good, and *geras*, old age] one of a sect of monks of the Greek church.

calp (kalp) *n.* [Ir.] the local name of a limestone found in Ireland.

calpac (kal-pac) *n.* [Turk.] a black sheepskin or felt cap worn by Armenians, etc.

Caltha (kal-tha) *n.* [L.] a genus of plants, including the marsh-marigold.

caltrop (kal-trop) *n.* [L. *calx*, heel, and O. H. Ger. *trapa*, trap] an instrument with four iron points, so arranged that, three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward; a name given to several plants.

calumba (ka-lum-ba) *n.* [Colombo, Ceylon] a plant of Mozambique, whose root is used as a bitter tonic.

calumet (kal-ū-met) *n.* [L. *calamus*, reed] the tobacco-pipe of the North American Indians—a symbol of peace.

calumniate (ka-lum-ni-āt) *v.t.* [L. *calumniari*, pp. *calumniatus*] to accuse falsely and knowingly; —*v.i.* to utter calumnies.

calumniation (ka-lum-ni-ā-shun) *n.* the act of calumniating.

calumniator (ka-lum-ni-ā-tur) *n.* one that utters calumnies.

calumnious, calumniousness (ka-lum-ni-
ni-ā-tur-i, ka-lum-ni-us) *a.* slanderous; defamatory.

calumniously (ka-lum-ni-us-li) *adv.* in a calumnious manner; slanderously.

calumniousness (ka-lum-ni-us-nes) *n.* calumnious quality.

calumny (kal-um-ni) *n.* [L.] a false accusation; malicious defamation; slander; libel.

Calvary (kal-va-ri) *n.* [L. *calvaria*, fr. *calvus*, bald] the place of Christ's crucifixion; in R.C. countries, a representation of the crucifixion, often in the open air; [Her.] a cross set upon steps.

calve (kāv) *v.t.* to bring forth (a calf); to throw off (a berg), as a glacier; —*v.i.* to bring forth a calf; to lose portions of, said of glaciers.

calves'-snout (kāvz'-snout) *n.* snapdragon [Bot.]

calville (kal-vil) *n.* [L. *calvus*, bald] a kind of apple.

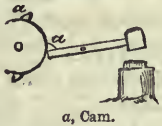
Calvinism (kal-vin-izm) *n.* the tenets or doctrines of Calvin and his followers.

Calvinist (kal-vin-ist) *n.* one that embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

Calvinistic, Calvinistical (kal-vin-is-
tik, -ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to Calvin, or to his opinions in theology.

calx (kalks) *n.*; pl. *calxes, calces* (kalk-séz, kal-séz) [L. *calx*] the earthy residuum that remains after the calcination of a metal or mineral.

calybite (kal'i-bit) *n.* [G.] one of a class of early Christians who lived in huts.
calycanthemous (kal-i-kan-the-mus) *a.* [G.] having petal-like sepals.
calycifloral (ka-lis-i-flō-rab) *a.* [L.] having petals and stamens adnate to the calyx.
calyciform (ka-lis-i-form) *a.* [L. *calyx* and *forma*] having the form of a calyx.
calycinal, calycine (ka-lis-i-nal, kal'i-siu) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a calyx.
calycle, calycule (kal'i-kl, -kūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *calyx*] a row of small leaflets at the base of the calyx; the outer covering of a seed; a calicle.
Calymene (ka-lim'e-nē) *n.* [G. *kekalummenē*, concealed] a genus of trilobites.
calyptra (ka-lip-trā) *n.* [G. *kaluptra*, a veil] a hood; an order of limpets.
calyptrate (ka-lip-trāt) *a.* having a calyptra [Bot.]; opercular [Zool.].
calyptriform (ka-lip-tri-form) *a.* shaped like a calyptra.
calyx (kū-lik's, kal'iks) *n.* [G. *kalux*, fr. *kaluptein*, to cover] the outer covering or leaf-like envelope of a flower.
cam (kam) *n.* [A.S. *camb*, comb] a projecting part of a wheel, or moving piece, so shaped as to give an alternating or variable motion to another wheel or piece.
camaiou (ka-mā-ū, kam-i-ū) *n.* [F.] a cameo; a monochrome.
camaraderie (kam-a-rad-rē) *n.* [F.] companionship; good fellowship.
camarilla (kam-a-ri-lā) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *camera*, vault] a secret council; a cabal.
camber (kam-ber) *n.* [L. *camera*, arch] convexity upon an upper surface; the curve of a ship's plank; a small dock; —*v.t.* and *i.* to arch.
cambiform (kam-bi-form) *a.* resembling cambium cells [Bot.].
cambist (kam-bist) *n.* [L. *cambire*, exchange] a money-changer; one skilled in exchange.
cambistry (kam-bis-tri) *n.* the science of exchange, weights, measures, etc.
cambium (kam-bi-um) *n.* [L. *cambire*, exchange] a layer of tissue formed between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants [Bot.].
cambrel (kam-brel) *n.* See *gambrel*.
Cambrian (kam-bri-an) *a.* Welsh; —*n.* a Welshman. The Cambrian rocks are those next in order below the Silurian.
cambric (kam-brik) *n.* [Cambray, Flanders] a fine, white linen.
camel (cam-el) *n.* [H. *qāmāl*] a large ruminant quadruped, without horns, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding; a floating machine for lifting ships' overhauls or bars. **Camel-backed, hump-backed.**
cameleer (kam-e-lēr) *n.* a camel-driver.
cameleon (ka-mel-yun) *n.* See *chameleon*.
cameline (kam-el-in) *n.* a stuff made of camel's hair.
Camellia (ka-mel-ya) *n.* [fr. *Kamel*, a Jesuit traveller] a genus of flowering, ever-green shrubs.
camelopard (ka-mel-ō-pārd, kam-el-ō-pard) *n.* [G.] the giraffe.
camelry (kam-el-ri) *n.* troops mounted on camels.
camenes (kam-en-ēz) *n.* a valid mood of the fourth figure of the syllogism [Logic].
cameo (kam-ē-ō) *n.* [It.] a striated stone, of which the under layer forms the ground, and the upper is carved in relief.
camera (kam-e-ra) *n.* [L.] an arched roof or ceiling; a judge's chamber; a camera obscura.
Camera lucida, an optical instrument whereby the image of a distant object is thrown on to a sheet of paper.



Camera obscura, an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are thrown upon a white surface placed on the focus of the glass within a dark chamber. In camera, privately [Law].
cameralistics (kam-e-ra-tes-tiks) *n.* the science of public finance.
camerated (kam-e-rā-ted) *a.* arched; chambered; divided into compartments.
Cameronian (kam-e-rā-ni-an) *n.* a follower of Richard Cameron, the noted covenanter; a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church; —*pl.* an infantry regiment, the Scottish Rifles.
camestres (ka-mes-tres) *n.* a valid mood of the second figure of the syllogism [Logic].
camisade, camisado (kam-i-sād, kam-i-sā-dō) *n.* [Sp. *camisa*, shirt] a shirt worn by soldiers over their uniform, to enable them to recognise one another in a night attack; an attack by surprise at night.
camisole (kam-i-sōl) *n.* a kind of dressing-jacket worn by women; a strait jacket.
camlet (kam-let) *n.* [A.] a stuff originally made of camel's hair, now of wool and silk, etc.
camomile (kam-ō-mil) *n.* [G. *chamaimelon*, earth-apple] a bitter plant, used in medicine.
Camorra (ka-nor-ā-n) [It.] a secret society of Naples, organized early in the 19th century.
camp (kamp) *n.* [L. *campus*, field] the place where an army is lodged in tents; the arrangement and disposition of its quarters; the movable huts of a travelling party; encampment; a heap of vegetables covered up for winter use; —*v.t.* and *i.* to encamp. **Camp-bedstead**, a light, portable bedstead. **Camp-chair**, a folding-chair, so camp-stool. **Camp-fight**, trial by duel [old Law]. **Camp-follower**, one, not a soldier, that follows an army. **Camp-meeting**, a religious meeting in the open air.
campagnol (kam-pan-yol) *n.* [F. fr. L. *campus*, field] the field vole.
campaign (kam-pan) *n.* [L. *campus*, plain] the period during which an army keeps the field; —*v.i.* to serve in a campaign.
campaigner (kam-pā-ner) *n.* one that has served in several campaigns; an old soldier.
campaniform (kam-pan-i-form) *a.* [Low L. *campana*, bell, and L. *forma*, form] in the shape of a bell.
campanile (kam-pa-nē-le, kam-pā-nil) *n.*; *pl.* **campanili, campaniles** (kam-pā-nē-li, kam-pā-nilz) [It.] a bell-tower of the larger kind, usually detached.
campanology (kam-pa-nol-ō-ji) *n.* [Low L. *campana*, bell, and G. *logos*, discourse] the science and art of casting or ringing bells.
Campanula (kam-pan-ū-lā) *n.* the bell-flowergenus.
campanulate (kam-pan-ū-lāt) *a.* bell-shaped.
campeachy-wood (kam-pē-chi-wood) *n.* [fr. the Bay of *Campeachy*, in Mexico] logwood.
campestral (kam-pes-tral) *a.* [L. *campus*, field] pertaining to, or growing in, a field, or open ground.
camphene, camphine (kam-fēn) *n.* pure oil of turpentine.
camphor (kam-fur) *n.* [Malay *kāpūr*] a whitish, translucent substance with a bitter taste and pungent smell, highly volatile. **Camphor-oil**, an essential oil distilled from the camphor-tree. **Camphor-tree**, the tree from which camphor is obtained.
camphoraceous (kam-fur-ā-shus) *a.* of the nature of camphor.
camphorate (kam-fur-āt) *v.t.* to impregnate with camphor.
camphoric (kam-for-ik) *a.* pertaining to camphor. **Camphoric acid** is formed by boiling camphor with nitric acid.
campion (kam-pi-un) *n.* [L. *campus*, field] one of various plants of the pink family.
canwood (kam-wood) *n.* [native name] a hard, red dye-wood from Sierra Leone.
can (kan) *n.* [A.S. *canne*] a metal cup or vessel for liquids, etc.; —*v.t.* to put into a can. **Can-buoy**, a conical buoy, marking shoals, etc.



can (kan) *v.i.* [A.S. *cunnan*] to be able.

Canadian (ka-nā-di-an) *n.* an inhabitant or native of Canada —*a.* pertaining to Canada. **Canadian** or **Canada balsam**, a transparent liquid resin, obtained from the balsam-fir.

canaille (ka-nāl', ka-nā-yi) *n.* [F. fr. *L. canis*, dog] the dregs of society; the rabble.

canal (ka-nal) *n.* [L. *canalis*] an artificial water-course, particularly one for the passage of boats or vessels; a duct.

canaliculate, canaliculated (kan-a-līk'ū-lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* channelled; grooved.

canalize (ka-nal'iz) *v.t.* to make a canal through; to divert into a canal.

canard (ka-nār', ka-nār'd) *n.* [F.] an absurd story set afloat as news.

canary (ka-nā-ri) *n.* wine made in the Canary Islands; the canary-bird; a pale-yellow colour. **Canary-bird**, a well known cage-bird. **Canary-grass**, a grass, Canary Islands (it yields canary-seed).

canaster (ka-nas'ter) *n.* [G. *kanastron*, wicker basket] a rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America; a species of cut tobacco.

cancan (kan-kan) *n.* [F.] a kind of dance, characterized by immodest postures and gestures.

cancel (kan-sel) *v.t.* [L. *cancelli*, lattice] to obliterate; to blot out; to annul; to suppress; to strike out common factors; —*n.* the suppression and reprinting of a page or part of a work; the part thus altered.

cancelleate, cancelled (kan-sel-lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* marked with cross lines.

cancellation (kan-sel-lā'shun) *n.* act of cancelling; reticulation.

cancer (kan-ser) *n.* [L.] the crab; a sign in the zodiac, denoting the northern limit of the sun's course in summer; a malignant, spreading tumour.

cancerate (kan-se-rāt) *v.i.* to grow into a cancer.

canceration (kan-se-rā'shun) *n.* the act of becoming cancerous.

cancerous (kan'se-rus) *a.* like cancer; affected with cancer.

cancriform (kang-kri-form) *a.* having the form of a crab; like a cancer.

cancrine (kang-kri-n) *a.* [L. *cancer*, crab] having the qualities of a crab.

cancrinite (kang-kri-nīt) *n.* [fr. *Cancerin*, a Russian minister of finance] nepheline.

cancroid (kang-kroid) *a.* [L. *cancer*, crab, and G. *eidos*, form] like cancer; cancriform.

candelabrum (kan-dē-lā-brum) *n.*; *pl.* *candelabra*

(kan-dē-lā'brā) [L. *candela*, candle] a tall stand for a lamp; a branched and highly ornamented candlestick; a chandelier.

candent (kan-dent) *a.* [L. *candere*, *ppr.* *candens*, -*entis*, be white] white-hot.

candid (kan-'did) *a.* [L.] fair; open; frank.

candidate (kan-di-dāt) *n.* [L.] one that seeks, or is proposed for, an office or place of trust; an aspirant; a competitor.

candidature (kan-di-dā-tūr) *n.* state or position of being a candidate.

candidly (kan-'did-li) *adv.* in a candid manner; openly; frankly; ingeniously.

candidness (kan-'did-nes) *n.* the state of being candid; frankness; ingenuousness.

candied (kan-'did) *a.* preserved or coated with sugar; flattering.

candle (kan-'dl) *n.* [A.S. fr. *L.*] a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, and spermaceti, etc., inclosing a wick of flax or cotton threads, used for giving light. **Candle-bomb**, a small glass bubble filled with water, which, when placed in the wick of a candle, explodes from the force of the steam generated. **Candle-coal, canal-coal**, fragments. **Candle-fish**, a small, oily fish, used as a natural candle. **Candle-holder**, one that assists. **Candle-light**, the light of a

candle; dusk. **Candle-waster**, one that wastes candles in profitless labour or in dissipation. **Not fit to hold a candle to, very inferior. Not worth the candle, not worth the pains. To burn the candle at both ends, to be reckless and extravagant; to overwork one's self.**

candleberry (kan-'dl-ber-i) *n.* the wax-myrtle and its fruit.

Candlemas (kan-'dl-mas) *n.* [A.S.] a festival on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary.

candlestick (kan-'dl-stīk) *n.* a utensil to hold a candle.

candock (kan-'dok) *n.* [*can(n)* and *dock*] the yellow water-lily; the white water-lily; one of various horse-tails.

candour (kan-'dūr) *n.* [L.] the quality of being candid; sincerity; frankness.

candy (kan-'di) *v.t.* [A. *gand*, sugar] to conserve in sugar; to form into crystals, as sugar; —*v.i.* to become candied; —*n.* a conserve or confection of sugar.

candy-tuft (kan-'di-tuft) *n.* [fr. *Candia*] an annual plant cultivated in gardens.

cane (kān) *n.* [G. *kanna*, reed] the bamboo, the rattan, etc.; the sugar-cane; a walking-stick; —*v.t.* to beat with a cane; to put a cane bottom to. **Cane-brake**, a thicket of canes. **Cane-chair**, one with a platted cane bottom. **Cane-hole**, a trench for planting sugar-canes. **Cane-mill**, one for grinding sugar-canes. **Cane-sugar**, sugar obtained from the sugar-cane. **Cane-trash**, the refuse of sugar-cane.



Sugar-cane.

Canella (ka-nel-'a) *n.* [L. *canna*, reed] a genus of aromatic trees.

canescent (ka-nes-'ent) *a.* [L. *canus*, white] growing white or hoary.

can-hook (kan-'hook) *n.* a contrivance for slinging a cask.

Canicula (ka-nīk'ū-lā) *n.* [L. *canis*, dog] the dog-star, or Sirius.

canicular (ka-nīk'ū-lār) *a.* pertaining to the dog-star; very hot.

canine (ka-'nīn) *a.* [L. *canis*, dog] of, or pertaining to, a dog. **Canine-appetite**, a voracious appetite. **Canine-laugh**, a sardonic laugh. **Canine-teeth**, two pointed teeth in each jaw, one on each side, between the incisors and the molars.

caning (kā-'ning) *n.* a beating with a cane or rod.

canister (kan-'is-ter) *n.* [G. *kanastron*] a small basket of reeds, twigs, etc.; a small case for holding tea, coffee, etc. **Canister-shot**, a number of small iron balls inclosed in a case fitting a gun.

canker (kang-'ker) *n.* [L. *cancer*] an ulcer or a collection of ulcers in the mouth; anything that corrodes or destroys; a disease incident to trees; a disease in the feet of horses; the dog-rose; —*v.t.* to corrode; to consume; to infect or pollute; —*v.i.* to grow corrupt; to decay. **Canker-rash**, a variety of scarlet fever, in which the throat becomes ulcerated. **Canker-worm**, a worm destructive to trees and plants.

cankered (kang-'kerd) *a.* affected with canker; crabbed; malignant.

cankorous (kang-'ker-us) *a.* resembling canker; corroding like a canker.

cankry (kang-'ker-i) *a.* corroded; surly; crusty; crabbed; morose.

Canna (kan-'ā) *n.* [L.] a genus of reed-like plants, yielding a kind of arrowroot.

cannabine (kan-'ā-bin) *n.* a poisonous resin obtained from hemp.

Cannabis (kan-'ā-bis) *n.* [L.] a genus of urticaceous plants, containing the hemp.

cannel-coal (kan-'el-kōl) *n.* [*candle-coal*] a hard, black coal, burning with a clear flame, without smoke; it is used in the manufacture of coal oils and gas.

cannelure (kan-'el-ūr) *n.* [F. fr. *L. canalis*, canal] a groove or channel, as the fluting on Doric columns.

cannery (kan-'e-ri) *n.* an establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit, in tins hermetically sealed.

cannibal (kan-'i-bal) *n.* [*Caribal*, a Carib] a person that eats human flesh; an animal that eats its own kind; —*a.* relating to cannibalism.



Cancer.



Candelabrum.

cannibalism (kan-i-bal-izm) *n.* act or practice of eating human flesh by man.

cannon (kan-un) *n.* [L. *canna*, reed] a large piece of ordnance;

in billiards, the impact of the cue-ball against two other balls in succession;—*v.i.* in billiards, to make a cannon; to collide.

Cannon-ball, a ball to be thrown from cannon. **Cannon-bit**, a smooth round bit.

Cannon-proof, proof against cannon. **Cannon-shot**, a ball for cannon; the distance a cannon will throw balls.

cannonade (kan-un-ād) *n.* an attack with artillery; a sustained fire of big guns;—*v.t.* to attack with heavy artillery;—*v.i.* to discharge cannon.

cannoneer, cannonier (kan-un-ēr) *n.* one that manages cannon; an artilleryman.

cannonry (kan-un-ri) *n.* cannon collectively; artillery.

cannula (kan-i-lā) *n.* [L.] a tube used by surgeons, as for removing fluid from a tumour.

cannular (kan-i-lar) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a tube; tubular.

canny, cannie (kan-i) *a.* [Scot.] cautious; wary; skilful; crafty; quiet; moderate;—*adv.* in a canny manner.

canoe (ka-nōd) *n.* [Haytian, *canoā*] a light boat propelled by a paddle;

—*v.i.* to paddle a canoe.

canoeist (ka-nōd-ist) *n.* one that paddles a canoe, or is skilled in canoes.

cañon, canyon (kan-yun) *n.* [Sp.] a ravine.

Canon (kan-un) *n.* [G.] a law or rule in general; rule of doctrine or discipline; a formula; the genuine books of the Scriptures; a catalogue of saints; a continued fugue; one that possesses a prebend for the performance of divine service in a cathedral church; a size of type; an instrument used in binding up wounds. **Canon law**, ecclesiastical law.

canoness (kan-un-es) *n.* a member of a community of women living under rule, but not bound by vows.

canonic, canonical (ka-nōn-ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to a canon; according to rule; authorized.

canonically (ka-nōn-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a canonical manner.

canonicallness (ka-nōn-i-ka-l-nes) *n.* the quality of being canonical.

canonicals (ka-nōn-i-ka-lz) *n. pl.* the full official dress of the clergy.

canonicate (ka-nōn-i-kāt) *n.* the dignity or office of a canon.

canonicity (kan-un-is-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being canonical.

canonist (kan-un-ist) *n.* one skilled in ecclesiastical or canon law.

canonistic (kan-un-is-tik) *a.* of, or relating to, a canonist.

canonization (kan-un-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of canonizing.

canonize (kan-un-iz) *v.t.* to place upon the catalogue of saints.

canonry (kan-un-ri) *n.* the benefice or office of a canon.

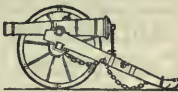
canopied (kan-ō-pid) *a.* covered with a canopy.

canopy (kan-ō-pi) *n.* [G. *kōnōpeion*, a net over a bed] a covering over a throne or bed; a covering over the head; [Arch.] an ornamental projection, in the Gothic style, over doors, arches, and the like;—*v.t.* to cover with a canopy.

canorous (ka-nō-rus) *a.* [L. *canorus*, fr. *canere*, sing] musical; tuneful.

cant (kant) *n.* [D.] an external angle; an inclination from a horizontal line; a jerk;—*v.t.* to tilt; to throw with a jerk. **Cant-hook**, a lever for tilting logs.

cant (kant) *n.* [L. *cantare*, sing] an affected mode of speaking; a word or phrase hackneyed or peculiar; whining pretensions; slang;—*a.* of the nature



Cannon.



Canoe.

of cant;—*v.i.* to speak whinnily; to make hypocritical pretensions to goodness; to talk cant.

Cantab (kan-tab) *n.* [*Canabrigian*] a member of Cambridge university.

cantabile (kan-tā-bi-le) *adv.* [It.] in a flowing, graceful style [Mus.].

cantaloupe, cantaleup (kan-tā-lōop) *n.* [*Canabupo*, a town in Italy] a variety of musk-melon.

cantankerous (kan-tang-ker-us) *a.* [Etyim. doubtful] contentious; ill-natured; cross-grained; perverse in temper.

cantata (kan-tā-tā) *n.* [It.] a short musical composition in oratorio or lyric drama form.

cantatrice (kan-tā-trēs, kan-tā-trē-che) *n.* [It.] a female singer.

canteen (kan-tēn) *n.* [It.] a vessel used by soldiers for carrying drink; a barrack tavern; a case with table necessities for travelling.

canter (kan-ter) *v.t.* [*Canterbury gallop*, the easy pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury] to cause to canter;—*v.i.* to move, as a horse, in a moderate gallop;—*n.* a moderate gallop. In a canter, easily.

canter (kan-ter) *n.* one that cants or whines; one that talks cant.

canterbury (kan-ter-ber-i) *n.* a stand with divisions to hold music, etc. **Canterbury bell**, the genus *Campanula* [Bot.]. **Canterbury gallop, Canterbury pace**, see canter.

cantharidine, cantharidin (kan-thar-i-din) *n.* the active principle of cantharides.

cantharis (kan-thā-ris) *n.*; *pl.* **cantharides** (kan-thar-i-dēz) [G.] a coleopterous insect used for blistering; Spanish-fly.

canthitis (kan-thi-tis) *n.* inflammation of the angle in which the eyelids meet.

canthus (kan-thus) *n.* [G.] the angle formed by the meeting of the eyelids.

canticle (kan-ti-kl) *n.* [L. *canticulum*, fr. *canere*, sing] a song; a chant. **Canticles**, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

cantilever, cantaliver (kan-tā-liv-er, kan-tā-liv-er) *n.* [cant, angle, and F. *lever*, raise] a bracket for supporting a cornice or balcony; one of two long arms or brackets projecting towards each other from opposite banks or piers, and used in bridge-making.

cantillate (kan-ti-lāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *cantillare*, *pp.* *cantillatus*, sing] to chant.

cantillation (kan-ti-lā-shun) *n.* a chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

cantle (kan-tl) *n.* [cant, angle] a corner; a piece; the hind bow of a saddle;—*v.t.* to divide.

canto (kan-tō) *n.* [It. *canto*, fr. L. *canere*, sing] a division or part of a poem; the soprano part; the leading melody. **Canto-fermo**, plain-song.

canton (kan-tun) *n.* [O.F.] a small district of territory; a division having a separate government; a part of a shield;—*v.t.* to divide into districts, as territory; to allot separate quarters, as to troops.

cantonal (kan-tun-al) *a.* pertaining to a canton; consisting of cantons.

cantonment (kan-tun-ment) *n.* a part of a town or village assigned to troops; quarters for troops.

cantoon (kan-tōon) *n.* [Etyim. doubtful] a kind of strong stuff or fustian.

cantor (kan-tur) *n.* [L., a singer, fr. *canere*, sing] a precentor.

cantrip (kan-trip) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] an incantation or spell; mischief.

canty (kan-ti) *a.* [Etyim. doubtful] lively; cheerful; merry.

canvas (kan-vas) *n.* [L. *cannabis*, hemp] a coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails, painting, etc.; the sails of a vessel;—*a.* made of canvas. **Canvas-back**, a species of sea-deck.

canvass (kan-vas) *v.t.* [fr. *canvas*, sift, as through canvas] to sift; to examine thoroughly; to discuss; to debate; to go through in the way of solicitation;—*v.i.* to solicit votes or interest;—*n.* close inspection or sifting of a subject; examination in the way of discussion; a seeking to obtain votes, favours, etc.

canvasser (kan-vas-er) *n.* one that solicits votes, favours, or subscriptions.

cany (kã-ni) *a.* consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.

canzone (kan-tzõ-nã) *n.* [It. fr. L. *canere*, sing] an air in two or three parts.

canzonet (kan-tzõ-net') *n.* a little or short song.

caoutchin (kõõ'-chin) *n.* an oily compound obtained from caoutchouc.

caoutchouc (kõõ'-chõok) *n.* [S. Amer. word] india-rubber.

caoutchoucine, caoutchoucine (kõõ'-chõo-sin) *n.* a thin oil obtained from caoutchouc.

cap (kap) *n.* [Low L. *cappa*, cape] a covering for the head; the top or highest point;—*v. t.* to cover the top or end of; to complete; to salute; to surpass. **Cap of maintenance**, a state cap, borne before sovereigns at coronation, also before some mayors. **Cap-paper**, a coarse paper. **Cap-square**, an iron plate covering and securing the trunnion of a cannon. **The cap fits**, the remark applies. **To cap verses**, to quote verses in turn. **To set one's cap at**, to try to secure in marriage.

capability (kã-pa-bil'i-ti) *n.* power; adaptability or facility in any required direction.

capable (kã-pa-bl) *a.* [L. *capere*, hold] susceptible; competent; skilful.

capableness (kã-pa-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being capable.

capacious (kã-pã-shus) *a.* [L. *capax*] able to hold much; comprehensive; liberal.

capaciously (kã-pã-shus-i) *adv.* in a capacious manner.

capaciousness (kã-pã-shus-nes) *n.* the quality of being capacious.

capacitate (kã-pas'i-tãt) *v. t.* to render capable.

capacity (kã-pas'i-ti) *n.* [L. *capax*, able to contain] power of receiving or containing; room; intellectual ability; aptitude or qualification.

cap-a-pie (kap-a-pë) *adv.* [F.] from head to foot; completely.

caparison (kã-par-i-sun) *n.* [Sp. fr. Low L. *cappa*, cape] a covering laid over the saddle of a horse; trappings;—*v. t.* to cover with a decorated cloth, as a horse; to adorn with rich dress.

cape (kãp) *n.* [L. *caput*, head] a headland;—[Low L. *cappa*] a covering for the shoulders, either separate or attached to another garment.

capellet (kãp-el-et) *n.* [Fr. Low L. *cappa*, cap] a wen-like swelling on a horse's hock.

caper (kã-per) *v. i.* [L. *capra*, she-goat] to leap about in a sprightly manner; to spring; to dance;—*n.* a frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a jump.

caper (kã-per) *n.* [G. *kapparis*, fr. A. *kabbâr*] the flower-bud of the caper-bush, used for pickling;—[D.] a privateer.

capercaillie (kã-per-kãl-yi) *n.* [Gael.] the wood-grouse.

capias (kã-pi-as) *n.* [L.] a writ authorizing a person or his goods to be laid hold of.

capillaceous (kã-pi-lã-shus) *a.* [L. *capillus*, hair] resembling a hair.

capillaire (kã-pi-lãr) *n.* [F., maidenhair fern] maidenhair syrup flavoured with orange-flower or orange-flower water.

capillament (kã-pil-a-ment) *n.* [L. fr. *capillus*, hair] a filament or fine fibre.

capillarity (kã-pi-lãr'i-ti) *n.* state or condition of being capillary.

capillary (kã-pi-lãr-i, kã-pil-a-ri) *n.* a fine vessel or canal; one of the minute vessels connecting the arteries and veins;—*a.* resembling a hair; pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels. **Capillary attraction** (or **depression**), the ascent (or descent) of a fluid in a capillary tube.

capilliform (kã-pil-i-form) *a.* [L. *capillus*, hair, and *forma*, shape] hair-shaped.

capillitium (kã-pi-lish-i-um) *n.* the filamentous structure found mixed with the spores in a sporogenous body.

capillose (kã-pi-lõs) *a.* hairy; rough;—*n.* a sulphide of nickel.

capistrum (kã-pis-trum) *n.* [L.] a broad leather band or cheek-piece, with an opening for the mouth, worn by ancient pipers to compress the lips and cheeks; [Surg.] a bandage for the head.

capital (kap-i-tal) *a.* [L. *caput*, *capitis*, head] pertaining to the head; involving the forfeiture of life; first in importance; principal; leading;—*n.* the head or uppermost part of a column, pilaster, etc.; the chief city or town in a country; a metropolis; a stock employed in trade, manufactures, etc.; ready money; the estimated value of a business, property, stock, etc.; a printing type larger than that used in the body of the page.



Capital.

capitalist (kap-i-tal-ist) *n.* one that has capital.

capitalization (kap-i-tal-i-zã-shun) *n.* the act of capitalizing.

capitalize (kap-i-tal-iz) *v. t.* to convert into capital; to print in capital letters.

capitally (kap-i-tal-i) *adv.* in a capital manner.

capitate, capitated (kap-i-tãt, -ed) *a.* [L. *capitatus*, having a head] collected in a head [Bot.].

capitation (kap-i-tãt-shun) *n.* a numbering of persons; a tax or grant per head.

capite (kap-i-te) *n.* a form of land tenure, the tenant holding directly from the crown.

Capitol (kap-i-tol) *n.* [L. *caput*, *capitis*, head] the temple of Jupiter in Rome, and a fort on the Mons Capitolinus; the edifice occupied by the congress of the United States.

Capitolian, Capitoline (kap-i-tõ-li-an, kap-i-tõ-li-n) *a.* pertaining to the Roman Capitol. The **Capitoline Games** were held in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus.

capitular, capitulary (kap-i-tũ-lar, -i) *a.* [L. *capitulum*, chapter] belonging to a chapter; growing in small heads, as the dandelion;—*n.* an act passed in a chapter; a collection of laws or statutes; the member of a chapter.

capitularly (kap-i-tũ-lar-i) *adv.* in the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

capitulate (kap-i-tũ-lãt) *v. i.* to surrender on terms.

capitulation (kap-i-tũ-lã-shun) *n.* the act of capitulating; the instrument containing the terms of surrender.

capitulator (kap-i-tũ-lã-tur) *n.* one that capitulates.

capitulum (kap-i-tũ-lum) *n.* a close head of sessile flowers [Bot.].

capivi (kã-pë-vi) *n.* See **copaiba**.

caplin (kap-lin) *n.* [F.] a small fish found in the northern seas.

capnomancy (kap-nõ-man-si) *n.* [G. *karnos*, smoke, and *mantia*, divination] divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

capnomor (kap-nõ-mor) *n.* [G. *karnos*, smoke, and *moira*, part] a colourless oil-like fluid obtained from wood-tar.

capoc (kã-pok) *n.* [Hind. *kapãs*, cotton] a fine cotton from the East Indies.

capon (kã-pun) *n.* [G. fr. *koptein*, to cut] a castrated cock;—*v. t.* to castrate.

caponet (kã-pun-et) *n.* a young capon.

caponiere, caponniere (kã-pon-ër') *n.* [F., *orig.* a place or house for capons, fr. Sp. *capon*, capon] a protected passage in a fortification.

caponize (kã-pun-iz) *v. t.* to castrate, as a cock.

capot (kã-pot') *n.* [F.] a winning of all the tricks at piquet;—*v. t.* to win all the tricks from.

capote (kã-põt') *n.* [F.] a kind of long cloak.

capouch (kã-põõsh') *n.* See **capuche**.

caprate (kap-rãt) *n.* a salt of capric acid.

capreolate (kap-rë-õ-lãt) *a.* [L. *capreolus*, tendril] furnished with tendrils.

capric (kap-rik) *a.* [L. *caper*, goat] of, or belonging to, goats. **Capric acid**, an acid found in the butter of cows' milk, etc. (it has a goat-like smell).

capriccio (ka-prē'chō) *n.* [It.] a fancifully irregular composition [Mus.].

capriccioso (ka-prē't-chō-sō) *adv.* in a fantastic style [Mus.].

caprice (ka-prēs) *n.* [F. fr. *L. capra*, goat] sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humour.

capricious (ka-prish-us) *a.* governed by caprice; changeable; fickle.

capriciously (ka-prish-us-ly) *adv.* in a capricious manner; whimsically.

capriciousness (ka-prish-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being capricious.

Capricorn (kap-ri-korn) *n.* [*L. caper*, goat, and *cornu*, horn] the tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about the 22nd of December.

caprid (kap-rid) *a.* of, or belonging to, goats; pertaining to goats.

caprification (kap-ri-fi-kā'shun) *n.* [L.] a process of accelerating the ripening of the fig.

capriform (kap-ri-form) *a.* [*L. caper*, goat, and *forma*, shape] goat-like; resembling a goat in shape.

caprine (kap-rin) *a.* [*L. caprinus*, of, or belonging to, a goat, fr. *caper*, goat] like a goat.

capriole (kap-ri-ōl) *n.* [F. fr. *L. caper*, goat] a leap that a horse makes without advancing.

capriped (kap-ri-ped) *a.* [*L. caper*, goat, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] having goat-like feet.

caproate (kap-rō-āt) *n.* a salt of caproic acid, a fatty acid with a goat-like smell, found in butter, etc.

caprone (kap-rōn) *n.* an oil obtained from butter.

Capsicine (kap-si-sin) *n.* the active principle in capsicum pods.

Capsicum (kap-si-kum) *n.* [*L. capsā*, box] a genus of tropical plants producing the red or Cayenne pepper of domestic use.

capsize (kap-siz) *v.t.* [Ety. unknown] to upset or overturn;—*v.i.* to be upset.

capstan (kap-stan) *n.* [*L. capistrum*, halter] a vertical windlass.

capstone (kap-stōn) *n.* a top or crowning stone of a wall, etc.; a fossil sea-urchin.

capsular, capsulary (kap-sū-lar, -i) *a.* hollow, like a capsule; pertaining to a capsule.

capsulate, capsulated (kap-sū-lāt, -lāt-ed) *a.* inclosed in a capsule or capsule-like envelope.

capsule (kap-sūl) *n.* [*L. capsula*, fr. *capsa*, case] a seed-vessel opening by valves, teeth, or pores [Bot.]; a small clay saucer, etc. [Chem.]; a membranous sac [Anat.]; a gelatinous envelope containing some nauseous medicine; a metallic cover placed over the mouth of a corked bottle.

captain (kap-tin) *n.* [*L. caput*, head] the head or chief officer; one that commands a company, troop, or a ship; the head of a side or team; a leader;—*v.t.* to command.

captaincy (kap-tin-si) *n.* the rank of a captain.

captainship (kap-tin-ship) *n.* captaincy; skill in military affairs.

caption (kap-shun) *n.* [L.] the act of taking or seizing by authority; arrest; the legal instrument by which a person is taken.

captious (kap-shus) *a.* [*L. capere*, take] apt to find fault; difficult to please; ready to take offence; peevish; critical.

captiously (kap-shus-ly) *adv.* in a captious manner.

captiousness (kap-shus-nes) *n.* captious quality; disposition to find fault.

captivate (kap-ti-vāt) *v.t.* [*L. captivus*, captive] to charm; to fascinate, as by excellence, eloquence, or beauty; to enthral.

captivation (kap-ti-vā-shun) *n.* act of captivating; state of being captivated.



Capricorn.



Capstan.

captive (kap-tiv) *n.* [*L. captivus*, fr. *capere*, take] one taken prisoner in war; one charmed or subdued by beauty, etc.;—*a.* made prisoner; kept in confinement; fascinated.

captivity (kap-tiv-i-ti) *n.* state of being a captive; bondage; servitude.

captor (kap-tur) *n.* [L.] one that takes a prisoner or a prize.

capture (kap-tir) *n.* [L.] act of taking or seizing; seizure; arrest; the thing taken;—*v.t.* to take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem.

capuche (ka-pōōsh) *n.* [It. fr. *Low L. cappa*, cape] a hood, esp. that worn by the Capuchins.

capuchin (kap-ū-shēn, kap-ū-shin) *n.* a Franciscan monk; a hooded cloak; a kind of pigeon; a kind of monkey.

capulet (kap-ū-let) *n.* See capellet.

capulin (kap-ū-lin) *n.* [Sp.] the Mexican cherry.

caput (kap-ut) *n.* [L.] the head. **Caput mortuum**, worthless residuum.

car (kār) *n.* [Celt.] any wheeled vehicle or carriage; in Ireland, a one-horse carriage, in which the driver and the occupants sit back to back; a war or triumphal conveyance.

caracal (kar-ā-kal) *n.* [Turk. *qara*, black, and *qulag*, ear] a species of lynx.

carack, carrack (kar-ak) *n.* [*L. carrus*, car] a large ship of burden.

caracole (kar-ā-kōl) *n.* [Sp.] a leap sideways, as of a horse; a spiral staircase; a shifting movement of cavalry;—*v.i.* to wheel.

caracoly (kar-ā-kō-lī, kar-ā-kō-lī) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] an alloy of gold, silver, and copper.

carafe (kar-āf) *n.* [F. fr. *A. ghirāf*, a vessel] a glass water-bottle or decanter for the table.

caramel (kar-ā-mel) *n.* [F.] burnt sugar, used for colouring spirits; a kind of sweetmeat.

Caranx (kar-anks) *n.* [Sp.] the horse-mackerel genus of fishes.

carapace (kar-ā-pās) *n.* [F.] a thick shell that covers the back of the tortoise, etc.

carat (kar-āt) *n.* [*G. keration*] a unit of weight for precious stones, etc.; a 24th part.

caravan (kar-ā-van) *n.* [Per.] a company of pilgrims, or merchants, travelling together for greater security; a large, close carriage on springs for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition; a van; a house on wheels.

caravaneer (kar-ā-van-ēr) *n.* the leader of an oriental caravan.

caravansary (kar-ā-van-sar-i) *n.* [Per.] a kind of inn in the East, where caravans rest at night.

caravel, carvel (kar-ā-vel, kār-vel) *n.* [*G. karabos*] a kind of ship.

caraway, carraway (kar-ā-wā) *n.* [A.] a biennial aromatic plant, and its seed; a sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.

carbazotic (kar-bā-zot-ik) *a.* composed of, or pertaining to, carbon and azote.

Carbazotic acid, picric acid.

carbide (kar-bid) *n.* a compound of carbon with a metal; a carburet.

carbine, carbine (kār-bin, kar-ā-bin) *n.* [*F.*] a short cavalry rifle.

carbineer, carbaineer (kār-bi-nēr, kar-ā-bi-nēr) *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine; a light horseman.

carbohydrate (kār-bō-hī-drāt) *n.* an organic compound of carbon and water.

carbolic (kār-bō-lik) *a.* derived from coal or coal-tar, as carbolic acid.

carbolyze (kār-bul-īz) *v.t.* to impregnate with carbolic acid.

carbon (kār-bon) *n.* [*L. Carbo, carbonis*, coal] pure charcoal.

carbonaceous (kār-bu-nā-shus) *a.* pertaining to carbon.

carbonado (kār-bu-nā-dō) *n.* a piece of meat, fowl, or game, cut across, seasoned, and broiled;—*v.t.* to score across and grill; to slash.



Carafo.

carbonari (kár-bu-ná-ri) *n.pl.* [It., charcoal-burners] members of a secret political association in Italy and France.

carbonate (kár-bu-nát) *n.* a salt of carbonic acid.

carbonated (kár-bu-ná-ted) *a.* combined with carbonic acid.

carbonic (kár-bon-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, carbon. **Carbonic acid**, or **carbon dioxide**, a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen.

carboniferous (kár-bu-nif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *carbo* and *ferre*, bear] producing coal.

carbonization (kár-bun-i-zá-shun) *n.* the process of producing carbon.

carbonize (kár-bun-iz) *v.t.* to convert into carbon.

carboy (kár-boi) *n.* [Per.] a large, globular glass bottle inclosed in basket-work.

carbuncle (kár-bung-kl) *n.* [L.] a beautiful gem of a deep red colour; a garnet; an inflammatory bunion; a malignant boil or ulcer.

carbuncled (kár-bung-kl-d) *a.* set with carbuncles; having inflamed lumps.

carbuncular (kár-bung-kú-lar) *a.* [L. *carbunculus*, fr. *carbo*, coal] pertaining to, or characterized by, carbuncles; red; inflamed.

carburet (kár-bú-ret) *n.* a carbide;—*v.t.* to combine or impregnate with carbon.

carburetted (kár-bú-ret-ed) *a.* combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet. **Carburetted hydrogen**, fire-damp.

carburize (kár-bú-riz) *v.t.* to combine or impregnate with carbon.

carcajou (kár-ka-jóo) *n.* [F.] the glutton or vorerence.

carcanet (kár-ka-net) *n.* [F. *carcan*, collar] a chain or collar of jewels for the neck.

carcass, carcase (kár-kas) *n.* [Per. *tarkash*, a quiver] the body; the dead body of man or animal; a corpse; the decayed parts; ruins; remains; the frame or main parts of a thing, unfinished or without ornament; a vessel filled with combustibles, to be thrown from a mortar.

carcinology (kár-si-nol-ó-ji) *n.* [G. *karkinos*, crab, and *logos*, discourse] the department of zoology dealing with crustaceans.

carcinoma (kár-si-nó-ma) *n.*; *pl.* **carcinomata** (kár-si-nó-ma-ta) cancer.

carcinomatous (kár-si-nó-ma-tus) *a.* cancerous.

card (kárd) *n.* [L. *charta*] a piece of pasteboard, as address card, playing card, etc.; a written or printed note, conveying a statement, invitation, apology, etc.; the dial of a compass. **Card-case**, a case to hold visiting cards. **Card-sharper**, one that cheats in playing cards. **Card-table**, a table to play cards on. **On the cards**, possible. (To speak) by the card, with precision.

card (kárd) *n.* [L. *carduus*, thistle] an instrument for combing wool or flax;—*v.t.* to comb or disentangle, as wool.

cardamine (kár-da-min, kár-dam-i-né) *n.* [G.] the cuckoo-flower.

cardamom (kár-da-mum) *n.* [G.] the fruit of various plants of the ginger family.

cardboard (kárd-bórd) *n.* a stiff pasteboard for making cards, etc.

carder (kár-der) *n.* one that cards wool.

cardia (kár-di-a) *n.* [G.] the opening that admits food into the stomach.

cardiac (kár-di-ak) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the heart or the cardia; stimulating;—*n.* a medicine that stimulates the heart and stomach; a cordial. **Cardiac passion**, heartburn.

cardialgia, cardialgy (kár-di-ál-ji-a, -ji) *n.* [G. *kardia*, heart, and *algos*, pain] heartburn.

cardigan (kár-di-gan) *n.* a kind of knitted waistcoat (after an Earl of Cardigan).

cardinal (kár-di-nal) *a.* [L. *cardo*, *dínis*, hinge] chief; fundamental; principal; deep scarlet;—*n.* one of the seventy ecclesiastical princes that constitute the pope's council; a woman's short cloak; a hot drink made with claret. **Cardinal-bird**, a red-crested finch. **Cardinal-flower**, a plant (*Loebelia cardinalis*) bearing brilliant red flowers. **Cardinal numbers**, 1, 2, 3, etc.

Cardinal points, north, south, east, west. **Cardinal signs**, Aries, Libra, Cancer, Capricorn. **Cardinal virtues**, justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude.

cardinalate, cardinalship (kár-di-nal-át, -ship) *n.* the office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

carding-machine (kár-ding-má-shén) *n.* a machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool, cotton, etc.

cardiograph (kár-di-ó-gráf) *n.* [G. *kardia*, heart, and *graphein*, write] an apparatus for recording the motions of the heart.

cardioid (kár-di-oid) *n.* [G. *kardia*, heart, and *eidos*, form] a heart-shaped curve.

carditis (kár-di-tis) *n.* inflammation of the tissues of the heart.

cardoan (kár-dóon) *n.* [L. *carduus*, thistle] the prickly artichoke.

cardophagi (kár-dof-a-ji) *n.pl.* [G. *kardos*, thistle, and *phagein*, eat] donkeys.

Carduus (kár-dú-us) *n.* [L.] a genus of plants containing the thistles. **Carduus benedictus**, the blessed thistle.

care (kár) *n.* [A.S. *caru*] concern; anxiety; charge or oversight, implying responsibility; attention or heed; caution; the object of care;—*v.t.* to be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned; to be inclined or disposed.

Care-crazed, crazy from care. **Care-taker**, one that takes care of something, as a house, a farm, etc.

careen (ka-rén) *v.t.* [L. *carina*, keel] to turn on one side, as a ship, for the purpose of calking, repairing, etc.;—*v.t.* to incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

careenage (ka-ré-ná-je) *n.* a place for, or the cost of, careening.

career (ka-rér) *n.* [*car*] a course; rapidity of motion;—*v.t.* to move or run rapidly.

careful (kár-fool) *a.* full of care or solicitude; giving good heed; attentive; anxious; provident.

carefully (kár-fool-i) *adv.* in a careful manner; attentively; solicitously.

carefulness (kár-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being careful; attentiveness; solicitousness.

careless (kár-les) *a.* having no care; free from anxiety; done or said without care; heedless; thoughtless; regardless.

carelessly (kár-les-i) *adv.* in a careless manner; inattentively; heedlessly.

carelessness (kár-les-nes) *n.* the quality of being careless.

caress (ka-res) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *carus*, dear] to treat with affection or kindness; to fondle;—*n.* an act of endearment; embracing with affection.

caressingly (ka-res-ing-i) *adv.* in a caressing or fondling manner.

caret (kár-ret, kar-et) *n.* [L. *carere*, to be wanting] a mark (∩) which shows that something omitted in the line is interlined above, or inserted in the margin.

cargo (kár-gó) *n.* [*car*] the lading or freight of a ship.

cariacou (kár-i-a-kóo) *n.* [S. Amer.] the Virginian deer, characterized by its white tail.

caribou (kár-i-bóo) *n.* [Canadian F.] the North American reindeer.

caricatural (kár-i-ka-túr-al) *a.* of the nature, or in the manner, of caricature.

caricature (kár-i-ka-túr) *n.* [It. fr. L. *carrus*, car, fr. Celt.] the absurdly exaggerated representation, pictorial or verbal, of that which is characteristic;—*v.t.* to make a caricature of; to burlesque.

caricaturist (kár-i-ka-túr-ist) *n.* one that makes caricatures.

caricous (kár-i-kus) *a.* [L. *carica*, a dried fig] resembling a fig, as a *caricous* tumour.

caries (kár-i-éz, kár-réz) *n.* [L.] decay of the bones or teeth, or of vegetable tissue.

carillon (kár-i-lun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *quatuor*, four] a set of fixed bells rung by hand (by means of a key board) or by machinery; an air played on such bells; a musical instrument furnished with bells.

carina (ka-rí-na) *n.* [L., keel] a keel-like structure in a plant or animal.

carinate, carinated (kár-i-nát, -ná-ted) *a.* having a carina.

cariole, carriole (kár-i-ó-l) *a.* [F.] a small open carriage.

cariosity (kā-ri-os'i-ti) *n.* the state of being carious.

carious (kā-ri-us) *a.* affected with caries; irregularly pitted, as if corroded.

cark (kārĕ) *n.* [A.F.] care; distress;—*v.t.* to make anxious;—*v.i.* to be anxious.

carl, carle (kārĕ) *n.* [Scand.] a man; a strong, old, or rude man; a kind of hemp.

carline (kār-lin) *n.* [F. *carlingue*] a timber, ranging fore-and-aft, directly over the keel.

carline (kār-lin) *n.* [fem. of *carl*] a woman; an old woman;—[*Charlemagne*] a kind of thistle.

Carlist (kār-list) *n.* a supporter of the claims of Don Carlos and his heirs to the Spanish throne;—*a.* pertaining to Carlism.

carlock (kār-lok) *n.* [Russ.] a kind of isinglass, made from sturgeon's bladder.

Carlovingian (kār-lō-vin-jī-an) *a.* pertaining to, or descended from, Charlemagne.

carmagnole (kār-ma-nyōl', kār-ma-nyōl) *n.* [F.] a song and dance popular during the first French revolution; a violent revolutionist, or the dress he wore; a bombastic bulletin.

carman (kār-man) *n.* a man that drives a car; a carter; a carrier.

Carmelite (kār-mel-ĭt) *n.* one of an order of mendicant friars established on Mount Carmel in the 12th century;—*a.* belonging to this order.

carminative (kār-min-a-tiv) *n.* [L. *carminare*, cleanse] a medicine to remedy colic and flatulency;—*a.* acting as a carminative.

carmine (kār-mĭn) *n.* [A. *qirmazī*, crimson, fr. *qirmiz*, scarlet grain-insect] a pigment of a rich crimson colour, prepared from cochineal.

carnage (kār-nā) *n.* [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] slaughter; massacre.

carnal (kār-nāl) *a.* pertaining to flesh; fleshy; given to sensual indulgence; natural, as opposed to spiritual; unregenerate. **Carnal knowledge**, sexual intercourse. **Carnal-minded**, unspiritual.

carnalism, carnality (kār-nāl-izm, kār-nāl-i-ti) *n.* the state of being carnal.

carnalist (kār-nāl-ist) *n.* one given to carnality; an unspiritual person.

carnalize (kār-nāl-iz) *v.t.* to make carnal; to debase; to deprive of spirituality.

carnally (kār-nāl-i) *adv.* in a carnal manner; according to the flesh.

carnassial (kār-nas-i-āl) *a.* adapted for tearing flesh;—*n.* a tooth of this kind.

carnation (kār-nā-shun) *n.* flesh-colour; a pink of southern Europe, or any of its cultivated varieties; [Paint.] flesh-tints.

carnelian (kār-nēl-yan, kār-nē-li-an) *n.* cornelian.

carneous (kār-nē-us) *a.* [L. *carneus*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] consisting of, or like, flesh.

carney (kār-nĭ) *n.* [L. *carneus*, of flesh (?) a disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

carnification (kār-nĭ-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act of carnifying.

carnify (kār-nĭ-fi) *v.i.* [L. *caro*, flesh, and *facere*, make] to form flesh; to grow corpulent; [Path.] to lose the normal structure and become fleshy.

carnival (kār-nĭ-val) *n.* [It. fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *levare*, remove] a festival in R. C. countries held before Lent; a time of revelry and frolic.

carnivora (kār-nĭv-ō-ŕa) *n. pl.* [L.] animals that feed on flesh, or devour others.

carnivore (kār-nĭ-vōr) *n.* [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vorare*, devour] a carnivorous plant or animal.

carnivorous (kār-nĭv-ō-rus) *a.* feeding on flesh, as certain plants and animals.

carnose, carnosus (kār-nōs, -nus) *a.* fleshy; consisting of flesh.

carnosity (kār-nōs-i-ti) *n.* a fleshy excrescence; a caruncle.

carob (kār-ub) *n.* [A.] a leguminous tree, or its fruit, known as locust-beans.



carol (kar-ul) *n.* [O.F. fr. Celt.] a song of joy or mirth; a lay; a devotional song;—*v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song;—*v.i.* to sing a carol; to sing in joy or festivity; to warble.

Caroline (kar-ō-lĭn) *a.* [Low L. *Carolus*, Charles] pertaining to the time of Charles I. and II. of Britain.

carolus (kar-ō-lus) *n.* [Low L. *Carolus*, Charles] a gold coin of Charles I. of Britain, worth at first 20s., afterwards 23s.

caromel (kar-ō-mel) *n.* caramel.

caroteel (kar-ō-tēl) *n.* [E. Ind.] a cask for dried fruits, holding about 800 lbs.; a drying oriental unit of weight.

carotid (kar-ō-tĭd) *n.* [G., fr. *karos*, stupor] a large artery conveying blood to the head.

carousal (ka-rouz-āl) *n.* a meeting where people carouse; a drinking bout or revel.

carouse (ka-rouz) *v.i.* (Ger. *garaus*, end) to revel; to drink abundantly;—*n.* a drinking match.

carousel (kar-ō-zel) *n.* [F.] a merry-go-round; a tournament or tilting match.

carp (kārĕ) *v.i.* [Icel. *karpa*, to boast] to censure, or find fault without reason, or petulantly.

carp (kārĕ) *n.* [O.F. *carpe*, fr. Low L. *carpa*, carp] a family of soft-finned, freshwater fishes.

carpal (kār-pāl) *a.* [G. *karpos*, wrist] pertaining to the carpus or wrist;—*n.* a bone of the carpus.

carpel (kār-pel) *n.* [G. *karpos*, fruit] a simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil.

carpellary (kār-pel-a-ri) *a.* belonging to, or connected with, the carpel.

carpenter (kār-pen-ter) *n.* [L. *carpentum*, car] a worker in timber; a framer and builder of houses and ships;—*v.i.* to do carpenter's work.

carpentry (kār-pen-trĭ) *n.* the trade or work of a carpenter.

carpet (kār-pet) *n.* [L. *carpere*, pluck] a woollen fabric, used as covering for floors, stairs, etc.;—*v.t.* to cover with carpet. **Carpet-bag**, a travelling-bag. **Carpet-bagger**, a political adventurer. **Carpet-dance**, an informal dancing-party. **Carpet-friend**, one whose friendship has no strength or sincerity. **Carpet-knight**, one that has seen no service. **Carpet-monger**, a lover of ease and pleasure. **Carpet-walk**, a grass walk. **Carpet-way**, a strip of green sward left in ploughing. On the carpet, under consideration.

carpeting (kār-pet-ing) *n.* materials for carpet; carpets in general.

carphology (kār-fol-ō-jĭ) *n.* [G. *karphos*, straw, etc., and *legein*, gather] a picking of the bed-clothes by a delirious patient.

carping (kār-ping) *a.* apt to carp or cavil; censorious;—*n.* unreasonable fault-finding; cavilling.

carpingly (kār-ping-li) *adv.* in a carping manner; captiously; censoriously.

carpolite (kār-pō-lit) *n.* [G. *karpos*, fruit, and *lithos*, stone] a fossil fruit.

carpology (kār-pō-lō-jĭ) *n.* [G. *karpos*, fruit, and *logos*, discourse] that branch of botany which deals with seeds and fruit.

carpophagous (kār-pōf-a-gus) *a.* [G. *phagein*, eat] living on fruits.

carpus (kār-pus) *n.* [G. *karpos*] the wrist in man, and the corresponding part in other animals.

carrack *n.* See *carack*.

carrageen, carrageen (kār-a-gēn) *n.* Irish moss, a kind of sea-weed, used for jellies, etc., found abundantly at Carrageen, Ireland.

carraway *n.* See *caraway*.

carriable (kar-i-a-bl) *a.* that may be conveyed in carriages.

carriage (kar-i-i) *n.* act of carrying; price of carrying; that which carries; a vehicle for pleasure or for passengers; demeanour; behaviour; the framework of a wooden staircase; the wheeled support of a cannon. **Carriage-free**, carried without charge.



carriageable (kár-ij-a-bl) *a.* carriageable; passable by carriages.

carrick-bend (kár-ik-bend) *n.* [*carack*] a kind of knot [Naut.].

carrick-bitts (kár-ik-bitts) *n. pl.* the windlass bitts [Naut.].

carrier (kár-i-er) *n.* one that carries goods; a part in various machines; a species of pigeon.

carrion (kár-i-un) *n.* [*L. caro*, flesh] dead, putrefying flesh; —*a.* relating to carrion; feeding on carrion. **Carrion-crow**, the common crow.

carrom, carom (kár-um) *n.* [F.] a cannon at billiards.

carronade (kár-u-nád) *n.* [*Carron*, Scotland] a short cannon.

Carron-oil (kár-un-oil) *n.* a mixture of linseed-oil and lime-water, used at Carron ironworks for scalds.

carrot (kár-ut) *n.* [G. *karōton*] a plant having an esculent root of a reddish-yellow colour.

carroty (kár-ut-i) *a.* like a carrot in colour; reddish-yellow; red-haired.

carry (kár-i) *v. t.* [*L. carrus*, car] to convey or transport; to impel; to transfer, as from one column, page, or book, to another; to effect or accomplish; to obtain possession of by force; to exhibit; to imply; to conduct or demean —*v. i.* to convey or propel; to bear; to run on ground that sticks to the feet; —*n.* the motion of the clouds. **Carry-tale**, a tale-bearer. **To carry away**, [Naut.] to break or lose. **To carry coals to Newcastle**, to perform unnecessary labour. **To carry it off**, to brazen a thing out. **To carry on**, to manage; to behave. **To carry oneself**, to behave. **To carry out, or through**, to accomplish. **To carry wind**, to toss the nose high (said of a herd).

carse (kárs) *n.* [Scand.] in Scotland, low fertile land traversed by a river.

cart (kárt) *n.* [Icel. *kartr*, cart] a two-wheeled vehicle used in husbandry, or for carrying heavy goods; —*v. t.* to carry or convey on a cart; —*v. i.* to use carts. **Cart-horse**, a horse that draws a cart, or that is used for such work. **Cart-jade**, a sorry horse.

cartage (kár-táj) *n.* act of carrying in a cart; the price paid for carting.

carte (kárt) *n.* [F. fr. *L. charta*, paper] a card; a bill of fare.

carte (kárt) *n.* [F. fr. *L. quartus*, fourth] one of the regular movements in fencing.

carte-blanche (kárt-bláns) *n.* [F.] a blank paper; unconditional terms; an unlimited offer; discretionary power.

carte-de-visite (kárt-de-vi-zét) *n.* [F.] a visiting card; a photographic portrait on a small card.

cartel (kár-tel) *n.* [F. fr. *L. charta*] an agreement between states at war, as for the exchange of prisoners; a note of defiance; a challenge.

carter (kár-ter) *n.* the man that drives a cart; one whose occupation is to drive a cart.

Cartesian (kár-té-zi-an) *a.* pertaining to the French philosopher Descartes, or to his philosophy; —*n.* an adherent of this philosophy.

carthamin (kár-tha-min) *n.* the colouring matter of the safflower.

Carthamus (kár-tha-mus) *n.* [A.] a genus of Composites, containing the safflower, or saffron-thistle.

Carthusian (kár-thū-zi-an) *n.* one of a religious order, named from the Grande Chartreuse, in France, famed for their austerities; a scholar, or pensioner, of the Charterhouse School, *orig.* a Carthusian monastery.

cartilage (kár-ti-láj) *n.* [*L.*] a smooth, whitish, elastic substance; gristle.

cartilaginous (kár-ti-láj-i-nus) *a.* pertaining to, or like, cartilage; gristly.

Cartilaginous fishes, those with a cartilaginous skeleton.

cartography, etc. See *chartography, etc.*

carton (kár-tun) *n.* [F. fr. *L. charta*, paper] thin pasteboard; a cartoon; a white disc on the bull's eye of a target; a shot that strikes the carton.

cartoon (kár-tóon) *n.* [F. fr. *L. charta*, paper] a design drawn on strong paper for fresco tapestry; a full-page illustration, *esp.* one referring to current events in a comic paper.

cartouch (kár-tóosh) *n.* [F.] a cartridge or cartridge-box; a case for holding shot or shell; [Arch.] a scroll on the cornice of a column.

cartridge (kár-trij) *n.* [*cartouch*] a case of paper containing a charge of powder and ball for a firearm. **Cartridge box**, a case for cartridges.

Cartridge paper, stout, thick paper.

cartulary (kár-tú-lar-i) *n.* [*L. charta*, paper] a register or record, as of a monastery; the officer in charge of such a register.

cartwright (kár-rit) *n.* one whose occupation is to make carts.

carucate (kár-oo-kát) *n.* [*L. carrus*, car] as much land as could be cultivated with one plough in a year.

caruncle, caruncula (kár-ung-kl, ká-rung-kú-la) *n.* [*L. caruncula*, *dim.* of *caro*, flesh] a small fleshy excrescence; [Bot.] an appendage at the hilum of a seed.

caruncular (kár-ung-kú-lar) *a.* in the form of a caruncle.

carunculate, carunculated (kár-ung-kú-lát) *a.* having a caruncle or caruncles.

carve (kár-v) *v. t.* [*A. S. ceorfan*] to cut, as wood, stone, or other material, in an artistic or decorative manner; to shape; to cut into small pieces or slices; —*v. i.* to exercise the trade of a carver; to cut up meat.

carvel (kár-vel) *n.* [*caravel*] a caravel; a jelly-fish.

Carvel-built, with the planks all flush.

carver (kár-ver) *n.* one that carves; a large table-knife for carving.

carving (kár-ving) *n.* act or art of cutting wood, stone, etc.; device or figure carved.

carvol (kár-vol) *n.* [F. *carvi*, caraway] a liquid contained in oil of caraway.

caryatic (kár-i-at-ik) *a.* pertaining to caryatids. **Caryatic order**, an order in which the entablature is supported by caryatids [Arch.].

caryatid (kár-i-at-id) *n.*; *pl.* **caryatids, caryatides** (kár-i-at-idz, -i-déz) [G. *karyatides*, women of Caryæ] a female figure supporting an entablature [Arch.].

Caryocar (kár-i-ó-kár) *n.* [G. *karuon*, nut, and *karra*, head] a genus of trees containing the butternut-tree.

caryocinesis (kár-i-ó-si-né-sis) *n.* [G. *karuon*, nut, and *kinēsis*, movement] the series of changes that the nucleus of a cell goes through in cell division [Bot.]. Also **karyokinesis**.

caryophyllaceous (kár-i-ó-fil-lá-shus) *a.* applied to a corolla having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx.

caryophyllic (kár-i-ó-fil-ik) *a.* applied to an acid found in oil of cloves.

caryophylline (kár-i-ó-fil-in) *n.* a crystalline substance got from cloves by treating them with alcohol.

Caryophyllus (kár-i-ó-fil-lus) *n.* [G. *karuon*, nut, and *phullon*, leaf] a genus of plants containing the clove-tree.

caryopsis (kár-i-op-sis) *n.* [G. *opsis*, appearance] a single-seeded fruit, to which the pericarp is adherent throughout, as in grasses.

casal (ká-sal) *a.* pertaining to grammatical case.

casabel (kas-ka-bel) *n.* [Sp.] the knob at the end of a cannon.

cascade (kas-kád) *n.* [F. *cascade*, fr. *L. cadere*, fall] a small waterfall.

cascalho (kas-kal-yo) *n.* [Pg.] the alluvium in which Brazilian diamonds are found.

cascara (kas-ka-ra) *n.* [Sp.] a Californian bark used as a tonic aperient.

cascarilla (kas-ka-ri-lá) *n.* [Sp.] the aromatic bitter bark of a West Indian shrub.

case (kás) *n.* [*L. capsula*] a covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains; a frame containing boxes for holding type; —*v. t.* to cover with or put in a case. **Case-harden**, to harden, as iron, by converting the surface into steel. **Case-knife**, one carried in a sheath. **Case-man**, a compositor. **Case-shot**, small projectiles put in cases to be shot from cannon. **Case-worm**, the caddis-worm.



Caryatid.

case (kās) *n.* [L. *casus*] an event, occurrence, or circumstance; that which happens or befalls; a state of condition of things or persons; a question of facts or principles requiring solution or decision; a cause or suit to be tried in court; an inflection or terminal change in a noun. **In case**, *lest*. **In good case**, in good condition.

caseic (ka-sē-ik) *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese] derived from cheese, as *caseic acid*.

casein, caseine (kā-sē-in) *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese] the curd or coagulable part of milk; the leguminous part of substances.

casemate (kās-māt) *n.* [It.] a bomb-proof chamber with embrasures for cannon—also capable of being used as a magazine, or for quartering troops.

casemated (kās-mā-ted) *a.* furnished with a casemate.

casement (kās-ment) *n.* [fr. *encase*] a window, or part of a window, opening on hinges.

caseous (kā-sē-us) *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese] pertaining to, or like, cheese.

casern (ka-zern) *n.* [F. *caserne*, fr. L. *casa*, a cottage or cabin] a lodging for soldiers in garrison towns; a barrack.

cash (kash) *n.* [O.F. *casse*, fr. L. *capsa*, box] money; ready money;—*v.t.* to turn into cash; to exchange for money. **Cash account**, an account of cash received, paid, or in hand. **Cash balance**, the balance on the debtor side of a cash account. **Cash-book**, a book in which is kept a register of money transactions. **Cash boy**, a boy in shops that carries money from the salesman to the cashier. **Cash-reeper**, a cashier.

cashew (ka-shōw) *n.* [Malay] a tropical American tree and its fruit, the cashew-nut.

cashier (kash-ēr) *n.* one that has charge of the cash, or of money transactions.

cashmere (kash-mēr) *n.* [*Cashmere*, India] a rich and costly kind of shawl; a fine woollen stuff;—*a.* made of cashmere.

casings (kās-ing) *n.* a case or covering.

casino (ka-sē-nō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *casa*, hut] a public saloon for dancing or singing.

case (kask) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *quassar*, break] a close vessel for containing liquors, made of staves, headings, and hoops; the quantity contained in a case.

casquet (kas-ket) *n.* [F. fr. L. *capsa*, case] a small box for jewels or other articles.

casque (kask) *n.* [F. fr. L. *quassar*, break] a piece of defensive armour for the head and neck.

casareep, cassireepe (kas-a-rēp, i-rēp) *n.* [S. Amer. name] the juice of the roots of the bitter cassava.

cassation (ka-sā-shun) *n.* [L. *cassare*, annul] the act of annulling. **Court of Cassation**, the highest court of appeal in France.

cassava (kas-pā-va) *n.* [Haytian *kasabi*] a species of the manihot, yielding tapioca.

casse-paper (kas-pā-per) *n.* [F.] broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream.

casserole (kas-e-rōl) *n.* [F.] a saucepan; a sort of stew; a small handled dish used in chemical operations.

Cassia (kash-yā) *n.* [H.] a genus of leguminous plants, including the senna; a cheap kind of cinnamon. **Cassia-bark**, **cassia-lignea**, a species of cinnamon. **Cassia-buds**, the flower-buds of the tree that yields cassia-lignea.

cassideous, cassidiform (ka-sid-ē-us, -i-form) *a.* [L. *cassis*, *-idis*, helmet] helmet-shaped [Bot.].

cassimere (kas-i-mēr) *n.* [*cassmere*] a thin twilled woollen cloth; kersey-mere.

cassinette (kas-i-net) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a cloth made of a cotton warp, with a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

cassino (ka-sē-nō) *n.* [It.] a game at cards for four players.

cassiterite (ka-sit-ē-rit) *n.* [G. *kassiteros*, tin] the most common ore of tin.

cassius (kas-i-us) *n.* [Andreas *Cassius*] a beautiful purple pigment.

cassock (kas-uk) *n.* [F. fr. L. *casa*, hut] a close garment worn by clergy under the gown.

cassolette (kas-ō-let) *n.* [F.] a censer; a perforated box containing perfumes.

caissonade (kas-ō-nād) *n.* [F. fr. O.F. *caisson*, a large chest] unrefined sugar.

cassowary (kas-ō-wa-ri) *n.* [Malay] a large bird resembling the ostrich, and, next to it, the largest bird living.

cassumunar (kas-ū-inū-nar) *n.* [E. Ind.] an aromatic root.

cast (kast) *v.t.* [Scand.] to send or drive from by force; to fling; to hurl; to turn, as the sight; to throw on the ground, as in wrestling; to overcome; to scatter, as seed; to throw, as dice; to condemn by trial; to throw off or shed; to compute; to reckon; to form by pouring liquid metal into a mould; to distribute, as the parts of a play among actors;—*v.t.* to turn or revolve in the mind; to receive form or shape; to warp, so as to bring a ship to the wind;—*n.* the act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the distance to which a thing is thrown; a chance or venture; act of casting in a mould; form or shape; a slight degree of colour; assignment of parts in a play; the actors to whom the parts are assigned; a motion or turn, as of the eye; direction; glance. **Cast-iron**, iron melted and cast in moulds. **Cast-off**, rejected. **Cast-steel**, steel melted, cast, and rolled out into bars. **To cast aside**, to reject. **To cast away**, to reject; to waste. **To cast down**, to throw down; to depress. **To cast forth**, to reject; to emit. **To cast in one's lot with**, to share the fortune of. **To cast in the teeth of**, to upbraid with. **To cast off**, to drive away; to print; to estimate the quantity of. [Naut.] to let go. **To cast oneself on**, to trust oneself to.

Castalian (kas-tā-li-an) *a.* pertaining to Castalia, a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

Castanea (kas-tā-nē-a) *n.* [L.] a genus of trees including the common chestnut-tree.

castanets (kas-tā-nets) *n. pl.* [L. *castanea*, chestnut] two small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, fastened to the thumb, and rattled as an accompaniment.

castaway (kas-tā-wā) *n.* an abandoned person; a proboscite;—*a.* rejected; useless.

caste (kast) *n.* [Pg. fr. L. *castus*, pure] an order or class; one of the four hereditary classes into which society in India is divided.

castellan (kas-tē-lan) *n.* [L. *castellum*, castle] a governor or constable of a castle.

castellany (kas-tē-lā-ni) *n.* the jurisdiction of a castellan.

castellated (kas-tē-lā-ted) *a.* adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

caster (kas-ter) *n.* one that casts or computes; a phial or cruet, used to contain condiments at the table; a stand to contain such; a small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is rolled; a castor.

castigate (kas-ti-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *castigare*, pp. *castigatus*] to correct; to chastise.

castigation (kas-ti-gā-shun) *n.* chastisement; correction.

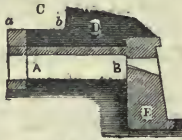
castigatory (kas-ti-gā-tur-i) *a.* that castigates; corrective; punitive.

castile soap (kas-tēl sōp) *n.* a fine, hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda, *orig.* made at Castile.

casting (kas-ting) *n.* the act of casting or founding; anything formed in a mould; the taking of impressions of figures, busts, medals, etc.; assignation of parts in a play; the warping of a board. **Casting of draperies**, the disposition of the folds of garments.

Casting-net, a net that is cast and immediately drawn. **Casting-vote, casting-voice**, vote of a presiding officer, which decides a question when the votes are equally divided.

castle (kas-l) *n.* [L. *castellum*] a fortified residence; a fortress; a piece made to represent a castle, used in chess;—*v.t.* in chess, to cover the king with a



Casemate.
A, B, Casemate. A gun at B would fire through embrasure in the wall; a gun at C would fire en barbette, or over the parapet. D, a parapet; E, scarp-wall, the outer face of which is the scarp; a, b terre-plein.



Cassowary.

castle. **Castle-builder**, a visionary. **Castle-building**, day-dreaming. **Castle-guard**, a feudal tenure, binding a tenant to defend his lord's castle. **Castle in the air**, or in Spain, a visionary project. **Castle-ward**, a tax levied for the maintenance of a castle, on those protected by it.

castled (kas-'ld) *a.* furnished with a castle or castles; built like a castle.

castor (kas-'tur) *n.* [G.] the beaver; a substance of a penetrating smell and bitter taste, found in the beaver; a beaver hat. **Castor-oil**, the oil of *Ricinus communis*.

castor (kas-'tur) *n.* See **caster** (second, etc., meanings).

Castor and Pollux

(kas-'tur and pol-'uks) *n.* the Twins [Astron.]; a meteor seen on ships, in the form of twin lights, during a storm at sea.

castoreum (kas-to-'rē-um) *n.* [L.] the secretion of the castor.

castorin (kas-'tur-in) *n.* a substance prepared from castoreum.

castrametation (kas-tra-me-tā-'shun) *n.* [L.] art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

castrate (kas-'trāt) *v. t.* [L. *castrare*, *pp. castratus*] to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to purge or purify, as a book; —*n.* one castrated.

castration (kas-'trā-'shun) *n.* the act of castrating.

castrato (kas-'trā-tō) *n.*; *pl.* **castrati** (kas-'trā-tē) [It.] an artificial or male soprano.

casual (kazh-'ū-əl) *a.* [L. *casus*, chance] accidental; fortuitous; occasional; —*n.* a person that receives one night's relief and shelter in a workhouse. **Casual ward**, a ward for casuists.

casualism (kazh-'ū-əl-izm) *n.* the doctrine that all things are governed by chance.

casually (kazh-'ū-əl-i) *adv.* in a casual manner; by chance; accidentally.

casualness (kazh-'ū-əl-ness) *n.* the state or quality of being casual.

casualty (kazh-'ū-əl-ti) *n.* that which comes without design or without being foreseen; an accident; an accidental injury; misfortune.

casuist (kazh-'ū-ist) *n.* one who inquires and resolves cases; one versed in casuistry.

casuistic (kazh-'ū-ist-ik) *a.* relating to cases of conscience or conduct.

casuistry (kazh-'ū-is-tri) *n.* science of determining the right or wrong of acts and opinions, or of cases of conscience; in a bad sense, sophistry.

cat (kat) *n.* [A.S.] a well known domestic animal; a kind of ship; the game, tip-cat; a strong tackle to draw an anchor up; a double tripod; a whip; —*v. t.* to bring up to the cathead. **Cat-beam**, the largest beam of a ship. **Cat-bird**, an American singing bird, so called from its cry of alarm. **Cat-block**, one used to cat the anchor. **Cat-eyed**, able to see in the dark. **Cat-fall**, a rope used to cat the anchor. **Cat-fish**, a fish, found in United States waters, which makes a sound like the purring of a cat when taken out of the water. **Cat-footed**, noiseless; stealthy. **Cat-harpings**, ropes serving to bind in the shrouds at the masthead. **Cat-holes**, two small holes astern, through which hawsers are passed [Naut.]. **Cat-nap**, a brief nap. **Cat-o-nine-tails**, a whip with nine thongs or lashes. **Cat-pipe**, a cat-call. **Cat-salt**, a salt formed from bittern. **Cat's-cradle**, a children's game, played with a string twisted on the fingers. **Cat's-eye**, a variety of quartz. **Cat's-head**, a kind of large apple. **Cat's-paw**, a dupe, used as a tool; a light breeze; a turn in the bight of a rope, to hook a tackle on. **Cat's-silver**, a variety of mica. **Cat's-tail**, the genus *Equisetum*; red-mace (*Typha latifolia*); a catkin. **Cat-stick**, a club used in playing tip-cat.

catacaustic (kat-a-kaws-'tik) *a.* [G. *katakauasis*, a burning] formed by reflected rays; —*n.* a caustic curve formed by reflection.

catachresis (kat-a-kre-'sis) *n.* [G.] a violent or forced use of a word.

cataclysm (kat-a-kliz-'m) *n.* [G.] an extensive overflow; a deluge; a catastrophe.

cataclysmal (kat-a-kliz-'mal) *a.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cataclysm.

cataclysmist (kat-a-kliz-'mist) *n.* one that explains many geological phenomena by cataclysms.

catacomb (kat-a-kōm) *n.* [G. *kata*, downward, and *kumbē*, cavity] a cave used for the burial of the dead.

catacoustics (kat-a-kous-'tik-s) *n.* that part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes.

catadioptric, catadioptrical (kat-a-di-'op-'trik, -tri-'kal) *a.* pertaining to, or involving, the reflection and refraction of light.

catafalque, catafalco (kat-a-falk, kat-a-fal-'kō) *n.* [It.] a temporary structure representing a tomb.

catagmatic (kat-ag-mat-'ik) *a.* [G. *katagma*, fracture] having the property of consolidating broken parts [Med.].

Catalan (kat-a-lan) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Catalonia, a province of Spain; —*n.* a native of Catalonia; a kind of blast-furnace.

catalectic (kat-a-lek-'tik) *a.* [G.] wanting a syllable at the end.

cataplexy (kat-a-lep-'si) *n.* [G.] a sudden suspension of the senses and of volition, the body and limbs preserving a fixed posture.

cataleptic (kat-a-lep-'tik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, cataplexy.

catallactics (kat-a-lak-'tik-s) *n.* [G. *katallassein*, exchange] science of exchanges.

catalogue (kat-a-log) *n.* [G.] a methodically arranged list; —*v. t.* to make a list of.

Catalogue raisonné, a catalogue containing comments or explanations.

cataloguer, cataloguist (kat-a-log-'er, -ist) *n.* one that makes catalogues.

catalysis (ka-'tal-i-'sis) *n.* [G.] dissolution; the decomposition of one substance by the mere presence of another, which itself remains unchanged.

catalytic (kat-a-lit-'ik) *a.* relating to, or effected by, catalysis; —*n.* a medicine supposed to act by destroying morbid agencies in the blood.

catamaran (kat-a-ma-'ran) *n.* [Tamil] a raft consisting of three pieces of wood lashed together; a vixen.

catamenia (kat-a-mē-'ni-ā) *n. pl.* the menses.

catamenial (kat-a-mē-'ni-āl) *a.* [G. *kata* and *mēn*, month] pertaining to menstrual discharges.

catamite (kat-a-mit) *n.* [G.] a boy kept for unnatural purposes.

catamount, catamountain (kat-a-'mount, -in) *n.* [cat and *mount*] the wild cat, cougar, or puma.

catanadromous (kat-a-nad-rō-mus, ka-tan-'drō-mus) *a.* [G. *kata* and *anadromos*, running up] passing, at fixed intervals, from salt water into fresh, and returning.

catapetalous (kat-a-pet-a-'lus) *a.* having the petals adherent to the bases of the stamens.

cataphonics (kat-a-fon-'iks) *n.* [G. *kata* and *phōnē*, sound] catacoustics.

cataphract (kat-a-frakt) *n.* [G.] scale armour; [Zool.] scaly plates.

cataphracted (kat-a-frak-'ted) *a.* covered with horny plates, or a thick skin.

cataplasm (kat-a-plazm) *n.* [G. fr. *kata* and *plassein*, form, shape] a poultice.

catapult (kat-a-pult) *n.* [G. *katapeltēs*] an engine used by the Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, arrows, etc.; a toy for throwing small missiles.

cataract (kat-a-rakt) *n.* [G. *katarraktēs*] a torrent; a waterfall; the flow of a large body of water over a precipice; a disorder in the eye by which vision is marred.



Castor-oil plant.



Catamaran.



Catapult.

cataractous (kat-a-rak'tus) *a.* pertaining to cataract; marked by cataract.

catarrh (ka-tár') *n.* [*G. kata* and *rheîn*, flow] morbid secretion from a mucous membrane.

catarrhal, catarrhous (ka-tá-ral, -rus) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, catarrh.

catarrhine, catarrhine (kat'a-rin) *n.* [*G. kata* and *rhis*, rhinos, nose] a monkey having the nostrils approximated and the aperture pointing downward.

catastasis (ka-tas-ta-sis) *n.* [*G.*] the exordium of a speech; the part of the Greek drama where the action had reached its height; [*Med.*] constitution, state, or condition.

catasterism (ka-tas'te-rizm) *n.* [*G.*] a catalogue of the stars; a constellation.

catastrophe (ka-tas-tró-fé) *n.* [*G.*] final event, usually of a disastrous nature; the winding up of the plot of a play; denouement.

catastrophic (kat-as-trof'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catastrophe.

catastrophism (ka-tas-tró-fizm) *n.* the view that geological phenomena are to be explained by a series of catastrophes.

catastrophist (ka-tas-tró-fist) *n.* a believer in catastrophism.

Catawba (ka-taw'ba) *n.* [river name] a kind of grape; wine made from it.

catcall (kat-kawl) *n.* a squeaking instrument used to express disapprobation of plays; a sound in imitation; *v.t.* to assail with such instruments or sounds; *v.i.* to make a noise like a catcall.

catch (kach) *v.t.* [*L. capere*, take] to seize with the hand; to take, as in a snare or net; to take hold on; to charm; to take by sympathy, contagion, or infection; to come upon unexpectedly; to overtake; *v.i.* to seize and keep hold, as a hook; to grasp at; to spread by infection; *n.* act of seizing; seizure; that which is taken; sudden advantage; gain; a play upon words; a humorous round, in which the singers alternate the words.

Catch-drain, a drain to catch surface or surplus water.

Catch-land, land not known to belong to any parish.

Catch-meadow, a meadow irrigated by water from the side of a hill.

Catch-word, a taking word or phrase; a word printed under the last line of a page, as being the first in the next; an actor's cue. **To catch at**, to attempt to seize. **To catch it**, to get a scolding, etc.

catchable (kach'a-bl) *a.* that may be caught.

catchfly (kach'fli) *n.* the name of certain plants to whose glutinous stems insects adhere.

catching (kach'ing) *ppr.* infectious; contagious; captivating; winning; alluring.

catchment (kach-ment) *n.* an area that may be drained of its water.

catchpenny (kach-pen-i) *n.* something of little value except to secure a quick sale; *a.* made to sell; cheap and showy; worthless.

catchpoll (kach'pól) *n.* a sheriff's officer; a bailiff; a constable.

catchup, ketchup (kach'up, kech'up) *n.* [*E. Ind. kitjap*] a sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc.

cate (kát) *n.*; *pl.* cates (káts) [*O.F. acat*, purchase] a delicacy; a dainty; a tit-bit.

catechetical (kat-e-ke't-i-ka) *a.* consisting of questions and answers.

catechetically (kat-e-ke't-i-ka-l-i) *adv.* by question and answer.

catechine (kat'e-shin) *n.* a white crystalline compound extracted from catechu.

catechise, catechize (kat'e-kiz) *v.t.* [*G. katechizeîn*] to instruct by asking questions and correcting the answers, esp. in religious doctrine; to question or interrogate.

catechism (kat'e-kizim) *n.* an elementary book containing a summary of facts or principles in the form of questions and answers.

catechist (kat'e-kist) *n.* one that teaches by question and answer.

catechistic, catechistical (kat-e-kis'tik, -ti-ka) *a.* of a catechizing character.

catechistically (kat-e-kis'ti-ka-l-i) *adv.* in a catechistic manner.

catechu (kat'e-ve'ó) *n.* [*Tamil*] a brown, astringent vegetable extract.

catechuic (kat'e-shó'ó-ik) *a.* pertaining to catechu. Catechuic acid, catechine.

catechumen (kat-e-kü-men) *n.* one under rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity; a neophyte.

categorematic (kat-e-gor-e-mat'ik) *a.* [*G. kategōrēma*, predicate] capable of being employed by itself as a term.

categorical (kat-e-gor-i-ka) *a.* pertaining to a category; admitting no conditions or exceptions; absolute; positive.

categorically (kat-e-gor-i-ka-l-i) *adv.* absolutely; directly; positively.

category (kat'e-gor-i) *n.* [*G. kata* and *agoreueîn*, to assert] a class or order.

catenarian (kat-e-ná-ri-an) *a.* [*L. catena*, chain] relating to, or resembling, a chain.

catenary (kat'e-nar-i) *n.* a curve formed by a cord hanging between two points not in the same vertical line; a catenary curve.

catenation (kat'e-ná-shun) *n.* a chain or series like the links of a chain.

catenulate (kat-en'ú-lát) *a.* [*L. catenula*, dim. of *catena*, chain] consisting of little links; made up of parts united end to end.

cater (ká-ter) *v.i.* [*O.F. fr. L. ad* and *captare*, take] to buy or procure provisions; to purvey.

cateran (kat'er-an) *n.* [*Gael.*] a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a Highland freebooter.

cater-cousin (ká-ter-kuzn) *n.* [*L. quatuor*, four] a quarter-cousin; a distant relation; an intimate or friend.

caterer (ká-ter-er) *n.* one that provides or purveys food, entertainment, etc.

caterpillar (kat'er-pil-ar) *n.* [*L. catrus*, cat, and *pilosus*, hairy] the larva of a lepidopterous insect.

caterwaul (kat'er-wawl) *v.i.* [*fr. cat* and *waul*, to cry] to cry like cats in heat.

catgut (kat-gut) *n.* a string or cord made from the intestines of animals; a kind of canvas.

Catharine-wheel (kath'a-rin-hwél) *n.* [*St. Catharine* of Alexandria] a window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes; a species of firework.

Catharist (kath'a-rist) *n.* [*G. katharos*, pure] one that pretends to unusual purity.

catharma (ka-thár-ma) *n.* [*G.*] excrement; discharges from the bowels.

catharsis (ka-thár'sis) *n.* [*G.*] purgation or cleansing of any passage of the body.

cathartic (ka-thár'tik) *a.* [*G. katharos*, pure] purgative; *n.* a purgative.

cathartine (ka-thár'tin) *n.* the active or purgative principle of senna.

cathead (kat'hed) *n.* a timber projecting from the bow of a ship, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised; *v.t.* to cat.

cathedra (kath'e-dra, ka-thé'dra) *n.* [*G.*] a bishop's throne; a professor's chair. **Ex cathedra**, authoritatively.

cathedral (ka-thé'dral) *n.* the principal church in a diocese, containing the bishop's throne; *a.* pertaining to a cathedral.

catheretic (kath-e-ret'ik) *n.* [*G. kata* and *haireîn*, seize] a mild caustic.

catheter (kath'e-ter) *n.* [*G.*] a tubular instrument introduced into the bladder to draw off the urine; such a tube for introduction into other passages of the body.

cathode (kath'éd) *n.* [*G. kata* and *hodos*, way] the negative pole of an electric current.

catholic (kath-u-lik) *a.* [*G. kata* and *holos*, whole] universal or general; embracing the whole body of Christians; liberal; pertaining to, or affecting, Roman Catholics; *n.* a member of the Church Universal or of the Roman Catholic church.



Caterpillar.



Catharine-wheel.

catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm) *n.* adherence to the Church Universal, or to the Roman Catholic church; the Roman Catholic religion.

catholicity (kath-u-lis'i-ti) *n.* liberality of thought and sentiment, *esp.* in religion.

catholicize, catholicise (ka-thol'i-siz) *v.t.* to make catholic; to gain over to the Catholic faith.

catholicon (ka-thol'i-kon) *n.* a supposed universal remedy; a panacea.

catholicos (ka-thol'i-kos) *n.* the patriarch or head of the Armenian church.

Catilinarian (kat-i-li-nā-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to Catiline, a Roman conspirator;—*n.* one that resembles or imitates Catiline.

Catilinism (kat-i-li-nizm) *n.* the practices or principles of a Catiline.

catkin (kat-'kin) *n.* [*dim.* of *cat*] an ament; a scaly spike of unisexual flowers.

catling (kat-'ling) *n.* a little cat; a double-edged, sharp-pointed dismembering knife.

catmint, catnip (kat-'mint, -nip) *n.* a well known plant, having a strong scent.

Catonian (kā-tō-'ni-an) *a.* resembling Cato; severe; inflexible.

catoose (ka-tōós') *n.* [*F. cartouche*] an ornamental scroll [*Her.*].

catopsis (ka-top-'sis) *n.* [*G.*] morbidly keen sight.

catoptric (ka-top-'trik) *a.* [*G. katoptron*, mirror] relating to catoptrics.

catoptrics (ka-top-'triks) *n.* that part of optics which treats of reflected light.

catoptromancy (ka-top-'trō-man-si) *n.* [*G. manteia*, divination] divination by means of a mirror let down into water.

cattle (kat-'l) *n.pl.* [*L. capitalis*, chief] domestic quadrupeds collectively, *esp.* those of the bovine genus. **Cattle-pen**, a pen or inclosure for cattle. **Cattle-plague**, a virulently contagious disease affecting cattle. **Cattle-show**, an exhibition of domestic animals for prizes or the encouragement of agriculture.

catty (kat-'i) *n.* [*Malay*] a Chinese weight of 1½ lbs.

Caucasian (kaw-kash'i-an, -kă-'shan) *a.* Indo-European; belonging to Mount Caucasus, or to the neighbouring country.

caucus (kaw-'kus) *n.* [*Etym.* unknown] a political committee in charge of the electioneering and other political business of their party.

caudal (kaw-'dal) *a.* [*L. cauda*, tail] pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tail.

caudate (kaw-'dat) *a.* having a tail, or tail-like appendage.

caudex (kaw-'deks) *n.*; *pl.* caudices, caudexes (kaw-'di-séz, -dek-séz) [*L.*] the axis of a plant.

caudle (kaw-'dl) *n.* [*L. calidus*, hot] a warm drink for sick persons;—*v.t.* to make into caudle; to give a caudle to; to refresh.

cauf (kawf) *n.* [*L. corbis*, basket] a chest for keeping fish alive in water.

caul (kawl) [*Ir. calla*, hood] a net or covering for the head; a membrane covering part of the lower intestines; the membrane enveloping the fetus.

cauldron *n.* See *caldron*.

caulescent, cauliferous (kaw-les-'ent, -lif-'er-us) *a.* [*L. caulis*, stem] having a true stem [*Bot.*].

caulicue, caulicule (kaw-li-'kl, -kül) *n.* a little stem; the rudimentary stem in the embryo [*Bot.*].

caulicole (kaw-'li-köl) *n.* one of the lesser branches or leaves in the Corinthian capital.

cauliflower (kaw-'li-flou-er) *n.* [*L. caulis*, cabbage, stalk] a variety of cabbage having a short stem and a curd-like head, which is edible.

cauliform (kaw-'li-form) *a.* [*L. forma*, shape] having the form of a stalk.

cauline (kaw-'lin) *a.* [*G. caulos*, stem] of, or pertaining to, the stem [*Bot.*];—*n.* [*L. caulis*, cabbage] a colouring matter found in red cabbage.

caulis (kaw-'lis) [*n.*] [*fr. G. caulos*, stem] the stem [*Bot.*]; one of the greater stems at the angles of the capital of a Corinthian column [*Arch.*].

caulk *n.* See *calk*.

causal (kaw-'zal) *a.* relating to, implying, or containing, a cause or causes;—*n.* a word that expresses a cause or introduces a reason.

causality (kaw-'zal-i-ti) *n.* the agency of a cause; the mental faculty that discerns the relation between causes and effects; the logical faculty.

causally (kaw-'zal-i) *adv.* in a causal manner; as a cause; by way of cause and effect.

causation (kaw-'zā-shun) *n.* the act of causing; the relation of cause and effect.

causationism (kaw-'zā-shun-izm) *n.* the doctrine that every event is the result of some previous event.

causationist (kaw-'zā-shun-ist) *n.* a believer in the law of causation.

causative (kaw-'zā-tiv) *a.* expressing a cause or reason; effecting, as a cause or agent.

causatively (kaw-'zā-tiv-li) *adv.* in a causative manner.

cause (kawz) *n.* [*L. causa*] that which produces or effects a result; that which is the origin of an action; a suit or action in court; case;—*v.t.* to produce; to be the occasion of; to induce; to compel.

causeless (kawz-'les) *a.* uncaused or uncreated; without reason or motive.

causelessly (kawz-'les-li) *adv.* in a causeless manner; without cause or reason.

causelessness (kawz-'les-nes) *n.* the state of being causeless.

causerie (kōz-'ri) *n.* [*F.*] a talk or gossip, *esp.* about a literary or art topic.

causeuse (kō-'zēz) *n.* [*F. causer*, talk, *fr. L. causa*] a sofa for two persons.

causeway, causey (kawz-'wā, kawz-'i) *n.* [*O.F. caucie*, *fr. L. calx, calcis*, heel] a raised way over wet or marshy ground; the paved way on a street.

causidical (kaw-'sid-i-kal) *a.* [*L. causa*, cause, and *dicere*, say] pertaining to an advocate, or to advocacy.

caustic (kaws-'tik) *a.* [*G. fr. kaiein*, burn] burning; corrosive; severe; satirical; sharp;—*n.* any substance that corrodes or destroys the texture of animal substances; a caustic curve. **Caustic curve**, one to which the rays of light reflected or refracted by another curve are tangents.

caustically (kaws-'ti-kl-i) *adv.* in a bitter or severe manner.

causticity (kaws-'ti-si-ti) *n.* the quality of being caustic; pungency; sarcasm.

cautélous (kaw-'te-lus) *a.* [*L. cavere*, *pp. cautus*, take heed] cautious; wary; wily.

cauter (kaw-'ter) *n.* [*G. kautēr*, branding-iron] a hot, searing iron.

cauterant (kaw-'ter-ant) *n.* a cautery; a caustic.

cauterism (kaw-'ter-izm) *n.* the application of a cautery.

cauterization (kaw-'ter-i-zā-'shun) *n.* the act of cauterizing.

cauterize (kaw-'ter-iz) *v.t.* to burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, or with caustics; to make callous or insensible.

cautery (kaw-'ter-i) *n.* a burning, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic substances; the instrument used in cauterizing; a caustic.

caution (kaw-'shun) *n.* [*L.*] prudence; wariness; warning; security;—*v.t.* to advise or charge to take heed or to be cautious; to give warning to; to warn.

cautionary (kaw-'shun-a-ri) *a.* containing caution or warning; given as a pledge.

cautioner (kaw-'shun-er) *n.* one that cautions; a person bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

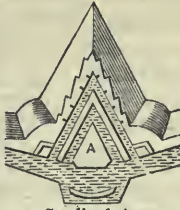
cautious (kaw-'shus) *a.* having or showing caution; wary; watchful; prudent.

cautiously (kaw-'shus-li) *adv.* in a cautious manner; with caution; warily; prudently.

cautiousness (kaw-'shus-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being cautious; prudence; caution; wariness.

cavalcade (kaw-'al-kād) *n.* [*L. caballus*, horse] a procession of persons on horseback;—*v.i.* to ride in a procession.

cavalier (kav-a-lēr) *n.* [L. *caballus*] a horseman; military man; a knight; a gentleman escorting a lady; a beau; a raised work within a bastion; a partizan of Charles I.;—*a. gay; sprightly; warlike; haughty; disdainful;—v.i. to act in a cavalier manner.*



a. Cavalier fortress.

cavalierly (*kav-a-lēr'li*) *adv.* in a haughty manner.

cavalry (*kav'al-ri*) *n.* horse soldiers.

cavaspope (*kav'a-skōp*) *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow, and G. *skopein*, view] a surgical contrivance for the inspection of cavities in the human body.

cavatina (*kav-a-tē-nā*) *n.* [It.] a short or light air of one movement.

cavation, cavazon (*ka-vā-shun, -zhun*) *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow] the digging out of earth for the foundation [Arch.].

cave (*kāv*) *n.* a hollow place in the earth; a den;—*v.t. to make hollow;—v.i. to dwell in a cave.*

To cave in, to fall in, and leave a hollow; to yield.

caveat (*kā-vē-āt*) *n.* [L., let him beware] an intimation of warning; caution; a legal notice to stop proceedings; a bar or hindrance to action;—*v.t. to enter caveat; in fencing, to shift the sword from one side of the adversary's sword to the other.*

caveator (*kā-vē-ā-tur*) *n.* one that enters a caveat [Law].

cavendish (*kav-en-dish*) *n.* [fr. *Cavendish*, the maker] tobacco leaf smoothed out, and pressed into rectangular oblong cakes.

cavern (*kav-ēr-n*) *n.* [L. fr. *cavus*, hollow] a deep, hollow place in the earth; any dark receptacle.

caverned (*kav-ēr-nd*) *a.* full of caverns; inhabiting a cavern.

cavernous (*kav-ēr-nus*) *a.* full of caverns; hollow; deep-set; honeycombed.

cavernulous (*ka-vēr-nū-lus*) *a.* formed into, or full of, little cavities.

cavesson (*kav'e-sun*) *n.* [F. fr. L. *caput*, head] a nose-band used in breaking horses.

caviar, caviare (*kav-i-ār, -ār*) *n.* [Turk. *havyār*] the roes of fish, spiced and salted. **Caviare to the general**, too refined to be commonly appreciated.

cavicorn (*kav'i-korn*) *a.* [L. *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, horn] hollow-horned;—*n.* such a ruminant.

cavil (*kav-il*) *v.i.* [L. *cavillare*] to raise captious and frivolous objections; to carp; to wrangle;—*n.* a false or frivolous objection.

caviller (*kav-i-lēr*) *n.* one that cavils; one that argues in a captious spirit.

cavilling (*kav'il-ing*) *n.* disputation; groundless objection.

cavillingly (*kav'il-ing-li*) *adv.* in a cavilling manner; captiously.

cavin (*kav-in*) *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow] a hollow way, or natural hollow, to cover troops.

cavity (*kav-i-ti*) *n.* a hollow place; an opening; the state of being hollow.

cavy (*kā-vi*) *n.* [S. Amer. Ind. *Cabias*] a genus of rodents containing the guinea-pig.

caw (*kaw*) *v.i.* [imit.] to cry like a crow or raven;—*n.* the sound made by the crow, rook, or raven.

cawk (*kawk*) *n.* [chalk] a variety of barytes.

cawky (*kaw-ki*) *a.* pertaining to, or like, cawk.

caxon (*kak'sun*) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a kind of wig.

Caxton (*kaks'tun*) *n.* any book printed by William Caxton (1422-1491), the first English printer.

cay (*kā*) *n.* [Sp.] an islet; a coast reef.

Cayenne pepper (*kā-en'pēp'er*) *n.* [Cayenne, America] a very pungent pepper, the product of several species of Capsicum.

cayman (*kā-mān*) *n.* [native Guiana name] an alligator.

cazique (*ka-zēk*) *n.* See *caique*.

cease (*sēs*) *v.t.* [L. *cessare*] to put a stop to;—*v.i. to stop; to come to an end; to desist.*

ceaseless (*sēs-les*) *a.* that never ceases; enduring for ever; incessant; perpetual.

ceaselessly (*sēs-les-li*) *adv.* without intermission; incessantly; perpetually.

cecils (*sē-silz*) *n.pl.* [perhaps fr. *Cecil*, proper name] meat croquettes.

cedar (*sē-dar*) *n.* [*G. Cedros*] one of various trees with fragrant wood.

cedared (*sē-dard*) *a.* covered with cedars; abounding in cedars.

cedarn (*sē-darn*) *a.* made of cedar.



Cedar.

cede (*sēd*) *v.t.* [L. *cedere*] to yield or surrender;—*v.i. to submit; to give away.*

cedilla (*sē-dil-ā*) *n.* [fr. the Greek letter *zēta*] a mark placed under the letter *c* (*ç*) to show that it is to be sounded like *s*.

cedrate, cedrat (*sē-drāt, -drat*) *n.* [F. fr. L. *citrus*, citron] the citron.

cedrine (*sē-drin*) *a.* belonging to, or resembling, cedar.

ceil (*sēl*) *v.t.* [L. *coelum*, heaven] to overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building.

ceiling (*sē-ling*) *n.* the interior part of the roof of a room, esp. its lath and plaster work.

celadon (*sē-lā-don*) *n.* [fr. the name of the hero of a French romance] a pale green colour; porcelain of this colour.

celandine (*sē-lā-din*) *n.* [*G. Chelidōn*, the swallow] *Chelidonium majus*, or swallow-wort, a papaveraceous plant. Lesser celandine, the pile-wort, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

celarent (*sē-lā-rent*) *n.* the mnemonic name of a mood of the first figure of the syllogism.

celebrant (*sē-lē-brant*) *n.* one that performs a public religious rite.

celebrate (*sē-lē-brāt*) *v.t.* [L. *celebrare*, fr. *celeber*, famous] to extol; to observe with solemn rites; to commemorate.

celebrated (*sē-lē-brāt-ed*) *a.* renowned; illustrious; well known.

celebration (*sē-lē-brā-shun*) *n.* the act of celebrating; an extolling; a commemorative ceremony.

celebrity (*sē-lē-ri-ti*) *n.* fame; distinction; a person of mark.

celerity (*sē-lēr-i-ti*) *n.* [L. *celer*, swift] rapidity of motion; swiftness; speed.

celery (*sē-lēr-i*) *n.* [*G. selinon*, parsley] a plant of the parsley family, a salad vegetable.

celestial (*sē-lest-yal*) *a.* [L. *coelestis*, fr. *coelum*, heaven] heavenly; dwelling in heaven; supremely pure or blessed;—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven; a native of China. **The Celestial Empire**, China.

celestially (*sē-lest-yal-i*) *adv.* in a celestial or heavenly manner.

celestialness (*sē-lest-yal-nes*) *n.* the quality of being celestial.

celestine (*sē-les-tin*) *n.* [L. *coelestis*, heavenly] native sulphate of strontium.

Celestine (*sē-les-tin, sē-les-tin*) *n.* one of a religious order founded by Pope Celestine V. in the 13th century.

celiac (*sē-li-ak*) *a.* See *celiac*.

celibacy (*sē-li-bā-si*) *n.* [L. *coelebs*, unmarried] the unmarried state.

celibate (*sē-li-bāt*) *n.* one unmarried;—*a.* unmarried.

celidography (*sē-li-dog'ra-fi*) *n.* [*G. kēlis, -idos*, spot, and *graphein*, write] a description of the spots on the sun or a planet.

cell (*sēl*) *n.* [L. *cella*, a small room] a small and close apartment, as in a prison or a monastery; a dependent religious house; a small cavity; a hermitage; a cave; a minute sac filled with fluid, fat, etc.; the smallest element of an organized body that manifests independent vital activities; a division of a voltaic battery.

cellar (*sē-lār*) *n.* [L. *cellarium*, a pantry] a store-room under a house or other building.

cellarage (sel-ăr-ăj) *n.* space for cellars; cellars; charge for storage in a cellar.

cellarer (sel-ăr-er) *n.* a monk in charge of the temporals; a spirit merchant.

cellaret (sel-ăr-et) *n.* a case of cabinet work for holding liquor bottles.

cellaring (sel-ăr-ing) *n.* cellarage; the act or practice of storing in cellars.

cellarman (sel-ăr-man) *n.* a person employed in a wine or beer cellar.

cellarous (sel-ăr-us) *a.* connected with a cellar; subterranean; excavated; sunken.

celled (seld) *a.* furnished with, or containing, cells; cellular; contained in cells.

celliferous (se-lif-e-rus) *a.* [N. L. *cella*, cell, and L. *ferre*, bear] bearing or producing cells.

cellular (sel-ŭ-lar) *a.* [N. L. *cellula*, little cell] consisting of, or containing, cells, as *cellular* tissue.

Cellulares (sel-ŭ-lă-réz) *n. pl.* plants formed wholly or chiefly of cellular tissue.

cellulated (sel-ŭ-lă-ted) *a.* having a cellular structure.

cellule (sel-ŭ-l) *n.* [N. L. *cellula*, *dim.* of *cella*, cell] a little cell.

celluliferous (sel-ŭ-lif-e-rus) *a.* bearing or producing little cells.

cellulitis (sel-ŭ-lif-tis) *n.* inflammation of cellular tissue [Path.].

celluloid (sel-ŭ-loid) *n.* a substance made of gun-cotton, camphor, etc., to imitate ivory, coral, amber, etc.

cellulose (sel-ŭ-lôs) *n.* the essential constituent of the primary wall-membrane of all cells [Bot.]; — *a.* containing cells.

celotomy (se-lot-ŭ-mi) *n.* [G.] an operation for the relief of hernia, by cutting or ligation.

Celt (selt, kelt) *n.* [G.] one of a race including the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, the Welsh, the Bretons, the Manx, and the Cornish.

celt (selt) *n.* [Low L. *celtis*] a prehistoric implement or weapon of stone or bronze.

Celtic (sel-, kel-tik) *a.* pertaining to the Celts; — *n.* the language of the Celts.

Celticism (sel-, kel-ti-sizm) *n.* a Celtic custom or idiom.

cement (sē-ment) *n.* [L.] any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as mortar, glue, etc.; bond of union; — *v. t.* to unite by cement; to unite firmly and closely; — *v. i.* to unite and cohere.

cementation (sem-en-tă-shun) *n.* act of cementing, the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of charcoal.

cementitious (sem-en-tish-us) *a.* of the nature of cement.

cemetery (sem-e-ter-i) *n.* [G. *koimētērion*, a sleeping-place] a graveyard.

cenobite, cœnobite (sē-nō-bit) *n.* [G. *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life] one of a religious order dwelling in community.

cenobitic, cœnobitic, cenobitical, cœnobitical (sē-nō-bit-ik, -i-kal) *a.* living in community.

cenotaph (sen-ŭ-taf) *n.* [G. *kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, tomb] a sepulchral monument erected to one buried elsewhere.

cense (sens) *v. t.* [incense] to perfume with odours from burning substances.

censer (sen-ser) *n.* a pan in which incense is burned.

ensor (sen-sur) *n.* [L. *censo*, value] a Roman officer that numbered the citizens, taxed them, and supervised their manners or morals—hence, an overseer or corrector in general; a critic; a fault-finder.

ensorial (sen-sŭ-ri-ăl) *a.* belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals.

ensorious (sen-sŭ-ri-us) *a.* addicted to, or implying, censure.

ensoriously (sen-sŭ-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a censorious manner; carpingly; captiously; hypercritically.



Cenotaph.

ensoriousness (sen-sŭ-ri-us-nes) *n.* quality of being censorious.

ensorship (sen-sur-ship) *n.* office or dignity of a censor.

ensurable (sen-shŭ-r-ă-bl) *a.* worthy of censure.

ensurableness (sen-shŭ-r-ă-bl-nes) *n.* state of being ensurable.

ensurably (sen-shŭ-r-ă-bl-i) *adv.* in a blame-worthy manner.

ensure (sen-shŭ-r) *n.* act of blaming, finding fault, or condemning; reproof; reprimand; — *v. t.* to find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame.

census (sen-sus) *n.* [L. fr. *censo*, tax, assess] a numbering of the inhabitants of a community or country taken by authority, and usually with a table of their ages, occupations, etc.

cent (sent) *n.* [L. *centum*] a hundred, as 10 per cent; a coin worth the hundredth part of a dollar, etc.

centage (sen-tăj) *n.* the rate by the cent or hundred.

cental (sen-tăl) *n.* [L. *centum*, hundred] a weight of 100 lbs. avoirdupois.

centaur (sen-taw-r) *n.* [G. *kentauros*] a fabulous being supposed to be half man and half horse.

centaury (sen-taw-ri) *n.* the popular name of various plants.

centenarian (sen-te-nă-ri-an) *n.* [L. fr. *centum*, hundred] a person a hundred years old.

centenary (sen-ten-ă-ri, sen-ten-t-ă-ri) *a.* relating to, or consisting of, a hundred; — *n.* a century; the commemoration of a hundredth anniversary.

centennial (sen-ten-ti-ăl) *a.* [L. *centum*, hundred, and *annus*, year] belonging to the hundredth anniversary.

centering (sen-ter-ing) *n.* the framing on which any vaulted work is constructed.

centesimal (sen-tes-i-mal) *a.* [L. fr. *centum*, hundred] 100th; — *n.* a hundredth part.

centesimation (sen-tes-i-mă-shun) *n.* the punishment of each 100th man.

centiare (sen-ti-ăr) *n.* a square metre; the hundredth part of an are.

centigrade (sen-ti-grăd) *a.* [L. *centum*, hundred, and *gradus*, degree] graduated into a hundred equal parts, as the centigrade thermometer, on which freezing point is marked 0° and boiling point 100°.

centigram, centigramme (sen-ti-gram) *n.* the hundredth part of a gramme.

centilitre (sen-ti-lē-ter) *n.* the hundredth part of a litre.

centime (sen-tēm) *n.* the hundredth part of a franc.

centimetre (sen-ti-mē-ter) *n.* the hundredth part of a metre.

centipede, centiped (sen-ti-pēd, -ped) *n.* [L. *centum*, hundred, and *pes, pedis*, foot] a species of land articulates, many-jointed, and having a great number of feet.

centner (sen-ner) *n.* [Ger. fr. L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred] a common name on the Continent for a hundredweight; a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts.

cento (sen-tŭ) *n.* [L. fr. G. *kestrōn*, patchwork] a composition from different authors; a medley.

centoist (sen-tŭ-ist) *n.* one that takes pieces from divers authors; a compiler.

central (sen-tral) *a.* relating to, or placed in, the centre; chief. **Central forces**, the centrifugal and centripetal forces.

centralism (sen-tral-izm) *n.* the principle of centralizing power; a centralizing tendency or system.

centralist (sen-tral-ist) *n.* a believer in centralism.

centrality (sen-tral-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being central.

centralization (sen-tral-i-ză-shun) *n.* reduction to a centre; concentration.



Centaur.

centralize (sen-tral-iz) *v.t.* to draw to a central point; to concentrate in some particular part.

centrally (sen-tral-i) *adv.* in a central manner; along a central line.

centre (sen-ter) *n.* [*G. kētron*, fr. *kentein*, prick] the middle point of anything; a point of concentration; nucleus; centering; *-v.t.* to place on a centre; to collect to a point; *-v.z.* to be central; to be collected to a point. **Centre-bit**, a carpenter's boring-tool. **Centre-board**, a shifting keel. **Centre of gravity**, that point in a body about which it will balance. **Centre of motion**, a point that remains at rest while the other parts of the body move round it. **Centre of oscillation**, a point in a pendulum such that, if the whole mass of the pendulum were concentrated there, the time of oscillation would be the same. **Centre-piece**, an ornament intended to be placed in the centre of a table, etc.

centric, central (sen-trik, -al) *a.* placed in the centre or middle.

centrically (sen-tri-kal-i) *adv.* in a central position.

centricity (sen-tris-i-ti) *n.* the state of being centric.

centrifugal (sen-trif-ū-gal) *a.* [*L. centrum*, centre, and *fugere*, flee] tending to recede from the centre; [*Bot.*] expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, as a flower. **Centrifugal force**, the reaction of a body against a force that is causing it to move in a curved path.

centripetal (sen-trip-e-tal) *a.* [*L. centrum*, centre, and *petere*, move toward] tending toward the centre; [*Bot.*] expanding first at the base, and later at the summit, as a flower. **Centripetal force**, the force that draws a body towards a centre.

centrolinead (sen-trō-lin-ē-ad) *n.* [*L. centrum* and *linea*, line] an instrument for drawing lines converging to an inaccessible point.

centrolineal (sen-trō-lin-ē-al) *a.* converging to a centre; *-n.* a centrolinead.

centumvir (sen-tum-ver) *n.*; *pl.* **centumvirs**, **centumviri** (sen-tum-verz, -vi-ri) [*L.*] in ancient Rome, one of a body of judges appointed to decide common cases.

centuple (sen-tū-pl) *a.* [*L.*] hundred-fold; *-v.t.* to multiply a hundred-fold.

centuplicate (sen-tū-pli-kāt) *v.t.* to multiply a hundred times.

centurial (sen-tūr-i-al) *a.* relating to a century; consisting of, or arranged in, centuries.

centurion (sen-tūr-i-un) *n.* [*L.*] a military officer in command of a hundred men.

century (sen-tūr-i) *n.* a hundred; a period of a hundred years; a division of the Roman people; a subdivision of the Roman legion.

cephalalgic (sef-a-lal-jik) *a.* relating to headache; *-n.* a medicine for headache.

cephalalgia (sef-a-lal-ji) *n.* [*G. kephalē*, head, and *algos*, pain] headache.

Cephalaspis (sef-a-las-pis) *n.* [*G. aspis*, shield] a genus of fossil fishes.

cephalate (sef-a-lāt) *a.* having a distinct head, as a mollusc; *-n.* such a mollusc.

cephalic (sef-al-ik) *a.* [*G. kephalē*] pertaining to the head; *-n.* a medicine for headache, or disorder in the head. **Cephalic index**, the ratio of the greatest breadth to the greatest length of the skull.

cephalitis (sef-a-lī-tis) *n.* [*G. kephalē*, head] inflammation of the brain.

cephalization (sef-a-lī-zā-shun) *n.* localization of functions or parts in, or towards, the head [*Bot.*].

cephaloid (sef-a-loid) *a.* [*G. kephalē*, head, and *eidos*, form] shaped like the head.

cephalometer (sef-a-lom-e-ter) *n.* [*G. kephalē*, head, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the head.

cephalopod (sef-a-lō-pod) *n.* [*G. kephalē*, head, and *pous*, *podos*, foot] a mollusc having the arms or tentacles attached to the head.

cephalopodic, cephalopodous (sef-a-lō-pod-ik, -lōp-ō-dus) *a.* pertaining to, or having the characters of, cephalopods.

cephalothorax (sef-a-lō-thōl-ō-raks) *n.* [*G. kephalē*, head, and *thōrax*,

breast-plate] the anterior division of the body in crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, etc.

cephalotomy (sef-a-lō-tō-mi) *n.* [*G. tomē*, cutting] dissection of the head.

cephalotripsy (sef-a-lō-trip-si) *n.* [*G. kephalē*, head, and *tripsis*, rubbing] the operation of crushing the head of the fetus in the womb, to facilitate delivery.

ceraceous (sē-rā-shus) *a.* [*L. cera*, wax] of the nature of, or like, wax; waxy.

cerago (sē-rā-gō) *n.* [*L. cera*, wax] bee-bread, a mixture of pollen and honey, used by bees as food.

ceramic (se-ram-ik) *a.* [*G. keramos*, earthenware] pertaining to pottery.

ceramics (se-ram-iks) *n.* fictile art; the moulding, modelling, and baking of clay; the objects so made.

cerasin (se-rah-sin) *n.* [*L. cerasus*, cherry-tree] a gum exuded by cherry or plum-trees.

cerasite (se-rah-sit) *n.* a cherry-like petrification.

cerastes (se-ras-tēs) *n.* [*G. kerastēs*, a horned serpent, fr. *keras*, horn] a horned serpent.

cerate (sē-rāt) *n.* [*L. cera*, wax] a thick kind of ointment of wax, oil, etc.

cerated (sē-rā-ted) *a.* [*L. cerare*, *pp.* *ceratus*, cover with wax] covered with wax.

ceratite (se-rah-tit) *n.* [*G. keras*, *-atos*, horn] a fossil cephalopod.

Ceratodus (se-rah-tō-dus) *n.* [*G. odous*, tooth] a genus of diploid fishes.

ceraunite (se-rah-nit) *n.* [*G.*] a thunder-stone; a belemnite.

Cerberian, Cerberian (ser-bē-rē-an, -ri-an) *a.* relating to, or resembling, Cerberus, the watch-dog of the infernal regions.

cercarian (ser-kā-ri-an) *n.* [*G. kerkos*, tail] a trematoid worm or fluke in its second larval stage.

cere (sēr) *v.t.* [*L. cera*, wax] to wax, or cover with wax; *-n.* the naked skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds.

cereal (sē-rē-al) *a.* [*L. Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture] pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, etc.; *-n.* any edible grain.

Cerealia (sē-rē-ā-lī-ā) *n.pl.* festivals in honour of Ceres.

cerealin (sē-rē-ā-lin) *n.* a nitrogenous substance obtained from bran.

cerebellar (ser-e-bel-ār) *a.* relating to the cerebellum.

cerebellum (ser-e-bel-um) *n.* [*L. cerebrium*, brain] the hinder and lower division of the brain.

cerebral (ser-e-bral) *a.* pertaining to the brain. **Cerebral hemispheres**, the two great divisions of the brain.

cerebralism (ser-e-bral-izm) *n.* the theory that all mental operations are due to the activity of the cerebrum.

cerebrate (ser-e-brāt) *v.i.* to have the brain in action.

cerebration (ser-e-brā-shun) *n.* exertion or action of the brain.

cerebric (ser-e-brik) *a.* obtained from the brain.

cerebrine, cerebrin (ser-e-brin) *n.* one of several substances obtained chemically from the brain.

cerebritis (ser-e-brī-tis) *n.* inflammation of the brain.

cerebropathy (ser-e-brop-ā-thi) *n.* [*L. cerebrium*, and *G. pathos*, suffering] a diseased state of the brain due to overwork.

cerebro-spinal (ser-e-brō-spī-nal) *a.* pertaining to both brain and spinal cord; consisting of the brain and the spinal cord.

cerebrum (ser-e-brum) *n.* [*L.*] the superior and larger division of the brain.

cerecloth (sēr-kloth) *n.* [*L. cera*, wax, and *E. cloth*] a cloth smeared with melted wax.

cerement (sēr-ment) *n.* a cerecloth used to wrap embalmed bodies; a waxed cloth forming the under-cover of an altar; *-pl.* grave-clothes.

ceremonial (ser-e-mō-ni-əl) *a.* relating to ceremony; formal; — *n.* an outward form or observance; the prescribed mode of conducting a rite. **Ceremonial law**, the Mosaic law.

ceremonially (ser-e-mō-ni-əl-i) *adv.* in a ceremonial manner.

ceremonialness (ser-e-mō-ni-əl-nes) *n.* the quality of being ceremonial.

ceremonious (ser-e-mō-ni-us) *a.* consisting of outward forms and rites; particular in observing forms.

ceremoniously (ser-e-mō-ni-us-li) *adv.* in a ceremonious manner.

ceremoniousness (ser-e-mō-ni-us-nes) *n.* the ceremonious quality.

ceremony (ser-e-mo-ni) *n.* [L.] form; rite; observance; mode of showing reverence, civility, etc.; prescribed rule; etiquette; formality. **Master of ceremonies**, one whose business it is to see that all forms are observed.

Cereopsis (sēr-ē-op-'sis) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and *opsis*, appearance] a genus of Australian geese.

cereous (sēr-rūs) *a.* waxen; waxy; like wax.

Cereus (sēr-rūs) *n.* [L. *cereus*, a wax candle, fr. *cera*, wax] a genus of cactuses.

cerigerous (se-rij-e-rus) *a.* [cere and L. *gerere*, bear] having a cere [Ornith.].

cerin, cerine (sēr-in) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax] a constituent of wax, soluble in alcohol; a waxy substance extracted from cork by chloroform or alcohol; a variety of allanite.

ceriph (ser-if) *n.* [*cf.* D. *schreef*, line] one of the fine cross lines of a printing type.

cerise (se-réz) *n.* [F. fr. L. *cerasus*, cherry-tree] cherry-colour; — *a.* cherry-coloured.

cerite (sēr-rit) *n.* [cerium] a hydrated silicate of cerium.

cerium (sēr-i-um) *n.* [fr. the planetoid *Ceres*] a gray metal.

cernuous (sēr-nū-us) *a.* [L.] having the top or apex inclining; drooping [Bot.].

cerograph (sēr-rō-graf) *n.* a writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colours; an encaustic painting.

cerographic, cerographical (sēr-rō-graf-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to cerography.

cerographer (sēr-rogr-raf-ist) *n.* one skilled in cerography.

cerography (sēr-rogr-raf-i) *n.* [G. *kēros*, wax, and *graphein*, write] the art of writing or engraving on wax; painting in wax-colours; encaustic painting.

ceromancy (sēr-rō-man-si) *n.* [G. *manteia*, divination] divination from the forms assumed by drops of melted wax set fall into water.

ceroon (se-rōon) *n.* See **seroon**.

ceroplastic (sēr-rō-plas-tik) *a.* modelled in wax; — *n.* the art of modelling in wax.

cerosin, ceresine (sēr-rō-sin) *n.* a wax-like substance found as a coating on some species of sugar-cane.

cerotic (sēr-rō-tik) *a.* [G. *kēros*, wax] pertaining to, or derived from, beeswax.

ceroxylon (sēr-rōk-si-lon) *n.* [G. *kēros*, wax, and *xulon*, wood] the wax-palm.

cerrial (ser-'i-əl) *a.* [L. *cerrus*, the bitter oak] pertaining to the cerris.

cerris, cerrus (ser-'is, -us) *n.* the bitter oak, *Quercus cerris*.

certain (ser-'tin) *a.* [L. *certus*] sure; real; not to be doubted or denied; fixed or stated; determinate; having a particular number or part; some or one; regular; constant.

certainly (ser-'tin-li) *adv.* without doubt or question; inevitably; assuredly.

certainty (ser-'tin-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being certain; that which is certain.

certes (ser-'tēz) *adv.* certainly; in truth; verily.

certificate (ser-'tif-i-kāt) *n.* [L. *certus*, certain, and *facere*, make] a written testimony to the truth of a fact, or to the character and qualifica-

tions of a person; — *v.t.* to verify by certificate; to furnish with a certificate.

certification (ser-'ti-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act of certifying.

certify (ser-'ti-fi) *v.t.* to testify to in writing; to make known or establish as a fact; to give certain information of or to.

certiorari (ser-'shi-ō-rā-ri) *n.* a writ of a superior court, to call up the records of, or to remove a cause from, an inferior court.

certitude (ser-'ti-tūd) *n.* [L. fr. *certus*, certain] freedom from doubt; assurance; certainty.

cerulean (se-rōō-le-an) *a.* [L. *caeruleus*] sky-blue; light-blue.

cerulein (se-rōō-le-in) *n.* a coal-tar dye-stuff producing brownish-green colours.

cerumen (se-rōō-men) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax] the wax-like matter secreted in the ear.

ceruse (sēr-roos) *n.* [L. *cerussa*, white-lead, perhaps fr. *cera*, wax] white-lead.

cerusite, cerussite (sēr-roo-sit, se-rus-'it) *n.* a carbonate of lead.

cervical (ser-'vi-kal) *a.* [L. *cervix*, *cervicis*, neck] belonging to the neck.

cervine (ser-'vin) *a.* [L. fr. *cervus*, deer] pertaining to deer; fawn-coloured.

Cervus (ser-'vus) *n.* a genus of ruminants, including the deer.

cesare (sē-'za-rē) *n.* the mnemonic name of the first mood of the second figure of the syllogism.

Cesarean, Cesarian *a.* (sē-sā-ri-an) See **Cæsarian**.

cesious (sē-'si-us) *a.* See **caesious**.

cespitose, cespitous (sē-'pi-tōs, -tus) *a.* [L. *caespes*, -itis] growing in tufts; turf-like.

cess (ses) *n.* [assess] a tax; — *v.t.* to tax.

cessation (se-sā-shun) *n.* [L. fr. *cessare*] stoppage or ending; discontinuance.

cessio bonorum (ses-i-ō bō-nō-rum) *n.* [L.] surrender of assets.

cession (sesh-'un) *n.* [L. fr. *cedere*, give way] a yielding or surrender; a cessio bonorum; the leaving of one benefice because of holding another.

cessionary (sesh-'un-ari) *a.* giving up. **Cessionary bankrupt**, one that has surrendered his estate for the benefit of his creditors.

cesspool (ses-'pōol) *n.* [Gael. *sois*, a filthy mess] a cavity sunk in the earth to retain the sediment contained in drains.

cest (sēt) *n.* [L. *cestus*, a girdle] a lady's girdle (a poetical term).

cestoid (ses-'toid) *a.* [G. *kestos*, girdle, and *oidos*, form] resembling a tapeworm; — *n.* a tapeworm.

Cestracion (ses-trā-'si-on) *n.* [G. *kestra*, a weapon] a genus of sharks.

cestus (ses-'tus) *n.* [L.] a kind of boxing glove.

cestus (ses-'tus) *n.* [G. *kestos*, girdle] a girdle, particularly the girdle of Venus; a marriage girdle.

cesura (sē-zū-'rā) *n.* See **cæsura**.

Cetacea (sē-tā-'sē-ā) *n.pl.* [G. *kētos*, whale] an order of vertebrate mammiferous marine animals, as the whale.

cetacean (sē-tā-'shān) *a.* pertaining to the Cetacea; — *n.* one of the Cetacea.

cetaceous (sē-tā-'shus) *a.* pertaining to the whale, or to the whale kind.

cetate (sē-'tāt) *n.* a salt of cetic acid.

cetic (sē-'tik) *a.* [L. *cetus*, whale] pertaining to the whale. **Cetic acid**, an acid produced from spermaceti.

cetin, cetine (sē-'tin) *n.* [L. *cetus*, whale] a crystalline mass of spermaceti.

cetology (sē-'tol-ō-'ji) *n.* [G. *kētos*, whale, and *logos*, discourse] the descriptive or natural history of cetaceous animals.

cetotolite (sē-'tol-ō-'lit) *n.* [G. *kētos*, and *lithos*, stone] a fossil cetacean ear-bone.

Cetraria (sē-trā-'ri-ā) *n.* [L. *cetra*, a kind of shield] a genus of lichens.



Cestus.

cetrarin (set'-ra-rin) *n.* a bitter substance extracted from Iceland moss, etc.

cetyl (sē'til) *n.* [L. *cetus*, whale] the unisolated organic radical in spermaceti compounds.

ceylonite (sē'-lon-ī) *n.* [Ceylon, island off S. coast of India] a variety of spinel.

chabasite, chabazite (kab'-ā-zit) *n.* [G.] a mineral of the zeolite group.

Chablis (shab'lē) *n.* a white wine, made near Chablis, France.

chabouk, chabuk (cha-book) *n.* [Hind.] a long whip.

chack (chak) *n.* [Imit.] a toss of the head of a horse to ease the pressure of the bridle.

chaco (chak-ō) *n.* [S. Amer.] an unctuous earth, eaten with chocolate.

chacone, chacon, chaconne

(sha-kōn', -kōon', -kon') *n.* [F.] an old stage dance supposed to be Spanish; & the music for it.

chad (shad) *n.* See **shad**.

chafe (chāf) *v.t.* [L. *calefacere*, make warm] to excite physical heat in, by friction; to irritate; to wear by rubbing; —*v.i.* to rage; to threaten; to be worn by rubbing; —*n.* irritation; vexation; anger.

chafer (chā-fer) *n.* [A.S. *ceafor*, a beetle] a beetle; a cockchafer.

chafer (chā-fer) *n.* one who, or that which, chafes; a chafing-dish.

chafery (chā-fer-i) *n.* a forge in which iron is reheated or wrought into bars.

chafewax (chāf-waks) *n.* formerly a chancery officer to prepare wax to seal documents.

chaff (chaf) *n.* [A.S. *ceaf*] the husk of grains and grasses, etc.; straw cut small for cattle; worthless matter; refuse. **Chaff-cutter**, a machine for cutting straw, etc., for fodder.

chaff (chaf) *n.* [Chafe] raillery; banter; —*v.t.* to quiz or jeer at; to make fun of.

chaffer (chaf-er) *v.t.* [ceap, bargain, and *faru*, journey] to buy; —*v.i.* to bargain; to haggle; to chatter; —*n.* haggling in buying and selling.

chaffinch (chaf-insh) *n.* a bird of the finch family, said to delight in chaff.

chaffy (chaf-i) *a.* containing chaff; worthless.

chafing-board (chā-fing-bōrd) *n.* a batten fastened upon the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing.

chafing-dish (chā-fing-dish) *n.* a vessel holding live coal or charcoal, used to keep dishes warm; a portable grate for coal.

chagreen (sha-grēn') *n.* See **shagreen**.

chagrin (sha-grēn') *n.* [F. *chagrin*] ill-humour; vexation; fretfulness; spleen; —*v.t.* to vex; to mortify.

chain (chān) *n.* [L. *catena*] a series of links or rings connected and fitted into one another for use or ornament; a fetter or manacle; a range, as of mountains; a succession of events or ideas; a line for measuring land, being 100 links, equal to 66 feet; a strong iron plate bolted to a ship's side; —*v.t.* to fasten or connect with a chain; to enslave; to unite closely and strongly.

Chain-belt, a chain used as a belt. **Chain-bit**, a driving bit having a mouth-chain. **Chain-bridge**, a suspension bridge. **Chain-cable**, a cable made of iron links. **Chain-gang**, a number of convicts chained together. **Chain-mail**, a kind of armour made of small interlaced rings. **Chain-pump**, a pump consisting of an endless chain, carrying buckets, and moving on two wheels. **Chain-shot**, two balls, etc., connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, etc. **Chain-stitch**, an ornamental stitch resembling a chain. **Chain-work**, work of threads, cords, and the like, linked in the form of a chain.



Chain-shot.

chainless (chān-les) *a.* not bound as with chains; unfettered.

chainlet (chān-let) *n.* [dim. of *chain*] a little chain.

chair (chār) *n.* [L. *athedra*] a moveable seat with a back; an official seat, as of a judge, professor, or president; the office itself; a sedan; one of the iron

blocks supporting the rails on a railway; —*v.t.* to carry in a chair in triumph.

chairman (chār-man) *n.* the presiding officer of an assembly; one that carries a sedan.

chairmanship (chār-man-ship) *n.* the office of a chairman.

chaise (shāz) *n.* [F. *chaire*] a two-wheeled, one-horse carriage, with a calash top.

chalaza (ka-lā-zā) *n.* [G.] the part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus [Bot.]; one of the two spirally twisted hands that fasten the ends of the yolk of an egg to the lining membrane [Zool.].

chalazion, chalazium (ka-lā'-zi-on, -um) *n.* [G.] a small, hard tumour, esp. one on the eyelid.

chalcedonic (kal-sē-don'-ik) *a.* pertaining to chalcedony.

chalcedony (kal-sē-dō-ni, kal'-sē-dō-ni) *n.* [Chalcedon, Asia Minor] a variety of quartz; white agate.

chalcedonyx (kal-sē-dō-niks) *n.* a variety of agate.

chalcography (kal-kog'-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *chalkos*, brass, and *graphein*, write] the art of engraving on copper or brass.

Chaldaic, Chaldee, Chaldee

(kal-dā'-ik, -dē'an, kal'-dē) *a.* pertaining to Chaldea or its language; —*n.* the language, or a native, of Chaldea. **The Chaldee Manuscript**, a famous jeu d'esprit [Blackwood's Magazine, October, 1817].

chaldron (chawl'-drun) *n.* [chaldron] a measure for coals consisting of 36 bushels or 25½ cwt.

chalet (sha-lē) *n.* [F.] a Swiss hut or cottage; a country residence in the style of a Swiss mountain cottage.

chalice (chal-īs) *n.* [L. *calix*] a cup or bowl; a communion-cup.

chaliced (chal-ist) *a.* having a cup, as a flower.

chalk (chawk) *n.* [L. *calx*, calcs, lime-stone] a soft, opaque, white, earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime; a debt; —*v.t.* to rub, mark, or manure with chalk. **A long chalk**, a long way. **Black Chalk**, a carbonaceous shale. **Brown Chalk**, amber. **Chalk-cutter**, a man that digs chalk. **Chalk-pit**, a pit in which chalk is dug. **Chalk-stone**, a calcareous concretion in gouty persons. **Chalk Sunday**, the first Sunday of Lent, so called in Ireland, where on that day young women chalk the backs of young men not engaged to be married. **French chalk**, steatite or soapstone. **Red chalk**, clay coloured with iron oxide. **To chalk out**, to plan. **To chalk up**, to charge.



Chalice.

chalkiness (chaw-ki-nes) *n.* the state of being chalky.

chalky (chaw-ki) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, chalk.

challenge (chal-enj) *n.* [L. *calumniā*, a false accusation] an invitation to a contest of any kind; a summons to single combat; the call of a sentry at his post; an exception to a juror; a proposition, etc.; the cry of hounds on finding scent; —*v.t.* to defy; to summon to answer; to claim; to demand as a right; to make objection to, as to jurors.

challengeable (chal-enj-a-bl) *a.* that may be arraigned or called to account.

challenger (chal-enj-er) *n.* one that challenges.

challis (shal-i) *n.* [Hind. *sāū*] a light all-wool material resembling muslin-de-laine, orig. a fabric of silk and wool.

chalybeate (ka-lib'-ē-āt) *a.* [G. *chalups*, -ubos, steel] impregnated with iron; —*n.* any water or liquor into which iron enters.

chalybite (kal-i-bit) *n.* [L. *chalybs*, -bis, steel] an ore of iron.

cham (kām) *n.* [Khan] the sovereign prince of Tartary.

chamade (sha-mād', -mād', sham'-ad) *n.* [F. fr. L. *clamare*, call] the beat of a drum or the sound of a trumpet, inviting to a parley.

chamar (cha-mār) *n.* [E. Ind.] a fan used in the East Indies as a mark of royalty and in temple service; a fly-flapper.

chamber (chām-ber) *n.* [L. *camera*, arched roof, fr. G. *kamara*, vault] a retired room, esp. an upper room, used for lodging, privacy, or study; a hollow cavity; a place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself; an association for the promotion of some common interest; —*pl.* a room or rooms where professional men conduct business; lodgings; the space between the gates of the locks of a canal; —*v.t.* to shut up, as in a chamber—*v.i.* to occupy as a chamber; to be wanted. **Chamber-council**, a secret council. **Chamber-counsel**, a counsellor that gives opinions in private, and does not plead. **Chamber-fellow**, one that occupies the same room. **Chamber-hangings**, tapestry for a chamber. **Chamber-maid**, a woman that has the care of bedrooms, etc. **Chamber-pot**, a vessel for urine. **Chamber-practice**, the practice of a chamber-counsel.

chambered (chām-berd) *a.* inclosed; divided into compartments.

chambering (chām-ber-ing) *n.* intrigue; wantonness; impropriety.

chamberlain (chām-ber-lān) *n.* a person in charge of the chambers, as in a large house or hotel; one of the high officers of a court; a treasurer of public money.

chamberlainship (chām-ber-lān-ship) *n.* office of a chamberlain.

Chambertin (shāng-ber-tang) *n.* a Burgundy wine made in Côte-d'Or, named from the vineyard of Chambertin.

chambrel (cham-brel, kam-brel) *n.* See gambrel.

chameleon (ka-mēl-yun) *n.* [G.] a lizard-like reptile, remarkable for sudden changes of colour, and fabled to live on air. **Chameleon mineral**, potassium manganate.



Chameleon.

chamfer (cham-fer) *v.t.* [F.] to groove; to bevel; —*n.* a groove; a bevel.

chamfron (cham-fron) *n.* [F.] the defensive armour of the front part of the head of a war-horse.

chamois (shan-waw, sham-i) *n.* [F. fr. M. H. Ger. *gamz*] a species of antelope living on lofty mountains; soft leather first prepared from the skin of this animal.



Chamois.

chamomile *n.* See camomile.

champ (champ) *v.t.* and *i.* [Scand.] to bite with repeated action of the teeth.

champagne (sham-pān) *n.* [Champagne, France] a light wine.

champaign (sham-pān) *n.* [O.F.] a flat, open country; —*a.* open; level.

champak, champac (cham-pak) *n.* [Hind.] a beautiful Indian tree of the magnolia family.

champerty (sham-pert-i) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *campus*, field, and *pars*, part] maintenance of a lawsuit, with an agreement to divide the thing in suit, in case of success.

champignon (sham-pi-un) *n.* [F. fr. L. *campus*, field] a kind of mushroom.

champion (cham-pi-un) *n.* [L. *campus*, field] one that fights for the cause of another; one ready to fight against all comers; the greatest proficient in any kind of physical prowess.

championship (cham-pi-un-ship) *n.* the state of being a champion.

chance (chans) *n.* [O.E. fr. L. *cadere*, fall] a fortuitous event or occurrence; accident; opportunity; fortune good or bad; possibility; —*a.* happening by chance; —*v.t.* to risk; —*v.i.* to happen. **Chance-comer**, one that comes by chance. **Chance-medley**, the killing of another upon a sudden encounter.

chanceful (chans-fool) *a.* involving or attended with risk; hazardous.

chancel (chan-sel) *n.* [L. *canaliculus*, a grating] that part of a church where the altar or communion table is placed; the eastern part of a church, orig. shut off by a screen of lattice-work.

chancellor (chan-sel-ur) *n.* a presiding officer of various kinds. Chancellor of a cathedral, an officer that keeps the seal and the books, etc. Chancellor of a diocese, or chancellor of a bishop, the official adviser of a bishop. Chancellor of a university, the titular head from whom all degrees are supposed to emanate. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the British minister of finance. Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, an officer that seals the commissions of the chapter and assembly of the knights of the Garter. Lord High Chancellor, the highest judicial officer of the British crown, the custodian of the great seal, speaker of the House of Lords, etc.

chancellorship (chan-sel-ur-ship) *n.* the office of a chancellor.

chancery (chan-ser-i) *n.* at one time, the chief English court of justice next to parliament; now a division of the High Court of Justice. To get into chancery, to get into an awkward predicament.

chancre (shang-ker) *n.* [canker] a venereal ulcer.

chancreous (shang-krus) *a.* of the nature of a chancre; ulcerous.

chandala (chan-dā-lā) *n.* [Hind.] a person of mixed caste; an outcast.

chandelier (shan-de-lēr) *n.* [L. *candela*, candle] a frame with branches to hold lights to illuminate a room; a movable parapet.

chandler (chand-ler) *n.* a manufacturer of, or dealer in, candles; a dealer generally.

chandlery (chand-ler-i) *n.* the commodities sold by a chandler.

chanfrin (shan-frin) *n.* [F.] the fore part of a horse's head; a chamfron.

change (chānj) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *combire*, change] to alter or make different; to shift; to substitute; to quit a place or state for another; to give or receive an equivalent for, as money; —*v.i.* to be altered; to undergo variation in form, quality, or nature, etc.; —*n.* variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another; substitution; alteration in the order of a series; small pieces of money given for larger pieces or for bank-notes; the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased; a public room for mercantile transactions. To ring the changes, to vary the order; to cheat in the changing of money.

changeability (chānj-ja-bil-i-ti) *n.* changeableness.

changeable (chānj-ja-bl) *a.* liable to change; variable; fickle; unsteady.

changeableness (chānj-ja-bl-nes) *n.* fickleness; inconstancy.

changeably (chānj-ja-bli) *adv.* in a changeable manner; variably.

changeful (chānj-fool) *a.* full of change; inconstant; mutable; variable.

changefully (chānj-fool-i) *adv.* in a changeful manner; variably; mutably.

changefulness (chānj-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being changeful.

changeless (chānj-les) *a.* without change; fixed; constant; steadfast.

changingling (chānj-ling) *n.* a child left or taken for another; one apt to change.

chank (changk) *n.* [Skr.] a gastropod held sacred by the Hindus.

channel (chan-el) *n.* [L. *canalis*] a watercourse; the bed of a stream; a strait or narrow sea; a groove or furrow; that by which anything passes; means of communication; medium; —*pl.* [fr. *chain wale*] planks bolted to the sides of a vessel to sustain the shrouds; —*v.t.* to form channels in; to groove.

channelled (chan-eld) *a.* cut by channels; furrowed; grooved; fluted.

chanson (shan-sun, shāng-song) *n.* [F. fr. L. *cantio*, —*ois*, a song] a song.

chansonnette (shan, shāng-su-net) *n.* [*dim.* of *chanson*] a little song.

chant (chant) *v.t.* [L. *cantare*, sing] to utter with a melodious voice; to celebrate in song; to intone; —*v.i.* to make melody with the voice; to sing; —*n.* song; melody; words recited to musical tones; a piece of sacred music. To chant a horse, to overpraise a horse, and thus sell it fraudulently.

chantage (chan-tāj) *n.* extortion of money by threats of exposure; blackmailing.

chanter (chan'ter) *n.* one that chants; a singer; the tube with finger-holes in a bagpipe; a tricky horse-dealer.

chanterelle (shan-ter-el') *n.* [F.] the highest string of a violin, etc.; a species of edible mushroom.

chantey, chanty (chan'ti) *n.* [chant] a sailor's song.

chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr) *n.* [chant and clear] a cock, so called from his crowing.

chantress (chan'tres) *n.* a female singer.

chantry (chan'tri) *n.* an endowed chapel where masses for the souls of the donors are said.

chaos (kā-os) *n.* [G.] empty, infinite space; unorganized matter before the creation; a confused or disordered mass or state of things.

chaotic (kā-ot'ik) *a.* resembling chaos; confused.

chap (chap) *v.t.* [chop] to cleave or open longitudinally; to split; to crack; —*v.i.* to crack or open in long slits; —*n.* a longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink.

chap, chop (chap, chop) *n.*, usually *pl.* [Scand.] the jaw of an animal, or of a vice; the entrance of a channel. **Chap-fallen**, having the lower chap or jaw depressed; dejected.

chap (chap) *n.* a chapman; a fellow. **Chap-book**, a book hawked by chapmen.

chaparral (chap-a-ral') *n.* [Sp.] a close growth of dwarf oaks; low, thorny shrubs.

chape (chāp) *n.* [F. fr. Low L. *cappa*, cap] the catch, as of a buckle; a plate of metal at the end of a scabbard.

chapeau (shā-pō) *n.* [F. fr. Low L. *cappa*, hood] a hat; a cap of maintenance, dignity, etc.

chapel (chap-el) *n.* [O. F. fr. Low L. *cappā*, hood] a private oratory; a district church, auxiliary to the parish church; a dissenting place of worship; an association of journeymen printers; —*v.t.* to turn a close-hauled ship completely about in a light breeze [Naut.].

Chapel-cart, Whitechapel-cart. **Chapel of ease**, an extra church in a parish. **Chapel-royal**, a chapel attached to the palace.

chapeless (chāp-less) *a.* without a chape.

chapelet (chap-el-et) *n.* [F. fr. Low L. *cappa*, hood] a pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, fastened to the pommel of a saddle; a kind of chain-pump.

chapellany (chap-el-a-ni) *n.* a chapel subordinate to a more important church; an ecclesiastical foundation subordinate to another.

chapelry (chap-el-ri) *n.* the bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

chaperon (shāp-e-rōn) *n.* [F. fr. Low L. *cappa*, hood] a kind of hood or cap; a small shield on the forehead of a horse drawing a hearse; a married lady that attends or escorts a young unmarried lady in public places, etc.; —*v.t.* to act as chaperon to.

chaperonage (shāp-e-rōn-ā) *n.* the protection or countenance of a chaperon.

chapiter (chap-i-ter) *n.* [L. *caput*, head] the upper part of a pillar or column.

chaplain (chap-lin) *n.* [O. F. fr. Low L. *cappā*, hood] an ecclesiastic that performs service in a chapel; a clergyman attached to a ship of war, army, public institution, or family.

chaplaincy (chap-lin-si) *n.* the office or station of a chaplain.

chaplainship (chap-lin-ship) *n.* the office or station of a chaplain; the possessions or revenue of a chapel.

chaplet (chap-let) *n.* [O. F. fr. Low L. *cappā*, hood] a garland or wreath for the head; a rosary; the crest of a peacock; [Arch.] a round moulding carved into beads, pearls, etc.; a small chapel or shrine; —*v.t.* to crown with a chaplet.

chapman (chap-man) *n.* [A. S.] one that buys or sells; a merchant; a pedlar or hawker.

chapped, chappy (chapt, chap-i) *a.* full of chaps or chinks.

chapter (chap-ter) *n.* [L. *caput*, head] a division of a book or treatise; a corporation of prebends and clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church; an organized branch of some society; a decretal epistle; —*v.t.* to divide into chapters. **Chapter-house**, a building where a chapter meets.

chaptrel (chap-trel) *n.* [chapiter] the capital of a pillar or pilaster that receives an arch.

char (chār, chār) *n.* [A. S. *ceorr*] work done by the day; a single job or task; —*v.i.* to do small jobs; to work by the day. **Char-woman**, a woman that does odd jobs by the day.

char (chār) *n.* [Gael. *ceara*, red] a fish of the salmon family.

char (chār) *v.t.* [char(coal)] to reduce to charcoal; to burn partially.

char-a-banc (shār-a-bang) *n.* [F.] a long, open vehicle with transverse seats.

character (kar-ak-ter) *n.* [G.] a distinctive mark; a letter, figure, or sign; the representation or estimate of a person or thing; reputation; specific or personal qualities; the possessor of individual qualities; a person or personage; an eccentric person; —*v.t.* to engrave; to inscribe; to portray. **Generic characters**, marks distinguishing genera. **Specific characters**, marks distinguishing species.

characteristic (kar-ak-ter-is'tik) *a.* serving to constitute the character; peculiar; distinctive; —*n.* that which constitutes a character; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another. **Characteristic of a logarithm**, its index or exponent.

characteristically (kar-ak-ter-is'ti-kal-i) *adv.* distinctly.

characterization (kar-ak-ter-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of characterizing.

characterize (kar-ak-ter-i-zē) *v.t.* to mark with a stamp or figure; to express or depict the peculiar nature and qualities of.

characterless (kar-ak-ter-less) *a.* lacking definite character.

charade (shā-rād', rād') *n.* [F.] a composition in which the objects expressed by each syllable of a word separately, and then by the word as a whole.

charcoal (chār-kōl) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] the residue of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, when heated in close vessels.

chard (chārd) *n.* [L. *carduus*, thistle] blanched leaves of artichoke, beet, etc.

chare (chār) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a narrow lane, street, wynd, or alley.

chare (chār) *n.* work done by the day. See **char**.

charfron (shār-frun) *n.* See **chamfron**.

charge (chārij) *n.* [F. fr. L. *carrus*, car] care; management; trust; commission; an earnest command or exhortation; injunction; any burden on property, as taxes, etc., anything debited to one, as for goods or value received; accusation or imputation; a formal address, as of a judge or bishop; the quantity that a gun, an electric battery, etc., is intended to, or does, hold; an onset or attack; the signal for attack; a bearing or emblem on an escutcheon; —*v.t.* to impose, as a load, a task, or trust; to exhort in an earnest or authoritative manner; to place to the account of, as a debt; to accuse of; to intrust or commission; to load, as a gun; to fill with electric force, as a battery; to rush upon; to attack; —*v.i.* to make an onset, or attack. **Charge-sheet**, a daily register of arrests and charges against prisoners. **To give in charge**, to hand over to the police.

chargeable (chār-ja-bl) *a.* capable of being imposed, or imputed; subject to a charge or tax; subject to be accused.

chargeableness, chargeability (chār-ja-bl-ness, chār-ja-bl'i-ti) *n.* chargeable quality.

chargé d'affaires (shār-zhā' da-fār) [F., charged with affairs] one that transacts diplomatic business in the absence of the minister or ambassador; an envoy to a state to which a diplomatist of higher rank is not sent; he is accredited, not to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs.

charger (chār-jer) *n.* one that charges; a large dish; a horse used in battle.

charily (chār-i-ly) *adv.* in a chary manner; frugally; cautiously.

chariness (chār-i-ness) *n.* quality of being chary; frugality; caution.



Chaptrel.

chariot (char-i-ut) *n.* [F. fr. *L. carrus, car*] a war car or vehicle; a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage.
Chariot-race, a race with chariots.
charioteer (char-i-u-ter) *n.* one that drives a chariot.



Chariot.

charioteering (char-i-u-ter-ing) *n.* the driving of a chariot.
charism (kar-izm) *n.* [*G. charisma, gift*] a gift or power bestowed by the Holy Spirit.

charitable (char-i-ta-bl) *a.* full of love and goodwill; liberal to the poor; dictated by kindness; benevolent.

charitableness (char-i-ta-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being charitable.

charitably (char-i-ta-bli) *adv.* in a charitable manner; liberally; considerately.

charity (char-i-ti) *n.* [*O.F. charite, fr. L. carus, dear*] love; goodwill to men; liberality to the poor; alms; liberality in judging of men and their actions; any act of kindness or benevolence; a charitable institution. **Charity-boy, charity-girl**, one brought up at a charity-school, or on a charitable foundation. **Charity-school**, a school maintained by voluntary contributions for the education, etc., of poor children. **Sisters of charity**, nuns that visit and minister to the poor and the sick.

charivari (shar-i-var-i) *n.* [*F.*] a burlesque serenade, with tin-pans, horns, etc.

charlatan (shar-la-tan) *n.* [*It. ciarlare, prate*] a quack; an empiric; an impostor.

charlatanic, charlatanical (shar-la-tan-ik, -i-ka) *a.* belonging to a charlatan.

charlatanically (shar-la-tan-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a charlatanic manner.

charlatanism, charlatanry (shar-la-tan-izm, -ri) *n.* undue pretensions to skill; quackery.

Charles's wain. See **wain**.

charley (char-li) *n.* [*Charles I., king of Britain*] a night-watchman.

charlock (char-lok) *n.* [*A.S. cerlic*] a plant of the mustard family, with yellow flowers.

charlotte (shar-lut) *n.* [*F.*] a dish made of fruit, cream, and bread or cake.

Apple charlotte, apple custard inclosed in sponge-cake. **Charlotte-russe**, whipped cream inclosed in sponge-cake.

charm (charm) *n.* [*L. carmen, song*] something possessing occult power; a spell; a trinket; allurements; fascination;—*v.t.* to subdue or summon by occult influence; to attract irresistibly; to delight exceedingly;—*v.i.* to act as a charm; to please greatly.

charmer (char-mer) *n.* one that charms, delights, or enchants.

charming (char-ming) *ppr.* pleasing in the highest degree; fascinating; delightful.

charmingly (char-ming-li) *adv.* in a charming manner.

charmingness (char-ming-nes) *n.* the quality of being charming.

charmless (charm-less) *a.* void, wanting, or destitute of charm.

charnel (char-nel) *a.* [*L. caro, carnis, flesh*] containing dead bodies. **Charnel-house**, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

charpie (shar-pi) *n.* [*L. carpere, seize*] lint for dressing a wound.

charpoy (char-poi) *n.* [*Hind. charpāi, four-footed*] a Hindu pallet-bed.

charqui (char-kē) *n.* [*Peruv.*] beef cut into strips and dried in the sun, *i. e.*, jerked beef.

charry (char-i) *a.* pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

chart (chart) *n.* [*L. charta, a paper*] a sheet of pasteboard, or the like, containing information in tabular form; a map on which are represented a portion of sea, and the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded;—*v.t.* to delineate on a chart;—*v.i.* to make charts.

chartaceous (kar-tā-shus) *a.* [*L. chartaceus, fr. charta, paper*] papery.

charter (char-ter) *n.* an instrument in writing, bestowing rights and privileges; an act of incorporation; privilege or immunity; the letting or hiring a vessel by special contract;—*v.t.* to establish by charter; to hire or let by charter, as a ship. **Charter-land**, land held by charter. **Charter-party**, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel, between the owner and the person that freights it.

chartered (char-terd) *pp.* granted or protected by charter; privileged.

Chartism (char-tizm) *n.* [*chart*] the principles and opinions of the Chartists.

Chartist (char-tist) *n.* a supporter or partizan of Chartism. The Chartists demanded universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, the abolition of the property qualification for a seat in parliament, equal electoral districts, and payment of members of parliament.

chartless (char-tles) *a.* without a chart; having no guide or guidance.

chartographer (kar-tog-ra-fer) *n.* one that makes maps or charts.

chartographic (kar-tō-graf-ik) *a.* pertaining to cartography.

cartography (kar-tog-ra-fi) *n.* [*L. charta, map, and G. graphē, description*] the art or practice of making maps or charts.

chartreuse (shar-trez) *n.* a Carthusian monastery; a liqueur made at La Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble, France.

charturnary. See **cartulary**.

chary (char-i) *a.* [*A.S. cearp, full of care*] economical; cautious; frugal.

chase (chās) *v.t.* [*L. captare, seize*] to pursue; to hunt; to urge onward; to drive;—*v.i.* to hasten;—*n.* hunting, as of an enemy, or game, or some object greatly desired; that which is pursued or hunted; ground to which game resorts. **Chase-gun**, see **chaser**.

chase (chās) *n.* [*F. fr. L. capsā, box*] an iron frame to confine type when arranged in columns or pages; a wide groove; the part of the gun in front of the trunnions.

chase (chās) *v.t.* [*enchase*] to enclose; to emboss; to cut a thread on, so as to make a screw.

chaser (chā-ser) *n.* one that chases; a pursuer; a gun at the head or stern of a vessel; an enchanter; a tool used in screw-cutting.

chasing (chā-sing) *n.* the art of embossing metals; the pattern embossed.

chasm (kazm) *n.* [*G.*] a deep opening made by disruption; a cleft; a void space.

chased (kazmd) *a.* having chasms; cleft by chasms.

chasmy (kaz-mi) *a.* abounding with chasms.

chasselas (shas-e-las) *n.* [*fr. Chasselas, near Mâcon, France*] a fine, white grape.

chassepot (shas-pō) *n.* a French rifle, named from the inventor.

chasseur (sha-ser) *n.* [*F.*] a light-armed French soldier; an attendant on persons of rank.

chaste (chäst) *a.* [*L. castus*] pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; modest; free from barbarisms or coarse expressions; pure and simple in taste and style. **Chaste-tree**, the *Agnus castus*.

chastely (chäst-li) *adv.* in a chaste manner; purely; without meretricious ornament; without barbarisms.

chasten (chā-sn) *v.t.* [*L. castigare*] to correct by punishment; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming; to purify from errors or faults.

chastener (chā-sn-er) *n.* one that, or that which, chastens.

chasteness (chäst-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being chaste.

chastisable (chas-ti-za-bl) *a.* deserving of chastisement.

chastise (chas-tiz) *v.t.* [*L. castigare*] to inflict pain upon for punishment or reformation; to correct or purify; to free from faults or excesses.

chastisement (chas-tiz-ment) *n.* punishment; correction.

chastity (chas-ti-ti) *n.* purity from unlawful sexual intercourse; freedom from obscene, corrupt, or extravagant thoughts or expressions.

chasuble (chaz-ū-bl) *n.* [L. *casula*, mantle] a sleeveless vestment worn by the priest over the alb in saying mass.

chat (chat) *v.i.* [*chatter*] to talk in a light and familiar manner; — *n.* light, familiar talk.

chateau (shā-tō') *n.*; *pl.* **châteaux** (shā-tōz') [F. fr. L. *castellum*] a castle; a country seat.

chatelaine (shat'e-lān) *n.* a female castellan; a bunch of chains at a lady's waist, to which are attached keys, seals, trinkets, etc.

chatellany (shat'el-a-ni) *n.* See **castellany**.

chatoyant (shā-toi'ant) *a.* [F. fr. *chat*, cat] possessing a changeable lustre; — *n.* a stone with a changing lustre.

chatoyment (shā-toi'ment) *n.* play of colours.

chattah (chat'a) *n.* [Hind.] in India, an umbrella.

chattel (chat'l) *n.* [*cattle*] any kind of property, movable or immovable, except freehold.

chatter (chat'er) *v.i.* [Imit.] to utter rapid and indistinct sounds; to talk idly or foolishly; to prate; to emit sound by rapid collision, as the teeth from cold, etc.; — *n.* sounds like those of a magpie; idle talk.

chatterbox (chat'er-boks) *n.* one that chatters or talks incessantly.

chatterer (chat'er-er) *n.* a prater; a bird, so called from its loud and monotonous note.

chatty (chat'i) *a.* given to free conversation; talkative; easy and familiar; gossipy.

chatty (chat'i) *n.* [Hind.] in India, an earthen water-pot.

chatwood (chat'wood) *n.* little sticks for burning.

chaud-medley (shōd-med'li) *n.* [F.] homicide in an affray, under the influence of passion.

chaudron (chaw'drun) *n.* See **chaldron** and **chawdron**.

chauffer, chaufer (shaw'fer) *n.* [L. *calere facere*, make warm] a small furnace used by chemists, etc.

chaumontelle (shō-mon-tel') *n.* [F.] a fine kind of pear.

chaussée (shō-sā) *n.* [F.] the level of the soil [Fort.].

chausses (shō-sez, shōs) *n. pl.* [F.] a kind of trunk-hose; leg-armour.

chaussure (shō-sōr') *n.* [F.] foot-covering.

chauvinism (shō-vi-nizm) *n.* [*Chauvin*, a French soldier enthusiastically devoted to Napoleon I.] absurdly exaggerated patriotism.

chauvinist (shō-vi-nist) *n.* a person imbued with chauvinism.

chaw (chaw) *v.t.* and *i.* See **chew**. **Chaw-bacon**, a bumpkin; a country fellow.

chawdron (chaw'drun) *n.* [O.F.] part of the entrails of an animal.

chay, chaya-root (chā, chā'ya-rōot) *n.* [Tamil] the root of an Indian plant of the madder family, yielding a red dye.

cheap (chēp) *a.* [A.S. *ceap*, bargain] bearing a low price; of small cost; not respected. **Cheap Jack**, or **John**, a travelling hawk; one that sells by Dutch auction.

cheaper (chē-pp) *v.t.* to beat down the price of; to lower the price of; to lessen the reputation of.

cheaply (chēp-li) *adv.* in a cheap manner; at a small price; in low esteem.

cheapness (chēp-nes) *n.* the quality of being cheap; low price or value.

cheat (chēt) *v.t.* [*tescheat*] to deceive and defraud in any way; to impose upon; — *v.i.* to act as a cheat; — *n.* an act of deception; a fraud; a trick; a person that cheats.

cheat (chēt) *n.* [Etym. unknown] coarse wheat bread. Also called **cheat-bread**.

cheatable (chē-tā-bl) *a.* easily cheated; liable to be taken advantage of.

cheater (chē-ter) *n.* a cheat; one disposed to cheat.

cheatery (chē-ter-i) *n.* fraud; deception; dishonesty.

check (chek) *n.* [O.F. fr. Per. *shāh*, king] a restraint, physical or moral; a stop; a hindrance; a mark put against items, etc., in going over a list; a token of identification; a cheque; any counter-register used as a security; checkered cloth, as plaids, etc.; in chess, a movement requiring the adversary to move or guard his king; in falconry, the act of a hawk forsaking the proper game to follow rooks, etc.; — *v.t.* to put a sudden or continued restraint upon; to rebuke, hide, or reprove; to make a mark, as against names, sums, etc., in going over a list; to compare with a counterpart or cipher; in chess, to put in check; [Naut.] to regulate the motion of, as a cable; — *v.i.* to make a stop; to pause; to clash or interfere; to forsake the prey and follow small birds. **Check-rail**, a contrivance allowing a train to shunt. **Check-roll**, a book containing the names of persons in the pay of, and attending on, a sovereign or great personage. **Check-string**, a string by which the occupant of a carriage may call the driver. **Check-valve**, a valve that allows a fluid to pass in only one direction. **Clerk of the check**, an officer in the British royal household who controls the Yeomen of the Guard; an officer that keeps a register of the men in a naval dockyard.

checker (chek'er) *v.t.* to variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares; to diversify; — *n.* a square; checker-work; a draught-man; — *pl.* draughts. **Checker-board**, a chess-board or draught-board. **Checker-work**, a pattern of alternating squares of different colours.

checkless (chek'les) *a.* that cannot be checked; uncontrollable.

checkmate (chek-māt) *n.* [Per. *shāh māt*, the king is dead] the final movement in chess, when the king can neither be moved nor protected; complete defeat; — *v.t.* to put in check; to defeat; to place in a position from which there is no escape.

checky (chek'i) *a.* divided into small squares, said of heraldic devices.

cheddar, cheddar (ched'ar, -er) *n.* [*Cheddar*, Somersetshire] a kind of cheese. **Cheddar-pink**, a species of dianthus.

cheek (chēk) *n.* [A.S. *ceace*] each side of the face, below the eyes; assumption; insolence; — *pl.* those pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, or which are in pairs. **Cheek-bone**, malar bone, the bone projecting below the eye. **Cheek by jowl**, close together; intimate. **Cheek-pouch**, a pouch in the cheek of a monkey, etc. **Cheek-tooth**, a molar.

cheep (chēp) *v.i.* [Imit.] to chirp, as a small bird.

cheeper (chē-per) *n.* that which cheeps or chirps; a young game bird.

cheer (chēr) *n.* [G. *kyra*, head] the countenance and its expression of joyous feeling; a state of gaiety, mirth, or jollity; provisions prepared for a feast; entertainment; outward expression of happiness or gaiety, by shouting or acclamation, etc.; applause; encouragement; — *v.t.* to cause to rejoice; to render cheerful; to infuse courage, hope, etc., into; to urge or salute by cheers; — *v.i.* to grow cheerful; to utter cheers.

cheerer (chēr'er) *n.* one that, or that which, cheers.

cheerful (chēr'fool) *a.* having good spirits; calmly joyful; promoting joy; willing; lively; sprightly.

cheerfully (chēr'fool-i) *adv.* in a cheerful manner; heartily; readily; cordially.

cheerfulness (chēr'fool-nes) *n.* good spirits; moderate joy or gaiety.

cheerily (chēr'i-li) *adv.* with cheerfulness; with spirit; in a cheery manner.

cheeriness (chēr-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being cheery; cheerfulness.

cheeringly (chēr-ing-li) *adv.* in a cheering manner.

cheerless (chēr'les) *a.* gloomy; dreary; having nothing to enliven the spirits.

cheerlessness (chēr'les-nes) *n.* absence of hope, comfort, or joy.

cheery (chēr'i) *a.* in good spirits; promoting cheerfulness.

cheese (chēz) *n.* [L. *caseus*] curd of milk, separated from the whey and pressed; the appearance of a woman's skirt produced by whirling round and making a curtsey; a deep, ceremonial curtsey. **Cheese-cake**, a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Cheese-fly, a small, black insect, bred in cheese. **Cheese-hopper**, the maggot of the cheese-fly. **Cheese-mite**, a mite found in cheese. **Cheese-monger**, one that deals in cheese. **Cheese-pail**, a small scoop used in tasting cheese. **Cheese-paring**, parsimonious. **Cheese-press**, a press for expelling whey from curd in the making of cheese. **Cheese-rennet**, the yellow lady's-bedstraw, used for coagulating milk. **Cheese-toaster**, a fork, etc., for toasting cheese; a sword. **Cheese-vat**, the vat in which curds are pressed.

cheesy (chēz-i) *a.* resembling cheese in colour, odour, consistency, etc.

cheetah, chetah (chē-tā) *n.* [Hind.] the hunting leopard.

chef (shēf) *n.* [F. fr. L. *caput*, head] a head cook.

chef-d'œuvre (shā-dē-vr) *n.* [F.] a masterpiece in any department, *esp.* in art or literature.

chegoe, chegre (cheg-ō, -gr) *n.* See *chigoe*.

cheiloplasty (kē-lō-plas-tī) *n.* [G. *cheilos*, lip, and *plassein*, form] the operation of forming an artificial lip from adjoining healthy flesh.

Cheirolepis (kē-rō-lē-pis) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *lepis*, scale] a genus of fossil fishes.

chiropter (kē-rop-tēr) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *pteron*, wing] a bat.

chiropterous (kē-rop-tēr-us) *a.* having the characters of a bat.

chirotherium (kē-rō-thēr-ri-um) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *therion*, wild beast] an extinct animal, whose footprints, found in the New Red Sandstone, resemble a hand.

chekmak (chēk-mak) *n.* [Turk.] a Turkish fabric of silk and cotton, interwoven with golden threads.

chekoa (chēk-ō-ā) *n.* [Chinese] a paste used in drawing figures on white china-ware.

chela (kē-lā) *n.*; *pl.* *chelæ* (kē-lē) [G. *chēlē*] the prehensile claw of the crab, etc.

chelate (kē-lāt) *a.* [N.L. *chelatus*, fr. G. *chēlē*] having a chela or appendage like a chela.

cheliceræ (kē-lis-er-ā) *a.* [G. *chēlē*, claw, and *keras*, horn] of the nature of a chelicera, or prehensile claw.

chelifer (kē-lī-fer) *n.* [*chela* and L. *ferre*, bear] a false scorpion.

cheliferous (kē-lif-er-us) *a.* having chelæ, said of crabs, lobsters, etc.

cheliform (kē-lī-form) *a.* [G. *chēlē*, claw, and L. *forma*, form] having the form of a chela; pincer-like.

Chelone (kē-lō-nē) *n.* [G. *chelōnē*, tortoise] a genus of turtles; a genus of flowers.

Chelonia (kē-lō-nī-ā) *n. pl.* the turtles and tortoises.

chelonian (kē-lō-nī-an) *a.* pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Chelonia; —*n.* a turtle or tortoise.

chemical (kem-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to chemistry, its laws and phenomena; —*n.* a chemical substance or agent. **Chemical combination**, the union of substances to form a new substance different in properties from any of its constituents.

chemically (kem-i-kal-i) *adv.* according to chemical principles.

chemico-electric (kem-i-kō-ē-lek-trik) *a.* depending on electric action produced by chemical means.

chemise (shē-mēz) *n.* [F.] a shift or undergarment worn by females; a wall lining the face of an earthwork. **Rectal chemise**, an instrument used in tamponing the rectum.

chemisette (shē-m-i-zet) *n.* a garment worn on the breast over the chemise.

chemist (kem-ist) *n.* [*alchemy*] a person versed in chemistry; a druggist. **Chemist and druggist**, a person registered as such under the act of July 31, 1868. **Pharmaceutical chemist**, a person registered as such, who holds the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society.

chemistry (kem-ist-ri) *n.* that science which treats of elementary substances, the modes and processes by which they are combined or separated, and the laws by which they act or are

influenced. **Inorganic chemistry** deals with mineral substances. **Organic chemistry** deals with animal and vegetable substances.

chemitype (kem-i-tīp) *n.* a process by which an impression is obtained in relief from an engraved plate.

chemosmosis (kem-os-mō-sis) *n.* chemical action transmitted through an intervening membrane.

cheng (chēng) *n.* a Chinese musical instrument.

chenille (shē-nēl) *n.* [L. *canis*, dog] a soft cord of silk or worsted.

cheque (chēk) *n.* [*check*] an order for money drawn on a bank, payable to bearer or order. **Cheque-book**, a book of blank cheques. **Crossed cheque**, a cheque having two parallel lines drawn across it, negotiable only through a banker.

cherif (shēr-if) *n.* See *scherif*.

cherish (chēr-ish) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *carus*, dear] to hold dear; to treat tenderly and fondly; to nourish; to foster.

cherishingly (chēr-ish-ing-li) *adv.* in a cherishing manner.

chermes (kēr-mēz) *n.* See *kermes*.

chernozem (chēr-nō-zem) *n.* [Russ.] the fertile "black-earth" of Russia.

cheroot (shē-rōôt) *n.* [Hind.] a kind of cigar.

cherry (chēr-i) *n.* [G. *kerasos*] the fruit of a tree of which there are many varieties; the tree that bears the fruit; a cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit; —*a. red*; ruddy; like a cherry. **Cherry-bay**, the laurel. **Cherry-blight**, a disease affecting cherry leaves and twigs, due to a fungus; the fungus itself. **Cherry-brandy**, brandy in which cherries have been steeped. **Cherry-checked**, ruddy-checked. **Cherry-pie**, a pie containing cherries; the common heliotrope. **Cherry-pit**, a cherry-stone; a childish game in which cherries-ones are thrown into a small hole. **Cherry-stick**, the stem of a Turkish pipe, made of a cherry sprout or shoot. **Cherry-stone**, the hard seed of the cherry.

chersonese (kēr-sō-nēz) *n.* [G.] a peninsula.

chert (chert) *n.* [Celt. (?)] an impure, massive, flint-like quartz or hornstone.

cherty (chēr-ti) *a.* like, or full of, chert; flinty.

cherub (chēr-ub) *n.*; *pl.* *cherubim*, *cherubs* (chēr-ōō-bim, -ubz) [H., next in order to a seraph] a celestial spirit; a beautiful child.

cherubic, cherubical (chē-rōō-bik, -bi-ka) *a.* of, or pertaining to, cherubs; angelic.

cherup (chēr-up) *n.* [*chirrup*] a chirp or chirrup; —*v.t.* to urge on by chirruping; —*v.i.* to chirp or chirrup.

chervice (chēr-vis) *n.* a fine kind of tallow, much used in Turkey, imported from Russia.

chervil (chēr-vil) *n.* [G. *chairephullon*] a garden pot-herb.

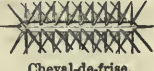
chess (chēs) *n.* [Per. *shāh*, king] a game played by two persons on a board containing sixty-four squares, with two differently coloured sets of pieces or men. **Chess-board**, the board used in the game of chess. **Chess-man**, a piece used in the game of chess. **Chess-tree**, a piece of wood to which formerly the clews of the mainsails were secured.

chest (chēst) *n.* [G. *krístē*] a large box; the trunk of the human body; the part inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone; the quantity a case contains; —*v.t.* to place in a chest or coffin. **Chest of drawers**, a piece of furniture having drawers. **Chest-founded**, suffering from chest-founding, a rheumatic affection of the chest and forelegs of horses.

chestnut (chēs-nut) *n.* [G. *kastanon*, fr. *Kastana*, a city of Pontus] the fruit, seed, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus *Castanea*; the tree itself, or its timber; a reddish-brown colour; a horse of this colour; —*a. reddish-brown*.

cheval (shē-val) *n.*; *pl.* *chevaux* (shē-vō) [F. fr. L. *caballus*, horse] a horse; a support or frame. **Chaval-glass**, a large looking-glass swinging within a frame.

cheval-de-frise (she-val-de-fréz) *n.*; *pl.* **cheval-de-frise** (she-vô-de-fréz) [F. fr. *cheval* and *Frise*, Friesland] a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, used for defence; a kind of trimming.



Cheval-de-frise.

chevalier (shev-a-lër) *n.* [F.] a horseman; a knight; a gallant young man; a member of certain orders of knighthood; [Her.] an armed knight.

chevelure (shev'e-lür) *n.* [F. fr. L. *capillus*, hair] a head of hair; a periwig; the coma or tail of a comet; a nebulous light about a heavenly body.

cheven (chev-en) *n.* [O.F.] an old name for the chub.

cheveril (chev'er-il) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *capra*, goat] soft leather made of kid-skin; — *a.* yielding.

chevet (she-vâ) *n.* [F. fr. L. *caput*, head] a kind of apse [Arch.].

cheville (she-vël) *n.* [F. fr. L. *clavicula*, small key] the peg of a violin, guitar, etc.

Cheviot (chev-i-ut, chë-vi-ut) *n.* a sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills.

chevrette (shev-ret) *n.* [F. fr. L. *capra*, goat] a machine used for raising guns or mortars upon their carriages.

chevron (shev-run) *n.* [F. fr. L. *capra*, goat] an honourable ordinary representing two rafters leaning against each other at the top [Her.]; a variety of fret ornament [Arch.]; a badge worn on the coat-sleeves of non-commissioned officers.

chevroned (shev-rund) *a.* bearing chevrons; ornamented with chevrons.

chevronel (shev-ru-nel) *n.* [*dim.* of *chevron*] a half-chevron.

chevrotain (shev-ru-tân) *n.* [F. fr. L. *capra*, goat] the deerlet, a small animal intermediate between the swine and the true ruminants.

chew (chóó) *v.t.* [A.S. *ceowan*] to bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate mentally; — *v.i.* to grind with the teeth; to champ; — *n.* that which is chewed.

Chianti (kë-an-ti) *n.* [It.] a red wine of Tuscany.

chiaroscuro (kyä-ros-kóó-ró) *n.* [It. fr. L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure] light and shade; the blending of light and shade in a picture.

chiasm (kï-azm) *n.* [G.] a decussation or intersection, as of the optic nerves [Anat.].

chibouk, chibouque (chî-bóók) *n.* [Turk.] a Turkish tobacco-pipe with a long, straight stem.

chic (shê) *n.* [F. fr. Ger. *geschick*, skill] originality combined with taste; easy elegance; manual dexterity; adroitness; — *a.* stylish.

chica, chico (chê-ka, -kó) *n.* [Sp.] a red colouring matter obtained from the *Bignonia chica*; a fermented drink got from Indian corn.

chicane (shi-kän) *n.* [F.] artifice, trick, or stratagem; — *v.i.* to use chicane.

chicanery (shi-kä-ner-i) *n.* mean or unfair artifice; sophistry; quibble.

chich (chich) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *cicer*] a chick-pea.

chick, chicken (chik, chik-n) *n.* [A.S. *cicern*] the young of fowls, particularly of the hen; a young person. **Chicken-hearted**, timid. **Chicken-pox**, a mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally attacking only children.

chickadee (chik-a-dë) *n.* [Imit.] the black-cap titmouse.

chickaree (chik-a-rë) *n.* [Imit.] the American red squirrel.

chickling (chik-ling) *n.* [*dim.* of *chick*] a small chicken.

chickling (chik-ling) *n.* [L. *cicer*, chick-pea] a vetch or pea cultivated for its seed. Also called **chickling-vetch**.

chick-pea (chik-pë) *n.* [*chich*] a plant cultivated for its seed.

chickweed (chik-wëd) *n.* [*chick*] a common weed used for feeding cage-birds.

chicory (chik-ó-rí) *n.* [G. *kichōrion*] a plant extensively cultivated and used for adulterating coffee; succory.

chide (chîd) *v.t.* [A.S. *cidan*] to rebuke; to reproach; to blame; — *v.i.* to find fault; to make a clamorous noise.

chidingly (chî-ding-li) *adv.* in a chiding manner.

chief (chêf) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *caput*, head] highest in office or rank; most eminent in any quality or action; having most influence; taking the lead; most important; — *n.* a head or leader; principal person or thing; [Her.] the upper part of an escutcheon. **Chief-baron**, the president of the Court of Exchequer. **Chief-justice**, the presiding judge in a court of several judges. **Chief-justiceship**, the office or functions of a chief-justice. **To hold land in chief**, to hold it directly from the sovereign by honourable personal services.

chiefage (chêf-â) *n.* [O.F. *chevage*, fr. *chef*, head] a poll-tax.

chiefdom, chiefship (chêf-dum, -ship) *n.* the state of being chief; sovereignty.

chiefless (chêf-less) *a.* without a chief or leader.

chiefly (chêf-li) *adv.* principally; above all; for the most part.

chiefry (chêf-ri) *n.* a feudal rent; the domain of a chief; a body of chiefs.

chieftain (chêf-tân) *n.* the head of a troop, army, or clan.

chieftaincy, chieftainship (chêf-tin-si, -ship) *n.* the rank, office, or quality of a chieftain.

chiffon (shif-un, shi-fong) *n.* [F., a rag] any decorative object worn by women; a thin gauze used for trimmings, etc.

chiffonier (shif-ô-nër) *n.* a rag-picker; an ornamental cupboard.

chignon (shi-nyong, shên-yong) *n.* [F.] a back roll or mass of hair, natural or artificial, worn by women on the back of the head.

chigoe, chigre (chig-ô, -er) *n.* [F. *chique*] an insect very like the common flea (the female burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and produces very troublesome sores).

chilblain (chil-blän) *n.* a blain or sore on the hand or foot, produced by cold.

child (child) *n.* [A.S. *cild*] a son or a daughter; the immediate progeny of human parents; a young person of either sex; one that exhibits the character of a very young person; — *pl.* descendants, however remote; — *v.t.* and *i.* to produce. **Child-bearing**, *n.* act of producing children; — *a.* producing children. **Child-crowning**, spasmodic or false croup. **Child's play**, a trivial matter of any kind. **With child**, pregnant.

childbed (child-bed) *n.* the state of a woman in labour.

childbirth (child-berth) *n.* the act of bringing forth a child.

childe (child) *n.* [*child*] a noble youth, *esp.* one not yet admitted into knighthood.

Childermas-day (chil-der-mas-dä) *n.* [fr. *child*, *mass*, and *day*] an anniversary of the church, held on Dec. 28, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod.

childhood (child-hood) *n.* the state of a child; the period from birth to puberty.

childish (chil-dish) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a child; puerile; silly; trifling.

childishly (chil-dish-li) *adv.* in the manner of a child; in a silly or trifling manner.

childishness (chil-dish-nes) *n.* state or qualities of a child; simplicity; frivolity.

childless (child-less) *a.* destitute of children.

childlessness (chil-dles-nes) *n.* the state of being childless.

childlike (chil-dlik) *a.* like or becoming a child; submissive; dutiful; docile.

chiliad (kil-i-ad) *n.* [G. *chiliás*, *ados*] a thousand; *esp.* a thousand years.

chiliarch (kil-i-ärk) *n.* [G. *chilioi*, thousand, and *archein*, lead] a leader or commander of a thousand men.

chiliasm (kil-i-azm) *n.* [G. *chiliasmós*] the doctrine of a millennium; a millennium.

chiliast (kil-i-ast) *n.* [G. *chiliastai*, fr. *chilioi*, a thousand] a millenarian.

chill (chil) *a.* [A.S. *ciele*] cold; tending to cause shivering; characterized by coolness of manner, feeling, etc.; formal; distant; depressing;—*n.* a disagreeable sensation of coolness, accompanied by shivering; a check to warmth of feeling; discouragement;—*v.t.* to cool; to check enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; to discourage; to harden by cooling.

chilli, chilly (chil-i) *n.* [Mex.] the pod or fruit of the Guinea pepper.

chilliness (chil-i-nes) *n.* a sensation of coolness; a degree of coldness.

chillness (chil-nes) *n.* coolness; coldness; a shivering.

chilly (chil-i) *a.* cold; creating cold; depressing; ungenial.

chiloma (ki-lō-ma) *n.* [G.] the upper lip of a quadruped, when tumid and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel.

Chilonic (ki-lon-ik) *a.* relating to Chilon, one of the seven sages of Greece; terse.

Chiltern Hundreds. See hundred.

chime (chim) *n.* [G. *kumbalon*, cymbal] harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale; correspondence of proportion, relation, or sound;—*v.t.* to strike or sound in harmony, as bells;—*v.i.* to sound in harmonious accord, as bells; to be in harmony; to correspond.

chime (chim) *n.* [A.S. *cim*] the edge or brim of a cask or tub formed by the ends of the staves.

chimera (ki-mē-ra) *n.* [G. *chimaira*] a fabulous monster; a vain or foolish fancy.

chimere (shi-mēr-) *n.* [O.F. *chamarre*] the sleeveless upper robe of a bishop.

chimerical (ki-mer-i-kal) *a.* merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wild.

chimerically (ki-mer-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a chimerical manner; fancifully.

chimney (chim-ni) *n.* [G. *kaminos*, furnace] the passage through which the smoke of a fireplace, etc., is carried off; a tube placed above a lamp, etc., to create a draught and promote combustion.

Chimney-board, a fire-board. **Chimney-can**, chimney-pot, a cylinder of earthenware, etc., placed at the top of chimneys to facilitate the escape of the smoke. **Chimney-cap**, a cowl. **Chimney-corner**, the corner of a fireplace.

Chimney-hook, a hook for holding pots, etc., over an open fire. **Chimney-money**, a tax formerly paid for each chimney. **Chimney-piece**, a mantelpiece. **Chimney-shaft**, the part of a chimney carried above the roof, etc.

Chimney-stalk, a very tall chimney. **Chimney-swallow**, the common European swallow. **Chimney-sweep**, chimney-sweeper, one that sweeps and cleans chimneys.

chimpanzee (chim-pan-zē) *n.* [W. Afr.] a large ape.

chin (chin) *n.* [A.S. *cin*] the lower extremity of the face.

Chin-scab, a disease in sheep.

China (chī-na) *n.* porcelain, first made in China. **China-aster**, *Callistephus chinensis*. **China-clay**, kaolin. **China-grass**, the grass-cloth plant or its fibre. **China-ink**, a black pigment. **China-root**, the root-stock of *Smilax China*, a plant closely allied to sarsaparilla. **China-rose**, a name given to several varieties of the rose. **China-shop**, a shop in which china-ware is sold. **China-ware**, porcelain-ware.

Chinaman (chī-nā-mān) *n.* a native of China; a dealer in porcelain.

chincapin, chinkapin (ching-kā-pin) *n.* [Amer. Indian] the dwarf chestnut.

chinch (chinch) *n.* [L. *cimex*] the bed-bug; an insect destructive to wheat, etc.

chinchilla (chin-chil-la) *n.* [Sp.] a small rodent animal, of the size of a large squirrel, chiefly remarkable for its fine fur, which is very soft and of a pearly-gray colour.

chincough (chin-kof) *n.* [Scot. *kink-host*] whooping-cough.

chine (chin) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *seina*] the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the

backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking;—*v.t.* to cut through the backbone of.

Chinese (chī-nēz) *n.* a native, the natives, or the language, of China;—*a.* belonging to China. **Chinese fire**, a composition used for coloured lights. **Chinese lantern**, a lantern of coloured paper.

chink (chingk) *n.* [A.S. *cinu*, fissure] a small cleft, rent, or fissure; a gap or crack;—*v.t.* to open; to form a fissure in;—*v.t.* to crack; to open.

chink (chingk) *n.* [Imit.] the reverberation of a piece of metal or coin, when struck; the ring of coin;—*v.t.* to sound by collision, as coins, cymbals, etc.;—*v.t.* to rattle; to jingle.

chinky (ching-ki) *a.* full of chinks or fissures; gaping.

chinned (ching) *a.* having a chin (of a specified kind).

chinese (chins) *v.t.* [A.S. *cinu*, fissure] to calk temporarily; to calk lightly.

chintz (chintz) *n.* [Hind. *chint*] cotton cloth printed with flowers and other devices, in different colours.

chip (chip) *v.t.* [*chop*] to cut into small pieces; to detach or cut off;—*v.i.* to break or fly off in small pieces;—*n.* a piece of wood, etc., separated from a larger body by an axe, etc.; a fragment; a small piece. **A chip of the old block**, one that, in person or character, closely resembles his father. **Chip-axe**, an axe for chipping.

Chip-hat, a hat made of thin filaments of wood.

chipping (chip-ping) *n.* cutting in small pieces; breaking off into pieces.

chippy (chip-i) *a.* abounding in chips, or small pieces.

chiragra (kī-rā-gra) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *agra*, an attack] gout in the hand.

chiragrical (kī-rā-grī-kal) *a.* of the nature of, or having, gout in the hand.

chirk (cherk) *v.i.* [Imit.] to chirp; to utter in a sharp cheerful voice.

chirm (cherm) *v.i.* [A.S. *cirman*, make a noise] to chirp;—*n.* noise; din; hum.

chirognomy (kī-rō-nō-mi) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *gnōmē*, understanding] palmistry.

chirograph (kī-rō-graf) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *graphein*, write] a legal document, written in part and counterpart; an autograph.

chirographer (kī-rō-grā-fer) *n.* one whose business it is to write or copy; formerly an official engrosser of fines.

chirographic, chirographical (kī-rō-grā-fik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to chirography.

chirographist (kī-rō-grā-fist) *n.* one that tells fortunes by the hand.

chirography (kī-rō-grā-fi) *n.* the art of writing; handwriting.

chirogymnast (kī-rō-jīm-nast) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *gymnastēs*, gymnast] an apparatus for strengthening the fingers, as of a pianist or organist.

chirological (kī-rō-lōj-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to chirology.

chirologist (kī-rō-lōj-i-jist) *n.* one versed in chirology.

chirology (kī-rō-lō-jī) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *logos*, speech] the art of conversing by signs made with the hands and fingers.

chiromancer, chiromantist (kī-rō-man-ger, -tist) *n.* one versed in chiromancy.

chiromancy (kī-rō-man-si) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *manteia*, divination] divination by inspection of the hand; palmistry.

chiromantic, chiromantical (kī-rō-man-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to chiromancy.

chironomer (kī-rō-nō-mer) *n.* a teacher of chiromancy.

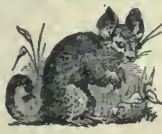
chironomy (kī-rō-nō-mi) *n.* [G.] the art of gesticulation.

chiroplast (kī-rō-plast) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *plassein*, form] a contrivance for training the hand in pianoforte-playing.

chiroprapist (kī-rō-pō-dist) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand and *pous*, *podos*, foot] one that treats diseases of the hands and feet.



Chimpanzee.



Chinchilla.

chirp (cherp) *v.i.* [Limit.] to make a short, sharp sound, as of a fowl, bird, or cricket;—*n.* a short, sharp note.

chirper (cher-per) *n.* a bird or insect that chirps.

chirpingly (cher-ping-li) *adv.* in a chirping manner.

chirr (cher) *v.i.* [Limit.] to coo; to make a sharp, trilling sound; to chirp.

chirrup (chir-up) *v.i.* [*chirp*] to chirp;—*n.* a chirp.

chirrupy (chir-up-i) *a.* cheerful; bright; lively.

chirurgian (ki-rur'-jun) *n.* [*G. cheir*, hand, and *ergon*, work] a surgeon.

chisel (chiz-el) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. caedere*, *pp. caesus*, cut] an instrument sharpened to a cutting edge at the end, used in carpentry, joinery, sculpture, etc., for paring, hewing, gouging, etc.;—*v.t.* to cut, gouge, or engrave, with a chisel; to cut close, as in a bargain, etc.

chisel (chiz-el) *n.* [*A.S. cisel*] gravel; bran; coarse flour.

Chisleu (kis-lū) *n.* [*H.*] the ninth month of the ecclesiastical Jewish year.

chit (chit) *n.* [*A.S. cith*, shoot] a shoot; a pert child; an instrument for cleaning lathes;—*v.i.* to shoot.

chit-chat (chit'-chat) *n.* [*chat*] familiar or trifling talk; prattle.

chitin, chitine (ki-tin) *n.* [*G. chiton*, tunic] the hard substance in the integuments of insects, crustaceans, etc.

chiton (ki-ton) *n.* [*G.*] a tunic; a genus of marine molluscs.

chitter (chit-er) *v.i.* [*chatter*] to chirp; to twitter; to shake as with cold.

chitterlings (chit-er-lings) *n.pl.* [*chit*] smaller intestines of swine, etc., used as food.

chitty (chit-i) *a.* [*chit*] sprouting; childish. *Chitty-faced*, pimply-faced; baby-faced.

chivalric, chivalrous (shiv-al-rik, -rus) *a.* pertaining to chivalry; gallant; heroic; brave.

chivalrously (shiv-al-rus-li) *adv.* in a chivalrous manner.

chivalry (shiv-al-ri) *n.* [*Fr. L. caballus*, horse] knight-hood; the privileges, qualifications, or manners of knights; gallantry; knight-errantry.

chive (chiv) *n.* See *cive*.

chlamydate (klam-i-dat) *a.* provided with a mantle or pallium.

chlamyphore (klam-i-for) *n.* [*G. chlamus*, cloak, and *pherein*, bear] a small armadillo.

chlamys (klam-is, klā-mis) *n.* [*G.*] a form of mantle; a purple pontifical cope.

chloasma (klō-az-ma) *n.* [*G. chloa*, foliage] a skin disease characterized by yellow or yellowish-brown patches.

chloral (klō-ral) *n.* [*fr. chlor(in) al(cohol)*] a narcotic liquid.

chloralism (klō-ral-izm) *n.* the habit of using chloral; a resulting diseased state.

chlorate (klō-rāt) *n.* a salt of chloric acid.

chloric (klō-rik) *a.* pertaining to chlorine. *Chloric acid*, an acid containing hydrogen, chlorine, and oxygen (HClO₂). *Chloric ether*, a liquid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

chloride, chloridize (klō-ri-dat, -dīz) *v.t.* to cover with chloride of silver.

chloride (klō-rid) *n.* a compound of chlorine with another element.

chlorination (klō-ri-nā-shun) *n.* the act of subjecting to the action of chlorine.

chlorine (klō-rin) *n.* [*G. chloros*, pale-green] a heavy gas of greenish colour, a constituent of common salt, used in disinfecting and in bleaching.

chloriodic (klō-i-od-ik) *a.* compounded of chlorine and iodine.

chlorite (klō-rīt) *n.* a mineral of a green colour, soft and friable; a salt of chlorous acid.

chlorodyne (klō-rō-din) *n.* [*chloro(roma)* and *G. odunē*, pain] an anodyne containing morphine, chloroform, prussic acid, Indian hemp, etc.

chloroform (klō-rō-form) *n.* [*fr. chlor(ine) form(y)*] a volatile liquid consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, a powerful anæsthetic.

chloroma (klō-rō-ma) *n.* [*G. chloros*, pale-green] a greenish, fleshy tumour.

chlorometer (klō-rō-mē-ter) *n.* [*chloride* and *G. metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the bleaching power of a substance.

chlorophane (klō-rō-fan) *n.* [*G. chloros* and *phanēs*, evident] a fluor-spar.

chlorophyll (klō-rō-fil) *n.* [*G. phyllon*, leaf] the green colouring matter of plants.

chlorosis (klō-rō-sis) *n.* [*G.*] the green sickness; a disease in plants.

chlorotic (klō-rō-tik) *a.* pertaining to, or affected by, chlorosis.

chlorous (klō-rus) *a.* pertaining to chlorine. *Chlorous acid*, an acid containing hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen (HClO).

choanite (kō-a-nit) *n.* [*G. choanē*, funnel] a fossil zoophyte of the chalk rocks.

choanoid (kō-a-noid) *a.* [*G. choanē*, funnel, and *eidos*, form] funnel-shaped.

chock (chok) *n.* [*choke*] a wedge or block to confine a cask. *Chock-full*, quite full.

chocolate (chok-ō-lāt) *n.* [*Mex.*] a paste composed of the roasted kernels of the *Theobroma cacao*, ground and mixed with other ingredients; the beverage made by dissolving chocolate paste in boiling water;—*a.* having the colour of chocolate.

choice (chois) *n.* [*F. choisir*] act of choosing; election; the power of choosing; option; preference; care in selecting; discrimination; the thing chosen;—*a.* worthy of being chosen or preferred; selected with care; deliberately chosen; precious; rare.

choiceless (chois-les) *a.* without the power of choosing.

choicely (chois-li) *adv.* in a choice manner; finely; fastidiously.

choiceness (chois-nes) *n.* particular value or worth.

choir (kwīr) *n.* [*G. choros*] an organized company of singers; that part of the church appropriated to the singers; the chancel. *Choir-screen*, an ornamental screen dividing the choir or chancel from the nave. *Choir-service*, the part of the service recited or sung by the choir.

choke (chōk) *v.t.* [*A.S. æceðcian*] to stop the breath, as by compression of the windpipe; to strangle; to check respiration by foreign matter in the windpipe; to suffocate; to block up, as a passage; to suppress, as fire or action; to hinder the growth of;—*v.i.* to have the windpipe stopped; to be checked; to swell with rage. *Choke-berry*, the plant *Pyrus arbutifolia*.

Choke-bore, a gun whose bore narrows towards the muzzle. *Choke-cherry*, a species of wild cherry with an astringent fruit. *Choke-damp*, carbonic acid gas accumulated in wells, mines, etc. *Choke-full*, full as possible; quite full. *Choke-pear*, a kind of pear with a rough, astringent taste; an unanswerable argument.

choker (chō-ker) *n.* something difficult to swallow; an unanswerable argument; a necktie.

choky (chō-ki) *a.* suffocating; close and damp; confined and musty.

cholæmia (kol-ē-mi-a) *n.* [*G. cholē*, bile, and *haima*, blood] an accumulation of bile in the blood.

cholagogue (kol-ā-gog) *n.* [*G. cholē*, bile, and *agōgos*, leading] a substance that promotes a flow of bile.

cholecystotomy (kol-ē-sis-tof-ō-mi) *n.* [*G. cholē*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, and *tomē*, cutting] incision of the gall-bladder [*Surg.*].

chloedography (kol-ē-dog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. graph-ein*, write] a treatise on bile.

choleic (kol-ē-ik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or derived from, bile.

choler (kol-er) *n.* [*G. cholera*, *fr. cholē*, bile] the bile—formerly supposed to be the seat of the passions; anger; wrath.

cholera (kol-e-ra) *n.* a bilious disease marked by purgings and vomitings, griping pain, and spasmodic action of the limbs. *Asiatic cholera*, a deadly epidemic form of the disease. *Cholera nostras*, British cholera, a non-epidemic and less dangerous form of the disease.

choleraic (kol-e-rā'ik) *a.* pertaining to cholera; affected by or causing cholera.

choleric (kol-e-rik) *a.* irascible; passionate; marked or prompted by anger.

choleriform, choleroïd (kol'e-ri-form, -eroïd) *a.* resembling cholera.

cholérine (kol'e-rin) *n.* the precursive symptoms of cholera.

cholesterine (kol-es'ter-in) *n.* [G. *cholē*, bile, and *stereos*, solid] a fatty substance found in bile, etc.

choliah (chō'li-ā) *n.* [E. Ind.] a small coasting vessel, used on the Coromandel coast.

choliamb, choliambic (kō'li-amb, kō'li-am't-bik) *n.* [G.] an iambic line with a spondee in the 6th or last foot.

cholic (kol'ik) *a.* [G. *cholē*, bile] pertaining to, or obtained from, bile.

choltry (chōl'tri) *n.* [Marathi] a Hindu caravansary; a public hall; the colonnade of a temple.

chondrify (kon'dri-fi) *v.t.* and *t.* [G. *chondros*, cartilage] to turn into cartilage.

chondrine (kon'drin) *n.* the substance of cartilage in the ribs, trachea, nose, etc.

chondritis (kon'drit-is) *n.* inflammation of cartilage.

chondrography, chondrology (kon-drog'ra-fi, kon-drol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write; *logos*, discourse] a treatise on cartilages.

chondroid (kon'droid) *a.* [G. *chondros*, cartilage, and *eidos*, form] cartilaginous.

chondroma (kon-drō'ma) *n.* a cartilaginous tumour.

chondrometer (kon-drom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *chondros*, grain, and *metron*, measure] a steelyard for weighing grain.

chondropterygian, chondropterygious (kon-drop-te-rij-i-an, -us) *a.* [G. *chondros*, cartilage, and *pteryx*, wing] gristly-finned; having a cartilaginous skeleton.

chondrosis (kon-drō'sis) *n.* the morbid formation of cartilage.

choose (chōoz) *v.t.* [A.S. *ceōsan*] to make choice of; *-v.i.* to make a selection.

chop (chop) *v.t.* [*chap*, split] to cut into pieces; to mince; to sever or separate by blows *-v.i.* to do anything with a quick motion; to chap; *-n.* act of chopping; a stroke; a piece chopped off; a slice of meat; a crack or cleft. **Chop-house**, an eating-house.

chop (chop) *v.t.* [D. *koopēn*, buy] to barter; to exchange; *-v.i.* to shift suddenly, as wind.

Chop logic, to dispute with a display of logical form.

chop (chop) *n.* the jaw. See **chap**. **Chop-fallen**, see **chap-fallen**.

chop (chop) *n.* [Hind.] a clearance, passport, or permit; brand; quality.

chopin, chopine (chop'in, cho-pēn') *n.* [Sp. *chapin*] a high patten formerly worn by ladies.

chopin (chop-in) *n.* [O.F.] an old liquid measure, equal in England, to half a pint, in Scotland, to a quart.

chopness (chop'nes) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a kind of spade or shovel.

chopper (chop'er) *n.* one that chops; an instrument for cleaving.

chopping (chop'ing) *a.* stout or plump; large; shifting suddenly; clashing. **Chopping-block**, a log of wood on which a thing is laid to be cloven. **Chopping-knife**, a knife to mince meat.

choppy (chop'i) *a.* full of fissures or crevices; chapped; having short, broken waves.

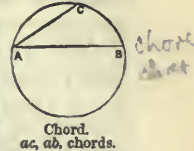
chopstick (chop'stik) *n.* [Chin. *kih*, quick, and E. *stick*] one of two small sticks of wood, ivory, etc., held by the Chinese between the fingers to convey food to the mouth.

choragus (kō-rā-gus) *n.*; *pl.* **choragi** (kō-rā-ji) [G.] the leader or superintendent of a chorus in ancient Greece; any conductor or leader.

choral (kō-rā) *a.* [G. *choros*] belonging to a choir; sung in chorus.

chorally (kō-rā-li) *adv.* in the manner of a chorus; so as to suit a choir or chorus.

chord (kord) *n.* [G. *chordē*, string] string of a musical instrument; an harmonious combination of musical tones; a right line uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle; *-v.t.* to provide with musical cords.



chorea (kō-rē-ā) *n.* [G.] St. Vitus's dance, a nervous disease characterized by convulsive movements.

choraic (kō-rē'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or affected with, chorea.

chorepiscopal (kō-rē-pis'kō-pal) *a.* [G. *chōra*, place, and *episkopos*, bishop] pertaining to a chorepiscopus, a local bishop, or suffragan.

choriambus (kō-ri-am'b-us) *n.* [G.] a metrical foot (— — — —).

choric (kō-rik) *a.* pertaining to a chorus, esp. to an ancient Greek dramatic chorus.

chorion (kō-ri-on) *n.* [G.] the outer membrane enveloping the fetus in the womb [Anat.]; the external membrane of a seed [Bot.].

chorisis (kō-ri-sis) *n.* [G.] multiplication by splitting [Bot.].

chorist, chorister (kō-rist, kor-is-ter) *n.* one of a choir; a singer in a concert.

chorographer (kō-rōg-ra-fer) *n.* one skilled in chorography.

chorographical (kō-rō-graf-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to chorography.

chorography (kō-rōg-ra-fi) *n.* [G.] the art or practice of making a map or description of a region or country.

choroid (kor-oid) *a.* ([G. *chorion*, membrane, and *eidos*, form] like the chorion; *-n.* a membrane of the eye between the sclerotic and the retina.

chorology (kō-rōl'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *choros*, place, and *logos*, discourse] the science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals.

chorus (kō-rus) *n.* [G.] a band of singers and dancers; a company of singers singing in concert; what is spoken or sung by the chorus; in a Greek play, certain performers who view the action, and at intervals express their feelings with regard to it; the part of a song in which the company join the singer; *-v.t.* to join in the chorus of; to call out in concert.

chose (shōz) *n.* [F. fr. L. *causa*] a thing. **Chose in action**, property one has a right to sue for.

chough (chuf) *n.* [A.S. *ceō*] a bird of the crow family.

choultry (chōl'tri) *n.* See **choltry**.

chouse (chous) *v.t.* [Turk.] to cheat; *-n.* a gull; a cheat; a trick. In 1609, a Turkish **chivans**, or interpreter, perpetrated a notable swindle in London.

chout (chout) *n.* [Hind.] the levy of one-fourth of the revenue exacted by the Mahrattas.

chow-chow (chou'chou) *n.* [Pigeon English] a mixture of any kind.

chowder (chou'der) *n.* [F. *chaudière*, pot] a dish made of fresh fish, pork, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together; *-v.t.* to make a chowder of. **Chowder-beer**, a kind of spruce beer.

chowry (chou'ri) *n.* [Hind. *chaunri*] a whisk to drive off flies.

choy-root (choi'rōot) *n.* See **chay-root**.

chrematistics (krē-ma-tis'tiks) *n.* [G.] the science of wealth.

chrestomathy (kres-tom'a-thi) *n.* [G.] a selection of passages with notes, etc., used in acquiring a language.

chrisim (krizim) *n.* [G.] holy oil; oil used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction.

chrismal (kriz-mal) *a.* pertaining to chrisim; *-n.* a case for containing chrisim; a pyx.

chrismation (kriz-mā-shun) *n.* anointing with chrisim or holy oil.

chrismatory (kriz-mā-tur-i) *a.* of, or pertaining to, chrisim or unction; *-n.* a vessel to hold the holy oil.

chrisom (kriz-um) *n.* a linen cloth anointed with chrisim, laid on the face of a child at baptism; a baptismal robe; a newly-baptized child, or one that dies within a month after baptism.

Christ (kríst) *n.* [G. *chrēin*, anoint] The Anointed —an appellation given to the Saviour, and synonymous with the Hebrew Messiah. **Christ's-thorn**, the *Palurus aculeatus*, a deciduous shrub, from which the crown of thorns is said to have been made.

Christadelphian (kris-ta-del-fi-an) *n.* [G. *Christos*, and *adelphos*, brother] a member of a small religious sect; it claims to represent the practice and faith of apostolic times.

Christ-cross-row (kris-kros-rō) *n.* the alphabet, from the cross at the beginning.

christen (kris-n) *v.t.* to baptize in the name of Christ; to give a name to.

Christendom (kris-n-dum) *n.* that portion of the world in which Christianity prevails; the whole body of Christians.

christening (kris-n-ing, kris-ning) *n.* the baptismal ceremony.

Christian (krist-yan) *n.* a follower or disciple of Christ; a believer in Christ; a professed adherent of the church of Christ; one born within the pale of the church;—*a.* pertaining to Christ or His religion. **Christian era**, the era established from the birth of Christ. **Christian name**, the name given in baptism.

Christianism (krist-yan-izm) *n.* Christianity; Christendom.

Christianity (kris-ti-an-i-ti) *n.* the religion of Christians.

Christianization (krist-yan-i-zā'shun) *n.* act or process of converting to Christianity.

Christianize (krist-yan-iz) *v.t.* to make Christian; to convert to Christianity.

Christianly (krist-yan-li) *a.* Christian-like;—*adv.* in a Christian manner.

Christless (krist-less) *a.* without faith in, or the spirit of, Christ.

Christmas (kris-mas) *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*] the festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on December 25; **Christmas-day**;—*a.* belonging to Christmas or its festivities. **Christmas-box**, a box for Christmas presents; a **Christmas gift**. **Christmas-card**, a card sent at Christmas, as a token of remembrance. **Christmas-carol**, a carol suitable for Christmas. **Christmas-day**, December 25. **Christmas-eve**, the evening of December 24. **Christmas-flower**, **Christmas-rose**, *Helleborus niger*. **Christmas-tree**, a small evergreen tree, upon which are hung Christmas presents, ornaments, and lights.

Christmastide (kris-mas-tid) *n.* Christmas.

Christology (kris-tol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *Christos*, Christ, and *logos*, discourse] that branch of theology which treats of the person and character of Christ.

Christophany (kris-tof'a-ni) *n.* [G. *Christos*, Christ, and *phainein*, appear] an appearance of Christ after his death.

chromascope (krō-ma-skōp) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, colour, and *skopein*, view] an instrument for showing certain optical effects of colour.

chromate (krō-māt) *n.* a salt of chromic acid.

chromatic (krō-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *chrōma*, colour] relating to colour; not diatonic.

chromatics (krō-mat'iks) *n.* the science of colours.

chromatography (krō-ma-tog'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, -atos, colour, and *graphein*, write] a treatise on colours; printing in colours.

chromatology (krō-ma-tol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, and *logos*, discourse] the science of colours.

chromatometer (krō-ma-tom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, and *metron*, measure] a scale for measuring colours.

chromatophore (krō-mat'ō-fōr) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, colour, and *pherein*, bear] one of the pigment cells in animals.

chromatosis (krō-ma-tō'sis) *n.* discoloration of the skin [Path.].

chromatroscope (krō-ma-trōp) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, and *trepein*, turn] an arrangement in a magic lantern for producing kaleidoscopic effects.

chromatype (krō-ma-tip) *n.* a process of producing coloured photographs; a picture produced in this way.

chrome, chromium (krōm, krō-mi-um) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, colour] one of the metals. **Chrome-colour**, a colour prepared from a chromium salt.

chromic (krō-nik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, chromium.

chromite (krō-mīt) *n.* a mineral containing chromium.

chromo (krō-mō) *n.* an abbreviation of chromo-lithograph.

chromograph (krō-mō-graf) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, colour, and *graphein*, write] a chromo-lithograph.

chromo-lithograph (krō-mō-lith'ō-graf) *n.* a picture obtained by chromo-lithography.

chromo-lithography (krō-mō-li-thog'ra-fi) *n.* lithography adapted to printing in oil colours.

chromosphere (krō-mō-sfēr) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, colour, and *sphaira*, sphere] a scarlet gaseous envelope surrounding the disc of the sun.

chromo-typography (krō-mō-ti-pog'ra-fi) *n.* typography in colours.

chromo-xylography (krō-mō-zi-log'ra-fi) *n.* the art of printing wood engravings in different colours.

chromule (krō-mūl) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, colour] the colouring matter of plants, except chlorophyll.

chronic (krōn'ik) *a.* [G. *chronos*, time] relating to time; continuing for a long time.

chronicle (krōn'i-kl) *n.* a register of events in the order of time; a history; a record;—*pl.* two books of the Old Testament;—*v.t.* to record in history; to register.

chronicler (krōn'i-klēr) *n.* a writer of chronicles.

chronobarometer (krōn-ō-ba-rom'e-ter) *n.* a clock in which the pendulum is a mercurial barometer, the height of the column of mercury affecting, and hence being indicated by, the rate of the clock.

chronogram (krōn'ō-gram) *n.* [G. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, letter] an inscription in which a date is expressed by letters as—

ChristVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs;

in which the capitals, considered as numerals, give, when added, the sum 1632.

chronogrammatic, chronogrammatical (krōn-ō-gra-mat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* belonging to, containing, or of the nature of, a chronogram.

chronogrammatist (krōn-ō-gram'a-tist) *n.* a writer of chronograms.

chronograph (krōn'ō-graf) *n.* [G. *chronos*, time, and *graphein*, write] a chronogram; an instrument of precision for recording the moment when an event occurs, or for measuring small intervals of time.

chronographer (krō-nog'ra-fer) *n.* a chronologer; a chronicler.

chronography (krō-nog'ra-fi) *n.* chronology.

chronologer (krō-nol'ō-jer) *n.* one versed in chronology.

chronologic, chronological (krōn-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal) *a.* relating to chronology; according to the order of time.

chronologically (krōn-ō-loj'ik-al-i) *adv.* in a chronological manner.

chronologist (krō-nol'ō-jist) *n.* a chronologer.

chronology (krō-nol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *chronos*, time, and *logos*, discourse] the science of time; the art or practice of computing times and eras, and recording events and incidents under their proper dates and epochs; a table or register of events and dates; any particular chronological system.

chronometer (krō-nom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure] a time-keeper; a portable watch or clock of superior construction and accuracy.

chronometric, chronometrical (krōn-ō-met-rik, -ri-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or measured by, a chronometer.

chronometry (krō-nom-e-tri) *n.* the art or process of measuring time.

chronopher (krōn-ō-fer) *n.* [G. *chronos*, time, and *pherein*, carry] a contrivance for conveying time-indications by electricity.

chronoscope (krōn-ō-skōp) *n.* [G. *chronos*, time, and *skopein*, observe] a contrivance for measuring minute intervals of time.

chrysalid (kris-a-lid) *n.* a chrysalis;—*a.* relating to a chrysalis.

chrysalis (kris-a-lis) *n.*; *pl.* **chrysalides** (kris-al-i-dēz) [G. *chrysalos*, gold] the form, or pupa state, which the caterpillars or larvæ of butterflies, moths, and other insects assume before they reach their perfect form.



Chrysalis.

Chrysanthemum (kris-an-thē-mum) *n.* [G. *chrysanos*, gold, and *anthe-mon*, flower] a genus of composite plants, including the sun-flower, marigold, etc.

chryselephantine (kris-el-e-fan-tin) *a.* [G.] composed of, or overlaid with, gold and ivory.

chrysoberyl (kris-ō-ber-il) *n.* [G.] a yellowish-green gem.

chrysochlore (kris-ō-klōr) *n.* [G. *chrysanos*, gold, and *chlōros*, greenish-yellow] a mole of S. Africa.

chrysocracy (kri-sok-ra-si) *n.* [G. *kratein*, rule] the power of wealth.

chrysolite (kris-ō-lit) *n.* [G. *chrysanos*, gold, and *lithos*, stone] a greenish mineral, composed of silica, magnesia, and iron.

chrysophilite (kri-sof-il-it) *n.* [G. *chrysanos*, gold, and *philos*, loving] a lover of gold.

chrysoptase (kris-ō-prāz) *n.* [G. *prason*, leek] a variety of chalcedony.

chthonian (thō-ni-an) *a.* [G. *chthōn*, earth] subterranean; springing from the earth.

chub (chub) *n.* [Scand.] a fresh-water fish of the carp family; a chubby person. **Chub-faced**, plump of face.

chubbiness (chub-i-nes) *n.* the state of being chubby.

chubb-lock (chub-lok) *n.* a lock that cannot be picked (named from the inventor).

chubby (chub-i) *a.* round and plump; short and thick.

chuck (chuk) *v.i.* [*cluck*] to make a noise like that of a hen calling her chickens; to cluck;—*v.t.* to call, as a hen her chickens;—[F. *choquer*, jolt] to touch under the chin; to throw with quick motion;—*n.* the call of a hen; a slight blow under the chin; a contrivance fixed to a lathe for holding the material operated on;—[fr. *chick*] a term of endearment. **Chuck-farting**, a game in which a farthing is tossed into a hole.

chuckle (chuk-i) *v.t.* [fr. *chuck*, to call] to call, as a hen her chickens;—*v.i.* to laugh in a suppressed manner;—*n.* a short, suppressed laugh of exultation or derision;—*a.* [chuck, a log] clumsy. **Chuckle-head**, a dunce.

chuet, chewet (chō-ēt) *n.* [*chew*] a small pie of chopped materials.

chuff (chuf) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a dull or surly fellow; a miserly old fellow.

chuffily (chuf-i-li) *adv.* in a rough, surly manner; rudely; clownishly.

chuffiness (chuf-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being chuffy; boorishness.

chuffy (chuf-i) *a.* fat or swelled out in the cheeks [*cf.* *chub*, *chubby*]; surly; rude; clownish.

chum (chum) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a chamber-fellow; an intimate companion;—*v.i.* to occupy a chamber with another; to be the chum of another.

chump (chump) *n.* [Scand.] a lump of wood; the head. **Off his chump**, out of his mind.

chunam (chō-nam) *n.* [Hind.] prepared lime; a kind of stucco.

chunk (chungk) *n.* [*chump*] a short, thick piece of wood, bread, etc.

church (churh) *n.* [G. *kuriakos*, belonging to the Lord] a building set apart for Christian worship; the worshippers in it; a denomination; the whole body of Christians; the clergy, in distinction from the laity; ecclesiastical authority;—*v.t.* to unite with in returning thanks in church, as after childbirth;—*a.* ecclesiastical. **Church-ale**, ale brewed for a church festival—hence, the festival itself. **Church-bench**, a seat in a church porch. **Church-goer**, a regular attender at church. **Church-going** *n.* the practice of attending church;—*a.* summoning to church. **Church-house**, a parish building used for business purposes, etc. **Church-living**, a benefice. **Church-member**, a member of a church. **Church-membership**, the state of being a church-member. **Church-outed**, excommunicated. **Church-owl**, the barn owl. **Church-rate**, a rate for the support of the parish church. **Church-way**, a path to, or round, a church. **The Church Catholic**, the collective body of Christians. **The Church Invisible**, Christians in heaven and on earth. **The Church Militant**, Christians on earth. **The Church Triumphant**, Christians in heaven.

churching (churh-ing) *n.* presentation in church.

churchism (churh-izm) *n.* adherence to the forms or principles of a church.

churchlike (churh-lik) *a.* becoming the church or a churchman.

churchman (churh-man) *n.* an ecclesiastic; a member or upholder of the Established Church.

churchmanlike (churh-man-lik) *a.* like a churchman.

churchmanship (churh-man-ship) *n.* the state of being a churchman.

churchwarden (churh-wawr-den) *n.* an officer concerned with the pecuniary interests of a church or parish; a long clay pipe.

churchyard (churh-yārd) *n.* the ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried.

churl (churl) *n.* [A.S. *ceorl*] a rustic; a countryman; a surly, ill-bred man; a niggard.

churlish (chur-lish) *a.* rude; surly; illiberal; unfeeling.

churlishly (chur-lish-li) *adv.* in a churlish manner; rudely; roughly; discourteously.

churlishness (chur-lish-nes) *n.* rudeness of manners or temper.

churn (churn) *n.* [Scand.] a vessel in which cream is stirred and agitated to produce butter;—*v.t.* to agitate, as cream in order to make butter; to shake with violence;—*v.i.* to perform the act of churning. **Churn-staff**, a rod with a perforated disk at one end, used in churning by hand.

churning (chur-ning) *n.* the operation of making butter; the quantity made at one time.

chute (shōō) *n.* [F.] a rapid descent in a river; a passage for water, logs, rubbish, etc.

chutney, chutnee (chut-ne) *n.* [Hind.] an East Indian condiment.

chylaceous (ki-lā-shus) *a.* belonging to, or consisting of, chyle.

chyle (kil) *n.* [G. *chulos*, juice] a milky fluid derived from chyme, and conveyed into the circulation by the lacteal vessels.

chyli-faction, chyli-fication (ki-li-fak-shun, fi-kā-shun) *n.* [G. *chulos*, and *facere*, make] the act or process by which chyle is formed.

chyli-factive, chyli-factory, chyli-ficatory (ki-li-fak-tiv, -tur-i, ki-li-fi-kā-tur-i) *a.* making chyle.

chyli-ferous (ki-lif-e-rus) *a.* [G. *chulos*, and *L. ferre*, carry] carrying chyle.

chylic (ki-lif-ik) *a.* making or converting into chyle; chyli-factive.

chylify (ki-li-fi) *v.t.* to make into chyle;—*v.i.* to be converted into chyle.

chylous (ki-lus) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, chyle.

chyluria (ki-lū-ri-a) *n.* [G. *ouros*, urine] a diseased state, in which the urine is milky.

chyme (kím) *n.* [G. *chymos*, juice] the pulp formed by the food after it has been for some time in the stomach mixed with the gastric secretions.

chymification (ki-mi-, kim-i-fi-ká-shun) *n.* the act of becoming chyme.

chymify (ki-mi-, kim-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *chymus*, chyme, and *facere*, make] to form into chyme.

chymous (ki-mus) *a.* pertaining to chyme.

cibarious (si-bá-ri-us) *a.* [L. *cibus*, food] pertaining to food or diet; edible.

cibation (si-bá-shun) *n.* the act of taking food, esp. solid food.

cibol (sib-ul) *n.* [*dim.* of L. *cepa*, onion] a kind of onion.

ciborium (si-bó-ri-um) *n.* [G. *kibóron*, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean] an arched canopy over an altar; a receptacle for the eucharist.

cicada (si-ká-da) *n.* [L.] a hemipterous insect, the male of which emits a shrill, grating sound.

cicala (si-ká-la, si-ká-la) *n.* [It.] a cicada.

cicatrice (sik-a-tris) *n.* [L. *cicatrice*, a scar] a scar, seam, or elevation on the skin remaining after a wound is healed.

cicatricial (sik-a-trish'al) *a.* relating to, resembling, or forming, a cicatrix [Surg.].

Cicatricial tissue, a connective tissue formed in the healing of wounds and ulcers.

cicatricula (sik-a-trik-ú-la) *n.* the germinating point in the yolk of an egg, or in the embryo of a seed.

cicatrisant (sik-a-tri-sant) *n.* that which cicatrizes; —*a.* cicatrivative [Surg.].

cicatrivative (sik-a-tri-siv) *a.* promoting the formation of a cicatrix [Surg.].

cicatrix (sik-a-triks, si-ká-triks) *n.*; *pl.* **cicatrices** (sik-a-tri-séz) a cicatrice.

cicatrization (sik-a-tri-zá-shun) *n.* the process of forming a cicatrice.

cicatrize (sik-a-triz) *v.t.* to heal and induce the formation of skin, as in wounded or ulcerated flesh; —*v.i.* to heal or be healed.

cicatrose (sik-a-trós) *a.* covered with scars.

cicely (sis-e-li) *n.* [G. *seseli*] a popular name of several plants of the parsley family.

cicerone (ché-chá-ró-ná, sis-e-ró-ne) *n.* [It. fr. *Cicero*] one that shows strangers the curiosities of a place; a guide.

Ciceronian (sis-e-ró-ni-an) *a.* resembling Cicero in style or action.

Ciceronianism (sis-e-ró-ni-an-izm) *n.* the manner or style of Cicero.

Ciceronianist (sis-e-ró-ni-an-ist) *n.* an imitator of Cicero.

Cichorium (si-ká-ri-um) *n.* [G.] a genus of plants containing chicory and endive.

Cicindela (sis-in-dé-la) *n.* [L., glow-worm, fr. *candela*, candle] the tiger-beetle genus.

cicisbeism (si-sis-bé-izm) *n.* the state or practice of a cicisbeo.

cicisbeo (ché-chés-bá-ó, si-sis-bé-ó) *n.* [It.] a man that dangles about a married woman.

ciconian (si-kó-ni-an) *a.* [L. *ciconia*, stork] pertaining to, or consisting of, storks.

Cicuta (si-kú-ta) *n.* [L.] a genus of plants, containing the water-hemlock.

Cid (sid) *n.* [A.] a chief; Rodrigo Diaz, the Spanish national hero; an epic poem in celebration of Rodrigo Diaz.

cidaris (sid-a-ris) *n.* [G.] a head-dress worn by the ancient Persian kings, etc.; the head-dress of the Jewish high-priest; a genus of sea-urchins.

cider (sí-der) *n.* [F. fr. H. *shakar*, be intoxicated] a drink made from the juice of apples. **Cider-brandy**, a kind of brandy made from cider.

ciderkin (sí-der-kin) *n.* a liquor made by adding water to the crushed mass of apples after cider is pressed out.

ci-devant (sē-de-vong) *a.* [F.] former; late.

ciel, etc. See **ceil, etc.**

cierge (sérj) *n.* [F.] a wax candle used in religious processions.

cigar, segar (si-gár, se-gár) *n.* [Sp.] tobacco leaf rolled into tubular form for smoking. **Cigar-holder**, a mouthpiece for a cigar.

cigarette (sig-a-ret') *n.* finely cut tobacco rolled in thin paper for smoking.

cilia (sil-i-a) *n. pl.* [L.] the eyelashes [Anat.]; hair-like vibratile processes.

ciliary (sil-yar-i) *a.* pertaining to cilia; furnished with cilia; ciliate.

ciliate, ciliated (sil-i-át, -á-ted) *a.* furnished with cilia.

ciliation (sil-i-á-shun) *n.* the state of being ciliate; cilia collectively.

cilice, cilicium (sil-is, si-lish-i-um) *n.* [L. *cilicium*, goats' hair-cloth] hair-cloth; a hair shirt.

cilicious (si-lish-us) *a.* made or consisting of hair.

ciliferous (sil-if-e-rus) *a.* [L. *cilium*, eyelid, and *ferre*, bear] furnished with, or bearing, cilia; ciliated.

ciliform (sil-i-form) *a.* [L. *forma*, shape] having the form of cilia; very slender.

ciliograde (sil-i-ó-grád) *a.* [L. *gradi*, walk] moving by means of cilia.

cilosis (sil-ó-sis) *n.* [L. *cilium*, eyelid] a constant trembling of the upper eyelid [Path.].

cima (sí-ma) *n.* See **cyma**.

cimbria (sim-bi-a) *n.* [Sp. *cimbra*, arched frame] a fillet, list, band, or cincture [Arch.].

Cimbric (sim-brik) *a.* pertaining to the Cimbri; —*n.* the language of the Cimbri.

cimeliarch (si-mé-li-árk) *n.* [G. *keimelion*, treasure, and *archein*, rule] the warden of church valuables; the treasure-chamber of a church.

cimeter (sim-e-ter) *n.* See **cymitar**.

Cimex (sí-meks) *n.* [L.] a genus of insects containing the bed bug.

cimicine (sim-i-sin) *n.* an oily fluid secreted by the bed bug.

Cimmerian (si-mé-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to the Cimmerii, said to have dwelt in the darkness; intensely dark.

cinolite (sim-ó-lit) *n.* [*Cimolus*, one of the Cycloades] a friable white clay.

cinchona (sin-kó-na) *n.* [Countess of *Chincho*, who was cured of a fever by it in 1638] a genus of trees yielding Peruvian bark; the bark itself.

cinchonaceous (sin-kó-ná-shus) *a.* pertaining to cinchona.

cinchonate (sin-kó-nát) *n.* a salt of cinchonic acid.

cinchonia, cinchonine (sin-kó-ni-a, sín-kó-nin) *n.* an alkaloid obtained from Peruvian bark.

cinchonic (sin-kon-ik) *a.* derived from Peruvian bark.

cinchonism (sin-kó-nizm) *n.* a disturbance of the system produced by overdoses of quinine [Path.].

cincture (singk-túr) *n.* [L.] a belt; a girdle; an inclosure; [Arch.] a ring at the top or the bottom of a column.

cinctured (singk-túrd) *a.* having a cincture; girdled.

cinder (sin-der) *n.* [A.S. *sinder*] any partially burned combustible substance; —*pl.* [Geol.] rough, angular, cindery-looking material sent out from a volcano, or forming the scum of some lava streams. **Cinder-bed**, a loose stratum of oyster shells in the upper Purbeck series. **Cinder-cone**, a volcanic mountain consisting of cinders. **Cinder-wench, cinder-woman**, a woman that gets a living by raking among ashes for cinders.

cindery (sin-der-i) *a.* like, or composed of, cinders.

cinefaction (sin-e-fak-shun) *n.* [L. *cinis*, ashes, and *facere*, make] reduction to ashes.

cinematograph (sin-e-mat-ó-graf) *n.* See **kinematograph**.

cinenchyma (si-neng-ki-ma) *n.* [G. *kinēin*, move, and *engchyma*, infusion] latiferous tissue [Bot.].

cinenchymatous (sin-eng-kim-a-tus) *a.* latiferous.

cineraceous, cinereous (sin-e-rā-shus, si-nē-rē-us) *a.* having the colour of ashes; ash-gray.

cinerary (sin-e-rā-ri) *a.* pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.

cineration (sin-e-rā-shun) *n.* reducing to ashes; incineration.

cinerescent (sin-e-res-ent) *a.* becoming or being ash-coloured.

cineritious (sin-e-rish-us) *a.* ash-gray, esp. applied to the gray substance of the brain and nerves.

Cingalese, Singhalese (sing-gā-lēz) *n.* a native, or the language, of Ceylon;—*a.* belonging to Ceylon or its people.

cingulate (sing-gū-lāt) *a.* [L. *cingere*, bind] surrounded by one or more coloured bands.

cinnabar (sin-ā-bar) *n.* [G. *kinabari*] red sulphide of mercury; vermilion; [Bot.] dragon's blood;—*a.* vermilion coloured.

cinnabarcic, cinnabarine (sin-a-bar-ik, sin-ā-bar-in) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, cinnabar.

cinnamic, cinnamomic (sin-ā-mik, sin-ā-mom-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, cinnamon.

cinnamon (sin-ā-mun) *n.* [H.] the inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon. **Cinnamon-stone**, a variety of garnet.

cinque (singk) *n.* [L. *quinque*] the number five upon dice or cards. **Cinque-pace**, a dance. **Cinque Ports**, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich (added later, Winchelsea, Rye, etc.).

cinquefoil (singk-foyl) *n.* a plant of different species; [Arch.] an ornamental foliage having five cusps.

cionitis (si-ō-nī-tis) *n.* [G. *kiōn*, a pillar, the uvula] inflammation of the uvula.

cipher (si-fer) *n.* [A. *sifr*] the character 0; a person of no worth or character; a combination of letters, as a monogram; a private alphabet for the transmission of secrets; the key to it;—*v.t.* to write in occult characters;—*v.i.* to practise arithmetic.

cipolin (sip-ō-lin) *n.* [It.] a variety of limestone, veined and stratified like an onion.

cippus (sip-us) *n.*; *pl.* *cippi* (sip-i) [L.] a small monumental column; a military palisade.

circ (serk) *n.* [L. *circus*, a circle] a prehistoric stone circle.

circar (ser-kār) *n.* [Hind.] a district or province under Mogul rule in India.

Circassian (ser-kash-yan) *n.* a native of Circassia;—*a.* pertaining to Circassia.

Circean (ser-sē-an) *a.* pertaining to Circe, a fabled enchantress; magical; noxious.

circensial (ser-sen-shāl) *a.* pertaining to the circus in ancient Rome.

circinal, circinate (ser-si-nāl, -nāt) *a.* [L. *circinus*, fr. G. *kirkinos*, compasses] rolled spirally down wards, as a fern frond [Bot.]

circle (ser-kl) *n.* [L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, circuit] a plane figure bounded by a single curved line called its circumference, every point of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre; the line that bounds such a figure; a circumference; a round body; a sphere; an orb; a ring; compass; circuit; the company gathering round, or associated with, a person or place; a never ending series; a form of reasoning, in which one proposition proves a position, and is itself proved by the same;—*v.t.* to move or revolve round; to encompass, as by a circle; to surround;—*v.i.* to move in a round or compass. **Circle of curvature**, the osculating circle of a curve at any point. **Circle of parade**, a circular parry in fencing. **Circle of Ulloa**, a white rainbow seen in Alpine regions opposite the sun in foggy weather. **Great circle**, a circle in a sphere, the plane of which contains the centre. **Secondary circle**, a great circle perpendicular to another regarded as primary. **Small circle**, a circle in a sphere, the plane of which does not contain the centre.

circled (ser-kl) *a.* encircled; marked with a circle; circular.



Cinnamon.

circlet (ser-klet) *n.* a little circle; a small ring, esp. one used as an ornament; an orb.

circuit (ser-kit) *n.* [L.] the act of moving or revolving round; the space enclosed within a fixed limit; that which incloses or encircles, as a ring, band, or crown; a periodical visitation of certain districts in succession, as by judges, etc.; the district thus visited.

circuiteer (ser-ki-fer) *n.* one that moves in a circuit; a judge.

circuitous (ser-kū-i-tus) *a.* going round in a circuit; indirect; roundabout.

circuitously (ser-kū-i-tus-li) *adv.* in a circuitous, indirect, or roundabout way.

circuitry (ser-kū-i-ti) *n.* roundabout motion or action; an indirect course.

circulable (ser-kū-lā-bl) *a.* capable of being circulated.

circular (ser-kū-lār) *a.* [L. *circulus*, circle] in the form of a circle; round; successive in order; cyclic; returning or ending in itself; addressed to persons having a common interest;—*n.* an intimation, personal, official, or mercantile, copies of which are sent out to friends, customers, or the public generally. **Circular instruments**, those in which the whole circle is graduated, as in a transit circle. **Circular letter**, a circular. **Circular measure** (of an angle), the arc subtended by the angle at the centre, divided by the radius, of the circle. **Circular note**, a letter of credit payable at any one of a number of places. **Circular number**, one whose powers have as their last figure the number itself, e.g., 5², etc.=25, etc. **Circular sailing**, the method of sailing on the arc of a great circle.

circularity (ser-kū-lār-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being circular.

circularize (ser-kū-lār-iz) *v.t.* to make circular; to send circulars to.

circularly (ser-kū-lār-li) *adv.* in a circular manner.

circulate (ser-kū-lāt) *v.t.* to cause to pass from place or person to;—*v.i.* to move or pass round; to pass from place, person, or hand, to; to flow round, as the blood; to repeat, as decimals.

circulation (ser-kū-lā-shun) *n.* the act of circulating; motion in a circle; circulating medium; diffusion; the flow of blood from the heart into the arteries, thence into the veins, and so back to the heart; [Chem.] repeated distillation.

circulator (ser-kū-lā-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, circulates.

circulatory (ser-kū-lā-tur-i) *a.* circular; circulating or going round.

circumambagious (ser-kum-am-bā-jus) *a.* [L.] roundabout.

circumambient (ser-kum-am-bi-ent) *a.* [L. *circum* and *ambire*, go round] surrounding; inclosing.

circumambulate (ser-kum-am-bū-lāt) *v.i.* [L. *circum* and *ambulare*, walk] to walk round about.

circumambulation (ser-kum-am-bū-lā-shun) *n.* the act of circumambulating or walking round.

circumanal (ser-kum-ā-nāl) *a.* [L. *circum* and *anus*] situated about the anus.

circumbendibus (ser-kum-ben-di-bus) *n.* [L. *circum*, and *E. bend*] a roundabout way; a circumlocution.

circumcise (ser-kum-siz) *v.t.* [L. *caedere*, cut] to cut off the foreskin; to purify.

circumcision (ser-kum-sizh-un) *n.* the act of circumcising.

circumdenudation (ser-kum-dē-nū-dā-shun) *n.* erosion about a mass, which is left elevated.

circumduct (ser-kum-duk-t) *v.t.* [L. *ducere*, lead] to lead or move round; [Anat.] to revolve round an axis, so as to describe a cone.

circumduction (ser-kum-duk-tur-i) *n.* the act of circumducting.

circumductory (ser-kum-duk-tur-i) *a.* of, or pertaining to, circumduction.

circumference (ser-kum-fer-ens) *n.* [L. *circum* and *ferre*, bear] the line that bounds a circle; a periphery; anything circular in form.

circumferential (ser-kum-fe-ren-shāl) *a.* pertaining to a circumference.

circumferentor (ser-kum-fe-ren'tur) *n.* an instrument used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles.

circumflect (ser'kum-flekt) *v.t.* [L.] to bend round; to place the circumflex accent on.

circumflexion, circumflexion (ser-kum-flek-shun) *n.* the act of circumflecting.

circumflex (ser'kum-fleks) *n.* [L. *circum* and *flectere*, pp. *flezus*, bend] a mark (°) indicating accent, quality, or contraction;—*v.t.* to mark or pronounce with a circumflex;—*a.* marked with a circumflex; bent.

circumflexus (ser-kum-flek-sus) *n.* a muscle of the palate.

circumfluence (ser-kum-floo-ens) *n.* a flowing round on all sides.

circumfluent, circumfluus (ser-kum-floo-ent, -us) *a.* [L. *circum*, around, and *fluere*, flow] flowing around; surrounding.

circumforaneous (ser-kum-fō-rā-nē-us) *a.* [L.] going about, or abroad; wandering.

circumfulgent (ser-kum-ful'jent) *n.* [L.] shining widely.

circumfuse (ser-kum-fūz) *v.t.* [L. *circum* and *fundere*, pour] to pour round.

circumfusile (ser-kum-fū-sil) *a.* capable of being poured around.

circumfusion (ser-kum-fū-zhun) *n.* the act of pouring or spreading around; state of being poured around.

circumgyrate (ser-kum-jī-rā) *v.t.* [L. *circum* and *gyrus*, circle] to cause to turn or roll round;—*v.t.* to go round and round.

circumgyration (ser-kum-jī-rā-shun) *n.* the act of circumgyrating; [Anat.] the turning of a limb in its socket.

circumincession (ser-kum-in-sesh-un) *n.* [L.] the existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity.

circumjacent (ser-kum-jā-sent) *a.* [L. *circum* and *jacere*, lie] lying around; bordering on every side.

circumlocution (ser-kum-lō-kū-shun) *n.* [L.] indirect or roundabout expression. **Circumlocution office** a phrase used in ridicule of tardy official procedure (Dickens's *Little Dorrit*).

circumlocutionary (ser-kum-lō-kū-shun-ā-ri) *a.* periphrastic.

circumlocutory (ser-kum-lōk-ū-tur) *a.* exhibiting circumlocution.

circummeridian (ser-kum-me-rid-i-ān) *a.* near the meridian.

circumüre (ser-kum-mür) *v.t.* [L. *murus*, wall] to surround with a wall.

circumnavigable (ser-kum-nav-i-ga-bl) *a.* capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round.

circumnavigate (ser-kum-nav-i-gā) *v.t.* to sail round.

circumnavigation (ser-kum-nav-i-gā-shun) *n.* act of sailing round.

circumnavigator (ser-kum-nav-i-gā-tur) *n.* one that sails round.

circumnutation (ser-kum-nū-tā-shun) *n.* [L. *nutare*, pp. *nutatus*, nod] successive nodding towards all points of the compass [Bot.].

circumpolar (ser-kum-pō-lar) *a.* near a pole, either of a planet or of the heavens. **Circumpolar stars**, stars that revolve round the pole without setting.

circumposition (ser-kum-pō-zish-un) *n.* [L. *circum* and *ponere*, place] act of placing round about, or state of being so placed.

circumrotary, circumrotatory (ser-kum-rō-tā-ri, -tā-tur) *a.* turning, rolling, or whirling.

circumrotation (ser-kum-rō-tā-shun) *n.* [L. *circum* and *rotā*, wheel] act of revolving; state of being whirled round.



Circumferentor.

circumscissile (ser-kum-sis'il) *a.* [L. *circum* along a transverse circular line [*scindere*, cut about] opening [Bot.].

circumscribable (ser-kum-skri'ba-bl) *a.* [L. *circum* and *scribere*, write] capable of being circumscribed.

circumscribe (ser-kum-skrib) *v.t.* to limit; to bound; to hem in.

circumscribable (ser-kum-skrip-ti-bl) *a.* circumscribable.

circumscription (ser-kum-skrip-shun) *n.* the exterior line that determines the form or magnitude of a body; limitation by conditions, restraints, etc.; bound; confinement; limit.

circumscriptive (ser-kum-skrip-tiv) *a.* limiting; limited.

circumscriptively (ser-kum-skrip-tiv-li) *adv.* in a limited manner.

circumsolar (ser-kum-sō-lar) *a.* surrounding the sun; near the sun.

circumspect (ser-kum-spekt) *a.* [L.] attentive to all the circumstances of a case; cautious; prudent; watchful.

circumspection (ser-kum-spek't-shun) *n.* attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case; caution; watchfulness.

circumspective (ser-kum-spek-tiv) *a.* looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; wary.

circumspectly (ser-kum-spekt-li) *adv.* vigilantly; warily; cautiously.

circumspectness (ser-kum-spekt-nes) *n.* caution; vigilance on every side; minute general attention.

circumstance (ser-kum-stans) *n.* [L.] a particular fact, event, or case; anything attending on, relative to, or affecting, a fact or event; accident; incident; particular; adjunct;—*pl.* worldly estate; condition as to pecuniary resources;—*v.t.* to place in a particular situation.

circumstantial (ser-kum-stan-shal) *a.* accidental; casual; full of events or incidents; minute; inferred from a number of particulars; indirect;—*n.* a non-essential. **Circumstantial evidence**, any evidence not direct and positive.

circumstantiality (ser-kum-stan-shi-āl-i-ti) *n.* the state of being circumstantial; minuteness in details; a detail.

circumstantially (ser-kum-stan-shal-i) *adv.* in a circumstantial manner.

circumstantiate (ser-kum-stan-shi-āt) *v.t.* to detail exactly and minutely; to prove or confirm by adducing particulars.

circumvallate (ser-kum-val'āt) *v.t.* [L. *vallum*, rampart] to surround with a rampart;—*a.* walled in. **Circumvallate papillæ**, large papillæ on the back part of the tongue.

circumvallation (ser-kum-val-lā-shun) *n.* act of surrounding with a wall or rampart; a line of field-works round a camp.

circumvent (ser-kum-vent) *v.t.* [L. *circum* and *venire*, pp. *circumventus*, encompass] to gain advantage over; to deceive; to delude.

circumvention (ser-kum-ven-shun) *n.* the act of circumventing.

circumventive (ser-kum-ven-tiv) *a.* deceiving by artifices; deluding.

circumvolution (ser-kum-vō-lū-shun) *n.* act of rolling, or state of being rolled, round; a thing rolled round another; a winding.

circumvolve (ser-kum-volv) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *volvère*, roll] to roll round.

circus (ser'kus) *n.* [L.] a circular piece of ground for sports and games; an amphitheatre with a central ring for feats of horsemanship and dexterity; the company of performers with their equipage.

cirque (serk) *a.* circus; a ring of some sort.

cirque-couchant (serk-kōb-shant) *a.* lying rolled up.

cirrate (sir'āt) *a.* [L. *cirratous*, curled, fr. *cirrus*, curl of hair] having cirri.

cirrhosis (si-rō-sis) *n.* [G. *kirrhos*, tawny] abnormal formation of connective tissue; "hobnailed" or "gin-drinkers" liver.

cirriferous, cirrigerous (si-rif'e-rus, -rij'e-rus) *a.* [*L. cirrus* and *ferre, gerere*, bear] bearing cirri.
cirriform (sir-i-form) *a.* [*L. cirrus*, curl of hair, and *forma*, shape] formed like a tendril.
cirriped (sir-i-ped) *n.* [*L. cirrus* and *pes, pedis*, foot] one of the Cirripedia, a sub-class of crustaceans, including the barnacles, etc.
cirro-cumulus (sir-ō-kū-mū-lus) *n.* [*L. cirrus* and *cumulus*, heap] a cloud broken up into small, rounded, or rolled masses.
cirrose, cirrous (sir-ōs, -us) *a.* terminating in a curl or tendril.
cirro-stratus (sir-ō-strā-tus) *n.* [*L. cirrus* and *stratus*, spread flat] a horizontal cloud, fringed or fleecy on the margin.
cirrus (sir-us) *n.*; *pl. cirri* (sir'i) [*L.*] a tendril; a curled filament; a lofty, fleecy cloud.
cirsocele (ser-sō-sēl) *n.* [*G. kirsoa*, a swollen vein, and *kālē*, tumour] a varicocele.
cisalpine (sis-al-pin, -pin) *a.* from the Roman, or south, side of the Alps.
cisatlantic (sis-at-lan-tik) *a.* [*L. cis*, on this side] on this side of the Atlantic.
ciselure (sēz-lūr) *n.* [*F. ciseler*, carve] chased work; the process of chasing.
Cisleu (sis-lū) *n.* See **Chisleu**.
cismontane (sis-mon-tān) *a.* [*L.*] on this side of the mountain.
cispadane (sis-pā-dān) *a.* [*L. cis* and *Padus*, the Po] on the south side of the Po.
cissoid (sis-oid) *n.* [*G. kissoos*, ivy, and *eidōs*, form] a curve invented by Diocles.
cist (sist) *n.* [*G. kistē*] a tomb consisting of a stone chest, covered with stone slabs.
cistella (sis-tel-a) *n.*; *pl. cistellæ* (sis-tel-ē) the capsular shell of some lichens [*Bot.*].
Cistercian (sis-ter-shan) *n.* one of an order of monks of Cîteaux (Cistercium).
cistern (sis-tern) *n.* [*L.*] a reservoir or receptacle for holding water or other liquids.
cistome (sis-tōm) *n.* [*G. kistē*, box, and *stoma*, mouth] the space into which the stoma of a leaf opens [*Bot.*].
cistophore (sis-tō-fōr) *n.* [*G.*] the fruit-supporting stalk of certain fungi [*Bot.*].
Cistus (sis-tus) *n.* [*G. kistos*, the rock-rose] a genus of shrubby plants with beautiful flowers.
cit (sit) *n.* an abbreviation of citizen, used in disparagement or contempt.
citabile (sit-tā-bl) *a.* that may be cited or quoted.
citadel (sit-tā-del) *n.* [*It. fr. L. civis*, citizen] a fortress or castle in or near a city.
cital (sit-tāl) *n.* a summons; recital; quotation.
citation (sit-tā-shun) *n.* [*L. citare*, to cite] an official call or notice to appear; quotation; the passage or words quoted; enumeration.
citatory (sit-tā-tur-i) *a.* summoning; having to do with citation.
cite (sit) *v.t.* to summon; to quote; to call, in proof or confirmation of.
cithara (sith-a-rā) *n.* [*G.*] the ancient Greek lyre.
cither, cithern, cittern (sith-er, -ern, sit-ern) *n.* a kind of guitar with metal strings.
criticism, citycism (sit'i-sizm) *n.* the manner of a citizen.
citied (sit'id) *a.* belonging to a city; formed into a city; covered with cities.
citigrade (sit-i-grād) *a.* [*L. citus*, swift, and *gradī*, go] moving swiftly.
citizen (sit'i-zn) *n.* [*F. fr. L. civis*, citizen] an inhabitant of a city; a freeman; a member of a state; — *a.* having the character of a citizen.
citizenship (sit'i-zn-ship) *n.* the state of being a citizen; the rights of a citizen.
citole (sit-ōl) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. cithara*] a mediæval box-shaped psaltery.
citrate (sit-rāt) *n.* [*L. citrus*, fr. *G. kitron*, a citron] a salt of citric acid.
citrene (sit-rēn) *n.* a substance found in oil of lemon.

citric (sit'rik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, an acid that exists in the juice of the lemon, etc.
citril (sit'ril) *n.* [*Citron*] a small canary-like finch of southern Europe, with orange-coloured breast.
citration (sit-ri-nā-shun) *n.* the state of becoming, or being, yellow.
citrine (sit-rin) *n.* a yellow pellucid variety of quartz; — *a.* yellow or greenish-yellow.
citron (sit-rūn) *n.* [*G.*] the fruit of the citron-tree resembling a lemon; the citron-tree.
citru (sit-rūl) *n.* [*L. citrus*, the citron-tree] the water-melon.
city (sit-i) *n.* [*L. civitas*] a large town; a corporate town; one that is, or has been, the seat of a bishop; the inhabitants of a city; — *a.* pertaining to a city.
cive (siv) *n.* [*L. cepa, caepa*, onion] a species of garlic growing in tufts.
civet (siv-ēt) *n.* [*A.*] a substance of a strong, musky odour. **Civet-cat**, the animal that produces civet.
civic (sit'ik) *a.* [*L. civis*, citizen] relating to a city or a citizen. **Civic crown**, a garland of oak leaves bestowed on a Roman soldier that had saved the life of a comrade in battle.
civil (siv-il) *a.* pertaining to a city or state; pertaining to a citizen and his rights in the community; lay, lawful, or intestine, as opposed to ecclesiastical, criminal, or foreign; peaceful, mercantile, etc., as opposed to military; cultivated and polished, as opposed to rude and barbarous; courteous; polite. **Civil action**, one not involving prosecution for crime. **Civil architecture**, the branch of architecture having to do with buildings for the purposes of civil life. **Civil death**, the loss of civil rights, as by banishment, outlawry, etc. **Civil engineer**, one skilled in making railways, canals, etc. **Civil law**, the law of a state or country; Roman law. **Civil list**, the annual allowance for the support of a sovereign; the officers of the civil government. **Civil servant**, a member of the civil service. **Civil service**, the non-military servants of the crown. **Civil state**, the citizens not included in the military, naval, and ecclesiastical bodies. **Civil war**, war between citizens of the same country.



Civet-cat.

civilian (siv-il-yān) *n.* one skilled in civil law; one whose pursuits are civil, not military or clerical; — *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a civilian.
civility (siv-il-i-ti) *n.* courtesy of behaviour; politeness; good-breeding; — *pl.* acts of politeness.
civilization (siv-il-i-z-ā-shun) *n.* act of civilizing, or state of being civilized.
civilize (siv-il-i-z) *v.t.* to reclaim from a savage state; to instruct in the arts of regular life.
civilizer (siv-il-i-z-er) *n.* one who, or that which, civilizes.
civilly (siv-il-i) *adv.* in a civil manner; with reference to civil matters; according to civil law.
clabber (klab-er) *n.* bonnyclabber; — *v. i.* to curdle.
clachan (klan-an) *n.* [*Gael.*] a rude stone sarco-phagus; a hamlet.
clack (klak) *v.t.* [*Imit.*] to clink; — *v. i.* to make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to talk rapidly and continually; — *n.* a sharp, repeated, rattling sound; anything that causes a clacking noise; continual talk; in a corn-mill, that part which strikes the hopper and promotes the discharge of the corn; a bell that rings when more corn is required to feed the hopper; a kind of ball-valve. **Clack-dish**, a beggar's dish once in use (the clack of the cover attracted attention). **Clack-valve**, a pump valve hinged at one edge.
clacker (klak-er) *n.* one who, or that which, clacks; the clack of a mill.
clad (klad) *pret.* and *pp.* of clothe.
claim (klām) *v.t.* [*L. clamare*, cry out] to demand as a right, or as due; — *v. i.* to have a right; — *n.* a demand of a right or supposed right; a title; the thing claimed; a piece of land marked out by a settler or miner for purchase when it is offered for sale. **Claim-jumper**, one that seizes a claim belonging to another. **Claim-jumping**, the seizing of a claim belonging to another.
claimable (klā-mā-bl) *a.* capable of being claimed.
claimant, claimer (klā-mant, -mer) *n.* one that claims.

clair-audience (klār-av'-di-ens) *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *audire*, hear] ability to hear sounds inaudible under normal conditions.

clair-obscure, clare-obscure (klār-ob-skūr') *n.* [L. *obscurus*, obscure]. See **chiaroscuro**.
clairvoyance (klār-voi-āns) *n.* [F. fr. L. *clarus*, clear, and *videre*, see] a power attributed to mesmerized persons, of discerning objects not present to the senses.

clairvoyant (klār-voi-ant) *n.* one that claims the power of clairvoyance.
clam (klam) *n.* [A.S. *clam*, fetter] a bivalve shell-fish of different genera; an instrument for holding.

clam (klam) *v.t.* [A.S. *clæman*, anoint] to clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter;—*v.i.* to be moist or sticky.

clamant (klam-ant, klā-mant) *a.* [L.] crying earnestly.

clamber (klam-ber) *v.t.* and *i.* [Scand.] to climb with difficulty; to ascend by clinging.

clamminess (klam-i-nes) *n.* the state of being clammy; viscosity; stickiness.

clammy (klam-i) *a.* [A.S. *clæman*, anoint] sticky; glutinous; moist and adhesive.

clamorous (klam-ur-us) *a.* noisy; boisterous; importunate; calling for redress.

clamorously (klam-ur-us-li) *adv.* in a clamorous manner.

clamorousness (klam-ur-us-nes) *n.* state or quality of being clamorous.

clamour (klam-ur) *n.* [L.] loud shouting; any loud and continued noise; outcry;—*v.t.* to shout;—*v.i.* to shout loudly; to utter repeated and loud cries; to make importunate demands.

clamp (klamp) *n.* [D.] a piece of timber or iron used to fasten work together; a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams; an instrument used by joiners to hold pieces of wood together; a pile of bricks laid up for burning; a cap-square;—*v.t.* to secure or render firm by a clamp. **Clamp-irons**, irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling out. **Clamp-nails**, nails used to fasten clamps in ships.

clamp (klamp) *n.* [imit.] a heavy footstep;—*v.i.* to tread heavily.

clan (klan) *n.* [Gael. *clann*, offspring, tribe, fr. L. *planta*, shoot] a tribe united under a chieftain.

clandestine (klan-des-tin) *a.* [L.] hidden; secret; kept from public view or notice, mostly with an evil design.

clandestinely (klan-des-tin-li) *adv.* in a clandestine manner.

clandestineness (klan-des-tin-nes) *n.* the quality of being secret.

clang (klang) *v.t.* [L.] to strike together with a sharp, ringing metallic sound;—*v.i.* to produce a sharp, shrill sound;—*n.* a sharp, ringing sound.

clangorous (klang-gur-us) *a.* making a harsh, unpleasant sound.

clangour (klang-gur) *n.* a sharp, shrill, harsh sound.

clank (klangk) *n.* [clack] the loud, ringing sound made by a collision of sonorous bodies;—*v.t.* and *i.* to produce a sharp, ringing sound.

clannish (klan-ish) *a.* mutually aiding, as members of the same party or cause.

clannishly (klan-ish-li) *adv.* in a clannish manner.

clannishness (klan-ish-nes) *n.* the quality of being clannish.

clanship (klan-ship) *n.* a state of union, as in a clan; association under a chieftain.

clansman (klanz-man) *n.* a member of a clan.

clap (klap) *v.t.* [Scand.] to strike one object against another; to strike quickly and sharply; to strike together; to applaud;—*v.i.* to come together suddenly with noise; to strike the hands together;—*n.* a loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden explosion; a striking of hands to express approbation;—[O.F.] gonorrhœa. **Clap-bread**, a kind of oatmeal cake rolled out thin and baked hard. **Clap-dish**, a clack-dish. **Clap-net**, a folding net for snaring birds. **Clap-trap**, a contrivance for

clapping in theatres; a trick or device to gain applause.

To clap up, to conclude, or imprison, hastily.

clapper (klap-er) *n.* one who, or that which, claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill. **Clapper-claw**, to thrash; to scold.

claque (klak) *n.* [F.] a collection of persons engaged to applaud a theatrical performance.

claqueur (kla-ker) *n.* a member of the claque.

Clare (klār) *n.* a nun of the order of St. Clare.

clarence (klār-ens) *n.* [Duke of Clarence (William IV.)] a close, single or double-seated four-wheeled carriage, usually with a curved glass front, and a driver's seat outside.

Clarenceux, Clarencieux (klār-en-sū) *n.* [Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.] the second king-at-arms in England [Her.].

clarendon (klār-en-dun) *n.* [proper name] a narrow, heavy-faced type, of all sizes.

claret (klār-et) *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear] a red wine from Bordeaux, etc.;—*a.* claret-coloured. **Claret-cup**, a beverage of iced claret, brandy, lemon, etc.

clarichord (klār-i-kord) *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, string] a mediæval musical instrument like a spinet.

clarification (klār-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act of clarifying.

clarifier (klār-i-fi-er) *n.* one who, or that which, clarifies or purifies; a vessel in which clarification is conducted.

clarify (klār-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *facere*, make] to make clear; to purify from feculent matter;—*v.t.* to become clarified.

clarinet, clarionet (klār-i-net, i-o-net) *n.* a cylindrical musical wind-instrument, with finger-holes and keys, a bell-mouth, and a reed in the mouthpiece.

clarion (klār-i-un) *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear] a kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill.

clarisonous (klār-i-sō-nus) *a.* [L. *clarus* and *sonus*, sound] having a clear sound.

clarity (klār-i-ti) *n.* [L.] clearness; brightness.

claro-obscuro (klār-ō-ob-skōō-rō) *n.* See **chiaroscuro**.

clarty (klār-ti) *a.* [Etym. unknown] miry; very dirty.

clary (klār-i) *n.* [F.] a plant of the genus sage. **Clary-water**, a composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, cinnamon, and ambergris.

clash (klash) *v.t.* [variant of *clack*] to strike noisily against;—*v.i.* to dash noisily together; to come in collision; to oppose;—*n.* a meeting with violence; collision of bodies; contradiction.

clasp (klasp) *v.t.* [M.E.] to shut or fasten together with a clasp; to embrace; to grasp;—*n.* a catch for fastening or holding together the parts of anything; a close embrace. **Clasp-knife**, a knife whose blade folds into the handle. **Clasp-lock**, a spring-lock.

Clasp-nail, a nail having a spurred head.

clasper (klas-per) *n.* that which clasps, as a tendril of a plant.

class (klas) *n.* [L. *classis*] an order or division of persons or things; a number of students taught together; a group of plants or animals made up of orders;—*v.t.* to arrange in classes; to rank together.

Class-fellow, class-mate, one of the same class.

classable, classible (klas-a-bl, -i-bl) *a.* that may be classed.

classic (klas-ik) *n.* a work of excellence and authority; one learned in the classics; an author of acknowledged worth;—*pl.* ancient Latin and Greek literature;—*a.* of the first class or rank in literature or art; chaste; pure; refined.

classical (klas-i-kal) *a.* of the highest class or rank, esp. in literature; classic.

classicalism (klas-i-kal-izm) *n.* a classical style or expression; devotion to Greek or Roman art; knowledge of the classics.

classicalist (klas-i-kal-ist) *n.* one marked by classicalism; a classicist.

classicality, classicalness (klas-i-kal-i-ti, klas-i-kal-nes) *n.* the quality of being classical.



Clam shell.

classically (klas-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a classical manner; according to classes.

classicism (klas-i-sizm) *n.* classic style or idiom.

classicist (klas-i-sist) *n.* one versed in, or devoted to, the classics.

classifiable (klas-i-fi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being classified.

classification (klas-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act of classifying; a system.

classificatory (klas-i-fi-kā-tūr-i) *a.* relating to classification.

classify (klas-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *classis*, class, and *facere*, make] to distribute into classes; arrange.

classis (klas-is) *n.* an ecclesiastical judicatory.

classman (klas-mān) *n.* one that has secured honours at a university examination.

clastic (klas-tik) *a.* (G. *klastos*, broken) fragmental; causing, or undergoing, breaking up.

clathrate (klath-rāt) *a.* [L. *clathri*, bars] latticed (Bot. and Zool.).

clatter (klat-er) *v.t.* [*clack*] to strike and make a rattling noise; —*v.i.* to make rattling sounds; to prattle with the tongue; —*n.* a repeated rattling noise.

clatteringly (klat-er-ing-li) *adv.* with a clatter; so as to clatter.

claudication (klaw-di-kā-shun) *n.* [L. *claudus*, lame] a limp.

clause (klawz) *n.* [L. *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, shut] a member or portion of a sentence; an article or distinct portion of a document.

Clausilia (klaw-sil-i-a) *n.* [L. *clausus*, closed] a genus of land-snails.

clausthalite (klous-tal-it) *n.* [Clausthal, Harz Mountains] lead selenide.

claustral (klaws-tral) *a.* [L. *claudere*, shut] relating to a cloister; cloister-like.

claustrophobia (klaws-trō-fō-bi-a) *n.* [L. *claustrum*, closed place, and G. *phobia*, fear] a morbid dislike of confined places [Path.].

claustrum (klaws-trum) *n.* a thin lamelliform deposit of gray matter in the brain.

clausular (klaw-zū-lar) *a.* consisting of clauses.

clausure (klaw-zūr) *n.* an inclosure; confinement; a book-clasp.

clavate, clavated (klā-vāt, -vā-ted) *a.* [L. *clava*, club] club-shaped.

clavation (klā-vā-shun) *n.* [L. *clavus*, nail] articulation in a socket; gomphosis.

clave (klāv) *pret.* of *clave*.

clavecin (klav-e-sin) *n.* [L. *clavis*, key] a harpsichord; a set of levers for ringing a carillon.

clavecinist (klav-e-sin-ist) *n.* one that plays on the clavecin.

clavellated (klav-e-lā-ted) *a.* [L. *clava*, club] made from billets of wood.

claviary (klā-vi-ā-ri) *n.* [L. *clavis*, key] the keys of a piano or organ collectively.

clavichord (klav-i-kord) *n.* [L. *clavis*, key, and *chorda*, string]. See *clarichord*.

clavicle (klav-i-kl) *n.* [L. *clavis*, key] the collar-bone.

clavicorn (klav-i-korn) *a.* [L. *clava*, club, and *cornu*, horn] having clavate antennæ; —*n.* one of the clavicorn beetles.

clavicular (klā-vik-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.

clavier (klav-i-er, klā-vr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *clavis*, key] a keyboard or set of keys [Mus.].

claviform (klav-i-form) *a.* [L. *clava*, club, and *forma*, form] club-shaped.

claviger (klav-i-jer) *n.* [L.] one that bears a club, key, or nail.

clavigerous (klā-vij-er-us) *a.* bearing a club, key, or nail.

clavis (klā-vis) *n.* [L.] a key or translation; a clue to solving problems, interpreting a cipher, etc.

claw (klaw) *n.* [A.S. *clāw*] a sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird; the foot of an animal armed with hooked claws; anything resembling the claw of an animal; grasp; clutch; —*v.t.* to pull, tear, or scratch with claws. **Claw-hammer**, a hammer with claws for extracting nails. **Claw-sick**, suffering from

claw-sickness or foot-rot. To **claw off**, to beat to windward off a lee shore; to escape; to scold.

clawed (klawd) *a.* furnished with a claw or claws.

clay (klā) *n.* [A.S. *clæg*] soft earth, consisting of alumina and silica, with water; earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body—hence, the human body as formed out of such particles; a corpse; —*v.t.* to manure with clay; to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar; to puddle with clay. **Clay-bead**, a whorl or disc of baked clay, found in prehistoric tombs. **Clay-brained**, stupid. **Clay-cold**, cold as clay; lifeless. **Clay-investone**, a variety of carbonate of iron. **Clay-marl**, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay. **Clay-mill**, a mill for preparing clay. **Clay-pit**, a pit where clay is dug. **Clay-slate**, roofing-slate. **Clay-stone**, an igneous compact felspar.

clayes (klāz) *n.pl.* [F.] wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers [Fort.].

clayey (klā-i) *a.* consisting of clay; like clay; daubed with clay.

clayish (klā-ish) *a.* of the nature of clay.

claymore (klā-mōr) *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh* sword, and *mor*, great] a large two-handed sword, used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders; a basket-hilted broadsword.

clean (klēn) *a.* [A.S. *clāne*] free from dirt or filth; without defects; free from awkwardness; sinless; pure; free from ceremonial defilement; in printing, needing no correction; in whaling, having no fish; —*adv.* quite; wholly; dexterously; —*v.t.* to free from dirt; to purify; to cleanse. **Clean-cut**, well-shaped; definite. **Clean-handed**, guiltless of wrong-doing. **Clean-limbed**, having well-proportioned limbs. **Clean-shaped**, **Clean-timbered**, well-proportioned.

cleaner (klē-ner) *n.* one who, or that which, cleans.

cleaning (klē-ning) *n.* the act of making clean; the after-birth of cows, ewes, etc.

cleanly (klēn-li) *adv.* in a cleanly manner; neatly; smartly.

cleanliness (klēn-li-nes) *n.* freedom from dirt; neatness of person or dress; purity.

cleanly (klēn-li) *a.* habitually clean; pure; —*adv.* in a clean manner; neatly.

cleanness (klēn-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being clean.

cleansable (klēn-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being cleansed.

cleanse (klēnz) *v.t.* to render clean; to purify; to wash or purge away.

cleanser (klēn-zer) *n.* one who, or that which, cleanses.

clear (klēr) *a.* [L. *clarus*, clear] bright; open; free from obstruction, cloud, uncertainty, guilt, and the like; able to perceive; acute; easily or distinctly heard; manifest; pure; plain; perspicuous; —*adv.* clearly; wholly; —*n.* unobstructed space [Arch.]; —*v.t.* to make bright; to render evident; to free from obscurity, perplexity, impediment, and the like; to leap over, or pass by, without touching; to cleanse; to purify; to free from suspicion or accusation; to empty; to realize as profit; —*v.i.* to become clear, free, or disengaged; [Naut.] to leave a port. **Clear-cut**, sharply or delicately defined. **Clear-eyed**, **clear-seeing**, **clear-sighted**, having acuteness of sight or intellect. **Clear-headed**, sagacious. **Clear-sightedness**, clear vision; discernment. **Clear-starch**, to stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping between the hands. **Clear-story**, an upper part of a church furnished with windows. **Clear-stuff**, boards, etc., free from knots. To **clear a ship**, to procure legal permission to sail. To **clear for action**, to remove all encumbrances from the decks and prepare for combat. To **clear off**, to depart. To **clear the land**, to gain a safe distance from shore [Naut.]. To **clear up**, to become, or make, clear.

clearage (klēr-ā) *n.* the act of removing anything; clearance; a piece of land cleared.

clearance (klēr-ans) *n.* the act of clearing; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house; net profit.

clearer (klēr-er) *n.* one who, or that which, clears.

clearing (klēr-ing) *n.* act or process of making clear; a place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; the mode by which banks, railway companies,

etc., settle their contrary accounts, by the mutual exchange of notes, drafts, tickets, etc. **Clearing-house**, a place where clearing is carried on.

clearly (klēr'li) *adv.* in a clear manner; brightly; audibly; plainly; entirely.

clearness (klēr-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being clear.

cleat (klēt) *n.* [*cf.* D. *kloot*, ball] a piece of wood, in joinery, nailed on, to strengthen or fasten; a piece of wood or iron with two projecting ends, round which ropes are belayed; —*v.t.* to strengthen with a cleat.

cleavable (klē'-va-bl) *a.* capable of being cleft or divided.

cleavage (klē'-vij) *n.* act of cleaving; [*Min.*] quality of splitting or dividing naturally.

cleave (klēv) *v.i.* [*A.S.* *clifian*] to adhere closely; to stick; to agree.

cleave (klēv) *v.t.* [*A.S.* *cleafan*] to part or divide by force; to split or rive; —*v.i.* to part; to open; to crack.

cleavelandite (klēv-lan-dīt) *n.* [*Cleaveland*, Amer. mineralogist] an albite.

cleaver (klē'-ver) *n.* one who, or that which, cleaves; a butcher's chopper.

cleavers, clivers (klē'-verz, klī'-verz) *n.* [*cleave*, stick] goose-grass.

cleché (klā-shā) *n.* [*F. fr. L. clavis*, key] a cross voided [*Her.*].

cleek, cleik (klēk) *n.* [*cf. clutch*] an iron hook used to catch hold of something; a golf-club with an iron head; —*v.t.* to clutch; to snatch or seize; —*v.i.* to walk arm in arm.

clef (klēf) *n.* [*L. clavis*, key] a character in musical notation placed at the beginning of the staff to determine the pitch of the lines and spaces, and of the notes on the staff.

cleft (kleft) *n.* [*Scand.*] an opening made by splitting; chasm; fissure; chink; a crack in the bend of the pastern. **Cleft-footed**, having a cleft foot. **Cleft-graft**, to ingraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion.

cleg (kleg) *n.* [*Scand.*] the horse-fly; the gad-fly.

cleidomancy (klī-dō-man-si) *n.* [*G. kleis*, -dos, key, and *manteia*, divination] divination by means of a key and a book, esp. the Bible.

cleistogamy (klis-tog-a-mi) *n.* [*G. kleistos*, shut, and *gamos*, marriage] self-fertilization in unopened blossoms [*Bot.*].

clem (klem) *v.t.* and *i.* [*Ger. clemmen*, pinch, squeeze, jam] to starve.

Clematis (klem-a-tis) *n.* [*G. fr. klēma*, twig] a genus of climbing plants.

clemency (klem-en-si) *n.* the quality of being clement; readiness to forgive.

clement (klem-ent) *a.* [*L.*] mild in temper and disposition; compassionate; indulgent.

Clementine (klem-en-tin) *a.* pertaining to St. Clement or to Pope Clement; —*n.pl.* the collections and decretals of Pope Clement V.

clemently (klem-en-ti) *adv.* in a clement manner; mildly; mercifully.

clench, clinch (klēnsh, klīnsh) *v.t.* [*cf. D. klinken*, rivet] to fasten by bending the point of; to grasp firmly; to close tightly; to make firm; to confirm; —*n.* the act of clenching; a firm closing; decisive proof; a firm grip; a bolt; a pun.

clencher (klēnsh-er) *n.* one who, or that which, clenches; a clenching-tool; an unanswerable argument.

clepe (klēp) *v.t.* and *i.* [*A.S. cleopian*, clypian, call] to call; to name.

clepsammia (klep-sam-i-a) *n.* [*G. kleptein*, steal, and *amos*, sand] an instrument, as an hour-glass, for measuring time by sand.

clepsydra (klep-si-dra) *n.* [*G.*] a contrivance for measuring time by the flow of water through an aperture; a chemical vessel.

clerestory (klēr-stō-ri) *n.* See **clear-story** under **clear**.

clergy (klēr-ji) *n.* [*G. klēros*, lot] men ordained for the public service of God; the body of ordained ministers, as distinguished from the laity.

Benefit of clergy, exemption of clerics from criminal process before a secular judge, extended, for many offences, to all laymen that could read (abolished 1827).

clergyable (klēr-ji-a-bl) *a.* entitled to, or admitting of, the benefit of clergy.

clergyman (klēr-ji-man) *n.* an ordained minister; one of the clergy.

Clergyman's sore throat, chronic pharyngitis.

cleric (klēr-ik) *n.* a clerk or clergyman; —*a.* clerical.

clerical (klēr-i-kəl) *a.* pertaining to the clergy; pertaining to a clerk or copyist. **Clerical error**, an error in copying.

clericalism (klēr-i-kəl-izm) *n.* clerical power or influence.

clerisy (klēr-i-si) *n.* educated men collectively; the intellectual class; the clergy.

clerk (klārk, klēr-k) *n.* a scribe; a man of letters; a scholar; a clergyman; a lay officer that leads the responses in the Episcopalian church service; one that writes and keeps accounts; the secretary at a public board or court.

clerking (klār-, klēr-king) *n.* the calling or work of a clerk.

clerkly (klār-k, klēr-k-li) *a.* clerk-like; scholar-like; —*adv.* in a clerk-like or scholarly manner.

clerkship (klār-k, klēr-k-ship) *n.* condition, office, or business, of a clerk.

cleromancy (klēr-ō-man-si) *n.* [*G. klēros*, lot, and *manteia*, divination] divination by casting lots with dice.

cleronomy (klēr-ō-ni) *n.* [*G.*] heritage or patrimony.

cleve (klēv) *n.* [*M.E.*] a cliff; a hillside; — [*A.S. clewa*, cleft, cave, chamber] a chamber.

cleveite (klē-vit) *n.* [*Cleve*, Sw. chemist] a somewhat rare mineral found in Norway (it contains helium).

clever (klēv-er) *a.* [*Etym. doubtful*] dexterous; skilful; ingenious.

cleverly (klēv-er-li) *adv.* in a clever manner; adroitly; ingeniously.

cleverness (klēv-er-nes) *n.* the quality of being clever.

clevis, clevy (klēv-is, -i) *n.* [*cleave*, split] the draught-iron of a plough, cart, etc.

clew, clue (klōd) *n.* [*A.S. clēwen*] a ball of thread; the thread used to guide a person in a labyrinth; that which guides to the solution of anything doubtful or intricate; the corner of a sail; —*v.t.* to draw up sails to the yards. **Clew-garnets**, tackle by which the lower corner of a square mainsail or foresail is hauled up to the yard. **Clew-lines**, similar tackle for the smaller square sails.

cliché (klē-shā) *n.* [*F.*] an electrotype or stereotype plate; a photographic negative.

click (klik) *v.t.* [*clack*] to cause to click; —*v.i.* to make a small, sharp noise, as by a gentle striking; to tick; —*n.* a small, sharp sound; a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel; the cluck of the aborigines of South Africa; a latch.

clicker (klik-er) *n.* a shop tout; one that cuts out leather for shoemakers; the member of a companionship of compositors that distributes copy, makes up, etc.

client (klī-ent) *n.* [*L. cliens*, -tis] one that puts himself under the protection of a patron; a dependant; one that applies to a lawyer for advice.

clientage (klī-ent-āj) *n.* the condition of a client; a body of clients.

cliental (klī-ent-təl) *a.* relating to clients or clientage.

cliente (klī-ent-tāl) *n.* clientship; clients collectively.

clientship (klī-ent-ship) *n.* the position of a client; dependency on a patron.

cliff (klif) *n.* [*A.S. clif*] a high, steep rock; a precipice; the steep side of a mountain.

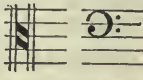
cliffy, clifty (klī-fī, klī-fī) *a.* having cliffs; broken; craggy.

clift (klift) *n.* a cleft; a cliff.

climacteric (klī-mak-ter-ik, klī-mak-ter-ik) *n.* [*G.*] a period in human life in which some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution; any critical period; —*a.* relating to a



Cleat.



C clef.

F clef.

climacteric; critical; occurring late in life. **The grand climacteric**, the sixty-third year.

climacterical (kli-mak-ter-i-kał) *a.* climacteric.

climatal (kli-ma-tal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, climate.

climatarctic (kli-ma-tar'tik) *a.* [*G. archein*, rule] presiding over climates.

climate (kli-mät) *n.* [*G. klima*, slope] a region or country; the condition of a place with regard to temperature, moisture, etc.—*v.i.* to dwell.

climatic, climatical (kli-mat'ik, -i-kał) *a.* relating to climate.

climation (kli-mä'shun) *n.* the act of inuring to a climate.

climatize (kli-ma-tiz) *v.t.* to accustom to a climate;—*v.i.* to become accustomed to a climate.

climatography (kli-ma-tog-ra-fi) *n.* [*climate* and *G. graphein*, write] a description of climates.

climatology (kli-ma-tol'ö-ji) *n.* [*G. logos*, discourse] the science of climate.

climax (kli-maks) *n.* [*G.*] an arrangement of particulars of a period, or other portion of discourse, so that they rise in strength to the close; the highest point;—*v.t.* to form a climax; to culminate.

climb (klim) *v.t.* and *i.* [*A.S. climbān*] to ascend with difficulty, or slowly, or by means of tendrils;—*n.* a climbing; an ascent by climbing. **To climb down**, to abate one's claims.

climbable (kli-ma-bl) *a.* capable of being climbed.

climber (kli-mer) *n.* one that climbs; a climbing plant or bird.

climbing-boy (kli-ming-boi) *n.* a boy that went up and swept chimneys.

climbing-irons (kli-ming-i-erns) *n.pl.* iron frames, provided with spikes, which are fastened to the lower part of the legs and used in climbing trees, etc.

climbing-perch (kli-ming-perch) *n.* See **Anabas**.

clime (klim) *n.* [a form of *climate*] a region or country.

clinandrium (kli-nan'dri-um) *n.* [*G. klinē*, bed, and *anēr*, andros, man] a cavity at the apex of the column in orchids, in which the anthers rest [*Bot.*].

clinanthum (kli-nan'thi-um) *n.* [*G. klinē* bed, and *anthos*, flower] the receptacle of a composite plant [*Bot.*].

clincher (klin-sher) *n.* a clencher. **Clincher-built, clinker-built**, made of clincher-work, *i.e.*, so that the lower edge of each plank overlaps the next below it [*Naut.*].

cling (kling) *v.t.* [*A.S. clyngan*] to cause to adhere closely; to shrivel up;—*v.t.* to adhere closely.

clingstone (kling-stön) *n.* a kind of peach whose pulp adheres closely to the stone.

clinic (klin'ik) *a.* [*G. klinikos*, pertaining to a bed] clinical;—*n.* one confined to bed by sickness; one baptized on a sick-bed; a clinic.

clinical (klin'i-kał) *a.* pertaining to a sick-bed, or to a clinic.

clinically (klin'i-kał-i) *adv.* in a clinical manner; by the bedside.

clinique (kli-nēk) *n.* an examination of a patient before students by a teacher, who remarks on the nature and treatment of the case.

clink (klingk) *n.* [*clitic*] a sharp, ringing sound;—*v.t.* and *i.* to produce such a sound.

clinker (dingk-er) *n.* a metal-heeled shoe used in dancing jigs; vitrified slag; a vitrified mass of bricks; a kind of hard Dutch or Flemish brick.

clinkstone (klingk-stön) *n.* phonolite; a feldspathic rock that clinks when struck.

clinoid (kli-noid) *a.* [*G. klinē*, bed, and *oidos*, form] resembling a bed [*Anat.*].

clinometer (kli-nom-e-ter) *n.* [*G. klinē*, bed, and *metron*, measure] an instrument used to determine the dip of strata.

clinometrical (kli-nō-met-ri-kał) *a.* pertaining to, or ascertained by, clinometry.

clinometry (kli-nom-e-tri) *n.* the art of measuring the dip of rock-strata.

clinquant (kling-kant) *n.* [*D. klinken*, clink] Dutch gold; a showy, cheap alloy; false glitter;—*a.* glittering; dressed in garish finery.

clip (klip) *v.t.* [*Scand.*] to embrace; to cut off with shears or scissors; to diminish by cutting or paring; to cut short;—*v.t.* to move rapidly;—*n.* that which clips or confines; the wool of a season's shearing. **To clip the wings of**, to put a check on.

clipper (klip-er) *n.* one that clips; a fast sailing vessel, having the bow sharp and long. **Clipper-built**, built like a clipper.

clipping (klip-ing) *n.* the action of the verb *clip*; a piece clipped off;—*a.* fast; showy.

clique (klēk) *n.* [*F.*] a narrow circle of persons; a set; a coterie; (usually in a bad sense).

cliquish (klē-kōsh) *a.* relating to, or disposed to form, cliques.

cliquishness, cliquism (klē-kish-nes, klē-kizm) *n.* tendency to form cliques.

clish-clash (klish-klash) *n.* idle gossip;—*adv.* with a clashing noise.

clitoris (kli'tō-ris) *n.* [*G. kleitōris*] an erectile organ of the female of most vertebrates, the homologue of the penis.

clitter-clatter (kli't-er-klat-er) *n.* idle talk.

cloak, cloke (klōk) *n.* [*Low L. cloca*, bell] a loose outer garment worn by either sex; that which conceals; a disguise;—*v.t.* to cover with a cloak; to conceal. **Cloak-room**, a room or office where cloaks, etc., may be deposited.

cloakage (klō-kāj) *n.* the act of covering with a cloak.

cloaking (klō-king) *n.* the action of the verb *cloak*; material for cloaks.

cllobber (klōb-er) *n.* [*Celt.*] a kind of coarse paste used to conceal cracks in leather.

clock (klok) *n.* [*Low L. clocca*, bell] an instrument for measuring time; embroidered work on the side of the ankle of a stocking. **Clock-maker**, one that makes clocks. **Clock-setter**, one that regulates clocks.

clockwork (klok-wurk) *n.* the movements or machinery of a clock; regularity of movement or of work of any kind.

clod (klođ) *n.* [*clot*] a lump of earth, turf, or clay; the ground; the earth; the body of man; a dull, stupid fellow;—*v.t.* to pelt with clods;—*v.i.* to clot; to throw clods. **Clod-breaker**, a peasant.

cloddiness (klođ-i-nes) *n.* the state of being cloddy.

cloddish (klođ-ish) *a.* earthy; earthy; base; clownish.

cloddy (klođ-i) *a.* full of clods; earthy; mean; gross.

clodhopper (klođ-hop-er) *n.* a rustic; a clown; a boor.

clodhopping (klođ-hop-ing) *a.* like a clodhopper; boorish.

clodpate, clodpole (klođ-pāt, -pōl) *n.* a stupid fellow.

clodpated (klođ-pā-ted) *a.* stupid; doltish; dull.

cloff (klof) *n.* [*Etym. unknown*] a deduction from the gross weight.

clog (klog) *n.* [*Etym. doubtful*] anything that hinders motion; a shoe with a wooden sole;—*v.t.* to encumber; to obstruct, so as to hinder motion; to choke up; to hinder; to embarrass;—*v.t.* to become loaded or encumbered; to coalesce or adhere. **Clog-almanac**, a kind of almanac or calendar made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block of wood, horn, bone, or brass. **Clog-dance**, a dance in which the performer wears clogs, the feet producing a noisy accompaniment to the music.

clogginess (klog-i-nes) *n.* the state of being cloggy; stickiness.

clogging (klog-ing) *n.* anything that clogs, obstructs, or hinders.

cloggy (klog-i) *a.* having power to clog; lumpy; sticky; adhesive.

cloisonné (klwo-zo-nā) *n.* [*L. claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close] a method of producing designs in enamel by laying out a pattern with strips of flat wire, and filling in the spaces with enamel-paste, which is then fused in place; ware so produced.

cloister (klois'ter) *n.* [L. *claudere*, shut] a covered arcade; a religious house;—*v.t.* to confine in a cloister. **Cloister-garth**, a space surrounded with cloisters [Arch.].

cloistered (klois'terd) *a.* having, or living in, cloisters; secluded.

cloisterer (klois'ter-er) *n.* one that lives in a cloister.

cloistral (klois'tral) *a.* pertaining to, or confined to, a cloister.



Cloister.

clomb (klöm) old *pret.* of the verb *climb*.

clonic (klon'ik) *a.* [G. *klonos*, tumult] contracting and relaxing alternately and quickly.

cloom (klööm) *v.t.* [A.S. *clām*, clay] to close with glutinous matter.

cloop (klööp) *n.* [imit.] the sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bottle.

close (klöz) *v.t.* [L. *claudere*, *pp.* *clausus*, shut] to bring together the parts of; to stop; to shut; to bring to an end; to conclude; to inclose;—*v.i.* to come together; to unite or coalesce; to end;—*n.* junction; conclusion; a grapple. **To close on** or **upon**, to agree on. **To close with**, to agree to, to grapple with.

close (klös) *n.* an inclosed place; a narrow passage leading from a street; a blind alley; the confines of a cathedral;—*a.* shut fast; tight; pent up; confined; retired; oppressive; without ventilation; secretive; taciturn; niggardly; penurious; dense; compact; adjoining; near; intimate; familiar; adhering to rule; strict; accurate; precise;—*adv.* in a close manner or state. **Close-banded**, in close order. **Close-bodied**, fitting close to the body. **Close borough**, one where parliamentary representation was practically in the hands of an individual or family. **Close-breeding**, breeding in-and-in, *i.e.*, between animals of the same stock that are nearly related. **Close by**, very near. **Close communion**, among Baptists, communion in the Lord's Supper with Baptists only. **Close corporation**, one that fills up its own vacancies. **Close-couched**, concealed. **Close-curtained**, inclosed in curtains. **Close fertilization**, the fertilization of the pistil by pollen from the same flower. **Close-fisted**, **close-handed**, miserly; niggardly; penurious. **Close-hauled**, kept as near as possible to the point from which the wind blows [Naut.]. **Close-pent**, confined. **Close-quarters**, strong barriers used in a ship for defence against boarders. **Close-season**, **close-time**, a season of the year during which it is illegal to catch or kill certain kinds of game or fish. **Close-stool**, a box with a close-fitting lid to contain a chamber-vessel. **Close-tongued**, reticent. **Close vowel**, one pronounced with the lips slightly apart, or with contraction of the mouth-cavity. **To come to close quarters**, to come into direct conflict, *esp.* with an enemy.

close (klös-li) *adv.* in a close manner; in confinement or restraint; searchingly; compactly.

closeness (klös-nes) *n.* narrowness; seclusion; nearness; niggardliness; compactness.

closer (klöz-er) *n.* one who, or that which, closes; a finisher; the last stone or brick in the horizontal course of a wall.

closet (klöz-et) *n.* a small room for retirement or privacy; a small apartment, in the side of a room, for utensils, etc.; a water-closet—*v.t.* to take into a private room for consultation. **Closet-sin**, a secret sin.

clash (klösh) *n.* [L. *claudicare*, limp] a disease in the feet of cattle.

closure (klöz-ür) *n.* act of shutting; a closing; that which shuts or confines; the stoppage of a debate by a vote of the members of the House.

clot (klöt) *n.* [A.S. *clott*] a clod; a dullard; a concretion, *esp.* of a soft, slimy character;—*v.t.* to form into clots;—*v.i.* to concrete or coagulate. **Clot-bur**, the burdock. **Clotted cream**, cream produced in clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed.

cloth (kloth) *n.* [A.S. *clath*] a stuff of a fibrous material formed by weaving; a piece of such a fabric for some particular use; the dress of a profession, *esp.* the clerical. **Cloth-measure**, a lineal measure in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails. **Cloth-shearer**, one that shears cloth to free it

from superfluous nap. **Cloth-yard**, an old measure for cloth, differing somewhat in length from the modern yard (an arrow of this length was a cloth-yard shaft).

clothe (klöth) *v.t.* to put garments upon; to furnish with raiment; to cover or invest, as with a garment;—*v.i.* to wear clothes. **clothe** (klöth) *n.pl.* garments; bed-clothes.

clothes **clothes-brush**, a brush for brushing clothes. **Clothes-horse**, a frame to hang clothes on. **Clothes-line**, a line for drying clothes on. **Clothes-moth**, one of several moths whose larvae are destructive to woollen fabrics, furs, etc. **Clothes-peg**, **clothes-pin**, a forked pin to fasten clothes on a line.

clothier (klöth-yer) *n.* one that makes, sells, or fuls, cloth; an outfitter.

clothing (klöth-ing) *n.* garments in general; dress; raiment.

clothworker (klöth-wur-ker) *n.* a maker of cloth.

clotty (klöt-i) *a.* full of clots, or small, coagulated masses.

clotule (klöt-ul) *n.* a small clot or mass.

cloture (klöt-tür) *n.* [F.] the closure of debate.

cloud (kloud) *n.* [A.S. *clūd*] a collection of visible vapour suspended in the atmosphere; a mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust; a dark vein or spot, as in marble; that which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect; a great crowd or multitude; a state of obscurity or impending trouble;—*v.t.* to overspread with clouds; to render dark or obscure; to sadden; to defame;—*v.i.* to grow cloudy or obscure. **Cloud-born**, born of a cloud. **Cloud-built**, built of clouds; fanciful. **Cloud-burst**, a violent downpour of rain. **Cloud-capt**, **Cloud-capped**, capped with, or touching, the clouds. **Cloud-compeller**, a name for Jupiter. **Cloud-compelling**, controlling the clouds. **Cloud-drift**, **cloud-rack**, irregular, drifting clouds. **Cloud-kissing**, touching the clouds. **Cloud-land**, the region of the clouds; dreamland. **In the clouds**, unreal; absent-minded. **Under a cloud**, in difficulties or misfortune.

cloudage (klou-dä-j) *n.* a mass of clouds; cloudiness.

cloudberry (klou-ber-i) *n.* an arctic or alpine species of raspberry.

cloudily (klou-di-li) *adv.* in a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly; obscurely.

cloudiness (klou-di-nes) *n.* the state of being cloudy.

cloudless (klou-dles) *a.* being without a cloud; unclouded.

cloudlessly (klou-dles-li) *adv.* in a cloudless manner.

cloudlet (klou-dlet) *n.* a little cloud.

cloudy (klou-di) *a.* overcast with clouds; misty; hazy; not discernible or intelligible; sullen; gloomy; marked with spots or veins, as marble.

clough (kluf, klou) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a cliff; a narrow valley; a kind of sluice.

clout (klout) *n.* [A.S. *clūt*] a piece of cloth, leather, etc., used for a patch; a rag; a piece of old cloth used for scouring, etc.; the centre of the butt at which archers shoot; an iron plate on an axle-tree; a blow with the hand; a short nail with a large head (a clout-nail);—*v.t.* to cover with cloth; to patch; to join in a clumsy manner; to guard with an iron plate; to strike; to make fast with nails.

clouted (klout-ed) *pp.* mended with clouts; studded with clout-nails; clotted.

clouterly (klou-ter-li) *a.* clumsy; awkward.

clove (klöv) *n.* [A.S. *clöfan*, split] a small bulb formed in the axil of a parent bulb;—[D. *klöve*] a ravine;—[Ety. doubtful] a weight (7 or 8 lbs.).

clove (klöv) *n.* [L. *clavus*, nail] a pungent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree. **Clove-gillyflower**, a species of pink bearing a beautiful flower. **Clove-pink**, a variety of pink whose flowers have a clove-like odour.

cloven (klöv-n) *pp.* split; divided. **Cloven-footed**, **cloven-hoofed**, having the hoof divided into two parts. **To show the cloven hoof**, to give evidence of evil intentions (the devil being usually represented as cloven-hoofed).

clover (klô-ver) *n.* [A.S. *clāfre*] a name for many species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*. To be in clover, to live in comfort or in luxury.

clovered (klô-verd) *a.* covered with clover.

clown (kloun) *n.* [Scand.] a husbandman; a rustic; an ill-bred man; a fool or buffoon.

clownish (klou-nish) *a.* like a clown; coarse; awkward; rude.

clownishly (klou-nish-li) *adv.* in a clownish manner; rudely; awkwardly.

clownishness (klou-nish-ness) *n.* manners of a clown; rudeness; awkwardness.

cloy (kloi) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *clavus*, nail] to glut or satisfy; to satiate; to surfeit.

cloyless (kloi-less) *a.* that cannot cloy; not causing satiety.

club (klub) *v.t.* [Scand.] to raise by a proportional assessment; to beat with a club;—*v.i.* to form a club; to pay a proportion of a common expense;—*n.* a heavy staff or piece of wood, to be wielded with the hand; a knot; one of the four suits of cards; an association for social converse, or for the promotion of some common object; the share of expense in such an association. **Club-fist**, a large, heavy fist. **Club-foot**, a deformed or crooked foot. **Club-grass**, the genus *Corynephorus*.

Club-haul, to put a ship about by letting go the lee anchor, and cutting the hawser as she pays off on the other tack [Naut.]. **Club-headed**, having a thick head.

Club-house, a house occupied by a club, or in which it assembles. **Club-law**, government by violence. **Club-man**, one that carries a club; a member of a club.

Club-master, the manager of, or purveyor for, a club. **Club-moss**, the genus *Lycopodium*. **Club-room**, a room in which a club meets. **Club-rush**, the genus *Scirpus*.

clubbable, **clubby** (klub-ə-bl, klub-i) *a.* disposed to associate.

clubbed (klubd) *a.* shaped like a club.

clubber (klub-er) *n.* one that clubs; one that uses a club as a weapon.

clubbish (klub-ish) *a.* rustic; clownish; disposed to form clubs; sociable.

clubbist (klub-ist) *n.* a member of a party, club, or association.

clubster (klub-stēr) *n.* a frequenter of clubs.

cluck (kluk) *v.i.* [imit.] the call of a hen; a South African click;—*v.t.* and *i.* to call as a hen does her chickens.

clue (klôd) *n.* See **clow**.

clump (klump) *n.* [Scand.] a shapeless mass of wood or other substance; a cluster of trees or shrubs; the compressed clay of coal strata;—*v.t.* to walk heavily. **Clump-boot**, a heavy boot for rough wear.

clumper (klum-per) *v.t.* to form into clumps or masses.

clumps (klumps) *n.* [pl. of *clump*] a numskull; a game of questions and answers.

clumpy (klum-pi) *a.* abounding in clumps; heavy; massive; shapeless.

clumsily (klum-zi-li) *adv.* in a clumsy manner; awkwardly.

clumsiness (klum-zi-nes) *n.* the quality of being clumsy; awkwardness; ungainliness.

clumsy (klum-zi) *a.* [Scand.] ill-made; awkward; ungainly.

clunch (klunsh) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] indurated clay; a hard chalk.

Cluniac (klô-ni-ak) *n.* one of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, which originated at Cluny, Saône-et-Loire, France;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, this order.

Clupea (klô-ə-pē-ə) *n.* [L.] a genus of fishes, including the herring, sprat, etc.

cluster (klus-ter) *n.* [A.S.] a bunch; a number of things growing together, as grapes; a collection of individuals or things; a body; a crowd;—*v.t.* to collect into a bunch or close body; to produce clusters;—*v.i.* to grow in clusters. **Clustered column**, a pier consisting of several columns clustered together.

clusteringly (klus-ter-ing-li) *adv.* in a clustering manner; in clusters.

clustery (klus-ter-i) *a.* growing in, or full of, clusters.

clutch (kluch) *v.t.* [M.E. *cluche*, claw] to seize, grasp, or grip, with the hand; to close tightly; to grasp;—*n.* a gripe; a grasp; a projecting piece of machinery for connecting shafts, so as to be readily disengaged; the cross head of a piston-rod;—*pl.* the talons of a rapacious animal; the hands as instruments of cruelty or greed.



Clutch.

clutter (klut-er) *n.* [W. *cludair*, heap] a confused collection; disorder;—*v.t.* to crowd together in disorder.

clutter (klut-er) *v.i.* [*clatter*] to make a bustle;—*n.* confused noise; bustle.

clypeal (klip-ē-əl) *a.* pertaining, or relating, to the clypeus.

Clypeaster (klip-ē-as-ter) *n.* [L. *clypeus*, shield, and *G. astēr*, star] a genus of sea-urchins; a genus of insects.

clypeate, **clypeiform** (klip-ē-āt, -ē-i-form) *a.* shield-shaped.

clypeus (klip-ē-us) *n.* [L.] a round, convex shield; the part of an insect's head that lies before the forehead.

clysmic (kliz-mik) *a.* [G. *klusma*, a drench] washing; cleansing.

clyster (klis-ter) *n.* [G.] an enema; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines by means of a syringe, to produce an alvine discharge, or convey ailment. **Clyster-pipe**, the anal tube of an enema-syringe.

clysterwise (klis-ter-wiz) *adv.* in the manner of a clyster.

coacervate (kô-a-ser-vāt) *a.* [L.] heaped; crowded;—*v.t.* to heap up.

coach (kôch) *n.* [*Kocsi*, a Hung. village] a large, close, four-wheeled carriage, for purposes of state, for pleasure, and for travelling; an apartment under the poop deck in a large ship of war; a tutor or trainer;—*v.t.* to convey in a coach; to prepare a student for examination. **Coach-box**, the seat on which the driver of a coach sits. **Coach-hire**, money for the use of a coach. **Coach-horse**, a horse used to draw a coach. **Coach-house**, a house to keep a coach in. **Coach-office**, the booking-office of a stage-coach.

coachman (kôch-man) *n.* the person that drives a coach.

coachmanship (kôch-man-ship) *n.* skill in driving coaches.

coat (kô-akt) *v.t.* [L.] to force;—*v.i.* to act together.

coaction (kô-ak-shun) *n.* [L.] force; compulsion.

coactive (kô-ak-tiv) *a.* compulsory; acting in concurrence.

coadaptation (kô-ad-ap-tā-shun) *n.* mutual adaptation.

coadapted (kô-ə-dap-ted) *a.* mutually adapted.

coadjacent (kô-ə-jā-sent) *a.* near each other; contiguous.

coadjust (kô-ə-just) *v.t.* to fit to each other.

coadjutant (kô-ə-jôô-tant, kô-ad-jôô-tant) *a.* mutually assisting or operating.

coadjutor (kô-ə-jôô-tur) *n.* an assistant; an associate; one empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

coadjutorship (kô-ə-jôô-tur-ship) *n.* co-operation; the office or employment of a coadjutor.

coadjutress, **coadjutrix** (kô-ə-jôô-tres, -triks) *n.* a female assistant.

coadjutant (kô-ad-jôô-vant) *n.* See **adjuvant**.

coadunate, **coadunated** (kô-ad-ū-nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* [L. *cum*, ad, and *unus*, one] united; [Bot.] united at the base, said of leaves.

coadventure (kô-ad-ven-tūr) *n.* a joint adventure.

coagency (kô-ə-jen-si) *n.* joint agency; agency with another.

coagent (kô-ə-jent) *n.* one acting with another; an assistant or associate.

clut, satyety.

coagulability (kō-ag-ū-lā-bil-i-ti) *n.* the capacity of being coagulable.

coagulable (kō-ag-ū-lā-bl) *a.* capable of becoming coagulated.

coagulant (kō-ag-ū-lānt) *n.* a substance that causes coagulation.

coagulate (kō-ag-ū-lā) *v.t.* [*L. coagulare*] to change into a curd-like state—said of liquids; —*v.i.* to undergo coagulation.

coagulation (kō-ag-ū-lā-shun) *n.* the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated; a coagulated mass.

coagulative (kō-ag-ū-lā-tiv) *a.* causing coagulation.

coagulator (kō-ag-ū-lā-tur) *n.* a substance that causes coagulation; a coagulant.

coagulatory (kō-ag-ū-lā-tur-i) *a.* tending to coagulate.

coagulum (kō-ag-ū-lum) *n.* a coagulated mass; a blood-clot; a coagulant.

co-aid (kō-ād) *n.* an assistant; assistance.

coaiti (kō-ā-ti) *n.* See **coati**.

coak (kōk) *n.* See **coke**.

coak (kōk) *n.* [Celt.] a cylinder, or pin, let into the ends of pieces to be joined; the metal hole in a sheave, through which the pin runs; —*v.t.* to unite by means of coaks [Naut.].

coal (kōl) *n.* [A.S. *col*] a piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or burned out; a black, solid, combustible substance, consisting mainly of carbon, found embedded in the earth, and used for fuel; —*v.t.* to burn to coal; to char; to mark with charcoal; to supply with coal; —*v.i.* to take in coal. **Coal-backer**, a coal-porter. **Coal-bed**, a stratum of coal. **Coal-black**, black as coal. **Coal-box**, a box for holding coal. **Coal-brand**, smut in wheat. **Coal-brass**, iron pyrites found in coal. **Coal-bunker**, a receptacle for coal. **Coal-field**, a district where coal abounds. **Coal-fish**, a species of cod. **Coal-formation**, the group of strata in which coal is found. **Coal-gas**, carburetted hydrogen produced from coal. **Coal-heaver**, a coal-porter. **Coal-hulk**, a vessel kept for supplying steamers with coal. **Coal-master**, the owner or lessee of a coal-field. **Coal-measures**, strata of coal, with the adjacent rocks. **Coal-meter**, one appointed to superintend the measuring of coal. **Coal-mine**, coal-pit, a pit where coal is dug. **Coal-miner**, a worker in a coal-mine. **Coal-mouse**, a timonose with a glossy black head and throat. **Coal-plant**, a fossil plant of the carboniferous age. **Coal-porter**, one employed in carrying, loading, or discharging coal. **Coal-screen**, a device for sifting or riddling coal. **Coal-scuttle**, a utensil for holding coal. **Coal-scuttle bonnet**, a bonnet with projecting sides. **Coal-ship**, one employed in transporting coal. **Coal-slack**, coal-dust. **Coal-stone**, a kind of cannel-coal. **Coal-tar**, a thick, viscid substance obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal. **Coal-whipper**, a man or a machine employed to raise coal from a ship's hold. **Coal-works**, a colliery. **To blow the coals**, to kindle strife. **To carry coals**, to bear injuries. **To carry coals to Newcastle**, to lose one's labour. **To haul over the coals**, to take to task. **To heap coals of fire on one's head**, to excite remorse and repentance by rendering good for evil.

coalesce (kō-ā-les) *v.i.* [*L.*] to grow together; to unite into one body or mass.

coalescence (kō-ā-les-ens) *n.* the act of growing together; union; concretion.

coalescent (kō-ā-les-ent) *a.* growing together; uniting.

coalition (kō-ā-lish-un) *n.* [*L.*] union in a body or mass; a combination of persons, parties, or states; a league.

coalitioner, coalitionist (kō-ā-lish-un-er, -ist) *n.* one that favours or joins a coalition.

coaly (kō-lī) *a.* like coal; abounding in coal.

coaming (kō-mingz) *n.pl.* [*comb*] the raised borders or edges of the hatches [Naut.].

coannex (kō-ā-neks) *v.t.* to annex with something else.

coaptation (kō-ap-tā-shun) *n.* [*L. coaptare*, fit together] mutual adaptation of parts.

coarctate (kō-ārk-tāt) *a.* [*L.*] pressed together.

coarctation (kō-ārk-tā-shun) *n.* pressure; contraction.

coarse (kōrs) *a.* [*fr. course*, ordinary] thick; gross; not refined; of inferior material or workmanship; rough; vulgar; indelicate. **Coarse-grained**, having a coarse grain; unrefined.

coarsely (kōrs-lī) *adv.* in a coarse manner; rudely; without grace, elegance, or refinement.

coarsen (kōr-sn) *v.t.* to render coarse; to deprive of refinement, elegance, etc.; to make rude.

coarseness (kōrs-nes) *n.* the quality of being coarse.

coarticulation (kō-ārk-tik-ū-lā-shun) *n.* the articulation of bones in a joint.

coassessor (kō-ā-sēs-ur) *n.* a joint assessor.

coassume (kō-ā-sūm) *v.t.* to assume with another.

coast (kōst) *n.* [*L. costa*, rib, side] the border of a country; margin of the land next to the sea; sea-shore; the country near the shore; —*v.t.* to sail by or near to; —*v.i.* to sail along or near to the shore; to sail between ports in the same country; to ride down a hill on a sledge; to ride on a bicycle without working the pedals. **Coast-guard**, a guard stationed on the coast. **The coast is clear**, no one is about; the danger is over.

coaster (kōs-ter) *n.* a coasting-vessel.

coasting (kōs-ting) *a.* pertaining to the coast. **Coasting-trade**, trade between ports of the same country. **Coasting-vessel**, a vessel employed in the coasting trade.

coastline (kōst-līn) *n.* the outline of a shore or coast.

coastwise (kōst-wīz) *adv.* by way of, or along, the coast.

coat (kōt) *n.* [*O.F. cote*, fr. Low *L. cottus, cotta*, tunic] an upper or outer garment; a petticoat; dress that designates the office or status of a man; the fur or skin of a beast; a membrane covering an animal substance; a tegument; a layer spread over another, as paint; the ground on which armorial ensigns are portrayed; —*v.t.* to cover with a coat; to overspread. **Coat-armour**, a coat of arms, or coat marked with armorial bearings, worn over the armour. **Coat-card**, a playing card that has a figure on it. **Coat of arms**, armorial bearings. **Coat of mail**, a defensive garment for the upper part of the body, quilted with small plates, rings, or scales of iron. **To turn one's coat**, to change one's party or opinions.

coatee (kō-tē) *n.* a coat with short flaps.

coati (kō-ā-ti) *n.* [native name] a racoon-like animal of South America.

coating (kō-ting) *n.* any substance employed as a cover or protection; cloth for coats.

coax (kōks) *v.t.* [*Etym. doubtful*] to gain over by fond pleading or flattery; to wheedle.

coaxer (kōk-ser) *n.* one that coaxes; one that persuades by wheedling or cajoling.

coaxial, coaxal (kō-āk-si-āl, -sāl) *a.* having a common axis.

coaxingly (kōk-sing-lī) *adv.* in a coaxing manner.

cob (kōb) *n.* [Celt.] a lump or ball of anything; a spider; a short-legged and stout horse; the spike on which the grains of maize grow; a miser; a kind of wicker basket; a kind of breakwater; a Spanish dollar; the great black-backed gull; a mixture of clay and straw; —*v.t.* to strike on the buttocks with a board or strap; to break (ore) with a hammer. **Cob-house**, a house built of cob. **Cob-iron**, an andiron. **Cob-loaf**, a humpy, crusty loaf. **Cob-wall**, a wall built of cob.

cobalt (kō-hawlt) *n.* [Ger.] a metallic element. **Cobalt-bloom**, acicular arsenate of cobalt. **Cobalt-blue**, a pigment of alumina and cobalt. **Cobalt-crust**, earthy cobalt-bloom.

cobaltic (kō-hawlt-ik) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, cobalt.

cobaltine (kō-hawlt-tin) *n.* a sulpharsenide of cobalt.



Coat of mail.

cobble (kɒb-əl) *v.t.* [Etym. unknown] to make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to make or do bunglingly;—*v.t.* to work clumsily.

cobble (kɒb-əl) *n.* [cob] a stone rounded by water; a lump of coal;—*v.t.* to pave with cobbles.

cobbler (kɒb-ler) *n.* a mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a summer drink.

cobblery (kɒb-ler-i) *n.* cobblers' work.

cobby (kɒb-i) *a.* [cob] short and compact; lively.

cobcab (kɒb-kab) *n.* [A.] a clog-shoe worn by women in the East.

cobcoal (kɒb-kōl) *n.* a large round piece of coal.

cobelligerent (kɒ-be-lj'i-er-ent) *a.* carrying on war jointly;—*n.* an ally in war.

coble, cobble (kɒb-əl) *n.* [W. *ceubal*] a flat-bottomed fishing boat.

cobnut (kɒb-nut) *n.* [cob] a large hazelnut; a children's game.

cobob (kɒ-bob) *n.* See *cabob*.

cobra, cobra-de-capello (kɒ-brə, kɒ-brə, kɒ-brə-de-kə-pel-o) *n.* [Pg.] the hooded snake, a highly venomous reptile.

cobstone (kɒb-stōn) *n.* a rounded stone.

cobweb (kɒb-web) *n.* [W. *cop*, head, tuft] a spider's web or net; any snare or device;—*a.* thin; flimsy.

cobwebbed (kɒb-web-d) *a.* covered with cobwebs, or [Bot.] with tangled cobweb-like hairs, resembling a spider's web.

cobwebbery (kɒb-web-er-i) *n.* a mass of cobwebs.

cobweby (kɒb-web-i) *a.* resembling, or covered with, cobwebs.

coca (kɒ-kə) *n.* [S. Amer.] the dried leaf of a Peruvian plant; the plant itself.

Cocagne, Cockaigne (kɒ-kān) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. coquerre*, *coo k*] lotus-land; cockneydom.

cocaine (kɒ-kān, kɒ-kā-in) *n.* an alkaloid obtained from coca leaves, used as a local anesthetic.

cocciferous (kɒk-sif-er-us) *a.* [L. *coccus*, berry, and *ferre*, bear] bearing berries.

coccolite (kɒk-kō-lit) *n.* [G. *kokkos*, berry, and *lithos*, stone] a variety of pyroxene.

coccoliths (kɒk-kō-liths) *n.pl.* minute saucer-shaped discs, algae remains, found in Atlantic ooze.

coccosphere (kɒk-kō-sfēr) *n.* [G. *kokkos*, berry, and *sphaira*, sphere] a spherical mass of coccoliths.

Cocculus (kɒk-kō-lūs) *n.* a genus of climbing plants with crescent-shaped seeds. **Cocculus Indicus**, the dried fruit of *Anamirta paniculata*, is a narcotic and stimulant.

coccus (kɒk-us) *n.*; *pl.* *cocci* (kɒk-si) [G. *kokkos*, berry] one of the divisions of a schizocarp (a lobed fruit with one-seeded cells) [Bot.]; a genus of hemipterous insects.

coccygeal (kɒk-sij-ē-əl) *a.* pertaining to the coccyx.

coccyx (kɒk-siks) *n.* [G.] the last four bones of the spinal column [Anat.].

cochineal (kɒch-i-nēl) *n.* [G. *kokkos*, berry] a dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of insects, native in Mexico, and found on several species of cactus. **Cochineal fig**, a cactus.

cochlea (kɒk-lē-ə) *n.*; *pl.* *cochleae* (kɒk-lē-ē) [L.] a part of the inner ear; the screw.

cochlear (kɒk-lē-ər) *a.* relating to the cochlea [Anat.]; applied to a form of aestivalation in which one large bowl-shaped piece covers all the others [Bot.].

cochleare (kɒk-lē-ār-ē) *n.* a spoon; a spoonful [Med.].

cochleariform (kɒk-lē-ār-i-form) *a.* having the form of a snail's shell.

cochleate, cochleated, cochlean, cochleary (kɒk-lē-āt, -ā-ted, kɒk-lē-an, -ār-i) *a.* spiral.

cocinic (kɒ-sin-ik) *a.* obtained from cocoa [Chem.].

cock (kɒk) *n.* [A.S. *coc*] the male of birds; a vane in the shape of a cock; a weather-cock; a leader; cock-crowling; a good fellow; a contrivance to permit or arrest the flow of fluids through a pipe; a canard; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; the piece that covers the balance in a clock or watch; a portion of the lock of a firearm;—*v.t.* to draw back, as the cock of a gun. **A-cock-horse**, on horseback; on high; elated. **Cock-a-hoop**, exultant; exultantly. **Cock and bull story**, a canard. **Cock-bill**, to suspend an anchor from a cathead before letting go. **Cock-brained, cock-headed, giddy**; rash. **Cock-laird**, a yeoman. **Cock-loft**, a garret. **Cock-master**, a breeder or trainer of game-cocks. **Cock-match**, a cock fight. **Cock of the walk**, a leader that has fought for his position. **Cock-paddle**, the lump-fish. **Cock-pit**, a place for cock-fighting; an apartment below the waterline of a warship, used in action as a hospital. **Cock's-foot grass**, a pasture grass. **Cock's-head**, sainfoin. **Cock-shut**, twilight. **Cock-sure**, certain. **Cock-weed**, pepperwort. **That cock won't fight**, that will not do. **To beat cock-fighting**, to surpass expectation. **To live like a fighting cock**, to live luxuriously.

cock (kɒk) *n.* [Scand.] a pile of hay;—*v.t.* to put into cocks.

cock (kɒk) *v.t.* and *i.* [Celt.] to turn up;—*n.* the action of turning up; the turn so given. **Cock-eye**, a squinting eye.

cockade (kɒ-kād) *n.* [F. *coq*, cock] a knot of ribbons; a rosette, worn as a badge or symbol; a leathern rosette on the hat of footmen, etc.

cockal (kɒk-əl) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a game played with the ankle-bones of a sheep as dice.

cockatoo (kɒk-ə-tōō) *n.* [Malay] a kind of parrot.

cockatrice (kɒk-ə-tris) *n.* [*crocodile*] the basilisk; a serpent imagined to be produced from a cock's egg.

cock-boat (kɒk-bōt) *n.* [coq, boat] a small ship's boat.

cockchafer (kɒk-čā-fer) *n.* the May-bug or dor-beetle.

cocker (kɒk-er) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

cocker (kɒk-er) *n.* a cock-fighter; a dog of the spaniel kind, used for starting game.

cockerel (kɒk-er-el) *n.* a young cock.

cocket (kɒk-et) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a custom-house certificate. **Cocket-bread**, the second quality of bread.

cockle (kɒk-l) *n.* [A.S. *coccel*] a plant or weed that grows among corn; the corn-rose.

cockle (kɒk-l) *n.* [G. *kongchē*] a sort of bivalve;—*v.t.* and *i.* to wrinkle. **Cockle-hat**, a pilgrim's hat bearing a scallop-shell. **Cockle-oast**, a kind of kiln for drying hops. **Cockle-stair**, a winding stair.

cockled (kɒk-ld) *a.* having a shell like the shell of a cockle; ribbed.

cockler (kɒk-ler) *n.* one that sells or gathers cockles.

cockney (kɒk-ni) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] an effeminate person; a resident of the city of London;—*a.* pertaining to a cockney.

cockneydom (kɒk-ni-dum) *n.* the sphere or realm of cockneys; London and its suburbs.

cockneyfication (kɒk-ni-fi-kā-shun) *n.* change due to the influence of London or of Londoners.

cockneyism (kɒk-ni-izm) *n.* the manners or dialect of a cockney.



Cobra-de-capello.



Cockatoo.



Cochineal fig.

cockroach (kok'-rōch) *n.* [Sp.] a black beetle, infesting kitchens, pantries, etc.

cockscomb (koks'-kōm) *n.* the comb of a cock; one of several plants.

cockshy (kok'-shi) *n.* a target; the act of throwing at a target.

cockspur (kok'-spur) *n.* the spur of a cock; a North American thorn.

cockswain (kok'-swān, kok'-sn) *n.* [*cock*, boat, and *swain*] an officer in charge of a boat and its crew; the steersman of a boat.

cocktail (kok'-tāl) *n.* an underbred horse; an American drink.

cocky (kok'-i) *a.* conceited; pert; impudent.

cocoa (kō'-kō) *n.* [*cacao*] a beverage made from cocoa-nibs, the crushed kernels of the chocolate-tree.

cocoa, coco (kō'-kō) *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *coco*, bug-bear] a palm tree producing the cocoa-nut.

cocoon (kō'-kōon') *n.* [L. *concha*, shell] the case constructed for themselves by the larvae of many insects.

cocoenery (kō'-kō-ner-i) *n.* a place for silk-worms when feeding and forming cocoons.

coctile (kok'-til) *a.* [L.] made by baking, as a brick.

coction (kok'-shun) *n.* [L.] act of boiling; [Med.] an alteration in morbid matter that fits it for elimination.

cod (kod) *n.* [A.S.] a husk; a pod; a pillow; the scrotum; *v.t.* to inclose in a cod; *v.i.* to pod. **Cod-piece**, in the 15th and 16th centuries, a part of the breeches in front.

cod, codfish (kod, kod'-fish) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a species of fish. **Cod-liver oil**, a medicinal oil obtained from the liver of the common cod.

coda (kō'-dā) *n.* [It. fr. L. *cauda*, tail] the tail of a note; an independent concluding passage [Mus.].

codded (kod'-ed) *a.* inclosed in a cod.

codder (kod'-er) *n.* a gatherer of cods or peas.

coddle (kod'-l) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to parboil; to nurse; to fondle; to treat tenderly; *n.* a pampered being.

coddy-moddy (kod'-i-mod-i) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a gull in its first year's plumage.

code (kōd) *n.* [L. *codex*] an orderly collection, system, or digest, of laws.

codeine (kō-dē-in) *n.* [G. *kōdeia*, poppy-head] an alkaloid contained in opium.

codex (kō-deks) *n.*; *pl.* *codices* (kō-di-sēz) a manuscript volume; a list of prescriptions.

codger (kōj'-er) *n.* [*codger*] a miserly man; an odd person; a chap.

codicil (kod'-i-sil) *n.* [L. *codex*] a supplement or appendix to a will.

codicillary (kod'-i-sil'-a-ri) *a.* of the nature of a codicil.

codification (kō-di-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* the process of codifying.

codifier (kō-di-fi-er) *n.* one that codifies or reduces to a code or digest.

codify (kō-di-fi) *v.t.* to reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

codilla (ko-dil'-ā) *n.* [L. *cauda*, tail] the coarsest parts of hemp or flax.

codille (ko-dil') *n.* [L. *cubitus*] a term at ombre when the player gets fewer tricks than one of his opponents.

codling, codlin (kod'-ling, -lin) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a cooking apple.

codling (kod'-ling) *n.* the young of the codfish; [*cod*, a husk] a kind of apple.



Cockroaches.



Cocoa tree.



Cod.

coefficient (kō-ē-fish'-en-si) *n.* co-operation; joint efficiency.

coefficient (kō-ē-fish'-ent) *a.* co-operating; *n.* that which co-operates; [Math.] a factor of an algebraic product; [Physics] a number indicating the degree of a quality possessed by a substance.

coehorn (kō'-horn) *n.* [*Coehorn*, Dutch engineer] a small mortar for throwing grenades.

coelebs (sē'-lebs) *n.* [L.] a bachelor.

coelestin (sē'-les'-tin) *n.* See **celestine**.

cœliac (sē'-li-ak) *a.* [G. *kōilia*, the belly] pertaining to the belly. The **cœliac artery** leaves the aorta just below the diaphragm. **Cœliac passion**, a diarrhœa of undigested food.

cœlospermous (sē'-lō-sper'-mus) *a.* [G. *kōilos*, hollow, and *sperma*, seed] having longitudinally curved seeds.

coemption (kō-ēm'-shun) *n.* [L.] act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

cœnobite *n.* See **cenobite**.

cœnogamy (sē'-nog'-ā-mi) *n.* [G. *kōinos*, common, and *gamos*, marriage] community of wives or husbands.

coequal (kō-ē'-kwāl) *a.* equal with another person or thing; of the same rank or power; *n.* one equal to another.

coequality (kō-ē'-kwōl'-i-ti) *n.* the state of being coequal.

coerce (kō-ērs') *v.t.* [L.] to restrain by force; to constrain.

coercible (kō-ērs'-si-bl) *a.* capable of being coerced.

coercibleness (kō-ērs'-si-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being coercible.

coercion (kō-ērs'-shun) *n.* compulsory force; restraint. **Coercion acts**, statutes conferring special powers for the enforcement of law and order.

coercive (kō-ērs'-siv) *a.* compelling or having power to compel.

coercively (kō-ērs'-siv-li) *adv.* in a coercive manner.

co-essential (kō-ē-sen'-shal) *a.* partaking of the same essence.

co-essentiality (kō-ē-sen-shi-al'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being co-essential.

co-essentially (kō-ē-sen-shal-i) *adv.* in a co-essential manner.

coestablishment (kō-es-tab'-lish-ment) *n.* joint establishment.

coetanean, coetaneous (kō-ē-tā-nē-an, -us) *a.* [L.] of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time.

co-eternal (kō-ē-ter-nāl) *a.* equally eternal with another.

co-eternally (kō-ē-ter-nāl-i) *adv.* with eternity.

co-eternity (kō-ē-ter-ni-ti) *n.* equal eternity with another.

coeval (kō-ē-val) *a.* [L. *con* and *ævum*, age] of the same age; *n.* a contemporary.

co-exist (kō-eg-zis't) *v.i.* to exist at the same time.

co-existence (kō-eg-zis-tens) *n.* existence at the same time.

co-existent (kō-eg-zis-tent) *a.* existing at the same time.

co-extension (kō-eks-ten'-shun) *n.* equal extension.

co-extensive (kō-eks-ten'-siv) *a.* equally extensive.

coffee (kof'-ē) *n.* [A.] the seeds of trees of the genus *Coffea*; a drink made from these seeds. **Coffee-bean**, **coffee-berry**, a coffee seed. **Coffee-cup**, a cup from which coffee is drunk. **Coffee-house**, a house where coffee and other refreshments are supplied. **Coffee-mill**, a small mill for grinding coffee-beans. **Coffee-pot**, a covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or brought upon the table. **Coffee-room**, the public room in an inn.



Coffee plant.

coffer (kof-er) *n.* [G. *kophinos*, basket] a chest for holding valuables; [Arch.] a sunken panel; [Fort.] a hollow lodgment across a dry moat;—*v.t.* to place in a coffer. **Coffer-dam**, a wooden inclosure sunk in the bed of a river, etc., made water-tight, and then pumped dry, to lay the foundation of a pier, etc.

cofferer (kof-er-er) *n.* a treasurer; formerly a principal officer of the royal household, next under the controller.

coffin (kof-in) *n.* the case in which a corpse is inclosed for burial; the crust of a pie; a conical paper bag; the hollow part of a horse's hoof; [Print.] the frame inclosing an imposing-stone;—*v.t.* to put into a coffin. **Coffin-bone**, the spongy bone in a horse's hoof.

cog (kog) *v.t.* [Celt.] to wheedle; to deceive; to thrust in by deception; to load a die;—*v.i.* to deceive.

cog (kog) *n.* [Celt.] a tooth or projection on a wheel, by which it receives or imparts motion; a support to the roof of a mine;—*v.t.* to furnish with cogs. **Cog-wheel**, a wheel furnished with cogs.

cog, cogue (k ò g) *n.* [Gael. *cogan*] a wooden bowl.

cog (kog) *n.* [O.F. *cogue*, a small boat] a boat; a fishing-boat.

cogency (kò-jen-si) *n.* urgency; force; convincing power.

cogent (kò-jent) *a.* [L. *cogere*, force] having great force; powerful; convincing.

cogently (kò-jent-li) *adv.* in a cogent manner; with urgent force; forcibly.

coggery (kog-er-i) *n.* [cog, to deceive] trickery.

coggie (kog-i) *n.* [dim. of cog, a wooden bowl] a small wooden bowl.

coggle (kog-l) *n.* [cog, boat] a small boat;—[cock, heap] a pebble; a cobbie. **Coggle-stone**, a cobbie-stone.

cogitable (kò-i-ta-bl) *a.* thinkable; capable of being thought.

cogitate (kò-i-tát) *v.i.* [L. *cogitare*, think] to think; to reflect.

cogitation (kò-i-tá-shun) *n.* act of thinking; meditation; contemplation.

cogitative (kò-i-tá-tiv) *a.* thinking; contemplative.

cognac (kò-n-yak) *n.* French brandy of the best quality, so called from the town.

cognate (kog-nát) *a.* [L.] allied by blood or birth; kindred in origin, formation, etc.;—*n.* a relative by birth; anything of the same origin, kind, nature, or effect; [Law.] one akin by the mother's side.

cognation (kog-ná-shun) *n.* relation by descent; kindred; affinity.

cognition (kog-nish-un) *n.* [L.] certain knowledge; apprehension.

cognitive (kog-ni-tiv) *a.* capable of cognition; pertaining to cognition.

cognizable (kog-ni-za-bl, kò-ni-za-bl) *a.* capable of being known or apprehended; fitted to be a subject of judicial investigation.

cognizably (kog-ni-za-bli, kò-ni-za-bli) *adv.* in a cognizable manner.

cognizance (kog-ni-zans, kò-ni-zans) *n.* knowledge; perception; observation; judicial knowledge or jurisdiction; acknowledgment; a badge worn by a retainer or dependent.

cognizant (kog-ni-zant, kò-ni-zant) *a.* having cognizance or knowledge of; competent to take judicial notice.

cognize (kog-niz) *v.t.* [L. *cognoscere*, know] to have knowledge of.

cognizee (kog-ni-zè, kò-ni-zè) *n.* one to whom a fine of land was acknowledged [Law].

cognizor (kog-ni-zor, kò-ni-zor) *n.* one that acknowledged the right of the cognizee in a fine [Law].

cognomen (kog-nò-men) *n.* [L.] a surname; the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known.

cognominal (kog-nom-i-nal) *a.* pertaining to a surname.

cognominate (kog-nom-i-nát) *v.t.* to surname; to nickname.



Cog-wheel.

cognosce (kog-nos) *v.t.* [L. *cognoscere*, know] to inquire into, in order to a judicial decision; to declare idiotic or insane

cognoscente (kò-no-shen-te, kò-nyo-shen-te) *n.*; *pl.* **cognoscenti** (kò-no-shen-ti, kò-nyo-shen-ti) a connoisseur.

cognoscible (kog-nos-i-bl) *a.* that may be known, recognised, or ascertained; liable to judicial investigation.

cognovit (kog-nò-vit) *n.* [L., he has acknowledged] an acknowledgment by a defendant that the plaintiff's claim is just [Law].

cohabit (kò-hab-it) *v.i.* [L. *con* and *habitare*, dwell] to live together as husband and wife.

cohabitation (kò-hab-i-tá-shun) *n.* the state of cohabiting.

co-heir (kò-är) *n.* a joint heir.

co-heiress (kò-är-es) *n.* a joint heiress.

cohere (kò-hër) *v.i.* [L. *cohaerere*, pp. *cohaesus*] to stick together; to be connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be consistent.

coherence, coherency (kò-hër-ens, -en-si) *n.* the act or state of cohering.

coherent (kò-hër-ent) *a.* sticking together; connected; consistent

coherently (kò-hër-ent-li) *adv.* in a coherent manner.

cohesible (kò-hè-zí-bl) *a.* capable of cohesion.

cohesion (kò-hè-zhun) *n.* act of sticking together; the attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies unite; a state of connection or dependence; union.

cohesive (kò-hè-siv) *a.* having the power of cohering.

cohesiveness (kò-hè-siv-nes) *n.* the quality of being cohesive.

cohobation (kò-hò-bá-shun) *n.* [Sp.] the repeated distillation of the same liquor.

cohort (kò-hort) *n.* [L. *cohortis*, *cohortis*] a body of from 300 to 600 soldiers; a band of armed men; [Nat. Hist.] a large group.

coif (koif) *n.* [F. fr. Low L. *cofia*, cap] a covering for the head; a cap or cowl;—*v.t.* to cover with a coif.

coiffure (koif-ür, kwo-fóór) *n.* [F.] a head-dress.

coign (koin) *n.* [L. *cuneus*, wedge] a corner or external angle; a corner-stone; a wedge.

coigne (koin) *n.* [Ir.] quartering on one's tenants; forcible billeting of soldiers;—*v.i.* tenaciously to quarter one's self on another; to live by extortion.

coil (koil) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *colligere*, gather] to wind in rings;—*n.* the ring, or series of rings, into which anything is wound;—[Gael.] a noise; tumult.

Coin (koin) *n.* [L. *cuneus*, wedge] a corner or external angle; a wedge; a die used in coining; a piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legal money; that which serves for payment;—*v.t.* to stamp and convert into money, as a piece of metal; to mint; to make or fabricate.

coinage (koi-ná) *n.* act or art of coining; the money coined; coins of a particular stamp or date; expense of coining; invention; fabrication.

coincide (kò-in-sid) *v.i.* [L. *con*, in, and *cadere*, fall] to agree in position; to correspond; to concur; to happen at the same time.

coincidence (kò-in-si-dens) *n.* the fact of being coincident.

coincident (kò-in-si-ident) *a.* coinciding;—*n.* a coincidence.

coincidentally, coincidentally

(kò-in-si-den-tál-i, kò-in-si-ident-li) *adv.* in a coincident manner; with coincidence.

coindicant (kò-in-di-kant) *a.* furnishing an additional sign or symptom;—*n.* a coincident or concurrent symptom.

coiner (koi-ner) *n.* one that makes coin; a maker of base money; an inventor.

coinhabiting (kò-in-hab-i-ting) *n.* a dwelling together.

coinhere (kò-in-hër) *v.i.* to inhere together; to co-exist in the same thing.

coinheritor (kō-in-her-i-tur) *n.* a co-heir.
coinstantaneous (kō-in-stan-tā-nē-us) *a.* simultaneous.
cointense (kō-in-tens) *a.* having the same intensity as another.
coir (kōir) *n.* [Tamil] cordage or rope made from the fibres of the cocoa-nut.
coistril (kōis-tril) *n.* [O.F.] an inferior groom; a mean, cowardly fellow.
coition (kō-ish-un) *n.* [L.] sexual intercourse; copulation.
Coix (kō-iks) *n.* [G.] a genus of grasses, including *Coix lacryma*, Job's tears.
cojurer (kō-jōc-rur) *n.* one that swears to another's credibility.
coke (kōk) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] coal deprived by fire of volatile matter; —*v.t.* to convert into coke.
col (kol) *n.* [L. *collum*, neck] a depression or pass in a mountain range.
colander (kul-an-der) *n.* [L. *colum*, strainer] a vessel with a perforated bottom used as a strainer.
colation (kō-lā-shun) *n.* the act of filtering.
colatitude (kō-lā-tūd) *n.* the complement of latitude.
colature (kol-ā-tūr) *n.* [L. *colum*, strainer] filtration; the matter strained; a filter.
colbertine, colberteem (kol-ber-tēn) *n.* [Colbert, minister of Louis XIV.] a fine lace.
Colchicum (kol-chi-kum) *n.* [G.] a genus of plants containing the meadow saffron.
colcothar (kol-kō-thar) *n.* [Low L.] a brown-red oxide of iron.
cold (kōld) *a.* [A.S. *ceald*] destitute of, or deficient in, warmth—physical, moral, or intellectual; chill; indifferent; reserved; chaste; —*n.* absence of warmth; the sensation produced by the escape of heat; chilliness; a catarrh. **Cold-blooded**, having cold blood; without sensibility or feeling; hard-hearted. **Cold-chisel**, a chisel for cutting cold metal. **Cold-cream**, a cooling ointment. **Cold-drawn**, extracted without the aid of heat. **Cold-hearted**, indifferent; unkind. **Cold-short**, brittle when cold. **Cold-shoulder**, neglect. **Cold-sore**, a herpetic eruption attending catarrhal inflammation. **To throw cold water on**, to discourage.
coldly (kōld-ly) *adv.* in a cold manner; without warmth—physical, moral, or intellectual.
coldness (kōld-nes) *n.* the state of being cold; indifference; chastity.
cole (kōl) *n.* [L. *caulis*, stalk] a name for plants of the cabbage family. **Cole-rape**, a turnip. **Cole-seed**, rape-seed from which oil-cake is made.
coleopterist (kol-ē-op-tē-ris-t) *n.* [G. *koleos*, sheath, and *pteron*, wing] one versed in the natural history of the Coleoptera or beetles.
coleopterous (kol-ē-op-tē-rus) *a.* belonging to the Coleoptera.
coleorrhiza (kol-ē-ō-rī-za) *n.* [G. *koleos*, sheath, and *rhiza*, root] the root-sheath.
colewort (kōl-wurt) *n.* the common cabbage.
colic (kol-ik) *n.* [G. *kōlikē*] an acute pain in the abdomen or bowels, of various kinds; —*a.* affecting the bowels; pertaining to the colon.
Coliseum (kol-i-sē-um) *n.* See **Colosseum**.
colitis (kō-lī-tis) *n.* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon [Path.].
collaborate (kol-lab-ō-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *cum*, and *labor*] to work conjointly.
collaboration (kol-lab-ō-ra-ti-shun) *n.* joint labour.
collaborator (kol-lab-ō-rā-tur) *n.* an associate in labour, especially literary or scientific; an assistant.
collapse (kol-laps) *v.i.* [L. *collabi*, pp. *collapsus*, fall in] to fall together suddenly; to shrink up; to become prostrate; —*n.* a falling together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel; a sudden failing of the vital powers; prostration; a sudden failure, as of a project, etc.
collapsion (kol-lap-shun) *n.* act or state of collapsing.



Colander.

collar (kol-ar) *n.* [L. *collum*, neck] something worn round the neck; meat pickled and rolled; a chain worn by high officers of state, and by the knights of several orders; a ring-like part of a machine used for holding something in its place; [Arch.] a ring or cincture; —*v.t.* to seize by the collar; to put a collar on; to pickle and roll meat. **Collar-beam**, a piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters. **Collar-bone**, the clavicle. **Collar-day**, a day when knights wear their collars at court.
collarage (kol-ar-āj) *n.* an old tax on draught horses.
collaret, collarette (kol-a-ret) *n.* a small collar worn by women.
collatable (kol-lā-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being collated.
collate (kol-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *conferre*, pp. *collatus*] to compare critically; to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding; to give a benefice to.
collateral (kol-lāt-ē-rāl) *a.* [L. *con* and *latus*, -eris, side] on the side of; subordinately connected; indirect; descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not in a direct line; —*n.* a collateral relation; collateral or additional security.
collaterally (kol-lāt-ē-rāl-i) *adv.* in a collateral manner.
collateralness (kol-lāt-ē-rāl-nes) *n.* the state of being collateral.
collation (kol-lā-shun) *n.* [L.] the act of collating; presentation to a benefice by a bishop that has the benefice in his gift; a repast or lunch.
collative (kol-lā-tiv) *a.* presented by collation.
collator (kol-lā-tur) *n.* one that collates manuscripts or books; one that bestows or presents.
colleague (kol-ēg) *n.* [L. *collega*] an associate or partner, not a business partner.
colleague (kol-ēg) *v.i.* [L. *colligare*, bind together] to unite with in the same office; to enter into a league or alliance; to conspire.
colleagueship (kol-ēg-ship) *n.* partnership in office.
collect (ku-lekt) *v.t.* [L. *colligere*, pp. *collectus*] to gather into one body or place; to deduce; —*v.i.* to be assembled. **To collect one's self**, to recover from a disconcerted state.
collect (kol-ekt) *n.* a short comprehensive prayer.
collectanea (kol-ek-tā-nē-ā) *n.pl.* a selection of passages from different authors.
collectaneous (kol-ek-tā-nē-us) *a.* collected.
collected (ku-lekt-ed) *a.* not disconcerted; self-possessed; cool.
collectedly (ku-lekt-ed-ly) *n.* in a collected manner.
collectible (ku-lek-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being collected.
collection (ku-lek-shun) *n.* the act of collecting; that which is gathered; a contribution or sum gathered for a religious or charitable object.
collective (ku-lek-tiv) *a.* formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; deducing consequences; expressing a collection or aggregate. **Collective note**, a diplomatic note signed by the representatives of several governments. **Collective noun**, a singular noun signifying an aggregate.
collectively (ku-lek-tiv-ly) *adv.* in a collective manner; in a mass or body.
collectiveness (ku-lek-tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being collective.
collectivism (ku-lek-ti-vizm) *n.* the doctrine that the state should own or control the material and means of production.
collector (ku-lek-tur) *n.* one that collects; an officer appointed to receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll.
collectorate, collectorship (ku-lek-tur-ship) *n.* office, district, or jurisdiction of a collector.
colleen (kol-ēn) *n.* [Ir. *cailin*, a girl, a little girl] a girl.
college (kol-ēj) *n.* [L. *collegium*] a corporation; a political or ecclesiastical assembly, as of electors or cardinals; a body of scientific or professional men, as of physicians, heralds, etc.; an institution for teaching literature and science; the building in which

such instruction is given. **College of Justice**, in Scotland, the supreme civil courts.

collegial (ko-lé-jí-ál) *a.* relating to a college; collegiate.

collegian (ko-lé-jí-an) *n.* a member of a college; a student.

collegiate (ko-lé-jí-át) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a college. **Collegiate church**, a church that has a college of dean, canon, and prebend, though it has not a bishop's see, and is regulated in matters of divine service as a cathedral; in Scotland, a church under a joint pastorate.

collet (kol-et) *n.* [*L. collum*, neck] a collar; the small lower terminus of a brilliant-cut gem, parallel to the table; the ring or rim in which a stone is set; that part of a glass vessel which adheres to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot; —*v.t.* to set in a collet.

colleter (ko-lé-ter) *n.* [*G. kolla*, glue] a glandular hair [*Bot.*].

colletic (ko-lé-ik) *a.* [*G.*] agglutinant; —*n.* an agglutinant.

collide (ko-lid') *v.i.* [*L.*] to strike or dash together.

collie, colly (kol'i) [*Etym.* doubtful] a shepherd's dog.

collier (kol'yer) *n.* [*coal*] a digger of coal; a vessel employed in the coal trade.

colliery (kol'yer-i) *n.* a coal-pit; the coal trade.

colligate (kol-i-gát) *v.t.* [*L. colligare*, *pp. colligatus*] to tie together.

colligation (kol-i-gá-shun) *n.* a binding together of.

collimate (kol-i-mát) *v.t.* [*L. collimare*, false reading of *collineare*] to bring into the same line; to make parallel.

collimation (kol-i-má-shun) *n.* adjustment to the line of sight. **Line of collimation**, an imaginary line joining the optical centre of the object-glass of a telescope to the point of intersection of the middle vertical wire with the fixed horizontal wire at the focus. This line should be perpendicular to the axis about which the telescope rotates; if not, the corresponding correction is called the **collimation error**.

collimator (kol-i-má-tur) *n.* an instrument for determining the error of collimation; the viewing tube of a spectroscope.

collingual (ko-ling-gwál) *a.* having the same language.

colliquable (kol-ik-wá-bl) *a.* [*L. cum* and *liquidare*, cause to melt] liable to melt.

colliquament (kol-ik-wá-ment) *n.* that which has been melted; the first rudiments of an embryo.

colliquant (kol-i-kwánt) *a.* having the power of dissolving.

colliquation (kol-i-kwá-shun) *n.* fusion; a wasting away of solid parts, accompanied by excessive discharges.

colliquative (kol-ik-wá-tiv) *a.* causing colliquation.

colliquefaction (kol-ik-we-fak'shun) *n.* [*L.*] a reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

collision (ku lizh-un) *n.* [*L.*] the act of striking together; conflict; encounter.

collisive (kol-i-siv) *a.* causing collision; clashing.

collitigant (kol-i-tí-gánt) *n.* one that litigates or wrangles with another.

collocate (kol-ó-kát) *v.t.* [*L. con* and *locare*, place] to set or place; to arrange.

collocation (kol-ó-ká-shun) *n.* the act of collocating; disposition.

collocution (kol-ó-kú-shun) *n.* [*L. colloqui*, speak together] a speaking together.

collocutor (kol-ó-kú-tur, kol-ó-kú-tur) *n.* one of the speakers in a dialogue.

collodion (kol-ló-di-un) *n.* [*G. kolla*, glue, and *eidós*, appearance] a solution of pyroxylin or gun-cotton in ether, or in ether and alcohol.

collodionize (ku-ló-di-un-íz) *v.t.* to prepare or heat with collodion.

collogue (kol-óg) *v.i.* [*L. colloqui*, speak together] to plot together.

colloid (kol-oid) *a.* like glue; —*n.* an inorganic compound having a gelatinous appearance.

Colloid cancer, a soft, jelly-like form of cancer.

colloidal (kol-loi-dal) *a.* [*G. kolla*, glue, and *eidós*, appearance] like a colloid.

collop (kol-úp) *n.* [*Etym.* unknown] a small slice of meat. **Mincéd collops**, minced meat.

colloquial (ku-ló-kwi-ál) *a.* pertaining to, or employed in, common conversation.

colloquialism (ku-ló-kwi-ál-izm) *n.* a colloquial form of expression.

colloquially (ku-ló-kwi-ál-i) *adv.* in a colloquial manner.

colloquist (kol-ó-kwíst) *n.* a speaker in a dialogue.

colloquy (kol-ó-kwi) *n.* [*L. con* and *loqui*, speak] the mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.

collude (kol-lúd) *v.i.* [*L. con* and *ludere*, play] to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

collum (kol-úm) *n.* [*L.*] the part where root and stem unite [*Bot.*].

collusion (ku-lú-zhun) [*L. con* and *ludere*] secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

collusive (ku-lú-siv) *a.* fraudulently concerted.

collusively (ku-lú-siv-i) *adv.* by collusion; by secret compact.

collusory (ku-lú-sur-i) *a.* carrying on fraud in concert.

colluvies (kol-lú-vi-éz) *n.* [*L.*] filth; excrement.

colly (kol'i) [*coal*] the grime or soot of coal or burnt wood; —*v.t.* to blacken.

collyrite (kol-i-rit) *n.* [*G. kollurion*] a variety of clay.

collyrium (kol-lir-i-um) *n.* [*G. kollurion*] an eye-wash or salve.

colmar (kol-már) *n.* [*Colmar*, Alsace] a sort of pear.

colocynth (kol-ó-sinth) *n.* [*G.*] the bitter apple (its pulp yields a purgative medicine).

colocynthin (kol-ó-sin-thin) *n.* a bitter substance obtained from colocynth.

cologne-earth (kol-ón-erth) *n.* a kind of ochre of a deep-brown colour.

Cologne-water, *eau-de-Cologne*, a perfumed spirit.

cololite (kol-ó-lit) *n.* [*G. kolon*, colon, and *lithos*, stone] a fossil intestine-like substance.

colon (kól-un) *n.* [*G.*] the largest of the large intestines; a point (:) marking a pause greater than a semicolon, and less than a period.

colonel (kur-nel) *n.* [*F. fr. L. columna*, column] the chief officer of a regiment.

colonelcy (kur-nel-si) *n.* a office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

colonial (ku-ló-ni-ál) *a.* pertaining to a colony; — *n.* a colonist. **Colonial office**, the office where business relating to the colonies is transacted.

colonialism (ku-ló-ni-ál-izm) *n.* a colonial peculiarity.

colonist (kol-ó-nist) *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.

colonization (kol-ó-ni-zá-shun) *n.* the act of colonizing; colonized state.

colonizationist (kol-ó-ni-zá-shun-ist) *n.* an advocate of colonization.

colonize (kol-ó-níz) *v.t.* to plant or establish a colony in; to form into a colony; —*v.i.* to remove and settle in a distant country.

colonnade (kol-u-nád') *n.* [*L. columna*] a range of columns placed at regular intervals.

colony (kol-ó-ni) *n.* [*L. colonia*] a body of people who emigrate to a new country to cultivate and inhabit it, but remain subject to the parent state; the country thus occupied.

colophon (kol-ó-fo-n) [*G.*] an inscription on the last page of a book, containing the place or year of publication, printer's name, etc.

colophonie (kol-ó-fo-ni-ik) *a.* derived from colophony.

colophonite (ku-lof-u-nít) *n.* [*colophony*] a variety of garnet.

colophony (ku-lof-u-ni) *n.* [*Colophon*, Asia Minor] the dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine.

coloquintida (kol-ô-kwin-ti-dà) *n.* [Sp.] the colocyinth.

Colorado beetle (kol-o-rá-dô-bé-ti) *n.* an insect hurtful to the potato.

colorate (kul-'ur-át) *a.* coloured; dyed.

coloration (kul-'ur-rá-shun) *n.* the art or practice of colouring; the state of being coloured; colour; marking.

colorature (kul-'ur-á-tür) *n.* a general term for runs, trills, etc. [Mus.]

colorific (kul-'ur-rif-ik) *a.* [L. *color* and *facere*, make] able to impart colour.

colorimeter (kul-'ur-rim-'e-ter) *n.* [L. *color* and *metrum*, measure] an instrument for determining the strength of colour.

colossal (ko-'los-'al) *a.* of enormous size; on a large scale; gigantic.

Colosseum (kol-o-sé-'um) *n.* [L.] the Flavian amphitheatre, which was the largest in Rome.

colossus (ko-'los-'us) *n.* [G.] a gigantic statue, esp. that at Rhodes, which stood at the entrance of the harbour.



Colossus.

colostrum (ko-'los-'trum) *n.* [L.] the first milk after childbirth; a mixture of turpentine and yolk of eggs.

colour (kul-'ur) *n.* [L.] an inherent property in light, which gives to external objects different hues or shades when seen by the human eye; any hue or tint as distinguished from white; that which is used to give colour; paint; appearance; false show; disguise; a flag or standard;—*v.t.* to change the hue or tint of; to give colour to; to dye; to paint; to give a specious appearance to; to excuse;—*v.i.* to blush. **Colour-blind**, affected with colour-blindness, or incapacity for perceiving colours. **Colour-box**, a box for holding artists' colours, brushes, etc. **Colour-sergeant**, a non-commissioned officer who ranks above an ordinary sergeant. **Complementary colours**, those that together make white. **Fast colours**, those that do not wash out or fade easily. **Persons of colour**, persons having any proportion of African blood. **Primary colours**, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red; red, green, violet. **Prismatic colours**, those into which white light is decomposed by a glass prism. **To change colour**, to turn red or pale. **To show one's colour**, to declare one's intentions, etc. **Water colours**, pigments ground in water and mucilage; paintings in water colours.

colourable (kul-'ur-'a-bl) *a.* specious; plausible.

colourableness (kul-'ur-'a-bl-'nes) *n.* speciousness; plausibleness.

colourably (kul-'ur-'a-bl-'ly) *adv.* speciously; plausibly.

colouring (kul-'ur-'ing) *n.* the act or art of giving a colour to; the colour applied; a specious appearance.

colourist (kul-'ur-'ist) *n.* one that colours; a painter noted for his treatment of colour.

colourless (kul-'ur-'les) *a.* without colour; transparent.

colourman (kul-'ur-'man) *n.* one that prepares or sells colours.

colportage (kol-'pôr-'táj) *n.* the distribution of books, tracts, etc., by colporteurs.

colporteur (kol-'pôr-'ter) *n.* [F.] one that carries books, tracts, etc., for sale.

colt (kôlt) *n.* [A.S.] a young horse, esp. a male; a young foolish fellow; a novice;—*v.i.* to frisk. **To have a colt's tooth**, to be wanton.

colter, coulter (kôl-'ter) *n.* [L. *cullter*] the sharp fore iron of a plough.



Colter.

coltish (kôl-'tish) *a.* like a colt; frisky; wanton.

coltsfoot (kôlts-'foot) *n.* a plant whose leaves were once much used in medicine.

colubiform, colubrine (ko-'lû-'bri-'form) [L. *coluber*, serpent] pertaining to a snake.

columba (kô-'lum-'bà) *n.* See *calumba*.

columbarium (kol-'um-'bà-'ri-'um) *n.* [L.] a sepulchral chamber, with niches for cinerary urns; [Arch.] a hole left in a wall to receive the end of a beam.

columbary (kol-'um-'bà-'ri) *n.* [Columba, dove] a dove-coot; a pigeon-house.

columbate (kô-'lum-'bât) *n.* a salt of columbic acid.

Columbian (kô-'lum-'bi-'an) *a.* [Columbus] American.

columbic (kô-'lum-'bik) *a.* pertaining to, or got from, columbium.

columbine (kol-'um-'bin) *a.* [L. *columba*, dove] of, or like, a dove; dove-coloured;—*n.* a plant in the genus *Aquilegia*; the companion of Harlequin in pantomime.

columbite (kô-'lum-'bit) *n.* the ore of columbium.

columbium (kô-'lum-'bi-'um) *n.* [Columbus] niobium.

columbo (kô-'lum-'bô) *n.* See *calumba*.

columella (kol-'û-'mel-'à) *n.* the central column, as in the sporangia of mosses; the axis of fruit [Bot.]; the central axis of a spiral univalve, or of corals [Zool.]; the modiolus [Anat.].

columellar (kol-'û-'mel-'ar) *n.* shaped like, or pertaining to, a columella.

column (kol-'um) *n.* [L. *columna*] a pillar; a cylindrical body used as a support or ornament, consisting of base, shaft, and capital; any upright cylindrical body; a body of troops drawn up in deep files; a number of ships following one another; a division of a page; a perpendicular line of figures; [Bot.] a solid body formed by the union of filaments. **Column-rule**, a strip of brass, type-high, used to separate columns.

columnar (ku-'lum-'nar) *a.* formed in columns; having the form of columns.

columned (kô-'lum-'nd) *a.* furnished with, or supported on, columns.

colure (ko-'lûr) *n.* [G. *kolouros*, dock-tailed] one of two circles intersecting each other in the poles, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic.

colza (kol-'zà) *n.* [D.] a variety of cabbage. **Colza-oil**, got from the seeds, is used as an illuminant.

coma (kô-'mà) *n.* [G. *kôma*] deep sleep; stupor.

coma (kô-'mà) *n.* [G. *komâ*] the leafy head of a tree; a tuft of hairs [Bot.]; the nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet [Astr.].

comarb (kô-'mârb) *n.* [Ir. *comharba*, successor] the head of a family or tribe.

comatose (kô-'mâ-tôs) *a.* pertaining to, or affected with, coma; drowsy; lethargic.

comb (kôm) *n.* [A.S. *camb*] a toothed instrument for separating, cleansing, adjusting, or fastening; hair; a cock's crest; the cellular structure in which bees place honey;—*v.t.* to dress with a comb;—*v.i.* to roll over or break with a white foam (said of waves). **Comb-brush**, a brush for cleaning combs.

combat (kum', kom-'bat) *v.t.* [F. *combattre*] to fight with; to oppose by force; to contend against;—*v.i.* to struggle or contend;—*n.* an engagement; contest; fight.

combatable (kum', kom-'bat-'a-bl) *a.* capable of being combated or disputed.

combattant (kum', kom-'ba-'tant) *a.* contending; disposed to contend;—*n.* one engaged in combat.

combative (kum', kom-'bâ-'tiv) *a.* disposed to combat.

combateness (kum', kom-'bâ-'tiv-'nes) *n.* disposition to contend; [Phren.] the organ that indicates a disposition to quarrel, etc.

comber (kô-'mer) *n.* one that combs; a long, slender fish; a long, curling wave.

combinable (kum-'bi-'nâ-'bl) *a.* capable of combining.

combination (kom-'bi-'nâ-'shun) *n.* union or connection; association of persons

for a purpose; alliance; junction of particles; chemical union; the variations of numbers or quantities in every possible way;—*pl.* underclothing woven in one piece. **Combination-room**, in the university of Cambridge, a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner.

combine (kum-bin') *v.t.* [*L. cum* and *bin*, two and two] to unite or join;—*v.i.* to form a union; to co-operate; to unite and form a new compound.

combiner (kum-bi'ner) *n.* one who, or that which, combines.

combing (kō-ming) *n.* the act of using a comb;—*pl.* what is removed by combing.

combless (kōm'les) *a.* without a comb.

combust (kum-bust') *a.* [*L. comburere*, *pp. combustus*, consume] so near the sun as to be obscured by it [*Astr.*];—*n.* that which is burned.

combustibility (kum-bus-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of taking fire, or burning.

combustible (kum-bus-ti-bl) *a.* capable of taking fire and burning; easily excited;—*n.* a substance that will readily take fire and burn.

combustibleness (kum-bus-ti-bl-nes) *n.* combustibility.

combustion (kum-bus'tyun) *n.* the action of fire on inflammable substances; the act or process of burning. **Spontaneous combustion**, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat.

come (kum) *v.i.* [*A.S. cuman*] to move hitherward; to draw near; to approach; to arrive at some state or condition; to occur; to happen; to become manifest or evident; to appear. **Come down**, a set-back. **Come on, come along**, approach. **Come your ways, come along**. **To come**, to appear in the future. **To come about**, to happen; to turn. **To come across**, to meet with. **To come and go**, to appear and disappear. **To come at, to reach**. **To come away**, to begin to move, to sprout. **To come by**, to obtain. **To come down**, to be transmitted; to be humbled. **To come down on**, to treat severely. **To come home**, to drag, as an anchor; to touch. **To come in**, to enter; to yield; to be brought into use; to enter as an ingredient or part; to accrue. **To come in for**, to get. **To come into**, to agree to, to acquire. **To come off**, to escape; to take place. **To come on**, to make progress. **To come on one for**, to hold him liable. **To come out with**, to disclose. **To come over**, to rise in distillation; to pass from one party to another; to cajole. **To come round**, to happen; to wheedle. **To come short**, to fail. **To come to**, to yield; to revive. **To come to one's self**, to revive. **To come to pass**, to happen. **To come upon**, to attack. **To come up to**, to reach. **To come up with**, to overtake.

comedian (ku-mēd'yan) *n.* an actor or writer of comedy.

comedienne (ku-mēd'yen, ko-mā-di-en') *n.* a comic actress.

comedietta (ku-mē, ko-mā-di-et'tā) *n.* a light comedy.

comedo (kom'e-dō) *n.*; *pl.* **comedones** (kom-e-dō'nēs) [*L.*] a cylindrical black-tipped mass sometimes found in the sebaceous glands.

comedy (kom'e-di) *n.* [*G. kōmōidia*, fr. *kōmos*, revel, and *ōidē*, song] a dramatic composition of a light and amusing character.

comeliness (kum-li-nes) *n.* [*A.S. cymlic*, comely] the quality of being comely.

comely (kum'li) *a.* handsome; graceful; proper;—*adv.* in a comely manner.

comer (kum'er) *n.* one that comes.

comestibles (ko-mes'ti-bls) *n.pl.* [*L. com* and *edere*, to eat] eatables.

comet (kom-et) *n.* [*G. komētēs*, fr. *komē*, hair] a luminous heavenly body, consisting, when perfect, of a nucleus, a coma, and a tail.

cometarium (kom-e-tā'ri-um) *n.* an instrument intended to represent the movement of a comet round the sun.

cometary (kom-e-tar'i) *a.* pertaining to a comet;—*n.* a cometarium.



Comet.

cometic (ko-met'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a comet; cometary.

cometography (kom-et-og'ra-fi) *n.* [*G. komētēs* and *graphein*, write] a description of, or treatise on, comets.

comfit (kum'fit) *n.* [*L. conficere*, *pp. confectus*, make up] a dry sweetmeat; and a confection;—*v.t.* to preserve dry with sugar.

comfort (kum'furt) *v.t.* [*L. con* and *fortis*, strong] to cheer; to solace;—*n.* strength and relief received under affliction; a state of quiet enjoyment, or whatever causes it; a kind of warm wrap or quilt.

comfortable (kum'fur-ta-bl) *a.* receiving comfort; affording comfort.

comfortableness (kum'fur-ta-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being comfortable.

comfortably (kum'fur-ta-bl) *adv.* in a comfortable manner.

comforter (kum'fur-ter) *n.* one that comforts; the Holy Spirit; a knitted woollen tippet or scarf.

comfortful (kum'furt-fool) *a.* full of comfort.

comfortless (kum'furt-les) *a.* without comfort.

comfortlessly (kum'furt-les-li) *adv.* in a comfortless manner.

comfortlessness (kum'furt-les-nes) *n.* the state of being comfortless.

comfrey, comfry (kum'fri) *n.* [*L. confrymare*, strengthen] a plant (*Symphytum officinale*) used for medicinal purposes, and formerly valued as a vulnerary.

comic, comical (kom'ik, i-kal) *a.* relating to comedy; raising mirth.

comicality (kom-i-kal'i-ti) *n.* ludicrousness.

comically (kom'i-kal-i) *adv.* in a comical manner.

comitia (kō-mish'i-ā) *n.pl.* [*L.*] in ancient Rome, assemblies of the people.

comitial (kō-mish'i-āl) *a.* relating to popular assemblies.

comity (kom'i-ti) *n.* [*L. comis*, kind] mildness or suavity of manners; civility. **Comity of nations**, the recognition within its territory by one nation of the laws and institutions of another.

comma (kom'a) *n.* [*G.*, a section of a sentence] a punctuation mark (,); [*Mus.*] the interval between a major and a minor tone.

command (ku-mānd') *v.t.* [*L. com* and *mandare*, commit] to order with authority; to exercise supreme authority over; to enforce by moral influence;—*v.i.* to issue an order; to exercise supreme authority;—*n.* an order; exercise of authority; right or possession of authority; ability to overlook, control, or watch; a body of troops under a particular officer.

commandable (ku-mān-da-bl) *a.* capable of being commanded.

commandant (kom-an-dānt) *n.* a commanding officer.

commandeer (kom-ān-dēr) *v.t.* to compel to military service, or take for military purposes.

commander (ku-mān'der) *n.* a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it; an officer next above a lieutenant in the navy; a heavy wooden mallet; [*Surg.*] a cradle for an injured limb.

commandership (ku-mān'der-ship) *n.* the office of a commander.

commandery, commandry (ku-mān'der-i, -dri) *n.* the office or dignity of a commander; a manor belonging to an order of knights, and controlled by a commander.

commanding (ku-mān'ding) *a.* fitted to impress or control; authoritative.

commandingly (ku-mān'ding-li) *adv.* in a commanding manner.

commanditaire (kom-mong-di-tār) *n.* [*F.*] a partner in a commandite.

commandite (kom-mong-dēt) *n.* [*F.*] a partnership in which one may advance capital without taking part in the management, or incurring liability for more than a certain amount.

commandment (ku-mánd'ment) *n.* an order or injunction given by authority; one of the ten laws given by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

commando (ku-mán'dó) *n.* [Sp.] a military expedition undertaken by private persons for their own ends; in South Africa, a military force of burghers ordered out for defensive, aggressive, or police purposes.

commark (kom-árk) *n.* [O.F.] a frontier.

commatic (ko-mat'ik) *a.* [G.] brief; having short clauses or sentences.

commatism (kom-'a-tizm) *n.* conciseness in writing.

commensurable (ko-mezh'úr-a-bl) *a.* reducible to the same measure; equal.

commemorable (ku-mem-'ur-a-bl) *a.* worthy to be commemorated.

commemorate (ku-mem-u-rá) *v.t.* [L. *commemorare*, remember] to call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity.

commemoration (ku-mem-u-rá-shun) *n.* the act of commemorating.

commemorative (ku-mem-'u-rá-tiv) *a.* serving to commemorate.

commemoratory (ku-niem-'u-rá-tur-i) *a.* commemorative.

commence (ku-mens') *v.t.* [L. *com* and *initiare*, begin] to begin; to originate; to take a degree in a university or college; —*v.t.* to enter upon; to begin.

commencement (ku-mens-ment) *n.* first existence of anything; origin; beginning; the day when degrees are conferred by colleges and universities.

commend (ku-mend') *v.t.* [L. *commendare*] to commit; to present as worthy of confidence or regard; to praise; to recommend to the remembrance or kind reception of.

commendable (ku-men-'da-bl) *a.* worthy of being commended.

commendableness (ku-men-'da-bl-nes) *n.* commendable state.

commendably (ku-men-'da-bli) *adv.* in a praiseworthy manner.

commendam (ko-men-'dam) *n.* a vacant benefice committed to the holder till a pastor is supplied.

commendation (kom-en-dá-shun) *n.* act of commending; declaration of esteem; a message of affection or respect; introduction.

commendator (kom-en-dá-tur) *n.* the holder of a benefice in commendam.

commendatory (ku-men-'da-tur-i) *a.* serving to commend; holding a benefice in commendam; —*n.* a eulogy; a commendator.

commensal (ko-men-'sal) *n.* [L. *com* and *mensa*, table] an animal or plant that lives as a tenant, but not a parasite, of another.

commensalism (ko-men-'sal-izm) *n.* the state of being commensal.

commensurability (ku-men-'sú-rá-bil'i-ti) *n.* the state of being commensurable; commensurableness.

commensurable (ku-men-'sú-rá-bl) *a.* [L. *com* and *mensura*, measure] having a common measure.

commensurably (ku-men-'sú-rá-bli) *adv.* in a commensurable manner.

commensurate (ku-men-'sú-rá) *a.* having a common measure; equal in measure or extent; adequate; —*v.t.* to reduce to a common measure.

commensurately (ku-men-'sú-rát-li) *adv.* in a commensurate way.

commensurateness (ku-men-'sú-rát-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being commensurate.

commensuration (ku-men-'sú-rá-shun) *n.* having a common measure, proportion; the state of

comment (ku-men't) *v.t.* and *í.* [L. *commentari*] to explain by remarks or criticisms.

comment (kom-'ent) *n.* an explanatory or illustrative remark; annotation; observation.

commentary (kom-en-'tar-i) *n.* an exposition of a book; an explanation of difficult or obscure passages; an historical narrative.

commentate (kom-en-'tát) *v.i.* to make comments.

commentative (ko-men-'ta-tiv) *a.* containing comments.

commentator (kom-en-'tá-tur) *n.* an expositor; an annotator.

commentitious (kom-en-'tish-'us) *a.* [L. *commentitri*, lie] fictitious.

commerce (kom-'ers) *n.* [L. *com* and *merc*, -*cis*, merchandise] exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic; social or personal intercourse; a game at cards.

commercial (ku-mer-'shal) *a.* pertaining to, or engaged in, commerce; mercantile. **Commercial room**, a public room in a hotel, set apart for the use of commercial travellers. **Commercial traveller**, a travelling agent for a wholesale business house.

commercialism (ku-mer-'shal-izm) *n.* business principles.

commercially (ku-mer-'shal-i) *adv.* in a commercial manner or view.

commere (kum-'ár) *n.* [F.] a gossip; a god-mother.

commigrate (kom-i-'grát) *v.i.* to migrate in a body.

commination (kom-i-ná-shun) *n.* [L. *comminari*, threaten] a threat; denunciation of punishment or vengeance; a service in the church of England.

comminatory (ko-min-'a-tur-i) *a.* denouncing punishment.

commingle (ko-ming-'gl) *v.t.* and *i.* to mingle together.

comminute (kom-i-nút) *v.t.* [L. *comminuer*, lessen] to reduce to minute particles; to pulverize.

comminution (kom-i-nú-shun) *n.* act of comminuting; [Surg.] fracture of a bone into more than two pieces.

commiserable (ku-miz-e-rá-bl) *a.* deserving pity.

commiserate (ku-miz-e-rát) *v.t.* [L. *commiserari*, pity] to pity.

commiseration (ku-miz-e-rá-shun) *n.* compassion; pity.

commiserative (ku-miz-e-rá-tiv) *a.* compassionate.

commiseratively (ku-miz-e-rá-tiv-i) *adv.* with compassion.

commiserator (ku-miz-e-rá-tur) *n.* one that pities.

commissarial (kom-i-sá-ri-ál) *a.* pertaining to a commissary.

commissariat (kom-i-sá-ri-at) *n.* the department charged with the supply of provisions, etc., for an army; the body of officers in that department; the office or jurisdiction of a commissary.

commissary (kom-i-sar-i) *n.* [L. *committere*] a deputy; a commissioner; an officer of the commissariat; [Scots Law] a judge in a commissary court. **Commissary-court**, a court, now abolished, for the trial of cases that in mediæval times were decided by the bishops' commissaries; [Scots Law] a county court presided over by the sheriff. **Commissary-general**, the head of the commissariat.

commissaryship (kom-i-sar-i-ship) *n.* office of a commissary.

commission (ku-mish-'un) *n.* [L.] act of committing; a legal warrant to execute some office, trust, or duty; the power under such warrant; the document that contains it; a body appointed by the crown to investigate and report on some public matter; the acting under authority of, or on account of, another; the thing to be done as agent for another; brokerage or allowance made to a factor or agent; —*v.t.* to give a commission to; empower. **Commission-agent**, **commission-merchant**, one that acts as the agent of others, receiving a percentage as recompense. To put in, or into, **commission**, to intrust officially to a commission; [Naut.] to man and equip for active service.

commissionaire (ku-mish-un-är) *n.* a kind of messenger, attendant, or light porter.

commissional, missionary (ku-mish-un-äl, -är-i) *a.* conferring, or conferred by, a commission.

commissioner (ku-mish-un-er) *n.* one authorized to act by a commission or warrant; one of the persons chosen to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland.

commissure (kom-i-sür) *n.* [L.] a joint, seam, or closure; line of junction; point of union; that which joins or connects.

commit (ku-mit') *v.t.* [L. *committere*] to give in trust; to delegate; to perform; to pertruate; to place beyond one's control; to pledge or bind; to send for trial or confinement.

commitment, committal (ku-mit'-ment, -äl) *n.* the act of committing.

committee (ku-mit'-e) *n.* a select number of persons appointed to attend to any particular business by a legislative body, court, society, etc.

committee (ku-mi-té') *n.* the person to whom the care of an idiot or a lunatic is committed, the Lord Chancellor being the committer.

committeeship (ku-mit'-e-ship) *n.* office of a committee.

committer (ku-mit'-er) *n.* one that commits.

commix (ko-miks') *v.t. and i.* to mix or mingle.

commixtion (ko-mikst'-yun) *n.* mixture; [Scots Law] the blending of substances belonging to different proprietors.

commixture (kom-inikst'-ür) *n.* act of mixing, or state of being mixed; the mixture; a composition; a compound.

commodate (kom-i-dät) *n.* a form of loan, the borrower being obliged to restore the thing lent, in the condition in which he received it.

commode (ku-möd') *n.* [L. *commodus*, convenient] a kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies; a chest of drawers, with shelves and other conveniences; a small piece of furniture containing a chamber-pot below, and a shelf above; a night-stool.

commodious (ku-mö'-di-us) *a.* convenient; roomy.

commodiously (ku-mö'-di-us-ly) *adv.* conveniently; suitably.

commodiousness (ku-mö'-di-us-nes) *n.* fitness; convenience.

commodity (ku-mod'-i-ti) *n.* convenience; an article of commerce; —*pl.* goods.

commodore (kom-i-dör) *n.* [Sp.] the commander of a squadron of ships; the senior captain when two or more ships of war are cruising in company; the senior captain (or the leading ship) in a fleet of merchantmen.

common (kom-un) *a.* [L. *communis*] belonging equally to more than one; public; general; usual; frequent; not distinguished by rank or character; vulgar; mean; —*n.* an uninclosed tract of ground belonging to the public, or to a number of persons; —*v.i.* to have a joint right in ground; to eat at a table in common. **Common chord**, a note accompanied by its 3rd and 5th. **Common council**, the council of a city or corporate town. **Common crier**, one that makes public proclamations. **Common divisor**, or **measure**, a number that exactly divides two or more numbers. **Common hall**, the place of meeting of the common council. **Common law**, the unwritten law, based on usage, as distinguished from statute law. **Common Pleas**, a division of the High Court of Justice. **Common Prayer**, the liturgy of the church of England. **Common sense**, sound, practical judgment. **Common time**, in music, duple and quadruple rhythm.

commonable (kom-un-a-bl) *a.* held in common; allowed to pasture on common land.

commonage (kom-un-äj) *n.* right of pasturing on a common; joint right of using anything in common with others.

commonalty (kom-un-äl-ti) *n.* the general body of the people.

commoner (kom-un-er) *n.* one under the degree of nobility; a member of the House of Commons; one with a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank in the university of Oxford.

commoney (kom-un-l) *n.* a kind of playing-marble.

commonition (kom-i-nish-un) *n.* [L.] advice.

commonly (kom-un-ly) *adv.* in a common manner; jointly; usually; meanly.

commonness (kom-un-nes) *n.* the state of being common.

commonplace (kom-un-pläs) *a.* common; ordinary; trite; hackneyed; —*n.* a general idea applicable to different subjects; a trite remark. **Commonplace-book**, a book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

commons (kom-unz) *n.pl.* the mass of the people; the commonalty; the lower house of parliament; provisions; fare at a common table. **Doctors' Commons**, a college in London for professors of civil law. **Short commons**, scanty allowance.

commonty (kom-un-ti) *n.* land belonging to two or more common proprietors; a common [Scots Law].

commonweal (kom-un-wel) *n.* the public good; a commonwealth.

commonwealth (kom-un-welth) *n.* popular government; republic; the whole body of people in a state. **The Commonwealth**, the form of government that existed in England from 1649 to 1659. **Commonwealth's-man**, one that favoured the Commonwealth.

commorance, commorancy (kom'-ö-rans, -ran-si) *n.* [L. *com* and *morari*, stay] residence [Law].

commorant (kom-i-rän-i) *a.* dwelling; ordinarily residing [Law].

commoriant (ko-mö'-ri-ent) *a.* [L.] dying at the same time.

commotion (ku-mö'-shun) *n.* [L.] disturbance; agitation; public disorder; tumult.

commove (ku-mööv') *v.t.* to put in motion; to disturb; to agitate.

communal (kom-i-näl) *a.* pertaining to a common or communalism.

communalism (kom-i-näl-izm) *n.* the theory of government by communes, or corporations of towns and districts.

communalist (kom-i-näl-ist) *n.* an advocate of communalism.

commune (ko-mün') *v.i.* [L. *communis*, common] to converse together familiarly; to confer; to partake of the Lord's Supper.

commune (kom-tin) *n.* a small territorial district in France, etc.; communion. **The Commune of Paris**, the revolutionary committee of 1789; the communalists of 1871.

communicability, communicableness (ku-mü-ni-ka-bil'i-ti, ku-mü-ni-ka-bl-nes) *n.* capability of being imparted.

communicable (ku-mü-ni-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being communicated.

communicably (ku-mü-ni-ka-bli) *adv.* in a communicable manner.

communicant (ku-mü-ni-kant) *n.* one that partakes of the Lord's Supper.

communicate (ku-mü-ni-kät) *v.t.* to impart; to bestow; to reveal; —*v.i.* to share; to have intercourse; to partake of the Lord's Supper.

communication (ku-mü-ni-kä-shun) *n.* the act of communicating; intercourse by words, letters, or messages; the means of passing from place to place; that which is communicated.

communicative (ku-mü-ni-kä-tiv) *a.* ready to give information.

communicator (ku-mü-ni-kä-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, communicates; the means of communication between railway passengers and the guard.

communicatory (ku-mü-ni-kä-tur-i) *a.* imparting knowledge.

communion (ku-mün'-yun) *n.* intercourse; union in religious faith; fellowship; a religious body; the celebration of the Lord's

Supper. **Communion service**, the service used at the celebration of the Lord's Supper. **Communion table**, the table used at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

communionist (ku-mūn'-yun-ist) *n.* a member of the same religious body.

communism (kom-ū-niz-m) *n.* community of property; socialism.

communist (kom-ū-nist) *n.* an advocate of communism.

communistic (kom-ū-nis'-tik) *a.* pertaining to communism.

community (ku-mū-ni-ti) *n.* common possession or enjoyment; a society of people having common rights, privileges, or interests; the public, or people, in general.

commutability (ku-mū-tā-bil'-i-ti) *n.* quality of being commutable.

commutable (ku-mū-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being commuted.

commutation (kom-ū-tā-shun) *n.* change; exchange; substitution of a less penalty for a greater; equivalent.

commutative (ku-mū-tā-tiv) *a.* relative to exchange.

commutator (kom-ū-tā-tur) *n.* an apparatus for changing the direction, or varying the strength, of an electric current.

commute (ku-mūt) *v.t.* [L. *commutare*] to exchange; to substitute, as a less punishment for a greater;—*v.i.* to bargain for exemption.

commutual (ko-mū-tū-ā) *a.* mutual; reciprocal.

comose (kō-mōs) *a.* [L. *coma*, hair] hairy [Bot].

compact (kum-pakt') *v.t.* [L. *com* and *pacere*, pp. *pacus*, fasten] firm; solid; closely and firmly united; brief; succinct; pithy;—*v.t.* to press closely together; to make firm.

compact (kom-pakt) *n.* an agreement between parties; a covenant or contract.

compactly (kum-pak-ted-li) *adv.* closely; firmly; solidly.

compactness, compactness (kum-pak-ted-nes, -pakt'-nes) *n.* compact state.

compacter (kum-pak-ter) *n.* one that compacts or unites.

compaction (kum-pak'-shun) *n.* the act of making compact; compactness.

compactly (kum-pakt'-li) *adv.* in a compact manner; compactly

compacture (kum-pak-tūr) *n.* close union of parts; manner of joining.

compages (kom-pā-jēz) *n.* [L.] a system or structure of many united parts.

companion (kum-pan'-yun) *n.* [L. *com* and *panis*, bread] an associate; comrade; one that keeps company with another; partner; one holding the lowest rank in an order of knighthood; the raised window-frame in the quarter-deck, by which light is admitted to the cabins and decks below; a companion-hatch, or cover to the cabin staircase. **Companion-ladder**, one between the cabin and the quarter-deck. **Companion-way**, the cabin staircase.

companionable (kum-pan'-yun - a - bl) *a.* agreeable as a companion.

companionably (kum-pan'-yun - a - bli) *adv.* in a companionable manner.

companionship (kum-pan'-yun-ship) *n.* fellowship.

company (kum-pā-ni) *n.* an assemblage of persons; a group; a circle; guests; an association for business; corporation; a subdivision of a regiment under a captain; the crew of a ship;—*v.t.* to attend;—*v.i.* to associate. **To bear, or keep, company**, to accompany.

comparable (kom-par-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being compared; of equal regard or value.

comparably (kom-par-ā-bli) *adv.* in a comparable manner.

comparate (kom-pā-rāt) *n.* one of two things compared to each other.

comparative (kum-par-ā-tiv) *a.* estimated by comparison; relative; proceeding from comparison; having the power of comparing; implying comparison;—*n.* the comparative degree.

comparatively (kum-par-ā-tiv-li) *adv.* in a comparative manner.

compare (kum-pār') *v.t.* [L. *comparare*] to examine the mutual relations of; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration; to liken; to inflect according to degrees of comparison;—*v.i.* to hold comparison;—*n.* comparison; a simile.

comparison (kum-par-i-sun) *n.* act of comparing; proportionate estimate; degree of resemblance; the inflection of an adjective or adverb; a simile; [Phren.] the faculty that compares.

compart (kum-pārt') *v.t.* [L. *com* and *partiri*, share] to divide; to mark out into several parts;—*n.* a member.

compartition (kom-pār-tish-un) *n.* act of dividing into parts; part divided; a separate part.

compartment (kum-pārt'-ment) *n.* one of the parts into which anything is divided; a division of a railway carriage.

compass (kum-pas) *n.* [L. *com* and *passus*, step] circle; circuit; circumference; area; extent; range; the whole extent of a voice or instrument in the musical scale; an instrument serving to indicate the magnetic meridian;—*v.t.* to go round; to inclose on all sides; to besiege or invest; to accomplish; to plot. **Compass-box**, the box containing the mariner's compass. **Compass-card**, the card on which the points are marked. **Compass-dial**, a sundial fitted into a box (a compass-needle enables the style of the dial to be adjusted to the meridian). **Compass-needle**, the magnetized needle of a compass. **Compass-plant**, *Silphium laciniatum*, whose leaves place their edges north and south. **Compass-saw**, a saw that cuts circularly. **Compass-signal**, a signal denoting a point of the compass. **Compass-timber**, curved timber. **Compass-window**, a bow-window. **To fetch a compass**, to make a detour.

compassable (kum-pas-a-bl) *a.* capable of being compassed.

compasses (kum-pās-ez) *n.pl.* an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, etc.

compassing (kum-pas-ing) *a.* curved, as timbers [Ship-building].

compassion (kum-pash'-un) *n.* [L. *com* and *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer] a suffering with another; sympathy with the distress or misfortunes of another;—*v.t.* to pity.

compassionate (kum-pash'-un-āt) *a.* full of compassion; inclined to pity;—*v.t.* to pity; to commiserate.

compassionately (kum-pash'-un-āt-li) *adv.* with compassion.

compassionateness (kum-pash'-un-āt-ness) *n.* the quality of being compassionate.

compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being compatible.

compatible (kum-pat-i-bl) *a.* [L. *com* and *pati*, suffer] consistent; capable of harmonious union; congruous.

compatibleness (kum-pat-i-bl-nes) *n.* compatibility.

compatibly (kum-pat-i-bli) *adv.* fitly; suitably; consistently.

compatriot (kom-pā-tri-ut) *n.* one of the same country; a fellow-countryman;—*a.* of the same country; patriotic.

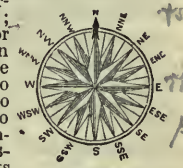
compear (kom-pēr) *v.i.* [L. *comparere*] to appear in court [Scots Law].

compeer (kom-pēr) *n.* [L. *compar*, equal] an equal; a companion;—*v.t.* to equal.

compel (kum-pel) *v.t.* [L. *compellere*] to drive or urge irresistibly; to necessitate.

compellable (kum-pel-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being compelled.

compellably, compellingly (kum-pel-ā-bli, -ing-li) *adv.* by compulsion.



compellation (kom-pe-lā'shun) *n.* [L.] manner of address or salutation.

compendious (kom-pen-di-us) *a.* summary; concise.

compendiously (kum-pen-di-us-li) *adv.* summarily; in brief.

compendiousness (kum-pen-di-us-nes) *n.* conciseness; brevity.

pendium, compend (kum-pend-i-um, kum-pend) *n.* [L. *com* and *pendere*, weigh] an abridgment or epitome; abstract.

compensate (kom-pen-sāt, kum-pen-sāt) *v.t.* [L. *compensare*, pp. *compensatus*, weigh] to recompense; to requite; to give an equivalent for;—*v.i.* to make amends; to supply an equivalent.

compensation (kom-pen-sā'shun) *n.* recompense; amends; an equivalent for, as loss, service, etc. **Compensation-balance, compensation-pendulum**, one constructed to counteract the effects of temperature.

compensative, compensatory (kum-pen-sā-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* making amends.

compesce (kom-pes') *v.t.* [L.] to hold in check; to restrain; to curb.

compete (kum-pēt') *v.i.* [L. *competere*] to contend, as rivals for a prize; to strive emulously.

competence, competency (kom-petens, kom-petens-i) *n.* state of being competent; fitness; adequacy; sufficiency, esp. of property or means of subsistence; legal capacity or qualifications.

competent (kom-pe-tent) *a.* suitable; convenient; able; sufficient; having legal standing or capacity.

competently (kom-pe-tent-li) *adv.* sufficiently; adequately; suitably.

competition (kom-pe-tish-un) *n.* common strife for the same object; rivalry.

competitive (kum-pet-i-tiv) *a.* relating to, or characterized by, competition.

competitor (kum-pet-i-tur) *n.* one that competes; a rival or opponent.

competitory (kum-pet-i-tur-i) *a.* done by way of competition; rival.

competitress, competitor (kum-pet-i-tres, -triks) *n.* a female competitor.

compilation (kom-pi-lā'shun) *n.* act of compiling; that which is compiled.

compile (kum-pi-l') *v.t.* [L. *compilare*] to put together materials from books or documents.

compiler (kum-pi-l'er) *n.* one that compiles.

complacence, complacency (kum-plā-sens, -sen-si) *n.* quiet pleasure; the cause of pleasure or joy; manifestation of pleasure; kindness of manners.

complacent (kum-plā-sent) *a.* [L. *com* and *placere*, please] civil; gracious; gratified; displaying satisfaction.

complacential (kom-plā-sen-shāl) *a.* marked by complacence.

complacently (kum-plā-sent-li) *adv.* in a complacent manner.

complain (kum-plān') *v.i.* [L. *com* and *plangere*, beat] to express distress, pain, or censure; to lament; to make a charge.

complainant (kum-plā-nant) *n.* a complainer; a plaintiff; a prosecutor.

complaining (kum-plā-ning) *n.* a complaint.

complainingly (kum-plā-ning-li) *adv.* in a complaining manner.

complaint (kum-plānt) *n.* expression of grief, pain, censure, or resentment; cause or subject of complaining; a malady; a disease; a disorder; allegation of a designated offence.

complaisance (kom-plā-zans) *n.* [L. *com* and *placere*, please] civility; act of pleasing; obliging compliance; courtesy; urbanity.

complaisant (kom-plā-zant) *a.* desirous to please; affable; courteous; civil.

complaisantly (kom-plā-zant-li) *adv.* in a complaisant manner.

complaisantness (kom-plā-zant-nes) *n.* complaisance.

complanate (kom-plā-nāt, kum-plā-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *complanare*, level] to make level.

completed (kum-plek-ted) *a.* [L.] interwoven.

complement (kom-ple-ment) *n.* [L. *complere*, fill up] fulness; the full number; that which supplies a deficiency; an accessory. **Complement of an arc or angle**, the difference between the arc or angle and 90°. **Complement of the curtain**, that part in the interior side which makes the demigord [Fort.].

complemental, complementary (kom-ple-men-tal, -tā-ri) *a.* completing.

complete (kum-plet') *a.* perfect; finished; entire; absolute;—*v.t.* to fill up; to perfect.

completely (kum-plet-li) *adv.* in a complete manner.

completeness (kum-plet-nes) *n.* state of being complete.

completion (kum-plet'shun) *n.* act of completing; fulfillment; accomplishment.

completive (kum-plet-tiv) *a.* completing.

complex (kom-pleks) *a.* [L.] composed of two or more parts; composite; intricate;—*n.* an assemblage;—*v.t.* to complicate.

complexedness (kum-plek-sed-nes) *n.* complexity.

complexion (kum-plek'shun) *n.* [L.] state of being complex; colour of the skin, particularly of the face; general appearance or aspect.

complexional, complexionary (kum-plek'shun-āl, -ār-i) *a.* pertaining to the complexion.

complexioned (kum-plek'shund) *a.* having a certain disposition or hue.

complexity, complexness (kum-plek-si-ti, kom-pleks-nes) *n.* the state of being complex.

complexly (kom-pleks-li) *adv.* in a complex manner.

complexus (kum-plek'sus) *n.* [L.] a complex; [Anat.] a large muscle of the back, which passes from the spine to the head.

compliant (kum-pli-ā-bl) *a.* compliant.

compliance (kum-pli-āns) *n.* concession; acquiescence; a yielding.

compliant (kum-pli-ānt) *a.* yielding; obliging.

compliantly (kum-pli-ānt-li) *adv.* in a yielding manner.

complicacy (kom-pli-kā-si) *n.* the state of being complex or intricate.

complicate (kom-pli-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *complicare*] to fold or twist together; to entangle;—*a.* involved; [Bot.] folded upon itself.

complicatedly (kom-pli-kāt-li) *adv.* in a complex manner.

complicatedness (kom-pli-kāt-nes) *n.* the state of being complicated.

complication (kom-pli-kā'shun) *n.* intricate or confused blending of parts.

complicative (kom-pli-kā-tiv) *n.* causing, or tending to cause, complication.

complicity (kum-plis-i-ti) *n.* [L. *complez*] condition of being an accomplice.

complier (kum-pli-er) *n.* one that complies; a person of yielding temper.

compliment (kom-pli-ment) *n.* [L. *complere*, fill up] an expression of civility, regard, or admiration;—*v.t.* to flatter or gratify with praises; to congratulate;—*v.i.* to use or pass compliments. **Left-handed compliment**, an uncomplimentary expression; something intended as a compliment, but really the opposite.

complimental, complimentary (kom-pli-men-tal, -tā-ri) *a.* conveying a compliment.

complimenter (kom-pli-men-ter) *n.* one that pays compliments.

complin, compline (kom-plin) *n.* [L. *complere*] the last church service of the day.

complot (kom'plot) *n.* [F. fr. L. *complicare*] a joint plot; a conspiracy; a cabal.

complot (kum-plot') *v.t.* and *i.* to plot together.

comply (kum-plī) *v.i.* [L. *complere*, fill up] to accord, agree, or acquiesce.

compo (kom-pō) *n.* [*composit*] a composition for plastering, stucco-work, etc.

compone, composed (kum-pō-ne, -pōnd) *a.* [L. *componere*] of two colours, in alternate squares in one row [Her.].

component (kum-pō-nent) *a.* constituting;—*n.* a constituent part.

comport (kum-pōrt) *v.t.* [L. *comportare*] to behave; to conduct (with a reflexive pronoun);—*v.i.* to agree; to accord; to suit.

comportable (kum-pōrt-ā-bl) *a.* suitable; consistent.

comportment (kum-pōrt-ment) *n.* behaviour.

compose (kum-pōz) *v.t.* [L. *cum* and *pausa*, pause] to form by uniting parts; to become the author of; to place in proper form; to calm; to soothe; to adjust; to set up the types in proper order for printing;—*v.i.* to practise composition.

composed (kum-pōzd) *a.* sedate; quiet; calm.

composedly (kum-pō-zed-li) *adv.* in a composed manner.

composedness (kum-pō-zed-nes) *n.* calmness; sedateness; tranquillity.

composer (kum-pō-zer) *n.* one that composes; an author, esp. a musical author.

composing-frame (kum-pō-zing-frām) *n.* an elevated frame, on which the type-cases are placed in inclined positions.

composing-stick (kum-pō-zing-stīk) *n.* an instrument in which types are set and adjusted to the length of the lines.

Compositæ (kom-poz-i-tē) *n.pl.* the largest natural order of plants.

composite (kom-poz-it) *a.* [L. *componere*, pp. *compositus*, put together] made up of distinct parts or elements; belonging to the Compositæ; belonging to the fifth order of architecture, a combination of parts from the Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian. **Composite candle**, one made of tallow and wax. **Composite carriage**, one containing compartments of different classes. **Composite numbers**, such as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity.

composition (kom-pō-zish-un) *n.* the act of composing; combination of parts in due proportion; arrangement of type for use in printing; state of being composed; the thing formed by composing; adjustment of a debt, etc., by compensation mutually agreed on; the amount so accepted. **Composition of forces**, the finding of a single force equal to two or more given forces acting in given directions.

compositive (kum-poz-i-tiv) *a.* having the power of compounding.

compositor (kum-poz-i-tur) *n.* one that sets type.

compossible (kom-pos-i-bl) *a.* capable of existing in one subject.

compost (kom-post) *n.* [L. *componere*, put together] a mixture for fertilizing land; **compo**;—*v.t.* to manure with compost; to plaster.

composure (kum-pō-zhūr) *n.* act of composing; a composition; a settled state; calmness; tranquillity.

computation (kom-pō-tā-shun) *n.* the act of drinking together.

compote (kom-pōt) *n.* [L. *componere*] fruit stewed or preserved in syrup.

compound (kom-pound) *n.* [Malay] in the East, a walled or fenced inclosure about a house or houses.

compound (kum-pound') *v.t.* [L. *componere*] to put together, as elements or parts, to form a whole; to combine or unite; to settle amicably;



Composite order.

to adjust by agreement;—*v.i.* to come to terms of agreement; to settle by compromise; to discharge a debt by paying part. **To compound a felony**, to refrain, for some consideration, from prosecuting a felony.

compound (kom-pound) *a.* composed of elements, ingredients, or parts; composed of similar parts;—*n.* a body or mass compounded; mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts. **Compound fracture**, a breaking of a bone, accompanied by laceration of the integuments. **Compound householder**, one whose rates are, by agreement with his landlord, included in his rent. **Compound leaf**, one divided into separate blades. **Compound quantity** [Arith.] one consisting of more than one denomination; [Alg.] one consisting of several terms united by the terms plus or minus. **Compound ratio**, the ratio that the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. **Compound sentence**, one that contains two or more principal sentences co-ordinated.

compounder (kum-poun-der) *n.* one that compounds.

comprador (kom-prā-dor) *n.* [Pg.] a native trading agent or manager employed by Europeans in China.

comprehend (kom-prē-hend') *v.t.* [L.] to contain; to include; to take into the mind; to understand.

comprehensible (kom-prē-hen-si-bl) *a.* that may be understood.

comprehensibility (kom-prē-hen-si-bli-nes) *n.* capability of being understood.

comprehensibly (kom-prē-hen-si-bli) *adv.* conceivably.

comprehension (kom-prē-hen-shun) *n.* act of comprehending; capacity of the mind to perceive and understand; perception; [Logic] the constituent elements of a conception.

comprehensive (kom-prē-hen-siv) *a.* including much within narrow limits; extensive; large; capacious; inclusive.

comprehensively (kom-prē-hen-siv-li) *adv.* with great scope.

comprehensiveness (kom-prē-hen-siv-nes) *n.* the quality of being comprehensive.

compresbyter (kom-pres-bi-ter) *n.* a fellow-presbyter.

compress (kum-pres') *v.t.* [L. *comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, press together] to press together; to bring within narrower limits or space; condense.

compress (kom-pres) *n.* a folded piece of linen, etc., contrived to make due pressure on any part; a wet cloth applied to the surface of a diseased part, and covered with dry or oiled cloth.

compressibility (kum-pres-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being compressible; compressibility.

compressible (kum-pres-i-bl) *a.* capable of being forced into a narrower compass.

compression (kum-presh-un) *n.* the act of compressing; compressed state.

compressive (kum-pres-iv) *a.* tending to compress.

compressor (kum-pres-ur) *n.* one who, or that which, compresses.

comprint (kum-print') *n.* the surreptitious printing of another's work; a work thus printed.

comprisal (kum-prī-zal) *n.* act of comprising.

comprise (kum-prīz) *v.t.* [L. *comprehendere*] to comprehend; to include.

comprobation (kom-prō-bā-shun) *n.* [L.] joint testimony.

compromise (kom-prō-miz) *n.* [L. *compromittere*] a mutual promise to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators; adjustment of differences by concessions; mutual agreement;—*v.t.* to adjust by mutual concessions; to commit one's self; to hazard;—*v.i.* to make a compromise.

compromit (kom-prō-mit) *v.t.* to endanger; to compromise

comptoir (kong-twor) *n.* [F.] a counter; a counting-house.

comptroller (kon-trō-ler) *n.* See controller.

compulsive, compulsory (kum-pul'sa-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* constraining; operating by force; compelling.

compulsively (kum-pul'sa-tiv-li) *adv.* compulsorily.

compulsion (kum-pul'shun) *n.* [L. *compellere*, *pp. compulsus*] act of compelling; state of being compelled; constraint; coercion.

compulsive (kum-pul'siv) *a.* exercising compulsion; compulsory.

compulsively (kum-pul'siv-li) *adv.* by compulsion.

compulsiveness (kum-pul'siv-nes) *n.* compulsion.

compulsorily (kum-pul'sur-i-li) *adv.* in a compulsory manner.

compulsory (kum-pul'sur-i) *a.* compelling; constraining.

compunction (kum-pung'k'shun) *n.* [L. *compungere*, *pp. compunctus*, sting] remorse; the sting of conscience.

compunctious, compunctive (kum-pung'k'shus, -tiv) *a.* attended with compunction.

compurgation (kom-pur-gä'shun) *n.* [L. *compurgare*, make pure] act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others.

compurgator (kom-pur-gä-tur) *n.* one that testifies to the veracity or innocence of another.

computable (kum-pu'ta-bl) *a.* capable of being computed or numbered.

computation (kom-pu'tä'shun) *n.* act or process of computing; amount computed; calculation.

compute (kum-püt) *v.t.* [L. *computare*] to count; reckon; calculate.

computer (kum-pü'ter) *n.* one that computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

comrade (kom-rad) *n.* [L. *camera*, chamber] a mate, companion, or associate.

comradship (kom-rad'ship) *n.* the state of being comrades; fellowship.

Comtism (kom'tizm) *n.* the philosophical system of Auguste Comte.

con (kon) *v.t.* [A.S. *cunnan*, know] to study; to peruse. To **con a ship**, to give orders for the steering of.

conacre (kon-ä-ker, kon-ä-ker) *n.* [*corn-acre*] in Ireland, the sub-letting of land for a single crop, the rent being paid in money or in labour.

conarium (kō-nä-ri-um) *n.* [G. *könarion*] the pineal gland of the brain.

conation (kō-nä'shun) *n.* [L.] voluntary agency.

conameration (kon-kam-e-rä'shun) *n.* [L.] an arch or vault.

concatenate (kon-kat-e-nät) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *catena*, chain] to link together.

concatenation (kon-kat-e-nä'shun) *n.* a series of links united; a series of things depending on each other.

concave (kon-käv) *a.* [L. *concavus*] hollow and curved; —*n.* a hollow; an arched vault; —*v.t.* to make hollow.

concavely (kon-käv-li) *adv.* in a concave manner.

concaveness (kon-käv-nes) *n.* hollowness.

concavity (kon-käv-i-ti) *n.* hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow, rounded body.

concavo-concave (kon-käv-vö-kon-käv-) *a.* concave on both surfaces, as a lens. **Concavo-convex**, concave on one side and convex on the other.

conceal (kun-sel) *v.t.* [L. *concelare*, hide] to keep close or secret; to hide or withdraw from observation; to withhold from utterance or declaration.

Concealed land, land the ownership of which was concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of the monasteries (Henry VIII.).

concealable (kun-sel-la-bl) *a.* capable of being concealed.

concealment (kun-sel'ment) *n.* keeping close or secret; privacy; hiding place; [Law] the intentional suppression of material matter.

concede (kun-sed') *v.t.* [L. *concedere*, give way] to yield, suffer, or surrender; to admit to be true; —*v.i.* to yield or make concession.

conceit (kun-sët) *n.* [L. *conceptus*] conception; apprehension; opinion; a fantastic turn of thought or expression; over estimation of one's self; —*v.t.* and *i.* to conceive. **Out of conceit**, no longer pleased.

conceited (kun-sët'ted) *a.* vain; egotistical.

conceitedly (kun-sët'ted-li) *adv.* in a conceited manner.

conceitedness (kun-sët'ted-nes) *n.* the state of being conceited.

conceivable (kun-së-va-bl) *a.* capable of being conceived.

conceivableness (kun-së-va-bl-nes) *n.* conceivable quality.

conceivably (kun-së-va-bli) *adv.* intelligibly; supposably.

conceive (kun-sëv) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *capere*, take] to receive into the womb, and breed; to form an idea in the mind; to apprehend; to express; to imagine; to devise; —*v.i.* to become pregnant; to have a conception, idea, or opinion.

concelebrate (kon-sel'-e-brät) *v.t.* to celebrate together.

concent (kun-sent') *n.* [L.] concert of voices; harmony.

concentrate (kon-sen'trät, kon-sen-trät) *v.t.* to bring to bear upon one point; [Chem.] to condense.

concentration (kon-sen-trä'shun) *n.* act of concentrating.

concentrative (kon-sen-trä-tiv) *a.* serving or tending to concentrate.

concentrativeness (kon-sen-trä-tiv-nes) *n.* the power or faculty of concentrating on one point or subject.

centre (kon-sen-ter) *v.t.* and *i.* to draw to a common centre.

centric (kon-sen-trik) *a.* having a common centre.

centrically (kon-sen-tri-kal-i) *adv.* in a centric manner.

centricity (kon-sen-tris-i-ti) *n.* the state of being centric.

concept (kon-sept) *n.* [L. *concipere*, *pp. conceptus*, conceive] an abstract, general notion.

conceptacle (kun-sep-ta-kl) *n.* a receptacle; [Bot.] a follicle.

conception (kun-sep'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *concipere*, *pp. conceptus*, conceive] act of conceiving; the beginning of pregnancy; a concept.

conceptionalist (kun-sep'shun-al-ist) *n.* a conceptualist.

conceptism (kon-sep-tizm) *n.* a style marked by double meanings and conceits.

conceptive (kun-sep-tiv) *a.* capable of conceiving.

conceptual (kun-sep'tü-äl) *a.* belonging to conception.

conceptualism (kun-sep'tü-äl-izm) *n.* a theory that general ideas, separated from particulars, have a mental existence.

conceptualist (kun-sep'tü-äl-ist) *n.* a believer in conceptualism.

concern (kun-sern') *v.t.* [L. *con* and *cernere*, sift, observe] to relate or belong to; to be of importance to; to interest or affect; to disturb; to make uneasy; —*n.* that which relates or belongs to one; interest in, or care for, any person or thing; a firm; business.

concerned (kun-sernd) *a.* troubled; involved.

concernedly (kun-ser-nd-li) *adv.* with interest, care, or affection.

concerning (kun-ser-ning) *prep.* regarding; with respect to.

concernment (kun-ser-ment) *n.* a thing in which one is concerned; importance; interposition; solitude.

concert (kun-sert') *v.t.* [L. *concertare*, strive] to plan; to design.


concert (kon-sert) *n.* agreement in a design or plan; harmony; musical accordance or harmony; a public musical entertainment. **Concert-pitch**, the standard pitch used at concerts.



concertante (kon-chär-tän'te) *n.* an orchestral composition having solo parts.

concerted (kun-ser-ted) *pp.* mutually contrived; [Mus.] arranged in parts.

concertina (kon-ser-tē'ng) *n.* a small musical instrument of the



concerto (kon-chär-tō) *n.* [It.] a composition for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniments.

concession (kun-sesh-'un) *n.* [L.] act of granting or yielding; the thing yielded.

concessionaire (kun-sesh-'un-är) *n.* [F.] the person that holds a concession for the construction of public works, etc.


concessionist (kun-sesh-'un-ist) *n.* one that makes or favours concessions.

concessive (kun-ses-'iv) *a.* implying concession; yielding; permissive.

concessory (kun-ses-'ō-ri) *a.* conceding.

congettism (kon-chet-'tizm) *n.* [It.] the use of conceits.

conch (kongk) *n.* [G. *kongchē*] a marine shell; the plain, concave surface of a dome or vault.



concha (kong-kā) *n.* the external ear or its deepest hollow.

Conchifera (kong-kif-'e-rā) *n. pl.* a class of molluscs, containing the bivalves.

conchiferous (kong-kif-'e-rus) *a.* belonging to the Conchifera; containing shells.

conchitic (kong-kif-'ik) *a.* composed of, or abounding in, shells.

conchoid (kong-koid) *n.* [G. *kongchē*, shell, and *eidos*, form] a shell-like curve.

conchoidal (kong-koi-'dal) *a.* having elevations and depressions like a bivalve shell.

conchological (kong-kō-loj-'i-kal) *a.* pertaining to conchology.

conchologist (kong-kol-'ō-jist) *n.* one versed in the natural history of shells.

conchology (kong-kol-'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *kongchē*, shell, and *logos*, discourse] the science of shells and the animals that inhabit them.

conchospiral (kong-kō-spi-'ral) *n.* a kind of curve seen in certain shells.

conchyliaceous (kong-kil-'i-ā-shus) *a.* pertaining to shells; like a shell.

conchyliometry (kong-kil-'i-om-'e-tri) *n.* [G. *kongchulion*, shell, and *metron*, measure] the measurement of shells or their curves.

conchylious (kong-kil-'i-us) *a.* of the nature of, or pertaining to, shells.

concierge (kong-si-'ärzh') *n.* [F.] a doorkeeper; a janitor.

conciliar (kun-sil-'i-är) *a.* pertaining to a council.

conciliate (kun-sil-'i-ät) *v.t.* [L. *conciliare*, *pp.* *conciliatus*] to win over.

conciliation (kun-sil-'i-ā-shun) *n.* act of conciliating.

conciliative (kun-sil-'i-ā-tiv) *a.* conciliatory.

conciliator (kun-sil-'i-ā-tur) *n.* one that conciliates.

conciliatory (kun-sil-'i-ā-tur-i) *a.* tending to conciliate.

concinnity (kun-sin-'i-ti) *n.* [L. *concinuus*, well adjusted] suitableness; fitness and harmony of style.

concise (kun-sis') *a.* [L. *concidere*, *pp.* *concisus*, cut off] brief; short; terse; succinct.

concisely (kun-sis-'li) *adv.* in few words; comprehensively.

conciseness (kun-sis-'nes) *n.* the quality of being concise.

conclusion (kun-sizh-'un) *n.* a schism; conciseness.

concitation (kon-si-tā-'shun) *n.* [L.] act of stirring up or putting in motion.

conclamation (kon-klā-mā-'shun) *n.* a general outcry.

conclave (kon-'klāv) *n.* [L. *con* and *clavis*, key] a private apartment in which the cardinals meet for the election of a pope; the body of cardinals; a private meeting.

conclude (kun-klōd') *v.t.* [L. *con* and *cludere*, shut] to bring to an end; to close, as an argument, by inferring; to make a final judgment or determination of; —*v.i.* to come to an end; to infer; to form a final judgment.

concludingly (kun-klōd-'ding-li) *adv.* conclusively.

conclusion (kun-klōd-'zhun) *n.* last part of anything; final decision; consequence drawn from premises; result from experiment.

conclusive (kun-klōd-'siv) *a.* final; decisive.

conclusively (kun-klōd-'siv-li) *adv.* decisively.

conclusiveness (kun-klōd-'siv-nes) *n.* quality of being conclusive.

conclutory (kun-klōd-'sur-i) *a.* conclusive.

concoct (kun-kokt) *v.t.* [L. *concoquere*, *pp.* *concoctus*, cook] to digest; to ripen; to compound from several materials; to contrive; to design.

concoction (kun-kok-'shun) *n.* the act of concocting; the thing concocted; scheming; contriving.

concoctive (kun-kok-'tiv) *a.* digestive; ripening.

concolour (kon-kul-'ur) *a.* of one colour.

concomitance, concomitancy (kun-kom-'i-tans, -tan-si) *n.* state of being concomitant; the co-existence of the body and blood of Christ in either element of the eucharist.

concomitant (kun-kom-'i-tant) *a.* [L. *con* and *comes*, companion] accompanying or conjoined with; —*n.* one who, or that which, accompanies another.

concomitantly (kun-kom-'i-tant-li) *adv.* in company.

concord (kong-'kord) *n.* [L. *con* and *cor*, *cordis*, heart] agreement; union between persons, as in opinions, etc.; agreement of words in construction; an agreeable combination of notes.

concordable (kon-kor-'da-bl) *a.* agreeing.

concordance (kon-kor-'dans) *n.* agreement; an index to a book, in which all the principal words are set down in alphabetical order, with references to the places of their occurrence.

concordant (kon-kor-'dant) *a.* agreeing; concordant; harmonious; —*n.* that which is concordant.

concordantly (kon-kor-'dant-li) *adv.* in a concordant manner.

concordat (kon-kor-'dat) *n.* an agreement between the pope and a secular power relative to ecclesiastical affairs.

concordist (kon-kor-'dist) *n.* the compiler of a concordance.

concorporate (kon-kor-'pō-rät) *v.t.* to incorporate; —*a.* united in one body.

concourse (kong-'kōrs) *n.* [L. *concursum*] a moving, flowing, or running together; an assembly; a meeting; a crowd.

concreate (kon-kre-'ät) *v.t.* to create at the same time.

concremation (kon-kre-mā-'shun) *n.* cremation.

concrement (kon-'krē-ment) *n.* a concreted mass.

concreescence (kon-kres-'ens) *n.* growth; coalescence.

concrete (kon-'krēt) *a.* [L. *concreescere*, *pp.* *concretus*, grow together] formed by coalition of separate particles into one body; not abstract; —*n.* a mass formed by concretion; a mass of lime, sand, gravel, and cement; —*v.t.* to form into a solid mass; —*v.i.* to unite into a mass; to harden.

concretely (kon-'krēt-'li) *adv.* in a concrete manner.

concreteness (kon-kre't-nes) *n.* state of being concrete.

concretion (kon-kre'shun) *n.* act of concreting; a concreted mass.

concretional (kon-kre'shun-al) *a.* pertaining to concretion.

concretionary (kon-kre'shun-ar-i) *a.* characterized by concretion.

concretionism (kon-kre'shun-izm) *n.* the doctrine that the soul is generated and grows along with the body.

concretive (kon-kre'tiv) *a.* promoting concretion.

concrimination (kon-krim-i-nā'shun) *n.* a joint accusation.

concubinage (kun-kū-bi-nāj) *n.* the cohabiting of a man and a woman not legally married; state of a concubine.

concubinal (kun-kū-bi-nal) *a.* pertaining to concubinage.

concubinary (kun-kū-bi-nar-i) *a.* living in concubinage.

concubine (kong-kū-bin) *n.* [L.] a woman that cohabits with a man without being his lawful wife; a wife of inferior condition.

concupiscence (kon-kū-pis-ens) *n.* unlawful or irregular desire; lust.

concupiscent (kon-kū-pis-ent) *a.* [L. *con* and *cupere*, desire] lustful.

concur (kun-kur') *v. i.* [L. *concurrere*, run together] to meet in the same point; to act jointly; to unite in opinion.

concurrence (kun-kur'ens) *n.* a meeting or coming together; conjunction; agreement; consent.

concurrent (kun-kur'ent) *a.* acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; conjoined; associate; —*n.* joint or contributory cause.

concurrently (kun-kur'ent-li) *adv.* with concurrence.

concurrentness (kun-kur'ent-nes) *n.* the state of being concurrent.

concuss (kun-kus') *v. t.* [L. *concuere*, *pp. concussus*, agitate] to agitate; to force by threats to do something.

concussion (kun-kush-un) *n.* act of shaking by sudden impact; the state of being shaken; shock; [Med.] injury due to shock.

concussive (kun-kus'-iv) *a.* shaking or agitating.

condemn (kun-dem') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *damnare*, condemn] to find fault with; to censure; to pronounce guilty; to give judicial sentence against; to declare unfit for use or service; to declare forfeited.

condemnable (kun-dem'-nə-bl) *a.* worthy of condemnation.

condemnation (kon-dem-nā'shun) *n.* act of condemning; state or cause of being condemned.

condemnatory (kun-dem-nā-tur-i) *a.* bearing condemnation or censure.

condemner (kun-dem-ner) *n.* one that condemns.

condensability (kun-den-sā-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being condensable.

condensable (kun-den-sā-bl) *a.* capable of being condensed.

condensate (kun-den-sāt) *v. t.* and *i.* to condense.

condensation (kon-den-sā'shun) *n.* act of condensing; state of being condensed; conciseness.

condensative (kun-den-sā-tiv) *a.* having power or tendency to condense.

condense (kun-dens') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *densus*] to make more close, compact, or dense; to reduce to another and denser form; —*v. i.* to become close or more compact; to grow thick or dense.

condenser (kun-den-ser) *n.* one who, or that which, condenses; any device for liquefying gases or vapour; a lens for concentrating light; an apparatus for accumulating electricity.

condensible (kun-den'si-bl) *a.* condensable.

conder (kon'der) *n.* See *conner*.

condescend (kon-dē-send') *v. i.* to relinquish the privileges of superior position, rank, or dignity; to yield; stoop; deign.

condescendence (kon-dē-sen-dens) *n.* condescension.

condescending (kon-dē-sen-ding) *a.* marked by condescension.

condescendingly (kon-dē-sen-ding-li) *adv.* by way of condescension.

condescension (kon-dē-sen-shun) *n.* the act of condescending; stooping to equality with an inferior; affability of a superior.

condign (kun-din') *a.* [L. *con* and *dignus*, worthy] deserved; merited.

condignly (kun-din-li) *adv.* in a condign manner; according to merit.

condignness (kun-din-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being condign.

condiment (kon-di-ment) *n.* [L. fr. *condire*, preserve] a relish; seasoning.

condimental (kon-di-men-tal) *a.* of the nature of a condiment.

condisciple (kon-di-si'pl) *n.* a fellow-pupil.

condite (kun-dit') *v. t.* [L. *condire*, preserve] to preserve; to season; to embalm; —*a.* (kon-dit) preserved.

conditment (kun-dit-ment) *n.* a composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary; flavour.

condition (kun-dish-un) *n.* [L. fr. *condicere*, declare] state; circumstances; quality; property; position as to worldly circumstances; rank; temper; disposition; a prerequisite; terms of a contract; stipulation; —*v. t.* to contract; to stipulate; to impose conditions on; —*v. i.* to make terms; to stipulate.

conditional (kun-dish-un-al) *a.* containing, implying, or depending on a condition or conditions; not absolute.

conditionality (kun-dish-un-al'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being conditional.

conditionally (kun-dish-un-al-i) *adv.* with certain limitations.

conditional (kun-dish-un-āt) *a.* conditional; —*v. t.* to qualify; regulate.

conditioned (kun-dish-und) *a.* having qualities; limited by conditions.

conditory (kon-di-tur-i) *n.* [L. *condere*, *pp. conditus*, put away] a repository.

condolatory (kun-dō-la-tur-i) *a.* expressing condolence.

condole (kun-dōl') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *dolere*, to grieve] to express sorrow or sympathy with another at his pain or misfortune.

condolement (kun-dōl-ment) *n.* condolence.

condolence (kun-dō-lens) *n.* expression of grief for the sorrow of another.

condonation (kon-dō-nā'shun) *n.* act of condoning.

condone (kun-dōn') *v. t.* [L. *condonare*] to pardon; to forgive a violation of the marriage vow.

condor (kon-dor) *n.* [Peruv. *cuntur*] a large bird of the vulture family, found among the Andes.

condottiere (kon-dot-yā-re) *n.*; *pl.* *condottieri* (kon-dot-yā-ri) [L. *conducere*, hire] in Italy, the leader of a band of mercenary soldiers.

conduce (kun-dūs') *v. i.* [L. *conducere*, lead] to promote an end; to tend.

conducement (kun-dūs'-ment) *n.* a leading or tending; tendency.

conducent (kun-dū-sent) *a.* tending.

conducibility (kun-dū-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* conductivity.

conducibile (kun-dū-si-bl) *a.* tending to advance or bring about.

conducibleness (kun-dū'si-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being conducive.

conductive (kun-dū-siv) *a.* having a tendency to promote, help, or forward.



Condor.

conduciveness (kun-dū'siv-nes) *n.* the quality of conducting.

conduct (kon-duk't) *n.* the act of guiding or commanding; guidance; escort; behaviour.

conduct (kun-duk't) *v.t.* to lead; to guide; to direct; to manage; to transmit; to behave;—*v.i.* to transmit; to act as musical conductor.

conductibility (kun-d. k-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.* capability of being conducted.

conductive (kun-duk-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being conducted.

conduction (kun-duk-shun) *n.* transmission.

conductive (kun-duk-tiv) *a.* having the quality or power of conducting.

conductivity (kun-duk-tiv-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being conductive.

conductor (kun-duk-tur) *n.* a leader; a guide; a manager; a leader of an orchestra; the person in charge of a tramcar, etc.; a substance capable of transmitting heat, electricity, etc.

conductory (kun-duk-tur-i) *a.* having the property of conducting.

conductress (kun-duk-tres) *n.* a woman that directs or leads.

conduit (kun, kon-dit) *n.* [*L. conducere*] a pipe, canal, or the like, for conveying water.

conduplicate (kon-dū-pli-kāt) *a.* folded together [*Bot.*];—*v.t.* to fold together; to double.

conduplication (kon-dū-pli-kā-shun) *n.* duplication.

condurrite (kon-dur'it) *n.* [*fr. Condurrow*, Cornwall] an ore of copper.

condyle (kon'dil) *n.* [*G. kondylos*, knuckle] a protuberance with a flattened articular surface.

condyloid (kon-di-loid) *a.* [*G. eidos*, form] resembling a condyle. **Condyloid process**, the articular process of the lower jaw.

cone (kōn) *n.* [*G. kōnos*] a solid body tapering to a point from a circular base; the conical fruit of the pine, fir, cedar, etc.; anything cone-shaped.

coney *n.* See cony.

confab (kon-fab) *n.* familiar talk; a conversation.

confabulate (kon-fab'ū-lāt) *v.i.* [*L. confabulari*, *pp. confabulatus*] to talk familiarly together; to chat.

confabulation (kon-fab-ū-lā-shun) *n.* easy conversation.

Confalon (kon-fa-lon) *n.* [*Gonfulon*] one of the brotherhood of Penitents.

confarreation (kon-far-ē-ā-shun) *n.* [*L.*] in Rom. Antiq., a solemn form of marriage, at which a cake of salted flour was eaten.

confection (kun-fek-shun) *n.* [*L. conficere*, *pp. confectus*, prepare] the act of compounding different substances into one preparation; a preparation of fruit, etc., with sugar; a comfit; a soft, solid electuary.

confectionary (kun-fek-shun-ār-i) *a.* prepared as a confection;—*n.* a confectioner; a room where confections are made or stored.

confectioner (kun-fek-shun-er) *n.* one that makes or sells confections.

confectionery (kun-fek-shun-er-i) *n.* sweetmeats in general; a place where candies, sweetmeats, etc., are made or sold.

confederacy (kun-fed-er-ā-si) *n.* a league; union between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states; the persons or states united by a league; a combination; coalition; conspiracy.

confederate (kun-fed-er-āt) *a.* [*L. con* and *foedus*, *-eris*, league] united in a league; bound by treaty;—*n.* a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally;—*v.t.* and *i.* to unite in a league.

confederation (kun-fed-er-ā-shun) *n.* act of confederating; an alliance; a compact for mutual support; parties to a league.

confer (kun-fer) *v.t.* [*L. con* and *ferre*, bear] to bestow;—*v.i.* to consult together.

conferee (kon-fer-ē) *n.* one conferred with; one on whom something is conferred.



conferrence (kon-fer-ens) *n.* act of conferring; interchange of views; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction.

conferment (kun-fer-ment) *n.* the act of conferring.

conferrable (kun-fer-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being conferred.

conferrimated (kon-fer-rōō-mi-nā-ted) *a.* [*L.*] closely adherent [*Bot.*].

Conferva (kon-fer-va) *n.* [*L.*] an extensive genus of algae.

confervite (kon-fer-vit) *n.* a fossil plant allied to the Conferva.

confervoid (kon-fer-void) *a.* resembling a conferva; formed of single rows of cells.

confess (kun-fes') *v.t.* [*L. confiteri*, *pp. confessus*, confess] to acknowledge; to admit; to own; to assent to; to make known one's sins to a priest; to hear such confession;—*v.i.* to make confession.

confessant, confessary (kun-fes-ant, -ār-i) *n.* one that confesses.

confessedly (kun-fes-ed-li) *adv.* by confession or admission; admittedly.

confession (kun-fesh-un) *n.* acknowledgment; avowal; admission; act of disclosing sins to a priest; a formulary of religious faith.

confessional (kun-fesh-un-āl) *n.* the place where a priest sits to hear confessions;—*a.* pertaining to confession or a confession.

confessionary (kun-fesh-un-ār-i) *a.* pertaining to auricular confession;—*n.* a confessional.

confessionist (kun-fesh-un-ist) *n.* one that makes a profession of faith.

confessor (kun-fes-ur) *n.* one that confesses; a priest that hears confessions and grants absolution; one that avowed his allegiance to Christ in times of persecution.

confetto (kon-fet-tō) *n.*; *pl. confetti* (kon-fet-ti) [*It. fr. L. conficere*, make up] a bonbon, or a plaster imitation of one.

confidant (kon-fi-dant') *n.*; *fem. confidante* (kon-fi-dant) a friend intrusted with private affairs, esp. love affairs.

confide (kun-fid') *v.t.* [*L. con* and *fidere*, trust] to intrust; to give in charge;—*v.i.* to put faith in.

confidence (kon-fi-dens) *n.* belief; that in which faith is put; trust; feeling of security; self-reliance; boldness; presumption; a secret. **Confidence trick**, a kind of swindle in which the victim is induced to part with money or valuables to show his confidence in the swindler.

confident (kon-fi-dent) *a.* trustful; having assurance; bold.

confidential (kon-fi-den-shāl) *a.* enjoying, or communicated in confidence.

confidentially (kon-fi-den-shāl-i) *adv.* in confidence.

confidently (kon-fi-dent-li) *adv.* with firm trust; assuredly; positively.

configuration (kun-fig-ū-rā-shun) *n.* [*L. con* and *figura*, form] external form or figure; relative position or aspect of the planets.

configure (kun-fig-ūr) *v.t.* to dispose in a certain form.

confinable (kun-fi-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being confined.

confine (kon-fin) *n.* [*L. con* and *finis*, end] boundary; border; limit; (usually in *pl.*).

confine (kun-fin) *v.t.* to restrain within limits; to shut up;—*v.i.* to have a common boundary.

confinement (kun-fin-ment) *n.* restraint within limits; imprisonment; detention within doors by sickness, esp. that caused by child-birth; the lying-in of a woman.

confiner (kun-fi-ner) *n.* one that lives on the confines; a neighbour.

confirm (kun-ferm) *v.t.* [*L. con* and *firmus*, firm] to make firm; to give strength to; to render fixed or certain; to render valid by formal assent; to admit to the full privileges of the church by the imposition of hands.

confirmable (kun-fer-mā-bl) *a.* capable of being confirmed.

confirmation (kon-fer-má-shun) *n.* act of confirming; that which confirms.

confirmative (kun-fer-má-tiv) *a.* tending to confirm or establish.

confirmatively (kun-fer-má-tiv-li) *adv.* in a confirmative manner.

confirmatory (kun-fer-má-tur-i) *a.* serving to confirm.

confirmed (kun-ferm'd) *a.* established; inveterate.

confirmedly (kun-fer-med-li) *adv.* in a confirmed manner.

confirmedness (kun-fer-med-nes) *n.* the state of being confirmed.

confirmingly (kun-fer-ming-li) *adv.* so as to confirm.

confiscable (kun-fis-ka-bl) *a.* liable to be confiscated.

confiscate (kon-fis-kát, kun-fis-kát) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *fiscus*, basket] to appropriate, as a penalty, to the public use;—*a.* confiscated.

confiscation (kon-fis-ká-shun) *n.* the act of confiscating.

confiscator (kon-fis-ká-tur) *n.* one that confiscates.

confiscatory (kon-fis-ká-tur-i) *a.* characterized by confiscation.

confiture (kon-fí-túr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *conficere*, make up] a sweetmeat; a confection.

conflagrant (kun-flá-grant) *a.* [L. *con* and *flagrare*, blaze] burning together in a common flame.

conflagration (kon-fla-grá-shun) *n.* a fire on a great scale.

conflict (kun-flíkt) *n.* violent collision; a striving to oppose or overcome; opposition.

conflict (kon-flíkt') *v.i.* [L. *conflicere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together] to strike or dash together; to engage in strife; to differ or oppose.

conflictive (kun-flíkt-iv) *a.* tending to conflict; conflicting.

confluence (kon-floo-ens) *n.* a flowing together; junction of two or more streams; the place of meeting; a concourse.

confluent (kon-floo-ent) *a.* [L. *confluere*] flowing together; meeting in their course; [Bot. and Zool.] blended into one; [Path.] running together;—*n.* a tributary.

conflux (kon-fluks) *n.* a flowing together; a large assemblage; a crowd.

confluxible (kon-fluk-si-bl) *a.* having a tendency to flow or run together.

conform (kun-form) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *forma*, form] to adapt; to make like;—*v.i.* to comply; to render obedience.

conformable (kun-for-má-bl) *a.* corresponding in form; similar; submissive; [Geol.] having the same dip.

conformably (kun-for-má-bli) *adv.* in a conformable manner.

conformance (kun-for-máns) *n.* conformity.

conformation (kon-for-má-shun) *n.* act of conforming; structure; form; shape.

conformer (kun-for-mer) *n.* one that conforms.

conformist (kun-for-míst) *n.* one that complies with the doctrine and discipline of the established church of England.

conformity (kon-for-mí-ti) *n.* likeness; correspondence; agreement; compliance.

confound (kun-found) *v.t.* [L. *confundere*, pp. *confusus*] to mingle and blend so as to be indistinguishable; to throw into confusion or disorder.

confounded (kun-foun-ded) *a.* odious; detestable.

confoundedly (kun-foun-ded-li) *adv.* enormously; greatly.

confraternity (kon-fra-ter-ní-ti) *n.* a brotherhood; a body of men united by some common bond, often religious.

confront (kun-frun-t) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *frons*, -tis, forehead or front] to face; to oppose; to bring together; to compare.

confrontation (kon-frun-tá-shun) *n.* the act of confronting.

Confucian (kon-fú-shyan) *a.* pertaining to Confucius;—*n.* a follower of Confucius.

Confucianism (kon-fú-shyan-izm) *n.* the ethical system of Confucius.

confuse (kun-fúz) *v.t.* [confound] to jumble together; to derange; to disconcert.

confusedly (kun-fú-zed-li) *adv.* in a confused manner.

confusedness (kun-fú-zed-nes) *n.* a state of confusion.

confusion (kun-fú-zhun) *n.* promiscuous mixture; disorder; tumult; indistinctness; perturbation; overthrow; ruin.

confutable (kun-fú-tá-bl) *a.* capable of being confuted.

confutant (kun-fú-tant) *n.* one that confutes, or undertakes to confute.

confutation (kon-fú-tá-shun) *n.* act of confuting.

confutative (kun-fú-tá-tiv) *a.* adapted to confute.

confute (kun-fút) *v.t.* [L. *confutare*] to prove to be false or defective; to disprove.

congé (kong-zhá) *n.* [F. fr. L. *conneare*, go and come] act of taking leave; parting ceremony; farewell; a bow or a courtesy. **Congé d'élire** (kong-zhá dá-lér) the sovereign's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

congeable (kon-jé-a-bl) *a.* done with permission; lawful.

congeal (kun-jél) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *gelu*, frost] to freeze; to stiffen; to change from a fluid to a solid state;—*v.i.* to grow hard and stiff from cold.

congealable (kun-jél-a-bl) *a.* capable of being congealed.

congealment (kun-jél-ment) *n.* the thing congealed; congealation.

congee (kon-jé) *v.i.* [F.] to take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

congee (kon-jé) *n.* [Hind.] water in which rice has been boiled.

congeation (kon-jé-lá-shun) *n.* the act or process of congealing; something congealed; a concretion.

congener (kon-jé-ner, kun-jé-ner) [L.] a person or thing of the same kind or nature.

congeneric, congenical (kon-jé-ner-ik, -i-ka) *a.* of the same kind or nature.

congenerous (kon-jén-e-rus) *a.* congeneric; [Anat.] having the same physiological action.

congenial (kun-jén-yal) *a.* [L. *con* and *genialis*, genial] partaking of the same nature, feelings, or opinions; kindred; sympathetic.

congeniality (kun-jé-ni-ál-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being congenial.

congenialize (kun-jén-yal-iz) *v.t.* to make congenial.

congenital (kun-jén-i-tal) *a.* [L. *congenitus*] dating from birth.

conger (kong-ger) *n.* [L. fr. G. *gongros*, conger] a large species of sea eel.

congeries (kun-jé-ri-éz) *n.* [L.] a collection of particles or bodies into one mass.

congest (kun-jest') *v.t.* [L. *congerere*, pp. *congestus*] to cause to accumulate [Med.].

congestible (kun-jes-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being collected into a mass.

congestion (kun-jest'-yun) *n.* an unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body [Med.]; an overcrowded state.

congestive (kun-jes-tiv) *a.* causing, or due to, congestion.

conglaciate (kun-glá-shi-át) *v.t.* to turn to ice.

conglaciation (kun-glá-shi-át-shun) *n.* [L. *con* and *glacies*, ice] congelation.

conglobate (kon-gló-bát) *a.* [L. *con* and *globus*, ball] formed or gathered into a ball;—*v.t.* and *i.* to collect or form into a ball.

conglobately (kon-gló-bát-li) *adv.* in a round form.

conglobation (kon-gló-bá'-shun) *n.* act of forming or gathering into a ball; a round body.

conglobate (kun-glób) *v.t.* and *i.* to form into a ball.

conglobulate (kun-glób-ú-lát) *v.i.* to form into a little round mass.

conglomerate (kun-glóm-e-rát) *a.* [L. *con* and *glomus, -eris, ball*] gathered together in a mass, or clustered together; *v.t.* to gather into a ball or round body; *n.* a rock composed of fragments of rocks cemented together; pudding-stone.

conglomeration (kun-glóm-e-rát-shun) *n.* a gathering into a mass; collection; accumulation.

conglutinant (kun-glóó-ti-nant) *a.* uniting; *n.* a medicine that serves to heal wounds by adhesion.

conglutinate (kun-glóó-ti-nát) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *gluten, glue*] to glue together; to unite by some glutinous substance; *v.i.* to coalesce.

conglutination (kun-glóó-ti-nát-shun) *n.* the act of gluing together; junction; healing.

conglutinative (kun-glóó-ti-ná-tiv) *a.* having the power of uniting.

conglutinator (kun-glóó-ti-ná-tur) *n.* a conglutinating.

congou (kong-góó) *n.* [Chin. *kung-fu, labour*] a species of Chinese black tea.

congratulate (kun-grat-ú-lát) *v.t.* [L. *congratulari, pp. congratulatus*] to wish joy to on account of some happy event; *v.i.* to express congratulations.

congratulation (kun-grat-ú-lát-shun) *n.* act of congratulating.

congratulatory (kun-grat-ú-lát-tur-i) *a.* expressive of congratulation.

congregate (kong-gre-gát) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *grex, grexus, flock*] to collect together; *v.i.* to come together; to assemble.

congregation (kong-gre-gát-shun) *n.* act of congregating; a collection; a name applied in the Old Testament to the people of Israel; an assembly of persons, esp. for the worship of God; a committee of ecclesiastics; the body of masters and doctors at Oxford. **Lords of the congregation**, the Protestant nobles of Scotland who signed the covenant of 1557.

congregational (kong-gre-gát-shun-ál) *a.* pertaining to a congregation, or to congregationalism; independent.

congregationalism (kong-gre-gát-shun-ál-izm) *n.* a system of church government that vests ecclesiastical power in the brotherhood of each local church; Independency.

congregationalist (kong-gre-gát-shun-ál-íst) *n.* an independent.

congress (kong-gres) *n.* [L. a formal assembly. as of deputies or commissioners; the national legislature of the United States. **Congressman**, a member of the U.S. Congress.

congressional (kong-gresh-ún-ál) *a.* pertaining to a congress.

congressive (kong-gres-ív) *a.* encountering; coming together.

congreve (kong-grev) *n.* a kind of lucifer match. **Congreve rocket**, a rocket invented by Sir W. Congreve, 1808.

congruence, congruency (kong-groo-ens, -en-si) *n.* [L. *congruere, agree*] suitability; agreement.

congruent (kong-groo-ent) *a.* suitable; agreeing.

congruity (kong-gróó-ti-ti) *n.* fitness; harmony; correspondence.

congruous (kong-groo-us) *a.* accordant; suitable.

congruously (kong-groo-us-í) *adv.* in a congruous manner.

Conia (kó-ni-á) *n.* See *conine*.

conic, conical (kon-ík, -í-ka) *a.* [G. *kónikos*] having the form of, or pertaining to, a cone. **Conic sections**, curves formed by the intersection of a cone and a plane, viz., the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola.

conically (kon-í-ka-l-i) *adv.* in the form of a cone.

conicalness (kon-í-ka-l-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being conical.

conico-cylindrical (kon-í-kó-si-lín-dri-ka) *a.* formed like a cylinder, but tapering at one end.

conics (kon-íks) *n.* that part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves that arise from its sections.

Coniferæ (kó-nif-e-ré) *n.pl.* [L. *conus, cone, and ferre, bear*] an order of trees, including the fir, pine, and cedar, bearing a cone-shaped fruit.

coniferous (kó-nif-e-rus) *a.* bearing cones; belonging to the Coniferæ.

coniform (kó-ni-form) *a.* [L. *conus, cone, and forma, shape*] conical.

conine (kó-nin) *n.* a volatile alkaloid got from various species of conium.

conirostral (kó-ni-ros-trál) *a.* [L. *rostrum, beak*] having a conical bill.

Conium (kó-ní-um) *n.* [G. *kónieon, hemlock*] a genus of plants containing the hemlock.

conjecturable (kun-jek-túr-a-bl) *a.* capable of being guessed.

conjectural (kun-jek-túr-ál) *a.* depending on conjecture.

conjecturally (kun-jek-túr-ál-i) *adv.* in a conjectural manner.

conjecture (kun-jek-túr) *n.* [L. *con* and *jacere, throw*] a guess; surmise; supposition; *v.t.* and *i.* to guess.

conjecturer (kun-jek-túr-er) *n.* one that forms an opinion without proof.

conjobble (kun-job-l) *v.t.* [L. *con* and E. *job*] to concert; arrange.

conjoin (kun-join) *v.t.* to join together; to combine; *v.i.* to come or act together; to unite.

conjoint (kun-join) *a.* united; connected; associated.

conjointly (kun-join-tí) *adv.* in a conjoint manner.

conjugacy (kon-joo-gá-si) *n.* the relation of things conjugate to one another.

conjugal (kon-joo-gal) *a.* [L. fr. *conjungere, unite*] belonging, suitable, or appropriate, to the marriage state.

conjugally (kon-joo-gal-i) *adv.* connubially; matrimonially.

conjugate (kon-joo-gát) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *jugum, yoke*] to inflect, as verbs; *v.i.* to perform the act of conjugation [Biol.]; *a.* united in pairs; agreeing in derivation; [Math., etc.] interchangeable; *n.* a word having the same derivation as others.

conjugation (kon-joo-gát-shun) *n.* the act of uniting; the inflection of a verb; a class of verbs inflected in the same manner; [Biol.] the fusion of cells or individuals for reproduction.

conjugational (kon-joo-gát-shun-ál) *a.* pertaining to conjugation.

conjunct (kun-jungkt) *a.* [L. *conjunctus, pp. of conjungere*] conjoined; concurrent.

conjunction (kun-jungkt-shun) *n.* union; connection; association; a word used to join sentences; [Astr.] the nearest apparent approach of two heavenly bodies to each other.

conjunctional (kun-jungkt-shun-ál) *a.* of the nature of a conjunction.

conjunctiva (kon-jungkt-tí-va) *n.* the mucous membrane lining the eyelid.

conjunctive (kun-jungkt-tiv) *a.* closely united; serving to unite. **Conjunctive mood**, the subjunctive mood.


conjunctively (kun-jungkt-tiv-í) *adv.* in conjunction or union.

conjunctly (kun-jungkt-tí) *adv.* in a conjunct manner.

conjunctionure (kun-jungkt-túr) *n.* a joining; union; a combination of circumstances; an occasion or crisis.

conjunctionure (kon-joo-rát-shun) *n.* the act of conjuring or invoking; solemn entreaty; a magic spell.

conjure (kun-jóór) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *jurare, swear*] to call on or summon by a sacred name; to implore with solemnity.

conjure (kun-jer) *v.t.* to affect or effect by magic; —*v.i.* to practise the arts of a conjurer.
conjurement (kun-jör-ment) *n.* solemn demand or entreaty.
conjurer (kun-jer-er) *n.* a practitioner of magic or legerdemain.
conjury (kun-jer-i) *n.* the tricks of a conjurer; magic; jugglery.
connascence (ko-nas-ens) *n.* [L. *con* and *nasci*, *pp.* *natus*, be born] the state of being connascent.
connascent (ko-nas-ent) *a.* produced at the same time.
connate (kon-ät) *a.* existing from birth; [Bot.] united congenitally.
connatural (ko-nat-ü-ral) *a.* connected by nature; of the same nature.
connaturality (ko-nat-ü-ral-i-ti) *n.* natural union or relation.
connature (ko-nä-tür) *n.* likeness or identity of nature, kind, or character.
connect (ku-nekt) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *nectere*, bind] to knit or fasten together; to link; —*v.i.* to unite or cohere; to have close relation.
connectedly (ku-nek-ted-li) *adv.* by connection; unitedly.
connection, connexion (ku-nek-shun) *n.* the act of uniting, or the state of being united; the persons or things connected; one connected by family ties; a religious community; sexual intercourse.
connective (ku-nek-tiv) *a.* having the power of connecting; —*n.* a connecting word; [Bot.] the portion of the filament of a stamen that unites the lobes of the anther. **Connective tissue**, the fibrous tissue that holds together the different parts of the body.
connectively (ku-nek-tiv-li) *adv.* in a connective manner.
connector (ku-nek-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, connects.
conner (kon-er) *n.* [con, direct how to steer] one that directs the steering of a ship.
connexional (ku-nek-shun-al) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a connection.
connivance, connivence (ku-ni-vans, -vens) *n.* voluntary blindness to a fault or crime; consent; participation.
connive (ku-niv) *v.i.* [L.] to close the eyes upon; to forbear to see.
connivent (ku-ni-vent) *a.* converging [Nat. Hist.].
connoisseur (kon-i-ser, -sür) *n.* [F. fr. L. *con* and *noscere*, know] a critical judge of the fine arts; a critic.
connoisseurship (kon-i-ser-ship, sür-ship) *n.* skill of a connoisseur.
connote (kon-öt-tät) *v.t.* to signify secondarily; to include in the meaning.
connotation (kon-öt-tä-shun) *n.* that which a word means or implies.
connotative (kon-öt-ta-tiv) *a.* denoting a subject and implying an attribute.
connote (ko-nöt) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *notare*, mark] to connote; to mean; to imply.
connubial (ku-nü-bi-al) *a.* [L.] pertaining to the marriage state; conjugal.
connubiality (ku-nü-bi-al-i-ti) *n.* the state of being connubial; a connubial action or expression.
connumeration (ko-nü-me-rä-shun) *n.* a reckoning together.
conoid (kō-noid) *n.* [G. *kónos*, cone, and *eidós*, form] a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.
conoidal (kō-noi-dal) *a.* approaching to a conical form. 
co-nominee (kō-nom-i-nē) *n.* a joint nominee.
conoscope (kō-nō-sköp) *n.* [G. *kónos*, cone, and *skopein*, view] a polariscope for observing crystals under converging polarized light.
conquer (kong-ker) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *querere*, seek] to reduce by force; to vanquish; to gain by force; to surmount; —*v.i.* to gain the victory.
conquerable (kong-ker-a-bl) *a.* capable of being conquered.

conqueringly (kong-ker-ing-li) *adv.* in a conquering manner; victoriously.
conqueror (kong-ker-ur) *n.* one that conquers; a victor. **The Conqueror**, William I. of England.
conquest (kong-kwest) *n.* the act of conquering; victory; subjugation; that which is conquered; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance. **The Conquest**, that of England, in 1066, by William of Normandy.
consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin-ē-us) *a.* [L.] of the same blood; related by birth.
consanguinity (kon-sang-gwin-i-ti) *n.* relationship by blood.
conscience (kon-shens) *n.* [L. *con* and *scire*, know] consciousness; inward thoughts; the moral sense. **Conscience clause**, a clause in an Act to relieve persons with conscientious scruples from certain requirements in it. **Conscience money**, money secretly paid to atone for some concealed act of dishonesty. **In all conscience**, most certainly.
conscienceless (kon-shens-les) *a.* having no conscience.
conscientious (kon-shi-en-shus) *a.* governed by the dictates of conscience.
conscientiously (kon-shi-en-shus-li) *adv.* in accordance with the dictates of conscience.
conscientiousness (kon-shi-en-shus-nes) *n.* scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience.
conscionable (kon-shun-a-bl) *a.* governed by conscience; proper; just.
conscious (kon-shus) *a.* knowing one's own thoughts, actions, etc.; self-conscious; having knowledge; present to consciousness.
consciously (kon-shus-li) *adv.* in a conscious manner.
consciousness (kon-shus-nes) *n.* the knowledge of what passes in one's own mind; immediate knowledge; sense; perception.
conscript (kon-skript) *a.* [L. *con* and *scribere*, write] enrolled; written; registered; *n.*—one taken by lot, and compelled to serve as a soldier. **Conscript fathers**, the senators of ancient Rome.
conscription (kun-skrip-shun) *n.* compulsory enrolment of individuals for military or naval service.
consecrate (kon-se-kraät) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *sacer*, sacred] to make or declare to be sacred; to dedicate; to enrol among the gods or saints; —*a.* devoted; sacred; hallowed.
consecration (kon-se-kra-shun) *n.* the act of setting apart from a common to a sacred use; state of being consecrated; act of setting apart to the office of bishop; defication.
consecrator (kon-se-kra-tur) *n.* one that consecrates.
consecratory (kon-se-kra-tur-i) *a.* consecrating.
consectaneous (kon-sek-tä-nē-us) *a.* following as of course.
consectary (kon-sek-tä-ri) *a.* [L. *consectari*, follow after] following logically; —*n.* a corollary.
consecution (kon-se-kü-shun) *n.* [L. *consequi*, *pp.* *consecutus*, follow after] a sequence; train of consequences; a chain of deductions.
consecutive (kun-sek-ü-tiv) *a.* uninterrupted in course or succession. **Consecutive chords**, a repetition of the same consonance in similar combined movements.
consecutively (kun-sek-ü-tiv-li) *adv.* in order; one after another.
consecutiveness (kun-sek-ü-tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being consecutive.
conscensence (kon-se-nes-ens) *n.* [L.] a growing old.
consensus (kun-sen-shun) *n.* [L.] agreement; accord.
consensual (kun-sen-shü-al) *a.* existing by mere consent; [Phys.] of the nature of reflex action.
consensus (kun-sen-sus) *n.* [L.] a general agreement.

consent (kun-sen't) *n.* [L. *con* and *sentire*, feel] agreement in opinion or sentiment; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation; voluntary accordance with what is done, or proposed to be done, by another; assent; concurrence; —*v. i.* to agree; to yield.

consentaneity (kun-sen-tā-nē-i-ti) *n.* mutual agreement.

consentaneous (kun-sen-tā-nē-us) *a.* consistent; accordant.

consentaneously (kun-sen-tā-nē-us-li) *adv.* agreeably; consistently.

consentaneousness (kun-sen-tā-nē-us-nes) *n.* consistency; accordant; agreement.

consenter (kun-sen'ter) *n.* one that consents.

consentient (kun-sen'shi-ent) *a.* agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

consentingly (kun-sen'ting-li) *adv.* in a consenting manner.

consequence (kon-se-kwens) *n.* [L. *consequi*, *ppr. consequens, -tis*, pursue] effect; deduction; importance.

consequent (kon-se-kwent) *a.* following as a result; following by inference or deduction; —*n.* effect; conclusion or inference.

consequential (kon-se-kwen-shal) *a.* following as a consequence; pompous. **Consequential damages**, those arising indirectly from the act complained of.

consequentially (kon-se-kwen-shal-i) *adv.* with just deduction of consequences; with assumed importance.

consequently (kon-se-kwent-li) *adv.* by consequence.

consertion (kun-ser'shun) *n.* [L. *conservare*, put together] junction; conformity.

conservable (kun-ser-va-bl) *a.* capable of being preserved.

conservancy (kun-ser-va-n-si) *n.* preservation. **Court of conservancy**, a board or commission to conserve fisheries, waterways, etc.

conservant (kun-ser-va-nt) *a.* having the power of preserving.

conservation (kon-ser-va'shun) *n.* keeping safe and entire.

conservational (kon-ser-va'shun-al) *a.* preservative.

conservatism (kun-ser-va-tizm) *n.* disposition to preserve what is established; opposition to change; the principles of the Conservatives.

conservative (kun-ser-va-tiv) *a.* having power to preserve; disposed to maintain existing institutions; —*n.* one that desires to maintain existing institutions and customs.

conservatoire (kon-ser-va-twor) *n.* [F.] an academy for teaching music.

conservator (kun-ser-va-tur, kon-ser-va-tur) *n.* one that preserves from injury, violation, or innovation; a keeper.

conservatory (kun-ser-va-tur-i) *a.* tending to preserve; —*n.* a place for preserving things; a green-house for exotic or tender plants.

conservatrix (kun-ser-va-triks) *n. fem.* of *conservator*.

conserve (kun-serv) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *servare*, keep] to save; to preserve; to protect; to prepare with sugar, etc., for preservation, as fruits, etc.

conserve (kon-serv) *n.* anything conserved; a sweetmeat made of fruit, etc., prepared with sugar.

consider (kun-sid'er) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *sidus, eris*, star] to think on with care; to fix the mind on; to have regard to; to take into view or account; to estimate; —*v. i.* to think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect; to deliberate.

considerable (kun-sid'er-a-bl) *a.* worthy of regard or attention; possessing consequence or importance; moderately large.

considerably (kun-sid'er-a-bl-i) *adv.* in a considerable degree.

considerate (kun-sid'er-ät) *a.* given to consideration or to sober reflection; etc. **considerate** of the rights and feelings of others.

considerately (kun-sid'er-ät-li) *adv.* in a considerate manner.

considerateness (kun-sid'er-ät-nes) *n.* quality of being considerate.

consideration (kun-sid'er-ä'shun) *n.* the act of considering; contemplation; deliberation; appreciative regard; degree of importance or consequence; motive; influence; compensation.

considerative (kun-sid'er-a-tiv) *a.* considerate; thoughtful.

considering (kun-sid'er-ing) *n.* the act of deliberating; —*a.* that considers; —*prep.* having regard to.

consideringly (kun-sid'er-ing-li) *adv.* with consideration or deliberation.

consign (kun-sin') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *signum*, sign] to give, transfer, or deliver in a formal manner; to commit; to intrust; —*v. i.* to agree.

consignatory (kun-sig-na-tä-ri) *n.* a consignee.

consignature (kun-sig-nä-shun) *n.* consignment.

consignature (kun-sig-nä-tür) *n.* complete or joint signature.

consignee (kon-si-nē) *n.* one to whom goods are consigned; a factor.

consigner, consignor (kun-si'ner) *n.* one that delivers or transmits goods to another for sale.

consignification (kon-sig-ni-fi-kä'shun) *n.* joint signification.

consignificative (kon-sig-nif-i-ka-tiv) *a.* jointly significative.

consignment (kun-sin'ment) *n.* the act of consigning; the thing consigned; the writing by which anything is consigned.

consilience (kun-sil-i-ens) *n.* [L. *con* and *salire*, leap] coincidence; concurrence.

consimilitude (kon-sim-il-i-tüd) *n.* resemblance.

consist (kun-sist') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *sistere*, stand] to stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state; to subsist; to be comprised; to be composed of; to be compatible with.

consistence, consistency (kun-sis'tens, -tens) *n.* condition of standing together, or being fixed in union; a degree of firmness or density; a combination; firmness of constitution; agreement or harmony.

consistent (kun-sis'tent) *a.* fixed; firm; solid; as opposed to fluid; congruous; compatible; characterized by consistency or harmony.

consistently (kun-sis'tent-li) *adv.* in a consistent manner.

consistorial (kon-sis-tö-ri-al) *a.* pertaining to an ecclesiastical court.

consistorian (kon-sis-tö-ri-an) *a.* consistorial.

consistory (kon-sis-tur-i, kun-sis-tur-i) *a.* consistorial; —*n.* any solemn assembly or council; the spiritual court of a diocesan bishop; the college of cardinals at Rome; in the Calvinistic churches, an assembly of ministers and elders.

consociate (kun-sö'shi-ät) *v. t.* [L. *consocius*, companion] to associate; —*v. i.* to form an association; —*n.* an associate.

consociation (kun-sö'shi-ä'shun) *n.* intimate union; alliance; association; [U.S.] a union of congregational churches.

consolable (kun-söl-a-bl) *a.* capable of receiving consolation.

consolation (kon-söl-ä'shun) *n.* comfort; act of comforting, or the state of being comforted; alleviation of misery; that which comforts.

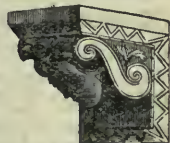
consolatory (kun-söl-a-tur-i) *a.* tending to give comfort; —*n.* anything conveying, or intended to convey, consolation.

console (kun-söl) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *solari*, console] to comfort; to cheer;

to encourage.

console (kon-söl) *n.* [F.] a projection resembling a bracket, used to support a cornice, etc. [Arch.]

consolidant (kun-söl'i-dant) *n.* tending to consolidate; tending to heal wounds; —*n.* a vulnerary.



Console.

consolidate (kun-sol-i-dät) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *solidus*, firm] to make solid; to unite or press together into a compact mass; to unite into one mass or body;—*v.i.* to grow firm and hard; to unite;—*a.* formed into a solid mass; united; compact. **Consolidated fund**, a fund formed by the union of several separate funds.

consolidation (kun-sol-i-dä'shun) *n.* act of making or becoming compact and firm; combination, as of legal claims, moneyed interests, etc. into one form, etc.

consolidate (kun-sol-i-dä-tiv) *a.* tending to consolidate or to heal wounds.

consols (kon-solz, kun-solz') *n.pl.* consolidated annuities; a portion of the national debt of Great Britain.

consommé (kong-so-mā') *n.* [F. fr. L. *consummare*, make perfect] a clear, strong, meat soup.

consouance, consonancy (kon' sō-sō-nan-si) *n.* accord of sounds; agreement or congruity.

consonant (kon-sō-nant) *a.* [L. *consonare*, *ppr. consonans, -tis*, sound together] having agreement; congruous; harmonizing together;—*n.* an articulate sound which in utterance is combined with a vowel; a letter representing such a sound.

consonantal (kon-sō-nant-tal) *a.* pertaining to consonants.

consonantly (kon-sō-nant-li) *adv.* in a consistent or congruous manner.

consonantness (kon' sō-nant-nes) *n.* harmoniousness; agreeableness.

consonous (kon-sō-nus) *a.* agreeing in sound.

consort (kon-sort) *n.* [L. *con* and *sors, -tis*, lot] a companion or partner; a wife or husband; a companion ship; an assembly; an orchestra; agreement. **Prince consort**, the husband of a queen regnant, who has himself no royal authority. **Queen consort**, the wife of a king.

consort (kun-sort') *v.t.* to join; marry; unite;—*v.i.* to unite or to keep company; to associate.

consortship (kon-sort-ship) *n.* fellowship; partnership.

conspicific (kon-spe-sif-ik) *a.* of the same species.

conspicuous (kun-spek-tus) *n.* [L.] a general sketch or outline of a subject; a synopsis; an epitome.

conspicuous (kun-spi-k' ū-us) *a.* [L.] obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest; distinguished; prominent.

conspicuously (kun-spi-k' ū-us-li) *adv.* obviously; eminently.

conspicuousness, conspicuity (kun-spi-k' ū-us-nes, kon-spi-k' ū-i-ti) *n.* conspicuous state.

conspiracy (kun-spi-r' a-si) *n.* a combination of persons for an evil purpose; a plot; a concurrence or tendency, as of causes or circumstances to one event.

conspirator (kun-spi-r' a-tur) *n.* one that conspires.

conspire (kun-spir') *v.t.* [L. *con* and *spirare*, breathe] to scheme for;—*v.i.* to unite or covenant, usually for an evil purpose; to plot together; to concur to one end; to agree.

conspiringly (kun-spir-ing-li) *adv.* in the manner of a conspiracy.

con spirito (kon spe-ri-tō) *adv.* [It.] with spirit [Mus.].

constable (kun-sta-bl) *n.* [L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable] a high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages; an officer of the peace; a policeman. **Special constable**, a person sworn in as a constable on emergency. To outrun the constable, to run into debt.

constableness (kun-sta-bl-ship) *n.* the office of a constable.

constabulary (kun-stab-ŭ-lar-i) *a.* pertaining to constables; consisting of constables;—*n.* the body of constables.

constancy (kon-stan-si) *n.* quality of being constant or steadfast; fixedness or firmness of mind; stability; resolution.

constant (kon-stant) *a.* [L. *con* and *stare*, stand] fixed; unchanging; invariable; continued; regularly recurring; unshaken; determined;—*n.* that which is not subject to change.

Constantia (kun-stan-shi-a) *n.* a wine from Constantia, Cape Colony.

Constantinopolitan (kon-stan-ti-nō-pol-i-tan) *a.* relating, or belonging, to Constantinople.

constantly (kon-stant-li) *adv.* in a constant manner.

constat (kon-stat) *n.* [L., it appears, it is established] a certificate from the Court of Exchequer; an exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

constate (kun-stāt) *v.t.* [L. *constare*, stand together] to establish; verify.

constellate (kon-ste-lät) *v.t.* to group in, or to adorn with, constellations;—*v.i.* to shine with united radiance.

constellation (kon-ste-lä-shun) *n.* [L. *con* and *stella*, star] a group of fixed stars to which a definite name has been given; an assemblage of splendours or excellencies.

consternation (kon-ster-nä-shun) *n.* [L. *con* and *sternere*, strew] amazement or terror which confounds the faculties, and incapacitates for thought or action.

constipate (kon-sti-pät) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *stipare*, pack] to clog; to make costive.

constipation (kon-sti-pä-shun) *n.* costiveness.

constituency (kun-sti-t' ū-en-si) *n.* the whole body of constituents.

constituent (kun-sti-t' ū-ent) *a.* serving to form, compose, or make up; component; elemental; having the power of electing or appointing;—*n.* the person that establishes, determines, or constructs; a component part; an element; one that appoints to an office or employment; a voter for a member of parliament; a client. **Constituent Assembly**, the French national assembly of 1789.

constitute (kon-sti-t' ū) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *statuere*, set] to fix; to establish; to give formal existence to; to compose; to form; to appoint or elect to an office or employment.

constitution (kon-sti-t' ū-shun) *n.* act of constituting; formation; the state of being; natural condition; state of body or mind, in respect of health, vigour, etc.; established form of government; system or body of laws under which a state subsists; a particular law or usage. **Apostolic constitution**, regulations as to church service and Christian conduct attributed to the apostles. **Constitutions of Clarendon**, statutes defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at Clarendon, near Salisbury, in 1164.

constitutional (kon-sti-t' ū-shun-al) *a.* belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution of a government or a society;—*n.* a walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of health. **Constitutional government**, one in which the head of the state is, in his sovereign capacity, subject to a constitution.

constitutionalism (kon-sti-t' ū-shun-al-izm) *n.* the theory or principle of a constitution, or of constitutional government; adherence to constitutional government.

constitutionalist (kon-sti-t' ū-shun-al-ist) *n.* one that upholds constitutional government.

constitutionality (kon-sti-t' ū-shun-al-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being constitutional.

constitutionalize (kon-sti-t' ū-shun-al-iz) *v.i.* to take a constitutional, or a walk for health and exercise.

constitutionally (kon-sti-t' ū-shun-al-i) *adv.* in accordance with the constitution of the country; in accordance with, or in relation to, the physical constitution.

constitutive (kon-sti-t' ū-tiv) *a.* tending or assisting to constitute; having power to enact or establish.

constitutively (kon-sti-t' ū-tiv-li) *adv.* in a constitutive manner.

constrain (kun-strān') *v.t.* [L. *con* and *stringere*, draw tight] to compel; to force to action; to secure by bonds; to hold back by force; to urge with power; to necessitate.

constrainable (kun-strā-na-bl) *a.* capable of being constrained.

constrainedly (kun-strā-ned-li) *adv.* by constraint.

constraint (kun-strānt') *n.* compelling force; compulsion; restraining force; confinement; repression of one's feelings; embarrassment.

constrict (kun-strikt') *v.t.* [L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*] to draw together; to contract; to cramp; to bind.

constriction (kun-strikt'-shun) *n.* a contraction or drawing together.

constrictive (kun-strikt'-tiv) *a.* serving to constrict.

constrictor (kun-strikt'-tur) *n.* that which draws together, or contracts; one of certain muscles that contract parts or organs of the body; a serpent that winds its folds round its prey, and crushes it, as the boa-constrictor.

constringe (kun-strinj') *v.t.* [L. *constringere*] to draw together; to contract.

constringent (kun-strinj'-jent) *a.* causing constriction.

construct (kun-strukt') *v.t.* [L. *con* and *struere*, pile up] to form; to build; to put together the constituent parts of; to devise and put in order.

constructor (kun-strukt'-ter) *n.* one that constructs.

construction (kun-strukt'-shun) *n.* act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication; composition; structure; conformation; syntactical arrangement; the method of construing or explaining a declaration or fact; understanding; interpretation; [Math.] a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure.

constructional (kun-strukt'-shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to construction.

constructive (kun-strukt'-tiv) *a.* having ability to construct; derived by interpretation; inferred.

constructively (kun-strukt'-tiv-li) *adv.* in a constructive manner.

constructiveness (kun-strukt'-tiv-nes) *n.* tendency to construct.

construe (kon-strōō, kun-strōō') *v.t.* [L. *construere*] to arrange words in proper order; to explain the connection of words in a clause or sentence; to interpret; to translate.

constuprate (kon-stū-prāt) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *stuprum*, rape] to violate; to ravish.

consubstist (kon-sub-sist') *v.t.* to subsist together.

consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'-shal) *a.* having the same substance or essence.

consubstantialist (kon-sub-stan'-shal-ist) *n.* a believer in consubstantiation.

consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan-shi-āl'i-ti) *n.* existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan-shi-āt) *v.t.* to unite in one common substance or nature; -*v.i.* to profess consubstantiation.

consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan-shi-āt'-shun) *n.* the doctrine of the substantial union of Christ's body and blood with the elements of the eucharist.

consuetude (kon-swē-tūd) *n.* [L.] custom.

consuetudinary (kon-swē-tūd'i-nā-ri) *a.* customary; -*n.* a manual for monastic devotions.

consul (kon-sul) *n.* [L.] one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic; the title given to Napoleon Bonaparte, Lebrun, and Cambacérés, as supreme magistrates of the French republic; an officer appointed by government to protect the commercial and other interests of its citizens in a foreign country.

Consul-general, a chief consul.

consular (kon-sū-lār) *a.* pertaining to a consul.

consulate (kon-sū-lāt) *n.* the official residence, office, or jurisdiction, of a consul.

consulship (kon-sul-ship) *n.* the office, or the term of office, of a consul.

consult (kun-sult') *v.t.* [L. *consulere*, pp. *consultus*] to ask advice of; to seek the opinion of; to regard; -*v.i.* to seek opinion or advice; to take counsel; to deliberate.

consultation (kon-sul-tā'-shun) *n.* act of consulting; a meeting of persons, esp. of lawyers or of physicians, to consult together.

consultative (kun-sul-tā'-tiv) *a.* pertaining to consultation; advisory.

consulter (kun-sul'-ter) *n.* one that asks advice or information.

consultive (kun-sul'-tiv) *a.* maturely considered.

consumable (kun-sū-mā-bl) *a.* capable of being consumed.

consume (kun-sūm') *v.t.* [L. fr. *con* and *sumere*, take] to waste; to destroy; spend; -*v.i.* to waste away slowly.

consumer (kun-sū-mer) *n.* one who, or that which, consumes.

consummate (kon-sūm-āt, kun-sūm-āt) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *summa*, sum] to bring to completion; to perfect; to complete a marriage by sexual intercourse.

consummate (kun-sūm-āt) *a.* supreme; completely; perfect.

consummately (kun-sūm-āt-li) *adv.* perfectly; completely.

consummation (kon-sūm-āt'-shun) *n.* act of consuming; completion; perfection; end.

consummative (kun-sūm-ā'-tiv) *a.* consummating; final.

consumpt (kun-sūm't) *n.* [L. *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*] what is consumed.

consumption (kun-sūm'-shun) *n.* act of consuming; state of being wasted or diminished; decay of the body, esp. a disease in the lungs, attended with a hectic fever, cough, etc.; phthisis.

consumptive (kun-sūm'-tiv) *a.* destructive; wasting; affected with, or inclined to, phthisis.

consumptively (kun-sūm'-tiv-li) *adv.* in a consumptive manner.

consumptiveness (kun-sūm'-tiv-nes) *n.* tendency to consumption.

contabescence (kon-tā-beś-ens) *n.* [L. *con* and *tabes*, a wasting] a wasting away; consumption; [Bot.] a defective condition of the stamens, the pollen being inert or absent.

contabescent (kon-tā-beś-ent) *a.* wasting away; atrophied; [Bot.] marked by contabescence.

contact (kon-takt) *n.* [L. *con* and *tangere*, touch] touch; junction; close union.

contactual (kun-tak-tū-əl) *a.* implying contact.

contagion (kun-tā'-jun) *n.* [L.] communication of disease by contact; that which tends to transmit disease; immoral and vicious influence.

contagionist (kun-tā'-jun-ist) *n.* one that believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.

contagious (kun-tā'-jus) *a.* communicable by contact; catching; containing or generating contagion; pestilential.

contagiously (kun-tā'-jus-li) *adv.* by contagion.

contagiousness (kun-tā'-jus-nes) *n.* quality of being contagious.

contain (kun-tān') *v.t.* [L. *con* and *tenerē*, hold] to hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise; to keep within bounds; to restrain; -*v.i.* to live in continence or chastity.

containable (kun-tā-na-bl) *a.* capable of being contained.

container (kun-tā-ner) *n.* one who, or that which, contains.

contaminable (kun-tam-i-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being contaminated.

contaminate (kun-tam-i-nāt) *v.t.* [L.] to soil, stain, or corrupt.

contamination (kun-tam-i-nā-shun) *n.* act of polluting; pollution; taint.

contaminative (kun-tam-i-nā-tiv) *a.* tending to contaminate.

contango (kun-tang-gō) *n.* [fr. *continue*] the charge made by a broker for carrying over a bargain to the next settling day.

contemn (kun-tem') *v.t.* [L. *con* and *temnere*, slight] to despise; to scorn.

contemner (kun-tem-'ner) *n.* a despiser; a scorner.

contemperament (kun-tem-'per-a-ment) *n.* modification.

contemperation (kun-tem-pe-rā-'shun) *n.* proportionate mixture.

contempered (kun-tem-'perd) *a.* moderated by admixture.

contemplamen (kon-tem-plā-'men) *n.* an object of contemplation.

contemplate (kun-tem-plāt, kon-tem-plāt) *v.t.* [L. *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*] to look at; to meditate on; to study; to have in view; —*v.i.* to think studiously; to ponder; to meditate.

contemplation (kon-tem-plā-'shun) *n.* meditation; studious thought; serious reflection; a holy exercise of mind.

contemplative (kun-tem-plā-'tiv) *a.* pertaining to, or addicted to, contemplation; studious; thoughtful.

contemplatively (kun-tem-plā-'tiv-li) *adv.* thoughtfully; studiously.

contemplativeness (kun-tem-plā-'tiv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being contemplative.

contemplator (kon-tem-plā-'tur, kun-tem-plā-'tur) *n.* one that engages in contemplation; one that studies or meditates; a student, as distinguished from a man of affairs.

contemporaneity (kun-tem-pō-rā-nē-'ti) *n.* contemporariness.

contemporaneous (kun-tem-pō-rā-nē-'us) *a.* [L.] living, acting, or happening, at the same time.

contemporaneously (kun-tem-pō-rā-nē-'us-li) *adv.* at the same time with some other event.

contemporaneousness (kun-tem-pō-rā-nē-'us-nes) *n.* the state or fact of being contemporaneous.

contemporariness (kun-tem-pō-rā-'ri-nes) *n.* existence at the same time; contemporaneousness.

contemporary (kun-tem-pō-rā-'ri) *a.* [L. *con* and *tempus*, -*oris*, time] living, acting, or happening, at the same time; —*n.* one that lives at the same time with another.

contempt (kun-tem't) *n.* [L. *contemptus*, fr. *contemnere*] act of contemning; disdain; scorn; the state of being despised; shame; disgrace; disobedience of the rules and orders of a court.

contemptible (kun-tem-'ti-bl) *a.* worthy of contempt; despicable.

contemptibleness (kun-tem-'ti-bl-nes) *n.* state of being contemptible, or of being despised.

contemptibly (kun-tem-'ti-bli) *adv.* despicably; meanly.

contemptuous (kun-tem-tū-'us) *a.* expressing contempt or disdain; scornful.

contemptuously (kun-tem-tū-'us-li) *adv.* in a contemptuous manner.

contemptuousness (kun-tem-tū-'us-nes) *n.* disposition to contempt; disdain; scorn.

contend (kun-tend') *v.i.* [L. *con* and *tendere*, stretch] to fight or struggle with; to combat; to oppose; to strive or make an effort for.

contentent (kun-ten-'dent) *n.* an antagonist or opposer.

contender (kun-ten-'der) *n.* one that contends.

contentment (kon-ten-'e-ment) *n.* that which is connected with a tenement; an appurtenance [Law].

content (kon-ten't, kun-ten't) *n.* that which is contained; capacity; area; space; —*pl.*

the things held in any given space, as a box, book, room, etc.; a list of what is comprised in a book.

content (kun-ten't) *a.* [L. *continere*, pp. *contentus*, contain] satisfied; pleased; —*v.t.* to satisfy the mind of; to appease; to please or gratify; —*n.* satisfaction; moderate happiness.

contentation (kon-ten-tā-'shun) *n.* satisfaction.

contented (kun-ten-'ted) *a.* content; easy in mind; willing; ready.

contentedly (kun-ten-'ted-li) *adv.* in a contented manner.

contentedness (kun-ten-'ted-nes) *n.* quiet satisfaction.

contention (kun-ten-'shun) *n.* [L.] strife; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury; controversy; debate; what is contended for.

contentious (kun-ten-'shus) *a.* apt to contend; given to angry debate; involving contention; wrangling; litigious.

contentiously (kun-ten-'shus-li) *adv.* in a contentious manner.

contentiousness (kun-ten-'shus-nes) *n.* disposition to contend.

contentless (kun-ten-'les) *a.* discontented; void of meaning.

contentment (kun-ten-'ment) *n.* satisfaction of mind; content; gratification.

conterminable (kon-ter-'mi-nā-bl) *a.* limited by the same bounds.

conterminal, conterminate, conterminous (kon-ter-'mi-nā-l, -nāt, -nus) *a.* bordering upon; contiguous.

contest (kun-tes't) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *testis*, witness] to make a subject of dispute; to strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to resist, as a claim by law; —*v.i.* to engage in dispute, strife, or emulation.

contest (kon-tes't) *n.* earnest struggle for superiority, defence, or the like; strife in arms; earnest dispute; strife in argument.

contestable (kun-tes-'tā-bl) *a.* disputable; controvertible.

contestant (kun-tes-'tānt) *n.* a disputant.

contestation (kon-tes-'tā-shun) *n.* contest; dispute.

contestingly (kun-tes-'ting-li) *adv.* in a contending manner.

contestless (kun-tes-'tes-les) *a.* not to be disputed.

context (kon-'tekst) *n.* [L. *conterere*, pp. *contextus*, knit together] the parts of a discourse that precede or follow a sentence quoted.

contextual (kun-tekst-'tū-ā-l) *a.* pertaining to the context.

contexture (kun-tekst-'tūr) *n.* the weaving of parts into one body; the disposition of the parts towards each other; composition; structure.

contextured (kun-tekst-'tūrd) *a.* woven; formed into texture.

conticent (kon-'ti-sent) *a.* [L. *con* and *tacere*, be silent] silent.

contiguity (kon-'ti-gū-'ti) *n.* a touching; contact; nearness in situation or place.

contiguous (kun-'tig-'ū-us) *a.* [L.] touching; near; adjacent.

contiguously (kun-'tig-'ū-us-li) *adv.* in a manner to touch.

contiguosness (kun-'tig-'ū-us-nes) *n.* a state of contact.

continence, continency (kon-'ti-nens, -nen-'si) *n.* self-command; restraint of sexual passion.

continent (kon-'ti-nent) *a.* [L. *con* and *tenerē*, hold] exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; chaste; restraining; —*n.* one of the larger bodies of land on the globe; the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands.

continental (kon-'ti-nen-'tāl) *a.* pertaining to a continent; pertaining to the mainland of Europe.

continently (kon-'ti-nent-li) *adv.* in a continent manner.

contingence, contingency (kun-tin-'jens, jen-si) *n.* state of being contingent; an event that may occur; possibility.

contingent (kun-tin-'jent) *a.* [L. *contingere*, happen] possible, but not certain to occur; dependent on what is undetermined or unknown; conditional; [Logic] that may, or may not, be true;—*n.* a fortuitous event; that which falls to one in a division or apportionment; proper share; proportion.

contingently (kun-tin-'jent-li) *adv.* in a contingent manner.

continuable (kun-tin-'ü-ä-bl) *a.* capable of being continued.

continual (kun-tin-'ü-äl) *a.* incessant; proceeding without interruption; often repeated.

continually (kun-tin-'ü-äl-i) *adv.* without cessation; in repeated succession.

continuance (kun-tin-'ü-äns) *n.* lasting; duration; permanence; uninterrupted succession; constant renewal; propagation.

continuation (kun-tin-'ü-ä-shun) *n.* act of continuing; extension, as of space or line, or succession, as of time or events.

Continuation day, a day on the Stock Exchange for settling interest.

continuative (kun-tin-'ü-ä-tiv) *a.* continuous.

continuo (kun-tin-'ö-ä-tä) *adv.* to be sustained with unvaried force [Mus.].

continuator (kun-tin-'ü-ä-tur) *n.* one that keeps up a series, succession, or work.

continue (kun-tin-'ü) *v.t.* [L. *continuare*, join] to extend; to prolong; to protract;—*v.i.* to remain; to persevere; to endure; to last.

continuedly (kun-tin-'üd-li) *adv.* without ceasing.

continuer (kun-tin-'ü-er) *n.* one that continues.

continuity (kon-ti-nü-i-ti) *n.* state of being continuous; uninterrupted connection; close union of parts. **Law of continuity**, the principle that nature does nothing without preparation, or the principle that, in passing from one state to another, all the intermediate states must be traversed. **Solution of continuity**, separation of parts intimately connected.

continuous (kun-tin-'ü-us) *a.* [L. *continuus*, fr. *continere*, hold together] conjoined without break, cessation, or interruption.

continuously (kun-tin-'ü-us-li) *adv.* in a continuous manner.

contline (kont-'lin) *n.* [cont., to tilt, and line] the space between casks stowed side by side.

contorniate (kon-tor-'ni-ät) *n.* [It. *contorno*, contour] a bronze medal bordered on each side by a circular furrow.

contort (kun-tort') *v.t.* [L. *con* and *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist] to twist together; to writhe.

contortion (kun-tor-'shun) *n.* a twisting; a writhing; a twist; a wry motion; distortion; [Med.] partial dislocation; a twisting or wresting of a limb, or member of the body, out of its natural situation.

contortionist (kun-tor-'shun-ist) *n.* an acrobat that distorts his limbs and assumes unnatural postures.

contour (kon-töör) *n.* [L. *con* and *tornus*, lathe] bounding line; outline;—*v.t.* to make an outline of. **Contour-line**, a line joining points of equal elevation on a surface.

contraband (kon'tra-'band) *a.* [It.] prohibited by law or treaty; forbidden;—*n.* prohibited merchandise or traffic.

contrabandism (kon'tra-'ban-dizm) *n.* trafficking in contraband goods.

contrabandist (kon'tra-'ban-dist) *n.* one that traffics illegally; a smuggler.

contrabasso (kon'tra-'bas-sö) *n.* the largest instrument of the viol class.

contract (kun-trakt') *v.t.* [L. *con* and *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw] to draw together; to reduce to a less compass; to acquire; to bring on; to incur; to betroth; to unite into a long vowel or diphthong;—*v.i.* to be drawn together or reduced in compass; to make an agreement; to bargain. **To contract out of**, to avoid by special arrangement.

contract (kon'trakt) *n.* a compact or bargain; an agreement or covenant; a formal writing containing such agreement; a betrothment.

contracted (kun-trakt'ed) *a.* drawn together; narrow; mean.

contractibility, contractible-

ness (kun-trak-ti-bil'i-ti, kun-trak'ti-bl-nes) *n.* capability of being contracted.

contractible (kun-trak'ti-bl) *a.* capable of contraction.

contractile (kun-trak'til) *a.* tending to contract; producing contraction.

contractility (kon-trak-til'i-ti) *n.* the inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

contraction (kun-trak-'shun) *n.* act of contracting or state of being contracted; abbreviation; the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter or syllable.

contractive (kun-trak-'tiv) *a.* tending to contract.

contractor (kun-trak-'tur) *n.* a party to a bargain; one that undertakes to furnish goods, or to execute work at a stipulated rate, or for a fixed sum.

contractual (kun-trak-tü-äl) *a.* implying, or connected with, a contract.

contracture (kun-trak-'tür) *n.* a permanent contraction and rigidity of muscles.

contra-dance (kon'tra-'dans) *n.* a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines.

contradict (kon'tra-'dik't) *v.t.* [L. *contra* and *dicere*, say] to oppose verbally; to assert the contrary of; to deny; to be directly contrary to.

contradictable (kon'tra-'dik'ta-bl) *a.* that may be contradicted.

contradiction (kon'tra-'dik-shun) *n.* verbal denial; an assertion of the contrary to what has been affirmed; direct opposition or repugnancy; contrariety.

contradictious (kon'tra-'dik-shus) *a.* inclined to contradict; inconsistent.

contradictive (kon'tra-'dik-tiv) *a.* containing contradiction; contradictory.

contradictorily (kon'tra-'dik-tur-i-li) *adv.* in a contradictory manner.

contradictoriness (kon'tra-'dik-tur-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being contradictory; direct opposition; contrariety.

contradictory (kon'tra-'dik-tur-i) *a.* implying a denial; diametrically opposed; inconsistent;—*n.* a proposition that denies or opposes another in all its terms.

contradistinct (kon'tra-'dis-tingkt') *a.* marked by opposite qualities.

contradistinction (kon'tra-'dis-tingkt'-shun) *n.* distinction by opposite qualities; direct contrast.

contradistinctive (kon'tra-'dis-tingkt'-tiv) *a.* distinguishing or distinguished by opposites.

contradistinguish (kon'tra-'dis-tingt'-gwish) *v.t.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.

contrafissure (kon'tra-'fish'-ür) *n.* a fracture of the skull on the side opposite to that which received the blow.

contrahent (kon'tra-'hent) *a.* [L. *contrahere*, contract] contracting; covenanting.

contraindicant (kon'tra-'in-'di-'kant) *n.* a symptom that precludes the usual treatment [Med.].

contraindicate (kon'tra-'in-'di-'kät) *v.t.* to indicate a different or contrary treatment [Med.].

contralateral (kon'tra-'lat'-e-ral) *a.* occurring on the opposite side.

contralto (kun-tral'tö) *n.* [It. *contra* and *alto*] the lowest of the varieties of the female voice; a contralto singer.

contraposition (kon'tra-'pö-zish-'un) *n.* a placing over against; opposite position; [Logic] a kind of conversion.

contrapuntal (kon'tra-'pun-'tal) *a.* pertaining to counterpoint.

contrapuntist (kon-trä-pun-tist) *n.* one skilled in counterpoint.

contrariant (kun-trä-ri-änt) *a.* contradictory.

contraries (kon-trä-ri-z) *n. pl.* universal propositions that differ in quality [Logic].

contrariety (kon-trä-ri-e-ti) *n.* opposition; inconsistency; something contrary.

contrarily (kon-trä-ri-li) *adv.* in a contrary manner.

contrariness (kon-trä-ri-nes) *n.* the quality of being contrary.

contrarious (kon-trä-ri-us) *a.* showing contrariety; repugnant.

contrariwise (kon-trä-ri-wiz) *adv.* on the contrary; on the other hand.

contrary (kon-trä-ri) *a.* [L. *contrarius*, fr. *contra*] opposite; opposing; different; contradictory; — *n.* a thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to another.

contrast (kon-trast) *v. t.* [L. *contra* and *stare*, stand] to set side by side, or in opposition, with a view to show the superiority of one thing over another, or to make the one set off the other; — *v. i.* to be or stand in opposition; to exhibit contrast.

contrast (kon-trast) *n.* exhibition of dissimilarity; juxtaposition of bodies, figures, or qualities, to set off each other, or to show their relative excellence; the result of such comparison.

contrate (kon-trät) *a.* [L. *contra*] having teeth or cogs projecting parallel to the axis.

contra-tenor (kon-trä-ten-ur) *n.* a middle part between the tenor and the treble.

contravallation (kon-trä-va-lä-shun) *n.* [L. *contra* and *vallum*, rampart] a trench guarded by a parapet, formed by besiegers to check sallies.

contravene (kon-trä-vën) *v. t.* [L. *contra* and *venire*, come] to oppose; to obstruct; to transgress.

contravention (kon-trä-ven-shun) *n.* opposition; transgression.

contrayerva (kon-trä-yër-va) *n.* [L. *contra* and *herba*] the medicinal root of a tropical American plant.

contretemps (kong-tr-tong) *n.* [F.] an unexpected and embarrassing event.

contributable (kun-trib-ü-tä-bl) *a.* capable of being contributed.

contributory (kun-trib-ü-tä-ri-a) *a.* paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid; auxiliary.

contribute (kun-trib-üt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *tribuere*, grant, impart] to give to a common stock, or for a common purpose; — *v. i.* to give a part; to lend assistance or aid.

contribution (kon-tri-bü-shun) *n.* act of contributing; that which is contributed; collection; imposition levied by an invading force.

contributive (kun-trib-ü-tiv) *a.* tending to contribute; lending aid or influence.

contributor (kun-trib-ü-tur) *n.* one that contributes; a writer in a periodical.

contributory (kun-trib-ü-tur-i) *a.* contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end.

contristation (kon-tris-tä-shun) *n.* [L.] the act of making sad; sadness.

contrite (kon-trit) *a.* [L. *con* and *terere*, pp. *tritrus*, rub] broken-hearted for sin.

contritely (kon-trit-li) *adv.* in a contrite manner.

contriteness (kon-trit-nes) *n.* contrition; penitence.

contrition (kun-trish-un) *n.* deep sorrow for sin; repentance.

contriturate (kon-trit-ü-rät) *v. t.* to pulverize.

contrivable (kun-tri-va-bl) *a.* capable of being contrived.

contrivance (kun-tri-vans) *n.* act of contriving; the thing contrived; mechanical invention; device.

contrive (kun-triv) *v. t.* [O.F.] to form by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise; — *v. i.* to make devices; to plan.

contriver (kun-tri-ver) *n.* one that contrives.

control (kun-tröl) *n.* [L. *contra* and *rotula*, roll] restraint; authority; command; — *v. t.* to check, as by a register; to have under command; to regulate; to govern; to direct.

controllable (kun-tröl-lä-bl) *a.* capable of being controlled.

controller (kun-tröl-er) *n.* an officer appointed to oversee or verify the accounts of other officers; one that restrains or governs.

controllership (kun-tröl-er-ship) *n.* the office of a controller.

controlment (kun-tröl-ment) *n.* power or act of controlling; the state of being controlled.

controversial (kon-trö-ver-shal) *a.* relating to disputes; disputatious.

controversialist (kon-trö-ver-shal-ist) *n.* one engaged in controversy.

controversially (kon-trö-ver-shal-i) *adv.* in a controversial manner.

controversy (kon-trö-ver-si) *n.* [L.] contest in argument; debate.

controvert (kon-trö-vert) *v. t.* [L. *contra* and *vertere*, turn] to oppose or dispute by argument; to deny.

controverter (kon-trö-ver-ter) *n.* one that controverts.

controvertible (kon-trö-ver-ti-bl) *a.* disputable.

controvertibly (kon-trö-ver-ti-bli) *adv.* in a controvertible manner.

controvertist (kon-trö-ver-tist) *n.* a disputant.

contumacious (kon-tü-mä-shus) *a.* rebellious; contemning authority; wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.

contumaciously (kon-tü-mä-shus-li) *adv.* in a contumacious manner.

contumaciousness (kon-tü-mä-shus-nes) *n.* contumacy.

contumacy (kon-tü-mä-si) *n.* [L.] unyielding disobedience; wilful contempt of, or disobedience to, the orders of a court.

contumelious (kon-tü-mē-li-us) *a.* exhibiting contumely; insolent.

contumeliously (kon-tü-mē-li-us-li) *adv.* in a contumelious manner.

contumeliousness (kon-tü-mē-li-us-nes) *n.* insolence; contempt; contumely.

contumely (kon-tü-me-li) *n.* [L.] insult; indignity; affront; haughtiness and contempt expressed in words.

contumulation (kon-tü-mü-lä-shun) *n.* [L. *con* and *tumulus*, tomb] the act of laying in the same grave.

contuse (kun-tüz) *v. t.* [L. *contundere*, pp. *contusus*, beat] to bruise or injure by beating.

contusion (kun-tü-zhun) *n.* act of bruising; state of being bruised; a bruise.

contusive (kun-tü-siv) *a.* apt to cause contusion; bruising.

conundrum (kö-nun-drum) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a riddle that turns on some odd resemblance between things quite unlike.

convalesce (kon-va-les) *v. i.* [L.] to recover health.

convalescence, convalescency (kon-va-les-ens, -en-si) *n.* recovery of health and strength after disease.

convalescent (kon-va-les-ent) *a.* recovering health and strength; — *n.* one recovering from sickness. **Convalescent hospital, a hospital for convalescent patients.**

Convallaria (kon-va-lä-ri-a) *n.* [L. *convallis*, a valley] a genus of plants containing the lily of the valley.

convection (kun-vek-shun) *n.* [L. *convexere*, pp. *convectus*, carry together] act or process of conveying; transmission of heat by means of currents in liquids or gases.



Convallaria.

convenable (kun-vē-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being collected or assembled.

convene (kun-vēn) *v.t.* [*L. con and venire, come*] to call together; to convoke;—*v.i.* to come together; to meet in the same place.

convener (kun-vē-ner) *n.* one that calls a meeting; in Scotland, the chairman of a public body or committee.

convenience, conveniency (kun-vē-nēns, -yēn-si) *n.* state of being convenient; fitness or suitability, as of place, time, etc.; that which is convenient; an accommodation.

convenient (kun-vēn-yent) *a.* fit; suitable; adapted to requirement; roomy.

conveniently (kon-vēn-yent-li) *adv.* fitly; suitably; easily.

convent (kon-vent) *n.* a community devoted to a religious life; a body of monks or nuns; a house occupied by such a community.

conventicle (kun-ven-ti-kl) *n.* an assembly or gathering, *esp.* for worship; a dissenters' meeting-house.

conventicler (kun-ven-ti-klēr) *n.* one that frequents conventicles.

convention (kun-ven-shun) *n.* act of coming together; union; coalition; a formal assembly of delegates or representatives; a compact to suspend hostilities, pending negotiations, etc.

conventional (kun-ven-shun-əl) *a.* formed by agreement or compact; stipulated; growing out of, or sanctioned by, usage; customary.

conventionalism (kun-ven-shun-əl-izm) *n.* that which is received or established by agreement and common usage.

conventionality (kun-ven-shun-əl-i-ti) *n.* conventional character or rule.

conventionalize (kun-ven-shun-əl-iz) *v.t.* to render conventional.

conventionally (kun-ven-shun-əl-i) *adv.* in a conventional manner.

conventionary (kun-ven-shun-ər-i) *a.* acting under, or bound by, a convention; conventional.

conventionist (kun-ven-shun-ist) *n.* one that makes a bargain or contract.

conventual (kun-ven-tū-əl) *a.* belonging to a convent;—*n.* a member of a convent.

converge (kon-vej) *v.t.* [*L. con and vergere, incline*] to tend to one point.

convergence, convergency (kun-vej-s, -jen-si) *n.* tendency to one point.

convergent (kun-vej-jent) *a.* tending to one point.

conversable (kun-ver-sā-bl) *a.* [*L. conversari, converse*] disposed to talk; affable.

conversableness (kun-ver-sā-bl-nes) *n.* sociability.

conversably (kun-ver-sā-bl-i) *adv.* in a conversable manner.

conversant (kon-ver-sant) *a.* having frequent intercourse; familiar or acquainted with by use or study; versed.

conversantly (kon-ver-sant-li) *adv.* in a conversant manner.

conversation (kon-ver-sā-shun) *n.* familiar intercourse; talk.

conversational (kon-ver-sā-shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to conversation.

conversationalist, conversationist (kon-ver-sā-shun-əl-ist, -shun-ist) *n.* one that excels in conversation.

conversationalism (kon-ver-sā-shun-izm) *n.* a colloquialism.

conversazione (kon-ver-sat-si-ō-nā) *n.*; *pl. conversazioni* (kon-ver-sat-si-ō-nē) [*It.*] a party for conversation, particularly on literary or scientific subjects.

converse (kun-vers) *v.i.* [*L. conversare, turn*] to keep company; to talk familiarly.

converse (kon-vers) *n.* familiarity; acquaintance; familiar talk; a proposition formed from another by interchanging subject and predicate;—*a.* turned about; reversed in order or relation; reciprocal.

conversely (kun-vers-li) *adv.* with change of order; in an opposite order.

conversion (kun-ver-shun) *n.* [*L.*] change from one state to another; transmutation; a change from one side, party, or form of religion, to another; unauthorized appropriation; a regenerative change of heart, character, and life; [*Alg.*] the clearing of an equation of fractions; [*Logic*] transposition of the terms of a proposition.

convert (kun-vert) *v.t.* [*L. con and vertere, turn*] to change from one state to another; to turn from a party, religion, etc.: to turn to one's use; to appropriate; to transpose the terms of a proposition; to turn, as the heart and life, from sin unto God;—*v.i.* to be turned or changed.

convert (kon-vert) *n.* a person converted from one opinion or practice to another, *esp.* one converted from sin to holiness.

convertend (kon-ver-tend) *n.* the proposition to be converted [*Logic*].


converter (kun-ver-ter) *n.* one that converts; a retort used in making steel.

convertibility, convertibleness (kun-ver-ti-bil-i-ti, kun-ver-ti-bl-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being convertible.

convertible (kun-ver-ti-bl) *a.* capable of change; transmutable; reciprocal.

convertibly (kun-ver-ti-bl-i) *adv.* reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

convex (kon-veks) *a.* [*L. convexus, fr. convehere, bring together*] rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or rounded form; opposed to concave;—*n.* a convex body.



convexly (kon-veks-li) *a.* made convex.

convexity, convexness (kon-vek-si-ti, -veks-nes) *n.* state of being convex; exterior surface of a convex body.

convexly (kon-veks-li) *adv.* in a convex form.

convexo-concave (kon-vek-sō-kon-kāv) *a.* convex on one side and concave on the other. **Convexo-convex**, doubly convex.

Convexo-plane, the same as plano-convex.

convey (kun-vā) *v.t.* [*L. con and via, way*] to carry; to transfer; to make over by deed or assignment; to impart; to steal;—*v.t.* to steal.

conveyable (kun-vā-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being conveyed.

conveyance (kun-vā-əns) *n.* act of conveying; the means of transit; coach, waggon, etc.; the transference of titles, estates, etc., to another; the legal document by which property, titles, etc., are transferred.

conveyancer (kun-vā-ən-ser) *n.* one that practises conveying.

conveyancing (kun-vā-ən-sing) *n.* the act or practice of drawing up conveyances of property, etc.

conveyer (kun-vā-er) *n.* one that conveys; an impostor.

convict (kun-vikt) *v.t.* [*L. convincere, pp. convictus, conquer*] to prove or find guilty; to pronounce guilty, as by legal decision.

convict (kon-vikt) *n.* a person proved guilty of a crime alleged against him; a person undergoing penal servitude.

conviction (kun-vik-shun) *n.* act of convicting; state of being convicted; state of being convinced of sin; strong belief.

convictism (kon-vik-tizm) *n.* the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements.

convictive (kun-vik-tiv) *a.* having the power to convict or convince.

convince (kun-vins) *v.t.* [*L. convincere*] to overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth.

convincement (kun-vins-ment) *n.* conviction.

convincible (kun-vin-si-bl) *a.* capable of conviction or refutation.

convincingly (kun-vin-sing-li) *adv.* in a convincing manner.

convincingness (kun-vin'-sing-nes) *n.* the power of convincing.

convive (kun-viv') *v.t.* [*L. con and vivere, live*] to feast; —*n.* (kon'-viv) a boon companion; a guest at a banquet.

convivial (kun-viv'-i-al) *a.* festive; festal; jovial; social.

convivialist (kun-viv'-i-al-ist) *n.* a person of convivial habits.

conviviality (kun-viv'-i-al-i-ti) *n.* the good humour or mirth indulged in upon festive occasions.

convivially (kun-viv'-i-al-i) *adv.* in a convivial manner.

convocate (kon'-vō-kāt) *v.t.* [*L. convocare, pp. convocatus*] to call together.

convocation (kon-vō-kā-shun) *n.* act of calling or assembling by summons; an assembly; a general assembly of the clergy of England and Wales, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs; an assembly of the heads in a university.

convocational (kon-vō-kā-shun-al) *a.* relating to a convocation.

convoke (kun-vōk') *v.t.* [*L. convocare*] to call together; to convene; to assemble.

convolute, convoluted (kon'-vō-lūt, -lū-ted) *a.* [*L. convolvere, pp. convolutus*] rolled together, or one part on another.

convolution (kon-vō-lū'-shun) *n.* act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; state of being rolled or wound together; a winding motion.



Convolute.

convolve (kun-volv') *v.t.* to roll or wind together; to twist; to coil.

Convolvulus (kun-vol'-vū-lus) *n.* a genus of climbing plants, including the bindweed.



Convolvulus.

convoy (kun-voi') *v.t.* [*F. fr. L. con and via, way*] to accompany for protection.

convoy (kon'-voi) *n.* act of attending for protection; a protecting force accompanying ships or property; that which is convoyed.

convulse (kun-'vuls') *v.t.* [*L. convellere, pp. convulsus, pluck up*] to agitate or disturb; to contract violently and irregularly; to affect by irregular spasms.

convulsion (kun-vul'-shun) *n.* a violent involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body; any violent and irregular motion or agitation.

convulsionary (kun-vul'-shun-ā-ri) *a.* pertaining to convulsion; —*n.* one subject to convulsions.

convulsive (kun-vul'-siv) *a.* producing, or attended by, convulsion; spasmodic.

convulsively (kun-vul'-siv-li) *adv.* in a convulsive manner.

cony, coney (kō'-ni) *n.* [*L. caniculus, rabbit*] a rabbit.

Cony-catcher, a thief; a cheat.

COO (kōó) *v.t.* [*Imit.*] to utter by cooing; —*v.i.* to make a low sound, as the dove; to make love; —*n.* the note of a dove.

cooie, cooey (kōó'-i) *n.* [*Imit.*] the call of the Australian aborigines; —*v.t.* to call cooie.



Cony.

cook (kook) *v.t.* [*L. coquere*] to prepare, as food for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; to concoct; to tamper with or alter; —*v.i.* to prepare food for the table; —*n.* one whose occupation is to cook food. **Cook-house, a galley.**

cookery (kook'-e-ri) *n.* art or practice of preparing food for the table.

cookie (kook'-i) *n.* [*D. kock, cake*] a small bun.

cool (kóól) *a.* [*A.S. cōl*] moderately or slightly cold; producing or affording coolness; self-possessed; composed; deliberate; chilly; frigid; quietly impudent; round (of money); —*n.* a moderate state of cold; —*v.t.*

to make cool; to allay; to calm; —*v.i.* to become cool. **Cool-headed, calm; self-possessed.**

cooler (kōó-ler) *n.* that which cools; a vessel in which liquors, etc., are cooled.

coolie, cooly (kōó'-li) *n.* [*Tamil*] an East Indian porter or carrier; a labourer transported from the East for service in some other country.

coolish (kōó'-lish) *a.* somewhat cool.

coolly (kōó'-li) *adv.* in a cool manner; indifferently; nonchalantly; impudently.

coolness (kool'-nes) *n.* state of being cool; moderate cold; indifference; absence of zeal or excitement.

COOM (kóóm) *n.* [*cf. Ger. kahn, mould on liquids*] foul refuse matter, as that in the boxes of carriage-wheels, or at the mouth of an oven.

COOMB (kóóm) *n.* [*G. kumbos, cup*] a dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP (kóóp) *n.* [*L. cupa, tub*] a barrel or cask; a grated box for keeping small animals, esp. poultry; —*v.t.* to confine in a coop or in narrow compass.

COOPER (kōó-per) *n.* one that makes barrels, casks, tubs, and the like; —*v.t.* to do the work of a cooper; to repair.

COOPERAGE (kōó-per-āj) *n.* the business or workshop of a cooper; price paid for cooper's work.

CO-OPERANT (kō-op'-e-rant) *a.* co-operating; —*n.* that which co-operates.

CO-OPERATE (kō-op'-e-rāt) *v.i.* to act jointly with others.

CO-OPERATION (kō-op-e-rā'-shun) *n.* act of co-operating; a union of persons for the production or distribution of goods for their common benefit.

CO-OPERATIVE (kō-op'-e-rā-tiv) *a.* operating jointly to the same end. **Co-operative store, the shop of a co-operative society, for the distribution of goods.**

CO-OPERATOR (kō-op'-e-rā-tur) *n.* one that co-operates.

COOPERY (kōó-per-i) *n.* the trade of a cooper; a cooperage.

CO-OPTION (kō-op-tā'-shun) *n.* [*L.*] choice; election to membership in a committee, etc., by the existing members.

CO-ORDINANCE (kō-or-di-nāns) *n.* joint ordinance.

CO-ORDINATE (kō-or-di-nāt) *a.* of the same rank, order, or authority; —*v.t.* to make co-ordinate; —*n.pl.* lines that serve to determine the position of a point.

CO-ORDINATELY (kō-or-di-nāt-li) *adv.* in the same order or rank.

CO-ORDINATENESS (kō-or-di-nāt-nes) *n.* the state of being co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATION (kō-or-di-nā'-shun) *n.* the state of being, or the act of making, co-ordinate.

COOT (kóót) *n.* [*Celt.*] a water-fowl of the genus Fulica, which frequents lakes and other still waters.

COPO (kop) *n.* [*A.S.*] the top; a tuft.

copaiba, copaiva (kō-pā'-ba, -va) *n.* [*Sp. and Pg. fr. Braz. cupaiba*] a medicinal resinous juice of a yellowish colour and bitterish, pungent taste.



Coot.

copal (kō-pal, kō-pāl) *n.* [*Mex.*] a resinous substance, used in varnishes.

coparcenary (kō-pār-se-nar-i) *n.* [*L. con and pars, part*] joint heirship.

coparcener (kō-pār-se-ner) *n.* a joint heir.

coparceny (kō-pār-se-ni) *n.* an equal share of an inheritance.

copartner (kō-pār-ner) *n.* a joint partner; an associate.

copartnership, copartnery (kō-pār-ner-ship, kō-pār-ner-i) *n.* joint interest in any concern; the persons having the joint concern.

copatain (kō-pā-tān, kop'a-tān) *a.* [L. *caput*, head] high-crowned; pointed.

co-patriot (kō-pā-tri-ut) *n.* a fellow patriot.

cope (kōp) *n.* [Low L. *cappa*] a mantle; the vault of the sky; the roof of a house; the arch over a door; a sacerdotal vestment, semicircular in shape, without sleeves, and with a hood, worn during divine service; —*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a cope; —*v.i.* to arch.

cope (kōp) *v.t.* [L. *colaphus*, a blow with the fist] to match one's self against; to encounter; —*v.i.* to strive; to contend, *esp.* on equal terms or with success; to match; —[D.] to exchange or barter.

copeck, kopeck (kō-pek) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian copper coin the 100th part of a rouble (*i.e.*, about a farthing).

Copernican (kō-per-ni-kan) *a.* pertaining to Copernicus, or to the solar system bearing his name.

copesModule (kōps-māt) *n.* [*cope*, encounter] a companion or friend.

copestone (kōp-stōn) *n.* [*cope*, mantle, etc.] head or top stone of a wall.

cophosis (kō-fō-sis) *n.* [G. *kōphōsis*, fr. *kōphos*, deaf] deafness [Med.].

copier (kop-i-er) *n.* one that copies; a transcriber; an imitator.

coping (kō-ping) *n.* [*cope*, mantle, etc.] the highest course of masonry in a wall, wider than the wall, and with sloping edges to carry off water.

copious (kō-pi-us) *a.* [L. *copia*, abundance] abundant; plentiful; diffuse.

copiously (kō-pi-us-ly) *adv.* fully; plentifully; exuberantly.

copiousness (kō-pi-us-nes) *n.* abundance; fullness; exuberance; diffuseness.

coplanar (kō-plā-nar) *a.* lying in one plane.

copland (kop-land) *n.* [*cop*, top, tuft] a piece of ground terminating in an acute angle.

copper (kop-er) *n.* [*Cyprus*] a metal of a reddish colour; a coin made of copper; a vessel made of copper; a large boiler; —*v.t.* to cover or sheathe with sheets of copper. **Copper-captain**, a sham captain. **Copper-fastened**, fastened with copper bolts. **Copper-head**, a poisonous American serpent. **Copper-nickel**, an ore of nickel and arsenic from Westphalia. **Copper-nose**, a red nose. **Copper-pyrites**, a compound of copper and sulphur. **Copper-worm**, the ship-worm.

copperas (kop-e-ras) *n.* [L. *cupri rosa*, copper-flower] sulphate of iron or green vitriol.

copperish (kop-er-ish) *a.* containing copper; resembling copper.

copperplate (kop-er-plāt) *n.* an engraved plate of highly polished copper; a print or impression taken from such a plate.

coppersmith (kop-er-smith) *n.* one that manufactures copper utensils.

coppery (kop-er-i) *a.* mixed with copper; made of copper; like copper.

coppice, copse (kop-is, kops) *n.* [Fr. fr. G. *kolaphos*, blow] a wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood.

coppin (kop-in) *n.* [*cop*] the cone of thread arranged on a spindle in spinning.

copra (kop-ra) *n.* [Malay] the dried kernel of the cocoa-nut.

copresence (kō-prez-ens) *n.* joint presence.

coprolite (kop-rō-lit) *n.* [G. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, stone] fossil dung.

coprologist (kop-rof-ō-jist) *n.* [G. *kopros* and *logos*, discourse] a writer on base or filthy subjects.

coprophagan (kop-rof-a-gan) *n.* [G. *kopros* and *phagein*, eat] a beetle that lives on, or in, dung.

copse (kops) *v.t.* to trim or cut, as brushwood; to plant or preserve. **Copse-wood**, a coppice.

copsy (kop-si) *a.* having copses; covered with coppice or copses.

Copt (kopt) *n.* [G. *Aiguptios*, Egyptian] a native Egyptian; an Egyptian Christian.

Coptic (kop-tik) *a.* belonging, or relating, to the Copts; descended from the true Egyptian stock; the language of the Copts.

copula (kop-ū-la) *n.* [L., bond] the word that unites the subject and the predicate of a proposition.

copulate (kop-ū-lāt) *v.i.* to unite in sexual commerce.

copulation (kop-ū-lā-shun) *n.* act of coupling; sexual connection; coition.

copulative (kop-ū-lā-tiv) *a.* serving to couple; pertaining to copulation.

copulatory (kop-ū-lā-tur-i-a) *a.* pertaining to copulation; serving to unite.

copy (kop-i) *n.* [L. *copia*, plenty] a writing like another writing; a transcript; a book printed according to the original; one of a series of imitations of an original work: the manuscript, etc., placed in the compositor's hands; anything to be imitated; a model; pattern; —*v.t.* to write, print, or engrave after an original; to transcribe; to model after; to follow an example in manners, life, or conversation; to imitate; —*v.i.* to make a copy. **Copy-book**, a book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

copyhold (kop-i-hōld) *n.* a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; land held in copyhold.

copyholder (kop-i-hōl-der) *n.* one possessed of land in copyhold.

copying-press (kop-i-ing-pres) *n.* a machine for copying or producing duplicates of letters, etc.

copyist (kop-i-ist) *n.* a copier; one whose business is to transcribe documents, etc.

copyright (kop-i-rit) *n.* the exclusive right which, by law, an author has to print, publish, and vend his own works, during a certain period of time; —*v.t.* to secure by copyright, as a book.

coquelicot (kōk-ī-kō) *n.* [F.] wild poppy; the colour of wild poppy.

coquet (kō-ke't) *v.t.* [F. *coquet*, a little cock, a beau] to attempt to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; —*v.i.* to flirt; to trifle in love; to court admiration by specious airs and graces.

coquetry (kō-ke't-ri) *n.* affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love; airy graces, ogling, etc., to attract admirers.

coquette (kō-ke't) *n.* a vain, trifling woman, who endeavours to attract admiration; a flirt.

coquettish (kō-ke't-ish) *a.* practising coquetry; befitting a coquet.

coquettishly (kō-ke't-ish-ly) *adv.* in a coquettish manner.

coquillage (kō-kē-lyāzh') *n.* [F.] a form of ornamentation imitating shells.

coquimbite (kō-kim-bit) *n.* a white copperas from Coquimbo, Chili.

coquito (kō-kē-tō, kō-kē-tō) *n.* [Sp.] a Chilean palm, which yields palm-honey.

cor (kor) *n.* [H.] a Hebrew measure of capacity containing about 11 bushels.

coracle (kor-a-kl) *n.* [W. *coruag*] a boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

coracid (kor-a-koid) *a.* [G. *korax*, crow, and *eidōs*, form] shaped like a crow's beak; —*n.* a process of the scapula.

coral (kor-al) *n.* [G. *korallion*] a calcareous secretion of zoophytes, or marine polyps; a piece of coral, used by children cutting their teeth; unimpregnated lobster roe; —*a.* coralline. **Coral-island**, an island largely formed of coral. **Coral-raz**, a variety of white limestone containing petrified corals. **Coral-reef**, a reef of coral. **Coral-wort**, tooth-wort.

coralan (kor-al-an) *n.* [*coral*] a small open boat used in coral fishing in the Mediterranean.

corallaceous (kor-al-ā-shus) *a.* of, or like, coral.

coralliferous (kor-al-if-e-rus) *a.* containing coral.

coralliform (kor-al-i-form) *a.* resembling coral.

coralline (kor-al-in) *a.* consisting of coral; like coral; —*n.* a seaweed with rigid calcareous fronds; an orange-red colour. **Coralline zone**, a zone of the ocean depths containing many corallines.



Coracle.

corallite (kor-al-it) *n.* the skeleton of a single polyp.

coralloid (kor-al-oid) *a.* resembling coral in form.

corb (korb) *n.* [*L. corbis, basket*] a basket used in collieries; a corbel; an alms-basket.

corban (kor-ban) *n.* [*H.*] an alms-basket; a thing devoted to God.

corbeil (kor-bel) *n.* [*L. corbis, basket*] a small basket filled with earth and set upon a parapet as a shelter from the fire of besiegers [*Fort.*]; a sculptured basket [*Arch.*].

corbel (kor-bel) *n.* the vase of the Corinthian column; a short piece of timber, iron, etc., in a wall, jutting out in the manner of a shoulder-piece;—*v.t.* to support on corbels. **Corbel-steps**, the stepped slopes of gables. **Corbel-table**, an architectural arrangement supported by a series of corbels.

corby, corbie (kor-bi) *n.* [*L. corvus*] the raven. **Corbie-steps**, corbel-steps.

cord (kord) *n.* [*G. chordē*] a string or small rope of several strands; anything that binds or draws; corduroy; a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad;—*v.t.* to bind with a cord.

cordage (kor-dāj) *n.* ropes or cords—used collectively; the ropes of a ship.

cordate, cordated (kor-dāt, kor-dāt-ed) *a.* [*L. cor, cordis, heart*] heart-shaped.

cordax (kor-daks) *n.* [*G.*] a licentious dance of the Greek comedy.

corded (kor-ded) *a.* bound with cords; made of cords; ribbed.

cordelier (kor-de-lēr) *n.* a Franciscan friar (from his girdle of knotted cord).

cordial (kor-di-äl) *a.* [*L. cor, heart*] proceeding from the heart; sincere; heartfelt; cheering;—*n.* anything that comforts; that which cheers or invigorates, as a medicine; aromatized and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage.

cordiality (kor-di-äl-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being cordial.

cordially (kor-di-äl-i) *adv.* in a cordial manner.

cordiform (kor-di-form) *a.* [*L. cor, cordis, heart, and forma, form*] cordate.

cordillera (kor-dil-yä-rä) *n.* [*Sp. fr. G. chordē, cord*] a chain of mountains.

cordite (kor-dit) *n.* [*cord*] a smokeless, explosive compound; the substance gets its name from the appearance of the grains.

cordón (kor-dun) *n.* [*F.*] a ribbon borne as a badge of honour; a row of projecting stones in a structure; a line or series of military posts; a line of troops posted on the confines of a district infected with disease, to prevent all communication.

corduroy (kor-dü-roi) *n.* [*F.*] a thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface.

Corduroy road, a causeway of logs laid over a swamp.

cordwain, cordovan (kord-wän, kor-dö-vän) *n.* [*Cordova, Spain*] Spanish leather; goat skin tanned and dressed.

cordwainer (kord-wä-ner) *n.* a worker in cordwain leather; a worker in any kind of leather; a shoemaker.

core (kōr) *n.* [*L. cor, heart*] the heart or inner part of anything;—*v.t.* to take out the core.

co-regent (kō-rē-jent) *n.* a joint regent or ruler.

co-relation (kō-rē-lä-shun) *n.* corresponding relation.

corer (kōr-er) *n.* an instrument for coring fruit.

co-respondent (kō-rē-spond-ent) *n.* a joint respondent in a suit; the alleged paramour of the respondent in a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery.

corf (korf) *n.* [*corb, basket*] a basket for minerals in mines.

coriaceous (kō-ri-ä-shus) *a.* [*L. corium, leather*] consisting of leather, or resembling leather; leathery.

coriander (kor-i-an-der) *n.* [*G. koris, bed-bug, leaves*] a plant with aromatic and carminative seeds.

Corinthian (kō-rin-thi-an) *a.* pertaining to Corinth; pertaining to the third order of Grecian architecture, which is the most delicate, graceful, and richly ornamented; licentious;—*n.* a native of Corinth; a gay, licentious person.

corium (kō-ri-um) *n.* [*L.*] the cutis vera or true skin.

co-rival (kō-ri-väl) *n.* a competitor.

cork (kork) *n.* [*L. cortex*] the outer bark of the cork-tree, of which stoppers are made; a stopper for a bottle or cask cut out of cork;—*v.t.* to stop with a cork. **Cork-jacket**, a jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, and used to aid in swimming.

corked (korkt) *a.* stopped with a cork; fitted with cork; tasting of the cork.

corking-pin (kor-king-pin) *n.* a pin of a large size.

corkscrew (kork-skröö) *n.* a screw for drawing corks from bottles.

corky (kor-ki) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, cork; tasting like cork.

corm (korm) *n.* [*G.*] an underground stem resembling a bulb, but more solid.

cormorant (kor-inö-rant) *n.* [*F. fr. L. corvus marinus, sea-crow*] a genus of sea-birds, characterized by great voracity; a glutton.

corn (korn) *n.* [*A.S.*] a single seed of plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain (in this sense it has a plural); the various cereal or farinaceous grains which grow in ears, and are used for food (used collectively); the plants that produce corn; a particle;—*v.t.* to cure by salting. **Corn-bread**, bread from Indian corn. **Corn-chandler**, a dealer in corn.

Corn-cob, the spike of Indian corn. **Corn-cockle**, a weed growing among corn.

Corn-crake, the land-rail. **Corn-exchange**, a place where grain is sold by samples.

Corn-factor, one that traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent. **Corn-flag**, any plant of the genus *Gladiolus*.

Corn-flour, the finely ground meal of Indian corn.

Corn-laws, laws designed to regulate the price of corn.

Corn-marigold, a kind of chrysanthemum. **Corn-meter**, one that measures corn.

Corn-parsley, a grain-field weed allied to common parsley. **Corn-poppy**, the common red poppy.

Corn-rent, a rent paid in corn instead of money. **Corn-salad**, *Valerianella oleria*, a plant eaten as a salad. **Corn-weevil**, an insect very injurious to grain.

CORN (korn) *n.* [*L. cornu, horn*] a hard, horn-like excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes, etc. **Corn-plaster**, a plaster for corns.

cornage (kor-nä) *n.* a North English tenure which bound the tenant to give notice of a Scots invasion by blowing a horn.

cornbrash (korn-brash) *n.* the upper portion of the Lower Oolite, a shelly limestone forming good corn-land.

cornea (kor-nē-a) *n.* [*L. corneus, horny*] the strong, horny, transparent membrane which forms the front part of the ball of the eye.

cornel (kor-nel) *n.* [*L. cornus, cornel-tree*] the cornelian cherry or dog-wood.

cornelian (kor-nel-yan) *n.* [*L. cornu, horn*] a precious stone, a variety of chalcodony.

corneous (kor-nē-us) *a.* horn-like; horny.

corner (kor-ner) *n.* [*L. cornu, horn*] the point where two converging lines meet; an angle; the space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point; an inclosed, secret, or retired place; a nook; an embarrassed position; a combination to buy up the marketable supply of a stock or commodity in order to raise the price;—*v.t.* to drive into a corner or a position of difficulty. **Corner-stone**, the stone that lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the chief stone—hence, that which is of great importance or indispensable. **Corner-tooth**, the outermost incisor on each side of each jaw of a horse.



Corbel.



Cormorant.

Cornerwise, diagonally; with the corner in front. To **corner the market**, to raise the price of a stock or commodity by means of monopoly.

cornet (kor-net) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn] a species of trumpet; a troop of horse; formerly the lowest commissioned officer in the cavalry (now second lieutenant); a conical paper bag; the square-topped academic cap. **Cornet-a-piston**, **-ons**, a brass wind-instrument, like the trumpet, furnished with valves moved by small pistons on sliding rods.

cornetcy (kor-net-si) *n.* the commission or rank of a cornet.

cornice (kor-nis) *n.* [G. *korónis*, a curved line] a moulded projection which crowns the capital or column; the upper part of an entablature; any ornamental projection, as in the ceiling of a room. **Cornice-pole**, a pole carried along the tops of windows to support curtains. **Cornice-ring**, the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.

corniculate (kor-nik-ú-lát) *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn] horned; having horns or horn-like processes; crescent-shaped.

corniferous (kor-nif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, bear] containing hornstone [Geol.].

corniform (kor-ni-form) *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn, and *forma*, shape] horn-shaped.

cornin (kor-nin) *n.* a bitter, crystalline substance got from the root of *Cornus florida*.

corning-house (kor-ning-hous) *n.* a place where powder is granulated.

Cornish (kor-nish) *a.* pertaining to Cornwall; *n.* the ancient language of Cornwall.

cornist (kor-nist) *n.* a performer on the cornet.

cornopean (kor-nó-pé-an) *n.* a cornet-à-piston.

cornstone (korn-stón) *n.* concretionary limestone layers of the Old Red Sandstone.

cornu ammonis (kor-nú-a-món-is) *n.* the hippocampus major, a large white eminence in the cerebrum; an ammonite.

cornubianite (kor-nú-bi-a-nít) *n.* [N.L. *Cornubia*, Cornwall] a bluish rock, abundant in Cornwall.

cornucopia (kor-nú-kó-pi-á) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn, and *copia*, plenty] the horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding—an emblem of abundance and peace.



Cornucopia.

cornulite (kor-nú-lít) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn, and G. *lithos*, stone] a fossil tubicolous annelid.

cornute (kor-nút) *a.* cornuted; *v.t.* to cuckold.

cornuted (kor-nút-ed) *a.* having a horn-like process [Bot.]; horned; horn-shaped.

corny (kor-ni) *a.* strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn; producing corn or grain; tasting of malt.

corocore (kor-ó-kór) *n.* [native name] a boat used in the Malay Archipelago.

corody, corrody (kor-ó-di) *n.* [Low L.] subsistence for himself or his heirs, charged upon an abbey or monastery by its founder.

corolla (kó-rol-á) *n.* [L., garland] the inner covering of a flower within the calyx, and composed of one or more petals.



Corolla.

corollaceous (kor-u-lá-shus) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a corolla.

corollary (kor-u-lá-ri) *n.* an inference; a deduction.

corollate, corollated (kor-ú-lát, -lá-ted) *a.* like a corolla; having corollas [Bot.].

corollet (kor-u-let) *n.* one of the florets of a compound flower.

corolline (kor-u-lín) *a.* of, or belonging to, a corolla.

corona (kó-ró-na) *n.* [L.] a member of a cornice, consisting of a broad, vertical face, usually of considerable projection; the crown of a tooth; the circle of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower; a halo around a heavenly body; a circular chandelier.

coronach (kor-ó-nah) *n.* [Celt.] a dirge; a lamentation for the dead.

coronal (kor-ó-nal) *a.* pertaining to a corona, or to the top of the head; *n.* a crown; wreath; the suture between the frontal and the two parietal bones.

coronary (kor-ó-nar-i) *a.* placed as, or resembling, a crown; *n.* a small bone in a horse's foot. **Coronary arteries**, the two arteries which open into the capillaries of the substance of the heart.

Coronary vein, the vein formed by the union of the small veins that rise from the capillaries of the heart.

coronate, coronated (kor-ó-nát, -ná-ted) *a.* having the whorls surrounded by a row of spines or tubercles [Conch.].

coronation (kor-ó-ná-shun) *n.* act, ceremony, or solemnity of crowning a sovereign.

coroner (kor-ó-ner) *n.* a legal officer appointed to hold inquest on cases of death, *esp.* such as are violent, sudden, or suspicious.

coronet (kor-ó-net) *n.* an inferior crown worn by noblemen; an ornamental head-dress; the upper part of a horse's hoof.



Coronet.

coroneted (kor-ó-net-ed) *a.* wearing, or entitled to wear, a coronet.

coroniform (ko-ró-ni-form) *a.* crown-shaped.

coronoid (kor-ó-noid) *n.* [G. *korónē*, crow, and *eidos*, form] resembling a crow's beak [Anat.].

coronule (kor-ó-nú) *n.* [L. *corona*] the downy tuft on seeds [Bot.].

corozo (kor-ró-zó) *n.* [S. Amer.] a palm that bears oil-producing nuts.

corporal (kor-pó-ral) *n.* [L. *caput*, head] the lowest non-commissioned officer of a company or troop, next below a sergeant; [Naut.] an officer under the master-at-arms.

corporal (kor-pó-ral) *a.* [L. *corpus, corporis*, body] belonging or relating to the body; material; *n.* a fine linen cloth spread on the altar during the celebration of the eucharist. **Corporal oath**, one ratified by touching the corporal.

corporality (kor-pó-ral-i-ti) *n.* the character of being corporal; materiality.

corporally (kor-pó-ral-i) *adv.* bodily; in or with the body.

corporate (kor-pó-rát) *a.* united in a body, and acting as an individual; collective.

corporately (kor-pó-rát-li) *adv.* in a corporate capacity.

corporateness (kor-pó-rát-nes) *n.* the state of being a body corporate.

corporation (kor-pó-rá-shun) *n.* a united body; a municipal, legal, mercantile, or professional association, authorized to act, plead, or sue, as a single person, governed by its own bye-laws, and electing its office-bearers from its own body. **Corporation spiritual**, a corporation of clerics. **Corporation temporal**, a civil corporation.

corporator (kor-pó-rá-tur) *n.* a member of a corporation.

corporeal (kor-pó-ré-ál) *a.* having a body; relating to the body.

corporealist (kor-pó-ré-ál-íst) *n.* one that denies the reality of spiritual existences.

corporeality (kor-pó-ré-ál-i-ti) *n.* the state of being corporeal.

corporeally (kor-pó-ré-ál-i) *adv.* in a bodily form or manner.

corporeity (kor-pó-ré-í-ti) *n.* existence in the body; material existence.

corporify (kor-pó-rí-fi) *v.t.* [L. *corpus*, body, and *facere*, make] to embody; to materialize.

corposant (kor-pó-zant) *n.* [L. *corpus sanctum*, holy body] a ball of light, electrical in nature, sometimes seen in dark, stormy nights on the masts and rigging of a ship.

corps (kór) *n.* [L. *corpus*, body] a body of troops; a division of an army.

corpse (korps) *n.* the dead body of a human being.

corpulence, corpulency (kor-pú-lens, -len-si) *n.* the state of being corpulent; excessivc fatness.

corpulent (kor-pū-lent) *a.* fleshy; fat.

corpulently (kor-pū-lent-li) *adv.* in a corpulent manner.

corpus (kor-pus) *n.* a body; matter of any kind; a collection. **Corpus Christi**, a festival of the Romish church, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honour of the eucharist.

corpuscle (kor-pus-l) *n.* [*L. corpusculum, dim. of corpus, body*] a minute particle or physical atom; a minute animal or vegetable cell.

corpuscular (kor-pus-kū-lar) *a.* pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles. **Corporecular philosophy**, that which accounts for all natural phenomena by the position, action, or motion of atoms. **Corporecular theory**, the theory that light is due to the emission of corpuscles from a luminous body.

corpuscularian (kor-pus-kū-lā-rī-an) *a.* corpuscular; relating to the corporecular theory or philosophy; —*n.* an advocate of the corporecular theory or philosophy.

corradiate (ko-rā-dī-āt) *v.t.* to concentrate to one point.

corradiation (ko-rā-dī-ā-shun) *n.* conjunction of rays in one point.

corral (ko-rāl) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. currere, run*] an inclosure for cattle, or for defence; —*v.t.* to drive into a corral; to form into a corral.

correct (ku-rekt) *a.* [*L. correctus, pp. of corrigere, put right*] conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or to a just standard; free from error or fault; accurate; exact; —*v.t.* to make right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; to punish; to obviate; to counteract.

correction (ku-rek-shun) *n.* act of correcting; change for the better; amendment; punishment; chastisement; that which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; animadversion; criticism. **House of correction**, a gaol; a penitentiary. **Under correction**, liable to error.

correctional (ku-rek-shun-al) *a.* intended to correct.

corrective (ku-rek-tiv) *a.* having the power to correct; tending to rectify; —*n.* that which is corrective; an antidote.

correctly (ku-rekt-li) *adv.* in a correct manner.

correctness (ku-rek-nes) *n.* state of being correct.

corrector (ku-rek-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, corrects. **Corrector of the press**, a proof-reader.

corregidor (ko-rej-i-dor) *n.* [*Sp.*] the chief magistrate of a Spanish town.

correlate (kor-e-lāt) *v.t.* to place in reciprocal relation; —*v.i.* to be in reciprocal relation; —*n.* a correlative.

correlation (kor-e-lā-shun) *n.* reciprocal relation.

correlative (ko-rel-ā-tiv) *a.* having reciprocal relation; —*n.* one who, or that which, stands in reciprocal relation.

correlatively (ko-rel-ā-tiv-li) *adv.* in a correlative relation.

correspond (kor-e-spond) *v.i.* [*L. con and respondere, answer*] to answer one to another; to be congruous; to communicate by letter.

correspondence (kor-e-spon-dens) *n.* mutual adaptation of one thing to another; congruity; fitness; relation; intercourse by letters; the letters that pass between correspondents.

correspondent (kor-e-spon-dent) *a.* suitable; congruous; conformable; —*n.* one with whom intercourse is carried on by letters or messages; one employed to send news to a newspaper or journal.

correspondently (kor-e-spon-dent-li) *adv.* conformably; answerably.

correspondingly (kor-e-spon-ding-li) *adv.* so as to correspond.

corridor (kor-i-dor) *n.* [*F. fr. L. currere, run*] a gallery or passage in a building; [*Port.*] a covered way. **Corridor train**, a train in which, by means of a side passage, one may pass along the carriages.

corrie (kor-i) *n.* [*Gael.*] a hollow in a hill.

corrigendum (kor-i-jen-dum) *n.; pl. corrigenda* (kor-i-jen-da) [*L. corrigere, correct*] something to be corrected.

corrigent (kor-i-jent) *a.* correcting; —*n.* a corrective [*Med.*].

corrigible (kor-i-ji-bl) *a.* capable of being corrected.

corrival (ko-rī-val) *n.* a fellow rival; a competitor; —*a.* contending; emulous.

corrivation (kor-i-vā-shun) *n.* [*L. con and rivus, stream*] the running of different streams into one.

corroborant (ko-rob-ō-rant) *a.* giving strength; —*n.* a medicine that strengthens.

corroborate (ko-rob-ō-rāt) *v.t.* [*L. con and robur, strength*] to strengthen; to make more certain; to confirm.

corroboration (ko-rob-ō-rā-shun) *n.* act of confirming or strengthening.

corroborative (ko-rob-ō-rā-tiv) *a.* corroborating; —*n.* a corroborator.

corrode (ku-rōd) *v.t.* [*L. con and rodere, gnaw*] to eat away or consume by degrees.

corrodent (ku-rō-dent) *a.* corrosive; —*n.* a corrosive substance.

corrodibility (ku-rō-di-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being corrodible. Also **corrosibility** and **corrosibleness**.

corrodible (ku-rō-di-bl) *a.* capable of being corroded. Also **corrosible**.

corrosion (ku-rō-zhun) *n.* action of eating or wearing away.

corrosive (ku-rō-siv) *a.* having the power of corroding; fretting or vexing; —*n.* any corrosive substance. **Corrosive sublimate**, bichloride of mercury, a virulent poison.

corrosively (ku-rō-siv-li) *adv.* in a corroding manner.

corrosiveness (ku-rō-siv-nes) *n.* the quality of corroding.

corrugant (kor-ū-gant) *a.* having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

corrugate (kor-ū-gāt) *v.t.* [*L. con and ruga, wrinkle*] to form into wrinkles or folds; —*a.* wrinkled.

corrugation (kor-ū-gā-shun) *n.* a contraction into wrinkles.

corrugator (kor-ū-gā-tur) *n.* a muscle that knits a part into wrinkles.

corrupt (ku-rup) *v.t.* [*L. con and rumpere, break*] to change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to change from good to bad; to pervert; to vitiate; to bribe; —*v.i.* to become corrupt; —*a.* changed from a sound to a putrid state; spoiled; tainted; vitiated; depraved; open to bribery; not genuine.

corrupter (ku-rup-ter) *n.* one who, or that which, corrupts.

corruptibility (ku-rup-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* possibility of being corrupted.

corruptible (ku-rup-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being corrupted.

corruptibleness (ku-rup-ti-bl-nes) *n.* susceptibility of corruption.

corruptibly (ku-rup-ti-bl) *adv.* so as to be corrupted.

corruption (ku-rup-shun) *n.* act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt; putrid matter; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; effort to destroy moral principle; bribery; taint; defilement; depravation; gross wickedness; a corrupt or debased form of a word; [*Law*] a taint in the blood arising from attainer.

corruptive (ku-rup-tiv) *a.* having the quality of corrupting.

corruptly (ku-rup-li) *adv.* in a corrupt manner.

corruptness (ku-rup-nes) *n.* the state of being corrupt.

corsac (kor-sak) *n.* [*E. Ind.*] a small fox of a yellowish colour.

corsage (kor-sā) *n.* [*F. fr. L. corpus, body*] the waist or bodice of a lady's dress.

corsair (kor-sār) *n.* [*F. fr. L. currere, run*] a pirate; a piratical vessel.

corse (kors) *n.* [*F. fr. L. corpus*] a corpse.

corselet (kor-slet) *n.* armour for the body; the thorax of an insect.

corset (kor-set) *n.* an article of dress worn to support or give shape to the figure; bodice → *v.t.* to inclose in a corset.



Corselet.

cortège (kor-tāzh, kor-tazh) *n.* [F. fr. It. *corte*, court] a train of attendants; a procession.

Cortes (kor-tes) *n. pl.* [Sp. and P.g.] the legislative assemblies of Spain and Portugal.

cortex (kor-tekks) *n.*; *pl.* **cortices** (kor-ti-sēz) [L.] bark; [Anat. and Zool.] some part or structure likened to bark.

cortical (kor-ti-kal) *a.* belonging to, or resembling, bark or rind; external; the cortical substance of the brain or kidneys is the outer tissue.

corticate, corticated (kor-ti-kāt, -kāt-ed) *a.* coated with bark or a bark-like covering.

corticiferous (kor-ti-sif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *cortex* and *ferre*, bear] producing bark or something analogous to it.

corticiform (kor-tis-i-form) *a.* resembling bark.

corticole (kor-ti-kōl) *a.* [L. *cortex* and *colere*, inhabit] growing on bark.

corticose, corticous (kor-ti-kōs, -kus) *a.* barky; like bark.

cortile (kor-tē-le, kor-ti-lā) *n.* [It. *corte*, court] a small court surrounded by the divisions or appurtenances of a building.

corundum (ko-run-dum) *n.* [Hind. *kurand*] native crystalline alumina.

coruscant (ko-rus-kant) *a.* flashing; glittering in flashes.

coruscate (kor-us-kāt) *v.i.* [L. *coruscare*] to lighten; to glitter in flashes.

coruscation (kor-us-kā-shun) *n.* a sudden flash of light; intellectual brilliancy.

corvée (kor-vā) *n.* [F. fr. L. *con* and *rogare*, ask] an obligation to do certain work for a feudal lord, as the repair of roads, etc.; forced labour.

corvette (kor-vet) *n.* [F. and Sp. fr. L. *corbis*, basket] a ship of war, flush-decked, full-rigged, having one tier of guns.

corvine (kor-vin) *a.* [L. *corvus*, crow] pertaining to the crow.

corybant (kor-i-bant) *n.* [G. *korubas*] a priest of Cybele; a frantic or frenzied person.

corybantic (kor-i-ban-tik) *a.* madly agitated; inflamed like the corybantes.

corydalina, corydaline (kor-i-da-lī-na, kor-rid-a-līn) *n.* an alkaloid obtained from the roots of species of *Corydalis*, a genus of small herbs.

corymb (kor-imb) *n.* [G.] a species of inflorescence, in which the lesser flower-stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface.

corymbiferous (kor-imb-if-e-rus) *a.* bearing corymbs.

corymbose (ko-rim-bōs) *a.* consisting of corymbs; resembling clusters.

coryphée (ko-rī-fā) *n.* [G. *koruphaios*, the leader of the chorus] a ballet-dancer.

corypheus, coryphæus (kor-i-fē-us) *n.* the leader of the dramatic chorus; any chief or leader; the assistant of the choragus at Oxford.

coryza (kō-rī-zā) *n.* [G.] acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, etc.; a cold in the head.

cosaque (ko-sak) *n.* [Cossack] a bonbon forming a cracker.

coscinomancy (kos-i-nō-man-si) *n.* [G. *koskinon*, sieve, and *manteia*, divination] divination by sieve and shears.

cosecant (ko-sē-kant) *n.* the secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

coseismal, coseismic (kō-sīz-mal, -mik) *a.* experiencing an earthquake shock simultaneously in all points.

cosentient (kō-sen-shi-ent) *a.* perceiving together.

cosey, cosy (kō-zī) *a.* [fr. *coothie*, kindly, fr. *couth*, A.S. *coth*, known] snug; comfortable; → *n.* a padded covering for a teapot.

cosher (kosh-er) *v.t.* [cf. *cosy*] to feed with dainties; to coddle; → [Lr. *cosair*, feast] to levy exactions upon.

coshering (kosh-er-ing) *n.* an old feudal custom in Ireland, binding a tenant to entertain his lord and his lord's retainers.

cosignatory (kō-sig-nā-tū-ri) *a.* signing jointly; → *n.* a joint signer of a document.

cosinage, cosenage (kuz-n-āj) *n.* [O.F. *cosin*, cousin] consanguinity; a writ to recover possession of lands, when a stranger has entered after the death of a collateral or distant relative [Law].

cosine (kō-sin) *n.* the sine of the complement of an arc or angle.

cosmetic (koz-met-ik) *a.* [G. fr. *kosmos*, order] beautifying; improving beauty, esp. the beauty of the skin; → *n.* any external application that helps to improve the complexion.

cosmic, cosmical (koz-mik, -mi-kal) *a.* pertaining to the universe, or the earth as a part of the universe; orderly; rising or setting with the sun; inconceivably prolonged; pertaining to cosmism.

cosmically (koz-mi-kal-i) *adv.* with the sun at rising or setting.

cosmism (koz-mizm) *n.* a theory of the cosmos, or universe, esp. the doctrine of evolution.

cosmogonic, cosmogonical (koz-mō-gon-ik, -i-kal) *a.* related to cosmogony.

cosmognist (koz-mō-gō-nist) *a.* one versed in cosmogony.

cosmogony (koz-mō-gō-ni) *n.* [G.] the doctrine of the origin or system of the universe; the origin or creation of the universe.

cosmographer (koz-mō-grā-fer) *n.* one versed in cosmography.

cosmographical (koz-mō-graf-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to cosmography.

cosmography (koz-mog-ra-fi) *n.* [G.] the science that describes the universe, including astronomy, geography, and geology.

cosmolatry (koz-mol-a-tri) *n.* [G. *kosmos* and *latreia*, divine worship] worship paid to the world or its parts.

cosmological (koz-mō-loj-i-kal) *a.* pertaining, or relating, to cosmology.

cosmologist (koz-mol-g-ist) *n.* one versed in cosmology.

cosmology (koz-mol-g-ij) *n.* [G. *kosmos*, and *logos*, discourse] the science of the universe in all its parts, laws, and operations.

cosmometry (koz-mom-e-tri) *n.* [G. *kosmos* and *metron*, measure] the art of measuring the world.

cosmoplastic (koz-mō-plas-tik) *a.* [G. *kosmos* and *plassein*, form] pertaining to the formation of the world.

cosmopolitan (koz-mō-pol-i-tan) *a.* belonging to, or at home in, all parts of the world; characteristic of a cosmopolite; → *n.* a cosmopolite.

cosmopolitanism (koz-mō-pol-i-tan-izm) *n.* cosmopolitan state.

cosmopolite (koz-mop-ō-lit) *n.* [G. *politēs*, citizen] a citizen of the world.

cosmopolitism (koz-mop-ō-li-tizm) *n.* cosmopolitanism.

cosmorama (koz-mō-rā-ma) *n.* [G. *kosmos*, the world, and *horama*, view] an optical exhibition of drawings or paintings of the world.

cosmoramic (koz-mō-ram-ik) *a.* pertaining to a cosmorama.

cosmos (koz-mos) *n.* [G.] order; the universe; the system of law and order in creation.

cosmosphere (koz-mō-sfēr) *n.* an apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with respect to the fixed stars.

cosmotheism (koz-mō-thē-izm) *n.* [G. *kosmos* and *theos*, god] pantheism.

COSS (kos) *n.* [Hind.] in India, a road-measure of variable extent, usually about 1½ miles. **Rule** of coss [L. *causa*] algebra.

Cossack (kos'-ak) *n.* [Turk. *quzzāq*] one of a military people, skilful as horsemen, who inhabit the southern steppes of Russia.

cosas (kos'-az) *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] plain East Indian muslins, of varying quality and width.

cosset (kos'-et) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a pet lamb; a pet of any kind; —*v. t.* to pet.

cost (kost) *n.* [L. *con* and *stare*, stand] amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for anything bought; charge; expense; loss of any kind; suffering; —*pl.* expenses incurred in litigation; —*v. t.* to require to be given or laid out for; to cause to be suffered.

costal (kos'-tal) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib] pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.

costard (kos'-tard) *n.* [L. *costa*, rib] an apple; the head.

costate, costated (kos'-tāt, -tā-ted) *a.* ribbed.

cost-book (kos'-t'book) *n.* [*costean*] a book containing the names of the joint adventurers in a mine, with the number of their shares.

costean (kos'-tē-an, kos'-tēn') *v. i.* [Cornish] to seek for lode by sinking small pits.

costermonger (kos'-tēr-mung-ger) *n.* [*costard*] an itinerant seller of fruit, etc. Abbreviated to **coster**.

costive (kos'-tiv) *a.* [L. *con* and *stipare*, press together] bound in the bowels; constipated.

costiveness (kos'-tiv-nes) *n.* prolonged detention of fecal matter in the bowels.

costless (kos'-tles) *a.* costing nothing; without cost.

costliness (kos'-tli-nes) *n.* great cost or expense; expensiveness; sumptuousness.

costly (kos'-tli) *a.* of great cost; expensive; sumptuous; —*adv.* at great cost.

costmary (kos'-tē-mā-rī) *n.* [L. *costaria*, an aromatic plant, and *Maria*, the Virgin Mary] an aromatic plant, cultivated in gardens.

costrel (kos'-trel) *n.* [O. F. *costrel*] a vessel holding drink for labourers.

costume (kos'-tūm, kos'-tūm') *n.* [F. fr. L. *consuetudo*, custom] an established mode of dress; dress peculiar or appropriate, as to a nation, office, or character; a woman's dress or gown.

costumer, costumier (kos'-tū-mer, -ni-er) *n.* one that prepares, arranges, or deals in costumes.

co-supreme (kō-sū-prēm') *n.* a partaker of supremacy; —*a.* equally supreme.

co-surety (kō-shōōr'-tī) *n.* a joint surety; one that is surety with another.

cot (kot) *n.* [A. S.] a small house; a hut; a shed or inclosure for beasts; —[Hind. *khāt*] a small bed or crib; a finger-stall; —[Naut.] an officer's swinging bed of canvas.

co-tangent (kō-tan-'jent) *n.* the tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

cote (kōt) *n.* [A. S. *cote*] a place for animals; a sheep-fold.

cotemporary, etc. (kō-ten-'ant) *n.* a contemporary, etc.

co-tenant (kō-ten-'ant) *n.* a joint tenant.

coterie (kō-tē-rī) *n.* [F.] a set or circle of persons; a friendly group; a select society.

coterminous (kō-tēr-mi-nus) *a.* bordering; touching.

cothurnate, cothurnated (kō-thur-'nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* buskined; tragical; stilted.

cothurnus (kō-thur-nus) *n.* [G.] the buskin, a kind of shoe worn by actors in Greek and Roman tragedy.

coticular (kō-tik-ū-lar) *a.* [L. *cos*, *cotis*, whetstone] pertaining to, like, or suitable for, whetstones.

cotidal (kō-tī-dal) *a.* marking an equality of tides.

cotillon, cotillion (kō-tē-yong, kō-tīl-yun) *n.* [F.] a brisk dance of eight persons; a quadrille; the music for such a dance.

cotland (kot'-land) *n.* land appendant to a cot.

cotquean (kot'-kwēn) *n.* a man that busies himself with women's affairs; a bold hussy.

co-trustee (kō-trus-tē) *n.* a joint trustee.

Cotswold (kots'-wōld) *n.* a wold where there are sheep-cotes, a range of hills in Gloucestershire; a breed of sheep with very long wool.

cottage (kot'-āj) *n.* a cot; a small, neat dwelling-house. **Cottage allotments**, portions of ground allotted to the dwellings of country labourers.

Cottage piano, a small upright piano.

cottager (kot'-ā-jēr) *n.* one that lives in a hut or cottage; one that lives on a common, without paying rent or having land of his own.

cottar, cotter, cottier (kot'-ar, -er, -i-er) *n.* a cottager.

Cottier tenure, a tenure of land in which the rent is fixed by yearly competition.

cotter (kot'-er) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron used to tighten or fasten.

cottise (kot'-is) *n.* [F.] a small bend, one-fourth the width of the bend proper [Her.]

cotton (kot'-n) *n.* [A. *qutun*] a soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the pods of the cotton-plant; cloth made of cotton; —*a.* made of cotton; —*v. i.* to rise with a nap. **Cotton-gin**, a machine for separating the seeds from cotton.

Cotton-grass, plants of the genus *Eriophorum* (they have white cottony spikes). **Cotton-lord**, a magnate of the cotton industry. **Cotton-press**, a machine for compressing cotton into bales. **Cotton-wood**, a tree of the poplar kind. **Cotton-wool**, cotton in the raw state.

cotton (kot'-n) *v. i.* [W.] to agree; to become friendly. **To cotton to**, to take to.

cottonocracy (kot'-n-ok-ra-si) *n.* the leading members of the cotton trade.

cottony, cottonous (kot'-n-i, kot'-n-us) *a.* like cotton; downy.

cotyla, cotyle (kot'-i-lā, -lē) *n.* [G.] a cup-like cavity [Anat. and Zool.].

cotyledon (kot'-i-lē-dun) *n.* [G.] one of the seed-lobes of the embryo plant; a genus of plants of the house-leek family.

cotyledonous (kot'-i-lē-dun-us) *a.* pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

cotyliform (kō-tīl-i-form) *a.* [*cotyle*, and L. *forma*, shape] cotyle-shaped.

cotylloid (kō-tī-loid) *a.* [G. *kotulē*, a socket, and *eidos*, form] cup-shaped.

couch (kouch) *v. t.* [F. fr. L. *con* and *locus*, place] to lay down on a bed or resting-place; to compose to rest; to rest or fix, as a spear or lance; to express; to put in words; to phrase; to comprise; to remove a cataract; —*v. i.* to lie down, as on a bed; to repose; to lie down for concealment; to hide; to bend the body, as in reverence, pain, etc.; —*n.* a bed; a place of rest; a place for day rest; a sofa; the lair of a beast; a layer or stratum, as of barley for malting, or of size in painting. **Couch-fellow**, a bed-fellow or companion in lodging.

couchant (kouch-'ant) *a.* lying down with the head raised [Her.].

coucher (kouch-'er) *n.* one that couches a cataract.

couch-grass (kouch-'grās) *n.* [*quitch-grass*] the popular name of *Triticum repens*, a troublesome weed.

couchless (kouch-'les) *a.* having no couch or bed.

cougar (kōō-'gār) *n.* [F. *couguar*, a contraction of the native S. Amer. name] the puma.

cough (kof) *n.* [M. E. *coughen*] a violent effort of the lungs, attended with noise, to throw off irritating matter; —*v. t.* to expel from the lungs by a cough; —*v. i.* to make such an effort.

could (kood) *preterite* of the verb *can*.

coulée (kōō-'lā) *n.* [F.] a lava-flow; a dry ravine.

coulisse (kōō-'lēs) *n.* [F.] a grooved timber; a side scene in a theatre; —*pl.* the space between the side scenes; a groove on the blade of a sword.



couloir (kool-wor') *n.* [F.] a dredging-machine; a deep gorge.

coulomb (koo-lom) *n.* [C. A. de Coulomb, F. physicist] the practical unit of quantity in measuring electricity.

couler (kol-ter) *n.* See **colter**.

coumarin (koo-ma-rin) *n.* [F.] an aromatic substance obtained from the Tonka bean.

council (koun-sil) *n.* [L. *concilium*] an assembly summoned for consultation or advice; the body nominated to advise the sovereign in matters of government; the representatives elected by the citizens for the municipal government of a city; an assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the church; congress; convocation. **Common council**, the elective council of a city or corporate town. **Council-board**, the table around which a council holds its sessions; a council. **Council-man**, a member of a common council. **Eccumenical council**, an assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church. **Privy council**, the principal body of advisers of the sovereign.

councillor (koun-sil-ur) *n.* a member of a council.

counsel (koun-sel) *n.* [L. *consilium*, fr. *consulere*, consult] advice; opinion; consultation; deliberate purpose; a barrister; the barristers engaged in a case; —*v.t.* to advise.

counselable (koun-sel-a-bl) *a.* willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow advice.

counsellor (koun-sel-ur) *n.* one that counsels; an adviser; a barrister.

counsellorship (koun-sel-ur-ship) *n.* the office of a counsellor.

count (kount) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *computare*, reckon] to number; to sum up or reckon; to esteem; —*v.i.* to be counted; to depend; to rely; —*n.* act of numbering, or the amount ascertained by numbering; reckoning; a statement of a plaintiff's case in court; one of several charges in an indictment. **Count-wheel**, a toothed wheel that governs the striking of a clock. **To count out**, to adjourn a meeting on finding, after counting, that those present do not form a quorum.

count (kount) *n.* [F. fr. L. *comes*, companion] one holding a title of foreign nobility equivalent to that of an English earl.

countenance (koun'te-nans) *n.* [F. fr. L. *continere*, hold] the face; the features; aspect; favour; encouragement; —*v.t.* to favour; to encourage. **In countenance**, in a composed aspect; in favour. **Out of countenance**, abashed. **To keep one's countenance**, to preserve a calm look.

counter (koun-ter) *n.* one who, or that which, counts; a piece of metal, wood, etc., used in reckoning; a table or board on which money is counted, or goods laid. **Counter-jumper**, a shop assistant.

counter (koun-ter) *a.* [F. fr. L. *contra*] contrary; opposite; —*adv.* contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; —*n.* counter-tenor; the part of a horse between the shoulders and under the neck; the part of a ship's stern that overhangs the sternpost; —*v.t.* in boxing, to give a return blow. **Counter-agent**, that which counteracts. **Counter-approach**, lines and trenches to hide the approach of besiegers. **Counter-attraction**, allurements of a different kind. **Counter-bond**, a bond of indemnification given to one that has become security for another. **Counter-brace**, the lee brace of the foretop-sail-yard; to brace in opposite directions. **Counter-current**, an opposite current. **Counter-fissure**, a fracture of the skull situated opposite to the point struck. **Counter-guard**, a work raised before the point of a bastion [Fort.]. **Counter-irritant**, a substance employed to produce counter-irritation. **Counter-irritation**, irritation excited in one part of the body to remove irritation in another. **Counter-motion**, an opposing motion. **Counter-movement**, a movement in opposition to another. **Counter-opening**, an opening on the opposite side. **Counter-pace**, a contrary measure. **Counter-parole**, a word given in time of danger as a countersign. **Counter-poison**, a poison given as an antidote. **Counter-proof**, a reversed impression taken from a freshly printed proof of an engraved plate. **Counter-prove**, to take a counter-proof of. **Counter-rampant**, **counter-salient**, rampant, etc., in opposite directions [Her.]. **Counter-roll**, a counterpart, or copy, of the rolls relating to appeals, etc. — [Old Law]. **Counter-seal**, to

seal with another. **Counter-security**, security given to one that has become surety for another. **Counter-signal**, a corresponding signal. **Counter-slope**, an overhanging slope. **Counter-subject**, a part introduced as an accompaniment to the subject, or answer of a fugue, and afterwards treated contrapuntally. **Counter-tenor**, a high tenor or an alto voice. **Counter-time**, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege. **Counter-turn**, the culmination of the plot of a play.

counteract (koun-ter-akt') *v.t.* to act in opposition to; to hinder or defeat.

counteraction (koun-ter-ak-shun) *n.* contrary action.

counteractive (koun-ter-ak-tiv) *a.* tending to counteract.

counterbalance (koun-ter-bal-ans) *v.t.* to oppose with equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; —*n.* equal opposing weight, power, or agency.

counterbuff (koun-ter-buf) *n.* a return blow; —*v.t.* to strike back.

counterchange (koun-ter-chanj) *n.* interchange; —*v.t.* to alternate.

countercharge (koun-ter-charj) *n.* an opposite charge.

countercharm (koun-ter-charm) *n.* that which counteracts the effect of a charm; —*v.t.* to affect by opposing charms.

countercheck (koun-ter-chek) *v.t.* to check; —*n.* check; rebuke.

counterdrain (koun-ter-dran) *n.* a drain parallel to a canal, etc., to catch leakage water.

counterfeit (koun-ter-fit) *v.t.* [L. *contra* and *facere*] to put on a semblance of; to copy or imitate without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud; to forge; —*v.i.* to dissemble; to feign; —*a.* having a resemblance to; fabricated in imitation of; false; spurious; —*n.* an impostor; one that pretends to be what he is not; a forged imitation.

counterfeiter (koun-ter-fit-er) *n.* one that counterfeits.

counterfoil (koun-ter-foil) *n.* that part of a tally formerly struck in the exchequer, which was kept by an officer of that court, the other part being given to the person that had lent the king money; the counterpart of a document given, retained by the giver.

counterfort (koun-ter-fort) *n.* a strengthening pier or buttress.

counterglow (koun-ter-glo) *n.* a faint luminous spot observable at night on the ecliptic 90° from the sun.

counterlight (koun-ter-li) *n.* a light opposite to an object, and causing it to appear to disadvantage.

countermand (koun-ter-mand) *v.t.* [L. *contra* and *mandare*, command] to revoke; to contradict the orders of.

countermand (koun-ter-mand) *n.* a contrary order.

countermarch (koun-ter-march) *v.i.* to march back; —*n.* a marching back; a change of the wings or face of a battalion; a change of measures or conduct.

countermark (koun-ter-mark) *n.* an additional mark on goods belonging to several persons, that they may not be opened except in the presence of all those persons; the mark of the goldsmiths' company to shew the standard of the metal; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age; —*v.t.* to add a countermark.

countermart (koun-ter-mart) *n.* [L. *mars*, *martis*, god of war] reprisal.

countermine (koun-ter-min) *n.* a gallery under ground, constructed to meet and surprise the mines of the enemy; any scheme to frustrate the designs of an opponent; —*v.t.* to oppose by a countermine.

countermure (koun-ter-mur) *n.* [L. *contra* and *murus*, wall] a wall raised behind or before another to strengthen it [Fort.].

counterpaled (koun-ter-pald) *a.* [L. *contra* and *pallus*, stake] divided equally, as an escutcheon, first palewise and then by a line fesswise, having two tinctures counterchanged [Her.].

counterpane (koun'ter-pān) *n.* [*L. culcita puncta*, stitched quilt] a coverlet for a bed;—[*L. contra* and *pannus*, cloth] a counterpart.

counterpart (koun'ter-pārt) *n.* the corresponding part; the part that fits, answers, or agrees with another; a duplicate; a copy.

counterpassant (koun'ter-pas-ant) *a.* passant in contrary directions.

counterplot (koun'ter-plot) *v.t.* to oppose one plot by another.

counterplot (koun'ter-plot) *n.* a plot or artifice opposed to another.

counterpoint (koun'ter-point) *n.* the art of adding to a melody a part or parts that shall harmonize with it and at the same time be intrinsically melodious; harmony; composition [*Mus.*].

counterpoise (koun'ter-poiz) *v.t.* to act against with equal weight or power;—*n.* a weight sufficient to balance another; equal power or force acting in opposition; the position of a horseman when duly balanced.

counterscarp (koun'ter-skārp) *n.* the exterior slope of the ditch; the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis [*Fort.*].

countersign (koun'ter-sin) *v.t.* to sign in addition; to attest authenticity.

countersign (koun'ter-sin) *n.* a counter-signature; a military watch-word.

countersink (koun'ter-singk) *v.t.* to form, as a depression, for the reception of the head of a screw or bolt below the surface;—*n.* a cavity for receiving the head of a screw or bolt; a tool for forming such.

countervail (koun'ter-vāl) *v.t.* [*L. contra* and *valere*, be strong] to act against with equal force or effect.

countervail (koun'ter-vāl) *n.* equal weight, strength, or value; compensation.

counterwork (koun'ter-wurk) *v.t.* to work in opposition to; to counteract.

countess (koun'tes) *n.* the consort of an earl or count.

counting-house (koun'ting-hous) *n.* the house or room appropriated to the keeping of books, letters, papers, and accounts.

countless (koun'tles) *a.* innumerable; numberless.

countrified (kun'tri-fid) *a.* with rustic manners or appearance.

country (kun'tri) *n.* [*L. contra*] a tract of land; district; properly, land in the vicinity of a city; any large tract of land; territory; kingdom; the land of one's birth or residence; the inhabitants of a district or kingdom;—*a.* pertaining to the territory outside or distant from a city; rural; rustic. **Country-dance**, a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines. **Country-seat**, a country mansion.

countryman (kun'tri-man) *n.* an inhabitant or native of a country; one born in the same country; one that dwells in the country; a rustic.

county (koun'ti) *n.* the lands of a count or earl; a shire; a division of a country or state for political or administrative purposes; the inhabitants of a county. **County corporate**, a city or town that constitutes a county. **County court**, a court having jurisdiction over a county. **County palatine**, a county formerly possessing royal privileges, as Durham, Cheshire, Lancashire. **County town**, the town where county business is transacted.

coupé (kōō-pā) *n.* [*F.*] the front compartment of a diligence, or of a first-class railway carriage; a four-wheeled close carriage.

coupee (kōō-pē) *n.* [*F.*] in dancing, a salute to a partner, while resting on one foot and swinging the other backward or forward.

couple (kup'l) *n.* [*L. copula*] two things of the same kind connected together or taken together; a betrothed or married pair; pair; brace; that which joins two things together; [*Math.*] two opposite and equal parallel forces;—*v.t.* to connect together; to marry;—*v.i.* to copulate. **Couple-beggar**, a hedge-priest; one that marries beggars.

couplement (kup'l-ment) *n.* the act of coupling; union; a pair.

couplet (kup'let) *n.* two successive lines of verse; two such lines that rhyme.

coupling (kup'ling) *n.* connection; that which couples. **Coupling-box**, a box-shaped coupling for fastening together the ends of two shafts.

coupon (kōō-pong) *n.* [*F.*] an interest certificate attached to a bond, and cut off or detached and given up when a payment is made; one of a series of conjoined tickets which bind the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service, etc., at successive periods.

coupure (kōō-pūr) *n.* [*F.*] a passage cut through the glacis, to facilitate sallies of the besieged; an entrenchment behind a breach [*Fort.*].

courage (kur-āj) *n.* [*L. cor*, heart] bravery; fearlessness; intrepidity.

courageous (ku-rā-jus) *a.* full of courage; bold; daring.

courageously (ku-rā-jus-li) *adv.* with courage; boldly; bravely.

courageousness (ku-rā-jus-nes) *n.* the quality of courage.

courant (kōō-rant) *n.* [*F. fr. L. currere*, run] a piece of music in triple time; a lively kind of dance; a newspaper;—*a.* running [*Her.*].

courap (kōō-rap) *n.* [*E. Ind.*] a kind of herpes on the groin, face, breast, and armpits.

courbaril (kōō-bā-ri) *n.* [*S. Amer.*] a kind of resin.

courier (kōō-ri-er) *n.* [*F. fr. L. currere*, run] a messenger sent in haste; an express; a travelling servant who makes all arrangements; the name of a newspaper.

course (kōrs) *n.* [*L. currere*, run] a moving forward, or passing from one point to another; journey; voyage; career; the line of progress; route; direction; the ground traversed; path; way; bed of a stream; ground on which a race is run; the manner of progress; regular series; succession; systematized form of lecturing or teaching; way of life; conduct; a service of dishes of one kind at a meal; a continued level range of stones of the same height throughout the face of a building;—*pl.* the menstrual flux; the lower sails of a ship;—*v.t.* to run; to pursue; to hunt; to run through or over; to cause to run;—*v.i.* to run; to move about. **Coursing-joint**, a joint between two courses of masonry.

courser (kōr-ser) *n.* one that courses or hunts; a war-horse.

court (kōrt) *n.* [*L. cors*, *cortis*] an inclosed space; a yard or area; the residence of a sovereign or other dignitary; persons composing the retinue of a sovereign; the appointed assembling of the retinue of a sovereign; attention directed to a person in power; conduct designed to gain favour; a legal tribunal; the judge or judges, as distinguished from the counsel; the session of a judicial assembly; the hall where justice is administered;—*pl.* places where worship is offered;—*v.t.* to endeavour to gain the favour of; to strive to please; to seek in marriage; to woo. **Court of Session**, the supreme court in Scotland. **Court-baron**, a baron's court. **Court-card**, a coat-card. **Court-day**, a day on which a court sits to administer justice. **Court-dresser**, a flatterer; a courtier. **Court-hand**, a manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. **Court-house**, a house in which established courts are held. **Court-leet**, a court of record, held once a year, by the steward of any hundred, lordship, or manor. **Court-martial**, a court of military or naval officers. **Court-plaster**, sticking plaster or silk (originally used by ladies of the court as ornamental patches on the face). **Court-yard**, a court or inclosure belonging to a house.

courteous (kurt-yus) *a.* polite; well-bred; of court-like or elegant manners.

courteously (kurt-yus-li) *adv.* in a courteous manner.

courteousness (kurt-yus-nes) *n.* quality of being courteous.

courtesan, courtezan (kōrt-te-zan) *n.* a prostitute.

courtesy (kurt-te-si) *n.* elegance and politeness of manners; an act of civility or respect; favour or indulgence, as distinguished from right. **Courtesy of England, tenure by courtesy**, the title of a husband to enjoy for life, on the death of his wife, hereditaments of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there was seizin during the wife's life, provided



Coupling.

they have had issue capable of inheriting. **Courtesy** title, a title to which one has no valid claim.

courtier (kört-yer) *n.* one that frequents the courts of princes; one that courts favour.

courtliness (kört-li-nes) *n.* the quality of being courtly; elegance of manners.

courtling (kört-ling) *n.* a courtier; a hanger-on at, or frequenter of, a court.

courtly (kört-li) *a.* relating to a court; court-like; high-bred; elegant; polite; flattering.

courtship (kört-ship) *n.* courtly behaviour; the act of wooing to marriage.

couscous (kóós-kóós) *n.* [native name] a West African dish of millet, flour, flesh or fowl, oil, and baobab leaves.

cousin (kuz-n) *n.* [F. fr. L. *consobrinus*] the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a title used by a sovereign in addressing a fellow-sovereign or a nobleman. **Cousin-german**, a first cousin.

cousinhood (kuz-n-hood) *n.* relationship, as of cousins; cousinry.

cousinly (kuz-n-li) *a.* like, or becoming, a cousin.

cousinry (kuz-n-ri) *n.* cousins or kindred collectively; relatives.

cousinship (kuz-n-ship) *n.* the relationship of cousins.

couvade (kóó-vád) *n.* [F. fr. L. *cubare*, lie down] a custom among some primitive peoples of putting the father to bed after the birth of a child.

cove (kōv) *n.* [A.S. *cofa*, chamber] a small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the sea-shore; a concave moulding; the arched part of a vault;—*v.t.* to arch over.

covenant (kuv-e-nānt) *n.* [L. *convenire*] a mutual agreement; a contract; a writing containing the terms of agreement;—*v.t.* to grant or promise by covenant;—*v.i.* to enter into a formal agreement.

covenanter (kuv-e-nān-ter) *n.* one that makes a covenant; an adherent of any of the Scottish covenants, esp. those of 1638 and 1643.

cover (kuv-er) *v.t.* [L. *con* and *operire*, cover] to overspread the surface or body of; to brood or sit on; to hide from sight; to conceal; to place under shelter; to protect; to defend; to extend over; to copulate with; to be sufficient for; to comprehend or include; to put the usual head-dress on;—*n.* anything that covers; an envelope; a lid; a screen; disguise; a cloak; concealment, shelter, defence; woods, underbrush, etc., which conceal game; table furniture for a meal. **Covered-way**, a broad path between the counterscarp and the glacis, outside the ditch [Fort.].

covering (kuv-er-ing) *n.* that which covers.

coverlet (kuv-er-let) *n.* [O.F. *coverir*, cover, and *lit* (L. *lectus*), bed] a bed-cover.

co-versed sine (kō-verst' sin) *n.* the versed sine of the complement of an angle or arc.

covert (kuv-ert) *a.* [O.F. *covert*, pp. of *coverir*] covered over; sheltered; concealed; under protection, as a married woman;—*n.* a place that covers and protects; that which conceals.

covertly (kuv-ert-li) *adv.* secretly; closely; in private.

covertness (kuv-ert-nes) *n.* the state of being covert.

coverture (kuv-er-tūr) *n.* covering; shelter; defence; condition of a woman under the protection of her husband.

covet (kuv-et) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *cupere*, desire] to wish for with eagerness; to wish for inordinately, unreasonably, or unlawfully;—*v.i.* to have strong desire.

covetable (kuv-e-tā-bl) *a.* that may be coveted.

coveter (kuv-e-ter) *n.* one that covets.

covetingly (kuv-e-ting-li) *adv.* with eager desire to possess.

covetous (kuv-e-tus) *a.* very desirous; excessively eager; avaricious for gain.

covetously (kuv-e-tus-li) *adv.* in a covetous manner; greedily.

covetousness (kuv-e-tus-nes) *n.* strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some thing, esp. by unlawful or unjust means; avarice; greed.

covey (kuv'i) *n.* [L. *cubare*, lie down] an old bird with her brood; a small flock of birds; a company; a set.

covin (kuv-in) *n.* [L. *convenire*, agree] a collusive arrangement between two or more persons to prejudice a third [Law].

coving (kō-ving) *n.* [cove, to arch over] the projection of the upper stories of a house over those beneath; the jambs of a fireplace.

cow (kou) *n.* [A.S. *cū*] the female of the bovine genus of animals. **Cow-bane**, water-hemlock.

Cow-berry, red whortleberry. **Cow-boy**, a boy that takes charge of cows; on the western plains, U.S., a man employed on a stock-farm to look after cattle, doing his work on horseback.

Cow-bunting, an American starling—remarkable for dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds. **Cow-catcher**, a strong frame in front of a locomotive for removing obstructions, as strayed cattle, from the rails.

Cow-grass, a species of clover. **Cow-hell**, the foot of an ox boiled to a gelatinous consistency.

Cow-leech, a cow-doctor. **Cow-lick**, a tuft of hair turned back on the human forehead. **Cow-parsley**, cow-parsnip, umbelliferous plants. **Cow-pock**, a pustule of cow-pox.

Cow-pox, a pustular eruption on the udders of cows. **Cow-tree**, a name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice.

COW (kou) *v.t.* [Icel. *kuga*] to depress with fear; to intimidate.

coward (kou-ard) *n.* [L. *cauda*, tail] one that lacks courage; a poltroon;—*a.* destitute of courage; timid; base; [Her.] represented with the tail between the legs.

cowardice (kou'ar-dis) *n.* want of courage.

cowardliness (kou'ard-li-nes) *n.* timidity; cowardice.

cowardly (kou'ard-li) *a.* wanting courage; timid; dastardly; base;—*adv.* in a cowardly manner; meanly; basely.

cowar (kou-er) *v.i.* [Icel. *kúra*, lie quiet] to crouch, esp. through fear.

cowhage, cowage, cowitch (kou'aj-ich) *n.* [Hind.] a leguminous plant, whose pods are covered with hairs (these pierce the skin causing intense itching).

cowherd (kou'herd) *n.* one that tends cows.

cowhide (kou'hid) *n.* the hide of a cow; leather made of the hide of a cow; a scourge or whip made of cow's hide;—*v.t.* to beat with a cowhide.

cowl (kou) *n.* [A.S. *cofle*] a monk's hood; a cowl-shaped cap for the top of chimneys.

cowl (kou) *n.* [L. *cupa*, tub] a large vessel carried on a pole, or cowl-staff, between two persons.

cowled (kould) *a.* wearing a cowl; hooded.

cowry, cowrie (kou'ri) *n.* [Hind.] a small shell, used as money.

cowslip (kou-slip) *n.* [A.S. *cū-slyppe*, a piece of dung] a species of primrose.

coxcomb (koks-kōm) *n.* [cock's comb] a strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which fools wore in their caps; a fop; a plant.

coxcombical, coxcomical (koks-kōm'ik-əl) *a.* foppish; conceited.

coxcombry (koks-kōm-ri) *n.* the manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

coxswain *n.* See **cockswain**.

coy (koi) *a.* [F. fr. L. *quietus*, quiet] reserved; shy; shrinking from approach or familiarity; modest.

coyish (koi'ish) *a.* somewhat coy or reserved.

coyly (koi-li) *adv.* in a coy manner; with reserve; shyly; demurely.

coyness (koi'nes) *n.* the quality of being coy; shyness; modesty.

coyote (koi-ōt', -ō'te) *n.* [Mex. *coyotl*] the American prairie wolf.

cozen (kuz-n) *v.t.* [F. *cousiner*, to claim relationship in order to sponge on people] to cheat.

cozenage (kuz-n-āj) *n.* the art of cozening; trickery; fraud; deceit.

cozy *a.* and *n.* See **cosy**.

crab (krab) *n.* [A.S. *crabba*] a popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, short-tailed crustaceans; a sign in the zodiac; a crane for raising heavy weights; a kind of windlass; a pillar sometimes used as a capstan. **Crab-louse**, a kind of body-louse. **Crab-yaws**, ulcerous sores on the soles of the feet; [W. Ind.]. **To catch a crab**, to miss a stroke in rowing, and fall backward.



Crab.

crab (krab) *n.* [Scand.] a wild, sour apple; the tree producing it; a crabbed person;—*a.* sour; rough. **crabbed** (krab-ed) *a.* [crab, the animal] harsh; rough; austere; contracted, as handwriting; sour; testy; cross; cynical.

crabbedly (krab-ed-ly) *adv.* in a crabbed manner; peevishly; and morosely.

crabbedness (krab-ed-nes) *n.* state of being crabbed.

crabite (krab-it) *n.* a fossil crab.

crab-oil (krab-oil) *n.* [*carap-oil*] an oil obtained from the nuts of *Carapa guianensis*, the wood of which is called crab-wood.

Crabro (krä-brö) *n.* [L.] a genus of insects containing the hornet.

crabside (krab-si-dl) *v. i.* to move sidewise, like a crab.

crack (krak) *v. t.* [A.S. *cracian*] to break without entire separation of parts; to distress; to disorder, as the brain; to derange; to cause to sound abruptly and sharply; to snap; to utter smartly;—*v. i.* to break partially; to go to pieces; to be ruined or impaired; to utter a loud or sharp sudden sound; to boast;—*n.* a partial separation; a chink or fissure; a sharp noise; the break in the voice at puberty; craziness of intellect; insanity;—*a.* superior. **Crack-brained**, crazy.

cracker (krak-er) *n.* one who, or that which, cracks; a small firework; a kind of hard biscuit; a boaster; a lie.

crackle (krak-l) *v. i.* [*crack*] to make small, abrupt, snapping noises.

cracklin, crackle (krak'-lin, krak'l) *n.* [*crackle*] china ornamented with a network of small cracks.

crackling (krak-ling) *n.* small abrupt cracks or reports frequently repeated; the rind of roasted pork.

cracknel (krak-nel) *n.* a hard, brittle biscuit;—*pl.* pieces of fat pork fried crisp.

Cracovienne (kra-kö-vi-en') *n.* [*Cracov*] a graceful Polish dance; the music for it.

cradle (krä-dl) *n.* [A.S. *cradol*] a swinging or rocking bed for infants; the place in which any thing is nurtured or protected in its infancy; a light framework added to a scythe, for laying the grain as cut; an instrument used in preparing plates for mezzotints; a framework of timbers used to support a vessel on the stocks; a case for a broken bone; a gold-washing machine;—*v. t.* to lay, or rock, in a cradle; to nurse in infancy;—*v. i.* to lie in a cradle. **Cradle-scythe**, a broad scythe fitted with a cradle.

cradling (krä-dling) *n.* the act of rocking in a cradle; infancy; timber for sustaining the laths and plasters of a vaulted ceiling.

craft (kräft) *n.* [A.S.] art; ability; dexterity; a trade; artifice; guile; sailing vessels of any kind. **The craft**, freemasonry.

craftily (kräft-til) *adv.* with craft; in a crafty manner; cunningly.

craftiness (kräft-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being crafty; cunning; dexterity; stratagem.

craftsman (kräfts-man) *n.* an artificer; a mechanic.

craftsmanship (kräfts-man-ship) *n.* the skill of a craftsman.

crafty (kräft-i) *a.* cunning; subtle; artful; wily; sly; deceitful.

crag (krag) *n.* [W.] a steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock; a bed of gravel mixed with shells. **Crag-and-tail**, a rock precipitous on one side and gently sloping on the other.

cragged (krag-ed) *a.* full of crags or broken rocks.

craggedness (krag-ed-nes) *n.* state or quality of being cragged.

cragginess (krag-i-nes) *n.* the state of being craggy.

craggy (krag-i) *a.* full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rough; rugged.

cragman (krags-man) *n.* one dexterous in climbing crags.

crake (kräk) *n.* [Icel. *kräka*, crow] the corn-crake;—*v. i.* to cry like a corn-crake. **Crake-berry**, a berry-bearing heath.

cram (kram) *v. t.* [A.S. *crammian*] to stuff in; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; to qualify for public examination by special preparation;—*v. i.* to eat greedily or beyond satiety; to make preparation for an examination by study of special subjects or points;—*n.* information acquired by cramming; a lie.

crambo (kram-bö) *n.* [L. *crambe repetita*, cabbage repeated] a play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

crammer (kram-er) *n.* one that crams; a lie.

cramp (kramp) *n.* [O.F. *crampe*] a spasmodic and painful contraction of muscles of the body; a cramp-iron;—*v. t.* to hold tightly pressed together, to restrain from free action; to afflict with cramp. **Cramp-bark**, *Viburnum opoxoccos*, a medicinal plant. **Cramp-bone**, the knee-cap of a sheep (a supposed charm against cramp). **Cramp-fish**, the torpedo-fish. **Cramp-iron**, an iron clamp.

crampit (kram-pit) *n.* [Gael.] a chape, a cramp-iron.

crampon (kram-pon) *n.* [F.] an aerial root for climbing [Bot.]; a pair of hooked pieces of iron for raising heavy weights; an iron attached to the shoe for walking on ice or climbing (*esp.* ramparts).

cran (kran) *n.* [Gael. *crann*] a measure of herrings, 37½ gallons.

cranage (krä-näi) *n.* the right to use a crane on a wharf; the price paid for such use.

cranberry (kran-ber-i) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a red, sour berry, much used for preserves.

crane (krän) *n.* [A.S. *cræn*] a wading bird, having a long straight bill, and long legs and neck;

a machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights; an iron bar turning on a vertical axis, in a fire-place, for supporting kettles, etc., over a fire; a siphon for drawing liquors out of a cask; a piece of wood or iron formed with two arms, used, in pairs, to stow spare spars in;—*v. t.* to stretch the neck. **Crane-fly**, daddy long-legs.



Crane.

crane's-bill (kränz'-bil) *n.* the plant geranium, of many species; a pair of long-beaked pincers used by surgeons.

cranial (krä-ni-äl) *a.* belonging to the cranium.

craniological (krä-ni-ö-loj'-i-käl) *a.* pertaining to craniology.

craniologist (krä-ni-ö-lö'-jist) *n.* one versed in craniology.

craniology (krä-ni-ö-lö'-ji) *n.* [G. *kranion*, skull, and *logos*, discourse] the science that investigates the structure of the skull, and its relation to the faculties of the mind.

craniometer (krä-ni-ö-m-e-ter) *n.* [G. *kranion*, skull, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring skulls.

craniometry (krä-ni-ö-m-e-tri) *n.* the measurement of skulls.

cranoscopy (krä-ni-ös-kö-pi) *n.* [G. *skopein*, view] the examination of the skull.

craniotomy (krä-ni-ö-tö-mi) *n.* [G. *tomē*, cutting] the crushing of the foetal skull.

cranium (krä-ni-um) *n.* [L. fr. G.] the skull.

crank (krangk) *n.* [E.] a bend or turn; the bent portion of an axis, used to produce circular motion, to change horizontal into vertical motion, etc.; an iron brace for support; a sportive twisting of an idea or word; a faddist;—*a.* liable to upset; brisk; lively; positive;—*v. t.* and *i.* to crankle.



Crank.

crankle (krangk-l) *v.t.* to break into bends or angles; to crinkle;—*v.i.* to run in a winding course; to turn;—*n.* a bend or turn.

cranky (krangk-ki) *a.* crotchety; liable to upset.

crannied (kran-'id) *a.* full of crannies; having rents, chinks, or fissures.

crannog, crannoge (kran-'og, -oj) *n.* [Gael. *crann*, tree] an ancient lake dwelling.

cranny (kran-'i) *n.* [F. *cran*, notch] a fissure, crevice, or chink; a secret place; [Ety. unknown] a tool for making the necks of glass bottles.

crape (kráp) *n.* [L. *crispus*, curled] a thin, somewhat transparent stuff, made of raw silk.

crapulence (kráp-'ü-lens) *n.* [L. *crapula*, drunken sickness] sickness occasioned by intemperance.

crapulent, crapulous (kráp-'ü-lent, -lus) *a.* drunken; surfeited by intemperance.

crash (krash) *v.t.* [Scand.] to break to pieces violently;—*v.i.* to make a crash;—*n.* the loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; a breaking up, as in bankruptcy;—[L. *crassus*, coarse] a kind of coarse linen cloth.

crasis (krá-'sis) *n.* [G.] the constitution of the blood; the coalescence of two vowels into one long vowel or diphthong.

crass (kras) *a.* [L. *crassus*, coarse] thick; gross; dense; stupid; obtuse.

crassamentum (kras-a-men-'tum) *n.* [L.] the thick part of the blood.

crassitude (kras-'i-tüd) *n.* [L.] the quality or state of being crass; crassness.

Cratægus (kra-të-'gus) *n.* [G.] a genus of trees and shrubs containing the hawthorn.

cratches (krach-'ez) *n.pl.* [Ger. *kratzen*, scratch] a swelling on the pastern or under the hoof of a horse.

crate (krät) *n.* [L. *cratis*, hurdle] a hamper of wicker-work, for the transportation of crockery, glass, and similar ware.

crater (krä-'ter) *n.* [G., a large bowl] the bowl-shaped mouth of a volcano.

crateriform (krä-'ter-i-form) *a.* [L. *crater* and *forma*, shape] crater-shaped.

crunch (kränsh) *v.t.* [a form of *crunch*] to crunch.

cravat (kra-'vat) *n.* [F. *cravate*, a Croat] a neck-cloth; a piece of muslin or other cloth worn by men about the neck.

crave (kräv) *v.t.* [A.S. *cravian*] to ask with earnestness, submission, or humility; to long for; to require or demand.

craven (kräv-'n) *n.* [O.F. *cravanter*, foil] a spiritless fellow; coward; dastard;—*a.* cowardly; chicken-hearted;—*v.t.* to make craven.

craving (krä-'ving) *n.* vehement or inordinate desire; longing; yearning.

craw (kraw) *n.* [Scand.] the crop or first stomach of fowls; the stomach of any animal.

craw-fish, cray-fish (kraw', krä-'fish) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *chrebiz*, crab] a crustaceous animal, resembling the lobster, but smaller, found in fresh-water streams.

crawl (krawl) *v.i.* [Scand.] to creep; to move in a slow and feeble manner;—*n.* the act of crawling;—[D.] a pen for keeping fish.

crawler (kraw-'ler) *n.* one that crawls; a creeper; a reptile; a cab driven slowly while the driver looks out for a fare.

crayon (krä-'un) *n.* [L. *creta*, chalk] a pencil-shaped piece of coloured chalk, etc.; a drawing made with crayons;—*v.t.* to sketch, as with a crayon.

craze (kräz) *v.t.* [Scand.] to break; to derange; to render insane;—*n.* a strong habitual desire or passion; hallucination.

crazed (kräzd) *a.* decrepit; cracked in the glaze (said of pottery); demented.

crazily (krä-'zi-li) *adv.* in a crazy manner.

craziness (krä-'zi-nes) *n.* the state of being crazy; imbecility or weakness of intellect.

crazing-mill (krä-'zing-mil) *n.* a mill for crushing tin ore.

crazy (krä-'zi) *a.* characterized by weakness or feebleness; decrepit; disordered in intellect.

creak (kräk) *v.t.* [imit.] to produce a creaking sound;—*v.i.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound;—*n.* a sharp, grating sound.

cream (krēm) *n.* [G. *christma*, unguent] the unctuous substance that forms a scum on the surface of milk; the best part of a thing; a dish or sweetmeat resembling, or prepared from, cream; something like cream;—*v.t.* to take off, as cream; to add cream to;—*v.i.* to become covered with cream; to froth or mantle. **Cream-cake**, a cake with custard inside. **Cream-fruit**, a juicy fruit of Sierra Leone. **Cream-laid**, of a cream colour and laid. **Cream-nut**, the Brazil-nut. **Cream-wove**, woven of a cream colour.

creamery (krē-me-'ri) *n.* a butter-making establishment.

creamy (krē-mi) *a.* full of cream; resembling cream; having the nature of cream.

creance (krē-'ans) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *credere*, trust] faith; pledge; a fine, small line fastened to a hawk's leash while it is being trained.

crease (krēs) *n.* [Celt.] a line or mark made by folding or doubling; one of certain lines in cricket;—*v.t.* to make a crease or mark in.

creasy (krē-'si) *a.* full of creases; marked by creases.

create (krē-'ät) *v.t.* [L. *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create] to form out of nothing; to give existence to; to constitute; to be the occasion of; to raise or produce.

creative (krē-'ä-tiv) *n.* [G. *kreas*, flesh] an organic substance obtained from muscular tissue.

creation (krē-'ä-shun) *n.* act of creating the world; anything created; the world; creatures.

creationism (krē-'ä-shun-izm) *n.* the doctrine that matter, and each created thing, were due to a special creative fiat (opposed to evolutionism); the doctrine that God immediately creates a human soul for each human being (opposed to traducianism).

creative (krē-'ä-tiv) *a.* having the power to create.

creator (krē-'ä-tur) *n.* one that creates; the Supreme Being.

creature (krē-'tür) *n.* anything created; any being created with life; an epithet used in contempt or endearment; a servile dependent; whiskey;—*a.* belonging to the body.

creaturely (krē-'tür-li) *a.* belonging to, or having the properties of, a creature.

crèche (kräsh) *n.* [O.F.] a public day nursery for children whose parents go out to work.

credence (krē-'dens) *n.* [L. *credere*, believe] reliance on testimony; belief; that which gives a claim to credit or acceptance.

credendum (krē-'den-dum) *n.* something to be believed [Theol.].

credential (krē-'den-shäl) *a.* giving a title to credit or belief;—*n.* that which gives a title to confidence;—*pl.* testimonials showing that a person is entitled to credit.

credibility (krē-'i-bil-'i-ti) *n.* the quality or the state of being credible; credibility.

credible (krē-'i-bl) *a.* worthy of belief; likely.

credibly (krē-'i-bli) *adv.* in a manner that deserves belief.

credit (krē-'it) *n.* reliance on the truth of something said or done; belief; authority derived from character or reputation; interest; trust given or received; the time given for payment of goods bought on trust; mercantile reputation; the side of an account on which are entered all values received;—*v.t.* to confide in the truth of; to believe; to enter upon the credit side of an account; to set to the credit of. **Bills of credit**, notes or bills issued by a government, or a corporation, or an individual. **Credit foncier** (krä-dë-'fong-syä') an association that lends money on real estate. **Letter of credit**, an order to receive money from an agent. **Open credit**, a credit against which one may draw without security. **To do credit to**, to bring some honour to.

creditable (krē-'i-tä-bl) *a.* credible; reputable; praiseworthy.

credibility (krē-'i-tä-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being creditable.

creditably (krē-'i-tä-bli) *adv.* in a creditable manner; reputationally; with credit.

creditor (kred-i-tur) *n.* one to whom money, or something else, is due.
credo (krē-do) *n.* [L. *credo*, I believe] a creed; a musical setting of a creed.
credulity (kred-dū-lī-ti) *n.* the quality of being credulous.
credulous (kred-ū-lus) *a.* apt to believe on insufficient evidence; easily imposed upon.
credulously (kred-ū-lus-lī) *adv.* in a credulous manner; with credulity.
credulousness (kred-ū-lus-nes) *n.* aptness to believe on insufficient evidence.
creed (krēd) *n.* a brief summary of the articles of religious belief; any solemn profession of opinions or principles.
creek (krēk) *n.* [Scand.] a small inlet, bay, or cove; a small river; any turn or winding.
creeky (krē-ki) *a.* containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.
creel (krēl) *n.* [Celt.] an osier basket or pannier; an angler's basket.
creep (krēp) *v.i.* [A.S. *creōpan*] to move as a worm or reptile; to move on hands and knees; to crawl; to move slowly or timorously; to move in a stealthy manner; to fawn; to grow, as a vine, clinging to support; to have a sensation as of contact with creeping things. **Creep-hole**, an animal's retreat; a subterfuge. **Creep-mouse**, still; quiet.
creeper (krē-per) *n.* one who, or that which, creeps; any creeping thing; a creeping plant; a small bird allied to the wren; an instrument with iron hooks for dragging a harbour, river, etc.; a kind of patten worn by women; an iron attached to the boot to prevent slipping on ice.
creepingly (krē-ping-li) *adv.* in a creeping manner; by creeping.
creepy (krē-pi) *a.* chilled and crawling, as with horror or fear.
crease, crease, kris (krēs, kris) *n.* [Malay] a Malay dagger, or short sword.
cremaillere (kre-mā-lyār) *n.* [F.] a line of fortifications built zig-zag.
cremate (krē-māt) *v.t.* [L. *cremare*, burn] to consume by intense heat.
cremation (krē-mā-shun) *n.* the burning of the dead.
cremationist (krē-mā-shun-ist) *n.* an advocate of cremation.
crematorium, crematory (krē-mā-tō-ri-um, krē-mā-tur-i) *n.* an establishment for burning the bodies of the dead.
Cremona (krē-mō-na) *n.* a superior kind of violin, made at *Cremona*, in Italy.
crenate, crenated (krē-nāt, nā-ted) *a.* [L. *crena*, notch] having the edge cut or notched.
crenature (kren-ā-tūr) *n.* the rounded tooth of a crenate organ.
crenelle (kre-nel) *n.* [O.F. *crenelle*, fr. L. *crena*, notch] an embrasure of a battlement; a battlement.
crenulate, crenulated (kren-ū-lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* notched.
creole (krē-ōl) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *creare*, create] a native of Spanish America or the West Indies, of European parentage; one born in those parts, of a race not indigenous to them.
creosote (krē-ō-sōt) *n.* [G. *kreas*, flesh, and *sōzein*, to preserve] an antiseptic oily liquid, obtained from the distillation of wood.
crepance, crepane (krē-pans, -pān) *n.* [L. *crepare*, break] a wound on a hind ankle-joint of a horse, caused by the shoe of the other hind foot.
crepitant (krep-i-tant) *a.* [L. *crepitare*, *ppr.* *crepitans*, -antis, crackle] crackling [Med.].
crepitate (krep-i-tāt) *v.i.* [L. *crepitare*] to burst with a sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; to crackle.
crepitation (krep-i-tā-shun) *n.* the act of crepitating; a snapping or crackling.
crepon (krep-on) *n.* [F.] a fabric of silk, wool, or silk and wool mixed, resembling crape.

crepuscle, crepuscule (kre-pus-l, -kūl) *n.* [L.] twilight.
crepuscular, crepusculous (kre-pus-kū-lar, -lus) *a.* pertaining to twilight; glimmering.
crescendo (kre-shen-dō) *n.* [L. *creescere*, increase] a gradual increase in the force of sound; a passage to be performed with increasing force; —*adv.* with increasing volume of sound.
 crescent (kres-ent) *a.* increasing; growing; —*n.* the moon in her first or last quarter; the figure of the new moon, borne in the Turkish standard; the standard itself; the Turkish power; a range of buildings, or street, in the form of a crescent; [Her.] a bearing in the form of a half-moon; —*v.t.* to form into a crescent.
 crescentade (kres-ent-ād) *n.* a war on behalf of Mohammedanism.
 cress (kres) *n.* (A.S. *resse*, *erse*) a plant of various species, used as a salad.
 cresset (kres-et) *n.* [O.F.] an open lamp, filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, etc., or carried on a pole.
 crest (krest) *n.* [L. *crista*] a tuft, growing on an animal's head; the plume, or other decoration, worn on a helmet; the helmet, as typical of a high spirit; spirited bearing; lofty mien; the top of a wave; the summit; [Her.] an appendage to the shield, placed over it, and usually borne upon a wreath; —*v.t.* to furnish or adorn with a crest; to serve as a crest for. **Crest-fallen**, with lowered front; dispirited; dejected; cowed.
 crested (kres-ted) *a.* adorned with a crest or plume; having a crest.
 crestless (kres-tles) *a.* without a crest; not entitled to wear or use armorial designs.
 crestolatry (kres-tol-ā-tri) *n.* the worship of rank; toadyism.
 cretaceous (krē-tā-shus) *a.* [L. *creta*, chalk] consisting of, or like, chalk.
 cretin (krē-tin) *n.* [F.] a deformed idiot of the Alpine valley.
 cretinism (krē-tin-izm) *n.* the state of being a cretin.
 Cretism (krē-tizm) *n.* [G.] a lie (Tit. i. 12).
 cretonne (krē-ton) *n.* [F.] a cotton cloth with unglazed surface, printed on one side in coloured patterns.
 cretose (krē-tōs) *n.* [L. *cretosus*, fr. *creta*, chalk] chalky.
 creux (kre) *n.* [F.] the reverse of relief.
 crevasse (kre-vas) *n.* [F. fr. L. *crepare*, crack] a fissure, esp. a fissure in a glacier.
 crevet (krev-et) *n.* [Cruel] a melting pot used by goldsmiths.
 crevice (krev-īs) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *crepare*, crack] a cleft; a fissure; a rent.
 crew (krōd) *n.* [Scand.] a company of people associated together; a gang; a ship's company; the seamen belonging to a vessel or boat.
 crewel (krōd-el) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a kind of worsted, used in embroidery and fancy work.
 crib (krib) *n.* [A.S.] the manger or rack of a stall; a stall for cattle; a small inclosed bedstead for a child; a box or bin for storing grain, etc.; a hut or small dwelling; in the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player; a theft, or the thing stolen; a key to a classical author; —*v.t.* to shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to pilfer or purloin; —*v.i.* to be confined, as in a crib. **Crib-biting**, an injurious habit of horses.
 cribbage (krib-āj) *n.* [fr. *crib*] a game at cards. **Cribbage-board**, a board used for scoring in the game of cribbage.
 cribble (krib-l) *n.* [L. *cribrum*, sieve] a coarse sieve or screen; coarse flour or meal; —*a.* coarse; —*v.t.* to sift.
 cribriform, cribose (krib-ri-form, -rōs) *a.* like, or perforated like, a sieve; pierced with holes.
 cric (krik) *n.* [F.] a ring for deflecting the flame of a lamp that has a circular wick.



Cresset.

crick (krik) *n.* [*creek*] a spasmodic affection of the neck or back.

cricket (krik-et) *n.* [O.F.] an insect of the genus *Acheta*.

cricket (krik-et) *n.* [F.] an outdoor game, played with bats, a ball, and wickets.

cricketer (krik-et-er) *n.* one that plays cricket.

cricoid (krik-oid) *a.* [G.] ring-like. **Cricoid cartilage**, the first tracheal ring.

crier (kri-er) *n.* one that makes proclamation.

crime (krim) *n.* [L. *crimen*] any violation of law; a gross offence; an outrage or great wrong. **Capital crime**, one punishable with death.

criminal (krim-i-nal) *a.* guilty of crime; involving a crime; relating to crime; —*n.* one guilty of a crime. **Criminal conversation**, adultery.

criminality (krim-i-nal-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being criminal.

criminally (krim-i-nal-i) *adv.* in a criminal manner.

criminate (krim-i-nat) *v.t.* to charge with a crime; to involve in a crime.

crimination (krim-i-nā-shun) *n.* act of accusing; arraignment; charge.

criminatory, criminative (krim-i-nā-tur-i, -tiv) *a.* accusing.

criminous (krim-i-nus) *a.* involving crime; criminal; wicked.

crimp (krimp) *v.t.* [*cramp*] to form into ridges or plaits; to pinch and hold; to decoy into the power of a recruiting officer, or of a press-gang; to contract the flesh of a fish; —*n.* one that decoys men into the naval or military service; —*a.* easily crumpled; brittle.

Crimping-iron, crimping-machine, an implement or machine for crimping hair, fluting ruffles, etc.

crimpage (krim-pāj) *n.* the act of crimping.

crimple (krim-pl) *v.t.* [*crimp*] to cause to shrink or draw together; to contract; to curl.

crimson (krim-zn) *n.* [*A. qermiz*, the insect that yields the dye] a deep-red colour tinged with blue; —*a.* of a crimson colour; —*v.t.* to dye with crimson; —*v.i.* to become crimson; to blush. **Crimson-warm**, warm to redness.

crinal (kri-nal) *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair] of, or relating to, the hair.

crinated (kri-nā-ted) *a.* hairy.

crincum (kring-kum) *n.* [A.S. *crincan*, to yield] a turn or twist; a whim; venereal disease.

cringe (krinj) *v.t.* [A.S. *crincan*, to shrink] to contract; —*v.t.* to draw one's self together, as in fear or timid servility; to bow obsequiously; to fawn; —*n.* servile civility; a mean bow.

cringingly (krin-jing-li) *adv.* in a cringing manner.

cringle (kring-gl) *n.* [Icel. *kringla*, circle] a withe for fastening a gate; an iron ring strapped to the bolt-rope of a sail.

crinite (kri-nit) *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair] having the appearance of a tuft of hair; streaming.

crinkle (kring-kl) *v.t.* [*cf. cringe*] to form with short turns or wrinkles; —*v.i.* to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; to run in flexures; —*n.* a wrinkle; a short bend or turn.

crino (kri-nō) *n.* [L. *crinis*, hair] a skin disease of infants, supposed to be due to a parasite.

crinoid (kri-noid) *n.* [G. *krinon*, lily, and *eidōs*, form] an encrinite.

crinoidal (kri-noi-dal) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, crinoids.

crinoline (krin-ō-lin, -lin) *n.* [L. *crinis*, hair, and *linum*, flax] a device for expanding a lady's skirt by hoops, hair-cloth, wire-frame, etc.

crinose (kri-nōs) *a.* hairy.

criosphinx (kri-ō-sfinks) *n.* [G. *krīos*, ram] a sphinx having a ram's head.

cripple (krip-l) *n.* [A.S. *creōpan*, creep] a lame person; —*a.* lame —*v.t.* to deprive of the use of the limbs; to deprive of strength or capability for service or use; to disable.



Cricket.

crippling (krip-ling) *n.* a timber support set up against the side of a building.

crisis (kri-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **crises** (kri-sēz) [G.] the decisive moment; the turning point; the change of a disease which indicates recovery or death; any critical state in individual life, or in public affairs.

crisp (krisp) *a.* [L. *crispus*] formed into stiff curls or ringlets; brittle; friable; breaking short, with slight resistance; —*v.t.* to curl, as the hair; to breathe or interweave; to wrinkle; —*v.i.* to ripple. **Crisping-iron, crising-pin**, an instrument for crising hair or cloth.

crispatе, crispatеd (kris-pāt, -pāt-ed) *a.* curled or twisted.

crispation (kris-pā-shun) *n.* the act of curling; the state of being curled.

crisper (kris-per) *n.* one who, or that which, crimps or curls; an instrument for frizing cloth.

crispin (kris-piu) *n.* [St. *Crispin*] a colloquial name for a shoemaker.

crisply (krisp-li) *adv.* with crispness; in a crisp manner.

crispness (krisp-nes) *n.* state of being crisp.

crispy (kris-pi) *a.* curled; formed into ringlets; brittle.

criss-cross (kris-kros) *n.* [*Christ-cross*] a cross or mark made by one that cannot write; a child's game; —*adv.* crossing one another in different directions. **Criss-cross-row**, the alphabet.

cristate, cristated (kris-tāt, -tāt-ed) *a.* [L. *crīsta*, crest] crested.

criterion (kri-tē-ri-ūn) *n.*; *pl.* **criteria** (kri-tē-ri-ā) [G.] a rule, standard, or measure.

crith (krith) *n.* [G. *krithē*, barley] the mass of a litre of hydrogen.

crithomaney (krith-ō-man-si) *n.* [G. *krithē*, barley, and *manētia*, divination] divination by means of barley-meal or dough.

critic (krit-ik) *n.* [G.] an examiner; a judge in matters of taste and beauty; a writer or reviewer of such; one apt to censure or detect faults.

critical (krit-i-ka) *a.* judging; discerning; accurate and discriminating in estimating literary or artistic productions; inclined to make nice distinctions; exact; captious; relating to criticism; belonging to the art of a critic; pertaining to, or indicating, a crisis or turning point; decisive; nice; of doubtful issue.

critically (krit-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a critical manner.

criticaster (krit-i-kas-ter) *n.* an inferior or worthless critic.

criticism (krit-i-sizm) *n.* the act or process of judging and estimating literature and the fine arts; a critical judgment expressed.

criticizable (krit-i-si-zā-bl) *a.* that may be criticized.

criticize (krit-i-siz) *v.t.* and *i.* to examine and judge as a critic.

critique (krit-tek) *n.* examination or estimate of a work of literature or art.

crizzle (kri-zl) *n.* [*crisp*] a roughness on the surface of glass, clouding its transparency.

croak (krök) *v.t.* [imit.] to utter in a low, hoarse voice; —*v.i.* to make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or crow; to forebode evil; to grumble; —*n.* the low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven; any like sound.

croaker (krō-ker) *n.* one that croaks; one that habitually forebodes evil.

croaky (krō-ki) *a.* having, or uttering, a croak; hoarse.

Croat (krō-at) *n.* a native of Croatia; —*pl.* irregular troops from Croatia.

croceous (krō-shus) *a.* [G. *krōkos*, crocus] saffron-coloured.

crochet (krō-shā) *n.* [F. fr. Icel. *krökr*, hook] a kind of netting made by a small hook; —*v.t.* and *i.* to work in crochet.

crock (krok) *n.* [A.S. *crocca*] an earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher.

crook (krok) *n.* [Ety. unknown] soot; —*v.t.* to blacken with soot; —*v.i.* to give off soot.

crockery (krok-e-ri) *n.* earthenware; earthenware vessels.

crocket (krok-et) *n.* [*crochet*] an ornament formed in imitation of curved and bent foliage.

crocodile (krok-ō-dīl) *n.* [G.] a huge amphibian reptile; a sophism designed to trap an opponent by unfair questions. **Crocodile** tears, hypocritical tears.



Crocodile.

crocodilian (krok-ō-dil-i-an) *a.* pertaining to the crocodile family.

crocodility (krok-ō-dil-i-ti) *n.* a captious method of arguing.

Crocus (krō-'kus) *n.* [G.] *crocos* a genus of plants; saffron.

croft (kroft) *n.* [A.S.] a little field adjoining a dwelling-house; an inclosed field; a small farm.

crofter (krof-ter) *n.* one that farms a croft.

croma (krō-'ma) *n.* [It. fr. G. *chrōma*, colour] a quaver [Mus.].

cromlech (krom-'lek) *n.* [W.] a structure consisting of a large flat stone placed in a slightly inclined position upon other stones set up on end.



Cromlech.

crumorna (krō-mor-'na) *n.* [Ger. *krummhorn*] a clarinet-like reed-stop in an organ.

crone (krōn) *n.* [Etm.] a doubtful an old ewe; an old woman.

crony (krō-'ni) *n.* [Etm. unknown] an intimate companion.

croodle (krōd-'dl) *v.i.* [Etm. unknown] to cower; to lie close and snug.

crook (krook) *n.* [Scand.] a bend or curve; an instrument bent at the end; as shepherd's or a bishop's staff; a trick or artifice; a short tube for altering the key on a brass wind instrument;—*v.t.* to turn from a straight line; to curve; to turn from rectitude; to pervert;—*v.i.* to be bent or curved. **By hook or by crook**, by some means or other. **Crook-back**, a hunchback.

crooked (krook-'ed) *a.* bent; not straightforward; deviating from rectitude; perverse.

crookedly (krook-'ed-li) *adv.* in a crooked manner.

crookedness (krook-'ed-nes) *n.* condition of being crooked.

croom (krōom) *n.* [Gael.] a long-tined agricultural fork.

croon (krōon) *n.* [Imit.] a low, continued moan; a plain, artless melody;—*v.t.* to sing in a low tone; to soothe by singing softly;—*v.i.* to hum softly.

crop (krop) *n.* [A.S.] the first stomach of a fowl; the craw; the top or highest part of anything, esp. of a plant; that which is cropped or gathered; fruit; harvest; best ore; hair cut close or short; an entire hide;—*v.t.* to cut off the ends of; to pluck; to reap the produce of a field;—*v.i.* to yield harvest or fruit. **Crop-ear**, a horse with cropped ears. **Crop-sick**, sick with repletion. **Neck and crop**, altogether. **To crop out**, to come to light; to appear above the surface, as an underlying stratum of rock. **To crop up**, to appear unexpectedly.

crope (krōp) *n.* [O.F. *crope*, *croupe*, top of a hill, etc.] a top or finial.

cropful (krop-'fool) *a.* having a full crop; satiated.

cropper (krop-'er) *n.* a pigeon with a large crop.

cropping (krop-'ing) *n.* the act of cutting off; the raising of crops.

croppy (krop-'i) *n.* one whose ears have been cropped; a Roundhead; an Irish rebel of 1798.

croquet (krō-'kā) *n.* [F. *croc*, hook, crook] a game played on a lawn with mallets, balls, pegs, and iron hoops;—*v.t.* to drive one's ball against.

croquette (krō-'ket') *n.* [F. *croquer*, crunch] a fried ball of finely-minced and seasoned meat or fish (or rice, potato, etc.).

crore (krōr) *n.* [Hind.] ten millions; one hundred lakhs.

crozier (krō-'zher) *n.* [L. *crux*, cross] the pastoral staff of a bishop or archbishop.



Crozier.

croset (kros-'let) *n.* a little cross; a cross with the ends crossed.

Cross (kros) *n.* [L. *crux*] a gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another, in various forms, as T or † or X; the theological and religious import of the death of Christ; the Christian doctrine; the gospel; the symbol of Christ's death, and hence, of Christianity and Christendom; anything that thwarts or tries one's patience; affliction; disappointment; opposition; an ornament or monument in the form of a cross; the cross-like mark used instead of a signature by those that cannot write; a mixing of breeds or stock, esp. in cattle-breeding, or the product of such intermixture;—*a.* lying or falling athwart; transverse; adverse; contrary; perverse; peevish or fretful; mutually inverse; interchanged; contrary;—*v.t.* to put across or athwart; to pass from one side to the other of; to run counter to; to thwart; to clash or interfere with; to debar; to make the sign of the cross upon; to cancel; to erase; to mix the breed of;—*v.i.* to lie or be athwart; to move or pass from one side toward the other; to interbreed, as races. **Cross-action**, an action brought by a defendant against a plaintiff on points belonging to the same transaction. **Cross-aisle**, a transept-aisle of a cruciform church. **Cross-armed**, decussated. **Cross-banded**, said of a hand-railing when the grain of the veneer is run across that of the rail. **Cross-bar-shot**, a projectile that, on leaving the gun, expanded into the form of a cross, with a quarter of the ball at each extremity. **Cross-bearer**, the official that carries the cross before an archbishop. **Cross-bill**, a bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff. **Cross-birth**, a birth in which the child is presented transversely. **Cross-bones**, two arm or thigh bones crossed. **Cross-breed**, a breed produced from parents of different breeds. **Cross-bun**, a cake marked with a cross. **Cross-cut**, *v.t.* to cut across; *n.* a shortened path. **Cross-examination**, the examination of a witness by the opposite side. **Cross-examine**, to examine a witness of the opposite side. **Cross-eyed**, having both eyes squinting inwards. **Cross-fertilization**, the fertilization of one plant by the pollen of another. **Cross-fire**, lines of fire that cross each other. **Cross-garnet**, a T-shaped hinge. **Cross-grained**, having an irregular grain; perverse. **Cross-hatching**, the art of hatching or shading by parallel intersecting lines. **Cross-head**, a beam or rod stretching across the top of something. **Cross-jack** (kros-'ek), the sail carried on the lower yard on the mizzen-mast. **Cross of Calvary**, a cross of three steps. **Cross-patch**, an ill-natured person. **Cross-purpose**, an opposing purpose;—*pl.* a game of words or phrases used at random. **Cross-quarters**, an ornament of tracery resembling the four petals of a cruciform flower. **Cross-question**, to cross-examine. **Cross-road**, **cross-way**, a road that crosses another; a by-road. **Cross-row**, the alphabet. **Cross-sill**, a railroad sleeper lying under the rails transversely. **Cross-springer**, in groined vaulting, a rib that extends diagonally from one pier to another. **Cross-tie**, a cross-sill; [Arch.] a connecting band. **Cross-tining**, harrowing crosswise. **Cross-trees**, pieces of wood or iron, set athwartships, at the top of a mast. **Cross-vaulting**, the intersecting of two or more simple vaults of arch work. **Cross-wind**, an unfavourable wind. **Fiery-cross**, a light cross (whose extremities were set on fire, and then extinguished in the blood of a goat newly slain) transmitted from place to place as an immediate call to arms. **Latin cross**, one with the cross-beam two-thirds up. **St. Andrew's cross**, one like X. **Tau-cross**, one like T. **To take up the cross**, to sacrifice self for Christ.

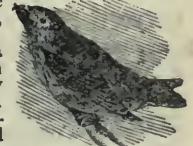
crossbill (kros-'bil) *n.* a genus of bird, the mandibles of whose bill curve in opposite directions, and cross each other.

crossbow (kros-'bō) *n.* a weapon used in discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.

crose (kros) *n.* [F.] the long-handled racket used in the game of lacrosse.

crossed (krost) *a.* marked

with a cross or lines; placed or laid across; cancelled; thwarted. **Crossed cheque**, a cheque having two lines drawn across it, whereby it becomes negotiable only through a banker.



Cross-bill.

crossette (kro-set) *n.* [F.] a projection in an arch-stone fitting into the stone next to it.
crossing (kros-ing) *n.* the act of passing across; intersection; place of crossing; the process of cross-breeding.

crosslet (kros-let) *n.* See **croset**.

crossly (kros-li) *adv.* in a cross manner; peevishly; fretfully.

crossness (kros-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being cross; ill-humour.

crosswise (kros-wiz) *adv.* in the form of a cross; intersecting; across.

crotało (kró-ta-ló) *n.* [G. *krotalon*, rattle] a Turkish cymbal.

crotałum (kró-ta-lum, krot-a-lum) *n.* a kind of castanets; a sleigh-bell.

Crotalus (kró-ta-lus, krot-a-lus) *n.* a genus of snakes including the rattlesnake.

crotch (kroch) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] place of division, as of a trunk into branches; fork; [Naut.] a crooked timber placed on the keel fore and aft.

crotched (krocht) *a.* having a crotch; forked.

crotchet (kroch-et) *n.* [O.F. *croc*, hook] a hook: a note equal in duration to half a minim; a bracket; a perverse fancy; a capricious opinion; a whim; —*v. i.* to play in measured time.



Crotchet.

crotcheteer (kroch-et-er) *n.* a faddist.

crotchetiness (kroch-et-ines) *n.* the state or quality of being crotchetty.

crotchet-y (kroch-et-i) *a.* given to crotchets: whimsical.

croton-oil (kró-tun-oil) *n.* [G.] a strongly purgative vegetable oil.

crouch (krouch) *v. i.* [crook] to bend down; to stoop or lie low; to fawn; to cringe.

croup (króop) *n.* [F. fr. *Icel. kroppr*, hunch] the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse; the place behind the saddle.

croup (króop) *n.* [A.S. *kropan*, to cry] an inflammatory affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse ringing cough and difficult respiration, which chiefly attacks children.

croupade (króó-pád) *n.* [F. *croupe*, rump] a leap, in which a horse draws up his hind legs towards the belly.

croupier (króó-pi-er) *n.* [F.] one that watches the game and collects the money at a gaming-table; an assistant chairman at a public dinner party.

crow (kró) *v. i.* [A.S. *crawan*] to make the shrill sound of a cock; to brag; to exult; to utter a sound of joy or pleasure, as an infant; —*n.* a large bird of the genus *Corvus*; a crowbar; the voice of the cock. **Crow-keeper**, a boy employed to drive away crows; a scarecrow. **Crow-quill**, a pen made from the quill of a crow, used in marking linen, sketching, etc. **Crow's-bill**, a forceps for extracting bullets, etc., from wounds. **Crow's-foot**, a wrinkle about the eyes in old age; a caltrop. **Crow's-nest**, a barrel or box for the look-out man on the mast of a whaler. To have a **crow** to pluck, to have an explanation to demand.



Crow.

crowbar (kró-bár) *n.* a bar of iron bent at one end, and used as a lever.

crowberry (kró-ber-i) *n.* a heath-like plant.

crowd (kroud) *v. t.* [A.S. *crūdan*] to press or drive together; to fill by pressing together; to encumber by numbers or quantity; —*v. i.* to press together in numbers; to swarm or be numerous; —*n.* a number of things or persons closely pressed together; throng; multitude; populace; mob.

crowd (kroud) *n.* [W. *cruth*, a hollow protuberance, a violin] a Welsh violin.

crowdy, crowdie (krou-di) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a mixture of meal and cold water (or milk).

crowfoot (kró-foot) *n.* the *Ranunculus*; a number of small corals rounded through a long block, and used to suspend an awning by; a caltrop.

crown (kroun) *n.* [L. *corona*] a wreath, garland, or ornament encircling the head as a badge of dignity or power; the ornament worn on the head by sovereign princes; any object sought for as a prize or consummation; anything imparting beauty, dignity, or distinction; one entitled to wear a regal or imperial crown; the sovereign; regal or imperial power; sovereignty; royalty; a five-shilling piece of money formerly bearing the image of a crown; top of the head; topmost part, as of a mountain, or other elevation; the flat circular part at the top of a hat; the highest member of a cornice; the summit; that part of an anchor where the arms are joined to the shank; —*v. t.* to invest with a crown, or with royal dignity; to bestow upon as a mark of honour or recompense; to adorn; to dignify; to form the topmost part of; to complete; —*a.* belonging to the crown or the sovereign. **Crown-antler**, the topmost branch or antler of the horn of a stag. **Crown-colony**, one in which the home government has control of the legislation and administration. **Crown-glass**, the finest sort of window-glass. **Crown-imperial**, a plant of the lily family, having drooping flowers of beautiful appearance. **Crown-law**, common law as applicable to criminal matters. **Crown-lawyer**, a lawyer in the service of the crown. **Crown Office**, a department of the Court of the Queen's Bench, having cognizance of criminal causes. **Crown-paper**, paper 15 × 20 inches, which formerly had the water-mark of a crown. **Crown-post**, a king-post. **Crown-prince**, the prince royal who inherits and succeeds to the crown. **Crown-saw**, a hollow cylinder with teeth on the edge. **Crown-scab**, a cancerous sore on a horse's hoof. **Crown-wheel**, a wheel with cogs or teeth at right angles to its plane. **Crown-work**, an outwork consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and a bastion in the middle, with curtains.



Crown.

crowner (krou-ner) *n.* one who, or that which, crowns or completes.

crownet (krou-net) *n.* a coronet; a crowning aim.

crowning (krou-ning) *n.* coronation; something that crowns, terminates, or finishes.

croystone (kroil-stón) *n.* crystallized cawk.

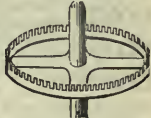
croze (króz) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a cooper's tool; a groove to receive the edge of the head of a cask.

crucial (króosh-yal) *a.* [L. *crux*, cross] having the form of a cross; trying or searching; testing by experiment.

crucian (króosh-yán) *n.* [G. *korax*, raven] the German carp.

cruciate (króó-shi-át) *a.* [L. *crux*, cross] cruciform.

crucible (króó-si-bl) *n.* [O.F. *cruche*, crock] a chemical vessel or melting-pot capable of enduring great heat without injury—used in melting ores or metals; a hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal; a severe test.



Crucible.

Cruciferae (króó-si-fe-rē) *n. pl.* [L. *crux*, crucis, cross, and *ferre*, bear] an order of plants having four petals disposed crosswise.

cruciferous (króó-si-fe-rus) *a.* bearing a cross; belonging to the *Cruciferae*.

crucifix (króó-si-fiks) *n.* [L. *crux*, cross, and *figere*, fix] a cross with the figure of Christ upon it.

crucifixion (króó-si-fik-shun) *n.* act of crucifying; Christ's death upon the cross; intense suffering or affliction.

cruciform (króó-si-form) *a.* cross-shaped; disposed in the form of a cross.

crucify (króó-si-fi) *v. t.* [L. *figere*, fix] to fasten to a cross; to torture; to mortify.

crucigerous (króó-sij-e-rus) *a.* [L. *crux*, and *gerere*, carry] bearing a cross.

crude (króód) *a.* [L. *crudus*] in its natural state; not cooked or prepared for use; raw; unripe; immature; undigested; hasty and ill-considered; having,

or displaying, superficial knowledge; roughly or coarsely done; not accurately shaded or coloured.

crudely (króod'li) *adv.* in a crude manner; without due preparation, maturity, or thoroughness.

crudeness (króod'-nes) *n.* the state of being crude.

crudity (króod'-di-ti) *n.* crudeness; that which is crude.

cruel (króod'-el) *a.* [L. *crudelis*] disposed or pleased to give pain to others; causing pain; barbarous; hard-hearted; inhuman. **Cruel-hearted**, delighting in cruelty.

cruelly (króod'-eli) *adv.* in a cruel manner; with cruelty; barbarously; extremely.

cruelty (króod'-el-ti) *n.* the quality of being cruel; a barbarous deed.

cruet (króod'-et) *n.* [O.F. *cruye*, pitcher] a small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, etc.

cruiſe (króóz) *v.i.* [D. *kruisen*, to cross] to sail in search of an enemy or for pleasure;—*n.* sailing to and fro for pleasure or in search of an enemy's ship.

cruiſer (króóz-zer) *n.* one who, or a ship that, cruises; an armed ship for capturing the vessels of the enemy, or for protecting commerce.

crumb (krun) *n.* [A.S. *cruma*] a small fragment or piece, *esp.* of bread or other food;—*v.t.* to break into, or to cover with, crumbs. **Crumb-brush**, a brush for sweeping crumbs off the table. **Crumb-cloth**, a cloth laid above a carpet to protect it from crumbs, etc.

crumble (krun'-bl) *v.t.* to break into crumbs;—*v.i.* to fall or break into small pieces; to decay; to perish.

crumbly (krun'-bli) *a.* apt to crumble; brittle; friable.

crummy, crumby (krun'-si) *a.* full of crumbs; soft; not crusty.

crumpet (krun'-pet) *n.* [A.S. *crump*, *crumb*, crooked] a kind of soft bread-cake, not sweetened.

crump (krump) *a.* crooked;—*n.* a deformed or crooked person.

crumple (krun'-pl) *v.t.* [*crump*] to press into wrinkles; to rumple;—*v.i.* to shrink irregularly; to wrinkle.

crumpling (krun'-pling) *n.* a shrivelled apple.

crunch (krunsh) *v.t.* and *i.* [imit.] to chew with violence and noise.

cruur (króó-ur) *n.* [L. *cruur*, blood, gore] gore; coagulated blood.

cruorin (króó-n-rin) *n.* hæmoglobin, the colouring matter in the red corpuscles of the blood.

crupper (krun'-er) *n.* [F. fr. Icel. *kroppr*, hunch] the rump of a horse; a strap of leather buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail;—*v.t.* to fit with a crupper.

crural (króó-rál) *a.* [L. fr. *crus*, *cruris*, leg] belonging to the leg; shaped like a leg.

crusade (króó-sád) *n.* [F. fr. L. *crux*, cross] a mediæval military expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans; any enthusiastic effort against existing or supposed evil;—*v.i.* to join in a crusade.

crusader (króó-sá-der) *n.* a person engaged in a crusade.

crusado (króó-sá-dó) *n.* [Pg. fr. L. *crux*, cross] a Portuguese coin worth 2s. 1½d.

cruse (króós, króóz) *n.* [Icel. *krūs*, pot] a small cup or bottle.

cruset (króó'-set) *n.* [F. fr. D. *kruyſe*, pot] a goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.

crush (krush) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. Sw. *kryſta*, squeeze] to press and bruise between two hard bodies; to break into fragments; to squeeze out by pressure; to overcome completely; to ruin;—*v.i.* to be pressed into smaller compass by external weight or force;—*n.* a violent collision; the pressure of a crowd. **Crush-hat**, a collapsible hat. **Crush-room**, a room or hall in a theatre, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade during the intervals. **To crush a cup**, to drink together.

crusher (krush'-er) *n.* one who, or that which, crushes.

crust (krust) *n.* [L. *crusta*] the hard external coat or covering of anything; concretion or incrustation; the outer part of baked bread; a piece of a loaf; a

deposit from wine collected on the interior of bottles; the surface of the earth;—*v.t.* to cover with a crust; to incrust; to envelop;—*v.i.* to gather into a crust.

crusta (krus-tá) *n.* something, as a gem, prepared for inlaying a vase, etc.; [Bot.] the brittle upper surface of some lichens.

Crustacea (krus-tá-shi-a) *n.pl.* a class of articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, crabs, etc., with a crust-like shell.



crustacean (krus-tá-shi-an) *a.* and *n.* of, or one of, the Crustacea.

crustaceological (krus-tá-shi-ó-loj'i-ka) *a.* pertaining to crustaceology.

crustaceologist (krus-tá-shi-ól-ó-jist) *n.* one versed in crustaceology.

crustaceology (krus-tá-shi-ól-ó-ji) *n.* [L. *crusta* and G. *logos*, discourse] that branch of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.

crustaceous (krus-tá-shus) *a.* pertaining to, or like, crust; crustacean.

crustate (krus-tát) *a.* [L. *crustare*, pp. *crustatus*, crust] covered with a crust.

crustation (krus-tá-shun) *n.* an incrustation.

crustily (krus-ti-li) *adv.* in a crusty manner; peevishly; morosely.

crustiness (krus-ti-nes) *n.* the quality of being crusty; moroseness; surliness.

crusty (krus-ti) *a.* having a crust; like crust; hard; having a harsh exterior; peevish; surly.

crut (krut) *n.* [F. *croûte*, crust, fr. L. *crusta*] the rough part of oak bark.

crutch (kruch) *n.* [Scand.] a staff with a cross piece at the head, placed under the arm, to support the lame or infirm in walking; a support.

crutched (krucht) *pp.* or *a.* supported on crutches;—[L. *crux*] marked with the sign of the cross. **Crutched, or crouched, friars**, a minor order, so named, from their badge, the cross.

crux (kruks) *n.* [L.] anything that puzzles very much.

crwth (króóth) *n.* [W.] a Welsh violin; a crowd.

cry (kri) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *queri*, complain] to utter loudly; to advertise by outcry, as things lost, etc.;—*v.i.* to call or exclaim loudly; to proclaim; to weep; to bawl, as a child; to utter inarticulate sounds; to call impudently; to call for vengeance or punishment;—*n.* a loud utterance, *esp.* the inarticulate sound made by an animal or child; scream; yell; outcry; loud expression of triumph, pain, or distress; acclamation; expression of popular favour; an importunate call, as in entreaty or prayer; public report or complaint; noise; bruit; proclamation; the noise made by hounds on the scent; the shedding of tears. **To cry down**, to depreciate. **To cry mercy**, to beg pardon. **To cry up**, to extol.

crying (kri-ing) *a.* calling for notice; melancholy;—*n.* lamentation; outcry.

cryogen (kri-ó-jen) *n.* [G. *kruos*, cold, and root *gen*, produce] a freezing mixture.

cryolite (kri-ó-lit) *n.* [G. *kruos* and *lithos*, stone] a fluoride of sodium and aluminium.

cryophorus (kri-ó-f-ó-rus) *n.* [G. *kruos* and *pherein*, bear] an instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation.

crypt (kript) *n.* [G. *krupté*, fr. *kruptein*, hide] a subterranean cell or cave; a vault under a church, used for burial purposes; a subterranean chapel or oratory; [Anat.] a follicle.

cryptic, cryptical (krip-tik, -ti-ka) *a.* hidden; secret; occult.

cryptically (krip-ti-ka-li) *adv.* secretly; in an occult or hidden sense.

cryptogam (krip-tó-gam) *n.* [G. *kruptos*, secret, and *gamos*, marriage] a plant that has no apparent or true flower, as a fern, moss, lichen, etc.

cryptogamic (krip-tó-gam-ik) *a.* pertaining to cryptogams.

cryptogamist (krip-tóg-a-mist) *n.* one skilled in cryptogamy.

cryptogamous (krip-tóg-a-mus) *a.* cryptogamic.

cryptogamy (krip-tog'-a-mi) *n.* a concealed fructification.

cryptogram (krip-tō-gram) *n.* [*G. kruptos* and *gramma*, writing, fr. *graphein*, write] something written in secret characters.

cryptograph (krip-tō-graf) *n.* a cryptogram; a system of secret writing.

cryptographer (krip-tog-rā-fer) *n.* one that writes in secret characters.

cryptographic, cryptographical (krip-tō-graf-ik, -i-kał) *a.* written in secret characters.

cryptography (krip-tog-rā-fi) *n.* act or art of writing in secret characters; secret characters or cipher.

cryptology (krip-tō-lō-ji) *n.* [*G. kruptos*, secret, and *logos*, discourse] secret or enigmatical language.

cryptonym (krip-tō-nim) *n.* [*G. onoma*, name] a private or secret name.

crystal (kris-tal) *n.* [*G. fr. krusos*, cold] a mineral body which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed a regular geometrical form; a fine kind of glass; anything resembling crystal;—*u.* consisting of, or like, crystal. **Rock crystal**, transparent crystalline quartz.

crystalline (kris-tā-lin) *a.* consisting of crystals; resembling crystal; transparent; pellucid. **Crystalline humour**, or **lens**, a transparent, doubly-convex body, inclosed in a membranous capsule, behind the iris of the eye.

crystallizable (kris-tā-lī-za-bl) *a.* that may be crystallized.

crystallization (kris-tā-lī-zā-shun) *n.* the process by which a substance in solidifying becomes crystallized.

crystallize (kris-tā-līz) *v.t.* to cause to form crystals;—*v.i.* to be converted into crystals; to assume a definite form.

crystallogenic, crystallogenical (kris-tā-lō-jen-ik, -i-kał) *a.* [*G. krystallos*, crystal, and root *gen*, produce] pertaining to crystallogeny.

crystallogeny (kris-tā-lō-jē-ni) *n.* the science of the production of crystals.

crystallographer (kris-tā-log-rā-fer) *n.* [*G. graphein*, write] one that describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

crystallographic, crystallographical (kris-tā-lō-graf-ik, -i-kał) *a.* pertaining to crystallography.

crystallographically (kris-tā-lō-graf-i-kał-i) *adv.* as in crystallography.

crystallography (kris-tā-log-rā-fi) *n.* the science of crystallization.

crystalloid (kris-tā-loid) *a.* [*G. eidos*, shape] like a crystal;—*n.* one of a class of bodies, usually crystallizable, which, when in solution, are readily diffusible; a crystal-like protein granule found in plant-cells.

crystoleum (kris-tō-lē-um) *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil] photographs on glass in oil.

ctenoid (ten-oid) *a.* [*G.*] comb-like;—*n.* a fish with ctenoid scales.

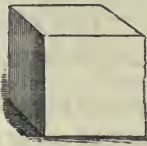
cub (kub) *n.* [*Lr. cubō*] a young animal—bear, fox, etc.; a whelp; a young boy or girl;—*v.t.* and *i.* to bring forth young.

cub (kub) *n.* [*Etym. doubtful*] a stall for cattle; a bin;—*v.t.* to shut up or confine.

cubature (cū-bā-tūr) *n.* [*L. cubus*] the process of determining the solid contents of a body.

cube (kūb) *n.* [*L. cubus*, fr. *G. kubos*] a regular solid body with six equal square sides; the product of a number multiplied twice into itself, as $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4;—*v.t.* to raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice. **Cube-ore**, hydrous arseniate of iron. **Cube-root**, the number or quantity of which a given number or quantity is the cube.

cubeb (kū-beb) *n.* [*A.*] the berry of a kind of pepper, used in medicine.



Cuba.

cubic, cubical (kū-bik, -bi-kał) *a.* having the form or properties of a cube; capable of being contained in a cube. **Cubic equation**, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the cube.

cubically (kū-bi-kał-i) *adv.* in a cubical method or form.

cubicalness (kū-bi-kał-nes) *n.* state or quality of being cubical.

cubicle, cubicle (kū-bi-kl, -kūl) *n.* [*L. cubare*, lie down] a bed-room; a chamber.

cubiform (kū-bi-form) *a.* having the form of a cube.

cubile (kū-bi-lē) *n.* [*L. cubare*, lie down] the lowest course of stones in a building.

cubit (kū-bit) *n.* [*L. cubitum*, elbow] the forearm; a measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

cubital (kū-bi-tal) *a.* pertaining to the forearm; of the length of a cubit.

cubitière (koo-bi-tyār) *n.* a piece of elbow-armour.

cuboid (kū-boid) *a.* [*G. kubos* and *eidos*, form] resembling a cube;—*n.* the outer distal bone of the ankle.

cucking-stool (kuk-ing-stōol) *n.* [*Icel. kúka*, go to stool] a chair in which certain offenders were tied and exposed to public derision.

cuckold (kuk-ōld) *n.* [*L. cucullus*, cuckoo] a man whose wife is false to his bed;—*v.t.* to make a cuckold of.

cuckoo (koo-kōo) *n.* a well-known bird, of the genus *Cuculus*, deriving its name from its note; a fool. **Cuckoo-bee**, a bee that deposits its eggs in the nests of other bees. **Cuckoo-bread**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*. **Cuckoo-flower**, lady's-smock, *Cavendishia protensis*. **Cuckoo-fruit**, the common arum. **Cuckoo's-mate**, the wryneck. **Cuckoo-spit**, a froth secreted by various insects, as the frog-hopper.

cucullate, cucullated (kū-ku-lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* [*L. cucullus*, cap] hooded; like a hood.

cuculliform (kū-kul-i-form) *a.* hood-shaped.

cucumber (kū-kum-ber) *n.* [*L. cucumis*] a well-known plant and its fruit, used as a salad and for pickling.

Cucumis (kū-kū-mis) *n.* a genus of plants containing the cucumbers.

cucurbit (kū-kur-bit) *n.* [*L. cucurbita*, gourd] a chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd, used in distillation; a gourd.

cucurbitaceous (kū-kur-bit-ā-shus) *a.* belonging to the family of plants which includes the melon, gourd, etc.; gourd-like.

cud (kud) *n.* [*A.S. cwidu*] food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, and chewed a second time. **To chew the cud**, to ponder.

cudbear (kud-bār) *n.* [*Dr. Cuthbert Gordon*] the plant *Lecanora tartarea*; a powder used in dyeing maroon and brown, and obtained from *L. tartarea* and other lichens.

cuddle (kud-dl) *v.t.* [*Etym. doubtful*] to caress; to fondle;—*v.i.* to lie close or snug.

cuddy (kud-i) *n.* [*D. kajuit*] a small cabin in the fore part of a lighter or boat; a cabin under the poop of a ship.

cuddy, cuddie (kud-i) *n.* [*fr. Cuthbert*] a donkey; a stupid fellow.

cuddy (kud-i) *n.* [*Etym. doubtful*—*cf. Gael. cuidair*, a small fish] the coal-fish.

cudgel (kud-jel) *n.* [*A.S. cygel*] a short, thick stick;—*v.t.* to beat with a cudgel. **To cudgel one's brains**, to puzzle about a thing. **To take up the cudgels**, to engage in a contest.

cudweed (kud-wēd) *n.* a plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

cue (kū) *n.* [*F. queue*, fr. *L. cauda*, tail] a tail or end, esp. of a wig; a tail-like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head; last words of an actor's



Cuckoo.

speech, regarded as a hint for the next succeeding player to speak; any hint or intimation; the part one is to perform, or the line one is to adopt; the straight rod used in playing billiards.

cuff (kuf) *n.* [Sw. *kuffa*, to knock] a blow with the fist; a stroke; a buffet; —*v. t.* to buffet.

cuff (kuf) *n.* [Low L. *cuffa*, hood] the part of the sleeve about the wrist; a band of linen, etc., worn about the wrist, under or above the sleeve.

cuinage (kwīn-āj) *n.* [for *coinage*] the official stamping of pigs of tin.

cuirass (kwi-ras) *n.* [L. *corium*, leather] armour covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

cuirassier (kwi-ra-sēr) *n.* a soldier wearing a cuirass.

cuir-bouilly (kwēr-bōōl-yi) *n.* [F. fr. L. *corium* and *bullire*, boil] leather hardened by boiling and pressing.

cuish, cuisse (kwis) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *coxa*, hip] armour for the thighs.

cuisine (kwi-zēn) *n.* [F. fr. L. *coquere*, cook] a kitchen; cookery.

Culdees (kul-dēz) *n. pl.* [Celt.] monks that formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

cul-de-sac (kool-de-sak) *n.* [F. fr. L. *culus*, bottom, *de*, of, and *saccus*, bag] a street or lane open only at one end; an inconclusive argument; [Mil.] a situation with no exit but at the front.

culet, culette (kū-let, kū-let) *n.* [L. *culus*, bottom] armour that covers the body behind from waist to hip; a small flat surface at the bottom or back of a brilliant.

culiciform (kū-lis-i-form) *a.* [L. *culex*, a gnat, and *forma*, shape] resembling a gnat.

culinary (kū-lin-ār-i) *a.* [L. *culina*, kitchen] relating to the kitchen or to the art of cookery.

cull (kul) *v. t.* [L. *colligere*, collect] to separate, select, or pick out.

cullender (kul-en-der) *n.* See **colander**.

culler (kul-er) *n.* one that picks or chooses.

cullet (kul-et) *n.* [L. *collum*, neck] broken glass collected for remelting; —[L. *culus*, bottom] a culet, in jewelry.

culling (kul-ing) *n.* anything selected or separated from a mass; refuse.

cullion (kul-yun) *n.* [L. *coelus*, scrotum] a testicle; a bulbous root; a mean wretch.

cullis (kul-is) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *colum*, sieve] broth of boiled meat strained; a gutter in a roof.

cully (kul-i) *n.* [cullion] a person easily deceived; a mean dupe; —*v. t.* to trick, cheat, or impose on.

culm (kulm) *n.* [L. *culmus*, stalk] the stalk or stem of corn and grasses; —[*coom*] anthracite coal.

culmen (kul-men) *n.* [L.] top; summit; the ridge on the top of a bird's bill.

culmiferous (kul-mif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *culmus*, stalk, and *ferre*, bear] bearing culms.

culminate (kul-mi-nāt) *v. t.* [L. *culmen*, top] to reach the highest point; to be in the greatest altitude; to be on the meridian.

culmination (kul-mi-nā-shun) *n.* attainment of the highest point; passage across the meridian; top or crown.

culottic (kū-lot-ik) *a.* [F. *culotte*, breeches] wearing breeches; respectable.

culpability (kul-pā-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state of being culpable.

culpable (kul-pā-bl) *a.* [L. *culpa*, blame] deserving censure; blameworthy.

culpableness (kul-pā-bl-nes) *n.* culpability.

culpably (kul-pā-bli) *adv.* in a culpable manner.

culprit (kul-prit) *n.* one accused of a crime, as before a judge; one convicted of crime.

cult (kul) *n.* [L. *coltus*] homage; worship; devoted attention to, or veneration for, some person or thing; a cultus.

cutch (kulch) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] the materials of gravel, empty shells, etc., used to form a spawning-bed for oysters; oyster spawn.



Cuirass.

cultivable (kul-ti-vā-bl) *a.* capable of being cultivated.

cultivate (kul-ti-vāt) *v. t.* [L. *colere*, pp. *coltus*, till] to till; to prepare for crops; to foster; to improve by care and study; to direct special attention to; to refine; to civilize.

cultivation (kul-ti-vā-shun) *n.* the art or practice of cultivating; the state of being cultivated; culture; refinement.

cultivator (kul-ti-vā-tur) *n.* one that cultivates; a kind of harrow.

cultrate (kul-trāt) *a.* [L. *culter*] sharp-edged and pointed, like a pruning-knife.

cultriform (kul-tri-form) *a.* [L. *culter*, knife, and *forma*, shape] cultrate.

culture (kul-tūr) *n.* [L. fr. *colere*, till] tillage; cultivation; mental training and discipline; refinement; the propagation of bacteria and other microorganisms in artificial media, or the product of such culture; —*v. t.* to cultivate.

cultus (kul-tus) *n.* [L.] a system of religious belief and worship.

culver (kul-ver) *n.* [A.S. *culfre*, a dove] a pigeon; a dove. **Culver-key**, the winged fruit of the ash. **Culver-tail**, a dovetail joint.

culverin (kul-ver-in) *n.* [L. *coluber*, serpent] a long cannon.

culvert (kul-vert) *n.* [F. fr. L. *colum*, sieve] an arched drain for the passage of water under a road or canal, etc.

cumber (kum-ber) *v. t.* [L. *cumulus*, heap] to burden; overload; encumber; perplex; embarrass; —*n.* that which cumbers.

cumberless (kum-ber-less) *a.* free from care or encumbrance.

cumbersome (kum-ber-sum) *a.* burdensome; embarrassing; unwieldy.

cumbersomeness (kum-ber-sum-nes) *n.* cumbersome quality.

Cumbrian (kum-bri-an) *a.* belonging to Cumberland; —*n.* a native of Cumberland. **Cumbrian system**, a system of slaty rocks.

cumbrous (kum-brus) *a.* bulky; unwieldy; oppressive; embarrassing; troublesome.

cumbrously (kum-brus-li) *adv.* in a cumbrous manner.

cumbrousness (kum-brus-nes) *n.* the state of being cumbrous.

cumin, cummin (kun-in) *n.* [G. *kuminon*] a dwarf umbelliferous plant, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

cummerbund (kum-er-bund) *n.* [Per. *kamar-band*] a shawl or broad sash worn as a waistband.

cumshaw (kum-shaw) *n.* [Chin.] a present of any kind; a tip; a gratuity.

cumulate (kum-ū-lā) *v. t.* [L. *cumulus*, heap] to heap together.

cumulative (kum-ū-lā-tiv) *a.* increasing by successive additions; gaining or giving force or effect by additions or repetition.

Cumulative voting, the method under which a voter is at liberty to give all his votes to one candidate.

cumulus (kum-ū-lus) *n.* a rounded or hemispherical cloud; [Anat.] a heap of cells about the ovum. **Cumulo-stratus**, cumulus clouds with a stratified appearance. **Cumulo-cirro stratus**, the nimbus, or rain cloud.

cuneal, cuneate (kū-nē-āl, -āt) *a.* [L. *cuneus*, wedge] wedge-shaped.

cuneiform, cunifform (kū-nē-i-form, kū-ni-form) *a.* pertaining to the wedge-shaped characters found in ancient Persian and Babylonian inscriptions.

cunette (kū-net) *n.* [F. fr. L. *cuneus*, a wedge] a deep trench dug along the middle of a dry ditch [Fort.].

cunning (kun-ing) *a.* [A.S. *cunnan*, know] knowing; skilful; ingenious; artful; designing; —*n.* skill; practical experience; deceit; craft; artifice. **Cunning-man**, one that pretends to tell fortunes, or to teach how to recover lost or stolen goods.

cunningly (kun-ing-li) *adv.* in a cunning manner.

cunningness (kun-ing-nes) *n.* the quality of being cunning.

cup (kup) *n.* [A.S. fr. L. *cupa*, tub] a small vessel used to drink out of; the contents of such a vessel; a cupful; that which is to be received or endured; portion; lot; anything formed like a cup; a cupping-glass; —*pl.* repeated potations; —*v. t.* to supply with cups; to bleed by means of a cupping-glass. **Cup-bearer**, an attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household who tasted the wine before giving it to drink. **Cup-gall**, a gall on oak-leaves. **Cup-moss**, a kind of lichen.

cupboard (kub-urd) *n.* a small closet with shelves for cups, plates, etc.; —*v. t.* to store. **Cupboard-love**, selfish love.

cupel (kū-pel) *n.* [L. *cupella*, *dim.* of *cupa*] a small vessel used in refining precious metals; —*v. t.* to separate by means of a cupel. **Cupel-dust**, powder used in purifying metals.

cupellation (kū-pe-lā-shun) *n.* the separation of gold or silver from lead in a cupel.

cupful (kup-fool) *n.* the quantity that a cup holds; the contents of a cup.

cupidity (kū-pid-i-ti) *n.* [L. *cupiditas*, fr. *cupere*, long for] eager desire to possess, *esp.* wealth; covetousness.

cupman (kup-mān) *n.* a boon companion.

cupola (kū-pō-lā) *n.* [Low L. *cupa*, cup, fr. L. *cupa*, tub] a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome; the round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself; a revolving shot-proof turret; [Anat.] the summit of the cochlea. **Cupola-ship**, a turreted ironclad.



cupper (kup-er) *n.* one that applies a cupping-glass.

cupping (kup-ing) *n.* operation of drawing blood to any part with a cupping-glass; in dry cupping, the skin is not scarified, and no blood is abstracted. **Cupping-glass**, a glass vessel like a cup, applied to the skin to draw blood by exhausting the air in the glass.

cupreous (kū-prē-us) *a.* [L. *cuprum*, copper] consisting of, or like, copper.

Cupressus (kū-pres-us) *n.* [L. *cupress*] a genus of coniferous trees.

cupric, cuprous (kū-prik, -prus) *a.* derived from copper.

cupriferous (kū-prif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, bear] copper-bearing.

cuprite (kū-prit) *n.* red oxide of copper.

cupula, cupule (kū-pū-lā, -pūl) *n.* [Low L. *cupa*, cup, fr. L. *cupa*, tub] a cup-shaped depression; [Bot.] the acorn-cup and the like; the receptacle of certain fungi.

cur (kur) *n.* [Scand.] a worthless or mongrel dog; a worthless, snarling fellow.

curable (kūr-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being cured.

curableness (kūr-ā-bl-nes) *n.* capability of being cured.

curaçao, curaçoa (kōō-rā-sō) *n.* [Curaçao, an island north of Venezuela] a liqueur flavoured with orange-peel, etc.

curacy (kūr-ā-si) *n.* the office or employment of a curate.

curare, curari, curara (kōō-rā-ri, -rā) *n.* [S. Amer.] an arrow-poison (it paralyzes the motor nerves and causes death by suffocation)—used in physiological experiments.

curarine (kōō-rā-rin) *n.* an alkaloid extracted from curare.

curate (kūr-rāt) *n.* [L. *cura*, care] one with a cure of souls; a clergyman employed as an assistant to the rector or vicar. A stipendiary curate is dependent on the incumbent.

curative (kūr-ā-tiv) *a.* tending to cure.

curator (kūr-rā-tur) *n.* a superintendent, as of a museum, etc.; a trustee; a guardian.

curb (kurb) *n.* [F. fr. L. *curvus*, bent] a check or hindrance; a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw; a wall designed to buttress a mass of earth; —*v. t.* to restrain; to confine; to furnish with a curb, as a well;

to restrain by a curb. **Curb-roof**, a roof having two sets of rafters, the upper one being much less inclined than the lower. **Curb-stone**, a stone placed against earth or stonework to prevent its giving way.

curculio (kur-kū-li-ō) *n.* [L.] a weevil, *esp.* a fruit-weevil.

curcuma-paper (kur-kū-mā-pā-per) *n.* [A. *kurkum*, saffron] paper yellowed by turmeric (it is changed to brown by alkalis).

curcume (kur-kū-min) *n.* the colouring matter of turmeric.

curd (kurd) *n.* [Celt.] the coagulated part of milk; the coagulated part of any liquid.

curdle (kur-dl) *v. t.* to cause to turn into curd; to congeal; —*v. i.* to turn into curd; to congeal.

curdy (kur-di) *a.* like curd; full of, or containing, curd.

cure (kūr) *n.* [L. *cura*, care] act of healing; medical treatment of disease or hurts; that which heals; remedy; successful treatment; restoration of health or soundness; the office of a curate; charge of souls; —*v. t.* to heal; to restore to health or sanity; to preserve by drying, salting, etc. **Cure-all**, a panacea. **Curing-house**, a house in which anything is cured; a house in which sugar is drained and dried.

cure (kōō-rā) *n.* [F.] a clergyman; a parson; a parish priest in France or in a French country.

curless (kūr-les) *a.* that cannot be cured or healed; incurable.

curer (kūr-er) *n.* one that cures; a physician; one that preserves provisions.

urette (kūr-ret) *n.* [F. fr. L. *cura*] a surgical instrument for scooping or scraping.

curfew (kur-fū) *n.* [O. F. fr. L. *coopervire*, hide, and *focus*, hearth] the ringing of a bell at nightfall, or eight o'clock—a signal to cover fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest.

curio (kūr-i-ō) *n.* [an abbreviation of *curiosity*] anything rare or curious.

curiosity (kūr-i-ō-si-ti) *n.* [L. *cura*, care] disposition to inquire and search for knowledge, *esp.* in things rare, forbidden, etc.; inquisitiveness; any object of wonder; a rarity; a novelty, etc.

curioso (kūr-i-ō-sō) *n.*; *pl.* *curiosis* (kūr-i-ō-si) a person curious in art; a virtuoso.

curious (kūr-i-us) *a.* [L. *cura*, care] desirous to know; inquisitive; prying; fastidious; wrought with skill and art; fanciful; singular.

curiously (kūr-i-us-li) *adv.* in a curious manner.

curiousness (kūr-i-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being curious.

curl (kurl) *v. t.* [D.] to twist into ringlets; to twist or make into coils; to raise in waves or undulations; to ripple; —*v. i.* to bend into curls or ringlets, as hair; to move in curves, spirals, or undulations; to play at curling; —*n.* a ringlet of hair; an undulating or curving line in any substance; a disease of peach-trees, etc., the leaves becoming much distorted.

curler (kur-ler) *n.* one that plays at curling.

curlew (kur-lū) *n.* [Imit.] an aquatic wading bird, with a long bill.

curliness (kur-li-nes) *n.* state of being curly.

curling (kur-ling) *n.* [curl] a game played on the ice, large smooth circular stones being slid towards a mark or tee. **Curling-irons, curling-tongs**, an instrument for curling the hair. **Curling-stone**, a stone used in the game of curling.



curly (kur-li) *a.* having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.

curmudgeon (kur-mū-jun) *n.* [for *curmudgein*, fr. E. *corn* and O. F. *muier*, hide] an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

currach, curragh (kur-ah) *n.* [Gael.] a coracle; a wicker cart.

currant (kur-ant) *n.* [Corinth] a small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant; the fruit of a well-known shrub of the genus *Ribes*.

currency (kur-en-si) *n.* general acceptance; circulation; current value; general estimation; that which is in circulation, as representing funds or property; money; coin.

current (kur-'ent) *a.* [L. *currere*, run] running or moving rapidly; now passing in its progress; circulating through the community; generally received; common; —*n.* a flowing of water, air, electricity, etc.; a stream; general course; ordinary procedure; progressive and connected movement.

currently (kur-'ent-li) *adv.* in a current manner; commonly.

curricl (kur-'i-kl) *n.* [L. *curriculum*, fr. *currere*, run] a chaise drawn by two horses abreast; —*v. i.* to drive in a curricl.

curriculum (ku-'rik-'ū-lum) *n.* a racecourse; a specified course of study.

currier (kur-'i-er) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *corium*, leather] one that dresses and colours tanned leather.

currish (kur-'ish) *a.* having the qualities of a cur; snarling; quarrelsome.

currishly (kur-'ish-li) *adv.* in a currish manner; like a cur.

currishness (kur-'ish-'nes) *n.* moroseness; churlishness.

curry (kur-'i) *v. t.* [O.F. fr. L. *cum* and Dan. *rede*, order] to dress leather; to seek favour by flattery; to comb, rub, or cleanse, a horse. **Curry-comb**, an instrument for combing and cleaning horses. **To curry favour** (*i. e.*, fawn, a horse) to flatter.

curry (kur-'i) *n.* [Tamil] a highly-flavoured and pungent sauce; a stew of fowl, fish, etc., cooked with curry. **Curry-powder**, an East India condiment composed of turmeric, ginger, cayenne, and other ingredients.

currying (kur-'i-ing) *n.* rubbing down a horse; the art of dressing tanned skins.

curse (kurs) *v. t.* [A.S. *curseian*] to utter a wish of evil against; to execrate; to devote to evil; to bring great evil upon; to vex, harass, or torment; to injure; —*v. i.* to utter imprecations; to swear; —*n.* imprecation of evil; evil pronounced or invoked; sentence of divine justice on sinners; that which brings evil or severe affliction.

cursed (kurs-'ed, kurst) *a.* blasted by a curse; deserving a curse.

cursedly (kurs-'sed-li) *adv.* in a cursed manner; execrably.

cursedness (kurs-'sed-'nes) *n.* the state of being under a curse.

cursor (kur-'si-tur) *n.* [L. *currere*, run] a clerk in the Court of Chancery whose business it was to make out original writs.

cursive (kur-'siv) *a.* running; rapid; flowing.

cursor (kur-'sur) *n.* any part of a mathematical instrument that slides on another.

Cursores (kur-'sō-rēz) *n. pl.* an order of birds, including the ostrich, cassowary, etc.

cursorily (kur-'sur-i-li) *adv.* in a cursory manner.

cursoriness (kur-'sur-i-'nes) *n.* hasty or superficial view or attention.

cursory (kur-'sur-i) *a.* characterized by haste; perfunctory.

curst (kurst) *a.* [curse] shrewish; crabbed; ill-tempered; deserving a curse.

curt (kurt) *a.* [L. *curtus*] short; concise; abrupt; discourteously brief.

curtail (kur-'tāl) *v. t.* [L. *curtus*, short] to cut short; to abridge; to diminish. **Curtail-step**, the bottom step of a stair, when the outer end is dimmed off. **curtailment** (kur-'tāl-'ment) *n.* decrease or diminution.

curtain (kur-'tin) *n.* [Low L. *cortina*] a movable cloth screen or covering intended to darken or conceal; a cloth used in theatres to conceal the stage from the audience; part of the rampart between the flanks of two bastions; —*v. t.* to inclose or furnish with curtains. **Curtain-lecture**, a private lecture from a wife to a husband.

curtal (kur-'tāl) *n.* [L. *curtus*, short] a horse or dog with a docked tail; —*a.* cut short; brief; scant. **Curtal-friar**, a friar wearing a short frock.

curtal-, curtle-ax (kur-'tl-'aks) [*a.* corrupted form of *cutlass*] a kind of sword.

curtana, curtein (kur-'tā-'na, -tā-'n) *n.* [L. *curtus*, short] the point-less sword, emblem of mercy, carried before British sovereigns at their coronation.

curtate (kur-'tāt) *a.* shortened; reduced. **Curtate distance**, the distance from the earth or the sun to the foot of a perpendicular dropped from a planet upon the plane of the ecliptic.

curtation (kur-'tā-'shun) *n.* the difference between a planet's true distance from the sun and its curtate distance.

curtilage (kur-'ti-'lāj) *n.* [L. *cors*, court] the land adjacent to a dwelling-house, and used in connection with it [Law].

curtly (kur-'tli) *adv.* in a curt manner; briefly; abruptly.

curtness (kurt-'nes) *n.* shortness; abruptness.

curtsy, curtsey (kur-'si) *n.* [*courtesy*] a downward movement of the body by bending the knees; —*v. i.* to make a curtsy.

curule (kūr-'rōol) *a.* [L.] privileged to sit in a curule-chair (a seat something like a camp-stool), the chair of honour of certain Roman magistrates.

curvate, curvated (kur-'vāt, -vā-'ted) *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked] bent in a regular form; curved.

curvation (kur-'vā-'shun) *n.* the act of curving; a curved form.

curvative (kur-'vā-'tiv) *a.* having the margin slightly curved [Bot.].

curvature (kur-'vā-'tūr) *n.* the continual bending, or the amount of a bending, of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction.

curve (kurv) *a.* bent without angles; —*n.* a bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same plane; —*v. t.* to bend; to crook; to inflect; —*v. i.* to be curved.

curvet (kur-'vet, kur-'vet') *n.* [It. fr. L. *curvus*] a leap of a horse, in which the fore legs are raised at once, and equally advanced, the horse springing as the fore legs are falling, so that all four legs are off the ground together; a prank; a frolic; —*v. i.* to make a curvet; to leap and frisk.

curvicaudate (kur-'vi-'kaw-'dāt) *a.* [L. *curvus* and *cauda*, tail] having a curved tail.

curvicostate (kur-'vi-'kos-'tāt) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib] having small curved ribs.

curvidentate (kur-'vi-'den-'tāt) *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth] having curved teeth.

curvifoliate (kur-'vi-'fō-'li-āt) *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf] having curved leaves.

curviform (kur-'vi-'form) *a.* having a curved form.

curvilinear (kur-'vi-'lin-'ē-'ar) *a.* [L. *linea*, line] consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines.

curvilinearity (kur-'vi-'lin-'ē-'ar-'i-'ti) *n.* the state of being curvilinear.

curvilinearly (kur-'vi-'lin-'ē-'ar-'li) *adv.* in a curvilinear manner.

curvinervate (kur-'vi-'ner-'vāt) *a.* [L. *curvus* and *nervus*, nerve] having curved veins or nerves.

curvirostral (kur-'vi-'rōs-'trāl) *a.* [L. *rostrum*, beak] having a curved beak.

curvity (kur-'vi-'ti) *n.* the state of being curved.

cusco bark (kus-'kō bārk) *n.* a kind of Peruvian bark, named from the locality.

cushat (kush-'at) *n.* [A.S. *cūscote*] the ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

cushion (koosh-'un) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *coxa*, hip] a stuffed case or bag used to sit or recline upon; any stuffed or padded surface used as a rest or protector; steam left in the cylinder of an engine, acting as a buffer to the piston; —*v. t.* to seat on a cushion; to furnish with cushions.

cushionet (koosh-'un-'et) *n.* a little cushion.

cushiony (koosh-'un-'i) *a.* like a cushion; soft and yielding; elastic.

cusp (kusp) *n.* [L. *cuspis*, point] a projecting point in the ornamentation of arches, panels, etc.; a point or horn of a crescent; the point at which the two branches of a curve have a common tangent; a prominence on a molar tooth.

cuspidal (kus-'pi-'dāl) *a.* ending in a point.

cuspidate, cuspidated (kus-pi-dāt, -dā-ted) *a.* having a sharp, rigid point [Bot.]; having one point, as canine teeth.

cuspidor, cuspidore (kus-pi-dor, -dōr) *n.* [Pg.] a spittoon.

custard (kus-tard) *n.* [L. *crusta*, crust] a dish of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

custard-apple, a West Indian fruit.

custodial (kus-tō-di-əl) *a.* relating to custody; —*n.* a receptacle for sacred objects.

custodian, custodian (kus-tō-di-an, -er) *n.* [L. *custos*, -ōdis, guard] a keeper or superintendent.

custody (kus-tu-di) *n.* a keeping or guarding; imprisonment.

custom (kus-tum) *n.* [F. fr. L. *con* and *suere*, be accustomed] way of acting; habitual practice; habitual buying of goods; business support; patronage; long established practice or usage (which may have the force of law); toll, tax, or tribute; —*pl.* custom-duties.

Custom-duties, taxes laid on imported or exported goods.

Custom-house, the building where customs are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared; the government department concerned with the collection of the customs.

customable (kus-tum-ə-bl) *a.* common; dutiable.

customably (kus-tum-ə-bli) *adv.* according to custom.

customarily (kus-tum-ər-i) *adv.* habitually; commonly.

customary (kus-tum-ər-i) *a.* according to custom; ordinary; established by common usage; conventional; holding or held by custom; —*n.* a written or printed statement of laws and customs.

customed (kus-tum-d) *a.* customary; accustomed; usual.

customer (kus-tum-er) *n.* a purchaser; a patron; a fellow.

custos (kus-tos) *n.* [L.] a keeper. **Custos rotulorum**, the chief civil officer of a county, and keeper of its records.

custrel (kus-trel) *n.* [O. F. *coustille*, dagger] a servant to a man-at-arms; [O. F. *costrel*] a costrel.

cut (kut) *v. t.* [Ety. unknown] to separate the parts of with a sharp instrument; to make an incision in; to divide; to sever; to hew; to mow; to castrate; to carve; to hew out; to decline the acquaintance of; to wound or hurt deeply; to intersect; to reduce; to operate in lithotomy; in cricket, to strike a ball with force downward and in front of the batsman; —*v. i.* to perform the operation of dividing, severing, intersecting, and the like; to run rapidly; to divide a pack of cards; —*a.* gashed, carved, etc.; deeply affected; —*n.* an opening made with a sharp instrument; a gash; a wound; a stroke or blow with an edged instrument, whip, or the like; a harsh remark, or avoidance of one's acquaintance; a notch, passage, or channel, made by cutting; a portion severed or cut off; an engraved block; the impression from an engraving; the act of dividing a pack of cards; the right to divide; manner in which a thing is cut or formed; shape; style; fashion. **Cut and come again**, help yourself freely and return for more. **Cut and dry**, or dried, ready for use. **Cut-away**, a coat with the skirts rounded off. **Cut-off**, that which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage; a contrivance in the steam engine for stopping the steam from entering the cylinder after the piston has reached a certain point. **To cut a caper**, to frisk about. **To cut a dash**, to make a display. **To cut a figure**, to be conspicuous. **To cut in**, to divide a pack of cards to settle who are to play; to join in suddenly. **To cut off**, to sever; to bring to an untimely end; to intercept; to stop. **To cut out**, to remove, as by cutting; to shape or form; to prepare; to excel; to seize and carry off from an enemy's harbour. **To cut short**, to interrupt; to shorten. **To cut teeth**, to have the teeth come through the gums. **To cut up**, to cut in pieces; to eradicate; to criticise severely; to affect deeply. **To draw cuts**, to draw lots.

cutaneous (ku-tā-nē-us) *a.* [L. *cutis*, skin] belonging to, or affecting, the skin.

cutchery (kuch-er-i) *n.* [Hind.] a court of justice, or any public office (in British India).

cute (kūi) *a.* [acute] clever; sharp.



Custard-apple.

cuticle (kū-ti-kl) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin] the scarf-skin or epidermis; the thin covering of the bark of a plant; a film on a liquid.

cuticular (kū-tik-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to the cuticle.

cutis (kū-tis) *n.* the true skin, next below the cuticle.

cutlass (kut-las) *n.* [L. *cutler*, knife] a broad, curving sword.

cutler (kut-ler) *n.* one that makes or deals in knives and edged tools.

cutlery (kut-ler-i) *n.* the business of a cutler; edged instruments.

cutlet (kut-let) *n.* [F. fr. L. *costa*, rib] a piece of meat for broiling or frying.

cutpurse (kut-purs) *n.* one that cuts purses to steal their contents; a pickpocket.

cutter (kut-er) *n.* one that cuts; an instrument for cutting; a small boat used by ships of war; a vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast, and a straight running bowsprit; a soft kind of brick used for arches, etc. **Cutter-bar**, the bar of a boring or cutting machine, which carries the cutters.

cutthroat (kut-thrōt) *n.* a murderer; an assassin; —*a.* murderous; barbarous.

cutting (kut-ing) *n.* act of one that cuts; incision; division; a twig cut off for grafting or planting; a slip cut from a newspaper, etc.; an excavation cut through a hill; removing stone from the bladder.

cuttingly (kut-ing-li) *adv.* severely; sarcastically.

cuttle, cuttle-fish (kut-l, -fish) *n.* [A.S. *cuttle*] a mollusc having ten arms furnished with suckers (when pursued, it throws out a blackish liquor which darkens the water, and enables it to escape). **Cuttle-bone**, the internal calcareous plate of the cuttle-fish.

cutty, cuttie (kut-i) *a.* [cut] short; —*n.* a cutty-pipe; a short girl; a wanton.

Cutty-pipe, a short tobacco-pipe. **Cutty-stool**, in old Scottish churches, a seat in which women guilty of unchastity were placed for three successive Sundays to suffer rebuke from the pulpit.

cutwal (kut-wal) *n.* [Hind.] the chief police officer in a town in the East Indies.

cutwater (kut-waw-ter) *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow.

cutworm (kut-wurm) *n.* any caterpillar destructive to young plants.

cyanate (sī-ā-nāt) *n.* a salt of cyanic acid.

cyanean (sī-ā-nē-ān) *a.* dark blue or azure in colour.

cyanic (sī-an-ik) *a.* [G. *kyanos*, blue] pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen; blue. **Cyanic acid**, a compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

cyanide (sī-ā-nid) *n.* a compound of cyanogen with a metallic base.

cyanine (sī-ā-nin) *n.* a blue colouring matter.

cyanite (sī-ā-nit) *n.* a silicate of aluminium.

cyanogen (sī-an-ō-jen) *n.* [G. *kyanos*, blue, and root *gen*, produce] a gas composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon.

cyanometer (sī-ā-nom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the intensity of blue, as in the sky.

cyanosis (sī-ā-nō-sis) *n.* a disease in which the skin is of a livid blue [Path.].

cyanosite (sī-an-ō-sit) *n.* sulphate of copper.

cyanotype (sī-an-ō-tīp) *n.* a photographic picture, obtained by the use of Prussian blue.

cyanicuric acid (sī-ā-nū-rik as-īd) *n.* an acid obtained from urine.

cyar (sī-ār) *n.* [G. *kuar*, hole] the orifice of the internal ear.

cyathiform (sī-ath-i-form) *a.* [G. *kuathos*, cup, and L. *forma*, shape] cup-shaped.

cycad (sī-kad) *n.* [G. *kukas*, African cocoa-palm] one of an order of gymnospermous plants resembling palms or ferns.

Cyclamen (sik-lā-men) *n.* [G. *kuklos*, circle] sow-bread; a genus of bulbous herbs of the primrose family.

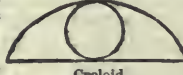
cyclamin (sik-la-min) *n.* a vegetable alkaloid found in species of *Cyclamen*.
cycle (si-kl) *n.* [*G. kuklos, a circle*] a period of time in which a succession of events or phenomena is repeated in the same order; a long period; a body of myths or legends relating to some period, person, or event; a bicycle or tricycle; —*v. s.* to revolve in a cycle; to ride a bicycle or tricycle. **Cycle of indiction**, a period of 15 years. **Cycle of the saros, or Chaldean cycle**, a period of 6585½ days, after which the sun and the moon occupy almost the same position relatively to the moon's nodes (it was therefore used to predict eclipses). **Metonic cycle**, a period of 19 years, after which time new and full moon recur on the same days of the year. **Solar cycle**, a period of 28 years, after which the days of the month fall on the same days of the week.

cyclic, cyclical (si-kl'ik, -kli-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or moving in, cycles. **Cyclic chorus**, a chorus that danced in a ring round an altar. **Cyclic poets**, poets whose subject was the Trojan war.

cyclist (si-kl'ist) *n.* one that rides a bicycle or a tricycle.

cyclograph (si-klō-graf) *n.* [*G. kuklos, circle, and graphein, write*] an instrument for describing arcs of circles.

cycloid (si-klō'id) *n.* [*G. eidos, form*] a curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle revolved on a straight line.



Cycloid.

cycloidal (si-klō'id-al) *a.* pertaining to a cycloid; of the nature of a cycloid.

cyclometer (si-klō-mē-ter) *n.* [*G. kuklos, circle, and metron, measure*] an instrument for registering the revolutions of a wheel, or the distance traversed by a bicycle, etc.

cyclometry (si-klō-mē-tri) *n.* the art of measuring circles.

cyclone (si-klōn) *n.* [*G. kuklos, circle*] a rotatory storm.

cyclonic (si-klōn'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclone.

cyclopædia, cyclopediā (si-klō-pē-di-ā) *n.* See **encyclopedia**.

cyclopean, cyclopic (si-klō-pē-ān, si-klōp'ik) *a.* pertaining to the Cyclops; huge; a term applied to a primitive form of architecture, distinguished by the great size of the stones.

Cyclops (si-klōps) *n.* [*G.*] a giant with but one eye, placed in the midst of the forehead; a family of minute crustaceans.

cyclorama (si-klō-rā-ma) *n.* [*G. kuklos, circle, and horama, view*] a circular panorama.

cyclosis (si-klō'sis) *n.* [*G.*] circulation of blood or other fluid.

cyclostomous (si-klōs-tō-mus) *a.* [*G. kuklos, circle, and stoma, mouth*] having a round mouth.

cyclostyle (si-klō-stil) *n.* [*G. stulos, pen*] apparatus for multiplying copies of letters, etc.

cyesiognosis (si-ē-si-ōg-nō'sis) *n.* [*G. kuēsis, pregnancy, and gnōsis, knowledge*] diagnosis of pregnancy.

cygnet (sig-net) *n.* [*O. F. fr. G. kuknos, swan*] a young swan.

cylinder (sil-in-der) *n.* [*G. kulindros*] a solid generated by the rotation of a rectangle round one of its sides; a body of roller-like form.



Cylinder.

cylindrical (sil-in-drā'shus) *a.* cylindrical.

cylindric, cylindrical (sil-in-dri-ka) *a.* having the form of a cylinder.

cylindrically (sil-in-dri-ka-li) *adv.* in the manner or shape of a cylinder.

cylindricity (sil-in-dris'i-ti) *n.* cylindrical form.

cylindriform (sil-in-dri-form) *a.* [*cylinder and L. forma, shape*] cylindrical.

cylindroid (sil'in-droid) *n.* [*G. kulindros, cylinder, and eidos, form*] a solid body resembling a cylinder, but having the ends elliptical.

cyma (si-mā) *n.*; *pl.* **cymæ** (si-mē) [*G. kuma, a wave*] an ogee moulding.

cymar (si-mār) *n.* [*F. stimarre*] a slight covering for a woman; a sarrat.

cymbal (sim-bal) *n.* [*G. fr. kumbē, cup*] one of a pair of hollow rounded pieces of brass or bronze which, when struck together, produce a sharp, clashing sound.



Cymbals.

cymbalist (sim-bal-ist) *n.* one that plays the cymbals.

cymbiform (sim-bi-form) *a.* [*L. cymba, boat, and forma, form*] boat-shaped.

cymbocephaly (sim-bō-sef'-a-li) *n.* [*G. kumbē, cup, and kēphalē, head*] a condition of the skull in which it is usually flattened and hollowed along the coronal suture.

cyme (sim) *n.* [*G. kuma, sprout*] an inflorescence in which the main axis, which terminates in a flower, produces one or more branches that also terminate in flowers, and grow more vigorously than the main axis.

cymoid (si-moid) *a.* having the form of a cyme; resembling a cyme.

cymophane (si-mō-fān) *n.* [*G. kuma, wave, and phainein, show*] chrysoberyl.

cymophanous (si-mōf'-ā-nus) *a.* opalescent.

cymose, cymous (si-mōs, -mus) *a.* bearing, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyme.

Cymric (sim', kim'-rik) *a.* [*W.*] pertaining to the Welsh; —*n.* the Welsh language.

Cymry (sim', kim'-ri) *n. pl.* the Welsh people.

cynanche (si-nang-kē) *n.* [*G.*] any acute inflammation of the throat.

cynanthropy (si-nan'thrō-pi) *n.* [*G. kuōn, dog, and anthrōpos, man*] insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a dog.

cynarctomachy (sin-ārktōm'-a-ki) *n.* [*G. and machē, fight*] bear-baiting with a dog.

cynic (sin'ik) *n.* [*G. kuōn, kunos, dog*] one of the school of ancient philosophers who despised riches, pleasures, arts, and science; a misanthrope.

cynic, cynical (sin'ik, -i-ka) *a.* snarling; captious; sneering; belonging to the cynics.

cynically (sin'i-ka-li) *adv.* in a cynical manner.

cynicalness (sin'i-ka-l-nes) *n.* the quality of being cynical.

cynicism (sin'i-sizm) *n.* the practice or principles of a cynic.

cynorexia (si-nō-rek-si-ā) *n.* [*G. kuōn, dog, and oreksis, appetite*] a voracious appetite.

cynosure (si-nō, sin'-ō-shōōr) *n.* [*G. oura, tail*] the constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the polar star; a centre of attraction.

cypher See **cipher**.

cyphonism (si-fō-nizm) *n.* [*G.*] a punishment among the ancients (the criminal was smeared with honey and exposed to insects, or his neck was confined in a heavy collar).

cypress (si-pres) *n.* [*G. kyparissos*] a coniferous tree, having wood remarkable for its durability; an emblem of mourning.

cypress, cyprus (si-pres, -prus) *n.* [*Cyprus, the island*] a thin, transparent black (or white) material; a kind of crape.

Cyprian (sip-ri-an) *a.* belonging to Cyprus, renowned for the worship of Venus; lewd; —*n.* a Cypriote; a strumpet.

cyprine (sip-ri-n, si-prin) *a.* pertaining to the cypress.

Cypriot (sip-ri-ōt) *a.* belonging to Cyprus; —*n.* an inhabitant of Cyprus.

Cyrenaic (si-rē-nā'ik) *a.* pertaining to Cyrene, or to the Epicurean philosophy founded there by Aristippus.

Cyrillic (si-ri-lik) *a.* [*St. Cyril*] denoting an alphabet adopted by the Slavonic peoples belonging to the Greek church.

cyst (sist) *n.* [*G. kustis, bladder*] a bladder; a large vesicle; a sac containing morbid matter.

cystic (sis'tik) *a.* pertaining to a cyst; containing cysts; encysted. **Cystic worm**, an encysted immature tapeworm.

cystine (sis'tin) *n.* a rare kind of urinary calculus.

cystitis (sis-tī'tis) *n.* inflammation of the bladder.

cystocele (sis'tō-sel) *n.* [*G. kystis*, bag, and *kēlē*, tumour] hernia of the urinary bladder.

cystotomy (sis-toi'-ō-mi) *n.* [*G. kystis*, bladder, and *tomē*, cutting] the operation of cutting into the bladder.

Cytherean (sith-e-rē'an) *a.* [*Cythera*, now Cerigo] pertaining to Venus.

cytoblast (si'tō-blast) *n.* [*G. kytos*, cavity, and *blastos*, germ] a cell-nucleus [Biol.].

czar, tsar (zār, tsār) *n.* [Russ.] a king; a title of the Emperor of Russia.

czarevitch, tsarevitch (zār, tsār'-e-lich) *n.* the title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

czarevna, tsarevna (zā-, tsā-rev'-na) *n.* the wife of the czarevitch.

czarina, tsarina (zā-, tsā-rē'-na) *n.* a title of the Empress of Russia.

Czech (chek) *n.* [Bohemian] a Slav of Bohemia, Moravia, or Hungary; the language of the Czechs; *-a.* pertaining to the Czechs.

d

D, d, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter, and the third consonant or articulation; as a numeral, it represents 500, and with a dash over it (D̄) 5000; in music, the second note of the natural scale.

daalder (dāl'-der) *n.* [D.] a former Dutch silver coin.

dab (dab) *v.t.* [M.E. *dabben*, strike] to strike gently, as with the hand, or with some soft or moist substance; *-n.* a gentle blow with the hand, or with some soft substance—hence, a sudden blow or hit; a small lump or mass of anything soft, as butter or mortar; an adept; a small flat fish, of dark-brown colour, allied to the flounder.



Dab.

dabber (dab'-er) *n.* one who, or that which, dabs.

dabbing (dab'-ing) *n.* the process of covering a stone with small indentations.

dabble (dab'-l) *v.t.* [frequentative of *dab*] to wet by little dips or strokes; to moisten; to sprinkle; *-v.i.* to play in water, as with the hands; to work in a slight or superficial manner; to touch here and there; to dip into; to tamper; to meddle.

dabblor (dab'-ler) *n.* one that dabbles; a superficial meddler.

dabblingly (dab'-ling-li) *adv.* in a dabbling manner; as a dabblor.

dabchick (dab'-chik) *n.* [fr. *dap*, a variant of *dip*, and *chick*] a newly-hatched chick; a delicate morsel; a small grebe.

daboya (da-boi'-a) *n.* [E. Ind.] a venomous East Indian serpent.

dabster (dab'-ster) *n.* [*dab*] one that is expert at anything.

da capo (dā kā-po) [It., from the beginning, fr. *L. de* and *caput*, head] a direction to repeat from the beginning, usually abbreviated to D.C. [Mus.].

dace, dare, dart

(dās, dār, dārt) *n.* [O.F. *dars*] a small river fish.

dachshund (daks'hōōnt) *n.* [Ger.,

badger-hound] a badger-dog.

dacoit, dacoitage, etc. See dakoit.

dacryoma (dak-ri-ō-ma) *n.* [*G. dakru*, a tear] the stoppage of one or both of the tear passages to the nose, causing tears to overflow on the cheek.



Dace.

dactyl (dak'til) *n.* [*G. daktulos*, a finger] a poetical foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, or one accented followed by two unaccented.

dactylic (dak-til'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, dactyls.

dactyloglyph (dak-til-i-ō-glif) *n.* [*G. daktulios*, a finger-ring, and *glyphein*, to cut] an engraver of finger-rings, or of fine gems.

dactyloglyphy (dak-til-i-ō-g-lif) *n.* the engraving of precious stones.

dactyliology (dak-til-i-ō-ji) *n.* [*G. daktulios*, a ring, and *logos*, discourse] the science or study of finger-rings.

dactylogy (dak-til-i-ō-ji) *n.* [*G. daktulos*, finger, and *logos*, discourse] the art of conveying by spelling words with the fingers.

dactylorhiza (dak-til-lō-rī-za) *n.* [*G. daktulos*, finger, and *rhiza*, root] finger and toe, a disease of the roots of turnips.

dad, daddy (dad, dad'i) *n.* [fr. *daid*, W. *tad*] father, a word used by little children.

Daddy-long-legs, the crane-fly.

daddle (dad'-l) *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful] to walk unsteadily; to totter.

dado (dā-dō) *n.* [It.] the die or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column; that part of an apartment between the plinth and impost moulding; a wide painted or other skirting on interior walls.

dædal, dædalian (dē-dal, dē-dā-li-an) *a.* [*G. daidallein*, embellish] intricately contrived; artistic; skilful; deceitful.

daff (daf) *v.t.* [a variant of *doff*] to toss aside; put off.

daffodil (daf'-ō-dil) *n.* [*G. asphodelos*] a plant of the genus *Narcissus* (it has a bulbous root and beautiful flowers, usually of yellow hue).

daft (dافت) *a.* [Scand.] insane; stupid; foolish; giddy.

dag (dag) *n.* [O.F. *dague*] a dagger or poniard; a kind of pistol; a loose end; a tag; a leathern latchet; *-v.t.* to pierce or stab with a dagger.

dagger (dag'-er) *n.* [W. *dagr*] a short sword; a poniard; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus †, called also obelisk. At daggers-drawn, in a state of hostility. Daggers-drawing, an approach to open rupture and violence. To look, or speak, daggers, to look or speak fiercely.

daggle (dag'-l) *v.t.* [Scand.] to trail, so as to wet or be foul; to wet; to dirty; *-v.i.* to run through water and mud; to draggle; *-n.* a slattern.

dagoba (dag-ō-ba, dag-ō'-ba) *n.* [Singhalese] an oriental countries, a circular structure built to contain relics of Buddha or some Buddhist saint.

daguerreotype (da-ger'-ō-tip) *n.* [fr. *Daguerre*, the discoverer] a method of taking pictures by photography on plates of silvered copper; the picture produced by the above process; *-v.t.* to represent by the photographic art, as a picture.

daguerreotype, daguerreotypist (da-ger'-ō-tī-per, -pist) *n.* one that produced daguerreotypes.

daguerreotypy (da-ger'-ō-tī-pi) *n.* art of producing daguerreotypes.

dahabieh (dā-hā-bē'-e) *n.* [A. *dahabiya*] a kind of boat used on the Nile.

Dahlia (dāl'i-a) *n.* [*Dahl*, a Swedish botanist] a genus of plants, of the order Compositæ, with large and beautiful flowers.

daily (dāl'i) *a.* happening, or belonging to, each successive day; diurnal; quotidian; *-adv.* every day; day by day; *-n.* a daily paper.

daimio (dāi-myō) *n.* [Jap.] the title of the chief class of feudal lords in Japan.

daintily (dān-tī-li) *adv.* in a dainty manner; fastidiously; nicely.

daintiness (dān-tī-nes) *n.* state, or condition, of being dainty.

dainty (dān'ti) *a.* [O.F. *daintie*, fr. *L. dignitas*, dignity] delicious to the taste; elegant in form, manner, or breeding; requiring dainties; over-nice; hard to please; fastidious; scrupulous; affected; *-n.* that which is delicious, delicate, or nice.

dairy (dā-ri) *n.* [Icel. *deyja*, dairymaid] the place where milk is kept, set for cream, or converted into butter or cheese; a shop where milk, butter, etc., are

sold. **Dairy-farm**, a farm devoted to the production of milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese.

dairying (dā-ri-ing) *n.* the business of conducting a dairy.

dairymaid (dā-ri-mād) *n.* a female servant employed in dairy work.

dairyman (dā-ri-man) *n.* one that keeps a dairy-farm or a dairy, or sells dairy produce.

dais (dā-is) *n.* [G. *diskos*, a quilt] a raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall; the upper table of a dining-hall; a chair of state; a canopy.

daisied (dā-zid) *a.* full of daisies; set or adorned with daisies.

daisy (dā-zi) *n.* [A.S. *dæg-es-æge*, day's eye, sun] a well known plant of the genus *Bellis*.

dak, dawk (dawk) *n.* [Hind.] in the East Indies, the mail-post; transport by relays of men.

daker-hen (dā-ker-hen) *n.* the corn-crake or land-rail.

dakoit (da-koit') *n.* [Hind.] one of a band of robbers in India and Burma.

dakoitage, dakoity (da-koit'-tā-j, -ti) *n.* robbery by robber-bands.

dalai-lama (da-lī-lā-mā) *n.* [Tibetan] the chief of the two lama popes of Tibet and Mongolia.

dale (dāl) *n.* [Icel. *dalr*] a low place between hills; a vale or valley.

dalesman (dāl-z-mən) *n.* one living in a dale or valley.

dalliance (dal-i-āns) *n.* act of trifling or fondling; interchange of caresses; trifling with business; procrastination.

dallier (dal-i-er) *n.* one that dallies; a trifler.

dally (dal-i) *v.i.* [A.S. *dveligan*, err] to waste time in pleasure or trifles; to linger; to delay; to interchange caresses; to use fondling; to sport; to frolic; to while away the time.

dalmatic (dal-mat'-ik) *n.* [*Dalmatia*] a loose-fitting ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves, worn by deacons at mass.

dal segno (dal sā-nyō) *n.* [It.] a direction to go back to the sign; ♯ and repeat to the end—abbreviated D.S. [Mus.].

daltonism (dal-tun-izm) *n.* [fr. John Dalton, a distinguished chemist, who had this defect] inability to distinguish colours; colour-blindness.

dam (dam) *n.* [a form of *dame*] a female parent—used of beasts; a human mother—used in contempt.

dam (dam) *n.* [E.] a mole, bank of earth, wall, or frame of wood, to obstruct the flow of water; the body of water confined by a dam;—*v.t.* to obstruct, or restrain the flow of, by a dam; to shut up; to confine.

damage (dam-āj) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *damnum*, loss] any injury or harm to person, property, or reputation; a compensation in money which a man claims, or gets, by the verdict of a jury for some wrong or loss he has sustained; hurt; detriment;—*v.t.* to inflict injury upon; to harm; to hurt; to injure; to impair;—*v.i.* to receive damage or injury; to be impaired or injured.

damageable (dam-āj-a-bl) *a.* capable of being damaged or impaired.

daman (dam-an) *n.* [Syr.] the Syrian hyrax; the cony of Scripture.

damascene (dam-a-sēn) *n.* [*Damascus*] a native of Damascus; a damson;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, Damascus.

Damascus blade (da-mas'-kus blād) *n.* a sword made of Damascus steel, and presenting on its surface a variegated appearance of watering.

damask (dam-ask) *n.* [*Damascus*] a rich silk stuff with raised figures, woven in the loom, orig. made at Damascus—now made of silk intermingled with flax, cotton, or wool; linen woven in imitation of the figures in damask silk; a pink colour like that of the damask-rose;—*a.* woven with figures like damask; of a pink colour like that of the damask-rose;—*v.t.* to decorate, as silk or other stuff, with raised flowers, etc., or steel with etchings or inlaid devices—hence, to embellish; to variegate. **Damask-plum**, the damson.

damaskeen (dam-as-kēn) *v.t.* to ornament, particularly iron and steel, by inlaying with another metal, or by etching; to damask.

damaskeening (dam-as-kē-ning) *n.* the art of ornamenting the surface of one metal by inlaying with another.

damassin (dam-a-sin) *n.* [F. *damasser*, to damask] a kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in.

damboard, dambrod (dam-bōrd, -brod) *n.* [Sw. *dambråde*, checker-board] a draught-board.

dame (dām) *n.* [F. fr. L. *domina*, mistress] a noble lady; the mistress of a household; a matron; the mistress of a school. **Dame-school**, a school kept by a woman.

dammar, dammar-resin (dam'-ar, -rez-in) *n.* [*Hind. dāmar*, resin] an East Indian gum or resin.

damn (dam) *v.t.* [L. *damnare*, damage] to adjudge to punishment or death; to censure; to sentence; to condemn to punishment in a future world; to condemn as bad or displeasing, by hissing, etc.

damnable (dam-na-bl) *a.* worthy of condemnation or reprobation; detestable.

damnation (dam-na-shun) *n.* condemnation to punishment in a future state.

damnatory (dam-na-tur-i) *a.* containing a sentence of condemnation.

damnify (dam-ni-fi) *v.t.* to cause loss or damage to.

Damoclean (dam-o-klē'-an) *a.* pertaining to Damocles, the flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse; perilous; anxious.

damp (damp) *n.* [cf. Ger. *dampf*, vapour, fog] moisture; humidity; fog; dejection; depression; discouragement;—*pl.* gaseous products in coal-mines, wells, etc., classed as choke-damp and fire-damp;—*a.* moderately wet; moist; humid;—*v.t.* to moisten; to make humid; to check the action of; to deject; to discourage.

dampen (dam-pn) *v.t.* to make damp;—*v.i.* to become damp.

damper (dam-per) *n.* that which damps or checks; discouragement; a valve in the flue of a stove to regulate the draught of air; a contrivance to check action at a particular time.

dampish (dam'-pish) *a.* somewhat damp or moist.

dampness (damp-nes) *n.* moderate humidity; moisture.

damsel (dam-zel) *n.* [O.F. *damoisele*, fr. L. *dominus*, a lord] a young unmarried woman.

damson (dam-zn) *n.* [contracted fr. *damascene*] a small black plum.

dan (dan) *n.* [L. *dominus*, master] a title of honour equivalent to master or sir, now archaic.

dance (dāns) *v.t.* [O.F. *danser*, fr. O. H. Ger. *dānsōn*, drag along] to cause to dance; to dandle;—*v.t.* to move with measured steps to a musical accompaniment; to move nimbly or merrily; to caper; to frisk;—*n.* a lively motion or leaping, with set steps and postures of the body, in time with measured music; a figure in which two or more move or leap in concert; the tune to which dancing is performed. **Dance-music**, music rhythmically fitted and specially intended as an accompaniment for dancing. **To dance attendance on**, to wait upon obsequiously. **To lead one a dance**, to give one trouble in the pursuit of an object.

dancer (dan-ser) *n.* one that dances or practises dancing.

dancing (dan-sing) *n.* the act or art of moving in the dance. **Dancing-girl**, a female professional dancer. **Dancing-master**, a teacher of dancing.

dandelion (dan-de-lī-ŭn) *n.* [F. *dent de lion*] a well known plant, with large, yellow, compound flowers.

dander (dan-der) *v.i.* [*dandle*] to walk idly, or in a leisurely way;—*n.* [*dandier*] anger; passion. **To raise a person's dander**, to put a person in a temper.

dandify (dan-di-fi) *v.t.* to make, or form, like a dandy.

dandiprat, dandyprat (dan-di-prat) *n.* [Etyrn. doubt-ful] a little fellow; an archin.

dandle (dan-dl) *v.t.* [Ger. *tändeln*, fr. *tand*, trifle] to move up and down, as an infant; to fondle; to toy with; to pet; to delay; to procrastinate.

dandling (dan-'dliŋ) *n.* the act of fondling or dancing on the knee, as an infant.

dandruff, dandruff (dan-'drif, -'druf) *n.* [W. ton, skin, and *drup*, bad] a scurf that forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

dandy (dan-'di) *n.* [F. *dandin*, a ninny] one that affects special finery in dress; a fop.

dandyism (dan-'di-izm) *n.* the manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

Dane (dān) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Denmark.

Dane-geld (dān-'geld) *n.* [A.S. *Dene*, Danes, and *geld*, payment] a tax imposed to buy off, or to raise forces against, the Danes.

danger (dān-'jer) *n.* [O.F. *danger*, absolute power, fr. L. *dominus*, master] exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril; hazard. **Danger-signal**, a signal used to indicate some danger to be avoided.

dangerous (dān-'jer-us) *a.* attended with danger; full of risk; unsafe.

dangerously (dān-'jer-us-li) *adv.* in a dangerous manner.

dangerousness (dān-'jer-us-nes) *n.* danger; hazard; peril.

dangle (dang-'gl) *v.t.* [Scand.] to cause to dangle;—*v.i.* to hang loosely, or with a swinging or jerking motion; to hang about or follow after.

dangler (dang-'gler) *n.* one that hangs about or follows others, esp. women; a trifle.

Danish (dā-'nish) *a.* belonging to the Danes or to Denmark.

Danite (dan-'it) *n.* [see Gen. xlix. 16] one of a dangerous secret society, said to have existed among the Mormons.

dank (dangk) *a.* [Sw.] damp; moist; humid; wet; raw.

danseuse (dang-'sez) *n.* [F.] a female dancer.

Dantesque (dan-'tesk) *a.* resembling Dante or his style; severe; sublime.

Danubian (da-nū-'bi-an) *a.* pertaining to, or bordering on, the river Danube.

dap (dap) *v.i.* [a variant of *drop*] to drop or let fall the bait gently into the water.

Daphne (daf-'nē) *n.* [G. *daphnē*, laurel] a genus of diminutive shrubs, of great beauty and fragrance in the flower.

dapper (dap-'er) *a.* [D. *dapper*, brave] little and active; lively; neat; smart.

dapple (dap-'l) *n.* [dim. of *dip*] a spot; one of a number of spots on an animal's skin;—*a.* marked with spots of different colour; spotted; variegated;—*v.t.* to variegate with spots; to spot. **Dapple-bay**, of a bay colour, variegated with spots of another shade. **Dapple-gray**, of a gray colour, variegated with spots of a different shade.

dappled (dap-'ld) *a.* spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades.

Darbyites (dar-'bi-its) *n.pl.* [fr. J. N. Darby] a name for the Plymouth Brethren.

dare (dār) *v.t.* [A.S. *dear*, I dare] to have courage for; to challenge; to defy;—[M.E. *daren*, to be in fear] to frighten;—*v.i.* to be bold enough; to venture. **Dare-devil**, a fearless, reckless fella.

daric (dar-'ik) *n.* [*Darius* I. of Persia] a gold coin of antiquity.

daring (dār-'iŋ) *n.* a bold act; a hazardous attempt; a rash venture;—*a.* bold; courageous.

dark (dārk) *a.* [A.S. *deore*] destitute of light; black; obscure; mysterious; concealed; hidden; ignorant; evincing black traits of character; foreboding evil; gloomy; jealous; suspicious;—*n.* absence of light; gloom; obscurity; condition of ignorance; secrecy; unknown state. **Dark ages**, the period of intellectual darkness, from the 5th to the 15th century. **Dark-eyed**, having dark-coloured eyes. **Dark horse**, a racer whose capabilities are unknown. **Dark-room**, a room from which all actinic rays of light are excluded [Phot.].

darken (dār-'kn) *v.t.* to make dark or black; to cloud; to obscure; to render dim; to deprive of vision; to render less clear or intelligible; to cast a gloom upon; to sully;—*v.t.* to grow dark or darker.

darkish (dār-'kish) *a.* somewhat dark; dusky; dim.

darkling (dār-'kliŋ) *adv.* in the dark; blindly;—*a.* dark; in the dark; obscuring.

darkly (dār-'li) *adv.* with imperfect light; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly.

darkness (dār-'nes) *n.* absence of light; obscurity; want of clearness or perspicuity; a state of privacy; secrecy; a state of ignorance or error, esp. on moral or religious subjects.

darksome (dār-'sum) *a.* somewhat dark, gloomy, or obscure.

darky (dār-'ki) *n.* [*dark*] a negro; a coloured person; a policeman's lantern.

darling (dār-'liŋ) *n.* [A.S. *deorliŋ*] one dearly beloved; a favourite;—*a.* dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favourite.

darn (darn) *v.t.* [Celt.] to mend, as a rent or hole in a garment, stocking, etc., with thread, worsted, etc.;—*n.* the place mended by darning.

darnel (dār-'nel) *n.* [O.F. *darne*, stupid] a plant of the genus *Lolium*, a species of grass.

darning (dār-'niŋ) *n.* the act of mending, as a hole in a garment; patching; articles to be mended. **Darning-needle**, a long needle with a large eye, used in darning.

dart (dārt) *n.* [O.F.] a pointed, missile weapon, to be thrown by the hand; anything that pierces and wounds;—*v.t.* to throw with a sudden effort, as a dart; to hurl or launch; to emit; to shoot, as rays;—*v.i.* to be let fly or launched, as a dart; to start and run with velocity; to shoot rapidly along.

dartars (dār-'tarz) *n.pl.* [F. *dartre*, tetter] a scab or ulcer under the skin of lambs.

darter (dār-'ter) *n.* one that darts, or throws a dart; the snake-bird; the archer-fish.

dartre (dār-'tr) *n.* [F.] a name for herpes or other skin disease.

Darwinian (dār-'win-i-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Charles Darwin, or the theory of evolution propounded by him;—*n.* one that accepts Darwin's theory of evolution.

Darwinism, Darwinianism (dār-'win-izm, dār-'win-i-an-izm) *n.* the teaching of Charles Darwin, esp. the doctrine of the origin and modification of species by natural selection.

dash (dash) *v.t.* [Scand.] to throw with violence or haste; to break by collision; to destroy; to bespatter; to confound; to abash; to cast down; to throw in, or on, in a rapid, careless manner; to form or sketch rapidly or carelessly; to mingle; to adulterate; to erase by a stroke;—*v.i.* to rush with violence through; to strike violently against; to come in collision;—*n.* violent striking of two bodies; collision; crash; a sudden check; frustration; an admixture, infusion, or adulteration; a partial overspreading; a rapid movement; a sudden onset; capacity for quick, bold movements against an enemy; a show or parade; a flourish; a mark or line thus —, in writing or printing, denoting a sudden break, stop, or transition in a sentence. **Dash-board**, a board or leathern apron so placed on the front part of a vehicle as to prevent mud, water, etc., being thrown into the vehicle by the heels of the horses.

dasher (dash-'er) *n.* one who, or that which, dashes, as the float of a paddle-wheel; a showy person.

dashing (dash-'iŋ) *a.* daring; spirited; showy; brilliant.

dastard (das-'tard) *n.* [Scand.] a coward; a poltroon;—*a.* cowardly; shrinking from danger.

dastardly (das-'tard-li) *a.* cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

dasymeter (das-'sin-et-er) *n.* [G.] an instrument for testing the density of a gas

data (dā'ta) *n.* plural of *datum*. *Dataria*, *Chancery*

datary (dā'ta-ri) *n.* an officer in the papal chancery, who dates and despatches documents.

date (dāt) *n.* [L. *datūs*, pp. of *dare*, to give] specification of the time when a writing, inscription, coin, etc., was given or executed; precise period or time of; epoch; duration; continuance;—*v.t.* to note the time of writing or executing; to note or fix the time of; to refer to as a starting-point or origin;—*v.i.* to have a beginning; to have a date; to reckon or count from. **Out of date**, no longer in use; old-fashioned. **Up to date**, to the present time; modern.

date (dāt) *n.* [G. *daktulos*, a finger] the fruit of the date-palm. **Date-palm**, the palm that bears dates. **Date-plum**, the edible fruit of several species of the genus *Diospyros*; the sugar trees themselves. **Date-sugar**, from the sap of the date-palm.

dateless (dāt-less) *a.* having no fixed term.

dativ (dā-tiv) *n.* [L. *dativus*, fr. *dare*, to give] that which may be given or disposed of at pleasure; the case of a noun which expresses the object to which anything is given, directed, or referred; —*a.* capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure; pertaining to the dative.

datum (dā-tum) *n.* [L.] something given or admitted; a ground of inference or deduction.

daturine (dā-tū-rin) *n.* [fr. *Datura stramonium*, the name of the plant] a poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple.

daub (dawb) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *albus*, white] to smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster; to paint coarsely; to disguise; to conceal; —*n.* a viscous, sticky application; a picture coarsely executed.

dauber (daw-ber) *n.* one that daubs; a coarse painter.

daubreelite (daw-brē-lit) *n.* (G. A. *Daubrée*, F. mineralogist) *n.* a rare mineral (FeCr₂S₄) found in meteoric irons.

daubyn (daw-bi) *a.* slimy; viscous; glutinous.

daughter (daw-ter) *n.* [A.S. *dohtor*] a female child or descendant; a female penitent or nun. **Daughter-in-law**, the wife of one's son.

daughterly (daw-ter-li) *a.* becoming a daughter; filial.

daunt (dānt, dawnt) *v.t.* [L. *domare*, tame] to subdue the courage of; intimidate; frighten.

dauntless (dānt, dawnt-less) *a.* bold; fearless; intrepid; undaunted.

dauntlessly (dānt, dawnt-less-li) *adv.* in a heroic and fearless manner.

dauphin (daw-fin) *n.* [F.] the eldest son of the king of France, and heir of the crown, prior to 1830.

dauphiness (daw-fin-es) *n.* the wife of a dauphin.

davenport (dav-en-pōrt) *n.* [fr. the first maker] a kind of small writing-desk.

davit (dā-vit) *n.* [F.] a spar used on board of ships as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor; —*pl.* pieces of timber or iron projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by.

Davy Jones (dā-vi jōnz) *n.* [Origin doubtful] an imaginary evil spirit of the sea. **Davy Jones's locker**, the ocean.

Davy-lamp (dā-vi-lamp) *n.* [Sir Humphry Davy] a lantern in which the light is inclosed within fine wire gauze, for use in mines.

daw (daw) *n.* [Imit.] a bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

dawdle (daw-dl) *v.t.* [allied to *dandle*] to waste time by trifling; —*v.i.* to trifle; to loiter about.

dawk (dawk) *n.* [*dale*] an incision in timber; — [Hind. *dāk*] in India, the mail-post.

dawn (dawn) *v.t.* [A.S. *dagian*, fr. *dag*, day] to spread or expand, as rays of light; to grow towards the light of morning; to open out or develop, as genius, hope, etc.; to glimmer; to come to the mind with a faint light; —*n.* the break of day; first appearance of light in the morning; first opening or expansion; beginning; rise, as of hope, genius, etc.

day (dā) *n.* [A.S. *dag*] the period from sunrise to sunset; the period of the earth's revolution on its axis—divided into 24 hours; a specific time or period; time of life; any particular day, as Christmas day; day of battle; victory. **Day-bed**, a couch or sofa. **Day-book**, a book in which are preserved the accounts of all



Date-tree.

goods sold on credit. **Day-break**, dawn of day. **Day-coal**, the upper stratum of coal in a mine. **Day-dream**, a vain fancy or speculation; a castle in the air. **Day-dreamer**, one that indulges in day-dreams. **Day-dreaming**, indulgence in day-dreams. **Day-fly**, one of a genus of insects that live only one day, called *Ephemera*. **Day-labour**, labour hired or done by the day. **Day-labourer**, one that works by the day. **Day-light**, the light of day; sunlight. **Day-nurse**, a woman or girl who takes charge of children during the day. **Day-school**, a school held in the day-time; a school at which the scholars are not boarded. **Days of grace**, three days allowed for the payment of a note after it becomes due. **Day-star**, the morning star; the sun. **Day's-work**, the work of a single day; the reckoning of a ship's course from noon to noon. **Day-time**, time between sunrise and sunset. **Sidereal day**, the interval between two successive transits of a given star. **The other day**, lately; not long ago. **To gain, or win, the day**, to be victorious.

daysman (dāz-man) *n.* [properly, the judge or umpire on the *day* appointed] an umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

dayspring (dāz-spring) *n.* the beginning of the day; the dawn.

daze (dāz) *v.t.* [Scand.] to overpower with light—hence, to confuse; to bewilder; to stun.

dazzle (dāz-l) *v.t.* [frequentative of *daze*] to overpower with light; to strike or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind; —*v.i.* to be overpowered by light; to excite admiration by brilliancy, beauty, etc.

dazzlingly (dāz-ling-li) *adv.* in a dazzling manner; astonishingly.

deacon (dē-kn) *n.* [L. *diaconus*, fr. G. *diakonos*, a servant] *orig.* one appointed to serve tables, or superintend the care of the poor; in the R.C. church, an assistant to the priest; in the English church, one licensed to preach, but not to administer sealing ordinances; in some Presbyterian churches, one charged with the care and distribution of church property and funds; in Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade.

deaconess (dē-kn-es) *n.* a female deacon in the primitive church; in some Protestant churches, one of an order of women that engage in charitable work.

deaconhood (dē-kn-hood) *n.* the state or office of a deacon; a body of deacons taken collectively.

deaconship (dē-kn-ship) *n.* the office or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

dead (ded) *a.* [A.S.] deprived or destitute of life; inanimate; without show of life; without motion; inactive; unproductive; unprofitable; lacking form, colour, or spirit; dull; monotonous or unvaried; fixed; producing death; wanting in religious spirit; cold; heartless; cut off from the rights of a citizen or property holder; breathless; useless; gloomy; still; cold; spiritless; tasteless; vapid; —*adv.* to a degree resembling death; to the last degree; completely; wholly; —*n.* the state of the dead; the most quiet or death-like time; the period of profoundest repose, inertness, or gloom; —*pl.* those that are dead; the deceased; the departed. **Dead-born**, born lifeless; still-born. **Dead-drunk**, helplessly intoxicated. **Dead-eye**, a round, flat, wooden block, pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds, stays, etc. **Dead-heat**, a race in which two or more competitors come in at exactly the same time. **Dead-letter**, a letter which, from some reason or other, cannot be delivered, and is sent to the dead-letter office to be opened and returned to the sender; a law, or legal instrument, that has become inoperative by disuse. **Dead-level**, perfect or complete level. **Dead-lift**, the lifting of a thing at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body—hence, the last extremity. **Dead-light**, a strong shutter for a cabin window, to prevent water from entering. **Dead-lock**, a state of affairs that renders further action impossible; a standstill. **Dead-march**, a piece of solemn music played at funerals. **Dead-shot**, a marksman that seldom, if ever, misses. **Dead-wall**, a blank wall. **Dead-water**, the eddy-water that closes behind a ship.

deaden (ded-n) *v.t.* to impair in vigour, force, or sensibility; to numb; to lessen the velocity or momentum of; to retard; to make vapid or spiritless; to deprive of gloss or brilliancy.

deadhead (ded'hed) *n.* a person that uses a public conveyance, or attends a public entertainment, without paying.

deadliness (ded-li-nes) *n.* the quality of being deadly; destructiveness.

deadly (ded'li) *a.* capable of causing death; mortal; destructive; willing to destroy; hostile;—*adv.* so as to resemble death; so as to occasion death; mortally; in an implacable manner; destructively. **Deadly nightshade**, a poisonous plant of the genus *Atropa*; the belladonna.

deadness (ded-nes) *n.* the state of being dead; dullness; inertness; languor; coldness; indifference; flatness.

deaf (def) *a.* [A.S.] wanting the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; unwilling to hear or listen; not to be persuaded; stifled; indistinctly heard; sterile. **Deaf-mute**, one deaf and dumb.

deafen (def-n) *v.t.* to make deaf; to stun; to render impervious to sound, as a floor, wall, etc. (def-n-ing) *n.* matter used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like [Arch.].

deafness (def-nes) *n.* state of being deaf; incapacity to perceive sound; want of hearing; act of refusing to listen or attend to.

deal (dē) *v.t.* [A.S. *dēlan*] to divide; to distribute; to bestow successively or indiscriminately;—*v.i.* to make distribution; to traffic; to trade; to act between; to intervene; to have transactions with; to manage; to distribute cards to the players;—*n.* a part or portion—hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; distribution of cards; a pine or fir board or plank. **Deal-fish**, a fish of the family Trachypteridae, so called from the resemblance of its dead body to a deal (wood).

dealer (dē-ler) *n.* one that deals; a trader.

dealing (dē-ling) *n.* intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; conduct in relation to others; treatment; practical action.

dealt (delt) preterite and past participle of the verb *deal*.

dean (dēn) *n.* [Low L. *decanus*, the chief of ten, fr. *decem*, ten] an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches; the head of a faculty in a college; the chief chaplain of the chapel-royal; president of the Court of Arches; the president of a trade guild. **Dean of faculty**, the president of the faculty of advocates in Scotland. **Dean of guild**, a magistrate of a royal burgh, who presides over a court with jurisdiction over buildings and weights and measures.

deanery (dē-ner-i) *n.* office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction of a dean.

deanship (dēn-ship) *n.* the office, dignity, or title, of a dean.

dear (dēr) *a.* [A.S. *deōre*] bearing a high price; costly; expensive; marked by scarcity and exorbitance of price; highly valued; much esteemed; greatly beloved; precious;—*adv.* dearly; at a high rate;—*n.* a dear one; one dearly loved; a darling. **Dear-bought**, bought at a high cost.

dearly (dēr-li) *adv.* in a dear manner, or at a dear rate.

dearness (dēr-nes) *n.* state or condition of being dear.

dearth (derth) *n.* dearthness; deficiency; scarcity; want; destitution; famine.

deary, dearie (dēr-i) *n.* a familiar word of endearment.

deaspirate (dē-as-pi-rāt) *v.t.* [*de*, privative, and *aspirate*] to remove the aspirate from; to pronounce without the aspirate.

death (deth) *n.* [A.S. *deāth*] cessation or extinction of bodily life; decease; demise; departure; dissolution; mode or manner of dying; cause, agent, or instrument, of loss of life; the state of the dead; the emblem or image of mortality; alienation or eternal separation from God. **Black death**, the name given to a very destructive plague of Eastern origin, which played great havoc in Great Britain and Ireland in the 14th century. **Death-agony**, the agony or struggle that immediately precedes death. **Death-bed** *n.* the bed on which a person dies;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, a death-bed. **Death-bell**, the bell that announces death; the passing bell. **Death-blow**, a blow causing death. **Death-fire**, a luminous appearance or

flame, as the *ignis fatuus*, supposed to presage death. **Death-rate**, the proportion of deaths, usually per thousand, among the inhabitants of a given locality in a given time. **Death-rattle**, a rattling sound sometimes heard in the throat of a person just before death. **Death's-door**, a near approach to death. **Death's-head**, a human skull, or a figure or painting representing a human skull. **Death's-head moth**, the largest insect found in Britain, having markings on the back of the thorax which resemble a human skull. **Death-warrant**, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal. **Death-watch**, a small kind of beetle which makes a ticking sound, supposed to be ominous of death. **To be in at the death**, in hunting, to come up with the quarry before it has been killed by the hounds. **To put to death**, to kill.

deathless (deth-less) *a.* not subject to death; undying; immortal, as the soul.

deathly (deth-li) *a.* resembling death or a dead body; deadly; fatal.

debacle (de-bak'l) *n.* [F.] the sudden breaking up of ice in a river; a rush of water carrying with it debris of various kinds; a confused rout.

debar (de-bār) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *E. bar*] to cut off from entrance; to shut out or exclude; to deny or refuse; to hinder.

debark (de-bārk) *v.t.* [F. *débarquer*] to land from a ship or boat; to disembark;—*v.i.* to leave a ship or boat, and pass to the land.

debarkation (de-bār-kā-shun) *n.* the act of disembarking.

debase (de-bās) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *E. base*, low] to reduce from a higher to a lower state of worth, dignity, purity, station, and the like; adulterate; disgrace.

debasement (de-bās-ment) *n.* the act of debasing, or the state of being debased; degradation.

debatable (de-bā-ta-bl) *a.* liable to be debated; disputable.

debate (de-bāt) *n.* [O.F. *debatre*] contention in words or arguments; dispute; controversy; discussion for elucidating truth; argument or reasoning between individuals of different opinions;—*v.t.* to strive for; to contend for in words or arguments;—*v.i.* to engage in strife; to contend; to dispute; discuss; wrangle.

debater (de-bā-ter) *n.* one that debates; a disputant.

debating (de-bā-ting) *n.* the act of discussing; debate. **Debating-society**, a society established for the purpose of holding debates.

debauch (de-bawch) *v.t.* [F. *débaucher*] to corrupt in character or principles; to vitiate; to pollute; to lead astray; to seduce;—*n.* excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; lewdness; a drinking match; carousal.

debauched (de-bawcht) *a.* given to debauchery; corrupt; profligate.

debauchee (de-bō-shē) *n.* a sensual or dissipated person; a rake; a libertine.

debaucher (de-baw-cher) *n.* one that corrupts; a seducer.

debauchery (de-baw-cher-i) *n.* corruption; intemperance; sensuality; lewdness.

debeture (de-ben-tūr) *n.* [L. *debetur*, fr. *debere*, to owe, because these receipts began with the words *debetur mihi*, etc.] a writing acknowledging a debt; a custom-house certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback; bonds and securities for money loans.

debetured (de-ben-tūrd) *a.* entitled to drawback; secured by debeture.

debilitate (de-bil-i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *debilitare*, fr. *debilis*, feeble] to weaken; to impair; to make feeble, faint, or languid.

debility (de-bil-i-ti) *n.* want of strength; languor; imbecility; weakness.

debit (deb-it) *n.* [L. *debitum*, fr. *debere*, owe] a recorded item of debt; the debtor side of an account; debt;—*v.t.* to charge with debt; to enter on the debtor side of a book. **Debit-side**, the side of an account in which debts are entered.

debonair (deb-ō-nār) *a.* [F. *de*, of, *bon*, good, and *aire*, look, manner] bearing oneself well; of good air or mien; characterized by courteousness, affability, or gentleness; complaisant; civil.

debonairly (deb-ō-nār-li) *adv.* in a debonair manner.

debonairness (deb-ō-nār-nes) *n.* courtesy; affability; kindness; elegance.

debouch (de-bōosh) *v.i.* [F. *déboucher*, fr. L. *de* and *bucca*, cheek] to issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles.

débouché (de-bōō-shā) *n.* [F.] an opening; an opening for trade, a market.

debouchure (de-bōō-she'r) *n.* [F.] the outward opening, as of a valley, river, etc.

debris (de-brē) *n.* [F. *brisier*, to break] fragments detached from a rock or mountain, and piled up at the base; rubbish; remains; ruins.

debt (det) *n.* [O.F. *dette*, fr. L. *debere*, to owe] thing owed; that which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; obligation; liability; a fault; a crime; a trespass. **Debt of honour**, a debt not recognized by law, but resting for its validity on the honour of the debtor; a gambling debt. **Debt of nature**, death. **National debt**, money owed by a state in its corporate capacity. **Small-debt court**, a court for the recovery of small debts.

debtor (det-ur) *n.* the person that owes another either money, goods, or services.

debut (det-ōō) *n.* [F.] a beginning; a first appearance, as of an actor or public speaker, etc.

debutant (de-boo-tānt) *n.* [F.] a person that makes a debut; a man that makes his first public appearance.

debutante (de-boo-tānt) *n.* [F. *fem.* of *debutant*] a woman appearing for the first time before the public or in society.

decachord (dek-ā-kord) *n.* [G. *deka*, ten, and *chordē*, a string] an ancient musical instrument of ten strings.

decadal (dek-ā-dal) *a.* pertaining to, or comprising, ten; consisting of tens.

decade, decad (dek-ād, -ad) *n.* [G. *dekas*, ten] the sum or number of ten; in an aggregate of ten parts; a period of ten years.

decadence (de-kā-dens) *n.* [L. *de* and *cadere*, fall] decay; fall; deterioration.

decadent (de-kā-dent) *a.* in a state of decay; falling away; deteriorating.

decagon (dek-ā-gon) *n.* [G. *deka*, ten, and *gōnia*, corner, angle] a plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.

decagonal (de-kag'-o-nal) *a.* pertaining to, or being, a decagon.

decagram, decagramme (dek-ā-gram) *n.* [G. *deka* and *gramma*, weight] in the metric system, a weight of 10 grams = 154³/₃₂₃ grains.

Decagynia (dek-ā-jin-i-ā) *n.pl.* [G. *gunē*, a female] an order of plants having ten pistils.

decagynous (de-kaj-i-nus) *a.* [G. *deka* and *gunē*, a female] having ten pistils.

decahedral (dek-ā-hē-dral) *a.* [G. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, seat] having ten faces.

decahedron (dek-ā-hē-drun) *n.* a solid figure or body having ten sides.

decalcify (dē-kal'si-fi) *v.t.* [L. *de*, *calx*, calcs, lime, and *facere*, make] to deprive of lime, as bones or teeth of their calcareous matter.

decalitre (dek-ā-lē-tr) *n.* [G. *deka* and *F. litre*] in the metric system, a measure of capacity containing ten litres, almost equal to two and one-fifth imperial gallons.

decalogist (de-kal'ō-jist) *n.* one that explains the decalogue.

decalogue (dek-ā-log) *n.* [G. *deka*, ten, and *logos*, speech] the ten commandments.

decametre (dek-ā-mē-tr) *n.* [F. *metre*] in the metric system, a measure of length containing 10 metres, and equal to 32⁸/_{3 feet}.

decamp (de-kamp) *v.t.* [F.] to depart suddenly; to take oneself off.

decanal (dek-ā-nal) *a.* [L. *decanus*] pertaining to a dean or deanery.

Decandria (de-kan'dri-ā) *n.* [G. *deka* and *aner*, andros, a male] an order of plants having ten stamens.

decandrous (de-kan'drus) *a.* [G. *anēr*, andros, a male] having ten stamens.

decangular (de-kang'gū-lar) *a.* [G. *deka*, ten, and *E. angular*] having ten angles.

decant (de-kant') *v.t.* [F. *décanter*] to pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; to pour from one vessel into another.

decantation (dē-kan-tā'shun) *n.* act of pouring off a fluid gently from its lees, or from one vessel into another.

decanter (de-kan-ter) *n.* a vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a glass bottle for the table; one that decants liquors.

decapitate (de-kap-i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *caput*, head] to behead; to decollate.

decapitation (de-kap-i-tā'shun) *n.* the act of beheading.

decapod (dek-ā-pod) *n.* [G. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, *podos*, foot] a crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab, lobster, etc.

decarbonization (dē-kār-bu-ni-zā'shun) *n.* the action or process of depriving a substance of carbon.

decarbonize (dē-kār-bu-niz) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *E. carbonize*] to deprive of carbon.

decastich (dek-ā-stik) *n.* [G. *deka*, ten, and *stichos*, a verse] an ode or stanza consisting of ten lines.

decastyle (dek-ā-stil) *a.* [G. *deka*, ten, and *stulos*, a column] having ten columns in front; — *n.* a building with a portico of ten columns in front.

decasyllabic (dek-ā-si-lab'ik) *a.* [G. *deka* and *sullabē*, a syllable] having ten syllables.

decay (de-kā) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *cadere*, fall] to impair; to bring to a worse state; — *v.i.* to pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state to one of imperfection, weakness, or dissolution; to fail; to decline; — *n.* gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any kind of excellence or perfection; decline; deterioration; rottenness.

decease (de-sēs) *n.* [L. *decedere*, depart, die, fr. *de* and *cadere*, withdraw] departure, esp. departure from life; death; dissolution; demise; — *v.t.* to depart from this life; to die.

deceit (de-sēt) *n.* [L. *decipere*, deceive] an attempt or disposition to deceive; fraud; imposition; artifice; guile; duplicity; wile; trick.

deceitful (de-sēt'fool) *a.* full of deceit; fraudulent; deceptive.

deceitfully (de-sēt'fool-i) *adv.* in a deceitful manner.

deceitfulness (de-sēt'fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being deceitful.

deceivable (de-sē-va-bl) *a.* subject to deceit or imposition; liable to be misled or imposed on; deceitful.

deceivableness (de-sē-va-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being deceivable.

deceivably (de-sē-va-bli) *adv.* in a manner to produce deception.

deceive (de-sēv) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *capere*, take] to lead into error; to impose upon; delude.

deceiver (de-sē-ver) *n.* one that deceives; a cheat; an impostor.

December (de-sem-ber) *n.* [L. *decem*, ten] the last month in the year.

Decemberly (de-sem-ber-li) *a.* like December; wintry; gloomy.

decemcostate (dē-sem-kos-tāt) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *costa*, rib] having ten ribs or elevated ridges [Bot.].

decemdentate (dē-sem-den-tāt) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth] having ten teeth.

decemfid (dē-sem-fid) *a.* [L. *findere*, cleave] divided into ten segments or lobes [Bot.].

decemvir (de-sem-ver) *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man] one of ten magistrates that had absolute authority in ancient Rome from 449 to 447 B.C.

decemviral (de-sem-vi-ral) *a.* pertaining to the decemvirs.

decemvirate (de-sem-vi-rāt) *n.* office, or term of office, of decemvirs; a body of ten men in authority.

decency (dē-sen-si) *n.* [L. *decentia*] state or quality of being decent; propriety in intercourse, actions, or discourse; proper formality; modesty; that which is decent or becoming.

decennary (dē-sen-ā-rī) *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] a period of ten years.

decennial (dē-sen-ī-āl) *a.* consisting of, or continuing for, ten years, or happening every ten years.

decent (dē-sent) *a.* [L. *decens*] fitting or becoming; suitable in words, behaviour, dress, and ceremony; free from immodesty; graceful; well-formed; moderate but competent; sufficient; comely; seemly.

decently (dē-sent-lī) *adv.* in a decent or becoming manner; with propriety.

decentralization (dē-sen-tral-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act or principle of removing merely local affairs from the direct control of the central authority.

decentralize (dē-sen-tral-īz) *v.t.* to distribute; to remove from direct connection with a central authority.

deceptibility (de-sep-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* liability to be deceived.

deceptible (de-sep-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being deceived; deceivable.

deception (de-sep-shun) *n.* [L. *deceptio*] act of deceiving or misleading; state of being deceived or misled; that which deceives; artifice; cheat; fraud; imposition.

deceptive (de-sep-tiv) *a.* tending to deceive; having power to mislead.

deceptively (de-sep-tiv-lī) *adv.* in a manner to mislead or deceive.

deceptiveness (de-sep-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being deceptive.

decern (de-sern) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *de* and *cernere*, judge] to judge; to decree [Scots Law].

dechristianize (dē-krist-yan-īz) *v.t.* to turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from.

decidable (de-sī-dā-bl) *a.* capable of being decided.

decide (de-sīd) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *caedere*, cut] to determine the result of; to settle; to end; to terminate; to conclude; —*v.i.* to determine; to form a definite opinion; to judge; to give decision.

decided (de-sī-ded) *a.* free from ambiguity; unequivocal; free from doubt or wavering; determined; undoubted; clear; resolute.

decidedly (de-sī-ded-lī) *adv.* in a decided manner; clearly; resolutely.

decider (de-sī-der) *n.* one who, or that which, decides.

decidua (de-sīd-ū-a) *n.* a membrane thrown off the uterus at parturition.

deciduate (de-sīd-ū-āt) *a.* having a decidua.

deciduous (de-sīd-ū-us) *a.* [L. *de* and *cadere*, fall] falling off or away; liable to fall; having but a temporary existence.

decigram, decigramme (des-i-gram) *n.* [F.] in the metric system, a weight of one-tenth of a gram.

decilitre (des-i-lē-tr) *n.* [F.] in the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a litre.

decillion (de-sil-yun) *n.* [L. *decem*, ten] a million involved to the tenth power.

decimal (des-i-māl) *a.* [L. *decimus*, fr. *decem*, ten] pertaining to the number ten; counted by tens; increasing or diminishing by tens; —*n.* a number expressed in the scale of tens; a tenth part.

Decimal fraction, a fraction whose denominator is a power of ten. **Decimal point**, a dot between the whole part and the fractional part of a decimal expression.

Decimal system, metric system; any system of weights and measures proceeding by multiples of ten.

decimalize (des-i-māl-īz) *v.t.* to reduce to the decimal system.

decimally (des-i-māl-i) *adv.* by means of decimals; by tens.

decimate (des-i-māt) *v.t.* [L. *decimare*] to take the tenth part of; to tithe; to select by lot and punish with death every tenth man; to destroy a large proportion of.

decimation (des-i-mā-shun) *n.* a tithing, or the tenth part; a selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, etc.; the destruction of a large number of people.

decimetre (des-i-mē-tr) *n.* [F.] in the metric system, a measure of length equal to one-tenth of a metre, or 3/377 inches.

decimo-sexto (des-i-mō-seks-tō) *n.* a size of book in which each sheet is folded into sixteen leaves.

decipher (de-sī-fer) *v.t.* to find the key to a cipher; to translate from a cipher into intelligible terms; to unravel; to explain; to succeed in reading something badly written or partly obliterated.

decipherable (de-sī-fer-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being deciphered.

decipherer (de-sī-fer-er) *n.* one that decipheres.

decipherment (de-sī-fer-ment) *n.* the act of deciphering.

decision (de-sīz-hun) *n.* [L. *decisio*] act of settling or terminating, as a controversy, battle, or event; settlement; conclusion; final opinion or judgment; the quality of being decided; determination.

decisive (de-sī-siv) *a.* having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy, etc.; marked by decision; resolute; conclusive; positive.

decisively (de-sī-siv-lī) *adv.* in a manner to end deliberation, doubt, or contest.

decisiveness (de-sī-siv-nes) *n.* quality of ending doubt, controversy, etc.

deck (dek) *v.t.* [Ger. *decken*, cover] to cover; to overspread; to dress; to clothe with elegance; array; adorn; embellish; to furnish with a deck, as a vessel; —*n.* the floor-like covering or division of a ship; a pack of cards piled regularly on each other. **Deck-chair**, a light kind of chair used on board ship. **Deck-hand**, a person employed as a labourer on the deck of a vessel. **Deck-passenger**, a passenger that pays for accommodation on the deck of a vessel. **To clear the decks**, to prepare a man-of-war for action. **To sweep the deck or decks**, to clear the deck, as by a great wave or the fire of an enemy's guns.

decker (dek-er) *n.* one who, or that which, decks or adorns; a vessel that has a deck or decks, as a three-decker.

decking (dek-īng) *n.* act of adorning; that which embellishes.

declaim (de-klām) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *clamare*, cry out] to utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical manner; —*v.i.* to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or an oration; to harangue.

declaimer (de-klā-mer) *n.* one that declaims.

declamation (dek-lā-mā-shun) *n.* [L. *declamatio*] act or art of declaiming; a set speech or harangue; pretentious rhetorical display.

declamatory (de-klām-ā-tur-i) *a.* pertaining to declamation; characterized by rhetorical display; without solid sense or argument; appealing to the feelings or passions.

declarable (de-klā-rā-bl) *a.* capable of declaration or proof.

declarant (de-klā-rant) *n.* one that makes a declaration.

declaration (dek-lā-rā-shun) *n.* affirmation; act of declaring; explicit assertion; distinct statement; the document by which an assertion or announcement is authoritatively verified. **Declaration of Independence**, the public act by which the U.S. congress on July 4, 1776, declared the colonies to be independent of Great Britain. **Declaration of war**, an announcement or proclamation of war by the sovereign authority of a state.

declarative (de-klar-ā-tiv) *a.* making declaration, proclamation, or explanation.

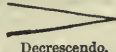
declarator (de-klar-ā-tur) *n.* a form of action in the Court of Session, Scotland, the object of which is to have a fact declared judicially, as the existence of a marriage.

declaratory (de-klar-ā-tur-i) *a.* making declaration, explanation, or exhibition; expressive; affirmative. **Declaratory Act**, an act intended to explain some former act that has become obscure or doubtful.

declare (de-klār) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *clarus*, clear] to tell explicitly; to manifest; to publish; to proclaim; to assert; to make full statement of; —*v.i.* to make a declaration; to proclaim one's opinion or resolution; to decide in favour of.

declared (de-klārd) *a.* avowed; open; professed.
declaredly (de-klār-ed-li) *adv.* avowedly; explicitly.
declarer (de-klār-er) *n.* one that declares.
declension (de-klen-shun) *n.* declination; descent; slope; a falling off from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay; act of refusing or declining; a declinature; the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives; a number of nouns similarly declined.
declinable (de-klī-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being declined.
declinal (de-klī-nā) *a.* sloping downwards.
declinate (dek-li-nāt) *a.* bending downward in a curve; curved downward; declining.
declination (dek-li-nā-shun) *n.* act or state of bending downwards; descent; inclination; act or state of falling off from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay; act of deviating or turning aside; obliquity; divergence; angular distance of any object from the celestial equator. **Declination of the compass, or magnetic declination,** the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place.
declinatory (de-klī-nā-tur-l) *a.* of, or pertaining to, declination.
declinature (de-klī-nā-tūr) *n.* act of putting away or refusing.
decline (de-klīn) *v.t.* [*L. declinare*] to bend downward; to depress; to turn off or away from; to refuse; to reject courteously; to shun; to avoid; to infect;—*v.i.* to bend over or hang down, as from weakness, weariness, etc.; to tend or draw towards a close or extinction; to fail; to decay; to turn aside; to deviate; to stray; to refuse; to diminish; to fall in value;—*n.* a falling off; tendency to a worse state; diminution; deterioration; a gradual sinking and wasting away; consumption; phthisis.
declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-ter) *n.* [*L. declinare*, are, decline, and *G. metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring magnetic declination, and observing its variations.
declinuous (de-klī-nūs) *a.* bent downward, as a branch or shoot.
declivitous (de-klīv-i-tūs) *a.* gradually declining or descending; sloping.
declivity (de-klīv-i-ti) *n.* [*L. declivis*, sloping] deviation from a horizontal line; inclination downward; a descending or inclining surface.
decoct (de-kokt) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *coquere*, cook] to prepare by boiling; to make an infusion of; to prepare for assimilation by the heat of the stomach.
decoction (de-kok-shun) *n.* act of preparing for use by boiling; an extract prepared by boiling something in water.
decoctive (de-kok-tiv) *a.* that may be easily decocted or digested.
decollate (dē-kol-āt) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *collum*, neck] to behead; to decapitate.
decollation (dē-kol-ā-shun) *n.* the act of beheading; decapitation.
décolleté (dā-kol-e-tā) *a.* [*L. de* and *collum*, neck] low-necked (said of a dress); having the neck and shoulders exposed.
decolorant (dē-kul-ur-ant) *a.* bleaching;—*n.* a bleaching substance.
decoloration (dē-kul-ur-ā-shun) *n.* the removal or absence of colour.
decolour, decolorize (dē-kul-ur, -iz) *v.t.* to deprive of colour; to bleach.
decomposable (dē-kum-pō-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being decomposed.
decompose (dē-kum-pōz) *v.t.* to separate the constituent parts of; to set free from chemical combination; to resolve into original elements;—*v.i.* to decay; to rot.
decomposite (dē-kom-poz-it) *a.* compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.
decomposition (dē-kom-pō-zish-un) *n.* the resolution of a chemical body into its elements; state of being separated; release from previous combinations; putrefaction.

decompound (dē-kom-pound) *v.t.* to compound or mix with that which is already compound; to decompose;—*a.* compound of what is already compounded; several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem.
decompounded (dē-kom-poun-dā-bl) *a.* that may be decompounded.
decorate (dek-u-rāt) *v.t.* [*L. decus*, ornament] to deck with that which is becoming, ornamental, or honorary; adorn; embellish.
decorated (dek-u-rā-ted) *a.* adorned; embellished. **Decorated style,** an epithet applied to the middle pointed style of Gothic architecture.
decoration (dek-u-rā-shun) *n.* act of decorating; ornament; a badge of honour.
Decoration Day, May 30, set apart in the U.S. for honouring the memory of those that fell in the civil war (1861-65), by decorating the graves, making speeches, etc.
decorative (dek-u-rā-tiv) *a.* suited to embellish; adorning; ornamental.
decorativeness (dek-u-rā-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being decorative.
decorator (dek-u-rā-tur) *n.* one that decorates; one whose business it is to decorate rooms or houses.
decorous (de-kō-rus) *a.* [*L.*] suitable; becoming; proper; seemly; befitting.
decorously (de-kō-rus-li) *adv.* in a decorous or becoming manner.
decorousness (de-kō-rus-nes) *n.* becoming behaviour; decorum.
decorticate (dē-kor-ti-kā) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *cortex*, bark] to deprive of the bark, husk, or peel.
decortication (dē-kor-ti-kā-shun) *n.* the act of stripping off the bark or husk.
decorticator (dē-kor-ti-kā-tur) *n.* a tool for stripping off bark.
decorum (de-kō-rum) *n.* [*L.*] propriety of speech, manner, or conduct; seemliness; decency; becoming or staid manner; gravity.
decoy (de-koi) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *O.F. coi*, quiet] to lead or entice into a snare; to entrap; to allure; to entice;—*n.* anything intended to lead into a snare; a lure used by sportsmen to entice birds within shot; a place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to take them. **Decoy-duck,** a tame duck, or an imitation of one, used to lure wild fowls into the decoy; one that decoys others. **Decoy-man,** a man employed in decoying fowls.
decrassify (de-kras-i-fi) *v.t.* to make less crass.
decrease (de-krēs) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *creescere*, grow] to lessen; to diminish gradually;—*v.i.* to become less; to be diminished gradually in extent, quantity, amount, quality, value, or strength;—*n.* gradual diminution; decay; wane, as of the moon.
decreasingly (de-kre-sing-li) *adv.* in a decreasing manner.
decree (de-kre) *n.* [*L. decernere*, decide] an order or decision made by a court or other competent authority; an established rule or law;—*pl.* the predetermined purposes or plans of the Almighty;—*v.t.* to determine judicially, by authority, or by edict; to order; to appoint; to establish by law;—*v.i.* to decide authoritatively; to determine decisively; to resolve.
decreable (de-kre-ā-bl) *a.* that may be decreed.
decrement (dek-re-ment) *n.* [*L. decrementum*] state of becoming gradually less; decrease; quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste.
decrepit (de-krep-it) *a.* [*L. decrepitus*, fr. *de* and *crepare*, to break] wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; broken down; infirm.
decrepitate (de-krep-i-tāt) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *crepitare*, crackle] to roast or calcine with continual explosion or crackling of the substance;—*v.i.* to crackle, as salts when roasting.
decrepitation (de-krep-i-tā-shun) *n.* act of calcining salts or other minerals in a crucible, usually with a crackling noise; the noise produced in calcination.
decrepitude, decrepitness (de-krep-i-tūd, -it-nes) *n.* the feeble or infirm state of the body produced by decay and the infirmities of age; state of senility.

decrescendo (dā-kre-shen'dō) *a.* [It.] with decreasing volume of sound—a direction to performers, either written upon the staff or indicated thus:  *Decrescendo.*

decrescent (de-kres-ent) *a.* [L.] becoming less by gradual diminution.

decretal (de-kre'tal) *a.* [L. *decretalis*, fr. *decretum*] containing, or appertaining to, a decree; —*n.* an authoritative order or decree, esp. of the pope; a collection of the pope's decrees.

decretist (de-kre'tis-t) *n.* a student of the decretals.

decretive (de-kre'tiv) *a.* having the force of a decree; of the nature of a decree.

decretorily (de-kre'tur-i-li, dek-re-tur-i-li) *adv.* in a decretory manner.

decretory (de-kre'tur-i, dek-re-tur-i) *a.* established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

decrial (de-kri'al) *n.* a crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

decrier (de-kri'er) *n.* one that decries.

decrustation (dē-krus-tā-shun) *n.* the removal of crust.

decry (de-kri) *v.t.* to cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to rail or clamour against; to bring into disrepute; disparage; traduce.

decubation (dē-kū-bā-shun) *n.* [L. *de* and *cubare*, lie] the act of lying down.

decubitus (dē-kū-bi-tus) *n.* the posture of a sick person in bed.

decuman (dek-ū-man) *a.* [L. *decumanus*, fr. *decimus*, tenth] large, said esp. of waves.

Decuman gate, the principal gate of the Roman camp.

decumbence, decumbency (de-kum-ben-si) *n.* act, posture, or state, of lying down.

decumbent (de-kum-bent) *a.* [L. *decumbens*] bending or lying down; prostrate.

decumbently (de-kum-bent-li) *adv.* in a decumbent posture.

decuple (dek-ū-pl) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *plicare*, fold] tenfold; —*n.* a number ten times repeated; —*v.t.* to make tenfold.

decursion (de-kū-ri-un) *n.* [L.] an officer of the Roman army that had control over a decuria, or body of ten soldiers.

decurrent (de-kur-ent) *a.* [L. *decurrere*, fr. *de* and *currere*, run] extending downward along the stem, as of the base of a sessile leaf.

decursion (de-kur-shun) *n.* the act of flowing down, as of a stream or current.

decursive (de-kur-siv) *a.* running down; decurrent.

decussate (de-kus-āt) *v.t.* [L. *decussare*, fr. *decussis*, the number ten, which the Romans represented by X] to cross at an acute angle; to intersect or lie upon in the form of an X.

decussated (de-kus-āt-ed) *a.* crossed; intersected; [Bot.] growing in pairs, alternately crossing each other at right angles.

decussately (de-kus-āt-li) *adv.* in a decussate manner.

decussation (dē-kus-āt-shun) *n.* act of crossing at an acute angle; the state of being thus crossed; an intersection in the form of an X.

dedicate (ded-i-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *dedicare*, fr. *de* and *dicare*, declare] to set apart and consecrate for a sacred purpose; to devote or give wholly or earnestly up to; to inscribe, or address, as a book, to a patron or friend; —*a.* set apart; devoted; consecrated.

dedication (ded-i-kā-shun) *n.* act of dedicating; an inscription of a book to a patron or friend.

dedicator (ded-i-kā-tur) *n.* one that dedicates.

dedicatory (ded-i-kā-tur-i) *a.* composing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

dedimus (ded-i-mus) *n.* [L.] a writ empowering a private person to act as a judge.

deduce (de-dūs) *v.t.* [L. *deducere*, fr. *de* and *ducere*, to lead] to draw from; to collect; to derive by logical process; to obtain or arrive at, as the result of reasoning; to infer; to gather from premises.

deducement (de-dūs-ment) *n.* the act of deducing; that which is deduced.

deducibility, deducibleness (de-dū-si-bil-i-ti, de-dū-si-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being deducible.

deducible (de-dū-si-bl) *a.* capable of being gathered or inferred.

deducive (de-dū-siv) *a.* performing the art of deduction.

deduct (de-duk-t) *v.t.* [L. *deducere*] to take away, in calculating; to subtract.

deduction (de-duk-shun) *n.* act or method of inferring or concluding; that which is deduced; an inference; a conclusion; act of deducting or taking away; that which is deducted; abatement.

deductive (de-duk-tiv) *a.* capable of being deduced from premises; deducible.

Deductive reasoning, that process of reasoning by which we arrive at the necessary consequences of admitted or established premises.

deductively (de-duk-tiv-li) *adv.* by process of reasoning from premises.

deed (dēd) *n.* [A.S. *deed*, from *dōn*, do] that which is done; an act; achievement; exploit; a written contract or agreement.

deedful (dēd-fool) *a.* characterized by deeds or exploits.

deedless (dēd'-les) *a.* inactive; indolent; not having performed deeds or exploits.

deem (dēm) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *dēman*] to believe; to think; to judge; —*n.* opinion; surmise.

deemster (dēm-ster) *n.* a judge; one of the two judges of the Isle of Man.

deep (dēp) *a.* [A.S. *dēop*] extending far below the surface; of great perpendicular dimension, as measured downward; low in situation; much beneath the adjacent land; entering far; piercing a great way; extending far back; far from the outer part; not obvious; hidden; secret; hard to understand; mysterious; intricate; having power to understand; penetrating; searching; profound; insidious; designing; treacherous; sunk low; abject; depressed; very still or calm; solemn; thick; black; dark; intense; low in pitch; grave; heart-felt; affecting; —*adv.* to a great depth; far down; profoundly; deeply; —*n.* that which is deep; the sea or ocean; that which is profound or not easily fathomed.

Deep-laid, formed with elaborate artifice.

Deep-mouthed, having a deep, sonorous note.

Deep-sea, pertaining to the open sea.

Deep-seated, far removed from the surface; firmly implanted.

deepen (dē-pn) *v.t.* to make deep, or increase the depth of; —*v.i.* to become more deep.

deeply (dēp-li) *adv.* at, or to, a great depth; profoundly; gravely; passionately.

deepest (dēp-mōst) *a.* deepest; of greatest depth.

deepness (dēp-nes) *n.* state or quality of being deep; depth; profundity.

deer (dēr) *n.* [A.S. *dēor*] a name of many ruminant quadrupeds. **Deer-hair**, a rusby plant.

Deer-hound, a hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

Deer-mouse, a common name of the American jumping mouse.

Deer-skin, the hide of a deer, or leather made from such a hide.

Deer-stalker, one that practises deer-stalking.

Deer-stalking, the method or practice of hunting deer by lying in wait or stealing upon them unawares.

deface (de-fās) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *facies*, face] to destroy or mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure; to obliterate; to erase; to destroy.

defacement (de-fās-ment) *n.* act of defacing, or the condition of being defaced; injury to the external appearance; erasure; obliteration.

defacer (de-fā-ser) *n.* one that, or that which, defaces.

defacingly (de-fā-sing-li) *adv.* in a defacing manner.

defalcate (de-fal-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *falx*, a sickle] to cut off; to take away or deduct a part of (used chiefly of money, accounts, etc.).

defalcation (dē-fal-kā-shun) *n.* a cutting off; a diminution, deficit, or withdrawal; an abstraction of money, etc., by an officer having it in charge; an embezzlement; fraudulent deficiency.



Deer.

defalcator (def-äl-kä-tur) *n.* one that embezzles money intrusted to his care; one that is guilty of breach of trust.

defamation (def-a-mä-shun) *n.* act of bringing infamy upon; the malicious uttering of falsehoods, or the circulating of reports tending to destroy the good name of another; slander; detraction.

defamatory (de-fam-a-tur-i) *a.* containing defamation; injurious to reputation; calumnious; slanderous; libellous.

defame (de-fäm') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *fama*, report] to make infamous; to harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of, by slanderous reports; to speak evil of; slander; calumniate.

defamer (de-fä-mër) *n.* a slanderer; detractor; calumniator.

defamingly (de-fäm-ming-li) *adv.* in a slanderous manner.

default (de-fawlt') *n.* [F. *défaut*, fr. *défaillir*, fail] omission of that which ought to be done; fault; offence; defect; failure; neglect to take some step necessary to secure the benefit of law;—*v.i.* to fail to appear in court; to fail to perform; to omit by neglect.

defaulter (de-fawlt'er) *n.* one that fails to appear in court when called; one that fails to account for money intrusted to his care; a peculator.

defeasance (de-fë-zäns) *n.* [O. F. *defaire*, undo] defeat; a rendering null and void; a condition relating to a deed, which, if performed, renders the deed void. **Deed of defeasance**, an instrument that nullifies the force or operation of.

defeasanced (de-fë-zäns't) *a.* subject to defeasance.

defeat (de-fët') *n.* [O. F. fr. *L. dis* and *facere*, to do] an overthrow, as of an attack, an army, etc.; rout; frustration; discomfiture;—*v.t.* to render null and void; to overcome or vanquish, as an army; to resist with success; overpower; subdue; discomfit; baffie; frustrate.

defeature (de-fë-tür) *n.* overthrow; defeat; disfigurement; disguise;—*v.t.* to disfigure; deform; disguise.

defecate (def-e-kät) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *facere*, *facies*, dregs] to clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, etc.; to clarify; to purify;—*v.i.* to void excrement; to become clear or pure;—*a.* freed from anything that can pollute, as dregs, lees, etc.

defecation (def-e-kä-shun) *n.* act of separating from impurities, as lees or dregs; act of voiding excrement from the body.

defecator (def-e-kä-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, defecates.

defect (de-fëkt') *n.* [L. *deficere*, fail] want of something necessary for completeness or perfection; imperfection, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; failing; blemish; deformity; spot; taint.

defectibility (de-fëk-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* deficiency; imperfection.

defectible (de-fëk-ti-bl) *a.* deficient; lacking.

defection (de-fëk-shun) *n.* [L.] a falling away; want or failure in duty; act of abandoning a person or cause; apostasy; revolt; backsliding.

defective (de-fëk-tiv) *a.* wanting in substance, quantity, or quality; incomplete; inadequate; imperfect; faulty; lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation.

defectively (de-fëk-tiv-li) *adv.* in a defective manner; imperfectly.

defectiveness (de-fëk-tiv-nes) *n.* imperfection; faultiness.

defence (de-fens') *n.* [L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend] act of defending, or state of being defended; that which defends or protects; the art of defending; military skill; flanking works or bastions; vindication; justification; plea; the reply of a defendant to a charge or allegation.

defenceless (de-fens'-les) *a.* destitute of defence or protection; unprotected.

defencelessly (de-fens'-les-li) *adv.* in an unprotected manner.

defencelessness (de-fens'-les-nes) *n.* state of being defenceless.

defend (de-fend') *v.t.* [L. *defendere*] to forbid; to prohibit; to protect; to guard; to vindicate; to maintain; to deny, as a legal claim; to contest, as a suit.

defendable (de-fen-da-bl) *a.* capable of being defended.

defendant (de-fen-dant) *n.* one that makes defence; the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge, at law or in equity.

defender (de-fen-der) *n.* one that defends; a champion; an assertor; a vindicator.

Defender of the Faith, a title bestowed by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII for his defence of Romanism against Luther, and since borne by English sovereigns.

defensive (de-fen-sä-tiv) *n.* that which serves to protect or defend; a protection.

defensible (de-fen-si-bl) *a.* capable of being defended.

defensive (de-fen-siv) *a.* serving to defend; proper for defence; carried on by resisting attack or aggression; in a state or posture to defend;—*n.* that which defends; state of defence or resistance. **To be, act, or stand, on the defensive**, to be, act, or stand, in a position to repel attack.

defensively (de-fen-siv-li) *adv.* in a defensive manner.

defensor (de-fen-sur) *n.* [L.] one that defends; a defendant; an advocate; a patron; a guardian; a curator.

defensory (de-fen-sur-i) *a.* defensive; tending to defend.

defer (de-fer') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *ferre*, bear] to put off; to postpone to a future time;—*v.i.* to wait; to delay; to procrastinate.

deference (def-er-ens) *n.* regard; respect; a yielding of judgment or preference, from respect to the wishes or opinion of another.

deferent (def-er-ent) *a.* serving to carry or convey;—*n.* that which carries or conveys.

deferential (def-er-ent-shäl) *a.* expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

deferentially (def-er-ent-shäl-i) *adv.* in a deferential manner; with deference.

deferment (de-fer-ment) *n.* delay; postponement.

deferrer (de-fer-er) *n.* one that postpones or delays.

defervescence (dë-fer-ves'-ens) *n.* [L.] a cooling-down; a decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

defeudalize (de-fë-däl-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of feudal character or form.

defiance (de-fi-äns) *n.* [O. F.] act of defying; a challenge; a provocation; a summons to combat; a state of opposition; willingness to fight; contempt of danger or opposition. **To bid defiance to, or to set at defiance**, to defy, to brave.

defiant (de-fi-änt) *a.* full of defiance; bold; insolent.

defiantly (de-fi-änt-li) *adv.* in a defiant manner; with defiance.

defiantness (de-fi-änt-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being defiant.

deficiency (de-fish'-eu-si) *n.* defect; shortcoming.

Deficiency bills, an advance made to the government to pay dividends on government stock when the amount raised by taxation is insufficient.

deficient (de-fish'-ent) *a.* failing; wanting to make up completeness; lacking full or adequate supply; inadequate; imperfect; insufficient.

deficiently (de-fish'-ent-li) *adv.* imperfectly; insufficiently.

deficit (def-i-sit) *n.* [L. *deficere*, to fail] a falling short; financial deficiency.

defier (de-fi-er) *n.* one that defies or challenges to combat; one that defies anything.

defilade (dë-fi-läd') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *filum*, thread] to surround by defensive works, so as to shield the interior against being commanded by an enemy's guns.

defile (de-fil') *n.* a narrow passage or way in which troops can march only in a file, or with a narrow front; any long, narrow pass; a ravine;—*v.t.* to march off file by file; to file off.

defile (de-fil') *v.t.* [L. *de* and A. S. *filan*, to pollute] to make unclean; to render foul or dirty; to pollute; to corrupt; to make impure or turbid; to soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation, etc.; to vitiate; to corrupt; to debauch; to violate; to make ceremonially unclean.

defilement (de-fil-ment) *n.* act of defiling, or state of being defiled, whether physically or morally; foulness; uncleanness; pollution.

defiler (de-fil-er) *n.* one that defiles or pollutes.

definable (de-fi-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being defined, limited, or explained.

definably (de-fi-nā-bli) *adv.* in a definable manner.

define (de-fin') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *finis*, limit] to exhibit the boundaries of; to mark the limits of; to determine with precision; to mark out with distinctness; to fix the precise meaning of; to explain.

definer (de-fi-ner) *n.* one that defines or determines.

definite (def-i-nit) *a.* having certain limits; fixed; exact; serving to define or restrict.

definitely (def-i-nit-li) *adv.* in a definite manner; exactly; precisely.

definiteness (def-i-nit-nes) *n.* the state of being definite; certainty of meaning.

definition (def-i-nish-un) *n.* act of determining, explaining, or establishing the signification of; a description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term; an exact enunciation of the constituents that make up the essence of a being or substance; the ability of a lens to give a clear, distinct image of an object.

definitive (de-fin-i-tiv) *a.* limiting; determining; determinate; positive; final; express; —*n.* that which defines; a word used to define or limit the signification of a common noun.

definitively (de-fin-i-tiv-li) *adv.* in a definitive manner; finally; positively.

definitiveness (de-fin-i-tiv-nes) *n.* definiteness; exactitude; precision.

deflagrability (def-la-gra-bil-i-ti) *n.* combustibility [*Chem.*].

deflagrable (def-la-gra-bl, de-flā-gra-bl) *a.* combustible.

deflagrate (def-la-grā) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *flagrare*, to flame] to cause to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion; —*v. i.* to burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion.

deflagration (def-la-grā-shun) *n.* a sudden and sparkling combustion; consumption by fire generally.

deflagrator (def-la-grā-ter) *n.* a form of the voltaic battery for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

deflect (de-flekt') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *flectere*, bend] to cause to turn aside; to bend; to divert from a true course or right line; —*v. i.* to turn aside; to deviate from a right line, course, or direction; to swerve.

deflection (de-flek-shun) *n.* the act of deflecting; the state of being deflected.

deflexure (de-flek-sur) *n.* a bending down or turning aside; deflection.

defloration (dē-flō-rā-shun) *n.* [*L. de* and *flos*, *floris*, flower] the act of deflowering.

deflour, deflower (de-flour') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *flos*, *floris*, flower] to deprive of flowers; to rob of the choicest ornament; to deprive of virginity; to ravish.

defluxion (de-fluk-shun) *n.* [*L. defluere*, flow down] a flowing down of humours.

defoliate (dē-fō-li-āt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *folium*, leaf] to deprive of leaves.

defoliation (dē-fō-li-ā-shun) *n.* the fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves; the season of shedding leaves.

deforce (de-fōrs) *v. t.* [*O.F. deforcer*] to keep, as an estate, from the lawful possession of the owner; in Scotland, to resist a legal officer in execution of a writ, etc.

deforcement (de-fōrs-ment) *n.* a wrongful withholding, as of lands or tements, to which another has a right; in Scotland, resistance of a legal officer in execution of a writ, etc.

deforciant (de-fōr-si-ant) *n.* one that keeps out of possession the rightful owner.

deforciation (de-fōr-si-ā-shun) *n.* a withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; the seizure of goods for debt.

deforest (dē-for-est) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *E. forest*] to deprive of forests.

deforestation (dē-for-es-tā-shun) *n.* the act of cutting down and clearing away the forests of a region.

deform (de-form') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *forma*, form] to mar or alter in form; to disfigure; to render displeasing or ugly; to dishonour; —*a.* disfigured.

deformability (de-for-mā-bil-i-ti) *n.* capacity for change of form.

deformable (de-for-mā-bl) *a.* capable of change of form.

deformation (dē-for-mā-shun) *n.* act of disfiguring; change of form.

deformed (de-form'd) *a.* not of natural form; disfigured; distorted.

deformedly (de-for-med-li) *adv.* in an ugly manner.

deformedness (de-for-med-nes) *n.* ugliness; a distorted or ungainly form.

deformer (de-for-mer) *n.* one that deforms.

deformity (de-for-mi-ti) *n.* state of being deformed; want of uniformity or symmetry; irregularity of shape or features; anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; gross deviation from order; disproportion; disfigurement; blemish.

defraud (de-frawd') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *fraudare*, cheat] to deprive of right by fraud, deception, or artifice; to withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him; to injure by embezzlement; cheat; rob.

defrauder (de-frawd-er) *n.* one that defrauds.

defraudation, defraudment (de-frawd-ā-shun, de-frawd-ment) *n.* the act of defrauding.

defray (de-frā') *v. t.* [*O.F. defrayer*] to meet the cost of; to bear or pay the expense of.

defrayal, defrayment (de-frā-āl, -ment) *n.* payment.

defrayer (de-frā-er) *n.* one that defrays.

deft (deft) *a.* [*A.S. gedæft*, gentle, suitable] apt; fit; dexterous; neat; handy.

deftly (deft-li) *adv.* aptly; fitly; dexterously; neatly.

deftness (deft-nes) *n.* neatness; skill or dexterity in work.

defunct (de-fungkt') *a.* [*L. de* and *fungi*, perform, discharge] having finished the course of life; having done duty; dead; deceased; —*n.* a dead person; one deceased.

defy (de-fi') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *fides*, faith] to renounce faith or obligation with; to refuse or renounce; to provoke to combat or strife; to challenge; to dare; to brave.

degarnish (dē-gār-nish) *v. t.* to strip of, as of furniture or apparatus; to deprive of a garrison or troops necessary for defence.

degarnishment (dē-gār-nish-ment) *n.* the act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or defence.

degeneracy (de-jen-er-a-si) *n.* act of becoming inferior; a growing worse; state of having become degenerate; decay; deterioration.

degenerate (de-jen-er-āt) *v. i.* [*L. degenerare*, fr. *de* and *genus*, race] to be or grow worse than one's kind; to decay in good or valuable qualities; to deteriorate; to be inferior; to be degraded; —*a.* having become worse than one's kind; declined in worth; deteriorated; degraded; mean; base; low.

degenerately (de-jen-er-āt-li) *adv.* in a degenerate manner; unworthily.

degenerateness (de-jen-er-āt-nes) *n.* state of being degenerate.

degeneration (de-jen-er-ā-shun) *n.* act of growing worse, or the state of having become worse; a decline from former virtue, and worth; a gradual deterioration in plants and animals; the thing that has sunk or fallen from a high estate. **Theory of degeneration**, the theory that certain inferior forms of life are the result of degeneration from higher forms.

degenerationist (de-jen-er-ā-shun-ist) *n.* one that believes that there is in all organized bodies a tendency to degeneration; one that believes man tends to degenerate.

degenerative (de-jen-er-ā-tiv) *a.* tending to degenerate.

deglutinate (dē-glōō-ti-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *gluten*, glue] to loosen or separate by dissolving the glue that unites; to unglue.

deglutition (dē-glōō-tish-un) *n.* [L. *de* and *glutire*, to swallow] act of swallowing; power of swallowing.

degradation (dēg-ra-dā-shun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *de* and *gradus*, step] act of reducing in rank, character, or reputation; abasement; humiliation; state of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation; disgrace; reduction of strength, efficacy, or value; a gradual wearing down or wasting; deposition; decline.

degrade (dē-grād) *v.t.* to reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of any office or dignity; to reduce in estimation, character, or reputation; to wear down, as hills and mountains.

degraded (dē-grā-ded) *pp.* reduced in rank, character, intellect, or reputation.

degrading (dē-grā-ding) *ppr.* dishonouring; causing degradation.

degradingly (dē-grā-ding-li) *adv.* in a degrading manner.

degravate (dēg-ra-vāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *gravis*, heavy] to make heavy; to weigh down with sorrow, care, or disease.

degree (dē-grē) *n.* [F. *degré*, fr. L. *de* and *gradus*, step] a step; an advance in space or time; a step upward or downward, in quality, rank, acquirement, and the like; point to which a person has arrived; position; station; measure of advancement; extent; grade or rank to which students or professional men are admitted in recognition of their attainments by a college or university; a certain distance or remove in the line of descent determining the proximity of blood; a 360th part of the circumference of a circle; a space or interval marked as on a thermometer or barometer; difference in elevation between two musical notes. By degrees, gradually, step by step. Forbidden, or prohibited, degrees, degrees of consanguinity or relationship within which marriage is not allowed. To a degree, exceedingly.

degum (dē-gum) *v.t.* to free from excess of gum filling before dyeing (said of silk).

degust, degustate (dē-gus't, dē-gus-tāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [L.] to taste or relish.

degustation (dē-gus-tā-shun) *n.* the act of tasting.

dehiscence (dē-his) *v.i.* [L. *dehiscere*, gape] to gape; to open, as the capsules of plants.

dehiscence (dē-his-ens) *n.* act of gaping; the opening of pods and of the cells of anthers at maturity, for emitting seeds, pollen, etc.

dehiscent (dē-his-ent) *a.* opening, as the capsule of a plant.

dehort (dē-hort) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *hortari*, exhort] to urge to abstain from; to dissuade.

dehortation (dē-hor-tā-shun) *n.* act of dissuading; dissuasion.

dehortative (dē-hor-tā-tiv) *a.* dissuasive; dehortatory.

dehortatory (dē-hor-tā-tur-i) *a.* fitted or designed to dissuade or warn against.

dehumanization (dē-hū-mā-nī-zā-shun) *n.* the act or process of dehumanizing.

dehumanize (dē-hū-mā-nīz) *v.t.* to deprive of tenderness or humanity.

dehydrate (dē-hī-drāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and G. *hudōr*, water] to deprive of water.

dehydration (dē-hī-drā-shun) *n.* the removal of water from a compound [Chem.].

deicide (dē-i-sid) *n.* [L. *deus*, god, and *caedere*, to kill] act of putting to death a being possessing a divine nature; act of putting Jesus Christ to death; one concerned in putting Christ to death.

deictic (dik-tik) *a.* [G. *deiktikos*, serving to show] proving by direct argument.

deictically (dik-ti-kal-i) *adv.* directly; with direct indication.

deifical (dē-if-i-kal) *a.* making divine; producing resemblance to God.

deification (dē-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of deifying; apotheosis; the act of enrolling among the heathen deities.

deifier (dē-i-fi-ēr) *n.* one that deifies.

deiform (dē-i-form) *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *forma*] like a god; of a godlike form.

deify (dē-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *deus*, god, and *facere*, make] to make a god of; to apotheosize; to treat as an object of supreme regard; to render godlike.

deign (dān) *v.t.* [F. *daigner*, fr. L. *dignus*, worthy] to condescend to give to; to grant; to give or bestow; to allow; —*v.t.* to think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

deil (dēl) *n.* the Scottish word for the devil; a mischievous or troublesome fellow.

deinornis, deinosaure, etc. See **dinornis, dinosaur, etc.**

deinsularize (dē-in'sū-lar-īz) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *insula*, an island] to deprive of insularity.

deiparous (dē-ip'ā-rus) *a.* [L. *deus*, god, and *parere*, bring forth] bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.

deipnosophist (dēp-nos'ō-fist) *n.* [G.] one of a sect of Greek philosophers that discoursed learnedly at meals.

deism (dē-izm) *n.* [L. *deus*, god] belief that God is not known otherwise than by the works of nature—hence, natural religion apart from revelation.

deist (dē-ist) *n.* one that believes in a God; a professor of deism.

deistic, deistical (dē-is'tik, -ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to deism, or to deists; embracing or containing deism.

deistically (dē-is'ti-kal-i) *adv.* after the manner of deists.

deity (dē-ti) *n.* [L. *deus*, god] Godhead; divinity; the infinite, self-existing, omnipresent, and omniscient Spirit; the nature and essence of God; the qualities or attributes of God; a fabulous god or goddess.

deject (dē-jekt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *jacere*, throw] to cast down, as the countenance; to cast down the spirits of; depress; dishearten; sink.

dejected (dē-jek-ted) *pp.* low-spirited; downcast; melancholy.

dejectedly (dē-jek-ted-li) *adv.* in a dejected manner; sadly.

dejectedness (dē-jek-ted-nes) *n.* state of being dejected or cast down.

dejection (dē-jek-shun) *n.* lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune.

dejectory (dē-jek-tur-i) *a.* promoting evacuation [Med.].

dejecture (dē-jek-tūr) *n.* that which is voided; excrement.

déjeuner (dā-zhe-nē) *n.* [L. *dis* and *jejunare*, to fast] a breakfast; an early luncheon.

dekagramme, etc. See **decagramme, etc.**

delaine (dē-lān) *n.* [L. *de* and *lana*, wool] a thin, figured muslin for ladies' dresses.

delamination (dē-lam-i-nā-shun) *n.* [L. *de* and *lamina*, a layer] a splitting apart in layers.

delapse (dē-laps) *v.i.* [L. *de* and *labi*, fall] to fall or slide down; to pass down by inheritance.

delate (dē-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *delatus*, carried] to bear a charge against; to accuse; to inform against.

delation (dē-lā-shun) *n.* conveyance; accusation; act of accusing of a crime.

delay (dē-lā) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *latius*, *pp.* of *ferre*, carry] to put off; to defer; to stop, detain, or hinder, for a time; to retard the motion of; —*v.t.* to move slowly; to linger; to tarry; —*n.* a putting off or deferring; stay; stop; detention; hindrance.

delayable (dē-lā'ā-bl) *a.* capable of being delayed.

delayer (dē-lā'ēr) *n.* one that delays.

del credere (dēl kred'e-re) *n.* [It.] a guarantee of the solvency of purchasers given by an agent to his principal.

dele (dē-lē) *v.t.* [L. *delere*, destroy] to erase; remove; a direction to cancel something that has been put in type—usually expressed thus, *3*.

deleble (dē-lē-bl, dē-lē-bl) *a.* [L. *delebilis*] capable of being blotted out.

delectability (dē-lek-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being delectable.

delectable (de-lek-ta-bl) *a.* [L. *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare*, delight] highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure.

delectableness (de-lek-ta-bl-nes) *n.* delectability.

delectably (de-lek-ta-bl) *adv.* in a delectable manner; delightfully.

delectation (de-lek-tā-shun) *n.* great pleasure; delight.

delegate (del'e-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *legare*, send as ambassador] to send as one's representative; to commission; to depute; to intrust to the care or management of another; to assign; to commit;—*n.* one commissioned to act for another; one deputed to represent a party, or a civil or ecclesiastical body; deputy; a representative; a commissioner.

delegation (del-e-gā-shun) *n.* act of delegating; the appointment of a delegate; commission; deputation; a kind of substitution by which a debtor names a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor.

delenda (de-len'da) *n.pl.* [L. *delere*, blot out] things to be erased or blotted out.

delete (de-lēt) *v.t.* [L. *delere*] to blot out; to erase; to destroy.

deleterious (del-e-tē-ri-us) *a.* [G. *dēlēterios*] having the quality of destroying or extinguishing life; destructive; pernicious; injurious.

deleteriously (del-e-tē-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a deleterious manner.

deletion (dē-lē-shun) *n.* act of blotting out or erasing; a word or passage deleted.

deletitious (del-e-tish-us) *a.* [L. *delere*, blot out] an epithet applied to paper from which anything has been, or may be, erased.

deletory (del'e-tur-i) *n.* that which blots out.

delf (delf) *n.* [*Delft*, in Holland] earthenware covered with white glazing, in imitation of chinaware or porcelain; delft-ware.

deliberate (de-lib'e-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *librare*, weigh] to weigh in the mind; to consider maturely; to reflect upon; to ponder;—*v.i.* to take counsel with one's self; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider; ponder; debate; hesitate;—*a.* circumspect; wary; cautious; weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not hasty or sudden; slow.

deliberately (de-lib'e-rāt-li) *adv.* with careful consideration; slowly; advisedly.

deliberateness (de-lib'e-rāt-nes) *n.* quality of being deliberate.

deliberation (de-lib'e-rā-shun) *n.* act of deliberating; careful consideration; mature reflection; discussion; examination of the reasons for and against a measure; consultation; coolness.

deliberative (de-lib'e-rā-tiv) *a.* pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by discussion and examination; having power or right to discuss and determine.

deliberatively (de-lib'e-rā-tiv-li) *adv.* in the way of deliberation.

delicacy (del-i-ka-si) *n.* [L. *de* and *lacere*, entice] state of being delicate; agreeableness to the senses; fineness of form, texture, or constitution; propriety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness; something pleasant to the senses, *esp.* to the sense of taste; a dainty.

delicate (del-i-kāt) *a.* full of pleasure; pleasing to the senses; dainty; nice; lightly or softly tinted; fine or slender; slight or smooth; light and yielding; soft and fair; refined; scrupulous not to trespass or offend; tender; not able to endure hardship; requiring nice handling; nicely discriminating; elegant; gentle; frail; effeminate; fastidious.

delicately (del-i-kāt-li) *adv.* in a delicate manner; daintily; tenderly.

delicatness (del-i-kāt-nes) *n.* state of being delicate.

delicious (de-lish-us) *a.* [L. *deliciae*, delight] affording exquisite pleasure; most sweet or grateful to the senses, *esp.* to the taste; charming; delightful; entrancing.

deliciously (de-lish-us-li) *adv.* in a delicious manner.

deliciousness (de-lish-us-nes) *n.* quality of being delicious.

delict (de-lik't) *n.* [L. *delinquere*, leave] a misdemeanor; a fault of omission.

deligation (del-i-gā-shun) *n.* [L.] the application of bandages; a bandage [Med.].

delight (de-lit') *v.t.* [L. *de* and *lacere*, entice] to give great pleasure to; to afford joy, great satisfaction, or supreme content;—*v.i.* to have or take great pleasure;—*n.* a high degree of gratification; lively pleasure, joy, rapture; that which affords pleasure.

delighted (de-lit-ed) *a.* full of delight or pleasure; charmed; gratified; joyful.

delightedly (de-lit-ed-li) *adv.* in a delighted manner; with delight.

delightful (de-lit-fool) *a.* affording great pleasure and satisfaction; charming.

delightfully (de-lit-fool-i) *adv.* in a manner to delight; charmingly.

delightfulness (de-lit-fool-nes) *n.* quality of being delightful.

delightless (de-lit-les) *a.* affording no pleasure or delight.

delightsome (de-lit-sum) *a.* delightful.

delightsomely (de-lit-sum-li) *adv.* in a delightful manner.

delightsomeness (de-lit-sum-nes) *n.* delightfulness.

delimit (dē-lim-it) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *limitare*, bound] to fix the boundaries of.

delimitation (dē-lim-i-tā-shun) *n.* the marking or fixing of limits or boundaries.

delineament (de-lin-ē-a-ment) *n.* [L. *delineare*, fr. *de* and *linea*, line] representation of outward form or appearance by delineation.

delineate (de-lin-ē-āt) *v.t.* to designate by linear drawing; to sketch; to make a draught of, as a plan or map; to draw a likeness of; to portray, as the face or features; to express by verbal description; to exhibit, as character, etc.

delineation (de-lin-ē-ā-shun) *n.* act of representing or portraying, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, etc.; representation by language.

delineator (de-lin-ē-ā-tur) *n.* one that delineates.

delineatory (de-lin-ē-ā-tur-i) *a.* delineating; descriptive.

delinquency (de-lin-kwen-si) *n.* failure or omission of duty; fault; offence.

delinquent (de-lin-kwent) *n.* [L. *de* and *linquere*, leave] one that fails to perform his duty; an offender or transgressor; one that commits a fault or crime;—*a.* failing in duty; offending by neglect.

delinquently (de-lin-kwent-li) *adv.* in a faulty or neglectful manner.

deliquate (del-i-kwāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *deliquare*, pp. *deliquatus*] to melt; to dissolve.

deliquation (del-i-kwā-shun) *n.* the act or process of melting.

deliquesce (del-i-kwes') *v.i.* [L. *de* and *liquere*, to be fluid] to dissolve gradually and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.

deliquescence (del-i-kwes-ens) *n.* act or state of being deliquescent.

deliquescent (del-i-kwes-ent) *a.* liquefying in the air; melting from moisture.

deliquium (del-ik-wi-um) *n.* [L.] a melting by absorption of water [Chem.]; a failure of the sun's light; syncope; a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

delirate (de-lir-āt) *v.i.* [L. *delirare*, fr. *de* and *lira*, furrow] to rave; to wander in one's mind.

deliration (de-li-rā-shun) *n.* [L.] delirium; mental aberration.

deliriant (de-lir-i-ant) *n.* a poison producing delirium [Med.].

delirifacient (de-lir-i-fā-shi-ent) *a.* [L.] producing delirium;—*n.* a poison producing delirium.

delirious (de-lir-i-us) *a.* having delirium; wandering in mind; light-headed; insane.

deliriously (de-lir-i-us-li) *adv.* in an insane or delirious manner.

deliriousness (de-lir-i-us-nes) *n.* state of being delirious; delirium.

delirium (de-lir-i-um) *n.* [L. *delirare*, to go out of the furrow, fr. *de* and *lira*, a furrow] a fever of the brain; a frenzied state of mind; wandering of the mind, characterized by wild incoherent ideas, and strange or fearful visions; any strong excitement; passionate enthusiasm. **Delirium tremens**, a brain disease resulting from the habitual use of strong liquors.

delitescence (de-lit-tes-ens) *n.* [L. *de* and *latere*, lie hid] state of being concealed; retirement; obscurity.

delitescence (de-lit-tes-ent) *a.* lying hid; concealed; lurking.

deliver (de-liv-er) *v.t.* [F. *delivrer*, fr. L. *de* and *liberare*, liberate] to free from restraint; to set at liberty; to rescue or save from evil; to give or transfer; to communicate; to give forth in action; to discharge; to relieve of a child in childbirth; pronounce; utter.

deliver (de-liv-er) *a.* [F.] free; active; nimble.

deliverable (de-liv-er-ə-bl) *a.* that can be delivered.

deliverance (de-liv-er-ə-ns) *n.* act of freeing from restraint, captivity, peril, and the like; state of being delivered; freedom; gift or transfer; act of bringing forth children; act of pronouncing judgment; utterance of opinion; acquittal by a jury.

deliverer (de-liv-er-er) *n.* one that delivers; a preserver.

deliverly (de-liv-er-li) *adv.* freely; actively; nimbly.

deliverness (de-liv-er-nes) *n.* activeness; nimbleness.

delivery (de-liv-er-i) *n.* act of delivering from restraint; rescue; release; act of delivering up or over; surrender; act or style of utterance; pronunciation; elocution; act of giving birth; parturition; state of being delivered; freedom; preservation.

dell (del) *n.* [D. *delle*, cf. *dale*] a small valley between two hills; a hollow.

Della-Cruscan (del-ə krus-kən) *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Della-Cruscan Academy, founded at Florence to promote the purity of the Italian language; — *n.* one of a group of English sentimental poets resident in Florence in the 18th century.

delocalize (dē-lō-kāl-iz) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *locus*, a place] to free from the limitation of place; to widen the scope of.

Delphian, Delphic (del-fi-ən, -sik) *a.* relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, or to the oracle of Apollo there— hence oracular; inspired.

delphin, delphine (del-fi-n) *a.* [L. *delphinus*, dolphin] pertaining to the dolphin or to the genus to which it belongs; pertaining to the dauphin of France (in this sense applied to an edition of the classics prepared for the use of the son of Louis XIV.) — *n.* a neutral fat found in dolphin oil.

delphinic (del-fi-nik) *a.* applied to an acid discovered first in dolphin oil.

delta (del-tə) *n.* the Greek letter Δ; a tract of land of a similar figure, esp. the space between two mouths of a river, primarily applied to the space at the mouth of the Nile.

deltafication (del-tə-fi-kā-shun) *n.* [L. *facere*, make] the formation of a delta.

deltaic (del-tā-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a delta.

deltoid (del'toid) *a.* [G. *delta* and *eidos*, form] resembling the Greek Δ (delta); triangular; — *n.* the muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm.

delubrum (de-lū-brum) *n.*; *pl.* *delubra* (de-lū-brā) [L.] a temple; a church; a baptismal font.

deludable (de-lū-də-bl) *a.* capable of being deceived or imposed on.

delude (de-lūd) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *ludere*, play, mock] to lead from truth, or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of; to frustrate or disappoint; to impose on; deceive; beguile; cheat.

deluder (de-lū-dēr) *n.* one that deceives; an impostor.

deluge (del-ūj) *n.* [F. *déluge*, fr. L. *diuere*, wash away] an overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; a flood, esp. the great flood in the days of Noah; anything that overwhelms, as a great calamity; — *v.t.* to overflow, as with water; to inundate; to drown; to overwhelm, or cause to sink under a general or spreading calamity.

delusion (de-lū-zhun) *n.* [L. *delusio*, fr. *deludere*] the act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind; the state of being deluded; false belief; erroneous conception; vain fancy.

delusive (de-lū-siv) *a.* fitted to delude; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.

delusively (de-lū-siv-li) *adv.* in a delusive manner.

delusiveness (de-lū-siv-nes) *n.* the quality of being delusive.

delusory (de-lū-sur-i) *a.* apt to delude; delusive; fallacious.

delve (delv) *v.t.* [A.S. *delfan*] to dig; to open with a spade; to penetrate; — *v.t.* to labour with the spade; — *n.* a place dug; a ditch; pit; cave; hole.

delver (del-er) *n.* one that digs, as with a spade.

demagnetization (dē-mag-net-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act or process of demagnetizing.

demagnetize (dē-mag-net-iz) *v.t.* [fr. *de* and *magnetize*] to deprive of magnetic polarity; to free from mesmeric influence.

demagogic, demagogical (dem-ə-goj-ik, -i-kal) *a.* relating to, or like, a demagogue.

demagogism (dem-ə-goj-izm) *n.* the practices of a demagogue.

demagogue (dem-ə-gog) *n.* [G. *dēmos*, the common people, and *agōgos*, leading, fr. *agein*, lead] a leader of the people; a political orator who sways or influences the commonalty, usually by specious arts and to bad ends.

demand (de-mand) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *mandare*, commit, order] to ask or call for, as one that has a claim, right, or power; to make requisition of; to inquire earnestly or authoritatively; to question; to require as necessary or useful; to be in urgent need of; to call into court; to summon; — *v.t.* to make a demand; to ask; to inquire; — *n.* act of demanding; requisition; exaction; earnest inquiry; question; query; that which may be claimed; rightful claim; due; the asking of a price for goods, or the price asked; the desire to purchase, as goods, or the degree in which they are desired; great request. **Demand and supply**, a phrase used in political economy to denote the relation between the desire to buy and the desire to sell. **In demand**, much sought after or asked for. **On demand**, on being claimed; on presentation.

demandable (de-man-da-bl) *a.* capable of being demanded.

demandant (de-man-dant) *n.* one that demands; a plaintiff in a legal action.

demandor (de-man-dēr) *n.* one that claims, asks, or requires.

demarcate (dē-mār-kāt) *v.t.* [F. *dé*, off, and *marquer*, to mark] to mark or fix the limits of.

demarcation (dē-mār-kā-shun) *n.* act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit; a limit or bound ascertained and fixed.

dematerialization (dē-mā-tē-ri-ā-l-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of dematerializing.

dematerialize (dē-mā-tē-ri-ā-l-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of material qualities or characteristics.

Deme (dēm) *n.* [G. *dēmos*] a subdivision of Greece; a township.

demean (de-mēn) *v.t.* [O.F. *demener*, fr. *de* and *mener*, lead] to manage; to conduct; to treat; to behave or conduct one's self; to comport; — [*de* and *mean*] to debase; to lower.

demeanour (de-mē-nūr) *n.* manner of conducting or behaving oneself; conduct; behaviour; deportment.

demembration (dē-mem-brā-shun) *n.* the act of maliciously dismembering or maiming another [Scots Law].

dement (de-ment') *v.t.* [*L. de* and *mens, mentis*, mind] to drive insane; to destroy the mind of; —*a.* demented; —*n.* one that is demented.

dementate (de-men-tāt) *v.t.* to deprive of reason; to madden.

demented (de-men-ted) *a.* insane; afflicted with dementia.

dementia (de-men-shi-a) *n.* [*L.*] insanity; a partial or incipient loss of reason; fatuity.

demephitization (de-mef-i-ti-zā-shun) *n.* [*L. de* and *mephitis*, foul air] the act of demephitizing.

demephitize (de-mef-i-ti-zē) *v.t.* to purify from foul air.

demerit (de-mer-it) *n.* [*F. démerite*, fr. *de* and *merite*, merit] that which deserves blame; misconduct; fault; ill desert.

demersed (de-merst') *a.* [*L. demersus*] situated or growing under water.

demersion (de-mer-shun) *n.* act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.

demesmerization (de-mes-mer-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act or process of demesmerizing.

demesmerize (de-mes-mer-izē) *v.t.* to relieve from mesmeric influence.

demesne (de-mēn) *n.* [*O.F. demaine*] a manor house, and the lands attached to it.

demi (dem-i) [*F. fr. L. dimidium*, half] a prefix signifying half, used only in composition.

Demi-bastion, a bastion that has one face and one flank. **Demi-bath, demi-bain**, a bath in which only one half of the body can be immersed. **Demi-cadence**, an imperfect cadence. **Demi-cannon**, a cannon carrying a ball of about 33 lbs. **Demi-culverin**, a kind of cannon. **Demi-god**, a fabulous hero, imagined to be produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal. **Demi-lance**, a light lance. **Demi-lune**, a work constructed in front of the curtain between two bastions, intended to defend the curtain. **Demi-metamorphosis**, incomplete or imperfect metamorphosis. **Demi-monde**, women in society of doubtful reputation; courtizans. **Demi-tint**, a half-tint, or medium shade.

demijohn (dem-i-jon) *n.* [*F.*] a glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

demirep (dem-i-rep) *n.* [*demi* and *reputation*] a woman of doubtful reputation.

demisable (de-mi-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being demised or leased.

demise (de-miz') *n.* [*F. démettre*, fr. *L. dimittere*, put away] transmission by formal act or will to an heir or successor; conveyance of an estate; transfer of the crown to an heir or successor—hence, death of a king; death of a man of rank; death in general; decease; —*v.t.* to transmit by succession or inheritance; to bequeath.

demisemiquaver (dem-i-sem-i-kwā-ver) *n.* a short note, equal in time to the half of a semiquaver.

demission (de-mish-un) *n.* [*L. demissio*] a letting down or lowering; depression; degradation; resignation of an office.

demit (de-mit') *v.t.* [*L. demittere*, fr. *de* and *mittere*, send] to let fall; to depress; to resign.

demiurge (dem-i-uri) *n.* [*F. démos*, people, and *ergon*, work] a maker or creator; the Creator; among the Gnostics, a deity, inferior to God, that created the universe.

demiurgic, demiurgical (dem-i-ur-jik, -ji-kal) *a.* pertaining to a demiurge; tending to create.

demivolt (dem-i-volt) *n.* [*F.*] an artificial motion of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs in a peculiar manner.

demobilization, demobilisation (de-mob-i-li-zā-shun) *n.* [*F.*] the act of demobilizing; the condition of being demobilized.

demobilize, demobilise (de-mob-i-liz) *v.t.* [*F.*] to dismiss (troops); to disband.

democracy (de-mok-ra-si) *n.* [*G. demos*, the people, and *kratein*, rule] republican

government; a form of government in which the power resides in the collective body of the people, who conduct it by representation and delegation of powers; the people regarded as rulers; the principles held by one of the two chief parties in the United States.

democrat (dem-ō-krat) *n.* one that is adherent or promoter of democracy.

democratic, democatrical (dem-ō-krat-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or favouring, democracy; constructed upon the principle of popular government; favouring popular rights. **Democratic party**, one of the two great parties of the United States.

democratically (dem-ō-krat-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a democratic manner.

democratization, democratisation (dem-o-krat-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act or process of democratizing.

democratize, democratise (de-mok-rā-tiz) *v.t.* to render democratic.

demography (de-mog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. demos*, people, and *graphein*, write] that branch of science that treats of health statistics, etc.

demoiselle (dem-wo-zel') *n.* [*F.*] a young lady; the Numidian crane (from its elegant figure).

demolish (de-mol-ish) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *moliri*, construct] to throw, or pull, down; to pull to pieces; to ruin; dismantle; raze.

demolisher (de-mol-ish-er) *n.* one that demolishes.

demolition (de-mō-lish-un) *n.* [*L.*] act of pulling down, or destroying, a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

demolitionist (de-mō-lish-un-ist) *n.* one that advocates the overthrow of political institutions, etc.

demon (dē-mun) *n.* [*G.*] a spirit holding a middle place between men and the gods; also, a departed soul; an evil spirit; a devil; a demon-like man.

demoness (dē-mun-es) *n.* a female demon.

demonetization, demonetisation (dē-mon-e-ti-zā-shun) *n.* the act of demonetizing; the state of being demonetized.

demonetize, demonetise (dē-mon-e-tiz) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *moneta*, money] to diminish or deprive of monetary value.

demoniac (de-mō-ni-ak) *a.* [*G. daimōn*, demon] pertaining to, or resembling, demons; influenced or produced by demons or evil spirits; devilish; also **demoniacal** (de-mō-ni-ak-kal); —*n.* a human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

demonism (dē-mun-izm) *n.* the belief in demons or false gods; the worship of demons.

demonize (dē-mun-iz) *v.t.* to fill with the spirit of a demon.

demonolatry (dē-mun-ol-a-tri) *n.* [*G. daimōn*, demon, and *latreia*, worship] worship of demons or of evil spirits.

demonology (dē-mun-ol-ō-ji) *n.* [*G. logos*, discourse] a treatise on demons or evil spirits, and their nature and agency.

demonstrable (de-mon-strā-bl) *a.* capable of being demonstrated.

demonstrableness (de-mon-strā-bl-nes) *n.* demonstrable quality.

demonstrably (de-mon-strā-bli) *adv.* in a manner to prove.

demonstrate (dem-un-strāt, de-mon-strāt) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *monstrare*, show] to point out; to indicate; to manifest; to prove, or establish, so as to exclude possibility of doubt or denial; to exhibit and describe the parts of a dead body.

demonstration (dem-un-strā-shun) *n.* act of showing, or making clear; exhibition or establishment of truth; proving by evidence; conclusive proof; proof beyond doubt; exhibition and description of an anatomical subject; display of the feelings; show; pretence; an exhibition of force, or movement of troops, as if to attack; a public ceremony in favour of a cause or party.



Demisemiquavers.

demonstrative (de-mon-'stra-tiv) *a.* proving by evidence; exhibiting with clearness; having the power to prove or exhibit; expressing, or inclined to express, one's feelings or sentiments.

demonstratively (de-mon-'stra-tiv-li) *adv.* in a manner fitted to demonstrate; clearly; openly; conclusively.

demonstrator (dem-un-'strā-tur) *n.* one that explains or proves; one that describes anatomical or dissected subjects.

demonstratorship (dem-un-'strā-tur-ship) *n.* the office of a demonstrator.

demoralization (dē-mor-al-i-zā-'shun) *n.* act of demoralising; state of being demoralised.

demoralize (dē-mor-'al-iz) *v.t.* [F.] to destroy or undermine the morals of; to corrupt; to destroy the discipline, organization, or courage of.

demos (dē-'mos) *n.* [G.] the people; the democracy.

Demosthenian, Demosthenic (dē-mos-thē-ni-an, -then-'ik) *a.* pertaining to the Greek orator Demosthenes, celebrated as the author of *Philippics*.

demotic (dē-mot-'ik) *a.* [G. *demos*, the people] pertaining to the people; popular; common.

demulcent (dē-mul-'sent) *a.* [L.] softening; soothing; mollifying; —*n.* medicine good for irritation.

demur (de-mur) *v.i.* [F. *demeurer*, delay] to delay; to pause; to suspend proceedings in the pleadings, and rest upon it for a decision by the court; —*n.* stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding; suspense of decision or action; objection stated; exception taken.

demure (de-mūr) *a.* [F. *de mœurs*] of sober or serious mien; grave; downcast; modest in outward seeming; making a show of gravity.

demurely (de-mūr-li) *adv.* in a demure manner.

demureness (de-mūr-nes) *n.* gravity of countenance; modest manner.

demurrable (de-mur-'a-bl) *a.* that may be demurred to.

demurrage (de-mūr-'aj) *n.* detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time allowed by the charter-party; payment made for such.

demurrer (dē-mur-'er) *n.* one that demurs; a stop in an action upon a point of difficulty; an issue upon a point of law.

demy (de-mī) *n.* [F. *demi*, half] a size of paper 22½ inches by 17½ inches; a scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford.

den (den) *n.* [A.S.] a cave or hollow place in the earth used for concealment, shelter, or security; the cave of a wild beast; a squalid, disreputable haunt; —*v.i.* to dwell, as in a den.

denarcotize (dē-nār-'kō-tiz) *v.t.* to free from narcotine.

denarius (de-nā-'ri-us) *n.* [L.] a Roman silver coin equivalent to about 7½d. English money.

denary (dē-nā-'ri, den-'ar-i) *a.* [L. *denarius*] containing ten; tenfold; —*n.* the number ten.

denationalization (dē-nash-un-al-i-zā-'shun) *n.* act of denationalizing; state of being denationalized.

denationalize (dē-nash-un-'al-iz) *v.t.* to divest of national character or rights by transference to the service of another nation; to deprive of citizenship.

denaturalize (dē-nat-'ūr-al-iz) *v.t.* to render unnatural; to alienate from nature; to deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

dendrachate (den-'dra-kāt) *n.* [G. *dendron*, tree, and *achataēs*, agate] moss agate; agate with tree-like markings.

dendriform (den-'dri-form) *a.* [L. *forma*, shape] having the appearance of a tree.

dendrite (den-'drit) *n.* a stone or mineral characterized by tree-like figures.

dendritic, dendritical (den-'drit-'ik, -i-kāl) *a.* [G. *dendritēs*, of a tree, fr. *dendron*, tree] resembling a tree; dendriform; containing arborescent figures.

dendrodentine (den-dro-den-'tīn) *n.* a modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth, produced by the aggregation of several teeth into one mass, the appearance being dendritic.

dendroid, dendroidal (den-'droid, den-droi-'dāl) *a.* [G.] resembling a shrub or tree in form.

dendrolite (den-'dro-lit) *n.* [G. *dendron*, tree, and *lithos*, stone] a fossil shrub or plant.

dendrologist (den-dro-'lō-jist) *n.* [G.] one that is versed in dendrology.

dendrology (den-dro-'lō-ji) *n.* [G. *dendron*, tree, and *logos*, discourse] a discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

dendrometer (den-drom-'ē-ter) *n.* [G. *dendron* and *metron*, measure] a contrivance for ascertaining the height and diameter of trees.

dene (dēn) *n.* [A.S.] a den or valley. **Dene-hole**, an ancient excavation peculiar to the chalk district of southern England.

denegation (den-e-'gā-'shun) *n.* [L. *de* and *negare*, deny] denial; refusal.

dengue (deng-'gā) *n.* [Sp.] an acute epidemic disease of warm countries.

deniable (de-nī-'ā-bl) *a.* capable of being contradicted or refused.

denial (de-nī-'al) *n.* negation; affirmation to the contrary; allegation of untruth in a statement; contradiction; refusal to grant; rejection of a request or petition; refusal to acknowledge; disowning of claims or interests; rejection of the truth or faith; disavowal; disclaimer.

denier (de-nī-'er) *n.* one that denies, contradicts, or refuses.

denier (de-nēr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *denarius*] an ancient French silver coin.

denim (den-'im) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a coarse, coloured, cotton stuff.

denitrate (dē-nī-'trāt) *v.t.* to deprive of nitric acid.

denitration (dē-nī-trā-'shun) *n.* the act or process of denitrating.

denization (den-i-zā-'shun) *n.* [L.] act of making one a citizen or subject.

denizen (den-'i-zn) *n.* [O.F. *denzein* fr. L. *de intus*, from within] a naturalized citizen —hence, an alien admitted to residence and certain rights in a country; a dweller; an inhabitant; —*v.t.* to make a denizen; to enfranchise.

denizenship (den-'i-zn-'ship) *n.* state of being a denizen.

dennet (den-'et) *n.* [fr. the inventor] a kind of light, open, two-wheeled carriage, like a gig.

denominable (de-nom-i-'nā-bl) *a.* capable of being denominated or named.

denominate (de-nom-'i-nāt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *de* and *nomen*, a name] to give a name or epithet to; to characterize; to designate; —*a.* having a specific name or title.

denomination (de-nom-i-nā-'shun) *n.* [L.] act of naming; that by which anything is denominated; a name, esp. a general name belonging to, and indicating, a class of like individuals; a class or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a religious sect.

denominational (de-nom-i-nā-'shun-al) *a.* pertaining to a denomination. **Denominational education**, education under the auspices of religious denominations.

denominationalism (de-nom-i-nā-'shun-al-'ism) *n.* adherence to a religious sect; denominational education.

denominationalist (de-nom-i-nā-'shun-al-'ist) *n.* one that advocates denominational education.

denominative (de-nom-i-nā-'tiv) *a.* conferring a name or title; having a distinctive name; —*n.* that which has a denominative character; [Gram.] a word formed from a noun or adjective.

denominator (de-nom-i-nā-'tur) *n.* one that, or that which, gives a name; that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided.

denotable (de-nō-'tā-bl) *a.* capable of being marked or signified.

denotation (dē-nō-tā'shun) *n.* the act of denoting; what a word or sign denotes.

denote (de-nōt') *v.t.* [*L. de* and *notare*, mark, fr. *nota*, sign] to indicate; to point out; to mark; to be the sign of; to signify; to betoken.

denouement (dā-nōō-mong) *n.* [*F.*] the development of a plot; the solution of a mystery, as in a play or novel; the final issue.

denounce (de-nouns') *v.t.* [*L. de* and *nuntiare*, report] to give official notice of; to declare; to point out as deserving of reprehension or punishment, etc.; to inform against; to accuse publicly.

denouncement (de-nouns-ment) *n.* notification or announcement of evil; menace; threat.

denouncer (de-noun-ser) *n.* one that denounces.

dense (dens) *a.* [*L.*] having the constituent parts closely united; close; compact; thick; heavy; opaque; stupid; obtuse; dull.

densely (dens-li) *adv.* in a dense, compact manner.

denseness (dens-nes) *n.* state of being dense.

densimeter (den-sim'e-ter) *n.* [*L. densus* and *G. metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the specific gravity of gunpowder, etc.

density (den-si-ti) *n.* quality of being close or thick; compactness; imperviousity, as of a cloud; closeness of constituent parts, as opposed to rarity; the proportion in a body or mass of its weight to its bulk or volume.

dent (dent) *n.* [a form of *dinti*] a mark made by a blow; —*v.t.* to leave the mark of a blow upon.

dent (dent) *n.* [*L. dens, dentis*, a tooth] a projection, or something resembling a tooth; a tooth of a comb, metallic brush, card, or gear-wheel.

dental (den-tal) *a.* [*L. dens, dentis*, a tooth] pertaining to the teeth; formed by the aid of the teeth, or of the gum investing them, and the tongue; —*n.* an articulation or letter sounded by the teeth or the gum of the teeth and the tongue.

dentate, dentated (den-tāt, den-tā'ted) *a.* [*L.*] toothed; sharply notched; serrate.

dentately (den-tāt-li) *adv.* in a dentate manner.

dentation (den-tā'shun) *n.* the form or formation of teeth.

dented (den-ted) *a.* indented; impressed with little hollows.

denticle (den-ti-kl) *n.* [*L.*] a small tooth or projecting point.

denticulate, denticulated (den-tik'-ū-lāt, -lā'ted) *a.* finely dentate; edged with small, tooth-like projections.

denticulation (den-tik-ū-lā'shun) *n.* the state of being set with small notches or teeth, as a saw.

dentiform (den-ti-form) *a.* [*L. dens*, a tooth, and *forma*] having the form of teeth.

dentifrice (den-ti-fris) *n.* [*L. dens*, tooth, and *fricare*, rub] a powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth.

dentigerous (den-tij-e-rus) *a.* [*L. dens, dentis*, a tooth, and *gerere*, carry] bearing or supporting teeth.

dentil, dentel (den-til, -tel) *n.* [*dim.* fr. *L. dens, dentis*, a tooth] the name of the small square blocks often cut for ornament on Greek cornices.

dentilabial (den-ti-lā-bi-āl) *a.* [*L. dens, dentis*, tooth, and *labium*, lip] formed or sounded by means of the teeth and lips; —*n.* a sound formed by the combined action of teeth and lips.

dentilingual (den-ti-ling-gwāl) *a.* [*L. dens, dentis*, tooth, and *lingua*, tongue] formed between the teeth and the tongue; —*n.* a consonant formed between the teeth and the tongue.

dentine (den-tin) *n.* [*F.* fr. *L. dens, tooth*] the ivory tissue forming the body of a tooth.

dentirostral (den-ti-rōs-trāl) *a.* [*L. dens, tooth*, and *rostrum*, beak] having the characteristics of the Dentirostres, a class of bird whose upper mandible is notched on each side towards the point.

dentist (den-tist) *n.* [*L. dens*, a tooth] one that cleans, extracts, repairs, or fills natural teeth, and inserts artificial ones.

dentistry (den-tis-tri) *n.* the art or profession of a dentist.

dentition (den-tish-un) *n.* [*L. fr. dens, tooth*] the cutting of teeth; teething; the time of teething; the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

denudation (dē-nū-dā'shun) *n.* act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

denude (de-nūd) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *nudus*, naked] to divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip.

denunciate (de-nun-shi-āt) *v.t.* [*L.*] to denounce; to threaten; to condemn publicly.

denunciation (de-nun-shi-ā'shun) *n.* act of denouncing; solemn declaration; formal accusation; proclamation.

denunciative, denunciatory (de-nun-shi-ā-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* containing a denunciation; minatory.

denunciator (de-nun-shi-ā-tur) *n.* one that denounces, threatens, or accuses.

deny (de-nī) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *negare*, deny] to contradict; to gainsay; to declare not to be true; to refuse; to reject; to refuse to grant; to withhold; to disclaim connection with, responsibility for, and the like; to disown. To deny oneself, to practice self-denial.

deobstruct (dē-ob-strukt) *v.t.* [*L. de*, and *struere*, lay] to remove obstructions; to clear away impediments or obstacles.

deobstruent (dē-ob-strōō-ent) *a.* removing obstructions; —*n.* a medicine that removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient.

deodand (dē-ō-dand) *n.* [*L. deus*, god, and *dandus*, to be given] a personal chattel which had caused the death of any person, and on that account was given up to God, that is, forfeited to the king to be used for some pious purpose.

deodar (dē-ō-dār) *n.* [*Skr.*] a large Himalayan tree, yielding valuable timber.

deodorization (dē-ō-dur-i-zā'shun) *n.* act of removing foul air, or process by which it is neutralized.

deodorize (dē-ō-dur-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of odour or impurities.

deodorizer (dē-ō-dur-iz-er) *n.* that which deodorizes.

deontological (dē-on-tō-joj-i-kal) *a.* relating to deontology.

deontologist (dē-on-tō-joj-i-jist) *n.* one versed in deontology.

deontology (dē-on-tō-joj-i) *n.* [*G. deon*, necessary, and *logos*, discourse] the science of positive duty or moral obligation.

deoxidate, deoxidize (dē-ok-si-dāt, -si-diz) *v.t.* to deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.

deoxidation (dē-ok-si-dā'shun) *n.* act or process of deoxidizing.

depaint (de-pānt) *v.t.* to picture; to describe by colours; to represent as character.

depart (de-pārt) *v.i.* [*L. de* and *partiri*, part] to go forth or away; to quit, leave, or separate from a place or person; to quit this world; to de cease; to die; to deviate; to vary.

department (de-pārt-ment) *n.* a separation or division; a part or portion; a distinct course of life, action, study, or the like; subdivision of business or official duty; one of the principal divisions of executive government; territorial division.

departmental (de-pārt-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to a department or division.

departure (de-pārt-tūr) *n.* act of going away; setting out; removal from a place; death; decease; deviation or abandonment, as of a rule of duty, of an action, or of a plan or purpose; the distance east or west, as of a ship or the end of a course, from the meridian from which the vessel or course departs.

depasture (de-pas-tūr) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *pasci*, feed] to eat up; to consume; —*v.i.* to graze.

depatriate (de-pā-tri-āt) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *patria*, country] to banish; to expel.

depauperate (de-paw-per-āt) *v.t.* [*L. de* and *pauper*, poor] to make poor; to

deprive of fertility or richness;—*a.* impoverished; [Bot.] imperfectly developed.

depauperization (de-paw-per-i-zā'shun) *n.* the act of depauperizing; the state of being depauperized.

depauperize (de-paw-per-iz) *v.t.* to emancipate from a condition of pauperism; to free from paupers or pauperism.

depend (de-pend) *v.i.* [L. *de* and *pendere*, hang] to hang; to be sustained by something above; to be in suspense; to remain undetermined; to rely for support; to stand related to anything, as to an efficient cause or condition, etc.; to rest with confidence; to confide; to rely; to be in a condition of service.

dependable (de-pen-'dā-bl) *a.* worthy of being depended on; trustworthy.

dependableness (de-pen-'dā-bl-nes) *n.* dependable quality or state.

dependence, dependance (de-'pen-'dens,-dāns) *n.* the act or the state of depending, or of being dependent; suspension from a support; subjection to the action of a cause or law; mutual connection and support; subjection to the direction or disposal of another; inability to help or provide for one's self; reliance; trust.

dependency (de-pen-'den-si) *n.* dependence; a territory remote from the kingdom, but subject to its dominion.

dependent, dependant (de-'pen-'dent,-dant) *a.* hanging down; relying on, or subject to; contingent or conditioned; subordinate;—*n.* one that depends; one that is sustained by, or that relies on, another; a retainer; that which depends; corollary; consequence.

dependently, dependantly (de-'pen-'dent-li) *adv.* in a dependent manner.

depend (de-pen-'der) *n.* one that depends; a dependant.

dephlegmate (dē-'fleg-māt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and G. *phlegma*, phlegm] to deprive of superabundant water by evaporation or distillation.

dephlogmation (dē-'fleg-mā-'shun) *n.* the operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation.

dephlogmator (dē-'fleg-mā-tur) *n.* a condensing apparatus for stills.

dephlogisticate (dē-'flog-'jis-ti-kāt) *v.t.* [*de* and *phlogiston*] to deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability.

dephosphorize (dē-'fos-'tur-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of, or free from, phosphorus.

depict (de-pikt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *pingere*, paint] to form a painting or picture of; to portray; to represent in words; to describe.

depicter (de-pik-'ter) *n.* one that depicts.

depiction (de-pik-'shun) *n.* the act of depicting or portraying.

depicture (de-pik-'tur) *v.t.* to represent in colours or in words.

depilate (dep-'i-lāt) *v.t.* [L.] to strip of hair; remove the hair from.

depilation (dep-'i-lā-'shun) *n.* the removal of hair.

depilatory (de-pil-'ā-tur-i) *a.* [L. *depilare*, strip of hair] having the quality or power to remove the hair and make bald or bare;—*n.* an external application for removing hair.

deplete (de-plet) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *plere*, fill] to empty the vessels by venesection; to exhaust the strength of.

depletion (de-plet-'shun) *n.* act of depleting or emptying; venesection; blood-letting.

depletive (de-plet-'tiv) *a.* tending to deplete; producing depletion;—*n.* that which depletes; any medical agent of depletion.

depletory (de-plet-'tur-i) *a.* calculated to deplete, or reduce fullness of habit.

deplorable (de-plot-'rā-bl) *a.* to be deplored or lamented; lamentable; sad.

deplorableness (de-plot-'rā-bl-nes) *n.* state of being deplorable.

deplorably (de-plot-'rā-bl) *adv.* in a manner to be deplored; miserably.

deplore (de-plor) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *plorare*, weep] to weep over; to bewail; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to regret the loss of; lament.

deplorer (de-'plō-'rer) *n.* one that deplores or laments.

deploringly (de-plot-'ring-li) *adv.* in a lamenting or bewailing manner.

deploy (de-plot) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *plicare*, fold] to open; to display; to extend in a long or narrow line, as troops;—*v.i.* to open; to extend in line.

deployment (de-plot-'ment) *n.* the act of deploying.

deplumation (dep-lōō-'mā-'shun) *n.* the stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; moulting; a disease of the eyelids.

deplume (dē-'plōōm) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *pluma*, feather] to deprive of plumes or plumage.

depolarization (dē-'pō-lā-ri-zā-'shun) *n.* process by which any substance loses its polarity, as the rays of light.

depolarize (dē-'pō-lā-ri-zē) *v.t.* [L. *de* and E. *polarize*] to deprive of polarity.

depone (de-pōn) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *ponere*, put] to assert upon oath; to depose; to lay down, as a wager;—*v.i.* to testify upon oath; to depose; to make an assertion; to give testimony.

deponent (de-pō-'nent) *a.* [L. *deponens*, laying down] having a passive form with an active meaning (said of several Latin verbs);—*n.* one that gives testimony upon oath; a witness in a court of justice; a deponent verb.

depopulate (de-pōp-'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *depopulari*, ravage] to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion; to lay waste inhabited countries;—*v.i.* to become depopulated.

depopulation (de-pōp-'ū-lā-'shun) *n.* the act of depopulating; the state of being depopulated.

depopulator (de-pōp-'ū-lā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, depopulates.

deport (de-pōrt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *portare*, carry] to transport; to carry away; to exile; to demean; to conduct; to behave.

deportation (dē-'pōr-tā-'shun) *n.* act of deporting, or state of being deported; banishment; exile; transportation.

deportment (dē-'pōrt-'ment) *n.* [F. *déportement*] conduct; management; manner of demeaning one's self; carriage; behaviour.

deposable (de-'pō-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being deposed.

deposal (de-'pō-zal) *n.* act of deposing, or divesting of office.

depose (de-pōz) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *de* and *ponere*, place] to lay down; to let fall; to reduce from a throne or other high station; to degrade; to divest of office; to bear written testimony to; to aver upon oath;—*v.i.* to bear witness; to testify by deposition; to attest.

deposer (de-'pōz-er) *n.* one that deposes.

deposit (de-poz-'it) *v.t.* [L. *deponere*] to lay down; to place; to put; to lay up or aside; to store; to commit to the custody of another; to place in a bank, as a sum of money; to let fall, as a sediment;—*n.* that which is laid, or thrown, down; matter precipitated from solution in a liquid; that which is entrusted to the care of another; money left with a banker; a pledge given in security; a sum of money as an earnest; pledge; pawn. **Deposit receipt**, an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time.

depository (de-poz-'i-tā-ri) *n.* a person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; a trustee; a guardian.

deposition (de-pō-'zish-'un) *n.* act of deposing or depositing; precipitation; act of dethroning a sovereign, or setting aside a public officer; removal; matter laid or thrown down; sediment; act of giving testimony or evidence; testimony under oath, or affirmation taken down in writing; oral evidence of a witness before a court.

depositor (de-poz-'i-tur) *n.* one that makes a deposit.

depository (de-poz-'i-tur-i) *n.* a place where anything is deposited.

depot (dep-'ō, dē-'pō) *n.* [F.] a place of deposit; a warehouse; a storehouse; a military station

where stores are kept, or where recruits are drilled; the headquarters of a regiment; a goods station; headquarters for rolling stock.

depravation (dep-ra-vā-shun) *n.* act of degrading, or corrupting; state of being depraved or degenerated; corruption; profligacy.

deprave (de-prāv) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *pravus*, crooked, wicked] to make bad or worse; vitiate; contaminate; pollute.

depraved (de-prāv-d) *a.* corrupt; immoral; profligate.

depravedly (de-prāv-ed-li) *adv.* in a corrupt or vitiated manner.

depravedness (de-prāv-ed-nes) *n.* state of being depraved.

depraver (de-prāv-er) *n.* one that depraves.

depravity (de-prāv-i-ti) *n.* [L.] the state of being depraved or corrupted; extreme wickedness; corruption; vice; contamination.

deprecable (dep-re-kā-bl) *a.* to be deprecated.

deprecate (dep-re-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *precari*, pray] to pray against; to seek to avert by prayer; to pray for delivrance from; to regret deeply; to implore mercy of.

deprecation (dep-re-kā-shun) *n.* act of deprecating; prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented; entreaty for pardon.

deprecatory, deprecative (dep-re-kā-tur-i-tiv) *a.* having the form of urgent entreaty or earnest prayer; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer.

depreciate (de-prē-shi-āt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *pretium*, price] to put at a lower price; to lessen the value of; to undervalue; disparage; traduce; detract; —*v.i.* to fall in value; to become of less worth.

depreciation (de-prē-shi-ā-shun) *n.* act of lessening price or value; running or crying down of merit or character; falling in value; reduction of worth.

depreciative (de-prē-shi-ā-tiv) *a.* inclined to underrate; tending to depreciate.

depreciator (de-prē-shi-ā-tur) *n.* one that depreciates.

depreciatory (de-prē-shi-ā-tur-i) *a.* tending to depreciate.

depredate (dep-re-dāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *praeda*, plunder] to subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste; to devour.

depredation (dep-re-dā-shun) *n.* the act of plundering or laying waste.

depredator (dep-re-dā-tur) *n.* one that plunders or pillages; a spoiler.

depredatory (dep-re-dā-tur-i) *a.* plundering; spoiling; roving to pillage.

depress (de-pres) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *premere*, press] to press down; to cause to sink; to bring down or humble; to cast a gloom upon; to dispirit; to embarrass, as trade, etc.; to lessen the price of; to cheapen.

depressed (de-pres-t) *pp.* in low spirits; dejected; flattened in shape.

depressing (de-pres-ing) *ppr.* tending to depress.

depressingly (de-pres-ing-li) *adv.* in a depressing manner.

depression (de-presh-un) *n.* [L.] act of pressing, or state of being pressed, down; a hollow or cavity; a falling in, or sinking, of the surface; a low state of the mind or spirits; sadness; dejection; despondency; the act of putting down; humiliation; abasement; a low state of business or trade; angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon; the operation of reducing equations to a lower degree; a method of operating for cataract.

depressive (de-pres-iv) *a.* able, or tending, to depress.

depressor (de-pres-ur) *n.* one that, or that which, depresses.

deprivable (de-prī-va-bl) *a.* liable to be deprived, or to lose position; liable to be dispossessed or deposed.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā-shun) *n.* the act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving; the state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement; deposition; degradation.

deprive (de-prīv) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *privare*, to deprive] to take away; to remove; to dispossess of something owned or enjoyed; to divest; to depose; to dispossess of dignity, *esp.* of ecclesiastical dignity.

depriver (de-prīv-er) *n.* one that, or that which, deprives.

deprovincialize (dē-prō-vin'-shal-īz) *v.t.* to divest of provincial characteristics or limitations.

depth (depth) *n.* [*deep*] deepness; the distance or measure from the surface downwards; a deep place; the sea; the ocean; an abyss; a dark gulf; the quality of being deep; profundity; unsearchableness; mystery; extent of penetration, as of understanding or knowledge; the middle or inner part of a thing. **Beyond, or out of, one's depth,** in too deep water; beyond one's capacity or resource.

depurate (de-pū-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *purus*, pure] to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; to purify.

deputation (de-pū-rā-shun) *n.* act or process of deputating, or cleansing a wound.

depurative, depuratory (de-pū-rā-tiv, -rā-tur-i) *a.* cleansing, or tending to cleanse, as the blood; —*n.* that which cleanses or purifies.

depurator (de-pū-rā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, depurates.

deputation (de-pū-tā-shun) *n.* act of deputing, or of appointing, a substitute or representative; the person or persons deputed or commissioned by another to act on his behalf.

depute (de-pūt) *v.t.* [L. *deputare*, to cut off] to send with a special commission; to appoint as substitute or agent; to delegate; —*n.* a deputy.

deputy (de-pū-ti) *n.* one appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him; substitute; representative; lieutenant; delegate; envoy.

deracinate (dē-ras-i-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *radix*, root] to pluck up by the roots.

derail (de-rāl) *v.t.* to cause to run off the rails; —*v.i.* to run off the track or rails.

derailment (de-rāl-ment) *n.* the act of derailing, or state of being derailed.

derange (de-rānj) *v.t.* [F.] to put out of place, order, or rank; to throw into confusion, embarrassment, or disorder; to disturb in the action or function; to disorder the intellect; to render insane.

derangement (de-rānj-ment) *n.* act of deranging; disorder, *esp.* mental disorder; confusion.

Derby (dār-bi) *n.* a race for three-year-old thoroughbred horses, run annually at Epsom. **Derby-day,** the day on which the Derby is run.

Derbyshire-spar (dār-bi-she-spar) *n.* fluor spar, or fluoride of calcium, found in Derbyshire, and wrought into vases and other ornaments.

derelict (de-ri-ekt) *a.* [L. *de* and *relinquere*, leave] forsaken by the rightful owner or guardian; abandoned; abandoning responsibility; unfaithful; —*n.* a thing voluntarily abandoned by its proper owner or guardian; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use; —*pl.* goods found at sea.

dereliction (de-ri-ekt-shun) *n.* act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; abandonment; state of being abandoned.

deride (de-rid) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *ridere*, laugh] to laugh at with contempt; to turn to ridicule, or make sport of; mock; taunt; insult; scorn.

derider (de-ri-der) *n.* one that derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

derisively (de-ri-'ding-li) *adv.* by way of derision or mockery.

derision (de-ri-zh-un) *n.* act of deriding, or state of being derided; scornful or contemptuous treatment; mockery; ridicule; an object of contempt.

derisive (de-ri-siv) *a.* expressing, or characterized by, derision; mocking; ridiculing.

derisively (de-ri-siv-li) *adv.* in a derisive manner.

derisiveness (de-ri-siv-nes) *n.* the state of being derisive.

derisory (de-ri-'sur-i) *a.* mocking; ridiculing; scoffing.

derivable (de-rī'vā-bl) *a.* capable of being derived; communicable; deducible.

derivably (de-rī'vā-bli) *adv.* by derivation.

derivation (der-i-vā'shun) *n.* the act of deriving or drawing from a source; the tracing of a word in its development from its root; reduction; descent; a drawing of humours from one part of the body to another; state of being derived.

derivational (der-i-vā'shun-əl) *a.* relating to derivation.

derivative (de-rī'vā-tiv) *a.* obtained by derivation; derived; secondary; —*n.* that which is derived; anything obtained, or deduced, from another, as a word formed from another word by a prefix or suffix; a chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another by inversion; a mathematical term expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function.

derivatively (de-riv'ā-tiv-li) *adv.* in a derivative manner; by means of derivation.

derive (de-riv') *v.t.* [L. *de* and *rivus*, stream, brook] to draw from; to deduce; to receive, as from a source; to obtain by transmission; to acquire; to trace the origin, descent, or derivation of; to trace the etymology of; to recognize transmission of; to communicate by descent; —*v.i.* to flow; to proceed; to be deduced.

deriver (de-rī'ver) *n.* one that derives, transmits, or deduces.

derm, derma, dermis (dĕrm, der' mā, -mīs) *n.* [G. *derma*] the natural tegument or covering of an animal; the true skin, as distinguished from the epidermis or scarf skin.

dermal (der-mal) *a.* pertaining to the exterior covering of the skin of animals.

dermatic (der-mat'ik) *a.* pertaining to the skin.

dermatoid (der'mā-toid) *a.* [G. *derma* and *eidōs*, form] resembling skin.

dermatologist (der-mā-tol'ō-jist) *n.* one versed in dermatology.

dermatology (der-mā-tol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *derma*, skin, and *logos*, discourse] the branch of physiology which treats of the structure of the skin and its diseases.

dermatophyte (der'mā-tō-fit) *n.* [G. *derma* and *phuton*, a growth] a plant that grows on the skin and causes skin disease.

dermatorrhœa (der-mā-tō-rĕ'ā) *n.* [G. *derma* and *rhein*, flow] a morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dermic (der'mik) *a.* relating to the skin.

dermoskeleton (der-mō-skel'e-tun) *n.* the hard, leathery, horny, shelly, or bony outer integument which covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals.

dernier (der-nī'er) *a.* [F.] last; final; ultimate, as a *dernier* resort.

derogate (der'ō-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *rogare*, ask] to annul in part; to repeal partly; to restrict; to detract from; to disparage; to depreciate; —*v.i.* to lessen, as reputation; —*a.* diminished in value.

derogation (der'ō-gā'shun) *n.* the act of derogating, partly repealing, or lessening in value; disparagement; detraction; depreciation.

derogatorily (de-ro-gā-tur-i-li) *adv.* in a derogatory manner.

derogatory (de-ro-gā-tur-i) *a.* tending to derogate or lessen in value; detracting.

derrick (der'ik) *n.* [the name of a London hangman of the 17th century] a mast or spar supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable tackle, for raising heavy weights; a tackle at the end of the mizen-yard, consisting of a double and single block connected by a fall. **Derrick-crane**, a combination of derrick and crane which can be variously adjusted.

derring-do (der-ing-dōō) *n.* [daring] an act of daring.

derringer (der-in-jer) *n.* [fr. an Amer. inventor] a short-barrelled pistol carrying a large ball.

dervish, dervis (der'vish, der'vis) *n.* [Per. *darvish*, a poor man, a dervish] a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

descant (des-kant) *n.* [F. fr. L. *dis* and *cantare*, singing] a tune composed in parts; a variation of an air; a discourse formed on a theme; a comment or series of comments; —[des-kant'] *v.i.* to compose music in parts; to comment; to discourse with fulness and particularity; to animadvert freely.

descanter (des-kan'ter) *n.* one that descants.

descend (de-send') *v.t.* [L. *de* and *scandere*, climb] to go down upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of; —*v.i.* to pass from a higher to a lower place; to go down in any way, etc.; to plunge; to fall; to make an attack or incursion, as if from a vantage-ground; to lower or abase one's self; to pass from the general or important to the particular or trivial; to be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission; to move toward the south, or to the southward; to fall in musical tone.

descendant (de-sen'dant) *n.* one that descends, as offspring, however remotely.

descendent (de-sen'dent) *a.* descending; proceeding from an ancestor.

descender (de-sen'der) *n.* one that descends.

descendibility (de-sen-di-bil'i-ti) *n.* capability of descending.

descendible (de-sen-di-bl) *a.* admitting descent; capable of descending or being transmitted by inheritance.

descension (de-sen'shun) *n.* [L.] act of going downward; descent; falling or sinking; degradation; declension.

descensional (de-sen'shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to descension or descent.

descensive (de-sen'siv) *a.* descending; tending downwards.

descent (de-sent') *n.* [F. fr. L. *descendere*] act of descending or coming down; inclination; declivity; incursion; sudden attack; progress downward, as in station, virtue, or the like, from the more to the less important, from a higher to a lower tone, etc.; derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage; that which is derived or descended; offspring; descendants; issue; a step in the process of derivation; a generation; a degree.

describable (de-skrī'ba-bl) *a.* capable of being described.

describe (de-skrīb') *v.t.* [L. *de* and *scribere*, write] to form or represent by lines, real or imaginary; to trace out; to sketch; to delineate; to mark out or exhibit, as a line, circle, or curve, by a body in motion; to mark out anything by mentioning its character or properties; to define; to set forth or sketch in oral or written language.

describer (de-skrī'ber) *n.* one that describes.

descrier (de-skrī'er) *n.* one that discovers or describes.

description (de-skrīp'shun) *n.* act of delineating or representing by a plan; the figure or appearance delineated; act of exhibiting the nature or properties of, in words; definition; account of; word-painting; the qualities that belong to a certain class or order represented; the persons or things having these qualities; cast; turn; sort; kind.

descriptive (de-skrīp-tiv) *a.* tending to describe; having the quality of representing; containing description.

descriptively (de-skrīp-tiv-li) *adv.* in a descriptive manner; by description.

descriptiveness (de-skrīp-tiv-nes) *n.* quality of being descriptive.

descry (de-skrī) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *describere*, describe] to discover by the eye; to espy.

desecrate (des'e-krāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *sacrare*, to consecrate] to divert from a sacred use; to treat in a sacrilegious manner.

desecrater, desecrator (des'e-krā-ter, -tur) *n.* one that desecrates.

desecration (des-e-krā'shun) *n.* act of desecrating or profaning.

desert (de-zert) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *serere*, join or bind together] to part from; to quit; to abandon; to end a connection with; to leave without permission; to forsake in violation of duty; —*v.i.* to quit a service without permission; to run away.

desert (dez-ert) *a.* wild; waste; solitary; without life or cultivation; untilled; unproductive; desolate; —*n.* a deserted or forsaken tract of land; an unproductive region; a vast sandy plain; a solitude.

desert (de-zert) *n.* [F.] that which is deserved; the reward or punishment to which one is entitled (usually in a good sense); worth; excellence; due.

deserted (de-zert-ed) *pp.* entirely forsaken; wholly abandoned; left alone.

deserter (de-zert-ter) *n.* one that forsakes his duty, his post, or his party or friend, *esp.* a soldier or seaman that quits the service without permission.

desertion (de-zert-shun) *n.* act of deserting, *esp.* the abandonment of a service, a party, or a post; state of being deserted; spiritual despondency.

desertless (de-zert-less) *a.* without merit or claim to reward.

deserve (de-zerv) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *servire*, to serve] to earn by service; to merit; to be entitled to; to be worthy of (in a bad sense); to merit by an evil act; —*v.i.* to be worthy of recompense.

deservedly (de-zerv-ed-li) *adv.* according to desert, whether good or evil; justly.

deserver (de-zerv-er) *n.* one that deserves or merits.

deserving (de-zerv-ing) *ppr.* worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; —*n.* the act of meriting; merit or demerit.

deservingly (de-zerv-ing-li) *adv.* meritoriously; with just desert.

deshabille (des-a-bil) *n.* [F.] an undress; a loose morning dress; a careless toilet.

desiccant (de-sik-ant) *a.* drying, or tending to dry; —*n.* a medicine or application that dries a sore.

desiccate (de-sik-at) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *siccare*, to dry] to exhaust of moisture; to dry.

desiccation (des-i-kā-shun) *n.* the act of making dry, or the state of being dried.

desiccative (de-sik-a-tiv) *a.* drying; tending to dry; —*n.* an application that tends to dry up morbid or ulcerous secretions.

desicator (des-i-kā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, desiccates or dries.

desiderate (de-sid-e-rāt) *v.t.* [L.] to desire earnestly; to feel the want of; to miss greatly; to long for; to regret.

desiderative (de-sid-e-rā-tiv) *a.* expressing or denoting desire; —*n.* an object of desire; a desideratum; a verb formed from another verb, expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb.

desideratum (de-sid-e-rā-tum) *n.* [L.] a requirement; that which is desired, or is desirable; a want generally felt and acknowledged.

design (de-zin) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *signare*, to mark] to draw the outline or main features of; to sketch a pattern or model; to mark out and exhibit; to appoint; to designate to a particular end or use; to form a plan of; to contrive; to intend or purpose; —*v.i.* to have a purpose; to intend; —*n.* a preliminary sketch or representation; a delineation; a plan; a preliminary conception; aim; intent; contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end; object for which one plans (often in a bad sense); scheme; plot; emblematic or decorative figures, as of a medal, embroidery, etc. **School of design**, an institution in which are taught the arts and principles of design, as applied in manufacture. The argument from design proves the existence of God from the evidences of design in creation.

designable (de-zin-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being designed or distinctly marked out.

designate (des-ig-nāt) *v.t.* [L.] to mark out and make known; to indicate; to call by a distinctive title; to point out, by distinguishing from others; to specify; to appoint; to assign; —*a.* appointed; elect. **Bishop-designate**, a priest nominated to a vacant bishopric, but not yet consecrated.

designation (des-ig-nā-shun) *n.* act of pointing out; indication; denomination; selection and appointment for a purpose; that which designates; distinctive title; appellation; use or application; signification.

designative, designatory (des-ig-nā-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* serving to designate.

designator (des-ig-nā-tur) *n.* one that designates or points out.

designedly (de-zī-ned-li) *adv.* by design; purposely; intentionally.

designer (de-zī-ner) *n.* one that designs, or furnishes designs, as for prints; a plotter; a schemer (used in a bad sense).

designing (de-zī-nīng) *a.* artful; crafty; —*n.* the art of drawing or modelling designs; art of inventing patterns for textile fabrics, or illustrations to a book.

designless (de-zin-less) *a.* without design or intention.

designlessly (de-zin-less-li) *adv.* without design or intention.

desilicated (de-sil-i-kā-ted) *a.* deprived of silica.

desilicify, desiliconize (dē-sil-i-sis-i-fi, dē-sil-i-kun-iz) *v.t.* to free from silicon or any of its compounds.

desilver (dē-sil-ver) *v.t.* to deprive of silver; extract the silver from.

desilverization (dē-sil-ver-i-zā-shun) *n.* the lead ore of silver.

desilverize (dē-sil-ver-iz) *v.t.* to desilver.

desipient (de-sip-i-ent) *a.* [L. *de* and *sapere*, to be wise] trifling; foolish; playful.

desirability (de-zī-rā-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being desirable.

desirable (de-zī-rā-bl) *a.* worthy of desire or longing; fitted to excite a wish to possess; pleasing; agreeable.

desirableness (de-zī-rā-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being desirable.

desirably (de-zī-rā-bli) *adv.* in a desirable manner.

desire (de-zir) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *desiderare*] to long for the enjoyment or possession of; to wish for; to express a wish for; to entreat; to request; —*n.* natural eagerness to obtain any object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; any good that is desired; object of longing; an expressed wish; a request; petition; craving; inclination; aspiration.

desireless (de-zir-less) *a.* without desire; indifferent.

desirer (de-zir-er) *n.* one that desires, asks, or wishes.

desirous (de-zir-us) *a.* full of desire; longing after; wishing for; solicitous; covetous.

desirously (de-zir-us-li) *adv.* with desire; with earnest wish or longing.

desirousness (de-zir-us-nes) *n.* state or affection of being desirous.

desist (de-sist) *v.i.* [L. *de* and *sistere*, check] to stand aside; to cease to proceed or act; to forbear; to stop; to discontinue.

desistance (de-sis-tans) *n.* act or state of desisting; ceasing to act.

desk (desk) *n.* [G. *diskos*, a round plate, quoit] a table with a sloping top, for reading or writing; a portable writing case of wood or leather; part of a pulpit.

Desk-work, work done at a desk; habitual writing.

desman (des-mān) *n.* [Sw.] the European muskrat.

desmid (des-mid) *n.* [G. *desmos*, chain] one of a group of microscopic algae.

desmography (des-mog-raf-i) *n.* [G. *desmos*, ligament, and *graphein*, write] description of the ligaments of the body.

desmology (des-mol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] that branch of physiology which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

desolate (des-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *solare*, lay waste] to deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; —*a.* destitute or deprived of inhabitants; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; left alone; without a companion; afflicted; lonely; waste; solitary.

desolately (des-u-lāt-li) *adv.* in a desolate manner.

desolateness (des-u-lāt-nes) *n.* state of being desolate.

desolater, desolator (des-u-lāt-ter, -tur) *n.* one that desolates.

desolation (des-u-lā-shun) *n.* act of desolating or laying waste; state of being desolated, laid waste, or ravaged; a desolate place or country; havoc; devastation; ravage; sadness; destitution; melancholy; gloom; gloominess.

despair (de-spār) *v.i.* [O.F. fr. L. *desperare*] to be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation; to despond; —*n.* loss of hope; the giving up of expectation; that which is despaired of; desperation; despondency; hopelessness.

despairer (de-spār-er) *n.* one that despairs.

despairingly (de-spār-ing-li) *adv.* in a despairing manner.

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach') *v.t.* [O.F. *despacher*] to send off; or away; to send in haste, or on a special errand; to send out of the way; to kill; to perform speedily, as business; to execute —*n.* act of sending away, esp. of sending off a letter, message, or messenger; speed; haste; expedition; speedy performance; diligent execution; the letter or message sent; government or official letter. **Despatch-boat**, a government vessel for conveying despatches. **Despatch-box**, a box or case in which official messages are carried by special messenger.

despatcher, dispatcher (des-, dis-pach'-er) *n.* one that despatches.

despatchful, dispatchful (des-, dis-pach'-fool) *a.* bent on haste; indicating haste.

desperado (des-per-ā-dō) *n.* [Sp.] a desperate fellow; a person urged by furious passions, regardless alike of law and personal safety.

desperate (des-per-āt) *a.* beyond hope; despaired of; past cure; proceeding from despair; desponding; without regard to danger or safety; violent; headlong; precipitate; furious; frantic.

desperately (des-per-āt-li) *adv.* in a desperate manner.

desperateness (des-per-āt-nes) *n.* the state of being desperate.

desperation (des-per-ā-shun) *n.* act of despairing; a giving up of hope; state of despair or hopelessness; abandonment of hope.

despicability (des-pi-ka-bil'i-ti) *n.* despicableness.

despicable (des-pi-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *despicere*, despise] fit, or deserving, to be despised; contemptible; mean; paltry; sordid; base.

despicably (des-pi-ka-bl) *adv.* in a despicable or mean manner.

despisable (de-spi-zā-bl) *a.* contemptible; low; mean; unworthy.

despise (de-spi-z) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *despicere*, despise] to look down upon with contempt; to have a low opinion of; to scorn; to disdain.

despisedness (de-spi-zed-nes) *n.* the state of being despised.

despiser (de-spi-zer) *n.* one that despises; a contemner; a scerner.

despisingly (de-spi-zing-li) *adv.* in a despising manner; with contempt.

despite (de-spit) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *despectus*, contempt] malignity; angry hatred; contempt; —*prep.* in spite of; notwithstanding. **Despite of**, in defiance of, in defiance or contempt of; in spite of.

despiteful (de-spit'-fool) *a.* full of despite; malicious; malignant.

despitefully (de-spit'-fool-i) *adv.* in a spiteful manner.

despitefulness (de-spit'-fool-nes) *n.* the state of being spiteful.

despoil (de-spoil) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *spoliare*, lay waste] to take from by force; to deprive; to strip or divest, as of clothing or arms.

despoiler (de-spoi-ler) *n.* one that despoils; a plunderer.

despoliation (de-spoi-lā-shun) *n.* the act of despoiling.

despond (de-spond') *v.t.* [L. *de* and *spondere*, promise solemnly] to sink under or fail by loss of hope; to be cast down by failure; to lose hope; to become depressed or dispirited.

despondence (de-spon'-dens) *n.* despondency.

despondency (de-spon'-den-si) *n.* state of desponding; abandonment of hope; permanent depression or dejection; inactivity arising from discouragement or want of hope.

despondent (de-spon'-dent) *a.* [L.] sinking in spirit, or losing courage; depressed; yielding to discouragement.

desponder (de-spon'-der) *n.* one that desponds.

desponding (de-spon'-ding) *ppr.* despondent.

despondingly (de-spon'-ding-li) *adv.* in a desponding manner.

despot (des'-pot) *n.* [G. *despotēs*, master, lord] one that possesses absolute power over another, esp. a sovereign invested with absolute power; an autocrat; one that rules according to his own pleasure, without regard to the constitution, laws, or opinions of the country; a tyrant; an oppressor.

despotat (des'-pu-tat) *n.* government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot.

despotic (des'-pot-ik) *a.* having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot; absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary.

despotically (des'-pot-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a despotic manner.

despotism (des'-pu-tizm) *n.* absolute power; the power, spirit, or principles of a despot; tyranny; arbitrary government; autocracy.

despotize (des'-pu-tiz) *v.t.* to be a despot; to be despotic.

despumate (des-pū-māt, dē-spi'-māt) *v.i.* [L. *de* and *spumare*, foam] to throw off impurities; to form scum.

despumation (des-pū-mā-shun) *n.* separation of the scum on the surface of liquor; clarification.

desquamate (des'-kwā-māt, de-skvā'-māt) *v.i.* [L.] to scale off; to peel off.

desquamation (des'-kwā-mā-shun) *n.* [L. *desquamare*, to scale off] separation of the cuticle in flakes or scales; exfoliation.

desquamative, desquamatory (des-quām'-a-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* relating to, or marked by, desquamation.

dessert (de-zert) *n.* [O.F. fr. *desservir*, clear the table] a service of fruits and sweetmeats; the last course. **Dessert-spoon**, a spoon used at dessert, midway between a tea-spoon and a table-spoon in size.

destinate (des-ti-nāt) *v.t.* to design; to fix the end or purpose of.

destination (des-ti-nā-shun) *n.* act of destining or appointing; that to which anything is destined or appointed; predetermined end, object, or use; place or point aimed at; end of a journey.

destine (des-tin) *v.t.* [L. *destinare*] to determine the future condition or application of; to set apart by design or intention; to fix, as by an authoritative decree; to establish irrevocably; appoint; decree.

destinist (des-ti-nist) *n.* a believer in destiny; a fatalist.

destiny (des-ti-ni) *n.* state or condition appointed; foreordained position or lot; fate; doom; the power conceived of as determining the future; divine decree; invincible necessity; mysterious fatality.

destitute (des-ti-tūt) *a.* [L. *de* and *statuere*, set] in want; devoid; deficient; lacking; not possessing the necessities of life; needy; poor.

destituteness (des-ti-tūt-nes) *n.* the state of being destitute.

destitution (des-ti-tūt-shun) *n.* state or condition of being needy, or without resources; deprivation; deficiency; lack; poverty.

destroy (de-stroi') *v.t.* [L. *de* and *struere*, build] to pull down; to break up the structure and organic existence of; to bring to naught; to put an end to; to kill; to extirpate; to lay waste; to desolate; to eat and devour; to mar or spoil the beauty or form of; [Chem.] to resolve a body into its primitive elements.

destroyable (de-stroi'-a-bl) *a.* capable of being destroyed.

destroyer (de-stroi-er) *n.* one that destroys or ruins; a torpedo-destroyer.

destructibility (de-struk-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.* capability of destruction.

destructible (de-struk'ti-bl) *a.* liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

destructibleness (de-struk-ti-bl-nes) *n.* destructibility.

destruction (de-struk-shun) *n.* act of destroying or demolishing; ruin by any means; state of being destroyed, demolished, ruined, slain, or devastated; destroying agency; cause of ruin or devastation.

destructionist (de-struk-shun-ist) *n.* a destructive; one that believes in the final destruction of the wicked.

destructive (de-struk-tiv) *a.* [L.] causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, devastation, or death; taking pleasure in destruction; mortal; deadly; poisonous; fatal; ruinous; mischievous; —*n.* one that destroys; an opprobrious epithet applied to political reformers.

destructively (de-struk-tiv-li) *adv.* in a destructive manner or degree.

destructiveness (de-struk-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of destroying; the phenological faculty which impels to the commission of acts of destruction.

desudation (des-ü-dä-shun) *n.* [L. *de* and *sudare*, sweat] a profuse or morbid perspiration, often followed by an eruption of pustules.

desuetude (des-we-tüd) *n.* [L. fr. *desuescere*, become unaccustomed] cessation of practice, custom, or fashion; disuse.

desulphur (de-sul-fur) *v.t.* to free from sulphur.

desulphurate (de-sul-fü-rät) *v.t.* to deprive of sulphur.

desulphuration (de-sul-fü-rä-shun) *n.* the act of depriving of sulphur.

desulphurization (de-sul-fü-ri-zä-shun) *n.* desulphuration.

desulphurize (de-sul-fü-riz) *v.t.* to desulphur or desulphurate.

desultorily (des-ul-tur-i-li) *adv.* in a desultory manner; loosely.

desultoriness (des-ul-tur-i-nes) *n.* quality or state of being desultory; absence of order and method.

desultory (des-ul-tur-i) *a.* [L. fr. *de* and *salire*, to leap] leaping from one thing or subject to another; without order or connection; without logical sequence; disconnected; not methodical; cursory.

desynonymize (dē-si-non-i-miz) *v.t.* to deprive of synonymous character; to use with similar but not the same meanings.

detach (de-tach) *v.t.* [F.] to part; to disunite; to separate for a special object or use; to select men from their companies or regiments, or ships from a fleet, for special service.

detachable (de-tach-a-bl) *a.* capable of being separated or detached.

detachment (de-tach-ment) *n.* act of detaching or separating; state of being detached; that which is detached, *esp.* a body of troops, or part of a fleet, detailed for special service.

detail (de-täl) *v.t.* [F., cut up in pieces, fr. *de* and *tailler*, cut] to relate minutely; to particularize; to appoint for a particular service, usually naval or military; —*n.* (de-täl, de-täl) a minute portion; item; a particular (used chiefly in the plural); a narrative that relates minute points; the selection, for a particular service, of a person or company—hence, the person or company so selected; *pl.* minute parts of a picture, statue, etc. In detail, minutely; item by item.

detailed (de-täld) *a.* related in particulars; minutely gone over in all its bearings.

detailer (de-tä'ler) *n.* one that details.

detain (de-tän) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *tenere*, hold] to keep back, or from; to keep what belongs to another; to withhold; to arrest; to restrain from proceeding; to hold in custody.

detainer (de-tä-ner) *n.* one that detains; detention of what is another's; a writ to continue to keep a person in custody.

detainment (de-tän-ment) *n.* the act of detaining; detention.

detect (de-tek't) *v.t.* [L. *delegere*, fr. *de* and *tegere*, cover] to uncover; to find out; to bring to light; to discover; to expose.

detectable, detectible (de-tek'ta-bl, -ti-bl) *a.* that may be detected.

detector, detector (de-tek-ter, -tur) *n.* one that detects.

detection (de-tek-shun) *n.* act of detecting; the discovery of what was concealed or hidden; discovery of a fault, fraud, or crime.

detective (de-tek-tiv) *a.* fitted, skilled, or employed, in detecting; relating to detectives or to detection; —*n.* a police officer whose work it is to detect and arrest criminals; a private person engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for hire.

detent (de-ten't) *n.* [F. fr. L. *detinere*] that which locks or unlocks a movement, as the wheel-work in the striking part of a clock.

detention (de-ten-shun) *n.* act of keeping back; a withholding; state of being detained; confinement; restraint; delay. **House of detention**, a place where offenders are detained awaiting trial.

deter (de-ter) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *terere*, frighten, terrify] to frighten from; to discourage by fear; to stop or prevent by considerations of danger, difficulty, etc.; to debar from action by prohibition or threat.

deterge (de-terj) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *terere*, rub, or wipe, off] to cleanse; to purge away.

detergent (de-ter-jent) *a.* cleansing; purging; purifying; —*n.* a medicine that cleanses the vessels or the skin from offensive matter.

deteriorate (de-tē-ri-u-rät) *v.t.* [L. fr. *deterior*, worse] to make worse; to impair; to reduce by mixing, as inferior ingredients or breed; —*v.i.* to grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.

deterioration (de-tē-ri-u-rä-shun) *n.* state of growing, or being, worse.

determent (de-ter-ment) *n.* act of deterring; that which deters.

determinability (de-ter-mi-na-bl-i-ti) *n.* determinable quality.

determinable (de-ter-mi-na-bl) *a.* capable of being determined or ended; capable of being decided with certainty.

determinant (de-ter-mi-nant) *a.* serving to determine; determinative; —*n.* that which determines or fixes something.

determinate (de-ter-mi-nät) *a.* [L.] having defined limits; fixed; established; conclusive; decisive; positive.

determinately (de-ter-mi-nät-li) *adv.* in a determinate manner; definitely; distinctly; with fixed resolve.

determinateness (de-ter-mi-nät-nes) *n.* the state of being determinate.

determination (de-ter-mi-nä-shun) *n.* act of deciding or state of being decided; act of bringing to an end; termination; judicial decision; fixed purpose; resolution; firmness of mind; direction or tendency; flow of blood to the brain, etc.

determinative (de-ter-mi-nä-tiv) *a.* having power to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusive.

determine (de-ter-min) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *terminare*, to limit, fr. *terminus*, limit] to fix the boundaries of; to set bounds to; to bring to an end; to fix the form or character of; to bring about, as a cause; to effect; to fix the course of; to impel and direct; to assign to its true place in a system; to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence; to resolve on; to cause to come to a conclusion or resolve; to ascertain the quantity or amount of; —*v.i.* to come to a decision; to resolve.

determinedly (de-ter-mind-li) *adv.* in a determined manner.

deterrent (de-ter-ent) *n.* that which deters or prevents.

deterasion (de-ter-shun) *n.* [deterge] the act of cleansing, as a sore.

detersive (de-ter-siv) *a.* having power to free from offending matter; cleansing; —*n.* a medicine to cleanse sores or ulcers.

detersively (de-ter-siv-li) *adv.* in a detersive manner.

detersiveness (de-ter-siv-nes) *n.* the quality of being detersive.

detest (de-test) *v.t.* [L. *detestari*, execrate, fr. *de* and *testari*, testify] to hate or dislike extremely; to abhor; abominate; loathe.

detestability (de-tes-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being detestable.

detestable (de-tes-ta-bl) *a.* worthy of being detested; deserving abhorrence; extremely hateful; odious; execrable; abhorred.

detestableness (de-tes-ta-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being detestable.

detestably (de-tes-ta-bl) *adv.* very hatefully; abominably.

detestation (de-tes-tā-shun) *n.* act of detesting; extreme hatred or dislike.

detester (de-tes-ter) *n.* one that detests.

dethrone (de-thrōn) *v.t.* to remove, or drive, from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity.

dethronement (de-thrōn-ment) *n.* removal from a throne; deposition.

dethroner (de-thrōn-er) *n.* one that dethrones.

detinue (det-i-nū) *n.* [F.] a form of action for the recovery of goods and chattels.

detonate (det-u-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *tonare*, thunder] to cause to explode; —*v.i.* to explode with a sudden report like thunder.

detonating (det-u-nā-ting) *a.* exploding; igniting with a sudden report. **Detonating powders**, chemical compounds which explode under a blow, or when heated. **Detonating-tube**, a graduated glass tube used for the detonation of gases; eudiometer.

detonation (det-u-nā-shun) *n.* an explosion made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as gunpowder, etc.

detonative (det-u-nā-tiv) *a.* capable of detonating; explosive.

detonator (det-u-nā-tur) *n.* that which detonates.

detonization (det-u-nī-zā-shun) *n.* the act of detonating; detonation.

detonize (det-u-nī-z) *v.t.* to cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation; —*v.i.* to explode; to burn with a loud report.

detort (de-tort) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *torquere*, turn about; twist] to turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert, or wrest.

detortion, detorsion (de-tor-shun) *n.* perversion; twisting.

detour (de-tōor) *n.* [F. fr. *dé*, equivalent to *L. dis*, and *tour*] a turning; a circuitous route.

detract (de-trakt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *trahere*, draw] to take away; defame; —*v.i.* (with *from*) to take away, *esp.* reputation; to derogate.

detractingly (de-trak-ting-ly) *adv.* in a detractive manner.

detracting (de-trak-ting) *n.* act of taking away from reputation or worth; act of depreciating from envy or malice; disparagement.

detractive (de-trak-tiv) *a.* tending to lessen repute or estimation; defamatory.

detractor (de-trak-tur) *n.* one that attempts to lessen the character or good name of another; calumniator; defamer; depreciator.

detractory (de-trak-tur-i) *a.* defamatory; derogatory.

detrain (de-trān) *v.t.* to cause to leave a railway train; —*v.i.* to leave a railway train.

detriment (det-ri-ment) *n.* [L. *deterere*, rub, or wear, away] that which injures or causes damage; diminution; loss; hurt; mischief; harm.

detrimental (det-ri-men-tal) *a.* causing loss or damage; hurtful or prejudicial to the character; injurious; mischievous.

detrimentally (det-ri-men-tal-i) *adv.* in a detrimental manner.

detrital (de-tri-tal) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, detritus.

detritus (de-tri-tus) *n.* [L. *deterere*, rub, or wear, away] a wearing off or away from solid bodies by attrition.

detritus (de-tri-tus) *n.* disintegrated parts or particles of rocks; substances worn off or detached by volcanic, diluvial, or elemental agency, and carried down by flood or river.

detruide (de-trōōd) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *trudere*, thrust] to thrust down; to push down with force into a lower place.

detruncate (de-trung-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *truncare*, maim by cutting off] to shorten by cutting; to cut off; to lop.

detruncation (de-trung-kā-shun) *n.* act of cutting, or lopping, off.

detrusion (de-trōō-shun) *n.* [L. *de* and *trudere*, thrust] act of thrusting or driving down.

deuce (dūs) *n.* [F. *deux*, fr. L. *duo*] two; a card or a die with two spots.

deuce (dūs) *n.* [Low Ger. *duus*] an evil spirit; a demon.

deuced (dū-sed) *a.* devilish; excessive.

deutero-gamist (dū-ter-og-a-mist) *n.* one that marries a second time.

deutero-gamy (dū-ter-og-a-mi) *n.* [G. *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage] a second marriage, after the death of the first spouse.

Deuteronomy (dū-ter-on-u-mi) *n.* [G. *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law] the fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law of Moses.

deuteropathy (dū-ter-op-a-thi) *n.* [G. *deuteros*, second, and *pathein*, suffer] a sympathetic affection of one part of the body with another.

devaporation (de-vap-u-rā-shun) *n.* the changing of vapour into water.

devastate (dev-as-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *vastare*, lay waste, fr. *vastus*, waste] to lay waste; to desolate; ravage; destroy; plunder; pillage.

devastation (dev-as-tā-shun) *n.* act of devastating, or state of being devastated; waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator; desolation; ravage; havoc; destruction.

devastator (dev-as-tā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, devastates.

develop (de-vel-up) *v.t.* [F. *developper*] to free from a cover or envelope; to disclose or make known; to unfold gradually; to lay open to view by degrees; —*v.i.* to go through a process of successive changes, from a less perfect to a more perfect or finished state; to become visible gradually; to expand.

developable (de-vel-up-a-bl) *a.* capable of developing, or of being developed.

developer (de-vel-up-er) *n.* one that, or that which, develops; [Phot.] the chemical bath in which the sensitized plate is immersed to develop or bring out the latent image.

development (de-vel-up-ment) *n.* act of developing or disclosing; process by which anything secret or unknown is unfolded or revealed; unravelling of a plot; the growth or organic change in animal or vegetable bodies from an embryo to a perfect state; full disclosure or exhibition; act or process of changing or expanding an expression into another of equivalent value or meaning; the equivalent expression into which another has been developed; [Phot.] the process by which the latent image on the sensitized plate is made visible. **Theory of development** [Theol.] the theory that man's conception of his relations to the Infinite is progressive, but never complete; [Biol.] the theory of evolution, *q.v.*

developmental (de-vel-up-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to development.

devest (de-vest) *v.t.* [*Divest*] to alienate, as title or right; —*v.i.* to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

devexity (de-vek-si-ti) *n.* [L. *de*, down, and *vehere*, carry] a sloping; a slope.

deviate (de-vi-āt) *v.i.* [L. *de* and *via*, way] to go out of the common way; to turn aside from the right course or direction; to diverge; to stray from the path of duty; to swerve; to wander; to digress; to deflect.

deviation (de-vi-ā-shun) *n.* going or turning from the right course; aberration; turning from the right course; wandering from the path of duty; obliquity of conduct; variation from the ordinary form, or from common analogy. **Deviation of the compass**, the difference of a compass from the true magnetic meridian, due to the presence of iron.

deviator (de-vi-ā-tur) *n.* one that deviates.

device (de-vis) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *dividere*, separate] that which is divided, or formed by design; a contrivance; an expedient; an invention; a stratagem; an emblem or ensign formerly borne on shields or

embroidered upon banners as a cognizance; a motto; power of devising; invention; genius.

deviceful (de-vīs-fool) *a.* full of devices; ingenious.

devicefully (de-vīs-fool-i) *adv.* in a deviceful manner.

devil (dev-il) *n.* [G. *diabolos*, accuser] an evil spirit; a fallen angel; Satan, the tempter and accuser of men; the father of lies; the spirit or principle of evil; any evil spirit; a demon; an idol or false god; a wicked person; a passionate temper or disposition; a piece of flesh highly spiced and broiled; a revolving cylinder armed with spikes or knives, for tearing, cutting, or opening cotton, wool, rags, etc.; a ferocious Tasmanian marsupial; —*v.t.* to season highly and broil; to cut up by means of a devil. **Devil-fish**, the octopus. **Devil's-dung**, an old pharmaceutical name of asafetida. **Devil's-dust**, flock made out of old woollen materials; shoddy. **Printer's devil**, an errand boy in a printing-office. **The devil rides on a fiddstick**, an expression indicating something new, unexpected, and strange. To give the devil his due, to allow even a very bad man credit for whatever good qualities he may possess. To go to the devil, to go to ruin. To play the devil with, to ruin.

devilish (dev-il-ish) *a.* resembling, or pertaining to, the devil; infernal; satanic; fiendish; wicked; destructive.

devilishly (dev-il-ish-li) *adv.* in a devilish manner; diabolically.

devilishness (dev-il-ish-nes) *n.* resemblance to the qualities of a devil.

devilment (dev-il-ment) *n.* trickery; mischief; roguery.

devilry (dev-il-ri) *n.* devilish conduct or character; diabolical wickedness.

devious (dē-vi-us) *a.* [L. *de* and *via*, way] out of a straight line; varying from directness; going out of the straight or common course of conduct; erring; going aside from rectitude or the divine precepts.

deviously (dē-vi-us-li) *adv.* in a devious manner.

deviousness (dē-vi-us-nes) *n.* departure from a straight course; tendency to wander from the path of duty.

devisable (dē-vī-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being invented or contrived; capable of being bequeathed or left by will.

deviscerate (dē-vīs-er-āt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *viscera*, the internal organs] to eviscerate or disembowel.

devisceration (dē-vīs-er-ā-shun) *n.* the operation of removing the viscera.

devise (de-vīz) *v.t.* [O. F.] to invent or contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to strike out by thought; to plan or scheme; project; to give by will (used of real estate); —*v.i.* to form a scheme; to lay a plan; to contrive; —*n.* act of giving or disposing of real estate by a will; a will or testament, properly of real estate; property devised or given by will.

devisee (dev-i-zē) *n.* one to whom a devise is made, or real estate bequeathed.

deviser (de-vī-zer) *n.* one that devises; an inventor.

devisor (de-vī-zur) *n.* one that devises, or gives real estate by will; a testator.

devitalization (dē-vī-tal-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of devitalizing.

devitalize (dē-vī-tal-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of life or vitality.

devitrification (dē-vit-ri-fi-kā-shun) *n.* loss of the glassy or vitreous condition, or the process by which this result is attained.

devitrify (dē-vit-ri-fi) *v.t.* to deprive of the character or appearance of glass.

devocalization (dē-vō-kal-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of making voiceless.

devoid (de-void) *a.* void; empty; vacant; destitute; not in possession.

devoir (dev-wawr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *debere*, owe] duty; service owed—hence, act of civility; due respect; compliment.

devolution (de-vō-lū-shun) *n.* act of rolling down; removal from one person to another; transference, as of office or right.

devolve (de-volv) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *volvere*, roll] to transfer from one person to another; to deliver over; to hand down to a successor; —*v.i.* to pass by transmission or succession; to be handed over or down; to come upon as a duty, privilege, etc.

devolvement (de-volv-ment) *n.* the act of devolving.

devote (de-vōt) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *vovere*, vow, promise solemnly] to give or assign by vow; to set apart by solemn act; to dedicate; to give, as time or attention to a subject; to attach, as to a cause or party; in a bad sense, to consign, as to the flames; to doom, as to destruction; to give over to the spirit of evil; to excrete.

devoted (de-vō-ted) *pp.* set apart; doomed; ardent; strongly attached.

devotedly (de-vō-ted-li) *adv.* in a devoted manner.

devotedness (de-vō-ted-nes) *n.* attachment to a cause, principle, or party; quality of being addicted.

devotee (dev-u-tē) *n.* one devoted, *esp.* to some form of religious faith or duty; an earnest worshipper; a sincere follower; in a bad sense, a superstitious or bigoted follower.

devotion (de-vō-shun) *n.* state of being set apart or dedicated, *esp.* to the worship or service of God; yielding of the heart to God; solemn and reverent spirit; piety; prayer; performance of religious duties; ardent zeal for the truth; ardent attachment to any cause or principle; voluntary addiction to, and effort for; ardour; earnestness.

devotional (de-vō-shun-al) *a.* pertaining to, used in, or suited to, acts of religious worship or service.

devotionalist (de-vō-shun-al-ist) *n.* one given to devotion, or formally devout.

devotionally (de-vō-shun-al-i) *adv.* in a devotional manner.

devour (de-vour) *v.t.* [L. *de* and *vorare*, swallow up] to eat up with greediness; to consume ravenously; to enjoy with avidity; to destroy with rapidity, as fire; to consume; to annihilate; to ruin; destroy; ravage.

devourable (de-vour-ā-bl) *a.* capable of, or fit for, being devoured.

devourer (de-vour-er) *n.* one that, or that which, preys upon or consumes.

devouringly (de-vour-ing-li) *adv.* in a devouring manner.

devout (de-vout) *a.* [L. *devotus*] solemn and earnest in religious feelings and exercises; pious; reverent; expressing devotion or piety; warmly devoted; hearty; religious; prayerful; earnest; solemn.

devoutly (de-vout-li) *adv.* in a devout manner; with devout emotions; sincerely; solemnly.

devoutness (de-vout-nes) *n.* quality or state of being devout.

dew (dū) *n.* [A. S. *deāw*] aqueous vapour condensed on the surface of bodies colder than the lower strata of the atmosphere; —*v.t.* to wet with dew; to bedew. **Dew-berry**, the *Rubus caesius*, a kind of bramble, or its fruit, which is black, and has an agreeable acid taste. **Dew-bespangled**, spangled with dew-drops. **Dew-claw**, a bone or little nail behind a deer's foot; the uppermost claw in a dog's foot. **Dew-drop**, a drop of dew. **Dew-fall**, the falling of dew; the time when dew falls. **Dew-point**, the temperature or point of the thermometer at which dew begins to form. **Dew-retting**, the exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew, so as to soften it. **Dew-stone**, a species of limestone which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface. **Dew-worm**, a worm of the genus *Lumbricus*; the earthworm.

dewiness (dū-i-nes) *n.* state of being dewy.

dewlap (dū-lap) *n.* [dew and A. S. *lappa*, a loose piece] the flesh hanging from the throats of oxen, etc.

dewy (dū-i) *a.* covered with dew; pertaining to dew; resembling dew-drops; falling gently, as dew.

dexter (deks-ter) *a.* [L. fr. G. *dexteros*] pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; right, as opposed to left; the right side of a shield in a coat of arms.

dexterity (deks-ter-i-ti) *n.* [L. fr. *dexter*] readiness and grace in physical activity; activity and expertness of the mind; quickness and skill

in managing any complicated or difficult affair; adroitness; expertness; ability; address; tact; cleverness; facility; aptness; aptitude; faculty.

dexterous, dextrous (deks-ter-us, -trus) *a.* ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skilful in contrivance; quick at inventing expedients; done with dexterity; adroit.

dexterously (deks-ter-us-li) *adv.* in a dexterous manner.

dexterousness (deks-ter-us-nes) *n.* dexterity; adroitness.

dextral (deks-tral) *a.* right, as opposed to left; right-handed.

dextrality (deks-tra-li-ti) *n.* the state of being on the right-hand side; right-handedness.

dextrine (deks-trin) *n.* [F.] the gummy matter into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids (it is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand).

dextrogyrate (deks-trō-jī-rāt) *a.* [L. *dexter* and *gyrare*, to turn] causing to turn to the right hand.

dextrorsal, dextrorse (deks-tror-sal, deks-trors') *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, and *vertere*, to turn] rising from right to left, as a spiral line or a climbing plant.

dextrose (deks-trōs) *n.* grape-sugar, so called from its turning polarized light to the right.

dey (dā) *n.* [Turk. *dāi*] the title given to the former governors of Algiers.

dhak (dawk) *n.* [Hind.] a leguminous tree of India.

dhole (dōl) *n.* [E. Ind.] the wild dog of the Deccan.

dhow (dou) *n.* [A.] an Arab vessel, generally with one mast, employed in trading or in carrying slaves.

dhurries (dur-iz) *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] a kind of coarse carpeting, without positive patterns or bright colours, made in India.

diabetes (di-a-bē-tēz) *n.* [G.] a disease of two varieties, one of which is simply an excessive discharge of urine, in the other the urine contains abundance of saccharine matter.

diabetic, diabetical (di-a-bē-tik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to diabetes.

diablerie, diablery (di-ab-ler-i) *n.* [F. fr. *diab*] sorcery; diabolical deed; mischief.

diabolic, diabolical (di-a-bol-ik, -i-ka) *a.* [G.] pertaining to the devil; devilish.

diabolically (di-a-bol-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a diabolical manner.

diabolicalness (di-a-bol-i-ka-les) *n.* the quality of being diabolical.

diabolism (di-ab-u-lizm) *n.* the actions of the devil; possession by the devil.

diacaustic (di-a-kaws-tik) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *kaiēin*, burn] that which is caustic by refraction, as the sun's rays concentrated by a convex lens; a curve formed by the consecutive intersections of rays of light refracted through a lens.

diachylon, diachylum (di-ak-i-lon, -lum) *n.* [G. *dia* and *chulos*, juice] a plaster *orig.* made of several vegetable juices, now made of an oxide of lead and oil.

diaconal (di-ak-u-nal) *a.* [G. *diakonos*, deacon] pertaining to a deacon.

diaconate (di-ak-u-nat) *n.* the office of a deacon; deaconship.

diacoustic (di-a-kous-tik) *a.* pertaining to diacoustics.

diacoustics (di-a-kous-tiks) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *akouēin*, hear] that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density.

diacritic, diacritical (di-a-krit-ik, -i-ka) *a.* [G.] separating; indicating something to be distinguished; distinctive.

diactinic (di-ak-tin-ik) *a.* [G. *dia* and *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray] capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.

diadelphous (di-a-del-fus) *a.* [G. *di*, twice, and *adelphos*, brother] having the stamens united in two bundles.

diadem (di-a-dem) *n.* [G.] an ornamental fillet worn as a badge of royalty—hence, a crown; royalty; sovereignty; dignity; an arch rising from the rim of a crown, and uniting with others over its centre;—*v.t.* to adorn with a diadem; to crown.

diæresis (di-æ-re-sis) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *airein*, take] the separation of one syllable into two: a mark (') placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters, as *aerial* (ā-ēr-ial).

diaglyph (di-a-gli-f) *n.* [G. *dia* and *gluphein*, carve] a sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.

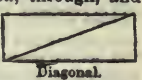
diaglyphic (di-a-gli-f-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diaglyph.

diagnose (di-ag-nōs) *v.t.* to ascertain from symptoms; to determine the diagnosis of.

diagnosis (di-ag-nō-sis) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *agnōskein*, know] discriminating knowledge; the art of distinguishing one disease from another; scientific determination of any kind.

diagnostic (di-ag-nos-tik) *a.* pertaining to, or furnishing, a diagnosis; indicating the nature of a disease;—*n.* the mark or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others;—*pl.* the study of symptoms in disease.

diagonal (di-ag-u-nal) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *gōma*, corner, angle] a right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides;—*a.* joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts—hence, crossing at an angle with one of the sides.



diagonally (di-ag-u-nal-i) *adv.* in a diagonal direction.

diagram (di-a-gram) *n.* [G. *diagramhein*, mark out by lines] a figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration.

diagrammatic (di-a-gra-mat-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diagram.

diagrammatically (di-a-gra-mat-i-ka-li) *adv.* after the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagrams.

diagraph (di-a-graf) *n.* [G. *diagramhein*] an instrument used in perspective drawing.

diagraphics (di-a-graf-iks) *n.* the art of design or drawing.

diaheliotropic (di-a-hē-li-ō-trop-ik) *a.* [G. *dia*, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, turning] turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant.

diaheliotropism (di-a-hē-li-ō-tro-pizm) *n.* the property of being diaheliotropic.

dial (di-al) *n.* [L. *dies*, day] an instrument for showing the time of day from the shadow of a stile on a graduated surface; the graduated face of a timepiece on which the time of day is shown by pointers or hands; any similar plate or face on which a pointer or index moves;—*v.t.* to measure with, or as if with, a dial. **Dial-plate**, the graduated plate of a dial, or of a clock or watch. **Tide-dial**, an instrument for showing the state of the tide.



Dial.

dialect (di-al-ekt) *n.* [G. fr. *dia*, through, and *legein*, speak] means or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue; variety or subdivision of a language; local form; provincialism; patois.

dialectal, dialectical (di-al-ek-tal, -ti-ka) *a.* of, or belonging to, a dialect.

dialectic (di-a-lek-tik) *a.* pertaining to a dialect or form of a language; pertaining to dialectics; logical.

dialectically (di-a-lek-ti-ka-li) *adv.* in a dialectic manner; in regard to dialect; logically.

dialecticician (di-a-lek-tish-ian) *n.* one versed in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.

dialectics (di-a-lek-tiks) *n.* [G. *dialektikē*, so *technē*, reasoning art] science of

reasoning; application of logical principles to the processes of thought, and the statement or discussion of a question.

dialectology (dī-ə-lek-to-lō-jī) *n.* science of the nature and relations of dialects.

dialist (dī-əl-ist) *n.* a constructor of dials.

diallage (dī-əl-āj) *n.* [*G. diallagē*, change] a dark-green or bronze-coloured laminate mineral, considered as a variety of hornblende or augite.

dialling (dī-əl-ing) *n.* the science that unfolds the principles of measuring time by dials; the art of constructing dials.

dialogic, dialogical (dī-ə-loj'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dialogue.

dialogist (dī-əl-ō-jist) *n.* a speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.

dialogistic (dī-əl-ō-jis'tik) *a.* relating to, or having the form of, a dialogue.

dialogistically (dī-əl-ō-jis'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in the manner of a dialogue.

dialogue (dī-ə-log) *n.* [*G. dialēgēsthai*, converse] a conversation between two or more; a formal conversation in theatrical performances, or in scholastic exercises; a written conversation; a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.

dialysis (dī-əl'i-sis) *n.* [*G. fr. dialuein*, part asunder, dissolve] a diæresis; two marks over one of two vowels, to separate a diphthong; [*Chem.*] the act or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid.

dialyze (dī-ə-liz) *vt.* to separate by dialysis [*Chem.*].

diamagnetic (dī-ə-mag-net'ik) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, across, and *magnētēs*, magnet] any substance which, in a field of magnetic force, is differently affected from ordinary magnetic bodies, esp. which, when freely suspended, takes a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

diamagnetism (dī-ə-mag'ne-tiz'm) *n.* the science of diamagnetic phenomena; the magnetic action of diamagnetic bodies.

diameter (dī-am'e-ter) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, and *metron*, measure] a right line through the centre of a figure or body, as a circle, sphere, cube, etc., and terminated by the opposite boundaries; length of a straight line through the centre of an object from side to side; width; thickness.



Diameter.

diametrical, diametral (dī-am'e-tral) *a.* pertaining to a diameter; in the line or direction of a diameter; direct; straight across.

diametrically (dī-am'e-tral-i) *adv.* in a diametrical direction; directly.

diamond (dī-ə-mund) *n.* [*G. adamas*] a mineral and gem remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals; crystallized carbon; a geometrical figure, otherwise called a rhombus or lozenge; one of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond; the smallest kind of type;—*a.* resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds.



Diamond. (Brilliant.)

Diamond cut diamond, an expression denoting the meeting of two very sharp persons. **Rough diamond**, a diamond before it is cut—hence, a person of real worth, but rude and unpolished. **Diamond-beetle**, a splendid South American beetle. **Diamond-cutter**, one that cuts and polishes diamonds. **Diamond-cutting**, a process by which diamonds are prepared for use. **Diamond-edition**, an edition of a book in very small type; miniature edition. **Diamond-mine**, a mine from which diamonds are dug. **Diamond-setter**, one that sets or mounts diamonds or other gems in gold or other metal.

diander (dī-an'der) *n.* [*G. di*, twice, and *anēr*, man] a plant having two stamens.

diandrous (dī-an'drus) *a.* having two stamens.

dianoetic (dī-ə-no-et'ik) *a.* [*G. dia*, through, and *noos*, mind] intellectual;—*n.* logic.

diapason (dī-ə-pā-zun) *n.* [*G.*] the octave or interval which includes all the tones; concord; harmony; correct pitch; the two foundation-stops of an organ.

diaper (dī-ə-per) *n.* [*O. F.*] figured linen cloth much used for towels, napkins, etc.; a towel or napkin; panelling filled up with arabesque gilding and painting, or with carving or other wrought work in low relief;—*vt.* to variegate or diversify with figures, as cloth; to flower, or cover with flowers;—*v. i.* to draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

diapering (dī-ə-per-ing) *n.* covering the field of the shield with little squares, and filling them with figures or scrolls [*Her.*].

diaphaneity (dī-ə-fā-nē-i-ti) *n.* quality of being diaphanous.

diaphanous (dī-ə-fā-nus) *a.* [*G. dia*, through, and *phainein*, show, shine] having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

diaphonics (dī-ə-fon'iks) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, and *phōnē*, sound, tone] the doctrine of refracted sound; diacoustics.

diaphoresis (dī-ə-fō-rē-sis) *n.* [*G. diaphorein*, carry through] augmentation of the insensible perspiration, or an elimination of the humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

diaphoretic (dī-ə-fō-ret'ik) *n.* a medicine that promotes insensible perspiration; a sudorific;—*a.* diaphoretical.

diaphoretical (dī-ə-fō-ret'ik-al) *a.* promoting the insensible perspiration.

diaphragm (dī-ə-fram) *n.* [*G. diaphragma*, *fr. diaphragmata*, to fence] a dividing membrane, or thin partition; the muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen; the midriff.

diarist (dī-ə-ris't) *n.* one that keeps a diary.

diarrhoea (dī-ə-rē-ə) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, and *rheîn*, flow] morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

diarrhoetic (dī-ə-rē-tik) *a.* causing, or pertaining to, diarrhoea.

diarthrosis (dī-ə-thrō-sis) *n.* [*G. fr. dia*, through, and *arthron*, a joint] an articulation of the bones which allows them to move in any direction.

diary (dī-ə-ri) *n.* [*L. diarium*, *fr. dies*, day] a register of daily occurrences; a journal; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda.

diaspore (dī-ə-spōr) *n.* [*G. diaspeirein*, disperse] a mineral occurring in lamellar concretions which decrepitate and is dispersed before the blow-pipe (it consists of alumina and water).

diastase (dī-ə-siās) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, and *stēnai*, *histanai*, stand] a substance containing nitrogen, generated during the germination of grain for the brewery, and tending to accelerate the formation of sugar during fermentation.

diastatic (dī-ə-si-ai'ik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, diastase.

diastole (dī-ə-si-tū-lē) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, and *stēlein*, set, place] a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries (opposed to systole); a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

diastolic (dī-ə-stol'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or produced by, diastole.

diathermal, diathermanous,

diathermic, diathermous (dī-ə-ther-mal, -ma-nus, -mik, -mus) *a.* freely permeable by heat.

diathermancy (dī-ə-ther-man-si) *n.* the quality of being diathermanous.

diathermometer (dī-ə-ther-mom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of heat transmitted by a substance.

diathesis (dī-ath-e-sis) *n.* [*G.*] bodily condition which predisposes to a particular disease; habit of body.

diathetic (dī-ə-thet'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, diathesis; constitutional.

diathetically (dī-ə-thet'i-kal-i) *adv.* in a diathetic manner.

diatom (dī-ə-tom) *n.* [*G.*] an individual of the Diatomaceæ, an order of microscopic algae with siliceous coverings.

diatomaceous (dī-ə-to-mā'shus) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, diatoms.

diatomic (dī-ə-tom'ik) *a.* [*G.*] consisting of two atoms.

diatomite (di-at-u-mit) *n.* diatomaceous earth.

diatonic (di-a-ton'ik) *a.* [G. *dia*, through, and *tonos*, tone] pertaining to the natural musical scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

diatonically (di-a-ton'i-kal-i) *adv.* in a diatonic manner.

diatribe (di-a-trib) *n.* [G. fr. *dia*, through, and *tribein*, rub] a continued discourse or disputation; an invective harangue.

diatribist (di-a-trib'ist) *n.* the author of a diatribe.

dib (dib) *v. i.* [*dab*] in angling, to dip or dabble.

dibber (dib'er) *n.* one that dibs or angles for fish; a dibble.

dibble (dib'l) *n.* [frequentative of *dib*] a pointed, hand instrument used to make holes for planting seeds, etc. — *v. t.* to plant with a dibble; to make holes in with a dibble, for planting seeds, etc. — *v. i.* to dip, as in angling; to make holes.

dibbler (dib'ler) *n.* one that dabbles; a machine for dibbling.

dibstone (dib'stön) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a game for children.

dicast (di-kast) *n.* [G.] an officer of ancient Athens whose functions resembled those of the modern jurymen.

dicastery (di-kas'ter-i) *n.* one of the courts in which dicasts sat; the dicasts.

dice (dis) *n., pl. of die*; — *v. i.* to play with dice. **Dice-box**, a box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

dicer (di'ser) *n.* a player at dice.

dichastasis (di-kas'ta-sis) *n.* [G. *dichasis*, division] spontaneous subdivision.

dichlamydeous (di-kla-mid'e-us) *n.* [G. *di*, double, and *chlamus*, a garment] having both calyx and corolla.

dichogamous (di-kog-a-mus) *a.* [Gr. *dicha*, in two parts, and *gamos*, marriage] exhibiting, or characterized by, dichogamy.

dichogamy (di-kog-a-mi) *n.* a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization, the anthers and stigma coming to maturity at different times.

dichotomous (di-kot'u-mus) *a.* [G. *dicha*, in two, and *temnein*, cut] pertaining to, or consisting of, a pair or pairs; growing by pairs.

dichotomy (di-kot'u-mi) *n.* a cutting in two; division or distribution of genera into two species; distribution or growth by pairs, as when the stem of a plant divides into two branches, each branch into other two successively.

dichroic (di-kro'ik) *a.* characterized by dichroism.

dichroism (di-kro'izm) *n.* [G. *di*, double, and *chroa*, colour] a property possessed by several crystallized bodies of exhibiting different colours when viewed in different directions.

dichromatic (di-kro-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *di*, double, and *chroma*, colour] having, or producing, two colours.

dicing (di-sing) *n.* the act or practice of playing at dice.

dicker (dik'er) *n.* [L. *decem*, ten] the number or quantity of ten, particularly, ten hides, skins, gloves, bars of iron, etc.

dickey, dicky (dik'i) *n.* [Ety. unknown] the driver's seat in a carriage; a seat behind a carriage for servants, etc.; a separate breast to wear over the front of a shirt.

diclinic (di-klin'ik) *a.* [G. *di* and *klinein*, incline] having two of the axes obliquely inclined.

dicotyledon (di-kot-i-l'e-dun) *n.* [G. *di*, double, and *kotyledon*] a plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.

dicotyledonous (di-kot-i-l'e-du-nus) *a.* having two seed-lobes or cotyledons.

dictate (dik-tat) *v. t.* [L. *dictere*, frequentative form of *dicere*, say] to speak with authority; to deliver, as an order or direction; to instruct what is to be written; to prescribe to an amanuensis or to a scholar; to direct by impulse of the mind; to urge or enforce, as by conscience or sense of duty; — *v. i.* to deliver or com-

municate commands; — *n.* an order delivered; command; precept; an authoritative rule, principle, or maxim.

dictation (dik-ta'shun) *n.* act of dictating or prescribing; in a bad sense, arbitrary power or habit of ordering or admonishing; a school exercise.

dictator (dik-ta-tur) *n.* one that dictates; one that lays down rules and maxims for the guidance of others; one invested with supreme authority; a Roman magistrate elected in times of exigency with absolute power.

dictatorial (dik-ta-tö'ri-al) *a.* pertaining to a dictator; authoritative; absolute; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing.

dictatorially (dik-ta-tö'ri-al-i) *adv.* in the manner of a dictator.

dictatorship (dik-ta-tur-ship) *n.* the office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office; authority; imperiousness; insolent assumption.

diction (dik'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *dicere*, say] choice of words; selection of terms; manner of expression; style; phraseology.

dictionary (dik'shun-ri) *n.* [F. fr. L. *dictio*, speech] a book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book; a work containing information in any department of knowledge; an encyclopedia; — *a.* pertaining to, or contained in, a dictionary or dictionaries.

dictum (dik-tum) *n.* [L. *dicere*, say] an authoritative saying or assertion; an apothegm; a judicial opinion expressed by judges on points that are not necessarily involved in the case.

did (did) past tense of the verb *do*.

didactic (di-dak'tik) *a.* [G. *didaskkein*, teach] fitted or inclined to teach; suitable for instruction; preceptive.

didactically (di-dak'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a didactic manner.

didactics (di-dak'tiks) *n.* the act or science of teaching.

didactyle (di-dak'til) *n.* an animal having two toes.

didactylous (di-dak'ti-lus) *a.* [G. *di* and *daktylos*, finger, toe] having two toes.

didapper (did'a-per) *n.* [for *divedapper*, fr. *dive* and *dap* = dip] a water-bird that is constantly diving under water; dabchick.

diddle (did'l) *v. t.* [Ety. doubtful] to cheat; to cozen — *v. i.* to totter, as a child in walking.

Didelphia (di-del'fi-a) *n.* [G. *di* and *delphus*, womb] one of the three classes of mammalia having pouches to carry their young.

didelphian, didelphic (di-del'fi-an, -fik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Didelphia.

didunculus (di-dung-kü-lus) *n.* [fr. *didus*, dodo] the tooth-billed pigeon of Samoa, the nearest living representative of the dodo.

didymium (di-dim'i-um) *n.* [G.] a rare metallic substance.

didymous (did'i-mus) *a.* [G. *didymos*, twin] twin [Bot.]; growing double.

didynamous (di-din-a-mus) *a.* [G. *di*, double, and *dynamis*, strength] applied to flowers having four stamens in two unequal pairs [Bot.].

die (di) *v. i.* [Scand.] to cease to live; to expire; to leave this world; to cease; to come to an end; to become extinct; to fade away; to languish; to decay; to recede; to diminish, as light or sound; to wither, as a plant; to become vapid or tasteless, as liquors; to become indifferent to; to perish eternally. **To die away**, to become less and less distinct. **To die game**, to maintain a bold, resolute spirit to the last. **To die hard**, to resist, or to be long in dying. **To die out**, to become extinct.

die (di) *n.* [F. *dé*, fr. L. *datum*, fr. *dare*, give, throw] a small cube, marked on its faces with spots, from one to six, used in gaming; — hence, hazard; chance; any small cubical body; the cubical part of the pedestal between its base and cornice; the piece of metal on which is cut a device to be impressed by stamping, as on a coin, medal, paper, card, etc. **Die-sinker**, an engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.

die-sinking, the process of cutting or engraving dies for stamping coin, medals, etc.

dielectric (di-l'lek'trik) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and E. *electric*] a substance through or across which electric induction takes place.

dieresis (di-ê-re-sis) *n.* See **diæresis**.

diesis (di-ê-sis) *n.* [G.] the division of a musical tone; a printing mark of reference (†) called double dagger.

diet (di-ét) *n.* [G. *diæta*, manner of living] habitual food; what is eaten and drunk; victuals; course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; allowance of provision; price paid for food; board; —*v.t.* to feed; to nourish; to furnish provision; to board; to cause to eat and drink sparingly or by prescribed rules; —*v.i.* to eat; to eat according to prescribed rules.

diet (di-ét) *n.* [Low L. *dieta*, fr. L. *dies*, day] a legislative or administrative assembly in some countries of Europe meeting from day to day; in Scotland, the days on which parties in a civil or criminal process are cited to appear; also one assembly or set time for public worship.

dietary (di-ét-ar-i) *a.* pertaining to diet, or the rules of diet; —*n.* rule of diet; allowance of food, *esp.* that prescribed in almshouses, prisons, etc.

dieter (di-é-ter) *n.* one that diets or prescribes food by rules.

dietetic, dietetical (di-é-tet-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to diet.

dietetically (di-é-tet-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a dietetical manner.

dietetics (di-é-tet-iks) *n.* that part of the medical or hygienic art which relates to diet or food; the science of determining what is most nutritive and wholesome in articles of food.

dietetist, dietist (di-é-tet-ist, di-é-tist) *n.* one skilled in dietetics.

differ (dif-er) *v.i.* [L. *dis* and *ferre*, bear, carry] to be, or stand, apart; to be distinguished from; to be unlike or discordant; to disagree in sentiment; to have a difference or quarrel; to be at variance.

difference (dif-er-ens) *n.* act of differing; state of being different, discordant, or unlike; disagreement in opinion; dissension—hence, cause of dissension; point in dispute; occasion of quarrel; that by which one thing differs from another; characteristic quality; the sum or amount by which one quantity differs from another; remainder after subtraction.

different (dif-er-ent) *a.* distinct; separate; not the same; of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

differential (dif-er-ens-shal) *a.* creating a difference; discriminating; special; pertaining to the science of infinitesimals or fluxions; differing in amount or in the producing force (said of motions or effects); intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect (said of machinery, etc.); —*n.* an increment, usually indefinitely small, given to a variable quantity. **Differential duties, duties levied unequally on the production of different countries.** **Differential thermometer, a thermometer for measuring minute differences of temperature.**

differentiate (dif-er-ens-shi-ât) *v.t.* to constitute a difference between; to distinguish by difference; [Math.] to obtain the differential, or differential co-efficient, of.

differentiation (dif-er-ens-shi-ât-shun) *n.* act of distinguishing or describing a thing, by giving its specific difference from another; production of diversity of parts by evolution or development.

differently (dif-er-ent-li) *adv.* in a different manner; variously.

difficult (dif-i-kult) *a.* [L. *difficilis*, fr. *dis* and *facilis*, easy, fr. *facere*, make] not easy to do or perform; hard to be made or executed; accomplished with pains and laborious effort; hard to please; not easily managed; not yielding readily.

difficultly (dif-i-kult-li) *adv.* with difficulty; laboriously.

difficulty (dif-i-kul-ti) *n.* [L. *difficilis*] state or quality of requiring labour and pains to make, perform, or deal with; a thing hard to accomplish or deal with; obstacle; hindrance; toilsomeness, as of ascent; perplexity, as of mind; objection, as to belief; embarrassment, as in business; entanglement, as in conduct of affairs; difference or quarrel, as between related parties; impediment, as in utterance or speech.

diffidence (dif-i-dens) *n.* distrust; doubt of the power or disposition of others; want of confidence in one's self; lack of self-reliance; modest reserve; bashfulness; modesty; timidity; hesitation.

diffident (dif-i-dent) *a.* [L.] wanting confidence in others; wanting confidence in one's self; not self-reliant; timid; modest; bashful.

diffidently (dif-i-dent-li) *adv.* in a diffident manner.

diffuence (dif-lô-ens) *n.* [L. *dis* and *fluere*, flow] a flowing or spreading through, or on all sides.

diffuent (dif-lô-ent) *a.* flowing; spreading; unsettled; variable.

difform (dif-orm) *a.* [L. *dis* and *forma*, shape, form] irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; unlike; dissimilar.

difformity (di-for-mi-ti) *n.* diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

diffract (di-frakt) *v.t.* [L. *diffringere*, to break in pieces] to break or separate into parts.

diffraction (di-frak-shun) *n.* the deflection and decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, causing the appearance of parallel bands or fringes of prismatic colours.

diffuse (di-füz) *v.t.* [L. *diffundere*, pp. *diffusus*, pour] to pour out and spread, as a fluid; to send out or extend in all directions; circulate; disseminate; disperse; publish; spend; waste; scatter; —*a.* poured out; widely spread; not restrained, *esp.* as to style; copious; verbose; prolix.

diffusedly (di-füz-zed-li) *adv.* in a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

diffusedness (di-füz-zed-nes) *n.* state of being widely spread.

diffusely (di-füz-ly) *adv.* in a diffuse manner; verbosely.

diffuseness (di-füz-nes) *n.* quality of being diffuse; the use of a great number of words to express the meaning; lack of conciseness.

diffuser (di-füz-er) *n.* one that, or that which, diffuses.

diffusibility (di-füz-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being diffusible.

diffusible (di-füz-i-bl) *a.* capable of being diffused; that may flow or spread in all directions.

diffusibleness (di-füz-i-bl-nes) *n.* diffusibility.

diffusimeter (di-füz-si-om-e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an apparatus for ascertaining the rate of diffusion between gases.

diffusion (di-füz-zhun) *n.* the flowing, as of a liquid; the expansion, as of light or air; the spreading abroad, as of truth; dissemination; circulation; spread. **Diffusion of liquids, and gases, the diffusion through each other which takes place when two fluids capable of mixing are placed in contact.**

diffusive (di-füz-siv) *a.* having the quality of flowing, as fluids, or of expanding, as volatile particles; extending in all directions; having power to circulate or disseminate.

diffusively (di-füz-siv-li) *adv.* in a diffusive manner.

diffusiveness (di-füz-siv-nes) *n.* quality or state of being diffusive or diffuse, said *esp.* of style.

dig (dig) *v.t.* [O.F. *diguer*] to turn and throw up, as the earth; to loosen or remove with a spade or other instrument; to delve; to hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch, by removing earth; to excavate; to pierce; to thrust in; —*v.i.* to work with a spade or other like instrument; to delve; —*n.* a thrust; a poke.

digamma (di-gam-â) *n.* [G. *di*, double, and *gamma*, the letter Γ] a letter (Ϝ) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse (it was pronounced, probably, much like the English *w*).

digastric (di-gas-trik) *a.* [G. *di*, twice, double, and *gaster*, belly] having a double belly; pertaining to the double muscle situated between the lower jaw and the mastoid process.

digest (di-jest) *v.t.* [L. *dis*, *dis*, and *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry] to arrange methodically; to distribute into classes, or under heads; to think over; to reflect upon; to bear with patience or submission; to dissolve in the stomach, as food; to soften and prepare by heat for chemical change; to dissolve and prepare for manure; to induce suppurating; —*v.i.* to undergo digestion; to be prepared by heat; to suppurate; to become dissolved for manure.

digest (dĭ-jest) *n.* a collection of Roman laws arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; any compilation or arrangement of literary or legal materials; summary.

digester (di-jes-ter) *n.* one that digests or arranges; one that digests food; a medicine to aid in digesting food.

digestibility (di-jes-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being digestible.

digestible (di-jes-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being digested.

digestion (di-jest-yun) *n.* [L.] act of digesting; classification; conversion of food into chyme; preparation by heat and moisture; gradual solution; production of pus; maturation.

digestive (di-jes-tiv) *a.* causing digestion; pertaining to digestion.

digger (dig-er) *n.* one that digs; a delver.

digging (dig-ing) *n.* act or place of digging;—*pl.* places where ore, esp. gold, is dug.

digit (dij-it) *n.* [L. *digitus*, finger, the 16th part of a Roman foot] a finger; a finger's breadth, or three-fourths of an inch; integer under ten; one of the figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which, with the cipher, 0, all numbers are expressed; a 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

digital (dij-i-tal) *a.* pertaining to the fingers, or to digits;—*n.* one of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalin, digitalia (dij-i-tal-in, dij-i-tāl-i-ā) *n.* the drug obtained from Digitalis.

Digitalis (dij-i-tāl-is) *n.* a genus of plants used medicinally as aedative, diuretic, and narcotic; the fox-glove.

digitate, digitated (dij-i-tāt, -tāt-ed) *a.* [L.] having several leaflets arranged like the fingers of the hand at the extremity of a stem or petiole.

digitately (dij-i-tāt-lī) *adv.* in a digitate manner.

digitation (dij-i-tā-shun) *n.* a division into finger-like processes.

digitigrade (dij-i-ti-grād) *n.* an animal that walks or steps on its toes, as the lion, wolf, etc.

digitorium (dij-i-tō-ri-um) *n.* a small instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing; a dumb piano.

dignification (dig-ni-fi-kā-shun) *n.* exaltation; promotion to high station.

dignify (dig-ni-fi) *v.t.* [L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facere*, make] to invest with dignity or honour; to give distinction to; to exalt; to honour; elevate; advance; ennoble.

dignitary (dig-ni-tar-i) *n.* one that possesses exalted rank, esp. ecclesiastical rank.

dignity (dig-ni-ti) *n.* [L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus*, worthy] state of being worthy or honourable; nobleness of nature, character, or disposition; moral excellence; high tone of feeling or sentiment; grave and lofty form of speech; stately mien or deportment; high rank or official station; preferment; one holding such; a dignitary.

digraph (di-graf) *n.* [G. *di*, twice, double, and *graphē*, a writing, fr. *graphein*, write] a combination of two written characters to express a single articulated sound;—*a.* consisting of two letters to represent one sound.

digraphic (di-graf-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digraph.

digress (di-gres) *v.i.* [L. *dis* and *gradi*, step, walk] to turn aside; to step out of the way; to turn from the main subject or course of argument; to turn aside from the right path.

digression (di-gresh-un) *n.* act of digressing; a part of a discourse deviating from the tenor or subject; a turning aside from the right path; transgression; offence.

digressional (di-gresh-un-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting in, digression.

digressive (di-gres-iv) *a.* departing from the main subject; expatiating.

digressively (di-gres-iv-li) *adv.* by way of digression.

digyn (dĭ-jin) *n.* [G. *di*, two, and *gunē*, woman] a plant having two pistils.

digynian (dĭ-jin-i-ān) *a.* having two pistils.

dihedral (di-hē-dral) *a.* [G. *di*, two, and *hedra*, side] having two plane surfaces.

dika-bread (dē-kā-bred) *n.* [Afr.] a food prepared from the almond-like kernel of the *Mangifera Gabonensis*, by the natives of West Africa.

dikamali (dē-kā-mā-lī) *n.* [E. Ind.] a resinous gum which exudes from the *Gardenia Indica*, used in the dressing of wounds.

dike (dik) *n.* [A.S. *dīc*] a ditch; a channel for water made by digging; a mound thrown up to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a wall-like mass of mineral matter, filling up fissures in the original strata or stratified rocks;—*v.t.* to surround or protect with a dike or bank; to drain by a dike or dikes.

diking (dĭ-king) *n.* the act of ditching, or protecting by a dike.

dilacerate (di-las-er-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *lacerare*, tear] to rend asunder; to tear in two; to separate by force.

dilaceration (di-las-er-rā-shun) *n.* act of rending asunder.

dilapidate (di-lap-i-dāt) *v.t.* [L. *di* for *dis*, and *lapidare*, to throw stones, fr. *lapis*, a stone] to suffer to fall into a condition of decay or partial ruin; to diminish by waste and abuse; to squander;—*v.i.* to get out of repair; to become decayed; to go to ruin.

dilapidation (di-lap-i-dā-shun) *n.* act of dilapidating, or state of being dilapidated; decay or ruin in general; decay of church, or church property, under the incumbent.

dilapidator (di-lap-i-dā-tur) *n.* one that causes dilapidation.

dilatability (di-lā-tā-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being dilatable.

dilatable (di-lā-tā-bl) *a.* capable of expansion or extension; expansive; elastic.

dilatancy (di-lā-tān-si) *n.* the property of granular substances of expanding with change of shape.

dilatate (di-lā-tāt) *a.* dilated; broadened out.

dilatation (dil-ā-tā-shun) *n.* [L. fr. *dilatare*, enlarge, dilate] act of dilating; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded.

dilate (di-lā) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *latus*, borne] to enlarge or extend in all directions; to relate at large; to tell in a copious or verbose manner;—*v.i.* to expand; to swell or extend in all directions; to speak largely and copiously; to expatiate; to descant.

dilator (di-lā-tur) *n.* that which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates any part.

dilatorily (dil-ā-tur-i-lī) *adv.* with delay; tardily.

dilatoriness (dil-ā-tur-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being dilatory.

dilatory (dil-ā-tur-i) *a.* [L. *dilator*, fr. *differre*, delay] tardy; off-putting; inclined to put off what ought to be done at once; marked with procrastination; intended to make delay, or to gain time and defer decision or action; inactive; loitering; tardy.

dilemma (di-lem-ā) *n.* [G. fr. *di*, twice, double, and *lemma*, an assumption] an argument that presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever he chooses; a perplexing state or alternative; a difficult or doubtful choice. **The horns of a dilemma**, the alternatives presented to an opponent in an argument; a position of extreme difficulty.

dilettante (dil-e-tan-tē) *n.*; *pl.* dilettanti (dil-e-tan-tē) [It. fr. L. *delectare*, to delight] an admirer of the fine arts; one that delights in promoting art or science; an amateur; one that dabbles in art or science from caprice or for amusement.

dilettantism, dilettanteism (dil-e-tan-tizm, -te-izm) *n.* character, objects, or pursuits of a dilettante.

diligence (dil-i-jens) *n.* willing and earnest effort; steady application; mental and bodily exertion; industry; assiduity; attention; constancy.

diligence (dē-lē-zhongs) *n.* [F.] a four-wheeled public stage-coach used in France.

diligent (dil-i-jent) *a.* [L.] constant in work; laborious; interested in work; persevering; steady in application to business; prosecuted with care and constant effort; earnest; assiduous; sedulous.

diligently (dil-i-jent-li) *adv.* in a diligent manner; with industry or assiduity.

dill (dil) *n.* [A.S. *dill, dille*] an annual plant, the seeds of which are pungent and aromatic.

dilly-dally (dil-i-dal-i) *v.t.* [*dally*] to loiter; to delay; to trifle.

diluent (dil-ū-ent) *a.* [L. *diluere*] diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture; —*n.* that which dilutes, thins, or weakens anything by mixture.

dilute (di-lūt) *v.t.* [L. *diluere*, dissolve] to make thinner or more liquid by admixture with something; to diminish by mixing the strength, flavour, colour, etc. of; to reduce, *esp.* by the addition of water; —*v.i.* to become attenuated or thin; —*a.* thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or colour.

diluter (di-lū-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, dilutes.

dilution (di-lū-shun) *n.* act of diluting, or state of being diluted.

diluvial, diluvian (di-lū-vi-əl, -ən) *a.* [L.] pertaining to, or produced by, a deluge, *esp.* by the deluge in Noah's days.

diluvialist (di-lū-vi-əl-ist) *n.* one that explains all geological phenomena as resulting from the deluge.

diluvium (di-lū-vi-um) *n.* [L.] a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, etc., caused by former action of the sea or other water.

dim (dim) *a.* [A.S.] not bright or distinct; of obscure lustre or sound; of obscure vision; dull of apprehension; dusky; darkish; mysterious; imperfect; sullied; tarnished; —*v.t.* to cloud; to render obscure; to darken; to deprive of distinct vision; to darken the senses or understanding of; to dull; to sully; to tarnish.

dime (dim) *n.* [L. *decem*, ten] a silver coin of the United States, equal to 10 cents, worth about 5d.

dimension (di-men-shun) *n.* [L. *dimetiri*, measure out] the extent of a body; measurement in a single direction, as length, breadth, height, or thickness; —usually *pl.* length, breadth, and thickness; definite extent or bulk; the capacity, size, or measure of a body; reach; application; importance.

dimensional (di-men-shun-əl) *a.* relating to dimensions.

dimensioned (di-men-shund) *a.* having dimensions.

dimensionless (di-men-shun-less) *a.* without dimensions or bulk.

dimeter (dim-e-ter) *a.* [G. *di*, twice, double, two-fold, and *metron*, measure] having two poetical measures or metres; —*n.* a verse of two measures.

dimidiate (di-mid-i-āt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *dimidiare*, half] to divide into two equal parts; —*a.* divided into two equal parts; appearing as if halved; having one half set off against the other in functions.

dimidiation (di-mid-i-ā-shun) *n.* act of halving; division into two equal parts.

diminish (di-min-ish) *v.t.* [L. *diminuere*, lessen] to make smaller; to lessen the extent, strength, value, or authority of; to weaken; to reduce; to impair; to lower a musical note by a semitone; to take away; to subtract; —*v.i.* to become or appear less or smaller; to shrink; to contract.

diminishable (di-min-ish-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being diminished.

diminisher (di-min-ish-er) *n.* one that, or that which, diminishes.

diminuendo (dim-in-ū-en-dō) *adv.* [It.] in a gradually diminishing manner.

diminution (dim-i-nū-shun) *n.* [L.] act of diminishing, or state of being diminished; reduction in size, quantity, degree, or value; loss of dignity or esteem; deprivation of official rank; degradation; an error or omission in a law plea.

diminutival (di-min-ū-ti-val) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive.

diminutive (di-min-ū-tiv) *a.* of small size; minute; little; —*n.* something of very small size or value; an insignificant thing; a derivative from a noun, denoting smallness or youth.

diminutively (di-min-ū-tiv-li) *adv.* in a diminutive manner.

diminutiveness (di-min-ū-tiv-ness) *n.* smallness; littleness; minuteness; want of bulk or importance.

dimissory (dim-i-sur-i) *a.* [L. *dimittere*, send away] sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.

dimity (dim-i-ti) *n.* [G. *dimitos*, of double thread] a kind of stout, white, cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

dimly (dim-li) *adv.* in a dim, indistinct, or obscure manner.

dimmy (dim-ish) *a.* somewhat dim; indistinct; rather obscure, or of weak sight.

dimness (dim-nes) *n.* state of being dim; dullness of sight or of apprehension; indistinctness; obscurity; uncertainty; dullness.

dimorphic (di-mor-fik) *a.* existing in two distinct forms; dimorphous.

dimorphism (di-mor-fizm) *n.* [G. *di*, twice, and *morphē*, form] the state of having two forms or shapes; the property some bodies have of crystallizing in different forms under different degrees of temperature.

dimorphous (di-mor-fus) *a.* occurring under two distinct forms; crystallizing under two forms.

dimple (dim-pl) *n.* [*dip*] a slight natural depression or cavity on the cheek or chin; a slight indentation on any surface; —*v.t.* to mark with dimples; —*v.i.* to form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.

dimply (dim-pli) *a.* full of dimples.

dimyarian, dimyary (dim-i-ār-i-ən, dim-i-ār-i) *a.* [G. *di*, two, and *mys*, a muscle] double-muscle, *esp.* in Conch., of a group of bivalves which have a pair of abductor muscles, as the common mussel; —*n.* a member of this group.

din (din) *n.* [A.S. *dyne*] loud, stunning noise; racket; clamour; —*v.t.* to strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour or constant repetition.

dinar (dē-nār) *n.* [L. *denarius*] the name of a gold coin issued by the caliphs of Damascus.

dine (din) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *jejunare*, fast] to give a dinner to; to entertain; to cater for; to feed; —*v.i.* to partake of the noon meal, or of the principal regular meal of the day; to take dinner. **To dine out**, to take dinner elsewhere than at home.

diner-out (dī-ner-out) *n.* one that is in the habit of dining from home; one that accepts many invitations to dinner.

dinette (di-net) *n.* [F.] a sort of preliminary dinner.

ding (ding) *v.t.* [Scand.] to drive; to beat; to dash with violence. **Ding-dong**, the sound of bells —hence, a monotonous sound.

dinghy, dingey (ding-gi) *n.* [Bengalee] a kind of boat used in the East Indies; a ship's smallest boat, rowed by two men.

dinginess (din-ji-nes) *n.* state or quality of being dingy.

dingle (ding-gl) *n.* [*cf.* *dimple*] a narrow dale or valley between hills.

dingo (ding-gō) *n.* [native Austral.] the Australian wild dog.

dingy (din-ji) *a.* [*dungy*] soiled; sullied; of a dark or dusky colour; dun.

dining-room (dī-ning-rōom) *n.* a room in which dinner is taken, or in which the principal meals are taken.

dinner (din-er) *n.* the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening; an entertainment; a feast. **Dinner-hour**, the hour at which dinner is taken. **Dinner-table**, the table at which dinner is taken. **Dinner-time**, the usual time for dinner.

dinnerless (din-er-less) *a.* without dinner.

Dinornis (di-nor-nis) *n.* [G. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, bird] a genus of extinct birds of a gigantic size, which formerly inhabited New Zealand.

dinosaur, dinosaurian (dī-nō-sawr, dī-nō-saw-ri-ən) *n.* [G. *sauros*, lizard] a large fossil reptile.

Dinotherium (dī-no-thē-ri-um) *n.* [G. *deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, wild beast] a genus of extinct herbivorous mammifers, found in strata of the tertiary formation.



Dinotherium.

dint (dint) *n.* [A.S.] a blow; a stroke; force or power exerted; the mark made by a blow;—*v.t.* to make a mark or small cavity on, by a blow or by pressure. By dint of, by means of; by the force of.

diocesan (dī-os-ē-san) *a.* pertaining to a diocese; —*n.* a bishop; one holding a diocese; one related, or subject, to it.

diocese (dī-ō-sēs) *n.* [G. *diokēsis*, fr. *diokēin*, keep house, fr. *oikos*, a house] the district in which a bishop exercises his ecclesiastical authority.

Diodon (dī-ō-don) *n.* [G. *di* and *odous*, a tooth] a genus of globe-fishes with inflexible bodies, having each jaw appearing as a single piece.

diœcious, diecious (dī-ō-shūs) *a.* [G. *di* and *oikos*, house] unisexual; having flowers with stamens on one plant, with pistils on another [Bot.].

Dionysiac, Dionysian (dī-ō-niz-i-ak, -an) *a.* [Dionysus, the god of wine] pertaining to the festivals in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine.

Diophantine (dī-ō-fan-tin) *a.* pertaining to Diophantus, a Greek mathematician. **Diophantine analysis**, a method of solving indeterminate problems in algebra.

diopside (dī-ōp-sid) *n.* [G. *dia* and *opsis*, view] a variety of pyroxene.

dioptrase (dī-ōp-tāz) *n.* [G. *dia* and *optasia*, view] emerald copper ore.

dioptrical (dī-ōp-tri-kal) *a.* [G. fr. *dia*, through, and root *op*, see] assisting vision by means of the refraction of light; relating to dioptrics.

dioptrics (dī-ōp-triks) *n.* that part of optics which treats of the laws of the refraction of light in passing through different media.

diorama (dī-ō-rā-ma) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *horain*, see] a mode of scenic representation, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening, with direct and reflected lights and coloured blinds to produce light and shade; a building for such an exhibition.

dioramic (dī-ō-ram-ik) *a.* pertaining to a diorama.

diorite (dī-ō-rit) *n.* [G. *dia* and *horos*, boundary] a crystalline rock of the greenstone variety.

diosmose (dī-ōz-mōz) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *ōsmos*, a pushing] the mingling of fluids through a membrane.

dioxide (dī-ōk-sid) *n.* a substance whose molecules are made up of one atom of a metal and two of oxygen.

dip (dip) *v.t.* [A.S. *dippan*] to plunge or immerse in a liquid; to put in and withdraw; to take out, by putting in the hand, a spoon, ladle, etc., and then withdrawing it with its contents; to engage or take concern in; to baptize by immersion;—*v.t.* to sink; to immerse; to bathe; to enter into; to pierce; to look into, as a book; to enter slightly into any business; to incline downward;—*n.* action of dipping, or of plunging for a moment into water; inclination downward; slope; depression below the horizontal line; a dipped candle. **Dip of the horizon**, the angular amount by which the horizon lies below the level of the eye. **Dip of the needle**, the angle which a magnetic needle, freely suspended, makes with the plane of the horizon.

dipetalous (dī-pet-ā-lus) *a.* [G. *di*, double, and *petalon*, a leaf] having two flower leaves or petals.

diphtheria (dif-thē-tri-ā) *n.* [G. *diphthera*, a membrane] an epidemic disease in which the air passages and the throat become coated with a false membrane.

diphtheritic (dif-the-rit-ik) *a.* of the nature of, or affected by, diphtheria.

diphthong (dif-thong) *n.* [G. *di*, twice, *phthongos*, sound] a union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

diphthongal (dif-thong-gal) *a.* belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

diphthongally (dif-thong-gal-i) *adv.* in a diphthongal manner.

diphthongize (dif-thong-giz) *v.t.* to form into a diphthong.

diphyllous (dī-fil-lus) *a.* [G. *di* and *phullon*, leaf] having two leaves.

diphyodont (dī-fi-u-dont) *a.* [G. *di*, *phuein*, produce, and *odous*, tooth] a term applied to those mammals which have two sets of teeth.

dipleidoscope (dī-plī-du-skōp) *n.* [G.] an instrument for indicating the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian, by the coincidence of two images of the object.

diplex (dī-pleks) *a.* [G. *di* and *L. plex*] double; said of a method by which two messages are sent over one wire in the same direction at the same time.

diploe (dip-lō-ē) *n.* [G. *diploos*, double] the soft substance between the plates of the skull.

diploma (dī-plō-ma) *n.* [G. fr. *diploos*, twofold] a writing or instrument conferring some authority, privilege, or honour.

diplomacy (dī-plō-ma-si) *n.* [fr. *diploma*] the art of conducting relations with foreign states; process or forms of negotiation; the persons appointed to negotiate; ambassadors; envoys; representatives: the whole body of representatives at a court or congress; dexterity and skill in negotiating; tact.

diplomat, diplomatist (dī-plu-mat, dī-plō-ma-tist) *n.* one that is skilled in diplomacy.

diplomatic (dī-plu-mat-ik) *a.* furnished with a diploma; pertaining to the state, privileges, functions, or character, of an ambassador; relating to the art of deciphering charters and other old documents;—*n.* a diplomatist or envoy to a foreign court.

diplomatically (dī-plu-mat-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a diplomatic manner.

diplomatics (dī-plu-mat-iks) *n.* the science of diplomas, or of reading ancient writings, literary and public documents, etc.; diplomacy.

diplopia, diplopy (dī-plō-pi-a, dip-lu-pi) *n.* [G. *diploos*, double, and *ōps*, eye] a disease of the eye, in which a single object appears double.

Dipnoi (dīp-noi) *n.* [G. *di* and *pnoē*, breath] an order of fishes having both gills and lungs.

dipolar (dī-pō-lar) *a.* having two poles.

dipper (dīp-er) *n.* one that, or that which, dips; a ladle; a small bird resembling the blackbird or thrush; the water ousel.

dipping (dīp-ing) *n.* act of plunging or immersing in water; bathing; washing of sheep before shearing; baptizing by immersion of the body; inclination downward; the termination of a stratum, as of ore in a mine.

Dipping-needle, a magnetic needle suspended so as to move freely in a vertical plane, and indicating on a graduated circle the magnetic dip.



Dipping-needle.

diprismatic (dī-priz-mat-ik) *a.* doubly prismatic.

dipsas (dīp-sas) *n.* [G.] a serpent whose bite was said to produce unquenchable thirst.

dipsomania (dīp-so-mā-ni-ā) *n.* [G. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*, madness] an excessive desire for drink; confirmed drunkenness.

dipsomaniac (dīp-so-mā-ni-ak) *n.* a victim of dipsomania;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, dipsomania.

dipsomaniacal (dīp-so-mā-ni-ā-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, dipsomania.

dipsosis (dīp-sō-sis) *n.* [G. *dipsa*, thirst] morbid thirst.

Diptera (dīp-te-ra) *n.* [G. *di*, double, and *pteron*, wing] an order of insects having two wings.

dipteral (dīp-te-ral) *a.* dipterous; having two wings; having a double row of columns on each of the flanks as well as in front and rear;—*n.* a dipteral temple.

dipterous (dip-te-rus) *a.* having two wings, as among insects, or wing-like processes, as in some plants.

diptote (dip-tót) *n.* [G.] a noun that has only two cases [Gram.].

diptych (dip-tik) *n.* [G. *di*, two, and *ptuchē*, a fold] an ancient writing tablet consisting of two leaves hinged at the back; a list of names to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist; a pair of pictures or carvings on two folding tablets.

dipyre (di-pir) *n.* [G. *fr. di*, two, and *pur*, fire] a mineral, consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina, which, when heated, first becomes phosphorescent, and then fuses.

dire (dir) *a.* [L. *dirus*] evil in a large degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.

direct (di-rekt) *a.* [L. *dirigere*, direct] straight; not crooked, oblique, or circuitous; leading to a point or end; straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness; sincere; immediate; unambiguous; plain; express; absolute; in the line of descent; not collateral; in the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east; —*v.t.* to point or aim at; to show the right road; to guide; to prescribe a course; to indicate the line of procedure; to regulate; to govern; to order; to instruct; to put a direction or address upon; to super-scribe; —*v.i.* to give direction; to act as guide.

direction (di-rek-shun) *n.* act of aiming, regulating, guiding, or ordering; that which is imposed by direction; authoritative instruction; prescription; name and residence of a person to whom anything is sent, written upon the thing sent; super-scription; address; line or course upon which anything is moved, or aimed to move; line or point of tendency; a board of directors or managers.

directive (di-rek-tiv) *a.* having power to direct; pointing out or indicating; helping to guide or govern; directing.

directly (di-rekt-li) *adv.* in a straight line or course; straightforwardly; expressly; without ambiguity; without interposition or interruption; straight-way; immediately; immediately after; as soon as.

directness (di-rek-nes) *n.* state or quality of being direct.

director (di-rek-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, directs; superintendent; overseer; one of a body of persons appointed to conduct the affairs of a commercial company or corporation; one that prescribes the course of procedure; instructor; counsellor; one consulted in cases of conscience; father confessor; that which directs; rule; ordinance; a surgical instrument to guide the hand in operating.

directorate (di-rek-tur-rāt) *n.* the body of directors, or the office of director.

directorial (di-rek-tō-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to, or invested with, direction or control.

directorship (di-rek-tur-ship) *n.* office of a director.

directory (di-rek-tur-i) *a.* containing directions; instructing; commanding; —*n.* a guide or rule; a collection of rules or ordinances, esp. a book of directions for the conduct of worship; a book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place; a board of directors.

directress (di-rek-tres) *n.* a female director; a directrix.

directrix (di-rek-triks) *n.* a directress; [Geom.] a line that determines the motion of a line or point in describing a surface or curve.

direful (dir-fool) *a.* dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; horrible.

direfully (dir-fool-i) *adv.* dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

direfulness (dir-fool-nes) *n.* calamitousness; dreadfulness; horror.

direness (dir-nes) *n.* terribleness; horribleness.

direption (di-rep-shun) *n.* [L.] a plundering or ravaging.

dirge (derj) *n.* [fr. L. *dirige*, the first word of a hymn sung in the service for the dead] a piece of music of a mournful character; a funeral chant.

dirgeful (derj-fool) *a.* wailing; sad; funereal.

dirigent (dir-i-jent) *a.* [L. *dirigere*, direct] directing; —*n.* the line of motion along which

the descriptive line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure.

dirk (derk) *n.* [fr. *duire*] a kind of dagger or poniard; —*v.t.* to stab with a dirk.

dirt (dert) *n.* [Icel. *drif*, excrement] any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, earth, mud, dust; in gold mining, the material put into the cradle to be washed; —*v.t.* to make foul or filthy. **Dirt-bed**, a stratum containing the remains of an ancient soil, most frequently found in Portland sandstone. **Dirt-eating**, the practice of using certain kinds of clay for food; a disease of the nutritive functions among negroes.

dirtily (der-ti-li) *adv.* filthily; sordidly; meanly; basely.

dirtiness (der-ti-nes) *n.* state of being dirty; foulness; baseness; sordidness; sloppiness.

dirty (der-ti) *a.* foul or filthy; defiled; muddy; miry; base; grovelling; mean; low; rainy; sloppy; —*v.t.* to foul; to soil; to tarnish; to sully.

diruption (di-rup-shun) *n.* [L. *fr. dis* and *rumpere*, break] a bursting or rending asunder.

disability (dis-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* [fr. *disable*] want of power or ability; physical weakness; impotence; want of intellectual faculty; mental incapacity; want of proper means or instruments; want of legal standing or qualification; incompetency.

disable (dis-a-bl) *v.t.* to render unable or incapable; to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power; to deprive of efficient means or resources; to make unfit for service; to disqualify.

disablement (dis-a-bl-ment) *n.* deprivation of power; disability.

disabuse (dis-a-būz) *v.t.* to free from mistake; to undeceive; to set right.

disaccommodate (dis-a-kom-u-dāt) *v.t.* to incommode.

disaccommodation (dis-a-kom-u-dā-shun) *n.* a state of being unsuited or unprepared.

disaccord (dis-a-kord) *v.i.* to disagree; to dissent.

disaccustom (dis-a-kus-tum) *v.t.* to cause to lose a habit by disuse.

disadjust (dis-a-just) *v.t.* to disarrange; confuse.

disadorn (dis-a-dorn) *v.t.* to deprive of ornament.

disadvantage (dis-ad-van-tāj) *n.* deprivation of advantage; that which operates against, or hinders success; unfavourable situation or position, as of troops; unfavourable state or condition, as of business, money, market, etc.; anything prejudicial to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage; —*v.t.* to injure in interest of any kind; to prejudice.

disadvantageous (dis-ad-van-tā-jus) *a.* attended with disadvantage; unfavourable to success or prosperity; inconvenient.

disadvantageously (dis-ad-van-tā-jus-li) *adv.* in a disadvantageous manner; with loss or inconvenience.

disadvantageousness (dis-ad-van-tā-jus-nes) *n.* unfavourableness; quality or state of being disadvantageous.

disaffect (dis-a-fekt) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *afficere*, influence] to alienate or diminish the affection of; to fill with discontent and unfriendliness.

disaffected (dis-a-fek-ted) *a.* alienated in affection; discontented (said of the enemies of the government).

disaffectedly (dis-a-fek-ted-li) *adv.* in a disaffected manner.

disaffectedness (dis-a-fek-ted-nes) *n.* the state of being disaffected.

disaffection (dis-a-fek-shun) *n.* state of being disaffected or unfriendly; want of good-will; ill-will; alienation; disloyalty; hostility.

disaffirm (dis-a-ferm) *v.t.* to deny; to annul.

disaffirmance, disaffirmation (dis-a-fer-mans, -af-er-mā-shun) *n.* the act of disaffirming; denial; annulment.

disafforest (dis-a-for-est) *v.t.* to free from forest laws; to reduce from forest to common land.

disafforestation (dis-a-for-es-tā-shun) *n.* the act of disafforesting.

disaggregate (dis-ag-re-gāt) *v.t.* to separate into component parts.

disaggregation (dis-ag-re-gā-shun) *n.* the act or process of separating into component parts.

disagree (dis-a-grē) *v.t.* to fail to accord or agree; to be at variance; to differ in opinion; to be unsuited.

disagreeable (dis-a-grē-a-bl) *a.* not agreeable, conformable, or congruous; exciting repugnance; unpleasing to the mind or senses.

disagreeableness (dis-a-grē-a-bl-nes) *n.* unsuitableness; contrariety; offensiveness to the senses; unpleasantness.

disagreeably (dis-a-grē-a-bl) *adv.* in a disagreeable manner.

disagreement (dis-a-grē-ment) *n.* act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed; difference of opinion; unsuitableness; a falling out or controversy; diversity; discrepancy; variance; dissension; dispute; discord.

disallow (dis-a-lou) *v.t.* to refuse to allow, permit, authorize, or sanction; to disown and reject;—*v.i.* to refuse permission.

disallowable (dis-a-lou-a-bl) *a.* not allowable; not to be suffered.

disallowableness (dis-a-lou-a-bl-nes) *n.* disallowable state.

disallowance (dis-a-lou-āns) *n.* act of disallowing; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; condemnation; rejection.

disally (dis-a-lī) *v.t.* to disregard or annul the alliance of.

disanimate (dis-an-i-māt) *v.t.* to deprive of spirit or courage.

disanimation (dis-an-i-mā-shun) *n.* the act of disanimating.

disannex (dis-a-neks) *v.t.* to disunite; to separate; to sunder.

disannul (dis-a-nul) *v.t.* to annul; to render void; to nullify.

disannuller (dis-a-nul-er) *n.* one that disannuls.

disannulment (dis-a-nul-ment) *n.* annulment.

disanoint (dis-a-noint) *v.t.* [*L. dis*, privative, and *anoint*] to annul the consecration of.

disapparel (dis-a-par-el) *v.t.* [*O.F.*] to disrobe; to strip of raiment.

disappear (dis-a-pēr) *v.i.* [*L. dis* and *apparere*, to come in sight] to vanish from the sight; to become invisible; to withdraw from observation; to cease to be or exist; to become merged or concealed in something else.

disappearance (dis-a-pēr-ans) *n.* act of disappearing; vanishing.

disappoint (dis-a-point) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *E. appoint*] to defeat of expectation or hope; to hinder of result; frustrate; balk; baffle; foil.

disappointment (dis-a-point-ment) *n.* act of disappointing, or state of being disappointed; failure of expectation or hope; that which disappoints; miscarriage; frustration; balk.

disappreciate (dis-a-prē-shi-āt) *v.t.* to undervalue; to disesteem.

disapprobation (dis-ap-ru-bā-shun) *n.* [*L. dis* and *approve*, approve] act of disapproving; mental condemnation of what is judged wrong or inexpedient; expression of blame or censure.

disapprobatory (dis-ap-ru-bā-tur-i) *a.* containing disapprobation.

disappropriate (dis-a-prō-pri-āt) *a.* not possessing appropriated church property;—*v.t.* to strip of appropriations.

disappropriation (dis-a-prō-pri-ā-shun) *n.* act of alienating church property from its original purpose.

disapproval (dis-a-prōv-ā) *n.* disapprobation; act of finding fault, or objecting to.

disapprove (dis-a-prōv) *v.t.* to pass unfavourable judgment upon; to censure; to refuse official approbation; to decline to sanction.

disapprovingly (dis-a-prōv-ing-li) *adv.* in a disapproving manner.

disarm (dis-arm) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *arma*] to deprive of arms, or of the means of attack or defence; to deprive of the means, or the disposition, to harm; to render harmless;—*v.i.* to lay down arms.

disarmament (dis-ār-mā-ment) *n.* the act of disarming.

disarrange (dis-a-rānj) *v.t.* to unsettle or disturb the arrangement of.

disarrangement (dis-a-rānj-ment) *n.* act of disarranging, or state of being disarranged; confusion; disorder.

disarray (dis-a-rā) *v.t.* to throw into disorder; to break the array of; to undress; to unrobe;—*n.* want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion; state of being imperfectly attired; undress.

disarticulate (dis-ar-tik-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to separate the joints of.

disarticulation (dis-ar-tik-ū-lā-shun) *n.* division of the ligaments of a joint to prepare for amputation.

disassociate (dis-a-sō-shi-āt) *v.t.* to disunite; to disconnect.

disassociation (dis-a-sō-shi-ā-shun) *n.* the act of disassociating, or of the state of being disassociated.

disaster (di-zas-ter) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. dis* and *astrum*, star] an unfortunate event; a sudden misfortune; calamity; mishap; mischance.

disastrous (di-zas-trus) *a.* unlucky; ill-starred; unpropitious; attended with suffering or misfortune; unfortunate; calamitous.

disastrously (di-zas-trus-li) *adv.* in a disastrous manner.

disastrousness (di-zas-trus-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being disastrous.

disavouch (dis-a-vouch) *v.t.* to disavow; to retract; to deny.

disavow (dis-a-vou) *v.t.* to refuse to own or acknowledge; to deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like; to disprove; disown; disallow.

disavowal (dis-a-vou-āl) *n.* act of disavowing; disclaimer.

disavower (dis-a-vou-er) *n.* one that disavows.

disavowment (dis-a-vou-ment) *n.* disavowal.

disband (dis-band) *v.t.* [*O.F. desbander*] to disperse; to break up military organization; to dismiss from service in general;—*v.i.* to be broken up or scattered; to quit military service.

disbandment (dis-band-ment) *n.* the act of disbanding.

disbar (dis-bār) *v.t.* to expel from the bar; to remove from the list of barristers.

disbelief (dis-be-lēf) *n.* refusal of credit; denial of belief; scepticism; unbelief.

disbelieve (dis-be-lēv) *v.t.* not to believe; to hold not to be true or actual.

disbeliever (dis-be-lē-ver) *n.* one that distrusts or refuses to believe; a sceptic.

disbosom (dis-bō-zum) *v.t.* to reveal; to unbosom.

disbowel (dis-bou-el) *v.t.* to disembowel.

disbud (dis-bud) *v.t.* to remove the superfluous buds of.

disburden (dis-bur-dn) *v.t.* to remove a burden from; to discharge of a weight, load, freight, or encumbrance; to relieve, as the mind;—*v.i.* to empty or discharge; to be relieved.

disburse (dis-burs) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *F. bourse*, a purse] to pay out; to expend.

disbursement (dis-burs-ment) *n.* act of paying out; what is paid out.

disburser (dis-bur-ser) *n.* one that disburses.

disc, disk (disk) *n.* [*L.*] a flat circular plate or surface; the visible projection of a celestial body; the width of the aperture of a telescope.

discal (dis-kāl) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a disc.

discard (dis-kārd) *v.t.* to throw out of the hand as useless (said of cards); to cast off or dismiss as no longer of service; to put, or thrust, away; discharge; cashier; reject;—*n.* the act of throwing out cards; the card or cards thrown out.

discern (di-*s*-*ern*') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *cernere*, separate] to behold as separate; to note the distinctive character of; to make out and distinguish by the eye; to perceive and recognize; to perceive with the mind; to apprehend with distinctness; —*v.i.* to see or understand the difference; to make distinction.

discerner (di-*z*-*er*-*ner*') *n.* one that, or that which, discerns; a judge.

discernible (di-*z*-*er*-*ni*-*bl*) *a.* capable of being discerned; discoverable to the eye or the mind; perceptible; apparent; visible; manifest.

discernibleness (di-*z*-*er*-*ni*-*bl*-*nes*) *n.* quality of being discernible.

discernibly (di-*z*-*er*-*ni*-*bl*) *adv.* in a manner to be discerned.

discerning (di-*z*-*er*-*ning*) *ppr.* having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, and judging; penetrating; acute.

discerningly (di-*z*-*er*-*ning*-*ly*) *adv.* with judgment; acutely.

discernment (di-*z*-*er*-*ment*) *n.* act of discerning; power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another; judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity.

discharge (dis-*ch*-*ärj*') *v.t.* [O. F. *descharger*] to free from a load or weight; to disburden; to unload, as a ship; to disembark, as cargo; to fire off, as a gun; to let fly, as a missile weapon; to disengage, as electric fluid; to utter, as abusive or violent language; to pay, as a debt; to receipt, as an account; to give acquittance to, as a bankrupt; to release from a duty; to absolve from an obligation; to dismiss from service or employment; to clear from an accusation; to set free from prison; to release; to perform or execute, as a commission, trust, or official function; to emit matter from a sore or boil; —*v.i.* to throw off, or deliver, a load, charge, or burden; —*n.* act of discharging; state of being discharged; a flowing or issuing out; that which is thrown out; release; absolution; performance, execution; acquittance. **Discharge in bankruptcy**, release from obligation, on surrendering property. **Discharge-valve**, a valve covering the top of the air-pump in marine engines, and opening upwards.

discharger (dis-*ch*-*ärj*-*er*') *n.* one that, or that which, discharges; an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar or an electrical battery.

dischurch (dis-*ch*-*urch*') *v.t.* to deprive of the rank of a church.

disciple (di-*s*-*i*-*pl*) *n.* [L. *fr. discere*, learn] one that receives instruction from another; one that accepts the instructions or doctrines of another; scholar; pupil; follower; adherent; partisan; supporter; —*v.t.* to train; to bring up; to correct; to discipline; to convert; to make followers or adherents.

discipleship (di-*s*-*i*-*pl*-*ship*) *n.* the state of being a disciple or follower.

disciplinable (dis-*i*-*plin*-*a*-*bl*) *a.* capable of being disciplined; liable, or deserving, to be disciplined.

disciplinableness (dis-*i*-*plin*-*a*-*bl*-*nes*) *n.* the state of being amenable to discipline.

disciplinarian (dis-*i*-*pli*-*n*-*ä*-*ri*-*an*) *n.* one that enforces rigid discipline; one that teaches or rules with great strictness; a martinet; —*a.* pertaining to discipline.

disciplinarianum (dis-*i*-*pli*-*n*-*ä*-*ri*-*um*) *n.* a scourge for penitential flogging.

disciplinary (dis-*i*-*plin*-*ä*-*ri*) *a.* pertaining to discipline; intended for instruction or government.

discipline (dis-*i*-*plin*) *n.* [L.] education; instruction; training of the mind; formation of manners; subject matter of instruction; course of study; method of training; subjection to authority; rule; government; penal infliction; correction; chastisement; military law or command; inaction of church censure or punishment; self-inflicted punishment; mortification of the flesh; —*v.t.* to educate; to develop by instruction and exercise; to bring under control; to drill; to improve by corrective and penal methods; to inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon. **Books of Discipline**, two documents forming the original standards of government for the church of Scotland. **Discipline of the secret**, a phrase designating the concealment of certain rites and doctrines in the early church.

discipliner (dis-*i*-*plin*-*er*) *n.* one that disciplines.

disclaim (dis-*kl*-*äm*') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *clamare*, call] to reject all claim to; to deny ownership of, or responsibility for; to disown; to disavow; to deny; to renounce or reject, as authority; to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.

disclaimer (dis-*kl*-*ä*-*mer*') *n.* one that disowns, or renounces; a renunciation, as of a title, claim, interest, estate, or trust; a public disavowal, as of pretensions, opinions, and the like; [Law] an implied or express denial of some things in question.

disclamation (dis-*kl*-*ä*-*m*-*ä*-*shun*) *n.* the act of disclaiming.

disclose (dis-*kl*-*öz*) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close] to unclose; to open; to bring to light; to lay open to the view; to make known. as that which has been kept secret; to reveal in words; to impart; reveal; divulge; expose.

discloser (dis-*kl*-*öz*-*er*') *n.* one that discloses.

disclosure (dis-*kl*-*öz*-*hür*) *n.* act of disclosing; that which is disclosed or revealed.

discoid, discoidal (dis-*k*-*oid*, dis-*k*-*oid*-*dal*) *a.* [G. *diskos*, disk, and *eidos*, form] having the shape of a disk; pertaining to a disk. **Discoid head** [Bot.] a flower head not radiated, but having the corollas tubular, as in the tansy, bonaset, etc.

Discoidal placenta, a placenta or afterbirth which has the shape of a round, flattened cake, as that of man, monkeys, etc.

discolour (dis-*ku*-*l*'-*ur*) *v.t.* to alter the hue or colour of; to stain; to tinge; to alter the true complexion or appearance of.

discoloration (dis-*ku*-*l*-*ur*-*ä*-*shun*) *n.* act of discolouring; or state of being discoloured; discoloured spot; stain.

discomfit (dis-*ku*-*m*-*fit*) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *conficere*, bring about] to scatter in fight; to break up and frustrate the plans of; to throw into perplexity and dejection; disconcert; defeat; vanquish; —*n.* rout; overthrow; total defeat.

discomfiture (dis-*ku*-*m*-*f*-*tür*) *n.* act of discomfiting; or state of being discomfited; rout; defeat; overthrow; frustration.

discomfort (dis-*ku*-*m*-*f*-*urt*) *n.* want of comfort; uneasiness; pain; —*v.t.* to destroy or disturb the comfort, peace, or happiness of; to sadden; to deject.

discommend (dis-*ku*-*m*-*end*') *v.t.* to blame; to censure.

discommendable (dis-*ku*-*m*-*en*-*ä*-*bl*) *a.* blamable; censurable.

discommendableness (dis-*ku*-*m*-*en*-*ä*-*bl*-*nes*) *n.* blamableness; the quality of being discommendable.

discommendation (dis-*ku*-*m*-*en*-*ä*-*shun*) *n.* blame; censure.

discommender (dis-*ku*-*m*-*en*-*der*') *n.* one that discommends.

discommode (dis-*ku*-*m*-*öd*) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *commodare*, make fit, fr. *commodus*, fit] to put to inconvenience; incommode; trouble.

discommodiousness, discom-

modity (dis-*ku*-*m*-*öd*-*ü*-*s*-*nes*, -*m*-*öd*-*i*-*ti*) *n.* inconvenience, disadvantage; trouble; hurt.

discommon (dis-*ku*-*m*-*ön*) *v.t.* to deprive of the right of common; to appropriate common land; to deprive of the privileges of a place.

discompose (dis-*ku*-*m*-*p*-*öz*) *v.t.* to disarrange; to throw into disorder; to destroy the composure or equanimity of; to ruffle; to vex.

discomposedness (dis-*ku*-*m*-*p*-*öz*-*ed*-*nes*) *n.* discomposure.

discomposure (dis-*ku*-*m*-*p*-*öz*-*hür*) *n.* state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; perturbation; disquiet.

disconcert (dis-*ku*-*n*-*ser*') *v.t.* [O. F. *disconcerter*] to break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into disorder; to throw into confusion; to disturb the composure of; to unsettle the mind of; derange; confuse; disturb; frustrate.

disconcertion (dis-*ku*-*n*-*ser*'-*shun*) *n.* act of disconcerting, or state of being disconcerted.

disconformable (dis-kun-for-ma-bl) *a.* not conformable.

disconformity (dis-kun-for-mi-ti) *n.* want of conformity or agreement.

discongruity (dis-kun-gróó-ti) *n.* want of congruity; incongruity.

disconnect (dis-ku-nekt) *v.t.* to separate; to sever; to disjoint.

disconnection (dis-ku-nek-shun) *n.* act of separating, or state of being separated; separation; disunion.

disconsolate (dis-kon-su-lát) *a.* [L. *dis* and *consolari*, console] destitute of comfort or consolation; deeply dejected; sad; melancholy; inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless.

disconsolately (dis-kon-su-lát-li) *adv.* in a disconsolate manner.

disconsolateness (dis-kon-su-lát-nes) *n.* disconsolate state.

discontent (dis-kun-ten't) *n.* [L. *dis* and *contentus*, contented] want of content; uneasiness and disquietude of mind; dissatisfaction; — *v.t.* to deprive of content; to make uneasy; to dissatisfy.

discontented (dis-kun-ten'ted) *a.* uneasy; dissatisfied; unhappy; miserable.

discontentedly (dis-kun-ten'ted-li) *adv.* in a discontented manner.

discontentedness (dis-kun-ten'ted-nes) *n.* uneasiness of mind.

discontentment (dis-kun-ten't-ment) *n.* the state of being discontented.

discontinuabale (dis-kun-tin'ú-a-bl) *a.* that may be discontinued.

discontinuance (dis-kun-tin'ú-ans) *n.* want of continued connection; cessation; intermission; interruption; separation; disunion.

discontinuation (dis-kun-tin'ú-á-shun) *n.* breach or interruption of continuity; intermission; disruption or separation of parts.

discontinue (dis-kun-tin'ú) *v.t.* to interrupt the continuance of; to intermit, as a practice or habit; to put an end to; to break the continuity of; to disunite; — *v.t.* to be severed; to cease.

discontinuity (dis-kun-tin'ú-ti) *n.* want of continuity or cohesion.

discontinuous (dis-kun-tin'ú-us) *a.* not continuous; interrupted; broken up; disrupted; extended; gaping.

discontinuously (dis-kun-tin'ú-us-li) *adv.* in a discontinuous manner.

discord (dis'kord) *n.* [L. *dis* and *cor*, *cordis*, heart] want of concord or agreement; variance leading to contention and strife; a union of musical sounds which is inharmonious; combination of discordant notes; dissonance.

discordance (dis-kor-dans) *n.* state of being discordant; disagreement.

discordant (dis-kor-dant) *a.* being at variance; clashing; opposing; not in harmony or musical concord; contradictory; dissonant; harsh.

discordantly (dis-kor-dant-li) *adv.* in a discordant manner.

discorporate (dis-kor-pó-rát) *v.t.* to deprive of corporate privileges.

discount (dis'kount) *n.* [L. *dis* and *computare*, reckon] a sum refunded in making a purchase, or returned on payment of an account, or deducted for prompt payment; a trade allowance on settlement of accounts; a deduction made for interest in advancing money upon a bill or note not due; act of discounting; — *v.t.* (dis-kount') to deduct a sum or rate per cent. from the account or money paid; to advance money on a bill or other security, deducting the term interest at a certain rate per cent.; — *v.t.* to lend, or make a practice of lending, money, abating the discount; to reckon or act upon in advance; to enjoy or suffer by anticipation. **Discount-broker**, one that cashes bills or notes of exchange at a discount. **At a discount**, below par or normal values—hence, in low esteem.

discountable (dis-koun-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being discounted.

discountenance (dis-koun-te-nans) *v.t.* to put out of countenance; to abash; to refuse to countenance or give support or approval to; to discourage; — *n.* cold treatment; disapprobation.

discountenancer (dis-koun-te-nan-ser) *n.* one that discountenances.

discounter (dis-koun-ter) *n.* one that discounts or advances money on bills, notes, etc.

discounting (dis-koun-ting) *n.* the act or practice of lending money on discounts.

discourage (dis-kur'ij) *v.t.* to extinguish the courage of; to deprive of confidence; to discountenance.

discourageable (dis-kur'ij-a-bl) *a.* capable of being discouraged.

discouragement (dis-kur'ij-ment) *n.* act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; dejection; that which discourages.

discourager (dis-kur'ij-er) *n.* one that discourages or deters.

discouraging (dis-kur'ij-ing) *ppr.* tending to discourage.

discouragingly (dis-kur'ij-ing-li) *adv.* in a discouraging manner.

discourse (dis-kórs) *n.* [L. *d'scurrere*, run to and fro] mental power of reasoning from premises; oral treatment or exposition of a subject; talk; conversation; a formal dissertation or treatise; a sermon; — *v.t.* to utter or give forth; — *v.t.* to exercise reason; to talk in a continuous or formal manner; to treat of in writing, and in a formal manner.

discourser (dis-kór-ser) *n.* one that discourses.

discursive (dis-kór'siv) *a.* reasoning from premises to consequences; argumentative; containing dialogue or conversation.

discourteous (dis-kur'tyus) *a.* uncivil; rude; destitute of good manners.

discourteously (dis-kur'tyus-li) *adv.* in a discourteous manner.

discourteousness (dis-kur'tyus-nes) *n.* incivility; discourtesy.

discourtesy (dis-kur'te-si) *n.* want of courtesy; rudeness of behaviour or language.

discus (dis-kus) *a.* [L. *discus*, disk] disk-like; circular, wide, and flat; discoid.

discover (dis-kuv'er) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and F. *couvrir*, cover] to remove the covering or envelope from; to expose to view; to make known; to have the first sight of; to spy; to obtain the first knowledge of.

discoverable (dis-kuv'er-a-bl) *a.* capable of being discovered.

discoverer (dis-kuv'er-er) *n.* one that discovers.

discovery (dis-kuv'er-i) *n.* action of discovering; that which is discovered; the unravelling of the plot of a play.

discredit (dis-kred-it) *n.* want of credit or reputation; — *v.t.* to refuse to credit; to disbelieve; to deprive of credibility; to deprive of credit or good repute; to bring reproach upon; to disgrace.

discreditable (dis-kred-i-ta-bl) *a.* tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

discreditably (dis-kred-i-ta-bli) *adv.* in a discreditable manner.

discreet (dis-krét) *a.* [L. *discernere*, pp. of *discernere*] possessed of discernment or discretion; sagacious; circumspect; cautious; wary.

discreetly (dis-krét-li) *adv.* in a discreet manner; prudently.

discreetness (dis-krét-nes) *n.* the quality of being discreet; discretion.

discrepancy (dis-krep-an-si, dis'kre-pan-si) *n.* difference; variance; inconsistency.

discrepant (dis-krep-ant, dis-kre-pant) *a.* [L. *discrepare*] discordant; contrary.

discrete (dis-krét) *a.* [L. *discernere*, pp. *discretus*] separate; distinct; disjunctive. **Discrete proportion**, a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, but not to that of the second to the third. **Discrete quantity**, a quantity composed of distinct units.

discretion (dis-kresh'un) *n.* [L.] prudence; sagacity; liberty to act according to one's judgment. **At discretion**, according to one's own judgment. **To surrender at discretion**, to surrender unconditionally. **Years of discretion**, the age when one is capable of thinking and judging for oneself; majority.

discretional (dis-kresh-un-əl) *a.* pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

discretionally (dis-kresh-un-əl-i) *adv.* at discretion; according to discretion.

discretionarily (dis-kresh-un-ar-i-li) *adv.* in a discretionary manner.

discretionary (dis-kresh-un-ar-i) *a.* left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment.

discretive (dis-kre-tiv) *a.* [discrete] disjunctive; separating.

discretively (dis-kre-tiv-li) *adv.* in a discretive manner.

discriminate (dis-krim-i-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *discrimen*, -inis, distinction] to separate; to distinguish; to mark as different; to distinguish by a peculiar note or sign;—*v.i.* to make a difference or distinction; to distinguish accurately between;—*a.* distinguished; having the difference marked.

discriminately (dis-krim-i-nāt-li) *adv.* distinctly; minutely.

discriminating (dis-krim-i-nā-ting) *ppr.* that discriminates; distinctive.

discriminatingly (dis-krim-i-nā-ting-li) *adv.* so as to discriminate.

discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā-shun) *n.* act of discriminating; state of being nicely distinguishing; that which discriminates; mark of distinction.

discriminative (dis-krim-i-nā-tiv) *a.* marking a difference; characteristic; observing distinctions; making differences.

discriminatively (dis-krim-i-nā-tiv-li) *adv.* with discrimination.

discriminator (dis-krim-i-nā-tur) *n.* one that discriminates.

discrown (dis-kroun) *v.t.* to deprive of a crown.

discursion (dis-kur-shun) *n.* [L. *dis* and *currere*, run] expatiation; desultory talk; act of discoursing or reasoning.

discursive (dis-kur-siv) *a.* rational; proceeding by process of argument, or from premises to conclusions; passing from one thing to another; desultory; rambling; digressive.

discursively (dis-kur-siv-li) *adv.* in a discursive manner.

discursiveness (dis-kur-siv-nes) *n.* the quality of being discursive.

discursus (dis-kur-sus) *n.* a reasoned discourse; argument.

discus (dis-kus) *n.* [L.] a quoit; a disk.

discuss (dis-kus) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *quaterre*, shake] to break up; to disperse; to examine and debate a subject; to sift; to ventilate; to reason and dispute; to break in pieces; to partake of, as viands, etc.

discussable (dis-kus-ə-bl) *a.* that may be discussed.

discusser (dis-kus-er) *n.* one that discusses.

discussion (dis-kush-un) *n.* act or process of discussing; examination by argument; debate; disputation.

discussive (dis-kus-iv) *a.* able, or tending, to discuss.

discutient (dis-kut-shi-ent) *a.* [L. *discutere*, *ppr.* *discutiens*, -entis, shake off] serving to disperse morbid matter;—*n.* a medicine to disperse a tumour or any coagulated fluid in the body.

disdain (dis-dān) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *dignari*, deem worthy] to look upon as worthless or despicable; to consider unworthy of notice or regard, etc.; to look on with contemptuous indifference; to scorn (said of others); to regard as unworthy of one's own character, etc.;—*v.i.* to be filled with contemptuous anger;—*n.* scorn; contempt; arrogance.

disdainful (dis-dān-fool) *a.* full of disdain; expressing disdain; scornful.

disdainfully (dis-dān-fool-i) *adv.* in a disdainful manner.

disdainfulness (dis-dān-fool-nes) *n.* state of being disdainful.

disease (di-zēz) *n.* [O.F. *desaise*] a morbid or unhealthy condition of body; sickness (applied figuratively to the mind, to the moral character

and habits, to institutions, etc.); disorder; distemper; malady; sickness; indisposition;—*v.t.* to afflict with a malady or sickness; to disorder; to derange; to infect.

diseased (di-zēzd) *a.* affected with disease.

diseasedness (di-zēzd-nes) *n.* the state of being diseased.

disembark (dis-em-bark) *v.t.* [O.F. *desembarquer*, to land] to put on shore; to land;—*v.i.* to go on land; to debark.

disembarkation, **disembarkment** (dis-em-bark-shun, -bark-ment) *n.* act of disembarking.

disembarrass (dis-em-bar-əs) *v.t.* to free from embarrassment or perplexity.

disembarrassment (dis-em-bar-əs-ment) *n.* act of disembarrassing; state of being free from embarrassment.

disembay (dis-em-bā) *v.t.* to clear from a bay.

disembellish (dis-em-bel-ish) *v.t.* to deprive of embellishment.

disembitter (dis-em-bit-er) *v.t.* to free from bitterness or acrimony.

disembodied (dis-em-bod-id) *pp.* divested of the body; separated, as the soul, from the body.

disembodiment (dis-em-bod-i-ment) *n.* the act of disembodiment, or the state of being disembodied.

disembody (dis-em-bod-i) *v.t.* to divest of the body; to free from the flesh; to discharge from military organization.

disembogue (dis-em-bog) *v.t.* [L. *dis*, in, and *bucca*, cheek] to discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent;—*v.i.* to get a vent or escape from.

disembosom (dis-em-bōd-zum) *v.t.* to separate from the bosom.

disembowel (dis-em-bou-el) *v.t.* to take out the bowels or entrails of; to gut.

disembowelment (dis-em-bou-el-ment) *n.* the act or process of disembowelling; evisceration.

disembroil (dis-em-broil) *v.t.* to free from perplexity or confusion; to disentangle.

disenable (dis-en-ā-bl) *v.t.* to deprive of power, natural or moral; to disqualify.

disenchant (dis-en-chant) *v.t.* to free from enchantment or spells; to undeceive.

disenchanter (dis-en-chan-ter) *n.* one that disenchanters.

disenchantment (dis-en-chant-ment) *n.* act of being disenchanted, or state of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanted.

disencumber (dis-en-kum-ber) *v.t.* to free from encumbrance.

disencumbrance (dis-en-kum-brans) *n.* deliverance from anything burdensome or troublesome.

disendow (dis-en-dou) *v.t.* to deprive of endowment.

disendowment (dis-en-dou-ment) *n.* the act of disendowing.

disengage (dis-en-gāj) *v.t.* to separate a substance from anything with which it is connected or involved; to disentangle; to clear from impediments, difficulties, and the like; to withdraw, as the mind or affections, from; to wear; to release from a promise or obligation.

disengaged (dis-en-gāj-d) *pp.* free from business or occupation; vacant; at leisure.

disengagedness (dis-en-gāj-jed-nes) *n.* state of being disengaged.

disengagement (dis-en-gāj-ment) *n.* act of disengaging; extrication; state of being disengaged; freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure; vacancy.

disennoble (dis-en-nō-bl) *v.t.* to deprive of that which ennobles; to degrade.

disentail (dis-en-tāl) *v.t.* to free from entail; to break the entail of;—*n.* the act or operation of breaking the entail of an estate.

disentangle (dis-en-tang-gl) *v.t.* to unravel; to unfold; to separate or disconnect



From "Prize Dogs," by Mr. Theo. Marples, Editor of "Our Dogs."]

Old English Sheep-dog.



From "Show Dogs," by Mr. Theo. Marples, Editor of "Our Dogs."]

Rough-coated Collie Dog.

TYPICAL BREEDS OF DOGS



From "Show Dogs," by Mr. Theo. Marples, Editor of "Our Dogs."]

Otterhound.



(From Mr. Brough's work: "The Bloodhound and its use in Tracking Criminals.")

Bloodhound.

TYPICAL BREEDS OF DOGS

things interwoven or commingled; to disengage, as from complication of circumstances or relations; to extricate from impediments or difficulties; to free from perplexity.

disentanglement (dis-en-tang-ment) *n.* act of disentangling.

disenthral (dis-en-thrawl) *v.t.* to free from thraldom; to emancipate.

disenthralment (dis-en-thrawl-ment) *n.* act of disenthraling; emancipation.

disenthron (dis-en-thron) *v.t.* to deprive of a throne; to dethrone.

disentitle (dis-en-ti-tl) *v.t.* to deprive of title or claim.

disentomb (dis-en-tóom') *v.t.* to take out of a tomb.

disentrance (dis-en-trans') *v.t.* to awaken from a trance.

disestablish (dis-es-tab'lish) *v.t.* to deprive of the position and privileges of an establishment.

disestablishment (dis-es-tab'lish-ment) *n.* deprival of the position or privileges of an established church.

disesteem (dis-es-tém') *n.* want of esteem; disfavour;—*v.t.* to disapprove; to slight.

disestimation (dis-es-ti-má'shun) *n.* disesteem; disfavour; bad repute.

disfavour (dis-fá-vur) *n.* want of favour; disesteem; disregard; an unkindness; a disobliging act;—*v.t.* to withhold or withdraw favour from; to regard with disesteem; to discountenance.

disfeature (dis-fé-túr) *v.t.* to deprive of feature; to disfigure the countenance.

disfiguration (dis-fig-u-rá'shun) *n.* act of disfiguring; disfigurement.

disfigure (dis-fig-ur) *v.t.* to mar the figure or appearance of; to deface; to deform.

disfigurement (dis-fig-ur-ment) *n.* act of disfiguring; blemish.

disfigurer (dis-fig-u-rér) *n.* one that disfigures.

disforest (dis-for-est) *v.t.* to disafforest.

disfranchise (dis-fran-chíz) *v.t.* to deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen.

disfranchisement (dis-fran-chiz-ment) *n.* act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.

disfurnish (dis-fur-nish) *v.t.* to deprive of furniture, or of what serves to furnish or equip.

disgorge (dis-gorj') *v.t.* [O.F. *desgorger*] to eject from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit; to throw out with violence; to give up; to make restitution of.

disgorgement (dis-gorj'-ment) *n.* act of disgorging.

disgorger (dis-gor-jer) *n.* one that, or that which, disgorges.

disgrace (dis-grás) *n.* [L. *dis* and *gratia*, favour] lack or loss of favour, support, or countenance; that which brings dishonour, cause of shame; reproach; discredit; dishonour;—*v.t.* to deprive of favour; to bring reproach or shame upon; to dishonour.

disgraceful (dis-grás-fool) *a.* bringing disgrace or dishonour; causing shame; shameful; infamous; ignominious.

disgracefully (dis-grás-fool-i) *adv.* in a disgraceful manner.

disgracefulness (dis-grás-fool-nes) *n.* shamefulness; ignominy.

disgracer (dis-grá-ser) *n.* one that disgraces.

disguise (dis-gíz) *v.t.* [O.F. *desguiser*] to change the appearance of; to conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to dissemble; mask; cover; counterfeit;—*n.* a dress or exterior put on to conceal or deceive; artificial language or manner assumed for deception; false appearance; cloak; mask.

disguisedly (dis-gí-zed-li) *adv.* in disguise.

disguiser (dis-gí-zér) *n.* one that disguises; a masquer; a mummer.

disguising (dis-gí-zing) *n.* the act of giving a counterfeit appearance to; mummery.

disgust (dis-gust) *n.* [L. *dis* and *gustus*, taste] loathing; nausea; dislike; repugnance;—*v.t.* to provoke disgust in.

disgustful (dis-gust-fool) *a.* provoking disgust; offensive to the taste or sensibilities.

disgustfulness (dis-gust-fool-nes) *n.* the character of being disgusting.

disgusting (dis-gus-ting) *ppr.* causing disgust; offensive; loathsome.

disgustingly (dis-gus-ting-li) *adv.* in a manner to disgust.

dish (dish) *n.* [L. *discus*] a vessel used for serving up food at the table—hence, victuals served in a dish; any particular kind of food; any body conceive like a dish;—*v.t.* to put in a dish, ready for serving at table; to make like a dish; to frustrate or disappoint; to damage.

Dish-cloth, dish-clout, a cloth used for washing dishes.

Dish-cover, a metal or earthenware cover put on a dish in serving.

Dish-water, water in which dishes have been washed. **To dish up,** to prepare; to serve up.

dishabille (dis-a-bil') *n.* [F.] an undress; loose dress; deshabelle.

dishearten (dis-hár-tin) *v.t.* to deprive of heart, courage, or hope.

disheartenment (dis-hár-tin-ment) *n.* the act of disheartening, or the state of being disheartened.

dishevel (dis-shev-el) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *capillus*, hair] to suffer to hang in a loose or negligent manner, as the hair; to disorder;—*v.i.* to spread in disorder.

dishevelment (dis-shev-el-ment) *n.* the act of disheveling, or the state of being dishevelled.

dishful (dish-fool) *n.* as much as a dish holds, or can hold.

dishonest (dis-on-est) *a.* wanting in honesty; fraudulent; characterized by fraud.

dishonestly (dis-on-est-li) *adv.* in a dishonest manner.

dishonesty (dis-on-est-i) *n.* want of honesty, probity, or integrity.

dishonour (dis-on-'ur) *n.* disgrace; want of honour; shame; reproach;—*v.t.* to deprive of honour; to bring reproach or shame on; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to refuse to accept or pay (said of a draft or acceptance).

dishonourable (dis-on-'ur-a-bl) *a.* bringing dishonour; shameful; base.

dishonourableness (dis-on-'ur-a-bl-nes) *n.* dishonourable quality.

dishonourably (dis-on-'ur-a-bl-i) *adv.* in a dishonourable manner.

dishonourer (dis-on-'ur-ér) *n.* one that dishonours.

dishorn (dis-horn') *v.t.* to deprive of horns.

dishorse (dis-hors') *v.t.* to dismount from horseback.

disillusion (dis-i-lóó-zhun) *n.* a freeing, or being freed, from illusion; disenchantment;—*v.t.* to free from illusion; to disenchant.

disillusionize (dis-i-lóó-zhun-íz) *v.t.* to free from illusion; to disenchant.

disillusionment (dis-i-lóó-zhun-ment) *n.* the process of freeing from illusion; the state of being disillusioned.

disincarcerate (dis-in-kár-se-rát) *v.t.* to liberate from prison.

disinclination (dis-in-klí-ná'shun) *n.* state of being disinclined; want of propensy, desire, or affection; unwillingness; dislike.

disincline (dis-in-klín') *v.t.* to excite dislike or aversion; to make averse.

disinclose, disenclose (dis-in-klóz, -en-klóz) *v.t.* to throw open what has been inclosed; to free from inclosure.

disincorporate (dis-in-kor-pu-rát) *v.t.* to deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate or established society.

disincorporation (dis-in-kor-pu-rá'shun) *n.* act of disincorporating.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt') *v.t.* to cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

disinfectant (dis-in-fek-'tant) *n.* that which disinfects; agent used to disinfect.
disinfection (dis-in-fek-'shun) *n.* purification from contagious matter.
disinfectors (dis-in-fek-'tur) *n.* one that, or that which, disinfects.
disingenuous (dis-in-jen-'ū-us) *a.* not noble or high-toned; mean; unworthy; not ingenuous; wanting in candour or frankness.
disingenuously (dis-in-jen-'ū-us-li) *adv.* in a disingenuous manner.
disingenuousness (dis-in-jen-'ū-us-nes) *n.* want of candour.
disinherit (dis-in-her-'it) *v.t.* to cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.
disinheritance (dis-in-her-'i-tans) *n.* act of disinheriting.
disintegrable (dis-in-te-gra-'bl) *a.* capable of separation into parts.
disintegrate (dis-in-te-'grāt) *v.t.* to separate into integrant parts; to break up.
disintegration (dis-in-te-'grā-'shun) *n.* act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated; reduction to integrant parts.
disintegrative (dis-in-te-'grā-'tiv) *a.* tending to disintegrate.
disintegrator (dis-in-te-'grā-'tur) *n.* one that, or that which, disintegrates.
disinter (dis-in-ter) *v.t.* to take out of the grave or tomb; to bring out to view, as from obscurity; to resuscitate, as an old idea or custom.
disinterested (dis-in-ter-'es-ted) *a.* not influenced by regard to personal advantage; free from self-interest; unbiased; impartial.
disinterestedly (dis-in-ter-'es-ted-li) *adv.* in a disinterested manner.
disinterestedness (dis-in-ter-'es-ted-nes) *n.* disinterested quality.
disinterment (dis-in-ter-'ment) *n.* act of disintering.
disinthrall, disinthralment (dis-in-'thrawl, -ment) See **disenthrall, disenthrallment**.
disintricate (dis-in-tri-'kāt) *v.t.* to free from intricacy.
disinvestiture (dis-in-ves-'ti-tūr) *n.* the act of depriving of investiture.
disinvolve (dis-in-volv) *v.t.* to unfold; to uncover; to disentangle.
disjoin (dis-join) *v.t.* to part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder;—*v.i.* to be separated.
disjoint (dis-join) *v.t.* to sever a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate; to separate at junctures; to break in pieces; to break the natural order and relations of;—*v.i.* to fall, or break, in pieces.
disjointed (dis-join-'ted) *pp.* separated at the joints; put out of joint; incoherent.
disjointedness (dis-join-'ted-nes) *n.* state of separation or incoherence.
disjointedly (dis-join-'ted-li) *adv.* in a disjointed manner.
disjunct (dis-jungkt) *a.* [*L. disjungere, pp. dis-junctus, disjoin*] disjointed; separated.
disjunction (dis-jungk-'shun) *n.* act of disjoining; disjunction; separation.
disjunctive (dis-jungk-'tiv) *a.* tending to disjoin; separating; disjoining;—*n.* a disjunctive conjunction; a disjunctive proposition.
disjunctively (dis-jungk-'tiv-li) *adv.* in a disjunctive manner.
disjuncture (dis-jungk-'tūr) *n.* the act of disjoining; separation.
disk (disk) *n.* See **disc**.
dislike (dis-'lik) *n.* want of liking or inclination; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred; disrelish; distaste; antipathy;—*v.t.* to regard with aversion or displeasure; to disapprove; to disrelish.
dislocate (dis-'lō-'kāt) *v.t.* [*L. dis and locare, place, fr. locus, place*] to displace; to disjoint; to put out of joint.
dislocation (dis-lō-'kā-'shun) *n.* act of dislocating, or state of being dislocated; displacement of rocks or strata from their original position; a putting out of joint.

dislodge (dis-'loj) *v.t.* to drive from a lodge or place of rest, repose, hiding, or defence; to remove, as troops, to other quarters.
dislodgment (dis-'loj-'ment) *n.* the act of dislodging.
disloyal (dis-loi-'al) *a.* failing in allegiance or duty to the crown; false or inconstant in love; unfaithful to the marriage vow or bed; perfidious; treacherous.
disloyally (dis-loi-'al-i) *adv.* in a disloyal manner; treacherously.
disloyalty (dis-loi-'al-ti) *n.* want of loyalty; lack of fidelity; unfaithfulness in love.
dismal (diz-'mal) *a.* [*L. dies malus, evil day*] gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings; dark; horrid; direful.
dismally (diz-'mal-i) *adv.* in a dismal manner; gloomily; sorrowfully.
dismalness (diz-'mal-nes) *n.* the state of being dismal.
dismantle (dis-man-'tl) *v.t.* to strip; to deprive of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defences, fortifications, rigging, etc.
dismask (dis-'mask) *v.t.* to strip a mask from; to unmask.
dismast (dis-'mast) *v.t.* to take out the masts from a ship; to break or carry away the masts.
dismastment (dis-'mast-'ment) *n.* the act of dismasting; dismasted state.
dismay (dis-'mā) *v.t.* [*O.F. fr. L. dis and O. H. Ger. magan, be able*] to deprive of strength or courage; to dishearten; to depress the spirit or resolution; to fill with fear or apprehension; to affright; to appal;—*n.* loss of courage; sinking of the spirit; a fear impressed; terror felt; state of alarm and consternation.
dismember (dis-'mem-'ber) *v.t.* to divide limb from limb; to separate, as a part from the main body; to disjoint.
dismemberer (dis-'mem-'ber-'er) *n.* one that dismembers.
dismemberment (dis-'mem-'ber-'ment) *n.* act of being dismembered; mutilation.
dismiss (dis-'mis) *v.t.* [*L. dis and mittere, pp. missus, send*] to send away; to permit to go; to remove from office, service, or employment; to put aside; to reject, as a petition or motion in court.
dismissal (dis-'mis-'al) *n.* dismissal; discharge.
dismission (dis-'mish-'un) *n.* act of dismissing; leave to depart; removal from office or employment; discharge; a setting aside, as a plea.
dismissory (dis-'mis-'u-ri) *a.* dismissing; sending to another jurisdiction; granting leave to go away.
dismount (dis-'mount) *v.t.* to bring down from an elevation, place of honour, or the like; to throw, or remove, from a horse; to throw or remove cannon or other artillery from carriages; to remove from a frame or setting;—*v.i.* to come down; to descend; to alight from a horse.
disobedience (dis-'ō-bēd-'yens) *n.* neglect or refusal to obey.
disobedient (dis-'ō-bēd-'i-ent) *a.* neglecting or refusing to obey.
disobediently (dis-'ō-bēd-'i-ent-li) *adv.* in a disobedient manner.
disobey (dis-'ō-bā) *v.t.* to neglect or refuse to obey, or to do what is commanded.
disobeyer (dis-'ō-bā-'er) *n.* one that disobeys.
disoblige (dis-'ō-blij) *v.t.* to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to be unaccommodating to.
disobliging (dis-'ō-blij-'jing) *a.* not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; unkind; ungracious.
disobligingly (dis-'ō-blij-'jing-li) *adv.* in a disobliging manner.
disobligingness (dis-'ō-blij-'jing-nes) *n.* the quality of being disobliging.
disomatous (di-'sō-'mā-'tus) *a.* [*G. di, two, and soma, -atos, body*] having two bodies united.
disorb (dis-'orb) *v.t.* to throw out of orbit.

disorder (dis-or-der) *n.* want of order; irregularity; confusion; disturbance; disarrangement; disturbance of the bodily functions; indisposition; sickness; disturbance of the mental functions; discomposure; mental derangement; violation of public rule and law; unsettled state; tumult;—*v.t.* to disturb the order of; to throw into confusion; to make sick; to disturb the regular operations of.

disordered (dis-or-derd) *pp.* out of order; deranged.

disorderedness (dis-or-derd-nes) *n.* the state of being disordered.

disorderliness (dis-or-der-li-nes) *n.* state of being disorderly.

disorderly (dis-or-der-li) *a.* confused; marked by disorder; irregular; not acting in an orderly way, as the functions of the body; lawless; not complying with the restraints of order and law; vicious; loose; not regulated by the restraints of morality.

disorganization (dis-or-ga-ni-zā-shun) *n.* destruction of organic form or structure; subversion of order or system.

disorganize (dis-or-ga-niz) *v.t.* to break or destroy the organic structure or connected system of; to throw into utter disorder.

disorganizer (dis-or-ga-ni-zer) *n.* one that disorganizes.

disown (dis-ōn) *v.t.* to refuse to own or acknowledge; to renounce; disavow; disclaim.

disparage (dis-par-ij) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *par*, equal] to lower in rank or estimation; to dishonour; to undervalue; to decry; to depreciate.

disparagement (dis-par-ij-ment) *n.* unjust comparison; unfair representation; depreciation; detraction.

disparager (dis-par-ij-er) *n.* one that traduces or depreciates, as character or reputation, by unfair representation or unjust comparison.

disparaging (dis-par-ij-ing) *a.* that which disparages.

disparate (dis-pa-rāt) *a.* [L. *dis* and *par*, equal] unequal; unlike; essentially different;—*n.* one of two or more things of different species; one of two or more things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

disparately (dis-pa-rāt-li) *adv.* in a disparate manner.

disparateness (dis-pa-rāt-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being disparate.

disparity (dis-par-i-ti) *n.* inequality in form, character, or degree; difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence; disproportion.

dispark (dis-pārk) *v.t.* to throw open, as a park; to set at large; to release from confinement.

dispart (dis-pārt) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *partire*, separate] to part asunder; to divide; to separate; to burst; to split;—*v.i.* to separate; to open; to cleave;—*n.* the difference between the semi-diameter of the base ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle.

dispassion (dis-pash-un) *n.* freedom from passion; apathy.

dispassionate (dis-pash-un-āt) *a.* free from passion; unmoved by feelings; moderate; impartial; cool; composed; serene; untroubled.

dispassionately (dis-pash-un-āt-li) *adv.* without passion; calmly.

dispatch See *despatch*.

dispauper (dis-paw-per) *v.t.* to deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support.

dispauperize (dis-paw-per-iz) *v.t.* to free from pauperism or paupers.

dispeace (dis-pēs) *n.* want of peace, rest, or quiet.

dispel (dis-peɪ) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *pellere*, push, drive] to drive away; to scatter; to cause to disappear; to dissipate; to banish;—*v.i.* to fly different ways; to be dispersed; to disappear, as dust or clouds.

dispeller (dis-peɪ-er) *n.* one that, or that which, dispels.

dispensable (dis-pen-sā-bl) *a.* capable of being dispensed or administered; capable of being dispensed with.

dispensableness (dis-pen-sā-bl-nes) *n.* dispensable quality.

dispensary (dis-pen-sā-ri) *n.* an institution for supplying the poor with medical and surgical advice, and with medicines, gratuitously; the shop or place in which medicines are prepared.

dispensation (dis-pen-sā-shun) *n.* distribution; act of giving or dealing out; the dealings of God with his creatures; general distribution of good or evil in the divine economy; the particular mode or form of God's dealings, embodied in laws, rites, and promises; the Mosaic dispensation; the Christian dispensation; in the E. C. church, a licence to do what is forbidden, or omit what is commanded; exemption.

dispensational (dis-pen-sā-shun-al) *a.* belonging to a dispensation.

dispensatory (dis-pen-sā-tur-i) *a.* granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations;—*n.* a book of directions for compounding medicines; a pharmacopœia.

dispense (dis-pens) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *pendere*, weigh] to deal or divide out in parts; to apply, as laws, to particular cases; to make up a medicine;—*v.i.* to excuse from; to grant a dispensation, as from duty, obligation, or vow; to do without. **To dispense with**, to permit the neglect or omission of; to do without.

dispenser (dis-pen-ser) *n.* one that dispenses, distributes, or administers.

dispensing (dis-pen-sing) *ppr.* granting dispensation; having power to dispense.

dispeople (dis-pē-pl) *v.t.* to depopulate; to empty of inhabitants by war, pestilence, etc.

dispermous (di-sper-mus) *a.* [G. *di*, two-fold, and *sperma*, seed] containing two seeds only.

disperse (dis-pers) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *spargere*, strew] to scatter here and there; to distribute; to spread, as knowledge, light, etc.; to cause to vanish or separate;—*v.i.* to separate; to go in different directions; to vanish; to be dispelled.

dispersedly (dis-per-seɪ-li) *adv.* in a dispersed manner.

disperser (dis-per-ser) *n.* one that disperses.

dispersion (dis-per-shun) *n.* act of scattering or dissipating; state of being scattered.

dispersive (dis-per-siv) *a.* tending to separate and scatter; capable of dispersion.

dispersively (dis-per-siv-li) *adv.* in a dispersive manner.

dispersiveness (dis-per-siv-nes) *n.* state or quality of being dispersive.

dispirit (dis-pir-it) *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; discourage; deject; damp; depress.

dispirited (dis-pir-i-ted) *pp.* dejected; discouraged; feeble; spiritless.

dispiritedly (dis-pir-i-ted-li) *adv.* in a dispirited manner.

displace (dis-plās) *v.t.* to change the place of; to remove; to put out of place.

displaceable (dis-plā-sā-bl) *a.* capable of being displaced.

displacement (dis-plās-ment) *n.* act of displacing, or state of being displaced; removal; discharge; quantity of water displaced by a floating body, as by a ship.

displacer (dis-plā-ser) *n.* one that, or that which, displaces.

displant (dis-plan) *v.t.* to root up a plant; to remove from the natural or usual place; to strip a country of its inhabitants.

displantation (dis-plan-tā-shun) *n.* the act of displanting.

display (dis-plā) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *plicare*, fold] to unfold; to spread wide; to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to manifest; to set in view ostentatiously;—*v.i.* to make a show, esp. in talk;—*n.* an unfolding; exhibition; manifestation; ostentatious show; parade.

displayer (dis-plā-er) *n.* one that, or that which, displays.

displease (dis-plēz) *v.t.* to offend; to excite a feeling of disapprobation or dislike in; to make angry; to disgust, as the taste;—*v.i.* to raise aversion.

displeasing (dis-plē-zing) *ppr.* disagreeable and offensive to the mind or the senses.

displeasingly (dis-plē-zing-li) *adv.* in a displeasing manner.

displeasure (dis-plēzh-ur) *n.* the feeling of one that is displeased; slight anger or irritation; that which displeases; offence; state of disfavour or disgrace; disapprobation; dislike.

displode (dis-plōd) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. fr. *dis* and *plodere, plaudere*, clap, strike, beat] to discharge; to explode; to burst with a loud sound.

displasion (dis-plō'zhun) *n.* an explosion; a discharge.

displume (dis-plōom') *v.t.* to strip of plumage; to divest of badges of honour.

disponde (di-spon-dē) *n.* a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

dispone (dis-pōn) *v.t.* [L. *dis*, apart, and *ponere*, place] to make over, or convey, to another in legal form [Scots Law].

disponee (dis-pō-nē) *n.* one to whom property is disposed.

disponer (dis-pō-ner) *n.* one that disposes.

disport (dis-pōrt) *v.t.* [O.F. *desporter*, fr. L. *dis* and *portare*, carry] to divert or amuse;—*v.i.* to play; to wanton; to sport; to move lightly and gaily;—*n.* play; sport; pastime; diversion.

disposable (dis-pōz-ə-bl) *a.* subject to disposal; liable to be disposed of or made use of; disengaged; free to be bought or employed.

disposal (dis-pōz-əl) *n.* act of disposing, or disposing of; orderly distribution; power of ordering; regulation of the fate, condition, application, etc., of anything; government; management; control; power or right of bestowing; dispensation; arrangement.

dispose (dis-pōz) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *ponere*, place] to distribute and put in place; to set in order; to arrange; to adjust; to regulate; to assign to a service or use; to bestow for an object or purpose; to give a tendency or inclination; to fit; to adapt; to incline the mind of. To dispose of, to part with; get rid of; sell; provide for.

disposed (dis-pōzd') *pp.* inclined; minded; arranged; set in order.

disposedly (dis-pōz-ed-li) *adv.* properly; in good order.

disposer (dis-pōz-er) *n.* one that, or that which, disposes; one that arranges, or bestows.

disposition (dis-pōz-ish-un) *n.* the act of disposing; disposal; regulation; the state or manner of being disposed; arrangement; order; method; natural fitness or tendency; bias; propensity; inherent or acquired frame of mind; temper; inclination; bestowal or distribution, as of estates or goods; deed of gift.

dispositional (dis-pōz-ish-un-əl) *a.* pertaining to disposition.

dispositive (dis-pōz-i-tiv) *a.* relating to disposal; disposing or regulating.

dispossess (dis-pōz-es) *v.t.* to put out of possession; to eject.

dispossession (dis-pō-zesh-un) *n.* act of putting out of possession; the state of being dispossessed.

dispossessor (dis-pōz-es-ur) *n.* one that dispossesses.

dispraise (dis-prāz) *n.* blame; reproach; dishonour;—*v.t.* to censure; to blame.

dispraiser (dis-prāz-er) *n.* one that dispraises.

dispraisingly (dis-prāz-ing-li) *adv.* in a dispraising manner.

dispread (dis-pred') *v.t.* to spread abroad;—*v.i.* to spread; to extend itself.

disproof (dis-prōof) *n.* a proving to be false or erroneous; confutation; refutation.

disproportion (dis-prō-pōr-shun) *n.* want of proportion, or of symmetry; want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality;—*v.t.* to make unsuitable; to mismatch; to join unfitly.

disproportionable (dis-prō-pōr-shun-ə-bl) *a.* disproportional.

disproportionably (dis-prō-pōr-shun-ə-bli) *adv.* with want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably.

disproportional (dis-prō-pōr-shun-əl) *a.* not having due proportion; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate.

disproportionally (dis-prō-pōr-shun-əl-i) *adv.* unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately.

disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr-shun-ət) *a.* not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in bulk, form, or value.

disproportionately (dis-prō-pōr-shun-ət-li) *adv.* in a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

disproportionateness (dis-prō-pōr-shun-ət-nes) *n.* the state of being disproportionate.

disprovable (dis-prōc'və-bl) *a.* capable of being disproved.

disproval (dis-prōc'vəl) *n.* act of disproving; refutation.

disprove (dis-prōov') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *probare*, prove] to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute.

disprover (dis-prōc'ver) *n.* one that disproves.

disputability (dis-pū-tə-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being disputable.

disputable (dis-pū-tə-bl) *a.* capable of being disputed; liable to be called in question; controvertible.

disputant (dis-pū-tənt) *n.* one that disputes; a controversialist.

disputation (dis-pū-tā'shun) *n.* act of disputing; controversy in words; a college exercise in argument and discussion.

disputatious (dis-pū-tā'shus) *a.* inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.

disputatiously (dis-pū-tā'shus-li) *adv.* in a disputatious manner.

disputatiousness (dis-pū-tā'shus-nes) *n.* the quality of being disputatious.

dispute (dis-pūt') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *putare*, think] to argue for and against; to discuss; to struggle for the possession of; to strive to maintain; to oppose by argument; to call in question;—*v.i.* to contend in argument; to argue a question for and against; to discuss; to debate; to strive in opposition to a competitor;—*n.* verbal discussion; contest in words and arguments; effort to maintain one's opinions, or vindicate one's claims.

disputed (dis-pūt-ed) *a.* contested; called in question.

disputer (dis-pūt-er) *n.* one that disputes; a controversialist.

disqualification (dis-kwōl-i-fikā'shun) *n.* act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified; disability, esp. legal disability; that which disqualifies or incapacitates.

disqualify (dis-kwōl-i-fi) *v.t.* to render unfit; to incapacitate; to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right.

disquiet (dis-kwē't) *v.t.* to render unquiet; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb; to harass; to vex; to fret;—*n.* want of quiet or tranquillity; uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety.

disquieter (dis-kwē't-er) *n.* one that, or that which, disquiets.

disquietment (dis-kwē't-ment) *n.* the act of disquieting; disquietude.

disquietude (dis-kwē't-ūd) *n.* want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

disquisition (dis-kwī-zish-un) *n.* [L. fr. *disquirere*, investigate] a formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; elaborate argumentative essay; a written treatise.

disquisitionary (dis-kwī-zish-un-əl, -ə-ri) *a.* pertaining to disquisition.

disrate (dis-rāt') *v.t.* to degrade, or reduce to a lower rating.

disregard (dis-re-gārd') *v.t.* to take no notice of; to pay no heed to;—*n.* omission to notice; indifference.

disregarder (dis-re-gārd'er) *n.* one that disregards or neglects.

disregardful (dis-re-gārd'fool) *a.* negligent; regardless; exhibiting disregard.

disrelish (dis-rel-ish) *n.* want of relish; distaste; dislike;—*v.t.* to dislike the taste of.

disrepair (di-re-pär) *n.* state of being out of repair, or in bad condition.

disreputable (di-rep-ü-tä-bl) *a.* not reputable; discreditable; disgraceful.

disreputably (di-rep-ü-tä-bl) *adv.* in a disreputable manner.

disreputation, disrepute (di-rep-ü-tä-shun, -rë-püt) *n.* discredit; dishonour; disgrace.

disrespect (di-re-spekt) *v.t.* to show disrespect to; — *n.* want of respect or reverence; disesteem; incivility; rudeness.

disrespectful (di-re-spekt-fool) *a.* wanting in respect; uncivil; unceremonious.

disrespectfully (di-re-spekt-fool-nes) *adv.* in a disrespectful manner.

disrespectfulness (di-re-spekt-fool-nes) *n.* want of respect.

disrobe (di-rób) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and F. *robe*, garment] to divest of a robe, or of that which dresses or decorates.

disrober (di-rób-ber) *n.* one that disrobes.

disroot (di-róót) *v.t.* to tear up the roots of, or by the roots; to loosen; to undermine.

disrupt (di-rup-t) *a.* [L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumper*, break asunder] rent asunder; broken; — *v.t.* to break or burst asunder.

disruption (di-rup-shun) *n.* the act of rending asunder, or the state of being rent asunder; disruption; laceration; rent; breach. The Disruption, in Scotland, the rupture of the Established church in 1843, when the Free church was formed.

disruptive (di-rup-tiv) *a.* causing, or accompanied by, disruption.

disruptiveness (di-rup-tiv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being disruptive.

disrupture (di-rup-tür) *n.* a rending asunder; disruption.

diss (dis) *n.* [Algerian] the name of an Algerian grass which is used to make paper.

dissatisfaction (di-sat-is-fak-shun) *n.* state or condition of being dissatisfied; discontentment; disapprobation; distaste.

dissatisfactoriness (di-sat-is-fak-tur-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being dissatisfactory.

dissatisfactory (di-sat-is-fak-tur-i) *a.* causing dissatisfaction.

dissatisfy (di-sat-is-fi) *v.t.* to render unsatisfied or discontented; to disappoint.

dissect (di-sekt) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *secare*, cut] to cut up; to cut in pieces; to separate the parts of organized bodies in such a manner as to display their structure; to anatomize; to analyze into its constituent parts for the purpose of examination.

dissectible (di-sek-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being dissected.

dissection (di-sek-shun) *n.* act of dissecting; anatomy; act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

dissector (di-sek-tur) *n.* one that dissects; an anatomist.

disseize (dis-sëz) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and O.F. *saisir*, lay hold on] to deprive of actual seizin or possession; to dispossess wrongfully.

disseizee (dis-së-zë) *n.* a person unlawfully put out of possession of an estate.

disseizin (dis-së-zin) *n.* an unlawful dispossessing of a person seized of the freehold.

disseizor (dis-së-zur) *n.* one that unlawfully puts another out of possession of an estate.

dissemble (di-sem-bl) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *dis* and *similis*, like] to hide under a false semblance; to put an untrue appearance upon; to disguise; to mask; to make pretence of; to feign; — *v.i.* to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretence.

dissembler (di-sem-blër) *n.* one that dissembles.

dissemblingly (di-sem-bling-li) *adv.* in a dissembling manner.

disseminate (di-sem-i-nät) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *seminare*, sow, fr. *semen*, seed] to sow, as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation; to spread or extend by dispersion; to diffuse; to circulate.

dissemination (di-sem-i-nä-shun) *n.* act of disseminating; propagation; diffusion; dispersion.

disseminative (di-sem-i-nä-tiv) *a.* tending to disseminate.

disseminator (di-sem-i-nä-tur) *n.* one that disseminates.

dissension (di-sen-shun) *n.* [L.] violent disagreement in opinion; breach of friendship and union; strife; quarrel; contention.

dissent (di-sent) *v.i.* [L. *dis* and *sentire*, feel, think, judge] to differ in opinion; to disagree; to differ from the established church; to be of a contrary nature; — *n.* act of dissenting; difference of opinion; disagreement; declaration of difference; separation from an established church.

dissenter (di-sen-ter) *n.* one that dissents; one that differs in opinion, and declares his difference; one that withdraws from the established church; one that denies the principle or right of the establishment of a state church.

dissentient (di-sen-shent) *a.* disagreeing; declaring dissent; — *n.* a dissenter.

dissenting (di-sen-ting) *ppr.* differing in opinion; having the character of dissent; belonging to, or connected with, a body of dissenters.

dissepiment (di-sep-i-ment) *n.* [L. *dis* and *sepire*, hedge in, fence] a partition in certain hollow parts of animals and plants; one of the partitions within the ovaries and fruits of some plants.

dissertation (di-ser-tä-shun) *n.* [L. *dissertare*, discuss] a formal or elaborate discourse; a disquisition; an essay; a written treatise.

dissertational (di-ser-tä-shun-äl) *a.* relating to dissertations; disquisitional.

dissertationist, dissertator (di-ser-tä-shun-ist, -tur) *n.* one that writes dissertations.

disserve (dis-serv) *v.t.* to injure; to hurt; to harm.

disserve (dis-serv-üs) *n.* injury; harm; mischief.

disserveable (dis-serv-üs-ä-bl) *a.* of no service; injurious.

dissever (di-sev-er) *v.t.* to part in two; to divide asunder; to disunite; to separate.

disseverance, disseveration (di-sev-er-ans, -sev-e-rä-shun) *n.* act of dissevering; separation.

dissidence (dis-i-dens) *n.* disagreement; dissent.

dissident (dis-i-dent) *a.* [L. *dis* and *sedere*, sit] not agreeing; dissenting; — *n.* one that separates from the established religion; a dissenter.

dissilience (di-sil-i-ens) *n.* act of leaping or starting asunder.

dissilient (di-sil-i-ent) *a.* [L. *dis* and *salire*, leap] starting asunder; bursting and opening with elastic force.

dissimilar (di-sim-lä-r) *a.* unlike; heterogeneous; having no resemblance.

dissimilarity (di-sim-lar-i-ti) *n.* want of resemblance; unlikeness.

dissimilarly (di-sim-lar-li) *adv.* in a dissimilar manner.

dissimilation (di-sim-lä-shun) *n.* the act of rendering dissimilar or different; [Phil.] the change of a sound to another and a different sound, when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other.

dissimilitude (di-sim-il-i-tüd) *n.* want of similitude or resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity; a comparison by contrast.

dissimulate (di-sim-ü-lät) *v.i.* to dissemble; to feign.

dissimulation (di-sim-ü-lä-shun) *n.* [L.] act of dissembling or feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

dissimulator (di-sim-ü-lä-tur) *n.* one that dissimulates.

dissipate (dis-i-pät) *v.t.* [L.] to drive asunder; to scatter every way; to spread on all sides; to spend, as money; to squander; to divide, as the attention; to waste the mental powers in desultory pursuits; — *v.i.* to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish; to be extravagant or dissolute.

dissipated (dis-i-pā-ted) *pp.* given to dissipation; dissolute.

dissipation (dis-i-pā-shun) *n.* act of dissipating; a state of dispersion; the insensible loss of the minute particles of a body, which fly off, so that the body is diminished or may altogether disappear; a dissolute course of life; vicious indulgence; debauchery; that which diverts or distracts the mind.

dissipative (dis-i-pā-tiv) *a.* tending to dissipate.

dissociable (di-sō-shā-bl) *a.* not sociable; capable of being dissociated.

dissocial (di-sō-shal) *a.* not social; unfriendly; unfitted for society.

dissocialize (di-sō-shal-iz) *v.t.* to make unsocial; to disunite.

dissociate (di-sō-shi-āt) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *sociare*, unite, fr. *socius*, companion] to separate; to disunite; to part.

dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā-shun) *n.* act of dissociating; a state of separation.

dissociative (di-sō-shi-ā-tiv) *a.* tending to dissociate.

dissolubility (dis-o-lū-bil-i-ti) *n.* capacity of being dissolved.

dissoluble (dis-u-lū-bl, di-sol'ū-bl) *a.* [L.] capable of being dissolved or liquefied; capable of being disunited.

dissolute (dis-u-lū) *a.* [L. *dissolvere*, *pp.* *dissolutus*, loose] loose in morals and conduct; disorderly; wild; vicious; lax.

dissolutely (dis-u-lū-li) *adv.* in a loose or dissolute manner.

dissoluteness (dis-u-lū-nes) *n.* state or quality of being dissolute; debauchery.

dissolution (dis-u-lū-shun) *n.* act of dissolving or separating into component parts;

state of being dissolved; change from a solid to a fluid state; decomposition; dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; the breaking up of a partnership; extinction of human life; death; destruction.

dissolvability (di-sol-va-bil-i-ti) *n.* capability of being dissolved; solubility.

dissolvable (di-sol-va-bl) *a.* capable of being dissolved.

dissolve (di-solv') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *solvere*, to loose, free] to separate into component parts;

to break the continuity of; to disconnect; to convert into a liquid; to melt; to liquefy; to destroy the power of; to waste away; to consume; to terminate; to cause to disappear; to annul; to rescind;—*v.i.* to waste away; to be melted; to be decomposed; to crumble; to break up; to be dismissed.

dissolvent (di-sol-vent) *a.* having power to melt or dissolve;—*n.* that which has the power of dissolving; a solvent.

dissonance (dis-u-nans) *n.* a mingling of discordant sounds; jargon; want of agreement; incongruity.

dissonant (dis-u-nant) *a.* [L. *dis* and *sonare*, to sound] discordant; inharmonious; harsh; disagreeing; incongruous.

dissuade (di-swād') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *suadere*, to persuade] to advise or exhort against.

dissuader (di-swā-der) *n.* one that dissuades.

dissuasion (di-swā-zhun) *n.* act of dissuading; exhortation against a thing.

dissuasive (di-swā-siv) *a.* tending to dissuade;—*n.* an argument or counsel employed to deter one from a measure or purpose.

dissuasively (di-swā-siv-li) *adv.* in a way to dissuade or induce to refrain from.

dissyllabic (dis-i-lab-ik) *a.* consisting of two syllables only.

dissyllabification (dis-i-lab-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* formation into two syllables.

dissyllabify, dissyllabize (dis-i-lab-i-fi, di-sil'a-biz) *v.t.* to form into two syllables.

dissyllabism (di-sil'a-bizm) *n.* the character of being dissyllabic.

dissyllable (di-sil'a-bl) *n.* [G. *di*, twice, double, and *sullabē*, syllable] a word consisting of two syllables.

distaff (dis-taf) *n.* [A.S. *distaf*] the staff for holding the flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spinning by hand; the holder of a distaff. **Distaff side**, an old collective name for the female members of a family.

distain (dis-tān') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *tingere*, tinge] to stain; to discolour; to sully; to tarnish.

distal (dis-tal) *a.* [distance and *al*, cf. *central*] applied to the end of a bone or organ farthest from the point of attachment or insertion [Anat.].

distally (dis-tal-i) *adv.* towards the distal end.

distance (dis-tans) *n.* [L. *distare*, to stand apart] the space between two objects or bodies;

the linear extent from one place to another; a measure of division or separation; part of a racecourse; the near, middle, or back ground of a picture; a certain period or interval of time; remoteness in succession or relation; state of standing aloof, as from fear or respect; reserve; coldness;—*v.t.* to place at a distance; to remove back from the view point; to leave behind in a race; to surpass or excel. **Angular distance**, the angle of separation included between the lines drawn from two objects to a given point. **Distance-post**, in horse-racing, the post or flag placed at the end of the distance, a length of 240 yards from the winning post. **Distance-signal**, the most distant of the signals under the control of the signalman. **Inaccessible distances**, such distances as can be measured only by triangulation. **To keep one's distance**, to show proper respect; not to be too familiar.

distant (dis-tant) *a.* separate; having a space or interval between; remote in place or time; remote in relation or succession; unconnected; indirect; indistinct; remote in view; faint; slight; cold in manner; reserved; ceremonious; haughty.

distantly (dis-tant-li) *adv.* at a distance; remotely; with reserve.

distaste (dis-tāst') *n.* aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; uneasiness; displeasure; alienation of affection;—*v.t.* to dislike.

distasteful (dis-tāst-fool) *a.* unpleasant to the taste; displeasing to the feelings; offensive; displeasing; repulsive.

distastefully (dis-tāst-fool-i) *adv.* in a distasteful manner.

distastefulness (dis-tāst-fool-nes) *n.* dislike; disagreeableness.

distemper (dis-tem-per) *n.* [L. *dis* and *temperare*, moderate] disproportionate mixture of parts; predominance of some bad humour; disease, esp. in dogs; predominance of any passion or appetite; ill humour; bad temper; malady; indisposition; a kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with any binding medium soluble in water; a pigment prepared for this method of painting;—*v.t.* to disorder; to derange the functions of; to disturb; to ruffle; to mix opaque colours; to form distemper.

distemperature (dis-tem-per-a-tūr) *n.* bad temperature; excess of heat, cold, or moisture; confusion; irregularity; violent disturbance; outrageousness; mental uneasiness; perturbation; indisposition.

distempered (dis-tem-perd) *a.* diseased; intemperate; prejudiced.

distend (dis-tend') *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *tendere*, stretch, stretch out] to lengthen out; to stretch or spread in all directions; to spread apart;—*v.i.* to become expanded or inflated; to swell.

distender (dis-ten-der) *n.* one that distends.

distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being distensible.

distensible (dis-ten-si-bl) *a.* capable of being distended.

distensive (dis-ten-siv) *a.* that distends, or may be distended.

distention (dis-ten-shun) *n.* act of distending; state of being distended; breadth.

distich (dis-tik) *n.* [G. *di*, twice, twofold, and *stichos*, row, verse] a couplet; an epigram of two lines or verses;—*a.* having two rows, or disposed in two rows; two-ranked.

distichous (dis'ti-kus) *a.* having two rows; arranged in two rows.



Distaff.

distil (dis-til') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *stillare*, drop] to let fall in drops; to extract by heat, evaporation, and condensation; to extract spirit from; to rectify; to purify; —*v. i.* to fall in drops; to flow gently; to use a still; to practise distillation.

distillable (dis-til'-a-bl) *a.* capable of, or fit for, distillation.

distillate (dis-til'-at) *n.* the product of distillation found in the receiver.

distillation (dis-ti-lä-shun) *n.* act of falling in drops; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification; the substance extracted by distilling. **Destructive distillation**, the decomposition of a substance by heat in a closed vessel, as in the manufacture of coal gas. **Fractional distillation**, the separation by distillation of liquids that have different boiling points.

distiller (dis-til'-er) *n.* one that distils.

distillery (dis-til'-er-i) *n.* the building and works where distilling is carried on.

distinct (dis - tingkt') *a.* [*L. distinguere*] having the difference marked; distinguished by visible signs; separate in place; not united by growth; different in number, kind, etc.; individual; clear; manifest; definite; obvious; precise.

distinction (dis-tingkt'-shun) *n.* [*L.*] marking off by visible signs; separation; discrimination; distinguishing quality; estimation of difference; conspicuous station; honourable estimation; elevation in rank or character; honorary mark or badge. **Without distinction**, indiscriminately.

distinctive (dis-tingkt'-tiv) *a.* marking or expressing distinction or difference.

distinctively (dis-tingkt'-tiv-li) *adv.* with distinction; plainly.

distinctiveness (dis-tingkt'-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being distinctive.

distinctly (dis-tingkt'-li) *adv.* with distinctness; clearly; plainly.

distinctness (dis-tingkt'-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being distinct; nice discrimination; clearness; precision.

distinguish (dis-ting-'gwis) *v. t.* [*L. distinguere*, *pp. distinctus*, fr. *dis*, asunder, and *stingere*, mark] to note the difference between; to separate by mark or visible sign; to separate by character or quality; to ascertain and indicate difference; to specify; to characterize; to discern critically; to judge; to separate by mark of preference or honour; to make eminent or illustrious; to exalt; to separate by definition of terms or logical division; —*v. i.* to make distinctions; to exercise discrimination.

distinguishable (dis-ting-'gwis-a-bl) *a.* that may be distinguished.

distinguishably (dis-ting-'gwis-a-bli) *adv.* so as to be distinguished.

distinguished (dis-ting-'gwisht) *pp.* having distinction; made eminent or known; noted; conspicuous; illustrious; marked; famous.

distinguishing (dis-ting-'gwis-ing) *pppr.* constituting difference or distinction; peculiar; characteristic; distinctive.

distinguishingly (dis-ting-'gwis-ing-li) *adv.* with distinction.

distort (dis-tort') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *torquere*, twist] to twist out of natural or regular shape; to force out of the true posture or direction; to wrest from the true meaning.

distortedly (dis-tor-'ted-li) *adv.* in a distorted manner.

distortion (dis-tor-'shun) *n.* the act of twisting out of shape; the state of being twisted out of shape; perversion of the sense or meaning.

distortive (dis-tor-'tiv) *a.* tending to distort; distorted.

distract (dis-trakt') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *trahere*, draw] to draw apart; to turn from; to divert; to draw toward different objects; to perplex; to agitate by conflicting passions; to render insane; to craze.

distracted (dis-trakt-'ted) *pp.* perplexed; deranged; crazy.

distractedly (dis-trakt-'ted-li) *adv.* in a distracted manner.

distractedness (dis-trakt-'ted-nes) *n.* the state of being distracted; madness.

distracter (dis-trak-'ter) *n.* one that, or that which, distracts.

distractile (dis - trak-'til) *a.* widely separated [*Bot.*].

distractio (dis-trak-'shun) *n.* [*L.*] drawing apart; separation; confusion of mind; state in which the attention is disturbed by variety or multiplicity of objects or motives; confusion of affairs; public disorder; wandering of the mind; loss of the wits; madness; anything which distracts or bewilders.

distractive (dis-trak-'tiv) *a.* causing distraction.

distractively (dis-trak-'tiv-li) *adv.* in a distractive manner.

distrain (dis-trän') *v. t.* [*O. F. fr. L. distringere*, draw asunder] to seize for debt; to take a man's movables, in order to compel him to discharge some duty or make amends for some wrong.

distrainable (dis-trä-'nä-bl) *a.* liable to be distrained.

distrainor, distrainer (dis-trä-'nür, -er) *n.* one that distrains.

dstraint (dis-tränt') *n.* the act of distraining.

dstraint (dis-trä) *a.* [*F. fr. L. distractus*] abstracted; absent-minded.

dstraught (dis-trawt') *a.* [*L. distractus*] distracted; perplexed.

distress (dis-tres') *n.* [*O. F. fr. L. distringere*, *pp. distinctus*, pull asunder] extreme pain or suffering of body or mind; a state of danger or necessity; calamity; misfortune; adversity; the act of distraining; the thing taken by distraining; —*v. t.* to cause pain or anguish to; to afflict greatly; to make miserable; to seize for debt; to distrain. **Flag, or signal, of distress**, a signal that help is needed.

distressed (dis-trest') *pp.* severely afflicted; suffering misfortune or calamity.

distressful (dis-tres-'fool) *a.* inflicting, indicating, or proceeding from, distress.

distressfully (dis-tres-'fool-i) *adv.* in a distressful manner.

distressing (dis-tres-'ing) *pppr.* very painful; grievous.

distressingly (dis-tres-'ing-li) *adv.* in a distressing manner.

distributable (dis-trib-'ü-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being distributed.

distributary (dis-trib-'ü-tä-ri) *a.* serving to distribute.

distribute (dis-trib-'üt) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *tribuere*, bestow] to give in parts or portions; to divide among several; to dispense; to administer, as justice; to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, etc.; to give in charity; [*Print.*] to separate types, and put them in their proper cases; —*v. i.* to make distribution.

distributor (dis-trib-'ü-tür) *n.* one that distributes or dispenses.

distribution (dis-trib-'ü-shun) *n.* act of distributing; alms-giving; separation into parts or classes; arrangement of topics in a discourse; [*Print.*] the separating of the types, and placing each letter in the proper division of its own case.

distributional (dis-trib-'ü-shun-äl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, distribution.

distributive (dis-trib-'ü-tiv) *a.* tending to distribute; dealing to each his proper share; assigning the various species of a generic term; expressing separation or division; —*n.* a word that divides or distributes a collective number, as *each, every, either*.

distributively (dis-trib-'ü-tiv-li) *adv.* by distribution; singly.

district (dis-trikt') *n.* [*L. distringere*, bind] a limited extent of country; circuit; province; a territory within given lines; region or portion of the earth; an undefined territory.

distrust (dis-trust') *v. t.* to doubt or suspect; not to confide in, or rely upon; —*n.* doubt of reality or sincerity; suspicion of evil designs; want of faith or reliance; discredit; loss of confidence.

distruster (dis-trus-'ter) *n.* one that distrusts.

distrustful (dis-trust-'fool) *a.* apt to distrust; suspicious; not confident; diffident.

distrustfully (dis-trust-'fool-i) *adv.* in a distrustful manner.

distrustfulness (dis-trust'fool-ness) *n.* distrust; suspicion.

distrustless (dis-trust'les) *a.* free from distrust or suspicion.

disturb (dis-turb) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *turbare*, disturb] to stir; to move; to discompose; to move from regular course or action; to interrupt; hinder; interfere with; to throw into confusion; to disorder; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind.

disturbance (dis-turb'ans) *n.* derangement of the regular course of things; confusion or agitation of the mind; public commotion; interruption of a right; tumult; brawl; disorder; derangement.

disturber (dis-turb'er) *n.* one that disturbs.

disunion (dis-ün-yün) *n.* disjunction; separation; state of division; want of agreement.

disunionist (dis-ün-yün-ist) *n.* an advocate of disunion.

disunite (dis-ü-nit') *v.t.* to destroy the continuity or union of; to break the concord of;—*v.i.* to part; to become separate; to fall asunder; divide; part; sever; disjoin; sunder; separate.

disuniter (dis-ü-nit'er) *n.* one that, or that which, disunites.

disusage (dis-ü-záj) *n.* gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, etc.

disuse (dis-üs) *n.* cessation of use, practice, or exercise; cessation of custom; desuetude.

disuse (dis-üz) *v.t.* to cease to use or practise; to desist from employing.

diswarren (dis-wor'en) *v.t.* to deprive of the character of a warren.

disyoke (dis-yök) *v.t.* to unyoke; to free from any trammel.

ditch (dich) *n.* [*dike*] a trench in the earth, particularly for draining wet land, for guarding or fencing inclosures, etc.; a moat surrounding a fortress;—*v.t.* to dig a ditch; to surround with ditches;—*v.i.* to dig, or make, a ditch or ditches. **Ditch-water**, the stagnant water found in a ditch. **To die in the last ditch**, to resist to the uttermost.

ditcher (dich'er) *n.* one that digs ditches.

ditheism (di'thé-izm) *n.* [*G. di*, double, and *E. theism*] the doctrine of the existence of two gods, a good one and an evil one.

ditheist (di'thé-ist) *n.* one that believes in ditheism.

ditheistical (di'thé-ist'i-ka) *a.* pertaining to ditheism.

dithyrambus (dith-i-ram'bus) *n.* [*G.*, a hymn to Bacchus] an ode or song in honour of Bacchus, or in praise of wine—hence, any wild, enthusiastic strain. Also **dithyrambic**.

ditokous (di'to-ku-s) *a.* [*G. di*, two, and *tokos*, bringing forth] producing two at a birth.

ditone (di'tön) *n.* [*G. di*, two, and *tonos*, tone] an interval comprehending two whole tones.

ditriglyph (di'trig'li-f) *n.* [*G. di* and *E. triglyph*] an interval between two columns, such as to admit two triglyphs in the entablature.

ditrochee (di'tró-ké) *n.* [*G. di* and *E. trochee*] a foot composed of two trochees [*Pros.*].

dittander (di-tan'der) *n.* [*dittany*] a popular name of the broad-leaved pepperwort.

dittany (dit'a-ni) *n.* [*G. diktamnon*, a plant growing on Mount *Dicté*, in Crete] a kind of aromatic perennial plant, the leaves of which in smell resemble lemon-thyme, and yield an essential oil.

ditto (dit'o) *n.* [*It. detto*, fr. *L. dictum*, said—contracted into *do*, in books of account] that which has been said; the aforesaid thing; the same thing;—*adv.* as before; in the same manner; also.

dittography (di-tog'ra-fi) *n.* [*G.*] mechanical or unconscious repetitions of words or letters in copying.

dittology (di-tol'ó-ji) *n.* [*G.*] a twofold reading or interpretation of a text.

ditty (dit'i) *n.* [*O. F. fr. L. dictare*, dictate] a song; a lay; a little poem to be sung.

diuresis (di-ü-ré-sis) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine] excessive flow of urine.

diuretic (di-ü-ret'ik) *a.* exciting the secretion and discharge of urine;—*n.* a medicine with diuretic properties.

diurnal (di-ür-nal) *a.* [*L. diurnus*, fr. *dies*, day] relating to daytime; daily; recurring every day; performed in a day;—*n.* a day-book; a book containing the canonical hours of the R. C. breviary.

diurnally (di-ür-nal-i) *adv.* daily; every day.

diva (di'va) *n.* [*It. fr. L. divus*, divine] a popular female singer; a prima donna.

divagation (di-va-gá-shun) *n.* [*L. divagari*, wander] a wandering or deviation.

divan (di-van') *n.* [*A. and Per. diván*] a council; the Turkish council of state; the council chamber; an audience chamber for company; a kind of cushioned seat; a public coffee-house for tobacco smokers.

divaricate (di-var-i-kát) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *varicare*, fr. *varus*, bent outward] to divide into two branches;—*v.i.* to part into two branches; to open; to fork;—*a.* branching; forked.

divarication (di-var-i-ká-shun) *n.* a parting; intersection of fibres at different angles.

dive (div) *v.t.* [*A. S. dýfan*, *dýfan*] to descend or plunge into water head first; to go deep into a subject; to plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it; to sink; to penetrate;—*n.* a descent or plunge into water or any other fluid.

Dive-dapper, the dabchick.

divellent (di-vel'ent) *a.* [*L. divellens*, drawing asunder] pulling asunder.

diver (di-ver) *n.* one that dives; one that goes deeply into a study or business;

a bird of the genus *Colymbidae*, particularly expert at diving.

diverge (di-ver'j) *v.i.* [*L. dis* and *vergere*, incline] to proceed from a point, and extend; to spread or shoot, as rays; to deviate from a given course or line; to vary from a type, a normal state, or the truth.

divergence (di-ver'jens) *n.* a receding from each other in radiating lines; a going farther apart.

divergent (di-ver'jent) *a.* Great Northern Diver, or Ember-goose.

deviating from a given point or direction; receding.

divers (di-vers) *a.* [*L. diversus*, pp. of *divertere*] several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number; various.

diverse (di-vers) *a.* [*L.*] different in kind; unlike; dissimilar.

diversely (di-vers'li) *adv.* in different ways; variously; in different directions.

diversifiable (di-ver-si-fi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being diversified.

diversification (di-ver-si-fi-ká-shun) *n.* act of changing forms or qualities; variegation; state of being altered or different; variation; variety or multiplicity of forms.

diversified (di-ver-si-fid) *pp.* distinguished by various forms or objects.

diversiform (di-ver-si-form) *a.* of various forms.

diversify (di-ver-si-fi) *v.t.* [*L. diversus* and *facere*, make] to make diverse or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate.

diversion (di-ver'shun) *n.* act of turning aside from any course, occupation, or object; that which diverts; sport; play; pastime; act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made; the attack, alarm, or feint that diverts.

diversity (di-ver'si-ti) *n.* a state of difference; unlikeness; dissimilitude; distinct being or form, as opposed to identity; variety.

divert (di-vert) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *vertere*, turn] to turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; to draw off, as the forces of an enemy; to turn from business or study; to turn from care or serious thoughts—hence, to give pleasure or amusement;—*v.i.* to turn aside; to depart from the main branch or design of an argument or subject.

diverter (di-ver'ter) *n.* one that diverts.



divertingly (di-ver'ting-li) *adv.* in an amusing and diverting manner.

divertisement (di-ver'tiz-ment) *n.* [F.] a short ballet or other entertainment between the acts of longer pieces.

divest (di-vest) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *vestis*, garment] to strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage; to deprive.

divestible (di-ves'ti-bl) *a.* capable of being divested.

divestiture (di-ves'ti-tūr) *n.* the act of stripping or divesting; the act of surrendering one's property.

divide (di-vid) *v.t.* [L. *dividere*] to part or separate; to cut into parts or pieces; to cleave; to keep apart, as by a partition; to separate, as by conflicting opinions or interests; to apportion in parts; to distribute, as profits, etc.; to distinguish or classify; to take the votes of a meeting or legislative assembly for or against a motion; —*v.i.* to be separated; to part; to open; to vote.

dividend (div-i-dend) *n.* interest on bank or railway shares, public funds, or other stock, paid to the shareholders or proprietors; amount of profit from business or trade divided periodically among the partners; proportionate sum paid to a creditor out of the realized effects or assets of a bankrupt; arithmetical term for a sum that is to be divided. **Dividend warrant**, the document on the authority of which the shareholders of a company receive their proportion of dividend from the bankers.

divider (di-vī-der) *n.* one that divides or separates; —*pl.* a pair of small compasses.

divi-divi (div-i-div-i) *n.* the native and commercial name of the *Caesalpinia coriaria*, a tropical American tree and its pods (the latter contain a large proportion of tannic acid, used by tanners and dyers).

divination (div-i-nā-shun) *n.* [L.] act or art of foretelling future events; augury; omen; conjunctural presage; prediction.

divine (di-vīn) *a.* [L. *divinus*] belonging to God; godlike in nature; proceeding from God; appropriated to God, or celebrating His praise; relating to divinity or theology; supernatural; superhuman; heavenly; holy; —*n.* a priest; a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity; a theologian; —*v.t.* to foresee or foreknow; to conjecture; to guess; —*v.i.* to practise divination; to impart presages of the future; to have forebodings; to guess or conjecture. **Divine right**, the claim of kings to hold their office by divine appointment, and hence, to rule despotically.

divinely (di-vīn-li) *adv.* in a divine manner; by the agency of God; supremely; excellently.

divineness (di-vīn-nes) *n.* divinity.

diviner (di-vī-ner) *n.* one that divines; one that pretends to reveal secret things by supernatural means; a conjurer.

diving-bell (di-ving-bel) *n.* a hollow vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, so contrived as to enable persons to descend into deep water, and, while under water furnished with fresh air by means of a flexible pipe.

diving-dress (di-ving-dres) *n.* a waterproof outfit for divers.

divining (di-vī-ning) *a.* used in divination. **Divining-rod**, a rod or twig, generally of hazel, supposed, by its bending downward when held in the hand, to indicate where water may be found.

divinity (di-vīn-i-ti) *n.* state of being divine; Godhead; the Deity; God; a false god; a celestial being inferior to God, but superior to man; supernatural power or virtue; science of divine things; theology.

divisibility (di-viz-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being divisible; the general property of all material bodies of being capable of division into their parts or component particles.

divisible (di-viz-i-bl) *a.* capable of being divided.

divisibleness (di-viz-i-bl-nes) *n.* divisibility.

divisibly (di-viz-i-bli) *adv.* in a divisible manner.

division (di-vizh-un) *n.* [L. fr. *dividere*, *pp. divisus*] act of dividing; state of being divided; that which divides; the portion separated by the dividing of a mass; difference in opinion or feeling; difference of condition; separation of the members of a deliberative body, to ascertain the vote; process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; the rule by which the operation is performed; a section of an army or fleet.

divisional (di-vizh-un-al) *a.* marking or making division; belonging to a district. **Divisional court**, a court for hearing appeals, deciding points of law, etc.

divisive (di-vī-siv) *a.* forming division or distribution; creating division or discord.

divisor (di-vī-zur) *n.* [L.] the number by which the dividend is divided.

divorce (di-vōrs) *n.* [L. *dis* and *vertere*, turn] a legal dissolution of the marriage contract; the separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband; separation of things closely united; the decree by which marriage is dissolved; —*v.t.* to separate by divorce; to disunite; to sunder; to put away. **Divorce-court**, a court for the trial of actions for divorce.

divorceable (di-vōr-sa-bl) *a.* that may be divorced.

divorcement (di-vōrs-ment) *n.* act of dissolving the marriage tie.

divorcer (di-vōr-ser) *n.* the person or cause that produces divorce.

divorcive (di-vōr-siv) *a.* having power to divorce; affording grounds for divorce.

divulge (di-vulj) *v.t.* [L. *dis* and *vulgare*, make public, fr. *vulgus*, the common people] to make public; to reveal; to disclose.

divulger (di-vulj-er) *n.* one that divulges.

divulsion (di-vul-shun) *n.* [L. *divellere*, tear asunder] act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

divulsive (di-vul-siv) *a.* tending to pull asunder or rend.

dizen (diz-n, dī-zn) *v.t.* [A.S. *dise*, bunch of flax on a distaff] to cover with flax for spinning, as a distaff; to dress; to deck; to bedizen.

dizzily (diz-i-li) *adv.* in a dizzy manner.

dizziness (diz-i-nes) *n.* giddiness; vertigo.

dizzy (diz-i) *a.* [A.S. *dyssig*, foolish] having a sensation of vertigo; giddy; hence, confused; indistinct; unreflecting; heedless; thoughtless; —*v.t.* to whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse.

do (dō) *n.* a syllable attached to the first tone of the major diatonic scale for the purpose of solmization.

do. Contraction of ditto.

do (dō) *v.t.* [A.S. *dōn*] to perform; to execute; to make; to produce, as an effort or result; to effect; to perform completely; to finish; to accomplish; to cook completely; to translate or transform into, as a written text; to deceive; to play a trick upon; to hoax; to humbug; —*v.i.* to act or behave; to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health; to manage; to accomplish a purpose; to answer an end; —*n.* a feat; a trick. **To do, fuss. To do away with**, to remove; to make away with; to kill. **To do for**, to suit; to ruin; to kill. **To do over**, to perform again; to put a coating upon. **To do with**, to have business with; to employ; to make shift with. **To do without**, to dispense with. **To have done**, to have made an end. **To have to do with**, to have concern or connection with. **To have done with**, to have come to an end of. **Well-to-do**, well off; in good circumstances.

doab, dooab (dō-āb) *n.* [Hind.] in India, a tract of country between two rivers.

dobhash (dō-bash) *n.* [Hind.] in India, an interpreter.

doch-an-doris, doch-an-dorach (dōr-an-dō-ris, -rāH) *n.* [Gael. *ja* stirrup-cup; a parting cup.

docile, docible (dō-sil, dō-s'il, dō-si-bl) *a.* [L. *docere*, teach] teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable.



Diving-bell.

docility (dō-sil'i-ti) *n.* teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness; submissiveness.

docimacy (dos-i-mā-si) *n.* [G. fr. *dokimazein*, assay metals] the art or practice of assaying of ores and metals; metallurgy.

docimastic (dos-i-mas'tik) *a.* proving by experiments or tests; assaying; relating to the assaying of metals.

docimology (dos-i-mol'ō-ji) *n.* a treatise on the art of assaying metals.

dock (dok) *n.* [A.S. *doce*] a common weed, having a long tap root and large broad leaves.

dock (dok) *v.t.* [Scand.] to cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to clip; to deduct from, as an account; to break an entail; to defeat; to bar;—*n.* the stump of a tail, or the part left after cutting or clipping; a case to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.

dock (dok) *n.* [G. *dochē*, receptacle, fr. *dechesthai*, receive] an inclosure artificially constructed on the side of a harbour or bank of a river, and closed by gates, for the reception of ships; the place where a criminal or accused person stands in court;—*v.t.* to place in a dock. **Dock-yard**, a yard or magazine near a harbour for all kinds of naval stores and timber. **Dry dock**, or **graving dock**, a dock so arranged that the water can be drawn out, in order that the bottom of a ship may be inspected and repaired. **Floating dock**, a structure intended to serve as a graving dock (it may be raised and lowered by using water-tight compartments).

dockage (dok-āj) *n.* a charge for the use of a dock.

docket (dok-et) *n.* [*dock*, to curtail] a paper containing the heads of a written document; a summary or digest; a bill or label tied to goods; a list of causes ready for hearing or trial;—*v.t.* to make an abstract of the heads of; to enter in a docket; to mark the contents on the back of papers; to initial or mark.

docking (dok'ing) *n.* act of placing ships in a dock.

doctor (dok-tur) *n.* [L. fr. *docere*, teach] a teacher or expounder; one that has taken, or received an honorary degree, the highest degree in a university faculty; a man of science, erudition, or professional acquirements; a medical man; one of the authorities in the early or mediæval church; a mechanical contrivance; the reservoir or duct of ink in a power printing press;—*v.t.* to attend or treat as a physician; to make a doctor; to adulterate; to falsify. **Doctor-fish**, a fish with lance-like movable spines on each side of the tail.

doctoral (dok-tu-ral) *a.* relating to the degree or practice of a doctor.

doctorate (dok-tu-rāt) *n.* the degree, rank, or condition of a doctor.

doctorial (dok-tō-ri-al) *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a doctor.

doctorship (dok-tur-ship) *n.* degree of a doctor; doctorate.

doctrinaire (dok-tri-nār) *n.* [F.] one that theorizes in politics, without paying sufficient regard to practical considerations; in French history, one of a class of politicians that wanted to remodel the constitution on British lines during the restoration of 1815;—*a.* characteristic of a doctrinaire; visionary.

doctrinal (dok-tri-nal) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, doctrine; pertaining to the act, mode, or means, of teaching.

doctrinally (dok-tri-nāl-i) *adv.* in a doctrinal manner or form.

doctrinarian (dok-tri-nār-i-an) *n.* a doctrinaire.

doctrinarianism (dok-tri-nār-i-an-izm) *n.* the principles or doctrines of doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical measures.

doctrine (dok-trin) *n.* [L.] act of teaching; instruction; that which is taught; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; dogma; tenet; the truths of the gospel; instruction in gospel truth; form or system in which gospel truth is embodied or taught; any special truth; learning; knowledge. **Monroe doctrine** [so named after President Monroe] the doctrine which denies the right of European nations to alter the constitution of, or form new settlements on, any part of America.

document (dok-ū-ment) *n.* [L. fr. *docere*, teach] precept; direction; written instruc-

tion; evidence or proof; an official paper containing instruction, conveying information, or establishing the allegation of facts; memorial; certificate; affidavit; deed. (*dok-ū-men-tal*) *a.* pertaining to instruction; consisting in, or derived from, documents.

documentary (dok-ū-men-ta-ri) *a.* pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

dodder (dod'er) *n.* [A.S.] a parasitical vine, which fixes itself to some other plant, and, decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it.

doddered (dod'er-d) *a.* overgrown with dodder.

dodecagon (dō-dek-a-gon) *n.* [G. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, angle] a regular figure or polygon bounded by twelve equal sides, and containing twelve equal angles.

dodecagonal (dō-de-kag-u-nal) *a.* having twelve angles and twelve sides.

dodecagyn (dō-dek-a-jin) *n.* [G. *gynē*, female] a plant having twelve styles [Bot.]

dodecagynian, dodecagynous (dō-dek-a-jin'i-an, -de-ka-j'i-nus) *a.* having twelve styles.

dodecahedron (dō-dek-a-hē-dra) *n.* pertaining to a dodecahedron.

dodecahedron (dō-dek-a-hē-dron) *n.* [G. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, seat, side] a solid contained under twelve regular pentagons.



dodecander (dō-de-kan'der) *n.* [G. *anēr*, a male] a plant having twelve stamens [Bot.]

dodecandrian, dode- Dodecahedrons.

candrous (dō-de-kan'dri-an, -drus) *a.* having twelve stamens.

dodecapetalous (dō-dek-a-pet'ā-lus) *a.* having twelve petals.

dodge (doj) *v.t.* [Etym. unknown] to evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside;—*v.i.* to start suddenly aside; to shift in place or position; to play fast and loose; to be evasive; to quibble;—*n.* a dexterous device or trick; a quibble.

dodger (doj'er) *n.* one that dodges or evades; one that uses tricky devices.

dodgery (doj'er-i) *n.* trickery; a trick.

dodgy (doj'i) *a.* full of dodges; artful; cunning.

dodo (dō-dō) *n.* [Pg. *doudo*, silly] a bird of large size, once inhabiting the Mauritius, but now extinct.

doe (dō) *n.* [A.S. *dā*] a she-deer; the female of the fallow-deer.

doer (dō'er) *n.* one that does or performs; an actor; an agent.

does (duz) third person singular present indicative of *do*.

doeskin (dō'skin) *n.* the skin of the doe; a compact twilled woollen cloth.

doff (dof) *v.t.* [fr. *dō* and *off*] to put off, as dress; to strip; to divest; to rid one's self of.

doffer (dof'er) *n.* one that, or that which, doffs.

dog (dog) *n.* [M.E. *dogge*] a quadruped of the genus *Canis*; a mean, worthless fellow; one of two constellations; an andiron with a dog's head at top; a grappling-iron; a kind of catch or clutch;—*a.* male;—*v.t.* to hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to worry with importunity. A **dead dog**, a thing of no value. **Dog-biscuit**, coarse biscuit for dogs.



Dog.

Dog-brier, the dog-rose. **Dog-cart**, a one-horse vehicle for sportsmen—so called from being used to carry dogs for hunting, in an open space behind; a light jaunting vehicle. **Dog-cheap**, cheap as dog's meat or offal; very cheap. **Dog-day**, one of the days when Sirius or the Dog-star rises and sets with the sun. **Dog-eared**, having the corners of the leaves turned down by careless usage (said of a book). **Dog-fly**, a voracious, biting fly. **Dog-head**, hammer of a gun lock. **Dog-kennel**, an inclosed

yard or kennel where dogs are kept. **Dog Latin**, barbarous Latin. **Dog-rose**, a species of wild rose which bears the hip. **Dog's-ear** *n.* the corner of a leaf in a book turned down like the ear of a dog; —*v.t.* to turn down like the ear of a dog. **Dog-shores**, pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting, while the keel-blocks are being taken out before launching. **Dog's-meat**, refuse of meat, used as food for dogs. **Dog-star**, Sirius, a star of the first magnitude. **Dog-tired**, very tired. **Dog-tooth**, a sharp-pointed human tooth, growing between the incisors and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth; eye-tooth. **Dog-trick**, an ill-turn; surlily or brutal treatment. **Dog-trot**, a gentle trot, like that of a dog. **Dog-vane**, a small vane of thread, cork, and feathers, placed on the gunwale of a boat to guide the man at the wheel. **Dog-watch**, one of two watches on board ship, of two hours each, the first being from 4 to 6 o'clock p.m., the second from 6 to 8 o'clock p.m. **Dog-whelk**, a kind of univalve shell-fish. **To go to the dogs**, to go to ruin. **To give, or throw, to the dogs**, to throw away as worthless.

dogberry (dog-ber-i) *n.* the berry of the dog-wood.

doge (dāj) *n.* [It. fr. L. *dux*, a leader] the chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

dogfish (dog-fish) *n.* a species of shark.

dogged (dog-ed) *a.* [fr. *dog*] surlily obstinate; sullen; morose.

doggedly (dog-ed-li) *adv.* in a dogged manner; sullenly; obstinately.

doggedness (dog-ed-nes) *n.* sullenness; moroseness.

dogger (dog-er) *n.* [D.] a two-masted fishing vessel, used especially by the Dutch.

doggerel (dog-er-el) *a.* [Etym. unknown] low in style, and irregular in measure; —*n.* mean, undignified, and irregular verse.

doggish (dog-ish) *a.* like a dog; churlish; snappish.

dogma (dog-ma) *n.* [G. fr. *dokein*, think] form in which truth is apprehended; opinion; belief; manner of expressing doctrinal truth; formula; canon; established principle, maxim, or tenet; authoritative expression of truth; an arbitrary article of belief.

dogmatic, dogmatical (dog-mat-ik, -i-kał) *a.* pertaining to a dogma; magisterial; positive.

dogmatically (dog-mat-i-kał-i) *adv.* positively; arrogantly.

dogmaticalness (dog-mat-i-kał-nes) *n.* the quality of being dogmatical.

dogmatics (dog-mat-iks) *n.* the forms of Christian doctrine; the history of doctrines; historical discussion of the different modes in which Christian truth has been presented and defended.

dogmatism (dog-ma-tizm) *n.* positive assertion; positiveness in opinion or in disputation; laying down the law; arrogant assumption of right or ability to determine a question.

dogmatist (dog-ma-tist) *n.* one that dogmatizes.

dogmatize (dog-ma-tiz) *v.t.* to assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with assumption of authority.

dogmatizer (dog-ma-ti-zer) *n.* one that dogmatizes.

dogskin (dog-skin) *n.* leather made from the skin of a dog; —*a.* made of dogskin.

dogwood (dog-wood) *n.* a genus of small trees, the wood of which is hard and serviceable.

doily (doi-li) *n.* [said to be called after the first maker] a species of woollen stuff; a small napkin set on the table with fruit and wine.

doings (doo-ings) *n.pl.* things done; course of action.

doit (doit) *n.* [D.] a small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing.

dolabra (do-lā-brā) *n.*; *pl.* **dolabrae** (do-lā-brā) [L.] a kind of ancient hatchet.

dolabriform (do-lā-bri-form) *a.* having the shape of an axe, as the leaves of certain plants.

dolce (dol-chā) *adv.* [It.] softly; sweetly—a direction to the musical performer.

doldrums (dol-drumz) *n.pl.* [M.E. *dold*, stupid] the part of the ocean near the equator,

between the regions of the trade winds, where calms usually prevail. **In the doldrums**, in low spirits; in the dumps.

dole (dōl) *n.* [deal, divide] act of dividing and distributing; that which is dealt or distributed; alms; charity; gratuity; blows dealt out; grief; sorrow; —*v.t.* to deal out in small portions; to distribute.

doleful (dōl-fool) *a.* [L. *dolere*, feel pain] sorrowful; expressing grief; querulous; feeling grief; melancholy; conveying grief; dismal; rueful; woful.

dolefully (dōl-fool-i) *adv.* in a doleful manner; sadly.

dolefulness (dōl-fool-nes) *n.* sorrow; gloominess; dismalness; melancholy.

dolerite (dol-er-it) *n.* [G. *doleros*, deceptive] a variety of basaltic rock, not easily distinguished from others of the same family.

doleritic (dol-er-it-ik) *a.* consisting of, or like, dolerite.

dolesome (dōl-sum) *a.* doleful; dismal; sorrowful.

dolichocephalic, dolichocephalous (dol-i-kō-sef-a-lik, -lus) *a.* [G. *dolichos*, long, and *kephalē*, head] long-headed [Ethn.].

dolichocephalism (dol-i-kō-sef-al-izm) *n.* the quality or state of being dolichocephalic [Ethn.].

doll (dol) *n.* [*Dolly*, fr. Dorothy] a puppet or toy baby for a child.

dollar (dol-ar) *n.* [an abbreviation of *Joachims-thaler*] a silver coin of the United States, Mexico, Spain, etc.—from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.

dolman (dol-man) *n.* [E.] a long robe, open at the front, worn by Turks; an outer garment worn by ladies, with a hanging piece over the arm instead of a sleeve; a mantle.

dolmen (dol-men) *n.* [Celt.] a table of stones, or a large stone resembling a table, found among the relics of the Druids; a cromlech.

dolomite (dol-u-mit) *n.* [*Dolomite*, French geologist] a magnesian carbonate of lime.

dolomitic (dol-u-mit-ik) *a.* containing dolomite.

doloriferous (dol-u-rif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *dolor*, pain, and *ferre*, bear] producing pain.

dolorific (do-lu-rif-ik) *a.* [L. *dolor* and *facere*, make] causing pain or grief; dolorous.

dolorous (dol-u-rus) *a.* full of dolour or grief; occasioning pain or grief; dismal; sorrowful; painful; distressing.

dolorously (dol-u-rus-li) *adv.* in a dolorous manner.

dolorousness (dol-u-rus-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being dolorous.

dolour, dolor (dō-lur) *n.* [L. *dolere*, grieve] pain; grief; distress; anguish.

Dolours of the Virgin Mary, certain events in the life of the Virgin Mary—hence, Our Lady of Dolours.

dolphin (dōl-fin) *n.* [L. *delphinus*] a cetaceous mammal; a fish of

about 5 feet in length, celebrated for its surprising changes of colour when dying; a ponderous mass of metal, suspended from the yard-arm of an ancient Greek vessel, designed to sink an enemy's vessel by breaking through the bottom.



Dolphin.

dolphinet (dōl-fin-et) *n.* a female dolphin.

dolt (dōlt) *n.* [dulled] a heavy, stupid fellow; block-head; dunce; simpleton.

doltish (dōlt-ish) *a.* dolt-like; dull in intellect; stupid.

doltishness (dōlt-ish-nes) *n.* dullness of intellect; stupidity.

domain (do-mān) *n.* [L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus*, master] dominion; authority; territory over which dominion is exerted; landed property; estate, esp. the land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.

domanial (do-mā-ni-al) *a.* relating to domains or landed estates.

domba (dom-ba) *n.* [Hind.] a large East Indian tree, the seeds of which furnish a fragrant oil.

dome (dōm) *n.* [L. *domus*, house] a building; a noble edifice; fabric; a structure raised above

the roof of an edifice, usually hemispherical in form; a cupola; any erection resembling the dome or cupola of a building; the upper part of a furnace.

domed (dōmd) *a.* having a dome.

domestic (do-mes'tik) *a.* [L. *fr. domus*, house] belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the family; pertaining to a nation considered as a family or home, or to one's own country; intestine; remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures; living in or near the habitations of man; tame; made in one's own house, nation, or country; —*n.* one that lives in the family of another, as a chaplain, secretary, or companion; a servant or hired attendant residing in the house. **Domestic economy**, the art of managing household affairs.

domestically (do-mes'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a domestic manner; relatively to home or household affairs; privately.

domesticate (do-mes'ti-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *domesticare*, fr. *domus*, house] to make domestic; to familiarize; to treat as one of the family; to retire from the public; to remain much at home; to accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame.

domestication (do-mes'ti-kā'shun) *n.* the act of domesticating.

domesticative (do-mes'ti-kā-tiv) *a.* tending to domestication.

domesticity (do-mes-tis'i-ti) *n.* the state of being domestic; a domestic matter.

domett (dom-et) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a plain cloth with cotton warp and woollen weft.

domical (dō-mi-kal) *a.* relating to, or shaped like, a dome; having a dome or domes.

domically (dō-mi-kal-i) *adv.* in a domical manner.

domicile (dom'i-sil) *n.* [L. *domus*, house] an abode or mansion; place of permanent residence; a residence at a particular place, accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there; —*v.t.* to establish in a fixed residence; to render domestic or familiar.

domiciliary (dom-i-sil'i-qr-i) *a.* pertaining to a domicile or residence. **Domiciliary visit**, a legally authorized visit to a private house, for purposes of searching.

domiciliate (dom-i-sil'i-āt) *v.t.* to domesticate.

domiciliation (dom-i-sil-i-ā'shun) *n.* permanent residence.

dominance (dom'i-nans) *n.* ascendancy; authority; rule.

dominant (dom'i-nant) *a.* [L. *ppr. of dominari*, to be master] ruling; prevailing; governing; —*n.* the fifth tone of the scale.

dominantly (dom'i-nant-li) *adv.* in a dominant manner.

dominate (dom'i-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *dominari*, fr. *dominus*, master] to predominate over; to rule; to govern; —*v.i.* to predominate.

domination (dom-i-nā'shun) *n.* exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government; authority; tyranny; the fourth of the supposed orders of angelical beings.

dominator (dom'i-nā-tur) *n.* one that dominates.

domineer (dom-i-nēr) *v.i.* [O.F.] to rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to swell with haughty assumption.

domineering (dom-i-nēr'ing) *a.* ruling with insolence; arbitrary; overbearing; tyrannical.

dominical (do-min'i-kal) *a.* [L. *dominus*, lord] relating to the Lord or the Lord's Day.

Dominical letter, one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used in calendars to mark the Sundays of the year.

Dominican (do-min'i-i-kan) *a.* belonging, or relating, to the Dominicans, or to St. Dominic; —*n.* one of the order of monks founded by Dominic de Guzman. Called also **predicants**, **preaching-friars**, **Jacobins**, and **black-friars**.

dominie (dom'i-ni) *n.* [L. *dominus*, master, fr. *domus*, house] a schoolmaster; a parson.

dominion (do-min'yun) *n.* [L.] sovereign or supreme authority; superior promi-

nence; predominance; that which is governed; territory; state; a domination.

domino (dom'i-nō) *n.* [L. *dominus*, master] a cape with a hood, formerly worn by priests; a half-mask; a long, loose cloak of black silk, with a hood, used as a disguise; a person wearing a domino; —*pl.* a game played with fifty-five pieces of ivory, etc., indented on the face with spots from a one to double-nine, so-called because the pieces are coloured black on one side.

dominus (dom'i-nus) *n.* [L.] master or sir, a title formerly given to clergymen, lords of manors, etc.

don (don) *n.* [L. *dominus*, master] a title of courtesy in Spain; a grand personage, or one making pretension to consequence; the students' name for the head men in college.

don (don) *v.t.* [*do on*] to dress; to put on; to invest one's self with.

donation (do-nā'shun) *n.* [L. *donare*, give] act of giving; that which is given; a gift; a grant; a grant of money to a charitable purpose; benefaction; gratuity; largess; presentation.

donative (don-ā-tiv) *a.* a gift; a gratuity; a present; a benefice conferred by the founder or patron, without presentation or induction by the ordinary; —*a.* vested or vesting by donation.

donator (do-nā-tur) *n.* a giver [Law].

done (dun) *pp.* of the verb *do*; performed; executed; finished; given out; issued; made public; word used in accepting an offer, wager, or bet. **Done brown**, cheated. **Done for**, ruined; fatally wounded; killed. **Done up**, tired; exhausted.

donee (dō-nē) *n.* [L. *donare*] one to whom a gift or donation is made; one to whom a grant or transfer of lands or tenements is conveyed.

doni (dō-ni) *n.* the native name of a clumsy kind of boat, used on the Coromandel coast of India.

donjon (don'jon, dun'jun) *n.* [*dungeon*] a massive tower in ancient castles, regarded as the strongest part of the fortifications.

donkey (dong'ki) *n.* [*dim.* fr. *dun*, in allusion to the colour of the animal] an ass or mule; a stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow. **Donkey-engine**, a small assistant engine in steam-vessels, deriving its steam from the boiler. **Donkey-pump**, a pump for supplying boilers with water.



Donjon.

donna (don'ā) *n.* [It.] a lady; madam; mistress. **Prima donna**, the leading lady in an opera.

donnish (don'ish) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a university don.

donor (dō-nur) *n.* [L. *donare*, give] one that gives or bestows gratuitously; a benefactor; one that confers a power or estate.

donothing (dōō-nuth-ing) *n.* an idler; one that does nothing; —*a.* doing no work.

donothingness (dōō-nuth-ing-nes) *n.* idleness.

doob (dōōb) *n.* [Skr.] a perennial creeping grass much prized in the East Indies.

dood (dōōd) *n.* [Beng.] a camel; a riding dromedary. **Dood-wallah**, a camel driver.

doodle (dōōdl) *n.* [perhaps fr. *dawdle*] a trifler; a simple fellow.

doodlesack (dōōdl-sak) *n.* [Ger.] a bagpipe.

dooly (dōōli) *n.* [Hind.] in the East Indies, a palanquin for the sick.

doom (dōōm) *v.i.* [A.S. *dōm*] to pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn; to ordain as penalty; to mulct or fine; to destine; to fix irrevocably the fate of; —*n.* judgment; judicial sentence; penal decree; that to which one is doomed or sentenced; penalty; fate; destruction; final condemnation; ruin. **Crack of doom**, the signal for the dissolution of all things. **Day of doom**, the last day.

doomful (dōōm-fool) *a.* fraught with destruction.

doom-palm (dōōm-pām) *n.* an Egyptian palm having a repeatedly branched stem.

doomsday (dóómz-dá) *n.* a day of sentence or condemnation; the day of the final judgment. **Doomsday-book**, a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all England, with a view to taxation.

door (dór) *n.* [A.S. *durū*] an opening in the walls of a house for going in and out at; the frame of boards, or other material, by which an opening into, or in, a house is closed; means of approach or access; portal; entrance. **Deaf as a door**, quite deaf. **Door-bell**, a bell that can be rung at the outer door of a dwelling, to give notice of visitors, etc. **Door-case**, the frame or casing that incloses a door. **Door-keeper**, one that guards the entrance of a house or public building; a porter; a janitor. **Door-nail**, the nail or knob on which the knocker of a door strikes. **Door-post**, the jamb or side-piece of a door. **Door-step**, the step of a door; the threshold. **Door-stone**, stone forming the door-step. **Door-way**, the passage by a door. **In doors**, inside the house. **Next door**, in the house adjacent; very near. **Out of doors**, outside the house. **To darken one's door**, to enter one's house. **To lie at one's door**, to be chargeable to one.

doosootee (dóo-sóó-té) *n.* [Hind.] a coarse cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material.

dop (dop) *n.* [D.] in diamond cutting, the cup in which the diamond is fixed for polishing.

dor (dor) *n.* [A.S. *dora*, drone] a kind of dung-beetle.

dorado (dor-rá-dó) *n.* [Sp.] a southern constellation; a large fish, a species of dolphin.

doree, dory (dó-re, dó-ri) *n.* the French popular name of the fish *Zeus Faber*, of Linnaeus, an acanthopterygious fish, occasionally found in the seas of Great Britain, and esteemed very delicate eating. Popular name in English, **John Dory**, a corruption of *jaune doré*, i.e., golden-yellow.

Doric (dor-ík) *a.* pertaining to Doris, or the Dorian race, in ancient Greece; belonging to, or resembling, the second order of architecture; relating to one of the ancient musical modes or keys. **Doric dialect**, any broad dialect, esp. Scotch.

Doric dialect (dor-ík-sizm) *n.* a phrase of the Doric dialect.

dorking (dor-king) *n.* [fr. *Dorking*, in Surrey] a domestic fowl.

dorlach, dorloch (dor-lach, -loh) *n.* [Gael.] a bundle or knapsack.

dormancy (dor-man-si) *n.* state of being dormant; quiescence.

dormant (dor-mant) *a.* [L. *dormire*, sleep] sleeping—hence, not in action; quiescent; not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on; in a sleeping posture;—*n.* the large beam lying across a room; a joist.

dormer-window (dor-mer-win-dó) *n.* a window placed vertically on the inclined plane of the roof of a house.

dormitive (dor-mi-tiv) *n.* [L. *dormire*, sleep] a medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific;—*a.* causing sleep.

dormitory (dor-mi-tur-í) *n.* [L. *dormitorium*, fr. *dormire*, sleep] a room, suite of rooms, or building, used to sleep in; a bedroom; the gallery in a convent or monastery divided into cells for the nuns or monks.

dormouse (dor-mous) *n.* [L. *dormire*, sleep, and E. *mouse*] a small rodent mammal which lives on trees, like the squirrel, and feeds on acorns, nuts, etc., so called because torpid during winter.

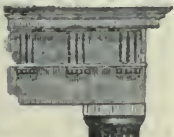
dornick (dor-nik) *n.* coarse damask and table-linen made at Dornick, or Tournay.

dorsal (dor-sal) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back] pertaining to the back.

dorsch, dorse (dorsh, dors) *n.* [Ger.] the young of the cod.

dorsiferous (dor-sif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, and *ferre*, bear] bearing seeds on the back of the leaves, as the ferns.

dorsum (dor-sum) *n.* [L.] the ridge of a hill; the back of the body.



Doric Order.



Dormouse.

dory See *doree*.

dory (dó-ri) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a small boat.

dosage (dó-sáj) *n.* the act or practice of dosing; a course, or method, of dosing.

dose (dós) *n.* [G. *doxis*, fr. *didonai*, give] quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time; anything nauseous that one is obliged to take; potion; draught;—*v.t.* to form into suitable doses; to give medicine or physic to; to give anything nauseous to. **To dose with**, to give to, as if in doses—generally in a derogatory sense.

dosimeter (dó-sim-e-ter) *n.* [G. *doxis*, dose, and *metron*, measure] an apparatus for measuring small quantities of liquids.

dosology (dó-sol-ó-ji) *n.* [G. *doxis*, dose, and *logos*, discourse] the science of dosing; a treatise on doses and their administration.

dosser (dó-ser) *n.* [perhaps fr. *doss*, a provincial E. name for a hassock] one that lodges at a doss-house.

doss-house (dós-hous) *n.* in London, a cheap lodging-house.

dossil (dós-il) *n.* [F.] a piece of lint, made into a cylindrical form, for purging a wound [Surg.]; a cloth for cleaning the face of an engraver's plate.

dost (dust) second person singular, present tense, of the verb *do*.

dot (dot) *n.* [D.] a small point or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck; [Mus.] a point placed after a note or rest, to lengthen the sound or pause;—*v.t.* to mark with dots or specks; to diversify with small detached objects;—*v.i.* to make dots or specks.

dotage (dó-táj) *n.* [*doté*] childishness; feebleness or imbecility of mind, particularly in old age; senility; excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

dotal (dó-tal) *a.* [L. *dotalis*, fr. *dos*, dowry] pertaining to a dowry or marriage settlement.

dotard (dó-tard) *n.* [fr. *doté*] a man whose intellect is impaired by age; a foolishly fond fellow.

dotardly (dó-tard-li) *a.* like a dotard.

dotation (dó-tá-shun) *n.* [L. *dotare*, endow, fr. *dos*, dower] act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman; endowment.

dotchin (dó-tchin) *n.* [Chin.] the name given to a portable balance used in China.

dote (dót) *v.t.* [D. *doten*] to have the intellect impaired, esp. by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be excessively or foolishly fond. **To dote on**, to love to excess.

doter (dó-ter) *n.* one that dotes.

doth (duth) third person singular, present tense, of the verb *do*.

doting (dó-ting) *ppr.* excessively fond; imbecile from old age.

dotingly (dó-ting-li) *adv.* with extreme affection; fondly; excessively.

dotted (dót-ed) *a.* marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small, detached objects.

dotterel, dotrel (dót-e-rel, dót-rel) *n.* [*doté*] a kind of plover (it is said to imitate the action of the fowler, and to be easily taken by stratagem); a silly fellow; a dupe; a gull.

douane (dóó-án') *n.* [F.] a custom-house.

double (dub-l) *a.* [F. fr. L. *duplus*, fr. *duo*, two, and *plus*] denoting two things of the same kind; existing or exhibited in pairs; twofold; twice as much; divided into two; of two kinds; acting two parts; serving two purposes; vacillating; deceitful—*adv.* twice; twofold;—*v.t.* to multiply by two; to make twice as great; to fold one part upon another part of; to contain, or be worth, twice as much as; to pass around or by; to unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one—*v.i.* to increase or grow to twice as much; to return upon one's track; to use shifts or artifices;—*n.* twice as much; that which is doubled over or together; a plait; a fold; a turn in running to escape pursuers—hence, a trick; a shift; an artifice; a counterpart. **Double-acting**, applying power in two directions. **Double-banked**, having two opposite oars pulled by men on the same seat, or having two men to each oar. **Double-barrelled**, having two

barrels, as a gun. **Double-bass**, the largest and lowest-toned instrument in the violin form. **Double-breasted**, made alike on both sides of the breast, and buttoning on either side, as a jacket or waistcoat. **Double-crown**, a gold coin of the 17th century. **Double-cylinder engine**, a marine engine which has two cylinders placed exactly at right angles to the crank-shaft. **Double-dealer**, one that acts two different parts. **Double-dealing**, artifice; duplicity. **Double-dyed**, deeply imbued; thoroughly infamous. **Double-eagle**, a gold coin of America, worth 20 dollars. **Double-edged**, having two edges; working both ways. **Double-entendre** (doo'-bil-ang-long'-dr) a word or phrase with two meanings, one of which is usually indelicate. **Double-entry**, a mode of book-keeping in which every item or sum is entered to the debit of one account and the credit of another, so that the ledger should always balance. **Double-faced**, having two faces; deceitful. **Double-first**, one that comes out first in degree examinations, in both classics and mathematics; the degree itself. **Double-handed**, having two hands; deceitful. **Double-hearted**, false-hearted; deceitful; treacherous. **Double-lock**, to lock with two bolts; to secure with double fastenings. **Double-manned**, equipped with twice the complement of men. **Double-minded**, having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable. **Double-quick**, the fastest time or step in marching, next to the run, requiring 165 steps, each 33 inches in length, to be taken in one minute. **Double-refraction**, the property possessed by some substances of refracting a ray of light twice. **Double-star**, a star apparently single, but resolvable into two by the telescope. **Double-stopping**, playing on two strings at once, as on a violin. **Double-tongued**, speaking differently about a thing at different times; deceitful. **Double-tonguing**, a device of flute and cornet players to obtain brilliancy in staccato passages.

doubleness (dub'-les) *n.* state of being double or doubled; duplicity.

doubler (dub'-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, doubles.

doublet (dub'-let) *n.* [*dim.* of *double*] a pair; an outer body-garment formerly worn by men; one of two (or more) words from the same root, but differing in form and meaning, as *malison* and *malédiction*;—*pl.* two dice which, having been thrown, have each the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost.

doubling (dub'-ling) *n.* reduplication; turning or winding to escape pursuit; shift; quirk; artifice; sailing round, as a cape or promontory.

doubloon (dub'-lōon) *n.* [*Sv.* *doblon*] a Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole, or about 2ls.

doubly (dub'-li) *adv.* in twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

doubt (dout) *v.t.* [*L.* *đubitare*, fr. *dubius*, doubtful, moving in two (*duo*) directions] to question, or hold questionable; to hesitate to believe; to fear; to apprehend; to suspect; to distrust; to withhold confidence from;—*v.i.* to be in a state of uncertainty; to question; to be in a state of suspense; to fluctuate; to be undetermined; to hesitate; to be apprehensive; to fear; to suspect;—*n.* uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled opinion; uncertainty of condition; fear; apprehension; distrust of others; suspicion; difficulty expressed or urged for solution; objection; state of perplexity as to moral or religious truth; difficulty; sceptical objection. **No doubt**, without question.

doubtable (dout'-a-ble) *a.* capable of being doubted; questionable.

doubter (dout'-ter) *n.* one that doubts.

doubtful (dout'-fool) *a.* dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined (said of a person); ambiguous; equivocal; undefined (said of an expression); not clear or certain; questionable (said of a statement or proposition); of uncertain issue; undecided, as an event; affected by fear; distrustful; suspicious.

doubtfully (dout'-fool'-i) *adv.* in a doubtful manner.

doubtfulness (dout'-fool-ness) *n.* a state of being doubtful; dubiousness; ambiguity; uncertainty.

doubtingly (dout'-ting-li) *adv.* without perfect confidence; suspiciously; warily.

doubtless (dout'-les) *adv.* without doubt or question; unquestionably.

doubtlessly (dout'-les-li) *adv.* unquestionably; without doubt.

douce (doo'-s) *a.* [*F.* *doux*, fr. *L.* *dulcis*, sweet] quiet; sober; sedate.

doucely (doo'-s-li) *adv.* in a douce manner.

douceur (doo'-ser) *n.* [*F.* fr. *doux*, sweet] a present or gift; a bribe.

douche (doo'-sh) *n.* [*F.* fr. *L.* *ducere*, lead] a jet or current of water or vapour directed from a pipe upon some diseased part of the body, to benefit it medically; employed in bathing establishments.

dough (doh) *n.* [*A.S.* *dāh*] a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

Dough-nut, a small, spongy cake made of flour, eggs, and milk, fried in lard.

doughiness (doh'-i-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being doughy.

doughtily (dout'-ti-li) *adv.* in a doughty manner; bravely; valorously.

doughtiness (dout'-ti-nes) *n.* the quality of being doughty; valour; bravery.

doughty (dout'-ti) *a.* [*A.S.* *dýhtig*, fr. *dygan*, be able or strong] characterized by bravery; valiant; redoubtable.

doughy (doh'-i) *a.* like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pliable; pale; weakly.

dour (dour) *a.* [*F.* fr. *L.* *durus*, hard] hard; obstinate; determined.

dourness (dour'-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being dour.

douse, dowse (dous) *v.t.* [*Etym.* doubtful] to thrust or plunge into water; to dip; to strike or lower in haste, as a sail; to slacken suddenly; to extinguish, as a light.

dove (dov) *n.* [*A.S.* *dýfa*] a bird of the pigeon family, some species of which are domesticated, and all of gentle and inoffensive character; a tame pigeon; a word of endearment. **Dove-cot**, a small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed. **Dove-eyed**, having eyes like those of a dove. **Dove-like**, like a dove; gentle. **Dove's-foot**, a plant of the geranium species.



Dove.

dovelet (dov'-let) *n.* a young or little dove.

Dover's powder (dov'-verz-pou'-der) *n.* [*Dover*, its inventor, an English physician] a compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash, designed as a sedative and sudorific.

dovetail (dov'-tal) *n.* a joint or tenon made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it cannot be drawn out;—*v.t.* to unite by such a tenon; to fit ingeniously.



Dovetail

dow (dou) *n.* See *dhow*.

dowager (dow'-a-ger) *n.* [*L.* *dotare*, endow] a widow having a dower or jointure; a title given to the widow of a prince or a person of rank.

dowdily (dow'-di-li) *adv.* in a dowdy manner.

dowdiness (dow'-di-nes) *n.* the state of being dowdy.

dowdy (dow'-di) *a.* [*Etym.* unknown] awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking; slovenly;—*n.* an awkward, ill-dressed, vulgar woman.

dowdyish (dow'-di-ish) *a.* like a dowdy.

dowel (dou'-el) *n.* [*F.* fr. *L.* *ductus*, duct] a wooden or iron pin or tenon used in connecting two pieces of wood or other substance, as boards or felloes (the pin is driven in half its length into one board, and then is fitted into a corresponding hole made in the other); a dowel-pin;—*v.t.* to fasten together by dowels.

dower (dou'-er) *n.* [*F.* fr. *L.* *dotare*, endow] endowment; gift; the property with which a woman is endowed; that which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; that portion of the real estate of a man which his widow enjoys during her life.

dowered (dou'-erd) *a.* furnished with dower or portion.

dowerless (dou'-er-les) *a.* destitute of dower; portionless.

dowlas (dou-las) *n.* [probably fr. *Doullens*, in France, formerly celebrated for this manufacture] a kind of coarse linen cloth.

down (daun) *n.* [Scand.] the fine, soft feathers of birds, esp. of the eider-duck; the fine hair growing on the chin at puberty; the pubescence of plants; the pappus or fine hairy growth by which seeds are conveyed, as in the thistle.

down (daun) *n.* [A.S. *dūn*] a bank or hillock of sand thrown up by the sea; a tract of sandy and barren land; a large open plain on elevated land; —*pl.* a road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal.

down (daun) *prep.* [A.S. *of dūne*, from the hill] along a descent; towards a lower place, station, or position; toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake; —*adv.* in a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place; from a higher to a lower condition; from a remoter or higher antiquity; below the horizon; in a low position or condition; on the ground; in humility, disgrace, and the like; —*a.* downcast; downward; proceeding from the chief terminus. **Down in the mouth**, discouraged; dispirited. **Down-lying**, act of lying down; time of repose; period of confinement; travail in child-birth. **Down on one's luck**, unlucky. **Down-sitting**, act of sitting down; repose. **Downstairs**, *a.* below; upon a lower floor; —*adv.* down the stairs; to a lower floor. **Down-town**, towards the centre of the town. **Down-train**, a railway train proceeding from the chief terminus. **To go down**, to prove acceptable.

downcast (doun-kast) *a.* cast downward; directed to the ground.

downcome (doun-kum) *n.* a tumbling or falling down; a sudden or heavy fall; ruin.

downfall (doun-faw) *a.* a falling downward; a sudden descent from rank, reputation, happiness, or the like; destruction; ruin.

downfallen (doun-faw-lin) *a.* fallen; ruined.

downhearted (doun-har-ted) *a.* dejected in spirits.

downhill (doun-hil) *a.* descending; sloping; —*adv.* on a slope; towards ruin or disgrace.

downpour (doun-por) *n.* a pouring down; a heavy, persistent shower of rain.

downright (doun-rit) *adv.* straight down; in plain terms; absolutely; completely; —*a.* plain; unceremonious; undisguised; absolute; unmixed.

downrightly (doun-rit-li) *adv.* in a downright manner.

downrightness (doun-rit-nes) *n.* directness; plain dealing.

downtrodden (doun-trod-n) *a.* trodden down; trampled under foot.

downward (doun-ward) *a.* moving from a higher to a lower place; tending toward the earth or its centre; descending from a head or source; tending to a lower condition; —*adv.* in a descending course; from a source; in the lower parts.

downwards (doun-wardz) *adv.* downward.

downweed (doun-wed) *n.* an old English name for *Filago Germanica*.

downy (doun-ni) *a.* covered with down; made of, or resembling, down—hence, soft; soothing.

dowry (dou-ri) *n.* a gift; the estate a woman brings to her husband in marriage.

doxological (doks-u-loj-i-ka) *a.* pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.

doxology (doks-ol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *doxa*, opinion, glory, and *legein*, speak] act or form of giving glory to God, esp. a short hymn expressing praise and honour to God.

doxy (dok-si) *n.* (allied to *duck*) a sweetheart; a paramour.

doyen (dwo-yang) *n.* [F.] a dean; senior member (of an academy, diplomatic order etc.).

doze (dōz) *v.t.* [Scand.] to spend in drowsiness; —*v.i.* to sleep lightly; to be drowsy or half asleep; —*n.* a light sleep; a slumber; a nap.

dozen (duz-n) [O.F. fr. *L. duodecim*] a collection of twelve; a set of twelve.

dozer (dō-zēr) *n.* one that dozes.

doziness (dō-zi-nes) *n.* drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.

dozy (dō-zi) *a.* drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

drab (drab) *n.* [Celt.] a slut; a strumpet; a prostitute; —*v.i.* to associate with low women.

drab (drab) *n.* [F. *drap*, cloth] a kind of thick, woollen cloth of a dun, or dull brownish-yellow, or gray colour; —*a.* of a dun colour, like the cloth so called.

drabbish (drab-ish) *a.* like a drab; sluttish; somewhat of the colour of drab.

drabble (drab-l) *v.t.* [*drab*, a slut] to draggle; to wet and befoul; —*v.i.* to fish for barbels with a long line and rod.

drachma (drak-ma) *n.* [G.] an ancient Greek silver coin of the average value of 94d.; an ancient Greek weight about 2 dwt. 7 grs. Troy.

dracina, dracine (dra-si-na, dras-in) *n.* [L. *draco*, dragon] the red resin of the substance known as dragon's blood.

Draconic, Draconian (dra-kon-ik, -kō-ni-an) *a.* [fr. *Draco*, an Athenian legislator whose laws were very severe] rigorous; very severe; sanguinary; [Astrol.] pertaining to the constellation of Draco.

dracontine (dra-kon-tin) *a.* [G. *drakōn*, dragon] pertaining to, or like, a dragon.

draff (draf) *n.* [Celt.] refuse; lees; dregs; refuse of malt from the brewery.

draffy (draf-i) *a.* dreggy; waste; worthless.

draft (draft) *n.* [*draught*] act of drawing; a selection of men from a military company; an order directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange; a deduction made from the gross weight of goods; a figure described on paper; sketch; outline; depth of water necessary to float a ship; a current of air; first or rough copy of a written composition; —*pl.* game played on a checkered board; —*v.t.* to draw the outline of; to delineate; to compose and write; to draw from a military band or post, or from any collection or society.

draftsman (drafts-man) *n.* one that draws designs or plans of buildings, etc.

draftsmanship (drafts-man-ship) *n.* the art or skill of a draftsman.

drag (drag) *v.t.* [A.S. *dragan*] to draw along by main force; to pull; to haul; to break, as land, by drawing a harrow over it; to pass through with a drag or net, as a stream or harbour-bed; to haul or pull roughly or ignominiously, as prisoners or captives; to carry on, or pass, as a weary or miserable time or condition; —*v.i.* to be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground; to move heavily, laboriously, or slowly; to fish with a drag; —*n.* a draw-net used in deep sea fishery; a net or hook used to bring up sunken bodies from the bottom of a river or harbour; a low cart or car; a kind of carriage; a heavy harrow; anything that retards motion; a clog; instrument for stopping the wheels of a vehicle; that which is drawn or towed; any hindrance to success or prosperity. **Drag-bar**, a strong bar of iron with an eye-hole at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender. **Drag-net**, a net to be drawn along the bottom for taking fish. **To drag the anchor**, to trail it along the bottom.

dragger (drag-er) *n.* one that drags.

draggle (drag-l) *v.t.* [frequentative of *drag*] to wet and dirty by drawing on the ground; —*v.i.* to become wet or dirty. **Draggle-tail**, a slut. **Draggle-tailed**, untidy; sluttish.

dragman (drag-man) *n.* a fisherman that uses a drag-net.

dragoman (drag-o-man) *n.* [Sp.] an interpreter or guide in the East.

dragon (drag-un) *n.* [G. *drakōn*] a fabulous winged serpent or lizard, with crested head and enormous claws, regarded as very powerful and ferocious (it is used in Scripture for Satan or the devil); a fierce, violent person; a northern constellation; a short musket hooked to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt; a genus of reptiles in the East Indies. **Dragon-fish**, the dragonet. **Dragon-fly**, the popular name of a genus of swift and powerful insects, having large and



Flying Dragon.

strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, and a long body. **Dragon's-blood**, a resinous substance obtained from several tropical trees (its colour is red, or dark-brownish red; and it is used for tooth powders, staining marble, colouring varnishes, etc).

Dragon's-head, a plant of several species; the ascending node of a planet, indicated, chiefly in almanacs, by the symbol ♁. **Dragon's-tail**, the descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol ☿. **Dragon-tree**, *Dracaena draco*, a tree of West Africa and the Canary Islands.

dragonade, dragonnade (drag-un-ād') *n.* the abandoning of a place to the fury and rage of soldiers.

dragonet (drag-un-et) *n.* a little dragon; a genus of fishes belonging to the Goby family.

dragonish (drag-un-ish) *a.* like a dragon.

dragoon (drā-gōon') *n.* [*L. draco*, dragon] *orig.* a cavalry serving on horseback or on foot; now a heavy cavalry soldier;—

v.t. to give a town or country over to martial law; to persecute or ravage by soldiers—hence, to compel submission by violent measures; to discipline to obedience or duty by force. **Dragoon-bird**, a Brazilian bird having a large, umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill.



Dragoon-bird.

dragsaw (drag-saw) *n.* a kind of saw, the effective stroke of which is given by a pull.

dragsman (dragt-man) *n.* the driver of a drag.

drain (drän) *v.t.* [*A.S. drehnigan*] to filter; to pass through a porous substance; to draw off by degrees; to empty; to make gradually dry; to exhaust; to empty of wealth, resources, or the like;—*v.i.* to flow off gradually; to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping;—*n.* act of drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; that by means of which anything is drained; a channel; a trench; a water-course; a sewer; a ditch; a sink; a gradual or steady withdrawal, as of men, means, resources, etc. **Drain-pipe**, a pipe used for draining. **Drain-tile**, a kind of tile used in making drains. **Drain-trap**, a device for preventing the passage of foul air through a drain without obstructing the passage of water.

drainable (drä-nä-bl) *a.* capable of being drained.

drainage (drä-nij) *n.* a draining; mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; system of drains and their operation, by which water or sewage is removed from towns, railway beds, etc. **Drainage-basin**, area of drainage. **Drainage-tube**, a tube introduced into a wound to secure free discharge of putrid matter.

drainer (drä-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, drains; one that makes drains; a strainer.

draining-engine (drä-ning-en-jin) *n.* a pumping engine for removing water from mines, etc.

draining-plough (drä-ning-plou) *n.* a plough used in making drains.

drake (dräk) *n.* [contraction of an assumed *A.S. endrake*] the male of the duck kind;—[*L. draco*, dragon] a small piece of artillery. **Drake-stone**, a flat stone made to skim over the surface of the water.

dram (dram) *n.* [*Græcma*] a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains; the sixteenth part of an ounce; a minute quantity; a mite; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; a glass of spirits; spirituous liquors in general. **Dram-shop**, a shop where spirits are sold in drams or small quantities.

drama (drä-ma) *n.* [*G. fr. dræin*, do, act] a composition designed to be acted on the stage, representing various phases of human life, grave or humorous; figuratively, a real series of events invested with dramatic unity and interest.

dramatic (drä-mat'ik) *a.* pertaining to the drama; represented by action; not narrative; theatrical—hence, unreal; specious; affected.

dramatically (drä-mat'ik-al-l) *adv.* by representation; in a dramatic manner.

dramatist (dräm-ä-tist) *n.* the author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

dramatizable (dräm-ä-tiz-ä-bl) *a.* capable of being, or fit to be, dramatized.

dramatization (dräm-ä-tiz-ä-shun) *n.* the act or process of dramatizing.

dramatize (dräm-ä-tiz) *v.t.* to compose in the form of the drama; to represent in a drama; to adapt for the stage.

dramaturgy (dräm-ä-tur-ji) *n.* the principles of dramatic composition; histrionism.

drape (dräp) *v.t.* [*F.*, cloth] to cover or adorn with drapery; to clothe;—*v.i.* to make cloth.

draper (drä-per) *n.* one that sells cloths; a dealer in cloths.

draperied (drä-per-id) *a.* covered, or furnished, with drapery; draped.

drapery (drä-per-i) *n.* occupation of a draper; cloth or woollen stuffs in general; the garments with which anything is draped; hangings; the clothing of the human figure in sculpture and painting.

drastic (dräs'tik) *a.* [*G. fr. dran*, do, act] acting with strength or violence; powerful;—*n.* a speedy and effective purgative.

draught (dräft) *n.* [*A.S. dragan*, draw] act of moving loads by drawing; act of drawing a net; act of drinking; act of drawing men from a military company; detachment; that which is taken with a net; quantity drawn in at once in drinking; a potion or potation; a sketch, outline, or representation, whether written, designed, or drawn; an order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange; a current of air; a sink or drain; depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth to which a ship sinks in water, esp. when laden; a small allowance on weighable goods to insure full weight;—*pl.* a game played on a checkered board; checkers;—*a.* used for drawing; drawn directly from the barrel or other receptacle;—*v.t.* to draw out; to call forth; to select; to detach. **Draught-board**, the board on which the game of draughts is played.

Draught-horse, a horse for drawing heavy loads.

draw (draw) *v.t.* [*A.S. dragan*] to cause to move toward or after one by the exertion of force; to pull along; to haul; to drag; to pull up; to raise from any depth; to attract, as a magnet; to allure, as beauty; to entice; to pull from a sheath, as a weapon; to extract; to force forth, to let out, as blood; to deduce from premises, to derive; to take from a place of deposit; to receive from a lottery—hence, to obtain by good fortune; to remove the contents of, as a cask; to extract the bowels of, as a fowl; to inhale, as breath; to extend; to lengthen out; to produce, as a line, a sketch, figure, or picture; to delineate; to describe; to write in due form; to require a depth of water for floating (said of a vessel); to close or unclose, as curtains; to wrest or distort, as the words or meaning of a passage;—*v.i.* to exert strength, as in drawing; to act as a weight or drag; to be contracted; to shrink; to move towards; to act as an attractive or alluring force; to act as a blister or poultice; to give vent or exit to, as a chimney; to unsheathe, as a sword; to be inflated with wind, as a sail; to sketch; to write a cheque or bill for acceptance on;—*n.* act of drawing; draught; a lot or chance drawn; a drawn game. **Draw-boy**, a boy that helps a weaver, by drawing the heddles, to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving. **Draw-bridge**, a bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, to admit or hinder communication. **Draw-gear**, harness for draught-horses; coupling for railway carriages. **Draw-head**, the head of a draw-bar, in spinning; a device in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist. **Draw-net**, a net made with wide meshes for catching large birds. **Draw-plate**, a drilled plate of steel, through which wire is drawn to equalize it. **Draw-well**, a deep well from which water is drawn by a windlass and bucket. **To draw away**, gradually to leave behind. **To draw back**, to move back; to turn back, as from a promise or belief. **To draw in**, to contract. **To draw near**, to approach. **To draw off**, to withdraw; to drain out. **To draw on**, to allure; to occasion. **To draw out**, to lengthen. **To draw rein**, to tighten the reins—hence, to slacken speed. **To draw up**, to raise; to arrange; to compose.

drawable (draw-ä-bl) *a.* capable of being drawn.

drawback (draw-bak) *n.* amount or sum paid back; sum of customs duties remitted to an importer on exportation of goods that had paid

duty; excise duty remitted on exports of home manufacture; discouragement; hindrance; any stop or bar to pleasure or enjoyment.

drawee (draw-ē) *n.* the person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn.

drawer (draw-er) *n.* one that, or that which, draws; one that draws a bill of exchange or order for payment; a sliding box or receptacle in a case;—*pl.* a close under-garment for the lower limbs.

drawing (draw-ing) *n.* act of pulling, hauling, or attracting; a representation on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, of the appearance of objects; allocation of prizes and blanks in a lottery;—*pl.* the amount of money taken in a shop; receipts.

Drawing-board, a board on which paper is stretched for drawing. **Drawing-knife**, a knife with a handle at each end; a tool for cutting a groove for a saw to work in. **Drawing-master**, one that teaches the art of drawing. **Drawing-paper**, paper for drawing upon. **Drawing-pin**, a flat-headed tack used to fasten drawing-paper to a board. **Drawing-room**, a room for the reception of company; a room to which company withdraws from the dining-room; the company assembled in such a room; a reception of company in it; a formal reception by the sovereign on stated occasions; levee.

drawl (drawl) *v.t.* [draw] to utter in a slow, lengthened tone;—*v.i.* to speak in such a tone;—*n.* a lengthened utterance of the voice.

drawler (draw-ler) *n.* one that drawls.

drawlingly (draw-ling-li) *adv.* in a drawing manner.

drawn (drawn) *pp.* pulled; sketched; eviscerated; undecided, in a game where neither contestant has the advantage.

dray (drā) *n.* [A.S. *dræge*, fr. *dragan*] a low cart on wheels, drawn by a horse, and used for heavy burdens;—*v.t.* to convey on a dray. **Dray-horse**, a horse that pulls a dray.

drayman (drā-man) *n.* the man in charge of a dray.

dread (dred) *n.* [A.S. *ondrēdan*, to fear] overwhelming apprehension of danger; terror; reverential or respectful fear; awe; an object of dread;—*a.* exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful; venerable in the highest degree; awful; appalling;—*v.t.* to fear in a great degree; to look forward to with apprehension of danger or trouble;—*v.i.* to be in great fear.

dreader (dred-er) *n.* one that lives in dread.

dreadful (dred-fool) *a.* inspiring dread; fearful; formidable; inspiring awe or reverence.

dreadfully (dred-fool-i) *adv.* in a dreadful manner; awfully.

dreadfulness (dred-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being dreadful.

dreadless (dred-les) *a.* without dread.

dream (drēm) *n.* [D. *dream*] a thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep; a sleeping vision; an idle fancy; wild conceit; groundless suspicion; a reverie; a vagary;—*v.t.* to imagine, think of, or see, as in a dream, or in an analogous state;—*v.i.* to have ideas or images in the mind in the state of slumber; to think idly; to waste time in vain fancies; to let the mind run on in reverie or vagary; to imagine.

dreamer (drē-mer) *n.* one that dreams, or indulges in reverie; a visionary.

dreamily (drē-mi-li) *adv.* in a dreamy manner.

dreaminess (drē-mi-nes) *n.* the state of being dreamy.

dreamland (drēm-land) *n.* the land seen in dreams; the region of fancy.

dreamless (drēm-les) *a.* free from dreams.

dreamlessly (drēm-les-li) *adv.* in a dreamless manner.

dreamy (drē-mi) *a.* full of dreams; appropriate to dreams; misty; fanciful; shadowy; unreal.

drear (drēr) *a.* dismal; gloomy.

drearily (drēr-i-li) *adv.* gloomily; dismally.

dreariness (drēr-i-nes) *n.* dismalness; gloomy solitude.

dreary (drēr-i) *a.* [A.S. *drœrig*, bloody] exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; comfortless; dismal; gloomy; distressing; sorrowful.

dredge (dreg) *n.* [O.F. *drège*] any instrument to gather or take by dragging, *esp.* a machine for taking up mud, etc., from the bed of a stream or harbour; a drag-net for taking oysters;—*v.t.* to catch, gather, or deepen, with a dredge; to sprinkle flour on, as in culinary preparations.

dredger (dreg-er) *n.* one that fishes with a dredge; a dredging-machine.

dredging-box (dreg-ing-boks) *n.* a box with holes in the cover for sprinkling flour, used in the kitchen.

dredging-machine (dreg-ing-ma-shēn) *n.* an engine to take up mud from the bottom of rivers, docks, etc.

dree (drē) *v.i.* [A.S. *drœgan*, suffer] to endure; to bear the penalty of; to rue.

dregginess (dreg-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being dreggy.

dreggy (dreg-i) *a.* containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; feculent.

dregs (dregs) *n.pl.* [Icel. *dregg*] corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it; lees; grounds; sediment; the vilest and most worthless part of anything.

drench (drensh) *v.t.* [A.S. *drencan*, give to drink] to cause to drink, *esp.* to put a potion down the throat of a horse—hence, to purge violently; to wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate with water or other liquid;—*n.* a drink; a draught; a potion of medicine poured down the throat of an animal.

drencher (drensh-er) *n.* one that, or that which, drenches; one that gives drenches.

dress (dres) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *dirigere*, direct] to make straight; to arrange, as soldiers in a line; to adjust; to trim; to treat with remedies, as a sore; to prepare, as victuals for the table; to cut to proper dimensions; to smooth or finish work; to put clothes upon; to attire; adorn;—*v.i.* to arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers; to clothe one's self; to put on one's garments;—*n.* clothes; garments; habit; apparel; a lady's gown; attention to apparel, or skill in adjusting it. **Dress-circle**, a part of a theatre or concert-hall in which evening dress is usual. **Dress-coat**, a coat worn by men as evening dress, with narrow, pointed tails.

dresser (dres-er) *n.* one that dresses; a table on which meat and other things are prepared for use; a cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

dressings (dres-ing) *n.* dress; attire; raiment; an application to a sore or wound; manure spread over land; correction or chastisement; stuffing; forcemeat; gum, starch, etc., used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics; an ornamental moulding round doors, windows, etc. **Dressing-case**, a box containing certain toilet requisites. **Dressing-gown**, an easy-fitting robe worn when in deshabille. **Dressing-room**, a room to dress in. **Dressing-table**, a toilet table.

dressmaker (dres-mā-ker) *n.* a maker of gowns or similar garments.

dressy (dres-i) *a.* showy in dress; attentive to dress; fond of dress.

dribble (drib-l) *v.t.* [drip] to throw down in drops; to keep the ball moving by giving slight kicks, in football;—*v.i.* to fall in drops, or in a quick succession of drops; to slaver, as a child or an idiot.

dribbler (drib-ler) *n.* a weakling a driveller; one that dribbles.

driblet (drib-let) *n.* [dribble] a small piece or part; a small sum.

drier (drēr) *n.* [dry] one that, or that which, dries; a desiccative.

drift (drift) *n.* [drive] that which is driven, forced, or urged, along; a mass of matter driven together by the wind; heap; a storm or shower as of rain or snow; that which drives; impelling force; impulse; a drove or flock, as of cattle, birds, etc.; course or direction; tendency of an act, argument, conduct, or the like; object aimed at, or intended; import of words; a conical hand-tool of steel for enlarging or shaping a hole in metal; a passage made for a road under ground; direction of a current; the distance to which a vessel is drawn off her course by currents or other causes;—*v.t.* to drive into heaps; to urge along;—*v.i.* to float or be driven

along by a current of water; to accumulate in heaps; to follow a vein in mining. **Drift of a current**, its rate of speed. **Drift-anchor**, an anchor for keeping the ship's head to the wind. **Drift-bolt**, a bolt used to drive out other bolts. **Drift-current**, an ocean current produced by the wind. **Drift-ice**, masses of floating ice that drift with the wind or with currents. **Drift-wood**, wood carried by water some distance from its native locality.

driftage (drif-tij) *n.* drifting substances.

driftless (drif-les) *a.* without drift or aim; free from driftage.

drifty (drif-ti) *a.* full of drifts; tending to form drifts, as snow and the like.

drill (dril) *v.t.* [*D. drillen*] to pierce or bore with a drill; to sow, as seeds, in rows, drills, or channels; to train in the military art—hence, to instruct in the rudiments and methods of any art or branch of knowledge;—*v.i.* to sow or plant seeds in drills; to muster for military or other exercise; to flow gently or slowly;—*n.* a pointed steel instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; a drill-press; an implement, for making holes for sowing seed; a light furrow or channel made to put seed into in sowing; act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art; instruction and exercise in the rudiments and methods of any business. **Drill-bow**, a string-bow by means of which a drill is rotated. **Drill-box**, a box containing seed for sowing. **Drill-harrow**, a small harrow used to crush the earth and extirpate weeds between drills. **Drill-holder**, a handle or holder for holding a drill steady in position. **Drill-master**, one that instructs in military drill. **Drill-plough**, a sort of plough used for sowing grain in drills. **Drill-press**, a machine-tool embodying one or more drills for making holes in metals. **Drill-sergeant**, a non-commissioned officer that instructs soldiers as to their duties, and trains them to military evolutions.



Drill.

driller (dril-er) *n.* one that, or that which, drills.

drilling (dril-ing) *n.* act of piercing with a drill, or of using a drill in sowing seeds;—[*Ger. drilllich*] a coarse linen or cotton cloth. **Drilling-machine**, a machine for drilling holes in metal.

drink (dringk) *v.t.* [*A.S. drincan*] to receive, as a liquid, into the mouth; to swallow; to imbibe; to take in, as air; to inhale; to suck up, as moisture; to absorb; to take in by any inlet; to receive through the senses, as sounds, words impressions, visions, etc.;—*v.i.* to swallow, as a liquid; to partake of wine or other stimulants; to take spirituous liquors in excess; to be addicted to their use;—*n.* liquor of any kind to be swallowed. **Drink-money**, money given to buy drink. **Drink-offering**, an offering or oblation of wine, etc., in the Jewish temple service. **To drink deep**, to take much of; to indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess. **To drink down**, to destroy the memory of, by drinking. **To drink in**, to absorb readily or eagerly. **To drink off**, to swallow at a draught. **To drink to**, or **to drink the health**, or **to the health of**, to pledge one in drinking. **To drink up**, to drink the whole of. **In drink**, drunk; intoxicated. **Strong drink**, intoxicating liquor.

drinkable (dring-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being drunk; fit or suitable for drink.

drinker (dring-ker) *n.* one that drinks, particularly one that uses spirituous liquors to excess; tippler; drunkard. **Drinker-moth**, the popular name of *Odonestis potatoria*.

drinking-bout (dring-king-bout) *n.* a drunken revel.

drinking-fountain (dring-king-foun-tān) *n.* a public fountain for supplying water to quench thirst.

drip (drip) *v.t.* [*A.S. dreopan*] to let fall in drops;—*v.i.* to fall in drops; to let fall drops of moisture or liquid;—*n.* a falling in drops; that which drips; the edge of a roof; the eaves; a large, flat member of the cornice projecting so as to throw off water. **Drip-pipe**, a small pipe used to take away the water dripping from a steam-pipe. **Drip-stone**, a projecting moulding over doorways, windows, etc. to carry off rain-water.

dripping (drip-ing) *n.* that which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting. **Dripping-pan**, a pan for receiving the fat that drops from meat in roasting.

drive (driv) *v.t.* [*A.S. drifan*] to move by hindward pressure; to force along; to impel; to force down, as a nail; to urge forward, as cattle on the road; to chase; to hunt; to direct or guide, as a vehicle; to impel to greater speed; to hurry; to clear out and send away; to impel by passion; to urge by threat or violence; to press to a conclusion; to carry on, as business; to prosecute;—*v.i.* to rush and press with violence; to be forced along; to be impelled; to ride in a carriage; to aim or strike at with fury; to tend to; to be directed as to a purpose or design;—*n.* an excursion in a carriage; a road prepared for driving. **To let drive**, to strike out.

drivel (driv-l) *v.i.* [*drizzle*] to slaver; to let spittle flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote;—*n.* slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth; inarticulate or unmeaning utterance; nonsense.

driveller (driv-l-er) *n.* an idiot; a fool.

driver (dri-ver) *n.* one that drives a herd or flock; one that guides and directs a vehicle, as a team, waggon, carriage, or locomotive engine; in mechanics, that which communicates motion, as a driving-wheel; the after sail in a ship; a club used in golf. **Driver-ant**, the popular name of a West African ant, *Anomma arceus*.

driving-band (dri-ving-band) *n.* the belt or strap by which motion is communicated to machinery.

driving-shaft (dri-ving-shaft) *n.* the shaft by which motion is communicated to machinery from the driving-wheel.

driving-wheel (dri-ving-hwēl) *n.* a wheel that communicates motion to machinery; one of the large wheels in a locomotive engine, that are fixed upon the main shafts.

drizzle (dri-zl) *v.t.* [*A.S. dresan*, fall] to shed in minute drops or particles;—*v.i.* to rain gently; to fall in very small drops;—*n.* fine rain or mist.

drizzly (dri-zli) *a.* shedding small rain; drizzling.

droger, drogher (drō-ger) *n.* [*D.*] the name in the West Indies of a small coasting vessel

droghing (drō-ging) *n.* the carrying trade in which droghers are engaged.

droit (drwo) *n.* [*F. fr. L. dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct] right; title; fee; a writ of right; duty; custom.

droll (drōl) *a.* [*F. drôle*] fitted to provoke laughter; queer; amusing; funny; capable of amusing actions or sayings; comical; diverting; facetious;—*n.* one that raises mirth by odd tricks; jester; buffoon; antic; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport; a farce;—*v.t.* to banter; to ridicule; to befool; to cheat;—*v.i.* to jest; to play the fool.

drollery (drō-le-ri) *n.* quality of being droll; sportive tricks; funny manners or gestures; ludicrous ideas or images.

drolly (drōl-li) *adv.* in a droll manner.

dromedary (drum-e-dar-i) *n.* [*F. fr. G. dromas*, running] a species of camel having one hump or protuberance on the back, and peculiarly fitted for long journeys in the desert.



Dromedary.

dromic, dromical

(drom-ik, -i-ka) *a.* [*G. dromos*, race-course] of, pertaining to, or like, a race-course.

drone (drōn) *n.* [*A.S. drān*] the male of the honey-bee; a lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard; a humming or low sound; the largest tube of the bagpipe;—*v.i.* to live in idleness; to emit a low, heavy, dull sound. **Drone-bee**, the male of the bee kind; drone. **Drone-fly**, a two-winged insect resembling the drone-bee.

drongo (drong-go) *n.* a bird having an arched beak and a long, forked tail, inhabiting the deep forests of South Africa.



Drone-bee.

dronish (drō-nish) *a.* like a drone; idle; sluggish; lazy.

dronishly (drō-nish-li) *adv.* in a dronish manner.

dronishness (drō'nish-nes) *n.* the state of being like a drone.

droop (drōop) *v.i.* [Scand.] to sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, etc., from weakness; to grow weak or faint; to be dispirited or depressed.

droopingly (drōop'ing-li) *adv.* in a declining or languishing manner.

drop (drop) *n.* [A.S. *drōpa*] the quantity of fluid that falls in one small spherical mass; a globule about to fall—hence, the smallest measurable quantity; a sip; a taste; that which resembles a liquid drop; a door or platform opening downward; a trap-door; part of a galleys; a machine for lowering heavy weights to a ship's deck; a curtain that drops in front of the stage of a theatre, etc.—*pl.* medicine measured by drops;—*v.t.* to pour, or let fall, in drops; to distil; to cause to descend suddenly like a drop; to let fall; to let go; to dismiss; to set aside; to bestow or communicate in an indirect, cautious, or gentle manner; to lower, as a curtain; to cover with drops; to speckle; to bedrop;—*v.i.* to distil; to fall in globules or drops; to let drops fall; to descend suddenly, abruptly, or spontaneously; to come in unexpectedly; to come to an end; to cease; to fall down; to die suddenly; to fall or be depressed; to lower. **Drop-scene**, a painted curtain which is dropped in front of the stage in theatres. **Drop-stone**, spar in the form of drops. **To drop astern**, to fall behind; to pass towards the stern. **To drop down**, to sail down a river towards the sea. **To drop in**, to visit unexpectedly; to make an informal call.

droplet (drop'let) *n.* a little drop.

dropper (drop'er) *n.* one that, or that which, drops.

dropping (drop'ing) *n.* the act of dropping, or that which drops;—*pl.* dung. **Dropping-fire**, irregular discharge of musketry.

dropsical (drop'si-kal) *a.* diseased with dropsy; resembling, or tending to, dropsy.

dropsicalness (drop'si-kal-nes) *n.* the state of being dropsical.

dropsied (drop'sid) *a.* suffering from dropsy; swollen, as with dropsy.

dropsy (drop'si) *n.* [G. *hudrops*, fr. *hudōn*, water] an unnatural collection of serous fluid in any part of the body; a disease of succulent plants occasioned by an excess of water.

dropwort (drop'wort) *n.* a kind of spirea, sometimes called meadow-sweet.

droshky, drosky (dros'ki) *n.* [Russ. *drajki*] a low, four-wheeled carriage, without a top, with a long, narrow bench on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching nearly to the ground.

drosometer (dros-om'et-er) *n.* [G. *drosos*, dew, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the quantity of the dewfall, a balance with one plate to receive the dew, and the other covered to weigh it.

dross (dros) *n.* [A.S. *dros*] the scum or extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of smelting; rust; crust of metals; waste matter; refuse.

drossiness (dros'i-nes) *n.* quality or state of being drossy; impurity.

drossy (dros'i) *a.* composed of, or pertaining to, dross; impure; worthless.

drought (drou) *n.* [A.S. *drugathe*] dryness of the weather affecting the earth and the growth of plants; want of rain or moisture; thirstiness.

droughtiness (drou'ti-nes) *n.* a state of dryness of the weather.

droughty (drou'ti) *a.* sultry; wanting rain; dry; arid; thirsty.

drouth (drouth) *n.* dryness; want of rain or moisture; thirstiness; want of drink.

drouthiness (drou'thi-nes) *n.* parched or arid state, as of the ground, or mouth.

drouthy (drou'thi) *a.* dry, as the weather; lacking moisture, as the ground; thirsty.

drove (drōw) preterite of the verb *drive*;—*n.* a herd or flock driven to or from market; any body of animals driven, or in motion; a moving crowd; a road for driving cattle.

drover (drō-ver) *n.* one that drives cattle or sheep to market; one that buys cattle at one place to sell at another.

drown (droun) *v.t.* [A.S. *drunonian*] to overwhelm in water; to submerge; to overflow; to deluge; to kill by submersion; to suffocate by water; to overwhelm; to sink or plunge into sensual pleasure;—*v.i.* to be suffocated in water or other fluid.

drowner (drou'ner) *n.* one that, or that which, drowns.

drowse (drouz) *v.t.* [A.S. *drūsiān*] to make heavy with sleepiness;—*v.i.* to sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to doze;—*n.* a slight or imperfect sleep; a doze.

drowsily (drouz'i-li) *adv.* in a drowsy manner; sleepily; lazily; sluggishly.

drowsiness (drouz'i-nes) *n.* state of being drowsy; sleepiness.

drowsy (drouz'i) *a.* inclined to drowse or doze; heavy with sleepiness; disposing to sleep; lethargic; soporific; dull; stupid.

drub (drub) *v.t.* [A.S. *drepan*] to beat with a stick; to cudgel; to thump; to bang;—*n.* a blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump.

drubber (drub'er) *n.* one that drubs.

drubbing (drub'ing) *n.* cudgelling; a sound beating.

drudge (druj) *v.i.* [Celt.] to work hard; to labour in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and fatigue; to slave;—*n.* one that drudges; one that labours with toil and fatigue.

drudgery (druj'er-i) *n.* servile occupation; mean or ignoble labour; toilsome work.

drudgingly (druj'ing-li) *adv.* with hard and laborious effort; with fatiguing exertion; in a servile manner.

drug (drug) *n.* [D. *droeg*] any substance used in the composition of medicine; any stuff used in dyeing, or in chemical operations; any commodity that lies on hand, or is not saleable; a poison;—*v.t.* to affect or season with drugs; to tincture with something offensive or injurious; to dose to excess; to stupefy with drugs;—*v.i.* to prescribe or administer drugs.

drugged (drugd) *a.* dosed with a drug, as a person; tinctured with a drug, as a liquid.

drugget (drug'et) *n.* [O.F. *droquet*] a coarse, woollen cloth, stamped on one side with figures, and generally used over carpets.

druggist (drug'ist) *n.* one that deals in drugs; primarily, one that sells drugs without compounding or preparation; now apothecary or chemist.

Druid (drō'id) *n.* [W. *derwydd*] a priest or minister of religion among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany.

Druidess (drō'id-es) *n.* a female Druid.

Druidical (drō'id-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the Druids or their manners, customs, and rites. **Druidical stones**, a name given to Stonehenge and other stone circles.

Druidism (drō'id-izm) *n.* the system of religion, philosophy, and instruction, received and taught by the Druids.

drum (drum) *n.* [Imit.] an instrument of military music, consisting of a hollow cylinder or hemisphere, upon which vellum is stretched, to be beaten with a stick; anything resembling a drum in form; a small, cylindrical box in which figs, etc., are packed; the tympanum or barrel of the ear; the upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome; a short cylinder revolving on an axis for the transmission of motion; a genus of fishes that make a drumming or grunting sound under water; an evening assembly;—*v.t.* to execute on a drum, as a tune; to expel with beat of drum; to assemble by beat of drum—hence, to solicit custom by personal application;—*v.i.* to beat, or play a tune on, a drum; to beat with the fingers, as with drum-sticks; to beat, as the heart; to throb. **Drum-head**, the vellum stretched at the top of the drum; a kind of cabbage; the head of the capstan. **Drum-head court-martial**, an improvised court-martial. **Drum-major**, the chief drummer of a regiment. **Drum-maker**, one that makes drums. **Drum-stick**, a stick with which a drum is beaten; the upper joint of the leg of a fowl.

drumly (drum'li) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] turbid; muddy; not transparent.

drummer (drum'er) *n.* one that beats a drum.

drunk (drungk) *pp.* overcome by drinking; excited; saturated; drenched.

drunkard (drung-kard) *n.* one given to excess in the use of stimulants or intoxicants; one that is frequently or habitually drunk.

drunken (drung-kn) *a.* given to excessive drinking; intoxicated; inebriated; pertaining to, or proceeding from, intoxication.

drunkenly (drung-kn-li) *adv.* in a drunken manner.

drunkenness (drung-kn-nes) *n.* intoxication; state of being overcome by spirituous liquors; habit of drinking and being intoxicated.

drupaceous (dróó-pá-shus) *a.* producing, or pertaining to, drupes; consisting of drupes; resembling a drupe.

drupe (dróóp) *n.* [L.] a pulpy fruit, containing a nut or stone with a kernel.

drupel (dróó-pel) *n.* a succulent fruit with many stone seeds in its pulp, as the raspberry.

druse (dróós) *n.* [Ger.] a cavity in a rock, covered with crystals.

drused, drusy (dróózd, dróó-zi) *a.* ornamented with very minute crystals.

Druses (dróó-zes) *n.* [A.] a Mohammedan sect in the Mount Lebanon district.

dry (dri) *a.* [A.S. *dryge*] free from moisture of any kind; arid; free from rain or mist, as a day, season, or weather; free from juices or sap, as vegetable products; not giving milk, as the cow; without tears, as the eyes; thirsty; craving drink; barren; plain; jejune, as style; frigid; cold, as manner; coldly precise in execution; uninteresting; unamusing, as conversation; sarcastic; hard, as in outline; cold and harsh in colour; —*v.t.* to free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; to wipe away; to parch; to drain; to exhaust; —*v.i.* to grow dry; to lose moisture; to evaporate wholly; to be exhaled. **Dry-boned**, having bones without flesh. **Dry-eyed**, without tears in the eyes. **Dry-fat** [*dry* and *vat*] a box or case for holding dry things. **Dry goods**, cloths, silks, ribbons, etc.—drapery goods, as distinguished from groceries. **Dry-nurse**, a nurse that attends and feeds a child by hand, in distinction from a wet-nurse that suckles it. **Dry-pile**, a form of voltaic battery, in which no liquid is employed. **Dry-point**, a fine engraving needle; the work done by such a needle. **Dry-rot**, a rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder. **Dry stone walls**, walls built of stone laid without mortar. **Dry wines**, wines in which no saccharine matter is perceptible. **To dry up**, to deprive totally of water; to wither, or become withered; to stop talking.

dryad (dri-ad) *n.* [G. *drusas*] a female deity or nymph of the woods.

dryasdust (dri-as-dust) *n.* [one of Scott's characters] a dull and prosy historian or antiquary; —*a.* very dry or uninteresting.

dryfoot (dri-foot) *a.* following game by the scent of the foot; —*n.* a dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.

drying (dri-ing) *a.* adapted to exhaust moisture; having the quality of rapidly becoming dry.

dryite (dri-it) *n.* [G. *drus*, oak, and *lithos*, stone] fossil or petrified wood in which the structure of the wood is visible.

dryly, drily (dri-li) *adv.* in a dry manner.

dryness (dri-nes) *n.* the state of being dry.

drysalter (dri-sawl-ter) *n.* a dealer in salted or cured meats, pickles, sauces, etc.; a dealer in drugs, dye-stuffs, and chemicals generally.

drysaltery (dri-sawl-ter-i) *n.* the articles kept by, or the business of, a drysalter.

dryshod (dri-shod) *adv.* without wetting the feet.

duad (dú-ad) *n.* [G. *duas*, fr. *duo*, two] union of two; duality.

dual (dú-ál) *a.* [L. *dualis*, fr. *duo*, two] expressing, or consisting of, two; belonging to two.

dualine (dú-ál-in) *n.* an explosive containing nitroglycerine, fine sawdust, and nitre.

dualism (dú-ál-izm) *n.* the dividing into two; a two-fold division; two-fold state; a belief in the existence of two dissimilar primitive principles in nature, or in the constitution of man.

dualist (dú-ál-ist) *n.* one that believes in dualism.

dualistic (dú-ál-is-tik) *a.* consisting of two; pertaining to dualism or duality.

duality (dú-ál-i-ti) *n.* that which expresses two in number; division; separation; the state or quality of being two.

duan (dú-an) *n.* [Celt.] a division of a poem; a poem or song.

duarchy (dú-ar-ki) *n.* [G. *duo*, two, and *archein*, rule] government by two persons.

dub (dub) *v.t.* [A.S. *drubban*] to strike with a sword and make a knight; to invest with any dignity; to entitle; to make smooth; to dress. **To dub a cock**, to prepare it for fighting, by trimming the hackles and cutting off the comb. **To dub a fly**, to dress fishing-fly. **To dub cloth**, to raise a nap on it with use of teazles.

dubber (dub-er) *n.* one that dubs.

dubber (dub-er) *n.* [Hind.] a leathern vessel for holding oil, ghee, etc.

dubbing (dub-ing) *n.* an oily composition for softening leather.

dubhash (dóó-bash) *n.* [Hind.] an East Indian interpreter.

dubiety (dú-bí-e-ti) *n.* doubtfulness.

dubious (dú-bi-us) *a.* [L. *dubius*] doubtful; not settled in opinion; occasioning doubt; of uncertain event or issue; undetermined; ambiguous; equivocal; uncertain; precarious.

dubiously (dú-bi-us-li) *adv.* in a dubious manner; doubtfully; uncertainly.

dubiousness (dú-bi-us-nes) *n.* the state or condition of being dubious.

dubitable (dú-bí-ta-bl) *a.* doubtful; uncertain.

dubitancy (dú-bi-tan-si) *n.* doubt; uncertainty.

dubitation (dú-bi-tā-shun) *n.* doubt.

dubitative (dú-bi-tā-tiv) *a.* tending to doubt.

ducal (dú-kal) *a.* [L. *dux*, *ducis*, leader] pertaining to a duke.

dually (dú-kal-i) *adv.* in the manner of, or becoming, a duke.

ducat (duk-at) *n.* [O.F. *ducat*] an old gold European coin, about 9s. 4d.

ducatoon (duk-a-tóon) *n.* an old silver Venetian coin, about 6s. 4d.

duchess (dúch-es) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *dux*, leader] the consort or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

duchy (dúch-i) *n.* territory or dominions of a duke; dukedom.

duck (duk) *n.* [Ger. *tuch*, cloth] a species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, etc.

duck (duk) *n.* [D. *duiken*, stoop] a well known water-fowl of the genus *Anas*; an inclination of the head; a term of endearment; —*v.t.* to dip or plunge in water; to immerge; to nod, as the head; to stoop or bend, as the body; —*v.i.* to plunge into water; to dip; to dive; to bow; to nod; to stoop; to cringe. **A lame duck**, a defaulter on the stock exchange. **To make, or play, ducks and drakes**, to make a flat stone rebound from the surface of the water; to squander. **Duck-ant**, a Jamaica white ant, found on trees. **Duck-billed**, having a bill like a duck (said of the ornithorhynchus). **Duck-hawk**, *Circus aeruginosus*. **Duck meat**, **duck's meat**, see **duckweed**. **Duck's egg**, in cricket, no score.

ducker (duk-er) *n.* one that ducks; a plunger; a diver; a cringing, servile person; a fawner.

ducking (duk-ing) *n.* the action of the verb to duck.

Ducking-pond, a pond into which delinquents were plunged. **Ducking-stool**, a kind of stool on which scolds were tied and ducked.

ducklegged (duk-legd) *a.* having short legs, like those of a duck.



Duck.

duckling (duk-ling) *n.* a young or little duck.

duckweed (duk-wēd) *n.* a plant of the genus Lemna, floating on the surface of water, and edible by ducks and geese.

duct (dukt) *n.* [L.] any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed (usually applied to the vessels in an animal body).

ductile (duk-tīl) *a.* [L. *ductilis*, fr. *ducere*, to lead] easily led or drawn out; tractable; capable of being drawn out into wire or threads.

ductilely (duk-tīl-ly) *adv.* in a ductile manner.

ductileness (duk-tīl-nes) *n.* the quality of being ductile; ductility.

ductilimeter (duk-tī-lim-ē-ter) *n.* [L. *ductilis*, ductile, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring ductility.

ductility (duk-tīl-ti) *n.* tractableness; the property of being drawn out, as in wire, without fracture.

dudder (dud-er) *v.t.* [E.] to deafen with noise; to confuse;—*v.i.* to totter; to shake.

dude (dóod, dūd) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a dandy; a top; one excessively fond of dress.

dudeen (dū-dēn) *n.* [Ir.] a short clay tobacco-pipe.

dudgeon (duj-un) *n.* [Etyim. doubtful] a small dagger; the hilt of a dagger.

dudgeon (duj-un) *n.* [W. *dyggen*] anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

duds (duds) *n.pl.* [Celt.] old clothes; tattered garments; effects in general.

due (dū) *a.* [F. fr. L. *debere*] owed; proper to be paid or done to another; suitable; becoming; appropriate; appointed; exact; liable to come at any moment; owing to; occasioned by;—*adv.* directly; exactly; duly;—*n.* that which is owed; that which custom, station, or law, requires to be paid; tribute; tax; cess; right.

duel (dū-el) *n.* [L. *duellum*] a premeditated fight between two persons to decide some private difference; any contention or contest;—*v.i.* to fight a duel.

duelling (dū-el-ing) *n.* the art or practice of fighting in single combat.

duellist (dū-el-ist) *n.* one that fights in single combat.

duello (dū-el-ō) *n.* [It.] a duel; practice of duelling, or the code of laws which regulates it.

dueness (dū-nes) *n.* fitness.

duenna (dū-en-ā) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *domina*] the chief lady-in-waiting on the Queen of Spain; an elderly lady in a Spanish family kept to guard a younger; a governess.

duet (dū-et) *n.* [L. *duo*, two] a musical composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental.

duff (duf) *n.* [*dough*] a kind of pudding.

duffel (duf-el) *n.* [*Duffel*, in the Netherlands] a kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap.

duffer (duf-er) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a pedlar; a hawker, esp. of cheap jewellery, sham smuggled goods, etc.; a stupid, useless fellow.

dug (dug) *n.* [Sw. *dägga*, suckle] a teat, or nipple, esp. of a cow or other beast.

dug (dug) preterite and past participle of the verb *to dig*.

dugong (dū-gong) *n.* [Malay. *dáyong*] a swimming mammal of the East Indian seas.

duke (dūk) *n.* [O.F. *duc*, fr. L. *dux*, leader] one of the highest order of nobility in England; a sovereign prince in some European countries.

dukedom (dūk-dum) *n.* signiory or possessions of a duke; title or quality of a duke.

dukeling (dūk-ling) *n.* a petty or sham duke.

dukeship (dūk-ship) *n.* the quality of a duke; dukedom.

dulcamara (dul-ka-mā-ra) *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter] the bitter-sweet.

dulcet (dul-set) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *dulcis*, sweet] sweet to the taste; luscious; sweet to the ear.



Dugong.

dulciana (dul-si-án-ā) *n.* an organ stop with a very soft and delicate tone.

dulcification (dul-si-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act or process of dulcifying.

dulcify (dul-si-fi) *v.t.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facere*, make] to make sweet; to sweeten; to free from acidity or acrimony. **Dulcified-spirit**, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids.

dulciloquy (dul-sil-ō-kwi) *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *loqui*, speak] a sweet and soft manner of speaking.

dulcimer (dul-si-mer) *n.* [G. *melos*, melody] an ancient musical instrument, of construction unknown, unless that it was strung; a musical instrument played by striking brass wires with sticks.

dulcine, dulcose (dul-sin, -kōz) *n.* a kind of sugar from Madagascar.

dulia (dū-li-ā) *n.* [G. *doulos*, slave] the worship paid in the E.C. church, to angels, saints, images, etc.

dull (dul) *a.* [A.S. *dol*] stupid; slow in understanding; slow in motion; listless; sluggish; slow in hearing or seeing; unready; awkward; sleepy; drowsy; not pleasing or lively; cheerless; gloomy; not bright or clear; dim; cloudy; overcast; having a thick edge; blunt; obtuse; grave in tone; gross; heavy; insensible;—*v.t.* to make dull or sluggish; to stupefy; to blunt; to render dim or obscure; to sully, to tarnish;—*v.i.* to become dull or blunt; to become stupid. **Dull-brained**, stupid; doltish; of dull intellect. **Dull-browed**, having a melancholy look. **Dull-eyed**, having a gloomy look. **Dull-witted**, dull in intellect; stupid.

dullard (dul-ard) *n.* a stupid person; a dolt; a dunce.

dully (dul-li) *adv.* in a dull manner.

dulness, dullness (dul-nes) *n.* state of being dull; slowness; stupidity; heaviness; drowsiness; bluntness; obtuseness; dimness.

dulse (duls) *n.* [Gael.] an edible seaweed.

duly (dū-li) *adv.* [*due*] in a due, fit, or becoming manner; properly; regularly.

dumb (dum) *a.* [A.S.] destitute of the power of speech; mute; silent; speechless;—*v.i.* to become dumb. **To strike dumb**, to stupefy; to deprive of power of speech. **Dumb-bells**, two spheres of iron or other heavy material connected by a short bar for a handle, used as a weight for swinging in the hands for gymnastic exercise. **Dumb-cake**, a cake made in silence on St. Mark's eve, by maids to find out their future husbands. **Dumb-cane**, a West Indian cane, which, when chewed, causes the tongue to swell, and impairs the power of speech. **Dumb-show**, gesture without words. **Dumb-singles**, a kind of silk. **Dumb-waiter**, a framework or table used to convey food from one place to another.

dumbly (dum-li) *adv.* in silence; mutely; without speech.

dumbness (dum-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being dumb; muteness; silence.

dumfound, dumfounder (dum-found, -found-er) *v.t.* to strike dumb; to confuse.

dummy (dum-i) *n.* one that is dumb; a sham package in a shop; a figure on which clothing is exhibited, as in shop windows; the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist;—*a.* silent; mute; fictitious or sham.

dumous (dū-mūs) *a.* [L. *dumus*, bush] abounding with bushes and briars; thicket-like.

dump (damp) *n.* [Scand.] a clumsy leaden counter used in playing chuck-farthing; a thud; a place for depositing loads or rubbish; a dull, gloomy state of mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; despondency (usually in the plural, **dumps**); a melancholy air; an elegy;—*v.t.* to unload; to throw down; [Print.] to take type from the stick and put it in the galley;—*v.i.* to sit down with, heavily and suddenly.

dumpish (dum-pish) *a.* dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy.

dumpishly (dum-pish-ly) *adv.* in a dumpish manner.

dumpishness (dum-pish-nes) *n.* a state of being dumpish.



Dumb-bells.

dumpling (dum-pling) *n.* [*dump*, as in *dumpy*] a kind of pudding, or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it.

dumpy (dum-pi) *a.* [*dump*, a clumsy piece] short and thick.

dun (dun) *a.* [A.S.] of a colour partaking of a brown and black; swarthy; dark; gloomy.

dun (dun) *v.t.* [*din*] to beset, or ask, with importunity, as a debtor for payment; —*n.* one that duns; an urgent request or demand of payment; —[A.S.] a hill.

dunce (duns) *n.* [*Duns* Scotus, called the "Subtle Doctor"] one slow at learning; a dullard.

dunder (dun-der) *n.* [W. Ind.] lees; dregs.

dunderhead (dun-der-hed) *n.* [forthunderhead] a dunce; a dullard; a stupid fellow.

dune (dun) *n.* [*down*, a hill] a low hill of sand accumulated on a sea-coast.

dung (dung) *n.* [A.S.] the excrement of an animal; —*v.t.* to manure with dung; to immerse in a bath of cow-dung diffused in hot water; —*v.i.* to void excrement. **Dung-beetle**, a beetle that incloses its eggs in pellets of dung. **Dung-fork**, a fork with several tines, used to remove or spread dung.

dungeon (dun-jun) *n.* [O.F. *donjon*, tower, fr. L. *dominus*, lord] *orig.* the principal tower of a castle; a close or secure prison, *esp.* a dark, subterranean place of confinement.

dunghill (dung-hil) *n.* a heap of dung; any mean situation or condition; a vile abode.

dungyah (dung-gi-ya, döön-gē-ya) *n.* [A.] an Arabian coasting-vessel.

dungmeer (dung-mēr) *n.* a pit where dung and weeds are thrown in to rot together.

dungy (dung-i) *a.* full of dung.

dungyard (dung-yārd) *n.* a yard where dung is collected.

duniwassal, dunniewassal (döö-ni-was-äl) *n.* [Gael.] a gentleman of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

Dunkers (dung-kers) *n.* [Ger.] a sect of American Baptists.

dunlin (dun-liu) *n.* [*dun*, dark-coloured] the *Tringa alpina*, a bird frequenting northern coasts.

dunlop (dun-löp) *n.* [*Dunlop*, Ayrshire, Scotland] a sweet, rich kind of cheese.

dunnage (dun-ji) *n.* [Ety. m. unknown] fagots, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of a ship to prevent injury to goods by water in the hold; loose articles of merchandise wedged between parts of the cargo to prevent rubbing and to hold them steady.

dunner (dun-er) *n.* [*dun*] one employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

dunning (dun-ing) *n.* the process of curing codfish so as to impart a dun colour.

dunnish (dun-'ish) *a.* inclined to a dun colour.

dunnoek (dun-uk) *n.* the common hedge-sparrow, from its colour.

dunny (dun-i) *a.* [Ety. m. unknown] deaf.

dunstable (dun-sta-bl) *n.* a fabric of plaited straw, *orig.* made at Dunstable, Bedfordshire. **Dunstable road**, or **highway**, anything plain and direct.

duo (dü-ö) *n.* [L., two] a duet.

duodecimal (dü-o-des-i-mäl) *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve] proceeding by twelves.

duodecimally (dü-o-des-i-mäl-i) *adv.* by duodecimals; by twelves.

duodecimals (dü-o-des-i-mäls) *n. pl.* a multiplication by twelves, as of feet and inches, employed by artificers in computing the superficial and solid contents of their work.

duodecimo (dü-o-des-i-mö) *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve] formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves; —*n.* a book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves; 12mo or 12°.

duodenal (dü-o-dē-näl) *a.* pertaining to the duodenum.

duodenary (dü-o-dē-nä-ri) *n.* [L.] relating to twelve; increasing by twelves.

duodenum (dü-o-dē-num) *n.* [L. *duodeni*, twelve each] the part of the intestinal canal next to the stomach, so called from being about the length of twelve fingers' breadth.

dupe (düp) *n.* one that is easily duped or misled; a gull; —*v.t.* to deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

dupeability, dupability (dü-pa-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being dupeable.

dupeable, dupable (dü-pa-bl) *a.* that may be easily duped.

dupion (dü-pi-un) *n.* [F.] a double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.

duplex (dü-pleks) *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *plicare*, fold] double; twofold.

duplicate (dü-pli-kät) *a.* [L. *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double] double; twofold; —*n.* that which exactly resembles something else; a copy; a transcript; a counterpart; —*v.t.* to double; to fold; to make a copy or transcript of; to divide into two by natural growth. **Duplicate ratio**, or **proportion**, the ratio, or proportion, formed by the squares of a ratio.

duplication (dü-pli-kä-shun) *n.* the act of doubling; multiplication by two; act of folding; a fold, as of a membrane; act of growing in a divergent or radiating form.

duplicative (dü-pli-kä-tiv) *a.* having the quality of duplicating or doubling.

duplitecture (dü-pli-kä-tür) *a.* a doubling; a fold, as of a membrane or vessel.

duplicity (dü-plis-i-ti) *n.* [L. *duplicitas*, fr. *duplex*, double] the state of being double; doubleness of heart, speech, or conduct; the act of concealing one's real opinions with a view to mislead; dissimulation; use of ambiguous or deceptive language; equivocation; double-dealing; deceit; [Law] the advance of two or more allegations or pleas.

durability (dü-rä-bil-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being durable.

durable (dü-rä-bl) *a.* [L. *durabilis*, fr. *durare*, last] able to endure, or continue, in a particular condition; not perishable or changeable; abiding; permanent; stable.

durableness (dü-rä-bl-nes) *n.* power of lasting; continuance.

durably (dü-rä-bl) *adv.* in a durable or lasting manner.

dura-mater (dü-rä-mä-ter) *n.* [L.] the hard outer membrane of the brain.

duramen (dü-rä-men) *n.* [L.] the hard wood in the centre of exogenous trees.

durance (dü-räns) *n.* [L. *durare*, last] imprisonment; custody; restraint.

duration (dü-rä-shun) *n.* continuance in time; portion of time during which anything exists; power of continuance; permanency.

darbar (dar-bär) *n.* [Hind. and Per. *darbār*, a prince's court, literally *door of admittance*] an audience-chamber; a state reception, or levee, in India.

duress (dü-res) *n.* [L. *durus*, hard] hardship; constraint; imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

durian (dü-ri-an) *n.* [Malay.] in Malay, the delicious fruit of the lofty tree, *durio*.

during (dü-ring) *prep.* [ppr. of *dure*, to last] in the time of; as long as the action or existence of.

durometer (dü-om-e-ter) *n.* [L. *durus*, hard, and G. *metron*, measure] a contrivance for determining the hardness of steel.

durra (dur-'ä, döö-ä) *n.* [A.] a kind of millet.

durst (durst) *a.* a preterite of the verb *dare*.

dusk (dusk) *a.* [akin to *dark*] tending to darkness or blackness; darkish; —*n.* incipient obscurity; state between light and darkness; gloaming; twilight; a colour partially black or dark.

duskily (dus-ki-li) *adv.* in a dusky manner; darkly; dimly.

duskiness (dus-ki-nes) *n.* the state of being dusky; dimness.

duskish (dus-kish) *a.* moderately dusky; partially obscure.



Durian.

dusky (dus-ki) *a.* partially dark or obscure; tending to blackness in colour; dark-coloured; gloomy; sad; melancholy.

dust (dust) *n.* [A.S.] very fine dry particles of earth or other matter; powder; fine sand; the earth, as the resting-place of the dead; the grave; a low condition; gold dust—hence, money; cash; the pollen of the anther;—*v.t.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with dust; to reduce; to beat. **Dust-brand**, smut, a disease of cereals. **Dust-cart**, a cart for removing dust, ashes, and other refuse. **Dust-coat**, a light overcoat. **Dust-man**, one whose occupation it is to remove dust, ashes, and other refuse. **Dust-pan**, a pan for catching crumbs, dust, etc., as they are brushed from the table-cover, floor, etc. **To bite the dust**, to fall to die. **To dust one's jacket**, to give one a drubbing. **To raise a dust**, to create a disturbance. **To throw dust in one's eyes**, to mislead; to conceal the true character of something.

duster (dus-ter) *n.* one that dusts; a utensil for dusting; a dredger.

dustiness (dus-ti-nes) *n.* the state of being dusty.

dusty (dus-ti) *a.* filled, covered, or sprinkled, with dust; like dust; of the colour of dust.

Dutch (dutch) *a.* [Ger. *deutsch*] pertaining to Holland, to its inhabitants, or their language;—*n.* the Dutch language; the people of Holland. **Dutch auction**, see **auction**. **Dutch carpet**, a floor-covering composed of wool and cotton. **Dutch cheese**, cheese made in Holland from skim milk. **Dutch clover**, a grass plant valuable for pasture. **Dutch courage**, sham courage. **Dutch gold**, an alloy of copper and zinc. **Dutch oven**, a cooking chamber heated by radiation.

duteous (dū-te-us) *a.* [duty] performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; enjoined by right or obligation; obedient; obsequious; dutiful.

duteously (dū-te-us-li) *adv.* in a duteous manner.

duteousness (dū-te-us-nes) *n.* quality of being duteous.

dutiable (dū-ti-ā-bl) *a.* subject to the payment of a duty.

dutiful (dū-ti-fool) *a.* performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; submissive to natural or legal superiors; proceeding from a sense of duty; required by duty; obedient; reverential; submissive; respectful.

dutifully (dū-ti-fool-l) *adv.* in a dutiful manner; obediently; respectfully.

dutifulness (dū-ti-fool-nes) *n.* state of being dutiful; obedience, esp. to parents.

duty (dū-ti) *n.* [due] that which is due, proper, or enjoined; obedience; submission; reverence; obligation; military guard or watch; tax; toll; customs; excise; work; business; engagement; service; employment; occupation; the work done by a steam-engine. **On duty**, engaged or occupied. **Duty-free**, exempt from duty or tax.

duumvir (dū-um-vir) *n.* [L.] one of two Roman magistrates holding office jointly.

duumviral (dū-um-vi-ral) *a.* pertaining to the duumviri, or their office.

duumvirate (dū-um-vi-rāt) *n.* position of a duumvir; a government of two; the term of office of a duumvir.

dux (duks) *n.* [L.] the head pupil of a school or class.

dwarf (dwarf) *n.* [A.S. *dweorg*] an animal or plant much below the ordinary size of the species, esp. a diminutive man; mannikin—*v.t.* to hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt.

dwarfish (dwarf-fish) *a.* like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable.

dwarfishly (dwarf-fish-li) *adv.* in a dwarfish manner.

dwarfishness (dwarf-fish-nes) *n.* smallness of stature; diminutiveness.

dwell (dwell) *v.t.* [A.S. *dwellan*, delay] to abide in as a permanent resident; to inhabit for a time; to be domiciled; to be attentive; to hang on with fondness; to continue long, as on a subject; to expatiate.

dweller (dwell-er) *n.* an inhabitant; a resident.

dwelling (dwell-ing) *n.* habitation; abode; domicile. **Dwelling-house**, a house for residence, and not for business premises. **Dwelling-place**, place of abode.

dwindle (dwin-dl) *v.t.* [A.S. *dwinan*, pine] to make less;—*v.i.* to diminish; to waste away;—*n.* process of dwindling; decline.

dwine (dwin) *v.i.* to waste away; to pine; to disappear gradually.

dyad (di-ād) *n.* [G.] a pair; two units treated as one; [Chem.] a diatomic element or radical.

dye (di) *v.t.* [A.S. *deagan*] to stain; to colour; to give a new and permanent colour to;—*n.* a colouring liquor; stain; tinge. **Dye-house**, a building in which dyeing is carried on. **Dye-stuffs**, materials used in dyeing. **Dye-wood**, any kind of wood from which dye is extracted. **Dye-work**, a dye-house.

dyeing (di-ing) *n.* the art or practice of giving new and permanent colour to wool, silk, cotton, hair, etc.

dyer (di-er) *n.* one whose occupation is to dye. **Dyer's-weed**, a plant that yields a yellow dye.

dying (di-ing) *a.* mortal; pertaining to death; about to die; manifested in the hour of death;—*n.* the act of expiring; death.

dynamic, dynamical (di-nam-ik, i-ka) *a.* [G. *dynamis*, power] pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics.

dynamically (di-nam-i-ka-l-i) *adv.* in a dynamical manner; as regards dynamics.

dynamics (di-nam-iks) *n.* the mathematical theory of force; moral or physical forces of any kind, and the laws relating to them.

dynamitard, dynamiter (di-na-mi-tard, mi-ter) *n.* one that uses, or advocates the use of, dynamite for destroying life and property.

dynamite (di-na-mit, di-nā-mit) *n.* [G. *dunamis*, power, fr. *dunasthai*, to be able] a powerful explosive consisting largely of nitro-glycerine with some silica.

dynamo (di-nā-mō) *n.* a dynamo-electric machine. **Dynamo-electric**, converting electric into mechanical energy.

dynamometer (di-nā-mom-ē-t-er) *n.* [G. *dunamis*, power, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the relative force or power, as of men, or animals, in traction; or for determining the motive power of a steam-engine.

dynamometric, dynamometric (di-nā-mō-mē-t-rik, -ri-ka) *a.* pertaining to a dynamometer or its use.

dynastic (di-nas-tik) *a.* relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

dynasty (din-as-ti) *n.* [G. *dunastēs*, lord] a race or family of rulers or kings in a country; the epoch or period of their reign.

dyne (din) *n.* [G. *dunamis*, power] a unit of force; the force that, acting on a gram for a second, produces a velocity of a centimetre per second.

dyscrasy (dis-kra-si) *n.* [G.] distemperature of the bodily juices.

dysenteric, dysenterical (dis-en-ter-ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to dysentery; afflicted with dysentery.

dysentery (dis-en-ter-i) *n.* [G.] inflammation of the large intestine, attended with griping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and discharge of mucus and blood.

dysgenesis (dis-jen-ē-sis) *n.* [G. *dus*, difficult, and *genesis*, generation] sterility.

dyslogistic (dis-lō-jis-tik) *a.* [G.] censorious.

dyslogy (dis-lō-ji) *n.* [G. *dus*, ill, and *legein*, speak] dispraise.

dysmenia, dysmenorrhœa (dis-mē-ni-ā, dis-men-ō-rē-ā) *n.* [G. *dus*, *mēn*, month, and *rhein*, flow] difficult menstruation [Path.].

dysopsy (dis-op-si) *n.* [G. *dus* and *opsis*, sight] defective vision [Path.].

dysorexia, dysorexy (dis-o-rek-si-ā, dis-o-rek-si) *n.* [G.] depraved or failing appetite [Path.].

dyspepsia, dyspepsy (dis-pep'si-a, -si) *n.* [G.] impaired power of digestion.

dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik) *a.* afflicted with, or consisting in, dyspepsy;—*n.* a person afflicted with dyspepsy.

dysphoria (dis-fō'ri-a) *n.* [G.] morbid restlessness [Path.].

dysphuistic (dis-fū-is'tik) *a.* [G. *dus* and *phuistic*, as in *euphuistic*] ill-sounding.

dyspnoea (disp-nē'a) *n.* [G.] difficulty of breathing [Path.].

dysteleology (dis-tel-ē-ol'ō-ji) *n.* [teleology] the doctrine of purposelessness.

dysthetic (dis-thet'ik) *a.* [G.] pertaining to, or characterized by, a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or a bad habit of body [Path.].

dysthymic (dis-thim'ik) *a.* [G.] dejected [Path.].

dystome, dystomic, dystomous (dis-tōm, dis-tom'ik, dis-tū-mus) *a.* [G.] having an imperfect fracture or cleavage [Min.].

dysuria, dysury (dis-ū-ri-a, dis-ū-ri) *n.* [G.] difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat [Path.].

dysuric (dis-ū-rik) *a.* pertaining to, or afflicted with, dysury.

dyvour (dī'vōor) *n.* [F. *devoir*, duty] a bankrupt that had made a *cessio bonorum* [Scots Law].

dzeren, dzeron (dzē-ren, -run) *n.* [Mongol.] the Chinese antelope.

dziggetai (dzig'ge-ti) *n.* [Mongol.] the wild ass of Asia.

E

E, e, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the any other letter. At the end of words it is usually silent, but serves to indicate that the preceding vowel has a long sound, where otherwise it would be short, as in *māne, cāne, mēte*. *O* followed by *e* is frequently pronounced as *s, g* as *j*. *E* has a long sound, as in *mē, hēre*; a short sound, as in *men, met*; and a sound like *a*, as in *there, prey*. As a numeral, it stands for 250. It is the third note of the diatonic scale.

each (ēch) *a.* and *pron.* [A.S. *ēlc*] denoting every one of a number, considered separately.

eager (ē-ger) *a.* [O.F. *aigre*, fr. L. *acer*, sharp] ardent; vehement; impetuous; inflamed by desire.

eager, eagre (ē-ger) *n.* [A.S. *egor*, flood] a sudden inflow of the tide up a river, heaping the water into a high advancing wave, as in the Trent, Severn, and Bay of Fundy.

eagerly (ē-ger-li) *adv.* in an eager manner.

eagerness (ē-ger-nes) *n.* vehemence; impetuosity; fervour; avidity.

eagle (ē-gl) *n.* [O.F. *aigle*, fr. L. *aquila*] a rapacious bird of the falcon family (genus *Aquila*), remarkable for its strength, size, graceful figure, and extraordinary flight; a bird of the genus *Haliaeetus*, such as the *earn*, or sea-eagle, white-eagle, etc.; a gold coin of the United States, of the value of 10 dollars; a military standard used by the Romans, and now by France, etc. **Eagle-eyed**, sharp-sighted, as an eagle; discerning. **Eagle-fighted**, soaring high.



Eagle.

Eagle-owl, the great horned owl of Europe. **Eagle-ray**, a large species of ray found in the Atlantic, with greatly developed pectoral fins. **Eagle-stone**, an argillaceous oxide of iron. **Eagle-wood** [Malay. *agila*] a fragrant wood, used in the East for incense.

eaglet (ē-glet) *n.* a young eagle.

eanling (ēn'ling) *n.* [A.S. *ēanian*, bring forth] a lamb just brought forth.

ear (ēr) *n.* [A.S. *ēare*] the organ of hearing; the sense of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; musical perception or taste; a favourable

hearing; attention; a part projecting from a domestic vessel, etc., used as a handle, etc. **Ear-bone**, a bone of the ear; one of the small bones of the middle ear. **Ear-drop**, a jewel hanging from the ear. **Ear-drum**, the tympanum. **Ear-erecting**, setting up the ears; lively. **Ear-hole**, the outer aperture of the ear; the external auditory meatus. **Ear-lap**, the tip of the ear. **Ear-lappet**, an ear-lobe; a fleshy fold about the ear of a bird. **Ear-lid**, a valve of skin covering the external ear, as in the crocodile. **Ear-lobe**, the lobe of the ear; an ear-lappet in fowls. **Ear-mark, v.t.** to mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear;—*n.* a mark on the ear by which a sheep is known; any distinguishing mark by which the ownership or relation of a thing is known. **Ear-piercing**, shrill, and piercing the ear. **Ear-ring**, an ornament suspended from the ear by means of a ring passing through the lobe; a pendant. **Ear-shell**, a common shell shaped like an ear, of the family *Haliotis*. **Ear-shot**, reach of the ear; distance at which words may be heard. **Ear-trumpet**, an instrument applied to the ear to aid in hearing. **Ear-wax**, a viscous substance secreted by the glands of the ear. **Ear-witness**, one that gives the testimony of hearing as to any matter. **Ear-worm**, a small worm infesting pods of plants; a secret counsellor. **Ear-wort**, a West Indian shrub. **About one's ears**, upon one. **All ear**, very attentive. **Over head and ears**, up to the ears, completely. **To be by the ears**, to go or fall together by the ears, to quarrel. **To set by the ears**, to incite to quarrel.

ear (ēr) *n.* [A.S.] a spike or head of corn;—*v.i.* to form ears, as corn. **Ear-cockle**, a disease in wheat, caused by minute worms.

ear (ēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *erian*] to plough.

earache (ēr-āk) *n.* pain in the ear. *otalgia*

eared (ēr-d) *a.* having ears, or processes like ears; auriculate.

earing (ēr-ing) *n.* ploughing; growing, as corn, into ears; a rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed.

earl (erl) *n.* [A.S. *eorl*] a nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount. **Earl-marshall**, the eighth officer of state in England, who orders or superintends military ceremonies or court solemnities.

earldom (erl-dum) *n.* seignior, jurisdiction, or dignity, of an earl.

earles-penny (erl-zen-i) *n.* [L. *arrha*, earnest-money] earnest-money; money to bind a bargain; security in kind; pledge.

earless (ēr-les) *a.* without ears; deaf.

earlock (ēr-lok) *n.* a curl of hair near the ear; a love-lock.

early (ēr-li) *a.* [A.S. *ērlice*, fr. *ēr*, early] showing itself soon; forward; being in advance; in the near future;—*adv.* soon; in good season; betimes.

earn (ern) *v.t.* [A.S. *earnian*] to merit, or deserve, by labour; acquire by labour.

earnest (ēr-nest) *a.* [A.S. *earnest*, zeal] ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; zealous; strenuous;—*n.* seriousness; reality;—[W.] a pledge given; sum paid in hiring or engaging. **Earnest-money**, money paid to ratify a sale, or bind a bargain.

earnestly (ēr-nest-li) *adv.* in an earnest manner; eagerly.

earnestness (ēr-nest-nes) *n.* state of being earnest; zeal; seriousness.

earning (ēr-ning) *n.* that which is earned; wages; (used mostly in plural, **earnings**).

earth (erth) *n.* [A.S. *eorthe*] the globe we inhabit; the world; soil of all kinds; a fox-hole; [Chem.] a tasteless and inodorous, uncoloured, metallic oxide;—*v.t.* to hide, or cause to hide, in the earth; to cover with earth or mould; [Elec.] to connect with earth;—*v.i.* to burrow. **Earth-bath**, a bath in mud or earth, employed sometimes as a remedy. **Earth-board**, the board of a plough, which turns over the earth. **Earth-borer**, an auger that bores holes in the ground. **Earth-born**, born of the earth—hence, mortal; vulgar. **Earth-bound**, fixed firmly in the earth; figuratively bound by earthly interests. **Earth-bred**, low, grovelling. **Earth-chestnut**, the earth-nut. **Earth-closet**, night-stool in which the faeces are covered with earth. **Earth-created**, formed of earth. **Earth-fall**, a landslip. **Earth-fed**, low; abject. **Earth-flax**, a fine

kind of asbestos, with fibres resembling flax. **Earth-gall**, a bitter plant of the gentian family. **Earth-hog**, the aardvark or earth-pig. **Earth-house**, Picts' dwellings, underground houses roofed over by large flagstones. **Earth-inductor** [Elec.] an instrument for comparing the strength of the magnetic field with that of the earth. **Earth-nut**, the root of an umbelliferous plant, which is farinaceous, sweet, and nourishing; pig-nut. **Earth-oil**, petroleum. **Earth-pea**, a climbing leguminous plant. **Earth-pit**, a trench covered with earth, for protecting plants from frost. **Earth-plate**, a metal plate buried in the earth forming the earth connection of a telegraph wire or lightning conductor. **Earth-pulsation**, a slow undulation, of long period, of the surface of the earth. **Earth-shine**, the faint light, reflected by earth, visible on that part of moon's surface not illuminated by the sun. **Earth-smoke**, the plant fumitory. **Earth-tilting**, a small displacement of earth's surface in certain earthquakes. **Earth-tremor**, a minute vibration of the surface of the ground. **Earth-work**, any fortification made by throwing up embankments of earth. **Earth-worm**, the common worm found in the soil; dew-worm; a mean person. **Earth-worm oil**, a greenish coloured oil got from earth-worms—a remedy for earache.

earthen (er-thn) *a.* made of earth.

earthenware (er-thn-wär) *n.* household utensils made of clay hardened in the fire; crockery; pottery.

earthiness (er-thi-ness) *n.* quality of being earthy; grossness.

earthliness (er-th-li-ness) *n.* the state of being earthy; materiality; worldliness.

earthling (er-th-ling) *n.* an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

earthly (er-th-li) *a.* pertaining to the earth; material, pertaining to the present world. **Earthly-minded**, having a mind devoted to earthly things; worldly-minded.

earthquake (er-th'kwäk) *n.* a shaking, trembling, or convulsion, of the earth, due to subterranean causes.

earthward, earthwards (er-th'ward, -wards) *adv.* toward the earth.

earthly (er-thi) *a.* consisting of earth; gross.

earwig (er-wig) *n.* [A.S. *earwiga*, fr. *ear*, ear, and *wiga*, beetle] an insect with very short wing-cases—so called because it has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear;—*v.t.* to whisper in the ear; to influence by covert statements or insinuations.



Earwig.

ease (ez) *n.* [O F. *aise*] rest; quiet; freedom from bodily effort or anxiety; freedom from stiffness; unaffectedness in manner;—*v.t.* to free from anything that pains; to release from pressure; to shift a little.

easeful (ez'fool) *a.* affording ease; quiet; restful.

easefully (ez'fool-i) *adv.* with ease or quiet.

easefulness (ez'fool-ness) *n.* the state of being easeful.

easel (ez-l) *n.* [Ger. *esel*, ass] a wooden frame used to support pictures, etc.

easeless (ez-less) *a.* wanting, or lacking, in ease.

easement (ez-ment) *n.* that which gives ease; a liberty or advantage which one proprietor has in the estate of another, as a way, water-course, etc.



Easel.

easily (ez-i-li) *adv.* with ease; without difficulty.

easiness (ez-i-ness) *n.* state or condition of being easy.

easing (ez-ing) *n.* an allowance; a special privilege.

east (est) *n.* [A.S. *east*] one of the four cardinal points; the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, esp. the parts of Asia which lie east of Europe and the Mediterranean;—*a.* toward the rising sun; coming from the direction of the east, *e.g.*, east wind;—*adv.* in an easterly direction.

Easter (es-ter) *n.* [A.S. *eāstre*] a festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on Sunday, the 2nd day after Good Friday. **Easter-egg**, an egg stained or dyed, usually purple, given as a present at Easter. **Easter-tide**, Easter-time; the week ushered in by Easter.

easterling (es-ter-ling) *n.* [east] an Oriental; a trader from the Baltic; a 13th century English silver penny.

easterly (es-ter-li) *a.* coming from the eastward; looking, or moving, toward the east;—*adv.* on, or in the direction of, the east.

eastern (es-tern) *a.* situated, or dwelling, in the east; oriental; going toward the east.

easting (es-ting) *n.* distance run by a ship eastward from a given meridian.

eastward (est'ward) *adv.* toward the east.

easy (ez-i) *a.* at ease; free from pain; affording rest; not difficult; not making resistance; not straitened as to money matters; free from formality; not strict; fluent; tranquil; compliant. **Easy-chair**, an arm-chair for ease or repose. **Easy-going**, good-natured.

eat (ēt) *v.t.* [A.S. *etan*] to chew and swallow, as food; to corrode, as metal by rust; to consume gradually, as a cancer, the flesh; to waste or wear away;—*v.i.* to take food; to penetrate. **To eat humble pie**, see humble pie. **To eat one's heart**, to be gnawed by care and adversity. **To eat one's terms**, to prepare for the English bar (from the student's association with the dining-hall of his society). **To eat one's words**, to retract one's utterance.

eatable (ē-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten;—*n.* anything that may be eaten.

eatage (ē-tā-j) *n.* [A.S. *edisc*, pasture] food for cattle from second (aftermath) pasture.

eater (ē-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, eats.

eating (ē-ting) *n.* the act of consuming solid food; that which may be eaten; food,—*a.* corroding; caustic. **Eating-house**, a restaurant; a place for getting meals.

eau (ō) *n.*; *pl.* eaux (ōz) [F. fr. L. *agua*] water (usually designating perfumes). **Eau-de-Cologne** a perfumed spirit used in the toilet, *orig.* prepared at Cologne. **Eau-de-Javelle**, a bleaching agent, prepared by mixing bleaching powder and potassium carbonate. **Eau-de-Luce**, a stimulant, made up of alcohol, ammonia, mastic, oil of amber, and of lavender. **Eau-de-vie**, brandy.

eaves (ēvz) *n. pl.* [A.S. *efese*] the lower edges of the roof of a building which overhang the walls.

Eaves-swallow, cliff-swallow; house-martin. **Eaves-trough**, the gutter under the eaves to catch rain-drip.

eavesdrop (ēvz-drop) *v.i.* to listen and learn what is said within doors—hence, to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others;—*n.* the water that drips from the eaves.

eavesdropper (ēvz-drop-er) *n.* one that skulks about to hear the private conversation of others.

eavesdropping (ēvz-drop-ing) *n.* the act of one that eavesdrops.

ebb (eb) *n.* [A.S. *ebba*] the reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea; decline;—*v.i.* to flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean; to fall from a better to a worse state; to decline. **Ebb-tide**, reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

Ebionite (ē-bi-un-ī) *n.* [H. *ebjōnim*, the poor] one of the Judaizing Christians, who flourished during the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

ebony (ēb-un) *a.* consisting of ebony; like ebony; black as ebony.

ebonist (ēb-un-ist) *n.* a worker in ebony.

ebonite (ēb-un-ī) *n.* a hard compound of gutta-percha and sulphur; vulcanite.

ebonize, ebonise (ēb-un-īz) *v.t.* to make black like ebony.

ebony (ēb-un-i) *n.* [G. *ebonios*] a species of dark, hard, heavy, durable wood.

éboulement (ā-bōōl-mong) *n.* [F. *bouler*, tumble down] an avalanche; landslide; fall of a wall or fortification.

ebriety (ē-bri-ē-ti) *n.* [L. *ebrius*, intoxicated] intoxication; drunkenness.

ebrious (ĕ-bri-us) *a.* partially intoxicated; inclined to drink to excess.

ebullience (ĕ-bul'yens) *n.* a boiling over.

ebullient (ĕ-bul'yent) *a.* [*L. ebullire*, boil up] boiling over, as a liquor—hence, exuberant.

ebullition (ĕ-bu-lish-ŭn) *n.* boiling; fermentation; outburst of excited feelings.

eburine, eburite (ĕb'ŭ-rin, -rit) *n.* [*L. ebur*, ivory] an artificial ivory, made up from bone-dust, gum, and colouring matter.

eburnation (ĕ-bur-nā-shun) *n.* [*L. eburnus*, of ivory] a morbid change in bone, by which it gets dense and hard [*Path.*].

eburnean (ĕ-bur-nĕ-an) *a.* [*L. eburneus*, fr. *ebur*, ivory] made of ivory.

eburneous (ĕ-bur-nĕ-us) *a.* like ivory in colour; ivory white.

eburnification (ĕ-bur-ni-fi-kā-shun) *n.* [*L. ſucere*, make] the change of bodies into others having appearance of ivory.

ecardinal (ĕ-kār-di-nal) *a.* [*L. e* and *cardo*, hinge] without a hinge; inarticulate.

écarté (e-kār-tā) *n.* [*F.*] a game at cards.

ecaudate (ĕ-kaw-dāt) *a.* [*L. e* and *cauda*, tail] without a tail or tail-like appendage.

ecbasis (ĕk-bā-sis) *n.* [*G.*] an argument drawn from the relation of cause and effect.

ecbatic (ĕk-bat-ik) *a.* [*G. ekbainein*, go out] denoting a result or consequence.

ecbole (ĕk-bo-lĕ) *n.* [*G. ekballlein*, throw out] a digression [*Rhet.*].

ecbolic (ĕk-bol-ik) *a.* promoting parturition; —*n.* a drug having this effect.

ecce-homo (ĕk'se-hō-mō) *n.* [*L.*, behold the man] a picture which represents the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.

eccentric (ĕk-sen'trik) *a.* [*G. ek* and *kentron*, centre] departing from the centre; not having the same centre (opposed to *concentric*); deviating from stated forms, methods, or laws; singular; odd; —*n.* a circle not having the same centre as another; one that, or that which, deviates from regularity; a wheel or disk having its axis of revolution out of its centre of figure. **Eccentric-rod**, the rod connecting the eccentric with the slide-valve of an engine. **Eccentric-strap**, the iron band around an eccentric wheel.

eccentrically (ĕk-sen'tri-kal-i) *adv.* in an eccentric manner.

eccentricity (ĕk-sen'tris-i-ti) *n.* deviation from a centre; state of having a centre different from that of another circle; deviation from custom; singularity.

ecchymosis (ĕk-i-mō-sis) *n.* [*G. ek*, out, and *chymos*, juice] a coloured spot caused by extravasated blood [*Med.*].

ecclesia (ĕ-klĕ-zī-a) *n.* [*G.*] the assembly of free citizens at ancient Athens; a religious assembly; a church.

ecclesian (ĕ-klĕ-zī-an) *n.* one that upholds the supremacy of the ecclesiastical over the civil power.

ecclesiarch (ĕ-klĕ-zī-ārk) *n.* [*G. archos*, leader] a ruler of the church.

ecclesiast (ĕ-klĕ-zī-ast) *n.* an ecclesiastic; a preacher, particularly Solomon.

ecclesiastic (ĕ-klĕ-zī-as'tik) *n.* a person in orders; clergyman; priest.

ecclesiastical (ĕ-klĕ-zī-as'ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to the church, or to its organization or government.

ecclesiastically (ĕ-klĕ-zī-as'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in an ecclesiastical manner.

ecclesiasticism (ĕ-klĕ-zī-as'ti-sizm) *n.* strong attachment to church observances, etc.

Ecclesiasticus (ĕ-klĕ-zī-as'ti-kus) *n.* a book of the Apocrypha.

ecclesiological (ĕ-klĕ-zī-ō-loj'i-kal) *a.* treating of ecclesiology.

ecclesiologist (ĕ-klĕ-zī-ō-lō-jist) *n.* one versed in ecclesiology.

ecclesiology (ĕ-klĕ-zī-ō-lō-jī) *n.* [*G. ekklesia*, church, and *logos*, discourse] the

science of church building and decoration, or a treatise on church organization.

eccoprotic (ĕk-o-pro'tik) *a.* [*G. ek*, out, and *kopros*, dung] laxative; gently purging; —*n.* a purging medicine.

eccrinology (ĕk-ri-nol'ō-jī) *n.* [*G. ek* and *krin-ein*, separate, and *logos*, discourse] the part of physiology relating to the secretions.

eccrisis (ĕk-ri-sis) *n.* the excretion of waste products; the waste products themselves.

ecderon (ĕk-de-rōn) *n.* [*G. ek*, out, and *deros*, skin] an outer layer of integument.

ecdysis (ĕk-di-sis, ĕk-dī'sis) *n.* [*G. ek* and *ducin*, enter] shedding the outer coat; moulting.

echelon (ĕsh'-e-lon) *n.* [*F. échelle*, ladder, fr. *L. scala*] the position of an army or other military body in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another; —*v.t.* to form in echelon.

Echelon-lens, a compound lens used in lighthouses.

Echidna (ĕk-id-na) *n.* [*G.*, adder, viper] a genus of ant-eaters found in Australia.

echinate, echinated (ĕk-i-nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* [*L. echinus*, hedgehog] spiny like a hedgehog; bristly.

Echinidæ (ĕ-kin-i-dĕ) *n.* [*L. echinus*, hedgehog] a family of sea-urchins.

echinidan (ĕ-kin-i-dan) *n.* a sea-urchin, one of the Echinidea.

echinite (ĕ-kī-nīt) *n.* a fossil sea-urchin.

echinoderm (ĕ-kī-nō-derm) *n.* any one of the Echinodermata.

Echinodermata (ĕ-kī-nō-der-ma-ta) *n.* [*G. echinos*, and *derma*, skin] a sub-kingdom of metazoan animals; the echinoderms.

echinodermatous (ĕ-kī-nō-der-ma-tus) *a.* having a prickly skin; belonging to the echinoderms.

echinus (ĕ-ke-nus) *n.* [*L. fr. G. echinos*, hedgehog] a hedgehog; a sea-urchin; a form of moulding having eggs and anchors carved on it.

echis (ĕk'is) *n.* [*G. echis*, viper] a venomous Indian viper.

echo (ĕk'ō) *n.* [*G.*] a sound reflected from a solid body; —*v.t.* to reverberate or send back; to repeat with assent; —*v.z.* to be echoed; to send back a sound.

echoer (ĕk'ō-er) *n.* one that echoes.

echoism (ĕk'ō-izm) *n.* onomatopœia; making words to imitate natural sounds.

echoless (ĕk'ō-les) *a.* giving no echo; yielding no response.

echometer (ĕ-kom'e-ter) *n.* [*G. echō* and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the duration of sounds.

echometry (ĕ-kom'e-tri) *n.* the art of measuring the duration, etc., of sounds.

echoscope (ĕk'ō-skōp) *n.* [*G. echō* and *skopein*, view] stethoscope.

eclaircissement (ĕk-lār-sēs-māng) *n.* [*F.*] the clearing up of anything obscure or not easily understood.

eclampsia, eclampsy (ĕk-lamp'si-a, -si) *n.* [*G. ek* and *lamp-pein*, shine] rapid flashing of light before the eyes; rapid convulsive motions [*Path.*].

eclat (ĕ-klā') *n.* [*F. fr. colater*, burst forth] splendour; show; renown; acclamation.

eclectic (ĕk-lek'tik) *a.* [*G. eklektikos*, fr. *eklegein*, pick out] selecting; choosing at will; —*n.* a selector; one that forms a system in any department of knowledge by selecting from the principles, opinions, or systems of others (applied to a set of ancient philosophers, to a class of ancient physicians, and, specially, to a sect in the Christian church who combined the teaching of Plato with the doctrines of Scripture).

eclectically (ĕk-lek'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in an eclectic manner.

eclecticism (ĕk-lek'ti-sizm) *n.* the doctrine, system, or practice of, eclectics.

eclipse (ĕ-klips) *n.* [*G. ekleipein*, leave out] an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun or moon, or other luminous body; temporary or partial loss of brilliancy, and the like; —*v.t.* to darken or hide; to obscure or



extinguish the beauty, etc., of; to throw into the shade; *v.i.* to suffer an eclipse.

ecliptic (e-klip-tik) *n.* an imaginary great circle of the sphere, which is the apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth as seen from the sun; a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to celestial ecliptic; *a.* pertaining to the ecliptic.

eclogue (ek-log) *n.* [*G. eklogē*, selection] a pastoral composition; a bucolic; an idyl.

economical (ē-ku-nom-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the household; domestic; prudent in expenditure; managed with frugality.

economically (ē-ku-nom-i-kal-i) *adv.* with economy; frugally.

economics (ē-ku-nom-iks) *n.* the science of domestic management; political economy.

economist (ē-kon-u-mist) *n.* one that manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one that is conversant with political economy.

economization (ē-kon-u-mi-zā-shun) *n.* the practice of economizing.

economize (ē-kon-u-miz) *v.t.* to use with prudence; to expend with frugality; *v.i.* to make a prudent use, as of money, time, etc.

economy (ē-kon-u-mi) *n.* [*G. oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law] management of the house; prudence in the use of money and means; regulations by which things are disposed; political government, *esp.* with reference to taxation and the development of national wealth and resources; frugality; thriftiness.

ecostate (ē-kos-tāt) *a.* [*L. e*, without, and *costa*, rib] without ribs [Zool. and Bot.].

écoute (ā-kōōt) *n.* [*F. écouter*, listen] a small gallery made in front of the glacier for the shelter of troops, whereby the miners of the enemy may be annoyed.

ecphasis (ek-fa-sis) *n.* [*G. ek* and *phanai*, speak] an explicit declaration [Rhet.].

ecphronesis (ek-fo-ne-sis) *n.* [*G. ekphronēin*, cry out] a figure indicating some sudden emotion [Rhet.]; exclamation; a part of the service in the Greek church said aloud.

ecpfractic (ek-frak-tik) *a.* [*G. ek* and *phrassein*, inclose] tending to remove obstruction; *n.* a drug for clearing away obstruction.

ecraseur (ā-kra-zer) *n.* [*F. écraser*, crush] an instrument for removing tumours.

ecru (e-krōō) *a.* [*F. écru*, raw, fr. *L. crudus*] unbleached; raw-coloured.

ecstasy (ek-stā-si) *n.* [*G. ekstasis*] a fixed state; a trance; excessive joy; enthusiasm.

ecstatic, ecstatical (ek-stat-ik, -i-kal) *a.* causing ecstasy; entrancing; delightful in the highest degree.

ecstatically (ek-stat-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an ecstatic way; rapturously.

ectoblast (ek-tu-blast) *n.* [*G. ektos*, outside, and *blastos*, bud, germ] the outer layer of a cell; the outer primary layer in the embryo of a metazoan animal; ectoderm [Biol.].

ectoderm (ek-tu-derm) *n.* [*G. derma*, skin] the outer layer of cells in metazoans.

ectoparasite (ek-tu-par-ā-sit) *n.* an external parasite, *e.g.* flea, tick, etc.

ectoplasm (ek-tu-plazm) *n.* [*G. plasma*, a thing formed] exterior protoplasm of a cell.

ectosarc (ek-tu-sārk) *n.* [*G. ktos* and *sarx*, flesh] the ectoplasm of a protozoan animal; the outer envelope of an amœba or other rhizopod.

Ectozoa (ek-tu-zō-ā) *n.pl.* [*G. ektos* and *zoon*, animal] external parasites.

ectropic (ek-trop-ik) *a.* [*G. ek* and *trepein*, turn] turned outward; everted, as an eyelid.

ectropical (ek-trop-i-kal) *a.* [*G. ek* and *tropikos*, tropical] extratropical; outside tropics.

ectypal (ek-ti-pal) *a.* [*G. ektupos*, formed in outline] taken from the original; imitated.

ectype (ek-tip) *n.* [*G. ek* and *typos*, figure] a copy from an original.

ectypography (ek-ti-pog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. ektupos*, and *graphein*, write] a method of etching in which the lines are left in relief instead of being sunk into the plate.

ecu (ē-kū) *n.* [*F. fr. L. scutum*, shield] a shield, usually triangular, carried by a mounted man-at-arms in middle ages; various old French coins.

ecumenic, ecumenical (ek-ū-men-ik, -i-kal) *a.* [*G. oikoumenē* (*sc. ge*), the inhabited world] relating to the whole world; general; universal.

ecumenicity (ek-ū-me-nis-i-ti) *n.* the character of being ecumenical.

eczema (ek-ze-mā) *n.* [*G. ek* and *zein*, boil] inflammation of skin, accompanied by swelling, redness, and exudation of lymph.

eczematous (ek-ze-m-ā-tus) *a.* produced by eczema; afflicted with eczema.

edacious (ē-dā-shus) *a.* [*L. edere*, eat] given to eating; greedy; voracious.

edda (ē-dā) *n.* [*Icel.*, great-grandmother] a collection of ancient Icelandic poems.

edder (ē-dēr) *n.* [*A.S. eodor*, hedge] a hedge; the binding at the top of stakes used in making hedges; straw ropes for thatching corn-ricks; *[-adder]* an adder.

eddy (ē-dī) *n.* [*A.S. ed*, back] a current of air or water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main current; a whirlpool; *v.i.* to move in a circular direction, as a whirlpool or current. **Eddy-water**, dead-water [Naut.]. **Eddy-wind**, wind moving in an eddy near an object.

edelweiss (ā-dl-vīs) *n.* [*Ger.*] a white-coloured plant growing in Switzerland and Pyrenees at a great height.

edema (e-dē-mā) *n.* See *œdema*.

Eden (ē-den) *n.* [*H. eden*, delight] the garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; a delightful region or residence; a paradise.

Edenic (ē-den-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Eden.

edental (ē-den-tal) *a.* toothless; pertaining to the Edentata; *n.* one of the Edentata.

Edentata (ē-den-tā-tā) *n.pl.* an order of mammalia, the edentates.

edentate (ē-den-tāt) *n.* [*L. e* and *dens*, tooth] an animal of the sloth and armadillo tribes, wanting fore teeth and canines.

edentated (ē-den-tā-ted) *a.* toothless; belonging to the sloth and armadillo tribes.

edentation (ē-den-tā-shun) *n.* the state of being edentate.

edentulate, edentulous (ē-den-tū-lāt, -lus) *a.* without teeth; toothless.

edge (ej) *n.* [*A.S. ecg*] the thin, cutting side of the blade of an instrument; the border; margin; that which cuts or wounds; keenness; sharpness; *v.t.* to furnish with an edge; to sharpen; to fringe; *v.i.* to move gradually. **Edge-bone**, the haunch bone. **Edge-coals**, coal beds inclined at a great angle [Scot.]. **Edge-plain**, a carpenter's plane for trimming edges. **Edge-rail**, the iron rail of railroads, which is laid on its side, and not flat, as in tramways. **Edge-roll**, a rolling tool used in gilding the edges of book covers. **Edge-tool**, an instrument having a sharp edge; a cutting tool. **Edge-trimmer**, a machine for paring the boot sole.

edgeless (ej-les) *a.* wanting edge; blunt.

edgelong (ej-long) *adv.* edgewise; in the direction of the edge.

edgeways, edgewise (ej-wās, -wiz) *adv.* towards the edge.

edging (ej-ing) *n.* that which forms an edge or border; fringe. **Edging-saw**, a saw for squaring edges. **Edging-shears**, shears for cutting edges of sod along walks in gardens.

edgy (ej-i) *a.* sharp; angular; well defined; irritable.

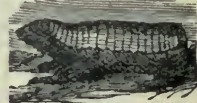
edibility (ed-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* suitability for being eaten.

edible (ed-i-bl) *a.* [*L. edere*, eat] fit to be eaten as food; eatable.

edibleness (ed-i-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being edible.

edict (ē-dikt) *n.* [*L. ex* and *dicere*, say] that which is uttered or proclaimed by authority; decree.

edictal (ē-dik-tal) *a.* of the character of an edict.



Edentate.

edicule (ed-i-kūl) *n.* [L. *edicula*, *dim.* of *aedes*, a building] a small edifice; a shrine.

edification (ed-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act of edifying; or the state of being edified; a building up, in a moral and religious sense.

edifice (ed-i-fis) *n.* [L. *aedificare*, build] a building; a structure; a fabric.

edificial (ed-i-fish'al) *a.* pertaining to an edifice.

edifier (ed-i-fi-er) *n.* one that edifies, or imparts instruction, *esp.* in morals.

edify (ed-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *aedes*, a building, and *facere*, make] to build; to instruct and improve in knowledge, particularly in moral and religious knowledge.

edifyingly (ed-i-fi-ing-li) *adv.* in an instructive way.

edile (ē-dil) *n.* See *ædile*.

edit (ed-it) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *dare*, give] to superintend the publication of; to revise and correct.

edition (ē-dish'un) *n.* the publication of any literary work; republication of a book; the number of copies printed at one publication.

editio princeps (ē-dish-i-ō prin-seps) *n.* the first printed edition of a book.

editor (ed-i-tur) *n.* one that prepares a book, or the like, for publication; one that conducts a newspaper or magazine.

editorial (ed-i-tō-ri-al) *a.* pertaining to, or written by, an editor; — *n.* a leading article in a newspaper or other periodical.

editorially (ed-i-tō-ri-al-i) *adv.* in the manner or character of an editor.

editorship (ed-it-ur-ship) *n.* business or office of an editor.

editress (ed-i-tres) *n.* a female editor.

educability (ed-ū-kā-bil'i-ti) *n.* [L. *educare*] capacity for receiving instruction.

educable (ed-ū-kā-bl) *a.* capable of being educated.

educate (ed-ū-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *ducere*, lead] to bring up, as a child; to cultivate and discipline the various powers of the mind; to instil the principles of science, art, religion, etc., into; to train.

education (ed-ū-kā-shun) *n.* act or process of educating; formation of character.

educational (ed-ū-kā-shun-al) *a.* pertaining to education.

educationalist (ed-ū-kā-shun-al-ist) *n.* Same as *educationist*.

educationally (ed-ū-kā-shun-al-i) *adv.* as regards education.

educatory (ed-ū-kā-shun-ā-ri) *a.* educational.

educationist (ed-ū-kā-shun-ist) *n.* one versed in, or that promotes, education.

educative (ed-ū-kā-tiv) *a.* tending to educate.

educator (ed-ū-kā-tur) *n.* one that educates or instructs.

educe (ē-dūs) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *ducere*, lead] to draw forth; to elicit; to extract.

educible (ē-dūs-i-bl) *a.* capable of being educated.

educt (ē-duk't) *n.* what is educed; extracted matter; an inference.

eduction (ē-duk-shun) *n.* act of drawing out, or bringing into view. **Eduction-pipe**, in steam-engines, the pipe leading the exhaust steam into the condenser or outer air. **Eduction-port**, an opening from the valves to the condenser in a steam-engine. **Eduction-valve**, a valve for discharging fluid.

eductive (ē-duk'tiv) *a.* tending to educe or draw out.

eductor (ē-duk'tur) *n.* one that, or that which, brings forth.

edulcorant (ē-dul-kō-rant) *a.* [L. *e* and *dulcis*, sweet] sweetening; — *n.* a drug to render the acids of the body less acid.

edulcorate (ē-dul-ku-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *dulcis*, sweet] to sweeten; to purify.

edulcoration (ē-dul-ku-rā-shun) *n.* the act of edulcorating or sweetening.

edulcorative (ē-dul-ku-rā-tiv) *a.* having the quality of sweetening; edulcorant.

edulcorator (ē-dul'ku-rā-tor) *n.* that which edulcorates.

eel (ēl) *n.* [A.S. *ēl*] a species of soft-finned, snake-like fishes. **Eel-basket**, a basket for catching eels. **Eel-buck**, an eel-pot. **Eel-fork**, a fork for catching eels. **Eel-grass**, a grass-like marine plant. **Eel-oil**, oil got from eels, used as a liniment in rheumatism. **Eel-pot**, an eel basket. **Eel-pout**, the burbot. **Eel-set**, a net for catching eels. **Eel-shaped**, long and slender. **Eel-shear**, an eel-spear. **Eel-skin**, skin of an eel. **Eel-spear**, a spear for catching eels.

e'en (ēn) a contraction for **even**.

e'er (ār) a contraction for **ever**.

eerie, eery (ē-ri) *a.* [A.S. *earg*, timid] weird; inspiring awe; nervously frightened.

eerily (ē-ri-li) *adv.* in an eerie, strange way.

eeriness (ē-ri-nes) *n.* the state of being eerie.

efface (ē-fās) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *facies*, face] to erase; to rub off; to render illegible; to wear away;

effaceable (ē-fās-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being effaced.

effacement (ē-fās-ment) *n.* the act of effacing or expunging.

effect (ē-fekt') *n.* [L. *efficere*, *pp.* *effectus*, produce] that which is produced by an agent or cause; result; consequence; event; efficiency; actual fact; — *pl.* goods; movables; personal estate; — *v.t.* to produce; to cause to be; to bring to pass; to accomplish; to execute.

effectible (ē-fek'ti-bl) *a.* capable of being done; practicable; feasible.

effection (ē-fek-shun) *n.* creation or production; [Geom.] the construction of a proposition.

effective (ē-fek'tiv) *a.* suited, or tending, to produce effects; efficacious; operative; powerful.

effectively (ē-fek'tiv-li) *adv.* with effect; powerfully.

effectiveness (ē-fek'tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being effective.

effectless (ē-fekt'les) *a.* useless; vain; without effect.

effector, effector (ē-fek'tur, -ter) *n.* [L.] one that produces or causes; a maker or creator; a cause.

effectual (ē-fek'tū-al) *a.* producing, or having power to produce, an intended effect.

effectually (ē-fek'tū-al-i) *adv.* thoroughly; completely.

effectualness (ē-fek'tū-al-nes) *n.* effectiveness; the quality of being effectual.

effectuate (ē-fek'tū-āt) *v.t.* to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish.

effeminacy (ē-fem'i-nā-si) *n.* unmanly delicacy; womanly softness or weakness.

effeminate (ē-fem'i-nāt) *a.* [L. *effeminare*, fr. *ex* and *femina*, woman] soft to an unmanly degree; womanish; weak; tender; — (ē-fem'i-nāt) *v.t.* to make womanish; to unman; to weaken.

effeminately (ē-fem'i-nāt-li) *adv.* in a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

effeminateness (ē-fem'i-nāt-nes) *n.* unmanly softness.

effeminize (ē-fem'i-nīz) *v.t.* to make effeminate.

effendi (ē-fen'di) *n.* [Turk.] honorary title of a Turkish state official, or man of learning.

effluent (ēf'er-ent) *a.* [L. *effluere*, fr. *ex* and *ferre*, bear, carry] conveying outward or away, *e.g.*, the effluent nerves, effluent duct; — *n.* a vessel or nerve that conveys outward [Phys.]; a stream flowing out of a lake.

effluous (ēf'e-rus) *a.* [L. *ex*, very, and *ferus*, wild] very fierce; wild.

effervesce (ēf'er-ves') *v.i.* [L. *effervesce*, fr. *ex* and *fervescere*, begin boiling] to escape, as air or gas, from a liquid, with a bubbling and hissing sound; to boil over — hence, to be in a state of commotion.

effervescence (ēf'er-ves'ens) *n.* state of effervescing.

effervescent (ēf'er-ves-ent) *a.* gently boiling or bubbling by means of the disengagement of gas.

effervescent (ef-er-ves'i-bl) *a.* capable of effervescing.

effervesce (ef-er-ves-iv) *a.* tending to produce effervescence.

effete (e-fēt) *a.* [L. *ex* and *fetus*, a bringing forth young] no longer capable of producing young; barren; worn out with age or excessive indulgence.

effeteness (e-fēt-nes) *n.* the state of being effete; exhaustion.

efficacious (ef-i-kā'shus) *a.* [L. *efficere*, produce] productive of effects; producing the effect intended; effectual; powerful.

efficaciously (ef-i-kā'shus-li) *adv.* in an efficacious manner.

efficaciousness (ef-i-kā'shus-nes) *n.* quality of being efficacious.

efficacy (ef-i-ka-si) *n.* power to produce effects; virtue; force; energy.

efficiency, efficiency (e-fish'-ens, -en-si) *n.* the act of causing or producing; effectual agency; competent power.

efficient (e-fish'-ent) *a.* [L. *efficientes*, *ppr.* of *efficioere*] causing effects; producing results; effectual; competent; able; capable; —*n.* the agent or cause that produces.

efficiently (e-fish'-ent-li) *adv.* with effect; effectively.

effigiate (e-fij'-i-āt) *v.t.* to make into an effigy.

effigies (e-fij'-i-ēz) *n.* an effigy.

effigy (ef'i-ji) *n.* [L. *effigies*, shape] image or representation of any person or thing; a likeness in sculpture, painting, bas-relief, or drawing.

efflate (e-flāt) *v.t.* [L. *efflatus*, fr. *ex* and *flare*, breathe] to fill with air; to inflate.

efflation (e-flā'shun) *n.* the act of breathing out; a puff, as of wind.

effleurage (e-fle-rāzh') *n.* [F. *effleurer*, graze, touch] gentle rubbing of a patient with the palm of the hand.

effloresce (ef-lo-res') *v.i.* [L. *ex* and *florescere*, flower] to change from a compact or crystalline state to powder, by loss of water of crystallization; to turn into bloom; to blossom; to break out into florid or excessive ornamentation.

efflorescence (ef-lo-res-ens) *n.* time of flowering; eruption, as in rash, etc.; the formation of the whitish, loose powder on the surface of efflorescing bodies, as salts, etc.

efflorescency (ef-lo-res-en-si) *n.* state of being efflorescent; an efflorescence.

efflorescent (ef-lo-res-ent) *a.* showing, as flowers, on the surface, or appearing in the form of white dust.

efflower (e-flou-er) *v.t.* [F. *effleurer*, graze, strip leaves off] to remove the outer surface of a skin in leather manufacture.

effluence (ef-lōō-ens) *n.* [L. *ex* and *fluere*, flow] a flowing out; that which issues from any body or substance; issue; emanation.

effluent (ef-lōō-ent) *a.* flowing out, as a stream from a lake; —*n.* that which flows out.

effluvial (e-flōō'-vi-əl) *a.* pertaining to effluvia.

effluvium (e-flōō'-vi-um) *n.*; *pl.* *effluvia* (e-flōō'-vi-a) invisible exhalation, *esp.* noxious exhalation from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

efflux, effluxion (ef-luks, e-fluk'shun) *n.* act or state of flowing out or issuing forth; effusion; that which flows out; emanation.

effodient (e-fō'-di-ent) *a.* [L. *ex* and *fovere*, dig] habitually digging [Zool.].

effoliation (e-fō'-li-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *ex* and *folium*, leaf] fall of foliage of a plant [Bot.].

efforce (e-fōrs) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *fortis*, strong] to force; to violate.

effort (ef-urt) *n.* [L. *ex* and *fortis*, strong] an exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental; struggle; attempt.

effortless (ef-urt-les) *a.* making no effort.

effracture (e-frak'tūr) *n.* [L. *ex* and *frangere*, *pp.* *fractus*, break] a fracture of the cranium with broken bone depressed [Surg.].

effrontery (e-frun'ter-i) *n.* [L. *frons*, forehead] excessive assurance; shamelessness; audacity; impudence.

effulgence (e-ful-jens) *n.* the state of being effulgent; extreme brilliancy.

effulgent (e-ful-jent) *a.* [L. *effulgere*, flash forth] diffusing a flood of light; shining; bright; splendid; luminous.

effulgently (e-ful-jent-li) *adv.* in an effulgent manner.

effume (e-fūm') *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *fumus*, smoke] to puff out; emit, as vapour.

effuse (e-fūz) *v.t.* to pour out, as a fluid; to spill; —*v.i.* to issue; —*a.* (e-fūs) spreading loosely; dissipated; extravagant; —*n.* effusion; waste; loss.

effusion (e-fū-zhun) *n.* [L. *effundere*, pour out] act of pouring out, as a liquid; act of shedding, as blood; lavish use of words; the escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel into another part.

effusive (e-fū-siv) *a.* pouring out; profuse; making an extravagant display of feeling.

effusively (e-fū-siv-li) *adv.* in an effusive manner.

effusiveness (e-fū-siv-nes) *n.* state of being effusive.

eft (eft) *n.* [A.S. *efeta*] a kind of lizard; a newt.

eftsoons (eft-soon's) *adv.* [M.E. *eft*, again, and *sona*, soon] soon after; again; anew.

egad (e-gad') *int.* [a form of *by God*] used as a minced oath.

egality (e-gal-i-ti) *n.* [F. *égalité*, fr. L. *aequus*, equal] equality.

egence (ē-jens) *n.* [L. *egens*, needy] exigence; neediness.

Egeria (e-jēr-i-a) *n.* [L.] a Roman nymph or divinity; one of the asteroids.

egg (eg) *v.t.* [Icel. *eggja*] to urge on; to instigate; to provoke to action.

egg (eg) *n.* [A.S. *æg*] a spheroidal body formed in the ovary of a female animal, containing the germ of a new individual of the species. **Egg-bag**, the ovary. **Egg-bald**, bald as an egg. **Egg-beater**, an instrument for whipping eggs. **Egg-blower**, a blow-pipe for emptying eggs. **Egg-born**, hatched from an egg. **Egg-case**, a natural casing of some kinds of eggs, *e.g.* cockroach, spider, shark, etc. **Egg-cell**, an ovum, or ovule. **Egg-cleavage**, the segmentation or cleavage of ovum. **Egg-cup**, a cup for placing a boiled egg in to be eaten. **Egg-flip**, a hot drink made of beer, eggs, sugar, and spice. **Egg-membrane**, the cell wall of an ovum; vitelline membrane. **Egg-plant**, an East Indian plant with fruit like a hen's egg. **Egg-pouch**, a sac in which some insects carry their eggs. **Egg-shell**, outside covering of an egg, consisting mainly of carbonate of lime. **Egg-spoon**, a small spoon for supping eggs from the shell.

eglantine (eg-lan-tin) *n.* [F. fr. L. *aeuleus*, thorn] a species of rose; the sweetbrier.

ego (eg-ō) *n.* [L. *ego*, I] the "I"; that which feels, thinks, acts; self.

egoism (eg-ō-izm) *n.* the doctrine that the knowable consists of one's own existence and the ideas and operations of one's own mind; self-interest; an excessive love of self.

egoist (eg-ō-ist) *n.* a believer in the doctrine of egoism.

egoistic, egoistical (eg-ō-ist-ik, -ti-kal) *a.* absorbed in self (opposed to *altruistic*); involving the doctrine of egoism.

egoistically (eg-ō-ist-ik-al-i) *adv.* in an egoistic manner.

egotism (eg-u-tizm) *n.* the practice of too frequently using the word "I"—hence, self-praise; self-importance.

egotist (eg-u-tist) *n.* one that repeats the word "I" very frequently in conversation or writing.

egotistic, egotistical (eg-u-tis-ik, -ti-kal) *a.* addicted to, or manifesting, egotism; vain; self-important; opinionated.

egotistically (eg-u-tis-ik-al-i) *adv.* in an egotistic manner.

egotize (eg-u-tiz) *v.i.* to talk or write much of one's self.

egregious (e-grē-jus) *a.* [L. *e* and *grex*, herd] remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished from common men or actions; enormous.

egregiously (e-grĕ-jus-li) *adv.* greatly; remarkably; enormously.
egregiousness (e-grĕ-jus-nes) *n.* the quality of being egregious.
egress (ĕ-gres) *n.* [*L. egressus*] act of issuing or proceeding from; act of going out from a place; departure; right or liberty to depart.
egression (ĕ-gresh-un) *n.* the act of going out.

egressor (ĕ-gres-ur) *n.* one that goes out.
egret (ĕ-gret) *n.* [*F.*] a small white heron; a heron's feather; the feathery or hairy down of seeds.

Egyptian (e-jip-shan) *a.* pertaining to Egypt, in Africa; — *n.* a native of Egypt; a gipsy (so called because supposed to have originated in Egypt).



Egret.

Egyptologist (e-jip-toĕ-jist) *n.* a student skilled in the antiquities and hieroglyphics of Egypt.

Egyptology (e-jip-toĕ-ji) *n.* [*Egypt* and *G. logos*, discourse] the science of Egyptian antiquities; a treatise on Egyptian antiquities.

eh (ā) *int.* an expression of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

eident (ĭ-dent) *a.* [*Icel.*] thrifty; careful.

eider-down (ĭ-der-down) *n.* the soft feathers of the eider-duck.

eider-duck (ĭ-der-duk) *n.* [*Icel. aðhr*, eider-duck] a species of sea-duck, about twice the size of the domestic duck, frequenting rocky shores and islands, and found in Orkney, the Shetlands, and esp. in the Arctic regions (its down has a high marketable value, from its great lightness, elasticity, and warmth).

eider-yarn (ĭ-der-yarn) *n.* soft yarn from fleece of the merino sheep.

eidograph (ĭ-du-graf) *n.* [*G. eidos*, form, and *graphĕin*, describe] an instrument for copying drawings or designs.

eidolon (ĭ-dō-lon) *n.* [*G. eidōlon*, image] an image; likeness; spectre.

eidoscope (ĭ-du-skōp) *n.* [*G. eidos*, form, and *skopein*, view] an optical instrument giving great variety of geometrical figures.

eight (āĭ) *n.* [*A.S. eahta*] a symbol representing eight units, as 8, or viii.; a number equal to twice four; — *a.* twice four.

eighteen (ā-tēn) *n.* a symbol representing eighteen units, as 18, or xviii.; a number equal to twice nine; — *a.* twice nine.

eighteenmo (ā-tēn-mō) *n.* a book whose sheets are folded into 18 leaves; 18mo.

eighteenth (ā-tēnth) *a.* denoting one of eighteen equal parts into which anything is divided; — *n.* the eighteenth part of anything.

eighth (āth) *a.* denoting one of eight equal parts into which anything is divided; that part which follows the other seven; — *n.* one of eight equal parts; an eighth part; the interval of an octave.

eightly (āth-li) *adv.* in the eighth place; for an eighth time.

eightieth (ā-ti-eth) *a.* consisting of one of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided; — *n.* that part which follows the other seventy-nine.

eighty (ā-ti) *n.* a symbol representing eighty units, as 80, or lxxx.; a number equal to 8 times 10; — *a.* containing 8 times 10.

eikon (ĭ-kōn) *n.* [*G. eikōn*, image] an image, esp. a holy image, of the Eastern church. Also *icon*.

eirenicon (ĭ-rĕ-ni-kon) *n.* [*G. eirĕnĕ*, peace] a proposal intended to bring about peace.

eisteddfod (ĕ-stĕth-vōd) *n.* [*W. eistedd*, a sitting, and *mod*, an inclosure] an assembly of bards and minstrels held periodically in Wales.

eis-wool (ĭs-wool) *n.* a fine kind of worsted.

either (ĕ-ther, ĩ-ther) *a.* and *pron.* [*A.S. æther*] one or the other of two things; — *conj.* used to indicate the first of two or more alternatives, and answered by *or*, which precedes the second or subsequent alternatives.

ejaculate (ĕ-jak-ū-lăt) *v.t.* [*L. e*, out, and *jaculum*, javelin] to throw out, as an exclamation; — *v.i.* to utter ejaculations.

ejaculation (ĕ-jak-ū-lăt-shun) *n.* uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer; the exclamation or prayer uttered.

ejaculator (ĕ-jak-ū-lăt-tur) *n.* one that ejaculates.

ejaculatory (ĕ-jak-ū-lăt-tur-i) *a.* casting or throwing out; uttered in short sentences.

eject (ĕ-jekt) *v.t.* [*L. eicere*, throw out] to throw out; to cast forth; to discharge, as excrement; to dismiss with disgrace; to dispossess of estate; to throw away; to reject; — *n.* what is ejected; a philosophical term indicating a reality inferred, but outside of consciousness of the person making the inference.

ejecta (ĕ-jek-tă) *n.pl.* refuse; things thrown out.

ejectamenta (ĕ-jek-tă-men-tă) *n.pl.* refuse; things cast out; ejecta.

ejection (ĕ-jek-shun) *n.* the act of casting out; expulsion; dispossession of land; discharge of excrementitious matter.

ejective (ĕ-jek-tiv) *a.* casting out; excluding; expelling.

ejectively (ĕ-jek-tiv-li) *adv.* by ejection; as an eject [*Philos.*]

ejectment (ĕ-jekt-ment) *n.* expulsion; dispossession.

ejector (ĕ-jek-tur) *n.* one that ejects, or dispossesses another of his land.

eke (ĕk) *v.t.* [*A.S. ecan*] to add or supply what is deficient or scanty; to prolong; — *adv.* in addition; also; likewise; — *n.* an addition.

ekename (ĕk-năm) *n.* [*eke*, addition, and *name*] nickname; epithet.

eking (ĕ-king) *n.* the act of adding; increase or addition.

elaborate (e-lab-urăt) *v.t.* [*L. e* and *laborare*, labour] to produce with labour; to improve and heighten by successive touches; — *a.* wrought with labour; highly finished.

elaborately (e-lab-urăt-li) *adv.* with great labour or study.

elaborateness (e-lab-urăt-nes) *n.* the state of being wrought out and finished by successive endeavours.

elaboration (e-lab-urăt-shun) *n.* process of producing with labour; state of being so produced; the natural process of formation or assimilation performed by the living organs in animals and vegetables.

elaborative (e-lab-urăt-iv) *a.* serving or tending to elaborate.

elaborator (e-lab-urăt-tur) *n.* one that elaborates.

elæoblast (e-lĕ-u-blast) *n.* [*G. elaiion*, oil, and *blastos*, germ] the urochord of certain ascidians; a rudimentary notochord.

elæolite (e-lĕ-u-lit) *n.* [*G. lithos*, stone] a variety of nephelite, of greasy lustre.

elæometer (e-lĕ-om-e-ter) *n.* [*G. elaiion*, oil, and *metron*, measure] a hydrometer for testing the density of olive-oil, and thence its purity.

elain, Elaine (e-lă-in) *n.* [*G. elaiia*, olive-oil] the liquid principle of oils and fats.

élan (ă-long) *n.* [*F. lancer*, incite, dash] dash; ardour.

eland (ĕ-land) *n.* [*D.*] a species of clumsy antelope in Africa.

elapse (e-laps) *v.i.* [*L. e* and *labi*, fall, slide] to slide, slip, or glide, by; to pass away.

Elasmobranchii (e-las-mo-brang-ki-i) *n.pl.* [*G. elamos*, a metal plate, and *branchia*, gills] an order of fishes including sharks and skates.

elastic (e-las-tik) *a.* [*G. elawn-ein*, drive] springing back; having the property of recovering its former figure; springy; readily returning to a previous state after being overtaxed.

elastically (e-las-tik-al-i) *adv.* in an elastic manner.



Eland.

elastician (e-las-tish-'an) *n.* one that studies to advance knowledge of elasticity.

elasticity (e-las-tis-i-ti) *n.* quality of being elastic; springiness; rebound; power of resistance to, or recovery from, overwork.

elate (e-lät) *a.* [*L. efferre, pp. elatus, lift up*] lifted up; elevated; having the spirits raised by success, or hope of success;—*v.t.* to raise; to exalt the spirit of; to flush with success; to puff up.

elater (el-'ter) *n.* an elastic filament attached to spores in Equisetaceæ [*Bot.*].

elatory (el-'a-ter-i) *n.* [*G. elatër, driver*] elasticity, as of the air.

elation (e-lä-'shun) *n.* inflation or elevation of mind.

elatrometer (el-'a-trom-'e-ter) *n.* [*G. elatër, driver, and metron, measure*] a pressure gauge for air or steam.

elbow (el-'b) *n.* [*A.S. eþlaga*] the joint connecting the arm and forearm; any flexure or angle, as of a wall;—*v.t.* to push with the elbow;—*v.i.* to push rudely along; to jostle. **Elbow-grease**, a familiar expression for hard work with the arms, as rubbing. **Elbow-room**, room to extend the elbows on each side—hence, room for motion or action. **Elbow-scissors**, scissors bent in the blade, for dissecting.

elchi (el-'chi) *n.* [*Turk. fr. Hind. elchi, envoy*] an ambassador.

eld (eld) *n.* [*A.S., yldu, fr. eald, old*] old age; an old person; old times; antiquity.

elder (el-'der) *a.* [*A.S. eþdra, yldra*] older; more advanced in age; senior;—*n.* one that is older; a senior; a predecessor; one that is appointed to office on account of his age and presumable experience and wisdom; presbyter; a layman associated with the minister in the government and discipline of the church.

elder (el-'der) *n.* [*A.S. ellen*] a genus of plants having broad umbels of white flowers and dark-red berries. **Elder-berry**, the purplish-black fruit of the elder. **Elder-wine**, a wine made from elder-berries.

elderly (el-'der-li) *a.* somewhat old; bordering on old age.

eldership (el-'der-ship) *n.* state of being older; office of an elder; body of elders.

eldest (el-'dest) *a.* [*A.S. yþlesta, superl. of eald, old*] oldest; most advanced in age.

El Dorado (el-'d) (*d) rā-d) n.* [*Sp. el, the, and dorado, gilded*] a fabulous region in the interior of South America, rich, esp. in gold, gems, etc.—hence, a region full of precious products of nature.

eldritch (el-'dričh) *a.* [*Etym. doubtful*] hideous; ghastly; weird; hagghish.

Eleatic (el-'e-at-ik) *a.* pertaining to Elea, a town of Magna Græcia; applied to a Greek school of philosophy, founded by Xenophanes, who lived at Elea;—*n.* an inhabitant of Elea; a follower of the philosophy of Xenophanes.

elecampane (el-'e-kam-'pān) *n.* [*G. eleonion and L. campus, field*] a plant whose root has a pungent taste, and was formerly of much repute as a stomachic; a coarse candy.

elect (e-lect) *v.t.* [*L. e and legere, choose*] to pick out; to choose from; to appoint to office by vote; to decide in favour of; to select;—*a.* chosen; set apart for eternal life;—*n.* one chosen or set apart;—*pl.* those that are chosen for salvation.

election (el-'ek-'shun) *n.* act of choosing; choice; the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment; liberty to take or reject; divine choice; predetermination of God with regard to the subjects of His grace; public choice of representatives or members. **Election-auditor**, an official appointed to audit and publish the accounts of all parliamentary election expenses.

electioneer (e-lek-'shu-nēr) *v.i.* to make interest, or use arts, for securing the election of a candidate.

electioneerer (e-lek-'shu-nēr-'er) *n.* one that electioneers.

electioneering (e-lek-'shu-nēr-'ing) *n.* the arts used for securing the choice of a person to office.

elective (e-lek-'tiv) *a.* making selection; dependent on choice; bestowed by election.

electively (e-lek-'tiv-li) *adv.* by choice or prefer-

elector (e-lek-'tur) *n.* one that elects, or has the right to vote in favour of, a candidate for office; one of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to choose the emperor.

electoral (e-lek-'tu-ral) *a.* pertaining to electors or election.

electorate (e-lek-'tu-rät) *n.* the dignity of an elector; the whole body of electors; the territory of an elector in Germany.

electorship (e-lek-'tu-ship) *n.* the office of an elector.

electrepeter (e-lek-'trep-'e-ter) *n.* [*G. Elektron, amber, and trepein, turn*] an instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

electress, electroress (e-lek-'tres, -tu-res) *n.* the wife, or widow, of an elector in the German empire.

electric, electrical (e-lek-'trik, -tri-kal) *a.* pertaining to electricity; occasioned by, derived from, or producing, electricity; containing electricity. **Electric-eel**, an eel able to give a violent electric shock.

electrically (e-lek-'tri-kal-i) *adv.* in the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

electrician (e-lek-'tris-'an) *n.* one versed in the science of electricity.

electricity (e-lek-'tris-i-ti) *n.* [*G. Elektron, amber*] a subtle agent or power in nature, evolved in any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, whether from a chemical, physical, or mechanical cause, and exhibiting itself in a variety of ways; the science that unfolds the phenomena and laws of this agent.

electriferous (e-lek-'trif-'e-rus) *a.* [*L. ferre, carry*] bearing electricity.

electrifiable (e-lek-'tri-fi-'a-bl) *a.* capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it.

electrification (e-lek-'tri-fi-kä-'shun) *n.* the act of electrifying, or the state of being charged with electricity.

electrifier (e-lek-'tri-fi-'er) *n.* one that, or that which, electrifies.

electrify (e-lek-'tri-fi) *v.t.* [*L. electrum and facere, make*] to charge with electricity; to give an electric shock to; to give a sudden shock, as of surprise, admiration, delight, etc.

electrine (e-lek-'trin) *n.* the supposed principle of electricity.

electrize (e-lek-'triz) *v.t.* to electrify; to make electric.

electro (e-lek-'tr) *n.* an electrotyp. A prefix denoting association with electricity. **Electro-bath**, liquid used in electroplating. **Electro-biology**, the science of the electrical currents developed in living organisms. **Electro-bronze**, a metallic coating put on iron articles by the electro-bath. **Electro-chemistry**, that science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes. **Electro-dynamics**, the science treating of the mutual action of electric currents and magnets. **Electro-dynamometer**, an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current. **Electro-engraving**, engraving by electricity. **Electro-gilding**, the process of gilding copper, etc., by means of voltaic electricity. **Electro-kinetics**, the branch of electricity dealing with the flow of electricity. **Electro-magnet**, a mass of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing. **Electro-magnetism**, that science which treats of the development of magnetism by voltaic electricity. **Electro-massage**, the use in massage of electricity in the rubbers. **Electro-medical**, pertaining to the use in medicine of electricity. **Electro-metallurgy**, the process of depositing metals from their solutions by means of a slow current of electricity. **Electro-negative**, having the property of being attracted by an electro-positive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis. **Electro-optics**, the branch of electricity treating of its relations to light. **Electro-photometer**, a photometer in which reference is made to the intensity of the light produced by an electric spark. **Electro-positive**, attracted by an electro-negative body, or passing to the negative pole in electrolysis. **Electro-puncturing**, puncturing with needles connected with poles of a battery [*Med.*]. **Electro-thermancy**, the part of the science of electricity dealing with the effects produced by a current on the temperature of a conductor.

Electro-tinting, a process of designing whereby in an electro-bath certain parts of the plate are left in relief.

electrocapillary (e-lek-tru-kap-i-la-ri) *a.* designating capillary phenomena produced by electricity.

electrocution (e-lek-tru-kū-shun) *n.* [cution, as in *execution*] execution by means of electricity.

electrode (e-lek-trōd) *n.* [G. *ēlektron*, amber, and *hodos*, way] either of the terminals or poles of the voltaic circle (the positive pole is called the *anode*, the negative, the *kathode*).

electrology (e-lek-trolō-jī) *n.* [G. *ēlektron* and *logos*, discourse] that branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity and its properties.

electrolysis (e-lek-trol'i-sis) *n.* [G. *ēlektron* and *lysis*, dissolving] the process of chemical decomposition by the action of electricity.

electrolyte (e-lek-tru-lī) *n.* a chemical compound which is being decomposed by an electric current.

electrolytic, electrolytical (e-lek-tru-lit'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to electrolysis.

electrolyzable (e-lek-tru-li-za-bl) *a.* capable of being decomposed.

electrolyze (e-lek-trō-liz) *v. t.* to decompose by the action of electricity.

electrometer (e-lek-trom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity.

electrometry (e-lek-trom'e-tri) *n.* that part of the science of electricity dealing with the methods of making electrical measurements.

electromotive (e-lek-tru-mō'tiv) *a.* of, or pertaining to, motion produced by electricity.

electromotor (e-lek-tru-mō'tur) *n.* an instrument for generating a current of electricity; an engine set in motion by electricity.

electropathy (e-lek-trop'a-thi) *n.* [G. *pathos*, suffering] treatment of disease by electricity.

electrophone (e-lek-tru-fōn) *n.* [G. *ēlektron* and *phōnē*, voice] an electric instrument whereby sounds are produced.

electrophorus (e-lek-trof'u-rus) *n.* [G. *pherein*, bear] an instrument employed in statical electricity for obtaining electricity by induction.

electroplate (e-lek-tru-plāt) *v. t.* to coat with silver, etc., by means of electrolysis; —*n.* articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electroplating.

electroscope (e-lek-tru-skōp) *n.* [G. *ēlektron*, amber, and *skopein*, look] an instrument for detecting changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electricity present.

electrostatic, electrostatical (e-lek-tru-stat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to statical electricity.

electrostatics (e-lek-tru-stat'iks) *n.* the science treating of the phenomena of statical electricity.

electrotonus (e-lek-trof'u-nus) *n.* [G. *tonos*, tension] the altered state of a nerve or a muscle while an electric current is passing through it.

electrotype (e-lek-tru-tīp) *n.* [G. *ēlektron*, amber, and *typos*, impression] the art of producing copies of types, wood-cuts, medals, etc., by the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original; a copy so produced; —*v. t.* to take copies of by electrotypy.

electrotyper (e-lek-tru-tī-per) *n.* one that makes electrotypes; the bath in which the solution is held.

electrotyping (e-lek-tru-tī-ping) *n.* the process of making electrotypes.

electrotypy (e-lek-tru-tī-pi) *n.* the process of copying medals, engravings, etc., by electric deposition.

electuary (e-lek-tū-ār-i) *n.* [G. *ekleichein*, lick up] a medicine composed of powders made up into a confection.

eleemosynarily (el-ē-mos'i-na-ri-li) *a.* charitably; by way of charity.

eleemosynariness (el-ē-mos-i-na-ri-nes) *n.* the quality of being charitable; the disposition to receive alms.

eleemosynary (el-ē-mos-i-na-ri) *a.* [G. *eleēmosunē*, fr. *eleos*, pity] relating to charity; given in charity or alms; founded by charity; —*n.* one that subsists on charity.

elegance (el'e-gans) *n.* state or quality of being elegant; beauty characterized by grace; refinement; that which pleases by its refined beauty.

elegancy (el'e-gan-si) *n.* elegance; that which imparts elegance.

elegant (el'e-gant) *a.* [L. *elegans*] polished; refined; pleasing or graceful; pure, as style; symmetrical; delicate, as taste; beautiful; handsome.

elegantly (el'e-gant-li) *adv.* in an elegant manner; with elegance.

elegiac (el'e-jī-ak) *a.* belonging to elegy, or written in elegiacs; used in elegies; —*n.* elegiac verse.

elegiambus (el'e-jī-am-bus) *n.* a verse made up of a dactylic penthemimer and an iambic dimeter.

elegiast, elegist (el'e-jī-ast, el'e-jist) *n.* a writer of elegies.

elegize (el'e-jīz) *v. i.* to write elegies; to bewail.

elegy (el'e-ji) *n.* [G. *ēlegos*, lament] a mournful or plaintive poem; a dirge; a poem in elegiacs.

element (el'e-ment) *n.* [L. *elementum*] the first or constituent part of; a substance that resists chemical analysis; that which is the proper habitation of an animal; sphere; a point to be taken into account; —*pl. orig.* fire, air, earth, water; the simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments; the bread and wine used in the eucharist.

elemental (el'e-men'tal) *a.* pertaining to first principles; rudimentary; elementary.

elementalism (el'e-men'tal-izm) *n.* the theory that makes the divinities of the ancients correspond with the elemental powers.

elementality (el'e-men'tal-i-ti) *n.* the state of being elementary.

elementally (el'e-men'tal-i) *adv.* according to elements; literally.

elementariness (el'e-men'tar-i-nes) *n.* the state of being elementary.

elementary (el'e-men'tā-ri) *a.* [L. *elementarius*] primary; simple; having only one principle or constituent part; treating of first principles of a science or art; introductory.

elemi (el'e-mi) *n.* [A.] the name applied to sweet-smelling resins of different kinds.

elench (e-leng'k) *n.* [G. *elenchein*, confute] a syllogism by which an opponent is made to contradict himself; a vicious and fallacious argument; a sophism.

elenchical (e-leng'ki-kal) *a.* pertaining to an elench.

elephant (el'e-fant) *n.* [G. *elephas*] a quadruped of the tribe of the pachyderms, of two living species, characterized by a proboscis and two large ivory tusks (they are the largest quadrupeds existing).

Elephant-apple, the wood-apple of India (fruit like an orange).

Elephant-creep, a climbing plant of India.

Elephant-grass, an East Indian reed (bread is made from the pollen by the natives).

Elephant's ear, a popular name for plants of the genus *Begonia*, from form of their leaves. A white elephant, a gift which causes more trouble than it is worth.

elephanter (el'e-fan'ter) *n.* a heavy periodical rain at Bombay.

elephantiac (el'e-fan'ti-ak) *a.* of the nature of elephantiasis.

elephantiasis (el'e-fan'ti-a-sis) *n.* a disease of the skin, attended with either destruction or deformity of the part affected.

elephantine (el'e-fan'tin) *a.* resembling the elephant; huge; unwieldy.



Elephant.

elephantous (el-e-fan'tus) *a.* pertaining to elephantiasis.

Eleusinian (el-u-sin'-i-an) *a.* pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honour of Ceres there celebrated.

eleutherian (el-ü-the-ri-an) *a.* [*G. eleutheros*, free] bountiful; liberal.

eleutheromania (el-ü-the-ru-mä'-ni-a) *n.* excessive zeal for freedom.

elevate (el-e-vät) *v.t.* [*L. e*, out, and *levare*, lift up] to lift up; to put in a higher place; to raise to a higher rank; to exalt; to animate or cheer; to refine; to elate; to intoxicate;—*a.* raised; elevated.

elevatedness (el-e-vä-ted-nes) *n.* the state of being elevated.

elevation (el-e-vä-shun) *n.* act of raising from a lower place to a higher; condition of being lifted; exaltation; the raising of the eucharistic elements for worship by the people; an elevated place; dignity; altitude of a heavenly body; the angle of the axis of a gun with the horizon; front view of a building or other object; a geometrical drawing of the upright parts of a structure.

elevator (el-e-vä-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, elevates; a mechanical contrivance for lifting grain, etc., to an upper floor; an instrument used in trepanning, or for raising a fractured skull.

elevatory (el-e-vä-tur-i) *a.* having the power to lift or raise;—*n.* an elevator [*Surg.*].

élève (e-lev') *n.* [*L. elevare*, raise] a pupil; one trained by another.

eleven (el-ev-n) *n.* [*A.S. endleofon*] ten and one added; a symbol representing eleven units, as 11, or xi; a cricket team;—*a.* ten and one added. **The Eleven**, the Apostles.

eleventh (el-ev-nth) *a.* the next in order after the tenth; constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is divided.

elf (elf) *n.* [*A.S.*] a wandering spirit; a hobgoblin; a diminutive fairy, supposed to inhabit wild and desert places, and to delight in mischievous tricks. **Elf-bolt**, an arrow-head, usually of flint, found among paleolithic remains. **Elf-child**, a changeling. **Elf-fire**, a popular name given to *Ignis fatuus*, or will-o'-the-wisp. **Elf-king**, the king of the fairies. **Elf-land**, fairy-land. **Elf-lock**, a knot of hair twisted by elves—hence, hair in disorder. **Elf-queen**, the queen of the fairies. **Elf-shot**, *n.* same as elf-bolt;—*a.* shot by an elf.

elfin (elf-in) *n.* a little elf or urchin;—*a.* elfish.

elfish, elvish (elf-ish, -vish) *a.* pertaining to elves or elf-land; elf-like; mischievous.

elfishly, elvishly (elf-ish-li, -vish-li) *adv.* mischievously.

elger (el-ger) *n.* [*A.S. æl*, eel, and *gar*, spear] an eel-spear.

Elgin marbles (el-gin mär-blz) *n.pl.* a series of ancient sculptured marbles, named after the Earl of Elgin, who brought them from Greece to England.

elicit (e-lis-it) *v.t.* [*L. elicere*, fr. *e* and *lacere*, entice] to draw out; to bring to light; to deduce.

elide (e-lid') *v.t.* [*L. elidere*, fr. *e* and *laedere*, dash against] to cut off, or suppress, as a syllable.

eligibility (el-i-ji-bil-i-ti) *n.* capability of being elected; worthiness to be chosen.

eligible (el-i-ji-bl) *a.* legally qualified to be chosen; worthy to be chosen or selected; desirable.

eligibleness (el-i-ji-bl-nes) *n.* fitness to be chosen in preference to another.

eligibly (el-i-ji-bl) *adv.* in an eligible manner; suitably.

eliminable (e-lim-i-nä-bl) *a.* capable of being eliminated.

eliminant (e-lim-i-nant) *n.* a mathematical term equivalent to resultant; a function of the coefficients of a number of equations such that the vanishing of it is the necessary and sufficient condition of the equations being consistent with one another.

eliminate (e-lim-i-nät) *v.t.* [*L. e* and *limen*, threshold] to leave out of consideration; to get rid of; to obtain by separating.

elimination (e-lim-i-nä-shun) *n.* the act of expelling or throwing off; the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation.

eliminative (e-lim-i-nä-tiv) *a.* excretory; pertaining to elimination.

eliminator (e-lim-i-nä-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, eliminates or removes.

eliminatory (e-lim-i-nä-tur-i) *a.* eliminative.

elision (e-lizh-un) *n.* [*L. elisio*, fr. *elidere*] the cutting off, for the sake of metre or euphony, of a vowel or syllable, esp. at the end of a word.

élite (ä-lët') *n.* [*F. fr. L. eligere*, choose] a choice or select body; the best in society.

elixir (e-lik-ser) *n.* [*A.*] a liquor that was supposed to transmute metals into gold; any cordial or substance that invigorates.

Elizabethan (e-liz-a-bë-than) *a.* pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, and to a style of architecture first adopted in her reign;—*n.* a writer of Queen Elizabeth's time.

elk (elk) *n.* [*Scand.*] a quadruped of the stag kind, with large, spreading, palmate horns. **Elk-tree**, sorrel-tree of United States. **Elk-wood**, the umbrella-tree of United States.

ell (el) *n.* [*A.S. elm*] a measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth (the English ell is 45 inches; the Flemish ell, 27; the Scotch, 37 1/2; the French, 54). **Ell-bone**, the ulna; bone of the forearm. **Ell-yard**, a yard an ell long.

ellagic (e-lä-jik) *a.* [*F. galle*, gall] derived from gall-nuts.

ellipse (e-lips) *n.* [*G. ellipseis*, defect] an oval figure, produced from the section of a cone by a plane intersecting it obliquely; a closed curve such that the sum of the distances of any point in it from two fixed points within it, called the foci, is constant.

ellipsis (e-lip-sis) *n.* omission; a figure of syntax by which one or more words are omitted.

ellipsograph (e-lip-su-graf) *n.* an instrument for drawing ellipses.

ellipsoid (e-lip-soid) *n.* [*G. eidos*, form] a solid or figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.

elliptic, elliptical (e-lip-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* [*G. elliptikos*] pertaining to, or having the form of, an ellipse; having a part omitted.

elliptically (e-lip-ti-kal-i) *adv.* according to the form of an ellipse; with a part omitted; defectively.

ellipticity (e-lip-tis-i-ti) *n.* deviation from the form of a circle or sphere.

elliptoid (e-lip-toid) *a.* somewhat like an ellipse.

elliptois (e-lip-tö-is) *n.* an infinite ellipse.

ellwand (el-wond) *n.* an old measuring-rod, an ell long.

elm (elm) *n.* [*A.S.*] a tree of the genus *Ulmus* (it is a hardy and rapidly-growing tree).

Elmo's fire (el'möz fir) *n.* [*St. Elmo*, bishop of Formia, a town of ancient Italy] the composit.

elmy (el-mi) *a.* abounding in elms.

elocution (el-u-kü-shun) *n.* [*L. elocutio*, fr. *eloqui*, speak out] pronunciation; proper or elegant utterance; the power of speaking fluently and elegantly.

elocutionary (el-u-kü-shun-är-i) *a.* pertaining to elocution.

elocutionist (el-u-kü-shun-ist) *n.* one skilled in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

éloge (e-löz'h) *n.* [*F. fr. L. elogium*] a funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.

elogist (el-u-jist) *n.* one that delivers an éloge.

elogium, elogy (e-löz-ji-um, el-u-ji) *n.* a funeral oration; an éloge.



Elk.



Ellipse.



Elm.

Elohistic (el-ō-his-tik) *a.* [H. *Elohim*, gods, one of the names of God] relating to Elohim (said of those passages in the Old Testament characterized by the use of Elohim instead of Jehovah).

elongate (ē-long-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *longus*, long] to lengthen; to extend; to stretch out; —*v.i.* to depart from; to recede, as a planet in its orbit, from the sun; —*a.* drawn out at length; elongated.

elongation (ē-long-gā-shun) *n.* act of lengthening out, or the state of being lengthened out; angular distance of a planet from the sun.

elope (e-lōp) *v.i.* [D. *ontloopen*, run away] to run away, or escape, privately, said *esp.* of a woman that runs away with a lover.

elopement (e-lōp-ment) *n.* private or unlicensed departure, as a wife from her husband, or a daughter with her lover.

eloquence (el-u-kwens) *n.* impassioned invective or declamation; fluency and animation of delivery; vivid expression of emotion, etc.

eloquent (el-u-kwent) *a.* [L. *eloquens*, *ppr.* of *eloqui*, speak out] having the power of expressing thoughts and emotions in an elevated, impassioned, and effective manner; able to speak with elegance, fluency, and power.

eloquently (el-u-kwent-li) *adv.* in an eloquent manner.

else (els) *pron.* [A.S. *elles*, otherwise] other; one besides; —*adv.* besides; otherwise; —*conj.* if the facts were different.

elsewhere (els-hwār) *adv.* in any other place; in other places indefinitely.

elsen, elsin (el-sen, -sin) *n.* [O.D.] a shoemaker's awl.

elucidate (e-lū-si-dāt) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *lucidus*, light] to make clear or manifest; to explain; to illustrate.

elucidation (e-lū-si-dā-shun) *n.* act of throwing light on the meaning of; explanation; exposition; illustration.

elucidative (e-lū-si-dā-tiv) *a.* making clear, or tending to make clear.

elucidator (e-lū-si-dā-tur) *n.* one that explains; an expositor.

elucidatory (e-lū-si-dā-tur-i) *a.* tending to elucidate.

elude (e-lūd) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *ludere*, play] to evade or avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to escape discovery.

Elul (ē-lūl) *n.* [H.] the twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical.

elusion (e-lū-zhun) *n.* [L. *eludere*, *pp.* *elusus*, elude] an escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

elusive (e-lū-siv) *a.* tending to elude; eluding; practising elusion.

elusively (e-lū-siv-li) *adv.* in an elusive way.

elusoriness (e-lū-su-ri-nes) *n.* the quality of being elusory.

elusory (e-lū-su-ri) *a.* tending to elude or deceive; evasive; fraudulent; deceitful.

elution (e-lū-shun) *n.* [L. *elovere*, wash off] a washing out, *esp.* of sugar from molasses.

elutriate (e-lū-tri-āt) *v.t.* [L. *elutriare*, fr. *elovere*, wash out] to purify by washing; to pulverise a metallic substance and mix it with water, so that foul matter may be strained off.

elvan (el-van) *n.* [Etyrn. doubtful] a Cornish term for dikes running parallel, in most cases, to the best tin and copper lodes.

elvanite (el-van-it) *n.* a rock almost identical with quartz-porphyr.

Elysian (e-liz-an) *a.* pertaining to Elysium or the abode of the blessed after death; blissful.

Elysium (e-liz-i-nm) *n.* [G.] in ancient mythology, a dwelling-place assigned to happy souls after death—hence, any delightful place.

elytrine (el-i-trin) *n.* the substance composing the horny covering of insects.

elytroid (el-i-troid) *a.* [G. *elutron*, covering, sheath] like a sheath; vaginal.

elytron, elytrum (el-i-tron, -trum) *n.* *pl.* *elytra* (el-i-tra) the front wing of beetles, modified to form a sheath.

elytrotomy (el-i-trot-u-mi) *n.* a cutting into the vaginal walls.

elzevir (el-ze-ver) *a.* of the Elzevir family of Dutch printers; —*n.* a book printed by one of them.

em (em) *n.* [from letter *m*] the square of any size of type [Print.]

emaciate (e-mā-shi-āt) *v.t.* [L. *emaciare*, fr. *e* and *macies*, leanness] to cause to lose flesh gradually; —*v.i.* to lose flesh gradually; to waste away in flesh; —*a.* thin; wasted; lean.

emaciation (e-mā-shi-ā-shun) *n.* condition of becoming lean; leanness.

emanant (em-ā-nant) *a.* flowing, or proceeding, from something else.

emanate (em-ā-nāt) *v.i.* [L. *emanare*, fr. *e* and *manare*, flow] to issue forth from a source; to take origin.

emanation (em-ā-nā-shun) *n.* act of flowing forth from a fountain-head or origin; that which issues from any source; efflux.

emancipate (e-man-si-pāt) *v.t.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *capere*, take] to set free from servitude or slavery by voluntary act; to liberate.

emancipation (e-man-si-pā-shun) *n.* act of setting free from slavery or subjection, or from civil restraints or disqualifications; the state of being thus set free; liberation; release; freedom.

emancipationist (e-man-si-pā-shun-ist) *n.* one that advocates the emancipation of slaves.

emancipator (ē-man-si-pā-tur) *n.* one that emancipates, or advocates emancipation.

emancipatory (e-man-si-pā-tur-i) *a.* favouring emancipation; pertaining to, or giving, emancipation.

emancipist (e-man-si-pist) *n.* a convict in a European penal colony, who has been pardoned.

emandibulate (ē-man-dib-ū-lāt) *a.* [L. *e* and *mandibula*, mandible] having no mandibles; without a lower jaw.

emarginate (ē-mar-jī-nāt) *a.* [L. *e* and *margo*, -*inis*, edge] having the margin, or edge, taken away [Bot. and Zool.]

emasculate (e-mas-kū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *e*, out, and *masculus*, masculine] to castrate; to render effeminate; to take the vigour from; —*a.* deprived of the male functions—hence, deprived of vigour; unmanned.

emasculated (e-mas-kū-lā-shun) *n.* act of emasculating, or the state of being emasculated; castration.

emasculator (e-mas-kū-lā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, emasculates.

emasculatory (e-mas-kū-lā-tur-i) *a.* tending to emasculate.

embalm (em-bām) *v.t.* [F. *embaumer*, fr. *baume*, balm] to preserve a dead body by aromatic oils or spices; to perpetuate in grateful remembrance.

embalmer (em-bā-mer) *n.* one that embalms bodies for preservation.

embalment (em-bām-ment) *n.* the act or process of embalming.

embank (em-bank) *v.t.* [em, in, and bank] to inclose with a bank; to bank up; to defend with mounds.

embankment (em-bank-ment) *n.* act of surrounding, or defending, with a bank; a mound or bank raised for any purpose.

embar (em-bār) *v.t.* [O.F. *embarrer*] bar in, or fasten, with a bar; to inclose, so as to hinder escape; to stop from entering; to block up.

embargo (em-bār-gō) *n.* [Sp. *embargar*, restrain, fr. *barra*, bar] a prohibition by public authority, and for a limited time, of departure from a port, or into port—hence, any hindrance or restraint; —*v.t.* to hinder or prevent from sailing out of, or into, port, by law or edict; to hinder from going forward.

embark (em-bārk) *v.t.* [F. *embarquer*] to put, or cause to go, on board a vessel or boat; to engage, enlist, or implicate a person in any affair; —*v.i.* to go on board of a vessel; to engage in any business; to enlist in; to undertake.

embarkation (em-bār-kā-shun) *n.* act of putting, or going, on board of a vessel.

embarkment (em-bark-ment) *n.* the act of embarking; embarkation.

embarrass (em-bar-as) *v.t.* [F. *embarrasser*] to hinder through perplexity; to render intricate; to confound; to encumber with debt; to confuse.

embarrassingly (em-bar-as-ing-li) *adv.* in an embarrassing manner.

embarrassment (em-bar-as-ment) *n.* a state of perplexity or confusion; mental doubt; perplexity arising from temporary inability to discharge debts.

embassy (em-ba-si) *n.* [F. *ambassade*] the public function of an ambassador; the person, or persons, sent as ambassadors; the dwelling, or office, of an ambassador.

embattle (em-bat-l) *v.t.* to arrange in order of battle; to prepare, or arm, for battle; to furnish with battlements.

embattled (em-bat-l-d) *pp.* having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary [Her.]; furnished with ramparts or battlements; arrayed in order of battle.

embattlement (em-bat-l-ment) *n.* an indented parapet, used now in decorative architecture, but belonging *orig.* to military works.

embay (em-bā) *v.t.* to inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock.

embayment (em-bā-ment) *n.* a part of the sea closed in by capes.

embed (em-bed) *v.t.* to lay, as in a bed; to bed in the soil.

embedment (em-bed-ment) *n.* the act of embedding; state of being embedded.

embellish (em-bel-ish) *v.t.* [F. *embellir*, fr. *en* and *bel*, beautiful] to make beautiful by ornaments; to make graceful; to decorate; to illustrate.

embellisher (em-bel-ish-er) *n.* one that embellishes or adorns.

embellishingly (em-bel-ish-ing-li) *adv.* so as to embellish.

embellishment (em-bel-ish-ment) *n.* the act of embellishing; that which adds beauty or elegance; decoration; adornment.

ember (em-ber) *n.* [A.S. *ymbryne*, a running round] a regular course, or return of a given season. **Ember-days**, certain days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year. **Ember-eve**, the vigil of an ember-day. **Ember-fast**, the fast observed during the ember-days. **Ember-tide**, one of the seasons in which ember-days occur. **Ember-week**, a week in which ember-days fall.

ember (em-ber) *n.* [A.S. *aemerge* (the *b* is euphonic)] a lighted coal smouldering among ashes (used chiefly in *pl.* to signify mingled coal and ashes).

ember-goose (em-ber-gōos) *n.* [Nor. *emmer*] a web-footed bird of the genus *Columbus*. Called also the **great northern diver**, or **loon**.

embezzle (em-bez-l) *v.t.* [O.F. *embeasiler*, to filch] to appropriate fraudulently to one's own use anything intrusted to one's care.

embezzlement (em-bez-l-ment) *n.* fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is intrusted to one's care.

embezzler (em-bez-ler) *n.* one that embezzles.

embitter (em-bit-er) *v.t.* to make bitter.

embitterer (em-bit-er-er) *n.* one that, or that which, embitters.

embitterment (em-bit-er-ment) *n.* the act of embittering.

emblaze (em-blāz) *v.t.* to adorn with glittering figures or colours.

emblazon (em-blā-zn) *v.t.* to deck in glaring colours; to adorn with figures of heraldry.

emblazoner (em-blā-zn-er) *n.* a herald; an illuminator.

emblazonment (em-blā-zn-ment) *n.* the act of emblazoning; that which is emblazoned.

emblazonry (em-blā-zn-ri) *n.* heraldic or ornamental decoration.

emblem (em-blem) *n.* an object, or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting some other object, quality, or the like; type; sign; symbol.

emblema (em-blē-ma) *n.* [G. *emblēma*, inlaid work] an inlaid ornament in mosaic.

emblematical (em-ble-mat-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or comprising, an emblem; using emblems.

emblematically (em-ble-mat-i-kal-i) *adv.* by way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems.

emblematist (em-blem-a-tist) *n.* a writer or inventor of emblems.

emblematize (em-blem-a-tiz) *v.t.* to represent, as by an emblem; to symbolize.

emblem (em-ble-ment) *n.* [O.F. *emblem*, certain crops which require culture and attention each year, *e.g.*, corn, hops, etc.]

emblemize (em-ble-mīz) *v.t.* to represent by means of an emblem.

embloom (em-blōom) *v.t.* to cover or enrich with bloom.

emblossom (em-blos-um) *v.t.* to cover with blossoms.

embodiment (em-bod-i-ment) *n.* act of embodying; state of being embodied; that which is embodied; full expression of an idea or plan.

embody (em-bod-i) *v.t.* to form into a body; to invest with matter; to collect into a whole.

embog (em-bog) *v.t.* to plunge into a bog or mire.

embogue (em-bōg) *v.i.* to discharge, as a river its waters into the sea or into another river.

embolden (em-bōl-dn) *v.t.* to give boldness or courage to; to encourage.

embolic (em-bol-ik) *a.* inserted, placed between; relating to plugging of a blood-vessel.

embolism (em-bu-liz-m) [G. *emballein*, throw in, insert] intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity; intercalated time; obstruction of a vessel by a clot of some material abnormally present, such as fibrin (frequently causes brain paralysis).

embolismal (em-bu-liz-mal) *a.* intercalated; inserted.

embolismic (em-bu-liz-mik) *a.* formed by intercalation; embolic.

embolize (em-bu-liz) *v.t.* to cut off from the circulation by embolism.

embolon (em-bu-lon) *n.* [G. *embolon*, bronze beak of a ship] the beak of an ancient war-ship.

embolus (em-bu-lus) *n.* that which thrusts, as a piston or wedge; the clot of fibrin which causes embolism.

embonpoint (äng-bong-poang) *a.* [F. *en bon point*, in good condition] plumpness of a person; a degree of stoutness.

emborder (em-bor-der) *v.t.* to adorn with a border.

embordered (em-bor-derd) *a.* adorned with a border.

embosom (em-bōos-um) *v.t.* to take into the bosom; to cherish; to hold dear.

emboss (em-bos) *v.t.* to cover with bosses or protuberances; to ornament in relief.

embosser (em-bos-er) *n.* one that, or that which, embosses.

embossing (em-bos-ing) *n.* the art of producing raised designs upon surfaces. **Embossing-iron**, a tool for producing a grained surface on marble. **Embossing-machine**, a machine for ornamenting fabrics, wood, leather, etc. **Embossing-press**, a machine for stamping paper, cardboard, leather, etc.

embossment (em-bos-ment) *n.* act of embossing, or state of being embossed; raised work.

embouchure (äng-bōo-shōor) *n.* [F. *bouche*, mouth] a mouth or opening, as of a river.

embound (em-bound) *v.t.* to shut in; to inclose.

embowel (em-bou-el) *v.t.* to remove the bowels of; to eviscerate; to secrete.

embowelment (em-bou-el-ment) *n.* removal of the viscera; —*pl.* the bowels; internal parts.

embower, imbower (em-, im-bou'er) *v.i.* to lodge, or rest, in a bower;—*v.t.* to cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.
embowment (em-bō-ment) *n.* an arch; a vault.

embrace (em-brās') *v.t.* [*F. embrasser*, fr. *bras*, arm, fr. *L. brachium*] to clasp in the arms; to press to the bosom; to cherish with affection; to surround or inclose; to include as parts of a whole; to seize eagerly;—*v.i.* to join in an embrace; comprise;—*n.* close encircling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp.

embracer (em-brā-ser) *n.* one that embraces.

embracery (em-brā-ser-i) *n.* the offence of trying to influence a jury by corrupt means, such as bribes, threats, etc. [*Law*].

embracing (em-brā-sing) *a.* thorough; comprehensive (rare).

embranchment (em-branch-ment) *n.* a branching out; division; ramification, as of trees.

embrace, imbrangle (em-, im-brang-gl) *v.t.* to entangle; to mix confusedly.

embrasure (em-brā-zhur) *n.* [*F. fr. O.F. embraser*] an opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged; the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of a wall, for giving greater space, or for admitting more light.



Embrasure.

embroaden (em-braw-dn) *v.t.* to broaden.

embrocate (em-bru-kāt) *v.t.* [*G. embrochē*, fr. *embrechein*, soak in, foment] to moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid, as spirit, oil, etc.

embrocation (em-bro-kā-shun) *n.* act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part; the lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

embroider (em-broi-der) *v.t.* to border or cover with ornamental needle-work.

embroiderer (em-broi-der-er) *n.* one that embroiders.

embroidery (em-broi-der-i) *n.* variegated needle-work; ornamental decoration of any kind. **Embroidery-frame**, a frame for stretching material to be embroidered. **Embroidery-needle**, a needle used in embroidering. **Embroidery paste**, a sticky substance for stiffening embroidery at the back.

embroil (em-broil') *v.t.* [*F. embrouiller*] to throw into contention; to entangle; to distract.

embroilment (em-broil-ment) *n.* a state of contention or confusion; disturbance.

embrown (em-brown') *v.t.* to make brown; darken; obscure;—*v.i.* to become brown.

embryo (em-bri-ō) *n.* [*G. embryoon*, fr. *em*, in, and *bruein*, be full of, swell with] the first rudiments of an organized being or thing, whether animal or plant; an incipient or undeveloped state;—*a.* pertaining to, or having the quality of, anything in its first rudiments or undeveloped state. **Embryo-sac**, the reproductive cell in the ovule in phanerogams [*Bot.*].

embryogeny (em-bri-ōj-e-ni) *n.* [*G. embryoon*, and *genes*, producing] the part of science dealing with the formation and development of the embryo.

embryologic, embryological (em-bri-ō-loj-ik, -i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, embryology.

embryologist (em-bri-ōl-ō-jist) *n.* one that studies embryos.

embryology (em-bri-ōl-ō-jī) *n.* [*G. logos*, discourse] the division of science relating to the development of embryos.

embryon (em-bri-un) *n.* an earlier form of embryo.

embryonic (em-bri-on-ik) *a.* pertaining to an embryo; being in the condition of an embryo; rudimentary; incipient.

embryonically (em-bri-on-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a rudimentary manner.

embryotomy (em-bri-ō-tum-i) *n.* [*G. tomē*, a cutting] the cutting of the fetus in the uterus, in order to effect delivery.

emend (e-mend') *v.t.* to amend.

emendable (e-mend-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being corrected.

emendation (ē-men-dā-shun) *n.* [*L. emendatio*] act of altering for the better; correction; alteration of a text.

emendator (ē-men-dā-tur, em'en-dā-tur) *n.* one that amends by removing faults.

emendatory (ē-men-dā-tur-i) *a.* pertaining to emendation.

emerald (em-e-rald) *n.* [*O.F. esmeralde*, fr. *G. smaragdus*] a precious stone of a rich green colour; a type in size between minion and nonpareil (the small type on this page is emerald). **Emerald-fish**, a fish with a greenish tongue, found in the Caribbean Sea. **Emerald-moth**, a grass-green coloured moth.

emeraldine (em-e-ral-din) *n.* a dark-green colour employed in dyeing.

emerge (e-merj') *v.i.* [*L. emergere*, fr. *e* and *mergere*, plunge] to rise out of a fluid; to spring up; to come forth from obscurity.

emergence (e-mer-jens) *n.* a coming into view, or rising out of that which conceals.

emergency (e-mer-jen-si) *n.* act of rising out of a fluid; sudden appearance; an unforeseen occurrence; a sudden occasion; exigency.

emergent (e-mer-jent) *a.* rising out of a fluid or anything that conceals; issuing.

emergently (e-mer-jent-li) *adv.* as occasion requires; by emergency.

emeritus (ē-mer-i-tus) *n.* and *a.* [*L. emeritus*, having served one's time, fr. *e* and *merere*, merit] one that has been honourably discharged from public service.

emerods, emeroids (em'er-ods, -oids) *n.pl.* [corrupted from *hemorrhoids*] hemorrhoids; piles.

emersion (ē-mer-shun) *n.* [*L. emergere*] act of coming forth from any enveloping substance or body.

Emersonianism (em-er-sō'-ni-a-nizm) *n.* the transcendentalism of Emerson.

emery (em'e-ri) *n.* [*O.F. esmeril*, *emeril*, fr. *G. smēris*, *smāein*, rub] corundum blended with oxide of iron, used in the arts for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass.

Emery-board, emery-cake, emery-cloth, emery-paper, emery-stick, emery-stone, emery-wheel, implements or instruments in which emery is employed alone or in paste for smoothing surfaces.

emesis (em'e-sis) *n.* [*G. emesis*, vomiting] the act of vomiting.

emetic (e-met-ik) *a.* [*G. emetikos*, fr. *emein*, vomit] inducing vomiting;—*n.* a medicine which causes vomiting.

emetically (e-met-i-kal-i) *adv.* so as to excite vomiting.

emetocathartic (em-e-tu-ka-thār-tik) *a.* causing vomiting and purging;—*n.* a remedy causing both vomiting and purging.

emetology (em-e-tol-ō-jī) *n.* the study of vomiting and emetics.

emeute (e-mūt') *n.* [*F. fr. L. emovere*, stir up] a seditious commotion or mob; a riot.

emiction (ē-mik-shun) *n.* [*L. e* and *mingere*, make water] the discharging of urine.

emictory (ē-mik-tur-i) *a.* promoting the flow of urine;—*n.* a medicine producing the flow of urine.

emigrant (em-i-grant) *a.* pertaining to an emigrant; removing from one country to another;—*n.* one that quits one country or region, to settle in another.

emigrate (em-i-grāt) *v.i.* [*L. e* and *migrare*, migrate] to remove from one country to another for the purpose of residence.

emigration (em-i-grā-shun) *n.* removal of inhabitants from one country to another for the purpose of residence.

émigré (ā-mē-grā) *n.* [L. *emigrare*] an emigrant, esp. the refugees from France during the Revolution, 1789.

eminence (em'i-nens) *n.* elevation; height; a rising ground; an elevated station among men; official dignity; fame; celebrity; a title given to cardinals.

eminent (em'i-nent) *a.* [L. *eminens*, prominent] high; lofty; exalted in rank, office, or public estimation; distinguished; conspicuous; famous.

Eminent domain, the right of the sovereign, in case of necessity, to control or take private property for public use.

eminently (em'i-nent-li) *adv.* in an eminent or high degree.

emir (e-mēr) *n.* [A. *emīr*, *amīr*, ruler] an Arabian prince, military commander, or governor of a province; an honorary title given in Turkey to the descendants of Mohammed.

emissary (em'i-sar-i) *n.* [L. *emissarius*, fr. *emittere*, send out] a secret agent employed to advance, in a covert manner, the interests of his employers; a spy;—*a.* exploring; spying.

emission (e-mish-un) *n.* act of sending or throwing out; issue; that which is sent out, or put in circulation, at one time.

emissive (e-mis'iv) *a.* sending out; emitting.

emissivity (em-i-siv'i-ti) *n.* emissive or radiating power.

emissory (em'i-sur-i) *a.* emissive; sending out.

emit (e-mit) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *mittere*, send] to send forth; to cause to issue; to issue forth, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

emmenagogue (e-men-a-gog) *n.* [G. *emmena*, menses (L. *mensis*, month), and *agōgos*, drawing forth] a medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmenology (em-e-nol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] the special branch of medicine dealing with menstruation.

emmet (em'et) *n.* [A.S. *emet*] an ant or pismire.

emmew, immew (e-, i-mū) *v.t.* to confine, mew, or coop up.

emollescence (em-o-les-ens) *n.* that degree of softness of a body beginning to soften at which it alters its shape; the lowest degree of fusion.

emolliate (e-mol'i-āt) *v.t.* [L. *emollire*, soften, fr. *mollis*, soft] to soften; to render effeminate.

emollient (e-mol'i-ent) *a.* softening; making supple;—*n.* an external application to allay irritation and alleviate swelling and pain.

emolument (e-mol'ū-ment) *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, working out, fr. *e*, sig. completeness, and *moliri*, exert one's self, toil] profit arising from office or employment; gain in general.

emotion (e-mō'shun) *n.* [L. *e* and *movere*, move] a moving of the mind or soul; a state of excited feeling; agitation; trepidation; tremor; passion.

emotional (e-mō'shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or indicating, emotion.

emotionalism (e-mō'shun-əl-izm) *n.* tendency to emotional excitement; the expression of emotion.

emotionalist (e-mō'shun-əl-ist) *n.* one easily overcome by emotion.

emotionality (e-mō'shun-əl-i-ti) *n.* emotionalism; emotional quality.

emotive (e-mō'tiv) *a.* producing emotion; of an emotional nature.

emotively (e-mō'tiv-li) *adv.* in an emotive manner.

emove (e-mōōv) *v.t.* to move; to rouse to emotion.

empaestic, empaistic, empestic (em-pās-tik, em-pe's-tik) *a.* [G. *en* and *paien*, strike] stamped; embossed, as work in metal.

empale, impale (em-, im-pāl) *v.t.* [F. *empaler*, fr. L. *palus*, stake] to fence, or fortify, with stakes; to inclose; to surround; to put to death by fixing on a stake.

empalement, impalement (em-, im-pāl-ment) *n.* a fencing, or inclosing, with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.

empanoply (em-pan-u-pli) *v.t.* to invest in complete armour.

emparchment (em-pārch-ment) *v.t.* to write on parchment.

empasm (em-pazm) *n.* [G. *en* and *passsein*, sprinkle] a powder used to remove any disagreeable smell from the person.

empearl, impearl (em-, im-perl) *v.t.* to cover, or adorn, with pearls, or anything resembling pearls.

emperil, imperil (em-, im-per'il) *v.t.* to put in peril; to endanger.

emperor (em'per-ur) *n.* [F. *empereur*, L. *imperator*, fr. *imperare*, command] the sovereign of an empire; the highest title given to a monarch.

emperorship (em'per-ur-ship) *n.* the rank of an emperor.

empery (em'per-i) *n.* empire; power; government.

emphasis (em'fa-sis) *n.* [G. *emphasis*, fr. *phasis*, *phainain*, to show] stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, intended to be impressed specially on an audience; force or meaning given to a word, or sentence, by the pronunciation.

emphasize (em'fa-siz) *v.t.* to utter, or pronounce, with a particular stress of voice; to make emphatic.

emphatic, emphatical (em-fat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* uttered with emphasis; forcible; striking; positive; decided; earnest.

emphatically (em-fat-i-kal-i) *adv.* strongly; forcibly; decidedly.

emphractic (em-frac'tik) *a.* [G. *en* and *phrassein*, fence in, block up] efficacious in closing the pores of the skin;—*n.* medicine for closing the pores of the skin.

empire (em'pir) *n.* [L. *imperium*] imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command; region or country over which rule or dominion is extended; kingdom; state; control; moral sway.

empireship (em-pir-ship) *n.* the dominion or sovereignty of an empire.

empiric (em-pir'ik) *n.* [G. *empeirikos*, fr. *peira*, trial] an experimenter; one that relies upon experiment and observation; one that confines himself to the results of his own observation and practice; a quack doctor; a charlatan;—*a.* pertaining to, or founded upon, experiment or experience; in a bad sense, depending upon personal experience or observation alone.

empirical (em-pir'i-kal) *a.* derived from experience or experiments; quackish.

empirically (em-pir-i-kal-i) *adv.* by experimental or experience; without professional learning or knowledge; in the manner of quacks.

empiricism (em-pir-i-sizm) *n.* method or practice of an empiric; a practice of medicine founded on a man's own experience; quackery.

empiricist (em-pir-i-sist) *n.* a believer in philosophical empiricism.

emplaster (em-plas'ter) *n.* a plaster.

emplastic (em-plas'tik) *a.* [G. *emplassein*, plaster up] viscous; adhesive;—*n.* a constipating medicine.

employ (em-ploi) *v.t.* [F. *employer*, fr. L. *plicare*, fold] to keep in service; to use; to exercise; to use as means for accomplishing some purpose; to use as an agent; to hire; to occupy;—*n.* employment; business; occupation; service for another.

employable (em-ploi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

employee (em-ploi-ē) *n.* a worker for an employer; one that works for wages.

employer (em-ploi-er) *n.* one that employs or engages another.

employment (em-ploi-ment) *n.* the act of employing or using; the state of being employed; that which engages or occupies; service; occupation.

emplume (em-plóm') *v.t.* to adorn with feathers or plumes.
empoison (em-poi'z'n) *v.t.* [*F. empoisonner, poison*] to administer poison; to taint with venom; to embitter.
emporium (em-pó'ri-um) *n.* [*G. emporos, trader, traveller, fr. poros, way through*] a place of extensive commerce or trade; a commercial city or town; a mart.
empower (em-pou'er) *v.t.* to give legal or moral power to; to authorize; to enable.
empresario, impresario (em-im-pre-sá-ri-ó) *n.* [*Sp. empresario, theatrical manager*] a theatrical manager; one that undertakes a concert, etc.
empress (em-pres) *n.* [contracted *fr. empereres*] the consort of an emperor; a woman that governs an empire.
empressment (áng-pres-máng) *n.* [*F. empresser, be eager, bustling*] eagerness; cordiality.
emprise (em-priz) *n.* [*F. em and prise, a taking, fr. L. prehendere, take*] an undertaking; an enterprise.
emptier (emp'ti-er) *n.* one that empties or exhausts.
emptiness (emp'ti-nes) *n.* state of being empty; void space or vacuum; unsatisfactoriness; want of knowledge or sense.
emption (emp'shun) *n.* [*L. emere, pp. emptus, buy*] that which is bought; provision; supply.
empty (emp'ti) *a.* [*A.S. émetig, fr. émetta, leisure, rest*] containing nothing; void; unfinished, as a room; wanting force; unsatisfactory; unproductive; hungry; lacking ideas (said of the head); without cargo; in ballast, as a ship;—*v.t.* to exhaust; to deprive of the contents; to waste;—*v.i.* to pour, or flow, out; to discharge itself; to become empty.
emptying (emp'ti-ing) *n.* act of making empty;—*pl.* the lees of beer, cider, etc.
emptysis (emp'ti-sis) *n.* [*G. emptusin, spit upon*] spitting of blood; hæmorrhage from lungs.
empurple (em-pur-pl) *v.t.* to tinge or dye of a purple colour.
empyrean, empyrean (em-pir'ë-ál, em-pi-rë-ál, -án) *a.* formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; heavenly; ethereal.
empyrean (em-pi-rë-an, em-pir'ë-an) *n.* [*G. empyros, fiery, fr. em and pur, fire*] the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.
empyreuma (em-pir-ü-ma) *n.* [*G. empyreucin, set on fire*] the peculiar smell and taste of animal or vegetable substances when burnt in close vessels, arising from an oil developed by the process of decomposition.
empyrical (em-pir'i-kál) *a.* [*G. empyros, in, or on, fire*] pertaining to combustion.
emu (ë-mü) *n.* a bird of very large size, found in Australia, related to the cassowary and the ostrich.
emulable (em'ü-lá-bl) *a.* worthy of emulation.
emulate (em'ü-lät) *v.t.* [*L. aemulus, striving with*] to strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to rival;—*a.* eager to excel; emulative.
emulation (em'ü-lä-shun) *n.* rivalry; act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; competition; contest.
emulative (em'ü-lät-iv) *a.* inclined to emulation; disposed to competition.
emulatively (em'ü-lä-tiv-ly) *adv.* in an emulative manner.
emulator (em'ü-lä-tur) *n.* one that emulates; a rival; a competitor.
emulatory (em'ü-lä-tur-i) *a.* denoting emulation.
emulgent (ë-mul-jent) *a.* [*L. emulgens, fr. e and mulgere, milk*] milking, or draining,



Emu.

out (said of the renal arteries and veins);—*n.* an emulgent vessel; a remedy which excites the flow of bile.
emulous (em'ü-lus) *a.* ambitiously desirous of like excellence with another; engaged in competition; rivaling.
emulously (em'ü-lus-ly) *adv.* with desire of equalling, or excelling, another.
emulousness (em'ü-lus-nes) *n.* the quality of being emulous.
emulsification (ë-mul-si-fi-kä'shun) *n.* the act of emulsifying, or state of being emulsified.
emulsify (ë-mul'si-fi) *v.t.* to make into an emulsion.
emulsion (ë-mul'shun) *n.* [*L. e and mulgere, to milk*] a liquid of a colour and consistence resembling milk.
emulsionize (ë-mul'shun-iz) *v.t.* to emulsify.
emulsive (ë-mul'siv) *a.* softening; yielding oil by expression; producing a milk-like substance.
emunctory (ë-mung-k'tur-i) *n.* [*L. emungere, blow the nose, cleanse*] any organ of the body serving to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct.
enable (en-ä-bl) *v.t.* [*en, to make, and able*] to give strength or ability to; to supply with sufficient power—physical, moral, or legal; to empower.
enact (en-akt') *v.t.* [*en, to make, and act*] to decree; to make into a law; to perform; to act the part of; to play.
enactive (en-ak'tiv) *a.* having power to enact, as a law.
enactment (en-akt'ment) *n.* the passing of a bill into a law; a decree; a law; the acting of a part, or character, in a play.
enactor (en-ak'tur) *n.* one that enacts, or passes, a law; an actor.
enacture (en-nak'tür) *n.* purpose; effect; action.
enallage (e-nal'a-jë) *n.* [*G. en and allassein, to change*] a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice, of the same word, for another.
enamel (e-nam'el) *n.* [*O.F. enameler, fr. en, in, and esmail, enamel*] a substance of the nature of glass, but more fusible, and nearly opaque; that which is enamelled is the smooth, hard substance which covers the crown, or visible part, of a tooth;—*v.t.* to inlay colours, as in gold or silver; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface like enamel upon;—*v.i.* to practise the art of enamelling. **Enamel-blue**, smalt. **Enamel-germ**, the epithelial germ of the enamel of the teeth. **Enamel-kiln**, a kiln for exposing pottery, etc., to a low heat. **Enamel-membrane**, a layer of cells on the surface of the enamel-organ of a tooth. **Enamel-organ**, the grown enamel-germ which forms the covering over the dentine of the tooth. **Enamel-painting**, painting on glass, porcelain, etc., in colours which can be heated.
enameller (e-nam'el-er) *n.* one that enamels, or inlays colours.
enamour (e-nam'ur) *v.t.* [*F. en, to make and amour, fr. L. amor, love*] to inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.
enantiosis (e-nan-ti-ó'sis) *n.* [*G. en and antios, contrary*] the expression of an idea by the use of a word of opposite meaning.
enarration (ë-na-rä-shun) *n.* [*L. e and narrare, relate*] relation; recital; exposition.
enarthrosis (en-är-thr-ó'sis) *n.* [*G. en and arthron, joint*] a ball and socket joint, e.g., hip and shoulder joints.
enascent (ë-nas-ent) *a.* [*L. e and nasci, to be born*] incipient; coming into existence.
en avant (ä-nä-väng) [*F. en, fr. L. inde, hence, and avant, forward*] forward; onward.
en bloc (äng blok) [*F. en and bloc, block*] in block; all together.
engage (en-käj') *v.t.* to shut up, or confine, in a cage.
encalm (en-käm') *v.t.* to place calmly or peacefully.
encamp (en-kamp') *v.t.* to form into a camp;—*v.i.* to pitch tents, as an army; to occupy as a temporary resting-place.

Fäte, fär, ädo; më, her; mine; nôte; tüne; möön.

*enate, growing out.

encampment (en-kamp-ment) *n.* act of pitching tents for temporary lodging or rest; the place where an army, or company, is encamped; a camp.

encardion (en-kár-di-on) *n.* [G. *kardia*, heart] the heart and pith of vegetables.

encarpus (en-kár-pus) *n.* [G. *en* and *karpos*, fruit] an ornament on a frieze, or capital, consisting of festoons of fruit, flowers, and the like.

encashment (en-kash-ment) *n.* payment in cash of a note, draft, cheque, etc.

encaustic (en-kaws-tik) *a.* [L. *Encausticus*, fr. G. *εγκαιίν*, burn in] pertaining to the art of burning in colours, to painting on glass, etc., or any other style where colours are fixed by heat;—*n.* the method of painting in heated wax, or in any way where heat is used to fix the colours.

encave, incave (en-, in-kāv') *v.t.* to hide, as in a cave.

enceinte (áng-sang't) *n.* [F. *enceindre*, fr. L. *cingere*, gird] the main inclosure; the rampart which surrounds a place;—*a.* pregnant; with child.

encephalic (en-se-fal'ik) *a.* cerebral; within the cranial cavity.

encephalon (en-sef-a-lon) *n.* [G. *en* and *kephalē*, head] the brain [Anat.].

enchain (en-chān) *v.t.* to chain; to fasten with a chain; to hold fast; to restrain; to link together.

enchainment (en-chān-ment) *n.* act of enchaining, or state of being enchained.

enchair (en-chār) *v.t.* to place in a chair; to place in a position of authority.

enchant (en-chānt) *v.t.* [F. *enchanter*, fr. L. *incantare*, to sing a magic formula over] to charm by sorcery; to delight in a high degree.

enchanter (en-chān-ter) *n.* one that enchants; a sorcerer or magician.

enchanting (en-chān-ting) *a.* charming; delightful.

enchantingly (en-chān-ting-li) *adv.* so as to delight or charm.

enchantment (en-chānt-ment) *n.* act of enchanting; use of magic arts, spells, or charms; that which enchants; witchery.

enchantress (en-chān-tres) *n.* a woman that enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, and the like; a sorceress.

enchase (en-chās) *v.t.* [F. *enchâsser*, fr. *châssis*, *caisse*, a case] to incase in a border or rim; to adorn with embossed or engraved work.

enchasten (en-chā'sn) *v.t.* to correct; to chastise.

enchorial (en-ko-ri-ál) *a.* [G. *en* and *chōra*, place, country] native; indigenous; demotic.

encincture (en-sing'k-tūr) *v.t.* to surround, as with a band or girdle;—*n.* a girdle or cincture.

encircle (en-ser-kl) *v.t.* to form a circle about; to surround.

encircling (en-ser-kl-ing) *v.t.* to form a circle about; to surround.

encircle (en-ser-kl-let) *n.* a small circle or ring.

enclasp (en-klásp) *v.t.* to fasten with a clasp; to inclose; to embrace.

enclave (en-klāv) *n.* [F. *enclaver*, inclose, fr. L. *in* and *clavis*, key] something closed in, esp. a part of one country entirely surrounded by another.

enclisis (en-klí-sis) *n.* [G. *en* and *klínein*, bend] attachment of a word to previous word in pronunciation.

enclitic (en-klit'ik) *a.* [G. *enklitíkos*, inclined, fr. *enklínein*, incline] subjoined; throwing the accent back on the foregoing syllable;—*n.* a word subjoined to another; a suffix; a particle which throws the accent or emphasis on the previous syllable.

enclitically (en-klit'í-ka-l'i) *adv.* in an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

encloister (en-klois-ter) *v.t.* to shut up, or confine, in a cloister.

enclose (en-klöz) *v.t.* See *inclose*.

enclosure (en-klöz-ür) *n.* See *inclosure*.

enclothe (en-klōth) *v.t.* to clothe.

encloud (en-kloud) *v.t.* to shade; to cover with clouds.

encolour (en-kul-ur) *v.t.* to invest with colour.

encolure (áng-ko-lóór) *n.* [F. fr. L. *in* and *collum*, neck] the neck and shoulders of a horse; the opening at the neck of a dress.

encomiast (en-kō-mi-ast) *n.* [G. *εγκōμιαστῆς*] one addicted to praise; a panegyrist; a eulogist.

encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as'tik) *a.* bestowing praise; praising; eulogistic; laudatory.

encomiastically (en-kō-mi-as'ti-ka-l'i) *adv.* in a laudatory manner.

encomium (en-kō-mi-um) *n.* [G. *εγκόμιον*, a song of praise, fr. *en* and *kōmos*, jovial revel] formal praise; high commendation; eulogy; panegyric.

encompass (en-kum-pas) *v.t.* to describe a circle about; to shut in; to surround; to hem in.

encompassment (en-kum-pas-ment) *n.* the act of surrounding, or the state of being surrounded.

encore (áng-kōr) *adv.* [F.] once more; again;—*n.* a call for a repetition of a particular part of a play, etc.;—*v.t.* to call for a repetition of.

encounter (en-koun-ter) *n.* [O.F. *encontrer*, fr. L. *in* and *contra*, against] a meeting; an unexpected meeting; a hostile meeting; combat; conflict; animated discussion;—*v.t.* to meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly; to rush against in conflict; to meet in debate; to meet with opposition; to oppose;—*v.i.* to confront; to fight with.

encounterer (en-koun-ter-er) *n.* an opponent; one that seeks encounters.

encourage (en-kur-ij) *v.t.* [F. *encourager*, fr. *en*, to make, and *courage*] to give courage to; to inspire with spirit or hope; animate; cheer; stimulate; countenance; promote.

encouragement (en-kur-ij-ment) *n.* the act of giving courage or confidence; incentive; that which serves to support, promote, or advance, as favour or countenance.

encourager (en-kur-ij-er) *n.* one that encourages, incites, or stimulates to action.

encouraging (en-kur-ij-ing) *a.* furnishing ground to hope for success; favouring.

encouragingly (en-kur-ij-ing-li) *adv.* in a manner to give courage or hope of success.

encrible (en-kri-ábl) *v.t.* to lay in a cradle.

enclitic (en-krat'ik) *a.* [G. *en*, in, and *kratos*, strength] pertaining to self-control, in being continent, and abstinent from animal food.

enclitic (en-kra-ti) *n.* mastery over the senses; self-control.

enclitic (en-krim'zn) *v.t.* to give a crimson colour or hue.

enclitic, **enclitic** (en-kri-nál, en-kri-nit'ik) relating to, or containing, fossil crinoids.

enclitic (en-kri-nít) *n.* [G. *en* and *krinon*, lily] a fossil crinoid; a stone lily (the joints of the stems are small calcareous discs).

encroach (en-kroch) *v.t.* [O.F. *encrochier*, seize, fr. *croc*, a hook] to pass the bounds, and enter on other ground; to trespass; to infringe.

encroacher (en-kroch-er) *n.* one that encroaches.

encroachment (en-kroch-ment) *n.* act of entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another; that which is taken by encroaching on another.

encrust (en-krust) *v.t.* to cover with a crust.

encumber (en-kun-ber) *v.t.* [O.F. *encombrer*] to load; to burden; to impede the motion, as with a burden; to load with debts.

encumberingly (en-kun-ber-ing-li) *adv.* in a manner to encumber.

encumbrance (en-kum'-brans) *n.* a burden; a useless addition; that which impedes action; clog; impediment.

encumbrancer (en-kum'-bran-ser) *n.* one that holds a legal claim on an estate.

encyclical (en-sik'-lik-al) *a.* [G. *en*, in, and *kuklos*, circle] sent to many persons or places; —*n.* a circular letter.

encyclopedia, encyclopædia (en-si-klu-pē-di-ā) *n.* [G. *enkuklios paideia*, instruction in a circle] a general system of learning or knowledge; the circle of sciences, esp. a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

encyclopedic, encyclopædic (en-si-klu-pē-dik) *a.* pertaining to an encyclopedia; universal in knowledge.

encyclopedism, encyclopædism (en-si-klu-pē-dizm) *n.* the method of stating information characteristic of an encyclopedia; a form of religious scepticism expounded in the French encyclopedia.

encyclopedist (en-si-klu-pē-dist) *n.* the compiler of an encyclopedia; one whose knowledge embraces the whole range of the sciences.

encyst (en-sist') *v.t.* and *i.* [G. *kustis*, a bladder] to inclose, or become inclosed, in a vesicle.

encysted (en-sist'-ed) *a.* inclosed in a cyst.

encystment (en-sist'-ment) *n.* the process of becoming, or state of being, encysted.

end (end) *n.* [A.S. *ende*] the extremity of a line; the last part in general; termination; conclusion; point beyond which no progress can be made; final determination; issue of debate; final doom; close of life; period; result; thing aimed at; design; fragment; remnant; —*v.t.* to bring to an end or conclusion; to destroy; to put to death; —*v.i.* to come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to cease. **End-bulb**, one of the bulbous terminations of sensory nerves. **End-iron**, one of two movable plates in stoves, for enlarging or contracting the grate. **End-on**, at right angles to; broadside on [Naut.]. **In the end**, finally. **No end**, a great amount. **Odds and ends**, see **odds**. **On end**, upright. **Ends of the earth**, the remotest parts of the earth. **To make both ends meet**, not to spend more than one earns.

endable (en'da-bl) *a.* terminable; capable of being ended.

endamage (en-dam'-ij) *v.t.* to bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to prejudice.

endanger (en-dan'-jer) *v.t.* to put to hazard; to expose to loss or injury.

endangerment (en-dan'-jer-ment) *n.* act of endangering; peril; hazard.

endear (en-dēr') *v.t.* to make dear, or more dear.

endearedly (en-dēr'-ed-li) *adv.* affectionately; dearly.

endearing (en-dēr'-ing) *a.* awakening affection; tending to make dear.

endearingly (en-dēr'-ing-li) *adv.* so as to endear.

endearment (en-dēr'-ment) *n.* state of being loved; fond regard; loving conduct.

endeavour (en-dev'-ur) *n.* [F. *en devoir*, in duty] a putting forth of one's power for some specific end; an attempt or trial; effort; essay; —*v.t.* to attempt to gain; to try; to attempt; to strive; to aim; —*v.i.* to exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object.

endecagon (en-dek'-a-gon) *n.* [G. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, angle] a plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

endemic (en-dē-mi-əl) *a.* endemic.

endemic (en-dem'-ik) *a.* [G. *en*, in, and *dēmos*, a people] peculiar to a people or nation; —*n.* a prevalence of endemic disease.

endemically (en-dem'-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an endemic manner.

endemicity (en-de-mis'-i-ti) *n.* the state of being endemic.

endemiology (en-dē-mi-ol'-ō-jī) *n.* the scientific study of endemic diseases; what is known about endemics.

endemic (en-dēr'-mik) *a.* [G. *en* and *derma*, skin] applied to the skin [Med.].

enderon (en-dē-ron) *n.* [G. *en* and *deros*, skin] the true skin or corium, with the corresponding deeper part of mucous membrane.

ending (en-ding) *n.* termination; result; conclusion; the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

endive (en-'div) *n.* [F.] a species of the genus *Cichorium* or *Succory*, used as a salad.

endless (end-'les) *a.* without end; having no end; everlasting; incessant; perpetual.

endlessly (en-dles-'li) *adv.* in an endless manner; without end; continually.

endlessness (end-'les-nes) *n.* the state of being endless.

endmost (end-'mōst) *a.* at the very end; farthest.

endoblast (en-'du-blast) *n.* [G. *endon*, within, and *blastos*, germ] the internal substance of the endoderm.

endocardiac (en-dō-kār-'di-ak) *a.* [G. *kardia*, the heart] within the heart; relating to endocardium.

endocardium (en-dō-kār-'di-um) *n.* the lining of the heart.

endocarp (en-'du-karp) *n.* [G. *karpos*, fruit] the inner wall of a pericarp.

endochrome (en-'du-'krōm) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, colour] colouring matter found in the cells of plants.

endoderm (en-'du-derm) *n.* [G. *derma*, skin] the inner layer of cells of all metazoan animals, formed by the hypoblast cells.

endogamy (en-dog-'a-mi) *n.* [G. *gamos*, marriage] marriage within the tribe—opposed to *exogamy*.

endogen (en-'du-jen) *n.* [G. *genēs*, born] a plant which increases in size by internal growth, and elongation at the summit, instead of externally.

endogenous (en-doj-'en-us) *a.* [G. *gignēs-thai*, be produced] increasing by internal growth and elongation at the summit.

endolymph (en-'du-'limf) *n.* [L. *lymphā*, water] the clear fluid within the labyrinth of the ear.

endome (en-'dēm) *v.t.* to cover with a dome, or as with a dome.

endometrium (en-'du-mē-'tri-um) *n.* [G. *mētra*, uterus] the lining membrane of the uterus.

endomorph (en-'du-morf) *n.* [G. *morphē*, form] a mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral, e.g., rutile in quartz.

endomusia (en-dō-mū-'zi-ā) *n.* [G. *endon*, within, and *mousa*, song] having tunes in one's head or ear.

endoparasite (en-dō-par-'a-sit) *n.* [G. *para-sitos*, fr. *para*, beside, and *sitos*, corn, food] an internal parasite, living in the organs of the host, not on the skin.

endoplasm (en-'du-plazm) *n.* [G. *plasma*, a thing formed] the inner, granular part of protoplasm of a cell—opposed to *ectoplasm*.

endoplast (en-'du-plast) *n.* the so called nucleus of protozoa.

endopodite (en-dop-'u-dit) *n.* [G. *pous*, *podos*, a foot] the inner one of the two chief divisions of the typical crustacean limb.

endorse (en-dors') *v.t.* [L. *in*, on, and *dorsum*, back] to write on the back of, as of a note or bill; indorse.

endorsement (en-dors-'ment) *n.* act of indorsing, or state of being indorsed.

endosarc (en-'du-sārk) *n.* [G. *sarx*, flesh] same as **endoplasm**—it is the cell substance distinguished from the cell wall (the **ectosarc**).

endoscope (en-'du-skōp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, view] an instrument for viewing some internal part of the body, e.g., bladder, uterus, etc.



Endogen.

endoskeleton (en-dō-skēl'e-tun) *n.* the internal framework of the body, covered by flesh and skin.

endosmose, endosmosis (en-dos-mōs, sis) *n.* [G. *ōsmos*, impulsion] the transmission of a fluid inwards through an organic membrane, to mix with another fluid of different density.

endosmotic (en-dos-mōt'ik) *a.* of the nature of endosmosis.

endosome (en-du-sōm) *n.* [G. *sōma*, body] the innermost part of the sponge body, composed of endoderm and mesoderm.

endosperm (en-du-sper'm) *n.* [G. *sperma*, seed] the albumen of the seed, on which the embryo is nourished at first [Bot.].

endospore (en-du-spōr) *n.* [G. *sporos*, seed] the inner coat of a spore, corresponding to the intine of a pollen grain.

endothelium (en-du-thē-li-um) *n.* [G. *thēlē*, nipple] the tissue lining serous cavities, blood-vessels, and lymphatics.

endothorax (en-du-thē-raks) *n.* [G. *thōrax*, the chest] an internal hard structure in crustaceans and insects, giving support to the attachment of nerves and muscles.

endow (en-dou) *v.t.* [Norman F. *endouer*, fr. L. *dotare*, fr. *dos*, marriage portion] to make pecuniary provision for; to furnish with a dower; to settle on, as a hospital, etc.; to furnish with funds or property for the support of; to enrich with any gift, quality, or faculty.

endowment (en-dou-ment) *n.* the act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of anyone, as a widow, professor, and the like; property, fund, or revenue, permanently appropriated to any object; gift of nature; talents; natural capacity.

endue (en-dū) *v.t.* [L. *induere*, put on] to invest; to clothe; to endow.

endurability (en-dūr-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being enduring; capability of being endured.

endurable (en-dūr-a-bl) *a.* capable of being endured or borne; tolerable.

endurableness (en-dūr-a-bl-nes) *n.* state of being endurable; tolerableness.

endurably (en-dūr-a-bli) *adv.* in an endurable manner.

endurance (en-dūr-ans) *n.* a state of lasting or duration; act of bearing pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; patience; fortitude; resignation.

endure (en-dūr) *v.t.* [O.F. *endurer*, fr. L. *indurare*, fr. *durus*, hard] to remain firm; to sustain; to bear with patience;—*v.i.* to continue in the same state without perishing; to abide; to last; to remain firm under trial.

enduring (en-dūr'ing) *a.* permanent; lasting; unchangeable.

enduringly (en-dūr'ing-li) *adv.* lastingly; unalterably.

enduringness (en-dūr'ing-nes) *n.* durability; permanence.

endwise (end-wīz) *adv.* on the end; erectly; with the end forward.

enema (e-nē-ma) *n.* [G. *eniēni*, send in] an injection thrown into the rectum.

enemy (en-e-mi) *n.* [L. *inimicus*, fr. *in*, negative, and *amicus*, friend] a foe; an adversary; one that hates or dislikes. **The enemy, Satan.**

energetic (en-er-jet'ik) *a.* exerting force; operative; active; exhibiting energy; operating with vigour and effect; powerful; potent; vigorous; effective.

energetically (en-er-jet'i-kal-i) *adv.* in an energetic manner.

energeticalness (en-er-jet'i-kal-nes) *n.* vigour; activity.

energetics (en-er-jet'iks) *n.* that branch of science which treats of the laws of the physical or mechanical, in distinction from the vital forces.

energetic, energetic (e-ner-jik, -al) *a.* energetic; endowed with energy.

energico (e-ner-jē-kō) *a.* [It.] to be rendered energetically [Mus.].

energize (en-er-jiz) *v.i.* to act with force or vigour;—*v.t.* to give strength or force to.

energizer, energiser (en-er-jī-zēr) *n.* that which gives energy.

energumen (en-er-gū-men) *n.* [G. *energein*, to work on] one possessed by an evil spirit.

energy (en-er-ji) *n.* [G. *en*, in, and *ergon*, work] internal or inherent power; power efficiently and forcibly exerted; effectual operation; efficacy; strength of expression; emphasis; capacity for performing work or moving against resistance; vigour; strength; spirit; efficiency.

enervate (e-ner-vāt) *v.t.* [L. *enervare*, weaken, fr. *e*, out, and *nervus*, nerve] to deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage; to cut the nerves of; to emaculate; enfeeble; debilitate;—*a.* weakened; without strength or force.

enervation (en-er-vā-shun) *n.* act of weakening; state of being weakened; effeminacy.

enerve (ē-nerv) *v.t.* to weaken; to enervate.

en famille (ang-fam-ē-ye) [F. *en*, in, and *famille*] with one's family; at home.

enfeeble (en-fē-bl) *v.t.* to render feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the force, or strength, of.

enfeeblement (en-fē-bl-ment) *n.* enervation; weakness.

enfeebler (en-fē-ble'r) *n.* one that, or that which, enfeebles.

enfeoff (en-fer) *v.t.* [L. *infeoffare*, equivalent to *infeodare*, invest with a feud] to give a feud to; to invest with a fee [Law]; to surrender, or give up.

enfeoffment (en-fer-ment) *n.* the act of giving the fee-simple of an estate; the deed which invests one with the fee of an estate; the estate thus obtained.

enfetter (en-fet'er) *v.t.* to bind in fetters.

enfilade (en-fi-lād) *n.* [F. *en* and *fil*, a thread] a line, or straight passage; narrow line, as of troops in marching; a fire that rakes a line of troops from end to end;—*v.t.* to pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length of, as a work, or line of troops.

enflower (en-flou'er) *v.t.* to deck with flowers.

enforce (en-fōrs) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *in* and *force*] to give strength to; to invigorate; to compel; to put in force; to give effect to, as laws.

enforcedly (en-fōr-sed-li) *adv.* by force or compulsion; not willingly.

enforcement (en-fōrs-ment) *n.* act of enforcing; compulsion; putting into execution, as laws or penalties.

enforcer (en-fōr-ser) *n.* one that compels, or effects, by violence.

enframe (en-frām) *v.t.* to put in a frame.

enfranchise (en-fran'chiz) *v.t.* [F. *en* and *franc*, free] to set free; to liberate; to give political privilege to; to make free of a city, corporation, or state.

enfranchisement (en-fran'chiz-ment) *n.* act of releasing from slavery or custody; admission to the freedom of a corporation or state.

engage (en-gāj) *v.t.* [F. *engager*, fr. *en* and *gage*, pledge] to give, as a pledge; to fix, as the attention; to employ; to embark in an affair; to bind by contract; to encounter;—*v.i.* to become bound; to embark; to take a part; to enter into conflict.

engaged (en-gāj'd) *a.* pledged; promised in marriage; greatly interested; attached.

engagedness (en-gāj-jed-nes) *n.* the state of being engaged; zeal.

engagement (en-gāj-jent) *n.* act of engaging; state of being engaged; obligation by contract or agreement; adherence to a cause or party; employment of one's time and attention; occupation; battle; mutual agreement to marry; betrothal; promise.

engager (en-gāj-er) *n.* one that enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

engaging (en-gā-jing) *a.* attractive; pleasing; winning.

engagingly (en-gā-jing-li) *adv.* in a manner to win or attract.

engagingness (en-gā-jing-nes) *n.* attractiveness; the quality of being engaging.

engarland (en-gār-land) *v.t.* to encircle with a garland.

engender (en-jen-der) *v.t.* [F. *engendrer*, fr. L. *in*, and *generare*, produce, beget] to form in embryo; to cause to exist; to sow the seeds of.

engine (en-jin) *n.* [L. *ingenium*, natural capacity, skill, invention] an instrument or tool in general; any mechanical contrivance for producing and conveying motive power; a military missile machine; an instrument of torture; a species of pump to play water upon a fire;—*v.t.* to contrive; to furnish with engines.

Engine-counter, a speed-indicator of an engine. **Engine-driver**, one that drives an engine, *esp.* a locomotive engine. **Engine-house**, a house for the accommodation of engines. **Engine-lathe**, a large form of lathe employed for the principal turning work of a machine-shop. **Engine-man**, a man who manages an engine of any kind. **Engine-plane**, in coal-mining, an underground way over which the coal is conveyed by means of an endless rope or chain worked by an engine. **Engine-room**, the room in which the engines of a vessel are placed. **Engine-shaft**, a shaft of a mine set apart for the pumping machinery. **Engine-turning**, ornamental work produced by a rose-engine in form of fine lines, as on a watch-case or bank-note.

engineer (en-ji-nēr) *n.* a constructor of engines; a mechanist; a person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military;—*v.t.* to perform the work of an engineer; to guide, or carry through, a measure or enterprise.

engineering (en-ji-nēr-ing) *n.* the business, work, or skill, of an engineer; the art of constructing and using machines and other mechanical contrivances, *esp.* the art of constructing defensive and offensive works—called **military engineering**; or of constructing roads, railways, bridges, canals, drainage, etc., **civil engineering**.

enginery (en-jin-ri) *n.* mechanism; machinery; artillery; devices; schemes; the art of managing engines.

engird (en-gerd') *v.t.* to encircle; to surround; to encompass.

engirdle, engirt (en-ger-dl, en-ger-t') *v.t.* to surround, as with a girdle; to encompass; to encircle.

Englander (ing-glan-der) *n.* a native of England. **Little Englander**, one opposed to extension of the British Empire.

English (ing-glish) *a.* [fr. *Engle, Angle, Angles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain] belonging to England, or to its inhabitants, or to the language spoken by them;—*n.* the people of England; the language of England;—*v.t.* to render into English; to express in speech.

Englishry (ing-glish-ri) *n.* those of English descent; state of being an Englishman.

engorge (en-gorj') *v.t.* to swallow with greediness or in large quantities;—*v.i.* to feed with eagerness or voracity; to devour.

engorgement (en-gorj'-ment) *n.* a devouring with voracity; congestion, as of blood-vessels.

engraft (en-graft') *v.t.* to ingraft.

engrail (en-grāl') *v.t.* [F. *engrêler*, fr. *grêle*, hail] to variegate, or spot, as with hail; to indent, or make ragged, at the edges.

engrainment (en-grāl'-ment) *n.* the ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

engrain (en-grān') *v.t.* [to dye in *grain*, *i.e.*, with *grain*, *i.e.*, cochineal] to dye of a lasting colour; to infix deeply.

engrave (en-grāv') *v.t.* [F. *en* and *grave*] to carve figures, letters, or devices, upon; to form or represent by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like; to impress deeply;—*v.i.* to practise the art of engraving.

engraver (en-grāv-er) *n.* one that engraves.

engraving (en-grāv-ing) *n.* act or art of cutting thereon figures, characters, and devices, *esp.* for the purpose of subsequently printing from them on paper; an engraved plate; an impression from an engraved plate; a print.

engross (en-grōs) *v.t.* [F. *en gros*, in large] to enlarge; to increase in bulk; to copy in a large, fair hand; to occupy wholly; to absorb; to monopolize; to make gross.

engrosser (en-grōs-er) *n.* a monopolizer; a copier of writing in large, fair hand.

engrossing (en-grōs-ing) *n.* the copying of a writing in round legible characters.

engrossment (en-grōs-ment) *n.* act of engrossing; that which has been engrossed; absorption; appropriation.

engulf, ingulf (en-, in-gulf') *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up, as in a gulf.

engulfment, ingulfment (en-, in-gulf-ment) *n.* the state of being engulfed.

enhance (en-hans') *v.t.* [O.F. *enhancer*, fr. L. *altus*, high] to raise to a higher point; to advance in value or worth; to augment;—*v.i.* to be raised up; to grow larger.

enhancement (en-hans'-ment) *n.* act of increasing; augmentation.

enhancer (en-han'-ser) *n.* one that enhances.

enharden (en-hār-dn) *v.t.* to embolden; to encourage.

enharmonic (en-hār-mon'-ik) *a.* denoting a scale in music or modulation, which proceeds by smaller intervals than the diatonic or chromatic.

enharmonically (en-hār-mon-i-kal-i) *adv.* in accordance with an enharmonic scale.

enhearten (en-hār-tn) *v.t.* to encourage.

enhydrous (en-hī-drus) *a.* [G. *en*, in, and *hudōr*, water] containing water, *e.g.*, enhydrous quartz.

enigma (e-nig-mā) *n.* [G. *ainos*, fable] an obscure question or saying; a puzzle; a riddle; a statement, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed; an action, or mode of action, which cannot be satisfactorily explained.

enigmatical (e-nig-mat'-ikal) *a.* relating to, containing, or resembling, an enigma; obscure; ambiguous.

enigmatically (e-nig-mat'-ikal-i) *adv.* in an obscure manner.

enigmatist (e-nig-mā-tist) *n.* one that makes, or talks in, enigmas.

enigmatize (e-nig-mā-tiz) *v.i.* to deal in riddles.

enisle (en-il') *v.t.* to make an island of; to place apart; to isolate.

enjoin (en-join') *v.t.* [F. *enjoindre*, fr. L. *injungere*, join into] to put an injunction on; to order; to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree.

enjoinment (en-join-ment) *n.* command; direction; authoritative admonition.

enjoy (en-join') *v.t.* [F. *en* and *joie*, joy] to feel or perceive with pleasure; to have, possess, and use, with satisfaction; to obtain possession of; to have sexual intercourse with.

enjoyable (en-join'-a-bl) *a.* capable of being enjoyed.

enjoyableness (en-join'-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being enjoyable.

enjoyment (en-join-ment) *n.* condition of enjoying; fruition; happiness; pleasure.

enkerchief (en-ker'-chief) *v.t.* to bind with a kerchief.

enkindle (en-kin'-dl) *v.t.* to set on fire; to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action.

enlacement (en-lās-ment) *n.* an encircling; the state of being enlaced.

enlarge (en-lārj') *v.t.* to make larger; to increase the capacity of; to amplify; to set free;—*v.i.* to grow large; to be diffuse in speaking or writing; to exaggerate.

enlarged (en-larj'd) *a.* made larger; broad; liberal; unconfin'd.

enlargement (en-larj'-ment) *n.* act of increasing in size; state of being increased; expansion or extension; release from confinement, etc.; diffusiveness of speech or writing.

enlarger (en-lar-jer) *n.* one that enlarges or extends.

enlighten (en-li'tn) *v.t.* [A.S. *enlihtan*] to supply with light; to illuminate; to make clear to the intellect or conscience; to inform.

enlightened (en-li'tnd) *v.t.* illuminated; possessing enlightenment; free from superstition, ignorance, etc.

enlightener (en-li'tn-er) *n.* one that enlightens.

enlightenment (en-li'tn-ment) *n.* act of enlightening; or the state of being enlightened or instructed.

enlist (en-list) *v.t.* to enter on a list; to enrol; to engage, as soldiers; to unite firmly to a cause; —*v.i.* to engage in public service by enrolling one's name.

enlistment (en-list-ment) *n.* act of enlisting, or state of being enlisted; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

enliven (en-li'vn) *v.t.* to give life, action, or motion to; to cheer; exhilarate; inspirit.

enlivener (en-li'vn-er) *n.* one that, or that which, enlivens or invigorates.

enlivening (en-li'vn-ing) *n.* that which makes gay, or enlivens.

enlivenment (en-li'vn-ment) *n.* the act of enlivening, making gay, or vivacious.

en masse (ang mas) [F.] in the mass, or whole body; all together.

enmesh (en-mesh) *v.t.* to snare; to entangle; to immesh.

enmeshment (en-mesh'-ment) *n.* the act of enmeshing, or state of being entangled; network.

enmingle (en-ming'-gl) *v.t.* to mingle.

enmity (en-mi-ti) *n.* [F. *inamitie*, fr. *in*, not, and *L. amicus*, friend] the quality of being an enemy; hostile disposition; hatred; animosity.

enmoss (en-mos) *v.t.* to cover with moss.

ennead (en-ē-ad) *n.* [G. *ennea*, nine] the number nine; a system of nine objects.

enneadic (en-ē-ad'-ik) *a.* pertaining to the number nine, *e.g.*, enneadic numeration.

enneagon (en-ē-a-gou) *n.* a polygon with nine angles.

ennoble (en-nō-bl) *v.t.* to make noble; to dignify; to give titular rank to; to exalt.

ennoblement (en-nō-bl-ment) *n.* the act of ennobling; dignity.

ennobler (en-nō-bler) *n.* one that, or that which, ennobles.

ennui (ā-nū-ē) *n.* [F. fr. *L. in odio*, in hatred] a feeling of weariness; listlessness; tedium; lassitude.

ennuyé (ā-nū-yā) *a.* bored; filled with ennui; —*n.* one affected by ennui.

enodation (ē-nō-dā-shun) *n.* [L. *enodatio*, fr. *e* and *nodus*, knot] act of untying a knot; the solution of a difficulty.

enology (ē-nol'-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *oinos*, wine, and *logos*] the art of making wine.

enomoty (ē-nō-mu'ti) *n.* [G. *enomotos*, bound by oath] any band of sworn soldiers in ancient Greece.

enorimity (ē-nor-mi-ti) *n.* state or quality of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous; atrocious crime; atrocity; great wickedness.

enormous (ē-nor-mus) *a.* [L. *enormis*, out of rule, fr. *e* and *norma*, rule] deviating from, or exceeding, the usual rule; excessive; immense.

enormously (ē-nor-mus-li) *adv.* beyond measure; excessively.

enormousness (ē-nor-mus-nes) *n.* greatness beyond measure; the state of being enormous.

enough (ē-nuf) *a.* [A.S. *genōh*] satisfying desire; adequate; sufficient; —*n.* a sufficiency; a

quantity which satisfies desire; —*adv.* sufficiently; fully; quite; —*int.* it is enough; that will do, etc.

enounce (ē-nouns) *v.t.* [L. *enunciare*, declare] to state; to declare; to enunciate.

enouncement (ē-nouns-ment) *n.* statement; enunciation.

enow (ē-nou) Another form of enough.

en passant (ang pas-sang) [F.] in passing; by the way.

enrage (en-rāj') *v.t.* to fill with rage; to provoke to frenzy or madness; to incense.

enraged (en-rāj'd) *p.* and *a.* angry; furious; aggravated; passionate.

en rapport (ang rā-por) [F.] in connection, *esp.* in sympathetic relation.

enrapt (en-rapt) *a.* in a state of ecstasy; rapt; ravished; delighted.

enrapture (en-rap-tūr) *v.t.* to transport with pleasure; to delight excessively.

enravisish (en-rav-ish) *v.t.* to transport with delight; to enchant; to throw into ecstasy.

enravisishingly (en-rav-ish-ing-li) *adv.* in a manner to enravisish.

enravisishment (en-rav-ish-ment) *n.* ecstasy of delight.

enregiment (en-rej'-i-ment) *v.t.* to enrol in regiments.

en règle (ang reg'-l) [F.] in due form; according to rule; as it should be.

enrich (en-rich) *v.t.* to make rich with any kind of wealth; to adorn; to fertilize; to store with knowledge; to instruct.

enrichment (en-rich-ment) *n.* act of making rich, or that which enriches.

enring (en-ring) *v.t.* to encircle; to inclose; to put a ring round.

enrobe (en-rōb) *v.t.* to invest or adorn with a robe.

enrockment (en-rok-ment) *n.* a mass of large stones thrown in to form the foundation of piers, breakwaters, etc.

enrol, enroll (en-rōl) *v.t.* to write in a roll or register; to record; to enlist; to enroll.

enrolment (en-rōl-ment) *n.* act of enrolling; that in which anything is enrolled; a register; a record.

enroot (en-root) *v.t.* to root; to implant deeply.

en route (ang rōt) [F.] on the way; upon the road.

ensample (en-sām-pl) *n.* an example; pattern.

ensanguine (en-sang-gwin) *v.t.* to stain with blood.

ensconce (en-skons) *v.t.* to cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to hide securely.

ensculpture (en-skulp-tūr) *v.t.* to sculpture; to carve.

ensemble (ang-sām-bl) *n.* [F. fr. *L. in* and *simul*, together] the whole; all the parts taken together. **Tout ensemble** (toot ang-sam-bl) general effect or appearance.

enshadow (en-shad-ō) *v.t.* to cast a shadow over; to obscure.

enshrine (en-shrin) *v.t.* to inclose in a shrine or chest—hence, to cherish.

enshroud (en-shroud) *v.t.* to cover, as with a shroud; to cover from observation.

ensiform (en-si-form) *a.* [L. *ensis*, sword] sword-shaped [Bot.].

ensign (en-sin) *n.* [F. *enseigne*, fr. *L. in*, and *signum*, mark] the flag, or banner, which distinguishes a regiment of soldiers, or vessel; a badge; emblem of power; until 1871, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, the senior of whom carried the ensign or colours.

ensigncy (en-sin-si) *n.* the rank, or office, of an ensign.

ensignship (en-sin-ship) *n.* the rank, or commission, of an ensign.

ensilage (en-si-lij) *n.* [F.] a method of storing green fodder, grain, etc., by storing it in



Ensign.

vaults or silos, from which the air is kept out as much as possible, and great pressure applied; the fodder, etc., thus preserved;—*v.t.* to store by ensilage; to store in a silo for preservation.

ensile (en-sil) *v.t.* [Sp. *ensilar*, fr. *en* and *silos*, fr. G. *siros*, pit for grain] to preserve as ensilage.

enslave (en-slāv) *v.t.* to reduce to slavery or bondage; to reduce to servitude.

enslavedness (en-slāv-ed-nes) *n.* the state of being enslaved.

enslavement (en-slāv-ment) *n.* act of reducing to slavery, or state of being enslaved; bondage; servitude.

ensnare (en-snār) *v.t.* to catch in a snare; to entangle. *mask*

ensoul (en-sōl) *v.t.* to endow with a soul.

ensphere (en-sfēr) *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a sphere; to form into a round body.

enstamp (en-stamp) *v.t.* to impress, as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

enstatite (en-sta-tit) *n.* [G. *enstatites*, an adversary] an infusible silicate of magnesium belonging to pyroxene group.

ensue (en-sū) *v.i.* [O.F. *ensuir*, fr. L. *insequi*, follow] to follow; to succeed.

en suite (äng swēt) [F.] in a set; forming a series.

ensure (en-shōōr) *v.i.* See insure.

entablature (en-tab-lā-tūr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *in* and

tabula, board] that part of an order which is over the columns, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

entail (en-tāl) *n.* [F. *en* and

tailler, cut] an estate or fee, entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir, or heirs; the rule by which the descent is fixed or settled;—*v.t.* to settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be sold or bequeathed by any subsequent possessor; to bestow inalienably on a person and his heirs, or successors; in a bad sense, to transmit evil.

entailer (en-tā-ler) *n.* one that executes an entail.

entailment (en-tāl-ment) *n.* the act of entailing; the condition of being entailed.

entangle (en-tang-gl) *v.t.* to twist, or interweave, in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to involve; to perplex; to bewilder.

entanglement (en-tang-gl-ment) *n.* the state of being entangled; intricacy.

entangling (en-tang-gling) *p.* and *a.* tending to embarrass or involve.

entasia (en-tā-si-a) *n.* [G. *en*, in, and *teinein*, stretch] a constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lockjaw, etc. [Path.].

entasis (en-ta-sis) *n.* the swelling outline given to the shaft of a column [Arch.].

entender (en-ten-der) *v.t.* to treat tenderly; to make tender; to cherish; to weaken.

enter (en-ter) *v.t.* [F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare*, to come, or go into] to penetrate; to engage in; to attain; to begin; to insert; to record; to take actual possession of;—*v.s.* to go, or come, in; to begin; to get within; to penetrate.

enterate (en-ter-āt) *a.* [G. *enteron*, intestine] having an enteron, or alimentary canal [Zool.].

enteric (en-ter-ik) *a.* belonging to intestines, *e.g.*, enteric fever.

enteritis (en-ter-ri-tis) *n.* inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissue of the intestines.

enteron (en-ter-ron) *n.* [G.] the intestine; the digestive space, primitively derived from the endoderm [Zool.].

enterprise (en-ter-priz) *n.* [F. *entreprise*, fr. *entre*, between, and *prendre*, take] that which is undertaken; a bold attempt; adventure; eagerness to engage in labour which requires boldness, promptness, etc.;—*v.t.* to undertake; to venture upon.

enterprising (en-ter-pri-zing) *a.* bold, or forward, to undertake.

enterprisingly (en-ter-pri-zing-li) *adv.* in an enterprising, or daring, manner.

entertain (en-ter-tān) *v.t.* [F. *entretenir*, fr. L. *inter*, among, and *tenere*, hold] to maintain; to show hospitality to; to receive, as host; to engage agreeably the attention of; to receive, and take into consideration; to harbour;—*v.t.* to receive guests.

entertainer (en-ter-tā-ner) *n.* one that entertains, amuses, or diverts.

entertaining (en-ter-tā-ning) *a.* affording entertainment; pleasing; diverting.

entertainingly (en-ter-tā-ning-li) *adv.* in an amusing or diverting manner.

entertainment (en-ter-tān-ment) *n.* act of receiving, as host, or of amusing; reception; that which entertains; a hospitable repast; recreation.

entheasm (en-thē-azm) *n.* [G. *entheos*, inspired] enthusiasm; divine inspiration.

entheate (en-thē-āt) *a.* divinely inspired.

enthral, enthrall (en-thrawl) *v.t.* to reduce to the state of a thrall or captive; to enslave; to captivate; to charm.

enthrallment, enthrallment (en-thrawl-ment) *n.* the act of enthralling; the state of being enthralled; that which enthralls.

enthrill (en-thril) *v.t.* to pierce; to cause to thrill.

enthrone (en-thrōn) *v.t.* to place on a throne; to invest with sovereign authority; to induct or install, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

enthronement (en-thrōn-ment) *n.* the act of being enthroned.

enthronization (en-thrō-ni-zā-shun) *n.* the placing of a bishop in his stall or throne in his cathedral.

enthrone, enthrone (en-thrō-nīz) *v.t.* to seat on a throne; to exalt.

enthus (en-thūz) *v.t.* to make enthusiastic;—*v.i.* to become enthusiastic.

enthusiasm (en-thū-zi-azm) *n.* [G. *enthousiasmos*, fr. *enthousiazein*, to be inspired by the god] belief in a special personal revelation from God; heated imagination; passionate excitement in pursuit of an object; ardent zeal; predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers.

enthusiast (en-thū-zi-ast) *n.* [G. *enthousiastēs*] one that is actuated by enthusiasm; one devotedly attached to a cause or object; one that is excessively earnest and zealous; a zealot.

enthusiastic (en-thū-zi-as-tik) *a.* filled with enthusiasm; zealous in the pursuit of an object; highly excited.

enthusiastically (en-thū-zi-as-ti-kal-i) *adv.* with enthusiasm.

enthymeme (en-thi-mēm) *n.* [G. *en*, in, and *thumos*, mind, soul] an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.

entice (en-tis) *v.t.* [O.F. *enticier*, provoke] to draw on, or instigate, by exciting hope or desire, *esp.* to lead astray; to tempt; to prevail on.

enticable (en-tis-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being enticed.

enticement (en-tis-ment) *n.* act or practice of enticing; that which incites to evil; blandishment.

enticer (en-tis-er) *n.* one that, or that which, entices; anyone inducing or inciting to evil, or seducing.

enticingly (en-tis-ing-li) *adv.* delightfully; charmingly; in an attractive and winning manner.

entire (en-tir) *a.* [L. *integer*, fr. *in* and *tangere*, touch] complete in all parts; whole; single; complete; without mixture or alloy of anything; pure; perfect; unbroken; undivided.

entirely (en-tir-li) *adv.* in an entire manner; wholly; completely; fully



Entablature.

entireness (en-tir'-nes) *n.* state, or condition, of being entire; completeness; fullness; totality.

entirety (en-tir'-ti) *n.* the state of being entire; completeness.

entitle (en-ti'-tl) *v.t.* [O.F. *entiteler*, fr. L. *intitulare*, fr. *in* and *titulus*, title] to give a title to—hence, to dignify by an honorary designation; to denominate; to give a claim to; to qualify.

entity (en-ti'-ti) *n.* [L. *entitas*, fr. *ens*, *entis*, thing] a real being; essence; existence.

entomb (en-tóóm') *v.t.* to deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

entombment (en-tóóm'-ment) *n.* burial; sepulture.

entomography (en-tu-mog'-ra-fi) *n.* (G. *entomon*, insect, and *graphein*, write) a written history of insects; descriptive entomology.

entomolite (en-tom'-u-lit) *n.* [G. *entomon* and *lithos*, stone] a fossil insect, esp. the trilobites and related forms.

entomologic, entomological

(en-tu-mu-loy'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the science of entomology.

entomologically (en-tu-mu-loy'-i-kal-i) *adv.* in accordance with the science of entomology.

entomologist (en-tu-mol'-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in the science of entomology.

entomologize, entomologise (en-tu-mol'-ō-jīz) *v.t.* to study entomology; to collect insects.

entomology (en-tu-mol'-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *entomon*, insect—animal cut into, fr. *tomos*, cutting—*temnein*, to cut, and *logos*, discourse] the natural history of insects; the science which treats of the structure, habits, and distribution of insects.

entomometer (en-tu-mom'-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring parts of insects.

entomophagous (en-tu-mof'-a-gus) *a.* feeding on insects.

entomophilous (en-tu-mof'-i-lus) *a.* [G. *philos*, loving] applied to flowers requiring visits of insects for their fertilization.

Entomostraca (en-tu-mos'-tra-ka) *n.pl.* [G. *entomon* and *ostrakon*, shell] a division of the Crustacea, including Copepoda, Branchiopoda, Ostracoda, etc.

entomotomist (en-tu-mot'-u-mist) *n.* one that studies the interior structure of insects.

entomotomy (en-tu-mot'-u-mi) *n.* [G. *entomon*, insect, and *tomē*, a cutting] the dissection of insects; the science of the anatomical structure of insects.

entonic (en-ton'-ik) *a.* [G. *entonos*, strung] having great tension, or exaggerated action [Path.].

entoparasite (en-tu-pár'-a-sit) *n.* [G. *entos*, within, and *parasitos*, parasite] an internal parasite.

entophyte (en-tu-fit) *n.* [G. *entos* and *phuton*, plant] a plant growing within another plant or animal.

entoptic (en-top'-tik) *a.* [G. *optikos*, pertaining to sight] pertaining to interior of the eye.

entotic (en-tot'-ik) *a.* [G. *entos* and *ous*, *ōtis*, the ear] pertaining to the interior of the ear.

entourage (ang-tóór'-áj) *n.* [F. *entourer*, surround] surroundings, esp. one's companions and followers.

Entozoa (en-tu-zō'-a) *n.pl.* [G. *entos* and *zōon*, animal] general name for internal parasites, such as tapeworms.

entozoon (en-tu-zō'-on) *n.* one of the Entozoa; an internal parasite.

entr'acte (ang-trakt') *n.* [F.] the interval between two acts of a play; the music played during this interval.

entrails (en-tráiz) *n.pl.* [F. *entrailles*, fr. L. *intestina*, fr. *inter*, within] the bowels; viscera; the internal parts.

entrain (en-trán') *v.t.* to draw on; to send by railway train, as troops.

entrammel (en-tram'-l) *v.i.* to tammel; to entangle.

entrance (en-trans) *n.* [F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrāre*, enter] act of entering; the act of taking possession; access; the door, or passage, by which a place may be entered; avenue; commencement.

entrance (en-trans) *v.t.* [en and *trance*] to put into a trance; to make insensible to present objects; to ravish with delight; to enrapture.

entrancement (en-trans-ment) *n.* act of entrancing; state of trance or ecstasy.

entrant (en-trant) *a.* entering; giving admission; —*n.* one that enters; a new member.

entrap (en-trap) *v.t.* to catch, as in a trap; to insnare; to entangle.

entreat (en-trēt') *v.t.* to treat; to deal with; to ask earnestly; to supplicate; to importune.

entreatingly (en-trē-ting'-li) *adv.* in an entreating manner.

entreaty (en-trē-ti) *n.* the act of entreating or beseeching; request; supplication.

entree (ang-trá') *n.* [F. *entrer*, enter] entry; permission, or right, to enter; a course of dishes placed upon the table.

entremets (ang-tr-me') *n.* [F. fr. *entre*, between, and *mets*, dish] small or dainty dishes set on between the principal dishes at table.

entrench, intrench (en-in-trench') *v.t.* to dig a trench around; to fortify with a trench; to lodge within entrenchments; —*v.i.* to encroach. To **entrench upon**, to encroach upon.

entrenchment (en-trench-ment) *n.* the act of entrenching; a ditch or parapet for defence; encroachment.

entre nous (ang-tr nóó) [F.] between ourselves.

entrepôt (ang-tr-pō) *n.* [F. fr. L. *inter* and *ponere*, place] a central and important place for the collection of goods to be sent all over a country or over the world, e.g. London.

entrepreneur (ang-tr-pre-ner') *n.* [F. *entreprendre*, undertake] a contractor.

entresol (en-ter-sol, ang-tr-sol) *n.* a low story in a building between two others of greater height, usually above the first floor.

entropy (en-trō-pi) *n.* [G. *en* and *trepein*, turn] a property of a body, expressed as a mathematical quantity, that remains constant when a gas or other body changes volume or does work without any heat entering or leaving it, but that, if a small amount of heat enters or leaves the body, is increased or diminished proportionally to this amount divided by the absolute temperature; available energy [Therm.].

entrust (en-trust') *v.t.* See **Intrust**.

entry (en-tri) *n.* [F. *entrée*] act of entering; entrance; ingress; act of making or entering a record; a passage; depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house; the actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same.

entwine, intwine (en-in-twin') *v.t.* to twine; to twist together.

entwist (en-twist') *v.t.* to twist or wreath around.

enumerable (e-nū-me-ra-bl) *a.* capable of being enumerated.

enumerate (e-nū-mer-āt) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *numerare*, reckon; to count; to number; to reckon; to compute—hence, to recount; to recapitulate.

enumeration (e-nū-mer-ā-shun) *n.* act of enumerating; a detailed account, in which each thing is specially noticed.

enumerative (e-nū-mer-āt-iv) *a.* counting, or reckoning up, one by one.

enumerator (e-nū-me-rā-tur) *n.* one that enumerates, esp. a collector of data for a census.

enunciate (ē-nun-shi-āt) *v.t.* [L. *enunciare*, fr. *e* and *nuntius*, messenger] to announce; to proclaim; to declare; to pronounce; —*v.i.* to utter words or syllables.

enunciation (e-nun-shi-ā-shun) *n.* act of announcing or proclaiming; mode of utterance; distinctness of articulation.

enunciative (ē-nun-shi-ā-tiv) *a.* declarative; stating something to be true.

enunciator (ē-nun-shi-ā-tur) *n.* one that declares, or announces.

enunciatory (ē-nun-shi-ā-tur-i) *a.* pertaining to enunciation.

envelop (en-vel-up) *v.t.* [F. *enveloppe*] to cover by folding or wrapping; to enwrap; to cover on all sides; to surround.

envelope (en-vel-ōp) *n.* a cover; a wrapper; an integument; paper or paper-cloth cover for a letter or other document; a curve touching a continuous series of curves [Geom.].

envelopment (en-vel-up-ment) *n.* act of enveloping; an inclosing or wrapping on all sides.

envenom (en-ven-um) *v.t.* to impregnate with venom; to poison; to taint with bitterness; to exasperate.

enverdure (en-ver-dūr) *v.t.* to clothe or cover with verdure.

enviable (en-vi-ā-bl) *a.* fitted to excite envy; desirable.

enviableness (en-vi-ā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being enviable.

enviably (en-vi-ā-bli) *adv.* in an enviable manner.

envier (en-vi-er) *n.* one that envies.

envious (en-vi-us) *a.* feeling, or harbouring, envy; exhibiting envy; directed by envy.

enviously (en-vi-us-ly) *adv.* in an envious manner.

enviousness (en-vi-us-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being envious.

environ (en-vi-run) *v.t.* [F. *environ*, fr. *vireo*, turn round] to surround; to encompass; to envelop.

environment (en-vi-run-ment) *n.* act of environing; state of being surrounded; that which environs; conditions influencing growth and development.

environs (en-vi-rōnz) *n. pl.* places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood.

envisage (en-viz-ij) *v.t.* [F. *envisager*] to face; to view; to consider; to perceive by intuition.

envisagement (en-viz-ij-ment) *n.* the act of envisaging; intuition; view.

envoy (en-voi) *n.* [F. *envoyé*, fr. *en* and *voyer*, send, fr. *L. via*, way] one despatched upon an errand or mission, *esp.* a person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact special business with a foreign prince or government.

envoy, envoi (en-voi) *n.* [F. *en voie*, on the way] the concluding part of a book or a poem; the author's final words; postscript.

envoyship (en-voi-ship) *n.* the office or rank of an envoy.

envy (en-vi) *v.t.* [F. *envie*, L. *invidia*, fr. *in*, on, and *videre*, look] to feel uneasiness or discontent by the sight of another's superiority; to grudge; *-v.i.* to be filled with envious feelings; *-n.* pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, excited by the sight of another's superiority or success; malice; ill repute; object of desire.

envying (en-vi-ing) *n.* mortification at the happiness and prosperity of another; ill-feeling to others on account of supposed superiority.

enwrap (en-rap) *v.t.* to wrap or cover up; to perplex; to involve in difficulty.

enwreathe (en-rēth) *v.t.* to invreathe; to encircle, as with a wreath.

Eocene (ē-sēn) *a.* [G. *eos*, dawn, and *kainos*, recent] dawn of the recent; *-n.* a division of the tertiary system, during which the first traces of existing species of shells or molluscs are found [Geol.].

Eolian (ē-ō-li-ān) *a.* See **Æolian**.

eon, æon (ē-on) *n.* [G., an age] an eternal and spiritual being possessing divine virtues and perfections; a long space of time; an age; an era; a cycle.

eozoic (ē-u-zō-ik) *a.* [G. *ēōs*, dawn, and *zōē*, life] of, or pertaining to, the oldest rocks, such as the Laurentian of Canada.

epact (ē-pakt) *n.* [G. *epaktos*, brought in, fr. *epi* and *agein*, add, lead] the excess of the solar year or month beyond the lunar.

epanodos (e-pan-u-dos) *n.* [G. *epi*, upon, and *anodos*, way up] enumeration; recapitulation of chief points in a discourse.

epanthis (e-pan-thus) *a.* [G. *epi* and *anthos*, flower] growing upon flowers, as certain fungi [Bot.].

eparch (ep-ark) *n.* [G. *epi* and *archein*, govern] a bishop of the Greek church governing a province called an *eparchy*.

epaulet, epaulette (ep-awl-et) *n.* [F. *épaule*, shoulder] a badge worn on the shoulder by naval and military officers; a shoulder-piece; an ornament on the shoulder of a lady's dress.

ependyma (e-pen-di-ma) *n.* [G. *ependyma*, upper garment] the epithelial lining of the medullary tube, and the cavities formed from it.

epenthesis (e-pen-the-sis) *n.* [G. *epi*, upon, *en*, in, and *tithesthai*, put] the insertion of a letter or syllable in middle of a word [Gram.].

epergne (e-pern) *n.* [F. *épergne*, saving] an ornamental stand with branches, for the centre of a table.

epexegesis (ep-ek-se-jē-sis) *n.* [G. *epi* and *exēgēsthai*, explain] additional explanation [Rhet.].

epexegetic, epexegetical (ep-ek-se-jē-ik, -i-ka) *a.* used in additional explanation.

ephah (ē-fa) *n.* [H. *éphāh*, measure] a Hebrew measure equal to one and four-ninths bushels.

ephebe (ef-ēb) *n.* [G. *epi* and *hēbē*, youth] a young man of Greece, between 18 and 20 years.

ephebology (ef-e-bol-ō-jī) *n.* the science of puberty, *esp.* the morphological changes then undergone by animals in their growth.

ephemera (e-fem-er-a) *n.* [G. *ephēmeros*, daily, lasting but a day, fr. *epi*, for, and *hēmera*, day] a fever of one day's continuance only; the day-fly or May-fly, a genus of insects insects that are very short-lived.

ephemeral (e-fem-er-al) *n.* anything which lasts but a day, or a very short time; *-a.* beginning and ending in a day; diurnal; existing for a short time only; short-lived; transitory.

ephemerality (e-fem-er-al-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being ephemeral; that which is ephemeral or trifling.

ephemeris (e-fem-er-is) *n.* [G.] a journal; a diary; an astronomical almanac; any tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body on successive days.

ephemerius (ef-e-mē-ri-us) *n.* in Greek church, the priest whose turn it is to officiate; a parish priest; a domestic chaplain.

ephod (ef-od) *n.* [H. fr. *āphād*, put on] a kind of girdle worn by the Jewish priests (there were two sorts, one of plain linen, the other embroidered for the high priest; on the front two precious stones were set, engraved with the names of the twelve tribes, and a kind of breastplate was attached to it); a surplice.

epiblast (ep-i-blast) *n.* [G. *epi*, upon, and *blastos*, bud, germ] the outer blastodermic layer of cells forming the ectoderm, as distinguished from mesoblast and hypoblast [Zool.].

epic (ep-ik) *a.* [G. *epikos*, fr. *epos*, word, song] containing narration, commonly designating a heroic poem; *-n.* an epic or heroic poem, in which real or fictitious events, the achievements of some distinguished hero, real or fabulous, are narrated in an elevated style.

epical (ep-i-ka) *a.* epic; of heroic character.

epicarp (ep-i-kārp) *n.* [G. *epi* and *karpos*, fruit] the outer skin of fruits [Bot.].

epicedium (ep-i-sē-di-um) *n.* [G. *epi* and *kēdos*, sorrow for the dead] a funeral song.



Ephod.

epicene (ep-i-sēn) *a.* [*G. epi* and *koinos*, common] common to both sexes; —*n.* a term applied in grammar to such nouns as have but one form and gender for both sexes.

epicentre, epicentrum (ep-i-sen'ter, -trum) *n.* the point or area on the surface of the earth above the origin of an earthquake.

epicrisis (ep-ik'ri-sis) *n.* [*G. epi* and *krinein*, separate, decide] criticism; review.

epicure (ep-i-kūr) *n.* a follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher who assumed pleasure to be the highest good—hence, one addicted to sensual enjoyments; gourmand.

epicurean (ep-i-kū-rē-an) *a.* pertaining to Epicurus, or following his philosophy; given to luxury.

epicureanism (ep-i-kū-rē-an-izm) *n.* attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or belief of Epicurus; sensual enjoyments.

epicurism (ep-i-kūr-izm) *n.* epicureanism; luxury; sensual indulgence.

epicycle (ep-i-si-kl) *n.* [*G. epi*, and *kuklos*, circle] a circle whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle (called the deferent).

epicycloid (ep-i-si-kloid) *n.* [*G. epikuklos* and *eidōs*, form] a curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on outside of the circumference of a fixed circle. **Epicycloidal teeth**, teeth for gearing cut in the form of an epicycloid.

epideictic, epidictic (ep-i-dik'tik, -dik'tik) *a.* [*G. epi*, upon, and *deiknumai*, show] demonstrative; serving for display.

epideistic (ep-i-dē-is'tik) *a.* with religious spirit or purpose; ultraideistic.

epidemic (ep-i-dem'ik) *a.* [*G. epidēmios*, general, among the people] common to, or affecting, a whole people or community; generally prevailing; —*n.* an infectious or contagious disease which affects numbers of persons at the same time.

epidemically (ep-i-dem-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an epidemic manner.

epidemiography (ep-i-de-mi-og'ra-fi) *n.* a treatise on epidemic diseases.

epidemiology (ep-i-de-mi-ol'o-jī) *n.* [*G. epidēmios* and *logos*, treatise] the science of epidemics.

epidermal (ep-i-der'mal) *a.* relating to the epidermis; cuticular.

epidermic, epidermical (ep-i-der'mik, -al) *a.* epidermal; covering the skin.

epidermis (ep-i-der'mis) *n.* [*G. epi* and *derma*, skin] the cuticle of the body; the outer layer of the skin of animals; the external layer of the bark of a plant.

epidermization (ep-i-der-mi-zā'shun) *n.* the operation of skin-grafting [Surg.].

epididymis (ep-i-did'i-mis) *n.* [*G. epi* and *didymos*, testicle] a long body resting on the testicle, usually enveloped in the tunica vaginalis.

epidote (ep-i-dōt) *n.* [*G. epi* and *didonai*, give] a greenish mineral composed of silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium.

epigastric (ep-i-gas'trik) *a.* [*G. epi* and *gaster*, belly] pertaining to the abdomen.

epigene (ep-i-jēn) *a.* [*G. epi* and *gennaein*, to produce] formed on the surface of the earth—opposed to *hypogene* [Geol.]; unnatural; unusual; term in crystallography applied to forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are embedded.

epigenesis (ep-i-žen'e-sis) *n.* a term used in biology to indicate that the germ comes into being in the act or process of generation or reproduction.

epiglottis (ep-i-glōt'is) *n.* [*G. epi* and *glōtta*, tongue] a leaf-shaped cartilage, whose use is to prevent food or drink from entering the larynx, and obstructing the breath, while eating.

epignathous (ep-i-gnā-thus) *a.* [*G. epi* and *gnathos*, jaw] hook-billed, like a bird of prey.

epigram (ep-i-gram) *n.* [*G. epi* and *gramma*, a writing, fr. *graphein*, write] any brief, pointed description of a character or action.

epigrammatic (ep-i-gra-mat'ik) *a.* writing epigrams; belonging to epigrams; concise; pointed.

epigrammatically (ep-i-gra-mat'i-kal-i) *adv.* in an epigrammatic style.

epigrammatist (ep-i-gram-a'tist) *n.* one that composes epigrams.

epigrammatize (ep-i-gram-a'tiz) *v. t.* to write an epigram on; to describe pointedly and wittily.

epigraph (ep-i-graf) *n.* [*G. epigraphēin*, write upon] an inscription on a building, etc.; a motto.

epigraphic (ep-i-graf'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, an epigraph.

epilepsy (ep-i-lep-si) *n.* [*G. epilepsia*, attack] a brain disease, characterized by spasms, violent muscular agitation, or loss of sensation and consciousness.

epileptic (ep-i-lep'tik) *a.* pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy.

epilogistic (ep-i-lu-jis'tik) *a.* pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.

epilogue (ep-i-log) *n.* [*G. epilogos*, conclusion] a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, at the conclusion of a play; the closing part of a discourse.

epimeron (ep-i-mē-ron) *n.* [*G. epi* and *mēros*, thigh] one of the side pieces in the segment of an arthropod, or articulate animal.

epinasty (ep-i-nas-ti) *n.* [*G. epi* and *nassein*, press cloth] a curving movement due to the quicker growth of the ventral side of a plant stem [Bot.].

epiornis (ep-i-or-nis) *n.* [*G. aipus*, high, and *ornis*, bird] a gigantic fossil bird, at one time living in Madagascar, the eggs of which are six times larger than that of the ostrich.

epipetalous (ep-i-pet-a-lus) *a.* [*G. epi* and *petalon*, leaf] borne upon the petals of a flower.

epiphany (ē-pif-a-ni) *n.* [*G. epiphainein*, show forth] an appearance; the glorious appearing of Christ; a church festival celebrated on January 6, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the wise men.

epiphysis (ē-pif'i-sis) *n.* [*G. epi* and *phuesthai*, grow] a process of bone having its own centre of ossification, separate from that of the shaft.

epiphyte (ep-i-fit) *n.* [*G. epi* and *phuton*, plant] a plant which grows upon, but is not nourished by, another plant.

epipleura (ep-i-plōō-ra) *n.* [*G. epi* and *pleura*, rib] an uncinatè process borne on certain ribs of a bird, forming a series of splint bones passing obliquely backward from one rib to overlie the succeeding rib or ribs, and thus increase the strength of walls of the thorax.

episcopacy (ē-pis'ku-pa-si) *n.* [*G. episkopos*, a bishop, fr. *epi* and *skopein*, look] government of the church by bishops; rule of diocesan prelates over priests and deacons in their diocese; the established religion in England.

episcopal (ē-pis'ku-pal) *a.* governed by bishops; belonging to, or vested in, bishops.

episcopalian (ē-pis'ku-pā-li-an) *a.* pertaining to episcopacy; episcopal; —*n.* one that adheres to the episcopal form of church government; a churchman.

episcopalianism (ē-pis'ku-pā-li-an-izm) *n.* episcopacy.

episcopally (ē-pis'ku-pal-i) *adv.* in an episcopal manner.

episcopate (ē-pis'ku-pāt) *n.* a bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the collective body of bishops.

episode (ep-i-sōd) *n.* [*G. epi*, upon, and *eisodos*, entrance] an incidental narrative, or digression, naturally arising from the main subject.

episodical (ep-i-sōd'i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or contained in, an episode.

episodically (ep-i-sōd'i-kal-i) *adv.* in an episodic manner.

epistemology (ep-i-ste-mol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *epistēmē*, knowledge, and *logos*, discourse] the theory of cognition.

epistle (e-pis-l) *n.* [G. *epistolē*, fr. *epistellein*, send to] a writing directed or sent to a person; a letter; —*v. i.* to write, as a letter; to preface.

epistolary (e-pis-tu-lar-i) *a.* pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to correspondence; contained in letters; transacted by letter; —*n.* a book, formerly used, containing the liturgical epistles.

epistolic, epistolical (ep-is-tol-ik, -i-ka) *a.* epistolary; pertaining to epistles.

epistoma (e-pis-tō-ma) *n.* any part, or organ, borne upon the mouth [Zool.].

epistyle (ep-i-stil) *n.* [G. *epi* and *stulos*, column] the lower member of the entablature; the architrave.

epitaph (ep-i-taf) *n.* [G. *epi* and *taphos*, tomb] an inscription on a monument in memory of the dead.

epitaphic (ep-i-taf-ik) *a.* pertaining to an epitaph.

epithalamial (ep-i-tha-lā-mi-al) *a.* after the manner of an epithalamium.

epithalamic (ep-i-tha-lam-ik) *a.* relating to an epithalamium.

epithalamium (ep-i-tha-lā-mi-um) *n.* [G. *epi* and *thalamos*, bride-chamber, marriage] a nuptial song, or poem, in praise of the bride and bridegroom.

epithelial (ep-i-thē-li-al) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, epithelium.

epithelium (ep-i-thē-li-um) *n.* [G. *epi* and *thēlē*, the nipple] the superficial layer of cells of mucous membranes, covering the connective tissue layer, and continuous with the epidermis at the openings of the body.

epithet (ep-i-thet) *n.* [G. *epi*, on, and *tithenai*, place] a title; designation; an adjective expressing a quality, attribute, or characteristic, appropriate to the person or thing described.

epithetic, epithetical (ep-i-thet-ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or abounding in, epithets.

epitome (e-pit-u-me) *n.* [G. *epitōmē*, fr. *epi* and *temnein*, cut] a brief summary; abstract; synopsis.

epitomist (e-pit-u-mist) *n.* one that makes an epitome.

epitomize (e-pit-u-mīz) *v. t.* to shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to condense.

epitomizer (e-pit-u-mī-zēr) *n.* one that abridges.

epoch (ē-pok, ep-ōk) *n.* [G. *epochē*, stop, check, fr. *epi* and *echein*, to hold] a fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a remarkable period of time; era; period. **Epoch-making**, opening a new era.

epode (ep-ōd) *n.* [G. *epōdos*, fr. *epi*, on, and *ōdē*, an ode] the third, or last, part of the ode; a lyric poem, in which a long verse is followed by a short.

epopee (ep-u-pē) *n.* [G. *epos*, song, and *poiein*, make] an epic poem; the action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

epopt (ep-opt) *n.* [G. *epi* and *opsesthai*, see] a seer; one initiated into the secrets of any system.

epos (ep-os) *n.* [G. *epos*, word, tale] an epic poem; epic poetry.

Epsom salt (ep-sum sawlt) *n.* [fr. *Epsom*, a town in England] sulphate of magnesia, a useful medicine having purgative qualities, acting as a refrigerant and sometimes as a diuretic.

equability (ē-kwa, ek-wa-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality or condition of being equable; evenness or uniformity of mind and temper.

equable (ē-kwa, ek-wa-bi) *a.* [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus*, equal] equal and uniform; continuing the same at different times; smooth; unruined.

equableness (ē-kwa, ek-wa-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being equable.

equably (ē-kwa, ek-wa-bli) *adv.* in an equable manner; evenly.

equal (ē-kwal) *a.* [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus*, equal] having the same magnitude, dimensions, value, or degree; fit; adequate; equable; fair; impartial;

—*n.* one not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age, rank, talents, etc.; —*v. t.* to be, or become, equal to; to be commensurate with; to equalize—hence, to compare, or regard, as equals; to rival.

equality (ē-kwōl-i-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being equal; exact agreement between two expressions, or magnitudes, with respect to quantity or value.

equalization (ē-kwal-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized.

equalize (ē-kwal-iz) *v. t.* to make equal; to pronounce equal.

equalizer (ē-kwal-i-zēr) *n.* one that, or that which, equalizes; adjuster.

equally (ē-kwal-i) *adv.* in the same degree with another; alike; in equal shares; with equal justice; impartially.

equalsness (ē-kwal-nes) *n.* equality; state of being equal; evenness; uniformity.

equanimity (ē-kwa-nim-i-ti) *n.* [L. *aequus*, equal, and *animus*, mind] evenness of mind; composure; calmness.

equate (ē-kwāt) *v. t.* [L. *aequare*, to level] to make equal; —*a.* smooth in surface.

equation (ē-kwā-shun) *n.* a making equal, or an equal division; an expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities or sets of quantities, the sign = being placed between them.

equational (ē-kwā-shun-al) *a.* equalizing; adjusting.

equator (ē-kwā-tūr) *n.* a great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres; the line; [Astr.] the equinoctial.

equatorial (ē-kwa-tō-ri-al) *a.* pertaining to the equator; —*n.* an astronomical instrument with a telescope attached, so constructed as to keep a celestial body in view, notwithstanding the diurnal motion.

equatorially (ē-kwa-tō-ri-al-i) *adv.* so as to have motion of an equatorial; in an equatorial manner.

equerry (ek-we-ri, ek-ker-i) *n.* [F. *écurie*, stable] a large stable for horses; an officer of nobles or princes charged with the care of their horses.

equestrian (e-kwes-tri-an) *a.* [L. *equus*, horseman, fr. L. *equus*, horse] pertaining to horses; riding on horseback; representing a person on horseback; —*n.* a horseman; a rider.

equestrienne (e-kwes-tri-en) *n.* a female rider or equestrian.

equiangular (ē-kwi-ang-gū-lar) *a.* consisting of, or having, equal angles.

equidifferent (ē-kwi-dif-er-ent) *a.* [L. *aequus* and *differeus*, different] having equal differences.

equidistant (ē-kwi-dis-tant) *a.* [L. *aequus* and *distare*, stand apart] being at an equal distance from the same point.

equidiurnal (ē-kwi-di-ur-nal) *a.* having days of equal length (equivalent to *equinoctial*).

equilateral (ē-kwi-lat-e-ral) *a.* [L. *aequus* and *latus*, side] having all the sides equal.

equilaterally (ē-kwi-lat-e-ral-i) *adv.* equally on two sides.

equilibrant (ē-kwi-lī-brant) *n.* a system of forces which would bring another given system of forces to equilibrium.

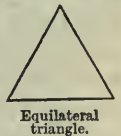
equilibrate (ē-kwi-lī-brāt) *v. t.* [L. *aequus* and *libra*, balance] to balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep in equipoise.

equilibration (ē-kwi-lī-brā-shun) *n.* equipoise; maintenance of equilibrium.

equilibratory (ē-kwi-lī-brā-tur-i) *a.* tending to equilibrate or balance.

equilibrist (ē-kwi-lī-brist) *n.* one that balances equally, as a rope dancer.

equilibrium (ē-kwi-lī-br-i-um) *n.* equality of weight or force; a level position; a just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm; equipoise.



equimultiple (ē-kwi-mul-ti-pl) *a.* [*L. aequus* and *multiplex*, manifold] multiplied by the same number; —*n.* a number or quantity multiplied by the same number or quantity as another.

equinal, equine (ē-kwi-nal, ē-kwin) *a.* [*L. equinus*, fr. *equus*, horse] pertaining to, or resembling, a horse.

equinia (ē-kwin-i-a) *n.* [*L. equinus*] an infectious disease, called glanders, occurring in horses, mules, asses, and occasionally in other domestic animals except cattle, proved to be transmissible to man.

equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok-shal) *a.* pertaining to the equinoxes, the time of the equinoxes; pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; —*n.* the celestial equator, so called, because, when the sun is on it, the nights and days are of equal length.

equinox (ē-kwi-noks) *n.* [*L. aequus* and *nox*, night] the precise time when the sun enters one of the two equinoctial points, or points in which the ecliptic and celestial equator cut each other, the day and night being then of equal length. The vernal equinox, about March 21. The autumnal equinox, about September 23. Precession of the equinoxes, see precession.

equip (ē-kwip) *v.t.* [*F. équiper*, supply, perhaps fr. A.S. *scip*, ship] to fit a ship for sea; to furnish with arms or munitions of war; to provide for service of any kind.

equipage (ek-wi-pij) *n.* furniture, esp. of a body of troops, including whatever is necessary for efficient service; accoutrements; carriage of state; attendance; retinue; —*v.t.* to furnish with an equipage or outfit.

equipendence (ē-kwi-pen-den-si) *n.* [*L. equus* and *pendere*, hang] the act of hanging in equipoise; indecision of mind.

equipment (ē-kwip-ment) *n.* act of equipping; state of being equipped; furniture; necessities for a military or naval expedition outfit.

equipoise (ē-kwi-poi-z) *n.* [*L. aequus* and *E. poise*] equality of weight or force; equilibrium.

equipollence, equipollency (ē-kwi-pol-ens, -en-si) *n.* equality of power or force; equivalence between two or more propositions.

equipollent (ē-kwi-pol-ent) *a.* [*L. aequus* and *pollens*, fr. *pollere*, be able] having equal force; equivalent; —*n.* an equivalent.

equiponderance (ē-kwi-pon-der-ans) *n.* equality of weight; equipoise.

equiponderant (ē-kwi-pon-der-ant) *a.* having the same weight.

equiponderate (ē-kwi-pon-der-āt) *v.i.* [*L. aequus* and *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight] to be equal in weight; to counterbalance.

equipotential (ē-kwi-pō-ten-shal) *a.* having the same value of the potential.

equitable (ek-wi-tā-bl) *a.* possessing or exhibiting equity; giving, or disposed to give, each his due; fair; impartial.

equitableness (ek-wi-tā-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being equitable.

equitably (ek-wi-tā-bli) *adv.* in an equitable manner.

equitant (ek-wi-tānt) *a.* [*L. equitare*, ride on horseback] riding on horseback; straddling.

equitation (ek-wi-tā-shun) *n.* horsemanship.

equity (ek-wi-ti) *n.* [*L. aequitas*, fr. *aequus*] evenness; equal adjustment; giving to each his due, according to natural right; system of jurisprudence differing from justice, as not being based on positive statute; a law court to decide cases by regard to moral, as distinguished from legal, right or claim; fairness; uprightness. **Equity-court**, the Court of Chancery, or rather, one of its jurisdictions.

equivalence (ē-kwiv-a-lens) *n.* equal worth or value; equal power or force.

equivalency (ē-kwiv-a-len-si) *n.* equivalence; the property of a radical of replacing another radical in definite proportions [Chem.].

equivalent (ē-kwiv-a-lent) *a.* [*L. aequus* and *valere*, to be worth] equal in value,

worth, force, power, effect, dimensions; —*n.* that which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force.

equivale (ē-kwi-valy) *a.* having valves equal in size and form [Conch.]; —*n.* a bivalve shell with valves equal in size and form.

equivocal (ē-kwiv-u-kal) *a.* [*L. aequus* and *vox*, voice word] having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; ambiguous; uncertain; suspicious; questionable.

equivocally (ē-kwiv-u-kal-i) *adv.* in an equivocal manner.

equivocate (ē-kwiv-u-kāt) *v.i.* to use words of ambiguous or doubtful signification, in order to mislead; prevaricate.

equivocation (ē-kwiv-u-kā-shun) *n.* ambiguity of speech; evasion; quibbling.

equivocator (ē-kwiv-u-kā-tur) *n.* one that equivocates; prevaricator.

equivocatory (ē-kwiv-u-kā-tur-i) *a.* containing, or characterized by, equivocation.

equivoke, equivoque (ē-kwi-vök) *n.* an ambiguous term; equivocation.

equivorous (ē-kwiv-u-rus) *a.* [*L. equus* and *vorare*, devour] feeding on horse flesh.

era (ē-rā) *n.* [*L. aera*, a number] a fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; an important date; a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points; an epoch; a period.

eradiate (ē-rā-di-āt) *v.i.* [*L. e* and *radius*, ray] to radiate out; to shoot out, as rays of light.

eradiation (ē-rā-di-ā-shun) *n.* emission of rays.

eradicable (ē-rad-i-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being eradicated.

eradicate (ē-rad-i-kāt) *v.t.* [*L. eradicare*, fr. *e* and *radix*, root] to pull up by the roots; to extirpate; to root out; to exterminate.

eradication (ē-rad-i-kā-shun) *n.* act of plucking up by the roots; state of being plucked up by the roots.

eradivative (ē-rad-i-kā-tiv) *a.* tending to eradicate; —*n.* a remedy that effects a radical cure.

erasable, erasible (ē-rās-a-bl, -i-bl) *a.* capable of being erased.

erase (ē-rās) *v.t.* [*L. eradere*, fr. *e* and *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape] to rub or scrape out; to efface; to obliterate; to destroy.

erased (ē-rāsd) *a.* rubbed or scraped out; obliterated; defaced; [Her.] torn off, leaving jagged and uneven edges.

eracement (ē-rās-ment) *n.* act of erasing; obliteration; destruction.

eraser (ē-rā-zēr) *n.* one that, or that which, erases.

erosion (ē-rā-zhun) *n.* act of rubbing out; obliteration.

Erastian (ē-rast-yān) *n.* a follower of Thomas Erastus, a learned German physician (1524-83) who held the opinion that no church had the right to inflict excommunication and disciplinary pains and penalties; one holding that the church is subject to the state in all matters of doctrine and discipline, as well as in its civil rights—a position not held by Erastus.

erasure (ē-rā-zhūr) *n.* act of erasing; part or word of a writing that has been erased.

ere (ār) *adv.* [A.S. *ær*] before; sooner than; —*prep.* before, in respect to time.

Erebus (ē-rē-bus) *n.* [*G. erēbos*, darkness] the gloomy place between Hades and earth [Myth.]; the region of the dead; a dark and gloomy place; hell.

erect (ē-rekt) *a.* [*L. erigere*, pp. *erectus*, set upright] upright, or in a perpendicular posture; raised; uplifted; bold; —*v.t.* to set upright; to lift up; to raise; to give loftiness to; to exalt; to establish.

erectable (ē-rek-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being erected; erectile.

erected (ē-rek-ted) *a.* made erect; eager; noble; generous.

erectile (e-rek'til) *a.* capable of being erected.

erection (e-rek'-shun) *n.* act of erecting; state of being erected; anything erected; a building of any kind; establishment.

erective (e-rek'tiv) *a.* setting upright; raising.

erectly (e-rek'tli) *adv.* in an erect manner or posture.

erectness (e-rek'tnes) *n.* uprightness of posture or form.

erector (e-rek-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, erects, *e.g.*, erector muscle.

erelong (är-long) *adv.* soon; before long.

eremic (e-rë-mik) *a.* inhabiting deserts; [Zool.] living in sandy places.

eremite (er-e-mit) *n.* [*G. erëmos*, desert] one that lives in a wilderness, or in retirement; a recluse that lives apart, from religious motives; an ascetic; a hermit.

eremitic (er-e-mit'ik) *a.* like a hermit; living in solitude.

erenow (är-nou) *adv.* before this time.

erethic, erethistic (e-reth'ik, er-e-this'tik) *a.* [*G. erethin*, irritate, excite] restless; excitable.

erethism (er-e-thizm) *n.* undue excitation of an organ or tissue.

erewhile (är-hwil) *adv.* some time ago; a little while before; —*a.* former; recent.

erg, ergon (erg, er'-gon) *n.* [*G. ergon*, work] the unit of work in the centimetre-gramme-second (C.G.S.) system [Physics]. **Erg-ten**, a unit of work equal to 10¹⁰ ergs, about 737 foot pounds

ergo (er-gö) *adv.* [L.] therefore; consequently.

ergot (er'-gut) *n.* [*F. ergot*, *argot*, spur, a disease of cereal grasses] a parasitic fungus, having a spur-like form, of narcotic and poisonous qualities, found on the seed of certain plants, *esp. rye* and some grasses; a protuberance behind and below the pastern-joint.

ergoted (er-gu-ted) *a.* diseased with ergot.

ergotism (er-gu-tizm) *n.* poisoning occurring in moist districts, caused by the use of ergoted rye.

Erin (er-in) *n.* Ireland.

erimeter (er-i-om'e-ter) *n.* [*G. erion*, wool, and *metron*, measure] an optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres.

eristic (e-ris'tik) *a.* [*G. eris*, strife] controversial; captious; —*n.* one given to disputation.

Eristic science, logic.

erl-king (er'l-king) *n.* [*Ger. erl-könig*, fr. Dan. *ellerkonge*, king of the elves] a character supposed to be harmful to children [Scand. Myth.].

ermine (er-min) *n.* [*F. hermine*, weasel] the stoat, an animal of the genus *Mustela*, allied to the weasel, an inhabitant of northern climates in Europe and America, hunted in winter for its fur, which then becomes pure white, with the exception of the tip of the tail, which remains black; the fur of the ermine; the dignity of judges and magistrates, whose state robes, lined with ermine, are emblematic of purity; [Her.] a white field with black spots.

ermined (er'-mind) *a.* adorned with ermine.

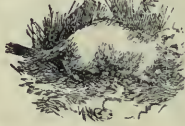
erode (e-röd') *v.t.* [L. *e* and *rodere*, gnaw] to eat into or away; to corrode.

erodent (e-röd'-dent) *n.* a caustic drug.

erosion (e-röd'-zhun) *n.* [L. *erosio*] act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.

erosive (e-röd'-siv) *a.* corrosive; wearing away; acting by erosion.

erotic (e-rot'ik) *a.* [*G. erotikos*, fr. *erös*, love] pertaining to, or prompted by, love; amatory; prurient; —*n.* an amatory poem or composition.



Ermine.

erotomania (er-ö-tu-mä-ni-a) *n.* [*G.*] morbid and intense sexual passion.

err (er) *v.i.* [L. *errare*, to stray] to wander from the right way; to go astray; to commit error; to do wrong; to sin; to mistake.

errable (er'-ä-bl) *a.* capable of erring.

errand (er'-and) *n.* [*A.S. ärende*] a special business intrusted to a messenger; a message; a commission. **Errand-boy**, a boy employed as a messenger.

errant (er'-ant) *a.* [L. *errans*, wandering] deviating from an appointed course, or from a direct path; wandering; roving; wild; notorious; arrant; —*n.* a knight-errant.

errantry (er'-ant-ri) *a.* a wandering; a roving or rambling about; the employment of a knight-errant.

erratic (er-rat'ik) *a.* [L. *erraticus*] roving about without a fixed destination; not fixed or stationary; [Geol.] irregular, term applied to a boulder detached and at a distance from its native rock; —*n.* a wanderer.

erratically (er-rat'ik-al-i) *adv.* without rule; irregularly.

erratum (e-ra-tum) *n.*; *pl.* *errata* (e-ra-tä) [L. *errare*] an error in writing or printing.

erroneous (e-rö-ne-us) *a.* deviating from a right course; not conformed to truth or justice; containing error; liable to mislead.

erroneously (e-rö-ne-us-li) *adv.* by mistake; not rightly.

erroneousness (e-rö-ne-us-nes) *n.* the state of being erroneous or false.

error (er'-ur) *n.* [L. *error*, fr. *errare*] a wandering or deviation from the right course; want of truth; inaccuracy; violation of law or duty; blunder; misapprehension; fault; sin.

errorist (er'-ur-ist) *n.* one that errs, or that encourages and propagates error.

Erse (ers) *n.* [corruption of *Irish*] the name given to the language of the Gaels or Celts in the W. Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin; now generally used for Irish, as opposed to Scottish, Gaelic.

erst (erst) *adv.* [*A.S. ärest*, *superl.* of *är*] first; at first; in early times; once; formerly; long ago; until now; hitherto.

erubescence, erubescency (er-ü-bes-ens, -en-si) *n.* act of becoming red; redness; a blushing.

erubescence (er-ü-bes-ent) *a.* [L. *erubescere*, fr. *e* and *rübere*, be red] red or reddish; blushing.

eruct (ë-rukt) *v.t.* [L. *e*, out, and *ructare*, belch forth] to eject, as wind from the stomach; to belch.

eructate (ë-ruk-tät) *v.t.* to belch forth; to eruct.

eructation (ë-ruk-tät'-shun) *n.* act of belching wind from the stomach; a violent ejection, as of wind or other matter, from the earth.

erudite (er-oo-dit) *a.* [L. *erudire*, polish, instruct, fr. *e* and *rudis*, rude] learned; deeply read.

eruditely (er-oo-dit-li) *adv.* with erudition or learning.

erudition (er-oo-dish-un) *n.* state of being erudite or learned; intimate acquaintance with literature, as distinct from the sciences.

eruginous (ë-röö'-ji-nus) *a.* [L. *ærugeo*, rust of copper, *verdigris*] partaking of copper, or of the nature of verdigris; resembling rust.

erupt (e-rup't) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *rumpere*, break] to break out or through; to send forth matter; to belch.

eruption (e-rup'-shun) *n.* act of breaking forth, as from inclosure or confinement; that which bursts forth in a sudden manner; the breaking out of a cutaneous disease; the disease itself.

eruptional (e-rup'-shun-al) *a.* pertaining to eruptions; eruptive.

eruptive (e-rup'-tiv) *a.* breaking or bursting forth; attended with eruption, or producing it; produced by eruption; —*n.* a rock, or mineral, produced by eruption.

eruptivity (e-rup-tiv-i-ti) *n.* eruptive action.

erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las) *n.* [*G. erythros*, red, and *pellä*, skin] St. Anthony's fire;

the rose; a febrile disease, accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin, chiefly on the face and the head.

erysipelous (er-i-sip'e-lus) *a.* resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

erythema (er-i-thē'ma) *n.* [G.] a surface redness of some part of the skin [Path.]

erythrite (e-ri-th'rit) *n.* an arseniate of copper; cobalt-bloom; a flesh-coloured variety of orthoclase felspar.

escalade (es-ka-lād'n. [F. fr. L. *scala*, ladder] an attack by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to mount a rampart; *v.t.* to scale; to mount, and enter, by ladders.

escalop, escallop (es-kal'up) *n.* [O.F. *escalope*, fr. O.D. *schelpe*, shell] a bivalve shell; a regular curving indenture in the margin of anything. Same as **scallop**.

escaloped, escalloped (es-kal'upt) *a.* cut or marked in the form of an escalop.

escambio (es-kam'bi-ō) *n.* [Sp.] a licence granted to one to make over a bill of exchange to another in another country.

escapade (es-ka-pād'n. [F. fr. Sp. *escapada*] wild fling of a horse; an impropriety of speech or behaviour; a wild freak; an inconsiderate adventure.

escape (es-kāp) *v.t.* [F. *escaper*, fr. L. *ex* and *cappa*, cloak] to flee from and avoid; to shun; to pass unobserved; to evade; *v.i.* to hasten away; to avoid injury; to be passed without harm; *n.* act of getting out of danger; state of being passed by without injury; act of avoiding notice; evasion.

escapement (es-kāp-ment) *n.* act of escaping; escape; the contrivance in a time-piece which connects the wheel-work with the pendulum or the balance, allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration. **Escape-valve**, a valve on a boiler to allow steam to escape when desired.



escarp (es-kārp) *n.* [F. *escarper*, to cut down steep] the exterior slope of a fortified work; the side of the ditch next the parapet; *v.t.* to make into, or furnish with, a steep slope.

escarpment (es-kārp-ment) *n.* a steep side of a hill or rock; escarp.

eschalot (esh-a-lot') *n.* [O.F. *eschalotte*] a species of small onion or garlic; shallot.

eschar (es-kār) *n.* [G. *eschara*] a dry slough, crust, or scab, produced by hot applications [Path.]

escharotic (es-ka-rot'ik) *a.* searing, or tending to form a scar; caustic; *n.* that which forms an eschar.

eschatology (es-ka-to-lō'jī) *n.* [G. *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, discourse] the doctrine of the last things, as death, judgment, etc. [Theol.]

escheat (es-chēt) *n.* [F. *eschet*, fr. L. *ex* and *cadere*, fall] the reverting of lands to the lord of the fee, or to the state, as original and ultimate proprietor, by failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same; the lands that fall to the lord, or state, by escheat; that which falls to one; a reversion; *v.t.* to confiscate; *v.i.* to revert, as land, to the lord of the manor, by failure of the tenant's right; to fall to the crown, or state, by forfeiture or lack of heirs.

escheatable (es-chē-tā-bl) *a.* liable to escheat.

escheatage (es-chē'tij) *n.* the right of succeeding to an escheat.

escheator (es-chē-tur) *n.* a former officer that looked after the escheats of the sovereign.

eschew (es-chōō) *v.t.* [O.F. *eschever*, shun] to flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid; to abstain from.

esclandre (e-sklang'dr) *n.* [F.] a scandal.

escorial (es-kō'ri-āl) *n.* [Sp.] a place where a mine has been exhausted [U.S.]

escort (es-kort) *n.* [F. *escorte*, fr. L. *ex*, and *corrigere*, set right] a guard; a convoy; men sent along with as protection; act of accompanying on the road; attendance; *—(es-kort')* *v.t.* to attend, with a view to guard and protect; to convoy; to guide.

escritoire (es-kri-twor') *n.* [F. fr. *crire*, L. *scribere*, write] a writing-desk, either portable or fixed.

Esculapian See **Æsculapian**.

esculent (es-kū-lex't) *a.* [L. *esculentus*, fr. *esca*, food, fr. *edere*, eat] suitable to be used by man for food; eatable; edible; *n.* anything that is edible and proper for food.

escutcheon (es-kuch'un) *n.* [O.F. *escuchon*, fr. L. *scutum*, shield] the shield; the field or ground on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family (the two sides of an escutcheon are respectively designated as dexter and sinister, as in the cut, and the different parts or points by the following names—A, dexter chief point; B, middle chief point; C, sinister chief point; D, honour or collar point; E, fesse or heart point; F, nombril or navel point; G, dexter base point; H, middle base point; I, sinister base point); that part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written.



esker, eskar (es-ker) *n.* [Ir. *eiscuir*, ridge] the Irish name for ridges of water-worn matter running across valleys, plains, and even watersheds and hillsides, common in Scotland (kames), Sweden (asar), and Iceland [Geol.]

Eskimo (es-ki-mo) *n.* one of a race of men, generally short of stature, with broad, oval faces, and small, oblique eyes, inhabiting the northern coast of America and the adjacent parts of Greenland, the arctic islands, and the nearest Asiatic coast. **Eskimo-dog**, a half-tamed and hardy dog found in arctic America, Greenland, etc., used for drawing sledges and for other works of traction.

esophagus, etc. See **œsophagus, etc.**

esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik) *a.* [G. *esōterikos*, fr. *esōteros*, inner] secret; private; designed for, and understood by, the initiated alone—opposed to *exoteric*.

esoterically (es-ō-ter-i-kāl') *adv.* in an esoteric manner.

espalier (es-pal'yer) *n.* [F. fr. It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulder] a row of trees trained up to a lattice, and forming a shelter for plants; a lattice-work to train fruit trees and ornamental shrubs on.

esparto (es-pār-tō) *n.* [G. *sparton*, a kind of rope] a species of grass, much used for manufacture of paper, sacking, etc.

especial (es-pesh'al) *a.* [F. *special*, fr. L. *species*, kind] distinguished among others of the same class or kind; peculiar; principal.

especially (es-pesh'al-i) *adv.* principally; chiefly.

espial (es-pi'al) *n.* act of espying; notice; observation.

espièglerie (es-piā-gle-rō) *n.* raillery; jesting; bantering.

espionage (es-pi-u-nij) *n.* [F. *espionnage*, fr. *espion*, a spy] practice, or employment, of spies; secret watching; spy system.

esplanade (es-pla-nād) *n.* [F. fr. L. *ex* and *planus*, flat] the glacis; a clear space between a citadel and the first houses of the town; any clear space used for public walks or drives.

espousal (es-pouz'al) *n.* [F. *épousailles*, fr. L. *sponsalis*, belonging to betrothal or espousal] act of espousing or betrothing; *esp.* in the plural, betrothal or marriage ceremony; the taking upon one's self the care and cause of anything; adoption; protection.

espouse (es-pouz) *v.t.* [F. *épouser*, fr. L. *sponsare*, to betroth, fr. *spondere*, promise] to give as spouse; to affianc; to unite by a promise of marriage, or by marriage ceremony; to take as spouse; to wed; to take up the cause of; to adopt.

esprit (es-prē) *n.* [F. fr. L. *spiritus*, fr. *spirare*, breath] spirit; animation. **Esprit de corps** (es-prē' d'kōr) the spirit of the body, class, or society, to which one belongs; attachment and fellow feeling in a particular pursuit or profession.

espy (es-pi') *v.t.* [O.F. *espier*, fr. O. H. Ger. *sphōn*] to catch sight of; to see at a distance; to discern unexpectedly; to inspect narrowly; *v.t.* to look narrowly; to look about.

Esquimau (es-ki-mō) *n.*, *pl.* **Esquimaux**. See Eskimo.

esquire (es-kwīr) *n.* [F. *escuyer*, fr. *escu*, now *écu*, shield] *orig.* a shield-bearer or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight—hence, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight, a title given to younger sons of noblemen, etc.; common form of address by way of compliment, used in place of Mr.; squire.

essay (es-ā) *n.* [O.F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagere*, try] a trial; a written composition; a composition, shorter and less methodical than a treatise; experiment; —(*e-sā*) *v.t.* to try; to attempt; to endeavour; to make trial of.

essayist (es-ā-ist) *n.* a writer of essays.

essayistic (es-ā-is-ik) *a.* characteristic of an essay or essayist.

essence (es-ens) *n.* [L. *essentia*, fr. *esse*, be] existence; substance; peculiar nature or quality; necessary element; chief quality in any substance; volatile oil extracted from a substance; perfume; —*v.t.* to perfume; to scent.

Essene (e-sen) *n.* [H. *chashshām*, "the silent ones," who meditate on mysteries] one of a Jewish sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

essential (e-sen-shāl) *a.* belonging to the essence; necessary to the being or constitution of; important in the highest degree; vital; rectified; indispensable; —*n.* first or constituent principle; the chief point; that which is most important.

essentiality, essentialness (e-sen-shi-al) *n.* existing nature or character; first or constituent principle; state, or quality, of being inherent in, or necessary to the existence of.

essentially (e-sen-shi-al-i) *adv.* in the nature of; by constitution; necessarily.

essoin, essoign (es-soin) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *ex* and F. *soin*, care] excuse for the non-appearance of a person summoned to appear in court on the appointed day [Law].

establish (es-tab-lish) *v.t.* [F. *établir*, fr. L. *stare*, stand] to make stable or firm; to settle; to enact by authority; to uphold; to found; to institute by law, and endow, as a state church; to set up in business.

establisher (es-tab-lish-er) *n.* one that establishes.

establishment (es-tab-lish-ment) *n.* act of establishing; state of being established; settlement; fixed state; ratification; form of government; military force or garrison; place of business; style of living; in England, the Episcopal form of religion; in Scotland, the Presbyterian church sanctioned by the state.

estaminet (es-tā-mi-nā) *n.* [F.] a cheap coffee-house, tap-room, or restaurant, where smoking is allowed.

estancia (es-tan-si-a) *n.* [Sp.] a mansion; in Spanish America, a landed estate.

estate (es-tāf) *n.* [F. *état*, fr. L. *status*, fr. *stare*, stand] fixed condition of any thing or person; rank; state; position; fortune, *esp.* property in land; all the property which one leaves to be divided at his death; one of the ranks or classes of men constituting the state; commonwealth; —*v.t.* to establish in possession; to settle; to bestow; to gift; to endow with an estate. The three estates of the realm, in Britain, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the Commons. The fourth estate, the newspaper press.

esteem (es-tēm) *v.t.* [L. *æstimare*, fr. *æs*, brass, and obsolete *tumare*] to set a value on; to estimate; to set a high value on; to think; to judge; —*n.* high value or estimation; great regard.

esteemer (es-tē-mer) *n.* one that esteems or sets a high value on anything.

esthesiogen, æsthesiogen (es-thē-si-ō-jen) *n.* [G. *aisthēsis*, feeling, and *genēs*, producing] a substance whose proximity to a person is thought to give rise to certain unexplained nervous affections or exalted sensations.

esthete, etc. See *æsthete*, etc.

estimable (es-ti-mā-bl) *a.* [L. *æstimabilis*] capable of being estimated or valued; worthy of esteem or respect; honourable; praiseworthy.

estimableness (es-ti-mā-bl-nes) *n.* quality of deserving esteem.

estimably (es-ti-mā-bl-i) *adv.* in an estimable manner.

estimate (es-ti-māt) *v.t.* [L. *æstimare*] to rate; to value; to compute; —*n.* valuation; opinion or judgment formed of the quantity, extent, worth, expense, etc.; calculation. The estimates, official statements of the probable expense in any governmental department; offers of a contractor to execute work, or furnish goods, etc., for a fixed sum, or at a specified rate.

estimation (es-ti-mā-shun) *n.* act of estimating; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything, formed without using precise data; favourable opinion; esteem; appraisalment.

estimative (es-ti-mā-tiv) *a.* inclined, or able, to estimate.

estimator (es-ti-mā-tur) *n.* one that estimates.

estival (es-ti-vāl) *a.* [L. *æstivalis*, fr. *æstas*, summer] pertaining to, or continuing through, the summer; æstival.

estivate (es-ti-vāt) *v.i.* to pass the summer; to æstivate.

estivation (es-ti-vā-shun) *n.* act of passing the summer; disposition of the petals within the floral germ or bud; æstivation.

estop (es-top) *v.t.* [F. *étouper*, to hinder, fr. L. *stoppa*, tow] to impede or bar; [Law] to hinder.

estrade (es-trād) *n.* [F. fr. L. *stratum*, pavement] a level and slightly raised place in a room; a platform.

estrangle (es-trānj) *v.t.* [F. *étranger*] to make strange; to keep at a distance; to alienate; to withdraw the affections or confidence of.

estrangement (es-trānj-ment) *n.* act of estranging, or state of being estranged; alienation; removal.

estranger (es-trānj-er) *n.* one that estranges.

estray (es-trā) *n.* [F. *estraier*] any domestic animal found wandering from its owner; —*v.i.* to wander; to stray.

estreat (es-trēt) *n.* [O.F. *estraitte*, fr. L. *extrahere*, draw out] a true copy of an original writing or record; —*v.t.* to extract from the records of a court, and return to the Court of Exchequer to be prosecuted; to bring into the exchequer, as a fine.

estrepé (es-trép) *v.i.* [O.F. *estrepere*, waste, fr. L. *extripare*] to commit waste to damage of another [Law].

estrich, estridge (es-trich, -trij) *n.* the ostrich; the fine down of the ostrich, lying immediately beneath the feathers.

estuarine (es-tū-ā-rin) *a.* of, or pertaining to, an estuary; formed in an estuary.

estuary (es-tū-ā-ri) *n.* [L. *æstuarium*, fr. *æstuaris*, boil up] a narrow passage, as the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current; —*a.* belonging to, or formed in, an estuary.

estuation, æstuation (es-tū-ā-shun) *n.* [L. *æstuatō*] state of boiling; commotion of a fluid; agitation.

esurient (es-ū-ri-ent) *a.* [L. *esuriens*, being hungry, fr. *edere*, eat] inclined to eat; appetized; hungry.

esurine (es-ū-rin) *a.* corrosive; —*n.* a drug which stimulates appetite.

etape (e-tāp) *n.* [F.] a public storehouse for goods; in Russia, a strong building for sheltering convicts on the march.

etat major (ā-tā mā-zhor) *n.* [F. *état*, state, L. *status* and *major*, greater] a military position in the French service; the whole staff in a corps or army.

etc., et cetera (et-set-er-a) *n.* [L.] the rest; others of the same kind; and so on; and so forth.

etch (ech) *v.t.* [Ger. *ätzen*, corrode by acid, fr. *essen*, to eat] to engrave on metal, glass, etc., by the use of a mordant; to sketch, or delineate, with pen and ink; —*v.i.* to practise etching.

etcher (ech-er) *n.* one that etches.

etching (ech-ing) *n.* act, art, or practice, of etching; the impression taken from an etched

plate; a pen and ink sketch. **Etching-ground**, the coating used in etching to protect the metal plate from the mordant. **Etching-needle**, an instrument of steel, with a fine point, used for tracing out lines, etc., on the plate. **Etching-point**, a steel or diamond point, used in etching.

eternal (ē-ter-nal) *a.* [L. *aeternus*, fr. *aerum*, age] without beginning or end of existence; immortal; continued without intermission; existing at all times without change; —*n.* that which is without beginning or end; the Deity; God.

eternally (ē-ter-nal-i) *adv.* in an eternal manner; without beginning or end; at all times.

eternity (ē-ter-ni-ti) *n.* [L. *aeternitas*, fr. *aeternus*] condition or quality of being eternal; duration without beginning or end; future state.

eternization (ē-ter-ni-zā-shun) *n.* the act of eternizing.

eternize (ē-ter-nīz) *v.t.* to make eternal or endless; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous.

etesian (ē-tē-zī-an) *a.* [G. *ētosos*, annual, fr. *etos*, year] blowing at stated times of the year, as certain winds; stated; periodical; annual.

ether (ē-ther) *n.* [G. *aither*, fr. *aithen*, light up] a subtle fluid, or medium, supposed to pervade all space, and to be the medium of transmission of light and heat; a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid (used as a stimulant, an antispasmodic, and an anæsthetic).

ethereal (ē-thē-rē-āl) *a.* pertaining to the ether; consisting of ether—hence, exceedingly light or airy; volatile.

ethereality (ē-thē-rē-āl-i-ti) *n.* the condition of being ethereal; spirituality.

etherealization (ē-thē-rē-āl-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act, or result, of making ethereal.

etherealize (ē-thē-rē-āl-īz) *v.t.* to convert into ether; to render ethereal.

ethereally (ē-thē-rē-āl-i) *adv.* in an ethereal manner.

ethereous (ē-thē-rē-us) *a.* formed of ether; spiritual; heavenly.

ethergram (ē-ther-gram) *n.* [E. *ether* and G. *gramma*, a letter] a message sent by wireless telegraphy.

etheric (ē-ther-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the ether.

etherification (ē-ther-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the formation of the chemical substance ether.

etheriform (ē-ther-i-form) *a.* having the character of ether.

etherify (ē-ther-i-fi) *v.t.* to convert into the chemical substance ether.

etherization (ē-ther-i-zā-shun) *n.* administration of ether by inhalation; state of the system under the influence of ether.

etherize (ē-ther-īz) *v.t.* to convert into ether; to put under the influence of ether.

ethic, ethical (eth-ik, i-kal) *a.* [G. *ēthos*, custom] relating to manners or morals; treating of the moral feelings or duties.

ethically (eth-i-kal-i) *adv.* according to ethics.

ethicist (eth-i-sist) *n.* a writer on ethics.

ethicize (eth-i-siz) *v.t.* to render ethical.

ethics (eth-iks) *n.* doctrine of morality; that part of moral philosophy which treats of human duties, their grounds and obligations; system of morality.

Ethiopian (ē-thi-ō-pi-an) *a.* pertaining to Ethiopia; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Ethiopia or Abyssinia; a negro.

Ethiopic (ē-thi-ō-pik) *a.* belonging, or relating, to Ethiopia; —*n.* the language of Ethiopia.

ethmoid (eth-moid) *a.* [G. *ēthmos*, strainer] sieve-like, pertaining to the ethmoid bone; —*n.* a bone in the middle line of the base of the skull.

ethmoidal (eth-moi-dal) *a.* pertaining to the ethmoid.

ethnical, ethnic (eth-ni-kal, -nik) *a.* [G. *ēthnos*, nation] belonging to races; based on distinctions of race.

ethnicism (eth-ni-sizm) *n.* heathenism; paganism.

ethnogeny (eth-noj-ē-ni) *n.* the part of ethnology treating of the origin of races of men.

ethnographic (eth-nu-graf-ik) *a.* pertaining to ethnography.

ethnography (eth-nog-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *ēthnos*, and *graphein*, write] a description of the different races of men, with their peculiar characteristics, manners, habits, etc.

ethnologic, ethnological (eth-nu-loj-ik, i-kal) *a.* pertaining to ethnology.

ethnologically (eth-nu-loj-i-kal-i) *adv.* as regards race.

ethnologist (eth-nol-ō-jist) *n.* a student of ethnology.

ethnology (eth-nol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *ēthnos* and *logos*, discourse] the science which treats of the division of man into races, their origin, relations, and differences.

ethology (ēth-ol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *ēthos*, custom, and *logos*] that branch of ethics which treats of character as influenced or moulded by position, circumstances, etc.

ethos (ē-thos) *n.* habitual character and disposition.

ethyl (ēth-il) *n.* [G. *aither*, ether] the radical of ordinary alcohol and ether.

ethylene (ēth-i-lēn) *n.* a colourless, poisonous gas (C₂H₄).

etiolate (ē-ti-u-lāt) *v.t.* [F. *étioier*, become pale, to grow into stubble, fr. L. *stipula*, straw] to whiten by depriving of the sun's rays; to cause to grow pale by disease or absence of light; —*v.i.* to be whitened or blanched by excluding the light of the sun.

etiolation (ē-ti-u-lā-shun) *n.* operation of blanching, so as to render plants white, crisp, and tender.

etiology (ē-ti-ol-ō-jī) *n.* See *ætiology*.

etiquette (ē-ti-ke-t) *n.* [F., a label, ticket] system of artificial rules and observances for behaviour in society; conventional decorum; ceremony.

Etonian (ē-tōn-i-an) *n.* one that is, or has been, a pupil at Eton. **Eton-jacket**, a boy's dress-coat without tails.

Etrurian, Etruscan (ē-trōō-ri-an, ē-trus-kān) *a.* belonging, or relating, to ancient Etruria in Italy; —*n.* an inhabitant of Etruria; the language of the Etruscans.

ettle (ē-tl) *v.i.* [Icel. *etta*, intend] to intend; aim; try; expect; aspire; —*v.t.* to guess; —*n.* purpose.

étude (ā-tōōd) *n.* [F.] a study; a lesson; a composition, esp. in music, intended mainly to exercise, train, or test the player's technical skill.

etui (ē-twē) *n.* [F. *etui*] a lady's reticule or work-box; a case for small instruments.

etymologic, etymological (ē-ti-mu-loj-ik, i-kal) pertaining to etymology.

etymologically (ē-ti-mu-loj-i-kal-i) *adv.* according to, or by means of, etymology.

etymologist (ē-ti-mol-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in etymology.

etymologize (ē-ti-mol-ō-jīz) *v.t.* to give the etymology of; —*v.i.* to search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.

etymology (ē-ti-mol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *etymologia*, fr. *etumos*, true, and *logos*, discourse] that part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; that part of grammar which relates to the changes in the forms of words in a language.

etymon (ē-ti-mon) *n.* [G. *etumos*, true, real] an original form; a primitive word; a root.

etypic, etypical (ē-tip-ik, i-kal) *a.* diverging from a given type.

Eucalyptus (ū-kā-lip-tus) *n.* [G. *eu*, well, *kalyptein*, conceal] a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, abundant in Australia (the leaves of some yield an oil with remedial properties in asthma, etc.).

eucharist (ū-kā-ris-t) *n.* [G. *eu*, well, and *charis*, grace] the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the communion; the elements of the sacrament.

eucharistic, eucharistical (ū-kā-ris-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to the Lord's Supper; expressing thanks or thanksgiving.

euchlorine (ū-klō-rin) *n.* a green-coloured explosive gas, possessing bleaching properties, obtained by mixing hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potash.

euchology (ū-kol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *euchologion*, prayer book] a formulary of prayers; the Greek ritual, in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments, and ordinances; a liturgy.

euchre (ū-ker) *n.* a game at cards; —*v.t.* to defeat; to turn the tables on.

eudemonism, eudæmonism (ū-dē-mun-izm) *n.* [G. *eudaimonia*, happiness] the system of philosophy which makes happiness its highest object.

euclimeter (ū-di-om-e-ter) *n.* [G. *eudios*, fine, clear (said of air), and *metron*, measure] an instrument, *orig.* for ascertaining the purity of the air, or its quantity of oxygen, now employed in estimating proportions of any gaseous mixture.

euclimetric, euclimetric-cal (ū-di-u-met-rik, -ri-kal) *a.* pertaining to, performed, or ascertained, by a euclimeter.

euclimetry (ū-di-om-e-tri) *n.* the art of determining the proportions of the constituents of any gaseous body, by means of the euclimeter.

eugenics (ū-jen-iks) *n.* the doctrine of evolution in the human race through improved conditions in the relations of the sexes.

euharmonical (ū-hār-mon-ik) *a.* [G. *eu*, and *armonikōn*, harmonic] producing perfect harmony or concord.

euheremism (ū-he-me-rizm) *n.* [Euhēmeros, a Greek philosopher] the derivation of mythology from the deification of dead heroes, that is, from history.

euheremize (ū-he-me-riz) *v.t.* to explain in the manner of Euhemerus; to treat rationalistically.

eulogia (ū-lō-ji-a) *n.* [G.] the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the unconsecrated bread not needed at the eucharist [Greek church].

eulogist (ū-lō-jist) *n.* one that eulogizes.

eulogistic (ū-lō-jis-tik) *a.* pertaining, or given, to, or characterized by, eulogy; commendatory; laudatory.

eulogium (ū-lō-ji-um) *n.* [L. fr. G. *eulogia*, eulogy] a formal eulogy.

eulogize (ū-lō-jiz) *v.t.* to speak, or write, in commendation of another; to praise; to extol.

eulogy (ū-lō-ji) *n.* [G. *eu* and *legein*, speak] a speech or writing in commendation of the character or services of a person; encomium; panegyric; praise.

Eunomia (ū-nō-mi-a) *n.* a small asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

eunuch (ū-nuk) *n.* [G. *eunouchos*, guarding the couch, fr. *eunē*, couch, bed, and *echein*, have charge of] a male of the human species castrated, often employed as a chamberlain.

eunuchism (ū-nuk-izm) *n.* the state of being a eunuch.

eupathy (ū-path-i) *n.* [G. *eu* and *pathos*, passion, feeling, fr. *paschein*, suffer] right feeling; good or kindly feeling.

eupepsy, eupepsia (ū-pep-si, -a) *n.* [G. *eu*, and *pepsiein*, cook, digest] good digestion—opposed to *dyspepsy*.

eupeptic (ū-pep-tik) *a.* having good digestion, or being easy of digestion.

euphemism (ū-fe-mizm) *n.* [G. *euphēmismos*, fr. *eu* and *phēmē*, speak] a delicate word or expression used for one that is harsh or indelicate.

euphemistic (ū-fe-mist-ik) *a.* pertaining to euphemism; rendering more delicate or agreeable.

euphemize (ū-fe-miz) *v.t.* to make euphemistic; to indulge in euphemism.



Euclimeter.

euphonic, euphonical (ū-fon-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or exhibiting, euphony; sounding smoothly.

euphonicon (ū-fon-i-kun) *n.* a kind of upright piano.

euphonious (ū-fō-ni-us) *a.* agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear.

euphonism (ū-fun-izm) *n.* an agreeable sound or combination of sounds; euphony.

euphonium (ū-fō-ni-um) *n.* a brass bass musical instrument.

euphonize (ū-fū-niz) *v.t.* to make agreeable in sound.

euphony (ū-fū-ni) *n.* [G. *eu* and *phōnē*, sound] an agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds.

euphoria (ū-fō-ri-a) *n.* [G. *eu* and *pherein*, bear] a disposition to bear pain well.

euphuism (ū-fū-izm) *n.* [fr. *Euphuus* (G. *euphuus*, well grown, graceful), a book by John Lyly, written (1579-80) in an ornate, affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth] affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language.

euphuist (ū-fū-ist) *n.* one that affects excessive refinement and elegance of language.

euphuistic (ū-fū-ist-ik) *a.* belonging to the euphuists, or to euphuism.

Eurasian (ū-rā-shan) *a.* combining European and Asiatic blood; —*n.* a half-caste, one of whose parents is Asiatic, the other European.

eureka (ū-rē-ka) *n.* [G., "I have found it," perfect indicative of *euriskein*, to find] the exclamation of Archimedes when he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in Hiero's crown—hence a discovery, esp. one made after long research.

eurematics (ū-re-mat-iks) *n.* [G. *euriskein*, find] the history of invention.

Euroclydon (ū-rok-li-don) *n.* [G. *evrokludōn*, fr. *eueros*, the south-east wind, and *kludōn*, wave] a tempestuous easterly wind in the Mediterranean; a levanter.

European (ū-ru-pē-an) *a.* pertaining to Europe, or to its inhabitants; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Europe.

eurhythmy (ū-rith-mi) *n.* [G. *eu* and *ruthmos*, rhythm, symmetry] just or harmonious proportion or movement; regularity of the pulse.

eutaxy (ū-tak-si) *n.* [G. *eu* and *tassein*, arrange] good order.

eutectic (ū-tek-tik) *a.* [G. *eu* and *tēktos*, molten] fusing easily; —*n.* a eutectic mixture, as an alloy.

Euterpe (ū-ter-pē) *n.* the muse that presided over wind instruments and music in general [Myth.]; the inspirer of pleasure; an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; a genus of graceful palms in South America; a genus of butterflies.

euterpean (ū-ter-pē-an) *adv.* pertaining to music.

euthanasia (ū-thā-nā-si-a) *n.* [G. *eu* and *thanatos*, death] an easy death; a mode of dying to be desired.

euthsymmetrical (ū-thi-si-met-ri-kal) *a.* having symmetry, such that one half is like the image of the other in a mirror.

eutrophic (ū-trof-ik) *a.* [G. *eu* and *trephein*, nourish] promoting healthy nutrition; —*n.* a medicine employed to improve the nutrition.

eutrophy (ū-tru-fi) *n.* healthy nutrition.

Eutychnian (ū-tik-i-an) *n.* a follower of Eutychnius, a monk of Constantinople (5th century), who held that the divine and human natures of Christ formed but one nature; —*a.* pertaining to the doctrine of Eutychnius.

evacuant (ē-vak-ū-ant) *a.* purgative; cathartic; —*n.* a purgative.

evacuate (ē-vak-ū-āt) *v.t.* [L. *evacuare*, fr. *e* and *vacuus*, empty] to make empty; to remove; to discharge; to withdraw from, as a city or fort.

evacuation (ē-vak-ū-ā-shun) *n.* act of evacuating; withdrawal, as of a garrison, or army, from a place; a discharge by stool or other natural means; that which is discharged.

evacuative (ē-vak-ū-ā-tiv) *a.* serving to evacuate; purgative.

evadable, evadible (ē-vā'dā-bl, -di-bl) *a.* capable of being evaded.

evade (ē-vād') *v.t.* [L. *e* and *vadere*, go] to avoid; to escape by artifice; to elude; to escape, as imperceptible or subtle (said of a volatile essence);—*v.i.* to slip away from, or by; to make evasions.

evagation (ē-vā-gā-shun) *n.* [L. *e* and *vagari*, wander] roving; wandering.

evaginable (ē-vaj-i-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being evaginated; protrusible.

evaginate (ē-vaj-i-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *vagina*, sheath] to unsheath; to withdraw from a sheath.

evagination (ē-vaj-i-nā-shun) *n.* the act, or process, of evaginating; that which is protruded.

evaluate (ē-val'ū-āt) *v.t.* to determine the value of; to appraise carefully.

evaluation (ē-val-ū-ā'-shun) *n.* careful valuation.

evanesce (ev-ā-nes') *v.i.* [L. *e* and *vanescere*, vanish, fr. *vanus*, empty] to vanish; to become dissipated and disappear like vapour.

evanescence (ev-ā-nes'-ens) *n.* act of vanishing; state of vanishing; disappearance.

evanescent (ev-ā-nes'-ent) *a.* vanishing; fleeting; imperceptible.

evanescently (ev-ā-nes'-ent-li) *adv.* in a fleeting and vanishing manner.

evanescently (ev-ā-nes'-ent-li) *a.* capable of evanescently.

evangel (e-van-jel) *n.* [G. *euangelion*, good news, fr. *eu*, well and *angellein*, bring news] good news; glad tidings; the gospel.

evangelic, evangelical (ē-van-jel'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* [L. *evangelicus*, fr. G. *euangelikos*, of, or for, good tidings] contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels; orthodox (technically applied to a party in the English and other churches);—*n.* one that maintains evangelical principles.

evangelicalism (ē-van-jel'-i-kal-izm) *n.* adherence on, evangelical doctrines.

evangelically (ē-van-jel'-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an evangelical manner; in a manner according to the gospel.

evangelicalness (ē-van-jel'-i-kal-nes) *n.* the quality of being evangelical in spirit or doctrine.

evangelicism (ē-van-jel'-i-sizm) *n.* evangelical principles.

evangelism (e-van-jel'-izm) *n.* the preaching, or promulgation, of the gospel.

evangelist (e-van-jel'-ist) *n.* one of the writers of the gospel history; a preacher of the gospel; a preacher that has no settled cure or charge.

evangelistic (ē-van-jel'-is-tik) *a.* designed, or fitted, to evangelize; evangelical.

evangelization (e-van-jel'-i-zā-shun) *n.* act of evangelizing.

evangelize (e-van-jel'-iz) *v.t.* and *i.* to preach the gospel to; to convert to a belief of the gospel.

evangelizer, evangeliser (e-van-jel'-i-zer) *n.* one that evangelizes, or proclaims the gospel.

evanish (ē-van'-ish) *v.i.* to disappear; to vanish.

evanishment (ē-van'-ish-ment) *n.* a vanishing; disappearance.

evanition (ev-ā-nish'-un) *n.* evanishment.

evaporable (e-vap-u-rā-bl) *a.* capable of being dissipated by evaporation.

evaporate (e-vap-u-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *vaporare*, emit steam or vapour, fr. *vapor*, vapour] to dissipate in vapour or fumes;—*v.i.* to pass off in vapour, as a fluid; to be dissipated; to be wasted;—*a.* dispersed in vapours.

evaporation (e-vap-u-rā'-shun) *n.* act or process of turning into vapour.

evaporative (e-vap-u-rā'-tiv) *a.* causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation.

evaporator (e-vap'u-rā-tur) *n.* any apparatus used to assist evaporation of the water contained in fruit, syrup, juices, etc.

evaporometer (e-vap-u-rom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the amount of liquid evaporated in a given time.

evasion (ē-vā-zhun) *n.* act of evading, eluding, or escaping from an argument, accusation, etc.; subterfuge; prevarication.

evasive (ē-vā-siv) *a.* tending to evade, or marked by evasion; elusive; sophistical.

evasively (ē-vā-siv-li) *adv.* by evasion or subterfuge.

evasiveness (ē-vā-siv-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being evasive.

eve (ēv) *n.* [A.S. *æfen*, level] latter part, or close, of the day; evening; the evening preceding some particular day; the period just preceding some important event.

evection (e-vek'-shun) *n.* [L. *evectio*, fr. *evēre*, carry out] carrying away; lifting up; an inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit.

evectional (e-vek'-shun-əl) *a.* relating to the evection.

evector (e-vek'-tur) *n.* a mathematical term.

even (ēvn) *a.* [A.S. *æfen*, level] smooth; equable; not easily ruffled or disturbed; fair (said of bargains); not odd; capable of division by 2 (said of numbers);—*v.t.* to make even; to level; to smooth; to equalize; to balance accounts;—*adv.* in an equal or precisely similar manner; likewise; equally; so much as; verily. **Even-down**, downright; plain; flat; sheer. **Even-handed**, fair or impartial. **Even-tempered**, having a placid temper. **On even ground**, having equal advantages. **To be even with**, to have squared accounts with. **To get even with**, to retaliate upon. **To make even**, to leave nothing owing.

even (ēvn) *n.* [Poetical] evening. **Even-fall**, the fall of evening; twilight. **Even-song**, a form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening; vespers. **Even-tide**, evening; the time of evening.

evening (ēv-ning) *n.* [A.S. *æfen*] the latter part and close of the day; the latter portion, as of life; the declining period;—*a.* at close of day. **Evening-dress**, the dress worn by ladies and gentlemen at evening parties. **Evening gun**, a gun fired at evening. **Evening hymn**, a hymn sung at evening. **Evening star**, a bright planet, as Venus, Jupiter, or Mars, seen in the west after sunset.

evenly (ēv-ŋ-li) *adv.* with a level surface; equally; uniformly; impartially.

evenness (ēv-nes) *n.* state of being even; level; calmness; equanimity.

event (e-vent') *n.* [L. *eventus*, fr. *e* and *venire*, come] that which happens; occurrence; any incident, good or bad; consequence of anything; result.

eventful (e-vent'-fool) *a.* full of events; producing important changes.

eventless (e-vent'-les) *a.* without event; monotonous.

eventration (ē-van-trā'-shun) *n.* ventral hernia; the escape of a part of the intestine from a wound in the abdomen.

eventual (e-vent'-ū-əl) *a.* happening as a consequence or result; ultimate.

eventuality (e-ven-tū-ā'-l-i-ti) *n.* a contingent occurrence; that which happens from the force of circumstances.

eventually (e-vent'-ū-ā'-li) *adv.* in an eventual manner; finally; ultimately.

eventuate (e-ven-tū-āt) *v.i.* to close; culminate; terminate; happen; come to pass.

ever (ev'er) *adv.* [A.S. *æfre*, always] at any time, past or future; at all times; continually; without cessation; to the end; in any degree. **Ever and anon**, every now and then; always. **Ever so**, greatly; exceedingly. **For ever, eternally**. **For ever and a day**, eternally.

everglade (ev'er-glād) *n.* a low, swampy, grassy tract, esp. in pl. applied to large marshes in Southern Florida—also called the **dismals**. The Everglade State, Florida.

evergreen (ev'er-grēn) *a.* always green;—*n.* a plant that retains its verdure throughout all the seasons.

everlasting (ev-er-lás'ting) *a.* lasting or enduring for ever; continuing indefinitely; perpetual; unceasing;—*n.* eternal duration, past and future; eternity; the everliving God; a plant whose flowers dry without losing their form or colour.

everlastingly (ev-er-lás-ting-li) *adv.* eternally; perpetually; continually.

everliving (ev-er-liv-ing) *a.* living without end; eternal; continual.

evermore (ev-er-mór) *adv.* during eternity; for an indefinite future period.

eversible (e-ver'si-bl) *a.* [L. *evertere*, overturn] capable of being turned inside out.

eversion (e-ver'shun) *n.* overthrow; a turning inside out; protrusion of organs from a cavity [Bot.].

evert (e-vert) *v.t.* to overthrow; to turn outward, or inside out.

every (ev-ri) *a.* [A.S. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each] each one; the separate individuals that constitute a whole, regarded one by one. **Every bit**, altogether; the whole; in every way. **Every-day**, used, or fit, for every day; common; usual; customary. **Every now and then**, every once in a while; now and then.

everybody (ev-ri-bod-i) *n.* every person; people in general.

everything (ev-ri-thing) *pron.* all things; all.

everywhere (ev-ri-hwár) *adv.* in every place; in all places.

evict (e-vikt) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *vincere*, conquer, overcome] to dispossess by a judicial process; to take away, as lands or tenements, by sentence of law; to expel from.

eviction (e-vik'shun) *n.* dispossession by judicial sentence.

evictor (e-vik'tur) *n.* one that evicts.

evidence (ev'i-dens) *n.* [L. *e* and *videre*, see] state of being evident; clearness; testimony derived from our own perceptions, from the witness of others, or from inference and deduction; a witness; any instrument or writing which conveys proof;—*v.t.* to render evident or clear; to prove; to manifest. **In evidence**, conspicuous. **To turn king's evidence**, to give evidence against partners in crime.

evident (ev-i-dent) *a.* [L. *evidens*, -entis] clear to the vision; open; plain; clear to the understanding; apparent.

evidential, evidentiary (ev-i-den'shal, -sha-ri) *a.* relating to, or furnishing, evidence; clearly proving.

evidentially (ev-i-den'shal-i) *adv.* in a clear and convincing manner.

evidently (ev-i-dent-li) *adv.* clearly; obviously; plainly; assuredly.

evil (é-vil) *a.* [A.S. *yfel*, D. *euvel*] having bad natural qualities; hurtful; having bad moral qualities; wicked; threatening sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; unfortunate;—*n.* ill; wrong; sin; that which causes pain, suffering, or other distress; misfortune; mischief; wickedness; depravity; a malady; a disease;—*adv.* in an evil manner; unjustly. **Evil-disposed**, inclined to wickedness. **Evil-doer**, one that does evil. **Evil-eye**, a supposed power of bewitching, or injuring, by the eyes. **Evil-eyed**, possessing the evil-eye; looking with envy or jealousy. **Evil-favoured**, ill-favoured. **Evil-minded**, malicious; wicked. **Evil-speaking**, slander; defamation; calumny. **Evil-starred**, ill-starred; unfortunate. **Evil-worker**, evil-doer. **The evil one**, the devil. **The social evil**, prostitution. **To speak evil of**, to slander.

evilly (é-vil-i) *adv.* in an evil manner; badly.

evilness (é-vil-nes) *n.* badness; viciousness.

evince (e-vins) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *vincere*, vanquish] to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to make evident.

evincible (e-vin'si-bl) *a.* capable of being proved; demonstrable.

evincibly (e-vin'si-bli) *adv.* in a manner to force conviction.

evincive (e-vin'siv) *a.* tending to prove.

eviration (é-vir-á'shun) *n.* [L. *ex*, and *vir*, man] castration; emasculation.

eviscerate (é-vis-é-rát) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *viscera*, the bowels] to take out the entrails of; to disembowel; to gut.

evisceration (é-vis-e-rát'shun) *n.* act of eviscerating.

evitable (ev-'i-ta-bl) *a.* [L. *evitare*, avoid] avoidable.

evitation (ev-'i-tá'shun) *n.* an avoiding; a shunning.

evocable (e-vó-ká-bl) *a.* that may be called forth.

evocate (ev-u-kát) *v.t.* to call forth; to summon.

evocation (ev-u-ká'shun) *n.* a calling forth; the removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal [Law].

evocator (ev-u-ká-tur) *n.* one that evokes.

evoke (e-vók) *v.t.* [L. *e* and *vocare*, call] to call out; to summon forth; to call away.

evolute (é-vu-lüt) *n.* [L. *evolutus*, fr. *e* and *volvere*, roll] a curve that is the locus of the centre of curvature of another curve; a curve from which another curve, called the *involute* or *evolvent*, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it.



evolution (é-vu-lú'shun) *n.* act of unfolding or unrolling.

—hence, the process of growth; descent; derivation; the theory that sees in the history of all things a developmental or gradual advance from a simple and rudimentary condition to one that is more complex and of a higher character; the extraction of arithmetical or algebraic roots; movements, or series of movements, in attack or defence of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet.

evolutional (é-vu-lú'shun-ál) *a.* pertaining to evolution; due to evolution.

evolutionary (é-vu-lú'shun-ár-i) *a.* pertaining to evolution.

evolutionism (é-vu-lú'shun-izm) *n.* the doctrine of evolution.

evolutionist (é-vu-lú'shun-ist) *n.* one skilled in military evolutions; a believer in evolution, biological or cosmological.

evolutive (é-vu-lú-tiv) *a.* evolutionary.

evolvable (é-vol'vá-bl) *a.* capable of being drawn or developed.

evolve (é-vól') *v.t.* [L. *evolvere*] to unfold or unroll; to develop; to throw out;—*v.i.* to become open or developed.

evulsion (é-vul'shun) *n.* [L. *e* and *vellere*, pp. *vulsus*, pluck] act of pulling out by force.

ewe (ú) *n.* [A.S. *eowu*, L. *ovis*, G. *ovis*, Gael. *ai*] a female sheep.

ewer (ú-er) *n.* [Fr. L. *aquarium*, fr. *aqua*, water] a pitcher with a wide spout; a stoneware jug of the same pattern as the basin, used in the bedroom.

exacerbate (eg-zas-ér-bát) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *acerbus*, harsh, bitter] to render more violent or bitter; to irritate.

exacerbation (eg-zas-ér-bá'shun) *n.* act of rendering more violent or bitter; a periodical increase of violence in a disease.

exacerbation (eg-zas-ér-vá'shun) *n.* [L. *acervus*, heap] the act of heaping up.

exact (eg-zakt) *a.* [L. *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, fr. *ex* and *agere*, drive] precisely agreeing with a standard, a fact, or the truth; formal; strict; correct; precise;—*v.t.* to demand or require authoritatively, or of right; to extort; to enforce;—*v.i.* to practise extortion.

exacting (eg-zak'ting) *a.* given to exactation; severe in requirement; laborious.

exaction (eg-zak'shun) *n.* authoritative demand; levying by force; extortion; that which is exacted; tribute.

exactitude (eg-zak'ti-túd) *n.* exactness.

exactly (eg-zakt'li) *adv.* in an exact manner; precisely; accurately; strictly.

exactness (eg-zak't-nes) *n.* quality of being exact; accuracy; nicety; regularity.

exactor (eg-zak'tur) *n.* one that exacts or demands by authority or right, as tribute, taxes, customs; an extortioner.

exaggerate (eg-zaj'e-rät) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *aggerare*, heap up, fr. *agger*, a heap] to increase or amplify; to heighten, *esp.* to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

exaggerated (eg-zaj'e-rä-ted) *a.* larger; more conspicuous; excessive.

exaggeration (eg-zaj'e-rä-shun) *n.* amplification; a representation beyond the truth; hyperbole.

exaggeratively (eg-zaj'e-rä-tiv-li) *adv.* with exaggeration.

exaggerator (eg-zaj'e-rä-tur) *n.* one that exaggerates.

exalt (eg-zawlt') *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *altare*, make high, fr. *altus*, high] to raise high; to lift up; to elevate in rank; to dignify; to magnify; to lift up with joy; to elate; to elevate the tone of; to render pure or refined.

exaltation (eg-zawlt'-tä-shun) *n.* act of exalting or raising high; state of being exalted; elevation.

exalted (eg-zawlt'-ted) *a.* raised to a height; dignified; lofty.

exalter (eg-zawlt'-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, exalts.

examen (eg-zä'men) *n.* examination; scrutiny; inquiry.

examinable (eg-zam'i-nä-bl) *a.* capable of being examined; proper for investigation or judicial inquiry.

examinant (eg-zam'i-nant) *n.* one that examines; an examiner.

examine, **examinee** (eg-zam'i-nit, -i-nē) *n.* a person examined; one examined.

examination (eg-zam-i-nä-shun) *n.* the act of examining; a careful investigation, or inquiry; a process prescribed or assigned for testing qualifications; judicial inquiry. **Examination paper**, a series of questions, problems, etc., to be answered by the person examined; a written series of answers by the person examined.

examinational (eg-zam-i-nä-shun-äl) *a.* pertaining to examination.

examine (eg-zam'in) *v.t.* [L. *examinare*, fr. *examen*, the tongue of a balance, fr. *ex* and *agere*, drive, weigh] to try and assay by the appropriate methods or tests; to inquire into and determine; to investigate the fact, reasons, or claims of; to test the attainments of, as a scholar; to question, as a witness.

examiner (eg-zam'i-ner) *n.* one that examines; one appointed to conduct an examination.

examinership (eg-zam'i-ner-ship) *n.* the office of examiner.

example (eg-zäm-pl) *n.* [L. *exemplum*, fr. *eximere*, fr. *ex* and *emere*, buy] a sample; a pattern; a model; a warning; an instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; *v.t.* to furnish with examples; make an example of.

exanimate (eg-zan'i-mät) *a.* lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; *v.t.* to kill; to discourage.

ex animo (eks an'i-mō) [L., from the mind] cheerfully; sincerely; heartily.

exarch (eks-ärk) *n.* [G. *ex* and *archein*, rule] a chief or leader; a superior bishop.

exarchate (eks-är-kät, eg-zär-kät) *n.* the administration of an exarch.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik'i-lät) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *articulus*, a small joint] to sever at a joint; *a.* not jointed.

exarticulation (eks-är-tik-i-lä'shun) *n.* dislocation of a joint.

exasperate (eg-zas'pe-rät) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *asperare*, make rough, fr. *asper*, rough] to irritate in a high degree; to enrage; to embitter.

exasperation (eg-zas-pe-rä-shun) *n.* act of exasperating, or state of being exasperated; irritation; rage.

excalceated (eks-kal'sē-ted) *a.* deprived of shoes; barefooted.

excalibur (ex-kal'i-ber) *n.* the name of the magic sword of King Arthur, which only he could wield.

excomb (eks-kam') *v.t.* [L. *excambiare*, to exchange] to exchange, *esp.* change of land [Scot.].

excambium, excambion (eks-kam'-bi-um, -on) *n.* barter; exchange; [Law] the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

excandescence (eks-kan-des-ens) *n.* a white or glowing heat.

excandescent (eks-kan-des-ent) *a.* [L. *ex* and *candescere*, fr. *candere*, be hot] white or glowing with heat.

ex cathedra (eks kath'e-dra) *adv.* [L.] from the chair, as of authority—hence, with an air of assumption; with authority; dogmatically.

excavate (eks'ka-vät) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *carvus*, hollow] to hollow out; to form a cavity in; *a.* formed as if by excavation; hollowed.

excavation (eks-ka-vä-shun) *n.* act of excavating; a hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior.

excavator (eks'ka-vä-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, excavates.

exceed (ek-sed') *v.t.* [L. *ex*, beyond, and *cedere*, go] to pass or go beyond; to surpass; to excel; *v.i.* to go too far; to be more or larger.

exceeder (ek-sēd'er) *n.* one that exceeds.

exceeding, exceedingly (ek-sēd'ing, -li) *adv.* in a very great degree; unusually.

excel (ek-sel') *v.t.* [L. *excellere*, fr. *ex*, out, up, and *celsus*, lofty] to exceed; to surpass, *esp.* in good qualities or laudable deeds; *v.i.* to surpass others.

excellence (ek-se-lens) *n.* [L. *excellētia*] state or quality of being excellent; eminence; superiority; a title of honour; excellency.

excellency (ek-se-len-si) *n.* valuable quality; excellence; a title of honour given to the highest dignitaries of a court or state, and to ambassadors and ministers.

exceller (ek-se-lent) *a.* [L. *excellens*, *ppr.* of *excellere*, surpass] excelling or surpassing others in virtue, worth, dignity, attainments, or the like; of great value or use; consummate; exceedingly.

excellently (ek-se-lent-li) *adv.* in an excellent manner.

excelsior (ek-sel-si-or) *a.* [L.] more lofty; still higher; ever upward.

excentric (ek-sen'trik) *n.* Same as *eccentric*.

except (ek-sept') *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *capere*, take] to leave out of any number specified; to exclude; *v.i.* to take exception to; to object; *prep.* with exclusion of; excepting; all but; *conj.* unless; but that.

excepting (ek-sep'ting) *prep.*, but properly *ppr.* with exception of; excluding; omitting.

exception (ek-sep'shun) *n.* act of leaving out from a specified number or class; that which is separated or not included; an objection; offence taken; a stop or bar to legal action.

exceptionable (ek-sep'shun-a-bl) *a.* liable to objection; objectionable.

exceptionableness (ek-sep'shun-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being exceptionable.

exceptionably (ek-sep'shun-a-bli) *adv.* objectionably.

exceptional (ek-sep'shun-äl) *a.* forming an exception; giving a case or instance of exemption; single.

exceptionality (ek-sep'shun-äl-i-ti) *n.* quality of constituting an exception.

exceptionally (ek-sep'shun-äl-i) *adv.* in an unusual manner; especially.

exceptive (ek-sep'tiv) *a.* including an exception; making, or being, an exception.

excerebrate (ek-ser-ē-brät) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *cerebrum*, brain] to beat out, or remove, the brains; to cast out from the brain or mind.

excerebration (ek-ser-ē-brä'shun) *n.* the act of beating out the brains.

excern (ek-sern') *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *cernere*, separate] to excrete.

excerpt (ek-serpt') *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *carpere*, pick] to make extracts from; to select; to extract; *n.* an extract; a passage selected from an author.

excerption (ek-serp-shun) *n.* act of selecting; that which is selected or picked out.

excess (ek-ses) *n.* [L. *excessus*, fr. *excedere*, exceed, go beyond] state of surpassing or going beyond limits; superabundance; transgression of due limits; indulgence of passion or appetite; dissipation; degree or amount by which one thing or number exceeds another.

excessive (ek-ses-iv) *a.* marked with, or exhibiting, excess; extreme; unreasonable.

excessively (ek-ses-iv-li) *adv.* in an extreme degree.

excessiveness (ek-ses-iv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being excessive.

exchange (eks-chānj) *v.t.* [F. *echanger*, fr. L. *ex* and *campire*, barter] to give or take in return for something else; to trade; to part with for a substitute; —*v.i.* to be changed, or received in exchange, for; —*n.* act of giving or taking as an equivalent; barter; the thing given or received in return; the process of settling accounts or debts between parties, without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders called *bills of exchange*; a rule in arithmetic; the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business. **Exchange-broker**, one who negotiates foreign bills at the Exchange.

exchangeability (eks-chānj-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality or state of being exchangeable.

exchangeable (eks-chānj-a-bl) *a.* capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

exchequer (eks-chek-er) *n.* [O.F. *eschiquier*, chess-board, fr. *eschec*, chess] one of the superior courts of law, so called from a checkered cloth which formerly covered the table; the public treasury; —*v.t.* to institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer. **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, see **chancellor**. **Exchequer-chamber**, till 1875, a court of appeal to correct the errors of other jurisdictions, now Court of Appeal.

excient (ek-sip-i-ent) *n.* [L. *excipere*, to take out] a substance employed as a medium or vehicle for the administration of medicine, as jelly, bread-crumbs, etc.

excisable, exciseable (ek-sī-za-bl) *a.* liable, or subject, to excise.

excise (ek-sīz) *v.t.* [L. *excidere*, to cut out, fr. *ex*, out, and *caedere*, cut] to cut off, or out.

excise (ek-sīz) *n.* [O.F. *accis*, tax, fr. Low L. *accensare*, to tax, fr. *ad*, to, and *census*, tax] an inland duty or impost on articles produced and consumed in a country; a tax on licences to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities; —*v.t.* to lay or impose an excise upon. **Excise-officer**, an exciseman.

exciseman (ek-sīz-man) *n.* an officer that is charged with collecting the excise; one that inspects and rates excisable commodities; a gauger.

excision (ek-sīzh-un) *n.* act of cutting off; extirpation; the removal, esp. of small parts, with a surgical instrument.

excitability (ek-sī-tā-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being readily excited; irritability.

excitable (ek-sī-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being excited or roused into action.

excitant (ek-sī-tant) *n.* a stimulant; that which tends to rouse the vital activity of the body.

excitate (ek-sī-tāt) *v.t.* to rouse; to excite.

excitation (ek-sī-tā-shun) *n.* act of rousing or awakening; the excitement produced.

excitative (ek-sī-tā-tiv) *a.* having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.

excitatory (ek-sī-tā-tur-i) *a.* tending to excite.

excite (ek-sīt) *v.t.* [L. *excitare*, fr. *excitāre*, call out, fr. *ciere*, set in motion] to rouse; to call into action; to animate; to inflame; to put in motion.

excited (ek-sī-ted) *a.* aroused; provoked; agitated.

excitedly (ek-sī-ted-li) *adv.* in an excited manner.

excitement (ek-sīt-ment) *n.* the act of exciting; state of being excited; agitation.

exciter (ex-sīt-er) *n.* one that, or that which, excites; [Med.] a stimulant.

exciting (ek-sīt-ting) *a.* calling, or rousing, into action; producing excitement; stimulating.

excitingly (ek-sīt-ting-li) *adv.* in an exciting manner.

excitive (ek-sīt-iv) *a.* tending to excite.

exclaim (eks-klām) *v.i.* [L. *ex* and *clamare*, cry out] to cry out, from earnestness or passion; to vociferate; to declare loudly.

exclaimer (eks-klām-er) *n.* one that speaks out with heat, passion, or vehemence.

exclamation (eks-klām-a-shun) *n.* act of exclaiming, or making an outcry; an uttered expression of surprise, joy, and the like.

exclamative (eks-klām-a-tiv) *a.* containing exclamations; exclamatory.

exclamatory (eks-klām-a-tur-i) *a.* containing, expressing, or using, exclamation.

exclave (eks-klav) *n.* a part of a country, province, etc., disjoined from the main part.

exclude (eks-klūd) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *cludere*, shut] to thrust out; to hinder from entrance; to debar from participation; to except.

excluder (eks-klōō-der) *n.* one that, or that which, excludes or thrusts out.

exclusion (eks-klōō-zhun) *n.* act of excluding or of thrusting out.

exclusionary (eks-klōō-zhun-ar-i) *a.* tending to exclude; exclusive.

exclusionist (eks-klōō-zhun-ist) *n.* one that would exclude another from some privilege.

exclusive (eks-klōō-siv) *a.* having the power of forbidding entrance; debarring from participation; possessed or enjoyed, as a privilege denied to others; select; —*n.* one of a coterie that excludes others; an exclusionist.

exclusively (eks-klōō-siv-li) *adv.* in a manner to exclude.

exclusiveness (eks-klōō-siv-nes) *n.* state or quality of being exclusive.

exclusivism (eks-klōō-siv-izm) *n.* exclusiveness.

exclusivist (eks-klōō-siv-ist) *n.* one that favours exclusiveness.

exclusory (eks-klōō-sur-i) *a.* able to exclude; exclusive.

excogitate (eks-koj-i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *cogitare*, think] to think out; to discover by thinking; to contrive.

excogitation (eks-koj-i-tāt-shun) *n.* act of devising in the thoughts; contrivance; discovery.

excommune (eks-ku-mūn) *v.t.* to exclude from communion; to excommunicate.

excommunicable (eks-ku-mū-ni-ka-bl) *a.* liable, or deserving, to be excommunicated.

excommunicant (eks-ku-mū-ni-kant) *n.* one that has been excommunicated.

excommunicate (eks-ku-mū-ni-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *excommunicare*, fr. *ex* and *communis*, common] to expel from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical sentence; to deprive of spiritual privileges; —*a.* cut off from communion with the church; —*n.* one that is excommunicated.

excommunication (eks-ku-mū-ni-kā-shun) *n.* act of excommunicating; ecclesiastical interdiction of two kinds—**lesser excommunication**, debarring from the eucharist; **greater excommunication**, total excision from the church.

excommunicator (eks-ku-mū-ni-kā-tur) *n.* one that excommunicates.

excommunication (eks-ku-mūn-yun) *n.* excommunication.

excoriate (eks-ko-ri-āt) *v.t.* [L. *excoriare*, fr. *ex* and *corium*, skin] to strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to flay.

excoriation (eks-kō-ri-ā-shun) *n.* the act of flaying; the state of being stripped of the skin; abrasion.

excoriate (eks-kor-ti-kāt) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *cortex*, bark] to strip off the bark.

excoriate (eks-kre-ment) *n.* [*L. ex* and *crecere*, grow] that which grows on a living body, as hair, nails, feathers, etc.; a natural excrescence.

excrement (eks-kre-ment) *n.* [*L. excrementum*, fr. *ex* and *cernere*, sift] matter excreted and ejected, esp. alvine discharges; dung.

excremental (eks-kre-men-tā) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, excrement.

excrementary (eks-kre-men-tār-i) *a.* excrementitious.

excrementitious (eks-kre-men-tish-us) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, excrement.

excrescence, excrescency (eks-kres-ens, -en-si) *n.* an outgrowth; a protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart; an abnormal shoot; a superfluous and troublesome part.

excrescent (eks-kres-ent) *a.* [*L. excrescens*, fr. *ex* and *crecere*, grow] growing out in a preternatural or morbid manner.

excresciential (eks-kre-sen-shāl) *a.* of the nature of an excrescence.

excreta (eks-kre-tā) *n.pl.* [*L. ex* and *cernere*, pp. *cretus*, separate] any matter eliminated as useless from the living body, as urine, sweat, etc.

excretal (eks-kre-tāl, eks-kre-tā) *a.* excrementitious.

excrete (eks-kret) *v.t.* to discharge from the body as useless; to eject; —*n.* an excretion.

excretion (eks-kre-shun) *n.* the act of throwing off effete matter from the animal system; that which is excreted.

excretive (eks-kre-tiv, eks-kre-tiv) *a.* having the quality of excreting matter.

excretory (eks-kre-tur-i, eks-kre-tur-i) *n.* a duct or vessel that serves to receive secreted matter, and to eject it; —*a.* excretive.

excruciate (eks-krōd-shi-āt) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *cruciare*, slay on a cross, fr. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross] to inflict most severe pain upon; to torture; to torment.

excruciating (eks-krōd-shi-ā-ting) *a.* extremely painful; torturing; extreme.

excruciatingly (eks-krōd-shi-ā-ting-li) *adv.* extremely.

excruciation (eks-krōd-shi-ā-shun) *n.* torture; torment; vexation.

exculpable (eks-kul-pā-bl) *a.* worthy of exculpation.

exculpate (eks-kul-pāt) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *culpa*, fault] to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; exonerate; absolve; acquit.

exculpation (eks-kul-pā-shun) *n.* the act of exculpating.

exculpatory (eks-kul-pā-tur-i) *a.* able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing.

excurrent (eks-kur-ent) *a.* running out; projecting beyond the edge; giving passage outward.

excursion (eks-kurs) *v.i.* to make a digression or excursion.

excursion (eks-kur-shun) *n.* [*L. excursio*, fr. *ex* and *currere*, run] a setting out from some point; an expedition; a trip for pleasure or health, with the view of return; digression; —*v.i.* to make an excursion. **Excursion-ticket**, a ticket for an excursion. **Excursion-train**, an extra passenger train at reduced fares for a pleasure trip.

excursional (eks-kur-shun-āl) *a.* of the nature of an excursion.

excursionist (eks-kur-shun-ist) *n.* one that goes on an excursion.

excursionize (eks-kur-shun-iz) *v.t.* and *i.* to make, or take part in, an excursion.

excursive (eks-kur-siv) *a.* prone to make excursions; wandering.

excursively (eks-kur-siv-li) *adv.* in an excursive manner; at random.

excursiveness (eks-kur-siv-nes) *n.* a disposition to wander, or pass the usual limits.

excursus (eks-kur-sus) *n.* [*L. excursus*, inroad, digression] a dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some important point.

excurved (eks-kurvd) *a.* curved outward, away from the centre of a part or organ [*Zool. l.* (eks-kū-za-bl) *a.* capable, or worthy, of being excused; pardonable.

excusable (eks-kū-za-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being excusable.

excusableness (eks-kū-za-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being excusable.

excusably (eks-kū-za-bl-i) *adv.* in an excusable manner; pardonably.

excusation (eks-kū-zā-shun) *n.* excuse; apology.

excusatory (eks-kū-za-tur-i) *a.* making excuse; containing or admitting excuse or apology; apologetical.

excuse (eks-kūz) *v.t.* [*L. excusare*, fr. *ex* and *causa*, cause, accusation] to free from accusation or the imputation of fault or blame; to exculpate; to overlook; to remit; to ask pardon for; to justify, — (eks-kūs) *n.* act of excusing, apologizing, releasing, and the like; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; extenuation.

excuseless (eks-kūz-les) *a.* having no excuse; unpardonable.

excuser (eks-kū-zer) *n.* one that offers excuses, or pleads; one that excuses or pardons.

excuss (eks-kus) *v.t.* [*L. excussus*, fr. *ex* and *quater*, shake] to get rid of; to discuss; to unfold; to seize and detain by law.

excussion (eks-kush-un) *n.* the act of discussing; deciphering; a seizing by law.

exeat (eks-e-at) *n.* [*L.* let him depart] leave of absence granted to a student or priest.

execrable (ek-se-kra-bl) *a.* deserving to be execrated; very hateful; detestable; abominable.

execrably (ek-se-kra-bl-i) *adv.* cursedly; detestably; abominably.

execrate (ek-se-krāt) *v.t.* [*L. execrari*, to curse, fr. *ex* and *sacer*, holy] to denounce evil against; to abhor; to abominate; to detest.

execration (ek-se-kra-shun) *n.* act of cursing; a curse pronounced.

execrative (ek-se-kra-tiv) *a.* imprecating evil; cursing; denouncing.

execratively (ek-se-kra-tiv-li) *adv.* in an execrative manner; with cursing.

execratory (ek-se-kra-tur-i) *a.* abusive; denunciatory; —*n.* a formula of execration.

executable (ek-se-kū-tā-bl) *a.* that may be executed; capable of being done; feasible.

executant (eg-zek-ū-tant) *n.* one that executes or performs, esp. in music.

execute (ek-se-kū) *v.t.* [*L. exsequi*, pursue, fr. *ex sequi*, follow] to follow through to the end; to carry into complete effect; to put in force; to finish; to complete a deed; to put to death; to perform, as a piece of music; —*v.i.* to perform an office or duty; to produce an effect; to act; to work.

executer (ek-se-kū-ter) *n.* one that executes; an executioner.

execution (ek-se-kū-shun) *n.* the act of executing; performance; achievement; accomplishment; act of carrying out the sentence of a court; capital punishment; act of signing and sealing a legal instrument; legal warrant; something done or accomplished; slaughter; style of performance in music, painting, and other works of art.

executioner (ek-se-kū-shun-er) *n.* one that executes, esp. one that carries into effect a sentence of death.

executive (eg-zek-ū-tiv) *a.* having power to execute or perform; active; putting the laws in force; carrying into execution; —*n.* the officer, whether king, president, or other magistrate, that superintends the execution of the laws; governmental power; the ministry.

executively (eg-zek-ū-tiv-li) *adv.* in the way of executing or performing.

executor (eg-zek-'u-tur) *n.* [L. fr. *exsequi*, pursue] one that executes or performs; the person appointed by a testator to execute his will.

executorial (eg-zek-'u-tō-ri-əl) *a.* pertaining to an executor; executive.

executorship (eg-zek-'u-tur-ship) *n.* the office of an executor.

executory (eg-zek-'u-tur-i) *a.* performing official duties; executive; designed to be executed or carried into effect in future.

executrix, executress (eg-zek-'u-triks, -tres) *n.* a female executor.

exegesis (ek-se-'jē-sis) *n.* [G. *exēgeisthai*, explain] exposition; explanation; interpretation, esp. the systematic interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

exegesist (ek-se-'jē-sist) *n.* Same as exegetist.

exegete (ek-se-'jēt) *n.* one skilled in exegesis.

exegetic, exegetical (ek-se-'jēt-ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; expository.

exegetically (ek-se-'jēt-i-kal-i) *adv.* as explanation; by way of exegesis.

exegetics (ek-se-'jēt-iks) *n.* exegetical theology.

exegetist (ek-se-'jēt-tist) *n.* one skilled in exegetical theology.

exemplar (eg-zem-'plār) *n.* [L. *exemplum*, example] a person or thing to be imitated; a model, original, or pattern;—*a.* exemplary.

exemplarily (eg-zem-'plā-ri-li) *adv.* by way of example.

exemplariness (eg-zem-'plā-ri-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being exemplary.

exemplary (eg-zem-'plā-ri) *a.* [L. *exemplar*] acting as an exemplar; serving as a pattern; commendable; conspicuous.

exemplifiable (eg-zem-'pli-fi-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being exemplified, or illustrated by example.

exemplification (eg-zem-'pli-fi-kā-'shun) *n.* act of exemplifying; that which exemplifies; a copy; a case in point; an illustration.

exemplify (eg-zem-'pli-fi) *v.t.* [L. *exemplum*, example, and *facere*, do, make] to show or illustrate by example; to copy; to prove or show by an attested copy.

exempt (eg-zem't) *v.t.* [L. *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out] to take out, or from; to release; to grant immunity from;—*a.* taken out; not included; free from duty, burden, service, or evil, to which others are liable;—*n.* one freed from duty; one not subject; a privileged person.

exemption (eg-zem-'shun) *n.* act of exempting; state of being exempt; freedom from that to which others are subject; privilege.

exenterate (eks-en-'te-rāt) *v.t.* [G. *ex*, out, and *enteron*, intestine] to disembowel; to eviscerate; to gut.

exequatur (ek-se-'kwā-tur) *n.* [L., let him perform—the first word of the document] an official warrant or permission.

exequy (ek-'se-'kwi) *n.* [L. *exsequiae*, a funeral procession, fr. *exsequi*, follow out] a funeral rite; the ceremonies of burial (generally *pl.* exequies).

exercisable, exercisable (ek-ser-'si-zə-bl, -zi-bl) *a.* that which may be exercised.

exercise (ek-'ser-'si-z) *n.* [L. *exercitium*, fr. *ex*, out, and *arēre*, shut up, inclose] act of exercising; activity; continued exertion; employment; use; practice; bodily exertion for the sake of health; discipline; task; lesson;—*v.t.* to put in motion; to exert; to engage; to use or employ, as power or authority; to practise; to discipline; to keep employed; to vex;—*v.i.* to take exercise.

exerciser (ek-ser-'sī-zer) *n.* one that, or that which, exercises; one that takes exercise.

exercitation (eg-zer-'si-tā-'shun) *n.* exercise; practice; use.

exercitor (eg-zer-'si-tur) *n.* the owner or charterer of a trading vessel.

exergue (eg-zer'g) *n.* [G. *ex* and *ergon*, work] that part of the reverse of a coin which is below the main device, and separated clearly from it.

exert (eg-zer't) *v.t.* [L. *exerere*, pp. *exertus*, fr. *ex* and *serere*, bind together] to put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to bring into active operation; to strive.

exertion (eg-zer-'shun) *n.* act of exerting; effort; struggle.

exeunt (eks-'ē-unt) [L. *exeunt*, they go out—*pl.* of *exiit*]. See *exit*.

exfodiation (eks-fō-'di-ā-'shun) *n.* [L. *ex* and *fo-dire*, dig] a digging up; exhumation.

exfoliate (eks-fō-'li-āt) *v.t.* [L. *exfoliare*, to strip of leaves, fr. *ex* and *folium*, leaf] to free from splinters or small scales on the surface;—*v.i.* to separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone; to become converted into scales at the surface, as minerals.

exfoliation (eks-fō-'li-ā-'shun) *n.* the scaling off of a bone, a rock, or a mineral.

exfoliative (eks-fō-'li-ā-'tiv) *a.* having the power of hastening exfoliation;—*n.* that which has the power of causing exfoliation.

ex gratia (eks grā-'shi-ə) [L., from, or by, favour] gratuitously.

exhalable (eks-'hāl-ə-'bl) *a.* capable of being exhaled.

exhalant (ekz-'hāl-ənt) *a.* having the quality of exhaling.

exhalation (eks-hā-'lā-'shun) *n.* the act, or process, of exhaling; evaporation; that which is exhaled; effluvium.

exhale (eks-'hāl) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *halare*, breathe] to emit, as vapour; to send out, as an odour; to cause to be emitted in vapour;—*v.i.* to rise, or be given off, as vapour.

exhaledment (eks-'hāl-ment) *n.* matter exhaled; vapour; exhalation.

exhalence (eks-'hāl-ens) *n.* the act of exhaling; the matter exhaled.

exhaust (eg-zawst') *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *haurire*, draw] to draw out, or drain off, completely; to empty by drawing out the contents; to consume; to weary;—*a.* drained; exhausted; having expended or lost its energy;—*n.* the steam allowed to escape from the cylinder of an engine after it has moved the piston. Exhaust-chamber, exhaust-nozzle, exhaust-pipe, exhaust-port, exhaust-valve, parts of the steam engine.

exhaustibility (eg-zaws-'ti-bil-'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being exhaustible.

exhaustible (eg-zaws-'ti-bl) *a.* capable of being exhausted.

exhausting (eg-zaws-'ting) *a.* tending to exhaust, enfeeble, or drain the strength.

exhaustion (eg-zaws-'tyun) *n.* the act of drawing off, or emptying; the state of being emptied; lassitude; weariness.

exhaustive (eg-zaws-'tiv) *a.* serving, or tending, to exhaust.

exhaustively (eg-zaws-'tiv-li) *adv.* in an exhaustive manner.

exhaustiveness (eg-zaws-'tiv-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being exhaustive.

exhaustless (eg-zaws-'tles) *a.* not to be exhausted; inexhaustible.

exheredation (eks-'her-'ē-'dā-'shun) *n.* [L. *exhereditatio*, fr. *ex* and *heres*, heir] a disinheriting.

exhibit (eg-zib-'it) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *habere*, have, hold] to hold forth, or present, to view; to display; to present in a public or official manner;—*n.* any paper produced or presented as a voucher, or in proof of facts; any collection of things displayed publicly, as in an exhibition.

exhibitant (eg-zib-'i-tānt) *n.* one that makes an exhibit, or presents a voucher to a court or to arbitrators in proof of facts [Law]; a scholar holding a presentation or bursary in a university.

exhibiter (eg-zib-'i-ter) *n.* one that exhibits.

exhibition (ek-'si-'hish-'un) *n.* act of exhibiting; manifestation; production of titles or other legal documents in evidence; any public show or display, as of works of art, etc.; representation;

benefaction for the maintenance of scholars at a university; bursary. To make an exhibition of one's self, to excite contempt by behaving in a foolish manner.

exhibitional (ek-si-bish-un-shl) *a.* pertaining to an exhibition.

exhibitioner (ek-si-bish-un-er) *n.* in English universities, one that has a pension or allowance.

exhibitive (eg-zib-i-tiv) *a.* serving for exhibition.

exhibitively (eg-zib-i-tiv-li) *adv.* by representation.

exhibitor (eg-zib-i-tur) *n.* one that exhibits; one that makes a documentary exhibit in court.

exhibitory (eg-zib-i-tur-i) *a.* showing; displaying; setting out to view.

exhilarant (eg-zil-a-rant) *a.* exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure; —*n.* that which exhilarates.

exhilarate (eg-zil-a-rat) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *hilarare*, make merry, fr. *hilaris*, cheerful] to make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to gladden; to cheer; —*v.i.* to become cheerful or joyous.

exhilarating (eg-zil-a-ra-ting) *a.* stimulating; enlivening.

exhilaratingly (eg-zil-a-ra-ting-li) *adv.* in an exhilarating manner.

exhilaration (eg-zil-a-ra-shun) *n.* act of enlivening the spirits, or of making glad or cheerful; joyfulness; gladness; cheerfulness.

exhilarator (eg-zil-a-ra-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, exhilarates.

exhort (eg-zort) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *hortari*, urge] to incite by words or advice; to advise, warn, or caution; —*v.i.* to deliver exhortation.

exhortation (ek-sor-ta-shun) *n.* act or practice of exhorting; incitement; language intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel.

exhortative, exhortatory (eg-zor-ta-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* containing, or serving for, exhortation.

exhorter (eg-zor-tur) *n.* one that exhorts or encourages.

exhumate (eks-hu-mat) *v.t.* to exhume; to disinter.

exhumation (eks-hu-ma-shun) *n.* act of exhuming; the disinterment of a corpse.

exhume (eks-hum) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *humus*, ground] to dig up, as from a grave; to disinter.

exigent, exigente (eg-zeh-zhangt, eg-zeh-zhangt) *a.* [F.] exacting.

exigence, exigency (ek-si-jens, -jen-si) *n.* state of being exigent; urgent want; pressing necessity; sudden occasion; urgency.

exigent (ek-si-jent) *a.* [*L. exigens*, fr. *ex* and *agere*, lead, drive] requiring immediate aid or action; pressing.

exigible (ek-si-ji-bl) *a.* capable of being exacted; requireable.

exiguity (ek-si-gu-i-ti) *n.* state of being small; slenderness; tenuity.

exiguous (ek-zig-u-us) *a.* [*L. exiguus*] small; slender; minute.

exile (ek-sil) *n.* [*L. exilium*, banishment] banishment; separation from one's native country; the person banished or expelled from his country; one that leaves his country and resides in another; —*v.t.* to banish or expel from one's own country.

exile (ek-sil) *a.* [*L. exilis*, contracted fr. *exigilis*, fr. *exigere*] small; slender; thin; fine.

exilian (eg-zil-i-an) *a.* pertaining to exile or banishment, esp. to the period of the exile of the Jews to Babylon.

exilic (eg-zil-ik) *a.* Same as *exilian*.

exility (eg-zil-i-ti) *n.* thinness; tenuity; fineness; refinement.

eximious (eg-zim-i-us) *a.* excellent; eminent; distinguished.

exinanition (ek-sin-a-nish-un) *n.* [*L. ex* and *inanis*, empty] emptying; deprivation; destitution.

exist (eg-zist) *v.i.* [*L. ex* and *sistere*, cause to stand] to be; to have an actual or real being, whether material or spiritual; to live; to have life; to remain; to endure.

existence (eg-zis-tens) *n.* being; entity; state of having form and life; state of being; reality; a living being; a creature. Also *existency*.

existent (eg-zis-tent) *a.* having being or existence.

existential (ek-sis-ten-shal) *a.* consisting in existence; ontological.

existibility (eg-zis-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* capacity of existence. Also *existability*.

existible (eg-zis-ti-bl) *a.* capable of existence.

exit (eks-it) *n.* [*L. exit*, he goes out, fr. *ex* and *ire*, go] a word used in playbooks to direct an actor when to leave the stage—hence, the act of quitting the stage of action, or of life; death; a going out; departure; way of departure; passage out of a place.

ex libris (eks li-bris) [*L. ex* and *libris*, ablative plural of *liber*, book] from the books of; plate printed with the owner's name and arms.

exodic (ek-sod-ik) *a.* pertaining to an exodus or a going out.

exodist (ek-sod-ist) *n.* one that makes an exodus; an emigrant.

exodus (ek-su-dus) *n.* [*L. fr. G. exodos*, a going out, fr. *ex* and *odos*, a way] departure from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; the second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of this departure.

ex officio (eks o-fish-i-o) [*L.*] by virtue of office. Used also as an adjective.

exogamous (ek-sog-a-mus) *a.* [*G. exō*, outside, and *gamos*, marriage] pertaining to, or practicing, exogamy.

exogamy (ek-sog-a-mi) *n.* the custom which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

exogen (ek-su-jen) *n.* [*G. exō*, outside, and *gignesthai*, to be produced] a plant characterized by having distinct wood, bark, and pith, the wood forming a layer between the other two; and increasing by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark.



Exogen. (Section of a branch showing three years' growth.)

exogenetic (ek-su-jen-ik) *a.* having an origin from external causes.

exogenous (ek-soj-e-nus) *a.* growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood, between that and the bark.

exonerate (eg-zon-e-rat) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *onerare*, to load] to unload; to disburthen; to relieve of, as a charge, obligation, or blame, resting on one; to discharge from liability or responsibility; —*a.* exonerated; free.

exoneration (eg-zon-e-ra-shun) *n.* act of disburdening; act of freeing from a charge or imputation; the state of being disburdened, or freed, from a charge.

exonerator (eg-zon-e-ra-tur) *n.* one that exonerates.

exonerative (eg-zon-e-ra-tiv) *a.* freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to exonerate.

exopathic (ek-su-path-ik) *a.* [*G. exō* and *pathos*, suffering] resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism.

exophagy (ek-sof-a-ji) *n.* [*G. exō* and *phagein*, eat] a custom of certain cannibal tribes, prohibiting the eating of persons of their own tribe.

exophthalmia (ek-sof-thal-mi-a) [*G. exophthalmos*, with prominent eyes] a protrusion of the eyeballs, caused by disease.

exoplasm (ek-so-plazm) *n.* [*G. exō* and *plassein*, form] outer protoplasm, or sarcode, of a cell [Biol.].

exopodite (ek-sop-5-dit) *n.* [*G. exō* and *podis*, foot] the outer branch of the typical limb of a crustacean.

exorable (eg-zu-ra-bl) *a.* [*L. exorabilis*, fr. *ex* and *orare*, pray, beseech] capable of being moved by entreaty.

exorbitance, exorbitancy (eg-zor'-bi-tans, -tan-si) *n.* a going beyond the usual limit—hence, enormity; extravagance; deviation from rule or right.

exorbitant (eg-zor'-bi-tant) *a.* [L. *exorbítans*, fr. *ex* and *orbíta*, track, fr. *orbis*, circle] departing from an orbit, or usual track—hence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant.

exorbitantly (eg-zor'-bi-tant-li) *adv.* excessively; enormously.

exorcise (ek'-sor-siz) *v. t.* [G. *exô* and *orkízein*, bind by an oath, fr. *orkos*, oath] to drive away by prayers, conjurations, and ceremonies, as an evil spirit; to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit.

exorcism (ek'-sor-sizm) *n.* act of exorcising; a form of prayer, incantation, or charm, used for this end.

exorcismal (ek'-sor-siz-mal) *a.* of the nature of exorcism.

exorcist (ek'-sor-sist) *n.* one that pretends to expel evil spirits.

exordial (eg-zor'-di-al) *a.* pertaining to the exordium; introductory.

exordium (eg-zor'-di-um) *n.* [L. fr. *ex* and *ordiri*, begin] beginning of anything, *esp.* the introductory part of a discourse; formal preface.

exornation (ek'-sor-nâ'-shun) *n.* decoration; embellishment.

exortive (ek'-sor-tiv) *a.* [L. *exoriri*, *pp.* *exortus*, arise] rising.

exosculate (eg-zos'-kû-lât) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *osculari*, to kiss] to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

exoskeleton (ek-sô-skê'-le-tun) *n.* [G. *exô*, outside] the external skeleton; any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of crustaceans, carapace of turtle, scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, etc.

exosmose, exosmosis (ek-sos-môz', -mô-sis) *n.* [G. *exô*, out, and *osmos*, impulse, pushing] the passage of gases or liquids, through membranes, from within outwards; the reverse of *endosmosis*.

exospore (ek-sô-spôr) *n.* [G. *exô* and *speirên*, to sow] the outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen grains.

exosseous (ek-sos-e-us) *a.* [L. *ex* and *os*, bone] destitute of bones.

exostracise (ek-sos-trâ-siz) *v. t.* [G. *exô* and *ostrakízein*, ostracise] to send into a state of ostracism; to ostracise.

exoteric (ek-sô-ter-ik) *a.* [G. *exotêrikos*, fr. *exô*, outside] public; not secret; external; opposed to *esoteric*.

exoterical (ek-sô-ter-i-kal) *a.* of an exoteric character; pertaining to exoterics.

exoterics (ek-sô-ter-iks) *n.* the instruction, or lectures, given by Aristotle on rhetoric, to which every class of persons was admitted.

exotic (eg-zot-ik) *a.* [G. *exôtikos*, fr. *exô*, outside] introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign;—*n.* anything of foreign origin, as a plant, a word, a custom, etc., opposed to *indigenous*.

expand (ek-span') *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *pandere*, spread] to make larger; to dilate; to enlarge; to extend;—*v. i.* to become opened, distended, or enlarged.

expander (eks-pan-der) *n.* one that, or that which, expands, *esp.* a tool used to expand something.

expanse (ek-spans) *n.* that which is expanded; a wide extent of space or body; the firmament.

expansibility (ek-span-si-bil'-i-ti) *n.* capacity of being expanded.

expansible (eks-pan'-si-bl) *a.* capable of being expanded.

expansibleness (eks-pan'-si-bl-nes) *n.* expansibility.

expansibly (eks-pan'-si-bli) *adv.* so as to be expanded.

expansile (ek-span-sil) *a.* capable of expanding, or of being dilated; expandible.

expansion (ek-span-shun) *n.* act of expanding, or condition of being expanded; dilatation; distention; enlargement; expanse; extant.

expansive (ek-span-siv) *a.* serving, or tending, to expand, as heat, etc.; having the capacity of being expanded, as air, etc.; widely extended; diffusive.

expansively (eks-pan'-siv-li) *adv.* in an expansive manner; by expansion.

expansiveness (eks-pan'-siv-nes) *n.* quality of being expansive.

expansivity (eks-pan'-siv-i-ti) *n.* expansiveness; the state of being expansive.

ex parte (eks par-te) [L.] with reference to only one of the parties concerned; prejudiced.

expatriate (eks-pâ-shi-ât) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *spatiari*, roam, fr. *spatium*, space] to move at large; to wander without restraint; to enlarge in discourse or writing.

expatriation (eks-pâ-shi-â'-shun) *n.* act of expatriating.

expatriatory (eks-pâ-shi-â'-tur-i) *a.* amplificatory; expatriating.

expatriate (eks-pâ-tri-ât) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *patria*, one's fatherland, fr. *pater*, father] to banish; reflexively, to remove from one's native country.

expatriation (eks-pâ-tri-â'-shun) *n.* the act of banishing, or the state of banishment; the act of forsaking one's own country.

expect (eks-pekt') *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *spectare*, look] to wait for; to await; to anticipate; to require.

expectance, expectancy (eks-pek'-tans, -tan-si) *n.* act or state of expecting; expectation; that which is expected; anticipation of pleasure.

expectant (eks-pek-tant) *a.* having an attitude of expectation; waiting; looking for;—*n.* one that waits in expectation.

expectantly (eks-pek-tant-li) *adv.* in an expectant manner.

expectation (eks-pek-tâ'-shun) *n.* act or state of expecting; state of being expected; object of expectation; reason for anticipating future benefits or excellence; value of any prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event.

expectative (eks-pek-tâ-tiv) *a.* giving rise to expectation; anticipatory;—*n.* that which is expected, *esp.* the right to be granted a benefice in the future, not now vacant (R.C. church).

expectedly (eks-pek-ted-li) *adv.* at a time, or in a manner, expected.

expectorant (eks-pek-tur-ant) *a.* tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat;—*n.* a medicine which promotes expectoration.

expectorate (eks-pek-tur-ât) *v. t.* [L. *expectorare*, fr. *ex* and *pectus, pectoris*, the breast] to eject phlegm from the throat or lungs; to cough up, and spit out;—*v. i.* to discharge matter from the lungs or throat; to spit.

expectoration (eks-pek-tur-â'-shun) *n.* the act of expectorating; that which is expectorated.

expectorative (eks-pek-tur-ât-iv) *a.* having the quality of promoting expectoration.

expedience (eks-pê-dî-ens) *n.* fitness; suitability; haste; despatch; an adventure.

expediency (eks-pê-dî-en-si) *n.* state or quality of being expedient; fitness or suitability to effect an end or design; urgency.

expedient (eks-pê-dî-ent) *a.* [L. *expediens*, *pp.* of *expedire*, hasten] hastening forward; tending to further a proposed object; suitable; proper under the circumstances; advisable; desirable;—*n.* suitable means to accomplish an end; means devised or employed in an exigency; contrivance; resort; device.

expeditly (eks-pê-dî-ent-li) *adv.* with expedition; suitably.

expedite (eks-pe-dit) *v. t.* [L. *expedire*, to free one caught in a snare by the feet, to get ready, fr. *ex*, out, and *pes, pedis*, the foot] to free from hindrance or obstacle; to quicken; to accelerate; to hurry on, as an official messenger or warlike expedition;—*a.* free from impediment; expeditious.

expeditely (eks-pe-dit-li) *adv.* readily; hastily; speedily.

expedition (eks-pe-dish-un) *n.* efficient promptness in action, from being free from encumbrance; speed; despatch; an enterprise or undertaking; the despatch of an army or fleet to a particular place, with hostile intent; the despatch of a body of men to a distant place or country, with all needful aids for exploration, scientific discovery, etc.; the vessels, troops, or men sent forth for such purposes.

expeditionary (eks-pe-dish-un-ā-ri) *a.* constituted by, or belonging to, an expedition.

expeditionist (eks-pe-dish-un-ist) *n.* one that makes, or takes part in, an expedition.

expeditious (eks-pe-dish-us) *a.* speedy; hasty; quickly done; nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity.

expeditiously (eks-pe-dish-us-li) *adv.* with celerity or despatch.

expeditiousness (eks-pe-dish-us-nes) *n.* quality of being expeditious.

expeditive (eks-ped-i-tiv) *a.* performing with speed; expeditious.

expeditory (eks-ped-i-tur-i) *a.* making haste; expeditious.

expel (eks-pel) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *pellere*, drive] to drive or force out; to eject; to banish; to keep out; to exclude.

expellable (eks-pel-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being expelled; subject to expulsion.

expellant (eks-pel-ant) *a.* having the power to expel;—*n.* that which expels, as a medicine.

expeller (eks-pel-er) *n.* one that, or that which, expels.

expend (eks-pend) *v.t.* [*L. expendere*, fr. *ex* and *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh] to lay out; to spend; to consume by use; to waste;—*v.t.* to be laid out, used, or consumed.

expendable (eks-pen-dā-bl) *a.* that can be expended or consumed.

expende (eks-pen-der) *n.* one that expends or uses.

expenditure (eks-pen-di-tūr) *n.* act of expending; disbursement; that which is expended; expense; cost; outlay.

expense (eks-pens) *n.* [*L. expensum*, money laid out, fr. *expendere*] act of expending; disbursement; outlay; that which is expended; cost; charge.

expensive (eks-pens-iv) *a.* occasioning expense; costly; dear; given to expense; lavish; extravagant.

expensively (eks-pen-siv-li) *adv.* with great expense.

expensiveness (eks-pens-siv-nes) *n.* quality of being expensive.

experience (eks-pē-ri-ens) *n.* [*L. experientia*, fr. *experiri*, ppr. *experiens*, try thoroughly] act of proving; frequent experiment; personal proof or trial; knowledge gained by trial or practice; practical acquaintance with;—*v.t.* to try; to prove; to know by personal trial or practice; to undergo; to suffer.

experienced (eks-pē-ri-ens-t) *a.* taught by experience, or by practice, or repeated observations.

experiential (eks-pē-ri-en-shal) *a.* relating to, or having, experience; derived from experience; empirical.

experientialism (eks-pē-ri-en-shal-izm) *n.* the doctrine that all our knowledge has its origin in experience, and must submit to the test of experience.

experientialist (eks-pē-ri-en-shal-ist) *n.* one that holds the doctrines of experientialism;—*a.* pertaining to experientialism.

experiment (eks-per-i-ment) *n.* [*L. experimen-tum*, fr. *experiri*] a trial deliberately instituted; practical test; proof;—*v.t.* to make trial of; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish or illustrate a known one; to prove by trial or test.

experimental (eks-per-i-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to experiment; skilled in experiment; taught by, or derived from, experience.

experimentalist (eks-per-i-men-tal-ist) *n.* one that makes experiments.

experimentalize, experimentalise (eks-per-i-men-tal-iz) *v.i.* to make experiment; to make trial of; to find out by observation.

experimentally (eks-per-i-men-tal-i) *adv.* by experiment; by experience; by personal trial; practically.

experimentation (eks-per-i-men-tā-shun) *n.* the practice of making experiments; the process of experiment.

experimenter (eks-per-i-men-ter) *n.* one that makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

experimentize, experimentise (eks-per-i-men-tiz) *v.i.* to try experiments; to experiment.

expert (eks-pert) *a.* [*L. expertus*, pp. of *experiri*, try thoroughly] taught by use, practice, or experience; having a facility from practice; adroit; dexterous; ready; skilful;—(eks-pert, eks-pert) *n.* a skilful or practical person; a scientific or professional witness; a specialist.

expertly (eks-pert-li) *adv.* in a skilful manner; adroitly.

expertness (eks-pert-nes) *n.* skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; skill.

expetible (eks-pet-i-bl) *a.* [*L. ex* and *petere*, seek] desirable; fit to be sought after.

expiable (eks-pi-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being expiated, or atoned for.

expiate (eks-pi-āt) *v.t.* [*L. expiare*, fr. *ex* and *piare*, atone for, fr. *pius*, pious, devout] to make satisfaction, or reparation, for; to atone for.

expiation (eks-pi-ā-shun) *n.* act of expiating; atonement; means by which atonement for crimes is made.

expialional (eks-pi-ā-shun-al) *a.* pertaining to, or for the purpose of, expiation.

expiator (eks-pi-ā-tur) *n.* one that expiates.

expiatory (eks-pi-ā-tur-i) *a.* having the power to make atonement or reparation.

expilation (eks-pi-lā-shun) *n.* [*L. expilare*, to pillage] the act of pillaging; plundering, or committing waste.

expirable (eks-pi-rā-bl) *a.* liable to expire; capable of being brought to an end.

expiration (eks-pi-rā-shun) *n.* act of breathing; emission of air from the lungs; close; conclusion; termination in time.

expirator (eks-pi-rā-tur) *n.* a means for sending a stream of air outward.

expiratory (eks-pi-rā-tur-i) *a.* pertaining to the emission of breath from the lungs.

expire (eks-pir) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *spirare*, pp. *spiratus*, breathe] to breathe out; to emit from the lungs; to exhale;—*v.i.* to emit the breath, esp. the last breath; to die; to come to an end.

expiring (eks-pir-ing) *a.* breathing out air from the lungs; emitting a fluid or volatile matter; breathing the last breath; dying; terminating.

expiry (eks-pi-ri) *n.* end; termination, as of a lease.

expiscate (eks-pis-kāt) *v.t.* [*L. expiscari*, fish out, fr. *piscis*, a fish] to ascertain by artful means, or by strict investigation; to search out.

expiscation (eks-pis-kā-shun) *n.* the act of expiscating.

expiscator (eks-pis-kā-tur) *n.* one that expiscates, or examines carefully.

expiscatory (eks-pis-kā-tur-i) *a.* fitted to get at the truth of a matter.

explain (eks-plan) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *planare*, to level, fr. *planus*, even] to make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to elucidate; to clear up;—*v.i.* to give explanation.

explainable (eks-plā-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being explained.

explainer (eks-plā-ner) *n.* one that explains; an expositor.

explanation (eks-plā-nā-shun) *n.* act of expounding or interpreting; that

which makes clear; a mutual exposition of meaning or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding—hence, reconciliation; exposition; account.

explanative (eks-plan'a-tiv) *a.* explanatory.

explanatorily (eks-plan'a-tu-ri-li) *adv.* by way of explanation.

explanatory (eks-plan'a-tur-i) *a.* serving to explain; containing explanation.

epletive (eks-plet-iv) *a.* [L. *epletivus*, fr. *explere*, fill up] filling up; additional; added by way of ornament; superfluous; —*n.* a word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament; an oath.

epletively (eks-plet-iv-li) *adv.* in the manner of an epletive.

epletory (eks-plet-tur-i) *a.* serving to fill up; epletive; superfluous.

explicable (eks-pli-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being explained, or made intelligible; that may be accounted for.

explicate (eks-pli-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *plicare*, fold] to open; to expand, as leaves; to unfold the meaning of; to explain; to interpret; —*a.* evolved; unfolded.

explication (eks-pli-kā-shun) *n.* act of unfolding or opening; act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation.

explicative (eks-pli-kā-tiv) *a.* serving to unfold or explain; explanatory.

explicator (eks-pli-kā-tur) *n.* one that unfolds or explains.

explicatory (eks-pli-kā-tu-ri) *a.* explicative.

explicit (eks-plis-it) *a.* [L. *explicare*, unfold] distinctly stated; clear; definite; having no disguised meaning or reservation; express; unreserved; unequivocal.

explicit (eks-plis-it) *n.* [contraction for *explicitus est liber*, the book is unrolled] a term formerly written at the end of a book, the same as *finis*, "the end."

explicitly (eks-plis-it-li) *adv.* plainly; expressly.

explicitness (eks-plis-it-nes) *n.* quality of being explicit.

explode (eks-plōd) *v.t.* [L. *explodere*, pp. *explosus*, fr. *ex* and *plaudere*, clap the hands] to cause to explode; to condemn; to bring into disrepute; —*v.i.* to utter a burst of sound; to burst with a loud report; to detonate.

exploder (eks-plō-der) *n.* one that, or that which, explodes; a hisser; one that rejects with contempt.

exploit (eks-ploit) *n.* [F. fr. L. *exploictum*, unfolded, finished] a deed or act, esp. a heroic act; a great achievement; a feat; —*v.t.* to achieve; to work up; to utilize; to employ selfishly; to explore.

exploitable (eks-ploi-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being exploited.

exploitage (eks-ploi-tij) *n.* exploitation.

exploitation (eks-ploi-tā-shun) *n.* the act of exploiting, or making use of, esp. selfish utilization.

exploiter (eks-ploi-ter) *n.* one that exploits or utilizes.

exploration (eks-plō-rā-shun) *n.* act of exploring; search; examination.

explorative (eks-plō-rā-tiv) *a.* exploring; tending to explore.

exploratory (eks-plō-rā-tur-i) *n.* serving to explore; searching; examining.

explore (eks-plōr) *v.t.* [L. *explorare*, search out, fr. *ex* and *plorare*, make to flow] to search through; to look into all parts of; to examine thoroughly.

explored (eks-plōrd) *a.* viewed; searched carefully; examined closely.

explorer (eks-plōr-er) *n.* one that explores.

exploring (eks-plōr-ing) *a.* employed in, or designed for, exploration.

explosible (eks-plō-zī-bl) *a.* capable of exploding or being exploded.

explosion (eks-plō-shun) *n.* a bursting with noise; sudden expansion of an elastic substance, with loud report; discharge of a piece of ordnance; violent manifestation of excited feeling.

explosive (eks-plō-siv) *a.* causing explosion; bursting with violence; —*n.* any substance used for blasting, fire-arms, etc.

explosively (eks-plō-siv-li) *adv.* in an explosive manner.

explosiveness (eks-plō-siv-nes) *n.* the property of being explosive.

expone (eks-pōn) *v.t.* to set forth; to explain; to expose; to represent.

exponent (eks-pō-nent) *n.* [L. *exponens*, ppr. of *exponere*, set forth] an index; a representative; an exhibitor; an algebraic index.

exponential (eks-pō-nen-shal) *a.* pertaining to exponents; [Alg.] involving variable exponents; —*n.* an exponential function.

exponible (eks-pō-ni-bl) *a.* that can be explained; requiring exposition.

export (eks-pōrt) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *portare*, carry] to carry out; to convey or transport, as produce, goods, or wares in commerce, to other nations or communities; —*n.* act of exporting; exportation; that which is exported (used chiefly in pl.); opposed to *imports*. **Export-trade**, the trade of exporting home produce and manufactures, or of re-shipping imported goods.

exportable (eks-pōrt-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being exported.

exportation (eks-pōrt-tā-shun) *n.* act of exporting.

exporter (eks-pōr-ter) *n.* one that exports; one engaged in the export trade.

exposal (eks-pō-zal) *a.* exposure.

expose (eks-pōz) *v.t.* [L. *exponere*, fr. *ex* and *ponere*, place] to lay open; to set in view; to disclose; to draw from concealment; to remove from shelter; to put in danger; to abandon, as an infant; to exhibit, as goods for sale; to explain; to divulge; to put to shame.

exposé (eks-pō-zā) *n.* [F.] a formal statement or exposition; usually in a bad sense, exposure of deceitful or immoral character, motives, or conduct.

exposed (eks-pōzd) *a.* offered to view; laid out for sale; made public; unprotected; open to attack.

exposedness (eks-pō-zed-nes) *n.* act of exposing; or state of being exposed; open or unprotected state.

exposer (eks-pō-zer) *n.* one that exposes, lays bare, etc.

exposition (eks-pu-zish-un) *n.* [L. *expositio*, fr. *exponere*] act of laying out or exhibiting; a public exhibition; the act of expounding the sense or meaning of an author or passage; explanation; a work containing explanations or interpretations; the sense put upon a passage by an interpreter.

expositive (eks-poz-i-tiv) *a.* serving to explain; explanatory; explanatorv; exegetical.

expositor (eks-poz-i-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, expounds or explains; an interpreter.

expository (eks-poz-i-tur-i) *a.* belonging to an expositor, or to exposition; intended to interpret; explanatory; illustrative; exegetical.

expostulate (eks-pos-tū-jāt) *v.i.* [L. *ex* and *postulare*, demand] to remonstrate with; to urge motives and inducements for a change of conduct.

expostulation (eks-pos-tū-lā-shun) *n.* act of expostulating; remonstrance.

expostulator (eks-pos-tū-lā-tur) *n.* one that expostulates.

expostulatory (eks-pos-tū-lā-tur-i) *a.* containing expostulation or remonstrance.

exposure (eks-pō-zhūr) *n.* act of exposing; act of showing up an evil; state of being exposed; position in regard to influences of climate, access of light, air, etc.

expound (eks-pōund) *v.t.* [L. *exponere*] to explain; to clear of obscurity; to interpret.

expounder (eks-pōun-der) *n.* one that interprets, or explains the meaning of.

express (eks-pres') *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *premere*, press] to press or squeeze out; to utter or set forth in words; to represent by pictorial art; to indicate; to show; to make known one's opinions or feelings (used reflexively); to denote; to send by express messenger; to elicit;—*a.* closely resembling; directly stated; unambiguous; clear; plain; dispatched with special speed or directness;—*adv.* plainly; as an express, that is, post haste;—*n.* a messenger sent on a special errand—hence, a regular and quick conveyance for packages, commissions, etc.; a message sent; a regular conveyance that goes with speed, and direct, as a railway train.

expressed (eks-pres't) *a.* pressed or squeezed out; declared; put down in writing; uttered in words.

expressible (ex-pres-i-bl) *a.* capable of being expressed.

expression (eks-presh-un) *n.* act of forcing out by pressure; act of representing; declaration; utterance; lively or vivid representation of meaning, sentiment, or feeling, etc., as in musical or pictorial art; look or appearance of the countenance, as indicative of thought or feeling; a mode of speech; a phrase. **Expression-stop**, a stop in a harmonium, by which the player can increase or decrease the sound.

expressional (eks-presh-un-əl) *a.* pertaining to expression, esp. to a literary phrase or expression.

expressionless (eks-presh-un-less) *a.* destitute of expression; dull; stolid.

expressive (eks-pres-iv) *a.* serving to express, utter, or represent; indicative; full of expression; significant; emphatical.

expressively (eks-pres-iv-li) *adv.* in an expressive manner.

expressiveness (eks-pres-iv-nes) *n.* quality of being expressive; impressive significance; vividness.

expressly (eks-pres-li) *adv.* in an express or pointed manner; in direct terms; plainly.

expressman (eks-pres-man) *n.* a driver of an express who receives and delivers parcels [U.S.].

expressness (eks-pres-nes) *n.* the state of being express.

expressure (eks-presh-ūr) *n.* expression; utterance; impression.

exprobrate (eks-pru-brāt) *v.t.* [*L. exprobrare*] to censure; to condemn; to upbraid.

exprobration (eks-pru-brā-shun) *n.* the act of charging or upbraiding; reproachful accusation.

exprobrative, exprobratory (eks-pru-brā-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* expressing reproach; upbraiding.

appropriate (eks-prō-pri-āt) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *proprius*, one's own] to put out of one's possession; to give up a claim to exclusive property.

expropriation (eks-prō-pri-ā-shun) *n.* the act of declining to hold as one's own; surrender of a right, title, or claim.

expugn (eks-pūn) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *pugnare*, to fight] to conquer; to take by assault.

expugnable (eks-pug-nā-bl, eks-pū-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being expugned, forced, or conquered.

expugnation (eks-pug-nā-shun) *n.* conquest; an overcoming by assault.

expulse (eks-puls) *v.t.* to drive out; to expel.

expulsion (eks-pul-shun) *n.* [*L. expulsio*, fr. *expellere*, drive out] act of expelling; a driving away by violence; state of being expelled.

expulsive (eks-pul-siv) *a.* having the power of driving away; serving to expel.

expunction (eks-pungk-shun) *n.* the act of expunging; a blotting out.

expunge (eks-punj) *v.t.* [*L. ex*, out, and *pungere*, prick] to blot out; to strike out; to wipe out, or destroy; to efface; to erase; to obliterate.

expunger (eks-pun-jer) *n.* one that expunges.

expurgate (eks-pur-gāt, eks-pur-gāt) *v.t.* [*L. purgare*, cleanse] to purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse; to purge.

expurgation (eks-pur-gā-shun) *n.* act of expurgating; purification.

expurgator (eks-pur-gā-tur) *n.* one that expurgates, esp. a book.

expurgatorial (eks-pur-gā-tō-ri-əl) *a.* expurgatory.

expurgatory (eks-pur-gā-tur-i) *a.* serving to purify from anything noxious or erroneous.

expurge (eks-purj) *v.t.* to purge away; to cleanse by purging.

exquisite (eks-kwi-zit) *a.* [*L. ex* and *quaerere*, seek, search] carefully selected—hence, of surpassing excellence; exceeding; extreme, as pleasure or pain; perfect, as workmanship; delicate; critical; keen; fastidious;—*n.* one that is over-nice in dress or ornament; a fop; a dandy.

exquisitely (eks-kwi-zit-li) *adv.* in an exquisite manner; with keen sensation, or with nice perception.

exquisiteness (eks-kwi-zit-nes) *n.* nicety; accuracy; completeness; perfection; keenness; sharpness.

exquisitively (eks-kwiz-i-tiv-li) *adv.* in an exquisite manner; minutely; curiously.

exsanguined (ek-sang'gwind) *a.* rendered bloodless; pale; wan.

exsanguineous, exsanguinous (ek-sang-gwin'ē-us, ek-sang-gwi-nus) *a.* without blood; anæmic.

exsanguious (eks-sang'gwi-us) *a.* [*L. ex* and *sanguis*, blood] destitute of blood, as an insect.

exscribe (eks-krib) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *scribere*, to write] to copy; to transcribe.

excise (eks-sind) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *scindere*, cut] to cut off; to remove from fellowship.

excuspation (eks-kulp-shun) *n.* [*Low L. excuspere*, carve out] the act of carving, or cutting out; the cutting out of a hard material, so as to make a cavity.

exsect (ek-sekt) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *secare*, to cut] to cut out, or away.

exsert, exerted (ek-ser't, -ser'ted) *a.* [*L. exserere*, thrust out] protruded; projecting from something else, as from a sheath or cavity.

exsertion (ek-ser'shun) *n.* the state of being exerted.

exsiccant (ek-sik-ant) *a.* having the quality of drying up; drying.

exsiccate (ek-sik-āt) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *siccus*, dry] to exhaust, or evaporate, moisture from; to dry up.

exsiccator (ek-si-kā-tur) *n.* a vessel for drying moist substances; a desiccator.

expulatory (eks-pū-tur-i) *a.* [*L. expulsi*, spit out] spit out; rejected.

exsuccous (ek-suk-us) [*L. ex* and *succus*, moisture] dry; destitute of juice.

exsuction (ek-suk-shun) *n.* [*L. ex* and *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck] the act of sucking out.

exsufflate (ek-suf-lāt) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *sufflare*, blow upon] to exorcise; drive out by spitting and blowing upon [Eccl.].

exsufflation (ek-suf-lā-shun) *n.* a blowing or blast; a kind of exorcism, by blowing at the evil spirit.

exsuperance (ek-sū-pe-rans) *n.* [*L. exsuperare*, surpass] excess; a surpassing.

exsuscitation (ek-sus-si-tā-shun) *n.* [*L. exsuscitare*, arouse] a rousing or exciting.

extancy (eks-tan-si) *n.* state of being; subsistence; state of rising above other forms of being; prominence.

extant (eks-tant) *a.* [*L. extans*, fr. *ex* and *stare*, stand] standing out, or above, the surface; protruding; continuing to exist; in being; now subsisting.

extasy See *ecstasy*.

extemporal (eks-tem'pu-ral) *a.* [*L. ex*, out of, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time] extemporaneous.

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pu-rā-ne-us) *a.* proceeding from the impulse of the moment; called forth by the occasion; unpremeditated; off-hand.

extemporaneously (eks-tem-pu-rā-ne-us-li) *adv.* without previous study; unpremeditatedly.

extemporaneousness (eks-tem-pu-rā-ne-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being extemporaneous.

extemporarily (eks-tem-pu-ra-ri-li) *adv.* without previous preparation.

extemporary (eks-tem-pu-rā-ri) *a.* composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

extempore (eks-tem-pu-re) *adv.* [L. fr. *ex* and *tempus*, time] without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly;—*a.* without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

extemporization (eks-tem-pu-ri-zā-shun) *n.* the act of extemporizing; a musical performance improvised by the performer.

extemporize (eks-tem-pu-ri-z) *v.t.* to do in a hasty, off-hand, or unpremeditated manner;—*v.i.* to speak without previous study or preparation; to make an off-hand address.

extemporizer (eks-tem-pu-ri-zer) *n.* one that speaks without previous study, or without notes or written composition.

extend (eks-tend) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *tendere*, pp. *tentum* or *tensum*, to stretch] to prolong in a single direction, as a line; to lengthen; to enlarge; to continue, as time; to hold out, or reach forth; to impart; to seize; [Law] to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt;—*v.i.* to be continued in length or breadth; to stretch; to reach.

extended (eks-ten-ded) *a.* having extension; occupying space.

extendedly (eks-ten-ded-li) *adv.* in an extended manner.

extender (eks-ten-der) *n.* one that, or that which, extends.

extendible (eks-ten-di-bl) *a.* capable of being extended; liable to be taken by a writ of extent, and valued.

extensibility (eks-ten-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension.

extensible, extensile (eks-ten-si-bl, eks-ten-sil) *a.* capable of being extended, whether in length or breadth.

extension (eks-ten-shun) *n.* [L. *extensio*, fr. *extendere*] act of extending; a stretching; state of being extended; an agreement allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt; that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space in three dimensions. **University extension**, see **university**.

extensive (eks-ten-siv) *a.* having wide extent; expanded; large; broad; wide.

extensively (eks-ten-siv-li) *adv.* to a great extent; widely.

extensiveness (eks-ten-siv-nes) *n.* extent; wideness; largeness; diffusiveness.

extensor (eks-ten-sur) *n.* [L.] a muscle which serves to extend, or straighten, any part of the body.

extent (eks-ten) *n.* space or degree to which a thing is extended—hence, superficies; bulk; size; length; compass; volume; [Law] a writ of execution, directing the sheriff to seize the property of a debtor for the recovery of a debt;—*v.t.* to assess.

extenuate (eks-ten-ū-ā) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *tenuare*, make thin, fr. *tenus*, thin] to draw out; to make thin; to palliate, as a crime; to lower or degrade, as reputation or honour; to offer excuses for;—*v.i.* to become thinner or more slender.

extenuatingly (eks-ten-ū-ā-ting-li) *adv.* in an extenuating manner.

extenuation (eks-ten-ū-ā-shun) *n.* act of extenuating; palliation, as of a crime; mitigation, as of punishment.

extenuator (eks-ten-ū-ā-tur) *n.* one that extenuates.

extenuatory (eks-ten-ū-ā-tur-i) *a.* palliative; tending to soften down.

exterior (eks-tē-ri-ur) *a.* [L. *exterior*, comp. of *exter*, fr. *ex*, out, outward] outward; outside of; external; foreign;—*n.* that which is external; surface; outside; outward appearance or department.

exteriority (eks-tē-ri-or-i-ti) *n.* the character of being exterior; superficiality; externality; an outward circumstance.

exteriorization (eks-tē-ri-ur-i-zā-shun) See **externalization**.

exteriorize (eks-tē-ri-ur-iz) See **externalize**.

exteriorly (eks-tē-ri-ur-li) *adv.* on the exterior; externally; outwardly.

exterminable (eks-ter-mi-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being exterminated.

exterminate (eks-ter-mi-nā) *v.t.* [L. *exterminare*, fr. *ex* and *terminus*, boundary] to drive from within the limits or borders of; to eradicate; to extirpate; to destroy.

extermination (eks-ter-mi-nā-shun) *n.* act of exterminating; eradication; extirpation; excision.

exterminator (eks-ter-mi-nā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, exterminates.

exterminatory (eks-ter-mi-nā-tur-i) *a.* of, or pertaining to, extermination; serving or tending to exterminate.

extern (eks-tern) *a.* [L. *externus*, outward] not inherent; not intrinsic; outward; visible;—*n.* a scholar in a seminary, that lives without its walls.

external (eks-ter-nāl) *a.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exter*, *exterius*, outward] outward; exterior; outer; visible; accidental; foreign.

externalism (eks-ter-nāl-izm) *n.* phenomenalism; undue devotion to externals.

externality (eks-ter-nāl-i-ti) *n.* existence in space; undue regard to externals; exteriority.

externalization (eks-ter-nāl-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act or process of externalizing; embodiment in outward form.

externalize, externalise (eks-ter-nāl-iz) *v.t.* to embody in an outward form; to give shape and form to; to confer the quality of external reality upon.

externally (eks-ter-nāl-i) *adv.* in an external manner; outwardly.

externals (eks-ter-nāl-z) *n. pl.* whatever things are external or without; outward parts; outward, non-essential forms and ceremonies.

externat (eks-ter-nat) *n.* a day-school.

externize (eks-ter-niz) *v.t.* See **externalize**.

extraneous (eks-ter-rā-ne-us) *a.* [L. *ex* and *terra*, a land] coming from abroad; foreign.

extraterritorial (eks-ter-i-tō-ri-āl) *a.* beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the country.

extil (eks-til) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *stillare*, drop] to drop, or distil, from.

extillation (ek-sti-lā-shun) *n.* the act of distilling from, or falling in drops.

extinct (eks-tingkt) *a.* [L. *extinguere*, pp. *extinctus*, quench] extinguished; put out; quenched; ended; terminated; closed.

extincteur (eks-tingkt-er) *n.* a portable apparatus for extinguishing fire.

extinction (eks-tingkt-shun) *n.* act of extinguishing or making extinct; state of being extinguished.

extine (eks-tin) *n.* the outer coat of the pollen-grain [Bot.].

extinguish (eks-ting-gwish) *v.i.* [L. *ex* and *stinguere*, quench] to smother; to quench; to put an end to.

extinguishable (eks-ting-gwish-a-bl) *a.* capable of being extinguished.

extinguisher (eks-ting-gwish-er) *n.* one that, or that which, extinguishes.

extinguishment (eks-ting-gwish-ment) *n.* act of extinguishing; extinction; suppression; destruction; abolition; the putting an end to a right or estate by consolidation or union.

extirp (ek-stēp) *v.t.* to extirpate; to root out; to eradicate;—*v.i.* to speak abusively; to rail.

extirpate (ek-stēr, eks-ter-pāt) *v.t.* [*L. extirpare*, fr. *ex* and *stirps*, stem, root] to pull or pluck up by the roots; to destroy totally; to cut out.

extirpation (eks-ter-pā-shun) *n.* act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; extermination; total destruction.

extirpative (eks-ter-pā-tiv) *a.* affecting extirpation.

extirpator (ek-ster-pā-tur) *n.* one that extirpates; a destroyer.

extirpatory (ek-ster-pa-tur-i) *a.* serving to extirpate; root out; destroy.

extol (eks-tol) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *tollere*, lift] to elevate by praise; to eulogize; to magnify; to celebrate.

extorsive (eks-tor-siv) *a.* serving to extort.

extorsively (eks-tor-siv-li) *adv.* in an extorsive manner; by extortion.

extort (eks-tort) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *torquere*, turn about, twist] to wrest or wring from, by physical or other means; to gain by force; to exact;—*v.i.* to practice extortion.

extorted (eks-tort-ed) *a.* drawn or taken from, by compulsion; forced, as an admission or confession.

extorter (eks-tort-ter) *n.* an extortioner.

extortion (eks-tor-shun) *n.* act of extorting; illegal exaction; unjust demand; rapacity.

extortionable, extortionate, extortionary (eks-tor-shun-ā-bl, -āt, -ā-ri) *a.* practising, or implying, extortion; exacting; oppressive; exorbitant; rapacious.

extortioner, extortionist (eks-tor-shun-er, -ist) *n.* one that exacts or overcharges; a usurer.

extra (eks-tra) *a.* [*L.* beyond, without, more than, further than] over and above what is usual; supplementary; additional;—*n.* something beyond what is absolutely necessary or usual; an addition;—*pl.* extra charges; items not included in the estimate or scale.

Extra-alimentary, outside the alimentary canal.

Extra-atmospheric, outside of the atmosphere.

Extra-axillary, growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches.

Extra-capsular, outside of a capsule.

Extra-cardial, outside the heart.

Extra-cellular, outside of a cell.

Extra-cerebral, outside the limits of the cerebrum.

Extra-constellary, a term used with regard to those stars that are not classed under any constellation.

Extra-cranial, outside the cranium, but associated therewith.

Extra-enteric, outside the enteron; perivisceral.

Extra-essential, outside of what is necessary.

Extra-floral, outside of a flower.

Extra-medullary, outside the spinal cord.

Extra-ocular, outside of, or away from, the eyes.

Extra-official, not within the limits of official duty, rights, etc.

Extra-parochial, not within the limits of a parish.

Extra-physical, not bound by physical laws or methods.

Extra-plantar, on the outer side of the sole of the foot.

Extra-solar, outside of, or beyond, the solar system.

Extra-stomachal, outside the stomach.

Extra-terrestrial, outside the earth; extramundane.

Extra-territorial, outside the territory in which one resides.

Extra-thoracic, outside the thorax.

Extra-tropical, outside the tropics, north or south.

Extra-uterine, outside of the uterus.

extract (eks-trakt) *v.t.* [*L. ex* and *trahere*, *pp. tractus*, draw] to draw out; to remove forcibly from a fixed position; to express, as juice or essence, by distillation or other chemical process; to take out, or select, as passages from a book;—(eks-trakt) *n.* that which is extracted or drawn out; a passage from a book or writing; anything drawn from a substance by heat, solution, distillation, or chemical process.

extractable, extractible (eks-trakt-ā-bl, -ti-bl) *a.* capable of being extracted.

extraction (eks-trak-shun) *n.* act of extracting; the drawing out, as of a tooth; derivation from an original; lineage; chemical operation of evolving the substance; arithmetical process of finding the root of a number.

extractive (eks-trak-tiv) *a.* capable of being extracted; tending, or serving, to extract;—*n.* an extract.

extractor (eks-trak-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, extracts, *esp.* a forceps; part of a gun for ejecting the discharged cartridge, etc.

extraditable (eks-tra-dī-tā-bl) *a.* warranting extradition; subject to extradition.

extradite (eks-tra-dīt) *v.t.* to deliver up, as to another nation; to project (a sensation) in the act of perception to a distance from the body.

extradition (eks-tra-dish-un) *n.* [*L. ex* and *traditio*, a delivering up, fr. *tradere*, *pp. traditus*, deliver up] delivery by one nation or state to another, *esp.* of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty; the projection, in the act of perception, of a sensation to a distance from the body.

extrados (eks-trā-dōs) *n.* [*F. fr. L. extra* and *dorsum*, back] the exterior curve of an arch.

extradotal (eks-tra-dō-tā) *a.* not forming part of the dowry.

extrajudicial (eks-tra-jōō-dish-ā) *a.* [*L. extra* and *E. judicial*] out of the proper court or the ordinary course of legal procedure; not legally required.

extrajudicially (eks-tra-jōō-dish-ā-li) *adv.* in an extrajudicial manner; out of court.

extralimital (eks-tra-lim-i-tā) *a.* not found within a given limit of geographical distribution.

extramundane (eks-tra-mun-dān) *a.* [*L. extra* and *mundus*, world] beyond the limit of the material world, or relating to that which is so.

extramural (eks-tra-mū-rā) *a.* [*L. extra*, beyond, without, and *murus*, wall] without, or beyond, the walls, as of a fortified city.

extraneous (eks-trā-ne-us) *a.* [*L. extraneus*, fr. *extra*, without] not belonging to, or dependent on, a thing; irrelevant; not essential; not intrinsic; foreign.

extraneously (eks-trā-ne-us-li) *adv.* in an extraneous manner.

extranuclear (eks-tra-nū-kle-ar) *a.* situated outside the nucleus of a cell.

extraordinarily (eks-tra-or, eks-tror-di-nā-ri-li) *adv.* in a manner out of the ordinary or usual method.

extraordinariness (eks-tra-or, eks-tror-di-nā-ri-nes) *n.* uncommonness; remarkableness.

extraordinary (eks-tra-or, eks-tror-di-nā-ri) *a.* [*L. extra* and *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order] beyond, or out of, the common order or method; exceeding the common degree or measure—hence, remarkable; rare; special;—*n.* that which is extraordinary or unusual (used *esp.* in *pl.* for things which surpass the usual order, kind, or method).

extravagance (eks-trav-a-gans) *n.* the act of wandering beyond proper limits; irregularity; lavish expenditure of means or substance; exuberance in thought or diction; profusion; waste.

extravagancy (eks-trav-a-gan-si) *n.* extravagance; wandering; wild departure from custom or propriety.

extravagant (eks-trav-a-gant) *a.* [*L. extra* and *vagans*, wandering, fr. *vagari*, wander] wandering beyond bounds; excessive; unrestrained; profuse in expense; prodigal.

extravagantly (eks-trav-a-gant-li) *adv.* in an extravagant manner.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gan-za) *n.* [*It.*] a musical composition characterized by its wild irregularity; an extravagant flight of sentiment or language; extravagant conduct.

extravaganzist (eks-trav-a-gan-zist) *n.* a writer of extravaganzas.

extravagate (eks-trav-a-gāt) *v.t.* to wander irregularly or beyond due limits.

extravasate (eks-trav-a-sāt) *v.t.* [*L. extra* and *vas*, vessel] to let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

extravasation (eks-trav-a-sā-shun) *n.* act of forcing or of being let out of the proper vessels or ducts, as blood; effusion.

extreme (eks-trēm') *a.* [L. *extremus*, *superl.* of *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward] at the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; furthest; last; utmost; most urgent; highest;—*n.* the utmost point or verge of a thing; extremity; utmost limit or degree that is supposable or tolerable—hence, great necessity (often in *pl.*). In *extremis* [L.] at the point of death. In *the extreme*, to the utmost degree; extremely. To go to *extremes*, to use extreme measures; to go too far.

extremely (eks-trēm'li) *adv.* in an extreme manner or state; in the utmost degree; intensely.

extremeness (eks-trēm'nes) *n.* the quality of being extreme; tending to extremes.

extremism (eks-trē'mizm) *n.* disposition to go to extremes; ultraism.

extremist (eks-trē'mist) *n.* one that goes to extremes; one that holds extreme doctrines or opinions.

extremity (eks-trem'i-ti) *n.* the utmost or most distant point or side, as of a place or country; the greatest degree of difficulty, danger, or distress; rigour or violence; urgency.

extricable (eks-tri-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being extricated.

extricate (eks-tri-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *extricare*, fr. *ex* and *tricae*, hindrances] to disentangle; to free from differences or perplexities; to omit.

extrication (eks-tri-kā'shun) *n.* act of extricating or disentangling; disentangling.

extrinsic, extrinsic (eks-trin-sik, -sikal) *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, fr. *exter*, outside, and *secus*, beside] not contained in, or belonging to, a body; external; unessential.

extrinsicity, extrinsicness (eks-trin-si-kal'i-ti, eks-trin-si-kal-nes) *n.* the state, or character, of being extrinsic.

extrinsically (eks-trin-si-kal-i) *adv.* in an extrinsic manner; externally; from without.

extrinsicate (eks-trin-si-kāt) *v.t.* to make extrinsic; to externalize.

extrorse (eks-trors') *a.* [L. *extra*, outside, and *versus*, turned] turned outward.

extrude (eks-trōod') *v.t.* [L. *extrudere*, fr. *ex* and *trudere*, to thrust] to thrust out; to urge, force, or press, out; to drive away.

extrusion (eks-trōod'zhun) *n.* act of thrusting out; expulsion.

extrusory (eks-trōod'sur-i) *a.* forcing out, or extruding.

extuberance, extuberancy (eks-tū-be-rans, -ran-si) *n.* a swelling, or rising, of any part of the body; a protuberance.

exuberance, exuberancy (ek-sū-be-rans, -ran-si) *n.* state of being exuberant; superfluous abundance; luxuriance.

exuberant (ek-sū-be-rant) *a.* [L. *exuberans*, *ppr.* of *exuberare*, fr. *uber*, rich] characterized by abundance; overflowing; overabundant.

exuberantly (ek-sū-be-rant-li) *adv.* abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty.

exuberate (ek-sū-be-rāt) *v.i.* to abound; to be in great abundance.

exudation (ek-sū-dā'shun) *n.* act of exuding; a discharge of humours or moisture through pores; the substance exuded.

exudative (ek-sū-da-tiv) *a.* characterized by exudation.

exude (ek-sūd') *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *sudare*, to sweat] to discharge through the pores, as moisture; to discharge its sap by incision, as a tree;—*v.i.* to flow from a body through the pores, or by natural discharge, as juice or moisture.

exulcerate (eg-zul-se-rāt) *v.t.* to produce an ulcer in; to corrode; to fret;—*v.i.* to become ulcerous.

exulceration (eg-zul-se-rā'shun) *n.* [L. *ex* and *ulcerare*, make sore, fr. *ulcus*, ulceris, a sore] act of causing ulcers on a body; process of becoming ulcerous.

exult (eg-zult') *v.i.* [L. *exultare*, fr. *ex* and *salire*, to spring, leap] to leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph.

exultance, exultancy (eg-zul'tans, -tans-si) *n.* exultation.

exultant (eg-zul'tant) *a.* exulting; rejoicing greatly.

exultation (eg-zul-tā'shun) *n.* act of exulting; rapturous delight; triumph.

exultingly (eg-zul-ting-li) *adv.* in an exulting manner.

exumbral (eks-um-bral) *a.* [L. *ex* and *umbra*, shade] pertaining to the external surface of the umbrella of a jelly-fish.

exundation (ek-sun-dā'shun) *n.* [L. *exundare*, to overflow] an overflow; overflowing abundance.

exungulate (eg-zung-gū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *unguis*, nail] to pare off the nails; to remove superfluous parts.

exuviability (ek-sū-vi-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* capability of exuviating.

exuviable (ek-sū-vi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being cast, or thrown, off in the form of exuvia.

exuviae (ek-sū-vi-ā) *n.pl.* [L. *exuere*, draw out, pull off] cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; [Geol.] fossil shells and other animal remains left in the strata of the earth.

exuvial (ek-sū-vi-āl) *a.* of the nature of exuviae.

exuviate (ek-sū-vi-āt) *v.t.* to cast off some part, as skin, etc.;—*v.i.* to moult; to shed some part, as skin, hair, shell, etc.

exuviation (ek-sū-vi-ā'shun) *n.* the casting off of some part, as skin of serpent, shells of crustaceans, etc.

eyas (ī-as) *n.* [a corruption of *nyas*, fr. F. *niais*, fr. L. *nidus*, nest] a young hawk just taken from the nest.

eye (ī) *n.* [A.S. *ēage*] the organ of sight or vision; perception; position of the organ of vision; presence; appearance of the organ of vision; look; notice; power of seeing; judgment; the small hole in the end of a needle; a catch for a hook; the spots on a feather, as of a peacock; the centre of a target; that part of a loop or stay by which it is attached to, or suspended from, anything;—*v.t.* to fix the eye on; to view; to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention. **Eye-opener**, a marvellous story; information that makes one comprehend what he had before failed to see; a drink, *esp.* in the morning. **Eye-piece**, the lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of a telescope or other optical instrument. **Eye-salve**, ointment for the eye. **Eye-servant, eye-server**, one that only does his duty when his master is looking on. **Eye-service**, service performed only under the eye, or inspection, of an employer. **Eye-string**, the tendon by which the eye is moved. **Eye-tooth**, the pointed tooth in the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars (called also *canine-tooth* and *cuspidate-tooth*). **Eye-water**, a medicated water or lotion for the eyes; an eye-wash. **Eye-witness**, one who sees a thing done. **All in my eye** [Slang] apparent, but not real. **Apple of the eye, darling; pet.** By the eye, in abundance. **Evil eye**, see *evil*. **Eye of a dome**, the circular aperture at the summit of a dome, usually covered with a lantern. **Half an eye**, imperfect perception. **Sheep's eyes**, using the eyes to attract. **The eyes of a ship**, the foremost part in the bows of a ship. **The green eye, jealousy.** **The mind's eye**, intellectual perception. **The naked eye**, without aid from telescope, etc. **To be all eyes**, to give strict attention. **To clap eyes on**, to see. **To give an eye to**, to attend to. **To have a drop in one's eye**, to be slightly intoxicated. **To have an eye to**, to look after. **To keep an eye on**, to watch. **To meet the eye**, to come before one's observation. **To lay, or set, eyes on**, to have a sight of. **To pipe the eye**, to weep. **To see eye to eye**, to think alike. **To throw dust in one's eyes**, to deceive. **To wipe one's eye**, to take the conceit out of. **Up to the eyes**, deeply engaged.

eyeball (ī-baw'l) *n.* the ball of the eye.

eyebear (ī-bēm) *n.* a glance of the eye.

eyebolt (ī-bōlt) *n.* a bar of iron, or bolt, with an eye at one end, driven into the deck or sides, for hooking tackles to [Naut.].

eyebright (i'brít) *n.* a plant formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.
eyebrow (i'bróu) *n.* the brow or hairy arch above the eye.
eyed (íd) *a.* having eyes; spotted, as if with eyes.
eyeflap (i'flap) *n.* a blinder on a horse's bridle.
eyeglass (i'glás) *n.* a glass to assist the sight; the eye-piece of a telescope and like instruments.
eyehole (i'hól) *n.* a peep-hole; one of the three orifices of a cocoa-nut.
eyelash (i'lash) *n.* the line of hairs, or a single one of the hairs, that edges the eyelid.
eyeless (i'les) *a.* wanting eyes or sight; blind.
eyelet (i'let) *n.* [O.F. *oillet*, *dim.* of *oel*, eye] a small hole or perforation for a lace or small rope or cord, as in garments, sails, etc.
eyelid (i'lid) *n.* the movable skin forming the lid or cover of the eye.
eyeshot (i'shot) *n.* view; sight; range of vision.
eyesight (i'sít) *n.* sight of the eye; view; observation; power or relative capacity of seeing.
eyesore (i'sór) *n.* something offensive to the eye or sight.
eyesorrow (i'sor-ó) *n.* an offence or sorrow to the eye or sight.
eyestalk (i'stawk) *n.* the stem on which an eye is borne, as in the stalk-eyed crustaceans.
eyliad (i'li-ad) *n.* an ogle; a wanton glance.
eyot (i-ú) *n.* a small river island.
eyre (ár) *n.* [Norman F. *erre*, fr. L. *iter*, a going] a journey or circuit; a court of itinerant justices.
eyrie (i-ri) *n.* [O.F. *aire*, fr. L. *area*, a spot of level ground] the place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch their young, *esp.* the eagle's nest.

f

F, f, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper incisive teeth. The figure of the letter **F** is the same as that of the Eolic digamma [F], to which it is also closely related in power. As a contraction, it stands for *yellow*; as a numeral, it denotes 40; and with a dash over it (F), 40,000. In music, **F** is the fourth tone of the diatonic scale of C. **F** sharp (F[♯]) is a tone between **F** and **G**.

fa (fá) a syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut, or model scale, for the purposes of solmization.

Fabian (fá-bi-an) *a.* [fr. *Fabius Maximus*, who, when unable to meet Hannibal in battle, wore him out by his tactics] cautious; practising the policy of delay; — *n.* one of a group of socialists called by that name.

fable (fá-bl) *n.* [L. *fabula*, fr. *fari*, speak, say] a fictitious story, or tale, intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue; fiction; falsehood; — *v.t.* to feign; to invent; to tell of falsely; — *v.i.* to feign; to write, or speak, fiction.

fabled (fá-blđ) *a.* celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.

fablemonger (fá-bl-mung-ger) *n.* one that invents or repeats fables.

fabler (fá-blér) *n.* a writer or speaker of fables; a fabulist; falsifier.

fabliau (fá-bli-ó) *n.* [F.] one of the group of metrical tales of the Trouveres, produced in France in the 12th and 13th centuries; — *pl.* *fabliaux*.

fabling (fá-blíng) *n.* the making of fables.

fabric (fab-rik) *n.* [L. *faber*, a worker in hard materials] structure of anything; texture; that which is fabricated; frame-work; building; manufactured cloth.

fabricant (fab-ri-kánt) *n.* [F. fr. L. *fabricari*] a manufacturer; a working tradesman.

fabricate (fab-ri-kát) *v.t.* to frame; to construct; to manufacture; to devise falsely.

fabrication (fab-ri-ká-shun) *n.* [L. *fabrica*, a building] act of devising or constructing; construction; manufacture; that which is fabricated; a structure; a falsehood.

fabricator (fab-ri-ká-tur) *n.* one that fabricates; a manufacturer; one that invents false stories.

fabricature (fab-ri-ká-túr) *n.* fabrication; manufacture.

fabrile (fab-ri-l) *a.* pertaining to a workman, or to work in stone, metal, etc.

fabular (fab-ú-lár) *a.* fabulous; of the nature of fable.

fabulist (fab-ú-list) *n.* one that invents or writes fables.

fabulize (fab-ú-líz) *v.t.* to invent, compose, or relate, fables.

fabulous (fab-ú-lus) *a.* [L. *fabula* fr. *fari*, speak] feigned, as a story or fable; incredible; amazing; not real; fictitious.

fabulously (fab-ú-lus-li) *adv.* in a fabulous manner.

fabulousness (fab-ú-lus-nes) *n.* the quality of being fabulous.

façade (fá-sád) *n.* [F. fr. L. *facies*, face] front; front view or elevation of an edifice.

face (fás) *n.* [L. *facies*, form, fr. *facere*, make] the exterior form or appearance of anything; one of the bounding planes of a solid; surface show; that part of the head of an animal, *esp.* of a human being, in which are the eyes, nose, mouth, etc.; visage; look; boldness; effrontery; sight; — *pl.* distortion of the features; — *v.t.* to meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to turn the front toward; to make flat; to trim a garment with something of a different texture or colour; — *v.i.* to turn the face; to brazen out. **Face-ache**, **face-ague**, a form of neuralgia; *ticdoloureux*. **Face-card**, a playing card having a face on it; a court-card. **Face-cloth**, a cloth laid over the face of a corpse; a wash-cloth. **Face-guard**, a kind of mask to defend the face and eyes while engaged in chemical and mechanical processes. **Face-plate**, the disc attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe, on which the work is fastened. **Face to face**, confronting in actual presence. **On the face of it**, by its own showing. **To fly in the face of**, to insult; to resist; to set at defiance. **To make a face**, to distort the face in mockery, disgust, etc. **To face down**, to cow by stern looks. **To face out**, to defeat by mere audacity. **To face tea**, to improve its appearance by addition of colouring matter. **To face the music**, to meet the emergency boldly. **To his face**, openly; in his presence. **To set one's face against**, to oppose strongly. **To show one's face**, to appear.



faceable (fá-sá-bl) *a.* that may be faced.

faced (fást) *a.* marked with a face, as a court-card, having the outer surface smoothed or covered with some other material. **Faced-card**, a card exposed face up, out of turn.

facer (fá-ser) *n.* one that faces; a severe blow on the face; — hence, a sudden check.

facet (fas-et) *n.* [F. *facette*, *dim.* of face] a little face; a superficies cut with several angles, as in diamonds; — *v.t.* to cut facets upon.

facetiae (fa-sé-shi-á) *n.pl.* [L., *pl.* of *facetia*, wit, jest, fr. *facetus*, witty, merry] witty or humorous writings or sayings; witticisms.

faceting, facetting (fas-et-íng) *n.* the process of cutting facets, as on a gem.

facetious (fa-sé-shus) *a.* given to wit and good humour; jocular.

facetiously (fa-sé-shus-li) *adv.* in a facetious manner.

facetiousness (fa-sé-shus-nes) *n.* state of being facetious; pleasantry.

facial (fá-shal) *a.* [L. *facialis*, fr. *facies*, face] pertaining to the face.

facially (fá-shal-i) *adv.* in a facial manner; face to face.

facies (fā-shi-ez) *n.* [L.] the face; features; general aspect of anything.

facile (fas-il) *a.* [L. *facilis*, fr. *facere*, do] easy to be done; not difficult; courteous; easily persuaded to good or bad; pliant; dexterous. **Facile** **principes**, easily the first or best.

facilitate (fa-sil-i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *facilitas*, facility] to make easy; to expedite; to help forward.

facilitation (fa-sil-i-tā-shun) *n.* act of making easy.

facility (fa-sil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being easily performed; ease; dexterity; expertness; pliancy; easiness of access;—*pl.* facilities, opportunities.

facing (fā-sing) *n.* a covering in front for ornament or defence; movement of soldiers to the right or left; collar or lapet of regimental uniform; the front or conspicuous part of an architectural structure; any superficial layer or coating.

facingly (fā-sing-li) *adv.* in a facing manner; in front.

facinorous (fa-sin'ū-rus) *a.* [L. *facinus*, a crime] exceedingly wicked.

fac-simile (fak-sim'i-le) *n.* [L. fr. *facere*, make, and *similis*, like] an exact copy or likeness;—*a.* exactly alike;—*v.t.* to reproduce; to make a fac-simile of.

facsimilist (fak-sim'i-list) *n.* the producer of a fac-simile.

fact (fakt) *n.* [L. *factum*, fr. *facere*, make] anything done, or that which comes to pass; an event; reality; performance; circumstance. **As a matter of fact**, in reality.

faction (fak'shun) *n.* [L. *factio*, fr. *facere*, make] a party acting against established order of things; dissension; clique.

factional (fak'shun-al) *a.* characterized by faction.

factionary (fak'shun-ā-ri) *a.* zealous; factious.

factionist (fak'shun-ist) *n.* one that promotes faction.

factious (fak'shus) *a.* given to faction; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to, or proceeding from, faction; indicating faction.

factiously (fak'shus-li) *adv.* in a factious manner.

factiousness (fak'shus-nes) *n.* state of being factious.

factish (fak'tish) *a.* dealing with, or insisting on, facts.

factitious (fak'tish-us) *a.* [L. *factitious*, fr. *facere*, make] made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; forced; conventional.

factitiously (fak'tish-us-li) *adv.* in a factitious manner.

factitiousness (fak'tish-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being factitious.

factitive (fak'ti-tiv) *a.* causative; effective;—*n.* a factitive verb.

factitude (fak'ti-tūd) *n.* reality; the quality of being fact.

factive (fak'tiv) *a.* making; having power to make.

factor (fak'tur) *n.* an agent; a mercantile agent that buys, and transacts business, for others, on commission; one of the numbers or quantities which, when multiplied together, form a product;—*v.t.* to act as factor for; to manage; [Math.] to resolve into factors.

factorage (fak'tur-i) *n.* allowance given to a factor by his employer as a compensation for his services; commission; the business of factors.

factored (fak'turd) *a.* made in a factory; spurious.

factorial (fak-tō-ri-al) *a.* pertaining to a factory; [Math.] relating to factors.

factorship (fak'tur-ship) *n.* the office of a factor.

factory (fak'tur-i) *n.* [L. *factor*] a place where factors reside to transact business for their employers; a building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

factotum (fak-tō-tum) *n.* [L., do everything] a person employed to do all kinds of work.

facula (fak'ū-lā) *n.*; *pl.* *faculæ* (fak'ū-lā) [L., little torch, fr. *fax*, torch] one of the small bright spots often seen on the sun's disc.

facultative (fak-ul-fā-tiv) *a.* conferring a faculty; enabling; occasional; optional.

faculty (fak-ul-ti) *n.* [L. *facultas*, fr. *facilis*, easy, fr. *facere*] ability to act or perform; mental power or capacity; intellectual endowment; privilege; licence; a body of men to whom any specific privilege is granted; the graduates in any of the four departments of a university or college—arts, law, medicine, or theology, *esp.* the members of a profession or calling; professors and tutors in a college.

facundity (fa-kun'di-ti) *n.* eloquence; readiness of speech.

fad (fad) *n.* a whim; a hobby; a fancy taken up with irrational zeal.

fadaise (fa-dāz) *n.* [F.] a commonplace; a trifling thought.

faddist (fad-ist) *n.* one given up to a fad.

fade (fād) *v.t.* to cause to wither; to wear away;—*v.i.* to perish gradually; to wither; to lose freshness, colour, or brightness; to grow dim;—*a.* withered; pale; wan; uninteresting.

faded (fād-ed) *a.* declined; withered; decayed.

fadeless (fād-less) *a.* not liable to fade; unfading.

fadelessly (fād-less-li) *adv.* in an unfading manner.

fading (fā-ding) *n.* loss of colour, freshness, or vigour; decay; weakness.

fadingly (fā-ding-li) *adv.* in a fading manner.

fadge (faj) *v.i.* to come close; to fit; to agree; to succeed.

fæces (fā-sēz) *n.pl.* [L. *faex*, grounds] excrement; ordure; sediment.

fag (fag) *n.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps = *flag*, droop] a laborious drudge; a school-boy who does menial services for another boy of a higher form in English schools;—*v.t.* to treat as a fag; to compel to drudge;—*v.i.* to act as a fag; to drudge; to become weary. **Fag-end**, an end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition, as of a web of cloth, etc.; the refuse or meaner part of anything. **To fag out**, to field, in cricket.

faggot, fagot (fag-ut) *n.* [F. *fagot*, a bundle of sticks] a bundle of sticks used for fuel, etc.; a single stick; a bundle of pieces of iron or of steel in bars;—*v.t.* to make a faggot of; to tie or bundle together. **Faggot-voter**, one that voted on a spurious or sham qualification.

fagotto (fa-got'tō) *n.* [It.] a bassoon.

fahlerz (fāl'erts) *n.* [Gef.] gray copper ore; tetra-hedrite.

Fahrenheit (fā'en-hīt) *a.* [inventor's name] pertaining to a thermometer having the zero of its scale marked at 32° below the freezing-point of water, and the boiling-point at 212° above zero.

faience (fā-yangs) *n.* [*Faenza*, a city of Italy] a fine kind of pottery or earthenware, embellished with glazed and painted designs, said to have been first made in Faenza, Italy, in 1299.

fail (fāl) *v.t.* [L. *fallere*, deceive] to disappoint;—*v.i.* to be wanting; to be lacking; to come short; to decline; to fall off in respect to vigour, activity, resources, or the like; to become extinct; to miss; to be baffled; to become bankrupt;—*n.* failure; deficiency; lack; want. **Without fail**, certainly; infallibly.

failing (fā-ling) *n.* the act of one that fails; deficiency; imperfection; foible; weakness.

failure (fāl'ūr) *n.* [fr. *fail*] cessation of supply; deficiency; omission; decay; suspension of payment.

fain (fān) *a.* [A.S. *fægen*, glad] well pleased; glad; content to accept;—*adv.* with joy or pleasure; gladly.

fainness (fān-nes) *n.* willingness; compliance.

faint (fānt) *a.* [O.F. *feint*, *mp.* of *feindre*, feign, fr. *L. fingere*, contrive] lacking strength; weak; timorous; depressed; indistinct;—*n.* a swoon; fainting-fit;—*v.i.* to become weak or feeble; to languish; to swoon; to lose courage; to be dejected; to sink. **Faint-heart**,

faint-hearted, wanting in courage; cowardly; timorous. **Faint-heartedly**, in a cowardly manner. **Faint-heartedness**, cowardice.

fainting (fān-'ting) *n.* a swoon; syncope; a temporary loss of strength, breath, and colour. Also **fainting-fit**.

faintish (fān-'tish) *a.* slightly faint.

faintishness (fān-'tish-nes) *n.* a slight degree of faintness.

faintly (fān-'tli) *adv.* in a feeble or languid manner; imperfectly; weakly.

faintness (fān-'nes) *n.* loss of strength, colour, and respiration, as in a fit; languor; inactivity; imperfection, as of light or representation.

fainty (fān-'ti) *a.* faint; exhausted; languid; weak.

fair (fār) *a.* [A.S. *fæger*, beautiful] white; pure; free from a dark hue or complexion; beautiful; not cloudy; favourable; open; unobstructed; undefended, as a mark; frank; just; equitable; legible; spotless; moderate; middling, as livelihood;—*adv.* clearly; openly; civilly; honestly;—*n.* a fair woman; a handsome female.

Fair-faced, with a light complexion; beautiful; deceitful.

Fair-haired, having fair or light-coloured hair. **Fair-minded**, judging fairly and justly. **Fair-mindedness**, the quality of being fair-minded. **Fair-play**, fair or just treatment; a fair chance. **Fair-seeming**, appearing to be fair. **Fair-spoken**, using courteous language; civil; plausible. **Fair-weather**, existing, or fitted, for fair weather only. A fair field, equitable chance. A fair wind, favourable wind. Fair and square, honest. Fair fall, good luck to. The fair, the fair sex, women. To be in a fair way to, to be likely to succeed in. To bid fair, to promise well.

fair (fār) *n.* [O.F. *feire*, fr. L. *feriae*, holidays] *orig.* a market, held at stated times, in a town or district, for the interchange of agricultural and manufactured produce, now an annual holiday gathering for sports and games. **Fancy-fair**, see fancy. The day after the fair, too late.

fairly (fār-'li) *adv.* in a fairy-like manner.

fairing (fār-'ing) *n.* a present given, or purchased, at a fair. To get one's fairing, to get one's deserts [Scot.].

fairies (fār-'les) *n. pl.* [Scot.] anything new or novel; wonders.

fairly (fār-'li) *adv.* in a fair manner; clearly; distinctly.

fairness (fār-'nes) *n.* the state of being fair; freedom from spots or stains; whiteness, as of the skin; honesty; candour.

fairway (fār-'wā) *n.* the part of a road, river, etc., where the navigable channel lies.

fairy (fār-'ri) *n.* [O.F. *faerie*, enchantment, fr. *fæe*, fairy] an imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind;—*a.* belonging to fairies; given by fairies. **Fairy-land**, the imaginary land of the fairies; elf-land. **Fairy-like**, like a fairy.

fait accompli (fāt a-kong-plé') [F.] a thing done; a fact accomplished.

faith (fāth) *n.* [L. *fides*, fr. *fidere*, to trust] belief; assent of the mind; reliance; dependence on the authority of another. conviction from observation; confidence; assurance; belief in the facts and doctrines of the Bible; belief in the person and work of Christ; personal reliance on Christ, with surrender of the heart and will to His service for salvation; doctrine, or system of doctrines, believed; profession of belief in gospel truth; strict adherence to duty; fidelity; sincerity; honesty. **Faith-cure**, **faith-healing**, the practice of attempting to cure bodily disease by prayer alone. **Faith-healer**, one that practises the faith-cure. **Act of faith**, see *auto da fe*. **Defender of the faith**, see defender. **Good faith**, fidelity; honesty. **In good faith**, with perfect sincerity. **In faith**, truly; verily. **Punic faith**, perfidy; bad faith.

faithful (fāth-'fool) *a.* full of faith; disposed to believe, *esp.* in the declarations and promises of God; keeping faith; firm in adherence to promises, contracts, or other engagements; loyal; exact; veracious. The faithful, the true adherents of a particular system of religious belief. **Father of the faithful**, Abraham; the caliph.

faithfully (fāth-'fool-i) *adv.* in a faithful manner.

faithfulness (fāth-'fool-nes) *n.* quality, or character, of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

faithless (fāth-'les) *a.* not having faith; doubting; perfidious; treacherous; deluding.

faithlessly (fāth-'les-li) *adv.* in a faithless manner.

faithlessness (fāth-'les-nes) *n.* want of faith; perfidy; disloyalty; violation of promises; inconstancy.

fake (fāk) *n.* [Scot. *fak*, fold, fr. Sw. *veck*, fold] a single turn, or coil, of a cable or hawser; a plaid; [Scot.] fissile sandy shale.

fake (fāk) *v. t.* [D. *facken*, to catch] to make, or do; to cheat; to deceive; to steal; to conceal defects of.

fakement (fāk-'ment) *n.* any swindling device.

faker (fāk-'er) *n.* a thief; one that deals in fakes; a swindler; a street vendor; a hanger-on in theatres.

fakir (fā-'kēr) *n.* [A. *fakir*, a poorman, fr. *fakr*, poverty] an oriental religious ascetic, or begging monk.

fakirism (fā-'kēr-izm) *n.* religious mendicancy; ascetic practices of the fakirs.

falcate, falcated (fal-'kāt, -kā-'ted) *a.* [L. sickle] hooked, or bent, like a sickle or scythe.

falcation (fal-'kā-'shun) *n.* crookedness; a bending in the shape of a sickle.

falchion (faw-'shun) *n.* [F. *fauchon*, fr. L. *falx*, sickle] a short, broad sword, with a slightly curved point; a scimitar.

falciform (fal-'si-'form) *a.* falcate; sickle-shaped.

falcon (faw-'kn, fal-'kun) *n.* [L. *falco*, fr. *falx*, sickle] one of a family of raptorial birds, characterized by a short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power—*esp.* one of this family trained to the pursuit of other birds or game; a kind of cannon. **Falcon-eyed**, having keen eyes. **Falcon-gentil**, **falcon-gentile**, a female falcon when completely bred and full feathered; the female and young of the goshawk.

falconer (faw-'kn-'er) *n.* a person that breeds and trains hawks; one that follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

falconet (faw-'ku-'net) *n.* [F. *falconette*] a small mediæval field-cannon.

falconry (faw-'kn-'ri) *n.* the art of training hawks; the practice of hunting wild fowls or game with falcons.

falcula (fal-'kū-'lā) *n.* a curved and sharp-pointed claw.

falculatè (fal-'kū-'lāt) *a.* having the form of a falcula.

faldèral (fal-'de-'ral) *n.* a meaningless refrain; a flimsy trifle.

faldstool (fawld-'stóol) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *faltstuhl*, fr. *faldan*, to fold, and *stuhl*, stool] a portable seat made to fold up in the manner of a camp-stool; a small desk at which the Litany is enjoined to be sung or said; a bishop's armless seat.

falerne (fa-'ler-'ne) *n.* a sweet, white wine produced near Naples.

Falernian (fa-'ler-'ni-an) *a.* belonging, or pertaining to, Falerna in Italy;—*n.* the wine made in that territory, celebrated by Horace, Martial, and other Latin authors.

fall (faw) *v. t.* [A.S. *feallan*] to sink; to depress; to diminish; to depreciate;—*v. i.* to descend from a higher position to a lower; to drop down; to become prostrate; to perish; to decline; to become degraded; to become; to happen; to light on; to come by chance; to assail; to become the property of; to be dropped or uttered carelessly;—*n.* act of descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; overthrow; downfall; degradation; the apostasy of our first parents; depreciation; a sinking of tone; declivity; descent of water; a cascade; extent of descent; downfall, as of rain or snow; a lady's veil; the loose end of a tackle—in Scotland, a



superficial measure equal to thirty-six square ells. **Fall-trap**, a trap which acts by falling. **To fall aboard of**, to come across. **To fall across**, to meet by chance. **To fall astern**, to drop behind. **To fall away**, to lose flesh; to pine. **To fall back**, to retreat; to give way. **To fall foul**, to fall out; to quarrel. **To fall in**, to join; to take position. **To fall in with**, to meet casually; to agree with. **To fall off**, to withdraw; to separate; to decrease. **To fall on one's feet**, to come well out of any adventure. **To fall out**, to quarrel; to happen or befall. **To fall short**, to be deficient. **To fall through**, to fail; to come to nothing. **To fall to**, to engage in energetically. **To fall on, or upon**, to attack; to make trial of. **The fall of the leaf**, autumn. **To try a fall**, to wrestle; to contend.

fallacious (fa-lā'sh-us) *a.* deceitful; misleading; delusive.

fallaciously (fa-lā'sh-us-li) *adv.* in a fallacious manner.

fallaciousness (fa-lā'sh-us-nes) *n.* the state of being fallacious.

fallacy (fal'ā-si) *n.* [*L. fallacia*, fr. *fallere*, deceive] deceptive or false appearance; deception; mistake; an argument which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not; sophistry.

fallal (fal'lal) *n.* a piece of ribbon; any gaudy and trifling ornament or trinket.

fallen (faw'ln) *a.* dropped; descended; degraded; ruined.

fallibility, fallibleness (fal-i-bil'i-ti, fal-i-bl-nes) *n.* state of being fallible; liability to deceive, or to be deceived.

fallible (fal-i-bl) *a.* [*L. fallere*, deceive] liable to fail or mistake; liable to deceive, or be deceived.

fallibly (fal-i-bli) *adv.* in a fallible manner.

falling (faw'ling) *n.* that which falls. **Falling-away**, apostasy. **Falling-off**, decrease; decadence; a falling-away. **Falling-out**, a dispute, or quarrel. **Falling-sickness**, epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls down.

Falling-star, a meteor. **Falling-stone**, an aerolite.

Fallopian tubes (fal-lō-pi-an tūbs) *n. pl.* two tubes, or canals, through which the ova pass from the ovary to the uterus—so called from supposed discoverer, *Fallopian*, an Italian anatomist (1523-62) [Phys.].

fallow (fal'ō) *a.* [*A.S. fealgian*, become yellow, wither] left unsown after having been ploughed;—*n.* land that has lain a year or more untilled or unsown; the ploughing, or tilling, of land without sowing it for a season;—*v.t.* to render fallow; to plough, harrow, and break up, as land, without seeding.

Fallow-crop, crop from fallow ground.

fallow (fal'ō) *a.* [*A.S. fealu*, yellow, faded] of a pale-yellow, or reddish, yellow colour. **Fallow-deer** [so called from its *fallow*, or pale-yellow, colour] a species of deer, smaller than the stag, and most common in England, where it is often domesticated in parks.

fallowing (fal'ō-ing) *n.* the ploughing and harrowing of land without sowing it.

fallowness (fal'ō-nes) *n.* a fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.

false (fawls) *a.* [*L. falsus*, *pp.* of *fallere*, deceive] untrue; erroneous; unjust; dishonest; counterfeit; forged, as paper; unfaithful; perfidious; feigned; supposititious;—*adv.* not truly; not honestly; falsely.

False-face, a mask, *esp.* used by boys at Hallow'e'en.

False-faced, hypocritical. **False-hearted**, deceitful; dishonest; perfidious. **False-heartedness**, treachery; perfidy. **False keel**, the timber used below the main keel, to serve both as a defence and an aid in holding the wind better. **False-roof**, the space between the ceiling of the upper floor and the rafters of the roof [Arch.]. **To play false**, to act falsely; to be untrue to one.

falsehood (fawls-hōöd) *n.* [*L. falsus* and *E. suffix hood*, denoting state or condition] want of truth; an untrue assertion; want of honesty or integrity; deceitfulness; perfidy; counterfeit; imposture.

falsely (fawls-li) *adv.* in a false manner; treacherously.

falseness (fawls-nes) *n.* state of being false; want of integrity or uprightness; duplicity; treachery; perfidy; unfaithfulness.

falsette (fawl-set') *n.* a shrill and high tone of voice.

falsettist (fawl-set-ist) *n.* one that speaks, or sings, in falsetto.

falsetto (fawl-set-ō) *n.* [*It. falsetto*, *dim.* of *falso*, false] that peculiar species of voice in a man, the compass of which lies above his natural voice;—*a.* having the quality and compass of the falsetto; assumed; false; constrained.

falsifiable (fawls-i-fi-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being falsified.

falsification (fawls-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* act of making false; a counterfeiting; wilful misstatement or misrepresentation.

falsificator (fawlsi-fi-kā'tur) *n.* a falsifier.

falsifier (fawls-i-fi-er) *n.* one that falsifies, or gives to a thing a false appearance; utterer of false coin.

falsify (fawls-i-fi) *v.t.* [*L. falsus*, false, and *facere*, make] to represent falsely; to counterfeit; to forge; to prove to be false;—*v.i.* to tell lies; to violate the truth.

falsity (fawls-i-ti) *n.* quality of being false; contrariety, or inconformity, to truth; a false assertion; a lie.

Falstaffian (fawl-staf-i-an) *a.* like Shakespeare's Falstaff—hence, corpulent; convivial; jovial; boasting.

falter (fawl-ter) *v.i.* [probably a frequentative of *A.S. fealden*, to fold] to hesitate; to stammer; to tremble; to fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise (said of the mind, or of thought);—*n.* unsteadiness; hesitation; trembling; quavering.

faltering (fawl-ter-ing) *a.* hesitating; feeble; weak;—*n.* feebleness; deficiency.

falteringly (fawl-ter-ing-li) *adv.* with broken accents; with trembling hesitation, or feebleness.

fama (fā-ma) *n.* [*L.*] report; rumour; fame; *esp.* a scandalous report affecting a clergyman, officer, etc.

fame (fām) *n.* [*L. fama*, a report, fr. *furi*, speak] public report or rumour; favourable report; renown; notoriety; celebrity;—*v.t.* to report; to make famous.

famed (fāmd) *a.* much talked of; celebrated.

familiar (fa-mil-yar) *a.* [*L. familiaris*, fr. *familia*, a family] domestic; closely intimate; well versed in; free; unconstrained; well known; well understood;—*n.* an intimate; a close companion; one in the service of the inquisition. **Familiar spirit**, a spirit or demon supposed to attend an individual at call; the assistant of a magician.

familiarity (fa-mil-i-ar'i-ti) *n.* state of being familiar; freedom from ceremony; intimacy; affability.

familiarization, familiarisation (fa-mil-ya-ri-zā'shun) *n.* the process of becoming familiar; the state of being familiar.

familiarize, familiarise (fa-mil-yar-iz) *v.t.* to make familiar or intimate; to accustom; to make easy by practice or study.

familiarly (fa-mil-yar-li) *adv.* in a familiar manner; commonly.

familiarness (fa-mil-yar-nes) *n.* familiarity.

familism (fam'i-lizm) *n.* the religious doctrines and practices of the familists.

familistère (fa-mē-lis-tār') *n.* [*F.*] a number of communists living together as one family; the building in which such persons live.

familistic, familistical (fam-i-lis'tik, -ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to the familists.

familists (fam'i-lists) *n.* a fanatical and mystical sect founded in Holland, and existing in England about 1580, called the Family of Love, from the affection its members professed to bear to all people.

family (fam'i-li) *n.* [*L. familia*, fr. *familulus*, servant] the collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household; kindred; lineage; a group of kindred individuals, animals,

plants, languages, etc., usually more comprehensive than a genus, and founded on more indefinite resemblances. **Family Bible**, a large Bible for family worship, having pages for family events. **Family-man**, a man that has a family or household, and is fond of home life. **Family-way**, a state of being with child. **In a family way**, in a domestic manner. **In the family way**, pregnant.

famine (fam-in) *n.* [L. *fames*, hunger] scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions; destitution; want; hunger.

famish (fam-ish) *v.t.* to starve, kill, or destroy, with hunger; *-v.i.* to die of hunger; to starve; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to suffer extremity from deprivation.

famishment (fam-ish-ment) *n.* pain of extreme hunger or thirst.

famous (fâ-mus) *a.* [L. *famosus*, fr. *fama*] celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story; remarkable; illustrious; eminent; notorious; *-v.t.* to render famous or renowned.

famously (fâ-mus-li) *adv.* with great renown or fame; admirably; splendidly.

famp (famp) *n.* name given to decomposed limestone found in Cumberland.

famulist (fam-û-list) *n.* a college servant.

famulus (fam-û-lus) *n.* [L.] servant; private secretary.

fan (fan) *n.* [A.S. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus*, fan] any instrument used for producing artificial currents of air, by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface, as a lady's fan, a farmer's implement to winnow grain and blow away the chaff, etc.; anything spread out like a fan, as a peacock's tail, a species of gas-burner, etc.; a stimulative agency; *-v.t.* to move, as with a fan; to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; to winnow; to raise a fire or flame; to excite. **Fan-blast**, a blast produced by a fan. **Fan-coral**, a sea-fan; a coral radiating form. **Fan-light**, any window over a door. **Fan-palm**, any palm having fan-shaped leaves, in distinction from those having pinnate leaves. **Fan-tail**, a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the fan-like shape of their tails; a form of gas-burner. **Fan-tailed**, having a fan-shaped tail. **Fan-wheel**, a wheel with fans on its rim to produce a current of air.

fanal (fa-nawl) *n.* [F. fr. G. *phanos*, lantern] a small lighthouse; the lamp in such a lighthouse; [Arch.] a beacon.

fanatic (fa-nat-ik) *n.* a person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; wild visionary; bigot; zealot; devotee.

fanatical (fa-nat-i-kal) *a.* [L. *fanaticus*, fr. *fanum*, a temple] struck with frenzy; wild and extravagant; excessively enthusiastic; superstitious; bigoted.

fanatically (fa-nat-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a fanatical manner.

fanaticalness (fa-nat-i-kal-nes) *n.* fanaticism.

fanaticism (fa-nat-i-sizm) *n.* excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy; superstition.

fanaticize (fa-nat-i-siz) *v.t.* to make fanatical; *-v.i.* to play the fanatic.

fancied (fan-sid) *a.* imaginary; formed by the fancy.

fancier (fan-si-er) *n.* one that is governed by fancy; one that has a special liking for, or interest in, certain objects, as birds or dogs.

fanciful (fan-si-fool) *a.* full of fancy; guided by fancy; whimsical; abounding in images; unreal; fantastical.

fancifully (fan-si-fool-i) *adv.* in a fanciful manner.

fancifulness (fan-si-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being fanciful.

fanciless (fan-si-les) *a.* having no fancy.

fancy (fan-si) *n.* [contraction of *fantasy*, G. *phantasia*, fr. *phantazein*, make visible] imagination; conceptive faculty; idealization; power by which the mind forms to itself images, or representations, of outward things, persons, or scenes; taste; inclination; liking; caprice; humour; a vain, or false, idea; *-v.t.* to form a conception of; to imagine; to have a liking for; to desire; *-v.i.* to figure to one's self; to imagine; to

believe; to suppose; *-a.* adapted to please the fancy or taste. **Fancy-ball**, a ball at which fancy-dresses are worn. **Fancy-dress**, dress made according to the fancy of the wearer, to represent some character. **Fancy-fair**, a special sale of fancy articles for some charitable object. **Fancy-free**, heart-free; having the affections free. **Fancy-goods**, fabrics of various patterns, esp. articles of show and ornament, as ribbons, silks, etc. **Fancy-monger**, one that deals in fancies. **Fancy-price**, an extravagant price. **Fancy-store**, a shop where fancy-goods are sold. **Fancy-work**, ornamental knitting; crocheting; embroidery. **The fancy**, sporting characters generally, as dog-fanciers, prize-fighters, etc.

fandango (fan-dang-go) *n.* [Sp.] a lively dance in triple time for two persons, practised in Spain and South America; a ball.

fane (fan) *n.* [L. *fanum*, fr. *fari*, speak] a temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church.

fanfare (fan-far) *n.* [F.] a flourish of trumpets; a lively hunting tune.

fanfaron (fan-fa-ron) *n.* [Sp. *fanfarron*] one that uses bravado; a bully; a swaggerer.

fanfaronade (fan-far-o-nâd) *n.* vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

fang (fang) *n.* [A.S. *fang*, fr. *fôn*, seize] the tusk of a boar, or other animal, by which the prey is seized and held; a long, pointed tooth; a claw or talon; that which is seized and carried off; booty; the bend of a rope; noose; *-v.t.* to catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to clutch; to grasp.

fanged (fangd) *a.* having teeth, claws, or other prehensile weapons.

fangle (fang-gl) *n.* a novelty; *-a.* fancy; fine; elegant.

fangled (fang-gld) *a.* new-made; newfangled.

fangless (fang-les) *a.* having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

fanion (fan-yun) *n.* [O.F. *fanion*, banner] a small flag for a surveying station, and for military baggage.

fankwai, fankwae (fan-kwî) *n.* [Chin.] literally, barbarian devils (a term applied by the Chinese to foreigners).

fanner (fan-er) *n.* one that fans; a circular machine, with revolving vanes, placed in a door, or window, etc., and set in motion by the current of air passing through it; a ventilator; *-pl.* an agricultural implement for separating the grain from the chaff.

fanning (fan-ing) *n.* the act of working a fan. **Fanning-machine** or **fanning-mill**, a winnowing-machine.

fanon (fan-un) *n.* [F. *fanon*, fr. O. H. Ger. *fano*, banner] an embroidered scarf worn round the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest, in the celebration of the mass; a flag; an ensign; a banner.

fan-tan (fan-tan) *n.* [Chin.] a Chinese gambling game.

fantoscope (fan-ta-sköp) *n.* an optical apparatus for enabling one to converge the axes of the eyes.

fantasia (fan-tâ-zi-a) *n.* [It.] a musical composition of various airs and movements, according to the author's, or performer's, fancy; a capriccio.

fantassin (fan-ta-sin) *n.* [F.] a heavy-armed foot soldier.

fantast (fan-tast) *n.* a person of fantastic ideas, etc.

fantastic, fantastical (fan-tas-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* fanciful; producing, or existing, only in imagination; indulging the vagaries of imagination; irregular; wild; capricious.

fantasticality (fan-tas-ti-kal-i-ti) *n.* fantasticalness; something fantastic.

fantastically (fan-tas-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a fantastic manner.

fantasticalness (fan-tas-ti-kal-nes) *n.* the state of being fantastic; humorousness; caprice.

fantasy, phantasy (fan-tâ-si) *n.* [M.E. *fantasye*] old form of *fancy*; caprice; vagary; phantasm.

fantom (fan-tom) Same as *phantom*.

fanwise (fan-wiz) *a.* having the appearance, or shape, of a fan.

faquir (fâ-kër) *n.* Same as **fakir**.

far (fâr) *a.* [A.S. *feor*] distant in any direction; remote; long; more distant of the two;—*adv.* to a great extent or distance, of space or time; remotely; in great part; by many degrees; very much. **Far-fetched**, brought from far; forced; strained. **Far-off**, distant; remote. **Far-reaching**, tending to produce an effect in distant places, or for a long time. **Far-seeing**, having forethought; seeing far. **Far-sighted**, seeing to a great distance; prescient; seeing far before one. **Far-sightedness**, the state or quality of being far-sighted. **Far West**, the western part of the United States. **A far cry**, a long way. **As far as**, to the extent that. **By far**, in a great degree. **Far and away**, entirely. **From far**, from a remote place. **In so far as**, to such an extent as.

farad (fâr-ad) *n.* [fr. Michael *Faraday*, the physicist, 1791-1867] the unit of electrical capacity.

faradization (fâr-a-di-zâ-shun) *n.* a method, discovered by Faraday, of treating disease by the application of electrical currents.

farce (fârs) *n.* [L. *farctre*, to stuff] stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl; force-meat; a low style of comedy in which qualities and actions are exaggerated for the purpose of exciting mirth and laughter; ridiculous or empty show;—*v.t.* to cram; to fill; to puff out.

farcical (fâr-si-kal) *a.* belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce; ludicrous.

farcicality, farcicalness (fâr-si-kal-i-ti, fâr-si-kal-nes) *n.* something farcical; an absurdity.

farcically (fâr-si-kal-i) *adv.* in a manner suited to farce; ludicrously; ridiculously.

farcin, farcy, farcimen (fâr-sin, fâr-si-men) *n.* [F. *farcin*, fr. L. *farcture*] a disease of the absorbents, affecting the skin and its blood-vessels; a form of equinia.

fard (fârd) *n.* [F.] a white paint for the face;—*v.t.* to paint, as the cheeks.

fardel, fardle (fâr-del) *n.* [O.F. *fardel*, fr. *fardre*, a burden] a little pack, load, or burden;—*v.t.* to make up in packs or bundles. **Fardel-bound**, costive (applied to sheep and cattle).

fare (fâr) *v.t.* [A.S. *faran*, go] to go; to pass; to journey; to travel; to be in any state, good or bad; to be treated or entertained at table; to feed; to happen, well or ill;—*n.* price of passage by land or water; food; provisions for the table.

farewell (fâr-wel) *int.* [fare and well] go well; good-bye; adieu (a parting compliment);—*n.* a wish of happiness or welfare at parting; adieu; leave-taking; the act of departure;—*a.* parting; valedictory; final;—*v.t.* (fâr-wel) to bid farewell to.

farina (fa-rî-na, fa-rê-na) *n.* [L., meal, flour, fr. *far*, a sort of grain] the flour of any species of corn or starchy root; pollen of plants.

farinaceous (fâr-in-â-shi-us) *a.* consisting, or made of, meal or flour; yielding farina or flour; like meal.

faring (fâr-ing) *a.* seeming; looking; doing; going; *esp.* in compounds, as *seafaring*.

farinose (fâr-i-nôs) *a.* yielding farina; floury.

farl, farle (fâr) *n.* [A.S. *feorlh dael*, fourth, or quarter, cake] a small cake or biscuit.

farm (fârm) *n.* [A.S. *feorm*, goods, entertainment, fr. L. *firma*, a fixed payment, signature, rent, lease] hence—a tract of land inclosed or set apart for cultivation by a tenant; an extended piece of ground devoted by its owner to agriculture; a landed estate;—*v.t.* to lease or let for an equivalent, as land for a rent; to give up to another, as an estate, a business, revenue, privilege, etc., on condition of receiving a percentage of what it yields; to cultivate, as land;—*v.i.* to till the soil; to labour as an agriculturist. **Farm-bailiff**, an overseer appointed to superintend the farming operations; a land-steward. **Farm-hand, farm-labourer**, a hired labourer on a farm. **Farm-house**, a house attached to a farm; the residence of the farmer. **Farm-stead**, the collection of buildings belonging to a farm; the homestead on a farm. **Farm-yard**, the yard connected with, or inclosed by, the farm buildings. **Home-farm**, a farm attached to the residence of a landed proprietor.

farmable (fâr-mâ-bl) *a.* fit or capable of being farmed.

farmer (fâr-mer) *n.* one that farms, as a cultivator of leased ground; one that takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.; an agriculturist; a husbandman. **Farmer-general**, in France, one of a class that, under the French Monarchy, farmed certain branches of the revenue.

farmery (fâr-mer-i) *n.* the building and yards necessary for the business of a farm.

farming (fâr-ming) *a.* pertaining to agriculture;—*n.* the business of cultivating land.

farmost (fâr-most) *n.* most distant or remote.

faro (fâr-ô) *n.* [so called because a *Pharaoh* was represented on one of the cards] a game at cards in which a person plays against the bank kept by the proprietor of the table.

Faroese (fâr-ô-ês', -êz) *a.* pertaining to the Faroe Islands, or to their language or inhabitants;—*n.* a native of the Faroe Islands; the language spoken there.

farrago (fâr-râ-gô) *n.* [L. fr. *far*, a kind of grain] a mass of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

farrier (fâr-i-er) *n.* [O.F. *ferrier*, fr. L. *ferrum*, iron] a smith that shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.

farriery (fâr-i-er-i) *n.* art of shoeing horses; art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses and cattle; veterinary art.

farrow (fâr-rô) *n.* [A.S. *feorh*, pig] a litter of pigs;—*v.t.* and *i.* to bring forth, as pigs.

farther (fâr-THER) *a.* [comp. of *far*] more remote; tending to a greater distance; additional;—*adv.* at, or to, a greater distance; beyond; moreover; in addition.

farthest (fâr-THest) *a.* [superl. of *far*] most distant or remote;—*adv.* at, or to, the greatest distance.

farthing (fâr-THing) *n.* [A.S. *feorþa*, fourth, and *dim., -ing*] the fourth of a penny—hence, very small price or value.

farthingale (fâr-THing-gâl) *n.* [O.F. *verdugalle*, fr. Sp. *verdugado*, a hoop, fr. *verdugo*, a rod, fr. L. *viridis*, green] a hoop petticoat for distending the dress, used in 16th century.

fascas (fas-êz) *n., pl.* [L. *fascis*, bundle] an axe tied up with a bundle of rods and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

fascet (fas-et) *n.* a wire basket used in making glass bottles.

fascia (fas-si-â, fash-i-â) *n.* [L.] a fillet, band, or sash; a bandage; a ligature; a diadem; a flat member projecting in a building; the belt of a planet; a thin tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs and binds them in their places.

fascial (fas-si-âl, fash-i-âl) *a.* belonging to the fascas.

fasciate, fasciated (fas-si-, fash-i-ât, -â-ted) *a.* [L. *fasciatus*, pp. of *fasciare*, fr. *fascia*, a band] bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage; flattened in form by growth.

fasciately (fas-si-, fash-i-ât-li) *adv.* in a fasciate manner; in bundles.

fasciation (fas-si-, fash-i-â-shun) *n.* a bandaging; fascia; a malformation in plants, by which a stem assumes a flat ribbon-like shape.

fascicle (fas-si-kl) *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*] a close cluster or cyme, with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william [Bot.]; a small bundle; serial division of a book.

fasciculate, fasciculated,

fascicular (fa-sik-û-lât, -lâ-ted, -lar) *a.* growing in bundles or bunches, from the same point.

fasciculus (fa-sik-û-lus) *n.* [L.] a small bundle; a division of a book; a bouquet; a nosegay.

fascinate (fas-i-nât) *v.t.* [L. *fascinare*] to bewitch; to enchant; to charm; to captivate.

fascinating (fas-i-nâ-ting) *a.* charming; bewitching.

fascinatingly (fas-i-nâ-ting-li) *adv.* in a fascinating manner; alluringly.



Fasces.

fascination (fas-i-nā-shun) *n.* the act of fascinating; bewitching, or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a charm; a spell.

fascinator (fas-i-nā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, fascinates; a knitted woollen head-dress for evening wear.

fascine (fa-sen') *n.* [L. *fascina*, fr. *fascis*, bundle] a fagot; a bundle of rods, or of small sticks of wood, used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, etc.;—*v.t.* to protect with fascines. **Fascine-dwelling**, a prehistoric form of lake-dwelling.

fast (fash) *v.t.* [O.F. *fasher*, to anger, fr. L. *fastidium*, loathing] to trouble; to annoy; to vex;—*v.i.* to be vexed; to take trouble; to be at pains;—*n.* trouble; annoyance; vexation; pains; care.

fast (fash) *n.* [O.F. *faisse*, a band] the mark left by the mould upon a cast bullet.

fashion (fash-un) *n.* [O.F. *fachon*, fr. L. *facere*, make] the make or form of anything; pattern; model; workmanship; execution; the prevailing mode or style, *esp.* of dress; manner; sort; way; custom; good society;—*v.t.* to form; to give shape or figure to; to mould; to fit; to adapt. **Fashion-plate**, a picture showing fashions in dress. **After, or in, a fashion**, to a certain extent; in a way. **In fashion**, in keeping with the prevailing mode or style, or practice. **Old-fashioned**, precocious, as a child. **Out of fashion**, not in keeping with the prevailing mode or style, or practice.

fashionable (fash-un-a-bl) *a.* conforming to the fashion or established mode; established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; modish; stylish;—*n.* a person of fashion (used chiefly in *pl.*).

fashionableness (fash-un-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being fashionable; modish elegance.

fashionably (fash-un-a-bli) *adv.* in a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice.

fashioner (fash-un-er) *n.* one that fashions anything; a modiste.

fashionless (fash-un-less) *a.* having no fashion.

fashionmonger (fash-un-mung-ger) *n.* one that leads the fashion.

fashious (fash-us) *a.* [O.F. *facheux*, troublesome, fr. L. *fastidiosus*] vexatious.

fashionousness (fash-us-nes) *n.* troublesomeness; vexatiousness.

fast (fast) *a.* [A.S. *faest*, firm] fixed; close; tight; firmly fixed; immovable; fortified; steadfast; speedy; permanent, as colour; rash; dissipated; extravagant;—*n.* that which fastens or holds; a rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf; immovable shore ice;—*adv.* firmly; steadfastly; swiftly; closely; frequently. **Fast by, close to. Fast and loose**, a cheating game. **Fast-train**, an express train. **To live fast**, to live recklessly; to be prodigal and wasteful. **To make fast**, to fasten. **To play fast and loose**, to be unreliable.

fast (fast) *v.i.* [A.S. *faestan*, to fast] to abstain from food; to go hungry; to practise abstinence; to abstain from particular kinds of food, as Romanists in Lent;—*n.* abstinence from food; a time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer period. **Fast-day**, a day on which fasting is observed.

fasten (fast-n) *v.t.* [A.S. *faestnian*, fr. *faest*, fixed] to fix firmly; to make fast; to secure; to hold together; to fix in the mind;—*v.i.* to fix one's self; to seize and hold fast.

fastener (fast-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, fastens.

fastening (fast-ning) *n.* anything that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, etc.

faster (fast-ter) *n.* one that fasts;—*a.* [*comp. of fast*] swifter—*adv.* more rapidly; swifter.

fastest (fast-test) *a.* [*superl. of fast*] swiftest.

fasti (fast-i) *n.* [L.] the Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, etc., corresponding to a modern almanac; records or registers of important events; annals; chronicles.

fastidious (fas-tid-i-us) *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*, fr. *fastus*, pride, and *taedium*, loathing] difficult to please; squeamish; critical; punctilious.

fastidiously (fas-tid-i-us-li) *adv.* in a fastidious manner.

fastidiousness (fas-tid-i-us-nes) *n.* state or quality of being fastidious.

fastigate, fastigated (fas-tij-i-āt, -ā-ted) *a.* narrowed to the top; tapering to a point; pointed.

fastigiate (fas-tij-i-āt-li) *adv.* pointedly; in a fastigate manner.

fastigium (fas-tij-i-um) *n.* [L., gable end, roof] the ridge or summit of a house or pediment.

fasting (fast-ing) *n.* the act of abstaining from food; religious mortification. **Fasting-spittle**, the saliva of a fasting person, formerly thought to be efficacious in charms, etc.

fastness (fast-nes) *n.* state of being fast; fixedness; security; a stronghold; a fortress or fort.

fastuosity, fastuousness (fas-tū-ōs-i-ti, fas-tū-us-nes) *n.* haughtiness; ostentation.

fastuous (fas-tū-us) *a.* [L. *fastus*, disdain] disdainful; proud; haughty.

fat (fat) *a.* [A.S. *faet*] abounding with fat; fleshy; plump; oily; rich; heavy; gross; yielding a rich supply; productive;—*n.* an oily, concrete substance deposited in various parts of animal bodies; tallow; lard; the best or richest production; the best part;—*v.t.* to make fat; to fatten;—*v.t.* to grow fat, plump, and fleshy. **The fat is in the fire**, everything gets confused; matters have been made worse.

fat (fat) *n.* [A.S. *faet*, a large vessel] a large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat; an old measure of capacity.

fatal (fā-tāl) *a.* [L. *fatalis*, fr. *fari*, speak] proceeding from, or appointed by, fate; inevitable; causing death; deadly; mortal; calamitous. **The Fatal Sisters**, the Fates.

fatalism (fā-tāl-izm) *n.* the doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity.

fatalist (fā-tāl-ist) *n.* one that maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

fatalistic (fā-tā-lis-tik) *a.* pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism.

fatality (fā-tāl-i-ti) *n.* state of being fatal; invincible necessity; mortality.

fatally (fā-tāl-i) *adv.* in a fatal manner.

fatalness (fā-tāl-nes) *n.* the quality of being fatal; a fatality.

fata morgana (fā-tā mor-gā-nā) *n.* [It.] a phenomenon in which, by an extraordinary atmospheric refraction, images of objects at a distance appear as inverted, distorted, displaced, or multiplied; mirage.

fate (fāt) *n.* [L. *fatum*, a prediction, fr. *fari*, speak] a decree or word pronounced by God;—hence, inevitable necessity; appointed lot; final lot; death;—*pl.* [Myth.] the Destinies or Parcae, who were supposed to determine the course of human life (their names were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; the first is represented as holding the distaff, the second as spinning, and the third as cutting the thread of human life); the fatal sisters. **Fate-like**, like a fate; deadly.

fated (fāt-ed) *a.* decreed by fate; doomed; destined.

fateful (fāt-fool) *a.* bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.

fatefully (fāt-fool-i) *adv.* in a disastrous and fateful manner.

fatefulness (fāt-fool-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being fateful.

father (fā-ther) *n.* [A.S. *faeder*, L. *pater*, G. *pater*, fr. root *pa*, to feed] male parent; a male ancestor more remote than a parent; a progenitor; a senator of ancient Rome; a dignitary of the R.C. church, a superior of a convent, a confessor, or a priest; one of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ; a producer, author, or contriver; the Supreme Being; the first person in the Trinity;—*v.t.* to make one's self the father of; to beget; to adopt; to acknowledge one's self author of. **Father-in-law**, the father of one's husband or wife. **Father-land**, the native land of one's fathers or ancestors. **Father-lasher**, a small salt-water fish (*Cottus bubalis*), allied to the river bull-head. **Father-long-legs, Caddy-long-legs**.

Adoptive father, one that adopts the child of another. Holy father, the pope. **Putative father**, the supposed father. **To be gathered to one's fathers**, to die and be buried.

fatherhood (fá-THĕr-hood) *n.* state of being a father; paternity.

fatherless (fá-THĕr-less) *a.* destitute of a living father; without a known author.

fatherlessness (fá-THĕr-less-ness) *n.* the state of being fatherless.

fatherliness (fá-THĕr-li-ness) *n.* the qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

fatherly (fá-THĕr-li) *a.* like a father in affection and care; tender; protecting;—*adv.* in a fatherly manner.

fathership (fá-THĕr-ship) *n.* the state of being a father.

fathom (fáTH-um) *n.* [A.S. *fæthm*] the space to which a man can extend his arms; a measure of length containing 6 feet; reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought;—*v.t.* to measure with the arms extended; to measure with a line; to ascertain the depth of; to sound—hence, to get to the bottom of. **Fathom-line**, a line with which soundings are made. **Fathom-wood**, waste timber at shipbuilding yards, sold in fathom lots.

fathomable (fáTH-um-a-bl) *a.* capable of being fathomed.

fathomer (fáTH-um-er) *n.* one that fathoms.

fathomless (fáTH-um-less) *a.* incapable of being fathomed; bottomless.

fatidic, fatidical (fa-tid-ik, -i-kal) *a.* [L. *fatum*, fate, and *dicere*, say] prophetic; having power to foretell the future.

fatigue (fa-tég) *n.* [L. *fatigare*, to weary] weariness; from bodily labour or mental exertion; cause of weariness; toil; the labours of military men, distinct from the use of arms;—*v.t.* to weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion; to exhaust the strength or endurance of; to tire. **Fatigue-call**, a signal to summon soldiers to perform fatigue-duty. **Fatigue-cap**, a small cap worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty. **Fatigue-dress**, the uniform worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty. **Fatigue-duty**, that part of a soldier's duty distinct from the use of arms. **Fatigue-party**, a body of soldiers detailed for duty apart from the use of arms.

Fatimites (fat-i-mits) *n. pl.* Arabian princes that claim descent from *Fatima*, the daughter of Mahomet.

fatiscence (fa-tis-ens) *n.* a gaping, or an opening.

fatiscient (fa-tis-ent) *a.* [L. *fatiscere*, to gape] opening in chinks; gaping.

fatling (fat-ling) *n.* a lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

fatlute (fat-lút) *n.* a mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil for filling joints, crevices, etc.

fatly (fat-ly) *adv.* grossly; greedily.

fatness (fat-ness) *n.* quality of being fat; corpulency; fulness of flesh; richness.

fatted (fat-ed) *a.* made fat.

fatten (fat-n) *v.t.* to make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fertile and fruitful;—*v.i.* to grow fat or corpulent.

fattener (fat-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, fattens.

fattiness (fat-i-ness) *n.* the state of being fatty; grossness.

fattrels (fat-relz) *n.* [O.F. *fatraille*, trash] the ends of a ribbon; puckerings in a woman's dress.

fatty (fat-i) *a.* containing fat, or having its qualities; greasy; oleaginous.

fatuitous (fa-tú-i-tus) *a.* foolish; fatuous.

fatuity (fa-tú-i-ti) *n.* weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.

fatuous (fat-ú-us) *a.* [L. *fatuus*, foolish] feeble in mind; weak; silly; idiotic.

faubourg (fó-boórg) *n.* [O.F. *for*, out, fr. L. *foris*, out of doors, and *bourg*, a market town] a suburb in French cities, or a district recently included within a city.

faucal (faw'-kal) *a.* [L. *fauces*, throat] pertaining to, or produced in, the fauces or opening of the throat.

fauces (faw'-séz) *n. pl.* [L.] the upper part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

faucet (faw'-set) *n.* [O.F. *fauisset*, fr. *fauisser*, falsify, pierce] a fixture for drawing liquor from a cask or vessel, consisting of a tube stopped with a peg, spigot, or slide.

fauchard (fó-shárd) *n.* [O.F. fr. *fauz*, scythe fr. L. *falx*] a weapon of the middle ages, resembling a spear, with a long handle and a long, one-edged blade.

faucial (faw'-si-al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the fauces; faucal.

faucitis (faw-sí-tis) *n.* inflammation of the fauces.

faugh (faw) *int.* [Imit.] an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

faujasite (faw-jas-it) *n.* [F. *Faujas*, discoverer] a mineral, a hydrous silicate of alumina.

fault (fawlt) *n.* [O.F. *faulte*, fr. L. *fallere*, deceive] a failing; an error; a mistake; a blunder; a want; a moral failing; a difficulty; losing of the scent in hunting; a wrong serve at tennis; [Geol.] a break or interruption of strata; [Elec.] a new path opened to a current by any accident;—*v.t.* to charge with a fault; to accuse; to cause a displacement (in said of strata or veins);—*v.i.* to fail; to lack; to commit a fault. **At fault**, open to blame. **To find fault with**, to blame for some mistake or defect.

faulted (fawlt-ed) *a.* broken by one or more faults [Geol.]

faulter (fawlt-er) *n.* one that commits a fault;—an offender.

faultfinder (fawlt-fin-der) *n.* one that picks flaws, or points out faults; a complainer; a device for finding a fault in a current of electricity.

faultfinding (fawlt-fin-ding) *n.* the act of pointing out faults; carping;—*a.* given to finding fault.

faultful (fawlt-fool) *a.* full of faults or mistakes.

faultily (fawlt-ti-li) *adv.* in a faulty manner.

faultiness (fawlt-ti-ness) *n.* state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous.

faulting (fawlt-ting) *n.* the act of producing faults or dislocations of strata [Geol.]

faultless (fawlt-less) *a.* without fault; free from blemish; spotless; stainless; perfect.

faultlessly (fawlt-less-li) *adv.* in a faultless manner.

faultlessness (fawlt-less-ness) *n.* freedom from faults.

faulty (fawlt-i) *a.* containing faults, blemishes, or defects; imperfect; blamable; wrong.

faun (fawn) *n.* [L. *faunus*, fr. *favere*, to favour] a deity among the Romans, supposed to inhabit the woods and protect shepherds (usually represented as half goat and half man).

fauna (faw-na) *n. pl.* *faunæ*, *faunas* (faw-næ, -næz) the animals of any given area or epoch.

faunal (faw-nal) *a.* pertaining to, or treating of, fauna. Also **faunistic**.

faunist (faw-nist) *n.* one that attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist.

faunology (faw-nol-ô-jî) *n.* [G. *Logos*, discourse] zoogeography; that part of zoology which treats of the geographical distribution of animals.

fauteuil (fó-te-ye) *n.* [F.] an arm-chair, usually highly ornamented—hence, a seat, or membership, in the French Academy.

faux pas (fó pá) [F.] a false step; a mistake.

foveolate (fa-vó-u-lät) *a.* pitted; cellular; formed like a honeycomb.

foveolus (fa-vó-u-lus) *n.* [L. *foveus*, honeycomb] a honeycomb-like cell, pit, or depression.

favillous (fa-vil-ús) *a.* [L. *favilla*, glowing ashes] consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling, ashes.

favonian (fa-vó-ni-an) *a.* [L. *favonius*, the western breeze] blowing from the west; fortunate; favourable; prosperous.

favose (fā-vōs') *a.* [*L. favus, honeycomb*] honey-combed; like the section of a honeycomb; having pits, depressions, or cells

favosite (fā-vō-sīt) *n.* a fossil coral with favoleate arrangements of the pore-cells.

favour (fā-vūr) *n.* [*L. favere, to favour*] kind regard; friendly disposition; countenance; inclination to support; a kind act or office; lenity; partiality; opportunity; object of regard; person or thing favoured; a gift or present; a lady's token of regard, to be worn or displayed; —*v.t.* to regard with kindness; to support; to befriend; to afford advantages to; to ease; to resemble in feature.

favourable (fā-vūr-ā-bl) *a.* manifesting, or indicating, partiality; propitious; friendly; advantageous; conducive; beneficial; suitable; fit.

favourableness (fā-vūr-ā-bl-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being favourable; suitability.

favourably (fā-vūr-ā-bl) *adv.* in a favourable manner.

favoured (fā-vūr-d) *a.* regarded or treated with favour, kindness, etc.; supplied with advantages; wearing a favour; in compounds, as *well-favoured*, featured, looking, etc.

favouredness (fā-vūr-d-nes) *n.* the state of being favoured; appearance.

favourer (fā-vūr-ēr) *n.* one that favours; a supporter.

favouringly (fā-vūr-ing-li) *adv.* in such a way as to show, or confer, favour.

favourite (fā-vūr-it) *n.* a person or thing regarded with peculiar favour; one treated with partiality; —*a.* regarded with particular affection, esteem, or preference.

favouritism (fā-vūr-i-tizm) *n.* the disposition to promote the interest of a favourite; partiality.

favourize (fā-vūr-iz) *v.t.* to favour unduly or especially.

favourless (fā-vūr-less) *a.* unfavoured; not regarded with favour; having no patronage or countenance.

favus (fā-vus) *n.* [*L. favus, honeycomb*] a hexagonal marble tile; crusted ringworm; a disease of the scalp.

fawn (fawn) *n.* [*F. faon, fr. L. foetus, offspring*] a young fallow deer; a buck, or doe, of the first year; —*v.t.* to bring forth a fawn. **Fawn-coloured**, having a colour resembling that of a young deer.

fawn (fawn) *v.t.* [*M.E. faunen, fr. Icel. fagna, rejoice*] to court favour by low cringing, and the like, as a dog; to court servilely; to flatter meanly.

fawning (faw-ning) *n.* the act of flattering servilely; obsequiousness.

fawningly (faw-ning-li) *adv.* in a cringing, servile manner; obsequiously.

fawningness (faw-ning-nes) *n.* the quality of being servile; mean flattery.

fay (fā) *n.* [*O.F. fee, fr. L. fata, fairy*] a fairy; an elf.

fay (fā) *v.t.* [*A.S. fegan, unite*] to unite closely with; —*v.i.* to lie close together.

fay, fey (fā) *a.* [*A.S. fāge, fated*] about to die; doomed.

fayalite (fā-al-it) *n.* a black, greenish, or brownish mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicate of iron, so called from the island Fayal, where it is found.

fealty (fē-al-ti) *n.* [*L. fidelitas, fr. fidelis, faithful*] fidelity to one's lord; the oath sworn by a vassal, of fidelity to a superior power, or to a government; homage; loyalty.

fear (fēr) *n.* [*A.S. fier, fear, danger*] a painful emotion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; anxiety; alarm; dread; due regard; the cause, or ground, of alarm; the object of apprehension or dread; —*v.t.* to feel a painful

apprehension of; to be afraid of; to suspect; to venerate; —*v.i.* to be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid. For fear, through dread; lest.

feared (fērd) *a.* dreaded; revered.

fearful (fēr-fool) *a.* full of fear; afraid; frightened; inclined to fear; timid; inspiring fear; dreadful; awful.

fearfully (fēr-fool-i) *adv.* in a fearful manner; timidously; terribly.

fearfulness (fēr-fool-nes) *n.* state of being fearful; apprehension.

fearless (fēr-less) *a.* free from fear; brave; daring; courageous; intrepid.

fearlessly (fēr-less-li) *adv.* in a fearless manner; intrepidly.

fearlessness (fēr-less-nes) *n.* state or quality of being fearless; courage; boldness.

fearsome (fēr-sum) *a.* causing fear; dreadful; frightful; terrible.

fearsomely (fēr-sum-li) *adv.* in a fearsome manner; fearfully.

feasibility (fē-zī-bil-iti) *n.* quality of being feasible; practicability.

feasible (fē-zī-bl) *a.* [*F. faisible, that can be done, fr. faire, make, fr. L. jacere, make, do*] capable of being done; practicable.

feasibleness (fē-zī-bl-nes) *n.* feasibility; practicability.

feasibly (fē-zī-bl) *adv.* practicably.

feast (fēst) *n.* [*O.F. feste, fr. L. festum, a holiday, fr. festus, solemn*] a festival; a solemn, or more commonly, a joyous, anniversary; a festive or joyous meal; a banquet; a treat; a revel; —*v.t.* to entertain with sumptuous provisions; to delight; to gratify luxuriously; —*v.t.* to eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions; to be highly gratified or delighted. **Feast-day**, a festival; a day set apart for feasting. **Feast-rite**, a custom observed at feasts. **Feast-won**, gained by feasting. **Double-feast**, a festival on which the antiphon is doubled.

feaster (fēst-ēr) *n.* one that fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.

feastful (fēst-fool) *a.* festive; joyous; sumptuous.

feasting (fēst-ing) *n.* the act of eating luxuriously; a feast; a rich entertainment.

feat (fēt) *n.* [*F. fait, fr. L. factum, fr. facere, do, make*] an act; a deed; an exploit; a striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; —*a.* neat; skillful; clever.

feather (fēth-ēr) *n.* [*A.S. fether*] one of the growths, generally formed of a central quill and a vane on each side of it, which make up the covering of a bird; a plume; an ornament; kind; —*v.t.* to dress in feathers; to furnish with a feather, as an arrow or a cap; to adorn; to tread, as a cock. **Feather-bearer**, a plume moth. **Feather-bed**, a bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed. **Feather-bird**, the white-throat (*Curruca cinerea*). **Feather-boarding**, boarding where the edge of one board overlaps a part of one below. **Feather-brained**, feather-headed, feather-pated, frivolous; light-hearted; giddy. **Feather-cloth**, a cloth into which feathers are woven. **Feather-edge**, an edge as thin as a feather. **Feather-fisher**, an angler that uses artificial flies; a fly-fisher. **Feather-foil**, the water-violet. **Feather-grass**, a grass of southern Europe (*Stipa pennata*). **Feather-poke**, the long-tailed titmouse. **Feather-spray**, the foam made by the cutwater of a steamer. **Feather-spring**, the sea-spring of a gun-lock. **Feather-star**, common name of sea-lilies or crinoids. **Feather-stitch**, a stitch used in embroidery. **Feather-weight**, the lightest weight allowed to be carried by a horse in a handicap; a boxer whose weight is in the lowest division prescribed by the rules—hence, a very light weight. **A feather in one's cap**, an honour; a mark of distinction. **Birds of a feather**, people of the same class, etc. **In full feather**, up to the mark; in good condition. **In high feather**, in high spirits; elated. **The white feather**, cowardice. **To feather an oar**, in rowing, to turn the blade of the oar horizontally when out of the water, in order to decrease the resistance of the air. **To feather one's nest**, to gather wealth; to make one's self comfortable.

feathered (fēth-ēr-d) *a.* clothed, covered, or fitted, with feathers; like the flight of a feathered animal; swift.



Favose.



Fawn.

feathering (fɛθ-er-ɪŋ) *n.* plumage; attachment of feathers to an arrow; —*pl.* the ornamental cusps or projecting points forming a lace-like ornament within the spandrels of an arch. **Feathering-screw**, a certain kind of screw-propeller.

featherless (fɛθ-er-lɪs) *a.* without feathers; unfeathered.

feathery (fɛθ-er-i) *a.* pertaining to, resembling, or covered with, feathers.

featly (fɛt-li) *adv.* [fr. *feat*] neatly; dexterously; adroitly.

featness (fɛt-nɪs) *n.* dexterity; nimbleness; adroitness.

feature (fɛ-tʃər) *n.* [O.F. *faiture*, make, fr. L. *factura*, *futurus*, future participle of *facere*, make] form, or appearance, of the body, *esp.* of any single part of the face; a lineament (often used in *pl.* for the face); cast or structure of anything; any marked peculiarity; prominent part; —*v.t.* to have features resembling; to look like; to favour.

featureless (fɛ-tʃər-lɪs) *a.* having no distinct features.

featurely (fɛ-tʃər-li) *a.* having comely features; handsome.

feaze, feeze (fɛz) *v.t.* [A.S. *fæs*, a fringe] to untwist, as the end of a rope [Scott.].

febri-cule (fɛb-ri-kūl) *n.* [L. *febri-cula*, *dim.* of *febris*, fever] a slight fever.

febrific (fɛ-brɪ-fɪk) *a.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *facere*] producing fever; feverish.

febrifuge (fɛb-ri-fūj) *n.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *fugare*, put to flight] a medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever; —*a.* having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile.

febrile (fɛ-brɪl, fɛb-ri-l) *a.* [F. *febrile*] pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

February (fɛb-rʊ-ə-ri) *n.* [L. *Februarius*, fr. *Februa*, the Roman festival of purification, fr. *februa*, purify, expiate] the second month in the year (in common years, this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days).

fecal, fæcal (fɛ-kəl) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, dregs or feces.

feces, fæces (fɛ-sɛz) *n.pl.* [*pl.* of L. *faex*, *faecis*, grounds, dregs] dregs; lees; sediment; excrement.

feck (fɛk) *n.* [fr. *effect*] quantity or number; the most part of; the greatest number of.

feckful (fɛk-fool) *a.* [Scott.] powerful; sturdy; wealthy.

feckless (fɛk-lɪs) *a.* [Scott.] spiritless; weak; feeble; worthless.

fecula (fɛk-ū-lə) *n.* [L.] chlorophyll, the green matter of plants; starch obtained by washing ground roots, etc., in water; farina; starch.

feculence, feculency (fɛk-ū-lɛns, lɛn-si) *n.* state or quality of being feculent; muddiness; foulness; sediment; lees; dregs.

feculent (fɛk-ū-lɛnt) *a.* [L. *faeculentus* fr. *faex*, grounds] foul with extraneous or impure substances; dreggy; muddy; thick; turbid; foul.

fecund (fɛk-und, fɛ-kund) *a.* prolific; fruitful; fertile.

fecundate (fɛ-kun-dāt, fɛk-un-dāt) *v.t.* [L. *fecundus*, fruitful] to make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.

fecundation (fɛk-un-dā-shun) *n.* the act of making fruitful; impregnation.

fecundator (fɛ-kun-dā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, fecundates.

fecundity (fɛ-kun-dɪ-ti) *n.* quality or power of producing fruit or young in great numbers; fruitfulness; fertility; richness of invention.

fed (fɛd) past tense and past participle of the verb *feed*.

federacy (fɛd-er-ə-si) *n.* a confederation; confederacy.

federal (fɛd-er-əl) *a.* [F. *fédéral*, fr. L. *foedus*, league] pertaining to a league or treaty founded on mutual agreement, *esp.* between states; pertaining to the Northern States of America that fought against the Confederates in the American Civil War; —*n.* a federalist; a supporter of the Northern States during the American Civil War. **A federal union**, a union of several states, internally independent, under a central government, to which each sends representatives.

federalism (fɛd-er-əl-izm) *n.* the principles of federalists.

federalist (fɛd-er-əl-ist) *n.* an advocate of union; in America, a term applied to those who seek to strengthen the authority of the Federal government, in opposition to the Confederates or Confederates, who seek to strengthen the authority of the separate states.

federalize, federalise (fɛd-er-əl-ɪz) *v.t.* to make federal; unite by compact.

federally (fɛd-er-əl-i) *adv.* in accordance with a covenant or league.

federate (fɛd-er-ət) *a.* [L. *foederatus*, fr. *foedus*, league] united by compact; leagued; confederate; —*v.t.* to form into a federation.

federation (fɛd-er-ət-shun) *n.* the act of uniting in a league; a league; a confederacy.

federationist (fɛd-er-ət-shun-ist) *n.* one that favours political federation, *esp.* among the parts of the British Empire.

federative (fɛd-er-ət-ɪv) *a.* uniting; joining in a league.

federatively (fɛd-er-ət-ɪv-li) *adv.* in a federative manner.

fee (fɛ) *n.* [A.S. *feoh*, cattle] possession of land; property in general; reward for services; recompense; remuneration, *esp.* reward for professional services; charge; claim; official due; land or tenement held on conditions; a right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed, or rent to be paid; the land so held; a fief; —*v.t.* to reward for services performed or to be performed; to recompense; to hire; to bribe. **Feeing-market**, a fair held twice a year, at which farm servants are hired [Scott.]. **Retaining-fee**, a fee to secure priority of claim on service; a fee paid to a lawyer to defend or manage a case.

feeable (fɛ-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being feed, hired, or bribed.

feeble (fɛ-bl) *a.* [O.F. *foible*, fr. L. *febilis*, wretched, fr. *flere*, weep] weak; deficient in physical strength; infirm; not loud; faint, as the voice; not bright or strong; imperfect, as light or colour; wanting vigour; languid, as efforts; slow, as motion; imbecile; incapable, as the mind. **Feeble-minded**, weak in mind; irresolute; inconstant. **Feeble-mindedness**, the state of being feeble-minded.

feebleness (fɛ-bl-nɪs) *n.* quality or condition of being feeble; weakness of body or mind; infirmity.

feebly (fɛ-bli) *adv.* in a feeble manner; weakly; without strength.

feed (fɛd) *v.t.* [A.S. *fēdan*, to feed] to give food to; to supply with nourishment; to fill the wants of; to satisfy; to nourish; to cherish; to graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding; to supply with materials, as a printing-press with paper; to supply with fuel, as an engine; —*v.i.* to take food; to eat; to subsist by eating; to prey; to pasture; to graze; —*n.* that which is eaten by beasts; provender; fodder; a grazing or pasture ground; allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, etc. **Feed-apron**, an apron carrying feed to some part of a machine. **Feed-motion**, the machinery that moves the feed in machines. **Feed-pipe**, the pipe leading from the cistern, or pump, to bottom of the boiler. **Feed-pump**, a force-pump for supplying the boiler of a steam-engine with water. **Feed-rack**, a rack for food of cattle. **Feed-roll**, a roller for the supplying to the mechanism the material to be operated upon. **Feed-screw**, a long screw used in a large lathe to give a regular feed-motion. **Feed-water**, warm water supplied to the boiler of a steam engine by the feed-pump, through the feed-pipe.

feeder (fɛ-dɛr) *n.* one that gives food; one that, or that which, feeds a machine; one that eats, or subsists; one that fattens cattle for slaughter; a channel that supplies a main waterway with water; a branch railroad, or a side line, which increases the business of the main line.

feeding (fɛ-dɪŋ) *n.* the act of eating; that which is eaten; victuals; pasture. **Feeding-bottle**, a bottle for supplying milk to an infant. **Feeding-engine**, an engine used to feed a boiler or reservoir. **Feeding-ground**, a place where animals resort to feed.

feel (fɛl) *v.t.* [A.S. *fēlan*, to feel] to perceive by the touch; to touch; to suffer, or enjoy; to experience;

to know intuitively;—*v. i.* to have perception by the touch or the nerves of sensation; to have the sensibilities moved or affected; to be conscious of being; to seem to the touch;—*n.* sense of feeling; perception; a sensation communicated by touching.

feeler (fē-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, feels; one of the organs with which certain animals are furnished for trying objects by the touch; a palp; a proposal, observation, or the like, cautiously put forth to ascertain the views of others.

feeling (fē-ling) *a.* possessing great sensibility; sensitive; expressive of great sensibility; affecting;—*n.* one of the five senses—the sense of touch; an act or state of perception by the senses; consciousness; sensibility; sentimentality; any mental state;—*pl.* the passions or affections.

feelingly (fē-ling-li) *adv.* in a feeling manner; sympathetically.

feet (fēt) *n., pl.* of foot.

feign (fān) *v. t.* [F. *feindre*, to feign, fr. L. *feignere*, to form] to conceive by an act of mind; to invent; to pretend; to counterfeit; to dissemble.

feigned (fānd') *a.* counterfeited; pretended; simulating.

feignedly (fā-ned-li) *adv.* in an assumed or fictitious manner.

feignedness (fā-ned-nes) *n.* deceit; fictitiousness.

feigner (fā-ner) *n.* one that feigns or pretends.

feigning (fā-ning) *n.* hypocritical appearance; artful contrivance; deception.

feigningly (fā-ning-li) *adv.* in a feigning manner.

feint (fānt) *n.* [F. *feint*, *ppr.* of *feindre*] that which is feigned; an assumed or deceptive appearance; a pretence; mock attack in boxing, fencing, etc.;—*v. i.* to make a feint, or mock attack.

feldsher (feld'sher) *n.* [Russ. *felcher*, fr. Ger. *feldscher*, army surgeon] a surgeon's assistant; a hospital orderly in Russia.

feldspar (feld-spār) *n.* [Ger. *feldspath*, fr. *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar] a crystalline mineral, somewhat vitreous in lustre, and breaking rather easily in two directions (it consists of silica, alumina, and a base of potash, soda, or calcium oxide). Also *feldspath*, *felspar*, *felspath*.

feldspathic (feld-spāth'ik) *a.* pertaining to feldspar. Also *felspathic*.

felicific (fe-li-sif-ik) *a.* [L. *felix* and *facere*, make] making happy; productive of happiness.

felicitate (fe-lis-i-tat) *v. t.* [L. *felicitare* fr. *felix*, *felicis*, happy] to express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate;—*a.* made happy.

felicitation (fe-lis-i-tā-shun) *n.* act of felicitating; congratulation.

felicitous (fe-lis-i-tus) *a.* happy; delightful; skilful; well applied or expressed; appropriate.

felicitously (fe-lis-i-tus-li) *adv.* in a felicitous manner.

felicitousness (fe-lis-i-tus-nes) *n.* aptness; appropriateness.

felicity (fe-lis-i-ti) *n.* state of being happy; blessedness; that which promotes happiness; a successful or gratifying event.

feline (fē-lin) *a.* [L. *felis*, cat] pertaining to a cat; cat-like;—*n.* one of the cat tribe; a domestic cat.

felinity (fē-lin-i-ti) *n.* the feline quality.

Felis (fē-lis) *n.* a genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, including the lion, tiger, panther, cat, and similar animals, characterized by the great development of the organs of destruction, as in the teeth and claws.

fell (fē-l) *a.* [A.S. *fel*, cruel] cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; keen; sharp; ravenous; bloody.

fell (fēl) *n.* [A.S. *fel*, skin, allied to L. *pellis*, skin] a skin, or hide, of a beast.

fell (fēl) past tense of the verb *fall*.

fell (fēl) *v. t.* [A.S. *fellan*, *fyllan*, to cut down—causative form of *feallan*, to fall] to cause to fall; to knock down; to cut, or hew, down; to sew, or hem, down;—*n.* a cutting down; a felling.

fell (fēl) *n.* [Icel. *fjall*, Dan. *fjeld*, a hill] a barren hill; a rocky mountain; a tract of high, barren land.

fellow (fel'ə) *n.; pl.* *fellahs*, *fellahin* (fel'əz, -ə-hēn) [A., tiller of the soil] a peasant, or cultivator of the soil, among the Egyptians, Syrians, etc.

feller (fel'er) *n.* one that fells, hews, or knocks down.

fellowonger (fel-mung-ger) *n.* a dealer in hides.

fellness (fel-nes) *n.* state of being fell or cruel; barbarity.

fellow (fel'ə) *n.* [M.E. *felawe*, fr. Icel. *felagi*, partner in goods, fr. *fē*, property, and *lag*, a law] one that follows; a companion; an associate; an equal in power, or the like; one of a pair; a person; one of the associates in an English college admitted to share in its revenues; a member of a literary, or scientific, society or corporation; one of the trustees of a college;—*v. t.* to match; to pair with. **Fellow-being**, a fellow-creature; any member of the human race. **Fellow-citizen**, a citizen of the same nation, state, or city. **Fellow-commoner**, one that dines with the fellows [Cambridge University]. **Fellow-countryman**, one of the same country. **Fellow-creature**, one of the same race or kind. **Fellow-feeling**, sympathy; a like feeling; joint interest. **Fellow-heir**, a joint heir; a co-heir. **Fellow-helper**, a companion in labour; coadjutor. **Fellow-labourer**, one that labours at the same business or design. **Fellow-student**, one that prosecutes his studies in the same company, or class, with another. **Fellow-wheel**, one of a pair of matched wheels working together.

fellowship (fel'ə-ship) *n.* companionship; society; association; partnership; social familiarity; a foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a resident scholar; the rule for dividing profit and loss among partners. **Good-fellowship**, companionableness. **Right hand of fellowship**, the right hand given at certain ceremonies, as in some churches, by one minister, or elder, to another, at an ordination.

fellside (fel'sid) *n.* the side of a rocky hill.

felly (fel-i) *n.* [A.S. *felō*] the exterior rim, or a part of the rim, of a wheel. Also *felloe* (fel'ə).

felly (fel-li) *adv.* cruelly; savagely; inhumanly.

felo de se (fē-lō də sē) [L., a felon upon himself] a felon, *i. e.*, murderer, of himself; a suicide, while presumably sane.

felon (fel'un) *n.* [F. *felon*, fr. Low L. *fello*, traitor] a person that has committed felony; a person guilty, or capable, of heinous crime; a whitlow; a painful inflammation of the fingers or toes;—*a.* malignant; fierce; malicious; traitorous; disloyal.

feloness (fel'un-es) *n.* a woman that has committed felony.

felonious (fē-lō-ni-us) *a.* having the quality of felony; malicious; villainous; traitorous.

feloniously (fē-lō-ni-us-li) *adv.* in a felonious manner; with deliberate intention to commit crime.

feloniousness (fē-lō-ni-us-nes) *n.* the character of being felonious.

felony (fel'un-ri) *n.* a body of felons; a convict population.

felony (fel'un-i) *n.* an offence that occasions a total forfeiture of lands or goods, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be added, according to the degree of guilt; a heinous crime, *esp.* a crime punishable by death or imprisonment.

felsite, felstone (fel'sit, -stōn) *n.* [Ger. *fels*, rock] a very hard, compact rock, composed of an intimate mixture of quartz and orthoclase feldspar.

felsitic (fel-sit-ik) *a.* of the nature of felsite.

felt (felt) *n.* past tense and past participle of the verb *feel*.

felt (felt) *n.* [A.S. *felt*] cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with leers or size; a hat made of wool;—*v. t.* to make into felt, or a felt-like substance; to cover with felt.

felted (fel-ted) *a.* matted together.

felting (fel-ting) *n.* the material of which felt is made; the art or process of making felt. Also *felt-cloth*.

feltmaker (felt-mā-ker) *n.* one that makes felt.

feltness (felt-nes) *n.* the quality of being felt or experienced.

feltwork (felt-wurk) *n.* a network, or felting, as of fibres.

felty (felt-i) *a.* felt-like.

felucca (fe-luk-ā) *n.* [It. *feluca*, fr. *Å. fulk*, a ship] a boat, or vessel, with oars and two masts with lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

felwort (fel-wurt) *n.* [A.S. *feld*, field, and *wyrt*, wort] a plant, a species of gentian.

female (fē-māl) *n.* [F. *femelle*, fr. L. *femella*, dim. of *femina*, woman] one of the sex that bears young; a plant that bears the pistil, and is impregnated by the pollen of the male flowers, and produces fruit;—*a.* belonging to the sex that conceives and gives birth to young; belonging to an individual of the female sex; characteristic of the sex; feminine; having pistils and no stamens; pistillate.

femalely (fē-māl-i) *adv.* suitably for a woman.

femality (fē-māl-i-ti) *n.* female nature; state of being female.

femalize (fē-māl-iz) *v.t.* to make or express as feminine.

feminacy (fem-i-nā-si) *n.* female nature; feminality.

feminality (fem-i-nāl-i-ti) *n.* the state of being female; femality.

feminine (fem-i-nin) *a.* [L. *femina*, woman] pertaining to a woman, or to women; womanly; having the qualities of a female; modest; effeminate; having the grammatical form or gender of words which are epithets of females. **Feminine rhymes**, those between words ending each in an unaccented syllable.

femininely (fem-i-nin-li) *adv.* in a feminine manner.

feminization (fem-i-ni-zā-shun) *n.* a becoming feminine.

femme-de-chambre (fam-d' shāng-br) *n.* [F.] a chambermaid; a lady's maid.

femoral (fem-u-rāl) *a.* [L. *femur*, thigh] belonging to the thigh. **Femoral artery**, the main artery in the thigh.

femur (fē-mur) *n.* [L. *femur*, *femoris*] the thigh bone; the third joint of an insect's leg.

fen (fen) *n.* [A.S. *fenn*, marsh, moor] boggy land; moor; marsh.

fence (fens) *n.* [abbreviation of *defence*] that which fends off attack or danger; a defence; a wall, hedge, or other inclosing structure about a field, garden, or the like; fencing; a guard for a carpenter's plane; a receiver of stolen goods;—*v.t.* to fend off danger from; to protect; to guard; to inclose with a fence;—*v.i.* to make a fence; to give protection; to defend one's self by use of the sword.

fenceless (fens-les) *a.* without a fence; open; unguarded.

fencer (fen-ser) *n.* one that practises fencing with the sword.

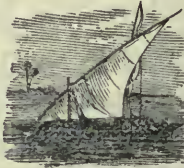
fencible (fen-si-bl) *a.* capable of being defended, or of making, or affording, defence.

fencibles (fen-si-bls) *n.pl.* soldiers enlisted for the defence of the country, but not liable to be sent abroad.

fencing (fen-sing) *n.* the art or practice of self-defence with the sword; the materials of fences for farms; a system of fences.

fend (fend) *v.t.* [abbreviation of *defend*] to keep off; to shut out; to ward off;—*v.i.* to act in opposition; to resist; to parry; [Scot.] to support; to maintain.

fender (fen-der) *n.* one that, or that which, fends or wards off; *esp.* a metallic frame to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor; a piece of timber, bundle of old ropes, or other thing hung over the side of a vessel, to guard it from injury by striking against a wharf or another vessel.



Felucca.

fenerate (fen-ē-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *foevus*, usury] to put to use; to lend on interest.

generation (fen-ē-rā-shun) *n.* act of lending; usury; the interest on money lent.

fenestra (fe-nes-tra) *n.* a foramen; an opening [Anat.].

fenestral, fenestrate (fe-nes-trāl, -trāt) *a.* [L. *fenestra*, a window] pertaining to a window, or to windows, with transparent spots.

Fenian (fē-ni-ān) *n.* [Ir. *Fianna Eirionn*, the champions of Erin—the name applied, in traditions, to those that formed the militia of the ancient kings of Ireland] a member of an association of Irishmen, founded in New York, in 1837, having for its principal object the establishment of an independent republic in Ireland;—*a.* of, or belonging to, the Fenians.

Fenianism (fē-ni-ān-izm) *n.* the principles, politics, or practices, of the Fenians.

fenks (fengks) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] the refuse of whale blubber.

fenland (fen-lānd) *n.* fens, marshy lands, *esp.* district in Norfolk, Cambridge, and Lincoln.

fenman (fen-mān) *n.* one that lives in fens.

fennec, fennek (fen-ek) *n.* [Moorish] the zerda, a small African fox with large ears.

fennel (fen-el) *n.* [A.S. *fīnol*, fr. L. *feniculum*, fennel, dim. of *fennum*, hay] an umbelliferous plant, with a yellow flower, cultivated in gardens for the agreeable aromatic flavour of its seeds. **Fennel-water**, a spirituous liquor prepared from fennel seed.

fenny (fen-i) *n.* pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy.

fen (fent) *n.* [O.F. *fente*, fr. L. *fendere*, split] a slit, *esp.* in dress; crack; flaw; remnant.

fenugreek (fen-u-greek) *n.* [L. *fenum Græcum*, literally, "Greek hay"] a plant allied to clover and melilot, cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers.

feod (fūd) *n.* See feud.

feodal, feodary (fū-dāl, -dā-ri) *a.* See feudal, feodary.

feoff (fef) *v.t.* [O.F. *jeoffer*, fr. *feif*] to invest with a fee or feud; to enfeoff. See *feif*.

feoffee (fef-ē) *n.* one that is invested with the fee.

feoffer (fef-er) *n.* one that enfeoffs, or grants a fee.

feoffment (fef-ment) *n.* grant of a feud or fee in trust; a gift or conveyance, in fee, of land or other corporeal hereditaments, accompanied by actual delivery of possession; the instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

feracious (fe-rā-shus) *a.* [L. *ferax*, -acis, fr. *ferre*, to bear] fruitful.

feræ (fē-rē) *n.pl.* [L. *fera*, a wild beast] beasts of prey; an order of carnivorous animals.

feral (fē-rāl) *a.* [L. *fera*] wild; not domesticated; run wild.

feral (fē-rāl) *a.* [L. *feralis*, of, or belonging to, the dead, deadly] funereal; cruel; fatal.

feretory (fer-ē-tur-i) *n.* [L. *feretrum*, bier, litter, fr. *ferre*, to bear] a portable bier or shrine for containing relics of saints, carried in processions; the tomb in which their bodies are deposited.

feria (fē-ri-ā) *n.* [L. *feria*, holiday] any day of the week except Saturday or Sunday [R.C. calendar].

ferial (fē-ri-āl) *a.* [L. *ferialis*, fr. *feria*, a holiday] pertaining to holidays.

ferine (fē-rin, -rin) *a.* [L. *ferinus*, fr. *fera*, a wild animal] wild; untamed; savage.

feringee, feringhee (fe-ring-ē) *n.* [Hind. *Farangi*, a corruption of *Frank*, a European] a European; *esp.* among Hindoos, an Englishman.

ferity (fer-i-ti) *n.* [O.F. *fierte*, fr. L. *ferus*, wild] wildness; cruelty; savageness.

ferly, farly (fer-li, fār-li) *a.* [A.S. *fērlic*, sudden, fr. *fēr*, fear] fearful; terrible; sudden; singular;—*n.* a wonder; astonishment.

ferment (fer-ment) *n.* [L. *fermentum*, fr. *fervere*, to boil] that which causes fermentation; tumult; agitation; fermentation;—(fer-ment) *v.t.* to

cause fermentation in; to set in motion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion; —*v.i.* to undergo fermentation; to work; to effervesce; to be active or excited.

fermentability (fer-men-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* capability of being fermented.

fermentable, fermentible (fer-men-ta-bl, -ti-bl) *a.* capable of fermentation.

fermentation (fer-men-tā-shun) *n.* the decomposition of organic substances produced by the action of a living organism, or by certain unorganized agents (fungi, *esp.* Saccharomyces, and bacteria are the usual agents); the active state of the intellect or the feelings.

fermentative, fermentive (fer-men-tā-tiv, -men-tiv) *a.* causing, or consisting in, fermentation.

fermeture (fer-me-tür) *n.* [F. fr. *L. firmare*, to make fast] a mechanism for closing the chamber of a breech-loader.

fermilet (fer-mil-et) *n.* [O.F. *fermoillet*, *dim.* of *fermile*, clasp] a buckle or clasp.

fern (fern) *n.* [A.S. *fearn*] a vascular cryptogamous plant belonging to the natural order Filices. **Fern-owl**, the goat-sucker. **Fern-seed**, the spores of ferns, once supposed to have the power of rendering persons invisible.

fernery (fer-ne-ri) *n.* a place where ferns are raised artificially.

ferniticle, fernitickle, fernticle (fer-ni-ti-kl, fern-ti-kl) *n.* [ferna] a freckle (usually in *pl.*).

fernshaw (fern-shaw) *n.* a thicket of ferns.

ferny (fer-ni) *a.* abounding in ferns; overgrown with ferns.

ferocious (fe-rō-shus) *a.* [*L. ferax*, fierce, fr. *ferus*, wild] indicating cruelty; fierce; ravenous; savage; barbarous.

ferociously (fe-rō-shus-ly) *adv.* fiercely; with savage cruelty.

ferociousness (fe-rō-shus-ness) *n.* savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

ferocity (fe-ros-i-ti) *n.* the state of being ferocious; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; barbarity.

ferrara (fe-rā-rā) *n.* a broadsword of superior temper, often called **Andrea Ferrara**, said to have been made at Belluno in Venetia, by **Andrea Ferrara**.

ferrate (fer-āt) *n.* a salt formed by the union of ferric acid and a base [Chem.].

ferreous (fer-e-us) *a.* [*L. ferreus*, fr. *ferrum*, iron] partaking of, made of, or pertaining to, iron; like iron.

ferret (fer-et) *n.* [corruption of It. *forretto*, little flower, fr. *L. flos*, *floris*, flower] a narrow tape or ribbon woven *orig.* from spun-silk, now generally from worsted or cotton.

ferret (fer-et) *n.* [O.F. *fuiret*, ferret, fr. *L. fur*, thief] an animal of the weasel kind, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow or white colour, with red eyes; the iron used to try the smelted matter, to see if it is fit to work; —*v.t.* to drive or hunt out of a lurking place, as the ferret does the rabbit.

ferreter (fer-e-ter) *n.* one that uses a ferret in killing vermin; one that pries into the affairs of others.

ferriage (fer-i-ij) *n.* the price or fare to be paid at a ferry; means of crossing a river.

ferriferous (fe-rif-e-rus) *a.* [*L. ferrum*, iron, and *ferre*, bear] producing or yielding iron.

ferromagnetic (fer-ō-mag-ne-tik) *a.* behaving like iron in a magnetic field.

ferrotype (fer-ō-tip) *n.* [*L. ferrum*, iron] a positive photograph, in which the sensitive film is laid on a sheet of enamelled iron or tin.

ferruginous (fe-rōō-jil-nus) *a.* [*L. ferrugineus*, fr. *ferrugo*, iron rust] partaking

of iron; containing particles of iron; resembling iron rust in appearance or colour.

ferrule (fer-ōol, fer-il) *n.* [O.F. *virole*, fr. *L. viriola*, a little bracelet] a ring of metal put round a cane, tool-handle, or other thing, to strengthen it or prevent splitting.

ferry (fer-i) *v.t.* [A.S. *ferian*, carry] to carry or transport over a river, or other water, in a boat; —*v.i.* to pass over water in a boat; —*n.* a vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; a ferry-boat; a place where persons or things are carried across a river or other water in ferry-boats; the right or liberty of carrying persons, animals, or goods across a river or other water in boats for hire.

Ferry-man, one that keeps or plies a ferry. **Ferry-master**, a superintendent of a ferry; one that collects ferrage money.

fertile (fer-til, -til) *a.* [*L. fertilis*, fr. *ferre*, bear, produce] producing fruit in abundance; productive; inventive; fruitful.

fertilely (fer-til-i) *adv.* in a fertile manner.

fertility (fer-til-i-ti) *n.* state of being fertile; fruitfulness.

fertilizable (fer-ti-liz-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being fertilized.

fertilization (fer-ti-liz-ā-shun) *n.* the act or process of rendering fertile; the process by which the pollen renders the ovule fertile.

fertilize (fer-ti-liz) *v.t.* to make fertile; to enrich.

fertilizer (fer-ti-liz-er) *n.* one that fertilizes; manure; any substance used to enrich the soil.

ferula (fer-u-la) *n.* giant fennel, a species of umbelliferous plants.

ferulaceous (fer-ōō-lā-shus) *a.* [*L. ferula*, rod] pertaining to reeds or canes.

ferule (fer-ōol, fer-il) *n.* [*L. ferula*, a cane, fr. *ferire*, to strike] a piece of wood used for striking children in punishment; a cane; —*v.t.* to punish with a ferule.

fervency (fer-ven-si) *n.* state of being fervent; heat of mind; ardour; warmth of devotion.

fervent (fer-vent) *a.* [*L. fervens*, -entis, fr. *fervere* boil] hot; ardent; boiling; warm in feeling; ardent in temperament; earnest; vehement; animated.

fervently (fer-vent-li) *adv.* with great heat; eagerly; vehemently.

ferventness (fer-vent-nes) *n.* fervency; ardour; zeal.

fervescence (fer-ves-ent) *a.* growing hot.

fervid (fer-vid) *a.* [*L. fervidus*, fr. *fervere*] burning; boiling; ardent; vehement.

fervidity (fer-vid-i-ti) *n.* heat; fervency.

fervidly (fer-vid-li) *adv.* in a fervid manner.

fervidness (fer-vid-nes) *n.* glowing heat; ardour of mind; great zeal.

fervour (fer-vur) *n.* [*L. fervor*] heat; intensity of feeling; glowing ardour; animated zeal.

fescue, festue (fes-kū, -tū) *n.* [O.F. *festu*, fr. *L. festuca*, a straw] a genus of grasses, Festuca; a straw, wire, stick, or the like, used chiefly to point out letters to children when learning to read; —*v.t.* to assist in reading by a fescue.

fesse, fess (fes) *n.* [*L. fascia*, band] a band drawn horizontally across the centre of an escutcheon [Her.].

festal (fes-tal) *a.* [*L. festum*, a holiday, a feast] pertaining to a holiday or feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

festally (fes-tal-i) *adv.* in a joyous, or festal, manner.

fester (fes-ter) *v.t.* [O.F. *festre*, fr. *L. fistula*, ulcer] to cause to fester; —*v.i.* to grow virulent; to corrupt; to rangle; to become malignant; —*n.* a sore that rankles and discharges corrupt matter; a pustule; an ulcer.

festinate (fes-ti-nāt) *a.* [*L. festinare*, *pp. festinatus*, hasten] hasty; hurried.

festinately (fes-ti-nāt-li) *adv.* hastily.



Fern.



Ferret.

festival (fes'ti-val) *a.* [L. *festivus*, festive, fr. *festum*, a feast] pertaining, or appropriate, to a feast; festive; festal; jovial; joyous; mirthful;—*n.*: a time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious; a banquet.

festively (fes'ti-val-i) *adv.* in a festive manner.

festive (fes'tiv) *a.* pertaining to, or becoming, a feast; festal; joyous; gay; mirthful.

festively (fes'tiv-ly) *adv.* in a festive manner.

festivity (fes-tiv-i-ti) *n.* condition of being festive; joyfulness; gaiety; a festival.

festoon (fes-tōon') *n.* [F. *feston*, fr. Low L. *festus*, a garland, fr. *festum*] a garland, or wreath, hanging in a depending curve; anything arranged in this way;—*v.t.* to form in festoons, or adorn with festoons. **Festoon-blind**, a window-blind gathered in two or more rows of festoons in its width.



Festoon.

Festuca (fes-ti'ka) *n.* [L. *festuca*, stalk] a large genus of grasses, valuable for pasturage.

fetal, foetal (fē'tal) *a.* [L. *fetus*] pertaining to a fetus.

fetation, foetation (fē-tā-shun) *n.* the formation of a fetus in the womb; pregnancy.

fetch (fech) *v.t.* [A.S. *feccan*, bring] to go and bring; to bring; to derive; to obtain; to recall from a swoon; to bring to accomplishment; to reach; to arrive at;—*v.i.* to move; to turn; to arrive;—*n.* a stratagem; a trick; an artifice.

fetch (fech) *n.* [Ety. unknown] the apparition of a living person; a wraith; an apparition. **Fetch-candle**, a light seen at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend a death.

fetching (fech-ing) *a.* alluring; attractive; fascinating.

fête (fât) *n.* [F. fr. L. *festum*] a festival, holiday, or celebration;—*v.t.* to feast; to honour with a festive entertainment. **Fête-champêtre**, a festival, or entertainment, in the open air. **Fête-day**, a festival day; a birthday.

feticide (fē-ti-sid) *n.* [L. *fetus* and *caedere*, kill] the destruction of the life of a fetus.

fetid (fē-tid) *a.* [L. *foetidus*, fr. *foetere*, have an ill smell] having an offensive smell; stinking.

fetidness (fē-tid-ness) *n.* the quality of smelling offensively.

fetish, fetich (fē-tish) *n.* [Pg. *feticço*, artificial, fr. L. *facerre*, make] a name given to the gods of West Africa by the Portuguese; a material thing, living or dead, worshipped among certain African tribes; an idol. **Fetish-man**, a man credited with the character of a fetish.

fetishism, fetichism (fē'tish-izm) *n.* the practice of worshipping a fetish.

fetishist, fetichist (fē'tish-ist) *n.* a worshipper of a fetish;—*a.* characterized by fetishes; superstitious.

fetishistic, fetichistic (fē-ti-shis-tik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, fetishism.

fetlock (fet'lok) *n.* [fr. *feet*, or *foot*, and *lock*] the tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint in horses; the part of the horse's leg where this tuft grows.

fetlocked (fet'lokt) *a.* having fetlocks; hobbled by the fetlocks.

fetlow (fet'lō) *n.* [whitlow] a whitlow.

fetor (fē'tur) *n.* [L. *fetor*] a strong, offensive smell; stench.

fetter (fet'er) *n.* [A.S. *fetor*, fr. *fēt*, feet, fr. *fōt*, foot] a chain for the feet (chiefly used in *pl.*); anything that confines, or restrains, from motion;—*v.t.* to put fetters on; to shackle; to bind; to enchain; to impose restraints on.

fettered (fet'erd) *a.* chained; bound; a term applied to the feet of animals when they stretch backwards, as in the seals, so as to be unsuitable for walking.

fetterless (fet'er-less) *a.* free from fetters; unrestrained; at liberty.

fetterlock (fet'er-lok) *n.* a fetlock; a shackle.

fettle (fet'l) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] state of readiness, or fitness, for work;—*v.t.* to repair; to do jobbing work; to arrange;—*v.i.* to work with activity or fussiness.

fettling (fet'ling) *n.* [fettle] the lining of the hearth of the puddling furnace [Metal.]

fetus, foetus (fē'tus) *n.* [L. *fetus*, a bringing forth] the young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called embryo.

feu (fū) *n.* [Scot., a form of *feud*] a fief; land held of a superior on payment of an annual rent; disposal of land for building purposes for a stipulated rent—the **feu-duty**;—*v.t.* to give in feu; to grant a right to heritable property for some annual consideration or rent.

feuage (fū'ij) *n.* [O.F. *feuage*, firewood, fr. *feu*, fireplace, fire] a tax formerly imposed upon fireplaces and chimneys.

feuar (fū'ar) *n.* one that holds a feu or feus.

feud (fūd) *n.* [A.S. *fēth*, hostility, fr. *fīh*, hostile] quarrel; contention; an inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties in a state; deadly hatred.

feud (fūd) *n.* [Low L. *feudum*, a fief] a stipendiary estate in land held of a superior on condition of service; a fief; a fee.

feudal (fū-dal) *a.* pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; consisting of, or founded upon, feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services. **The Feudal System**, that mediæval form of government which prevailed over the whole of Europe, and was introduced into England at the Norman Conquest, by which vassals held their lands from their lord-superior on condition of military service.

feudalism (fū-dal-izm) *n.* the feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds or lands held on condition of subjection and service to the superior.

feudalist (fū-dal-ist) *n.* a supporter of the feudal system; one versed in feudal law.

feudalistic (fū-da-lis'tik) *a.* of the nature of feudalism.

feudality (fū-dal-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

feudalization (fū-dal-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of reducing to feudal tenure.

feudalize (fū-dal-iz) *v.t.* to reduce to feudal tenure.

feudally (fū-dal-i) *adv.* in a feudal manner.

feudary (fū-da-ri) *a.* [Low L. *feudarius*, fr. *feudum*] held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure;—*n.* a feudatory.

feudatory (fū-da-tur-i) *a.* held from another on some conditional tenure;—*n.* a tenant or vassal that held his lands of a superior on condition of feudal service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

feu-de-joie (fē-d-zhāw) *n.* [F., fire of joy] a bonfire, or a firing of guns, in token of joy.

feudist (fū-dist) *n.* one learned in the law of feuds; a feudal antiquary.

feuillet (fē-ye) *n.* [F., leaf, fr. L. *folium*] the psalterium, the third stomach of a ruminant.

feuilleton (fē-ye-tong) *n.* [F., *dim.* of *feuille*] that part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature and criticism; the matter given in the feuilleton.

feuilletonism (fē-ye-tong-izm) *n.* superficial and showy qualities in scholarship or literature.

fever (fē-ver) *n.* [A.S. *fēfor*, fr. L. *febris*] diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions; strong excitement of any kind; frenzy;—*v.i.* to be seized with fever. **Fever-heat**, the bodily heat characteristic of fever, about 120° F.—hence, a feverish degree of excitement.

fevered (fē-verd) *a.* feverish; perturbed; disordered.

feverfew (fē-ver-fū) *n.* [A.S. *fēferyfūge*] a plant allied to camomile, so named from its supposed qualities as a febrifuge.

feverish (fê-ver-ish) *a.* affected by, pertaining to, indicating, or resembling, fever; in an agitated or excited state; passionately desirous, eager, or impatient; liable to sudden changes.

feverishly (fê-ver-ish-li) *adv.* in a feverish manner.

feverishness (fê-ver-ish-nes) *n.* the state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

few (fû) *a.* [A.S. *feawe*] not many; small in number; *n.* and *pron.* not many; a small number; the minority.

fewness (fû-nes) *n.* the state of being few; smallness of number; paucity.

fez (fez) *n.* [fr. *Fez*, a town in Morocco] a red cap without a brim, worn in Turkey, Egypt, etc.; a tarboosh.

fiacre (fê-âkr) *n.* [F., fr. the *Hôte* de St. *Fiacre* in Paris, where the inventor of these carriages had, in 1640, an office for the hire of them] a French hackney coach.

fiancé, fiancée (fê-âng-sâ) *n.* [F. *fiancer*, to betroth, fr. L. *fidere*, to trust] one that is betrothed (masculine and feminine).

fiars (fê-ârs) *n. pl.* [*fiar*, the holder of a *fee*] the price of grain as fixed in the counties of Scotland by the respective sheriffs and a jury.

fiashino (fê-âs-kê-nô) *n.* [It. *fiasco*, a bottle] an earthenware vessel of fantastic form.

fiasco (fê-âs-kô) *n.* [It.] a failure in a musical performance; a failure of any kind.

fiat (fi-at) *n.* [L., let it be done, fr. *facere*, make, do] a command to do something; a decree.

fib (fib) *n.* [an abbreviation of *fable*] a lie or falsehood; —*v. i.* to lie; to speak falsely.

fiber (fib'er) *n.* one that tells lies or fibs.

fibration (fi-brâ-shun) *n.* the formation of fibres; fibrous construction of a part.

fibre (fi-ber) *n.* [F. fr. L. *fibra*, a thread] one of the delicate, thread-like portions of which the tissues of plants and animals are constituted; any fine, slender thread, or thread-like substance.

fibred (fi-berd) *a.* composed of, or having, fibres; fibrous.

fibresless (fi-ber-les) *a.* destitute of fibres.

fibriform (fi-bri-form) *a.* fibrous; composed of fibres.

fibril (fi-bril) *n.* a small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.

fibrillæ (fi-bril-ê) *n. pl.* the minute sub-divisions in which a branching root ends; the roots of lichens [Bot.].

fibrillated, fibrillate (fi-bri-lâ-ted, -lât) *a.* having fibrils; finely fibrous; —*v. t.* to form into fibrils.

fibrillation (fi-bri-lâ-shun) *n.* the state of being fibrillated.

fibrillar, fibrillary, fibrillous (fi-bri-lar, -lar, -lar) *a.* pertaining to fibres; formed of small fibres.

fibrilliform (fi-bri-lî-form) *a.* resembling fibrillæ, or small fibres.

fibrin, fibrine (fi-brin) *n.* [L. *fibra*] a peculiar organic compound of the same nature as albumen, found in animals and vegetables.

fibrination (fi-bri-nâ-shun) *n.* the acquisition of the power to form an abnormal amount of fibrin.

fibrinous (fi-bri-nus) *a.* having the character of fibrin; like fibrin.

fibroid (fi-broid) *a.* having the form of fibrin; fibrous.

fibroin (fi-brô-in) *n.* the chief chemical constituent in silk of cobwebs.

fibrous (fi-brus) *a.* containing, or consisting of, fibres.

fibrovascular (fi-brô-vas-kû-lar) *a.* [L. *vasculum*, *dim.* of *vas*, a vessel] consisting of woody fibres and ducts [Bot.].

fibula (fib-û-lâ) *n.* [L.] a clasp or buckle; the outer and smaller bone of the leg; a needle for sewing up wounds.

fibular (fib-û-lar) *a.* pertaining to the outer bone of the leg.

ficellier (fi-sel-î-er) *n.* [F. fr. L. *filum*, thread] a reel or winder for thread.

ficlu (fi-shôô) *n.* [F. fr. *ficher*, pin up] a small, light covering, usually of lace or muslin, for the neck and shoulders.

fickle (fik-î) *a.* [A.S. *fool*, fr. *fic*, fraud] wavering; inconstant; changeful; unsteady; capricious; variable; unsettled.

fickleness (fik-î-nes) *n.* state of being fickle; instability; inconstancy.

fictile (fik-î-tîl) *a.* [L. *fictilis*, fr. *fingere*, pp. *factus*, shape] moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

fictileness (fik-îl-nes) *n.* the quality of being fictile.

fictility (fik-îl-î-tî) *n.* fictileness.

fiction (fik-shun) *n.* [L. *fictio*, -*ionis*, fr. *fingere*] act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; that which is feigned, esp. a fictitious story; a fable; fabrication; falsehood.

fictional (fik-shun-âl) *a.* of the nature of fiction; imaginary.

fictionist (fik-shun-ist) *n.* a writer or maker of fiction.

fictitious (fik-tish-us) *a.* feigned; imaginary; not genuine.

fictitiously (fik-tish-us-li) *adv.* in a fictitious manner; falsely.

fictitiousness (fik-tish-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being fictitious.

fictive (fik-tiv) *a.* formed by the imagination; fictitious; imaginative; feigned.

factor (fik-tur) *n.* [L.] an artist that works in wax, clay, or other plastic material.

fid (fid) *n.* [L. *findere*, *fid*, divide] a square bar of wood or iron used to support the top-mast; a pin of hard wood tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing; a plug of oakum for the muzzle of a cannon.

fiddle (fid-î) *n.* [A.S. *fiðele*, a fiddle, connected with Low L. *vidula*, violin] a stringed instrument of music; a violin; —*v. i.* to play on a fiddle or violin; to shift the hands often and do nothing; to trifle. **Fiddle-de-dee**, nonsense. **Fiddle-faddle**, *v. i.* to trifle; to dawdle; to dally; —*n.* trifling talk; trifles; —*a.* trifling. **Fiddle-fish**, the angel-fish. **Fiddle-head**, an ornament on a ship's bow, curved like the head of a fiddle.

Fiddle-shaped, panduriform (applied to the leaves of some plants that are oblong and contracted in the middle). **Fiddle-stick**, the bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin (also **fiddle-bow**). **Fiddle-string**, the string of a violin. **Fiddle-wood**, the wood of a tree that grows in the West Indies, and belongs to a genus of ornamental timber trees. To play **first**, or **second**, fiddle, in an orchestra, to take the part of a first or second violin player; to take a leading or a subordinate part or position.

fiddler (fid-ler) *n.* one that plays on a fiddle or violin.

fiddling (fid-ling) *a.* trifling; fussy; —*n.* the act of playing on a fiddle.

fideliy (fi-del-î-tî) *n.* [L. *fideliitas*, fr. *fides*, faith, fr. *fidere*, to trust] faithfulness; loyalty; observance of the marriage covenant; honesty; veracity; integrity; fealty.

fidge (fîj) *v. t.* [Scot.] to cause to fidget; —*v. i.* to fidget.

fidget (fîj-et) *v. i.* [*dim.* of *fidge*, fr. *fike*, move up and down, fr. Icel. *fika*, climb up quickly] to move uneasily one way and the other; —*n.* irregular motion; uneasiness; restlessness.

fidgetiness (fîj-et-î-nes) *n.* the state of being fidgety.

fidgety (fîj-et-î) *a.* restless; uneasy; impatient.

fiducial (fi-dû-shal) *a.* [L. *fiducia*, fr. *fidere*, to trust] having faith or trust; confident; undoubting; having the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

fiducially (fi-dû-shal-î) *adv.* with confidence.

fiduciary (fi-dû-sha-ri) *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, fr. *fiducia*] confident; undoubting; unwavering; firm; holding, held, or founded, in trust; —*n.* one that holds a thing in trust for another; a trustee; one that depends for salvation on faith without works.

fie (fi) *int.* [Scand.] an exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

fief (fēf) *n.* [F. fr. Low L. *feudum*] an estate held of a superior, on condition of military service; a fee; a feud.

field (fēld) *n.* [A.S. *feld*] cleared land; any part of a farm inclosed for tillage or pasture; ground not inclosed; the country; a cleared space, or plain, where a battle is fought; the battle itself; an open space of any kind; a wide extent; an expanse; the surface of the shield—hence, any blank space or ground on which figures are drawn or projected;—*v.t.* to stop and return to the proper place [Cricket];—*v.i.* to take to the field, *v.g.*, search for food; to act as fielder [Cricket]; to fag out. **Field-artillery**, light ordnance suitable for use in the field. **Field-battery**, a battery of field-guns. **Field-bed**, a bed for the field; a portable bed. **Field-book**, a notebook used in surveying or civil engineering, in which are made entries of measurements taken in the field. **Field-colours**, small flags, of about a foot square, for marking positions in the field. **Field-day**, a day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions; a military review; a gala day; a fête. **Field-fare**, a migratory bird of the thrush tribe, about ten inches in length, the head ash-coloured, the body chestnut, and the tail black (it winters in Great Britain). **Field-glass**, a binocular telescope, used by tourists, military men, etc. **Field-gun**, a small cannon, mounted on a light carriage, used on the battle-field; a field-piece. **Field-hand**, a worker in the fields. **Field-hospital**, a temporary hospital near place of battle. **Field-ice**, ice formed in large, flat masses in the polar seas (detached masses of it form floes). **Field-marshal**, the commander of an army; a military officer of the highest rank in the British, French, and German armies. **Field-mouse**, a mouse that burrows in banks. **Field-officer**, a military officer in rank above a captain, and below a general, as a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel. **Field-piece**, a field-gun. **Field-preacher**, one that preaches in the open air. **Field-sport**, diversion in the field, as shooting and hunting. **Field-vole**, a name of the short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse. **Field-work**, out-door work of a surveyor, engineer, or agriculturist;—*pl.* earthen works thrown up by troops in the field; trenches. **Field of view**, the space visible at one view in an optical instrument. **A fair field**, a fair chance for action. **To keep the field**, to live in tents; to be in a state of active operations; to maintain one's ground against all comers. **To take the field**, to begin the active operations of a campaign.

fielded (fēl-ded) *a.* engaged in the field of battle; encamped.

fielder (fēl-der) *n.* in cricket, etc., one whose duty is to catch and stop balls; a dog trained to pursue game in the field.

fielding (fēl-ding) *n.* in cricket, etc., play in the field; exposure to sun and air, of malt-wash, to promote its acidification.

fiend (fēnd) *n.* [A.S. *feond*, fr. *feon*, to hate] an implacable, or malicious, foe; the devil; an infernal being.

fiendish (fēn-dish) *a.* like a fiend; malignant; diabolical; malicious.

fiendishly (fēn-dish-li) *adv.* in a fiendish manner.

fiendishness (fēn-dish-nes) *n.* the state of being fiendish.

fiendlike (fēnd-lik) *a.* like a fiend; savage; devilish.

fierce (fērs) *a.* [M.E. *fers*, fr. O.F. *fers*, bold, fr. L. *ferus*, wild] vehement; violent; furious; wild; passionate.

fiercely (fērs-li) *adv.* in a fierce manner; with a wild aspect.

fierceness (fērs-nes) *n.* ferocity; savageness; fury; outrageous passion; keenness; vehemence.

fierily (fēr-i-li) *adv.* in a hot or fiery manner.

fieriness (fēr-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being fiery; irritability.

fiery (fēr-i) *a.* [fr. *fire*] consisting of, or resembling, fire; ardent; passionate; irritable; fierce; heated, as if by fire. **Fiery-cross**, a small cross of wood that had been charred and dipped in blood, formerly sent round by the Highland clans as a call to arms. **Fiery-footed**, impetuously swift. **Fiery-hot**, hot as fire; enthusiastic. **Fiery-new**, acrid, or fiery, from newness. **Fiery-red**, red as fire. **Fiery-short**, hot and curt.

fife (fif) *n.* [F. *fiſre*, fr. L. *pipare*, to chirp] a small pipe used as a wind-instrument;—*v.t.* to play on a fife.

fifer (fī-fer) *n.* one that plays on a fife.

fifteen (fif-tēn) *a.* [A.S. *fīftiſne*, fr. *fif*, five, and *tēn*, ten] five and ten;—*n.* the sum of five and ten; a symbol representing this number, as 15 or xv. **The Fifteen**, the Jacobite rebellion of 1715.

fifteenth (fif-tēnth) *a.* being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided; next after fourteenth;—*n.* one of fifteen equal parts of a unit or whole; [Mus.] a stop in an organ, tuned two octaves above the diapason.

fifth (fifth) *a.* [A.S. *fīfta*] being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided; next after fourth;—*n.* the quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts; the interval between any tone and the tone represented in the fifth degree of the staff above it. **Fifth Monarchy Men**, an extreme sect of the time of Cromwell, who looked for the establishment of a fifth universal monarchy on earth, under the personal reign of Jesus, in succession to Daniel's four great monarchies of Antichrist.

fifthly (fifth-li) *adv.* in the fifth place.

fiftieth (fif-ti-eth) *a.* [A.S. *fīfteogotha*] being one of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided; next after the forty-ninth;—*n.* one of fifty equal parts; the quotient of a number divided by fifty.

fifty (fif-ti) *a.* [A.S. *fīftig*] five times ten;—*n.* five tens; a symbol representing fifty units, as 50 or l.

fig (fig) *n.* [F. *figue*, fr. L. *ficus*] a fruit-tree of the genus *Ficus*, growing in warm climates; the fruit of the fig-tree; worthless thing, Adam's fig, the banana. **Fig-cake**, a cake made of dried figs and almonds. **Fig-dust**, finely ground oatmeal for feeding caged birds. **Fig-leaf**, the leaf of a fig-tree; a makeshift. **A fig of Spain**, a gesture of contempt. **Don't care a fig**, don't care a trifle.

fig (fig) *n.* [abbreviation of *figure*] dress; array; figure; equipment;—*v.t.* to dress; to deck. **In full fig**, in full dress.

figary (fig-a-ri) *n.* [corruption of *vagary*] a frolic; a vagary; a whim.

fight (fīt) *v.t.* [A.S. *fehtan*, to fight] to carry on, or wage; to war against; to manage or manoeuvre in a fight;—*v.i.* to strive or contend for victory in battle, or in single combat; to contend in arms; to make resistance; to oppose; to act as a soldier;—*n.* a battle; struggle for victory; a combat; a contest; an encounter. **To fight it out**, to fight till a decisive result is obtained. **To fight shy of**, to avoid, from a feeling of mistrust, fear, etc.

fighter (fīt-ter) *n.* one that fights.

fighting (fīt-ting) *n.* contention; strife;—*ppr.* fit to fight; of, or pertaining to, battle. **Fighting-cock**, a game cock. **To live like fighting-cocks**, to be well fed; to have the best of everything.

figment (fig-ment) *n.* [L. *figmentum*, fr. *figere*, feign] an invention; fiction; fabrication.

figmental (fig-men-tal) *a.* feigned; imagined.

figulate, figured (fig-ū-lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* [L. *figulus*, potter, fr. *figere*] made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped.

figuline (fig-ū-lin) *n.* any object made of potter's clay; potter's clay.

figurability (fig-ū-rā-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being figurable.

figurable (fig-ū-rā-bl) *a.* [L. *figurabilis*, fr. *figura*] capable of being brought to, or of retaining, a certain fixed form or shape.

figural (fig-ū-rāl) *a.* consisting of figures.

figurant (fig-ū-rānt) *n. masc.* one that dances in the figures of the ballet; one that appears, but does not speak, on the stage.

figurante (fig-ū-rānt) *n., fem.* of *figurant*.

figurate, figured (fig-ū-rāt, -rā-ted) *a.* of a certain determinate form or figure; [Mus.] florid.

figuration (fig-ū-rā-shun) *n.* act of giving figure or determinate form; [Mus.] the introduction of passing notes into the counterpoint.

figurative (fig-ū-ra-tiv) *a.* representing by a figure or by resemblance; typical; not literal; abounding in figures of speech; florid.

figuratively (fig-ū-ra-tiv-li) *adv.* in a figurative manner.

figurativeness (fig-ū-ra-tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being figurative.

figure (fig-ūr) *n.* [L. *figura*, fr. *figere*, to form] form of anything; shape; fashion; outline; representation in painting, in drawing, etc.; a pattern copied in cloth, paper, or other manufactured article; a design; a statue; appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person; steps in a dance; a numeral; a digit, as 1, 2, 3, etc.; price; a representative; a deviation from the ordinary manner of speaking, with a view to greater effect; the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term; [Astrol.] the horoscope;—*v.t.* to form into any determinate shape; to cover with forms or patterns; to note by numeral characters; to calculate; to symbolize; to image in the mind; to write over or under the bass, as characters to indicate the accompanying chords; to embellish with running notes or variations;—*v.i.* to make a figure; to be distinguished. **Figure-caster**, a fortune-teller; a pretender to astrology. **Figure-dance**, a dance containing many difficult figures. **Figure-weaving**, process of weaving patterns in damasks, velvets, and similar stuffs. **To cut, or make, a figure**, see **cut**. **To figure out**, to ascertain by calculation. **To figure up**, to reckon; to add up.

figured (fig-ūr-d) *a.* represented by figures; depicted; adorned with figures or patterns, as figured muslin; [Mus.] figurate.

figurehead (fig-ūr-hed) *n.* the figure, or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship.

figurine (fig-ūr-rēn) *n.* a small and ornamental figure, or group of figures, in any material, esp. in pottery and metal work.

figuring (fig-ūr-ing) *n.* act of making figures; figure; beauty of form.

figurism (fig-ūr-rizm) *n.* the doctrine of those that consider events related in the Old Testament as figures of those in the New [Theol.].

figurist (fig-ūr-rist) *n.* a believer in figurism [Theol.]; one skilled in figures.

fike (fik) *v.t.* [Jcel. *fika*, hunt after] to vex; to perplex;—*v.i.* to fidget; to be nervous;—*n.* restlessness caused by small annoyance.

fiky (fi-ki) *a.* fainal; giving trouble; restless; too particular.

filaceous (fi-lā-shus) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread] composed, or consisting, of threads.

filament (fil-ā-ment) *n.* [F. fr. L. *filum*, thread] a thread; a fibre; [Bot.] the thread-like part of the stamens supporting the anther.

filamentar, filamentary (fil-ā-men-tar, -i) *a.* formed by a filament.

filamentous, filamentose (fil-ā-men-tus, -tōs) *a.* resembling a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

filanders (fil-an-derz) *n. pl.* [F. *filandres*, fr. L. *filum*, thread] a disease in hawks, caused by small intestinal worms.

Filaria (fi-lā-ri-ā) *n.* [L. *filaris*, fr. *filum*, thread] a genus of nematode worms of filiform shape.

filarial, filarian (fi-lā-ri-ā, -an) *a.* caused by, or of the nature of, filaria.

filariate (fi-lā-ri-āt) *v.t.* to infect with filariae.

filatory (fil-ā-tur-i) *n.* a machine that spins or makes thread.

filature (fil-ā-tūr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *filum*] a drawing out into threads; a reel for drawing off silk from cocoons, or an establishment for reeling.

filbert (fil-ber-t) *n.* [fr. St. *Philibert*] the nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel.

filch (filsh) *v.t.* [probably for *filk*, fr. M.E. *felen*, conceal] to steal or take privily; to pilfer.

filcher (fil-sher) *n.* one that filches; a petty thief.

filchingly (fil-shing-li) *adv.* by pilfering; in a thievish manner.

file (fil) *n.* [F. fr. L. *filum*, thread] an orderly succession; a line; a row of soldiers ranged behind one another;

an orderly collection of papers arranged for preservation and ready reference; the line, wire, or other contrivance, by which papers are put and kept in order;—*v.t.* to set in order; to place on file; to insert in its proper place in an arranged body of papers; to bring before a court or legislative body, by presenting proper papers in a regular way; to put upon the files or records of a court;—*v.i.* to march in a file or line, as soldiers, one after another. **Indian file**, men marching one behind the other, so called because North American Indians generally march in this way. **On file**, in orderly and systematic preservation. **Rank and file**, all soldiers below commissioned rank—hence, the general body of a party as distinguished from the leaders. **Single file**, Indian file. **To file off**, to wheel off by files, and march in length.

file (fil) *n.* [A.S. *fēol*] a steel instrument having the surface covered with sharp-edged furrows, used for abrading or smoothing other substances;—*v.t.* to rub, smooth, or cut away, with a file; to spoil. **File-cutter**, a maker of files.

filemot (fil-e-mot) *n. and a.* [F. *feuillemorte*, dead leaf] brown or yellow-brown colour.

filer (fī-ler) *n.* one that uses a file in smoothing and polishing.

filial (fil-yal) *a.* [L. *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter] pertaining to a son or daughter; bearing the relation of a child.

filially (fil-yal-i) *adv.* in a filial manner.

filiate (fil-i-āt) *v.t.* to adopt as son or daughter; to affiliate.

filiation (fil-i-ā-shun) *n.* the relation of a child to a father (correlative to paternity); adoption; affiliation.

filibuster (fil-i-bus-ter) *n.* [Sp. *filibustero*, fr. D. *vrijbuiter*, freebooter, fr. *vrij*, free, and *buut*, booty] a lawless military adventurer, esp. one in quest of plunder; a freebooter;—*v.t.* to act as a filibuster.

filibusterism (fil-i-bus-ter-izm) *n.* the practice of filibustering; buccancering; freebooting.

Filices (fil-i-ses) *n. pl.* [L.] the order or group containing the ferns.

filiciform (fil-i-si-form) *a.* [L. *filix*, fern, and *forma*, shape] fern-shaped.

filiform (fil-i-form) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread, and *forma*, form] having the form of a thread or filament. Also **filiformed**.

filigree (fil-i-grē) *n.* [It. and Sp. *filigrana*, fr. L. *filum*, thread, and *granum*, a grain] network containing beads—hence, ornamental work executed in fine gold or silver wire, plaited and formed into delicate arabesques and flowers; anything very delicate and fanciful;—*a.* relating to, or composed of, work in filigree. Also **filigrane**. **Filigree-work**, work in filigree; any kind of ornamentation like filigree, fine and fantastic.

filigreed (fil-i-grēd) *a.* ornamented with filigree.

fling (fī-ling) *n.* the act of using a file; particle filed off; act of putting upon file;—*pl.* fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.

fill (fil) *v.t.* [A.S. *fyllan*, fr. *ful*, full] to make full; to supply; to replenish; to content; to surfeit; to distend, as a sail; to perform the duties of; to occupy; to accomplish; to supply, as a vacant office with a new appointment;—*v.i.* to become full; to have an abundant supply; to be satiated;—*n.* a full supply; as much as gives complete satisfaction.

filer (fī-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, fills; a tube, or funnel, for conveying liquids into bottles, casks, etc.; the tobacco that makes the body of a cigar, as distinct from the wrapper.

fillet (fil-et) *n.* [F. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, thread, fr. L. *filum*] a little band or twist, esp. one intended to tie about the hair of the head; the fleshy part of the thigh; meat rolled together and tied round; a little square moulding; the longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column;—*v.t.* to bind, furnish, or adorn, with a fillet.

fillibeg, filibeg (fil-i-beg) *n.* [Gael. *feil-cadhbeag*, small kilt, fr. *filleadh*, plait, and *beag*, little] a kilt, or dress, reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland.



Fillibeg.

filling (fil'ing) *n.* that which fills up; the wool in weaving; —*a.* likely to satisfy or fill.

fillip (fil'ip) *v.t.* [another form of *flip*] to strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring; to incite; to spur on; —*n.* a jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; anything that tends to rouse or revive.

fillister (fil-is-ter) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a plane used for grooving timber, or for rabbits.

filly (fil'i) *n.* [*dim.* of *foal*] a young mare; a female colt; a young, lively, or wanton girl; a flirt.

film (film) *n.* [A.S. *film*, fr. *fell*, a skin] a thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; a very slender thread; —*v.i.* to become covered, as with a thin skin or pellicle.

filminess (fil-mi-nes) *n.* state of being filmy.

filmy (fil'mi) *a.* composed of film; membranous; cobweb-like.

filopume (fil-lu-plóom) *n.* [L. *filum* and *pluma*, feather] a thread-feather; a hair-like feather.

filose (fil'ós) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread] ending in a thread; thread-like.

filoselle (fil-u-zel') *n.* [F., floss-silk, fr. L. *folliculus*, sac] floss-silk.

filter (fil-ter) *n.* [F. *filtrer*, fr. Low L. *filtrum*, felt] a strainer; a percolator; a piece of cloth, paper, charcoal, or other substance, through which liquors are strained; —*v.t.* to purify, as liquor, by causing it to pass through a filter; to filtrate; —*v.i.* to pass through a filter; to percolate. **Filter-paper**, porous paper used for filtering. **Filter-press**, a filtering-press, *esp.* an apparatus for extracting oil from fish. **Filter-pump**, a pump invented by Bunsen for assisting quick filtration.

filtering (fil-ter-ing) *n.* straining; defecating. **Filtering-machine**, any contrivance by which liquids may be filtered.

filth (filth) *n.* [A.S. *fyldh*, fr. *fúl*, foul] foul matter; dirt; nastiness; pollution. **Filth-disease**, a disease caused by filth.

filthily (filth'i-li) *adv.* in a filthy manner; foully.

filthiness (filth'i-nes) *n.* the state of being filthy; that which is filthy, or makes filthy.

filthy (filth'i) *a.* defiled with filth; foul; muddy; unclean; mean; impure.

filtrate (fil-trá) *v.t.* [Low L. *filtrare*, to filter] to filter; to defecate liquor by straining or percolation; —*n.* the liquid which has been passed through a filter.

filtration (fil-trá-shun) *n.* act or process of filtering.

filum (fil'um) *n.* [L.] a thread; a fine fibre; [Mus.] the stem or tail of a note.

fimble (fim-bl) *n.* [D. *fmelen*, tease flax] the male plants of hemp.

fimbria (fim'bri-a) *n.* one of the processes that form a fringe; a fringe-like structure.

fimbriate (fim'bri-át) *a.* [L. *fimbriatus*, fr. *fimbriae*, fibres, fringe] bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs; fringed.

fimbriated (fim'bri-á-ted) *a.* fringed; fimbriate; [Her.] ornamented as an ordinary, with a border of another tincture.

fimbriation (fim'bri-á-shun) *n.* the state of being fringed; a fringe.

fin (fin) *n.* [A.S. *finn*, allied to L. *pinna*, fin] an organ of an aquatic animal, consisting of a membrane supported by rays, and serving to balance and propel it in the water. **Fin-footed**, having feet with toes connected by a membrane. **Fin-ray**, one of the rays of the fin of a fish. **Fin-spine**, a spine of a fish's fin. **Fin-toed**, having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls.



Fins.

e, anal; f, caudal;
a, dorsal; c, pectoral;
d, ventral.

finable (fi-na-bl) *a.* liable, or subject, to a fine or penalty; capable of being refined or purified.

final (fi-nal) *a.* [L. *finalis*, fr. *finis*, end] pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclusive; decisive.

finale (fē-ná'la) *n.* [It.] the last note, or end, of a piece of music; the closing scene of an opera; the last piece at a concert; close; termination.

finality (fi-nal'i-ti) *n.* final state; a final or conclusive arrangement; a settlement.

finally (fi-nal-i) *adv.* at the end; ultimately; lastly; completely.

finance (fi-nans') *n.* [Low L. *finare*, pay a fine, fr. *finis*, end] the science or system of public revenue and expenditure; the management of money matters; —*pl.* the income of a ruler or a state; public money; private income or resources; —*v.t.* to manage the financial arrangements of; to furnish with money.

financial (fi-nan-shal) *a.* pertaining to finance or public revenue.

financially (fi-nan-shal-i) *adv.* in a financial manner; in relation to public revenue.

financier (fi-nan'sēr) *n.* an officer that administers the public revenue; one skilled in financial operations; —*v.t.* to act as financier for; to manage ways and means for; —*v.i.* to conduct financial operations; finance. Also **financialist**.

financiering (fi-nan-sē-ring) *n.* the management of financial operations.

finch (finsh) *n.* [A.S. *finc*, finch] a small singing bird.

find (find) *v.t.* [A.S. *findan*] to come to; to meet with; to obtain; to discover; to acquire; to attain; to detect; to perceive; to experience; to supply; to furnish; to give a verdict, as a jury; —*v.i.* to determine an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to a court; —*n.* a discovery; a thing found. **Find-spot**, the place where an object has been found; locality of a find. **To find bail**, to pay a sum into court to guarantee re-appearance. **To find one's feet, or legs**, to rise upon one's feet; to recover the use of them. **To find one's self, to feel, or fare**, in regard to health. **To find out**, to detect; to solve; to understand.

findable (fin-dá-bl) *a.* capable of being found.

finder (fin'der) *n.* one that, or that which, finds; a small telescope attached to a larger one for finding more readily an object to be examined by the larger telescope.

findfault (find'fawlt) *n.* a faultfinder.

finding (fin'ding) *n.* the act of discovering; that which is found; verdict; —*pl.* that which a journeyman finds, or provides, for himself.

findon-haddock (fin'in-had-uk) *n.* smoked haddock, *esp.* those cured at Findon, a fishing village in Kincardineshire, Scotland. Also called **finnan-haddock**.

fine (fin) *a.* [F. *fin*, fr. L. *finitus*, fr. *finire*, to finish] thin; slender; minute; subtle; keen; delicate; refined; critical; handsome; beautiful; polished, as manners; excellent; showy; dexterous; sly; —*v.t.* to refine; to purify; —*v.i.* to become fine or pure; to clear.

Fine-draw, to sew up, as a rent, so that the seam is not perceived. **Fine-drawing**, a method of darning by which the pattern is restored. **Fine-drawn**, drawn out to extreme fineness; drawn out with too much subtlety.

Fine-spoken, using fine phrases. **Fine-spun**, drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle; ingenious. **Fine-stuff**, the second coat of plaster for the walls of a room. **The fine arts**, the arts that depend mainly on the imagination, whose whole object is to please, as music and painting.

fine (fin) *n.* [Low L. *finis*, a fine or payment, fr. L. *finis*, end] end; conclusion; a final agreement between parties concerning lands and rents; a payment imposed as a punishment; a pecuniary penalty; a mulct; —*v.t.* to impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to mulct. **In fine**, in the end; in conclusion.

finely (fin'i) *adv.* in a fine or finished manner; delicately; with subtlety; to a fine state; to a thin or sharp edge or point; nicely.

fineness (fin'nes) *n.* thinness; slenderness; minuteness; purity; niceness; keenness; elegance; splendour; ingenuity; smoothness.

finer (fi'nēr) *n.* one that fines or purifies; —*a. comp.* of fine.

finery (fi'nēr-i) *n.* ornament; decoration, *esp.* showy or excessive decoration; a refinery; a furnace hearth for making iron malleable.

finesse (fi-nes) *n.* [F.] subtlety of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; stratagem, *esp.* in whist; —*v.i.* to use artifice or stratagem; to attempt to

take a trick with a low card while holding a higher card in the hand.

finestill (fin-'stil) *v.t.* to distil, as spirits, from treacle, molasses, etc.

finestiller (fin-'stil-er) *n.* one that distils spirits from treacle, etc.

finger (fing-'ger) *n.* [A.S. *finger*] one of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit; one of the extremities of the hand, not including the thumb; the width of a finger; skill in the use of the fingers, as in music;—*v.t.* to touch with the fingers; to handle; to perform on, or with, the fingers; to touch lightly; to purloin;—*v.t.* to use the fingers in playing on an instrument. **Finger-alphabet**, the alphabet, signified by certain motions of the fingers, used by deaf mutes.

Finger-and-toe, a disease in turnips, the bulb throwing out several tap-roots. **Finger-board**, the part of a stringed instrument on which the fingers are pressed to vary the tone; a key-board. **Finger-bowl**, **finger-glass**, a glass for holding water to cleanse the fingers at table. **Finger-breadth**, the breadth of a finger. **Finger-coral**, a millepore coral used for ornament. **Finger-counting**, counting upon the fingers. **Finger-flower**, the foxglove. **Finger-grass**, a kind of wild grass. **Finger-key**, a key for opening and closing electric circuits. **Finger-mark**, a soil or stain made by a finger. **Finger-nut**, a nut having wings that can be grasped by the fingers. **Finger-plate**, a plate of metal or porcelain fixed to the edge of a door to prevent soiling by the hand. **Finger-post**, a post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road; a sign-post. **Finger-reading**, a system of reading for the blind. **Finger-stall**, a cover worn on the finger to protect it, when injured. **A finger in the pie**, a share in the doing of anything. **To have a finger in**, to be concerned in. **To have at one's fingers' ends**, to know thoroughly.

fingerer (fing-'ger-er) *n.* one that fingers; a pilferer.

fingerling (fing-'ger-ing) *n.* the act of touching or handling lightly with the fingers; the manner of using the fingers in striking the keys of an instrument of music; delicate work made with the fingers.

fingerling (fing-'ger-ling) *n.* a finger of a glove; a very small salmon or trout fry.

finial (fin-'i-al) *n.* [L. *finire*, to finish] the knot or bunch of foliage, or flower, forming the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture; sometimes the pinnacle itself.

finical (fin-'i-kal) *a.* [fr. *finē*] affectedly fine; unduly particular; fastidious; foppish.

finicality (fin-'i-kal-i-ti) *n.* state of being finical.

finically (fin-'i-kal-i) *adv.* in a finical manner; foppishly.

finicalness (fin-'i-kal-nes) *n.* the quality of being finical; foppishness; fastidiousness.

finicking (fin-'i-king) *n.* fussiness; fastidious ways;—*a.* daintily; precise in trifles.

finikin, finnikin (fin-'i-kin) *a.* [D. *fijn*, fine, precise] daintily fine; too particular;—*n.* a sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fining-pot (fi-'ning-pot) *n.* a vessel in which metals are refined.

finis (fi-'nis) *n.* [L.] an end; conclusion.

finish (fin-'ish) *v.t.* [F. *finir*, *ppr. finissant*, fr. L. *finire*, fr. *finis*, end] to bring to an end; to put an end to; to terminate; to bestow the utmost possible labour upon; to perfect;—*n.* that which finishes, terminates, or perfects.

finished (fin-'isht) *pp.* complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree.

finisher (fin-'ish-er) *n.* one that finishes, concludes, completes, or perfects.

finite (fi-'nit) *a.* [L. *finire*, *pp. finitus*] limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded; limited by number and person.

finitely (fi-'nit-li) *adv.* within limits; to a certain degree only.

finiteness (fi-'nit-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being finite.

finitude (fin-'i-tud) *n.* the state of being finite; limitation.

finless (fin-'les) *a.* [fr. *fin*] destitute of fins.

Finn (fin) *n.* a native of Finland.

finnan-haddock (fin-'an-had-'uk) *n.* See **finnon-haddock**.

Finnic, Finnish (fin-'ik, -ish) *n.* the language of the Finns;—*a.* pertaining to the Finns.

finny (fin-'i) *a.* furnished with fins; pertaining to fins or fish.

fiord, fjord (fyord) *n.* [Scand. *fiord*] a long, narrow inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, running into the land, as on the coast of Norway.

fiorin (fi-'u-rin) *n.* [Ir. *fiorthan*] a species of creeping bent-grass.

fir, fir-tree (fer, fer-'trē) *n.* [A.S. *furh*] a resinous, cone-bearing tree, allied

to the pines, and valued for its timber (it is highly combustible, and used for fuel— one species in Scotland being called candle fir). **Fire-cone**, the cone-shaped fruit of the fir.

fire (fir) *n.* [A.S. *fȳr*, allied to G. *pur*] the evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; combustion; state of ignition; fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth or in a furnace; a conflagration; the discharge of fire-arms; splendour; torture by burning; arlour; vigour of fancy; energy of thought or diction; animation in delivery; rage; trouble;—*v.t.* to set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to irritate; to animate; to discharge; in farriery, to cauterize;—*v.t.* to take fire; to be kindled; to kindle; to be inflamed with passion; to discharge fire-arms. **Fire-alarm**, an alarm given of a conflagration; an apparatus for giving an alarm of fire.

Fire-arm, a weapon that acts by the force of some explosive such as gunpowder. **Fire-ball**, a grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles. **Fire-balloon**, a balloon beneath which a fire is attached; a balloon sent up at night with fireworks. **Fire-blast**, a blasting in plants, *esp.* in hops, in which they appear as if burned by fire. **Fire-board**, a chimney-board used to close a fire-place in summer. **Fire-boat**, a boat fitted up for extinguishing fires about docks. **Fire-box**, the fire-chamber of a locomotive. **Fire-brand**, a piece of wood kindled, or on fire; one that causes contention and mischief; an incendiary. **Fire-brick**, a brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire-clay.

Fire-brigade, a body of men trained and organized for managing engines to extinguish fires. **Fire-brush**, a small brush used to sweep the hearth. **Fire-clay**, a kind of clay, chiefly pure silicate of alumina, used in making fire-bricks. **Fire-cock**, a cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire. **Fire-cracker**, a small paper cylinder charged with gunpowder, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report. **Fire-damp**, the explosive carbureted hydrogen of coal-mines. **Fire-dog**, same as **andiron**.

Fire-dress, a species of covering which enables him that wears it to approach, and even to pass through the flames, to save life or property. **Fire-eater**, one that pretends to eat fire—hence, a fighting character; a hotspur. **Fire-engine**, a hydraulic, or forcing pump for throwing water to extinguish fires. **Fire-escape**, a machine for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire. **Fire-extinguisher**, an apparatus meant for immediate and temporary use in extinguishing fires. **Fire-flaught**, a flash of lightning; aurora borealis. **Fire-god**, a god of fire. **Fire-insurance**, an indemnity against loss of property by fire. **Fire-irons**, utensils for a fire-place or grate, as tongs, poker, and shovel. **Fire-master**, chief of a fire-brigade. **Fire-new**, fresh from the forge; bright; quite new. **Fire-pan**, a pan, for holding, or conveying, fire; *esp.* the receptacle for the priming in a gun. **Fire-place**, the part of the chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth. **Fire-plug**, a plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire. **Fire-policy**, the written agreement of the fire-insurance. **Fire-pot**, a crucible; a furnace; a vessel used in ancient warfare, containing a combustible fluid (also **stink-pot**). **Fire-proof**, *a.* proof against fire; incombustible;—*v.t.* to render proof against fire. **Fire-proofing**, the act of rendering fire-proof; material for use in making anything fire-proof. **Fire-raising**, arson; act of setting on fire.



Fire-tree.



Finial.

Fire-room, the stoke-hole of ships. **Fire-screen**, a movable screen placed in front of a fire to intercept the direct rays; a fire-guard; protection against fire. **Fire-ship**, a vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships. **Fire-spirit**, fire personified; the deity supposed to be the animating spirit of fire. **Fire-stick**, an implement used by certain primitive peoples for obtaining fire by friction; a lighted stick. **Fire-stone**, a kind of freestone which bears a great degree of heat. **Fire-water**, name given by North American Indians to ardent spirits. **Fire-wood**, wood for fuel. **Fire-worm**, a glow-worm. **Fire-worship**, the worship of fire which prevailed in Persia among the followers of Zoroaster, and among the Parsees of India. **Fire-worshipper**, a worshipper of fire; a follower of Zoroaster. **A dropping fire**, see **dropping**. **Baptism of fire**, first time in actual battle. **Chinese fire**, see **Chinese**. **Cross fire**, firing from different directions. **Greek fire**, a combustible composition used in warfare by the Greeks. **Line of fire**, direction of axis of fire-arm. **On fire**, burning; excited; eager. **Out of the frying-pan into the fire**, from bad to worse. **Pour oil on the fire**, add fuel to the flame. **Running fire**, rapid discharge of fire-arms by troops in succession. **The fat is in the fire**, it has come to the worst; there will be an explosion now. **To fire away**, to begin; to proceed. **To fire off**, to discharge a shot. **To fire out**, to expel. **To fire up**, to start a fire; to be inflamed with passion. **To hang fire**, to fail to explode. **To heap coals of fire on one's head**, to benefit an adversary or enemy. **To set on fire**, to apply fire to; to cause to burn. **To set the Thames (tens)**, a cornish **on fire**, to cut a figure in the world.

firefly (fir-flī) *n.* a winged, luminous insect which emits a brilliant light from a yellow spot on each side of the thorax, and from other parts of the body.

firelock (fir-lok) *n.* a lock that discharges a gun by striking fire with flint and steel—hence, a musket furnished with such a lock.

fireman (fir-man) *n.* a man whose business is to extinguish fires; a man that tends the fires, as of a steam-engine.

firer (fir-er) *n.* one that discharges a gun; one that sets fire to; an incendiary.

fireside (fir-sid) *n.* a place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement;—*a.* domestic; intimate; homely.

firework (fir-wurk) *n.* a preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, in various forms, for making explosions in the air; pyrotechnics (usually *pl.*).

firing (fir-ing) *n.* the act of making a fire; fuel; exposing to a high temperature, to bake, as porcelain; act of discharging fire-arms. **Firing-iron**, instrument used in farriery to remove swellings or knots. **Firing-machine**, a mechanism for feeding the fires of an engine with coals. **Firing-party**, a detachment of soldiers detailed to fire over the grave of a person buried with military honours, or to execute any person sentenced to death. **Firing-point**, the temperature at which an inflammable oil takes fire spontaneously.

firk (ferk) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to whip; to flog; to rouse.

firkin (fer-kin) *n.* [O.D. *vier*, four, and *suffia kin*] a measure of capacity equal to the fourth part of a barrel; 9 imperial gallons; 56 lbs. of butter; a small cask of indeterminate size, used for butter, herrings, etc.

firlot (fer-lot) *n.* [O.D. *vier*, four, and E. *lot*, part] a dry measure used in Scotland, being the fourth part of a boll, or four pecks.

firm (ferm) *a.* [L. *firmus*] strong; fixed; compact; hard; solid; constant; steady; resolute; unshaken; stable; secure;—*n.* [It. *firma*, signature, fr. L. *firmus*] the name, title, or style, under which a company transacts business—hence, a mercantile partnership or house;—*v.t.* to fix; to settle; to confirm; to direct with firmness.

firmament (fer-ma-ment) *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, fr. *firmus*, firm] the region of the air; the sky or heavens.

firmamental (fer-ma-ment'al) *a.* pertaining to the firmament; celestial.

firman (fer-man, fer-mān) *n.* [Per. *fārmān*, Skr. *pramāna*, authority] a decree of the Turkish or other oriental government, as a passport, permit, licence, etc.

firmity, firmitude (fer-mi-ti, -tūd) *n.* firmness; strength; stability; solidity.

firmly (ferm-li) *adv.* in a firm manner.

firmness (ferm-nes) *n.* the state of being firm; fixedness; compactness; strength; stability; steadfastness; certainty; soundness.

firn (firn, fern) *n.* [Ger. *firn*, last year's] accumulated snows on heights of mountain ranges, forming the source of glaciers; the French *névé*.

first (ferst) *a.* [A.S. *fyrst*, superl. of *fore*] preceding all others of a series or kind; placed in front of, or in advance of, all others; foremost; most eminent or exalted; most excellent; primitive; highest; chief; principal;—*adv.* before anything else in time, space, rank, etc. (used in composition with many adjectives and participles). **First-begotten, first-born, n.** the eldest child;—*a.* eldest. **First cause**, a cause independent of any other. **First-class, a.** first-rate; of the highest excellence;—*adv.* in the best fitted up carriage;—*n.* highest honours. **First day, Sunday.** **First-floor**, the floor, or tier of apartments, next above the ground-floor. **First-foot**, the first visitor on New Year's Day [Scot.]; first person met on setting out on any important enterprise. **First-fruits, fruits earliest gathered; earliest results or profits; first year's profit of a benefice.** **First-hand**, obtained direct from the first source. **First-mate**, officer of a vessel immediately below the captain. **First-rate, a.** of the highest excellence; pre-eminent;—*n.* a warship of the largest size. **At first, at the first**, at the beginning. **First and last**, altogether. **First or last**, at one time or another.

firstling (ferst-ling) *n.* the first produce or offspring (said of animals).

firstly (ferst-li) *adv.* in the first place; to commence.

firth (ferth) *n.* See **firth**.

fisc (fisk) *n.* [O.F. *fisque*, fr. L. *fiscus*, basket, purse] the public purse or exchequer.

fiscal (fis-kal) *a.* pertaining to the public treasury or revenue;—*n.* a treasurer; [Scot.] procurator-fiscal.

fish (fish) *n.* [F. *ficher*, fix] a counter used in certain games.

fish (fish) *n.* [A.S. *fisc*, a fish] an aquatic, oviparous, vertebrate animal, breathing by means of gills; the flesh of fish, used as food; a fish-bar; fish-tackle;—*v.t.* to catch; to draw out, or up; to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber; to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint;—*v.i.* to attempt to catch fish; to seek to obtain by artifice. **Fish-bar**, a bar to make fast two pieces of wood end to end. **Fish-basket**, an angler's basket for carrying his fish. **Fish-beam**, a beam that bellies out on the under side. **Fish-carver**, a broad silver or plated knife for serving fish at table. **Fish-culture**, pisciculture. **Fish-curer**, a salter or smoker of fish. **Fish-davit**, a spar for fishing the anchor. **Fish-day**, a day on which Catholics are forbidden to eat flesh-meat. **Fish-fag**, a fishwife; a scold. **Fish-garth**, a dam in a river for the catching of fish. **Fish-glass**, isinglass. **Fish-guano, fish-manure**, manure manufactured from fish. **Fish-hawk**, the osprey. **Fish-hook**, a hook for catching fish. **Fish-joint**, a splice consisting of one or more pieces of iron, called **fish-plates**, bolted to the sides of two adjacent rails. **Fish-kettle**, an oblong kettle for boiling fish whole. **Fish-knife**, a fish carver. **Fish-ladder**, a fishway. **Fish-louse**, a parasitic crustacean found on fish. **Fish-market**, a place where fish are exposed for sale. **Fish-maw**, the sound or air bladder of a fish. **Fish-oil**, oil got from fish, esp. cod-liver oil. **Fish-plate**, see **fish-joint**. **Fish-poison**, a plant noxious to fish. **Fish-pond**, a pond where fishes are preserved. **Fish-pot**, a wicker basket for catching crabs, lobsters, etc. **Fish-skin**, a disease, ichthyosis. **Fish-slice**, a fish-carver. **Fish-spear**, a fishgig; a harpoon. **Fish-strainer**, a metal colander with handles, for lifting fish from a kettle, and draining off the water; a perforated slab to drain water from cooked fish. **Fish-tackle**, an apparatus for raising the flukes of the anchor to the gunwale. **Fish-tail**, shaped like a fish's tail. **Fish-tail burner**, a gas-jet resembling a fish's tail. **Fish-torpedo**, see **torpedo**. **Fish-trowel**, a fish-carver. **Fish-weir**, a fish-garth. **Fish-works**, a factory for the manufacture of fish-manure. **To have other fish to fry**, to have

something else to do. To fish for, to draw out by artifice.

fishable (fish-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being fished.

fisher (fish-er) *n.* one employed in catching fish; a carnivorous quadruped of the weasel kind.

Fisher-boat, a boat employed in catching fish.

fisherman (fish-er-man) *n.* one whose employment is to catch fish; a vessel employed in taking fish.

fishery (fish-er-i) *n.* business of catching fish; a place for catching fish.

fishgig (fish-gig) *n.* a staff with barbed prongs for striking fish.

fishiness (fish-i-nes) *n.* state of being fishy.

fishing (fish-ing) *n.* the art or practice of catching fish; a fishery. **Fishing-banks**, a fishing place of moderately shallow water in the sea. **Fishing-boat**, the boat employed by one that catches fish. **Fishing-frog**, the angler-fish. **Fishing-line**, a line attached to a rod for angling. **Fishing-net**, a net for inclosing fish. **Fishing-rod**, a long, slender, tapering rod for angling. **Fishing-tackle**, the outfit of an angler—rod, lines, hooks, etc.

fishmonger (fish-mung-ger) *n.* a seller of fish.

fishway (fish-wā) *n.* a contrivance whereby fish may ascend a water-fall; a fish-ladder.

fishwife, fishwoman (fish-wif, -woom-an) *n.* a woman that sells fish.

fishy (fish-i) *a.* consisting of fish; fish-like; filled with fish; suggestive of fish; seedy; of doubtful character; dubious; incredible (probably from the proverbial exaggeration of angling stories).

fissile (fis-il) *a.* [L. fr. *findere*, *pp. fissus*, to cleave] capable of being split, or cleft, in the direction of the grain.

fissility (fi-sil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being fissile.

fission (fish-un) *n.* a splitting, or breaking up into parts; a subdividing of an organism into two parts.

fissiparism (fi-sip-a-rizm) *n.* [L. *parere*, to bring forth] reproduction by fission.

fissiparous (fi-sip-a-rus) *a.* reproducing by fission.

fissiparously (fi-sip-a-rus-li) *adv.* by fission.

fissiped (fis-i-ped) *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot] having toes cleft;—*n.* a cloven-footed animal.

fissirostral (fis-i-ros-trāl) *a.* having a mouth opening wide, as the swallow; of, or pertaining to, the Fissirostres.

Fissirostres (fis-i-ros-tréz) *n. pl.* [L. *rostrum*, beak] the order of insessorial birds, as swallows and swifts.

fissure (fish-ür) *n.* a cleft; a longitudinal opening; depression in a bone or muscle;—*v. t.* to cleave; to fracture.

fit (fit) *n.* [A.S. *fist*] the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm;—*v. t.* to strike with the fist.

fistic (fis-tik) *a.* pertaining to boxing; pugilistic.

fisticuffs (fis-ti-kufs) *n. pl.* [*fit* and *cuff*] a combat with the fists; a boxing-match.

fistuca (fis-tü-ka) *n.* [L., a reamer] a pile-driver; a monkey.

fistula (fis-tü-lä) *n.* [L.] a reed; a pipe; a deep, narrow, chronic abscess.

fistular, fistulose, fistulous (fis-tü-lar, -lös, -lus) *a.* hollow, like a pipe or reed; of the nature of a fistula.

Fistularia (fis-tü-lä-ri-a) *n.* a genus of fishes, including the tobacco-pipe fish.

fistulate (fis-tü-lät) *v. i.* to become a fistula.

fistulid, fistulidan (fis-tü-lid, -li-dän) *n.* a holothurian.

fistuliform (fis-tü-li-form) *a.* fistular in form.

fit (fit) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] adapted to an end, object, or design; qualified; suitable; proper; appropriate; becoming; competent; prepared;—*v. t.* to make fit or suitable; to adapt; to qualify; to bring into a required

form; to prepare; to be suitable to;—*v. i.* to be proper or becoming; to be adjusted to the shape directed: to suit;—*n.* that which fits; adjustment. By fits and starts, intermittently. To fit out, to equip; to furnish with stores, as a ship. To fit up, to furnish with the things necessary.

fit (fit) *n.* [A.S. *fit*, a struggle] a sudden and violent attack of a disorder; a convulsion; a paroxysm; an epileptic attack; an impulsive and irregular action; a passing humour.

fitch (fich) *n.* [*vetch*] a chick-pea;—[*fitchet*] the fur of the polecat. **Fitch-brush**, brush, or hair-pencil, made of the fitch of the polecat.

fitchée, fitched (fi-chä, ficht) *a.* [F. *ficher*, fix] ending in a point [Her.].

fitchet, fichew (fich-et, -öö) *n.* [O.F. *fissel*, fr. D. *viase*, nasty] a polecat; a fount.

fitful (fit-fool) *a.* marked by fits; irregularly variable; spasmodic; impulsive.

fitfully (fit-fool-i) *adv.* in a fitful manner; by fits.

fitfulness (fit-fool-nes) *n.* state of being fitful; impulsiveness; want of stability; caprice.

fitly (fit-li) *adv.* in a fit manner; suitably; properly; conveniently.

fitness (fit-nes) *n.* state or quality of being fit; propriety; suitability; qualification.

fitter (fit-er) *n.* one that fits; a coal-broker; one that puts the parts of a machine together.

fitting (fit-ing) *n.* anything used in fitting up;—*pl.* fixtures; apparatus;—*a.* fit; appropriate; suitable; proper. **Fitting-shop**, shop in which machinery is fitted up.

fittingly (fit-ing-li) *adv.* in a fitting manner; suitably; appropriately.

fittingness (fit-ing-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being fitting; suitability.

fitweed (fit-wed) *n.* an herb of the West Indies (*Eryngium foetidum*), good for hysteria.

fitz (fitz) *n.* [Norman F. *fiz*, F. *fil*, fr. L. *filius*] a prefix to a surname, denoting son of, *esp.* illegitimate son of a king or prince of the blood.

five (fiv) *n.* [A.S. *fī*] the sum of four and one; a symbol representing this number, as 5 or \vee ;—*a.* one more than four.

fivefinger (fiv-fing-ger) *n.* cinquefoil;—*pl.* a starfish.

fivefold (fiv-föld) *a.* five times repeated.

fiveleaf (fiv-léf) *n.* cinquefoil.

fives (fivz) *n.* See *vives*.

fives (fivz) *n. pl.* [*five*] a game with a ball against a wall, resembling tennis; the hand or fist. **Fives-court**, the place where the game of fives is played. **Bunch of fives**, the fist.

fix (fiks) *v. t.* [L. *figere*, *pp. fixus* to fix] to make firm, stable, or fast; to fasten; to secure; to establish; to hold steadily, as the eye on an object; to make permanent; to implant; to set in a suitable manner; to adjust; to deprive of volatility;—*v. i.* to settle permanently; to rest; to become firm; to become hard and malleable;—*n.* predicament; dilemma. To fix on, or upon, to determine on; to select.

fixation (fik-si-shun) *n.* act of fixing; state of being fixed; steadiness; state of resistance to evaporation or volatilization by heat.

fixative (fik-sä-tiv) *a.* tending to fix.

fixed (fikst) *a.* settled; established; firm; determined; resolute. **Fixed air**, carbonic acid gas. **Fixed bodies**, bodies not readily volatilized. **Fixed oils**, oils not easily volatilized. **Fixed stars**, stars apparently occupying the same position relatively to each other.

fixedly (fik-sed-li) *adv.* in a fixed manner; firmly; steadfastly.

fixedness (fik-sed-nes) *n.* state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness.

fixing (fik-sing) *n.* act or process of making fixed or secure;—*pl.* apparatus; trimmings [Amer.]. **Fixing-bath**, a solution of hyposulphite of soda, used in photography to fix negatives or silver prints.

fixity (fik-si-ti) *n.* fixedness; coherence of parts—opposite of *volatility*.

fixture (fiks-tūr) *n.* that which is fixed or attached; anything of an accessory character annexed to houses or lands.

fizzig (fiz-gig) *n.* [*fizz*] a gadding, flirting girl; a firework of damp powder which makes a fizzing noise.

fizzig (fiz-gig) *n.* See *flshgig*.

fizz (fiz) *v.i.* [*imit.*] to make a hissing sound; to fail in an undertaking; —*n.* a hissing sound; any effervescent liquid, as soda-water, champagne, etc.

fizzle (fiz-l) *v.i.* to fizz; —*n.* fizz; a disgraceful failure; a state of agitation.

flabbergast (flab'er-gást) *v.t.* [probably *flabby* and *gast*, to astonish] to overcome with amazement; to confound; to astonish.

flabbily (flab-i-li) *adv.* in a flabby manner.

flabbiness (flab-i-nes) *n.* state of being flabby.

flabby (flab-i) *a.* [*fr.* *flabid*] soft; yielding to the touch; easily shaken; drooping; wanting firmness; languid.

Flabellaria (flab-e-lá-ri-a) *n.* [*L. flabellum*, fan] the fan-corals.

flabellate, flabelliform (fla-bel'á-át, -i-form) *á.* fan-shaped.

flabellation (flab-e-lá-shun) *n.* cooling with a fan in surgical operations.

flabellum (fla-bel-um) *n.* a fan, *esp.* one formerly used to drive away insects from the chalice during the celebration of the Eucharist.

flaccid (flak-sid) *a.* [*L. fr. flaccus*, flabby] soft and weak; limber; lax; flabby.

flaccidity, flaccidness (flak-sid'i-ti, flak-sid-nes) *n.* state of being flaccid; want of firmness; laxity.

flaccidly (flak-sid-li) *adv.* in a flaccid manner.

flag (flag) *v.i.* [*Etym. doubtful*] to hang loosely; to grow spiritless or dejected; to lose vigour; to become languid.

flag (flag) *n.* [*Icel. flaga*, a flag or slab—a form of *flake*] a flat stone used for paving; —*v.t.* to pave with flags.

flag (flag) *n.* [*D. or Scand.*] an ensign or colours; a standard; a banner as mark of distinction, rank, or nationality; a broad-leaved, aquatic plant, named from its fluttering in wind. **Flag-lieutenant**, the officer in a flag-ship that makes the signals to the fleet. **Flag-officer**, the commander of a squadron. **Flag-ship**, the ship which bears the flag-officer, and on which his flag is displayed. **Flag-staff**, a staff on which a flag is hung. **Black-flag**, a flag symbolic of piracy or merclessness. **Flag of truce**, a white flag indicating a desire to discuss terms of peace with the enemy. **Red-flag**, the emblem of revolution; danger-signal; a sign of defiance, or challenge to battle. **To dip the flag**, to lower the flag and then raise it as a mark of respect. **To hang a flag half-mast high**, to raise it half-way as a token of mourning. **To strike, or lower, the flag**, to pull down the flag, in token of surrender. **White-flag**, a flag of truce.

flagellant (flaj'e-lant) *n.* [*L. flagellare*, *pp. flagellatus*, to scourge, *fr. flagellum*, a little whip] one of a fanatical sect which arose in Italy A.D. 1260, who maintained that by self-flagellation they atoned for sin and averted judgment.

flagellate (flaj'e-lát) *v.t.* to whip; to scourge; —*a.* furnished with flagella.

flagellation (flaj'e-lá-shun) *n.* a whipping; a flogging; discipline of the scourge.

flagelliform (flaj-el'i-form) *a.* thin and supple, like a whip-lash; whip-shaped.

flagellum (flaj-el-um) *n.* [*L.*, whip] a long, branching shoot; a whip-like appendage to certain crustaceans.

flageolet (flaj'e-let) *n.* [*F.*] a small wind-instrument of music with a mouth-piece.

Flageolet-tones, harmonics of stringed instruments.

flagginess (flag-i-nes) *n.* the condition of being flaggy.

flagging (flag-ing) *n.* act of laying with flag-stones; a pavement, or sidewalk, of flag-stones; flag-stones collectively.

flaggingly (flag-ing-li) *adv.* in a weak or flagging manner.

flaggy (flag-i) *a.* weak; flexible; limber; insipid; like a flag; abounding in flag-plants.

flagitious (fla-jish-us) *a.* [*L. flagitium*, a disgraceful act, *fr. flagrare*, to burn] disgracefully or shamefully criminal; guilty of enormous crimes; atrocious; profligate.

flagitiously (fla-jish-us-li) *adv.* in a flagitious manner.

flagitiousness (fla-jish-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness.

flagman (flag-man) *n.* one that makes signals with flags.

flagon (flag-un) *n.* [*F.*] a vessel with a narrow mouth for holding liquors.

flagrancy (flá-grán-si) *n.* heinousness; enormity.

flagrant (flá-grant) *a.* [*L. flagrare*, *pp. flagrans, flagrantis*, to burn] notorious; glaring; enormous.

flagrantly (flá-grant-li) *adv.* in a flagrant manner.

flagstone (flag-stón) *n.* a flat stone for pavement; any sandstone which splits up into flags.

flagworm (flag-wurm) *n.* a grub peculiar to flags and sedges.

flail (flál) *n.* [*L. flagellum*, a whip] an instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear.

flake (flák) *n.* [*Scand.*] a film; scale; a scale-like particle, as of snow; a carnation of two colours only; —*v.t.* to form into flakes; —*v.i.* to separate in layers; to peel or scale off. **Flake-white**, the purest white-lead in flakes or scales; subnitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

flake (flák) *n.* [*Icel.*] a platform for drying fish; a movable hurdle for fencing; a stage hung over a ship's side used in calking.

flakiness (flá-ki-nes) *n.* state of being flaky.

flaking (flá-king) *n.* the breaking of flint into flakes.

flaky (flá-ki) *a.* consisting of flakes or locks; flake-like.

flam (flam) *n.* [*F. fanfelue*] a freak; a whim; a falsehood; an illusory pretext; —*a.* lying; false; —*v.t.* to delude; to impose upon.

flambeau (flam-bé) *n.* [*F. flambe* *fr. L. flamma*, flame] a flaming torch; a large kind of ornamented candlestick.

flamboyancy (flam-boi-an-si) *n.* the quality of being flamboyant.

flamboyant (flam-boi-ant) *a.* [*F.*, *pp. of flamboyer*, to blaze] flaming; wavy; —*n.* a style of Gothic architecture that prevailed in France in the 15th and 16th centuries, characterized by waving or flame-like tracery, as in windows, panels, etc.

flame (flam) *n.* [*L. flamma*] a stream of burning vapour or gas; a blaze; fire in general; burning zeal; fervency; passionate excitement or strife; warmth of affection; a sweetheart; —*v.t.* to blaze; to break out in violence of passion. **Flame-colour**, a bright yellow colour.

flameless (flám-les) *a.* destitute of flame.

flamelet (flám-let) *n.* [*dim. of flame*] a little flame.

flamen (flá-men) *n.* [*L.*] a priest devoted to a particular god.

flaming (flá-ming) *a.* bright red; glaring; excited; vehement.

flamingly (flá-ming-li) *adv.* in a flaming manner.

flamingo (fla-ming-gó) *n.* [*Sp. flamenco*, *fr. L. flamma*, flame, *fr. its red colour*] a bird of the group Phœnicopterus, remarkable for its long neck and legs and bent bill.

flaminical (flá-min-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to a flamen.

flammulated (flám-fá-lá-ted) *a.* ruddy; tinged with red (said of birds).



Flamingo.

flammule (flam'ül) *n.* [*dim.* of *flame*] a little flame, *esp.* one of those appearing in representations of Chinese and Japanese gods.

flamy (flä'mi) *a.* flame-like; of the nature of flame.

flanch (flansh) *n.* [*flank*] a flange; [Her.] a curve described on each side of a heraldic bearing.

flanconade, flanconnade (flang-konäd) *n.* a thrust directed at the flank or side in fencing.

Flanders-brick (flän-derz-brik) [*Flanders*, in Netherlands] soft brick used for cleaning knives, etc.

flâneur (flä-ner) *n.* [F.] a lounge; a saunterer; a loiterer.

flang (flang) [*flange*] a two-pointed pick, used by miners.

flange (flanj) *n.* [*flank*] a projecting edge, rib, or rim, as of a railway carriage wheel to keep it on the rail, or of castings to strengthen or fasten them together;—*v.t.* to make a flange on;—*v.i.* to take the form of a flange. **Flange-rail**, a rail having a flange.

flank (flangk) *n.* [F. *flanc*] the fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; the side of an army, or of a division of an army; that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face; the side of a building;—*v.t.* to stand at the flank or side of; to overlook, or command, the flank of;—*v.i.* to border; to touch; to be posted on the side. **Flank company**, a certain number of men drawn up on the right or left of a battalion when in line. **Flank files**, the soldiers on the extreme right and left of a body of troops.

flankard (flang-kard) *n.* one of the knobs, or nuts, in the flanks of a deer.

flanker (flang-ker) *n.* a skirmisher employed on the flank of an army when marching; a fortification projecting to command the flank of an assailing body;—*v.t.* to defend by lateral fortifications; to attack sideways.

flannel (flän-el) *n.* [F. *flanelle*] a soft, nappy, woollen cloth of loose texture;—*v.t.* to clothe or rub with flannel.

flannelled (flän-eld) *a.* covered with flannel; wrapped up in flannel.

flannelette (flän-el-et) *n.* [*dim.* of *flannel*] a cotton imitation of flannel.

flap (flap) *n.* [imit.] anything broad and limber that hangs loose, or attached by one side; the motion, or noise, of anything broad and loose; a stroke;—*pl.* a disease in the lips of horses;—*v.t.* to beat with a flap; to move, as something broad and flap-like; to let fall the flap of;—*v.t.* to clap; to move, as wings, or as something broad or loose; to fall like a flap, or the brim of a hat. **Flap-eared**, having broad, loose ears. **Flap-mouthed**, having loose, hanging lips, as a dog.

flapdoodle (flap-döö-dl) *n.* [*flap*, stroke, and *doodle*, fool] food for fools; and sheer nonsense; hollow pretence; senseless vaunting.

flapdragon (flap-drag-un) *n.* [*flap* and *dragon*] snapdragon; a game in which raisins, etc., are snatched from burning spirits, and swallowed; the plums, etc., used in such a game;—*v.t.* to gulp down.

flapjack (flap-jak) *n.* a sort of broad pancake; an apple-puff.

flapper (flap-er) *n.* one that, or that which, flaps.

flare (flär) *v.i.* [Scand.] to burn with a glaring and waving flame; to shine out with a sudden and unsteady light or splendour; to flutter with gaudy show; to open or spread outward;—*n.* an unsteady, broad, offensive light. **Flare-up** *n.* a sudden passion; passionate controversy;—*v.i.* to fly into a passion.

flaring (flär-ing) *a.* shining with a wavy light; fluttering; showy.

flaringly (flär-ing-li) *adv.* in a flaring, showy manner.

flash (flash) *n.* [Scand.] a sudden burst of light; a momentary brightness or show; an instant; a preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, etc., for colouring brandy and rum;—*a.* gay, but tawdry; vulgarly showy; flashy; pertaining to thieves, thieves' cant, etc.;—*v.t.* to send out in flashes; to convey by a quick motion;—*v.i.* to burst forth, as a sudden flood of light; to show a momentary brilliancy; to gleam; to burst forth suddenly; to shine out, as a bright idea or stroke of wit.

Flash-house, a house frequented by thieves, etc., and where stolen goods are received; a brothel. **Flash-language**, the jargon of thieves. **Flash-light**, a light emitting momentary brilliant flashes (used in lighthouses).

Flash-notes, forged notes. **Flash-pipe**, a gas-pipe so furnished with orifices that the ignition of one jet causes the others to burn. **Flash-point**, the temperature at which the vapour of volatile oils ignites. **Flash-test**, a test to ascertain the flash-point of volatile oils, *e.g.*, kerosene. **A flash in the pan**, an ineffectual attempt.

flash (flash) *n.* [O.D.] a sluice above a shoal for raising the water while vessels are passing.

flasher (flash-er) *n.* one that, or that which, flashes; one that affects wit; a flusher.

flashily (flash-i-li) *adv.* in a flashy manner; with empty show; without solidity of wit.

flashiness (flash-i-nes) *n.* state of being flashy; ostentatious show; want of wit or stability.

flashing (flash-ing) *n.* the act of blazing; a sudden burst of light or water.

flashing (flash-ing) *n.* [O.D. *vlaek*, flat] a piece of metal as lead lapping over the joining of a wall and roof.

flashy (flash-i) *a.* dazzling for a moment; showy, but unreal; gay; gaudy.

flask (flask) *n.* [A.S. *flasc*, fr. L. *vasculum*, a flask] a narrow-necked bottle; a powder-horn.

flasket (flas-ket) *n.* a vessel in which viands are served up; a long, shallow basket.

flat (flat) *a.* [Icel. *flatr*] having a horizontal surface; level; lying at full length; fallen; ruined; wanting relief; tasteless; insipid; without point or spirit; lacking liveliness; dull; absolute; downright; below the true pitch; minor, of intervals; not sharp; sonant (said of consonants, as b, d, z, etc.);—*n.* a level surface; a low, level tract of ground; a shoal; the flat part, or side, of anything; anything broad and flat in form; a floor or story of a house, *esp.* when used as a separate residence; a dull fellow; a simpleton; a tone a half-step lower than the given tone;—*v.t.* to make vapid; to depress, as a tone;—*v.i.* to become insipid; to sing below true pitch. **Flat-cap**, a cap with a low, flat crown, worn in the time of Elizabeth; one that wore such a cap. **Flat-footed**, having flat feet. **Flat-iron**, an iron for smoothing cloth; a sad-iron. **Flat-long**, not edgewise; flatwise. **Flat-race**, a race without obstacles, over open ground. **Flat-rod**, a rod used in mining operations for transmitting motion in a horizontal direction. **Flat-ware**, utensils, as plates, dishes, etc. **To fall flat**, not to succeed; to be unsold (said of shares).

flatfish (flat-fish) *n.* a fish of flattened form, with both eyes on one side, as the flounder, halibut, etc.

flatly (flat-li) *adv.* in a flat manner; evenly; without spirit; peremptorily; plainly.

flatness (flat-nes) *n.* state or quality of being flat; evenness; insipidity; dullness.

flatten (flat-n) *v.t.* to make, or lay, flat; to depress; to make insipid; to lower the pitch of;—*v.i.* to become flat, even, vapid, or depressed below pitch. **To flatten a sail**, to extend it from stem to stern.

flattener (flat-n-er) *n.* one that heats and flattens out cylinder glass into sheets.

flatter (flat-er) *v.t.* [O.F. *flater*, smooth] to gratify the self-love, vanity, or pride, of; to wheedle; to please with false hopes or encouragement; to praise falsely; to compliment; to be an improvement on the original;—*v.i.* to use flattery or undue praise.

flatter (flat-er) *n.* one that, or that which, flattens; a hammer with a broad face.

flatterer (flat-er-er) *n.* one that flatters; a fawner.

flattering (flat-er-ing) *a.* tending to flatter; encouraging; gratifying.

flatteringly (flat-er-ing-li) *adv.* in a flattering manner; with partiality; in a manner to favour.

flattery (flat-er-i) *n.* act of flattering; false praise; obsequiousness.

flattening (flat-ing) *n.* the act or process of coating gilding with size to preserve it; the coating of size; rolling out of metal into sheets; painting with colours containing turpentine, to deaden the gloss of the oil. **Flattening-mill**, a mill for rolling out metal into sheets (also called a **flattening-mill**).

flattish (flat-ish) *a.* somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

flatulence (flat-ū-jens) *n.* state of being flatulent. Also **flatulency**.

flatulent (flat-ū-lent) *a.* [*L. fr. flare, pp. flatus, to blow*] affected with gases in the alimentary canal; windy; generating, or tending to generate, wind in the stomach; turgid with air; empty; pretentious.

flatulently (flat-ū-lent-li) *adv.* in a flatulent manner; windily.

flatus (flā-tus) *n.* breath of air; wind in the intestines or stomach; turgidness.

flatwise (flat-wiz) *a.* and *adv.* with the flat side downward; not edgewise; flatways.

flatworm (flat-wurm) *n.* tapeworm.

flaunt (flānt) *v.t.* [*Etym. doubtful, probably Imit.*] to display ostentatiously;—*v.t.* to move ostentatiously;—*n.* a brag; ostentatious display.

flaunter (flān-ter) *n.* one that flaunts.

flaunting (flān-ting) *a.* ostentatious; gaudy; whimsical; fickle.

flauntingly (flān-ting-li) *adv.* in a flaunting manner.

flautino (flā-ōō-tē-nō) *n.* [*flute*] a small flute or accordion.

flautist (flaw-tist) *n.* [*It. flauto, flute*] a player on the flute; a flutist.

flavaniline (flā-van-ilin) *n.* [*L. flavus, yellow, and E. aniline*] a coal-tar colour used in dyeing yellow.

flavedo (flā-vē-do) *n.* a disease in plants which turns the green colour yellow.

flavescent (flā-ves-ent) *a.* yellowish; becoming yellow.

flavin, flavine (flaw-in) *n.* [*L. flavus, yellow*] a yellow dyestuff obtained from quercitron bark.

flavour (flā-vur) *n.* [*O.F. flavour, fr. L. flavere, to be yellow*] relish; that quality of anything which affects the taste; that which imparts a peculiar odour or taste;—*v.t.* to give flavour to; to season.

flavoured (flā-vurd) *a.* having a quality that affects the taste or smell.

flavourous (flā-vur-us) *a.* pleasant to the taste or smell.

flavouring (flā-vur-ing) *n.* substance for imparting flavour to anything.

flavourless (flā-vur-less) *a.* without flavour; tasteless.

flaw (flaw) *n.* [*Scand. la crack*] a breach; a sudden gust of wind; defect; fault; blemish; imperfection;—*v.t.* to break; to crack.

flawless (flaw-less) *a.* without defect or cracks; free from flaws.

flawy (flaw-li) *a.* full of flaws or cracks; subject to sudden gusts of wind.

flax (flaks) *n.* [*A.S. fleax*] a plant whose fibre is used for making thread and cloth, etc.; the fibrous part when broken and cleaned. **Flax-comb**, a hatchel. **Flax-dresser**, one that prepares flax for the spinner. **Flax-dressing**, process of breaking and swinging flax. **Flax-mill**, a mill where flax is spun. **Flax-seed**, the seed of flax; linseed. **Flax-weed**, the toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*. **Flax-wench**, a woman that spins or dresses flax; a woman in general. **New Zealand flax**, **hily-flax**, a very beautiful and fine fibre obtained from the leaves of the phormium, used in the manufacture of cordage.

flaxen (flak-sn) *a.* made of, or like, flax; loose, flowing, and golden, as hair.

flaxy (flaks-i) *a.* like flax; of a light colour; fair.

flay (flā) *v.t.* [*A.S. flēan*] to skin; to strip off the skin of.

flayer (flā-er) *n.* one that flays.

flayflint (flā-flint) *n.* a skinflint; a miser.

flea (flē) *n.* [*A.S.*] an insect of the genus *Pulex*, remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite. **Flea-bane**, one of various plants supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas. **Flea-beetle**, a leaping beetle,



destructive to cucumbers and other plants. **Flea-bite**, the bite of a flea; red spot caused by the bite; a trifling wound or pain. **Flea-bitten**, bitten or stung by a flea; mean; worthless. **A flea in one's ear**, anything annoying; a rebuff.

fleak (flēk) *n.* [*flake*] a small lock; a small thread or twist.

fleaking (flē-king) *n.* covering of reefs, used in thatching houses.

fleam (flēm) *n.* [*phlebotomy*] a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood; a lancet.

fleawort (flē-wurt) *n.* [*A.S. flēah, flea, and wyrt, root*] the plant *Plantago psyllium*, from the shape of its seeds.

flèche (flāsh) *n.* [*Fr., arrow*] a lofty spire with small base; a field-work usually at the foot of a glacier; a redan.

fleck (flēk) *n.* [*Icel.*] a spot; a streak; a dapple;—*v.t.* to spot; to streak; to dapple.

flecked (flēk-ed, flēkt) *a.* speckled; dappled; spotted.

fleckless (flēk-less) *a.* spotless; stainless; innocent.

flection (flēk-shun) *n.* flexion.

flectionless (flēk-shun-less) *a.* without inflection.

fled (flēd) past tense and past participle of the verb *flee*.

fledge (flēj) *v.t.* [*A.S. flēgan, to fly*] to supply with feathers for flight; to furnish with any soft covering.

fledged (flējd) *a.* feathered; able to fly; adapted for flight; provided with anything resembling feathers; developed.

fledgeling (flēj-ling) *n.* a young bird just fledged; an inexperienced person;—*a.* newly fledged; untried.

flee (flē) *v.t.* [*A.S. flēon, akin to flēgan, to fly*] to shun; to avoid;—*v.i.* to hasten away, as from danger or expected evil; to depart; to leave.

fleece (flēs) *n.* [*A.S. flēos*] the coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time; any soft woolly covering;—*v.t.* to shear off wool; to strip of money or property; to rob; to steal from; to spread over, as with wool.

fleeced (flēst) *a.* furnished with a fleece.

fleecer (flē-ser) *n.* one that fleeces, robs, or exacts.

fleecy (flēs-i) *a.* woolly; resembling, or covered with, wool.

fleeer (flēr) *v.t.* [*Norw. flira, to titter*] to mock; to flout at;—*v.i.* to make a wry face in contempt; to sneer;—*n.* derision or mockery expressed by words or looks.

fleerer (flēr-er) *n.* one that fleers; a mocker.

fleering (flēr-ing) *n.* act of gibing; mocking; scoffing.

fleeringly (flēr-ing-li) *adv.* in a mocking manner.

fleet (flēt) *n.* [*A.S. flēot, a ship, fr. flēotan, to float*] a squadron of ships, esp. of war-ships.

fleet (flēt) *n.* [*A.S. flēot, an inlet*] a creek, inlet, or river (used in place names, as *Northfleet*).

Fleet-dike, an embankment for preventing inundations. **The Fleet**, **Fleet Prison**, a famous London prison.

fleet (flēt) *a.* [*Icel. flidr, swift*] swift in motion; moving with velocity; nimble; superficial; light;—*v.i.* to fly swiftly; to fit; to pass, or fly, off.

Fleet-foot, **Fleet-footed**, swift of foot.

fleeting (flē-ting) *a.* not durable; transient.

fleetingly (flē-ting-li) *adv.* in a fleeting or transitory manner.

fleety (flēt-li) *adv.* in a fleet manner; rapidly.

fleetness (flēt-nes) *n.* the quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity.

Fleming (flēm-ing) *n.* [*D. Vlaamsch*] a native of Flanders.

Flemish (flēm-ish) *a.* pertaining to Flanders;—*n.* the people of Flanders; the Flemish language. **Flemish-bond**, a bond which shows a header and stretcher alternately in bricklaying.

hint
row

flense, flench, finch (fens, fensch, finsh) *v.t.* [Dan.] to cut up, and obtain the blubber of, as of a whale.

flesh (flesh) *n.* [A.S. *flesc*] the muscles, fat, etc., covering the framework of bones in animals; animal food, as distinguished from vegetable; the flesh of beasts and fowls, as distinguished from fish; animal nature; the body, as distinguished from the soul; mankind; fleshly appetites; kindred; the soft, pulpy substance of fruit; —*v.t.* to initiate or encourage, as dogs, hawks, etc., by giving them the first game they take; to glut; to harden. **Flesh-brush**, a brush for exciting action in the skin by friction. **Flesh-colour**, the colour of flesh, or of natural skin; carnation. **Flesh-coloured**, of the colour of flesh; carnation-coloured. **Flesh-fly**, a fly of the genus *Sarcophaga*, which feeds and deposits its eggs in flesh, and taints it. **Flesh-hook**, a hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. **Flesh-meat**, animal food. **Flesh-tint**, colour representing the human skin. **Flesh-worm**, a worm that feeds on flesh; the maggot of the flesh-fly; the *Trichina spiralis*. **Flesh-wound**, a wound not reaching beyond the flesh, or one not deep. An arm of flesh, human strength or aid. **Flesh and blood**, human nature. **In the flesh**, alive; in life. **To be one flesh**, to be closely united, as in marriage.

flesher (flesh-er) *n.* a butcher [Scot.].

fleshhood (flesh-hood) *n.* state of being embodied with flesh; incarnation.

fleshiness (flesh-ness) *n.* state of being fleshy; plumpness; grossness; corpulence.

fleshings (flesh-ingz) *n.pl.* thin dress worn by dancers, actors, etc., of the colour of the natural skin.

fleshless (flesh-less) *a.* destitute of flesh; lean; gaunt.

fleshliness (flesh-li-nes) *n.* state of being fleshy; carnal passions and appetites.

fleshy (flesh-li) *a.* pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; animal; not vegetable; human; not spiritual; carnal; lascivious. **Fleshy-minded**, having carnal, or sensual, tendencies.

fleshmonger (flesh-mung-ger) *n.* a dealer in animal food; a procurer.

fleshpot (flesh-pot) *n.* a vessel in which flesh is cooked; plenty of provisions; high living.

fleshy (flesh-i) *a.* corporeal; plump; corpulent; gross; succulent.

fletch (fletch) *v.t.* [F. *fleche*, an arrow] to feather, as an arrow.

fletcher (fletch-er) *n.* one that fletches; a maker of bows and arrows.

fletz (flets) *n.* [M. H. Ger.] a layer dissimilar to the strata in which it is embedded.

fleur-de-lis (fleur-de-lis) *n.* [F., flower of the lily] the royal insignia of France; [Bot.] the iris.

fleury, fleurette (flöö-ri, -ret) *a.* ornamented with a fleur-de-lis.

flew (flöö) past tense of the verb *fly*.

flews (flööz) *n.* [Etym. unknown] the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

flex (fleks) *v.t.* [L. *flectere*, pp. *flectus*] to bend.

flexibility (flek-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being flexible; pliancy.

flexible (flek-si-bl) *a.* [L. *flectere*, to bend] capable of being bent; pliable; capable of yielding to influence; tractable; manageable.

flexibleness (flek-si-bl-nes) *n.* flexibility; pliability.

flexibly (flek-si-bli) *adv.* in a flexible manner.

flexile (flek-sil) *a.* pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

flexion (flek-shun) *n.* act of bending; part bent; a cast or glance; inflection; the action of the flexor muscles.

flexor (flek-sur) *a.* a muscle which serves to contract or bend any part of the body, opposed to *extensor*.

flexuose, flexuous (flek-su-ös, -us) *a.* having turns, windings or flexures; winding; bending; variable.

flexure (flek-sür) *n.* act of bending; a bend; a fold.

flic-flac (flik-flak) *n.* [Imit.] the sound of blows delivered in quick succession.

flick (flik) *v.t.* [Jack, to flutter] to strike lightly or suddenly, as with a whip; to flip; —*n.* a light, smart stroke.

flicker (flik-er) *v.i.* [frequentative of *flick*] to flutter; to flap the wings; to waver, or fluctuate, like a flame in a current of air; —*n.* act of wavering, or of fluctuating, as the flame of a candle.

flicker (flik-er) *n.* [Imit.] the golden-winged woodpecker of the United States.

flickeringly (flik-er-ing-li) *adv.* in a flickering manner; waveringly.

flickermouse (flik-er-mous) *n.* See *fitter-mouse*.

flier (fi-er) *n.* one that flies or flees; a fugitive; a fly-wheel; —*pl.* the arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel; a straight flight of steps or stairs.

flight (fit) *n.* [A.S. *flyht*, fr. *flogan*, to fly] act of flying; hasty departure; rapid motion; a flock of birds flying together; a discharge of arrows; a soaring, as of imagination; periodical migration of birds; the birds produced in one season; a reach of steps from one landing to another. **Time of flight**, time occupied by a projectile in the air.

flightily (fit-ti-li) *adv.* in a flighty manner.

flightiness (fit-ti-nes) *n.* state of being flighty; caprice; volatility; a wandering in the mind.

flighty (fit-ti) *a.* indulging in flights, or wild and unrestrained sallies of imagination, humour, caprice, etc.; volatile; giddy; capricious.

flimflam (flim-flam) *n.* [reduplication of *flam*] a freak; a trick; a fraud; imposition.

fimsily (fim-zil-li) *adv.* in a fimsy manner.

fimsiness (fim-zil-nes) *n.* state or quality of being fimsy; thin, weak texture.

fimsy (fim-zil) *a.* [W. *lyms*, sluggish] weak; of loose and unsubstantial structure; ineffectual; without reason or plausibility; superficial; shallow.

flinch (finsh) *v.i.* [M.E. *flecchen*, fr. L. *flectere*, to bend] to shrink from pain or danger; to wince; to withdraw; to fail.

flincher (fin-sher) *n.* one that flinches.

flinchingly (fin-shing-li) *adv.* in a flinching manner; so as to shrink from danger.

flinder (fin-der) *n.* [Norw. *flindra*, a splinter] a small piece or fragment.

Flinders-bar (fin-derz-bär) *n.* [Flinders, R.N.] a device on board ship to correct error due to local deviation of compass-needle.

Flindersia (fin-der-si-a) *n.* [the Australian explorer, Captain Flinders, R.N., 1774-1814] a tree of Australia resembling the mahogany.

fling (fling) *v.t.* [M.E. *flyngen*, to rush] to cast, send, or throw, from the hand; to hurl with force or violence; to throw aside; —*v.i.* to flounce; to kick, as a horse; to throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner; to utter harsh language; —*n.* a cast from the hand; a throw; a sneer; a gibe; a sarcasm; a lively dance; unlimited enjoyment. **Full fling**, recklessly. **To fling off**, to baffle in the chase; to defeat. **To fling out**, to speak hastily, or without reserve. **To fling up**, to abandon. **To have one's fling**, to have one's own way; to enjoy oneself in an unrestrained manner.

flint (flint) *n.* [A.S.] a very hard variety of quartz, which strikes fire with steel; a piece of flint used in a flint-lock; anything hard; —*a.* made of flint; hard. **Flint-glass**, a beautiful glass, *orig.* made from the silica extracted from flint. **Flint-hearted**, unfeeling. **Flint implements**, implements made of flint, used in ancient times. **Flint-knapper**, one that shapes flints. **Flint-knapping**, the practice of shaping flints. **Flint-lock**, a musket lock with a flint fixed in the hammer, for striking on the cap of the pan. **Flint-paring**, stingingness. **Flint-stone**, a hard, silicious stone; flint. **Skin-flint**, a miser. **To skin a flint**, to be very mean or niggardly.

flintiness (flin-ti-nes) *n.* quality of being flinty.

flinty (flin-ti) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, flint; very hard; cruel; unmerciful.



Fleur-de-lis.

flip (flip) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated by a hot iron; an egg-flip. **Flip-dog**, an iron used to heat flip.

flip (flip) *v.t.* [*flap*] to flick; to toss with the fingers; to twitch; to flip; —*n.* a flick; a snap.

flipflap (flip-flap) *n.* [reduplication of *flap*] a continual noise made by flapping; —*adv.* with a flapping noise.

flippancy (flip-an-si) *n.* state or quality of being flippancy; inconsiderate volubility; impertinence.

flippant (flip-ant) *a.* [Icel. *fleipa*, prattle] voluble; talkative; speaking fluently and confidently; without knowledge or consideration; pert.

flippantly (flip-ant-li) *adv.* in a flippant manner.

flippantness (flip-ant-nes) *n.* flippancy; pert fluency of speech.

flipper (flip-er) *n.* [*flap*] the broad fin of a fish; the paddle of a sea-turtle; the fore leg of a seal.

flirt (flert) *v.t.* [A.S. *flerdian*, to trifle] to throw with a jerk or quick effort; to fling suddenly; to move playfully to and fro; —*v.i.* to act with giddiness; to play the coquette; —*n.* a sudden jerk; a coquette; a pert or giddy girl; occasionally applied to a man.

flirtation (fler-tā-shun) *n.* playing at courtship; coquetry.

flirtigig (flert-i-gig) *n.* a pert, presumptuous girl; a flirting girl.

flirting (flert-ing) *a.* darting about; jerking; tossing; giddy; coquettish; —*n.* flirtation.

flirtingly (flert-ing-li) *adv.* in a flirting or coquettish manner.

flisk (fisk) *n.* [Scot.] a comb with large teeth.

flit (fit) *v.i.* [Scand.] to fly away; to dart along; to pass rapidly from one place to another; [Scot.] to remove from one house to another.

flitch (flich) *n.* [A.S. *flicce*] the side of a hog salted and cured.

flittermouse (flit-er-mous) *n.* [*flutter* and *mouse*] a bat.

flittern (flit-ern) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] the bark of young oak trees.

flitting (flit-ing) *n.* a fleeing; a fluttering; [Scot.] a removal from one dwelling to another.

flittingly (flit-ing-li) *adv.* in a flitting or wandering manner.

flixweed (fiks-wed) *n.* [*flax*] a variety of cress (*Sisymbrium Sophia*), supposed to be efficacious in dysentery.

float (flot) *n.* [A.S. *flotan*] anything that floats, or rests, on the surface of a liquid; a raft; the cork, or quill, on an angling line; the float board of a wheel; a dray for heavy goods; a plasterer's trowel; —*v.t.* to cause to rest, or move, on the surface of a liquid; to flood; to inundate; to set up, as a commercial scheme; to smooth, as with a plasterer's float; —*v.i.* to rest on the surface of a liquid; to be buoyed up; to move on a liquid, or through air. **Float-board**, a board of an undershot water-wheel or a paddle-wheel.

floatage (flot-tij) *n.* anything that floats; the floating capacity of anything.

floaters (flot-er) *n.* one that, or that which, floats.

floating (flot-ing) *n.* spreading of plaster or stucco on walls; the second of three coats in house painting; —*a.* buoyant on surface of water, or in air; not fixed or invested; in circulation; unfunded; disconnected. **Floating-battery**, a battery erected on rafts or the hulls of ships. **Floating-breakwater**, a breakwater of square frames of timber, forming a basin of a quadrangular shape. **Floating-bridge**, a bridge of rafts or timber with a floor of planks; a kind of double bridge thrown over a moat; a large steam-ferry. **Floating-clog**, a contrivance for agitating the silt in the bed of a channel so that the current may remove it. **Floating-dock**, a floating graving-lock. **Floating-light**, a substitute for a lighthouse, being the hull of a ship moored on sunken rocks or shoals. **Floating-meadows**, low lands close to water, by which they may be flooded. **Floating-pier**, a landing-place which rises and falls with the tide. **Floating-screed**, strips of plaster placed to indicate the thickness of the layer.

floatstone (flot-ston) *n.* spongy quartz capable of floating in water.

floci *n.pl.* See *flocus*.

floccillation (flok-si-lā-shun) *n.* [L. *flocus*, lock of wool] a delicious picking of bed-clothes by a sick person, an alarming symptom in acute diseases.

floccose (flok-ōs) *a.* bearing woolly tufts [Bot.].

floccular (flok-ū-lar) *a.* flaky; of, or relating to, the flocculus of the human cerebellum.

flocculence (flok-ū-lens) *n.* the state of being flocculent.

flocculent (flok-ū-lent) *a.* tuft-like; woolly; coalescing and adhering in flocks or flakes. **Flocculent precipitate**, a precipitate of woolly appearance obtained by adding ammonia to a salt solution.

flocculus (flok-ū-lus) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *flocus*, tuft of wool] a flock-like process in the human cerebellum.

flocus (flok-us) *n.*; *pl.* *floci* (flok-si) [L.], a lock of wool; long tuft of hair terminating the tail of quadrupeds; down of newly hatched birds; a small woolly tuft [Bot.].

flock (flok) *n.* [A.S. *floc*, a company] a company or collection of sheep or birds; a Christian congregation; —*v.t.* to gather in crowds.

flock (flok) *n.* [L. *flocus*, lock of wool] a lock of wool or hair; finely powdered wool or cloth for making flock-paper; refuse of wool, or shearing of woollen goods.

Flock-bed, a bed filled with tufts of wool or woollen rags.

Flock-paper, wall-paper ornamented with flock.

flocky (flok-i) *a.* resembling flocks of wool; floccose; woolly.

floe (flō) *n.* [Dan. *isfløge*, ice-floe] an extensive surface of ice floating in the ocean.

flog (flog) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to beat or strike with a rod or whip.

flogger (flog-er) *n.* one that flogs.

flogging (flog-ing) *n.* a whipping for punishment.

flood (flud) *n.* [A.S. *flōd*] a body of water overflowing land not usually thus covered; an inundation; the Noachian deluge; the flowing in of the tide—opposed to *ebb*; superabundance; a great body or stream of any fluid substance, as of light; menstrual discharge; —*v.t.* to overflow; to inundate; to deluge. **Flood-gate**, a gate to stop, or to let out, water; an opening or passage. **Flood-mark**, high-water mark. **Flood-tide**, the rising tide.

flooding (flud-ing) *n.* act of overflowing; inundation; discharge of blood from the uterus.

flookan (flōc-kān) *n.* See *fiucan*.

floor (flōr) *n.* [A.S. *flōr*] the level portion on which one walks in any building; a story in a house; any platform or flooring; that part of a vessel's bottom most nearly horizontal; —*v.t.* to cover with a floor; to strike down, or lay level with the floor; to put to silence by some decisive argument. **Floor-cloth**, a heavy cloth with designs, for covering floors. **To take the floor**, to rise to speak; to get up to dance.

floorer (flōr-er) *n.* one that, or that which, floors; a decisive argument; a poser.

flooring (flōr-ing) *n.* a floor; a platform; materials for floors; act of laying a floor.

floorless (flōr-less) *a.* without a floor.

flop (flop) *v.t.* [*flap*] to clap or strike, as wings; to flap; to let down the brim of, as a hat; —*v.i.* to flap; to drop down suddenly; —*n.* a fall, as of a soft, out-spread body.

flora (flō-ra) *n.* [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, fr. *flōs, flōris*, a flower] the plants native in a given locality or period; a description of such.

floral (flō-ral) *a.* pertaining to flora or flowers; containing, or belonging to, the flower.

florascope (flō-ra-skōp) *n.* [L. *flōs, flōris*, flower, and G. *skopein*, see] a microscope for examining flowers.

floreated, floriated (flō-rē-, flō-ri-ā-ted) *a.* ornamented with floral embellishment.

Florence (flō-rēns) *n.* a gold coin of Edward III. = *fs.*; a kind of wine from Florence in Italy; a kind of silk cloth. **Florence-flask**, a globular

bottle of thin glass with long, narrow neck. **Florence-oil**, a superior olive oil made at Florence, exported in Florence flasks.

Florentine (flor-en-tin) *n.* a native of Florence; a species of silk cloth; a custard; — *a.* of, or pertaining to, Florence. **Florentine fresco**, a variety of fresco-painting first executed at Florence. **Florentine mosaic**, a method of inlaying with precious stones to give a floreated appearance.

florescence (flo-res-ens) *n.* a bursting into flower; a blossoming.

flourescent (flo-res-ent) *a.* [*L. florescere, ppr. florescens, -entis, fr. flos, floris, flower*] breaking out into flower; blossoming.

floret (flō-ret) *n.* [*F. fleurlette, fr. L. flos, floris, flower*] the separate little flower of an aggregate flower; a fencing sword; a foil.

floricultural (flo-ri-kul-tūr-āl) *a.* pertaining to floriculture.

floriculture (flo-ri-kul-tūr) *n.* [*L. flos, floris, flower, and E. culture*] the cultivation of flowering plants.

floriculturist (flo-ri-kul-tūr-ist) *n.* one interested in floriculture.

florid (flor-id) *a.* [*L. floridus, fr. flos, floris, flower*] covered with, or abounding in, flowers; flowery; bright in colour; of a lively red colour; embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate. **The florid style**, a highly ornamented and very beautiful style of Gothic architecture [*Arch.*].

Florida wood (flor-i-da wood) *n.* a variety of dogwood valuable for inlaid work.

floridity (flo-rid-i-ti) *n.* quality of being florid; brightness; elegance of style.

floridly (flor-id-li) *adv.* in a florid manner.

floridness (flor-id-nes) *n.* floridity.

floriferous (flō-rif-e-rus) *a.* [*L. flos, floris, flower, and ferre, bear*] producing flowers.

florification (flō-ri-fi-kā-shun) *n.* [*L. flos, floris, flower, and facere, make*] act or state of flowering.

floriform (flō-ri-form) *a.* [*L. flos, floris, flower, and forma, shape*] having the form of a flower.

florikan, floriken (flō-ri-kan, -ken) *n.* [*Hind.*] a kind of Indian bustard.

florin (flor-in) *n.* [*It. fiorino, fr. fiore, a lily, fr. L. flos, floris, flower*] a two-shilling piece, *orig.* a coin of Florence, of 11th century, bearing a lily flower.

floriparous (flō-rip-ā-rus) *a.* producing flowers [*Bot.*].

florist (flō-ris-t) *n.* a cultivator of flowers, *esp.* for sale; one that writes an account of plants.

floroon (flō-rōon) *n.* [*O.F. floron, fr. L. flos, floris, flower*] a border worked with flowers.

flory-boat (flō-ri-bōt) *n.* a boat for landing passengers from a ship at low tide.

floscular, floscular, flosculose (flōs-kū-lar, -lus, -lōs,) *a.* consisting of, or containing, many flosrets.

floscule (flōs-kūl) *n.* [*L. flosculus, dim. of flos, floris, flower*] a floret.

flos-ferri (flōs-fer-i) *n.* [*L. flower of iron*] a carbonate of lime occurring in combination with iron ores; a variety of aragonite.

floss (flōs) *n.* [*It. floscio*] a downy or silken substance in the husks of maize, etc.; a fluid gloss floating on iron in the puddling-furnace; floss-silk. **Floss-silk**, untwisted filaments of fine silk.

flossy (flōs-i) *a.* made of, or like, floss; silky; downy.

flota (flō-tā) *n.* [*Sp.*, a fleet] a commercial fleet; *esp.* a fleet of Spanish vessels which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz.

flotant (flō-tant) *a.* [*Ver.*] flying in the air, as a flag or bird [*Her.*].

flotation (flō-tā-shun) *n.* act of floating; the science of floating bodies.

flotative (flō-tā-tiv) *a.* able to float; relating to flotation.

flotilla (flō-til-ā) *n.* [*dim. of flota*] a little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

flotsam (flōt-sam) *n.* [*O.F. flotaison, the flooding of meadows, fr. L. fluctus, a wave*] goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea. See **jetsam**.

flounce (flōuns) *v.t.* [*Sw. flunsa, to plunge in water*] to spring, turn, or twist, with sudden effort or violence; — *n.* a sudden, jerking motion of the body.

flounce (flōuns) *n.* [*M.E. frounce, fr. O.F. froncer, to fold*] an ornamental strip gathered and sewed by its upper edge around a skirt; — *v.t.* to adorn with flounces.

flounder (flōun-der) *n.* [*Sw.*] a flat fish (*Pleuronectes fesus*) found on banks along the sea-coast and near the mouths of rivers; a tool to stretch leather for a boot-front.

flounder (flōun-der) *v.i.* [*Etym. doubtful*] to fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to roll, toss, and tumble; to struggle aimlessly.

flour (flōur) *n.* [*F. fleur, flower*] the finely-ground meal of wheat, etc.; fine, soft powder of any substance; the fine crystals of saltpetre contained in gun-powder; — *v.t.* to grind and bolt; to sprinkle with flour. **Flour-bolt**, a bolting-machine. **Flour-dredge**, flour-dredger, a tin box for sprinkling flour. **Flour-dresser**, a cylinder for dressing flour. **Flour-mill**, a mill for grinding and sifting flour. **Flour of powder**, a powder finely pounded, opposed to *granulated*. **Second flour**, coarser flour.

flourish (flūr-ish) *v.t.* [*L. florescere, fr. flos, flower*] to embellish; to move in bold or irregular figures; to brandish; — *v.i.* to grow luxuriantly; to thrive; to be prosperous; to use florid language; to make ornamental strokes with the pen; to execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music; to vaunt; to brag; — *n.* ornament; showy splendour; parade of figures or graces; ostentatious rhetoric; a fanciful stroke of the pen or graver; a brandishing; a musical grace. **Flourish of trumpets**, the sounding of trumpets on the arrival of a person of distinction; any ostentatious announcement.

flourisher (flūr-ish-er) *n.* one that flourishes.

flourishing (flūr-ish-ing) *a.* thriving; prosperous.

flourishingly (flūr-ish-ing-li) *adv.* in a flourishing manner; ostentatiously.

floury (flōur-i) *a.* of, or resembling, flour.

flout (flōut) *v.t.* [*D. fluyten, to play the flute; to jeer*] to mock or insult; to treat with contempt; — *v.i.* to act with contempt; to sneer; — *n.* a mock; an insult.

flouter (flōut-er) *n.* one that flouts.

floutingly (flōut-ing-li) *adv.* with flouting; insultingly.

flow (flō) *v.t.* [*A.S. flōan*] to overflow; to cover with varnish; — *v.i.* to change place, as a liquid; to circulate, as blood in the veins; to glide smoothly; to proceed; to issue forth; to abound; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide—opposed to *ebb*; to discharge blood from the uterus; — *n.* a stream; a current; the rise of the tide; any gentle, gradual movement of thought, diction, etc.; free expression; copiousness.

flowage (flō-ij) *n.* the act of flowing; state of flowing.

flower (flōur) *n.* [*O.F. flour, fr. L. flos, floris*] a blossom; a growth including the sexual organs; the choicest part of anything; the best; the prime; the essence; a figure of speech; an ornament of style; — *pl.* bodies of a powder substance, *esp.* when condensed from sublimation; — *v.t.* to embellish with flowers or flower-like figures; — *v.i.* to blossom; to come into the finest or fairest condition; to froth; to mantle. **Flower-fence**, a prickly shrub with large flowers. **Flower-garden**, a garden where flowers are cultivated. **Flower-gentle**, the genus *Amaranthus, esp. Amaranthus spinosus*. **Flower-head**, an inflorescence, consisting of numerous florets, as in the *Compositæ*. **Flower-pot**, an earthenware pot, with one or more holes in the bottom, for holding flowering plants. **Flower-pride**, flower-fence. **Flower-show**, a horticultural exhibition. **Flower-stalk**, peduncle of a plant, supporting the flower or fructification.

flowerage (flōur-er-ij) *n.* a flowering; flowers in general.

flower-de-luce (flōur-er-de-lūs) *n.* [*F. fleur-de-lis, flower of the lily*]

flowered (flou'erd) *a.* embellished with flowers or designs.

flowerer (flou'er-er) *n.* a plant that flowers.

floweret (flou'er-et) *n.* a small flower; a floret.

floweriness (flou'er-i-nes) *n.* the state of being flowery; floridness of speech.

flowering (flou'er-ing) *n.* the act of adorning with flowers; the season when plants bloom.

flowerless (flou'er-less) *a.* without flowers.

flowerlessness (flou'er-less-nes) *n.* state of being flowerless.

flowery (flou'er-i) *a.* full of flowers; highly embellished with figurative language; florid.

flowing (flou'ing) *n.* act of moving, as a fluid; —*a.* issuing; fluent; smooth, as style or diction.

flowingly (flou'ing-li) *adv.* in a flowing manner; smoothly.

flowingness (flou'ing-nes) *n.* quality of being flowing; fluency.

flucan, flukan, flookan (flou'kan) *n.* a fissure of clay in a vein of metal; a cross vein of clay.

fluctuant (fluk-tu-ant) *a.* moving like a wave; wavering.

fluctuate (fluk-tu-ät) *v.t.* [L. *fluctuare*, pp. *fluctuatus*, fr. *fluere*, to flow] to cause to move hither and thither; —*v.i.* to move as a wave; to move, now in one direction, now in another; to be unsettled; to be irresolute; to rise and fall.

fluctuating (fluk-tu-ä-ting) *a.* unsteady; changeable; vacillating; undulating.

fluctuation (fluk-tu-ä-shun) *n.* act of fluctuating; unsteadiness; undulation.

flue (flou) *n.* [a corruption of *fute*] a passage for conveying smoke, flame, air, etc.

flue (flou) *n.* akin to *flock* (of wool) light down, such as rises from beds, etc.; soft down, fur, or hair.

fluellite (flou-el-i) *n.* [fluor and G. *lithos*, stone] a transparent mineral, crystalline fluoride of aluminium, from Cornwall.

fluency (flou'en-si) *n.* quality of being fluent; smoothness; volubility; facility.

fluent (flou-ent) *a.* [L. *fluere*, pp. *fluens*, -entis, to flow] flowing, or capable of flowing; ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; smooth; —*n.* a variable quantity; [Math.] in the calculus, called the function.

fluently (flou-ent-li) *adv.* in a fluent manner; without hesitation.

fluey (flou-i) *a.* resembling, or containing, flue or soft down.

fluff (fluf) *n.* [flue] nap, or down; flue; downy matter.

fluffy (fluf-i) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, fluff; soft and downy.

flugelman (flou-gl-man) *n.* See *fugleman*.

fluid (flou'id) *a.* [L. *fluidus*, fr. *fluere*, flow] capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; —*n.* a substance capable of flowing; any liquid or gaseous substance.

fluidal, fluidic (flou'id-dal, flou'id-i-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, fluid.

fluidify, fluidise (flou'id-i-fi, flou'id-i-ziz) *v.t.* to render fluid.

fluidism (flou'id-i-dizm) *n.* the theory that connected with every living body there is a so-called fluid-body that is not confined to the space occupied by it, and is capable of producing certain effects; animal magnetism.

fluidist (flou'id-i-dist) *n.* one that advocates fluidism.

fluidity, fluidness (flou'id-i-ti, flou'id-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being fluid.

flake (flouk) *n.* [A.S. *flōc*, a plaice] the flounder; a parasitic worm found in the intestines of ruminants, and tending to produce rot (so called because it resembles a miniature flounder).

flake (flouk) *n.* [Low Ger. *flunk*, a wing] the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; one of the points of a whale's tail; in mining, an instrument for cleansing the hole before blasting.

flake (flouk) *n.* [fr. *flake* above] an unexpected successful stroke, as in billiards; a lucky chance.

fluky (flou'ki) *a.* formed like, or having, a fluke.

flume (floum) *n.* [L. *fluere*, flow] a passage for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

fluminous (flou'mi-nus) *a.* pertaining to, or abounding in, rivers.

flummery (floum-er-i) *n.* [W. *Uymrio*, harsh, raw] a light kind of food, formerly made of flour or meal; a kind of blanc-mange; empty compliment; mere flattery; nonsense.

flung (flung) past tense and past participle of the verb *flung*.

flunkey, flunky (flung-ki) *n.* [Fr. *flanquer*, to run along by the side of] a livery servant; one that is obsequious or cringing; a load-eater; an unfortunate investor in American stocks.

flunkeydom, flunkydom (flung-ki-dum) *n.* flunkies in general; condition of flunkies; obsequiousness.

flunkeyism, flunkyism (flung-ki-izm) *n.* character or quality of a flunkey.

fluoborate (flou-o-bou-rät) *n.* a compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

fluoboric (flou-o-bou-rik) *a.* obtained from, or containing, fluorine and boron. **Fluoboric acid**, a compound of boric and hydrofluoric acid (HBF₃).

fluoboride (flou-o-bou-rid, -rid) *n.* salt of fluoboric acid.

fluocerin, fluocerite (flou-o-sou-rin, -rit) *n.* fluoride of cerium.

fluohydric (flou-o-hi-drik) *a.* hydrofluoric.

fluor (flou'ur) *n.* [L. *fluere*, to flow] menstrual discharge; a common mineral, fluoride of calcium (CaF₂), usually called fluor-spar, occurring in large quantities in Derbyshire—hence, also *Derbyshire-spar*.

fluoresce (flou-u-res) *v.i.* to exhibit fluorescence; to become fluorescent.

fluorescence (flou-u-res-ens) *n.* that property which some transparent bodies have of producing surface reflections of light different in colour from the mass of the material.

fluorescent (flou-u-res-ent) *a.* pertaining to, or exhibiting, fluorescence.

fluoric (flou-or-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, fluor-spar.

fluoride (flou-u-rid) *n.* a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.

fluorine, fluorin (flou-u-rin) *n.* a gaseous element, got chiefly from fluor-spar, characterized by its extraordinary chemical affinity, esp. for glass.

fluorite (flou-u-rit) *n.* fluor-spar.

fluoroid (flou-u-roid) *n.* [fluor and G. *eidos*, shape] a crystal in fluor-spar contained by 24 triangles; a tetrahedron.

fluorous (flou-u-rus) *a.* obtained from, or containing, fluor.

fluosilicate (flou-o-sil-i-kät) *n.* salt of fluosilicic acid.

fluosilicic (flou-o-sil-i-ik) *a.* derived from, or composed of, fluorine and silicon. **Fluosilicic acid**, a colourless, fuming gas, composed of fluorine and silicon (SiF₄).

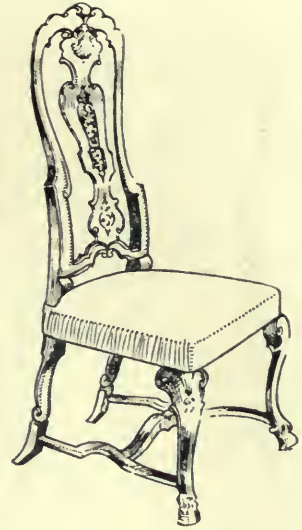
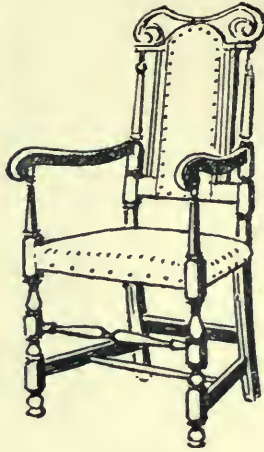
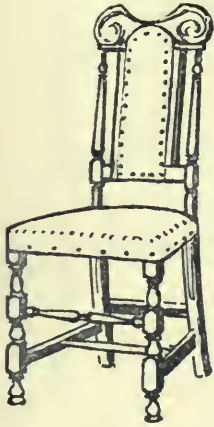
flurry (flur-i) *n.* [perhaps connected with *flutter*] a sudden, brief blast or gust; violent agitation; commotion; bustle; —*v.t.* to agitate; to excite or alarm.

flush (flush) *v.t.* [probably Scand.] to put to the blush; to reddens; to animate with joy; —*v.i.* to become suffused, as the cheeks; to turn red; to blush; to glow; —*n.* a rush of blood to the face; glow; blush; impulse or excitement; —*a.* full of vigour; fresh; glowing; bright.

flush (flush) *v.t.* [F. *flua*, fr. L. *fluere*, to flow] to cleanse by a run of water; —*v.i.* to flow and spread suddenly; —*n.* a flow of water. **Flush-box**, a contrivance for flushing the basin of water-closets.

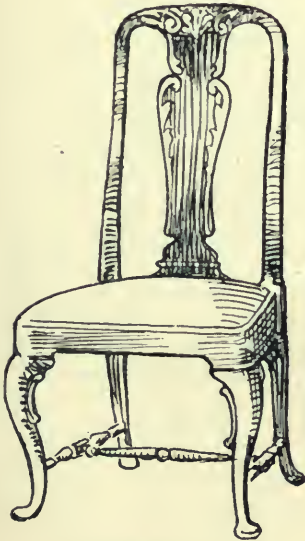
flush (flush) *v.t.* [probably connected with *fluster*] to cause to start, as a hunter a bird; —*v.i.* to start up suddenly, as a bird; —*n.* a flock of birds suddenly started up.

flush (flush) *n.* [L. *fluere*, to flow] a run of cards of the same suit; —*a.* consisting of cards of the same suit.

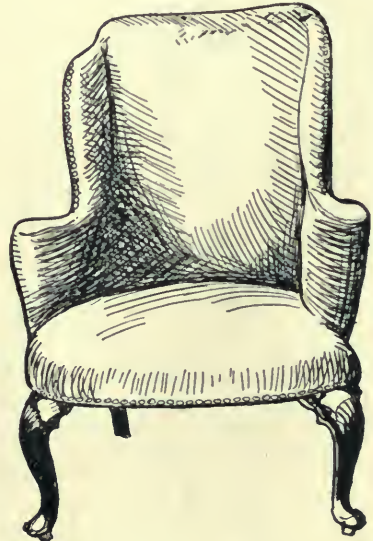


Jacobean Leather Upholstered Chairs.

Late William and Mary Chair.

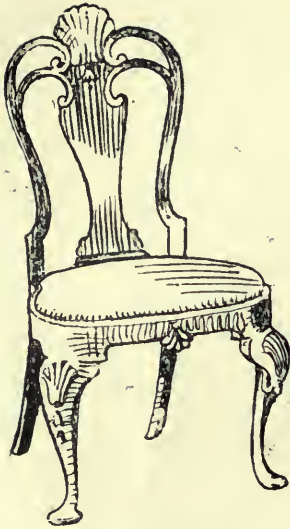


Queen Anne.

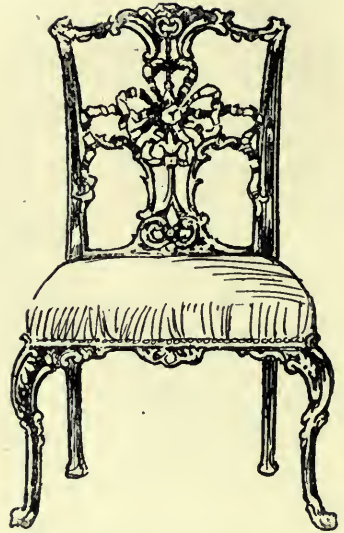


Queen Anne Bergère.

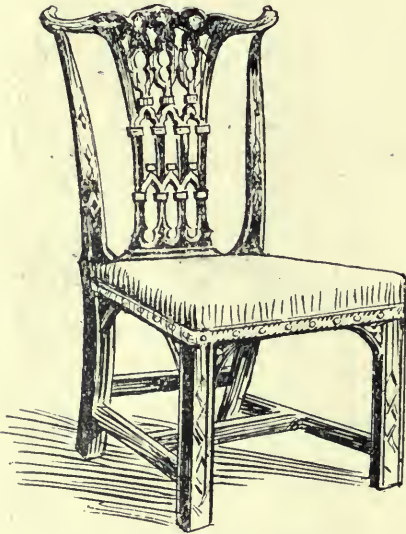
SPECIMENS OF CHAIRS ILLUSTRATING THE DIFFERENT STYLES OF FURNITURE.—PLATE I.



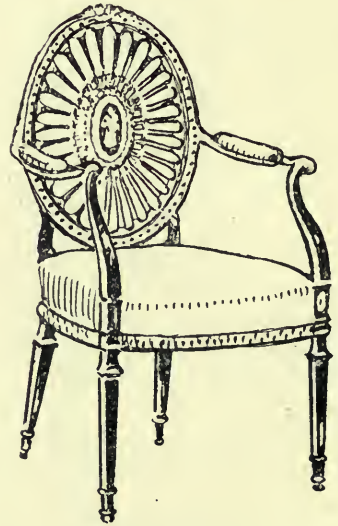
Early Georgian.



Chippendale "Ribbon"
Back Chair.

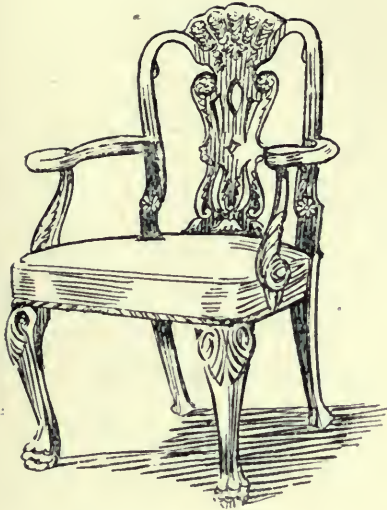


Chippendale Gothic Chair.

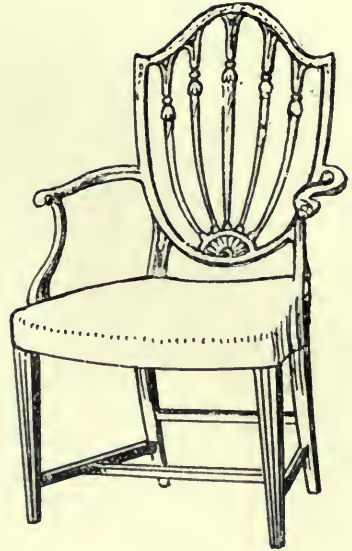


Adam Period.

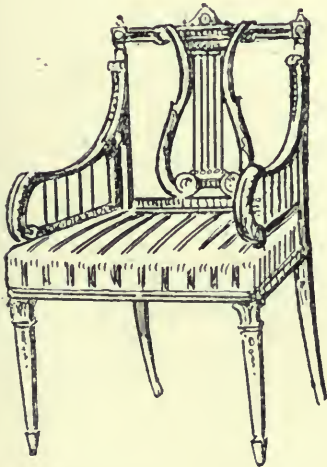
SPECIMENS OF CHAIRS ILLUSTRATING THE
DIFFERENT STYLES OF FURNITURE.—PLATE II.



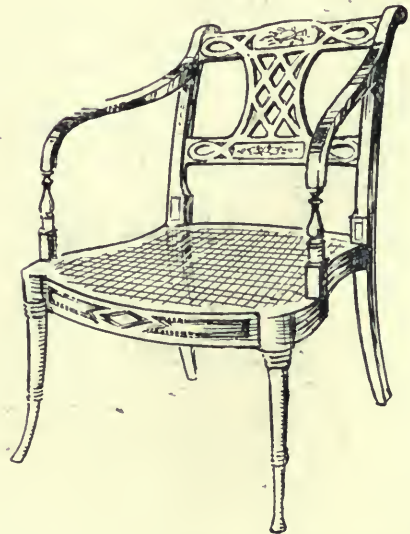
Hepplewhite Arm-chair.



Hepplewhite Shield-back
Arm-chair.



Sheraton Lyre Arm-chair.

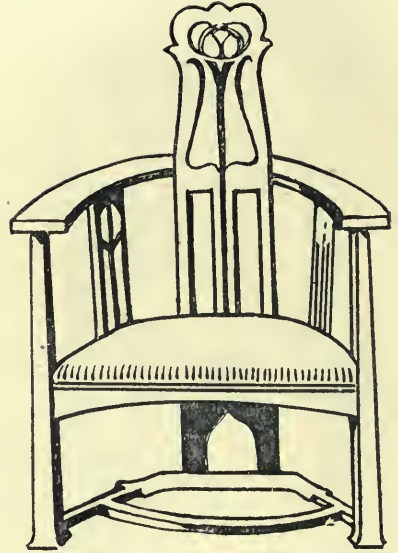


Sheraton Painted Beech Arm-chair.

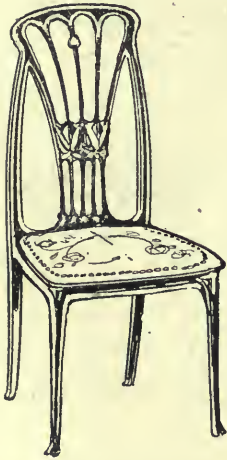
SPECIMENS OF CHAIRS ILLUSTRATING THE
DIFFERENT STYLES OF FURNITURE.—PLATE III.



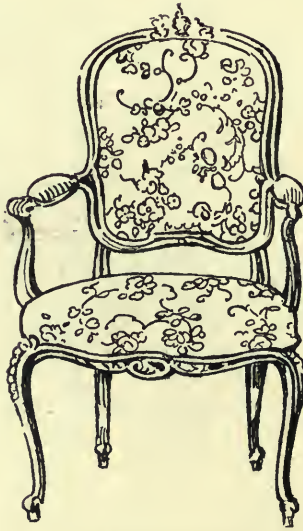
French Empire.



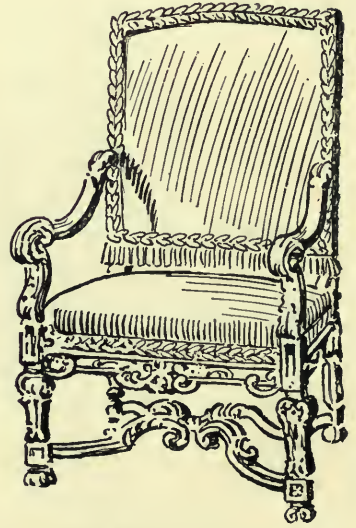
"New Art" Period.



L'Art Nouveau.



Louis XV. Arm-chair.



Louis XIV. Arm-chair.

SPECIMENS OF CHAIRS ILLUSTRATING THE DIFFERENT STYLES OF FURNITURE.—PLATE IV.

flush (flush) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] growth; abundance; —*a.* abundant; affluent; well furnished; prodigal; forming a surface level with the surface adjoining; —*v.t.* to make flush or level; —*adv.* in a manner so as to be level or even with. **Flush-decked**, having a flush or level deck.

flushed (flush't) *a.* overspread or tinged with red, as from the flowing of blood to the face; elated; excited, as with joy; heated or excited with strong drink.

flusher (flush'er) *n.* [Ger. *fleischer*] the lesser butcher-bird.

flushing (flush'ing) *n.* a glow of red in the face; a washing out.

flushness (flush'nes) *n.* state of being flush.

fluster (flus'ter) *v.t.* [Scand.] to make hot and rosy; to confuse; —*v.i.* to be confused; to be in a heat or bustle; —*n.* heat; agitation; confusion; disorder.

flute (flöö't) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. flare, pp. flatus*, to blow] a cylindrical wind instrument, with finger-holes; a channel in a column or pillar; a similar groove, as in a lady's ruffle; —*v.t.* to play or sing in a clear, soft note, like that of a flute; to form flutes or channels in, as in a column or a ruffle. **Flute-mouth**, the pipe-fish.

flute (flöö't) *n.* [D.] a long vessel or boat with flat ribs or floor-timbers.

fluted (flöö'ted) *a.* thin, fine, flute-like, [Mus.]; grooved, channelled.

fluter (flöö'ter) *n.* a flutist; one that makes grooves or flutes.

flutina (flöö'tē-nā) *n.* a kind of accordian.

fluting (flöö'ting) *n.* a channel or furrow, as of a column or lady's ruffle; fluted work.

flutist (flöö'tist) *n.* a performer on the flute.

flutter (flut'er) *v.t.* [A.S. *flotorian*, to float about, fr. *flot*, the sea] to vibrate or move quickly; to agitate; to throw into confusion; —*v.i.* to flap the wings rapidly; to hover in rapid motion; to move with quick vibrations; to fluctuate; —*n.* quick and irregular motion; hurry; confusion. **Flutter-wheel**, water-wheel at the bottom of a chute.

fluttered (flut'er'd) *a.* agitated; confused; disordered.

fluty (flöö'ti) *a.* like a flute in tone.

fluvial (flöö'vi-äl) *a.* [L. fr. *fluere*, flow] belonging, or pertaining, to rivers.

fluvialist (flöö'vi-äl-ist) *n.* one that ascribes geological phenomena to the action of streams.

fluviatic, fluviate (flöö'vi-at'ik, flöö'vi-ät'il) *a.* fluvial; existing in, or formed by, rivers.

flux (fluks) *n.* [fr. *L. fluere*, to flow] act of flowing; flow; quick change; fusion; any substance for promoting the fusion of metals or minerals; an excessive and morbid discharge from the bowels; matter thus discharged; confluence; —*v.t.* to fuse; to melt; to purge. **Black-flux**, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash. **Bloody-flux**, dysentery. **Flux-spoon**, a small ladle for testing molten metal. **White-flux**, carbonate of potash.

fluxation (fluks-sä'shun) *n.* a flowing or passing away.

fluxion (fluks'shun) *n.* act of flowing; matter that flows; abnormal discharge of blood; catarrh; fusion; —*pl.* a method of analysis of variable quantities, developed by Newton, now called differential calculus.

fluxional, fluxionary (fluks'shun-äl, -ä-ri) *a.* pertaining to, or solved by, fluxions; variable.

fluxweed (fluks-wēd) *n.* a plant good for dysentery.

fly (flī) *v.t.* [A.S. *flēogan*] to avoid by flight; to cause to fly; to set floating, as a kite; —*v.i.* to move in the air with wings; to float in the air, as clouds; to rise in air; to move rapidly; to hasten away; to pass swiftly by; to spread, as a rumour; to flutter in the wind; to part suddenly with violence; to burst; —*n.* a winged insect; the house-fly (*Musca domestica*); a fish-hook dressed, as with silk, in imitation of a fly; a kind of light carriage; a fly-wheel; a contrivance for restraining the

rapidity of a clock's motion when the weight descends on the striking part; part of a vane that indicates whence the wind blows; an arrangement for receiving sheets from a printing-press; in jerking, a shuttle driven through the shed by a blow or jerk; that part of a flag from the union to the extreme end; —*pl.* space above the stage of a theatre, where the scenes are moved. **Fly-agaric**, a mushroom (*Agaricus muscarius*). **Fly-blow**, *n.* [E. *blots*, eggs of maggots] the egg of a fly; —*v.t.* to taint; —*v.i.* to deposit an egg in, as a fly. **Fly-blown**, tainted; maggoty, as flesh from the deposit of flies. **Fly-book**, a book for containing fishing flies. **Fly-case**, an elytron. **Fly-clip**, a leaf of a fly-book. **Fly-fishing**, the art of angling for fish with hooks baited with artificial flies. **Fly-flap**, a contrivance to drive away flies. **Fly-leaf**, a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book. **Fly-net**, a net to protect against flies. **Fly-paper**, paper covered with waxy substance to catch flies. **Fly-powder**, a powder (arsenic, sugar, and water) to kill flies. **Fly-rail**, that part of a table which turns out to support the leaf. **Fly-speck**, the excrementitious deposit of the house-fly. **Fly-trap**, a plant (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*) to which insects adhere. **Fly-water**, a solution of arsenic to kill flies. **Fly-wheel**, a wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements. **On the fly**, in the air; during flight. **To fly at**, to attack with violence. **To fly in the face of**, to insult; to oppose; to defy. **To fly open**, to open suddenly. **To fly out**, to break into a passion. **To let fly**, to discharge with violence. **To make the feathers fly**, to excite great commotion (the feathers of a bird flying off when it is shot).

flyboat (flī-bōt) *n.* [D.] a long, narrow boat used on canals; a Dutch coasting vessel.

flycatcher (flī'kach-er) *n.* a bird of the genus *Muscicapa* that catches insects in the air.

flyer (flī'er) *n.* See *flier*.

flying (flī'ing) *n.* the act of moving in the air with wings; flight. **Flying-army**, **flying-camp**, a body of troops formed for rapid motion. **Flying-bridge**, a pontoon-bridge. **Flying-buttress**, in Gothic architecture, a contrivance for strengthening a part of a building which rises considerably above the rest. **Flying-Dutchman**, a phantom ship which superstitious mariners aver they have encountered in storms off the Cape of Good Hope. **Flying-fish**, a small fish which can sustain itself in the air by means of long, pectoral fins, as the flying-gurnard or flying-robin. **Flying-fox**, a frugivorous bat, with fox-like head (*Pteropus rubricollis*). **Flying-jib**, a sail outside the standing-jib. **Flying-lemur**, the *Galeopithecus volans* (also flying-cat). **Flying-lizard**, the genus *Draco*. **Flying-pinion**, the fly of a clock. **Flying-squirrel**, a squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, by which it is borne up in leaping. **To come off with flying colours**, to be victorious.



Flying-buttress.



Flying-fish.

flysch (flish) *n.* [Swiss] Alpine sandstone.

flysnapper (flī'snap-er) *n.* a black-crested, fly-catching bird.

foal (fōl) *n.* [A.S. *fōla*] a colt or filly; —*v.t.* and *i.* to bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind. **Foal-teeth**, the first teeth of a horse.

foalfoot (fōl-foot) *n.* coltsfoot (*Tussilago Forfara*); asarabacca (*Asarum Europaeum*).

foam (fōm) *n.* [A.S. *fām*] bubbles on the surface of liquors; froth; —*v.i.* to froth; to gather foam; to become filled with foam. **Foam-spar**, aphrite.

foamingly (fō'ming-li) *adv.* frothily.

foamy (fō-mi) *a.* covered with foam; frothy.

fob (fob) *n.* [Ger.] a little pocket for a watch; —*v.t.* to cheat; to impose on.

focal (fō-käl) *a.* of, or belonging to, a focus.

focus (fō'kus) *n.* [L., a hearth] a point in which rays of light meet after being reflected or

refracted; a point on the principal axis of a conic section, such that the double ordinate to the axis through the point shall be equal to the parameter of the curve; a point of concentration; —*v.t.* to bring to a focus.

fodder (fod-er) *n.* [A.S. *fōder*, fr. *fōda*, food] food for horses, cattle, etc., as hay; —*v.t.* to feed with dry food or cut grass.

fodder (fod-er) *n.* See *fother*.

fodderer (fod-er-er) *n.* one that fodders cattle.

foe (fō) *n.* [A.S. *fū*, *fūh*, an enemy] an enemy; an enemy in war; a hostile army; an opponent; an adversary.

foehn, föhn (fēn) *n.* [Ger.] a dry, warm, Alpine wind from the south or south-west.

foelike (fō-lik) *a.* and *adv.* like an enemy.

foeman (fō-mān) *n.* an enemy in war.

Foeniculum (fō-nik-ū-lum) *n.* [L.] a genus of plants containing the fennel.

fog (fog) *n.* [Dan. *snee-fog*, thick falling snow] thick mist; watery vapour precipitated in the lower part of the atmosphere; confusion of mind; a discolouration in a photographic negative. **Fog-bank**, a thick fog at sea, resembling land at a distance. **Fog-bell**, bell rung by waves or wind to prevent danger. **Fog-bound**, detained by fog. **Fog-bow**, a phenomenon seen in a fog, the analogue of the rainbow. **Fog-horn**, horn, or siren, sounded as a warning in foggy weather. **Fog-signal**, an audible signal indicating danger in a fog (used when visible signals cease to be of use).

fog (fog) *n.* [Celt.] foggage; —*v.t.* to feed with foggage; to eat the fog from; [Scot.] moss.

foggage (fog-ij) *n.* coarse grass not eaten down in summer; after-grass.

foggily (fog-i-li) *adv.* with fog; darkly.

fogginess, (fog-i-nes) *n.* state of being foggy.

foggy (fog-i) *a.* abounding with fog; misty; dull; obscure; discoloured, as a negative in photography.

fogy, fogey, fogie (fō-ʹ-gi) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a dull old fellow; a person behind the times.

fogydom (fō-gi-dum) *n.* the state or condition of a foggy; fogies in general.

fogyish (fō-gi-ish) *a.* old-fashioned; having antiquated ideas.

fogyism (fō-gi-izm) *n.* the habits or peculiarities of fogies.

foh (fō) *int.* [Imit., a form of *faugh*] an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; poh.

foible (foi-bl) *n.* [O.F., weak, feeble] a particular moral weakness; a failing; a weak point.

foil (foil) *v.t.* [F. *fouler*, trample on] to render vain or nugatory; to frustrate; to balk; to blunt; to dull; —*n.* defeat; frustration; failure when success seems certain; a blunt sword, or one with a button at the end, used for fencing (so called because blunted or *foiled*). **To put to the foil**, to blamish.

foil (foil) *n.* [F. fr. L. *folium*, a leaf] a leaf or thin plate of metal; a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to increase their brilliancy or colour; anything which sets off another thing to advantage; a thin coat of tin on the back of a mirror; in Gothic architecture, a leaf-like ornament in windows, niches, etc., which are said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, etc., according to the number of arcs which they contain.

foilable (foil-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being foiled.

foiled (foild) *a.* having foils, as an arch; frustrated; defeated.

foiler (foi-ler) *n.* one that foils or frustrates.

foiling (foi-ling) *n.* the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass; foil in tracery.

foist (foist) *v.t.* [D. *vyssen*, to fizzle, cognate with E. *fizz*] to insert surreptitiously, or without warrant.

fold (fold) *n.* [A.S. *fealdan*, to wrap, to fold] a doubling of a flexible substance; a plait; complication;

in composition, times or repetitions, as *twofold*, *tenfold*; —*v.t.* to lap, or lay in plaits; to double; to lay over another; to inclose within folds; to embrace; —*v.i.* to be plaited or doubled; to join with, or close over.

fold (fold) *n.* [A.S. *fald*] a sheep-pen; a flock of sheep; —*v.t.* to confine in a fold, as sheep.

foldage (fōl-dij) *n.* the right of folding sheep; [Her.] a plaiting or turning over.

folder (fōl-der) *n.* one that, or that which, folds; *esp.* a flat instrument for folding paper.

folding (fōl-ding) *n.* a doubling; a fold; act of doubling one part over another, in symmetrical form. **Folding-chair**, a collapsible chair. **Folding-doors**, two doors hung on opposite side-posts, meeting in the middle. **Folding-joints**, double joints folding together. **Folding-machine**, a machine for folding printed sheets. **Folding-net**, a net for taking small birds. **Folding-screen**, a portable screen that folds in leaves. **Folding-stool**, a collapsible stool.

foldless (fōld-les) *a.* having no folds.

foliaceous (fō-li-ā-shus) *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, fr. *folium*, leaf] resembling a leaf; consisting of leaves or thin laminae; having the form of a leaf or plate.

foliage (fō-li-ij) *n.* leaves in general; [Arch.] the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches.

foliated (fō-li-ij-d) *a.* decorated with foliage; adorned with foliage.

foliar (fō-li-ar) *a.* consisting of, pertaining to, or like, leaves.

foliate (fō-li-āt) *v.t.* to spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver; to beat into a thin leaf or lamina; —*a.* foliaceous.

foliated (fō-li-āt-ed) *a.* spread over, or covered, with thin plates or foils; ornamented with foils, as an arch; consisting of thin plates.

foliation (fō-li-ā-shun) *n.* act of forming into leaves; act of beating a metal into a thin plate or lamina; act of spreading foil over the back part of a mirror; splitting up of rocks into plates or slabs; act of enriching with ornaments resembling leaves; the ornaments themselves; [Arch.] the small arcs that form the tracery of Gothic windows (sometimes called *featherings*).

foliicolous (fō-li-ik-ō-lus) *a.* [L. *colere*, to dwell] growing upon leaves, as fungi.

foliiferous (fō-li-ī-fer-us) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] bearing leaves.

folio (fō-li-ō) *n.* [L. ablative of *folium*, leaf] a sheet of paper once folded; a book, of the largest size, made of sheets of paper each folded once; a page in a ledger; two opposite pages bearing the same number; [Law] a certain number of words in writing; —*a.* formed of sheets folded so as to make two leaves; denoting a printed page of the largest size; —*v.t.* to number the pages of; to page.

foliole (fō-li-ō-lē) *n.* [F., *dim.* fr. L. *folium*, leaf] a single leaf of a compound leaf; a leaflet [Bot.].

foliose, folioid (fō-li-ō-z, -us) *a.* [L. *foliosus*, fr. *folium*, leaf] covered with leaflets [Bot.].

folk (fōk) *n.* [A.S. *folc*] people in general; —*pl.* a certain class of people. **Folk-land**, among the Anglo-Saxons, public land. **Folk-story**, a popular myth.

folklore (fōk-lōr) *n.* popular superstitions or legends; traditional beliefs.

folklorist (fōk-lōr-ist) *n.* one that studies folklore.

folk-moot (fōk-mōót) *n.* [A.S. *gemot*, meeting] an assembly of the people; a local court.

folk-right (fōk-rīt) *n.* common right or justice; the right of the masses.

folia (fō-lī-ā, fō-lī-ā) *n.* [It., *folly*] music that consists of variations on a theme.

follicle (fō-li-kl) *n.* [F. fr. L. *folliculus*, *dim.* of *folliculus*] a simple pod opening down the inner suture [Bot.]; a little bag in animal bodies; a gland [Anat.].

follicular (fō-lik-ū-lar) *a.* like, pertaining to, or consisting of, follicles.

folliculose, folliculous (fō-lik-ū-lōs, -lus) *a.* full of follicles; having the characteristics of a follicle.

follow (fōl-ō) *v.t.* [A.S. *folgian*] to go after; to move behind; to pursue; to chase; to accompany; to attend; to come after in time; to succeed; to result from; to imitate; to adopt; to embrace tenets of; to



Foils [Arch.]

observe; to strive to obtain; to endeavour after; to practise, as a trade; to pursue with the eye; to catch the meaning, as of a speaker;—*v.i.* to go or come after; to be a result; to succeed. To follow suit, to play a card of the same suit as that played—hence, to follow the conduct, or adhere to the doctrines, of another. To follow up, to prosecute with energy.

follower (fól-é-er)*n.* one that follows; a dependent; an adherent; a partisan; the cover of a piston; the part of a machine that receives motion from another part.

following (fól-é-ing)*a.* being next after; ensuing; succeeding;—*n.* vocation; calling; band of followers.

folly (fól-i)*n.* [O.F. *folie*, fr. *fol*, foolish] state of being a fool; want of sense; weakness of mind; a foolish act; weak or light-minded conduct.

foment (fó-ment)*v.t.* [*L. fomentum*, fr. *fovere*, to warm] to apply warm lotions to; to encourage; to abet.

fomentation (fó-men-tá-shun)*n.* act of fomenting, or of applying warm lotions; the lotion applied; instigation; encouragement.

fomenter (fó-men-ter)*n.* one that foments or instigates.

fond (fond)*a.* [M.E. fr. *fon*, a fool] foolish; simple; silly; foolishly tender; dotting; indulgent; loving ardently; highly relishing.

fondle (fond-ld)*v.t.* to treat with tenderness; to caress.

fondler (fond-ler)*n.* one that fondles.

fondling (fond-ling)*n.* a person or thing fondled or caressed.

fondly (fond-li)*adv.* in a fond manner; foolishly; tenderly; imprudently.

fondness (fond-nes)*n.* state or quality of being fond; foolish tenderness; tender passion; strong inclination or propensity.

font (font)*n.* [*L. fons, fontis*, fountain] a stone erection for holding baptismal water; in R.C. churches, used also for holy water.



Font.

font (font)*n.* [*F. fonte*, fr. *L. fundere*, to pour out, to cast] a casting; a complete assortment of printing type of one size.

fontal (fon-tal)*a.* pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin.

fontanelle, fontanel, font-tinel (fon-tá-nel, fon-tí-nel)*n.* [*F. dim. of fontaine*, fountain] an issue for the discharge of humours; a space between the bones in an infant's skull.

fontange (fong-tángsh)*n.* [*F.*] a knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress, introduced by the Duchesse de Fontanges, a mistress of Louis XIV.

fonticulus (fon-tík-ú-lus)*n.* [*L. dim. of fons, fontis*, fountain] a small ulcer produced by caustics or incisions.

food (fóod)*n.* [*A.S. fōda*, fr. root *pa*, to nourish] what is fed upon; anything that sustains, nourishes, and augments; provisions; aliment. Food-vacuole, clear space in the sarcode of a protozoan.

fool (fóol)*n.* [*O.F. fol*, fr. *L. follis*, an air-bag, a grimace] one destitute of reason, or deficient in intellect; an idiot; a jester or buffoon; a tool or butt;—*v.t.* to make a fool of; to impose on; to infatuate; to cheat;—*v.i.* to act like a fool; to trifle. All fools' day, April 1, long associated with the sending of persons on some fruitless mission. April fool, one thus victimized. Feast of fools, a festival resembling the Roman Saturnalia, formerly held on January 1. Fool's coat, the European goldfinch. Fool's errand, a fruitless errand; a vain search. Fool's paradise, a state of deceptive enjoyment. To fool away, to spend on trifles; to fritter away. To make a fool of, to make an object of ridicule; to disappoint. To play the fool, to conduct oneself foolishly or recklessly.

fool (fóol)*n.* [*F. fouler*, press] viand made of gooseberries and cream.

foolery (fóol-é-ri)*n.* practice of folly; habitual folly; act of folly.

foolhardily (fóol-hár-di-li)*adv.* with foolhardiness.

foolhardiness (fóol-hár-di-nes)*n.* quality of being foolhardy; courage without judgment; mad rashness.

foolhardy (fóol-hár-di)*a.* daring without judgment; foolishly rash; venturesome.

fooling (fóol-ing)*n.* act of playing the fool; trifling; foolery; senseless conduct.

foolish (fóol-ish)*a.* void of understanding; weak in intellect; exhibiting a want of discretion; imprudent; ridiculous; contemptible.

foolishly (fóol-ish-li)*adv.* in a foolish manner; without judgment or sense; imprudently.

foolishness (fóol-ish-nes)*n.* the quality or condition of being foolish; folly; a foolish practice.

foolscap (fóolz-kap)*n.* [*fr. water-mark, fool's cap*] a folio writing paper about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches;—*a.* of that size.

foolstones (fóol-stónz)*n.* the orchid (*Orchis mascula* or *Orchis morio*). Also dogstones.

foot (foot)*n.* [*A.S. fōt*] the part of the limb on which we stand; that which supports like a foot; the lower part; the end; the bottom; foot-soldiers; in poetry a certain number of syllables forming part of a verse, as the iambus, the dactyl, etc.; the part of a stocking or shoe on which the foot rests; a measure of twelve inches (from the length of a man's foot);—*v.t.* to traverse by walking; to kick; to spurn; to sum up, as the numbers in a column; to add a foot to;—*v.i.* to tread to measure or music; to dance; to walk.

Foot-and-mouth disease, contagious disease in cattle. **Foot-barracks**, barracks for infantry. **Foot-bath**, a vessel in which to wash the feet; act of washing the feet. **Foot-board**, a support for the foot; an upright board at the foot of a bed; a foot-plate. **Foot-bridge**, a narrow bridge for foot-passengers. **Foot-cloth**, sumpter cloth; housings for a horse; a curved bar on which rests the foot of a mill-spindle. **Foot-folk**, infantry. **Foot-guard**, a protection for the foot;—*pl.* guards of infantry attached to the court. **Foot-iron**, a carriage step; a fetter for the feet. **Foot-jaw**, a limb of a crustacean, modified into a masticating organ. **Foot-key**, the pedal of an organ. **Foot-level**, a spirit-level furnished with graduated arc and pointer. **Foot-note**, a note of reference at the foot of a page. **Foot-pace**, a slow pace; a dais supporting the altar. **Foot-passenger**, one that travels on foot. **Foot-path**, a narrow way or path for foot-passengers only. **Foot-plate**, a carriage step; the platform in a locomotive. **Foot-plough**, a kind of swing-plough. **Foot-pound**, the energy of one pound raised one foot against gravity. **Foot-poundal**, the energy which, acting on one pound for one second, produces velocity of one foot per second. **Foot-race**, a race run on foot. **Foot-rope**, rope on which seamen stand while furling or reefing. **Foot-rot**, a disease in the feet of cattle and sheep. **Foot-rule**, a rule or measure a foot long. **Foot-soldier**, a soldier that serves on foot. **Foot-sore**, having tender or sore feet, from much walking. **Foot-stick**, a piece of wood or metal, placed between the foot of a page and the chase [Print.]. **Foot-stove**, a foot-warmer. **Foot-valve**, the valve between the condenser and air-pump in a steam-engine. **Foot-waling**, all the inside planks of a vessel below the lowest deck. **Foot-warmer**, a vessel into which hot water is put for warming the feet. **Foot-worn**, worn by, or wearied in, the feet. To fall on one's feet, to attain prosperity (in allusion to a cat always alighting on its feet when falling). To find one's feet, to regain the use of one's legs or feet. To put one's best foot forward, to hasten with the utmost speed; to do one's level best. To put one's foot in it, to spoil; to muddle; to get one's self into a scrape. To set on foot, to originate.

football (fóot-bawl)*n.* an inflated ball cased in leather, to be kicked about in sport; the sport of kicking the football.

footboy (fóot-boi)*n.* a menial; an attendant in livery.

footed (fóot-ed)*a.* having feet (used in composition).

footfall (fóot-fawl)*n.* a footstep; a trip or stumble.

foothold (fóot-hóld)*n.* that which supports the foot; firm foundation; stability; settlement.

footing (fóot-ing)*n.* ground to stand on; stable position; tread; step; walk; a dance to measure; act of adding up a column of figures; sum total of such a column; act of putting a foot to anything;

Fontant, Sweetmeat.

a plain piece of lace sewed to the edge of a garment. To pay one's footing, to pay drink-money on being initiated into a trade.

footless (foot'-les) *a.* having no feet; without foundation.

footlights (foot'-lits) *n.* a row of lights at the front of the stage in a theatre.

footman (foot'-man) *n.* a foot-soldier; a runner; a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.

footmark (foot'-mark) *n.* a mark of a foot; a footprint.

footpad (foot'-pad) *n.* [*pad*, a path] a highwayman or robber on foot.

footprint (foot'-print) *n.* a trace or foot-mark; the mark of an animal's foot on a rock's crust, being imprinted when the rock was in a plastic condition.

foots (foots) *n. pl.* sediment, as at bottom of an oil or sugar cask.

footstalk (foot'-stawk) *n.* the stalk of a leaf or of a flower; a petiole; a peduncle [*Zool.*]; the lower part of a mill-spindle.

footstall (foot'-stall) *n.* [Provincial E. stall, a case for the finger] stirrup of a woman's saddle; [*Arch.*] the plinth or base of a pillar.

footstep (foot'-step) *n.* the mark or impression of the foot; a track;—*pl.* course of action; example.

footstool (foot'-stool) *n.* a stool for the feet. **God's footstool, or the footstool, the earth.**

footway (foot'-wā) *n.* a path for foot-passengers.

fop (fop) *n.* [*D. fopper*, to cheat, mock] a gay, trifling fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.

fopdoodle (fop'-doo-dl) *n.* a poor, wretched fellow; an insignificant person.

fopling (fop'-ling) *n.* a petty fop.

foppery (fop'-er-i) *n.* the behaviour, manners, or dress, of a fop; coxcombry; affectation; ostentatious gaudery.

foppish (fop'-ish) *a.* vain of dress; affected in manners; dandyish.

foppishly (fop'-ish-li) *adv.* in a foppish manner.

foppishness (fop'-ish-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being foppish.

for (for) *prep.* [*A.S.*] in place of; instead of; because of; with respect to; toward; in quest of; during; as being; in return for; on behalf of; conducive to; notwithstanding;—*conj.* because. **For all that, nevertheless. For all the world, exactly; wholly.**

forage (for'-ij) *n.* [*F. fourrage, fodder*] food for horses and cattle, as grass, corn, etc. act of providing food for an army; search for provisions;—*v. t.* to strip of provisions; to supply with forage;—*v. i.* to wander or rove in search of food. **Forage-cap, a soldier's undress cap.**

forager (for'-i-jer) *n.* one that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

foraging (for'-i-jing) *a.* searching for food;—*n.* an incursion in search of provisions.

foralite (for'-ā-lit) *n.* [*L. forare, to bore, and G. lithos, a stone*] an impression in certain strata like the burrow of a worm.

foramen (fo-rā-men) *n.; pl. foramina* (fo-ram'-i-nā) [*L. fr. forare, to bore, to pierce*] a little opening [*Zool.*]; a perforation [*Bot.*].

foraminate, foraminated (fo-ram'-i-nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* furnished with foramina; perforated.

foraminifer (fo-rā-min'-i-fer) *n.* [*L. ferre, to bear*] one of the foraminifera.

Foraminifera (fo-ram-i-nif'-e-ra) *n. pl.* [*L. foramen and ferre, to bear*] a group of protozoans, or unicellular animals, mostly marine, having perforated shells.

foraminiferal, foraminiferous (fo-ram-i-nif-e-rāl, -rus) *a.* [*L. ferre, to bear*] pertaining to, or consisting of, foraminifera.

foraminous (fo-ram'-i-nus) *a.* full of holes; perforated; porous.

forasmuch (for'-az-much) *conj.* in consideration of; because that.

foray (for'-ā) *n.* [*Scot., a form of forage*] an incursion or raid with a view to pillage;—*v. t.* and *i.* to ravage or pillage.

forbade (for-bad') past tense of the verb *forbid*.

forbear (for-bār) *v. t.* [*for, away, and bear*] to avoid; to abstain from;—*v. i.* to refrain; to delay; to refuse; to abstain; to be patient.

forbearance (for-bār-ans) *n.* act of forbearing, or abstaining from; restraint of temper; command of passions; long-suffering; indulgence.

forbearing (for-bār-ing) *a.* patient; indulgent; long-suffering.

forbearingly (for-bār-ing-li) *adv.* in a forbearing manner.

forbid (for-bid') *v. t.* [*for, away, and bid*] to prohibit; to interdict; to order to desist or forbear; to hinder from approaching or entering; to oppose; to obstruct.

forbidden (for-bid'-n) *a.* prohibited; interdicted. **The forbidden fruit, the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, that Adam and Eve ate in defiance of God's command** [*Genesis*]; a variety of orange.

forbidding (for-bid'-ing) *a.* repelling approach; repulsive; disagreeable; displeasing; odious; offensive; abhorrent.

forbiddingly (for-bid'-ing-li) *adv.* in a forbidding manner.

forbiddingness (for-bid'-ing-nes) *n.* state or quality of being forbidding; repulsiveness; odiousness; offensiveness.

forçat (for-sá) *n.* [*F. fr. Pg. forçat*] in France, a prisoner sentenced to hard labour.

force (fōrs) *n.* [*F. fr. L. fortis, strong*] strength; active power; vigour; energy; convincing power; efficacy; validity; meaning; violence; coercion; body of troops; an army or navy; [*Mech.*] that which produces, or tends to produce, a change in a body's state of rest or motion; [*Law*] unlawful violence to person or property;—*v. t.* to constrain to do, or to forbear, by force; to compel; to drive; to urge by strength of evidence; to obtain or win by strength; to capture by assault; to ravish; to strain; to overstrain; to urge to grow or ripen rapidly by artificial means. **Force-pump, a pump which ejects water forcibly under pressure.**

External forces, forces which act on matter at a distance, as gravity.

force (fōrs) *n.* [*Scand.*] a waterfall. Also **foss.**

forced (fōrst) *a.* accomplished by great effort; overstrained; affected; unnatural.

forceful (fōrs-fool) *a.* full of force or might; driven with force; acting with power.

forcefully (fōrs-fool-i) *adv.* in a forceful manner; with violence.

forceless (fōrs-les) *a.* having little or no force; weak; powerless.

forcemeat (fōrs-mēt) *n.* [*farce-meat*] meat chopped fine, and highly seasoned, used for stuffing in cookery.

forceps (fōrs-seps) *n.* [*L. formus, hot, and capere, to hold*] a pair of pincers or tongs for delicate operations, as those of dentists, surgeons, etc.; [*Zool.*] anything like a forceps in shape.

forcer (fōr-ser) *n.* one that, or that which, forces or drives; the solid piston of a pump.

forcible (fōr-si-bl) *a.* possessing force; powerful; impetuous; done by force; violent; cogent; impressive. **Forcible-detainer, the violent exclusion of a person from his property. Forcible-entry, the possession of lands, etc., by force. Forcible-feeble** [*Feeble, character in Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV.*] *a.* seemingly vigorous;—*n.* one affectedly forcible or vigorous.

forcibleness (fōr-si-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being forcible; violence.

forcibly (fōr-si-bl-i) *adv.* in a forcible manner; powerfully.

forcing (fōr-sing) *n.* the art of raising plants, etc., by artificial heat. **Forcing-house, a hot-house. Forcing-pit, a sunken hotbed to produce bottom heat. Forcing-pump, see force-pump.**

forcipate, forcipated (fōr-si-pāt, -pā-ted) *a.* like a forceps.

forcipation (fōr-si-pā-shun) *n.* [*L. forceps*] pain by squeezing with forceps or pincers.

forcite (fôr-sit) *n.* an explosive containing nitroglycerine.

ford (fôrd) *n.* [A.S. fr. *faran*, go] a place in a river or other water, where a crossing may be effected on foot by wading; — *v.t.* to pass through by wading.

fordable (fôr-də-bl) *a.* capable of being forded.

fordo (fôr-dôô) *v.t.* [A.S. *fôrdôn*] to undo; to ruin; to overpower; to exhaust.

fore (fôr) *a.* [A.S.] advanced in place or time; forward; prior; antecedent; — *adv.* at the front; in the bow of a ship. **Fore-and-aft**, from stem to stern. **Fore-gift**, a premium paid on ratification of a lease. **To the fore**, to the front; alive.

forearm (fôr-ârm) *v.t.* to arm or prepare for attack before the time of need; — *n.* (fôr-ârm) that part of the arm between the elbow and wrist.

forebears (fôr-bârs) *n. pl.* [A.S. *fore* and *beran*] ancestors; forefathers [Scot.].

forebode (fôr-bôd) *v.t.* to foretell; to prognosticate; to have a secret prescience of; to foreknow; to presage.

foreboder (fôr-bô-dêr) *n.* one that forebodes.

forebodingly (fôr-bô-ding-li) *adv.* in a foreboding manner.

forebrace (fôr-brâs) *n.* a brace fastened to the fore yard arm.

forecast (fôr-kâst) *v.t.* and *i.* to contrive beforehand; to foresee; to provide against; — *n.* (fôr-kâst) previous contrivance; foresight.

forecastle (fôr-sel) *n.* the upper deck forward of the foremast; the forward part under deck, where sailors live.

foreclose (fôr-klôz) *v.t.* to shut up or out; to prevent; to exclude; to deprive of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

foreclosure (fôr-klô-zhûr) *n.* act of foreclosing.

foredeck (fôr-dêk) *n.* the fore part of a deck or of a vessel.

forefather (fôr-fâ-ther) *n.* an ancestor. **Forefathers' day**, December 21, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in America, 1620.

forefend (fôr-fênd) *v.t.* [*for*, away, and *send*, an abbreviation of *defend*] to fend off; to avert; to prohibit.

forefinger (fôr-fing-ger) *n.* the finger next to the thumb.

forefoot (fôr-foot) *n.* one of the anterior feet of an animal; a piece of timber at the fore end of a ship's keel.

forefront (fôr-frunt) *n.* the foremost part or place.

foregirth (fôr-gerth) *n.* a martingale.

forego (fôr-gô) *v.t.* [*fore* and *go*] to go before; to precede.

forego (fôr-gô) *v.t.* [A.S. *forgân*, to pass over, fr. *for*, away, and *gân*, to go] to leave; to give up; to renounce; to forbear the use of.

foregoer (fôr-gô-er) *n.* one that foregoes.

foregoing (fôr-gô-ing) *a.* previous; antecedent.

foregone (fôr-gôn) *a.* past; predetermined.

foreground (fôr-ground) *n.* the part of a picture which seems to lie nearest the spectator.

forehammer (fôr-ham-er) *n.* the sledge-hammer.

forehand (fôr-hand) *n.* that part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.

forehanded (fôr-han-ded) *a.* early; timely.

forehead (fôr-hed) *n.* part of the face from the hair to the eyes; assurance; impudence.

forehold (fôr-hôld) *n.* the front part of a ship's hold.

forehook (fôr-hook) *n.* a breast-hook; a piece of timber placed across the stem to strengthen the fore part of the ship.

foreign (fôr-en) *a.* [O.F. *forain*, fr. L. *foras*, out of doors] not native; extraneous; alien; not

pertinent; inappropriate; exotic. **Foreign Office**, a state department for administration of international affairs.

foreigner (fôr-en-er) *n.* one belonging to a foreign country; an alien.

foreignness (fôr-en-nes) *n.* the state of being foreign.

forejudge (fôr-juj) *v.t.* to prejudge; to expel from a court for mal-practices or non-appearance.

foreknow (fôr-nô) *v.t.* to know beforehand.

foreknowledge (fôr-nôl-êj) *n.* prescience.

forel (fôr-el) *n.* [O.F.] a kind of parchment for the covers of books.

foreland (fôr-land) *n.* a promontory or cape; a headland.

forelock (fôr-lok) *n.* the lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head; a cotter pin. **To take time by the forelock**, to act readily and promptly.

foreman (fôr-man) *n.* the chief man, as of a jury, who acts as their speaker; an overseer.

foremast (fôr-mâst) *n.* the forward mast of a vessel.

forementioned (fôr-men-shund) *a.* mentioned before.

foremost (fôr-most) *a.* first in place or time; chief in rank or dignity.

forename (fôr-nâm) *n.* a name preceding the surname; a prenom.

forenamed (fôr-nâm-d) *a.* named or mentioned before.

forenoon (fôr-nôon) *n.* the part of the day from morning to noon; — *a.* pertaining, or related, to forenoon.

forensal, forensic (fô-ren-sal, -sik) *a.* [L. *forensis*, fr. *forum*, market-place, court] belonging to courts of judicature; used in legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative. **Forensic medicine**, medical jurisprudence.

foreordain (fôr-or-dân) *v.t.* to ordain beforehand.

foreordination (fôr-or-di-nâ-shun) *n.* previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

forepart (fôr-pârt) *n.* the part before the rest; the beginning; the front.

forepeak (fôr-pêk) *n.* the forehold in the angle of the bow of a ship.

forerank (fôr-rangk) *n.* the first rank; the front.

forereach (fôr-rêch) *v.t.* to advance upon, or gain on, in sailing.

forerun (fôr-run) *v.t.* to run before; to precede; to announce.

forerunner (fôr-run-er) *n.* one that foreruns; a harbinger; a prognostic.

foresaid (fôr-sed) *a.* mentioned before; stated at a former period.

foresail (fôr-sâl) *n.* a sail on the foremast.

foresay (fôr-sâ) *v.t.* to ordain.

foresee (fôr-sê) *v.t.* to see beforehand; to foreknow.

foreseeing (fôr-sê-ing) *a.* having foresight; prescient.

foreseeingly (fôr-sê-ing-li) *adv.* with foresight.

foreseen (fôr-sên) *a.* seen beforehand.

foreshadow (fôr-shad-ô) *v.t.* to shadow or typify beforehand.

foreship (fôr-ship) *n.* the bow or forepart of a vessel.

foreshore (fôr-shôr) *n.* the shore comprehended between high and low water-marks.

foreshorten (fôr-short-n) *v.t.* to represent to the eye as seen obliquely.

foreshortening (fôr-short-ning) *n.* the representation of, when viewed obliquely.

foreshot (fôr-shot) *n.* the first distillate of low wines, containing much fusel-oil.

foreshow (fôr-shô) *v.t.* to show or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate.

foresight (fôr-sīt) *n.* prescience; wise forethought; provident care.

foresignify (fôr-sig-ni-fi) *v.t.* to foreshow; to typify.

foresite (fô-râ-zīt) *n.* [G. R. *Foresi*, of Elba] azeolitic mineral somewhat like stilbite.

foreskin (fôr-skin) *n.* the skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.

forest (fôr-est) *n.* [F. *forêt*, fr. L. *foris*, out of doors] an extensive wood; an uncultivated tract of ground covered with trees; a hunting-ground; —*a.* relating to the woods; sylvan; —*v.t.* to cover with trees or wood.

forestage (fôr-es-tij) *n.* duty exacted by the king's foresters; a service formerly paid by foresters to the king.

forestal (fôr-es-tal) *a.* pertaining to, or concerning, forests.

forestall (fôr-staw'l) *v.t.* [*fore* and *stall*] to buy goods before they are brought to *stall* or market; to take beforehand; to anticipate; to obstruct or stop up, as a way; to monopolize; to engross. **To forestall the market**, to purchase all available stock of a commodity, with a view to heightening the price.

forestaller (fôr-staw'-ler) *n.* one that forestalls.

forestay (fôr-stā) *n.* a strong rope, reaching from the foremost head toward the bowsprit end, to support the mast.

forester (fôr-es-ter) *n.* one that has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest.

forestone (fôr-'stôn) *n.* a movable cast iron athwart the hearth, in the operation of lead-smelting.

forestry (fôr-es-tri) *n.* cultivation of forests; management of growing timber.

foretaste (fôr-'tast) *n.* a taste beforehand; anticipation; —*v.t.* to taste before full possession; to taste before another.

foretell (fôr-tel) *v.t.* to predict; to foretoken; —*v.i.* to utter prediction.

foreteller (fôr-tel-er) *n.* one that foretells; a prophet.

forethought (fôr-'thaw't) *n.* anticipation; premeditation; provident care.

foretoken (fôr-tô-ken) *v.t.* to foreshow; —*n.* prognostic; previous sign.

foretooth (fôr-tôôth) *n.* an incisor.

foretop (fôr-top) *n.* the hair on the forepart of the head; part of a head-dress that is forward; platform at the head of the foremast.

forever (fôr-ev'-er) *adv.* to eternity; eternally.

forewarn (fôr-wawrn) *v.t.* to warn or caution in advance; to inform previously.

forewind (fôr-wind) *n.* a favourable wind [Naut.].

forewoman (fôr-'woom-an) *n.* the female equivalent of a foreman.

forfeit (fôr-fit) *a.* [O.F. *forfait*, fr. L. *foris*, out of doors, and *facere*, make] forfeited; —*n.* a thing lost or alienated by a crime, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; a fine; a penalty; something deposited and redeemable by a fine in a game; —*v.t.* to lose the right to, by some fault, offence, or crime.

forfeitable (fôr-fi-tā-bl) *a.* liable to be forfeited.

forfeiter (fôr-fi-tēr) *n.* one liable for a penalty.

forfeiture (fôr-fi-tūr) *n.* act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; fine; mulct.

forfex (fôr-feks) *n.*; *pl.* **forfices** (fôr-fi-sēz) [L.] a pair of scissors.

forgather (fôr-gath-er) *v.i.* to meet; to associate on friendly terms.

forgave (fôr-gāv) past tense of the verb *forgive*.

forge (fôri) *n.* [F. fr. L. *faber*, smith] a furnace with blast for heating iron so as to be hammered into form; works where iron is puddled and shingled; a workshop; —*v.t.* to form by heating and hammering; to shape out in any way; to counterfeit; —*v.i.* to commit forgery.

forge (fôri) *v.t.* [Etyim. doubtful] to force forward; —*v.i.* to move slowly, as a ship.

forgery (fôr-jer) *n.* one that forges; *esp.* one guilty of forgery.

forgery (fôr-jer-i) *n.* the crime of fraudulently making or altering the handwriting of another; the counterfeiting of coin or notes; that which is forged.

forget (fôr-ge't) *v.t.* [A.S. *forġetan*, fr. *for*, away, and *ġetan*, to get] to lose the remembrance of; to neglect. **Forget-me-not**, a well known plant bearing blue flowers, symbolic of friendship. **To forget one's self**, to lose one's presence of mind.

forgettable (fôr-ge't-ā-bl) *a.* that may be forgotten.

forgetful (fôr-ge't-fool) *a.* apt to forget; heedless; neglectful; oblivious.

forgetfully (fôr-ge't-fool-i) *adv.* in a forgetful manner.

forgetfulness (fôr-ge't-fool-nes) *n.* quality of being forgetful; inattention; heedlessness.

forgetter (fôr-ge't-er) *n.* one that forgets; a careless person.

forging (fôr-jing) *n.* forged metal work; hammered iron or steel; counterfeiting.

forgivable (fôr-jiv-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being forgiven; pardonable.

forgive (fôr-giv) *v.t.* [A.S. *for*, away, and *ġiefan*, give] to pardon; to cease to feel resentment against; to remit, as a debt or claim; —*v.i.* to grant pardon; to be compassionate.

forgiven (fôr-giv-n) *a.* pardoned.

forgiveness (fôr-giv-nes) *n.* act of forgiving; remission; disposition to forgive.

forgiver (fôr-giv-er) *n.* one that forgives.

forgiving (fôr-giv-ing) *a.* disposed to forgive; mild; merciful; compassionate.

forgivingly (fôr-giv-ing-ly) *adv.* in a forgiving manner.

forgivingness (fôr-giv-ing-nes) *n.* a forgiving disposition; tendency to forgive.

forisfiliate (fô-ris-fa-mil-i-āt) *v.t.* [L. *foris*, outside, and *familia*, family] to free from parental authority; —*v.t.* to forswear further participation in paternal property.

forisfiliation (fô-ris-fa-mil-i-ā-shun) *n.* act of forisfiliating.

fork (fork) *n.* [A.S. *forca*, fr. L. *furca*] an instrument with two or more prongs or tines; anything like a fork in shape; —*pl.* the parts into which anything is divided, as a stream; —*v.t.* to raise or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig and break with a fork; to sharpen; —*v.i.* to shoot into blades, as corn; to divide into two. **Fork-chuck**, that part of a turning-lathe, with square hole, for receiving forked pieces of iron that enter the wood. **Fork-head**, an arrow-head shaped like a fork.

forkbeard (fôr-k'bērd) *n.* a fish with bifurcate fins.

forked (fôr-ke'd, forkt) *a.* dividing into two or more parts; ambiguous; pointed.

forkedness (fôr-ke'd-nes) *n.* the quality of being forked.

forkiness (fôr-ki-nes) *n.* the state of opening in a fork-like manner.

forktail (fôr-k'tāl) *n.* a name for the salmon, etc.

forky (fôr-ki) *a.* opening into two or more parts, sheets, or points; forked; furcated.

forlorn (fôr-lorn) *a.* [A.S. *forlōsan*, *pp.* *forloren*, fr. *for*, from, and *lōsan*, to lose] deserted; abandoned; forsaken; friendless; wretched. **Forlorn-hope**, a detachment of men to lead in an assault or other service attended with uncommon peril; a desperate case.

forlornness (fôr-lorn-nes) *n.* condition of being forlorn.

form (form) *n.* [L. *forma*] external shape or appearance; configuration; figure; specific arrangement or constitution; established method; system; formality; ceremony; propriety; high fitness; mould; pattern; a long bench or seat; a class in a school; the seat or bed of a hare; [Print.] type locked up in a chase; —*v.t.* to give shape to; to construct; to create; to arrange; to mould; to train; to constitute; to be an element of; to make by derivation or by affixes; —*v.i.* to assume position; to take a form.

formal (fôr-mal) *a.* according to form; essential; done in due form; regular; methodical;

having mere form or appearance; external; dependent on form; conventional; ceremonious; punctilious.

formalism (for-mal-izm) *n.* quality of being formal, *esp.* in religion; formalism.

formalist (for-mal-ist) *n.* one that observes forms, or practises outward ceremonies; one devoted to the forms, rather than the substance, of religion.

formality (for-mal-i-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being formal, regular, precise, etc.; form without substance; conventionality; order; decorum.

formally (for-mal-i) *adv.* in a formal manner; regularly; precisely.

formate (for-mät) *n.* a salt of formic acid with a base. Also *formiate*.

formation (for-mä-shun) *n.* act of forming; manner in which anything is formed; structure; the series of rocks belonging to a common period.

formative (form-ä-tiv) *a.* giving form; plastic; relating to development; serving to form; derivative; —*n.* that which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the usage; a word formed in accordance with some rule or usage.

formed (formd) *a.* shaped; arranged; developed.

former (for-mer) *n.* one that, or that which, forms.

former (for-mer) *a.* [comp. of *fore*] preceding in time; ancient; long past; first-mentioned; antecedent.

formerly (for-mer-li) *adv.* in time past; of old; heretofore.

formic (for-mik) *a.* [*L. formica*, ant] pertaining to ants. **Formic acid**, acid obtained orig. from red ants, but now by artificial distillation.

formican, formicate (for-mi-kan, -kät) *a.* pertaining to, or like, an ant.

formicant (for-mi-kant) *a.* crawling like an ant; weak (said of the pulse).

formicary (for-mi-ka-ri) *n.* an ant-hill.

formication (for-mi-kä-shun) *n.* [*L. formicare*, to creep like an ant] a sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

formidable (for-mi-da-bl) *a.* [*L. fr. formido*, fear] exciting, or adapted to excite, fear or apprehension; fearful; terrible.

formidableness (for-mi-da-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being formidable.

formidably (for-mi-da-bli) *adv.* in a formidable manner.

formless (form-less) *a.* shapeless; without a determinate form; with no regularity.

Formosan (for-mö-san) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Formosa, an island off the coast of China.

formula (for-mü-la) *n.* [*L. dim. of forma*, form] a prescribed form or rule; a written confession of faith; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic language; a prescription; an expression, by means of symbols and letters, of the constituents of a compound.

formularization (for-mü-lar-i-zä-shun) *n.* act of formulating; a precise and systematic account.

formularize (for-mü-lar-iz) *v.t.* to formulate.

formulary (for-mü-la-ri) *n.* a book containing prescribed forms; prescribed form or model; formula; —*a.* stated; prescribed; ritual.

formulate, formulize (for-mü-lät, -liz) *v.t.* to reduce to a formula; to express in a formula.

formulation, formulization (for-mü-lä-shun, -li-zä-shun) *n.* act of formulating.

formule, formyl (for-mül, -mil) *n.* a monad radicle (CHO) occurring in formic acid.

fornicate (for-ni-kät) *v.i.* [*L. fornicä, -icis*, vault, brothel] to have unlawful sexual intercourse.

fornicate (for-ni-kät) *a.* [*L. fornicä, -icis*, vault] vaulted; arching; [*Bot.*] overarching.

fornication (for-ni-kä-shun) *n.* the incontinence or lewdness of an unmarried person;

unlawful sexual intercourse; adultery; an arching; forming of a vault.

fornicator (for-ni-kä-tur) *n.* one that fornicates.

fornix (for-niks) *n.* [*L.*] overarching plates in the tube of a flower; the excavated part of a shell under the umbo; the upper or convex shell in the oyster.

forsake (for-säk) *v.t.* [*A.S. for* and *sacan*, to contend, strive] to quit or leave entirely; to abandon; to give up; to renounce.

forsaken (for-sä-ken) *a.* deserted; abandoned.

forsooth (for-soöth) *adv.* [*A.S. for söthe*, for truth] in truth; very well (often used ironically).

forspend (for-spend) *v.t.* to exhaust; to consume.

forsterite (fors-ter-it) *n.* [*Jacob Forster*, 1739-1806] a silicate of magnesium from Vesuvius.

forswear (for-swär) *v.t.* [*A.S. for* and *sverian*, to swear] to renounce upon oath; to renounce with protestations; —*v.t.* to swear falsely; to commit perjury. **To forswear one's self**, to perjure one's self; to commit perjury.

forswearer (for-swär-er) *n.* one that swears a false oath; a perjurer.

fort (fört) *n.* [*L. fortis*, strong] a fortified place. *par-*

fortalice (for-tä-lis) *n.* [*O.F. fortelesce*, fr. *L. fortis*, strong] a small fort or outwork.

forte (fört) *n.* [*It. forte*, fr. *L. fortis*] a strong point; the strong part, of a sword-blade; that in which one excels; —(for-tä) *a.* loud [*Mus.*]; —*n.* a loud passage of music.

forth (förth) *adv.* [*fore*] forward; onward in time or place; out from a state of concealment or the like; into view; away; abroad.

forthcoming (förth-kum-ing) *a.* ready to come forth or appear; —*n.* action to dispose of an arrestment [*Scots Law*].

forthgoing (förth-gö-ing) *n.* a going forth, or utterance; a proceeding from; —*a.* going out, or proceeding from.

forthright (förth-rit) *adv.* straightforward; in a straight direction; —*n.* a straight path.

forthwith (förth-witth) *adv.* immediately; without delay.

fortieth (for-ti-eth) *a.* [*A.S. feowertigetha*] constituting one of forty equal parts; —*n.* one of forty equal parts.

fortifiable (for-ti-fi-ä-bl) *a.* capable of being fortified.

fortification (for-ti-fi-kä-shun) *n.* act of fortifying; that; that which fortifies, *esp.* works erected for defence; a fortified place; a fortress.

fortifier (for-ti-fi-er) *n.* one that fortifies.

fortify (for-ti-fi) *v.t.* [*L. fortis*, strong, and *facere*, to make] to add strength to; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, etc.; to fix. **To fortify wine**, to mix it with brandy.

fortissimo (for-tis-si-mö) *adv.* [*It., superl. of forte*] a musical direction signifying very loud.

fortitude (for-ti-tüd) *n.* [*L. fortitudo*, courage] strength of mind; power to endure pain, or confront danger or adversity, etc., with calm or cool purpose.

fortlet (fört-let) *n.* a little fort.

fortnight (fört-nit) *n.* [contraction of *fourteen nights*] the space of fourteen days; two weeks.

fortnightly (fört-nit-li) *adv.* once in a fortnight.

fortress (fört-tres) *n.* [*O.F. forteresse*, fr. *L. fortis*, strong] a fortified place; a stronghold; a place of safety; security; —*v.t.* to guard; to fortify.

fortuitous (for-tü-tus) *a.* [*L. fortuitus*, casual, fr. *fors, fortis*, chance] happening by chance; coming without any cause; occurring unexpectedly; accidental; casual.

fortuitously (for-tü-tus-li) *adv.* accidentally; casually; by chance.

fortuitousness (for-tü-tus-nes) *n.* quality of being fortuitous.

fortuity (for-tū'i-ti) *n.* accident; chance; casualty.

Fortuna (for-tū'nā) *n.* among the Romans, the goddess of fortune; a small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

fortunate (for-tū'nāt) *a.* coming by good luck; successful; lucky; betokening success; auspicious.

fortunately (for-tū'nāt-li) *adv.* in a fortunate manner; luckily; happily.

fortune (for-tū'n) *n.* [L. fr. *fortis*, chance, fr. *ferre*, to bear] chance; luck; fate; that which befalls one; good or ill success, esp. favourable issue; estate; possessions, esp. large estate; wealth. **Fortune-book**, a book referred to in predicting future events. **Fortune-hunter**, a man that seeks to marry a woman with a large portion. **Fortune-hunting**, the seeking of a fortune by marriage. **Fortune-teller**, one that pretends to reveal the future events of one's life. **Fortune-telling**, *a.* pretending to reveal future events; —*n.* profession of a fortune-teller.

fortuneless (for-tū'n-les) *a.* destitute of fortune or portion.

forty (for-ti) *a.* [A.S. *feower*, four, and *tig*, ten] four times ten; the sum of forty units; a symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl. **The roaring forties**, that part of the North Atlantic Ocean, between 40° and 50° latitude, noted for its stormy seas.

forum (fō-rum) *n.* [L.] a market-place; a public place in Rome where causes were judicially treated, and political orations delivered; a tribunal; a court.

forward (for-wārd) *adv.* [A.S. *fore*, before, and *weard*, towards] towards a part or place before or in front; onward; in advance; progressively; — *a.* near or at the fore part; ready; prompt; earnest; presumptuous; impudent; advanced; early in season; —*v.t.* to help onward; to advance; to promote; to send forward; to transmit; to cover a sewed book and transmit it to the finisher.

forwarder (for-wārd-er) *n.* one that forwards; one that transmits goods; one that covers and prepares sewed books for the finisher.

forwarding (for-wārd-ing) *a.* advancing; promoting; transmitting; —*n.* act of transmitting merchandise, etc. **Forwarding-merchant**, one that receives and transmits goods for others. **Forwarding-note**, a note giving a description of goods, etc., names and addresses of consigner and consignee, and transmitted along with the goods, etc.

forwardly (for-wārd-li) *adv.* in a forward position or manner; eagerly; hastily.

forwardness (for-wārd-nes) *n.* condition of being forward; promptness; confidence; assurance; state of advance.

forwards (for-wārdz) *adv.* forward; straight before.

forzando (for-tsan'dō) *adv.* [It.] with loud and forcible expression (a musical direction). Also *sforzando*.

fosse (fos) *n.* [L. *fossa*, fr. *fodere*, to dig] a ditch or moat; a depression or cavity, as in a bone.

fosseway, fossway (fos-wā) *n.* one of the great Roman roads in England, bounded by a ditch on each side.

fossil (fos-il) *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fr. *fodere*, to dig] dug out of the earth; pertaining to, or resembling, fossils; antiquated; out of date; —*n.* a substance dug from the earth; the petrified form of a plant or animal in the strata of the earth's surface; an antiquated person or thing.

fossiliferous (fos-il-lif'e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] containing fossil or organic remains.

fossilification, fossilization (fo-sil-i-f'i-kā-shun, fos-il-i-zā-shun) *n.* act or process of converting into a fossil.

fossilify, fossilize (fo-sil-i-fi, fos-il-iz) *v.t.* to convert into a fossil; to render antiquated; —*v.i.* to become changed into a fossil; to become out of sympathy with modern ideas.

fossilism (fos-il-izm) *n.* the study or character of fossils; palæontology.

fossilist (fos-il-ist) *n.* one that studies the nature and properties of fossils; a palæontologist.

fossilist, fossilologist (fo-sil'ō-jist, fos-i-lol'ō-jist) *n.* a fossilist.

fossilogy, fossilology (fo-sil'ō-ji, fos-i-lol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] the study of fossils; fossilism.

Fossores, Fossoria (fo-sō-rez, -ri-a) *n.* [L. fr. *fodere*, pp. *fossus*, dig] a family of burrowing insects; the burrowing-mole species.

fossorial (fo-sō-ri-āl) *a.* adapted for digging or burrowing, as moles; pertaining to the Fossores.

fossulate (fos'ū-lāt) *a.* grooved; [Zool.] containing a depression.

foster (fos-ter) *v.t.* [A.S. *fōstrian*, to nourish, fr. *fōstor*, food] to nourish; to support; to rear up; to cherish; to promote; to encourage. **Foster-brother, foster-sister**, a male or female nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents. **Foster-child**, a child maintained by one not its own father or mother. **Foster-daughter, foster-son**, a female or male brought up as a daughter or son, though not so by birth. **Foster-earth**, earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. **Foster-father, foster-mother, foster-parent**, one that takes the place of a father, mother, or parent, in the upbringing of a child.

fostorage (fos-ter-ij) *n.* act of fostering; the bringing up of a foster-child.

fosterer (fos-ter-er) *n.* one that fosters; a nurse.

fosterling (fos-ter-ling) *n.* a foster-child.

fother (fōth'er) *n.* [A.S.] a weight of lead nearly 20 cwt.; a large quantity, load, or weight.

fother (fōth'er) *v.t.* [Icel.] to endeavour to stop, as a leak in a ship's bottom, by letting down a sail, and putting between it and the ship's sides oakum to be sucked into the cracks.

fothal (fō-māl) *n.* [Ætym. unknown] a weight of lead=70 lbs.

fougade, fougasse (fōō-gād', -gas') *n.* [F. fr. L. *focus*, hearth, fire] a small mine used in military operations.

foul (foul) *a.* [A.S. *fūl*] covered with, or containing, noxious or offensive matter; offensive; thick; muddy; turbid; polluted; filthy; profane; wicked; detestable; loathsome; shameful; cloudy and stormy; unfavourable; unfair; entangled, as a rope; covered with barnacles, as a ship's bottom; full of weeds; —*n.* the breaking of a rule; a foul stroke; —*v.t.* and *i.* to make, or become, foul; to defile; to soil; to bring, or come, into collision with. **Foul-anchor**, an anchor with cable twisted round it (the emblem of the British Admiralty). **Foul-proof**, [Print.] an uncorrected proof; a proof bristling with errors. **Foul-mouthed, foul-spoken**, using language scurrilous, obscene, or profane; habituated to abusive speech. **To claim a foul**, to claim compensation for transgression of a rule in a game. **To fall foul of**, to come into collision with. **To make foul water**, to agitate mud from the bottom (said of a ship in shallow water).

foulard (fōō-Jārd') *n.* [F.] a thin fabric of silk; a silk cravat.

fouly (foul'i) *adv.* in a foul manner; filthily; shamefully; unfairly.

foulness (foul-nes) *n.* the quality of being foul; defilement; pollution; unfairness.

foumart (fōō-mārt) *n.* [*foul* and *marten*] the polecat (named from the fetid liquor secreted by it).

found (found) *v.t.* [L. *fundare*, to found, fr. *fundus*, bottom] to lay the basis of; to fix firmly; to establish; to originate; to endow.

found (found) *v.t.* [L. *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, to pour] to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould; to cast.

found (found) past tense and *pp.* of the verb *find*.

foundation (foun-dā'shun) *n.* the act of founding; groundwork; basis; an endowment; an endowed institution or charity. **Foundation-muslin**, a loose, stiffened fabric of



Foumart.

coarse cotton. **Foundation-school**, an endowed school. **Foundation-stone**, a stone laid with ceremony at the commencement of a building.

foundationer (foun-dā'shun-er) *n.* one that derives support from the foundation of a college or great school.

founder (foun-ler) *n.* one that founds, originates, or endows; one that casts metals; a caster.

founder (foun-der) *v.t.* [L. *fundus*, bottom] to cause inflammation in the feet of (a horse), so as to lame; —*v.i.* to fill, or be filled, with water, and sink, as a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to trip; to stumble and go lame; —*n.* a lameness occasioned by inflammation in the foot of a horse.

founding (foun-ding) *n.* the act of forming smelted metals into shape from given patterns.

foundling (foun-ding) *n.* a child without a parent or owner; a child deserted or exposed.

foundress (foun-dres) *n.* a female founder; a woman that endows with a fund.

foundry, foundery (foun-dri, -der-i) *n.* works for casting metals.

fount (fount) *n.* [*font*] a font of type.

fount, fountain (fount, foun-tan) *n.* [F. *fontaine*, fr. *sons, fontis*, fr. *fundere*, to pour] a spring, or natural source, of water; an artificial jet of water; structure for such a jet; origin; first cause. **Fountain-head**, primary source; original; the beginning; **Fountain-pen**, a pen with ink reservoir.

four (fōr) *a.* [A.S. *feower*] twice two; —*n.* the sum of four units; a symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv; a four-oared boat or its crew; a team of four horses. **Four-horse**, drawn by four horses. **Four-in-hand**, a, drawn by four horses; —*n.* a vehicle drawn by four horses. **Four-o'clock**, the Australian friar-bird (named from its cry); a Peruvian plant whose flowers open at four o'clock in the afternoon. **Four-poster**, a large bed with a post in each corner. **Four-wheeler**, a vehicle with four wheels. **To be, go, or run, on all fours**, to go on hands and knees, or on hands and feet; to harmonize with.



Fountain.

four (fōr) *a.* [F.] forked, applied to a cross forked at the ends (Her.).

fourfold (fōr-fōld) *a.* quadruple; four times told.

fourfooted (fōr-fōot-ed) *a.* having four feet; quadruped.

fourgon (fōr-gong) *n.* [F.] a waggon for ammunition or baggage.

Fourierism (fōr-ri-er-izm) *n.* the socialistic system of Charles Fourier (1772-1837) for the reorganization of society into small communities.

Fourierist, Fourierite (fōr-ri-er-ist, -it) *n.* a supporter of Fourierism.

fourneau (fōr-nō) *n.* [F. fr. L. *fornus, furnus*, oven] the chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged [Mil.].

foursquare (fōr-skwār) *a.* having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular.

fourteen (fōr-tēn) *n.* the sum of ten and four; a symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv. —*a.* four and ten.

fourteenth (fōr-tēth) *a.* [A.S. *feower and tēotha*, tenth] making one of fourteen equal parts; —*n.* one of fourteen equal parts; the octave of the seventh.

fourth (fōrth) *a.* [A.S. *feortha*] forming one of four equal parts; —*n.* one of four equal parts; interval between any tone and the tone four degrees above it. **Fourth-rate**, said of a gunboat carrying 1 to 4 guns.

fourthly (fōrth-li) *adv.* in the fourth place.

fovea (fō-ve-ā) *n.*; *pl.* **foveæ** (fō-ve-ē) [L.] a small pit or excavation [Zool. and Bot.].

foveate, foveolate (fō-ve-āt, -u-lāt) *a.* covered with foveæ; containing small depressions; pitted.

fovilla (fō-vil-ā) *n.* [L. *fovere*, cherish] the matter contained in a pollen-grain.

fowl (foul) *n.* [A.S. *fuġel*] a bird; a barn-door cock or hen; birds collectively; —*v.t.* to catch or kill wild fowl.

fowler (fou-ler) *n.* one that pursues and kills wild fowl for sport or food.

fowlerite (fou-ler-it) *n.* [Dr. Fowler, 1779-1844] a silicate of manganese from New Jersey.

fowling (fou-ling) *n.* the practice of shooting or catching fowl; falconry. **Fowling-piece**, a light gun for shooting fowl or birds.

fox (foks) *n.* [A.S.] an animal with a bushy tail and erect ears, remarkable for its cunning; a sly, cunning fellow; the fish dragonet (called from its colour); a small strand of rope made by twisting several rope-yarns together; —*v.t.* to cover the feet of boots with new front upper leather; to make sour, in fermenting; —*v.i.* to turn sour, in fermenting.



Fox.

Fox-bat, a bat with fox-like face. **Fox-brush**, tail of a fox. **Fox-chase**, the pursuit of a fox with hounds. **Fox-earth**, a refuge for a fox in the earth. **Fox-evil**, alopecia. **Fox-grape**, the *Vitis vulpina*, wild grape, noted for its foxy odour. **Fox-hound**, a hound for chasing foxes. **Fox-hunt**, the hunting of a fox with hounds. **Fox-hunter**, one that hunts foxes with hounds. **Fox-hunting**, the pursuing of foxes with hounds. **Fox-shark**, the thresher shark (named from its long tail). **Fox-trot**, the short steps of a horse when altering its speed.

foxbane (foks-bān) *n.* a kind of monkshood.

foxed (fokst) *a.* discoloured or stained (said of timber, books, or printed matter).

foxfire (foks-fir) *n.* phosphorescent light, emitted by foxed timber.

foxglove (foks-glōv) *n.* [A.S. *foxes-glofa*] a handsome plant, with purple or white flowers, used extensively in medicine.

foxiness (fok-si-nes) *n.* state of being foxy or foxed; craftiness; muskiness; sourness.

foxing (fok-sing) *n.* ornamental covering for the uppers of a shoe.



Foxglove.

foxtail (foks-tāl) *n.* a species of grass.

foxy (fok-si) *a.* pertaining to foxes; fox-like; wily; having the colour of a fox; reddish-brown; sour.

foyer (fōi-er) *n.* [F. fr. L. *focus*, hearth] the crucible in a furnace that contains the molten metal; in theatres, a public room opening on to the vestibule or staircase.

fracas (fra-kā) *n.* [F. fr. *fracasser*, to break] an uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

frache (frāsh) *n.* [F. *frais*, cool] an iron pan for holding glass vessels in operation of annealing.

fracted (frak-ted) *n.* broken asunder, or having a part displaced [Her.].

fraction (frak-shun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, to break] a portion; a fragment; a division or aliquot part of a unit.

fractional (frak-shun-al) *a.* pertaining to, comprising, or expressing, fractions.

fractionary (frak-shun-ari) *a.* fractional; subordinate; insignificant.

fractious (frak-shus) *a.* apt to fret or break out into a passion; quarrelsome; peevish.

fractiously (frak-shus-li) *adv.* in a fractious manner; passionately; snappishly.

fractiousness (frak-shus-nes) *n.* a cross or snappish temper.

fracture (frak-tūr) *n.* [L. *fractura*, fr. *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, to break] act of breaking or snapping asunder; rupture; breach; the breaking of a bone; the appearance of a freshly broken mineral; the mode in which it breaks, by which its texture is displayed; —*v.t.* to break; to crack; to burst asunder.

Fragaria (fra-gā-ri-ā) *n.* [L. *fraga*, strawberries] the strawberry genus.

fragile (fraj-il) *a.* [L. *fragilis*, fr. *frangere*, to break] brittle; easily broken or destroyed; liable to fall; weak.

fragilely (fraj-il-li) *adv.* in a fragile manner.

fragileness (fraj'il-nes) *n.* fragility.

fragility (fra-jil'i-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; weakness; frailty.

fragment (fragment) *n.* a part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect part.

fragmental (frag-men'tal) *a.* composed of fragments; broken up; not complete or entire.

fragmentary (frag-men-ta-ri) *a.* fragmental; [Geol.] composed of fragments of other rocks.

fragrance (frā-grans) *n.* quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; grateful odour.

fragrant (frā-grant) *a.* [L. *fragrare*, *ppr. fragrans, -antis*, to emit a smell] sweet-smelling; diffusing an agreeable perfume; odoriferous; sweet-scented.

fragrantly (frā-grant-li) *adv.* with sweet scent.

frail (frāl) *a.* [O.F. *fraille*, fr. L. *fragilis*] fragile; liable to fail or perish; infirm; of infirm virtue; weak in resolution.

frail (frāl) *n.* [O.F. *frayel*, basket] a basket made of rushes, for containing figs, raisins, etc.; the quantity of raisins, about 70 lbs., contained in such a basket; a rush for weaving baskets.

frailness (frāl-nes) *n.* weakness; infirmity; frailty.

frailty (frāl-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being frail; bodily infirmity; weakness of resolution; liability to be deceived; sin of infirmity; foible.

fraise (frāz) *n.* [F., a ruff] a defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.

fraisé (frāzd) *a.* fortified with a fraise.

framable (frā-ma-bl) *a.* fit or capable of being framed.

frame (frām) *v.t.* [A.S. *fremman*, to make or promote] to construct; to adjust and put together; to compose; to devise; to fabricate; to provide with a frame; —*n.* anything composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; a structure; a case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting, things; a sort of loom; the bodily structure; form; constitution; system; mental disposition; humour. **Balloon-frame**, wooden frame for a building, consisting of thin boards nailed together. **Frame-bridge**, a bridge constructed such that its separate parts are put together so as to form a frame. **Frame-house**, a house constructed such that the main beams of the wall are framed together so as to form a support for the outside and inside linings. **Frame-timbers**, timbers used in making a frame-house, etc.

framer (frā-mer) *n.* one that frames; a maker.

framework (frām-wurk) *n.* the fabric that supports or incloses anything; a structure; fabric made in a loom.

framing (frā-ming) *n.* the manner or style of putting together; frame or framework.

franc (frangk) *n.* [F.] a silver coin of France, Belgium, and Switzerland, about tencepence sterling.

franchise (fran-chiz) *n.* [F. fr. *franco*, *franche*, free] a privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in individuals; district to which a particular privilege extends; asylum; sanctuary; right of voting in public elections; —*v.t.* to make free; to enfranchise.

franchisement (fran-chiz-ment) *n.* release from burden or restriction; freedom.

Franciscan (fran-sis-kān) *a.* [L. *Franciscus*, Francis] belonging to the order of St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226); —*n.* a monk of the Franciscan order; a gray friar.

francolin (frang-ku-lin) *n.* [F. *dīm.* of Pg. *frango*, chicken] a partridge of Europe and Asia, much esteemed for food.

francolite (frang-kō-lit) *n.* a kind of apatite from Wheal Franco, near Tavistock, Devonshire.

franc-tireur (frāng-tē-rer) *n.*; *pl.* francs-tireurs (frāng-tē-rerz) [F., free-shooter] a French guerilla fighter.

frangibility (fran-ji-bil'i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being frangible.

frangible (fran-ji-bl) *a.* [L. *frangere*, break] capable of being broken; brittle; fragile.

frangipane (fran-ji-pān) *n.* [Marquis *Frangipani*] a kind of pastry, containing cream and almonds; frangipani.

frangipani, frangipanni (fran-ji-pā-ni, -pan-i) *n.* a perfume derived from, or imitating the odour of, the jasmine or West Indian tree (*Plumiera rubra*).

frank (frangk) *a.* [F. *franc*, free, fr. O. H. Ger. *franko*, one of the tribes called *Franks*, a free man] open; ingenuous; candid; unreserved; undisguised; —*v.t.* to send by public conveyance, free of expense; to exempt from postage; to form a mitre-joint, as with the cross-bars of a window-sash; —*n.* a letter free of postage; that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege; one of the German tribes inhabiting Franconia; a term applied by Turks, Greeks, and Arabs, to the people of Western Europe. **Frank-chase**, a liberty of free chase within the precincts of a forest. **Frank-fee**, the holding of lands in fee-simple; freehold lands exempted from all services but those of homage. **Frank-fold**, liberty to fold sheep; foldage. **Frank-pledge**, pledge for the good behaviour of freemen (an ancient system, involving common responsibility). **Frank-service**, service performed by freemen. **Frank-tenement**, an estate of freehold; possession of the soil by a freeman.

frankalmoigne (frangk'al-moin) *n.* [O.F. *franc*, free, and *almoigne*, alms] tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands granted to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor.

frankfort-black (frangk²-furt-blak) *n.* a superior black pigment, applied in copperplate printing.

frankincense (frangk-in-sens) *n.* [O.F. *franco*, *encens*, pure incense] a dry, resinous substance, used as a perfume.

Frankish (frangk-ish) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Franks.

franklandite (frangk-lān-dit) *n.* [*Frankland*, E. chemist] a hydrous borate of sodium and calcium from Peru.

franklin (frangk-lin) *n.* [O.F. *frankeleyn*, fr. *franc*, free] a freeholder; a yeoman; a landowner.

franklinic (frangk-lin-ik) *a.* [Benjamin *Franklin*] applied to electricity produced by friction.

franklinite (frangk-lin-it) *n.* a mineral composed of iron, manganese, and zinc, from Franklin, New Jersey.

frankly (frangk-li) *adv.* in a frank manner; unreservedly; candidly; sincerely; freely; willingly.

frankness (frangk-nes) *n.* quality of being frank; candour; ingenuousness.

frantic (fran-tik) *a.* [O.F. *frenetique*, mad, fr. G. *phrēn*, the mind] mad; raving; outrageous; characterized by violence and disorder; wild.

frantically, frantically (fran-ti-kal-i, -tik-li) *adv.* in a frantic manner; madly; outrageously.

franticness (fran-tik-nes) *n.* state of being frantic; distraction; fury of passion.

frap (frap) *v.t.* [F. *frapper*, to strike] to fasten securely by ropes [Naut.].

Fraseria (frā-zer-ā) *n.* [*Fraser*, E. botanist, d. 1817] an American order of gentians.

fratercula (frā-ter-ku-lā) *n.* [L. *fraterculare*, to swell] the puffin (so called from its swelling breast).

fraternal (fra-ter-nal) *a.* [L. *frater*, brother] pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers; brotherly.

fraternally (fra-ter-nal-i) *adv.* in a fraternal manner.

fraternity (fra-ter-ni-ti) *n.* [L. *fraternitas*] state or quality of being fraternal; brotherhood; a body of men associated for common interest, business, or pleasure; a religious community.

fraternization (frat-er-ni-zā-shun) *n.* act of fraternizing.

fraternize (frat'er-niz) *v.i.* to associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.

fratricidal (frat'ri-si-dal) *a.* pertaining to, or involving, fratricide.

fratricide (frat'ri-sid) *n.* [*L. caedere*, kill] the crime of murdering a brother; one who kills a brother.

fraud (frawd) *n.* [*L. fraus, fraudis*] deception deliberately practised to gain an unlawful and unfair advantage; imposition; trick; a cheat.

fraudful (frawd'fool) *a.* full of fraud; treacherous; trickish.

fraudfully (frawd'fool-i) *adv.* in a fraudulent manner; treacherously.

fraudless (frawd'les) *a.* free from fraud; destitute of cunning or guile.

fraudulence (frawd'dū-lens) *n.* quality of being fraudulent; deceitfulness; trickishness.

fraudulent (frawd'dū-lent) *a.* using fraud; dishonest; containing, founded on, or performed by, artifice; deceitful; trickish; unfair.

fraudulently (frawd'dū-lent-li) *adv.* in a fraudulent manner.

fraught (frawt) *a.* [*Sw. frakta*, cargo] freighted; laden; filled; stored.

Fraunhofer's lines (frown'hō'ferz linz) *n.* dark lines in a pure solar spectrum, first observed by Fraunhofer in 1814.

fraxin (frak'sin) *n.* [*L. fraxinus*, the ash] a fluorescent substance got from the bark of the common ash.

fraxinella (frak'si-nel'a) *n.* a cultivated variety of dittany (*Dictamnus fraxinella*), which produces a valuable oil.

Fraxinus (frak'sin-us) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of trees, including the common ash.

fray (frā) *n.* [*affray*] affray; broil; contest.

fray (frā) *n.* [*O.F. frayer*, fr. *L. fricare*, rub] a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by friction; *-v.t.* to wear off by rubbing; to fret, as cloth; *-v.i.* to wear out easily by rubbing; to ravel.

frayed (frād) *a.* rubbed; worn.

fraying (frā'ing) *n.* the velvet rubbed from a deer's horn.

freak (frēk) *n.* [*A.S. frecc*, bold, rash] a sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind; capricious prank; whim; caprice.

freak (frēk) *v.t.* [*foel.*] to spot or streak; to variegate; to checker.

freakish (frē'kish) *a.* apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

freakishly (frē'kish-li) *adv.* in a freakish manner; capriciously.

freakishness (frē'kish-nes) *n.* the quality of being freakish; whimsicalness.

freckle (frēk'l) *n.* [*dim.* of *freak*, to spot] a yellowish spot on the skin, esp. one caused by the sun; any small spot or discolouration; *-v.t.* to colour with freckles; *-v.i.* to become covered with freckles.

freckled (frēk'ld) *a.* marked with freckles; covered with spots.

freckledness (frēk'ld-nes) *n.* state of being freckled.

freckly (frēk'li) *a.* full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

free (frē) *a.* [*A.S. frēo*] being at liberty; unrestrained; unconfined; open; unobstructed; accessible; not appropriated; candid; ingenuous; rude; familiar; liberal; not niggard; gratuitous; exempt from; unencumbered; invested with the franchise; enjoying certain immunities; not arbitrary or despotic, as a government; ready; eager (said of a horse); not chemically combined with another body; [*Bot.*] disunited; *-v.t.* to make free; to release; to disengage; to disentangle; to clear; to give a slave his freedom; to exempt. **Free and easy** *a.* unconstrained; *-n.* a smoking concert. **Free-agency**, the state of acting freely, or without constraint of will. **Free-bench**, a widow's right in a copyhold. **Free-born**, born free; inheriting liberty. **Free-chase**, see **frank-chase**.

Free church, a Presbyterian body in Scotland that seceded from the Established church, in 1843, incorporated with the United Presbyterian church, October, 1900.

Free-fisher, free-fisherman, one that has the privilege to fish in certain waters. **Free-hand**, executed without ruler, compass, or other instrument. **Free-handed**, open-handed; generous; liberal. **Free-hearted**, open; frank; liberal; generous. **Free-heartedly**, frankly; liberally; generously. **Free-heartedness**, liberality. **Free-lance**, a mercenary soldier in the middle ages; one that speaks or writes without reserve. **Free-love**, the doctrine that marriage should be freed from its legal restraints. **Free-lover**, one that advocates free-love. **Free-soil**, favouring the non-extension of slavery. **Free-soiler**, one opposed to the extension of slavery. **Free-soilism**, the principles of the free-soilers. **Free-spoken**, accustomed to speak freely; without reserve. **Free-trade**, trade or commerce free from restrictions or prohibitory duties; free interchange of commodities. **Free-trader**, an advocate of free-trade. **Free-will**, *n.* the power of choosing or willing without restraints; *-a.* spontaneous; voluntary. **To make free with**, to use freedom with.

freebooter (frē'bōo-ter) *n.* [*D.*] one that wanders about for plunder or booty; a pillager.

freebooting (frē'bōo-ting) *n.* pillage or plunder by freebooters.

freedman (frēd-man) *n.* a man who has been a slave, and is manumitted or freed.

freedom (frē-dum) *n.* state of being free; liberty; franchise; immunity; exemption; facility of address; improper familiarity; license.

freehold (frē'hōld) *n.* an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life; the tenure by which it is held.

freeholder (frē'hōld-der) *n.* one that owns a freehold.

freely (frē'li) *adv.* in a free manner; without restraint or compulsion; frankly; candidly; willingly; liberally.

freeman (frē-man) *n.* one that enjoys liberty; one that enjoys a peculiar privilege or franchise.

freemartin (frē'mār-tin) *n.* an imperfectly formed calf, containing parts of organs of each sex.

freemason (frē-mā'sun) *n.* one of a secret association, composed of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

freemasonic (frē-mā-son-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, freemasonry.

freemasonry (frē-mā-sun-ri) *n.* the institutions or practices of freemasons; secret understanding.

freeness (frē-nes) *n.* state or quality of being free; freedom; liberty; frankness; generosity.

freestone (frē'stōn) *n.* a stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

freethinker (frē'thing-ker) *n.* one that forms his opinions independently of the authority of others; one that denies the truths of revelation; an unbeliever; a sceptic.

freethinking (frē'thing-king) *n.* practice or system of freethinkers; scepticism; *-a.* maintaining the principles of a freethinker; sceptical.

freeze (frēz) *v.t.* [*A.S. frēosan*] to congeal; to harden into ice; to chill; *-v.i.* to become congealed by cold; to be hardened into ice; to become chilled with cold.

freezer (frē-zer) *n.* an apparatus for freezing, as cream.

freezing (frē-zing) *n.* act of congealing with cold; chilling treatment. **Freezing-mixture**, a mixture, as of salt and snow, for producing intense cold.

Freezing-point, that degree of a thermometer at which water freezes (32° F., 0° C.).

freight (frāit) *n.* [*a late form of fraught*, fr. *F. fret*] the cargo of a ship; lading; any part of the cargo; transportation of goods; money charge for conveying goods; the hire of a ship; *-v.t.* to load with goods, as a ship, for transportation; to hire for transportation; to load.

freightage (frāit'ij) *n.* charge for transportation; freight; cargo; lading.

freighter (frāi-ter) *n.* one that freights a ship; one that receives and forwards freight; a transport vessel.

freightless (frāt'les) *a.* having no cargo.

French (frensh) *a.* pertaining to France, or its inhabitants; — *n.* the language spoken by the people of France; people of France. **French-bean**, the dwarf bean; scarlet runner. **French-berry**, the fruit of certain species of the buckthorn, grown in the Levant and the south of France (also called **Avignon-berry**, **Persian-berry**, **yellow-berry**). **French-chalk**, a variety of talc. **French-horn**, a brass wind-instrument of music. **French-pie**, the spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocoptes major*). **French-polish**, a varnish for furniture (gum dissolved in spirits of wine). **French-roll**, a variety of milk bread. **French-roof**, a mansard roof. **French-white**, powdered talc. **French-window**, a large casement. **To take French leave**, to go away without warning.

Frenchify (fren-shī fī) *v.t.* [*French* and *L. facere*, to make] to make French; to infect with French manners.

Frenchman, Frenchwoman

(frensh'-man, -wōom-an) *n.* a native, or naturalized inhabitant, of France.

frenetic, frenetical (fre-net'ik, -i-kal) *a.* mad; frantic; frenzied.

frenetically (fre-net-i-kal-i) *adv.* frantically; distractedly.

frenzical (fren'-zi-kəl) *a.* partaking of frenzy.

frenzy (fren'-zi) *n.* [through *F.* and *L.*, fr. *G. phrenitis*, inflammation of the brain, fr. *phrēn*, the heart, the mind] violent agitation of the mind, approaching to distraction; madness; delirium; — *v.t.* to render delirious.

frequency (frē-kwen-si) *n.* the quality of occurring frequently.

frequent (frē-kwent) *a.* [*L. frequens, -entis*] happening at short intervals; often seen or done; — (*frē-kwent'*) *v.t.* to visit often.

frequentation (frē-kwen-tā'shun) *n.* habit of frequenting.

frequentative (frē-kwen-tā-tiv) *a.* serving to express the frequent repetition of an action; — *n.* a word that expresses the frequent repetition of an action.

frequenter (frē-kwen-ter) *n.* one that frequents.

frequently (frē-kwent-li) *adv.* at short intervals; many times; often.

frequentness (frē-kwent-nes) *n.* quality of being frequent, or oft repeated.

fresco (fres-kō) *n.* [*It.*, *fresh*] a method of painting on walls on a freshly laid stucco ground of lime or gypsum; — *v.t.* to paint in fresco, as walls.

fresh (fresh) *a.* [*A.S. fersc*] brisk; strong, as a breeze; pure and cool; recent; just arrived; not stale; newly cut; florid; ruddy; healthy; unfaded; unimpaired; invigorated; raw; unpractised; unsalted; uncured; — *n.* a freshet; an inundation. **Fresh-blown**, newly blown. **Fresh-coloured**, healthy in appearance. **Fresh-water**, accustomed to sail on fresh water only; unskilled; raw; pertaining to, or obtained from, fresh water.

freshen (fresh-n) *v.t.* to make fresh; to take saltiness from; to refresh; to revive; — *v.i.* to grow fresh; to lose saltiness; to grow brisk or strong. **To freshen a rope**, to expose a fresh part of it to friction.

freshet (fresh-et) *n.* a flood, or inundation, produced by heavy rains or melted snow.

freshly (fresh-li) *adv.* in a fresh manner; newly.

freshman (fresh-man) *n.* a novice; a student in his first year at a college or university; — *a.* pertaining to a freshman.

freshness (fresh-nes) *n.* state of being fresh; newness; vigour; briskness; rawness.

fret (fret) *v.t.* [*A.S. fretan*, to gnaw, fr. *etan*, to eat] to wear away by friction; to eat away; to corrode; to chafe; to agitate; to disturb; to irritate; to vex; — *v.i.* to be worn away; to be corroded; to be agitated or vexed; to utter peevish expressions; — *n.* act of fretting, or wearing away; agitation of the surface of a fluid, as by fermentation; agitation of mind; irritation; chafing of the skin; herpes; the worn side of a river bank, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate.

fret (fret) *n.* [*O.F. frette*, ferrule, fr. *Low L. ferrata*, grating of a window] ornamental work, consisting

of perforations; — *v.t.* to ornament with frets. **Fret-saw**, a small saw used in making fretwork.

fret (fret) *n.* [probably *O.F. frette*, ferrule] a small piece of wood fixed on the finger-board, as of a guitar, under the strings; — *v.t.* to provide with frets.

fretful (fret-fool) *a.* disposed to fret; irritable; peevish; waspish; cross.

fretfully (fret-fool-i) *adv.* in a fretful manner; peevishly.

fretfulness (fret-fool-nes) *n.* state of being fretful; ill-humour; crossness.

fretted (fret'ed) *a.* ornamented with fretwork; [*Her.*] interlaced.

fretty (fret-i) *a.* fretted; adorned with fretwork.

fretwork (fret-wurk) *n.* work adorned with frets.

freyalite (fri-a-lit) *n.* [*Freya*, the Scandinavian Venus] a hydrous silicate of thorium and cerium found in Norway.

friability, friableness (fri-a-bil-i-ti, fri-a-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being friable, or easily pulverized.

friable (fri-a-bl) *a.* [*L. friare*, break into pieces] easily crumbled or reduced to pieces.

friar (fri-ar) *n.* [*O.F. frere*, fr. *L. frater*, brother] a monk of one of the four mendicant orders (Gray, White, Black, and Augustine Friars); [*Print.*] a white patch on a page, caused by a deficiency of ink. **Friar's-balsam**, a mixture of benzoin and alcohol, used for ulcers and wounds. **Friar's-cap**, wolf's-bane (*Aconitum Napellus*). **Friar's-cowl**, wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*). **Friar's-crown**, the thistle (*Cnicus eriophorus*). **Friar's-lantern**, will-o'-the-wisp; the ignis fatuus.

friary (fri-ar-i) *n.* a monastery; a convent of friars.

fribble (frib-l) *a.* [*L. frivolus*] frivolous; trifling; silly; — *n.* a frivolous fellow; levity; — *v.t.* to treat in a frivolous manner; — *v.i.* to trifle; to totter.

fribbler (frib-ler) *n.* a trifler; a coxcomb; a beau or fop.

fricandeau (frēk-an-dō') *n.* [*F.*] a dish of dressed veal.

fricasse (frik-a-sē) *n.* [*F.*] a dish of fowls, or small animals, cut into pieces and stewed with a rich sauce; — *v.t.* to make a fricasse of.

fricative (frik-a-tiv) *n.* a consonant, as *f*, *s*, etc., sounded by the friction of the breath; — *a.* produced, or characterized, by this friction.

friction (frik-shun) *n.* [*L. fricare*, pp. *frictus*, rub] act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves; disagreement; worrying. **Friction-balls**, balls intended to resist friction of a horizontal axis. **Friction-clutch, friction-coupling**, a contrivance for communicating motion by frictional contact, as of cones, etc. **Friction-cones**, a device whereby motion is transmitted by the friction of one cone on the inner surface of another. **Friction-powder**, a preparation of antimony and chlorate of potash. **Friction-wheel**, a wheel to reduce friction.

frictional (frik-shun-al) *a.* relating to, or produced by, friction.

frictionless (frik-shun-les) *a.* having no friction; producing no perceptible resistance.

Friday (fri-dā) *n.* [*A.S. Frīgedæg*, fr. *Frīg*, the wife of the god Odin, and *dæg*, day] the sixth day of the week. **Black Friday**, December 6, 1745, associated with the arrival of the young Pretender at Derby; any Friday visited by some dire misfortune. **Good Friday**, Friday before Easter, observed in memory of Christ's crucifixion.

fried (fryd) past tense and past participle of the verb *fry*.

friend (frend) *n.* [*A.S. frēond*, fr. *frēon*, to love] one attached to another by sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection; an intimate associate; one not a foe or enemy; a favourer; a promoter; a familiar term of salutation; a Quaker. **Society of Friends**, the Quakers.

friendless (frend-les) *a.* destitute of friends; forlorn.

friendliness (frend-li-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favour or befriend; good-will.

friendly (frend-li) *a.* having the disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; amicable;

disposed to peace; salutary; propitious;—*adv.* in the manner of a friend. **Friendly society**, an association formed with a view to mutual benefit in sickness, etc.

friendship (frend-'ship) *n.* attachment to a person, from intimate acquaintance or esteem; mutual relation or intimacy; favour; personal kindness.

frieze (fréz) *n.* [*F. frise*] a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side; [*Arch.*] part of the entablature between the architrave and cornice, usually enriched with sculptured figures;—*v.t.* to make a nap on, as cloth. **Frieze-panel**, one of the upper panels of a six-panel door.

frigate (frig-'at) *n.* [*F. frégate*] a fast-sailing ship of war, of the 18th and early part of the 19th century, with two decks, and mounting from 30 to 60 guns. **Frigate-bird**, a large, black marine bird (*Tachypetes aquilus*) of very powerful and rapid flight. **Frigate-built**, having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck.



Frigate.

frigatooon (frig-'a-tóon') *n.* a small Venetian vessel with square stern and two masts.

fright (frit) *n.* [*A.S. furhtu*] a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger; sudden and violent fear; alarm; an ugly or frightful object;—*v.t.* to terrify; to scare.

frighted, frightened (fri-'ted, -tnd) *a.* terrified; scared.

frighten (fri-'tn) *v.t.* to disturb with fear; to startle; to dismay.

frightful (fri-'fool) *a.* exciting alarm or terror; terrible; dreadful; shocking.

frightfully (fri-'fool-i) *adv.* in a frightful manner; dreadfully; shockingly.

frightfulness (fri-'fool-nes) *n.* quality of being frightful; power of impressing terror.

frigid (fri-'j-id) *a.* [*L. fr. frigere*, to be cold] cold; unfeeling; passionless; stiff; formal; forbidding; lifeless; spiritless; impotent.

frigidity (fri-'j-id-i-ti) *n.* quality of being frigid; coldness; want of warmth of affection, etc.

frigidly (fri-'j-id-li) *adv.* in a frigid manner; coldly; without affection.

frigidness (fri-'j-id-nes) *n.* state of being frigid; coldness.

frigorific (fri-'g-u-rif-ik) *a.* [*L. frigus, -oris*, cold, and *facere*, make] causing, operating, cold.

frill (fril) *n.* [*O.F. friller*, to shiver, *fr. L. frigidus*, cold] the ruffling of a bird's feathers when shivering with cold; an edging, as of linen; a ruffle;—*v.t.* to provide or decorate with frills;—*v.i.* to shiver with cold; to ruffle.

frillback (fril-'bak) *n.* a variety of domestic pigeon.

fringe (frinj) *n.* [*O.F. frenge*, *fr. L. fimbria*, threads] a trimming consisting of loose threads; something resembling fringe; a border; coloured bands produced by diffraction;—*v.t.* to adorn with fringe or edging. **Fringe-tree**, an American tree (*Chironanthus virginica*) with white fringe-like flowers.

fringeless (frinj-'les) *a.* having no fringe.

fringillaceous (frinj-'il-lā-'shus) *a.* pertaining to the finches.

Fringillidæ (frinj-'il-'id-ē) *n.pl.* the family of finches.

fringy (frinj-'l) *a.* of the nature of a fringe; provided, or decorated, with fringes.

fripper, fripperer (fri-'p-er, -er-er) *n.* one that deals in frippery or cast-off garments.

frippery (fri-'p-er-i) *n.* [*F. fr. friper*, to wear] old clothes; cast dresses; useless matter; trumpery; a place where old clothes are sold; the trade in old clothes;—*a.* trifling; contemptible; worthless.

frisetta (fri-'zet-'a) *n.* [*dim. of F. frisc*] a fine quality of frieze.

friseur (frē-'z-er) *n.* [*F. friser*, to curl] a hairdresser.

Frisian (fri-'zi-an) *a.* belonging to, or connected with, Friesland.

frisk (frisk) *v.i.* [*O.F. frisique*] to leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in frolic;—*n.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

frisket (fris-'ket) *n.* [*F. frisquette*] the light frame in a hand-press, to keep the sheet of paper in its place upon the tympan, so called from the quickness of its motion [*Print.*].

friskily (fris-'ki-li) *adv.* in a frisky manner.

friskiness (fris-'ki-nes) *n.* state or quality of being frisky.

frisky (fris-'ki) *a.* jumping with gaiety; frolicsome; gay.

frislet (friz-'let) *n.* [*frizzle*] a small ruffle.

frisure (frē-'zūr) *n.* [*F. friser*, to curl] a curling of the hair.

frit (frit) *n.* [*F. Fritte*, *fr. L. frigere*, to roast] partial calcination of materials for making glass before complete fusion;—*v.t.* to calcine partially.

frith (frith) *n.* [*Ice. fjörðr*] an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea; a strait; a kind of weir for catching fish.

fritillary (fri-'il-la-ri) *n.* [*L. fritillus*, dice-box] a plant resembling the lily (from the shape of its perianth); a variety of butterfly.

fritter (fri-'er) *n.* [*L. frigere*, *pp. frictus*, to fry] a small cake of fried batter, containing fruit, meat, etc.; a small piece;—*v.t.* to cut, as meat, into small pieces; to break into small pieces. **To fritter away**, to spend in frivolous enjoyment; to waste frivolously.

frivolity (fri-'vol-i-ti) *a.* condition or quality of being frivolous; acts or habits of trifling.

frivolous (fri-'vul-us) *a.* [*L. friare*, *fricare*, to rub] slight; trivial; of little weight, worth, or importance; addicted to trifling or levity.

frivolously (fri-'vul-us-li) *adv.* in a frivolous or trifling manner.

frivolousness (fri-'vul-us-nes) *n.* quality of being frivolous.

frizz, friz (friz) *v.t.* [*O.F. friser*, to curl] to curl, as hair; to crisp; to form into little burs, as the nap of cloth;—*n.* that which is frizzed; a wig.

frizzle (friz-'l) *v.t.* [*dim. of frizz*] to curl or crisp, as hair, or in cooking;—*n.* a curl; a lock of hair crisped. **Frizzling-iron**, an iron for frizzling or curling the hair.

fro (frō) *adv.* [shortened form of *from*] from; away; back, or backward.

frock (froc) *n.* [*O.F. froc*, a monk's frock, *fr. L. flocus*, flock of wool] a loose, coarse garment worn by men over their other clothes; a kind of gown, open behind, worn by women and children. **Frock-coat**, a man's body-coat with broad skirts.

Froebelism (frē-'bel-iz-um) *n.* [*Froebel*, Ger. educational reformer] the kindergarten system introduced by Froebel.

frog (frog) *n.* [*A.S. frogga*] an amphibious animal, noted for its agility in swimming and leaping; a tender, horny substance in the middle of a horse's foot; an ornamental fastening for coats, etc.; the loop of a scabbard; a section of rail where two rails cross.

Frog-eater, a term of contempt for a Frenchman.

Frog-plate, an accessory to a compound microscope, to show circulation in a frog's foot.

Frog's-march, a mode of carrying a prisoner, face downward.

Frog-split, the frothy excretion of the frog hopper.

frogbit (frog-'bit) *n.* an aquatic plant common in ditches and ponds in Britain.

frogfish (frog-'fish) *n.* the angler-fish (*Lophius piscatorius*).

frogfoot (frog-'foot) *n.* the duckmeat plant.

frogged (frogd) *a.* ornamented with tassels.

froggy (frog-i) *a.* abounding in frogs.

frog hopper (frog-'hop-er) *n.* a small insect living on plants, remarkable for its powers of leaping.

frogmouth (frog-'mouth) *n.* a bird of the genus *Batrachostomus*.

frogstool (frog-'stool) *n.* toadstool.

froise (froiz) *n.* [*F.*] a pancake with bacon in it.

frolic (frol'ik) *a.* [D. *vrolijk*, merry] full of levity; full of pranks; gay; merry; —*n.* a wild prank; flight of levity and fun; a scene of gaiety and mirth; merry-making; —*v.i.* to play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety.

frolicsome (frol'ik-sum) *a.* full of gaiety and mirth; sportive.

frolicsomeness (frol'ik-sum-nes) *n.* quality of being frolicsome.

from (from) *prep.* [A.S.] away; out of; on account of.

frond (frond) *n.* [L. *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf] union of leaf and branch, as in ferns.

Fronde (frond) *n.* [F. fr. *L. funda*, a sling] the opponents of the court in France, during the minority of Louis XIV.

frondent (fron-des'ent) *a.* [L. *ppr.* of *frondere*, be leafy] leafy.

frondesce (fron-des') *v.i.* to unfold or put forth leaves, as plants.

frondescence (fron-des-ens) *n.* [L. *frondescere*, to grow leafy] act of bursting into leaf.

frondeur (fron-der') *n.* a member of the Fronde— hence, an opponent of the government.

frondiferous (fron-dif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] producing fronds.

frondose, frondous (fron-dös, -dus) *a.* leafy; frondiferous.

frons (fronz) *n.* [L.] the region of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex; forehead.

front (frunt) *n.* [L. *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead] the forehead or countenance, as expressive of character or disposition; boldness; impudence; the fore part; the most conspicuous portion; a front piece of hair worn by ladies; a shirt-front; —*v.t.* to oppose face to face; to meet; to adorn in front; —*v.i.* to have the face or front toward any point; —*a.* relating to the front; foremost. **In front of, before.** **The front,** the scene of war. **To come to the front,** to become famous; to win renown.

frontage (frun-ti) *n.* the front part of an edifice; extent of front.

frontal (frun-tal) *a.* belonging to the forehead; — *n.* a frontlet; a little pediment over a small door or window; a decorative cover for an altar.

frontate, frontated (frun-tät, -tä-ted) *a.* increasing in breadth, as a leaf.

fronted (frun-ted) *a.* formed with a front.

frontier (fron-tër) *n.* [F. *frontier*, fr. L. *frons*] that part of a country which fronts or faces another country; border; utmost limit or verge; —*a.* lying on the exterior part; bordering.

frontiersman (fron-tërs-man) *n.* one that settles on the frontier or borders of a country, and so is far from the centres of civilization.

frontignan, frontiniac (fron-të-nyäng, -nyäk) *n.* [Fron-tignac, in France] a species of light wine from Frontignac.

frontingly (frun-ting-li) *adv.* in a fronting or facing position; opposingly.

frontispiece (fron-tis-pës) *n.* [L. *frons*, *frontis*, front, and *specere*, look at] the principal face of a building; an engraving fronting the title page of a book.

frontlet (frun-tlet) *n.* [*dim.* of *front*] a fillet or band for the forehead; a Jewish phylactery worn on the forehead; forehead of a bird.

fronton (frong-tong) *n.* a cornice supported by consoles and bearing a pediment.

frost (frost) *n.* [A.S. *forst*, fr. *fröosan*, freeze] congelation of fluids; severe cold, or freezing weather; frozen dew; hoar-frost; want of ardour; rigidity; —*v.t.* to cover with hoar-frost, or with anything resembling it; to sharpen, as a horse's shoe in time of frost. **Black-frost,** a frost without rime, destructive to vegetation. **Frost-bitten,** nipped or affected by frost. **Frost-bound,** confined or detained by frost. **Frost-fish,** the tomcod, which appears on the American coasts as frost sets in. **Frost-mist,** mist seen in atmosphere during frosty weather. **Frost-nail,** a nail driven into a horse's shoe to prevent slipping in frosty weather. **Frost-nipped,** nipped by frost.

frosted (fros-ted) *a.* covered with frost, or with anything resembling it.

frostily (fros-ti-li) *adv.* with frost; in a frosty manner; without warmth of affection; coldly.

frostiness (fros-ti-nes) *n.* state or quality of being frosty.

frosting (fros-ting) *n.* a composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, etc.

frostroot (fros't-rööt) *n.* the flea-bane.

frostweed, frostwort (fros't-wëd, -wurt) *n.* a plant (*Helianthemum Canadense*), used as an astrigent or tonic.

frostwork (fros't-wurk) *n.* hoar-frost formed on glass, shrubs, etc.

frosty (fros'ti) *a.* attended with, or producing, frost; containing frost; without warmth of affection; chilling in manner; cold; resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired.

froth (froth) *n.* [Scand.] a collection of bubbles in liquors; spume; foam; an empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence; light, unsubstantial matter; —*v.t.* to cause to foam; to cover with froth; to emit, as froth; to declaim without sense; —*v.i.* to throw up foam. **Froth-spit, frog-spit.**

frothily (froth-i-li) *adv.* in a frothy manner; with foam.

frothiness (froth'i-ines) *n.* state or quality of being frothy; wordiness; empty declamation.

frothing (froth-ing) *n.* act of emitting or uttering froth; frothiness.

frothless (froth'les) *a.* free from froth.

frothy (froth'i) *a.* full of, or consisting of, froth; foamy; vain; unsubstantial.

frounce (frouns) *n.* [F. *froucer*, fr. L. *frons*, front] a disease in hawks, or in a horse's mouth; *v.t.* to curl; to frizzle; to wrinkle up; —*v.i.* to frown; to wrinkle the brow.

frouzy, frowzy (frou'zi) *a.* [Ety. doubtful] fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy; slovenly; unkempt.

frow (frö) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a tool for splitting staves.

froward (frö-ward) *a.* [A.S. *from*, away, averse, and affix *-ward*] perverse; refractory; peevish; petulant.

frowardly (frö-ward-li) *adv.* in a froward manner.

frowardness (frö-ward-nes) *n.* quality of being froward; perverseness; obstinacy.

frown (froun) *v.t.* [F. *se refragner*, knit the brow] to rebuke or reprove, by a frown or stern look; —*v.i.* to contract the brow; to scowl; to look on with disfavour; to lower; —*n.* a wrinkling of the brow, in displeasure, rebuke, or sternness; a scowl; an expression of displeasure.

frowning (frou-ning) *n.* displeasure shown by a stern and severe look; a severe or surly look; —*a.* knitting the brows in anger; threatening.

frowningly (frou-ning-li) *adv.* sternly; with a severe or displeased aspect.

frozen (frö-zn) *a.* [*pp.* of *freeze*] congealed by cold; subject to frost; ice-cold; void of feeling or emotion; wanting in ardour or vivacity.

fructed (fruk-ted) *a.* [L. *fructus*, fruit] bearing fruit [Her.].

fructescence (fruk-tes-ens) *n.* [L. *fructescere*, to bear fruit] the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity [Bot.].

fructicist (fruk-ti-sist) *n.* a botanist that takes fruit as the basis of classification.

Fructidor (fruk-ti-dor) *n.* the twelfth month of the French republican year (August 18-September 16, 1794).

fructification (fruk-ti-fi-kä-shun) *n.* act of fructifying; fruit of a plant.

fructify (fruk-ti-fi) *v.t.* [L. *facere*, make] to make fruitful or productive; to fertilize; —*v.i.* to bear fruit.

fructose (fruk-tös) *n.* sugar of fruit; levulose.

fructuary (fruk-tü-a-ri) *n.* one that has the use of the produce, or fruits, of anything.

frugal (fróó'-gal) *a.* [*L. fruga, frugis, fruit*] sparing; economical in the use of money, means, etc.; careful in expenditure; thrifty; indicating economy.

frugality (fróó'-gal-i-ti) *n.* quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery. Also **frugalness**.

frugally (fróó'-gal-i) *adv.* with economy; sparingly; thriftily.

fruggan, fruggin (frug'-an, -in) *n.* [O.F. *Jourgon*] fork or pole for stirring ashes in an oven.

frugiferous (fróó'-jif-e-rus) *a.* [*L. frux, frugis, fruit, and ferre, to bear*] fruitful; producing fruit.

frugivorous (fróó'-jiv-u-rus) *a.* [*L. vorare, eat*] feeding on fruits or seeds, as birds.

fruit (fróót) *n.* [*L. fructus, fr. frui, to use, enjoy*] vegetable produce in general; the produce or seed of a plant; part which contains the seed; the edible part of a plant; offspring; the product, effect, or consequence; —*v.t.* to produce fruit. **Fruit-alcohol**, alcohol prepared from the juice of the grape or other fruit. **Fruit-bat**, a frugivorous bat. **Fruit-bud**, a bud that produces fruit. **Fruit-cake**, a rich cake made with currants, raisins, etc. **Fruit-fly**, a small fly that attacks fruit. **Fruit-knife**, a knife, usually made of silver, for paring and cutting fruit. **Fruit-loft**, a place for the preservation of fruit. **Fruit-piece**, anything painted or carved to represent fruit. **Fruit-pigeon**, a bird of the genus *Carpophaga*, that lives mainly on fruit. **Fruit-tree**, a tree cultivated for its fruit. **Fruit-worm**, larva of any insect destructive to fruit.

fruitage (fróó'-tij) *n.* fruit collectively; product; fruit-piece.

fruiterer (fróó'-ter-er) *n.* one that deals in fruit.

fruitful (fróót'-fool) *a.* producing fruit abundantly; richly productive; bearing children; prolific.

fruitfully (fróót'-fool-i) *adv.* plentifully; abundantly.

fruitfulness (fróót'-fool-nes) *n.* state or quality of being fruitful.

fruitiness (fróót'-ti-nes) *n.* the peculiar flavour or property of fruit.

fruition (fróó'-ish-un) *n.* [*F. fr. frui, to enjoy, to use*] pleasure derived from possession or use; enjoyment; attainment.

fruitless (fróót'-les) *a.* not bearing fruit; productive of no advantage or good effect; barren; ineffectual; vain.

fruitlessly (fróót'-les-li) *adv.* in a fruitless manner; vainly.

fruitlessness (fróót'-les-nes) *n.* quality of being fruitless.

fruity (fróót'-ti) *a.* resembling fruit or the taste of fruit.

frumentaceous (fróó'-men-tā'-shus) *a.* [*L. frumentum, corn, fr. frux, fruit*] made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

frumentarious (fróó'-men-tā'-ri-us) *a.* pertaining to wheat or grain.

frumentation (fróó'-men-tā'-shun) *n.* a distribution of grain to the Roman people.

frumenty (fróó'-men-ti) *n.* [O.F. *frumentee, wheat boiled, fr. L. frumentum*] a dish made of wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned; wheat prepared for brewing.

frump (frump) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a cross, formal old woman; a dowdy person.

frumpish, frumpy (frum'-pish, -pi) *a.* cross-tempered; old-fashioned; dowdy.

frumpishness (frum'-pish-nes) *n.* quality of being frumpish.

frush (frush) *v.t.* [O.F. *frusser, to bruise*] to bruise or dash violently to pieces; —*a.* broken or crushed.

frush (frush) *n.* [Ger. *frosch, a frog*] the frog of a horse's foot; a disease in that part.

frustrate (frus-trāt) *v.t.* [*L. frustrare, pp. frustratus, to deceive, fr. frustra, in vain*] to bring to nothing; to make null; to disappoint; to balk; to thwart; —*a.* vain; ineffectual; null; void.

frustration (frus-trā'-shun) *n.* act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

frustrative (frus-trā'-tiv) *a.* able or calculated to frustrate; disappointing.

frustule (frus-tūl) *n.* [*L. dim. of frustum, a piece*] the juncture of a diatom.

frustum (frus-tūm) *n.*; *pl. frusta (frus-tā)* [*L. piece, bit*] the part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top by a plane parallel to the base.

frutescent (fróó'-tes'-ent) *a.* [*L. frutex, shrub*] becoming shrubby; shrubby.

fruticose, fruticous (fróó'-ti-kós, -kus) *a.* pertaining to shrubs; shrubby.

fry (fri) *v.t.* [*F. fr. L. frigere, to roast*] to dress and roast with fat in a flat pan over the fire; —*v.i.* to suffer the action of fire; to bubble and hiss, as meat heated in lard; to ferment; —*n.* a dish of anything fried; ferment; mental agitation. **To have other fish to fry**, to have other matters demanding one's care or attention.

fry (fri) *n.* [Scand.] swarm of little fish; young people (in contempt); small or worthless objects; a smolt.

fryingpan (fri'-ing-pan) *n.* a pan with a long handle used for frying meat and vegetables. **Out of the fryingpan into the fire**, out of one evil or difficulty into a greater.

fub (fub) *v.t.* [fóó] to cheat; to steal. **To fub off**, to put off by a trick or deception.

fubby (fub-i) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] plump; chubby.

fuscate, fucated (fū'-kāt, -kā-ted) *a.* [*L. fucus*] painted; disguised.

Fuchsia (fū'-shā) *n.* [Leonhard *Fuchs* (1501-66), Ger. botanist] a genus of beautiful flowering plants; a plant of this genus.

fuchsin, fuchsine (fóók'-sin) *n.* an aniline dye; rosaniline.

fuchsite (fóók'-sit) *n.* [Johann N. *Fuchs, chemist*] a variety of mica, coloured green by the presence of chromium.

fuscivorous (fū'-siv-u-rus) *a.* [*L. fucus, sea-weed, and vorare, devour*] feeding on sea-weed (said of the sirenians).

fucoid (fū'-koid) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a fucus or sea-weed; —*n.* fossil; sea-weed.

fucoidal (fū'-koid'al) *a.* fucoid.

Fucus (fū'-kus) *n.* [*L. sea-weed*] a genus of cryptogam plants; sea-wrack; sea-weed.

fucosol (fū'-kus-ol) *n.* an oil obtained from seaweeds.

fuddle (fud'-l) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to make foolish or disordered by drink; —*v.i.* to drink to excess.

fuddler (fud'-ler) *n.* a drunkard; a tippler.

fudge (fudj) *int.* [Low Ger. *futsch, begone*] stuff; nonsense; an exclamation of contempt.

fuel (fū'-el) *n.* [O.F. *foaille, fr. L. focus, fire-place*] combustible matter, as wood; anything that serves to feed flame, heat, or excitement.

fuero (fúó-ā-ró) *n.* [Sp. fr. *L. forum*] a code of law; a custom having the force of law; declaration by a magistrate; jurisdiction.

fuff (fuf) *n.* [imit.] a puff; —*v.t.* to puff; to whiff.

fuffy (fuf-i) *a.* light; fluffy.

fugacious (fū-gā'-shus) *a.* [*L. fugax, -acis, apt to flee, fr. fugere, flee*] flying, or disposed to fly; volatile; fading early.

fugacity (fū-gas-i-ti) *n.* quality of being fugacious; volatility.

fugato (fúó-gā'-tō) *n.* a piece of music resembling a fugue in style.

fugh (fū) *n.* [imit.] an exclamation of disgust or abhorrence. Also **foh, phew, faugh**.

fugile (fū'-jil) *n.* [Etym. unknown] the cerumen; an abscess in the ear.

fugitive (fū'-jiv-i) *a.* [*L. fr. fugere, flee*] escaping easily; flying from duty, service, or danger; fleeing; volatile; —*n.* one that flees from duty, danger, or punishment; a deserter.

fugitively (fū'-jiv-i-ly) *adv.* in a fugitive manner.

fugitiveness (fū'-jiv-i-ty-nes) *n.* quality of being fugitive.



fugleman (fū-gl-man) *n.* [Ger. *Flügelmann*, the leader of a file, fr. *Flügel*, wing] one that stands in front of soldiers at drill as an example or model to them; a file-leader; a ring-leader.

fugue (fūg) *n.* [F. fr. *L. fuga*, flight] a musical composition in which a passage is delivered by one part of the chorus and repeated by the other parts at alternating intervals.

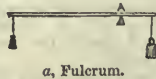
fugued (fūgd) *a.* composed in fugue style.

fuguist (fū-gist) *n.* one that composes and performs fugues.

fulcraceous (ful-kra'shus) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the fulcrums of plants.

fulcrate (ful'krāt) *a.* provided with, or supported by, fulcrums.

fulcrum (ful'krum) *n.* [L. fr. *fulcire*, prop] the point, *a.* on which a lever rests, or about which it moves; [Bot.] an accessory organ, as a spine or stipule.



fulfil, fulfill (fool-fil') *v.t.* [full and fill] to carry into effect; to execute; to perform; to continue to the end.

fulfilled (fool-fild') *a.* completed; executed; accomplished.

fulfilling, fulfilment (fool-fil'ing, -ment) *n.* accomplishment; completion; execution; performance.

fulgency (ful-jen-si) *n.* brightness; splendour; glitter.

fulgent (ful-jent) *a.* [L. *ppr.* of *fulgere*, to shine] exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling.

fulgently (ful-jent-li) *adv.* in a fulgent or shining manner; dazzlingly.

fulgid (ful-jid) *a.* [L. fr. *fulgere*, to shine] glittering; dazzling; of a reddish colour.

Fulgura (ful-gu-ra) *n.* [L. *fulgor*, lightning] the lantern-flies.

fulguration (ful-gū-rā'shun) *n.* act of lighting; flashing; the sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver, when the last film of the oxide of lead or copper leaves its surface.

fulgurite (ful-gū-rit) *n.* a vitrified sand-tube, produced by lightning; a lightning-tube.

fulgurous (ful-gū-rus) *a.* like lightning.

Fulica (fū-li-ka) *n.* [L. *Fulcr*, -*icis*, coot] the genus of coots.

fuliginosity (fū-lij-i-nos'i-ti) *n.* state of being fuliginous.

fuliginous (fū-lij-i-nus) *a.* [L. *fuligo*, -*inis*, soot] sooty; dark; dusky; smoky.

fuliginously (fū-lij-i-nus-li) *adv.* in a smoky or sooty manner.

full (fool) *a.* filled up; replete; ample; complete; copious; entire; mature (said of years); adequate; sufficient; satisfied with food; final; as a stop; showing its whole surface, as the moon; -*n.* utmost extent; highest degree; time when the moon presents its whole orbit to the earth; -*adv.* quite; completely; exactly; very.

Full and by, close-hauled [Naut.]. **Full-blown**, fully expanded; developed. **Full-bottom**, a wig with large bottom. **Full-bottomed**, fully spread at the extremities, as a wig. **Full-butt**, straight and with violence. **Full-dress**, *a.* suitable to ceremonial functions; formal; at which full-dress is worn; -*n.* evening-dress; a full-dress costume. **Full-drive**, full-butt. **Full-eyed**, having large and prominent eyes. **Full-faced**, having a plump, chubby face. **Full-grown**, grown to full size. **Full-length**, embracing the whole length, as a portrait. **Full-pay**, a retiring allowance equivalent to the pay when on active service. **Full-swing**, at utmost speed. **Full-winged**, with perfect or strong wings.

full (fool) *v.t.* [L. *fullo*] to thicken in a mill, as cloth; -*v.i.* to become thick or felted.

fullage (fool'ij) *n.* the price paid for fulling cloth.

fuller (fool'er) *n.* [full] a swage; -*v.t.* to form a groove or channel in.

fuller (fool'er) *n.* [L. *fullo*, a cloth-fuller] one whose occupation is to full cloth. **Fuller's-earth**, a marly, friable clay, useful in fulling cloth, as it imbibes grease and oil. **Fuller's-herb**, soapwort, good for bleaching cloth. **Fuller's-teazel**, Fuller's-thistle, Fuller's-weed, the teazel.

fullery (fool'er-i) *n.* the place or works where fulling of cloth is carried on.

fulling (fool'ing) *n.* the art of thickening cloth in a mill, and making it firm and compact.

fully (fool-i) *adv.* in a full manner; without lack or defect; completely.

fulmar (fool-mar) *n.* [*Foul-mart*] the foumart; a kind of petrel with a strong, offensive odour, found in the northern seas.

fulminate (ful-mi-nāt) *v.t.* [L., *pp.* of *fulminare*, to hurl lightning, fr. *fulmen*, -*inis*, thunderbolt] to cause to explode; to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; -*v.i.* to thunder; to detonate; to issue denunciation, censure, or menaces; -*n.* a compound of fulminic acid, exploding by percussion, friction, or heat. **Fulminate of mercury**, an explosive used for percussion-caps.

fulminating (ful-mi-nā-ting) *a.* thundering; exploding; thundering forth denunciations. **Fulminating-cap**, a percussion-cap.

fulmination (ful-mi-nā-shun) *n.* act of fulminating; menace or censure.

fulminatory (ful-mi-nā-tu-ri) *a.* thundering; striking terror.

fulmineous (ful-min'e-us) *a.* pertaining to thunder.

fulminic (ful-min'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or capable of, detonation. **Fulminic acid**, an acid that forms highly explosive salts.

fulness (fool'nes) *n.* state of being full.

fulsome (fool'sum) *a.* [full and some] disgusting by excess or grossness; nauseous; rank; obscene.

fulsome (fool'sum-li) *adv.* in a fulsome manner.

fulness (fool'sum-nes) *n.* quality of being fulsome.

fulvescent (ful-ves-ent) *a.* somewhat fulvous; of a dull yellowish colour.

fulvous, fulvid (ful-vus, -vid) *a.* [L. *fulvus*, deep yellow, fr. *fulgere*, to shine] tawny; dull yellow.

fumaceous (fū-mā'shus) *a.* [L. *fumus*, smoke] smoky; given to smoking (tobacco).

fumado (fū-mā-dō) *n.* a smoked fish, esp. a smoked pilchard.

fumarate (fū-mā-rāt) *n.* a salt of fumaric acid.

fumarole (fū-mar'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from; fumitory.

fumarole (fū-mā-rol) *n.* an opening in a volcanic district from which steam issues.

fumble (fum'bl) *v.t.* [D. *fommelien*, to fumble, grabble] to manage awkwardly; -*v.i.* to feel or grope about; to seek awkwardly.

fumbler (fum'bler) *n.* one that fumbles; an awkward person.

fumbly (fum-bling-li) *adv.* in a fumbling or awkward manner.

fume (fūm) *n.* [L. *fumus*, smoke] vapour from combustion or exhalation; rage; heat of mind; anything empty or unsubstantial; an idle fancy; vanity; -*v.t.* to throw off in vapours; to flatter to excess; -*v.i.* to smoke; to throw off vapour or exhalations; to pass off in vapours; to be in a rage.

fumet, fewmet (fū-met) *n.* [L. *fumus*, dung] dung of deer, etc.

fumiferous (fū-mif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] producing fumes or smoke.

fumifugist (fū-mif-ū-jist) *n.* [L. *fugare*, to drive away] one that, or that which, disperses fumes.

fumigate (fū-mi-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *agere*, to drive] to expose to smoke or gas, as in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, etc.; to perfume.

fumigation (fū-mi-gā-shun) *n.* act of fumigating; scent raised by fire.

fumigator (fū-mi-gā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, fumigates; a contrivance in which smoke is generated for the purpose of disinfecting apartments, destroying insect life, etc.

fumigatory (fū-mi-gā-tu-ri) *a.* purifying or cleansing by smoke or vapours.

fumingly (fū-ming-li) *adv.* angrily.

fumitory (fū-mi-tu-ri) *n.* [O.F. *fume-terre*, earth-smoke, fr. *L. fumus*, smoke, and *terra*, earth] the genus *Fumaria*, a plant of a disagreeable smell.
fumy (fū-mi) *a.* producing fumes; vaporous; full of vapour.
fun (fun) *n.* [Probably Ir. *foinn*, delight] sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement. In **fun**, not in earnest; as a joke. To **make fun of**, to expose to ridicule.
funambulate (fū-nam-bū-lāt) *v.i.* to walk or dance on a rope.
funambulist (fū-nam-bū-lis-t) *n.* [*L. funis*, rope, and *ambulare*, to walk] a rope-walker or dancer.
function (funk-shun) *n.* [*L. fungi*, *pp. functus*, to perform] performance; discharge; faculty, duty, or office, proper to a particular character or station; business; the organic action of a member in an animal or vegetable body; a mathematical quantity whose value varies with that of another quantity.
functional (funk-shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to functions; relating to some duty or office.
functionally (funk-shun-əl-i) *adv.* in a functional manner; by means of functions.
functionary (funk-shun-ə-ri) *n.* one that holds an office or trust; an official.
fund (fund) *n.* [*L. fundus*, the bottom] a stock or capital; an invested sum whose income is devoted to a specific object; a store laid up, from which one may draw at pleasure; ample stock or store; —*pl.* the stock of a national debt; public securities; —*v.t.* to provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of. **Fund-holder**, one that has property in the public funds. **Sinking-fund**, fund established for the reduction or redemption of the national debt. **The Funds**, the national debt.
fundable (fun-dā-bl) *a.* capable of being funded.
fundament (fun-dā-ment) *n.* the lower part of the body; the anus; the seat.
fundamental (fun-dā-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to the foundation or basis; essential; elementary; primary; —*n.* an essential or primary rule or principle.
fundamentally (fun-dā-men-tal-i) *adv.* in a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation.
funded (fun-ded) *a.* denoting that part of the national debt for which certain funds are appropriated for the payment of the interest; invested in public funds.
fundi, fundungi (fun-di, fun-dung-gi) *n.* [Afr.] a kind of grain grown in West Africa, good for invalids.
funding (fun-ding) *n.* act of converting a floating debt into stock bearing regular interest.
funebrial (fū-nē-bri-əl) *a.* [*L. funebris*, funereal] pertaining to funerals.
funeral (fū-nē-rəl) *n.* [*L. funus, -eris*, a funeral procession] the ceremony of burying a dead human body; and obsequies; the procession of persons attending a burial; —*a.* pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.
funereal (fū-nē-re-əl) *a.* [*L. funereus*] suiting, or pertaining to, a funeral; dark; dismal; mournful.
funereally (fū-nē-re-əl-i) *adv.* in a funereal manner.
fungaceous (fung-gā-shus) *a.* pertaining to fungi; characteristic of fungi.
fungal (fung-gal) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, fungi; —*n.* a fungus.
Fungales (fung-gā-lez) *n. pl.* an order of cryptogams comprehending the mushroom.
Fungia (fun-ji-ə) *n.* a genus of corals resembling a mushroom in their shape.
fungible (fun-ji-bl) *n.* [*L. fungi*, perform] a thing of such a nature that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality; a movable, estimated by weight or measure.
fungic (fun-jik) *a.* derived from, or pertaining to, fungi.
fungin (fun-jin) *n.* a kind of cellulose peculiar to fungi; the fleshy part of a mushroom.
fungite (fun-jit) *n.* a fossil coral.

fungivorous (fun-jiv-u-rus) *a.* [*L. vorare*, devour] feeding on fungi (said of insects).
fungoid (fung-goid) *a.* [*G. eidos*, appearance] fungus-like; characteristic of a fungus.
fungologist (fung-gol-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in fungology; a mycologist.
fungology (fung-gol-ō-jī) *n.* [*G. logos*, discourse] the science that treats of fungi; mycology.
fungosity (fung-gos-i-ti) *n.* quality of being fungus; fungus excrescence.
fungous (fung-gus) *a.* like fungus; excrescent; growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.
fungus (fung-gus) *n.*; *pl.* **fungi** (fun-ji) [*L.*, a mushroom, fr. *G. sphongos*, a sponge] a cryptogamic plant, as the mushroom, toadstool, etc.; a spongy, morbid growth; proud-flesh.
funicle (fū-ni-kl) *n.* [*L. dim.* of *funis*, cord, rope] a small cord or ligature; a fibre; [*Bot.*] stalk of a seed.
funicular (fū-nik-ū-lar) *a.* consisting of funicles; dependent on the tension of a cord.
funk (funk) *n.* [*Etym.* doubtful] great fear and shrinking back; panic; a blow; anger; a huff; —*v.i.* to be in great fear, and shrink back; to kick behind, as a horse; to become angry; to take umbrage. To **funk out**, to retire from, as a coward.
funnel (fun-el) *n.* [*L. infundibulum*, fr. *infundere*, pour in] an inverted hollow cone with a pipe, used in filling vessels with narrow mouths; the shaft or channel through which smoke ascends; the chimney, as of a steamship.
funnelled (fun-eld) *a.* provided with a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.
funnily (fun-ē-lī) *adv.* in a funny manner; amusingly.
funny (fun-i) *a.* [*fun*] droll; comical; sportive; strange; odd; —*n.* [*Etym.* doubtful] a narrow, clinker-built pleasure-boat, with a pair of skulls, used for racing.
fur (fur) *n.* [O.F. *fourre*] the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals; the skin of certain wild animals with the fur; an article of dress made or skirted with fur; a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in fever; an incrustation deposited on the interior of kettles, boilers, etc.; the fine, downy coating on the skin of a peach; —*v.t.* to line, face, or cover, with fur; to cover with morbid matter; to nail pieces of timber to, as joists, to form a level surface.
furbelow (fur-be-lō) *n.* [*F. falbala*] a plaiting or puckering on a gown; an ornamental border; —*v.t.* to put a furbelow on.
furbish (fur-bish) *v.t.* [*O. H. Ger. furrjan*, purify] to rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish; to restore the lustre of; to renovate.
furbisher (fur-bish-er) *n.* one that furbishes.
furcate, furcated (fur-kāt, -kāt-ed) *a.* [*L. fr. furca*, fork] forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.
furcation (fur-kā-shun) *n.* a branching like the tines of a fork; divarication.
furcifer (fur-si-fer) *n.* [*L. furca*, fork, and *ferre*, to bear] a South American deer, named from the shape of its antlers.
furcula (fur-kū-lā) *n.* the breast-bone in birds, serving to distend the wings in flying.
furcular (fur-kū-lar) *a.* shaped like a fork; furcate.
furfur (fur-fur) *n.* [*L., bran*] scurf; dandruff; —*pl.* scales like bran.
furfuraceous (fur-fū-rā-shus) *a.* made of, or like, bran; scurfy.
furfuramide (fur-fur-ə-mid) *n.* a solid compound of ammonia and furfuroil.
furfuration (fur-fū-rā-shun) *n.* falling of scurf.
furfuroil (fur-fur-ol) *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil] a volatile aromatic oil, formed by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on sugar, bran, etc.
furioso (fōō-rī-ō-sō) *a.* frenzied; vehement; —*n.* a violent, turbulent fellow.
furios (fū-rī-us) *a.* [*L. fr. furia*, rage] rushing with violence; raging; transported with passion; impetuous; frantic; mad.

furiously (fū-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a furious manner; violently; vehemently.

furiousness (fū-ri-us-nes) *n.* state of being furious; violent agitation; frenzy.

furl (furl) *v.t.* [O.F. *furdel*, a bundle] to draw up; to contract; to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast.

furlong (fūr-lōng) *n.* [A.S. *furh*, furrow, and *lang*, long] the eighth part of a mile.

furlough (fūr-lō) *n.* [D. *verlof*, fr. *lof*, leave] leave of absence, *esp.* leave given to a soldier; —*v.t.* to grant leave of absence to a soldier.

furmenty, furmity (fūr-men-ti, -mi-ti) *n.* See *furmenty*.

furnace (fūr-nes) *n.* [L. *formus*, an oven] an inclosed place where a hot fire is maintained for smelting ores, etc.; a place or time of severe trial or affliction.

furnaceman (fūr-nes-man) *n.* a man that looks after a furnace.

furnarius (fūr-nā-ri-us) *n.* [L. *formus*, oven (in allusion to the shape of its nest)] an oven-bird found in South America.

furnish (fūr-nish) *v.t.* [F. *fourmir*, fr. O. H. Ger. *frumjan*, to do, to journey] to supply with anything necessary or useful; to provide; to equip; to fit up; —*v.i.* to improve in strength and appearance (applied to a horse).

furnisher (fūr-nish-er) *n.* one that furnishes.

furnishing (fūr-nish-ing) *n.* act of supplying with fittings; —*pl.* fittings.

furniture (fūr-ni-tūr) *n.* [F. fr. *fourmir*, to furnish] equipage; outfit; movables; whatever is put into a house or apartment for use or ornament; necessary materials, as the mountings of a gun, the masts and rigging of a ship, etc.; a mixture stop in an organ; [Print.] the pieces of wood or iron to separate and secure the pages of type in the chase.

furo (fū-rō) *n.* [L.] the ferret.

furol (fū-rōl) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *focus*, fireplace] a corposant.

furor, furore (fūr-ōr, fōō-rō-ō-re) *n.* [L. *furor*] rage; excitement; enthusiasm.

furrer (fūr-er) *n.* a dealer in furs; one that dresses furs.

furry (fūr-i-er) *n.* furs in general; business of a furrier.

furring (fūr-ing) *n.* furs; an incrustation in boilers; [Arch.] thin pieces of wood nailed on, as to joints, to form a level surface.

furrow (fūr-ō) *n.* [A.S. *furh*] a trench in the earth made by a plough; a channel or groove; a wrinkle, as on the face; —*v.t.* to cut a furrow in; to plough; to mark with channels or wrinkles.

furrowed (fūr-ōd) *a.* having longitudinal grooves or channels; marked with furrows.

furrowy (fūr-ō-i) *a.* furrowed; forming, or consisting of, many furrows.

furry (fūr-i) *a.* covered with fur; consisting of, or resembling, fur.

further (fūr-THĒR) *a.* [A.S. *comp.* of *fore*] more remote; additional; —*adv.* to a greater distance; moreover.

further (fūr-THĒR) *v.t.* [A.S. *fyrtaran*] to help forward; to promote; to forward.

furtherance (fūr-THĒR-ans) *n.* act of furthering; promotion; advancement.

furtherer (fūr-THĒR-er) *n.* one that furthers or advances; a promoter.

furthermore (fūr-THĒR-mōr) *adv.* moreover; besides; in addition.

furthermost (fūr-THĒR-mōst) *a.* most remote; furthest.

furthest (fūr-THĒst) *a.* [superl. of *fore*] most distant in time or space; —*adv.* furthest off.

furtive (fūr-tiv) *a.* [L. *fur*, thief] stolen; obtained by stealth; stealthy.

furtively (fūr-tiv-li) *adv.* by stealth; secretly.

furuncle (fūr-rung-kl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *fur*, thief] a tumour with a central core; a boil.

fury (fūr-ri) *n.* [L. fr. *furere*, to rage] violent or impetuous motion; rage; passion; frenzy; enthusiasm; a virago; a termagant; [Myth.] a goddess of vengeance.

furze (fuz) *n.* [A.S. *fyrs*] a thorny, evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers. Also gorse, whin. **Furze-chat**, the whinchat. **Furze-wren**, the furzeling.

furzeling (fuz-zling) *n.* the Dartford warbler.

furzy (fūr-zi) *a.* overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

fusarole, fusarol (fū-sa-rōl) *n.* [F. fr. L. *fusus*, spindle] an astragal.

fuscescent (fu-ses-sent) *a.* somewhat fuscous; dark-brownish in colour.

fuscine (fus-in) *n.* [L. *fuscus*, dark] a brownish product derived from empyreumatic animal oil.

fuscite (fus-īt) *n.* gabbroite, a mineral of a grayish or greenish-black colour, found in Norway.

fuscous (fus-kus) *a.* [L. *fuscus*, dark, swarthy] of a dark colour; brown or grayish-black.

fuse (fūz) *v.t.* [L. *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, to pour, melt] to liquefy by heat; to melt; to unite as if by melting together; —*v.i.* to melt; to become blended or united; —*n.* a tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, etc.

fused (fūzd) *a.* melted by heat.

fusee (fū-zē) *n.* [O.F. *fusée*, a spindleful, fr. L. *fusus*, a spindle] the conical wheel of a watch or clock, round which the chain is wound, to equalize the power of the main-spring.

fusee (fū-zē) *n.* [F. fr. L. *focus*, fire-place] a kind of match used by tobacco-smokers.

fusel-oil (fū-zel-oil) *n.* (Ger. *fusel*, bad spirits) a poisonous oily spirit obtained during alcoholic fermentation.

fusibility (fū-zi-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being fusible.

fusible (fū-zi-bl) *a.* capable of being melted or liquefied. **Fusible alloy**, an alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such proportions as to melt at a given temperature.

fusiform (fū-zi-form) *a.* [L. *fusus*, spindle, and *forma*, shape] shaped like a spindle.

fusil (fū-zil) *n.* a bearing named from its spindle-shaped form [Her.].

fusil (fū-zil) *n.* [O.F., a flint, musket, fr. *focus*, fire-place] a light flint-lock musket or firelock.

fusileer, fusilier (fū-zi-lēr) *n.* [O.F. *fusil*, firelock] an infantry soldier (formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil).

fusillade (fū-zi-lād) *n.* a simultaneous or continuous discharge of fire-arms; —*v.t.* to shoot down by a fusillade.

fusion (fū-zhun) *n.* [*fuse*] act or operation of melting without the aid of a solvent; state of being melted; union or blending of things into one.

fuss (fus) *n.* [A.S. *fūs*, ready, quick,] a tumult; bustle; unnecessary ado; needless activity; —*v.i.* to make a bustle or ado.

fussily (fus-i-li) *adv.* in a fussy manner.

fussiness (fus-i-nes) *n.* bustling activity; a making much ado about nothing.

fussy (fus-i) *a.* making a fuss about trifles; bustling.

fust (fust) *n.* [L. *fustis*, stick] the shaft of a column.

fustanelle (fus-tā-nel) *n.* [*fustian*] a Greek kilt of white cotton or linen.

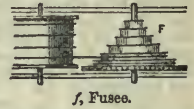
fusteric (fus-te-rik) *n.* a yellow colouring matter obtained from fustet.

fustet (fus-tet) *n.* [L. *fustis*, stick] the smoke-tree or Venetian sumac.

fustian (fus-tian) *n.* [A. *Fostat*, near Cairo, where the cloth was first made] coarse, twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc.; bombast; —*a.* made of fustian; pompous; bombastic.

fustic (fus-tik) *n.* [F. fr. L. *fustis*, stick] the wood of a West Indian tree, used in dyeing yellow. **Young fustic**, Venetian sumac.

fustigate (fus-ti-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *fustis*, stick, and *agere*, use] to beat with a stick.



fustigation (fus-ti-gā-shun) *n.* act of fustigating; a cudgelling.
fustin (fus-tin) *n.* yellow colouring matter derived from Venetian sumac.
fustiness (fus-ti-ness) *n.* a fusty state or quality; mouldiness.
fusty (fus-ti) *a.* [O.F. *fuste*, cask] mouldy; musty; rank; rancid.
futhork (fōō-thork) *n.* the Runic alphabet (its first six letters are f, u, th, o, r, and k).
futile (fū-til) *a.* [L. *funderē*, pour] trifling; failing of the designed effect; unavailing; ineffective.
futilely (fū-til-i) *adv.* in a futile manner; without effect.
futility (fū-til-i-ti) *n.* quality of being futile.

futtock (fut-uk) *n.* [corruption of *foot-hook*] one of the timbers in the rib of a vessel. **Futtock-plates**, iron plates on the top of a mast, fastened on the upper part of the dead-eyes, and with round holes in the lower part, through which the futtock-shrouds are reeved. **Futtock-shrouds**, small shrouds leading from the futtock-plates to the main shrouds.
future (fū-tūr) *a.* [L. *futurus*, future participle of *esse*, to be] about to be; that is to come hereafter;—*n.* time to come. The future tense expresses future time. To deal in futures, to speculate in stocks or commodities, in the hope that a change in the market value, before the specified time of settlement or delivery, may bring profit.
futurist (fū-tūr-ist) *n.* one that maintains that the prophecies of the Apocalypse are yet to be fulfilled.
futurity (fū-tūr-i-ti) *n.* the state of being yet to come; future time; future events.
fuze (fūz) *n.* Same as fuse.
fuzz (fuz) *n.* [Etm. doubtful] fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter;—*v.i.* to fly off in light particles. **Fuzz-ball**, a kind of fungus which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball.
fy (fi) *int.* Same as *fo*.

g

G, g, the seventh letter and the fifth consonant of the English alphabet, has two sounds—one simple (called the hard sound), as in *gave, go, gull*; the other compound, like that of *j* (called the soft sound), being nearly equivalent to *dzh*, as in *gem, gin, gyve, dingy*. As a numeral it denotes 400, and with a dash (G) 400,000. As an abbreviation it stands for *grand*, as in G.C.B. (Grand Cross of the Bath), or for *gratia*, as in *e.g. (exempli gratia)*, by way of example. G is the name of the fifth tone of the natural or model scale (called also *sol*). It was also originally used as the treble clef. G sharp (G sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A.
gab (gab) *n.* [Icel. *gabba*, mock] idle prate; loquacity;—*v.i.* to talk idly; to prate.
gabarage (ga-ba-rij) *n.* [Etm. doubtful] coarse packing-cloth.
gabardine, gaberdine (gab-ar-dēn, -er-dēn) *n.* [Sp.] a kind of coarse frock or loose upper garment.
gabble (gab-l) *v.i.* [*gab*] to talk noisily or without meaning; to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; to cackle;—*n.* loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.
gabbler (gab-ler) *n.* one that gabbles or jabbers; a prater.
gabbling (gab-ling) *n.* indistinct and rapid utterance; chattering; prating.
gabbro (gab-rō) *n.* [It.] a rock of varying composition containing diallage and felspar.
gabronite, gabronite (gab-ru-nit, gā-bru-nit) *n.* a mineral variety of nepheline found in Norway.
gabel (gā-bel) *n.* [F. *gabelle*, a tax] a tax or duty; *orig.* a tax on salt in France.
gaberlunzie, and lunzie, wallet [*gaber(dine)* pouch; a beggar.



G clef.

gabion (gā-bi-un) *n.* [F. fr. L. *cavea*, cage] a hollow wicker cylinder filled with earth, and used in constructing parapets and temporary defences to shelter from the enemy's fire.



Gabion.

gabionade (gā-bi-u-nād) *n.* a defensive work formed of gabions.
gable (gā-bl) *n.* [M. H. Ger. *gabel*, fork] the end of a house as opposed to the side, *esp.* the vertical triangular ends of a building from the eaves to the top. **Gable-end**, a side of a building provided with a gable. **Gable-window**, a window in the gable of a building.
gabled (gā-bl-d) *a.* furnished with a gable; having gables.
gad (gad) *n.* [A.S.] a bar of metal; a wedge-shaped instrument of metal, used by miners; a style; a graver; a goad.
gad (gad) *v.i.* [Icel. *gadda*, goad] to rove or ramble idly. **Gad-about**, one that roves idly; a gadder.
gadder (gad-er) *n.* a rambler; one that roves about idly.
gadding (gad-ing) *n.* an idle wandering or roving about; an idle visit.
gaddingly (gad-ing-li) *adv.* in a rambling, roving manner.
gaddish (gad-ish) *a.* disposed to wander or gad idly about.
gaddishness (gad-ish-ness) *n.* the quality of being gaddish.
gadfly (gad-flī) *n.* [*gad*, a goad] an insect that stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin.
Gadhelic (gad-e-lik) *a.* [Gael. *Gaidhealach*] of or belonging to, the branch of the Celtic race that includes the Irish, the Scottish Gaels, and the Manx.
Gadidæ (gad-i-dē) *n.* [G. *gados*, fish] the cod family of fishes.
Gadite (gad-it) *a.* [L. *Gades*, Cadiz] of, or pertaining to, Cadiz.
gadling (gad-ling) *n.* [A.S. *gædeling*, a comrade] a mean fellow; a vagabond.
gadoid (gad-oid) *n.* [G. *gados*, fish, and *eidōs*, shape] one of a family of soft-finned fishes having the ventral fins below or in advance of the pectoral, of which family the cod is the type.
gadsman (gad-z-man) *n.* one that drives horses or oxen at the plough.
gadwall (gad-wawl) *n.* [Etm. unknown] a bird of the genus *Anas*, with long, pointed wings and a sharp, loud voice, frequenting marshes and aquatic herbage.
Gael (gāl) *n.* a Scottish Highlander of Celtic origin (often used collectively for the Celtic race).
Gaelic (gā-lik) *a.* [Gael. *Gaidheal*] belonging to the Gaels;—*n.* the language of the Highlanders of Scotland.
gaff (gaf) *n.* [F. *gaffe*, iron hook] a light spear or barbed iron used by fishermen; a boom or yard extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail;—*v.t.* to hook with a gaff;—*v.i.* to use the gaff. **Gaff-topsail**, a light sail set above a gaff, which extends its lower edge.
gaff (gaf) *n.* [Etm. unknown] a penny theatre; a music-hall of bad repute.
gaffer (gaf-er) *n.* one that gaffs fish; an angler's assistant.
gaffer (gaf-er) *n.* [*contr.* for *grandfather*] an old man; an aged rustic; a respectable and good old man; a gossip; the foreman or overseer in a workshop or manufactory.
gaffle (gaf-l) *n.* [D. *gaffel*, fork] a steel lever to bend cross-bows; an artificial spur of steel put on a cock when it is set to fight.
gag (gag) *v.t.* [Imit.] to stop the mouth of, by thrusting in something, so as to hinder speaking—hence, to silence;—*n.* something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking; an interpolation by an actor.
gage (gā) *n.* [O.F.] a pledge or pawn; security; a challenge to combat; a glove, a gauntlet, or



Gadwall.

the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the acceptor of the challenge;—*v.t.* to bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage.

gage, gageable, etc. See **gauge, gauge-gage, gageable, etc.**

gag (gā) *n.* [named after Sir William Gage] a kind of plum.

gagger (gag-er) *n.* one that gags; a tool used in moulding.

gaggle (gag-1) *v.i.* [imit.] to make a noise like a goose; to chatter; to babble.

gaiety, gayety (gā-e-ti) *n.* finery; the state of being gay; liveliness; cheerfulness; gandy show.

gaily, gayly (gā-li) *adv.* finely; in a showy or ostentatious manner; merrily; joyfully.

gain (gān) *v.t.* [Icel. *gagn*, gain] to attain to; to arrive at; to reach, as the summit; to get profit or advantage; to earn, as livelihood; to win by superiority, as a battle, or by skill, as a prize or cause; to procure, as favour; to achieve; to acquire; to receive; to woo successfully, as a suitor; to draw to one's side; to obtain strength or influence; to increase;—*v.i.* to have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness; to advance on; to encroach; to make up with; to overtake, as in a pursuit or chase; to prevail against; to obtain influence with;—*n.* that which is gained; profit; advantage; benefit; winning; acquisition; accumulation.

gainer (gā-ner) *n.* one that gains or obtains profit.

gainful (gān-fool) *a.* producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.

gainings (gā-nings) *n.pl.* wealth acquired by labour or enterprise; winnings.

gainless (gān-less) *a.* not producing gain; unprofitable.

gainsay (gān-sā) *v.t.* [A.S. *gegn*, against, and E. *say*] to contradict; to dispute.

gainsayer (gān-sā-er) *n.* one that gainsays, contradicts, or denies; an opposer.

gainsaying (gān-sā-ing) *n.* opposition; contradiction.

gairfowl (gāir-foul) *n.* [Scand.] the auk or penguin, a large aquatic bird.

gait (gāt) *n.* [gate] walk; march; way; manner of walking or stepping.

gaiter (gā-ter) *n.* [F. *gaitre*] a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe.

gala (gā-lā) *n.* [F.] pomp, show, or festivity. **Gala-day**, a day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

Gala-dress, a costume suited for a gala-day.

galactic (gal-lak-tik) *a.* [G. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk] of, or pertaining to, milk; lactic; pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.

galactometer (gal-ak-tom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk by indicating its specific gravity; a lactometer.

galactophorous (gal-ak-tof-u-rus) *a.* [G. *gala*, milk, and *pherein*, bear] conveying or producing milk.

Galago (ga-lā-gō) *n.* [F.] a genus of the lemur family of mammals, natives of Africa.

galanga, galangal (ga-lang-ga, -gal) *n.* [O.F.] dried root from China, with a strong aromatic smell and pungent flavour.

Galanthus (ga-lan-thus) *n.* [G. *gala*, milk, and *anthos*, flower] the snow-drop genus of plants.

galantine (gal-an-tin) *n.* [O.F.] a dish of veal or poultry, freed from bone, boiled, and served cold, with a border of jelly.

Galatian (ga-lā-shan) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Galatia;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Galatia.

galaxy (gal-ak-si) *n.* [G. *galaxias* (sc. *kuklos*) the Milky Circle, or Way, from *gala*, milk] the Milky Way; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

galbanum (gal-ba-num) *n.* [L.] gum-resin, with a fetid odour, imported from the Levant and India, and used as an antispasmodic.

gale (gāl) *n.* [A.S. *gafol*, tribute] a periodical payment of rent, interest, etc. **Gale-day**, rent-day.

gale (gāl) *n.* [Scand.] a wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest; a moderate current of air; a breeze;—*v.i.* to sail, or sail fast.

gale (gāl) *n.* [A.S. *gagel*] a native plant of the genus *Myrica*, found in marshes and wet heaths, and having a pleasant odour. **Gale-beer**, a beer flavoured with the blossoms of a kind of heather or sweet-gale.

galeas, galleass (gal-e-as) *a.* [It. *galea*, galley] a heavy, low-built Venetian galley, worked with both sails and oars.

galeate, galeated (gā-le-āt, -ā-ted) *a.* [L. *galea*, helmet] covered, as with a helmet.

galena (ga-lē-na) *n.* [L.] sulphide of lead; the principal ore from which lead is extracted.

Galenism (gā-len-izm) *n.* the medical system or principles of Galen.

Galilean (gal-i-lē-an) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Galilee; a Christian, as a follower of Jesus Christ, called the Galilean;—*a.* pertaining to Galilee or to Galilee.

galiot (gal-i-ut) *n.* [F.] a small galley or sort of brigantine built for chase.

galipot (gal-i-pot) *n.* [F.] a white resinous juice which flows from pine or fir trees.

gall (gawl) *n.* [A.S. *gallta*] the bitter alkaline, viscid liquor secreted from the liver; anything bitter; bitterness; spite; malignity. **Gall-bladder**, a small membranous sac, shaped like a pear, seated on the under side of the liver, into which the bile is received. **Gall-duct**, a duct conveying gall or bile from the liver to the gall-bladder or to the intestines. **Gall-sickness**, a remitting, malarial fever, accompanied by jaundice. **Gall-stone**, a concretion formed in the gall-bladder.

gall (gawl) *n.* [L. *galla*] a vegetable excrescence produced by an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, as the oak-apple, etc.;—*v.t.* to impregnate with a decoction of galls. **Gall-apple**, gall-nut, an oak-apple; a gall used in dyeing, making ink, etc. **Gall-fly**, an insect that causes galls on plants by puncturing them to deposit eggs.

gall (gawl) *v.t.* [A.S. *callus*, hard, thick skin] to fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to chafe; to tease; to vex; to chagrin; to injure; to harass; to annoy;—*n.* a wound in the skin by rubbing; a fault or blemish; a hollow made in the surface of a slab.

gallant (gal-ant) *a.* [F. *galant*] showy; splendid; noble in bearing or spirit; heroic; courageous; brave; dignified;—*n.* a gay or sprightly man; a brave, high-spirited fellow; a courtly or fashionable man.

gallant (ga-lant) *a.* courtly; polite; amorous;—*n.* one that is polite and attentive to ladies;

a wooer; a suitor; a libertine;—*v.t.* to attend or wait on.

gallantly (gal-ant-li) *adv.* in a gallant manner, spirit, or bearing; nobly; bravely.

gallantry (gal-ant-ri) *n.* showy appearance; nobleness; bravery; civility or polite attentions to ladies; lewdness; debauchery.

galleon (gal-e-un) *n.* [Sp. *galcon*] a large ship with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards as a man-of-war, and also in their commerce with South America.

gallery (gal-er-i) *n.* [O.F. *galerie*] a long and narrow corridor or connecting passage-way; any apartment whose length exceeds its breadth; or a succession of such for the exhibition of works of art—hence, also, a collection of paintings, sculptures, etc.; a long and narrow platform attached to one or more sides of the interior of a building, and supported by brackets or columns; a long portico with columns on one side; the upper floor of a theatre, church, hall, etc.; the seats in such; an ornamental garden walk lined with trees.

galley (gal-i) *n.* [O.F. *galie*] a low, flat-built vessel,

with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; a light open boat, used on the Thames; the cooking-room of a ship of war; an oblong tray on which type is placed when set up. **Galley-bird**, a woodpecker. **Galley-fire**, the fire in the cook's galley on board ship. **Galley-foist**, a barge of state. **Galley-man**, one that rows in, or has charge of, a galley; a merchant trading with galleys. **Galley-slave**, a person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.



Galley.

galliard (gal'yard) *a.* [O.F.] gay; lively; brisk; spruce; trim;—*n.* a brisk young fellow; a lively measure or dance.

gallic (gal'ik) *a.* belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls.

Gallic (gal'ik) *a.* [L. *Gallia*, Gaul] pertaining to Gaul or France.

Gallicanism (gal'i-kan-izm) *n.* the spirit of nationalism within the French church.

Gallicise (gal'i-siz) *v.t.* to render conformable to the French idiom or language.

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm) *n.* a mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; use of French idioms in English writing or speech.

galligaskins (gal-i-gas'kinz) *n. pl.* [O.F.] large, open hose or trousers; leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

gallimaufry (gal-i-maw'fri) *n.* [O.F. *galimafree*] a hash of various kinds of meats; a ragout; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

gallinaceous (gal-i-nā'shus) *a.* [L. *gallina*, hen] belonging to an order of birds including the common domestic fowls.

galling (gaw'ling) *a.* such as to gall, irritate, or distress; annoying; harrowing; provoking.

gallingly (gaw'ling-li) *adv.* in a galling manner; annoyingly; provokingly.

gallinule (gal-i-nūl) *n.* [L. *gallina*, hen] an aquatic bird, akin to the coot.

gallipot (gal-i-pot) *n.* [D. *gleye*, potter's clay, and E. *pot*] a small, glazed earthen pot, used by apothecaries for containing medicines.

galliwasp (gal-i-wosp) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a lizard, about a foot long, and brown in colour.

Gallomania (gal-ō-mā'ni-ā-n) [L. *Gallus*, a Gaul] a mania for imitating the French in manners, customs, dress, literature, etc.

gallon (gal'un) *n.* [O.F.] a measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, and containing four quarts.

galloon (ga-lōon) *n.* [Sp. *galon*] gold and silver lace used in embroidery; a tape-like tissue of cotton, silk, etc., used for binding hats, shoes, etc.

gallooned (ga-lōond) *a.* furnished, embellished, or adorned, with galloon.

gallop (gal'up) *v.i.* [O.F. *galoper*] to move or run with leaps or bounds, as a horse; to move very rapidly; to ride at the gallop—hence, to run or pass over without notice;—*n.* the springing or leaping movement of a quadruped; the pace of a horse, lifting alternately his fore feet and his hind feet simultaneously with a forward spring or bound; a dance in which two partners advance with a leaping.

gallopade (gal-up'pād) *n.* [F.] a kind of dance, and a kind of music appropriate to the dance;—*v.i.* to gallop; to move about briskly.

galloping (gal-up-pā'ding) *n.* act of dancing a gallopade; galloping.

galloper (gal-up-er) *n.* one that, or that which, gallops.

galloping (gal-up-ing) *n.* the action of a horse that gallops; a running at a gallop.

Galloway (gal'ō-wā) *n.* a small variety of horse, first bred in Galloway; a breed of black, hornless cattle.

gallowglass (gal'ō-glas) *n.* [Ir. *galloplach*, a servant] a soldier, or armed retainer of a chief.

gallows (gal'ōz) *n.* [A.S. *galga*] an instrument of punishment consisting of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, to which a criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck;—*pl.* a pair of suspenders or braces. **Gallows-bird**, a person that deserves to be hanged.

Gallows-bits, two strong frames, consisting of upright posts with a cross piece, placed one at the fore and the other at the main hatchway, between which the longboat, spare spars, booms, etc., are stowed. **Gallows-free**, free from danger of hanging. **Gallows-tree**, a gallows.

gally (gaw'li) *a.* like gall; bitter as gall; having galls or abraded spots.

galoche, galoshe (ga-losh') *n.* [F.] an overshoe.



galop (gal'up) *n.* [O.F.] a lively round dance of German origin; the music for such a dance.

galore (ga-lōr) *adv.* [Ir. *goleor*, enough] abundantly; in plenty; sufficiently.

galvanic (gal-van'ik) *a.* pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting galvanism.

Galvanic-battery, any apparatus for generating electricity by chemical action.

galvanism (gal-vā-nizm) *n.* [fr. *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer] electricity developed by chemical action between different substances without the aid of friction.

galvanist (gal-vā-nist) *n.* one versed in galvanism.

galvanize (gal-vā-niz) *v.t.* to affect with galvanism; to plate or coat with metal by means of galvanism; to restore to consciousness by galvanic action.

galvanized (gal-vā-nizd) *a.* affected with galvanism; coated with metal by means of galvanism. **Galvanized-iron**, iron coated with zinc to protect it from moisture.

galvanography (gal-vā-nog'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *graphein*, to write] a process for producing plates that will give impressions after the manner of a plate used in copperplate engraving.

galvanology (gal-vā-nol'ō-ji) *n.* [Galvanic and G. *logos*, discourse] a description of the phenomena of galvanism.

galvanometer (gal-vā-nom'e-ter) *n.* [fr. *galvanism* and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the force of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

galvanoscope (gal-vā-n-skōp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, view] an instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current.

gam (gam) *v.i.* [A.S. *gemana*, fellowship] to herd together, as whales; to make a call, exchange visits, etc., as fishermen or vessels;—*n.* a herd or school of whales; a social visit between fishermen; an exchange of courtesies between vessels at sea.

gambado (gam-bā-dō) *n.* [Low L. *gamba*, leg] a case of leather formerly used to defend the leg in riding on horseback.

gambet (gam'bet) *n.* [Low L. *gamba*, leg] a bird belonging to northern climates, such as the greenshank and the redshank.

gambier (gam'ber) *n.* [Malay] an extract prepared from the leaves of a Malayan shrub, used as an astringent, and in tanning and dyeing.

gambit (gam-bit) *n.* [F.] a mode of opening the game in chess playing.

gamble (gam-bl) *v.t.* [A.S. *gamen*, game] to lose or squander by gaming;—*v.i.* to play or game for money or other stake;—*n.* a venture in gambling; a reckless speculation.

gambler (gam-bler) *n.* one that gambles.

gambling (gam-bling) *n.* the act or practice of playing for money. **Gambling-house**, a gaming-house; a house kept for persons who play at games of hazard for stakes.

gamboge (gam-bōj', -bōój') *n.* a concrete vegetable juice or gum-resin of a beautiful reddish-yellow colour, brought from Cambodia.

gambol (gam'bol) *v.i.* [O.F. fr. Low L. *gamba*, leg] to dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to jump for joy; to frolic;—*n.* a skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop.

gambrel (gam-brel) *n.* [O.F. *gambe*, leg] the hind leg of a horse; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers; a gambrel-roof.

gambron (gam-brōon) *n.* [Gambroon, in Persia] a kind of twilled linen cloth for lining.

gamdeboo (gam-de-bōō) *n.* [Afr.] the stinkwood of Natal, a small tree with a tough, light-coloured wood.

game (gām) *n.* [A.S. *gamen*, play] sport of any kind; jest; frolic; mockery; derision—hence, object of ridicule; but; an exercise or play for amusement or for stakes; trial of strength, skill, or hazard; a single match at play; advantage in playing; a scheme pursued; measure planned; field sport; chase; falconry, etc.; animals pursued or shot at, as deer, hares, grouse, etc.;—*pl.* public contests or diversions for the gratification of the people;—*a.* ready to fight to the last, like a game-cock;

brave; plucky; pertaining to animals hunted for game; —*v.i.* to play at any sport or diversion; to play for a stake or prize; to gamble. **Game-bag**, a bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman. **Game-bird**, a bird pursued for sport or profit, or which is, or may be, the subject of a game-law. **Game-cock**, a cock bred or used to fight. **Game-law**, a law enacted for the preservation of the animals called game. **Game-preserve**, a park or tract of land stocked with game preserved for sport. To **make game of**, to ridicule; to make sport of.

gameful (gām-fool) *a.* full of game; sportive; frolicsome.

gamekeeper (gām-kē-per) *n.* one that has the care of game.

game-leg (gām-leg) *n.* [*W. cam*, crooked] a lame or crooked leg.

gamely (gām-li) *adv.* in a game or courageous manner; pluckily.

gameness (gām-nes) *n.* the quality of being game or brave; courage; pluckiness.

gamesome (gām-sum) *a.* gay; sportive; frolicsome.

gamesomely (gām-sum-li) *adv.* in a gamesome manner; merrily; playfully.

gamesomeness (gām-sum-nes) *n.* the quality of being gamesome.

gamester (gām-ster) *n.* one addicted to gaming; a gambler; a frolicsome person.

gamin (gam-in) *n.* [F.] a neglected and unruly child in the streets; a city arab.

gaming (gām-ing) *n.* act of contesting a game for a prize or stake; practice of playing cards, dice, etc., for money; gambling. **Gaming-house**, see **gambling-house**. **Gaming-table**, a table used, or adapted for use, in gaming or gambling.

Gammarus (gam-ā-rus) *n.* [L.] the sandhopper genus.

gammer (gam-i) *n.* [*contr.* for *grandmother*] an old wife, correlative of *gaffer*.

gammon (gam-un) *n.* [O.F. *gambon*, big leg] the thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham; —*v.t.* to make bacon of.

gammon (gam-un) *n.* [A.S. *gamenn*, game] a game; backgammon; a hoax; nonsense; —*v.t.* to beat in the game of backgammon; to humbug.

gammoning (gam-un-ing) *n.* lashing; seizing; *esp.* the lashing by which the bowsprit is attached to the prow of a ship.

gamogenesis (gam-un-jen-e-sis) *n.* [G.] sexual reproduction.

gamp (gamp) *n.* [fr. Mrs. *Gamp*, in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*] a large umbrella.

gamut (gam-ut) *n.* [G. *gamma*, the third letter of the Greek alphabet, and *ut*, the name of a musical note] the musical scale; whole course or extent.

gamy (gā-mi) *a.* having the flavour of dead game when kept uncooked until tainted; showing an unyielding spirit to the last.

ganch (gansh) *v.t.* [F. *gancher*, let fall on stakes] to put to death by letting fall on sharp stakes; —*v.i.* to make a snatch at anything with open jaws; —*n.* a bite.

gander (gam-der) *n.* [A.S.] the male of the goose.

gang (gang) *n.* [A.S.] a number going in company; a crew; a band; a troop; portion of a ship's crew detailed for special service; [Min.] a course or vein; the substance that contains the ore; a gangue. **Gang-board**, a board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into, or out of, a vessel. **Gang-day**, in England, a day for perambulating the parishes or manors. **Gang-master**, a master or employer of a gang or body of workers. **Gang-saw**, a body of saws set in one frame, and acting together.

ganger (gang-er) *n.* the foreman of a gang of labourers.

Gangetic (gan-jet-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the river Ganges.

ganglion (gang-gli-un) *n.* [G. *ganglion*, a swelling, a tumour] a collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibres are given off in one or more directions; a globular, hard, indolent tumour, situated on a tendon, generally about the wrist.

ganglionic (gang-gli-on-ik) *a.* pertaining to a ganglion.

gangrel (gang-rel) *n.* [A.S. *gangan*, to go, walk] a vagrant; a vagabond.

gangrene (gang-grēn) *n.* [F. fr. G. *grainein*, gnaw] the first stage of mortification of living flesh (so termed from its eating away the flesh); —*v.t.* to mortify; —*v.i.* to become mortified or putrescent.

gangrenous (gang-grē-nus) *a.* mortified; putrefied (said of living flesh).

gangue (gang) *n.* [*gaw*] the mineral substance that incloses metallic ore.

gangway (gang-wā) *n.* a thoroughfare or narrow passage of any kind; the temporary access to a building, formed by an inclined plane of wooden planks; a strip of planking from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle-deck; the part of a ship's side by which one enters or leaves it; the ladder or steps attached thereto. **Gangway-ladder**, a ladder from the gangway of a vessel to the water's edge.

ganister (gan-is-ter) *n.* [Ger.] the close-grained sandstone under some coal-seams.

gannet (gan-et) *n.* [A.S.] the Solan goose, a sea-fowl of the genus *Pelecanus*, nearly three feet in length, with a long, straight bill, and palinated feet (it is migratory, frequenting the isles of Scotland in summer, and feeds on herring.)

ganoid (gan-oid) *a.* [G. *ganos*, brightness, and *eidos*, appearance] having a smooth, shining surface; having scales or plates, as a fish.

gantlet (gant-let) *n.* [Sw. *gallopp*, a lance run] a military or naval punishment in which the offender is made to run between two files of men facing one another, who strike him as he passes. Also **gantlope**.

gaol (jäl) *n.* [O.F.] a place of confinement for criminals and debtors.

gap (gap) *n.* [Ice. *gap*, mouth] an opening in anything made by breaking or parting; an opening for a passage or entrance; a breach; a flaw; a hiatus; a chasm; an interstice; vacuity; —*v.t.* to notch or jag. **Gap-toothed**, having gaps in the line of teeth; wanting some of the teeth. **Gap-window**, a long, narrow window.

gape (gāp) *v.i.* [A.S.] to open the mouth for food; to crave; to yawn; to open the mouth and gaze with wonder or surprise; to seek to injure or devour; to divide or separate with fissures or crevices; —*n.* the act of gaping; the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, etc.

gaper (gā-per) *n.* one that gapes; one that stares foolishly; one that craves or covets.

gaping (gā-ping) *a.* standing wide open; having the mouth wide open. **Gaping-stock**, a person or thing that is an object of wonder, curiosity, etc.

gapingly (gā-ping-li) *adv.* in a gaping manner; with open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.

gar (gār) *n.* [A.S. *gār*, dart] a fish of the pike family, having a long, pointed head.

gar (gār) *v.t.* [A.S. *gearu*, ready] to force; to compel.

garb (gārb) *n.* [O.F. *garbe*, dress] clothing, esp. official or appropriate dress; fashion or mode of dress; external appearance; —*v.t.* to dress; to array.

garbage (gār-bi) *n.* [M.E.] refuse parts of flesh; offal; the refuse matter from a kitchen; gross or immoral language or writing.

garbed (gārbd) *a.* dressed; habited.

garble (gār-bl) *v.t.* [A. *ghirbāl*, sieve] to sift or bolt; to pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate; to corrupt.

garbler (gār-bler) *n.* one that garbles, sifts, or selects.

garbling (gār-bling) *n.* picking out; sorting; the act or practice of falsifying what has been said or written.

garboard (gār-bōrd) *n.* the first plank fastened on the keel of a ship.

Garcinia (gār-sin-i-a) *n.* [fr. *Garcin*, Oriental traveller] a genus of trees, having yellow juice and a fleshy fruit with thick rind.

garçon (gār-song) *n.* [F.] a boy; a waiter at a public table.

gardant (gār-dant) *a.* [F. *garder*, look] in a full-faced position, or in the act of looking at the observer—applied to an animal [Her.].



Gannet.

garden (gár-dn) *n.* [O.F. *gardin*] a piece of ground for the cultivation of fruits, flowers, or vegetables; a rich, well cultivated spot or tract of country; —*a.* belonging to, or produced, in a garden; —*v. i.* to lay out, or to cultivate, a garden; to labour in a garden. **Garden-house**, a summer-house in a garden or a garden-like situation. **Garden-mould**, mould or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden. **Garden-party**, a company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden of a private house. **Garden-plot**, a plot of ground used as, or suitable for, a garden. **Garden-pump**, a small portable force-pump used for watering gardens, lawns, etc. **Garden-stuff**, plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table.

gardenage (gár-dn-áj) *n.* gardening; the produce of a garden.

gardener (gár-dn-er) *n.* one that makes and tends a garden; a horticulturist.

gardening (gár-dn-ing) *n.* the art of laying out and cultivating gardens.

gardenless (gár-dn-less) *a.* destitute of a garden or of gardens.

gardon (gár-dun) *n.* [Sp.] a fish of the roach kind.

garfish (gár-fish) *n.* [*gar*, *dart*] a long and slender marine fish, with a sharp, pointed snout, appearing on the British coasts before the mackerel season.

garganey (gár-ga-ni) *n.* a kind of teal, a summer visitor to Britain.

gargarism (gár-ga-rizm) *n.* a liquid preparation to gargle the throat.

gargarize (gár-ga-riz) *v. t.* [*G. gargarizein*, *gargle*] to wash or rinse; to use as a gargle.

garget (gár-get) *n.* [O.F. *gorpe*, the throat] a swelling in the throat; a hard, knotty condition of the udder in cows; a distemper in hogs.

gargil (gár-gil) *n.* [*garget*] a distemper in geese, which affects the heart and often proves fatal.

gargle (gár-gl) *v. t.* [O.F. *gargouille*, throat] to wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat; —*n.* a liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

gargoil, gargoyle (gár-goil) *n.* [O.F. *gargouille*, fr. L. *gurgulio*, throat] a projecting water-spout in ancient buildings, carved grotesquely.

garibaldi (gar-i-bal-di) *n.* [*Garibaldi*, It. patriot] a loose blouse worn by women and children; a kind of fish, so called from its red colour.

garish (gár-ish) *a.* [O.F. *gärer*, watch] gaudy; showy; fine; glaring; glittering; extravagantly gay.

garishly (gár-ish-li) *adv.* gaudily; showily; in a wild or flighty manner.

garishness (gár-ish-nes) *n.* finery; gaudiness; ostentation in dress or manner.

garland (gár-land) *n.* [O.F.] a wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, etc.; a coronal; the top; the principal thing, or thing most prized; a collection of little printed pieces; an anthology; —*v. t.* to crown or deck with a garland.

garlic (gár-lik) *n.* [A.S. *gárlæc*] a plant having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acid, pungent taste. **Garlic-eater**, one that eats garlic.

Garlic-shrub, a shrubby climber of the West Indies, with an odour like an onion.

garlicky (gár-li-ki) *a.* like, or containing, garlic; smelling of garlic.

garment (gár-ment) *n.* [O.F. *garniment*, fr. *garnir*] any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.; —*pl.* clothing in general; dress.

garmentless (gár-ment-less) *a.* without garment or covering.

garner (gár-ner) *n.* [F. *grenier*, fr. L. *granum*, grain] a granary; a building or place where grain is stored; —*v. t.* to store in a granary.

garnet (gár-net) *n.* [O.F. *grenat*] a precious stone of a red colour.

garnish (gár-nish) *v. t.* [O.F. *garnir*, furnish] to adorn; to embellish; to ornament, as a dish with something laid about it; to warn; to give notice to; —*n.* decoration; ornament; something set round a dish as an embellishment; fetters. **Garnish-bolt**, a bolt having a chamfered or faceted head.

garnished (gár-nisht) *a.* ornamented; armed.

garnishee (gár-ni-shé) *n.* a person warned not to pay money which he owes, or deliver over property [Law].

garnisher (gár-ni-she) *n.* one that decorates; one that warns another against payment.

garnishment (gár-nish-ment) *n.* ornament; decoration; warning or legal notice to one to appear and give information to the court.

garniture (gár-ni-tür) *n.* that which garnishes; embellishment; furniture; dress.

garous (gá-rus) *a.* [L. *garum*, fish sauce] resembling pickle made of fish.

garpike (gár-pik) *n.* the common garfish.

garran, garron (gár-an, -un) *n.* [Gael.] a small horse; a Highland horse.

garret (gár-et) *n.* [O.F. *garrite*, a place of refuge] that part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic. **Garret-master**, a maker of household furniture on his own account, who sel's his goods to the furniture dealers.

garreted (gár-et-ed) *a.* provided with garrets or turrets.

garreteer (gár-e-tör) *n.* an inhabitant of a garret; a poor author; a literary hack.

garrison (gár-isn) *n.* [O.F. *garnir*, furnish] a body of troops in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection; a strong place in which troops are quartered for its security; the state of being placed in a fort for its defence; —*v. t.* to place troops in; to secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops.

garrote, garrotte (gá-rot) *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct; the instrument used in this mode of execution; —*v. t.* to strangle with the garrote—hence, to seize by the throat from behind, with a view to choke and rob.

garroter, garrotter (gá-rot-er) *n.* one that seizes a person by the throat from behind, with a view to choke and rob him.

garrulity (gár-ül-i-ti) *n.* quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

garrulous (gár-ü-lus) *a.* [L. *garrire*, chatter] talkative; loquacious; chattering.

garrulously (gár-ü-lus-li) *adv.* in a garrulous or talkative manner.

garrulousness (gár-ü-lus-nes) *n.* talkativeness.

garter (gár-ter) *n.* [O.F. *gartier*, garter] a string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, instituted by Edward III., and consisting of a garter, collar, and mantle; the order itself; the herald attached to the order (Garter king-at-arms); —*v. t.* to bind with a garter; to invest with the order of the Garter. **Garter-fish**, a name for the scabbard-fish. **Garter-snake**, the striped snake, a common American serpent.

garth (gárth) *n.* [Scand.] a close; a yard; a croft; a garden; a dam or weir for catching fish.

garthman (gárth-man) *n.* the owner of a weir for taking fish.

garum (gár-rum) *n.* [G. *garon*] a sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in pickle or brine.

garvie (gár-vi) *n.* [Gael. *garbhag*, sprat] a sprat; pilchard.

gas (gas) *n.* [a word invented by Van Helmont, Dutch chemist; cf. Ger. *geist*, spirit] any aeriform elastic fluid; carburetted hydrogen, commonly obtained from coal, and used for illuminating purposes; empty talk; —*v. i.* to indulge in empty talk. **Gas-bag**, a bag for holding gas; a boastful person. **Gas-bracket**, a pipe projecting from the wall. **Gas-buoy**, a buoy having a large chamber filled with gas, and carrying a lamp. **Gas-burner**, the tip or armature of a gas-burning lamp or bracket. **Gas-coal**, any coal for making gas. **Gas-engine**, an engine worked by gas. **Gas-field**, a region from which natural gas is obtained. **Gas-fitter**, one that puts up and adjusts pipes, brackets, etc., for gas lights. **Gas-furnace**, a furnace heated by gas. **Gas-gauge**, an instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas. **Gas-globe**, a globe of glass to shade a gas-light.



Gargoyle.

Gas-holder, a vessel for storing gas. **Gas-jet**, a spout of flame from a gas-burner; a gas-burner. **Gas-light**, light from coal-gas. **Gas-main**, a pipe that conveys gas from the gas-works to the places where it is to be consumed. **Gas-meter**, an instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed at a particular place. **Gas-motor**, see **gas-engine**. **Gas-oven**, an oven heated by jets of burning gas. **Gas-pipe**, a pipe for the conveyance of gas. **Gas-pore**, a cavity in a mineral containing gas-bubbles. **Gas-range**, a cooking-stove or range in which gas is used as fuel. **Gas-retort**, a chamber in which coal is distilled to produce gas. **Gas-tar**, coal-tar which is produced in gas-works. **Gas-water**, water through which gas has been passed, and which has absorbed impurities. **Gas-well**, a well or boring from which natural gas escapes. **Gas-works**, an establishment where gas is made.

gasalier, gaselier (gas-a-lër, -e-lër) *n.* a hanging frame with brackets for burning gas.

Gascon (gas-kun) *n.* a native of Gascony, in France; a boaster.

gasconade (gas-ku-näd) *n.* a boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; —*v. i.* to boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

gaseity (ga-së-i-ti) *a.* the state of being gaseous.

gaseous (gä-shus) *a.* in the form of gas or an aeriform fluid; lacking substance or solidity; tenuous.

gaseousness (gä-shus-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being gaseous.

gash (gash) *v. t.* [O. F. *garser*, scarify] to make a gash or long deep incision in, particularly in flesh; —*n.* a deep and long cut, particularly in flesh.

gasification (gas-i-fi-kä-shiun) *n.* the act or process of converting into gas.

gasify (gas-i-fi) *v. t.* to convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes.

gasket (gas-ket) *n.* [F. *garçette*] a flat, plaited cord, used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard when furled.

gaskins (gas-king) *n. pl.* [Galligaskins] wide, open hose.

gasogene (gaz-u-jën) *n.* See **gazogene**.

gasometer (gas-om-ë-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] a reservoir for coal-gas; a chemical instrument for holding, testing, or mixing gases.

gasometry (gas-om-ë-tri) *n.* art or practice of measuring gases.

gasoscope (gas-u-sköp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, view] an instrument for indicating the pressure of gas.

gasp (gasp) *v. t.* [Icel. *geispa*] to emit breath with open mouth and spasmodic action of the lungs; to breathe with effort; —*v. i.* to open the mouth in panting for breath; to labour for breath; to respire convulsively or violently; to pant with eagerness; to long for; —*n.* a laboured respiration; a painful catching of the breath, esp. in the agonies of death.

gasping (gas-ping) *n.* a catching of breath by opening the mouth wide; a passionate wish or desire; —*a.* convulsive; spasmodic.

gaspingly (gas-ping-li) *adv.* in a gasping manner; with gasps.

gassing (gas-ing) *n.* the process of singeing yarn to remove the hairy filaments.

gassy (gas-i) *a.* full of gas; gaseous—hence, inflated; exhilarated.

gasteropod (gas-te-rö-pod) *n.* [G. *gastër*, stomach, and *pod*, foot], a molluscous animal having a fleshy ventral disk, which serves to take the place of feet.

gastric (gas-trik) *a.* [G. *gastër*, stomach, belly, stomach] belonging to the stomach.

gastriloquist (gas-tril-u-kwist) *n.* [L. *loqui*, speak] a ventriloquist.

gastritis (gas-tri-tis) *n.* [G. *gastër*, stomach] inflammation of the stomach.

gastro-enteritis (gas-trö-en-te-ri-tis) *n.* [G. *gastër*, belly, and *entera*, intestines] inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gastrology (gas-trol-ö-ji) *n.* [G. *gastër*, stomach, and *logos*, discourse] a treatise on the stomach.

gastro-malacia (gas-tru-ma-lä-si-a) *n.* [G. *gastër*, belly, and *malakia*, softness] softening of the stomach.

gastromancy (gas-tru-man-si) *n.* [G. *gastër*, belly, and *mantëia*, divination] a kind of divination among the ancients, by means of words apparently uttered from the stomach.

gastronomer, gastronome (gas-tron-ö-mër, gas-tru-nöm) *n.* [G. *gastër*, belly, and *nomos*, law] one that is fond of good living; an epicure; a glutton.

gastronomist (gas-tron-u-mist) *n.* Same as **gastronomer**.

gastronomy (gas-tron-u-mi) *n.* [G. *gastër*, belly, and *nomos*, law] the art of preparing and serving rich and delicate food; epicurism.

gastrotomy (gas-trol-u-mi) *n.* [G. *gastër*, and *tomë*, a cutting] the operation of cutting into the stomach.

gate (gät) *n.* [A. S.] a passage-way in the wall of a city, a grand edifice, and the like; the frame of timber, etc., which closes the passage; a frame stopping the passage of water through a dam or lock; a means of entrance; —*v. t.* to supply with a gate; to confine to college; to compel to be within the college at a certain hour. **Gate-hook**, that part of a gate hinge driven into the post to support the leaf attached to the gate. **Gate-house**, a structure forming an entrance to a park, public building, or mansion; a lodge. **Gate-keeper**, one that keeps a gate. **Gate-man**, the person that has charge of the opening and shutting of a gate. **Gate-money**, the receipts taken at the gate. **Gate-way**, a passage through a fence or wall; a gate; a frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung.

gather (gäth-er) *v. t.* [A. S. *gaderian*, fr. *gador*, at the same time, together] to bring together; to collect; to assemble; to congregate; to harvest; to cull; to pick; to pluck; to gain; to acquire; to contract; to compact; to unite in one body or interest; to consolidate; to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread; to pucker; to plait; to derive, as an inference; to infer; to conclude; —*v. i.* to come together; to collect; to congregate; to increase; to come to a head, as a sore; to draw an inference; —*n.* a plait or fold in cloth; a pucker.

gatherable (gäth-er-a-bl) *a.* capable of being collected.

gatherer (gäth-er-er) *n.* one that gathers or collects.

gathering (gäth-er-ing) *n.* that which is gathered or brought together; a crowd; an assembly; a tumour suppurated or matured; an abscess; the act of making gathers in a garment. **Gathering-board**, a table, commonly in the shape of a horse-shoe. **Gathering-coal**, a large piece of coal, placed on the fire and surrounded with embers, to keep up the fire.

Gatling-gun (gat-ling-gun) *n.* a kind of mitrailleuse named after inventor.

gaucherie (gö-she-rë) *n.* [F.] an awkward action; clumsiness.

GaUCHO (gou-chö) *n.* [Sp.] a native of the pampas of South America, of Spanish descent.

gaud (gawd) *n.* [L. *gaudium*, joy] a piece of worthless finery; a trinket.

gaudily (gaw-di-li) *adv.* in a gaudy manner; ostentatiously.

gaudiness (gaw-di-nes) *n.* quality of being gaudy; showiness; finery.

gaudy (gaw-di) *a.* ostentatiously fine; showy; gay; merry; festive.

gauffer (gaw-fer) *v. t.* [O. F. *gaufferer*] to plait, crimp, or flute.

gauge, gage (gä-i) *v. t.* [O. F. *gauger*] to measure or to ascertain the contents of, as of a pipe, puncheon, hoghead, or the like; to measure the capacity or ability of; to estimate; to ascertain by test or trial; —*n.* an instrument to determine dimensions or capacity; a standard of any kind; dimensions; estimate; any apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon; position with reference to a vessel and to the wind; the depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; the distance between the rails of a railway; the calibre of a gun; the size of metallic wire or rods.

gaugeable (gä-ja-bl) *a.* that may be gauged.

gauger (gä-jer) *n.* one that gauges or measures the contents of casks, barrels, etc.; an excise

officer that measures the quantity, and tests the quality, of casks of excisable liquor.

gauging (gā-jing) *n.* the art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels.

Gaul (gaw) *n.* [L. *Gallus*] a native, or inhabitant, of Gaul, or of ancient France.

Gaulish (gaw-lish) *a.* pertaining to Gaul, or to the Gauls; Gallic.

gaunt (gānt) *a.* [M.E.] lean; meagre; pinched and grim.

gauntlet (gānt-let) *n.* [F. *gant*, glove] a glove with metal plates on the back, worn as part of the defensive armour in ancient times; a long glove covering the wrist. To throw down, to take up, the gauntlet, to give, to accept, a challenge.



Gauntlet.

gauntleted (gānt-let-ed) *a.* wearing gauntlets.

gauntly (gānt-li) *adv.* leanly; meagrely; haggardly.

gauntness (gānt-nes) *n.* the condition of being gaunt.

gaur (gour) *n.* [Skr. *gaura*] a large wild ox of India.

gauze (gawz) *n.* [O.F. *gaze*] a very thin, slight, transparent stuff of silk or linen. Gauze-dresser, one whose occupation is the stiffening of gauze. Gauze-tree, the lace-bark tree of Jamaica.

gauzy (gaw-zi) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, gauze; thin as gauze.

gavel (gā-vel) *n.* [A.S. *gafol*, tax] tribute; toll; custom.

gavel (gā-vel) *n.* [O.F.] a small heap of wheat, rye, or other grain, not tied up; the mallet of a presiding officer;—*v.t.* to bind into sheaves.

gavelkind (gā-vel-kind) *n.* [A.S. *gafol*, tax, and *cynd*, kind] a custom under which the lands of an intestate descend to the sons in equal shares.

gavelman (gā-vel-mān) *n.* a tenant liable to tribute.

gavelock (gā-vel-ok) *n.* [A.S.] a spear; a javelin; an iron crow or lever.

gavial (gā-vi-āl) *n.* [Hind.] a species of crocodile found in India.

gavot, gavotte (gā-vot) *n.* [F.] a lively dance performed after the minut.

gawk (gawk) *n.* [A.S. *gāc*] a cuckoo; a simpleton; a booby.

gawkiness (gaw-ki-nes) *n.* the quality of being gawky.

gawky (gaw-ki) *a.* foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish;—*n.* a fellow that is awkward, from being overgrown, or from stupidity.

gay (gā) *a.* [O.F.] merry; cheerful; sportive; showy; bright; loose; dissipated.

gayal, gyal (gā-āl) *n.* [H. Ind. name] a kind of East Indian ox.

gayety (gā-e-ti) *n.* See gaiety.

gayness (gā-nes) *n.* gaiety; finery.

gaysome (gā-sum) *a.* full of gaiety.

gaze (gāz) *v.t.* [Sw. *gasa*, to stare] to behold with earnest attention; to view steadfastly;—*v.i.* to fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look; to gape; to stare;—*n.* a fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; the object gazed on.

gazeful (gāz-fool) *a.* looking intently; staring.

gazehound (gāz-hound) *n.* a hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent.

gazelle (gā-zel) *n.* [A. *ghazāl*, a wild goat] a small, swift, elegantly formed species of antelope, celebrated for the lustre and soft expression of its eyes.

gazer (gā-zer) *n.* one that gazes or looks steadfastly.

gazette (gā-zet) *n.* [F.] a newspaper, esp. an official newspaper or journal;—*v.t.* to insert or publish in a gazette.

gazetteer (gāz-e-tēr) *n.* a writer for a gazette; the title of a newspaper; a geographical dictionary.



Gazelle.

gazing-stock (gā-zing-stok) *n.* a person gazed at with curiosity (usually as an object of loathing or contempt).

gazogene (gāz-u-jen) *n.* [E. *gas*, and root *gen*, produce] an apparatus for making aerated water on a small scale.

gazon (gā-zong) *n.* [F.] pieces of turf used to line parapets and earthworks [Fort.].

gean (gēn) *n.* [F. *guigne*] the wild cherry.

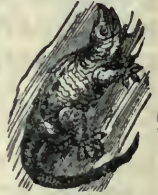
gear (gēr) *n.* [A.S.] apparatus; furniture; accoutrements; dress; habits; ornaments; harness for horses or oxen; draught traces or tackle; riches; possessions; a toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively;—*v.t.* to dress; to put on gear; to harness. Gear-box, a box inclosing gearing, to protect it. Gear-cutter, one that, or that which, makes toothed or geared wheels. Gear-wheel, any wheel having teeth or cogs.

gearing (gēr-ing) *n.* harness; a train of toothed wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery. Gearing-chain, an endless chain, with regular projections like those of a rack, passing like a belt around toothed wheels, and transmitting motion between them.

geat (jēt) *n.* [D.] the hole through which metal runs into a mould in casting.

geck (gek) *n.* [Ger.] a fool; a simpleton.

gecko (gek-ō) *n.* [from the cry] a nocturnal lizard of the saurian genus, having flattened toes and sharp claws, by means of which it is enabled to run upon walls and ceilings.



Gecko.

gee (jē) *v.i.* [Elym. doubtful] to turn to the off side, or from the driver; to move faster.

geest (gēst) *n.* [Low Ger.] high, dry, and sandy land; drift or gravel.

gelastic (je-las-tik) *a.* [G. *gelastos*, laughable] pertaining to laughter.

gelatinate (je-lat-i-nāt) *v.t.* to convert into gelatine, or into a substance resembling jelly;—*v.i.* to be converted into gelatine.

gelatination (je-lat-i-nā-shun) *n.* act or process of converting, or being turned into, gelatine; a substance like jelly.

gelatine, gelatin (jel-a-tin, -tin) *n.* [F. fr. L. *gelare*, congeal] an animal substance soluble in hot water, and congealing into a tremulous jelly.

gelatiniform (jel-a-tin-i-form) *a.* having the form or constitution of gelatine.

gelatinous (je-lat-i-nus) *a.* of the nature and consistency of gelatine.

geld (geld) *n.* [A.S.] a payment, tax, tribute, or fine.

geld (geld) *v.t.* [Scand.] to castrate; to emasculate; to deprive of anything essential; to deprive of anything exceptionable; to expurgate.

gelder-rose, guelder-rose (gel-der-rōs) *n.* [Gelderland, Holland] a plant bearing large white balls of flowers.

gelding (gel-ding) *n.* act of castrating; a castrated animal, esp. a horse.

gelid (jel-id) *a.* [L. *gelu*, frost] cold as ice; very cold.

geloscopy (je-los-kō-pi) *n.* [G. *gelōs*, laughter, and *skōpein*, view] a divination drawn from laughter.

gelose (je-lōs) *n.* [gelatin] a chemical product obtained from Chinese and Ceylon moss.

gem (gem) *n.* [L. *gemma*] a bud; a precious stone of any kind, esp. when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel;—*v.t.* to adorn with gems or precious stones; to embellish; to stud with detached beauties or ornaments;—*v.i.* to bud; to germinate. Gem-cutting, the art of cutting and polishing precious stones. Gem-ring, a ring with a jewel set in it. Gem-sculpture, the art of engraving designs on precious stones (when done in relief or raised work it is called *cameo*); when cut into the stone, or below the surface, *intaglio*.

Gemara (ge-mā-rā) *n.* [H.] the second part of the Talmud.

gemel (jem'-el) *n.* [L. *geminus*, twin] a pair [Her.].
Gemel-ring, a double or triple ring, used as a keepsake.

geminate (jem'i-nät) *a.* doubled; formed, or existing, in pairs.

geminately (jem'i-nät-i-l) *adv.* in pairs; doubly.

gemination (jem-i-nä'-shun) *n.* [L. *geminare*, double] a doubling; repetition.

Gemini (jem-i-ni) *n. pl.* [L. twins, *pl.* of *geminus*] a constellation of the two bright stars, Castor and Pollux; the third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 21.



Gemini.

geminous (jem'i-nus) *a.* [L. *geminus*, a twin] double; occurring in pairs.

gemma (jem-'a) *n.* a bud [Bot.]; a bud-like outgrowth which becomes a separate individual [Zool.].

gemmate (jem-ät) *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud] having buds; reproducing by buds.

gemma (je-mä'-shun) *n.* budding; the arrangement of buds on the stalk; [Zool.] reproduction by gemma.

gemmeous (jem'e-us) *a.* [L.] pertaining to, or resembling, gems.

gemmaiferous (je-mif'e-rus) *a.* bearing a bud; reproducing by buds.

gemmaiparity (jem-i-par-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being gemmaiparous.

gemmaiparous (je-mip-a-rus) *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *parere*, to produce] producing buds or gems; producing young by buds.

gemmaid (jem-oid) *a.* [L. *gemma* and G. *eidōs*, form] having the nature, or form, of a gemma or bud.

gemmaule (jem-ül) *n.* a little gem or bud.

gemmy (jem'i) *a.* full of gems; bright; sparkling like a gem; neat; smart; spruce.

gembok (jemz'-bok) *n.* [D.] a species of the antelope found in South Africa.

genappe (je-nap') *n.* [*Genappe*, Belgium] a worsted yarn, adapted for braids, fringes, etc.

gendarme (zhong-därm') *n.* [F.] an armed policeman in France.

gendarmierie (zhong-därm're) *n.* the armed police of France.

gender (jen-'der) *n.* [L. *genus*, *genis*, kind] sex, male or female; [Gram.] a difference in words to express distinction of sex; —*v.t.* [*engender*] to beget; to engender; —*v.i.* to copulate.

genealogical (jen-e-a-loj'i-kal) *a.* pertaining to genealogy, or the descent of persons or families; exhibiting the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.

genealogically (jen-e-a-loj'i-kal-i) *adv.* in a genealogical manner.

genealogist (jen-e-al'ō-jist) *n.* one that traces the descent of persons or families.

genealogize (jen-e-al'ō-jiz) *v.i.* to treat of genealogy.

genealogy (jen-e-al'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *genealogia*, fr. *genea*, birth, race, and *logos*, discourse] an account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; a pedigree; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor; lineage.

genearch (jen-e-ärk) *n.* [G. *archein*, rule] the chief of a family or tribe.

genera (jen'e-rä) *n., pl.* of *genus*.

general (jen'e-räl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *genus*] relating to a genus or kind; pertaining to a whole class or order; comprehending many species or individuals; lax in signification; not precise or particular; abstract; not specific; universal; common; public; vulgar; widely spread; extensive; prevalent; usual; —*n.* the whole; the total; the main or chief part; the public; the vulgar; the chief or head of a body or community; the commander of an army; a military officer commanding a brigade or division of an army.

generale (jen'e-räl) *n.* [F.] a calling to arms by beat of drum.

generalissimo (jen-e-rä-lis-i-mō) *n.* [It.] the chief commander of an army of two or more divisions.

generality (jen-e-räl-i-ti) *n.* the state of being general; a general or vague statement or phrase; the main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

generalizable (jen'e-räl-i-zä-bl) *a.* that may be generalized.

generalization (jen-e-räl-i-zä'-shun) *n.* act of generalizing; an induction.

generalize (jen'e-räl-iz) *v.t.* to bring under a genus, or under genera; to use with a more extensive application; to make universal in application, as a formula or rule; to derive, as a genus, or as a general conception or principle; —*v.i.* to form classes or genera; to take general or comprehensive views.

generally (jen'e-räl-i) *adv.* in general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; in the main; without detail; upon the whole.

generalship (jen-e-räl-ship) *n.* office of a general; exercise of functions of a general; skill and conduct of a general officer.

generant (jen'e-rant) *n.* [L. *generare*] that which generates; productive principle or force; a line, surface, or solid, generated by the motion of the generatrix; —*a.* begetting; producing; generative.

generate (jen'e-rät) *v.t.* [L. *generare*, *pp.* *generatus*, fr. *genus*, a kind] to beget; to procreate; to propagate; to engender; to originate by chemical process; to produce; to cause.

generation (jen-e-rä'-shun) *n.* act of begetting; procreation; propagation; act of producing; production; formation; that which is generated; progeny; offspring; form of generation; race; breed; kind; stock; period of generation; the whole number of human beings living within a certain time; an age, usually calculated at 33 years; each successive period and race of men; descendants from the same stock; family; genealogy; formation of a geometrical magnitude by a moving point or body.

generative (jen-e-rä-tiv) *a.* having the power of generating or producing; prolific.

generator (jen'e-rä-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, generates; a vessel in which steam is generated; the principal musical sound or sounds by which others are produced.

generatrix (jen'e-rä-triks) *n.* [L.] the point or the mathematical magnitude which, by its motion, generates another magnitude.

generic (je-ner-ik) *a.* pertaining to a genus or kind; of a general nature; not special; very comprehensive—opposed to *specific*.

generically (je-ner-ik-al-i) *adv.* with regard to a genus or an extensive class.

genericalness (je-ner-ik-al-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being generic.

generosity (jen-e-ros'i-ti) *n.* magnanimity; nobleness of heart and feeling; high-toned sentiment; liberality in giving; munificence; bountifulness.

generous (jen'e-rus) *a.* [L. *generosus*, of noble birth] noble; honourable, as extraction; magnanimous; high-spirited; liberal; bountiful; strong; full of spirit, as wine; full; abundant, as hospitality; lively; sprightly, as a steed.

generously (jen'e-rus-i) *adv.* honourably; nobly; freely; liberally; handsomely.

generousness (jen'e-rus-nes) *n.* the quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness; liberality; munificence.

genesiology (je-nē-si-ol'ō-jī) *n.* the science or doctrines of generation.

genesis (jen'e-sis) *n.* [G. *gignesthai*, to be produced] act of producing or giving birth or origin; production; formation; origination; the first book of the Old Testament.

genet (jen-'et) *n.* [A.] a small-sized, well proportioned, Spanish horse; a jennet.

genet (je-net') *n.* [Sp. *günetá*] a carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, of a gray colour, spotted and banded with black or brown, and found in the south of Europe and in Africa.



Genet.

genethliacs (je-neth-li-aks) *n.* [*G. genethlios*, belonging to one's birth] the science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars which preside at birth.

genetic, genetical (je-net-ik, i-ka) *a.* pertaining to the creation or mode of production of anything.

genetically (je-net-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a genetic manner; by an act or process of generation.

geneva (je-né-va) *n.* [*F. Genève*, juniper] a spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured with juniper berries.

Genevan (je-né-van) *a.* belonging to Geneva; an inhabitant of Geneva. **Geneva convention**, a convention signed by the Great Powers in 1865, providing for the neutrality of ambulances and hospitals in time of war. **Geneva cross**, a red Greek cross on a white ground, for the protection of persons serving in ambulances and hospitals in time of war. **Geneva gown**, the loose black silk preaching gown worn by Presbyterian ministers and many dissenting clergymen in England. **Geneva watch**, a Swiss horizontal watch.

Genevanism (je-né-van-izm) *n.* Calvinism.

Genevese (jen-e-véz) *a.* Genevan; —*n.* a native, or natives, of Geneva.

genevrette (jen-e-vret) *n.* [*F.*] a wine made in Europe from wild fruits, and flavoured with juniper berries.

genial (jé-nyal) *a.* [*L. genius*, the spirit of social enjoyment] contributing to, or concerned in, propagation or production; productive; sympathetically cheerful and cheering; festive; enlivening; merry; cordial.

geniality (jé-ni-alki-ti) *n.* quality of being genial; gaiety; sympathetic cheerfulness.

genially (jé-nyal-i) *adv.* by genius or nature; naturally; cheerfully.

genialness (jé-nyal-nes) *n.* the quality of being genial; cheerfulness.

geniculate (je-nik-ù-lät) *v.t.* [*L. fr. dim. of genu*, knee] to form joints or knots in.

geniculated (je-nik-ù-lät-ed) *a.* bent abruptly at an angle, like the knee [*Bot.*].

geniculately (je-nik-ù-lät-i) *adv.* in a geniculate manner; in the form of a knee or knees.

geniculation (je-nik-ù-lä-shum) *n.* state of being bent abruptly at an angle; knottiness.

genie (jé-ni) *n.* [*L. genius*] inclination; bent of mind; disposition.

genie (jé-ni) *n.*; *pl. genii* (jé-ni-i) [a corruption of *genies* through confusion with *genius*] See *jinn*.

genio (jé-ni-ò) *n.* [*L. genius*] a man of a particular turn of mind.

genipap (jen-i-pap) *n.* [*Guiana*] a West Indian fruit about the size of an orange, and of a pleasant, vinous flavour.

Genista (je-nis-ta) *n.* [*L.*, Spanish broom] a large genus of shrubby plants that often spring with simple leaves and yellow flowers.

genital (jen-i-tal) *a.* [*L. gignere*, *pp. gignitus*, beget] pertaining to generation; —*n. pl.* the sexual organs.

genital (jen-i-tal) *a.* relating, or pertaining, to the genitive.

genitive (jen-i-tiv) *a.* [*L. fr. gignere*, beget] pertaining to, or indicating, source, origin, possession, and the like; —*n.* the genitive case.

genitor (jen-i-tür) *n.* one that procreates.

geniture (jen-i-tür) *n.* [*L. gignitus*, beget] birth; nativity; power of procreation; virility.

genius (jé-nyus) *n.* [*L. fr. gignere*, to beget, to produce] a tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's life and fortune; the protecting power of a particular man or locality; the animating spirit of a people or generation; peculiar structure of mind; individual talent, faculty, or disposition—hence, bent, inclination, or aptitude for any kind of intellectual labour; a special gift or strength of mind; uncommon intellectual powers; specifically, gift of imagination; power of invention or origination;

intuitive perception; a man endowed with the highest mental gifts; a thinker or writer of the highest order prevailing character; spirit; tendency.

Genoese (jen-ò-éz) *a.* relating to Genoa, in Italy; —*n.* an inhabitant of Genoa; —*pl.* the people of Genoa. Also **Genovese**.

genre (zhong-r) *n.* [*F. fr. L. genus*, kind] genus; kind; sort; style; a painting of some homely scene in everyday life.

gens (jenz) *n.* [*L.*] a tribe or clan; any community of persons in a primitive state.

gent (jenti) *a.* [*O.F. fr. L. gentilis*, belonging to the same gens or race—hence, later meaning, "well-bred"] noble; gentle; neat; slender; elegant; polished; refined.

gent (jenti) *n.* an abbreviation of *gentleman*; a would-be gentleman.

genteel (jen-tél) *a.* [*F. fr. L. gens*, race] possessing or exhibiting the qualities belonging to high birth and breeding; well-bred; easy in manners; elegant in appearance; graceful; decorous; polite; refined; polished; elegant; fashionable.

genteelly (jen-tél-li) *adv.* in a genteel manner.

genteelness (jen-tél-nes) *n.* quality of being genteel; elegance; politeness.

gentian (jen-shan) *n.* [*L. gentiana*] the common name of *Gentiana*, a genus of plants of several species (the root, which is of a brownish-yellow colour and very bitter, is of common use as a tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and febrifuge).



Gentian.

gentianella (jen-sha-nel-a) *n.* a common name for *Gentiana acutilis*, a genus of perennial plants allied to the gentian, found in turf or boggy land in the south of England (one species produces beautiful blue flowers—hence, a kind of blue colour).

gentile (jen-til) *n.* [*L. gentilis*, belonging to the same people or nation] one of a gentile or non-Jewish nation; a worshipper of false gods; a heathen; a pagan; —*a.* belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews; of pagan or heathen people; denoting a race or country.

gentillesse (jen-til-es) *n.* [*O.F.*] gentle birth, character, or manners; courtesy; delicacy.

gentilish (jen-til-ish) *a.* heathenish; pagan.

gentilism (jen-til-izm) *n.* heathenism; paganism; worship of false gods.

gentilial, gentilious (jen-til-ish-al, -us) *a.* peculiar to a gens, people, or nation.

gentility (jen-til-i-ti) *n.* [*L. gentilitas*] politeness of manner; graceful and easy mien or behaviour; state or quality of being genteel.

gentilize (jen-til-iz) *v.t.* to render gentle or polite; raise to the rank of a gentleman; —*v.i.* to live like a gentile, or like a heathen.

gentle (jenti) *a.* [*L. gentilis*] well-born; of a good family or respectable birth; soft and refined in manners; bland; mild; meek; quiet and docile; soothing; treating with mildness; —*n.* a gentleman; a trained hawk; a maggot or larva used in fishing; —*v.t.* to make gentle; to soften; to subdue. **Gentle reader**, courteous, considerate reader. **The gentle craft**, shoemaking; angling. **The gentle sex**, womankind.

gentlefolk (jen-til-folk) *n. pl.* persons of good breeding and family.

gentleman (jen-tl-man) *n.* a man that is well-born; one that is of good family; one of gentle or refined manners; one that bears arms but has no title; a title of courtesy; the attendant of a man of rank or official station; —*pl.* citizens; people; a common appellation in popular assemblies. **Gentlemen-at-arms**, the body-guard of the sovereign, that are in attendance on all state occasions. **Gentleman-commoner**, a member of a higher class of commoners at Oxford University, who wear a special gown and a velvet cap. **Gentleman-farmer**, a landowner who occupies his own farm. **Gentleman-usher**, one whose office it is to introduce others into the presence of the sovereign.

gentlemanlike (jén-tl-mán-lik) *a.* gentlemanly.

gentlemanliness (jén-tl-mán-li-nes) *n.* the act of being gentlemanly; well-bred behaviour.

gentlemanly (jén-tl-mán-li) *a.* pertaining to, resembling, or becoming, a gentleman; polite; complaisant.

gentlemanship (jén-tl-mán-ship) *n.* the character or condition of a gentleman.

gentleness (jén-tl-nes) *n.* state of being well-born or well-bred; gentility; softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; mildness of temper; suavity; meekness; tenderness; mild or considerate treatment.

gentlewoman (jén-tl-woom-an) *n.* a woman of good family, or of good breeding; a woman that waits about the person of one of high rank.

gentlewomanlike (jén-tl-woom-an-lik) *a.* becoming a gentlewoman; ladylike.

gentlewomanliness (jén-tl-woom-an-li-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being gentlewomanly.

gently (jén-tli) *adv.* meekly; mildly; tenderly; softly; slowly; without violence.

gentoo (jén-tóó) *n.* [Pg. *gentio*, a Gentile] a native of India or Hindustan; a Hindu.

gentry (jén-tri) *n.* [O.F.] people of birth and good breeding; the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar.

genuflection, genuflexion (jén-ū-flek-shun) *n.* [L. *genu*, knee, and *flectere*, bend] act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

genuine (jén-ū-in) *n.* [L. fr. *gignere*, beget] belonging to, or proceeding from, the original stock; native; natural; real; true; unadulterated; authentic; pure; unalloyed.

genuinely (jén-ū-in-li) *adv.* in a genuine manner; naturally; sincerely.

genuineness (jén-ū-in-nes) *n.* state or quality of being genuine; purity; reality; sincerity.

genus (jĕ-nus) *n.*; *pl.* **genera** (jén-e-ra) [L. *genus*, *generis*, birth] a race; a class; a kind; [Logic] a class embracing several particulars; a universal predicable of different subjects or qualities; [Nat. Hist.] an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common; a tribe comprising one or more divisions of animal, mineral, or vegetable bodies, larger than a species, but subordinate to an order or family; [Mus.] the general name for any scale.

geocentric (jĕ-ō-sén-trik) *a.* [G. *gē*, the earth, and *kentron*, centre] having reference to the earth as centre; in relation to, or seen from, the earth, in contradistinction to *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun [Astr.].

geocyclic (jĕ-ō-sĕ-klĭk) *a.* [G. *gē* and *kuklos*, circle] of, or pertaining to, the revolutions of the earth.

geode (jĕ-ōd) *n.* [G. *gē* and *eidos*, form] a rounded nodule of stone, containing a small cavity, usually lined with crystals [Min.].

geodesist (jĕ-ōd-e-sist) *n.* one versed in geodesy.

geodesy (jĕ-ōd-e-si) *n.* [G. *gē* and *dainein*, divide] mathematical survey and measurement of the earth's surface; that branch of practical geometry which determines the figure of the earth, the areas and boundaries of large portions of its surface, its elevations or heights, and the intensity of gravity in different regions, by actual measurement.

geodetic, geodetical (jĕ-ū-det-ĭk, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to geodesy, or to surveying. Also **geodesic, geodesical.**

geodetically (jĕ-ū-det-ĭ-kal-i) *adv.* in a geodetic manner; in accordance with the principles of geodesy. Also **geodesically.**

geodiferous (jĕ-ū-dĭfe-rus) *a.* containing, or abounding in, geodes.

geognostic (jĕ-og-nos-tĭk) *a.* pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

geognosy, geognosis (jĕ-og-nu-si, -sis) *n.* [G. *gē*, the earth, and *gignōskein*, know] science or study of the structure of the earth.

geogony (jĕ-og-u-ni) *n.* [G. *gē* and *gonē*, birth] the doctrine of the formation of the earth.

geographer (jĕ-og-ra-fer) *n.* one that is versed in geography.

geographic, geographical (jĕ-ū-graf-ĭk, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to geography.

geographically (jĕ-ū-graf-ĭ-kal-i) *adv.* in a geographical manner.

geography (jĕ-og-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *gē* and *graphein*, write, describe] a general description of the earth, its physical divisions into seas, rivers, mountains, plains, etc., and the minerals, plants, and animals in each, its political divisions into countries, kingdoms, states, cities, etc.; a work or book containing such.

geological (jĕ-ū-loj-ĭ-kal) *a.* pertaining to geology, or the science of the earth.

geologically (jĕ-ū-loj-ĭ-kal-i) *adv.* in a geological manner.

geologist (jĕ-ol-ō-jĭst) *n.* one versed in the science of geology.

geologize (jĕ-ol-ō-jĭz) *v. t.* to study geology; to make geological investigations.

geology (jĕ-ol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *gē* and *logos*, discourse] the science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, with special reference to the different strata of which it is composed, the visible changes that have taken place in its organic and inorganic matter, the causes that have produced these, the effect they have in altering its outward configuration, the duration of each geological era or epoch, and the antiquity of the globe.

geomancy (jĕ-ū-man-si) *n.* [G. *gē* and *manteia*, divination] a kind of divination by means of figures or lines, originally formed on the earth, and afterward, on paper.

geomantic (jĕ-ū-man-tĭk) *a.* pertaining, or belonging, to geomancy.

geometer (jĕ-ōm-e-ter) *n.* [G. *gē* and *metron*, measure] one skilled in geometry; a geometeric.

geometric, geometrical (jĕ-ū-met-ĭk, -ri-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or determined by, geometry.

geometrically (jĕ-ū-met-ĭ-kal-i) *adv.* according to the rules or laws of geometry.

geometrician (jĕ-ōm-e-trĭsh-ān) *n.* one skilled in geometry; a geometer.

geometrize (jĕ-ōm-e-trĭz) *v. i.* to solve geometrical problems; to practise geometry.

geometry (jĕ-ōm-e-tri) *n.* [G. *geometria*, from *gē* and *metron*, measure] the science of extension, magnitude, or quantity, either in theory or in practice; that branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.

geo-navigation (jĕ-ō-nav-i-gā-shun) *n.* that mode of navigation, in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth.

geonomy (jĕ-ōn-u-mi) *n.* [G. *gē* and *nomos*, law] the science of the physical laws relating to the earth.

geophagism, geophagy (jĕ-ōf-ā-jĭsm, -ji) *n.* [G. *geophagos*, earth-eating] the act or practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, chalk.

geoponic, geoponical (jĕ-ū-pōn-ĭk, -i-kal) *a.* [G. *gē*, and *ponos*, labour] pertaining to tillage of the earth, or to agriculture.

georama (jĕ-ū-rā-ma) *n.* [G. *gē* and *horama*, sight, view] an invention for exhibiting, on a hollow sphere, a general view of the earth's surface.

George (jor-i) *n.* an ornament worn by the knights of the garter, having the figure of St. George on horseback.

Georgian (jor-ji-ān) *a.* pertaining to the reigns of the four Georges in Great Britain;

relating to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, Russia, or to Georgia, U.S.A.; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Georgia.

georgic (jor-jik) *a.* [G. *gē* and *agron*, work] relating to agriculture or rustic affairs; —*n.* a rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry.

geoscapy (jē-os-kō-pi) *n.* [G. *gē*, the earth, and *skopein*, to view] knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.

geothermometer (jē-u-ther-mom-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places.

geotropism (jē-ot'-ru-pizm) *n.* [G. *gē*, the earth, and *tropos*, a turn] the tendency of a growing plant to direct its roots towards the centre of the earth.

gerah (gē-ra) *n.* [H., a bean] a small piece of money among the ancient Jews, one-twentieth of a shekel, nearly three halfpence.

Geranium (je-rā-ni-um) *n.* [L. fr. G. *geranos*, crane] a genus of plants having a beak-like torus or receptacle (most of the species have showy flowers and a pungent odour). Popularly called *crane's bill*.

gerant (jē-rant) *n.* [F. fr. L. *gerere*, carry on] the acting partner or manager of an association, newspaper establishment, etc.

gerfalcon (jer-faw-kan) *n.* [O.F. *gerfalcon*] a large falcon of northern regions.

germ (jerm) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud] that which is to develop an embryo; an ovum; a bud; that from which anything springs; origin; first principle. **Germ theory**, the theory that infectious diseases are due to the presence in the body of living organisms; the theory that living matter can be produced only from germs or seeds.

german (jer-man) *a.* [L. *germanus*, near akin] near akin; sprung from the same parents; of the first degree, as cousins-german; germane; —*n.* one closely related; one near of kin.

German (jer-man) *a.* [L. *Germani*] belonging to Germany; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Germany; the German language. **German-paste**, a paste composed of hard-boiled eggs, pea-meal, sweet almonds, lard, and sugar, for feeding singing-birds. **German-silver**, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel. **German-text**, a form of black letter with profusely-flourished and very large capital letters.

germander (jer-man-der) *n.* [G. *chamaidrus*] a plant of the genus *Teucrium*.

germane (jer-mān) *a.* [F. fr. L. *germanus*] akin; allied; appropriate; relevant.

Germanic (jer-man-ik) *a.* pertaining to Germany.

Germanism (jer-man-izm) *n.* an idiom of the German language.

Germanize (jer-man-iz) *v.t.* to render German in character or sentiment.

germicide (jer-mi-sid) *n.* [L. *caedere*, kill] that which destroys germs.

germinal (jer-mi-nal) *a.* [L. *germen*, a bud] pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

germinant (jer-mi-nant) *a.* [L. *germinare*, pp. *germinatus*, to sprout] sprouting; sending forth germs or buds.

germinate (jer-mi-nāt) *v.t.* to cause to sprout; —*v.i.* to sprout; to bud; to shoot.

germination (jer-mi-nā-shun) *n.* act of sprouting; the time in which seeds vegetate.

germinative (jer-mi-nā-tiv) *a.* pertaining to, consisting in, or capable of, germination; germinal.

germule (jer-mūl) *n.* a germ, esp. a small or incipient germ.

gerund (jer-und) *n.* [L. *gerere*, bear] a verbal noun, part of the Latin verb; the dative of the A.S. infinitive, or the English infinitive, used to express purpose. **Gerund grinder**, a pedantic schoolmaster.

gerundial (jer-run-di-al) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a gerund.

gerundive (jer-run-div) *n.* the future participle passive of a Latin verb.



Geranium.

gestation (jes-tā-shun) *n.* [L. *gestare*, carry, fr. *gerere*, bear] the act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy; the act of wearing, as arms or ornaments; the act of airing, as sick persons in a carriage; exercise in which one is borne or carried about.

gestatory (jes-tā-tur-i) *a.* capable of being carried or worn; pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

gestic (jes-tik) *a.* [L. *gerere*, bear] pertaining to deeds or feats of arms; legendary; romantic; relating to bodily motion.

gesticulate (jes-tik-ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *gestus*, gesture] to represent by gesture; to imitate by action; —*v.i.* to make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to posture.

gesticulation (jes-tik-ū-lā-shun) *n.* act of gesticulating; a gesture; antic tricks or motions.

gesticulator (jes-tik-ū-lā-tur) *n.* one that gesticulates.

gesticulatory (jes-tik-ū-lā-tur-i) *a.* representing by, or belonging to, gestures.

gestural (jes-tūr-al) *a.* pertaining, or belonging, to gesture.

gesture (jes-tūr) *n.* [L. *gestus*, fr. *gerere*, bear] a motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; carriage; graceful movement of the body. **Gesture-language**, a language of gestures; sign-language.

gestureless (jes-tūr-less) *a.* without gestures; free from gestures.

gesturer (jes-tūr-er) *n.* one that gesticulates; an actor.

get (get) *v.t.* [A.S. *gitan*] to procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to acquire; to come by; to win, by almost any means; to have; to possess; to beget; to procreate; to learn; to commit to memory; to prevail on; to induce; to procure to be, or to occur (with a following participle); to betake; to remove; to go (in a reflexive use); —*v.i.* to arrive at any place, state, or posture; to go; to repair; to put one's self in any condition or relation (with some idea of labour, effort, or difficulty, and followed by an adverb, preposition, or word used adverbially, defining or modifying the sense). **Get-up**, equipment; dress; style; appearance. **To get ahead**, or along, to advance. **To get at**, to be able to reach. **To get off**, to take off; to procure acquittal for; to escape. **To get on**, to draw on; to make progress. **To get round**, to talk over. **To get through**, to complete. **To get up**, to arise.

getter (get-er) *n.* one that obtains, acquires, or procures.

getting (get-ing) *n.* act of one that gets; obtaining; acquiring; acquisition; thing got; gain; profit; acquirement.

gewgaw (gū-gaw) *n.* [A.S. *gifan*, give] a showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything; —*a.* showy without value; vain and trifling.

geyser (jī-zer) *n.* [Icel. *geysa*, to gush] a spring, common in Iceland, which spouts forth boiling water.

ghastliness (gast'-li-ness) *n.* state of being ghastly; a death-like look.

ghastly (gast'-li) *a.* [A.S. *gæstlic*, terrible] ghost-like; death-like; pale; dismal; horrible; shocking; —*adv.* in a ghastly manner; hideously.

ghat, ghaut (gawt) *n.* [Hind., a passage or waterway] a pass through a mountain; a range or chain of mountains in India; a flight of stairs leading down to the water's edge.

ghee (gē) *n.* [Hind.] in India, butter clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil.

gherkin (jer-kin) *n.* [D. *agurkje*] a small species of cucumber used for pickling.

ghetto (get-ō) *n.* [It.] the quarter in certain Italian towns, in which Jews were formerly compelled to live exclusively.

Ghibelline (ghib'-lin) *n.* [It.] one of the imperial and aristocratic party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Gueifs, the papal and popular party.



Geyser.

ghost (göst) *n.* [A.S. *gāst*] the spirit; the soul of a man; the soul of a deceased person; an apparition; a demon; a mere shadow or semblance. **Holy Ghost**, the Holy Spirit; the third person in the Trinity. **Ghost-like**, ghostly; wrinkled and withered, and having sunken eyes. **Ghost-moth**, a nocturnal insect. **Ghost-plant**, the tumbleweed. **Ghost-story**, a story about ghosts, or in which ghosts are introduced. **Ghost theory**, Herbert Spencer's theory that all forms of worship arose from man's desire to propitiate ghosts. **Ghost-word**, an apparent word, or false form, found in manuscript or print, due to some blunder of writer or printer. **To give up the ghost**, to expire; to die.

ghostless (göst-less) *a.* without life; without spirit.

ghostliness (göst-li-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being ghostly.

ghostly (göst-li) *a.* spiritual; pertaining to apparitions;—*adv.* spiritually; mystically.

ghoul (gool) *n.* [Per. *ghöl*, a sylvan demon] an imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, supposed to feed upon the dead.

ghoulish (gool-ish) *a.* natural to, or resembling, a ghoul.

giant (jī-ant) *n.* [O.F. fr. G. *gigas*, *gigantos*] a man of extraordinary bulk and stature; a person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual;—*a.* like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength. **Giant-kettle**, a pot-hole, often of enormous dimensions, common on the coast of Norway. **Giant-killer**, a destroyer of giants (term in nursery literature). **Giant-powder**, a form of dynamite, consisting of infusorial earth saturated with nitro-glycerine.

giantess (jī-ant-tes) *n.* a female giant.

giantship (jī-ant-ship) *n.* the state, quality, or character, of a giant.

giaour (jour) *n.* [Turk. *jawr*, fr. A. *kāfir*, an infidel] an infidel (a term applied by the Turks to disbelievers in the religion of Mahomet, esp. to Christians).

gib (jib) *v.t.* [abbrev. of *Gilbert*, the cat, in the fable of "Reynard the Fox"] to castrate, as a cat;—*v.i.* to behave like a cat. **Gib-cat**, a tom-cat, esp. an old tom-cat (often implying castration).

gib (jib) *n.* [C.F.] a piece or slip, in a machine or structure, to hold other parts together, or keep them in place; the arm of a crane; a gibbet;—*v.t.* to secure or fasten with a gib.

gibber (gib-er) *v.i.* [gabble] to speak rapidly and inarticulately.

gibberish (gib-er-ish) *n.* gabble; unmeaning words;—*a.* unmeaning, as words.

gibbet (jib-let) *n.* [O.F. *gibet*, stick] a kind of gallows; an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which malefactors were hanged; any transverse beam; the projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed;—*v.t.* to hang on a gibbet or gallows, as an infamous punishment; to expose to infamy. **Gibbet-tree**, a gallows-tree.

gibble-gabble (gib-l-gab-l) *n.* idle talk; chatter; gabble.

gibbon (gib-un) *n.* [F.] a kind of tailless anthropoid ape remarkable for the length of its arms, a native of the East Indies.

gibbosity (gi-bos-i-ti) *n.* state of being gibbous; protuberance; convexity.

gibbous, gibbose (gib-us, -os) *a.* [L. *gibber*, a hump] protuberant; swelling; convex, as the moon when nearly full.

gibe (jib) *v.t.* [Icel. *geipa*, to talk nonsense] to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic or sneering reflections; to taunt;—*v.i.* to rail; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to f leer; to sneer;—*n.* an expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; a sneer; a taunt.

Gibeonite (gib-e-un-it) *n.* an inhabitant of Gibeon, near Jerusalem; a farmer's drudge; the lowest of servants.

giber (jī-ber) *n.* one that derides, or makes cutting, sarcastic, or sneering reflections; a scoffer.

gibingly (jī-bing-li) *adv.* in a taunting or sneering manner; scornfully; censoriously; sarcastically.

giblets (jib-lets) *n. pl.* [O.F.] the neck and internal eatable parts of a fowl, as the heart, liver, gizzard, etc., removed before cooking, and usually served separately;—*a.* made of giblets.

gibstaff (jib-staf) *n.* [jib, *n.*] a staff with which formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage.

gid (gid) *n.* [fr. *giddy*] a disease in sheep caused by a cystic worm in the brain; the staggers.

giddy (gid-i-li) *adv.* in a giddy, unsteady manner; inconstantly.

giddiness (gid-i-nes) *n.* a swimming in the head; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling round; inconstancy; unsteadiness; levity; frolicsome or wanton disposition.

giddy (gid-i) *a.* [A.S. *giddian*, sing, be merry, fr. *gid*, song] having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; light-headed; dizzy; whirling with celerity; gyrate; inconstant; unstable; changeable; wild; thoughtless; excited;—*v.t.* to make dizzy; to render unsteady;—*v.i.* to turn rapidly; to reel. **Giddy-head**, a giddy, frivolous person; one without serious thought or sound judgment. **Giddy-headed, giddy-brained, heedless; volatile; unsteady; thoughtless. Giddy-paced**, having a giddy pace; moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.

gier-eagle (jēr-ē-gl) *n.* [Ger. *geier*, vulture] a bird of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus x. 18.

gift-gaff (gif-gaf) *n.* [A.S. *gifan*, give] mutual giving and taking; mutual obligation; tit-for-tat.

gift (gift) *n.* [A.S. *gifan*, give] a present; anything given or bestowed; transfer of land or property without consideration; act of bestowing or conferring; power or right to give; a religious offering; a donation; a reward; a bribe; faculty; endowment; mental power or moral quality given to man by God;—*v.t.* to endow with some power or faculty. **Gift-enterprise**, a business in which presents are given to purchasers as an inducement. **Gift-horse**, a horse that is given as a present. **Gift-rope**, a rope attached to a boat for towing it at the stern of a ship. **To look a gift-horse in the mouth**, to criticise a gift received.

gifted (gif-ted) *a.* endowed by nature; talented; able; capable.

giftedness (gif-ted-nes) *n.* state of being endowed by nature, or of possessing high mental or moral qualities or faculties.

gig (gig) *n.* [M.E. *gigge*, a whirling thing] a top or gig whirligig; a light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a ship's wherry, or long, light boat, designed for rapid motion; a playful or wanton person; a rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth, for teasing woollen cloth; a whirling or rustling sound;—*v.t.* to move rapidly; to spin round.

gig (gig) *n.* [same word as above] a fishing-spear or harpoon;—*v.t.* and *i.* to spear fish with a gig.

gigantean (jī-gan-tē-an) *a.* like a giant; mighty.

gigantesque (jī-gan-tesk) *a.* gigantic in character or quality; befitting a giant.

gigantic (jī-gan-tik) *a.* [L. *gigas*, *gigantis*, a giant] of extraordinary size; very large; huge; enormous; colossal; immense; prodigious.

gigantically (jī-gan-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a gigantic manner.

giggle (gig-əl) *n.* [imit.] a kind of laugh with short catches of the voice or breath;—*v.t.* to laugh with short catches of the breath; to laugh idly; to titter.

giggler (gig-ler) *n.* [M.E. *gagelen*, to cackle] one that giggles or titters.

giggling (gig-ling) *n.* silly or affected laughter; tittering.

giglet, giglot (gig-let, lut) *n.* [Icel. *gikkir*, pert person] a wanton girl; a romping, flirting girl;—*a.* giddy; light; wanton.

gigman (gig-man) *n.* one that keeps or drives a gig; a person of narrow ideas, but ambitious to seem respectable.

gigman (gig-man) *n.* one that captures fish by means of the gig.

gigmanity (gig-man-i-ti) *n.* a narrow-minded respectability.



Gibbon.

gigot (jig'ut) *n.* [F. fr. O.F. *gigue*, leg] a leg of mutton; a small piece of flesh; a small piece of anything.

gild (gild) *v.t.* [A.S. *gildan*] to overlay with a thin covering of gold-leaf or gold-dust; to cover with a gold-like colour; to illuminate; to brighten; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to.

gilder (gil'der) *n.* one that gilds or overlays with gold-leaf or gold-dust; [Ger.] a guildler.

gilding (gil'ding) *n.* art or practice of overlaying with gold-leaf; a thin surface of gold covering some other substance. **Gilding-press**, a press used to gild the covers and edges of books.

gill (gil) *n.* [Dan. *gialle*] a ciliated organ of respiration in fishes and other water animals; the flap below the beak of a bird; the flesh on the lower part of the cheeks, or under the chin;—*v.t.* to catch fish by the gills.

gill (gil) *n.* [O.F. *gelle*] a measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.

gill (gil) *n.* [M.E. fr. *Gillian*, a girl's name] a girl; a sweetheart; the ground-ivy; malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy. **Gill-flirt**, a sportive or wanton girl.

gill (gil) *n.* [Icel. *gill*, fissure] an arrow valley; a ravine, esp. one with a rapid stream running through it.

gillie (gil'i) *n.* [Gael., a lad] a running footman; a menial attending in sporting or deer-stalking.

gilling (gil'ing) *n.* the act of catching fish with gill-nets.

gillyflower (jil'i-flower) *n.* [O.F. *giroflée*, fr. G. *karuophylon*, clove tree] the stock or wallflower, so called from its clovelike smell; the genus *Matthiola*.

gilt (gil't) *n.* gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding;—*a.* gilded; adorned with gold or something resembling gold;—past tense and past participle of the verb *gild*. **Gilt-edged**, having the edges gilt or gilded; of the highest order or quality. **Gilt-head**, a kind of fish (so named from a golden-coloured space over the eyes).



Gilt-head.

gimbal (jim'bal) *n.* [L. *gemelli*, twins] two brass rings or hoops, moving each perpendicularly to its plane about two axes, which are at right angles to each other, used for suspending the ship's compass.



Gimbal.

gimcrack (jim'krak) *n.* [Prov. E. fr. *jin*, neat, and *crack*, lad, boaster] a trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing;—*a.* showy but trivial; trumpery.

gimlet (jim'let) *n.* [O.F. *gimbelet*] a small instrument with a screw point for boring holes in wood;—*v.t.* to form a hole with a gimlet. **Gimlet-eye**, a squint-eye; a small, sharp, prying eye.

gimmer (jim'er) *n.* [Icel. *gymbr*] a two-year-old ewe.

gimp (gimp) *n.* [F. *gumpe*, fr. O. H. Ger. *wimpal*, light robe] a kind of silk, cotton twist, or edging, used as trimming;—*v.t.* to make or furnish with gimp.

gimp (gimp) *a.* [W.] smart; spruce; comely; slender; short in measure or weight.

gimping (jim'ping) *n.* gimp; trimming formed of gimp.

gin (jin) *n.* [Austral.] an Australian native woman; an old woman generally.

gin (jin) *n.* [Contr. and corruption of *Geneva*] a distilled spirit or alcoholic liquor, flavoured with juniper berries. **GIN-palace**, a gaudily decorated gin-shop. **GIN-shop**, a house for the retail of gin; a dram-shop.

gin (jin) *n.* [Contr. of *engine*] a machine or instrument for raising or moving heavy weights, etc., or driving piles; a machine for separating the seeds from cotton; a snare; a trap;—*v.t.* to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine; to catch in a trap. **GIN-horse**, a mill-horse; a horse used for working a gin. **GIN-house**, a building where cotton is ginned. **GIN-ring**, the circle round which a horse moves in working a gin. **GIN-wheel**, the saw or the brush-wheel of a cotton-gin.

ginger (jin'jer) *n.* [L. *zingiber*] a plant found in both the East and West Indies, the hot and spicy root of which is extensively used in cookery and in medicine. **Ginger-ale**, an aerated temperance beverage. **Ginger-beer**, an effervescent beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar, etc.

Ginger-bread, a kind of plain sweet cake flavoured with ginger. **Ginger-pop**, ginger-beer, esp. of a weak and inferior sort. **Ginger-snap**, thin, brittle cake, spiced with ginger. **Ginger-wine**, wine made from ginger by fermentation with other ingredients.

gingerly (jin'jer-li) *adv.* [Scand.] nicely; cautiously; fastidiously; daintily.

gingerous (jin'jer-us) *a.* resembling ginger in colour or taste.

gingham (ging'am) *n.* [F. *ginggan*] a kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.

ginging (jing'ing) *n.* [E.] in coal-mining, the walling or lining of a shaft.

ginning (jin'ing) *n.* the operation of separating the seeds from cotton, by means of a gin.

ginseng (jin'seng) *n.* [Chin. *jin-tsan*] a plant, the root of which is highly valued as a medicine among the Chinese.

gipsy, gypsy (jip'si) *n.* [corrupted from *Egyptian*] one of a nomadic tribe of Indian origin, now spread over Europe, that came by way of Egypt in the 14th century—called Bohemians because they entered Western Europe from Bohemia, Zingari in Italy, and Gitanos in Spain; the language of the gipsies; a reproachful name for a person of dark complexion; playful name for a woman, suggesting artifice or wile;—*a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the gipsies; unconventional; outdoor. **Gipsy-cart**, a sort of heavy vehicle, in which gipsy families live. **Gipsy-hat**, **gipsy-bonnet**, a woman's bonnet with large flaps. **Gipsy-table**, a light table used for displaying embroidery, etc. **Gipsy-waggon**, **gipsy-caravan**, a waggon or van used as a dwelling-house.

gipsyism (jip'si-izm) *n.* the arts and practices of gipsies; deception; cheating; flattery.

giraffe (ji-ráf) *n.* [F. fr. A. *zara'*] the camelopard; an African ruminant with remarkably long neck and legs, light fawn in colour, with dark spots.



Giraffe.

girandole (ji-r'an-dol) *n.* [F. fr. L. *gyrare*, turn] a chandelier; a kind of revolving fire-work.

girasole (ji-r'a-söl) *n.* [L. *gyrare* and *sol*, sun] a plant; turn-sole; heliotrope; a mineral, a kind of opal.

gird (gerd) *n.* [A.S. *gyrd*, rod] the stroke of a rod—hence, a severe twitch or pang; a cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe;—*v.t.* to strike; to smite; to reproach; to taunt;—*v.i.* to gibe; to jeer; to mock.

gird (gerd) *v.t.* [A.S. *gyrdan*] to encircle with any flexible band; to make fast by binding; to surround; to inclose; to invest;—*n.* a hoop.

girder (ger'der) *n.* one that girds; the principal piece of timber or iron in a floor, girding or binding the others together; a beam or framed structure designed to carry loads over a void. **Girder-bridge**, a bridge whose span is composed of girders.

girder (ger'der) *n.* one that girds or gibes; a satirist.

girding (ger'ding) *n.* the act of binding, confining, or retaining, with a girdle. **Girding-hook**, a reaping-hook.

girding (ger'ding) *a.* gibing; taunting; sarcastic.

girdle (ger'dl) *n.* [A.S. *gyrdel* fr. *gyrdan*, to bind] that which girds or encircles, esp. a band which encircles the body; inclosure; circumference; the zodiac; a fillet round the shaft of a column; a round, iron plate for baking;—*v.t.* to bind with a belt or sash; to inclose; to environ; to make a circular incision through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it. **Girdle-belt**, a belt that encircles the waist. **Girdle-knife**, a knife hanging from the girdle.

girdler (ger'dler) *n.* a maker of girdles, or of small articles in metal-work, for the girdle.

girl (gerl) *n.* [probably Old Low Ger. *gōr*, child, and *dim.* suffix *-l*] a female child or young woman; a maidservant.

girlhood (gerl'hood) *n.* the state, or time, of being a girl.

girlish (ger'lish) *a.* like or befitting a girl; pertaining to the youth of a woman.

girlishly (ger-'lish-li) *adv.* in a girlish manner.

girlishness (ger-'lish-nes) *n.* the quality of being girlish; the character, or manners, of a girl.

Girondist (ji-'ron-'dist) *n.* a member of a moderate republican party during the first French Revolution. Also **Girondin**.

girt (ger't) past tense and past participle of the verb *gird*; —*v.t.* to gird; to surround.

girth, girt (gerth, gert) *n.* [Icel. *gerth*] a band or strap, *esp.* one by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse; the measure round the body, as at the waist or belly; the circumference of anything; —*v.t.* to bind with a girth. **Girt-line**, a whip-purchase, consisting of a rope passing through a block on the head of a mast.

gist (jist) *n.* [F. *gésir*, lie] the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests; the pith of a matter.

gittern (git-'ern) *n.* [G. *kithara*, a kind of lyre] a stringed instrument of music; a guitar.

give (giv) *v.t.* [Icel. *gefa*] to bestow; to impart; to grant; to transmit; to deliver; to utter, as an opinion or advice; to communicate, as tidings; to pay the value of; to lend, as attention; to yield to; to expose; to allow; to permit; to empower; to afford; to supply; to furnish; to render what is due; to pronounce, as a sentence or judgment; to vent, as a shout; to produce or show, as a result; to emit; to send forth; to addict; to apply; to devote; to pledge, as one's word; to offer, as one's hand; to allow or admit in argument; —*v.i.* to yield to force or pressure; to move; to recede (used in many of the senses of the transitive verb, with a preposition following): —*n.* capacity for yielding to pressure; elasticity. **Give and take**, fair exchange. **To give chase**, to pursue. **To give ear**, to listen. **To give forth**, to publish; to tell. **To give ground**, to yield; to retreat. **To give in**, to yield. **To give one's self away**, by a slip of the tongue to betray one's secret. **To give over**, to cease.

given (giv-'n) *pp.* granted; executed and delivered; admitted; supposed; certain; particular.

giver (giv-'er) *n.* one that gives; a donor; a bestower.

gives, gyves (jivz) *n.* [A.F. *gives*] fetters or shackles for the feet or hands.

giving (giv-'ing) *n.* act of bestowing; contribution.

Giving-out, false assertion or allegation.

gizzard (giz-'ard) *n.* [O.F. *gezier*, fr. L. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry] the strong, muscular part of the alimentary canal in birds.

glabrate (glā-'brāt) *a.* smooth; bald; being glabrous from age.

glabrous (glā-'brus) *a.* [L. *glaber*] smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.

glacial (glā-'shal) *a.* [L. *glacies*, ice] pertaining to ice or its action; pertaining to glaciers; having a glassy appearance, as crystals; icy; frozen.

glacialist (glā-'shal-'ist) *n.* one that attributes the phenomena of the drift to ice action.

glaciate (glā-'shi-āt) *v.t.* to convert, or turn, to ice.

glaciation (glā-'shi-ā-'shun) *n.* act of freezing; congelation; process of becoming covered with glaciers.

glacier (glā-'sher) *n.* [F. fr. L. *glacies*, ice] an immense mass of ice, or snow and ice, formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.

glaciology (glā-'shi-ol-'ō-'ji) *n.* the science of the formation and action of glaciers.

glacis (glā-'sis) *n.* [F.] an easy, insensible slope; *esp.* a sloping bank serving as a parapet to the covered way [Fort.]; the declivity in front of a ditch.

glad (glad) *a.* [A.S. *glæd*] happy; well contented; joyous; pleased; wearing a gay or bright appearance; cheerful; pleasing; exhilarating; expressing joy; animated; radiant; delighted; joyful; —*v.t.* to make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden.

gladden (glad-'n) *v.t.* to make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate; —*v.i.* to be, or become, glad; to rejoice.

glade (glād) *n.* [A.S. *glæd*, bright, shining] an open passage through a wood; a cleared space in a forest. **Glade-net**, a kind of net used for the capture of birds.

gladful (glad-'fool) *a.* full of gladness.

gladfulness (glad-'fool-'nes) *n.* the state or quality of being glad or joyful.

gladiate (glā-'di-āt) *a.* [L. *gladius*, sword] sword-shaped, as the legume of a plant.

gladiator (glad-'i-ā-'tur) *n.* [L., a swordsman] a sword-player; a prize-fighter; *esp.* in ancient Rome, one that fought in the arena with men or beasts for the entertainment of the people.

gladiatorial (glad-i-a-tō-'ri-āl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, gladiators, or to their combats; performed by gladiators. Also **gladiatory**.

gladiature (glad-'i-a-tūr) *n.* sword-play; fencing.

gladiolus (glā-'di-ō-'lus) *n.* [L. *gladius*, sword] the plant sword-lily.

gladly (glad-'li) *adv.* with pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

gladness (glad-'nes) *n.* state or quality of being glad; joy; cheerfulness.

gladsome (glad-'sum) *a.* pleased; joyful; cheerful; causing joy or pleasure; pleasing.

gladsomely (glad-'sum-'li) *adv.* in a gladsome manner; with joy; with pleasure.

gladsomeness (glad-'sum-'nes) *n.* the state of being gladsome; pleasure of mind.

glair (glār) *n.* [O.F. *glaire*, fr. L. *clarus*, clear] the white of an egg; any similar viscous, transparent substance; —*v.t.* to smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.

glairine (glār-'in) *n.* a glairy substance which forms on the surface of thermal waters.

glairy (glār-'i) *a.* like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

glave (glāv) *n.* See **glave**.

glamour (glam-'ur) *n.* [a corruption of *grammar*, meaning grammar, and then enchantment or magic] witchery, or a charm on the eyes, making them see things differently from what they really are; fascination; —*v.t.* to harm; to bewitch.

glance (glāns) *n.* [F. *glace*, ice] a sudden shoot of light or splendour; a sudden look or darting of the sight; a quick turn of the eye; momentary view; a glimpse; a name given to some minerals with metallic lustre; —*v.t.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; —*v.i.* to shoot or dart a ray of light or splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to snatch a momentary or hasty view; to make an incidental or passing reflection; to allude; to twinkle. **Glance-coal**, anthracite, a mineral composed chiefly of carbon.

glancingly (glān-'sing-'li) *adv.* by glancing; obliquely; transiently.

gland (glānd) *n.* [L. *glans*, acorn] a cell, or collection of cells, having the power of secreting some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids; a small cellular spot or duct which secretes oil or aroma, as in orange-peel; in very small prominence.

glandage (glān-'dij) *n.* the season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs with mast.

glandered, glanderous (glān-'derd, -der-'us) *a.* of the nature of, caused by, or affected with, glanders.

glanders (glān-'derz) *n.* [F. fr. L. *glans*, acorn] a contagious disease of the mucous membrane in the nostrils of horses; a malignant, febrile, and contagious disease in man, due to a poison received from a horse affected with glanders.

glandiferous (glān-'dif-'e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] bearing acorns or other nuts.

glandiform (glān-'di-'form) *a.* [L. *forma*, shape] in the shape of a gland or nut.

glandular, glandulous (glān-'dū-'lār, -lus) *a.* containing or supporting glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to, or resembling, glands.



Gladiator.

glandulation (glan-dū-lā'shun) *n.* the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

glandule (glan-dū-lī) *n.* a small gland or secreting vessel.

glans (glanz) *n.* [L.] the vascular body which forms the apex of the penis; a pessary; goitre; an acorn.

glare (glār) *n.* [cf. A.S. *glær*, amber] a bright, dazzling light; a disagreeably intense brightness; a fierce, piercing look;—*v.t.* to shoot out, or emit, as a dazzling light;—*v.i.* to shine with a bright, dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to be ostentatiously splendid.

glaring (glār-ing) *a.* clear; brilliant; light; notorious; open and bold; barefaced.

glaringly (glār-ing-lī) *adv.* in a glaring manner; openly; clearly; notoriously.

glaringness (glār-ing-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being glaring.

glary (glār-i) *a.* of a brilliant, dazzling lustre.

glass (glās) *n.* [A.S. *glæs*] a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed by fusing silica with fixed alkalis; a looking-glass; a mirror; a glass filled with running sand for measuring time; the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand—hence, measure of time; destined period of life; a drinking-glass; a tumbler; a wine-glass; the quantity contained therein; draught; a perspective instrument; a telescope; a spy-glass; an opera-glass, etc.; an instrument to indicate the weight of the air; barometer;—*a.* made of glass; vitreous;—*v.t.* to see, as in a glass; to reflect, as in a mirror; to cover with glass; to glaze. **Glass-blower**, one whose business is to blow and fashion glass. **Glass-blowing**, act or process of making glass vessels by inflation (one end of a tube is dipped into the melting pot and lifts a quantity of metal at the discretion of the blower, who breathes into the other end, and distends it with air into the required size and form). **Glass-cloth**, linen cloth, usually of open texture, for drying glass, etc. **Glass-cutter**, one whose occupation is the cutting of glass. **Glass-cutting**, act or process of ornamenting or engraving glassware by grinding parts of the surface with emery and water on a metallic wheel. **Glass-eyed**, having a white eye; wall-eyed. **Glass-furnace**, a furnace in which the materials of glass are melted. **Glass-gazing**, addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror. **Glass-glazed**, covered with, or as if with, glass. **Glass-grinder**, one that grinds and polishes glass. **Glass-house**, a house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass. **Glass-metal**, the fused material of which glass is made. **Glass-painting**, the art or practice of producing designs in colour on, or in, glass. **Glass-paper**, a fine kind of sand-paper made with powdered glass. **Glass-snake**, a large limbless lizard, so called from the fragility of its tail. **Glass-spinning**, the art of drawing out filaments or threads of hot glass to make spun glass. **Glass-work**, manufacture of glass;—*pl.* the place where glass is made. **Glass-worker**, one that works in glass.

glasses (glās'ez) *n.pl.* spectacles.

glassful (glās'fool) *n.* the contents of a glass.

glassily (glās-i-lī) *adv.* in a glassy manner.

glassiness (glās-i-nes) *n.* quality of being glassy or smooth.

glassing (glās-ing) *n.* a method of finishing or dressing leather.

glassman (glās-mān) *n.* one that makes or sells glass; a glazier.

glassware (glās-wār) *n.* articles or utensils made of glass.

glasswort (glās-wurt) *n.* a plant which, when burned, yields soda, used in the manufacture of glass.

glassy (glās-i) *a.* made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass in its properties.

glauber-salt (glaw-ber-sawt) *n.* [fr. *Glauber*, a German chemist of 17th century] sulphate of soda, a well known cathartic.

glaucescent (glaw-ses-ent) *a.* [G. *glaukos*, blue-gray] having something of a bluish or sea-green appearance.

glaucous (glaw-kus) *a.* [L. *glavicus*, fr. G. *glaukos*] of a sea-green colour; grayish-blue;

covered with a fine bloom or fine white powder, easily rubbed off, as that on a blue plum or a cabbage leaf.

glave (glāv) *n.* [O.F. *glave*] a broadsword; a curved cutting weapon, formerly used by infantry in repelling cavalry. Also **glave**.

glaved (glāv) *a.* armed with a glave; armed. Also **glaved**.

glaze (glāz) *v.t.* [M.E. *glasen*, fr. A.S. *glæs*, glass] to furnish with glass, as a window; to cover or overlay with a thin surface, as earthenware; to make smooth and glossy, as cloth; to coat with the yoke of an egg, as pastry, ham, etc.; to give a specious appearance to; to gloss over;—*n.* the vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain; glazing.

glazer (glā-zēr) *n.* a workman that glazes pottery, etc.

glazier (glā-zher) *n.* a dealer in glass; one that sets glass, esp. window glass.

glazing (glā-zing) *n.* the act or art of setting window glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance, or of polishing, smoothing, or rendering glossy; the glass or glass-like substance with which any surface is incrustated or overlaid.

gleam (glēm) *n.* [A.S. *glæm*, brightness] a shoot of light; a beam; a ray; brightness; splendour;—*v.t.* to shoot or dart, as rays of light; to shine; to cast light; to flash.

gleaming (glē-ming) *n.* a shoot, or shooting, of light; a sudden flash.

gleamy (glē-mī) *a.* darting beams of light; flashing.

glean (glēn) *v.t.* [O.F. *glener*, glean] to gather after a reaper, as grain; to collect with patient and minute labour; to select, as passages from an author; to cull the best or fairest portion of;—*v.i.* to gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers;—*n.* a collection made by gathering here and there.

gleaner (glē-ner) *n.* one that gathers after reapers; one that collects, as parts or numbers, with patient labour.

gleaning (glē-ning) *n.* collecting what is left by reapers; gathering in small parcels; that which is collected or gathered.

glebe (glēb) *n.* [F. fr. L. *gleba*, a clod, soil] turf; soil; ground; the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

glebous, gleby (glē-bus, -bi) *a.* pertaining to glebe or soil; turfy; cloddy.

glede (gléd) *n.* [A.S. *glidam*, glide] the common kite of Europe, a rapacious bird.

glee (glē) *n.* [A.S. *glēo*, mirth, song] joy; merriment; mirth; particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast; a composition for three or more voices; a part song; a catch; a round. **Glee-club**, a company of singers, organized to sing glees, etc. **Glee-maiden**, **Glee-woman**, a female minstrel. **Glee-man**, an itinerant minstrel or musician.

gleeful (glē'fool) *a.* merry; gay; joyous.

gleefully (glē'fool-i) *adv.* in a gleeful manner; merrily; gaily.

glesome (glē'sum) *a.* full of merriment; joyous.

gleet (glēt) *n.* [O.F. *glete*, a flux] slime; mucus; a thin ichor running from a sore; a mucous discharge from the urethra.

gleety (glē-tī) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, gleet; thin; limpid.

glen (glēn) *n.* [Gael. *gleann*] a secluded and narrow valley worn by a river; a dale.

glengarry (glēn-gar-i) *n.* [*Glengarry*, in Inverness-shire] a thick-milled woollen cap, woven in one piece, or made of cloth, with ribbons hanging down the back.

Glenlivet (glēn-lē'vet) *n.* a superior Scotch whisky, named from the valley in Banffshire in which it is made.

glenoid (glē-noid) *n.* [G. *glēnoeidēs*, fr. *glēnē*, socket, and *eidos*, form] a part having a shallow cavity;—*a.* shallow or slightly cupped.

gliadine (glī-a-dīn) *n.* [G. *glia*, glue] the viscid portion of glue; a yellow substance obtained from gluten.



Glengarry.

glib (glib) *a.* [contr. of *D. glibberig*, slippery] smooth; slippery; voluble; easily moving, as the tongue; fluent; flippant; —*v.i.* to run smoothly.
glib (glib) *n.* [Celt., a lock of hair] a bushy head of hair; a man wearing such a bush of hair.
glibly (glib-li) *adv.* in a glib manner.
glibness (glib-nes) *n.* smoothness; slipperiness; volubility of the tongue.
glider (glī-der) *v.t.* [A.S. *glidan*, to slide, slip] to render smooth and sleek.
glide (glīd) *v.i.* [A.S. *glidan*, to slide, slip] to move gently or smoothly; to pass rapidly and easily, as over a smooth surface; to flow gently, as a river; —*n.* a sliding movement.
glider (glī-der) *n.* one that, or that which, glides.
glidingly (glī-der-ing-li) *adv.* in a smooth, flowing manner.
gliff (glif) *n.* [M.E.] a sudden fright or shock; a glimpse; a sudden or chance view; a moment.
glim (glim) *n.* [A.S. *gleomun*] a light, or lamp; a glimpse; —*v.i.* to shine; to glance slyly.
glimmer (glim-er) *v.i.* [M.E. *glimeren*] to give feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly and unsteadily; —*n.* a faint light; feeble, scattered rays of light; mica; glist.
glimmering (glim-er-ing) *n.* a faint gleam of light; a faint view; a glimpse; a notion or faint idea; a shining faintly.
glimmeringly (glim-er-ing-li) *adv.* with a faint glimmering.
glimpse (glimps) *n.* [M.E. *glimpsen*, shine faintly] a weak, faint light; a flash or gleam of light; transient brightness; a brief, passing view; a short, transitory enjoyment; a faint resemblance; a faint notion; an inkling; —*v.t.* to show by a glimpse; to see transiently; —*v.i.* to appear in flashes.
glin (glin) *n.* [cf. *glint*] a hazy appearance at sea, indicating foul weather.
glint (glint) *n.* [Icel. *glita*, shine] a glimpse; a glance; a gleam; a flash; —*v.t.* to reflect in flashes; —*v.i.* to glance; to peep forth; to gleam; to pass suddenly.
glisk (glisk) *n.* [A.S. *glisian*, to glance] a glance or gleam of light; a transient view; a glimpse.
glissade (gli-sād) *n.* [F.] the act of sliding, as on ice; a slide; —*v.i.* to slide; to glide.
glister (glister) *n.* [*glisten*] mica; glimmer.
glisten (glis-n) *v.i.* [M.E. *glitsen*, fr. A.S. *glitsian*, shine] to sparkle or shine; *esp.* to shine with a mild, subdued, and fitful lustre; —*n.* glitter; sparkle.
glister (glis-ter) *n.* [M.E.] glitter; lustre; splendour; —*v.i.* to sparkle; to shine; to glisten.
glitter (glit-er) *v.i.* [M.E. *glitieren*] to sparkle with light; to be showy, specious, or striking —hence, to be attractive; —*n.* a bright, sparkling light; brilliancy; splendour; lustre; sparkling show.
glittering (glit-er-ing) *a.* shining; sparkling; brilliant; splendid.
glitteringly (glit-er-ing-li) *adv.* in a glittering manner; with sparkling lustre.
gloaming (glō-ming) *n.* [A.S. *glōmwung*, akin to *gloom*] the fall of the evening; dusk; twilight; closing period; decline; —*a.* of, or pertaining to, the gloaming.
gloat (glōt) *v.i.* [cf. Icel. *glotta*, to grin] to look covertly, or with side glances; to gaze with eagerness, desire, or lust; to see with malignant and revengeful satisfaction, with wicked joy.
gloating (glō-ting) *a.* looking with earnestness; gazing greedily, lustfully, or malignantly.
globose, globated (glō-bāt, -bā-ted) *a.* having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.
globe (glōb) *n.* [L. *globus*, ball] a round or spherical body; an orb; a ball; a sphere; a body every part of whose surface is equidistant from the centre; the earth; the planet we inhabit; —*pl.* two spheres of metal, paper, or other matter, on whose convex surfaces, is drawn a map or figure of the earth, or of the heavens, called terrestrial and celestial globes. **Globe-amaranth**, a plant well known for its

abundant round heads of purple and white flowers.
Globe-fish, a fish which, by inflating an abdominal sac, can swell out its body to globular shape. **Globe-flower**, a plant with deeply lobed leaves and pale-yellow flowers. **Globe-lightning**, lightning that assumes a spherical shape.
globewise (glōb-wīz) *adv.* after the fashion or form of a globe.
globoid (glō-boid) *a.* [G. *eidos*, form] approaching a globular form; globe-shaped.
globose (glō-bōs) *a.* round, spherical, globular, or nearly so.
globosity (glō-bōs-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being round; sphericity.
globous (glō-bōs) *a.* globose.
globular (glōb-ū-lar) *a.* globe-shaped, spherical, or nearly so.
globularity (glōb-ū-lar-i-ti) *n.* state of being globular; globosity; sphericity.
globularly (glōb-ū-lar-li) *adv.* in a globular or spherical form.
globule (glōb-ūl) *n.* [L., *dim.* of *globus*] a little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form.
globulin (glōb-ū-lin) *n.* one of a group of albuminoid proteid compounds, soluble in dilute saline solutions.
globulous (glōb-ū-lus) *a.* having the form of a small sphere; round; spherical.
globy (glō-bi) *a.* resembling, or pertaining to, a globe; round.
glomerate (glōm-e-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *glomus*, *glomeris*, a cleft of yarn] to gather or wind into a ball or rounded mass; —*a.* gathered into a head or heap; formed of a congeries or number.
glomeration (glōm-e-rā-shun) *n.* the act of forming into a ball or spherical body; that which is formed into a ball.
glomerous (glōm-e-rus) *a.* gathered or formed into a ball or round mass.
gloom (glōóm) *n.* [A.S. *glōm*] obscurity; thick shade; partial or total darkness; cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; sadness; moroseness; sullenness; —*v.i.* to shine obscurely; to glimmer; to appear dark or dismal; to be dejected or sullen.
gloomily (glōó-mi-li) *adv.* obscurely; dimly; dismally.
gloominess (glōó-mi-nes) *n.* state of being gloomy; obscurity.
glooming (glōó-ming) *a.* dim; gloomy; dismal; lowering; —*n.* twilight; gloaming.
gloomy (glōó-mi) *a.* dark; destitute of light; imperfectly illuminated; dim; dusky; depressed with gloom; dejected; downcast; heavy at heart.
glorification (glō-ri-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of giving glory; state of being glorified.
glorifier (glō-ri-fi-er) *n.* one that glorifies, or extols a person or thing.
glorify (glō-ri-fi) *v.t.* [L. *gloria*, glory, and *facere*, make] to make glorious; to exalt; to praise in words; to laud; *esp.* to praise, magnify, or extol in worship; to give all the glory to, as God; to raise to a divine or heavenly state; to make eternally blessed.
gloriole (glō-ri-ōl) *n.* a glory or circle of rays.
glorious (glō-ri-us) *a.* possessing divine attributes; all perfect; entitled to highest adoration, as God; illustrious; noble; excellent; renowned; boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious; grand; splendid; magnificent.
gloriously (glō-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a glorious manner.
gloriousness (glō-ri-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being glorious.
glory (glō-ri) *n.* [L. *gloria*] brightness; splendour; magnificence; honour; praise; fame; renown; the divine presence; the manifestation of it; the ark of the covenant; the divine perfections; praise and adoration due to God; heavenly state; the happiness of the redeemed; cause or ground of excellence, or of honourable pride; boastfulness; arrogance; [Paint.] circle of rays round a head or figure; —*v.i.* to exult with joy; to rejoice; to boast; to be proud of.



Globe-fish.



Globe.

glorying (glō'ri-ing) *n.* the act of boasting; exultation; manifestation of pride.
gloss (glos) *n.* [Icel. *glóssi*, brightness] brightness or lustre, from a smooth surface; polish; a specious appearance or representation;—*v.t.* to make smooth and shining; to render specious and plausible; to palliate.
gloss (glos) *n.* [G. *glōssa*, tongue] an explanatory note or remark upon some word or passage in a text, written on the margin or between the lines; a misleading or false representation;—*v.t.* to explain by a note; to translate; to render clear; to illustrate; to render specious and plausible.
glossarial (glo-sā'ri-əl) *a.* containing explanation.
glossarist (glos-ə-'rist) *n.* a writer of glosses, or of a glossary; a commentator.
glossary (glos-ə-'ri) *n.* [G. *glōssa*] a vocabulary of words requiring special elucidation; a dictionary of obscure or antiquated terms; an index or vocabulary to a book in general.
glosser, glossist (glos-'er, -ist) *n.* a writer of glosses; a commentator.
glossful (glos-'fool) *a.* glossy; shining.
glossily (glos-i-'li) *adv.* in a glossy manner.
glossiness (glos-i-'nes) *n.* condition or quality of being glossy.
glossing (glos-ing) *n.* an operation of twisting the hanks of silk after dyeing, and when dry.
glossingly (glos-ing-'li) *adv.* in a glossing manner; by way of, or as, a gloss.
glossless (glos-'les) *a.* without gloss or lustre.
glossly (glos-'li) *a.* appearing glossy or specious; bright.
glossograph (glos-'u-graf) *n.* an instrument for recording the movements of the tongue.
glossographer (glo-sog-'ra-fer) *n.* a scholiast; a writer of a glossary.
glossography (glo-sog-'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *glōssa* and *graphēin*, write] the writing of glossaries or glosses.
glossologist (glo-sol-'ō-jist) *n.* one that defines and explains terms.
glossology (glo-sol-'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *glōssa*, tongue, speech, and *logos*, discourse] definition and explanation of terms; science of language; comparative philology; linguistics. Also **glottology**.
glossotomy (glo-sot-'ō-mi) *n.* [G. *glōssa*, tongue, and *tomē*, a cutting] dissection of the tongue; excision of the tongue.
glossy (glos-'i) *a.* smooth and shining; specious; plausible.
glottis (glot-'is) *n.* [G. *glōtta*, *glōssa*, the tongue] the narrow opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords.
glove (gluv) *n.* [A.S. *glōf*] a cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger;—*v.t.* to cover with a glove. **Glove-fight**, a pugilistic contest, in which the hands are covered with gloves. **Glove-money**, a gratuity given to servants to buy gloves. **Glove-stretcher**, a scissors-shaped instrument for stretching the fingers of gloves.
glover (gluv-'er) *n.* one that makes, or sells, gloves.
gloving (gluv-'ing) *n.* the making of gloves; the occupation of a glover.
glow (glō) *v.i.* [A.S. *glōwan*] to shine with an intense or white heat; to be bright or red; to feel hot, as the skin; to feel the heat of passion; to burn; to rage;—*n.* shining heat or white heat; incandescence; brightness of colour; redness; intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence; ardour. **Glow-worm**, a coleopterous insect (the female emits, in the night-time, a shining, green light).
glowing (glō-ing) *n.* the act, or state, of giving out intense heat; ardour.
glowingly (glō-ing-'li) *adv.* in a glowing manner; with great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.
gloze (glōz) *v.i.* [M.E. *glosen*] to flatter; to wheedle; to talk smoothly; to misinterpret; to smooth over; to palliate or extenuate;—*n.* flattery; adulation; specious show.

glozer (glō-'zer) *n.* a flatterer; a fawner.
glazing (glō-'zing) *n.* flattery; deceit.
glucometer (glōō-kom-'e-ter) *n.* [G. *glukus*, sweet, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for testing the sugar in wine.
glucose (glōō-kos) *n.* [G. *glukus*] a sugar obtained from grapes, and from fruits of various kinds.
glue (glōō) *n.* [O.F. *glu*, fr. Low L. *glus*, *glutis*, glue] a hard, brittle, brownish gelatine, obtained by boiling the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals (when heated with water it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used as a cement);—*v.t.* to join with glue; to hold together; to unite. **Glue-boiler**, one whose occupation is the making of glue; an apparatus for boiling skins, hoofs, etc., to obtain the gelatinous matter. **Glue-pot**, a utensil for melting glue.
gluey (glōō'i) *a.* viscous; glutinous.
glueyness (glōō'i-'nes) *n.* the state or quality of being gluey.
glum (glum) *a.* [M.E. *glommen*, to frown] sullen; moody; silent;—*n.* a frown.
glume (glōōm) *n.* [L. *gluma*, husk] the floral covering of grain or grasses.
glumly (glum-'li) *adv.* in a glum or sullen manner.
glumness (glum-'nes) *n.* the condition of being glum; sullenness.
glump (glump) *v.i.* [fr. *glum*] to exhibit sullenness; to be out of humour.
glumpy (glum-'pi) *a.* sullen; moody.
glut (glut) *v.t.* [L. *glutire*, to swallow] to swallow greedily; to gorge; to satiate; to sate;—*n.* that which is swallowed down; full supply; overmuch; superabundance; anything that fills up or obstructs a passage.
gluten (glōō-'ten) *n.* [L. *gluten*] the viscid, tenacious substance found in grain, which gives adhesiveness to dough. **Gluten-bread**, bread rich in gluten.
glutinate (glōō-'ti-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *glutinare*] to unite with glue; to cement.
glutination (glōō-'ti-nā-'shun) *n.* the act of uniting with glue.
glutinative (glōō-'ti-nā-'tiv) *a.* tenacious; viscous; glutinous.
glutinous (glōō-'ti-nus) *a.* resembling glue; viscous; viscid; tenacious.
glutinousness (glōō-'ti-nus-'nes) *n.* the quality of glue; tenacity.
glutton (glōō-'tish-'un) *n.* the act of swallowing.
glutton (glut-'n) *n.* [O.F. *gloton*, fr. L. *glutire*, *ep-* devour] one that eats voraciously; a gormandizer—hence, one eager for anything to excess; a carnivorous mammal, at one time regarded as inordinately voracious; the wolverine, found in northern latitudes;—*a.* gluttonous;—*v.t.* to overfill; to glut;—*v.i.* to eat to excess.
gluttonize (glut-'n-iz) *v.i.* to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess; to gormandize.
gluttonous (glut-'n-us) *a.* belonging to gluttony.
gluttonously (glut-'n-us-'li) *adv.* in a gluttonous or voracious manner; excessively.
gluttony (glut-'n-i) *n.* act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating; voracity.
glycerine (glis-'er-in) *n.* [G. *glukus*, sweet] a sweet, colourless, inodorous, viscid liquid formed from fatty substances, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
glyphograph (glif-'u-graf) *n.* a plate impressed with a glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate.
glyphography (glif-'u-grā-fi) *n.* [G. *gluphein*, engrave, and *γραφή*, drawing] a process of etching by means of voltaic electricity.
glyptic (glif-'tik) *a.* [G. *gluphein*] figured; pertaining to engraving.

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Glume.



Glutton.

glyptics (glip-tiks) *n.* the art of engraving figures, esp. on precious stones.

glyptodon (glip-tu-don) *n.* [G. *gluptos* and *odontos*, tooth] an extinct quadruped of the armadillo kind, covered with tessellated scales, and having fluted teeth, found in South America.



Glyptodon.

glyptograph (glip-tu-graf) *n.* an engraving on a gem or other small object.

glyptography (glip-tog-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *gluptos*, carved, and *graphein*, write] a description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

gnarl (narl) *v.i.* [imit.] to growl; to murmur; to snarl. Also *gnar*.

gnarl (narl) *n.* [O.D. *knorre*] a knot in wood; —*v.t.* to give a rough riding or milling to.

gnarled, gnarly (narl-d, nar-li) *a.* knotty; full of knots.

gnarling (nar-ling) *n.* roughened riding or milling on the edge of a set screw, or other part of a machine.

gnash (nash) *v.t.* [M.E. *gnasten*] to strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain; —*v.i.* to grind or strike together the teeth; —*n.* a snap; a sudden bite.

gnashing (nash-ing) *n.* grinding or collision of the teeth in rage or pain.

gnashingly (nash-ing-li) *adv.* in a gnashing manner; with gnashing.

gnat (nat) *n.* [A.S. *gnætt*] a delicate blood-sucking fly of the genus *Culex*. **Gnat-snapper**, a bird that catches gnats for food; a stupid, gaping fellow.

gnatcatcher (nat-kach-er) *n.* a bird that catches gnats.

gnathic, gnathal (nath-ik, nath-al) *a.* of the jaws.

gnathitis (na-thi-tis) *n.* [G. *gnathos*, jaw] inflammation of the jaw.

gnatling (nat-ling) *n.* a little gnat.

gnaw (naw) *v.t.* [A.S. *gnagan*] to bite or wear away by scraping with the teeth; to pick with the teeth, as a dog a bone; to bite in pain or rage; to fret; to corrode; —*v.i.* to use the teeth in biting.

gnawed (nawd) *a.* irregularly toothed.

gnawer (naw-er) *n.* one that, or that which, gnaws or corrodes.

gnawing (naw-ing) *n.* the act of continued biting, consuming, or fretting.

gneiss (nis) *n.* [Ger.] a crystalline rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

gnome (nom) *n.* [G. *gnōmē*, an opinion] an imaginary being, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, etc.; a dwarf; a goblin; a maxim; an apothegm.

gnomic, gnomical (nom-ik, mi-kal) *a.* sententious; containing maxims or reflections.

gnomon (nom-on) *n.* [G. *gnōmōn*, interpreter, fr. *gnōnai*, know] the style or pin of a sundial, which shows by its shadow the hour of the day; the index of the hour-circle of a globe; an interpreter.

gnomonics (nom-on-iks) *n.* the art or science of dialling.

gnomonology (nom-on-ol-ō-ji) *n.* a treatise on dialling.

gnosis (nos-sis) *n.* [G.] science; knowledge of the highest kind.

gnostic (nos-tik) *n.* [G. *gignōskein*, know] one of a sect of so-called philosophers in the first ages of Christianity (their system was a combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with Christianity); —*a.* pertaining to the gnostics or their doctrines.



Gnou.

gnosticism (nos-ti-sizm) *n.* the doctrines taught by the gnostics.

gnu (noo) *n.* [Hottentot *gnu* or *nyu*] a South African antelope having the neck, body, and tail like those of a horse, and single, recurved horns.

go (gō) *v.t.* [A.S. *gān*, fr. *gangan*, go] to take, as a share in an enterprise; to bear or enjoy a part in; —*v.i.* to move or pass from one place, station, or condition, to another; to proceed; to advance; to travel; to journey; to be an ingredient of; to conduce; to contribute; to be applicable or apply to; to have recourse to; to circulate; to spread; to be rated or valued; to be worth; to be in motion, as a machine; to flow, as a river; to reach; to extend; to be in a good or ill state; to fare; to be in a state of pregnancy; to be loosed; to be freed from restraint; to be spent; to depart; to pass away; to die. **Go-ahead**, energetic; pushing; active. **Go-between**, one that serves as an intermediary; an agent or intriguer. **Go-by**, an evasion; escape by artifice; slip; a passing without notice; an intentional slight. **Go-cart**, a small framework without a bottom, and running on castors, for teaching infants to walk. **To go about one's business**, to do one's own work; to be off. **To go down**, to descend; to set; to founder; to be believed or accepted. **To go for**, to attack.

goad (god) *n.* [A.S. *gād*] a pointed instrument to urge on a beast—hence, anything that stimulates; —*v.t.* to prick; to drive with a goad—hence to urge forward; to stimulate. **Goad-spur**, a spur without a rowel, and having a blunt point.

goadsman, goadster (gōdz-man, gōdz-ster) *n.* one that drives oxen with a goad.

goaf (gōf) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] that part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed; the waste.

goal (gōl) *n.* [F. *gaulle*, pole] the point set to bound a race; the mark; the starting-post; the end or final purpose; in football, the space marked by two upright posts and a cross-bar; the act of putting a ball through or over the goal. **Goal-keeper**, in football, a player whose duty it is to prevent the ball from being thrown or kicked through the goal. **Goal-post**, one of the upright posts forming one side of the goal.

goat (gōt) *n.* [A.S. *gāt*] a mammiferous quadruped having cloven hoofs, and chewing the cud (it is allied to the sheep). **Goat-chafer**, a kind of beetle, the favourite food of the goat-sucker. **Goat's-thorn**, a leguminous plant found in the Levant (this, with other species, yields the gum tragacanth of commerce).

goatee (gō-tē) *n.* a tuft of beard, like that of a goat, on the chin, while the rest of the face is shaven.

goatherd (gōt-herd) *n.* one that tends goats.

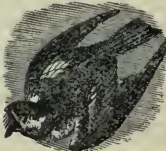
goatish (gō-tish) *a.* resembling a goat in any quality, esp. in smell or lustfulness.

goatishly (gō-tish-li) *adv.* in a goatish manner; lustfully.

goatishness (gō-tish-nes) *n.* the quality of being goatish; lustfulness.

goatskin (gōt-skin) *n.* skin of a goat; dressed leather from the skin of the goat.

goatsucker (gōt-suk-er) *n.* a nocturnal bird of the genus *Caprimulgus*, a British summer visitant, something like the owl in appearance (so called from the mistaken notion that it sucks goats). Also called **fern-owl**, **night-jar**, and **night-hawk**, from its cry.



Goatsucker.

gob (gob) *n.* [Gael. *gob*, mouth] a small quantity; a mouthful; the mouth; goaf.

gobbet (gob-et) *n.* [O.F. *gobet*, fr. Gael. *gob*] a small piece; a mouthful; a lump.

gobbing, gobbin (gob-ing, -in) *n.* in coal-mining, the refuse remaining after the removal of the coal.

gobble (gob-l) *v.t.* [O.F. *gober*, devour] to swallow hastily; to eat voraciously; —*v.i.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey; —*n.* the loud rattling noise in the throat made by the turkey-cock.

gobbler (gob-ler) *n.* a greedy eater; a gormandizer; a turkey-cock.

gobelin (gōb-lang, gob-e-lin) *n.* [fr. the *Gobelins*, a national establishment in Paris, where this tapestry is manufactured] a species of rich French tapestry, ornamented with beautiful designs in brilliant and permanent colours.

gobemouche (gōb-mōōsh') *n.* [O.F. *gobet*] a swallower of trifles; a weak, credulous person; a gull.

gob-fire (gōb-fīr) *n.* in coal-mining, a spontaneous fire among the waste or refuse.

goblet (gōb-let) *n.* [O.F. *gobelet*] a drinking-vessel without a handle.

goblin (gōb-lin) *n.* [O.F. *gobelin*] an evil spirit; a frightful phantom; an elf; a spirit.

goby (gō-bi) *n.* [L. *gobius*, fr. G. *kōbios*] a spiny-finned fish, having the ventral fins on the breast capable of forming a funnel-shaped sucker.

God (god) *n.* [A.S.] the Supreme Being; Jehovah; an object of worship; a divinity; a heathen deity; an idol; a ruler; a judge; an angel; any person idolized or honoured sinfully; any object esteemed and pursued as the chief good;—*n.pl.* false deities; idols; the audience in the gallery of a theatre. **God-fearing**, reverencing and obeying God. **God-man**, a divine man; an epithet of Jesus Christ. **God's-acre**, a burial-ground.

godchild (god-child) *n.* one for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

goddaughter (god-daw-ter) *n.* a girl for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

goddess (god-ēs) *n.* a female deity or idol.

godfather (god-fā-ther) *n.* a man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

Godhead (god-hed) *n.* deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; the deity; God; the Supreme Being.

Godhood (god-'hood) *n.* divine character or quality; godlike nature; godship.

godless (god-les) *a.* having, or acknowledging, no God; atheistical; having no reverence for God; living without God; irreligious; wicked.

godlessly (god-les-li) *adv.* in a godless manner; impiously.

godlessness (god-les-nes) *n.* the state of being godless or irreligious; impiety.

godlike (god-'lik) *a.* resembling God; divine; superior in excellence, purity, or goodness.

godliness (god-li-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being godly.

godling (god-'ling) *n.* a little or inferior deity.

godly (god-'li) *a.* reverencing God, his character and laws; living in obedience to God; pious; holy; devout; religious;—*adv.* piously; devoutly; holily.

godmother (god-māth-er) *n.* a female sponsor at baptism.

godown (gō-down) *n.* [Malay *godong*] in India, etc., a warehouse or store.

godroon (gō-'lrōōn) *n.* [F. *godron*, plait] a curved ruffle or fluted ornament.

godsend (god-'send) *n.* an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune.

godship (god-'ship) *n.* deity; divinity; rank or character of a god.

godsmith (god-'smith) *n.* a maker of idols; a divine smith, as Vulcan.

godson (god-'sun) *n.* one for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

godspeed (god-'spēd) *n.* success; prosperous journey.

godward (god-'ward) *adv.* toward God.

godwit (god-'wit) *n.* [A.S. *gōd*, good, and *wiht*, creature] a European and North American bird, having long legs and a long, flexible bill.

Goel (gō-'āl) *n.* [H.] the avenger of blood among the Hebrews.

goer (gō-'er) *n.* one that, or that which, goes; a runner or walker.

goetic (gō-'et-ik) *a.* of, or relating to, goety.

goety (gō-'e-ti) *n.* [G. *gōēs*, a wizard] necromancy.

goffer (gōf-'er) *v.t.* [O.F. *gauffer*] to plait or flute, as lace, etc.;—*n.* an ornamental plaiting used for the frills and borders of women's caps.

goffering (gōf-'er-ing) *n.* flutes; plaits or crimps.

Goffering-iron, a crimping-iron used

for plaiting or fluting frills, etc. **Goffering-press**, a press for crimping, as in making artificial leaves and flowers.

goggle (gog-'l) *v.t.* [Gael. *gog*, a nod] to strain or roll the eyes;—*a.* full and rolling or staring (said of the eyes);—*n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes;—*pl.* a kind of spectacles to protect the eyes, or to cure squinting; blinds for horses. **Goggle-eye**, a prominent squinting or staring eye.

goggled (gog-'ld) *a.* having prominent squinting or rolling eyes; squint-eyed.

goggler (gog-'ler) *n.* one that goggles; a kind of fish.

goglet (gog-'let) *n.* [Etm. doubtful] a globular jar of porous earthenware, with a long neck, used as a water-cooler.

going (gō-'ing) *n.* act of moving in any manner; departure; pregnancy; course of life; procedure; behaviour; deportment. **Going-forth**, an outlet. **Goings-on**, behaviour.

goiter, **goitre** (gōi-'ter) *n.* [F. fr. L. *guttur*, enlargement of the thyroid gland.] *crutin*

goitered, **goitred** (gōi-'terd) *a.* having a goitre, or some formation resembling a goitre.

goitrous (gōi-'trus) *a.* pertaining to, or connected with, goitre; favourable to the production of goitre; affected with goitre.

gold (gōld) *n.* [A.S.] a precious metal of a reddish-yellow colour and metallic lustre, remarkable for its ductility and malleability; money; riches; wealth; a yellow colour like that of the metal;—*a.* made of gold; golden; gilded. **Gold-beater**, one that beats or foliates gold for gilding. **Gold-beating**, the art or process of beating out gold into gold-leaf. **Gold-digger**, one that digs for, or mines, gold. **Gold-dust**, gold in very fine particles. **Gold-field**, a district or region where gold-mining is carried on. **Gold-knife**, a long, straight knife, made to cut gold-leaf. **Gold-leaf**, gold beaten into a thin leaf. **Gold-mine**, a place where gold is, or may be, mined; anything productive of great wealth. **Gold-miner**, one that mines for gold.

golden (gōld-'n) *a.* made of gold; consisting of gold; having the colour of gold; yellow; precious; valuable; excellent, as the golden rule; favourable; auspicious, as an opportunity; pure and simple in manners, as the golden age. **Golden-pheasant**, a native of China, esteemed the most beautiful of its genus from the richness and variety of the tints of its plumage.

goldfinch (gōld-'finsh) *n.* a beautiful singing bird, so named from the colour of its wings.

goldfish (gōld-'fish) *n.* a small fish, so named from its colour (it is a native of China).

golding (gōld-'ding) *n.* one of various plants with yellow flowers; a variety of apple.

goldless (gōld-'les) *a.* destitute of gold.

goldsmith (gōld-'smith) *n.* one that manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.

goldyllocks (gōld-'di-loks) *n.* a plant, goldilocks, having tufts of yellow flowers.

golf (golf) *n.* [D. *kolf*, club] a game played with a small hard ball and a club-headed stick;—*v.i.* to play at golf. **Golf-club**, an implement for driving the ball in golf; an organized company of golfers.

golfer (gōf-'er) *n.* one that plays golf.

golosh (gu-'losh') *n.* [Fr. *galoche*] a rubber overshoe. See *galoche*.

gondola (gon-'du-lā) *n.* [It.] a flat-bottomed boat used at Venice on the canals, about 30 feet long by 4 broad, terminating at each extremity in a high ornamental peak; a ferry or pleasure boat with oars.

gondolier (gon-'du-jēr) *n.* a man that propels or manages a gondola.

gone (gon) *a.* lapsed; lost; hopeless; beyond recovery; weak and faint.

goneness (gon-'nes) *n.* a faint or sinking sensation; faintness.



Godwit.



Gondola.

gonfalon, gonfanon (gon-fa-lon, -non) *n.* [O.F.] a pennon attached to a lance or spear; an ensign or standard.

gong (gong) *n.* [Malay] a Chinese musical instrument of percussion; a circular plate of about 20 inches in diameter, made of three parts copper to one part tin, and producing, when struck, a sonorous and piercing sound.

goniometer (gō-ni-om'e-ter) *n.* [*G. gōnia*, angle, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring angles, *esp.* the angles of crystals, or the inclination of planes.

goniometry (gō-ni-om'e-tri) *n.* the art of measuring solid angles.

gonorrhœa (gon-u-rê'ā) *n.* [*G. gonos*, seed, and *rhein*, to flow] a contagious inflammatory discharge from the membrane of the genital organs.

good (good) *a.* [A.S.] worthy of approbation; virtuous; honest; just; true; pious; adapted to an end; complete; perfect; sufficient, as means; suitable; seasonable, as opportunity; valid; legally firm, as a claim; sound; effective, as an argument; undamaged; untainted; wholesome, as food; salutary; beneficial, as a medicine; useful; valuable, as a gift; favourable; convenient; safe, as a position; qualified; able; skilful, as a leader; kind; affectionate; benevolent in relation to others; faithful, as a friend; fair; unblemished, as reputation; able to meet pecuniary engagements; solvent; pleasant; agreeable, as society; comely; pretty, as looks; mild; calm, as temper, etc.; full, as weight; clever; skilful (followed by *at*); —*n.* that which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like; welfare; prosperity; advantage; benefit; —*pl.* wares, commodities, chattels, effects, and merchandise; freight; —*int.* well; right; so be it.

Good-breeding, polite manners or education. **Good-bye**, farewell; a form of address used at parting. **Good-conditioned**, being in a good state. **Good-day**, farewell; a term of salutation at meeting or parting. **Good-deed**, in very deed; in good truth; indeed. **Good-fellow**, a merry fellow over his cups; a boon companion. **Good-fellowship**, merry or lively society; companionableness. **Good-for-little**, of little account or value. **Good-for-nothing**, *a.* of no use or value; worthless; idle; shiftless; —*n.* an idle person. **Good Friday**, a fast in memory of our Saviour's sufferings, kept on the Friday of Passion-week. **Good-humour**, a happy or cheerful state of mind. **Good-humoured**, having a cheerful spirit and demeanour; good-natured; good-tempered. **Good-humouredly**, in a good-humoured manner; in a pleasant, cheerful way. **Good-luck**, prosperity; success; a happy or fortunate event. **Good-manners**, propriety of conduct or behaviour; decorum; politeness. **Good-minded**, amiable; well-meaning. **Good-morning**, a form of salutation, or expression of good wish, in the morning (also **good-morrow**). **Good-nature**, natural kindness of disposition; good temper; kindly forbearance. **Good-natured**, naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked; good-humoured. **Good-naturedly**, in a good-natured manner; with good-nature or docility. **Good-naturedness**, the state or quality of being good-natured; good temper. **Good-night**, a form of salutation in parting for the night. **Goods-shed**, a shed for storage at a railway station, or on a dock. **Goods-train**, a train of goods-waggons. **Good-tempered**, having a good temper; not easily irritated or annoyed. **Good-will**, benevolence; the custom of any trade or business.

goodness (good'i-nes) *n.* the quality of being goody or priggish; cautioning morality or piety.

goodish (good-ish) *a.* pretty good; of fair quality; tolerable.

goodless (good-less) *a.* without goods or property; destitute.

goodliness (good-li-nes) *n.* beauty of form; grace; elegance.

goodly (good-li) *a.* pleasant; agreeable; comely; graceful; large; swelling; —*adv.* in a good manner; gracefully; well; properly; conveniently.

goodman (good-man) *n.* a familiar appellation of civility; a husband; master of a house or family.

goodness (good-nes) *n.* the quality of being good in any of its various senses; excellence; virtue; kindness; benevolence.

goodwife (good-wif) *n.* the mistress of a household.

goody (good-i) *n.* [probably fr. *goodwife*] good-wife; —*pl.* sweet-meats, bon-bons, and the like; —*a.* mawkishly or sentimentally good; weakly benevolent or pious (often in form **goody-goody**). **Goody-goodyism**, the condition or character of one that is goody-goody.

Goorkha, Ghoorka (gōōr-ka) *n.* a member of the dominant race in the kingdom of Nepal, India.

goose (gōōs) *n.* [A.S. *gōs*] a well known aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas* (its feathers are used for beds, and its quills for pens); a tailor's smoothing-iron; a simpleton; a game of chance, formerly common in England. **Goose-egg**, a zero, indicating a miss, or failure to make a score, in athletic and other contests. **Goose-flesh, goose-skin**, a rough condition of the skin, induced by cold, fear, etc. **Goose-grass**, a species of bedstraw. **Goose-green**, of a yellowish-green hue, like that of a young goose. **Goose-herd**, one that takes care of geese. **Goose-neck**, a piece of iron bent like the neck of a goose, used to connect a boom-yard, etc., to a mast. **Goose-quill**, the large feather, or quill, of a goose; a pen made from it. **Goose-step**, among soldiers, the marking of time by raising the feet alternately without advancing. **Goose-wing**, a lower corner of a mainsail or foresail when the middle part is furled.

gooseberry (gōōs-ber-i) *n.* [O.F. *groisele*, fr. M. H. Ger. *krus*, curled, crisp] the fruit of a certain thorny shrub, and the shrub itself, found in all temperate regions of the world. **To play gooseberry**, to accompany other persons for propriety.

goosery (gōōs-er-i) *n.* a place for the keeping of geese; silliness or stupidity.

gopher (gō-fer) *n.* [H.] a species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark.

goral (gō-rāl) *n.* [E. Ind.] a kind of goat-antelope.

goramy (gō-rā-mi) *n.* [Javanese] a kind of fish.

gorbally (gor-bel-i) *n.* [A.S. *gor*, flith] a prominent belly; a person having a big belly.

gorcock (gor-kok) *n.* [*gorse*, furze, heath] a gallinaceous bird—the moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game.

Gordian (gord-yan) *a.* pertaining to Gordius, or to a knot tied by him, which could not be untied, but was cut by Alexander the Great—hence, intricate; complicated; difficult.

gore (gōr) *n.* [A.S. *gor*, blood, dirt] blood; thick or clotted blood.

gore (gōr) *n.* [A.S. *gōr*, spear with triangular blade] a wedge-shaped piece of cloth sewed into a garment, etc., to give greater width at a particular part; a triangular piece of land; —*v.t.* to shape like a gore; to furnish with a gore; to pierce with the point of a spear; to pierce with the horns, as a bull.

gorge (gorj) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *gurgus*, whirlpool, gulf] the throat; the gullet; a narrow passage or defile between mountains; the entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort; that which is swallowed, *esp.* by a hawk; —*v.t.* to swallow with greediness; to glut; to satiate; —*v.i.* to feed greedily. **Gorge-hook**, a leaded fish-hook with two bars.

gorged (gorjd) *a.* having a gorge or throat; glutted; over-fed; stuffed.

gorgeous (gor-jus) *a.* [O.F. *gorgius*, beautiful] showy; splendid; glittering with gay colours; magnificent.

gorgeously (gor-jus-li) *adv.* in a gorgeous manner; with showy magnificence.

gorgeousness (gor-jus-nes) *n.* quality of being gorgeous; splendour of dress or appearance; show of ornament; magnificence.

gorger (gor-jer) *n.* one that gorges; a big haul or heavy deck of fish.

gorget (gor-jet) *n.* [*fr. gorgette*, fr. *gorge*, throat] a piece of armour for defending the throat or neck; a pendant metallic ornament worn by officers when on duty; a cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

Gorgon (gor-gun) *n.* [G.] a fabulous monster of terrific aspect, with snakes intertwined in place of hair, and by her look turning the beholder into stone—hence, anything ugly or horrid; a repulsive or hateful person.

gorgonesque (gor-gon-esk') *a.* gorgon-like; re-
pulsive; terrifying.

Gorgonia (gor-gō-ni-ā) *n.* a family of flexible coral zoophytes, growing in the form of shrubs, twigs, and reticulated fronds.

gorgonian (gor-gō-ni-ā) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a gorgon.

gorilla (go-ril'-ā) *n.* [Afr.] an ape inhabiting the western shores of Africa, as large as man, and remarkable for its strength and ferocity.

goring (gō-ring) *n.* a piece of cloth cut diagonally so as to increase the width of the part to which it is applied; a pricking; a puncture;—*a.* cut so as to have a broadening slope; of a sail, cut sloping.

gormand (gor-mānd) *n.* [F. *gourmand*] a greedy or voracious eater; a glutton; an epicure; a bon-vivant.

gormandism (gor-mān-diz-m) *n.* gluttony.

gormandize (gor'-man-diz) *v.t.* and *i.* to eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

gormandizer (gor-mān-dī-zer) *n.* a voracious eater; a glutton.

gorse (gors) *n.* [A.S. *gors*, *furze*] a thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers; furze; whin.

gorsy (gor-si) *a.* abounding in gorse; resembling gorse.

gory (gō-ri) *a.* covered with gore; bloody; murderous. **Gory-dew**, one of the very simplest forms of vegetation, being only found like a reddish slime on hard substances.

goshawk (gos'-hawk) *n.* [A.S. *goshāfoc*, *gōs*, hawk] a short-winged, slender bird of the genus *Falco*, of a deep-bronze colour, save on the breast, which is white, formerly used in falconry.

goslet (gos'-let) *n.* a very small goose, about as large as a teal.

gosling (gos'-ling) *n.* [A.S. *gōs*, goose, and *hāfoce*, hawk] a young goose.

gospel (gos'-pel) *n.* [A.S. *god-spell*, fr. *god*, good, and *spell*, story] glad tidings; esp. the good news concerning Christ and his salvation; one of the historical narratives of the life and sayings of Jesus Christ; the word of God in general; a system of religious truth; doctrine; divinity; any general system, or form, of truth;—*a.* pertaining to the gospel; in accordance with the gospel;—*v.t.* to instruct in the gospel; to teach the truths of Christianity to. **Gospel-gossip**, an over-zealous talker about religion. **Gospel-truth**, the doctrines or truths which are made known in the gospel; sure and certain truth.

gospeller (gos'-pel-er) *n.* an evangelist; a priest that reads the gospel at the altar during the communion service.

gospelize (gos'-pel-iz) *v.t.* to evangelize; to instruct in the gospel; to reduce, or conform, to gospel law.

GOSS (gos) *n.* a kind of low gorse or furze.

gossamer (gos'-ā-mer) *n.* [M.E. *gossamer*, fr. *goose* and *summer*] a filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, or stretched from blade to blade along the grass; the delicate webs of a species of spider or moth.

gossamery (gos'-ā-mer-i) *a.* like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

gossip (gos'-ip) *n.* [M.E. *gossib*, fr. *god*, God, and *sib*, related] a sponsor; a friend or comrade; an idle tattler; a news-monger; talk or tattle; idle and groundless rumour;—*v.i.* to prate; to talk much; to run about and tattle.



Gorgonia.



Gorilla.



Goshawk.

gossiper (gos'-ip-er) *n.* one that gossips; a gossip-monger.

gossiping (gos'-ip-ing) *n.* going about to collect and report idle stories; a meeting of tattlers and busybodies.

gossipy (gos'-ip-i) *a.* pertaining to gossip; chatty; entertaining by a light, pleasing style of talk.

gossoon (go-sōon) *n.* [F. *garçon*, boy] a young attendant or messenger; in Ireland, a lad.

Gossypium (go-sip-i-um) *n.* [L.] the cotton plant, a shrub ranging from 6 to 15 feet high, with beautiful flowers, and producing in its pods a soft, downy, white substance, which is the principal material from which cloth for personal and domestic purposes is manufactured.

got (got) past tense and past participle of the verb *get*.

gote (gōt) *n.* [Dan.] a drain, sluice, ditch, or gutter; a deep, miry place.

Goth (goth) *n.* [L. *Goth*] one of an ancient Teutonic tribe who overthrew and subverted the Roman empire, founding kingdoms in Italy, France, and Spain; a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person; one destitute of taste.

gothamist, gothamite (gō'tham-ist, -it) *n.* [Gotham, in Nottinghamshire] a simple-minded person; a simpleton.

Gothic (goth'-ik) *a.* pertaining to the Goths; pertaining to a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, etc.; rude; barbarous;—*n.* the language of the Goths.

Gothicise (goth'-i-siz) *v.t.* to make Gothic or barbarous.

Gothicism (goth'-i-sizm) *n.* a Gothic idiom; conformity to the Gothic style of building; rudeness of manners; barbarousness.



Gothic window.

gouache (gwāsh) *n.* [It. *guazzo*, puddle] a method of painting with mixed water-colours, so as to be opaque.

gouda (gou'-dā) *n.* a well known kind of cheese, from Gouda, in Holland.

gouge (gouj) *n.* [O.F. fr. *Low L. guvia*, chisel] a chisel with a semi-cylindrical blade;—*v.t.* to scoop out with a gouge; to force out, as the eye of a person, with the thumb or finger. **Gouge-bit**, a bit sharpened like a gouge.

goujon (gōō'-jun) *n.* [F.] the flat-headed or mud cat-fish.

gourd (gōōrd) *n.* [O.F. *gourde*, fr. *L. cucurbita*] a fleshy, one-celled, many-seeded fruit (the bottle-gourd has a hard, outer rind, which, when dry, is used for cups, bottles, etc.). **Gourd-shaped**, like a gourd; having a slender neck, small mouth, and large, swelling body.

gourdy (gōōrd-i) *a.* of a horse, having the legs swollen, as after a journey.

gourmand (gōōrd-mānd) *n.* [F.] a greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton; a gormand.

gourmet (gōōrd-mā, gōōrd-met) *n.* [F.] a nice feeder; an epicure.

gout (gout) *n.* [O.F. *goutte*, fr. *L. gutta*, drop] a painful constitutional disease; inflammation of the joints, particularly of the great-toe (in its last stages it attacks the stomach). **Gout-stone**, a nodule formed in some tissue as the result of gout; chalkstone.

gout (gōō) *n.* [F. fr. *L. gustus*, taste] taste; relish.

goutily (gou'-ti-li) *adv.* in a gouty manner.

goutiness (gou'-ti-nes) *n.* state of being gouty; *gout*.

goutish (gou'-tish) *a.* having a tendency to gout; affected by gout.

goutte d'or (gōōt dor) *n.* a white wine of Burgundy.

gouty (gou'-ti) *a.* diseased with, or subject to, the gout; pertaining to the gout.

gove (gōv) [O.F. *gōffe*, stupid] *v.t.* to go about staring like a fool.

govern (guv'-ern) *v.t.* [O.F. *gouverner*, fr. *L. gubernare*, steer a ship, rule] to regulate by authority; to influence; to direct; to manage; to keep in subjection; to restrain, as passion; to steer, as a

ship; [Gram.] to require to be in a particular case; —*v. i.* to exercise authority; to administer the laws; to have the control.

governable (guv'er-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being governed; controllable; manageable; obedient.

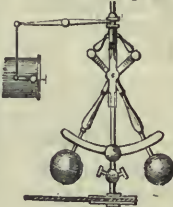
governance (guv'er-nāns) *n.* direction; control; management—hence, behaviour; deportment.

governess (guv'er-nes) *n.* a female invested with authority to control and direct; an instructress of young ladies; a preceptress; a tutoress. Also **governante**.

government (guv'ern-ment) *n.* act of governing; exercise of authority; direction; regulation; control; restraint; system of polity in a state or community; mode in which legal authority is exercised; territory over which rule is exercised; empire; kingdom; state; commonwealth; administrative council or body; the executive power; the ministry; [Gram.] the relation of one word as depending on or construed by another.

governmental (guv'ern-men'tal) *a.* pertaining to government; made or sanctioned by government.

governor (guv'er-nur) *n.* He that has all power and authority; God; Christ; one invested with supreme authority in a state; a ruler; a magistrate; one acting with delegated authority; a father; a guardian; a tutor; a pilot; head manager or director, as of a banking corporation; a regulator or contrivance in machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity by regulating the admission of steam. **Governor-general**, a governor that has under him deputy-governors; a viceroy.



Governor.

governorship (guv'er-nur-ship) *n.* the office of governor.

gowan (gou'ān) *n.* [Scand.] the wild daisy.

gowk (gouk) *n.* [Icel. *gaukr*, cuckoo] a fool; a simpleton.

gown (goun) *n.* [M.E. *gowne*, fr. W. *gwn*, gown] a loose, flowing, upper garment; the ordinary outer dress of a woman; the official robe of professional men and scholars—hence, a peaceful dress, or civil officers in distinction from military; —*v. t.* to clothe or dress in a gown; —*v. i.* to put on a gown.

gowned (gound) *a.* clothed or dressed in a gown.

gownsmān (gounz'mān) *n.* one whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine, or lawyer, or student; *esp.* a student of an English university; one devoted to the arts of peace; a citizen.

grab (grab) *n.* [Scand.] a sudden grasp or seizure; —*v. t.* and *i.* to grip suddenly; to seize; to clutch.

Grab-bag, a bag containing articles to be obtained by thrusting the hand within and seizing one (a device at charitable fairs). **Grab-line**, a line hanging from a ship, in such a way that it can be grabbed or seized if necessary.

grab (grab) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a two or three-masted vessel used on the Malabar coast.

grabber (grab'er) *n.* one that, or that which, grabs, grasps, or snatches.

grabble (grab'l) *v. i.* [frequentative of *grab*] to grope about; to feel with the hands.

grace (grās) *n.* [F. fr. L. *gratia*, favour] favour; kindness; goodwill; mercy; pardon; the free gift of God; salvation; the gospel; state of reconciliation to God; effect of God's spirit; renewal; sanctification; faith, love, humility, and other works of the spirit; office, or meanness for the office, of an apostle; natural excellence; beauty; ornament; elegance in form, mien, or language; charm; a short prayer before or after meat; the title of a duke, archbishop, etc.; an act, vote, or decree of a university; —*pl.* three graceful and beautiful females represented as the attendants of Venus; ornamental musical turns, trills, or shakes; —*v. t.* to adorn; to decorate; to dignify; to honour. **Grace-cup**, the cup or health drunk after saying grace. **Grace-note**, a note that is an embellishment, not essential to the

harmony or melody [Mus.]. **Grace-stroke**, a finishing touch; *coup-de-grâce*.

graced (grāst) *a.* endowed with grace; beautiful; virtuous; chaste.

graceful (grās'fool) *a.* displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy; agreeable in appearance.

gracefully (grās'fool-i) *adv.* in a graceful manner; elegantly.

gracefulness (grās'fool-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment.

graceless (grās'les) *a.* wanting in grace or excellence, *esp.* divine grace—hence, depraved; degenerate; corrupt.

gracelessly (grās'les-li) *adv.* in a graceless manner.

gracelessness (grās'les-nes) *n.* the state of being graceless; profligacy.

gracile (grās'il) *a.* [L.] slender; thin; gracefully slight in form.

gracility (grā-sil'i-ti) *n.* the character of being gracile; slenderness.

gracioso (grā-si-ō-sō) *n.* [Sp.] a favourite; a character in a Spanish comedy.

gracious (grā'shus) *a.* favourable; kind; friendly; benevolent; merciful; acceptable; pleasing; virtuous; good; proceeding from divine grace; condescending; pleasing.

graciously (grā'shus-li) *adv.* in a gracious manner.

graciousness (grā'shus-nes) *n.* the quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension.

gradate (grādāt) *v. t.* to cause to pass from one colour to another by insensible degrees.

gradatim (grā-dā'tim) *adv.* [L.] gradually; step by step; by degrees.

gradation (grā-dā'shun) *n.* [L. *gradatio*] act of progressing by regular steps; the state of being graded or arranged in ranks; any degree in an order or series.

gradational (grā-dā'shun-əl) *a.* according to gradation.

gradatory (grā-dā-tur-i) *a.* proceeding step by step; gradual.

grade (grād) *n.* [L. *gradus*, fr. *gradi*, to step] a step or degree in any series, rank, or order; in a railroad or highway, the rate of ascent or descent; a graded ascending or descending portion of a road; a gradient; —*v. t.* to reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road.

grader (grād'er) *n.* one who, or that which, grades.

gradient (grād'yent) *a.* [L.] moving by steps; walking; rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; —*n.* rate of ascent or descent in a road, etc.; a part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a grade.

Gradientia (grā-di-en-shi-ā) *n. pl.* [L. *gradus*, a step] reptiles that walk, as distinguished from those that leap.

gradin, gradine (grā'din, grā-dēn) *n.* [F.] a toothed chisel used by sculptors; —*pl.* seats raised over each other, as in an amphitheatre.

gradual (grad'ū-əl) *a.* proceeding by steps or degrees; progressive; slow; —*n.* an order of steps; an ancient book of hymns and prayers.

gradually (grad'ū-əl-i) *adv.* in a gradual manner; step by step; progressively; slowly.

graduand (grad'ū-and) *n.* a student who has passed his examinations for a degree.

graduate (grad'ū-āt) *v. t.* to mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals; to form nice shades or distinctions; to advance by degrees; to improve; to prepare gradually; to temper; to admit to a certain grade or degree, *esp.* to an academic degree; —*v. i.* to receive an academic degree; to pass by degrees; to change gradually; —*n.* one that has been admitted to an academic degree; —*a.* arranged by successive steps or degrees.

graduateship (grad'ū-āt-ship) *n.* state or rank of a graduate in a university.

graduation (grad'ū-ā'shun) *n.* act of conferring or receiving an academic degree;

art of dividing into degrees or other definite parts; regular procession by degrees.

graduatoꝛ (grá-dū-á-tur) *n.* one that graduates; an instrument for dividing any line into small regular intervals.

graduatoꝛy (grá-dū-á-tur-i) *a.* adapted for use in graduation.

gradus (grá-dus) *n.* [L.] a dictionary of prosody designed as an aid in writing verses; [Mus.] a work full of exercises of increasing difficulty.

graft (gráf) *n.* and *v.t.* and *i.* Same as **graft**.

graffer (gráf-er) *n.* one that grafts or grafts; a grafter.

graffer (gráf-er) *n.* [F. *greffier*, a scribe] a notary or scrivener [Law].

graft (gráf-t) *n.* [O.F. *graffe*, fr. L. *graphium*, a style for writing with, fr. G. *graphein*, write] a small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree;—*v.t.* to insert, as a cutting from one tree in a branch or stem of another; to propagate by insertion of shoots or cuttings—hence, to implant or incorporate, as a bud upon a stem;—*v.i.* to insert scions from one tree into another.



Grafts.

grafter (gráf-ter) *n.* one that inserts scions on foreign stocks.

grafting (gráf-ting) *n.* the act of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree into the stem of another.

grail (gráil) *n.* [O.F. *graille*, hail, fr. L. *gracilis*, slender, fine] small particles of earth; gravel; small particles of any kind; a single-cut file, with one curved and one straight face, used by comb-makers;—*v.t.* to work with this file.

grail (gráil) *n.* [O.F. *graal*, flat dish] in legends of the Middle Ages, a dish or cup supposed to have been used by Christ at the Last Supper.

grain (grán) *n.* [Sw. *gren*, a branch, fork] a tine, prong, or spike; the fork of a tree; the groin; an iron instrument with barbed points for striking and catching fish; the fork of a river.

grain (grán) *n.* [F. fr. L. *granum*, seed] a kernel, *esp.* of corn, wheat, etc.; the fruit of certain kindred plants which constitute the chief food of man, *viz.*, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and the like—used collectively; any small, hard particle; a small portion; a small weight, being the 20th part of a scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the 24th of a pennyweight troy; a red colour of any tint or hue, *esp.* Tyrian purple; that arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness; direction of the veins or fibres of wood—hence, natural temper, disposition, or inclination;—*pl.* the husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation—hence, any residuum;—*v.t.* to paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like;—*v.i.* to form grains, or assume a granular form. **Grain-binder**, the binding attachment of a harvester or reaper. **Grain-dryer**, an apparatus for drying grain when damp. **Grain-leather**, dressed horse-hides, etc., blacked on the grained side, for shoes, boots, etc. **Grain-mill**, a mill for grinding the different species of grain; a grist-mill. **Grain-tin**, the purest and finest white tin.

graine (grán) *n.* [F., a seed] the eggs of the silkworm.

grained (gránd) *a.* divided into small particles or grains; dyed in grain; ingrained.

grainer (grá-ner) *n.* a lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons' dung in water (used by tanners to give flexibility to skins); one that paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

graining (grá-ning) *n.* the act of producing a grain, or a grained appearance, on the surface of a material; the milling of a coin; a kind of dice.

grainsman (gránz-man) *n.* one that uses grains to strike fish.

grainy (grá-ni) *a.* full of grains or corns; full of kernels.

graip (gráp) *n.* [Grove] a spade with forks or prongs (used for digging potatoes and lifting dung).

graith (gráth) *n.* [A.S. *geráde*, ready] preparation; manner of doing a thing; apparatus; furniture; equipment; tools;—*a.* ready; prepared.

Grallatores (gral-á-tó-rés) *n. pl.* a class of wading birds, marked by the length and nakedness of their legs, as rails, coots, snipes, etc.

gralloch (grál-uk) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] the offal of a deer;—*v.t.* to remove the offal from.

gram (gram) *n.* [Pg. *gráo*, fr. L. *granum*, grain] a pulse of various kinds cultivated in India, and used as fodder.

gram, grame (gram) *a.* [A.S.] angry; fierce;—*n.* anger; bitterness; repugnance; grief;—*v.t.* to vex; to make sorry or angry;—*v.i.* to grieve; to be sorry.

gramary, gramarye (gram-á-ri) *n.* [M.E. *gramery*—hence, magic, fr. O.F. *gramaire*, grammar] grammar; learning; magic; enchantment.

graminaceous, gramineal, gramineous (gram-i-ná-shus, grá-min'e-ál, grá-min'e-us) *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass] resembling, or pertaining to, grass; grassy.

graminifolious (gram-i-ni-fó-li-us) *a.* [L. *jolium*, leaf] bearing leaves like grass.

graminiform (grá-min'i-form) *a.* resembling grass.

graminivorous (gram-i-niv-u-rus) *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass, and *vorare*, to eat greedily] feeding on grass and the like food.

grammar (gram-ar) *n.* [O.F. *gramaire*, fr. G. *gramma*, writing, fr. *graphein*, write] the science of language, or of words in their constructive relations; the art of using words in correct and proper connection; a system of general principles or deduced rules for speaking and writing according to the forms and usage of a language; a book containing such rules and principles; a text-book in teaching the elements of a language; an elementary catechism on any science or art. **Grammar-school**, an endowed school in which languages are taught, *esp.* a school in which Latin and Greek grammar are taught.

grammarian (grá-má-ri-an) *n.* a philologist; one that teaches grammar.

grammatical (grá-mat'i-kál) *a.* belonging to grammar; according to the rules of grammar.

grammatically (grá-mat'i-kál-l) *adv.* according to the principles and rules of grammar.

grammaticaster (grá-mat'i-kas-ter) *n.* a pedantic grammarian.

grammaticism (grá-mat'i-sizm) *n.* a point in grammar.

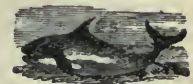
grammaticize (grá-mat'i-siz) *v.t.* to render grammatical.

grammatist (grá-mat'ist) *n.* a pretender to a knowledge of grammar.

grammatolatry (grá-mat'ol-a-tri) *n.* [G. *gramma*, letter, and *latreia*, service] the worship of words; concern for the letter and not the spirit.

gramme, gram (gram) *n.* [F.] the French unit of weight, equivalent to 15.43 grains.

grampus (gram-pus) *n.* [a corruption of It. *gran pesce*, great fish] a fish of the cetaceous order, allied to the Dolphin, having socketed, conical teeth, and breathing by a spout-hole on the top of the head.



Grampus.

granary (gran-á-ri) *n.* [L.] a storehouse for grain after it is thrashed.

granat-guano (grá-nat-gwá-nó) *n.* [L. *granum*, grain] guano made of crustaceans, dried and ground without steaming.

grand (grand) *a.* [L. *grandis*, great] great; illustrious; high in power or dignity; splendid; magnificent; principal; chief (often used in composition); eminent; superior; noble; sublime; lofty; majestic; dignified; stately; august;—*n.* a grand piano. **Grand cross**, the highest order among knights of the Bath. **Grand-duke**, a sovereign prince; a prince; a name given to the great horned owl. **Grand-jury**, a special jury which inquires if there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial. **Grand-master**, the

head of an order of knighthood; the head of the Freemasons. **Grand-seignor**, a former title of the Turkish sovereign; the Sultan. **Grand-stand**, the principal stand on a racecourse, etc. **Grand-vizier**, prime minister.

grandam (gran-'dam) *n.* an old woman; a grandmother.

grandaunt (grand-'ant) *n.* the sister of one's grandfather or grandmother.

grandchild (grand-'child) *n.* a son or daughter's child.

granddaughter (grand-'daw-ter) *n.* the daughter of a son or daughter.

grandee (gran-'de') *n.* [Sp.] a man of rank; in Spain, a nobleman of the first rank.

grandeeship (gran-'de-'ship) *n.* estate or rank of a grandee; lordship.

grandeur (gran-'dūr) *n.* [F.] the quality of being grand; splendour of appearance; elevation of thought or expression, or of mein or deportment; nobility of action; majesty; loftiness; magnificence.

grandevity (gran-'lev-i-ti) *n.* [L. *grandævitas*, great age] great age; long life.

grandfather (grand-'fā-ther) *n.* a father or mother's father.

grandiloquence (gran-'dil-'u-kwens) *n.* lofty words or phrases; bombast; pomposity of speech.

grandiloquent (gran-'dil-'u-kwent) *a.* [L. *grandis*, grand, and *loqui*, speak] pompous; bombastic.

grandinous (gran-'di-nus) *a.* [L. *grandio-grandinus*, hail] consisting of hail.

grandiose (gran-'di-ōs) *a.* [L. *grandis*, grand] imposing; striking; flaunting; turgid; bombastic.

grandiosely (gran-'di-ōs-li) *adv.* in a grandiose way.

grandiosity (gran-'di-ōs-i-ti) *n.* the condition or quality of being grandiose; inflated style.

grandling (grand-'ling) *n.* one that affects grandeur of style.

grandly (grand-'li) *adv.* in a grand or lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

grandmother (grand-'muth-er) *n.* the mother of one's father or mother.

grandmotherly (grand-'muth-er-li) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a grandmother.

grandnephew (grand-'nev-ū) *n.* a son of one's nephew or niece.

grandness (grand-'nes) *n.* greatness; magnificence.

grandniece (grand-'nēs) *n.* a daughter of one's nephew or niece.

grandparent (grand-'pār-ent) *n.* the parent of a parent.

grandsire (grand-'sir) *n.* a grandfather; any ancestor.

grandson (grand-'sun) *n.* the son of a son or daughter.

grange (grān') *n.* [O.F., a barn, fr. L. *granum*, grain] a granary; a barn; a farm, with its stables, etc.—*v.t.* to farm, as revenue or taxes.

granger (grān-'jer) *n.* a farm-steward or bailiff; a member of a farmer's grange for the advancement of the interests of agriculture;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, a grange.

grangerise (grān-'jer-iz) *v.t.* [fr. James *Granger*, who, in 1769, did this] to illustrate a book with engravings from other books, or with prints, water-colours, etc.

grangerite (grān-'jer-ī) *n.* one that grangerizes books.

graniferous (gra-'nife-rus) *a.* [L. *granum*, and *ferre*, bear] bearing seeds like grain.

graniform (gran-'i-form) *a.* formed like grains of corn.

granite (gran-'it) *n.* [It. *granito*, grained] an igneous crystalline, unstratified rock, consisting of quartz, felspar, and mica. **Granite-ware**, any fine pottery with a speckled surface; a variety of ironware much used for utensils of cookery.

granitic (gra-'nit-'ik) *a.* like granite in composition, colour, etc.; consisting of granite.

granitification (gra-'nit-i-fi-kā-'shun) *n.* the act of forming into granite.

granitiform (gra-'nit-i-form) *a.* [E. *granite*, and L. *forma*, form] resembling granite in structure or shape. Also **granitoid**.

granitify (gra-'nit-'i-fi) *v.t.* to form into granite.

granivorous (gra-'niv-'u-rus) *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *vorare*, eat greedily] eating grain or seeds.

granny (grān-'i) *n.* a grandmother.

granolithic (gra-'no-lith-'ik) *n.* made of cement formed of pounded granite.

grant (grānt) *v.t.* [O.F. *granter*, to promise] to allow; to yield; to concede; to bestow or confer in answer to prayer or request; to make conveyance of; to give the possession or title of;—*n.* act of granting; a bestowing or conferring; admission of something as true; concession; the thing granted or bestowed; a gift; an allowance; a boon; [Law] a transfer of property by deed or writing.

grantable (grānt-'ta-ble) *a.* capable of being granted.

grantee (grānt-'ē) *n.* one to whom a grant is made.

grantor (grānt-'tur) *n.* the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made [Law].

granular (gran-'ū-lar) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, grains or granules.

granularity (gran-'ū-lar-i-ti) *n.* the condition or quality of being granular.

granularly (gran-'ū-lar-li) *adv.* in a granular form.

granulate (gran-'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*, grain] to form into grains or small masses; to raise in small asperities; to make rough on the surface;—*v.i.* to collect, or be formed, into grains;—*a.* granulated; having the surface covered with small elevations.

granulated (gran-'ū-lā-ted) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, grains.

granulation (gran-'ū-lā-'shun) *n.* act of forming into grains; development of small grain-like cells in a sore, serving to fill up the cavity and unite the sides.

granulative (gran-'ū-lā-tiv) *a.* granulated or granulating.

granulator (gran-'ū-lā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, granulates; a granulating machine.

granule (gran-'ūl) *n.* [L. *granum*, grain] a little grain; a small particle.

granuliferous (gran-'ū-lif-e-rus) *a.* bearing or producing granules.

granulous, granulose (gran-'ū-lus, -lōs) *a.* full of grains or granular substances; granular.

grape (grāp) *n.* [O.F. *grappe*, bunch of grapes] the fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; commonly, a single berry of the vine; grape-shot. **Grape-cure**, a system of medical treatment consisting of a diet of grapes. **Grape-rot**, any disease of grapes which results in the decay of the berry. **Grape-shot**, a number of shot or iron balls put together by means of circular iron plates at top and bottom, with two rings and a central connecting pin and nut, which scatter when fired. **Grape-stone**, the stone or seed of the grape. **Grape-sugar**, the sugar of fruits (the best is that which is extracted from honey or dried grapes). **Grape-vine**, a vine having small green flowers, lobed leaves, and fruit, called grapes, growing in clusters.

grapeless (grāp-'less) *a.* wanting grapes; made without grapes, as fictitious wine.

grapery (grā-'per-i) *n.* a building for the cultivation of grapes.

graphic, graphical (graf-'ik, -i-kal) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] truly descriptive; forcible; telling; pertaining to writing; written; inscribed; well delineated or described.

graphically (graf-'ik-kal-i) *adv.* in a graphic or picturesque manner.

graphichness, graphicalness (graf-'ik-nes, -i-kal-nes) *n.* the condition or quality of being graphic.

graphics (gráf'iks) *n.* the art of drawing, esp. mechanical drawing.

graphology (gráf - i - ol' - ó - ji) *n.* [G. *graphé*, a writing, and *logos*, discourse] a treatise on written characters—the science of forms or styles in writing, graving, etc.

graphite (gráf'it) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] carbon in one of its conditions, distinguished by its softness, its metallic lustre, and by leaving a dark, lead-coloured trace on paper (it is used for pencils, and is often called plumbago or black-lead).

graphium (gráf-i-um) *n.* [G. *grápheion*, a style] a style for writing.

grapholite (gráf-u-lit) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write, and *lithos*, a stone] a kind of slate suitable for writing on.

graphology (grá-fol' - ó - ji) *n.* the study of handwriting as a means to character.

graphometer (grá-fom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write, and *metron*, measure] a mathematical instrument, commonly called a semicircle, for measuring angles in surveying.

graphotype (gráf-u-típ) *n.* a chemical process for obtaining blocks for use in surface-printing.

grapnel (gráp'nel) *n.* [O.F. *grappe*, a hook] a small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.

grapple (gráp'l) *v.t.* [O.F. *grappe*] to seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks; — *v.i.* to contend in close fight; — *n.* a seizing; close hug in contest; a close or hand-to-hand fight; an iron hook by which one ship may fasten on another. **Grapple-shot**, a shot attached to a cable (used on the sea-coast in the life-saving service).



Grapnel.

grappling (gráp'ling) *n.* that by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel; an anchorage. **Grappling-irons**, irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast.

grasp (grásp) *v.t.* [M.E. *graspēn*] to seize and hold; to catch; to take possession of; — *v.i.* to endeavour to seize; to catch at; to strive; to struggle; to encroach; — *n.* gripe of the hand; the power of seizing and holding; possession; hold; tenure; reach of the arms; extent of power; mental power or capacity.

grasper (grás'per) *n.* one that grasps or seizes.

grasping (grás'ping) *a.* seizing; embracing; catching; avaricious; greedy of gain; exacting; miserly.

graspingly (grás'ping-li) *adv.* in an eager, grasping manner.

graspingness (grás'ping-nes) *n.* the state or character of being grasping; rapacity; covetousness.

graspless (grásp'les) *a.* incapable of grasping; relaxed; weak.

grass (grás) *n.* [A.S. *græs*, *gers*] herbage; the plants that constitute the food of cattle and other beasts; an endogenous plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called glume, and the seed single; — *v.t.* to cover with grass or with turf; to throw, or bring down, to the grass, as a bird or fish; to feed with grass; — *v.i.* to breed grass; to be covered with grass. **Grass-bleaching**, bleaching by exposing articles to the sunlight on the grass. **Grass-cloth**, a thin, white kind of linen made in China and the East; a thick fabric made in the Canary Islands. **Grass-cutter**, one that, or that which, cuts grass; an attendant on an Indian army. **Grass-green**, green with grass; green, as grass; of the colour of grass. **Grass-grown**, overgrown with grass. **Grass-land**, land kept under grass; permanent pasture. **Grass-plot**, a plot, or space, covered with grass; a lawn. **Grass-widow**, a wife separated from her husband by his living abroad, etc. **Grass-widower**, a man living apart from his wife.

grassation (grá-sá'shun) *n.* [L. *gradi*, step] a wandering about.

grasshopper (grás'hop'er) *n.* a well known, jumping, orthopterous insect, allied to the locust family, which feeds on grass or leaves.



Grasshopper.

grassiness (grás-i-nes) *n.* state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.

grassing (grás'ing) *n.* the exposing of linen cloth in fields to the influence of air, sunlight, etc.

grassless (grás'les) *a.* destitute of grass.

grassy (grás'i) *a.* covered, or abounding, with grass; resembling grass; green.

grate (grát) *n.* [Low L. fr. L. *crates*, hurdle] a kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters; a frame of iron bars for holding coals used as fuel; — *v.t.* to furnish with grates or cross-bars.

grate (grát) *v.t.* [O.F. *grater*, scrape, fr. O. H. Ger. *chrätzēn*, to scratch] to rub roughly or harshly, as one body against another; to wear away in small particles, by rubbing with anything rough; to fret; to vex; to irritate; — *v.i.* to rub hard, so as to offend; to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies; to offend.

grateful (grát'fool) *a.* [L. *gratus*, agreeable, and E. suffix *-ful*] having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; thankful; agreeable; acceptable; pleasing to the taste; delicious; palatable.

gratefully (grát'fool-i) *adv.* in a grateful manner.

gratefulness (grát'fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being grateful; gratitude; agreeableness to the mind or to the taste.

grater (grát'er) *n.* one that, or that which, grates; esp. an instrument for rubbing off small particles of a body, or for grating down a body.

gratification (grá-tik' - ú - lá'shun) *n.* [L. *crates*, a hurdle; wickerwork] the division of a design, or draft, into squares in enlarging or reducing it.

gratification (grá-ti-fi-ká'shun) *n.* act of gratifying, or pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite; that which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight; recompense; reward.

gratifier (grát' - i - fi - er) *n.* one that gratifies or pleases.

gratify (grát' - i - fi) *v.t.* [L. *gratus*, pleasing, thankful, and *facere*, make] to please by satisfying some wish; to give pleasure to; to indulge; to humour; to requite; to recompense.

gratifyingly (grát' - i - fi - ing - li) *adv.* in a gratifying or pleasing manner.

grating (grá'ting) *n.* a partition of parallel or cross bars; a lattice-work resembling a window-grate; an open cover for the hatches of a ship.

grating (grá'ting) *n.* the act of rubbing harshly; the harsh sound of rubbing; — *a.* harsh; disagreeable; irritating; vexing; jarring.

gratingly (grá'ting - li) *adv.* harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

Gratiola (grá-ti' - ú - lá) *n.* a genus of plants which includes the heige-hyssop.

gratis (grá'tis) *adv.* [L., *contr.* of *gratias*, ablative pl. of *gratia*, favour] for nothing; freely; gratuitously.

gratitude (grá'ti - túd) *n.* [L. *gratus*, agreeable] state of being grateful or thankful; good-will and kindness awakened by a favour received; thankfulness.

gratuitous (grá-ti' - ú - tus) *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, freely given, fr. L. *gratus*] free; voluntary; spontaneous; granted without claim or merit; asserted or assumed without cause or proof.

gratuitously (grá-ti' - ú - tus - li) *adv.* in a gratuitous manner; without claim or merit; without proof; freely.

gratuitousness (grá-ti' - ú - tus - nes) *n.* the quality or condition of being gratuitous.

gratuity (grá-ti' - ú - ti) *n.* [L. *gratuitus*, freely given] a free gift; a present; a donation; a reward or acknowledgment of services.

gratulate (grát' - ú - lát) *v.t.* [L. *gratulari*, fr. *gratus*, pleasing] to congratulate; to reward; — *a.* gratifying; to be rejoiced at.

gratulation (grát' - ú - lá - shun) *n.* the act of gratulating or felicitating; congratulation; gratified feeling; rejoicing.

gratulatory (grát' - ú - lá - tur - i) *a.* expressing joy; congratulatory.

gravamen (gra-vā-men) *n.* [L. fr. *gravis*, heavy] point of pressure; stress laid on a part; burden of a charge or accusation; substantial ground or reason of a process.

grave (grāv) *n.* [A.S. fr. *grāfan*, dig, grave, carve] an excavation in the earth, as a place of burial; place of interment; tomb; sepulchre; any place of great mortality or slaughter; field of death or destruction;—*v.t.* to carve or cut; to engrave; to give shape to by cutting with a chisel;—*v.i.* to write or delineate on hard substances; to practise engraving. **Grave-clothes**, the clothes or dress in which the dead are interred. **Grave-digger**, one that digs graves; a sexton (also **grave-maker**). **Grave-robber**, one that robs a grave.

grave (grāv) *a.* [F. fr. L. *gravis*, heavy] weighty; important; momentous; solemn; serious; plain; not showy, as apparel; severe; stern, as a look; [Mus.] slow; low in tone; deep; not sharp or acute;—*n.* the grave accent or its sign (C).

grave (grāv) *v.t.* [Scand.] to clean a ship's bottom by burning or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and covering it over with pitch; to smear with graves or greaves.

gravel (grav-el) *n.* [O.F. *gravelle*, sand] hard sand; sand consisting of small pebbles; small stones, or fragments of stone; a disease produced by small calculeous concretions in the kidneys and bladder;—*v.t.* to cover with gravel; to stick in the sand—hence, to puzzle; to embarrass; to hurt, as the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe. **Gravel-pit**, a pit from which gravel is dug. **Gravel-walk**, a walk or alley covered with gravel, making a dry and hard bottom.

graveless (grav-les) *a.* without a grave or tomb; unburied.

gravelled (grav-eld) *a.* stopped; embarrassed; perplexed.

gravely (grav-el-i) *a.* abounding with, or consisting of, gravel.

gravely (grav-li) *adv.* in a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously; unostentatiously.

graveness (grav-nes) *n.* seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of speech or behaviour.

graveolence (gra-vē-u-lens) *n.* [L. *gravis*, and *olere*, to smell] strong, offensive smell.

graveolent (gra-vē-u-lent) *a.* emitting a strong and offensive smell; fetid.

graver (grāv-er) *n.* one that carves or engraves; a sculptor; an engraving tool; a burin.

graves, greaves (grāvz, grēvz) *n.pl.* [Scand.] the refuse of melted tallow made into cakes for dogs' meat.

gravestone (grāv-stōn) *n.* a stone set upon or near a grave, as a memorial.

graveyard (grāv-yārd) *n.* a yard for the interment of the dead; a cemetery; a necropolis.

gravid (grav'id) *a.* [L. fr. *gravis*, heavy] heavy, esp. being with child; pregnant.

gravigrade (grav-i-grad) *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and *gradī*, to step] walking with heavy steps;—*n.* an animal that walks heavily.

gravimeter (gra-vim'e-ter) *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies.

gravimetric (grav-i-met'rik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, measurement by weight.

graving (grāv-ing) *n.* act of one that graves or cuts figures in hard substances; that which is graved or carved; an engraving; a print; carved work.

graving (grāv-ing) *n.* the act of cleaning a ship's bottom, by scraping, burning, etc. **Graving-dock**, a dry dock in which ships' bottoms are graved.

gravitate (grav-i-tāt) *v.i.* to obey the law of gravitation; to tend toward the centre of attraction—hence, to have a bias or tendency towards.

gravitation (grav-i-tā'shun) *n.* act of tending toward the centre; the law or force by which bodies are drawn together, or by which they tend toward the centre—classified as terrestrial gravitation, or the tendency of earthly bodies to each other and to the centre of the earth, and universal gravitation, or the tendency of satellites to planets, planets to each other and to the sun as their centre, etc. (it operates directly as the sum of the two attracting bodies, and inversely as square of their distance).

gravitational (grav-i-tā'shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or caused by, gravitation.

gravitationally (grav-i-tā'shun-əl-i) *adv.* by gravitation, or in the manner of gravitation.

gravity (grav-i-ti) *n.* [F. *gravité*, fr. L. *gravis*, heavy] weight; heaviness; seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of character or conduct; importance; serious condition; critical state; enormity; atrocity, as of a crime; lowness of tone or sound; tendency of a mass of matter toward a centre of attraction, esp. the tendency of a body toward the centre of the earth. **Specific gravity**, the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of a standard substance, which is water for solids or liquids, air or hydrogen for gases.

gray (grā-vi) *n.* [probably fr. *greaves*] the juices obtained from meat in cooking; a sauce or soup made from the natural juices of cooked meat. **Gray-boat**, a small, deep dish for holding gray or sauc.

gray, grey (grā) *a.* [A.S. *grēo*, aged, gray] hoary; white mixed with black; of a mixed colour; ashy; old; mature;—*n.* a mixture of white and black; an animal of gray colour;—*v.t.* to cause to become gray; to change to a gray colour; to depolish glass, etc.;—*v.i.* to become gray. **Gray-beard**, *n.* an old man; a coarse earthen jar for holding liquor;—*a.* having a gray beard. **Gray-head**, an old gray-haired man or woman; the old male of the sperm-whale. **Gray-hen**, the female of the black grouse or black-cock. **Gray-lag**, the common gray or wild goose. **Gray-mare**, a woman that rules her husband.

grayish (grā-ish) *a.* somewhat gray; moderately gray.

grayling (grā-ling) *n.* a native fish of the genus *Salmo*, of a silver

gray colour on the back and sides, and said to emit an odour like thyme when fresh caught; the umber.



Grayling.

grayly, greyly (grā'li) *adv.* with a gray hue or tinge.

grayness (grā-nes) *n.* the quality of being gray.

graywacke (grā-wak-e) *n.* [Ger. *grau*, gray, and *wacke*, a flint] a conglomerate of grit-rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together.

graywether (grā-weth-er) *n.* [E. *gray* and *wether*, a ram] one of the many blocks of sandstone scattered over the ground in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire.

graze (grāz) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to touch or rub lightly in passing; to abrade; to scrape the skin from;—*v.i.* to touch lightly in passing;—*n.* the act of grazing; a slight stroke or scratch in passing.

graze (grāz) *v.t.* [A.S. fr. *grass*] to feed, or supply, as cattle, with grass; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage; to tend grazing cattle;—*v.t.* to eat grass or herbage; to supply grass; to move, as cattle in eating field-grass;—*n.* the act of grazing or feeding on grass.

grazer (grā-zer) *n.* an animal that grazes or feeds.

grazier (grā-zher) *n.* one that pastures cattle and rears them for the market.

grazing (grā-zing) *n.* act of feeding on grass; a pasture; a light touch in passing. **Grazing-ground**, ground for cattle to graze on; pasture-land.

grazioso (grā-tse-ō'zō) *adv.* [It.] elegantly, smoothly, and gracefully [Mus.].

grease (grēs) *n.* [O.F. *gresse*, fatness, fr. *gras*, fat, fr. L. *crassus*, gross] fat; tallow; lard; animal fat in a soft state; an inflammation of the heels of a horse;—*v.t.* to smear or anoint with grease; to bribe. **Grease-box**, the axle-box of a railway-truck; an oil-box.

greaser (grē-zer) *n.* one that, or that which, greases; a Mexican creole.

greasily (grē-zi-li) *adv.* with grease, or an appearance of it; grossly; indelicately.

greasiness (grē-zi-nes) *n.* state of being greasy; oiliness.

greasy (grē-zi) *a.* composed of, or characterized by, grease; oily; fat; unctuous; smeared with grease; smooth; affected with the disease called grease.

great (grät) *a.* [A.S.] large in bulk or dimensions; of wide extent; big; expanded; numerous; long in time or duration; superior; admirable; commanding; endowed with extraordinary powers; uncommonly gifted; strong; powerful; mighty; noble; eminent; distinguished; weighty; important; generous; magnanimous; rich; sumptuous; magnificent; proud; swelling; pompous; hard; difficult; pregnant; teeming with young; denoting consanguinity, either in the ascending or descending line. **Great-coat**, an overcoat. **Great-eyed**, having large or prominent eyes. **Great-hearted**, undejected; high-spirited; noble. **Great-organ**, the most important of the three organs that generally form a combined organ. **Great Powers**, the chief countries of Europe—Austro-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Russia. **Great-primer**, a size of type larger than pica. **Great-seal**, the principal seal of a state, kingdom, etc. **Greater-Britain**, the whole British Empire.

greaten (grät-n) *v.t.* to enlarge; to magnify;—*v.i.* to become large; to increase.

greatly (grät-li) *adv.* in a great degree; much; nobly; illustriously; generously; magnanimously; bravely.

greatness (grät-nes) *n.* largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, quantity, or the like; high rank or station; distinction; eminence; power; elevation of soul or sentiment; strength or variety of intellect; force; pomp; grandeur; magnificence.

greave (grév) *n.* [A.S. *græfe*, a bush] a bush; a tree; a grove; a bough; a branch.

greaves (grévz) *n.* a mixture of tallow. See **graves**.

greaves (grévz) *n.pl.* [O.F. fr. *greve*, shin bone] ancient armour for the legs.

grebe (gréb) *n.* [W. *krīb*, crest] an aquatic bird having a straight, sharp beak, flattened, lobated toes, and very short wings, and expert at diving.

grebecloth (gréb-kloth) *n.* a cotton cloth having a hairy or downy surface.

Grecian (gré-shān) *a.* pertaining to Greece;—*n.* a native of Greece; a Greek; one well versed in the Greek language, literature, or history.

Grecism (gré-siz) *n.* an idiom or peculiarity of the Greek language; a Hellenism.

Grecize (gré-siz) *v.t.* [F. *Greco*, fr. L. *Græceus*, Greek] to render Grecian; to translate into Greek;—*v.i.* to speak Greek.

Greco-Roman (gré-kō-rō-mān) *a.* of, or pertaining to, both Greece and Rome. Also **Græco-Roman**.

grecque (grék) *n.* [F.] a vessel having a perforated bottom, fitted into a coffee-pot and holding the coffee; a Greek fret.

gree (grē) *n.* [O.F. *gre*, a step] a step; a stair; a degree in order or rank; order of merit.

gree (grē) *n.* [O.F. *gre*, fr. L. *gratus*, pleasing] pleasure; satisfaction; favour; the prize; honour.

greed (grēd) *n.* [Go. *grēdus*, hunger] an eager desire or longing; greediness; a greedy person.

greedily (grēd-li-li) *adv.* in a greedy manner; eagerly; voraciously; ravenously.

greediness (grēd-li-nes) *n.* the quality of being greedily.

greedy (grēd-li) *a.* [A.S. *grēdig*, hungry] having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; having a keen desire of anything; eager to obtain.

Greek (grék) *a.* pertaining, or belonging, to Greece; Grecian;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Greece; a Grecian; the language of Greece. **Greek-cross**, an upright cross with arms of equal length—the cross of St. George. **Greek-fire**, a combustible used in warfare—said to be composed of asphalt, nitre, and sulphur, and not extinguishable by water. **Greek Orders**, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian Orders [Arch.].

Greekish (grék-kish) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Greece; Greek; of a Greek character or quality.

green (grēn) *a.* [A.S. *grēne*—allied to *grow*] having the colour of grass when fresh and growing; composed of blue and yellow rays; verdant; emerald; full of life and vigour; flourishing; new; recent; immature; young; raw; awkward; not seasoned; not dry; containing its natural juices; pale; sickly; wan;—*n.* the colour of growing plants; a grassy plain

or plat;—*pl.* fresh leaves or branches; wreaths; leaves and stems of young plants dressed for food;—*v.t.* to make green. **Green-back**, paper money, the back being green, first issued in 1862 by the United States. **Green-crop**, a growing crop; a crop of grasses, turnips, etc. **Green-eyed**, having green eyes; jealous. **Green-grown**, covered with verdure. **Green-hand**, one that is raw and inexperienced. **Green-headed**, marked by unripe judgment; ignorant. **Green-salted**, salted down without tanning. **Green-sea**, a mass of water shipped on deck. **Green-snake**, one or two different kinds of grass-snakes in the United States. **Green-stall**, a stall on which vegetables are exposed for sale. **Green-tea**, tea having a greenish colour. **Green-vitriol**, sulphate of iron, used as a caustic.

greenbacker (grēn-bak-er) *n.* one that advocated that the United States currency should be confined to Treasury notes.

greenery (grēn-er-i) *n.* a place where green plants are reared; a mass of plants or foliage.

greenfinch (grēn-finsh) *n.* a common British singing-bird. Called also **grosbeak**.

greengage (grēn-gā) *n.* a choice variety of plum, whose pulp, when ripe, is of a greenish hue.

greengrocer (grēn-grō-ser) *n.* a retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.

greenheart (grēn-härt) *n.* a very hard kind of wood, found in South America and the West Indies.

greenhorn (grēn-horn) *n.* a raw youth; one easily imposed on.

greenhouse (grēn-hous) *n.* a house for preserving tender plants during winter or cold weather.

greening (grēn-ing) *n.* a sort of apple of a green colour.

greenish (grē-nish) *a.* somewhat green; tinged with green.

greenishness (grē-nish-nes) *n.* the quality of being greenish.

greenly (grēn-li) *adv.* with a green colour; newly; immaturely.

greenness (grēn-nes) *n.* quality of being green; vividity; freshness; vigour; newness; immaturity; rawness; unripeness; inexperience.

greenroom (grēn-rōom) *n.* the retiring-room of actors in a theatre.

greens (grēnz) *n.pl.* See **green**.

greensand (grēn-sānd) *n.* a sandstone of a greenish hue, the colouring of which is caused by small particles of glauconite, a silicate of iron and potash.

greenshank (grēn-shāngk) *n.* a name given to a species of snipe.

greensickness (grēn-sik-nes) *n.* an anæmic disease of young women; chlorosis.

greenstone (grēn-stōn) *n.* a rock of the trap formation, consisting of crystals of hornblende and felspar.

greensward (grēn-swārd) *n.* turf green with grass.

greenwood (grēn-wood) *n.* trees in spring or summer; wood when green or undried;—*a.* pertaining to greenwood.

greeny (grēn-i) *a.* greenish; having a green hue;—*n.* a simpton.

greet (grēt) *v.t.* [A.S. *grētan*] to salute; to hail; to address; to accost;—*v.i.* to give salutations.

greeting (grē-ting) *n.* salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

greave, greave, grieve (grév) *n.* [Icel. *grēfj*] a reeve; a steward.

gregarian (grē-gā-ri-ān) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a herd or common sort; ordinary.

gregarianism (grē-gā-ri-ān-izm) *n.* the practice of gathering, or living, in flocks or companies.

gregarious (grē-gā-ri-us) *a.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex*, *grex*, flock] having the habit of living in a flock or herd; not solitary.

gregariously (grē-gā-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a gregarious manner.

gregariousness (grĕ-gā-rĭ-us-nĕs) *n.* the character of being gregarious; disposition to herd together.

Gregorian (grĕ-gō-rĭ-an) *a.* belonging to, or established by, Pope Gregory, as the **Gregorian calendar**, reformed by Gregory XIII., 1582; **Gregorian chants**, introduced in 6th century; etc.

gremial (grĕ-mĭ-ā) *a.* [F. fr. L. *gremium*, the lap] of, or pertaining to, the lap or bosom; —*n.* a bosom friend; a confidant; a cloth used at mass or ordinations to prevent the bishop's vestments being soiled with the oil.

grenade (grĕ-nād') *n.* [F.] a hollow ball, or shell, filled with powder, and fired by means of a fuse; a bomb shell.

grenadier (grĕ-nā-dĕr') *n.* formerly, a soldier who threw grenades; one of a company of tall, stout soldiers, that takes post on the right of a battalion, and leads it in every movement; now, one of a regiment of guards attached to the court—the Grenadier Guards.



Grenade.

grenadine (grĕ-nā-dĭn) *n.* [F.] a thin silk used for ladies' dresses, shawls, etc.

grey (grĕ) *n.* colour of white mingled with black; a horse of this colour. Usually **gray**.

greyhound (grĕ-hound) *n.* [M.E. *greihund*;

Icel. *grey*, dog, and *hundr*, hound] a tall, slender, graceful dog, of several varieties, remarkable for its keen sight and swiftness in the chase. Also **grayhound**.



Greyhound.

grice (grĭs) *n.* [*Icel.* *griss*] a young pig, or the young of the pig; the young of any animal.

griddle (grĭd'l) *n.* [O.F. *grē-dil*, fr. L. *cratis*, a grate] a pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes; a detached iron plate, which closes the top of a stove; a sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners.

gride (grĭd) *v.t.* [*grĭd*] to pierce; to cut; —*v.i.* to grate; to jar; to grind; to scrape harshly; —*n.* a harsh grinding, cutting, or backing; a harsh, grating sound.

gridelin (grĭd-e-lĭn) *n.* [F. *gris de lin*, flax-gray] a pale-purple or gray-violet colour.

gridiron (grĭd'ĭ-ĕrn) *n.* [M.E. *gridire*, a griddle] a grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over the fire.

grief (grĕf) *n.* [F. fr. L. *gravis*, heavy] sorrow; pain; regret; distress of mind caused by affliction, loss of friends, etc.; sadness; disquietude arising from sin or misconduct; anguish; repenting pain; cause of sorrow or distress; grievance. **Grief-shot**, pierced with grief; sorrow-stricken.

griefful (grĕf'fūl) *a.* full of grief or sorrow.

grievable (grĕf'vā-bl) *a.* causing grief; lamentable.

grievance (grĕf'vāns) *n.* a cause of grief or uneasiness; just or real ground of complaint; wrong done and suffered; grief; affliction; oppression; hardship; injury; injustice.

grievancer (grĕf'vān-ser) *n.* one that inflicts a grievance or complaint.

grieve (grĕv) *v.t.* [O.F. *grever*, fr. L. *gravis*, heavy] to occasion grief to; to inflict mental pain upon; to afflict; to wound or hurt, as the feelings; to vex; to offend; —*v.i.* to feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to mourn.

griever (grĕ-ver) *n.* one that, or that which, grieves or laments.

grievingly (grĕf'vĭng-li) *adv.* with grief; sorrowfully.

grievous (grĕ-vus) *a.* causing grief; painful; heavy; oppressive; burdensome; afflictive; distressing; great; atrocious; flagitious; offensive; provoking; hurtful; destructive.

grievously (grĕf'vus-li) *adv.* in a grievous manner; painfully.

grievousness (grĕf'vus-nĕs) *n.* quality or condition of being grievous; atrocity; enormity.

griffin (grĭf'in) *n.* [F. *grifon*, fr. G. *grupos*, hook-nosed] a fabled animal with the body and paws of a lion, and the head and wings of an eagle; a duenna; a greenhorn in the E. Indian service.

griffinish (grĭf'in-ish) *a.* watchful; prying. Also **griffinlike**.

griffinism (grĭf'in-izm) *n.* jealous watchfulness or care; greenness or inexperience.

grig (grĭg) *n.* [imit.] a small eel; the sand-eel; a merry little body; a cricket.

gri-gri, gree-gree (grĕ'grĕ)n. [Afr.] a charm or amulet; a fetish.

grill (grĭl) *a.* [M.E.] harsh; rough; cruel; —*v.t.* [A.S. *grillan*] to make angry; to provoke; to terrify.

grill (grĭl) *v.t.* [F. *griller*, fr. L. *craticula*, a small gridiron] to broil on a grate or gridiron; to torment as if by broiling; —*n.* a grated utensil for broiling meat; a gridiron. **Grill-room**, a restaurant or lunch-room where chops, steaks, etc., are grilled to order.

grillade (grĭ-lād') *n.* [F.] broiled meat; a dish cooked by broiling.

grillage (grĭ'lĭj) *n.* a framework of sleepers and crossbeams used to sustain foundations in marshy soils.

grille (grĭl) *n.* [F. *gril*, a gridiron] an iron grating.

grilse (grĭls) *n.* [perhaps fr. Ir. *great sach*, the name of a fish] a young salmon on its first return to fresh water.

grim (grĭm) *a.* [A.S.] stern; severe; of forbidding aspect; fierce; ferocious; horrid; frightful; grisly; hideous; sullen; surly.

grimace (grĭ-mās) *n.* [F.] a distortion of the countenance to express some feeling, as contempt, disapprobation, or the like; a smirk; a made-up face; —*v.t.* to make grimaces; to distort the countenance.

grimaced (grĭ-māst') *a.* distorted; having a crabbed look.

grimalkin (grĭ-māl'kĭn) *n.* [*gray* and *malkin*, a dirty drab, a hare, a *dim* of *Moll* = Mary] an old cat.

grime (grĭm) *n.* [Scand.] foul matter; dirt; sully; blackness, deeply ingrained; —*v.t.* to sully or soil deeply; to dirt.

grimly (grĭ-mĭ-li) *adv.* in a grimy manner or condition; foully.

griminess (grĭ-mĭ-nĕs) *n.* the state or quality of being grimy; foulness; filthiness.

grimly (grĭ-mĭ-li) *adv.* in a grim manner; fiercely; sullenly.

Grimm's law (grĭmz'law) *n.* the law, discovered by Grimm, which regulates the interchange of mute consonants among the Aryan languages.

grimness (grĭm'nĕs) *n.* fierceness of look; sternness.

grimy (grĭ-mĭ) *a.* full of grime; dirty; foul.

grin (grĭn) *v.t.* [A.S. *grennian*] to express by grinning; —*v.i.* to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter, scorn, or pain; —*n.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them.

grind (grĭnd) *v.t.* [A.S. *grindan*] to reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill or with the teeth; to polish or sharpen by friction; to prepare for examination; to oppress by severe exactions; to harass; —*v.t.* to perform the operation of grinding; to become ground or pulverized by friction; to become polished or sharpened by friction; to drudge; —*n.* act of grinding, or turning a mill, etc.; hard or tedious work.

grinder (grĭn-der) *n.* one that, or that which, grinds; one of the double teeth used to grind or masticate the food; a molar; —*pl.* the teeth.

grindery (grĭn-der-ĭ) *n.* a place where knives, etc., are ground.

grinding (grĭn-dĭng) *n.* the act of pulverizing, polishing, or sharpening; oppression.

Grinding-house, a house of correction.

grindingly (grĭn-dĭng-li) *adv.* in a grinding manner; cruelly; oppressively.

grindstone (grĭnd'stōn) *n.* a flat circular sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

grinner (grĭn-ĕr) *n.* one that grins.

grinningly (grin'ing-li) *adv.* in a grinning manner.

grip (grip) *n.* [A.S.] a grasp or pressure of the hand; a peculiar mode of clasping or shaking the hand; the masonic grip; tenacious power, purchase, bite of pincers or other tool; hold; clutch;—*v.t.* to grasp and squeeze; to nip, bite, and hold fast.

grip, gripe (grip, gripe) *n.* [M.E.] a small ditch or trench;—*v.t.* to trench; to drain.

gripe (grip) *v.t.* [A.S. *gripan*] to catch with the hand; to clutch; to seize and hold fast; to compress; to squeeze; to tighten; to pain the bowels by pressure or contraction; to pinch; to distress;—*v.i.* to hold or pinch, as with a gripe; to get money by hard bargains or exactions; to suffer gripping pains; to tend to come up into the wind, as a ship;—*n.* grasp; seizure; clutch; that on which the grasp is put; a handle; oppression; cruel exaction; pinching distress; pinching and spasmodic pain in the intestines (chiefly used in *pl.*)

Gripe-penny, a niggard; a miser.

griper (gr-'per) *n.* one that gripes; an extortioner; an exactor; a usurer.

griping (gri-'ping) *n.* a pinching or grasping; a pain in the bowels.

grippingly (gri-'ping-li) *adv.* in a gripping or constricting manner; with a gripping pain.

grippe (grip) *n.* [F.] influenza; catarrh.

gripple (grip-'l) *a.* [A.S. *gripan*, seize] gripping; tenacious. **Gripple-minded**, of a greedy, grasping, or miserly disposition.

grippleness (grip-'l-nes) *n.* the quality of being gripple.

Griqua (grē'kwā) *n.* one of a South African race of half-castes descended from Dutch settlers and native women.

gris (grē, gris) *n.* [F.] a kind of fur, gray in colour.

grisaille (grē-zāl) *n.* [F. fr. *gris*, gray] a system of painting in gray tints of various shades.

gris-amber (gris-am-'ber) *n.* a form of ambergris.

griseous (gris-'e-us) *a.* pearl-gray; gray verging on blue.

grisette (gri-'zet) *n.* [F., a gray gown] the wife or the daughter of a tradesman, so-called because of the gray woollen gown that was usually worn by that class; a gay young Frenchwoman; a gay young girl.

griskin (gris-'kin) *n.* [*grice*] a sucking-pig; loin of pork broiled.

grisliness (griz-'li-nes) *n.* quality of being grisly.

grisly (griz-'li) *a.* [A.S. *grislīc*, fr. *grisan*, to shudder] frightful; horrible; terrible.

grison (grī-'sun) *n.* [F. *grison*, gray] a South American animal, the glutton, which is a little larger than a weasel.

grist (grist) *n.* [A.S., a grinding] that which is ground at one time; supply; provision—hence, profit; gain. **Grist-mill**, a mill for grinding grain by the grist, or for customers.

gristle (griz-'l) *n.* [A.S.] a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage.

gristled (griz-'ld) *a.* tough; consisting of gristle.

gristliness (griz-'li-nes) *n.* state or condition of being gristly.

gristly (griz-'li) *a.* consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous.

grit (grit) *n.* [A.S. *grēot*, bran, dust] the coarse part of meal; oats or wheat hulled or coarsely ground; sand or gravel; a coarse-grained silicious sandstone; spirit; resolution;—*v.t.* to grind; to grate;—*v.i.* to give forth a sound as of sand under the feet; to grind.

gritstone (grit-'stōn) *n.* a coarse-grained sandstone.

grittiness (grit-'i-nes) *n.* quality or state of being gritty.

gritty (grit-'i) *a.* containing, or consisting of, sand or grit; spirited and resolute.

grizzle (griz-'l) *n.* gray; a gray colour; a mixture of white and black; a species of wig.

grizzled (griz-'ld) *a.* [M.E. *grisel*, fr. F. *gris*, gray] gray; of a mixed white and black.

grizzly (griz-'li) *a.* somewhat gray.

groan (grōn) *v.i.* [A.S. *grānian*] to give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain or sorrow; to sigh under affliction; to be oppressed; to labour under exactions or heavy burdens;—*n.* a low, moaning sound, usually uttered in pain, sometimes in derision.

groaner (grō-'ner) *n.* one that groans.

groanful (grōn-'fool) *a.* sad; agonizing; inducing groans.

groaning (grō-'ning) *n.* the act of groaning; complaint; lamentation; a sound expressive of sorrow or pain; in hunting, the cry of the buck. **Groaning-chair**, the chair in which a woman formerly sat during labour.

groat (grōt) *n.* [Old Low Ger. *grote*, a coin of Bremen] an old English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence; any small sum.

groats (grōts) *n. pl.* [A.S. *grōtan*] oats or wheat deprived of the hulls or outer coating.

grobian (grō-'bi-an) *n.* [Ger. *grob*, coarse] a coarse, ill-bred fellow; a rude lout; a boor.

grocer (grō-'ser) *n.* [formerly written *grosser*, one that sells by the gross, or wholesale] a trader that deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, etc.

grocery (grō-'ser-i) *n.* a grocer's store;—*pl.* the commodities sold by a grocer.

grog (grōg) *n.* [fr. "Old Grog," the nickname of Admiral Vernon, who introduced it about 1745; he wore *grogman* breeches] a mixture of spirits and cold water, usually not sweetened. **Grog-blossom**, a redness on the nose, due to ardent spirits. **Grog-shop**, a place where grog, or other spirituous liquor, is sold.

groggery (grōg-'er-i) *n.* a grog-shop.

grogginess (grōg-'i-nes) *n.* state of being groggy; tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse.

groggy (grōg-'i) *a.* overcome with grog; tipsy; weakened in a fight so as to stagger; moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to a tenderness about the feet (said of a horse).

rogram (grōg-'ram) *n.* [O.F. *gros-grain*, of a coarse grain or texture] a kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; a kind of strong, coarse silk.

groin (groin) *n.* [Icel. *grein*, branch] the depressed part of the body between the belly and the thigh; [Arch.] the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches; [O.F.] the snout, or nose, of swine;—*v.t.* to fashion into groins; to adorn with groins.

groined (groind) *a.* having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.

Groined roof, an arched roof, or ceiling, formed by the junction of two opposite sets of intersecting, or groined, vaults (in the figure, marked by ribs, or beads, leading up to the apex).

groining (groi-'ning) *n.* any system of vaulting.

gromet, grommet (grum-'et) *n.* [O.F.] a ring formed of a strand of rope laid in three times round, and used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to the yard-rope or stay; a wad for cannon, made of rope.

groom (grōom) *n.* [Icel. *gromr*, boy] a servant, esp. a man or boy who has the charge of horses; one of several officers of the English royal household; a bridegroom;—*v.t.* to tend or care for, as a horse.

groomsman (grōomz-'man) *n.* an attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.

groop (grōop) *n.* [M.E. *grope*, ditch] a trench; a drain; a pen for cattle;—*v.i.* to make a channel or groove. **Grooping-iron**, a tool for forming grooves; a gouge.

groove (grōov) *n.* [D. *groef*, groove, a channel, cf. E. *grave*] a furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool; a shaft in mines;—*v.t.* to cut a groove or channel in; to furrow.



Groat.



Groined roof.

grooved (gróóvd) *a.* having a groove; furrowed.

grooving (gróó-ving) *n.* a system of grooves; the act, or method, of making grooves.

grope (gróp) *v.t.* [A.S. *gráþian*, seize—allied to *gríþel*] to search out by feeling in the dark;—*v.i.* to attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to feel one's way.

groper (gró-per) *n.* one that gropes.

gropingly (gró-ping-li) *adv.* by groping.

gros (gró) *n.* [F.] a textile fabric stronger or heavier than others of the same material;—*a.* strong or decided in tint.

grosbeak (grós-bék) *n.* one of several small birds having large, thick bills.

groschen (gróshen) *n.* [Ger.] a small silver coin current in Germany, worth about one and one-sixth of a penny.

gross (grós) *a.* [O.F. *gros*, fr. L. *grossus*, thick] coarse; rude, rough, as work; vulgar; indelicate; low; impure, as language; large-grained, as wood or fabric; plain; palpable, as an act of injustice; dense; close, as air, etc.; enormous; shameful, as wicked deeds; bulky; fat; corpulent; stupid; dull, as perception or sense; whole; entire; total;—*n.* the main body; the bulk; the mass; the number of twelve dozen. **Gross-headed**, having a thick skull; stupid. **In gross**, in bulk; wholesale.



Grosbeak

grossification (gró-si-fi-ká-shun) *n.* the act of making, or the state of becoming, gross or thick.

grossify (gró-si-fi) *v.t.* to make gross or thick;—*v.i.* to become gross or thick.

grossly (gró-sli) *adv.* in a gross manner; greatly; coarsely; shamefully.

grossness (grós-nes) *n.* state or quality of being gross; thickness; corpulence; coarseness; enormity.

grossular (grós-ú-lar) *n.* [O.F. *groselle*, gooseberry] a translucent garnet of a pale-green colour;—*a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a gooseberry.

grot (grót) *n.* [F. *grotte*, fr. G. *krúpté*, vault] a grotto.

grotesque (gró-tesk) *a.* [F. fr. It. *grotta*] wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; irregular in design or form; ludicrous; antic;—*n.* whimsical figure; ludicrous image; caricature.

grotesquely (gró-tesk-li) *adv.* in a grotesque manner.

grotesqueness (gró-tesk-nes) *n.* state of being grotesque.

grotesquery (gró-tesk-ker-i) *n.* an embodiment or expression of grotesqueness; a grotesque action.

grotto (grótó) *n.* [It. *grotta*, fr. L. *crypta*, fr. G. *kruplein*, to hide] a natural cave in the earth; a cave for coolness and refreshment; an artificial structure in gardens, in imitation of a natural cave. **Grotto-work**, ornamental or shell-work on a garden grotto.

ground (ground) *n.* [A.S. *grund*] the surface of the earth; dry land; region; territory; land; estate; possession; floor; pavement; basis; foundation—hence, first principle; reason; cause; origin; a plain tune or air; a tune on which variations are made; a place or field of action; a foil or set-off; credit; advantage; [Art] the surface on which an object or figure is represented; the primary colour on which others are wrought;—*pl.* sediment; dregs; lees;—*v.t.* to lay or set on the ground; to found; to fix or set, as on a foundation; to fix firmly; to instruct in elements or first principles; *v.i.* to run aground; to strike and remain fixed. **Ground-angling**, angling without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook, so as to sink it to the bottom. **Ground-ash**, a sapling of ash. **Ground-bait**, bait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish. **Ground-dove**, a dove or pigeon of notably terrestrial habits. **Ground-fast**, firmly fixed in the ground. **Ground-feeder**, a fish that feeds at the bottom of the water. **Ground-floor**, the floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.

Ground-form, the basis of a word on which the other parts are formed by declension or conjugation. **Ground-ice**, ice formed at the bottom of a river or other body of water; anchor-ice. **Ground-ivy**, a common British trailing plant (*Nepeta glechoma*), with purple-blue flowers. **Ground-net**, a trawl-net or drag-net; a trammel. **Ground-nut**, the pea-nut; a leguminous, twining plant, having an edible root of a globular shape, and sweet, aromatic taste, much cultivated—in North America. **Ground-oak**, a sapling of oak. **Ground-plan**, the surface representation of the divisions of a building. **Ground-plot**, the ground on which a building is placed; the plan of the lower part of a building. **Ground-rent**, rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land. **Ground-sea**, a swell of the sea occurring in a calm, and with no other indication of a previous gale. **Ground-swell**, a broad, deep swell of the ocean, caused by a long continued gale, and felt even at a remote distance after the gale has ceased. **Ground-tackle**, a general term for the anchors, cables, warps, springs, etc., used for securing a vessel at anchor. **Ground-tier**, the lowest tier of casks in a vessel's hold; the lowest range of boxes in a theatre.

ground (ground) past tense and past participle of the verb *grind*.

groundage (ground-dij) *n.* a tax or dues paid for the ground or space occupied by a ship while in port.

groundedly (ground-ded-li) *adv.* upon good grounds; on firm principles.

grounding (ground-ding) *n.* the background of any design; the act of putting in such a background.

groundless (ground-les) *a.* having no foundation; wanting cause or reason; false; unauthorized.

groundlessly (ground-les-li) *adv.* without cause, reason, or authority.

groundlessness (ground-les-nes) *n.* want of just cause, reason, or authority.

groundling (ground-ling) *n.* a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; a spectator in the pit of a theatre—hence, a low, mean, vulgar person.

groundsell, groundsill (ground-sel, -sil) *n.* [A.S. *grund*, and *syl*, sill] the timber of a building next to the ground; a sleeper.

groundsel (ground-sel) *n.* [A.S. *gund*, pus, and *suelgan*, to swallow] a plant with small yellow flowers, the seeds of which are a common food for small birds.

groundwork (ground-wurk) *n.* foundation; basis; the essential part; the ground; first principle; original reason.

group (gróóp) *n.* [F. *groupe*, cluster] a cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things; [Paint. and Sculp.] an assemblage of figures or objects in a certain order or relation; [Mus.] a number of eighth, sixteenth, etc., notes tied together; any musical ornament consisting of several short tones;—*v.t.* to form a group or assemblage; to arrange in a group or order; to classify.

grouping (gróó-ping) *n.* the relative arrangement of figures or objects in drawing, painting, and sculpture.

grouse (grous) *n.* [probably fr. O.F. *gruesche*, gray] a British gallinaceous bird, having feathered feet, a short bill, and a red band over the eyes, esteemed as the best game, for its greater rarity and wildness and the superior flavour of its flesh (the name is applied to various game-birds, as red grouse, black grouse or black-game, ptarmigan, capercaillie, and moorfowl);—*v.i.* to seek or shoot grouse. **Grouse-pigeon**, a name of the sand-grouse.

grout (grout) *n.* [A.S. *grūt*] coarse meal; pollard; lees; grounds; a thin cement used in masonry work for filling up small voids, cracks, joints, etc.; also, a finer material used in finishing the best ceilings;—*a.* made with, or consisting of, grout;—*v.t.* to fill up with grout, as the joints between stones. **Grout-ale**, an alcoholic drink in the south of England.

grouting (grou-ting) *n.* the process of filling in or finishing with grout; the grout thus filled in.

grouty (grou-ti) *a.* thick; muddy; sulky; surly; cross.

grove (grōv) *n.* [A.S. *grāf*, grove, lane cut through trees] a cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; a group of trees smaller than a forest; a wood of small extent; any cluster or group resembling a grove; a wood sacred to a divinity.

grovel (grov-l) *v.i.* [M.E. *adv. groveling*, flat on the ground, fr. Icel. *gráfu*] to creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to act in a prostrate posture; to be low or mean.

groveller (grov-l-er) *n.* one that grovels; an abject wretch.

grovelling (grov-l-ing) *a.* abject; mean; despicable; lying with the face down.

grow (grō) *v.t.* [A.S. *grōwan*] to cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; to raise;—*v.i.* to enlarge in bulk or stature; to develop; to be produced or augmented by vegetation; to come forward; to advance; to be changed; to turn from one state to another; to extend; to progress; to thrive; to flourish; to swell; to increase; to proceed from; to spring; to result; to become attached or fixed; to adhere.

growable (grō-a-bl) *a.* capable of growing or extended, or of being grown or raised.

grower (grō-er) *n.* one that grows, cultivates, or produces.

growing (grō-ing) *n.* the gradual increment of animal or vegetable bodies; increase in bulk; growth;—*a.* promoting or encouraging growth.

growingly (grō-ing-li) *adv.* in a growing manner; increasingly.

growl (grōl) *v.t.* [D. *grollen*, grumble, grunt] to murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound; to grumble;—*v.t.* to express by growling;—*n.* the murmur or snarl of a cross dog.

growler (grō-ler) *n.* one that growls; a grumbler; a fish of the perch family; a four-wheeled cab (slang).

growling (grō-ling) *n.* the act of snarling, as an ill-natured cur; a snarling; grumbling.

growlingly (grō-ling-li) *adv.* in a growling or snarling manner.

grown (grōn) *a.* increased in growth; enlarged; swollen; arrived at full growth or stature.

growing (grōth) *n.* process of growing; gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; augmentation; production; produce; product; advancement; improvement; consequence; effect; result.

growthful (grōth-fool) *a.* susceptible of growth or improvement.

grozet (groz-et) *n.* [M.E. fr. O.F. *groselle*, a gooseberry] a gooseberry.

grub (grub) *v.t.* [M.E. *grobben*, allied to *grave*, engrave] to dig up; to eradicate;—*v.t.* to dig in, or under, the ground; to be occupied in digging; to beg food;—*n.* a fleshy, dingy-coloured larva, esp. a larva of a beetle or weevil; a short, thick man; that which is grubbed up for food; victuals. **Grub-saw**, a hand-saw, consisting of a notched iron blade with a stiff back of wood, for cutting marble.

grubber (grub-er) *n.* one that grubs; an instrument for uprooting trees, shrubs, etc.

grubble (grub-l) *v.z.* to feel in the dark; to grope; to fumble.

grubby (grub-i) *a.* dirty; unclean, as if from grubbing.

Grub street (grub strēt) *n.* [name of street near Moorfields, London, much inhabited by poor authors] the tribe of needy or sordid authors;—*a.* shabby; paltry (applied to any mean literary work).

grudge (gru) *v.t.* [M.E. *grochen*, fr. O.F. *groucier*, grumble] to envy; to view with discontent; to give or take unwillingly or reluctantly;—*v.i.* to murmur; to repine; to complain; to be covetous or envious; to be unwilling or reluctant;—*n.* uneasiness at the possession of something by another; ill-will; envy; secret enmity; aversion; dislike; spite; hatred.

grudge (gru) *v.t.* [O.F. *gruger*, crush] to crumble; to crunch; to squeeze.

grudgeful (gru-j-fool) *a.* grudging; envious.

grudger (gru-j-er) *n.* one that grudges.

grudging (gru-j-ing) *n.* act of envying, or being unhappy at the prosperity of another; regret for having given something in the way of gift; reluctance.

grudgingly (gru-j-ing-li) *adv.* in a grudging manner.

grudgingness (gru-j-ing-nes) *n.* the state or quality of grudging.

grue, grew (grō) *v.t.* [Dan. *gru*, horror] to shiver; to shudder; to feel horror.

gruel (grō-ēl) *n.* [O.F. fr. Low L. *grutum*, meal] a light, liquid food, made by boiling meal in water;—*v.t.* to exhaust; to disable.

gruesome, grewsome (grō-ē-sum) *a.* causing one to shudder; depressing; repulsive.

gruesomeness, grewsomeness (grō-ē-sum-nes) *n.* the quality of being gruesome or frightful.

gruff (kruf) *a.* [D. *grof*] rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; rugged; harsh.

gruffly (gruf-li) *adv.* roughly; harshly; sternly.

gruffness (gruf-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being gruff.

grum (grum) *a.* [A.S. *grom*] morose; severe of countenance; grim; low; deep in the throat, as a sound; guttural.

grumble (grum-bl) *v.t.* [O.D. *grommelen*, to keep muttering on] to express or utter with grumbling;—*v.i.* to murmur with discontent; to growl; to snarl; to rumble; to roar;—*n.* the act of grumbling; a grumbling speech or remark.

grumbler (grum-bler) *n.* one that grumbles or murmurs; several fish of the gurnard kind, so called from the sounds uttered when caught.

grumbling (grum-bling) *n.* a murmuring through discontent; a rumbling sound, as of distant thunder.

grumblingly (grum-bling-li) *adv.* in a complaining, discontented manner.

grume (grōom) *n.* [O.F. *grume*, knot, bunch, fr. L. *grumus*, a little heap] a clot, as of blood; a fluid of a viscid consistence.

grumly (grum-li) *adv.* morosely; sullenly.

grumness (grum-nes) *n.* the quality of being grum; moroseness; surliness.

grumose, grumous (grō-ē-nōs, -mus) *a.* [grume] thick; clotted; clubbed; knotted.

grumousness (grō-ē-mus-nes) *n.* the state of being grumous, viscid, or clotted.

grumpy (grum-pi-li) *adv.* in a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner.

grumpiness (grum-pi-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being grumpy or gruff.

grumpy (grum-pi) *a.* [O.D. *grommelen*, to keep on muttering] surly; gruff; glum.

grunt (grunt) *v.i.* [Imit., A.S. *grunnan*, allied to L. *grunnire*] to make a deep, guttural noise, like a hog;—*n.* a deep, guttural sound, as of a hog.

grunter (grun-ter) *n.* a pig; a fish of the gurnard kind; a grumbler.

grunting (grun-ting) *n.* the guttural sound made by hogs or other animals.

gruntingly (grun-ting-li) *adv.* with grunting or murmuring.

gruntling (grun-ting) *n.* a young hog.

Gruyère (grō-ē-yār) *n.* a kind of cheese made at Gruyère, in Switzerland.

gryphon (grif-un) *n.* a griffin, *q.v.*

guacharo (gō-ā-chā-ro) *n.* [Sp.] a nocturnal bird of South America (it feeds on hard fruits, and is valued for its fat).

guaiacum (gwā-yā-kun) *n.* [Sp. *guayaco*] a genus of small, crooked trees, growing in several of the West India islands.



Guacharo.

guan (góo'-án) *n.* [S. Amer.] a Brazilian bird about the size of a guinea-hen, and often domesticated for food.



Guan.

guanaco (gwá-ná-kó) *n.* [S. Amer.] the largest species of wild llama, a native of South America.

guano (gwá-nó) *n.* [Sp. guano or huano, fr. Peruv. huano, dung] the long accumulated excrement of certain sea-fowls, used as a manure.

guarantee (gar-an-té') *n.* O.F. *garantir*, to warrant] a promise to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person who is primarily liable; a warranty; a security; a warrantor; one that binds himself to see the promises or stipulations of another person fulfilled;—*v.t.* to warrant; to make sure; to secure the performance of; to contract or engage for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, promise, or stipulation, made by another; to save harmless; to indemnify in case of loss.

guarantor (gar-an-tir) *n.* a surety; a warrantor; a cautioner; one that undertakes that the promises or stipulations of another shall be fulfilled.

guaranty (gar-an-ti) *n.* the act of warranting or securing; a warrant or surety.

guard (gárd) *v.t.* [O.F. *garder*, guard] to protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to accompany for protection; to protect the edge of; to bind;—*v.i.* to watch by way of caution or defence; to be in a state of defence or safety;—*n.* that which guards or secures; protection; security; defence; vigilance; watchfulness; care in the use of language; caution in statement; a watch; a man, or body of men, on guard; a sentinel; one who has charge of a mail-coach or a railway train; a conductor; part of a sword-hilt which protects the hand; ornamental lace or hem protecting the edge of a garment; a chain or cord for fastening a timepiece to one's person; a fence round the deck of a vessel; a posture of defence in fencing;—*pl.* the picked men of the army; the British household troops; the pads used in cricket to protect the legs. **Guard-boat**, a boat employed in guarding or watching. **Guard-chain**, a chain used to secure something, as a watch, etc. **Guard-duty**, the duty performed by a guard or sentinel. **Guard-house**, a building in which a military guard is stationed; a place for the detention of prisoners under guard. **Guard-ring**, a plain ring worn to prevent a valuable one from slipping from the finger; a keeper. **Guard-room**, a room for the accommodation of guards. **Guard-ship**, a vessel of war to superintend the marine affairs in a harbour or river (used formerly to receive impressed seamen); care; protection.

guardable (gár-da-bl) *a.* capable of being guarded.

guardage (gár-dij) *n.* wardship.

guardant (gár-dant) *a.* acting as a guard or guardian; [Her.] having the face turned towards the beholder;—*n.* a guard or guardian.

guarded (gár-ded) *a.* cautious; wary; circumspect (said of persons); framed with caution (said of words); reticent; reserved.

guardedly (gár-ded-li) *adv.* in a guarded or cautious manner.

guardedness (gár-ded-nes) *n.* state or quality of being guarded.

guarder (gár-der) *n.* one that guards.

guardian (gár-dyan) *n.* one that guards, preserves, or secures; a warden; one that has the custody of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs;—*a.* guarding; protecting.

guardianless (gár-dyan-les) *a.* destitute of a guardian; unprotected.

guardianship (gár-dyan-ship) *n.* the office of a guardian.

guardless (gárd-les) *a.* having no guard or defence.

guardsman (gárdz-mán) *n.* one that guards; an officer or soldier of the guards.

guava (gwá'-vá) *n.* [Sp.] a tropical tree or its yellow, pear-shaped fruit, which makes a delicious jelly.

gub (gub) *n.* [M.E. *gobel*] a small piece] a lump; a projection on a wheel.

gubernation (gú-ber-ná-shun) *n.* [L. *gubernare*, govern] government; rule.

gudgeon (gúj-un) *n.* [G. *kóbios*] a small freshwater fish (*Gobio fluviatilis*), allied to the carp; a bait; allurement; a person easily cheated;—*a.* foolish; stupid;—*v.t.* to insnare; to cheat; to impose on.



Gudgeon.

gudgeon (gúj-un) *n.* [O.F. *gougeon*, pin of a pulley] the large pivot of the axis of a wheel; that part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar; a metal clamp bolted to the stern-post of a ship, for the rudder to hang on; a pin for securing together two blocks of stone.

gue (gú) *n.* [F. *gueux*] a rogue; a vagabond; a sharper.

Gueber, Gheber (gê-ber) *n.* [Per.] a fire-worshipper; a follower of Zoroaster and the ancient Persian religion.

Guelph, Gelf (gwelf) *n.* [so called from *Welf*, a family at the head of the party in the 12th century] one of the papal and popular party of Italy which, from 1250 to 1500, aimed at national independence in opposition to the Ghibellines.

guerdon (ger-dun) *n.* [O.F.] a reward; requital; recompense;—*v.t.* to reward.

guerdonable (ger-dun-a-bl) *a.* worthy of guerdon or reward.

guerilla, guerrilla (ger-ril-a) *n.* [Sp. fr. *guerra*, war] an irregular mode of carrying on war by the constant attacks of independent bands; one that carries on, or assists in carrying on, irregular or predatory warfare;—*a.* pertaining to guerillas.

guernsey (ger-né-zi) *n.* [fr. *Guernsey*, one of the Channel Islands, cf. *Jersey*] a close-fitting knitted woollen shirt.

guess (ges) *v.t.* [M.E. *gessen*, fr. Dan. *gisse*, guess] to conjecture; to judge at random; to form an opinion on what is likely or probable, but is not certain or decisive; to suppose; to think; to conjecture rightly; to hit upon by accident;—*v.i.* to make a guess or random judgment;—*n.* judgment without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds; conjectures.

guessable (ges-a-bl) *a.* capable of being guessed.

guesser (ges-er) *n.* one that guesses.

guessing (ges-ing) *n.* guesswork; conjecture; notion.

guessingly (ges-ing-li) *adv.* by guesswork; by way of conjecture.

guesswork (ges-wurk) *n.* work performed at hazard; result obtained by conjecture.

guest (gest) *n.* [Icel. *gestr*] a visitor entertained for a short time; a lodger at a hotel, lodging, or boarding-house. **Guest-chamber**, a room for the entertainment of guests. **Guest-house**, an inn.

guesting (ges-ting) *n.* hospitable entertainment.

guestive (ges-tiv) *a.* pertaining, or suitable, to a guest.

guestwise (gest-wiz) *adv.* in the manner, or character, of a guest.

guffaw (gu-faw) *n.* [Init.] a loud burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

guggle (gug-l) *v.i.* [fr. *gurgle*] to gurgle.

guhr (goor) *n.* [Ger.] a loose, earthy deposit, formed by the infiltration of water into rock.

guidable (gi-da-bl) *a.* capable of being guided.

guidage (gi-dij) *n.* reward given to a guide; guidance.

guidance (gi-dans) *n.* act of guiding; direction; government; mode of conducting.

guide (gid) *v.t.* [F. *guider*, allied to A.S. *wilan*, to know, observe] to lead or direct; to conduct by counsel; to instruct in the path of duty; to order or manage, as one's own affairs; to regulate; to

superintend, as the actions of others;—*n.* one that leads another in his way; a conductor; one that directs or regulates; that which instructs and influences, as example or experience. **Guide-book**, a descriptive hand-book of countries, localities, or towns, for the use of travellers. **Guide-post**, a post at the junction of two or more roads, to direct travellers in the way.

guideless (gid'-les) *a.* without a guide or means of guidance.

guilder (gi'-der) *n.* one that guides; a guide or director.

guideship (gid-'ship) *n.* guidance; government; treatment.

guidon (gē-'dong) *n.* [F. *guidon*] a small flag or streamer; the flag of a guild or fraternity; one that carries a flag.

guild, gild (gild) *n.* [Icel. *gildi*, fr. *gjalda*, to pay] a corporation; a society or fraternity of merchants or tradesmen bound by their own laws, and united for the protection of their class and trade (all the old trades had their several guilds); in Scotland, a corporation of merchants or tradesmen of all kinds made freemen of the city.

guilder, gilder (gi'-der) *n.* a Dutch silver coin of the value of 1s. 8d. sterling.

guildhall (gild-'hawl) *n.* the hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles—hence, the town hall.

guile (gil) *n.* [O.F., deceit, *cf.* A.S. *wil*] craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit;—*v.t.* to deceive; to beguile; to disguise.

guile (gil) *n.* [F. *guiller*, ferment] the fermented wort used by vinegar-makers; a brewer's vat.

guileful (gil-'fool) *a.* full of guile; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery.

guilefully (gil-'fool-i) *adv.* artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

guilefulness (gil-'fool-nes) *n.* deceit; secret treachery; habit or disposition to deceive.

guileless (gil-'les) *a.* free from guile or deceit; artless; honest; frankly sincere.

guilelessly (gil-'les-li) *adv.* in a guileless manner; without deceit.

guilelessness (gil-'les-nes) *n.* state or quality of being guileless; freedom from deceit; simplicity.

guiler (gi-'ler) *n.* one that betrays by deceit and art; a beguiler.

guillemot (gi-'le-mot) *n.* [F.] a marine diving bird, allied to the penguins, auks, and divers, and found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

guilloche (gi-'lōsh) *n.* [F. fr. *Guillot*, the inventor] an ornamental pattern composed of intersecting curved lines, as on a watch-case; [Arch.] an ornament of interlacing bands or ribbons;—*v.t.* to form guilloches on.

guillotine (gil-'ū-tēn') *n.* [F. fr. *Guillot*, (1738-1814), the inventor] a machine for beheading a person by the descending stroke of a heavy axe or cutting knife;—*v.t.* to behead with the guillotine.

guilt (gilt) *n.* [A.S. *gylt*, crime, trespass (*orig.* payment or fine for an offence)] criminality and consequent liability to punishment; wilful violation of law, or neglect of known duty; crime; offence; condition of being charged with, or convicted of, crime; in civil law, exposure to forfeiture or fine, etc. **Guilt-sick**, sickened by consciousness of guilt.

guiltily (gil-'ti-li) *adv.* in a guilty manner.

guiltiness (gil-'ti-nes) *n.* state of being guilty; criminality.

guiltless (gil-'les) *a.* free from guilt; innocent; without experience or trial; unconscious.

guiltlessly (gil-'les-li) *adv.* in a guiltless manner; so as to be without guilt.

guiltlessness (gil-'les-nes) *n.* innocence; freedom from crime or guilt.

guilty (gil-'ti) *a.* criminal; having done, or proved to have done, wrong; sinful; wicked; evil; conscious of having done evil.

guimpe (gimp) *n.* [F.] a chemisette worn with a low or square-necked dress.

guinea (gin-'ē) *n.* [fr. *Guinea*, in W. Africa] a gold coin formerly current

in Great Britain, current value 21s. sterling. **Guinea-corn**, the great, or Indian, millet. **Guinea-dropper**, one that cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas. **Guinea-fowl**, a gallinaceous bird, with plumage of a dark gray colour spotted with white, and a fleshy excrescence on each side of the head, *orig.* from Africa. **Guinea-pig** [for *Guiana-pig*] a small Brazilian rodent, of a white colour, with spots of orange and black, somewhat resembling a small pig; one whose feces is a guinea; a professional and unqualified company director.

guipure (gē-'pūre) *n.* [F.] a lace in imitation of antique; any lace having no ground or mesh, but with the pattern maintained by brides or bars.

guise (giz) *n.* [O.F.] external appearance in manner or dress; garb; behaviour; mien; custom; mode; practice;—*v.t.* to dress as a guiser.

guiser (gi-'zer) *n.* a person in disguise; a mummer, or masker, at Christmas.

guitar (gi-'tār) *n.* [F. *guitar*, fr. G. *kithara*, lyre or lute] a stringed instrument of music resembling the violin, but larger, and having six strings, with seventeen frets, played upon with the fingers.

gulch (gulch) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a glutton; act of swallowing or devouring; a ravine; a gully;—*v.t.* to swallow greedily.

gulden (gool-'den) *n.* [Ger.] a current Austrian silver coin worth 2s. sterling.

gules (gulz) *n.* [F. *gules*] a red colour; red in heraldic shields.

gulf (gulf) *n.* [F. *golfe*] a large bay; a sea extending widely into the land beyond the coast-line; an abyss; a deep chasm in the earth—hence, an immeasurable depth; a whirlpool; a sucking eddy; anything insatiable;—*v.t.* to engulf; to swallow;—*v.i.* to flow like the waters of a gulf. **The Gulf Stream**, a broad, warm current that issues from the Gulf of Mexico, flows northwards along the eastern coast of the United States, and then, at Newfoundland, is deflected diagonally across the Atlantic.

gulfweed (gulf-'wéd) *a.* a coarse, olive sea-weed, found in the Gulf Stream.

gulfy (gul-'fi) *a.* full of whirlpools or gulfs.

gull (gul) *n.* [Bret. *gwelan*, fr. *gwela*, to cry, to weep] a web-footed sea-fowl of the genus *Larus*, with long, narrow wings, a straight beak hooked at the tip, and palmated feet with a small hind toe.

Gull-teaser, a bird that teases gulls.

gull (gul) *v.t.* [fr. above, as the *gull* was formerly considered to be stupid] to deceive; to cheat; to trick; to defraud;—*n.* a trick; fraud; one easily cheated; a dupe. **Gull-catcher**, a cheat; a man that cheats, or entraps, silly people. **Gull-finch**, a person easily deceived; a gull.

guller (gul-'er) *n.* one that gulls; a cheat; an impostor.

gullery (gul-'er-i) *n.* cheating, or a cheat; fraud; a place where gulls breed or are kept.

gullet (gul-'et) *n.* [O.F. *goulet*, fr. L. *gula*, throat] the throat; the passage in the animal neck, through which food enters into the stomach; the oesophagus; a small stream or channel; a cut, or narrow passage, in excavations.

gullibility (gul-'i-bil-'i-ti) *n.* quality of being gullible; credulity.

gullible (gul-'i-bl) *a.* easily gulled or imposed on; credulous.

gullish (gul-'ish) *a.* foolish; stupid.

gully (gul-'i) *n.* [O.F. *goulet*, *cf.* *gullet*] a channel worn in the earth by a current of water; a gulch; a ditch; a gutter. **Gully-hole**, the aperture by which drains or gutters discharge into the sewer.



Guinea.



Guitar.



Guillemot.



Gull.

gullymouth (gul-'i-mouth) *n.* a kind of large pitcher or ewer.

Gulo (gū-'lō) *n.* a genus of carnivorous animals, as the wolverene, glutton, grison, etc.

gulosity (gū-'lōs-i-ti) *n.* [L. *gulus*, throat] greediness; voracity.

gulp (gulp) *v.t.* [D., a great draught] to swallow eagerly; to swallow up; —*n.* a swallow, or as much as is swallowed, at once; a disgorging. To **gulp up**, to disgorge.

gum (gum) *n.* [A.S. *gōma*, jaws] the hard, fleshy substance covering the jaw and investing the teeth; insolent talk; chatter. **Gum-boil**, a boil, or small abscess, on the gum. **Gum-rash**, a cutaneous disease in the gums, frequent in babies. **Gum-stick**, a small piece of some hard substance, as ivory or coral, given to children to bite when teething.

gum (gum) *n.* [L. *gummi*, fr. G. *kōmmē*] a concrete mucilage which exudes from the bark of several trees, and thickens on the surface—of several qualities, and generally soluble in cold or hot water (used largely for stiffening and adhesive purposes); —*v.t.* to smear with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum. **Gum-arabic**, a gum obtained from various species of the acacia, the best kind coming from Arabia. **Gum-cistus**, a plant of the genus *Cistus*; a species of rock-rose. **Gum-pot**, a metal pot in which the materials for varnish are melted. **Gum-resin**, an inspissated sap or juice drawn from various plants by incision—composed of resin with some other vegetable compound, according to the nature of the tree, as aloe, myrrh, gamboge, scammony, olibanum, etc. **Gum-water**, gum-arabic dissolved in water.

gumbo (gum-'bō) *n.* [Amer.] a soup, usually of chicken, thickened with okra.

gumby (gum-'bi) *n.* [W. Ind.] a kind of African drum.

gummiferous (gu-'mif-'er-us) *a.* [L. *gummi*, gum, and *ferre*, to bear] producing gum.

gumminess (gum-'i-nes) *n.* state or quality of being gummy; viscosousness.

gumming (gum-'ing) *n.* a disease in trees bearing stone-fruits.

gummosity (gu-'mos-'i-ti) *n.* gumminess; the nature of a gum.

gummosus (gum-'us) *a.* of the nature or quality of gum; viscus; adhesive.

gummy (gum-'i) *a.* consisting of gum; viscus; adhesive; productive of gum; covered with gum.

gumption (gum-'shun) *n.* [Probably A.S. *gūman*, observe] capacity; shrewdness; address; the art of preparing colours; magic.

gun (gun) *n.* [M.E. *gonne*] a tube or barrel, usually of iron, for discharging balls, shot, or other missiles, by the explosion of gunpowder; a fire-arm in general (the larger kinds are called cannon, and the smaller, musket, carbine, rifle, fowling-piece, etc.); —*v.t.* to shoot with a gun; to practise fowling or hunting small game. **Gun-barrel**, the barrel or tube of a gun. **Gun-captain**, the chief of a gun's crew, generally a petty officer. **Gun-carriage**, a heavy wooden frame resting on wheels, on which cannon are placed—necessary for the recoil of the gun when fired, and to shift its position. **Gun-deck**, a lower deck of a ship where the gun-room is. **Gun-fire**, the hour at which the morning and evening gun is fired. **Gun-flint**, a piece of flint fixed in the lock of a gun, to strike against the cap and ignite the charge. **Gun-harpoon**, a toggle-iron discharged from a bomb-gun at a whale. **Gun-maker**, a maker of guns or small fire-arms. **Gun-metal**, an alloy of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for cannon, etc. **Gun-port**, a hole in a ship's side for the muzzle of a cannon. **Gun-room**, an apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, occupied as a mess-room by the lieutenants. **Gun-shy**, afraid of a gun; frightened by the report of a gun. **Gun-stick**, a ramrod. **Gun-stock**, the stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed. **Gun-stocker**, one that fits the stocks of guns to the barrels. **Gun-tackle**, the tackle for running a gun in or out of a port-hole. **Gun-wad**, a circular piece of cardboard or felt, used to keep the ammunition in place in the gun-barrel or shell. **Gun-wadding**, the material of which gun-wads are made.

gunboat (gun-'bōt) *n.* a boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

guncotton (gun-'kot-n) *n.* a highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, etc., in nitric and sulphuric acids.

gunnage (gun-'ij) *n.* the total of the guns carried by a ship of war.

gunner (gun-'er) *n.* one that works a gun; a warrant-officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance.

gunnery (gun-'er-i) *n.* the art or science of firing guns. **Gunnery-ship**, a ship specially devoted to the practice of gunnery.

gunning (gun-'ing) *n.* the art or practice of shooting with guns.

gunny (gun-'i) *n.* [Hind. *goni*, sacking] a strong, coarse kind of sacking.

gunpowder (gun-'pow-'der) *n.* a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, granulated, and dried; a fine kind of green tea.

gunshot (gun-'shot) *n.* the distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot; the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun so as to be effective; —*a.* made by the shot of a gun.

gunsmith (gun-'smith) *n.* a maker of small arms; an armourer.

gunstone (gun-'stōn) *n.* a stone used for the shot of a catapult or cannon; a flint for insertion in the lock of a gun.

Gunter's chain (gun-'terz chān) *n.* [fr. Edmund Gunter, the inventor] the chain commonly used for measuring land (it is 4 rods or 66 feet long, and divided into 100 links).

Gunter's scale (gun-'terz skāl) *n.* a rule, 2 feet long, marked with graduated lines, for solving questions in arithmetic and geometry, etc.

gunwale, gunnel (gun-'l) *n.* [gun and wale] the upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship.

gurge (guri) *n.* [L. *gurgēs*, a whirlpool] a whirlpool.

gurgitation (ger-'ji-tā-'shun) *n.* [L. *gurgitare*, to flood] surging rise and fall; ebullient motion, as of boiling water.

gurgle (gur-'gl) *v.i.* [through It. fr. L. *gurgēs*] to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current; —*n.* a gush or flow of liquid.

gurglet (gur-'glet) *n.* a very porous earthen vessel.

gurgling (gur-'gling) *n.* a running with a broken and noisy current.

gurlet (gur-'let) *n.* a mason's pickaxe, with a sharp point and a cutting edge.

gurly (gur-'li) *a.* fierce; stormy.

gurnard, gurnet (gur-'nard, -net) *n.* [O.F. *grogner*, to grunt] a sea-fish, of the genus *Trigla*, having a large and spiny head, with mailed cheeks.

gurrah (gur-'ā) *n.* [Hind. *garha*, cloth] a kind of plain, coarse, Indian muslin.

gush (gush) *v.i.* [D.] to flow copiously; to rush forth, as a fluid from confinement; to act with a sudden and rapid impulse; —*n.* a sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

gusher (gush-'er) *n.* that which gushes; one that is emotional.

gushing (gush-'ing) *a.* rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; emitting copiously, as tears —hence, soft-hearted, sentimental.

gushingly (gush-'ing-li) *adv.* in a gushing manner.

gusset (gus-'et) *n.* [F. *gonisset*, arm-pit, gusset] a piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part; —*v.t.* to make with a gusset; to insert a gusset.

gust (gust) *n.* [L. *gustus*, taste] the sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gratification of any kind; enjoyment; intellectual perception or appreciation; critical taste; —*v.t.* to taste.

gust (gust) *n.* [Icel. *gustr*, a blast] a sudden squall or blast of wind; a sudden, violent burst of passion.

gustable (gus-'tā-'bl) *a.* capable of taste; pleasant to the taste; eatable; enjoyable.

gustation (gus-'tā-'shun) *n.* the art of tasting; the sense of taste.

gustative, gustatory (gus'ta-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the sense of taste.

gustful, gusty (gus't-fool, gus'ti) *a.* attended with gusts; squally; subject to sudden blasts or storms; windy; stormy; tempestuous.

gustful (gus't-fool) *a.* tasteful; palatable.

gustfulness (gus't-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being gustful or full of savour.

gusto (gus'tó) *n.* [It.] nice appreciation or enjoyment; relish; taste; liking.

gustoso (góos-tó-zó) *adv.* [It.] with taste; elegantly; feelingly [Mus.].

gut (gut) *n.* [A.S. *gut*, *gēotan*, pour] the intestinal canal of an animal; the stomach; a narrow passage between rocks or hills; a preparation of the intestines used for violin strings, in angling, etc.;—*pl.* the whole mass of intestines;—*v.t.* to take out the bowels from; to eviscerate; to destroy the interior of; to remove the contents of.

gutta-percha (gut'ta-per'cha) *n.* [Malay *guttah*, gum, and *percha*, the tree producing it] an inspissated sap obtained from various trees found in the Malay Archipelago (in many of its properties it resembles caoutchouc).

guttate (gut'tat) *a.* containing drops or drop-like masses.

guttation (gu-tá-shun) *n.* [L. *gutta*, a drop] the act of dropping, or flowing in drops.

gutta-trap (gut'ta-trap) *n.* the inspissated juice of the bread-fruit tree (it is sometimes used in making bird-lime, on account of its glutinous properties).

guttated (gut'ted) *a.* having entrails; having the entrails removed.

gutter (gut'er) *n.* [O.F. *goutiere*, fr. L. *gutta*, a drop] any passage for water; a tube or pipe for conveying rain from the roof or eaves of a building; a hollow or channel in the earth for conveying water (usually on the side of a road or street);—*v.t.* to form into small, longitudinal hollows or channels;—*v.i.* to become hollowed or channelled; to let fall drops. **Gutter-blood**, a base-born person; one sprung from the lowest ranks of society. **Gutter-snipe**, a street arab. **Gutter-spout**, the spout through which the water from the eaves of a house passes off.

gutter (gut'er) *n.* one that guts fish in dressing them.

Guttera (gut'e-ra) *n.* [L. *gutta*, a drop] a genus of crested guinea-fowls.

guttering (gut'er-ing) *n.* the process of forming into gutters; materials for gutters or rain-troughs.

guttiferous (gu-tif'e-rus) *a.* [L. *gutta*, a drop, and *ferre*, to bear] yielding gum or resinous substances.

guttulous (gut'ú-lus) *a.* in the form of small drops.

guttural (gut-u-ral) *a.* [L. *guttur*, throat] pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat;—*n.* a letter pronounced in the throat, as the Greek χ , or *ch* in the Scottish word *loch*.

gutturalize (gut-u-ral-íz) *v.t.* to speak or enunciate gutturally.

gutturally (gut-u-ral-i) *adv.* in a guttural manner.

gutturalness (gut-u-ral-nes) *n.* the quality of being guttural.

gutturize (gut'u-ríz) *v.t.* to form in the throat.

guy (gi) *n.* [O.F. *guie*, a guide] a rope used to steady or confine other parts of a ship's tackle [Naut.];—*v.t.* to guide; to keep in place; to steady. **Guy-rope**, a rope to steady a spar; a guy.

guy (gi) *n.* [short for *Guy* Fawkes] a grotesque effigy; a caricature; a dowdy or fright;—*v.t.* to treat as a guy; to ridicule.

guzzle (guz'l) *v.t.* [O.F. *des-gouzilla*, to swallow down] to swallow much or often; to eat or drink inordinately;—*v.i.* to swallow liquor greedily; to drink frequently;—*n.* drink; a debauch; a drain or ditch.

guzzler (guz'ler) *n.* one that guzzles; an immoderate drinker or eater.

guzzy, guzzie (guz-i) *n.* [Hind. *gazzi*] Indian cotton cloth of the poorer kind.

gybe (jib) *v.t.* See *jib* and *gibe*.

gymkhana (jim-ká-na) *n.* [Hind.] a place for athletic games; a meeting for such sports.

gymnasiast (jim-ná-zi-ast) *n.* one that studies at a gymnasium or classical school.

gymnasium (jim-ná-zi-um) *n.* [G. *gymnasion*, fr. *gymnos*, naked] a place where athletic exercises are performed; a school for the higher branches of literature and science.

gymnast (jim-nast) *n.* one that teaches or practises gymnastic exercises; the manager of a gymnasium.

gymnastic (jim-nas'tik) *n.* athletic exercises; one that practises or teaches athletic exercises.

gymnastical (jim-nas'ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defence, or diversion.

gymnastically (jim-nas'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a gymnastic manner.

gymnastics (jim-nas'tiks) *n.* the art of performing athletic or disciplinary exercises.

gymnic (jim'nik) *a.* pertaining to athletic exercises; performing athletic exercises.

gymnosophist (jim-nos'u-fist) *n.* [G. *gymnos*, naked, and *sophos*, wise] one of a sect of East Indian philosophers and religious teachers, who went almost naked.

gymnosperm (jim'nó-sperm) *n.* [G. *gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed] a plant that bears naked seeds, as the common pine and hemlock.

Gymnotus (jim-nó'tus) *n.* [G. *gymnos*, naked, and *nótos*, the back] a genus of fresh-water fishes, having no dorsal fin, including the *Gymnotus electricus*, or electric eel (it is about five feet in length, shaped like an eel, with small round pectoral fins, and has the power of giving a strong electric shock).

gynarchy (jin'ár-ki) *n.* [G. *gynē*, woman, and *archein*, to rule, govern] government by a female.

gynecocracy, gynocracy (jin-e-kok'ra-si) *n.* [G. *gynē*, *gynaikos*, woman, and *kratesis*, to rule] government administered by a woman.

gynecology (jin-e-kol-ó-jí) *n.* [G. *gynē*, woman, and *logos*, discourse] the science of the diseases peculiar to women.

gynecratic (jin-e-kra'tik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, government by women.

gyneolatry (jin-e-ol'a-trí) *n.* [G. *gynē*, woman, and *latreia*, worship] extravagant devotion to, or worship of, women.

gyp (jip) *n.* [contr. for *gypsum*] a male attendant at Cambridge University. **Gyp-room**, the room in a college suite in which are kept the utensils for the serving of meals.

gypseous (jip-se-us) *a.* resembling, or containing, gypsum.

gypsiferous (jip-sif'e-rus) *a.* [L. *gypsum*, and *ferre*, bear] producing gypsum.

gypsography (jip-sog-ra-fi) *n.* [L. *gypsum*, and *graphein*, write] the art or practice of engraving upon natural gypsum.

gypsous (jip-sus) *a.* containing or resembling lime or plaster.

gypsum (jip'sum) *n.* [L. fr. G. *gypsos*, chalk] a mineral consisting of sulphate of lime and 21 per cent. of water (when burnt to drive off the water, and ground up, it forms plaster of Paris).

gypsy See *gipsy*.

gyra (jī'ra) *n.* [Low L.] the richly embroidered border of a robe.

gyral (jī'ral) *a.* moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyratory.

gyrate (jī-rá) *v.i.* [L. *gyrare*, move in a circle] to revolve round a central point; to move spirally.

gyration (jī-rá'shun) *n.* act of turning or whirling around a fixed centre; a circular or spiral motion; rotation.

gyrational (jī-rá'shun-ál) *a.* of, or pertaining to, gyration.

gyratory (jī-rā-tur-i) *a.* moving in a circle, or spirally.

gyre (jīr) *n.* [L. fr. *G. gyros*, a ring] a circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn; a wheel.

gyrfalcon (jīr-faw-kn) *n.* [O.F. *gerfalcon*] the peregrine falcon.

gyroidal (jī-roī-dal) *a.* spiral in movement or arrangement.

gyromancy (jīr-un-man-si) *n.* [*G. gyros*, ring, circle, and *mantia*, divination] a kind of divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and walking in or around it.

gyron (jī-run) *n.* [*F. giron*, fr. O. H. Ger. *gēro*, spear] an ordinary made by two lines drawn from any part of the escutcheon, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point [Her.].

gyroscope (jī-rō-skōp) *n.* [*G. gyros*, circle, and *skopein*, view] a rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, etc.

gyrostat (jī-rō-stab) *n.* [*G. gyros*, round, and *statikos*, static] an instrument for illustrating the dynamics of rotation.

gyrostatic (jī-rō-stat-ik) *a.* relating to the principle in dynamics that a body in rotating tends to preserve its plane of rotation.

gyve (jiv) *n.* [M.E. fr. A.F. *gives*] a shackle, *esp.* one to confine the legs; a fetter;—*v.t.* to fetter; to shackle; to chain.

h

H, h is the eighth letter of the English alphabet, and usually classed as the sixth consonant. Formatively it is not a consonant, but resembles a vowel in being an expiration, only more forced and guttural. Sometimes before vowels it is mute, as in *honest*, and also when allied with *g*, as in *bright*, *light*; when preceded by *w* it is pronounced before the *w*, as in *what*, *where*. As a numeral it stands for 200, and with a dash over it (H) 200,000. **H** is the seventh degree in the diatonic scale, being used by Germans for **B** natural.

ha (hā) *int.* an exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief; in speaking, it is sometimes expressive of hesitation or doubt. **Ha!** **ha!** an exclamation denoting laughter. **Ha-hum**, expression of doubt.

haaf (hāf) *n.* [Icel. *haf*, sea] a deep-sea fishing-ground, Shetland.

habeas corpus (hā-be-as kor-pus) *n.* [L., have the body] a writ having for its object to bring a party before a court or judge; *esp.* one to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another, with the view to protect the right to personal liberty; a writ for the purpose of delivering an individual from false imprisonment.

habeck (hā-bek) *n.* an instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

haberdasher (hab-er-dash-er) *n.* [O.F. *haper-tas*, fr. Old Icel. *hapurtask*, pedlars' wares, *i.e.* things of small value] a retailer of stuffs, as silks, muslins, linen, lace, etc., or of small wares, such as tapes, pins, needles, thread, etc.

haberdashery (hab-er-dash-er-i) *n.* goods sold by a haberdasher; the business of a haberdasher.

haberdine (hab-er-din) *n.* [O.F. *habordean*] the common cod; *esp.* dried salt cod.

hargeon (hā-ber-jun) *n.* [F.] defensive armour descending from the neck to the middle, and formed of little iron rings or meshes.

habitable (hab-i-lā-bl) *a.* [F. *habiller*, clothe] capable of being clothed.

habiliary (hab-i-lā-tur-i) *a.* pertaining, or relating, to clothes.

habilitment (hā-bil-i-ment) *n.* [F. fr. L. *habilis*, ready, fit, fr. *habere*, have] a garment; clothing;—*pl.* dress; garments.

habilitment (hā-bil-i-men-ten) *a.* having habiliments; clothed.

habilitate (hā-bil-i-tāt) *v.t.* to qualify; to fit; to accoutre.

habilitation (hā-bil-i-tā-shun) *n.* [L. *habilis*, ready, fit] qualification.

habit (hab-i't) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *habitus*, attire, dress, fr. *habere*, have] dress; garment; clothes in general; an upper coat or cloak worn by ladies; a coat with a long skirt worn in riding; usual state or condition; custom; practice; usage; particular state or condition of the body; bodily temperament; mental condition acquired by custom or practice; tendency to repeat an action or act in the same way; mode; manner; way; style;—*v.t.* to dress; to clothe; to array;—*v.i.* to dwell in; to inhabit. **Habit-cloth**, a light broad-cloth, adapted for women's riding-habits. **Habit-maker**, one that makes habits.

habitability (hab-i-tā-bil-i-ti) *n.* habitableness.

habitable (hab-i-tā-bl) *a.* [L. *habitabilis*, fr. *habitare*, dwell] capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; fit for occupation or residence.

habitableness (hab-i-tā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being habitable; capacity of being inhabited.

habitably (hab-i-tā-bl) *adv.* in a manner to be occupied or inhabited.

habitable (hab-i-tā-kl) *n.* [L. *habitare*, dwell] a dwelling-place; a recess; an alcove.

habittance (hab-i-tāns) *n.* dwelling; abode; residence.

habitaney (hab-i-tān-si) *n.* legal residence or settlement; domiciliation.

habitant (hab-i-tānt) *n.* an inhabitant; a dweller; a resident.

habitat (hab-i-tat) *n.* the natural abode or locality of a plant or animal; dwelling or place of residence.

habitation (hab-i-tā-shun) *n.* act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; place of abode; a settled dwelling; a residence; a group, lodge, or company.

habitual (hā-bit-ū-āl) *a.* formed or acquired by habit; customary; according to habit; rendered permanent by frequent use or practice; accustomed; usual; common.

habitually (hā-bit-ū-āl-i) *adv.* in a habitual manner; customarily; usually.

habitualness (hā-bit-ū-āl-nes) *n.* the state or character of being habitual.

habituare (hā-bit-ū-āt) *v.t.* to accustom to a practice or usage; to familiarize.

habituatio (hā-bit-ū-āt-shun) *n.* the act of habituating, or the state of being habituated.

habitude (hab-i-tūd) *n.* [L. *habitudo*] external form or condition of a body; relative state or quality; customary mode; repetition of an act, thought, or feeling; confirmed practice.

habitue (hā-bit-ū-ā) *n.* one habituated to a certain place; a frequenter, as of a theatre.

hachure (hach-ūr, hash-ūr) *n.* [F.] a short line used in delineating surfaces, *esp.* mountains, in map engraving; a hatching.

hacienda (hā-thē-en-dā) *n.* [Sp.] an isolated farm or farm-house.

hack (hak) *v.t.* [A.S. *haccian*] to cut irregularly and awkwardly; to notch; to mangle; to speak with stops or hesitation;—*v.i.* to make an effort to raise phlegm; to hawk; to cough;—*n.* a notch; a cut; hesitating or faltering speech; a kick on the shins; a bruise produced by kicking; a blunt axe; a pick. **Hack-iron**, a miner's pick; a hack; a chisel used in cutting nails. **Hack-log**, a block for chopping on.

hack (hak) *n.* [contr. for *hackney*] a horse, or coach or other carriage, let out for common hire; a family horse used in all kinds of work; a man that hires himself out for any literary work;—*a.* hackneyed; hired; mercenary; worn out by service;—*v.t.* to let out for hire;—*v.i.* to ride on the road; to ride with an ordinary horse or pace.

hack (hak) *n.* [fr. *hatch*] a grated frame; a rack for feeding cattle; a frame for drying fish or cheese; a place for drying bricks before burning; the wooden frame in the tail-race of a mill;—*v.t.* to place bricks in rows to dry before burning. **Hack-trap**, a kind of weir for taking fish.

hackberry (hak-ber-i) *n.* [Scand.] an American tree having the appearance of an elm, and bearing sweet, edible fruit about the size of a cherry.

hackery (hak-er-i) *n.* [Hind. *chakra*, a cart] in Bengal, a rude two-wheeled bullock-cart.

hacking (hak'ing) *a.* [A.S. *haccian*] short and interrupted, as a cough.

hacking (hak'ing) *n.* piling bricks for drying.

hackle (hak'l) *v.t.* [D. *hekel*, *dim.* of *haak*, hook] to separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel; to tear rudely asunder; —*n.* an instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine; any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk; a feather in a cock's neck; a fly for angling. **Hackle-fly**, an artificial fly made with hackles, like a palmer.

hackler (hak'ler) *n.* one that hackles; a flax-dresser; a heckler.

hackling (hak'ling) *n.* the process of cleaning flax; material for dressing flies for fishing.

hackly (hak'li) *a.* rough or broken, as if hacked; covered with sharp points [Min.].

hackmatack (hak'ma-tak) *n.* [Amer. Indian] the tamarack tree; the red birch.

hackney (hak'ni) *n.* [O.F. *haqueene*, a pacing-horse] a horse for riding or driving; a horse or pony kept for hire; a horse and carriage kept for hire; a hack; a hireling; a prostitute; —*a.* let out for hire; vicious for hire; much used; common; trite; —*v.t.* to use much; to practise in one thing; to accustom; to make trite or common-place; to carry in a hired coach. **Hackney-coach**, a coach kept for hire.

hackneyed (hak'nid) *a.* used much; accustomed; worn out; commonplace.

hackster (hak'ster) *n.* a bully; a ruffian.

hackqueton (hak'e-tun) *n.* [F.] a quilted jacket worn under steel armour.

had (had) *past tense* and *past participle* of the verb *have*.

haddock (had'uk) *n.* [M.E.] a sea-fish of the genus *Gadus*, abundant in the northern seas, and a common article of food (it is smaller than the cod, which it resembles, with silver white belly, dusky brown shoulders, black lateral line, and a spot above the gills, popularly called Saint Peter's thumb).

hade (had) [A.S. *heald*, inclined] the inclination or deviation from the vertical of any mineral vein [Min.]; the slope of a hill; the deep descent of a shaft; —*v.t.* to underlay or incline from a vertical position.

Hades (hâ-dêz) *n.* [G., the unseen, fr. *a*, not, and *idein*, to see] the habitation of the dead; the state of departed souls of men; the infernal regions; hell.

hadj, hajj (hâj) *n.* [A., a pilgrimage] the pilgrimage which every Mohammedan makes, if possible, to Mecca.

hadji, hajji (hâ'jê) *n.* [A.] a Mohammedan who has performed his hadj to Mecca.

hæcceity (hek-, hek-sê'i-ti) *n.* [L. *hæc*, this] thinness or thing-ness.

hafiz (hâ'fiz) *n.* [Per.] a title of a Mohammedan who knows the Koran by heart.

haft (hâft) *n.* [A.S.] a handle, as of a knife, sword, or dagger; hilt; —*v.t.* to set in a handle.

hag (hag) [Icel. *höggva*, hew] brushwood to be cut down; broken ground in a bog; —*v.t.* to hack.

hag (hag) [*contr.* fr. A.S. *hægtis*, a fury, a witch] an ugly old woman; a fury; a she-monster; a witch; a sorceress; an enchantress; —*v.t.* to harass; to torment. **Hag-ridden**, ridden by hags or witches; afflicted with nightmare. **Hag-seed**, the offspring of a hag or witch. **Hag-weed**, the common broom. **Hag-worm**, a viper or snake of any kind.

haggada (ha-gâ-da) *n.* [Heb.] a part of the Hebrew Midrash.

haggard (hag'ard) *a.* [O.F. *hagard*] wild or intractable; lean and ghastly; having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering; —*n.* a species of hawk; anything wild and intractable.

haggardly (hag'ard-li) *adv.* in a haggard manner.

haggis (hag'is) [*ha*, to chop] a dish made of the pluck of a sheep or lamb, chopped fine with herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw.

haggish (hag'ish) *a.* like a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid.

haggishly (hag'ish-li) *adv.* in a haggish manner.

haggle (hag'li) *v.t.* [frequentative of *hag*, chop] to cut into small pieces; to notch or make rough by cutting; to tease; to worry; —*v.i.* to be difficult in bargaining; to chaffer; to higgie; —*n.* a haggling or chaffering.

haggler (hag'ler) *n.* one that haggles; one that forestalls a market.

hagging (hag'ling) *n.* hacking; mangling; chaffering; priggling; hesitation in making a bargain, with effort to beat down the price.

hagiarchy (hâ-ji, hag-i-âr-ki) *n.* [G. *hagios*, sacred, and *archein*, rule] government by the priests or clergy.

hagiocracy (hâ-ji, hag-i-ok'ra-si) *n.* [G. *hagios*, and *kratos*, power] sacerdotal dominion or supremacy.

hagiograph (hâ-ji, hag-i-u-graf) *n.* a holy writing.

hagiographa, hagiography (hâ-ji, hag-i-og'ra-fa, -fi) *n.pl.* [G. *hagios* and *graphein*, write] the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, consisting of the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and 1 and 2 Chronicles; the lives of the saints.

hagiographical (hâ-ji, hag-i-og'ra-fal) *a.* pertaining to the hagiography, or to sacred writings.

hagiographer (hâ-ji, hag-i-og'ra-fer) *n.* a writer of sacred books; a writer of the lives of saints.

hagiolatry (hâ-ji, hag-i-ol'a-tri) *n.* [G. *hagios*, holy, and *latreia*, worship] the worship of saints.

hagiologist (hâ-ji, hag-i-ol'o-jist) *n.* one that writes or treats of the lives of saints.

hagiology (hâ-ji, hag-i-ol'o-ji) *n.* [G. *hagios* and *logos*, discourse] a narrative of the lives of the saints.

hah (hâ) *int.* an exclamation expressing surprise or effort; ha.

haha (hâ-hâ) *n.* [F.] a fence or bank sunk in a slope, not visible until one is close upon it.

haik (hâk) *n.* [A.] a large piece of woollen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic.

hail (hâl) *n.* [A.S. *hagol*] frozen rain or lumps of ice precipitated from the clouds; —*v.t.* to pour down masses of ice or frozen vapour; —*v.i.* to pour down, as hail. **Hail-shot**, small shot which scatter like hail-stones; grape-shot. **Hail-stone**, a frozen rain-drop.

Hail-storm, a storm of hail.

hail (hâ) *int.* [Icel. *heil*, healthy] an exclamation usually of respectful, and sometimes of reverent, salutation; —*n.* a wish of health; a salutation; a call; a summons; —*v.t.* to call after loudly; to salute; to name; to call; —*v.i.* to report one's self, as when hailed from another ship at sea. **Hail-fellow**, an intimate companion.

haily (hâ-li) *a.* full of hail; consisting of hail.

hain (hân) *v.t.* [Icel. *hegma*, protect] to hedge or fence in; to inclose; to spare; to be thrifty and saving.

hair (hâr) *n.* [A.S.] a small filament growing from a bulbous root in the skin of an animal; a collection or mass of such, serving as a covering to the skin; hair of the head; fur; down; bristles; a species of pubescence on plants; anything small or fine; exact value or distance; course; grain; direction; —*a.* made of, or stuffed with, hair; —*v.t.* to produce or grow hair. **Hair-brush**, a brush for dressing and smoothing the hair. **Hair-dresser**, one that dresses or cuts hair; a barber. **Hair-gland**, one of the minute glands of the root of a hair. **Hair-gloves**, gloves made of horse-hair, for rubbing the skin. **Hair-grass**, one of several species of grass, with slender hair-like stalks. **Hair-line**, a very fine line, made of hair, used in fishing; a fine line in drawing or writing; [Print.] a very fine line on a type. **Hair-net**, a net worn by women to confine the hair. **Hair-oil**, oil for dressing the hair. **Hair-pin**, a pin for supporting braids or plaits of hair. **Hair-splitting**, the practice of making nice and minute distinctions in reasoning. **Hair-spring**, the fine hair-like spring on the balance-wheel of a watch. **Hair-stroke**, a fine up-stroke in penmanship.

hairbreadth (hâr'breth) *n.* the diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance; —*a.* having the breadth of a hair; very narrow.

haircloth (här-kloth) *n.* stuff or cloth made wholly or partly of hair.

haired (här-t) *a.* having hair (with an adjective defining its quantity, quality, colour, or texture).

hairiness (här-i-nes) *n.* the state of abounding, or being covered, with hair.

hairless (här-les) *a.* destitute of hair; wanting hair.

hairy (här-i) *a.* covered, or abounding, with hair; made of hair; resembling hair.

hajj, hajji See **hadj, hadji**.

hake (håk) *n.* [Scand.] a sea-fish of the cod family, having only two dorsal fins:—*v.t.* to fish for hake.



Hake.

hake (håk) *n.* See **hack**.

hake, haik (håk) *v.t.* to carry off by force; to kidnap;—*v.i.* to go about idly;—*n.* a lazy person who lives by his wits.

hakem, hakim (hä-kem, -kim) *n.* [A.] a physician; in the East, a ruler; a governor.

halacha (ha-lak-a, ha-lä-ka) *n.* [H.] a part of the Hebrew Midrash.

halberd, halbert (hal-berd, -bert) *n.* [O.F. *halebarde*] an ancient military weapon for cutting and thrusting; a combination of a spear and an axe; a long shaft having a steel-pointed head, and a steel cross-piece with a cutting edge.

halberdier (hal-ber-dër) *n.* one that is armed with a halberd.



Halberd.

halce (hals) *n.* [G. *hals*, salt] a salt liquor made of the entrails of fish.

halcyon (hal-si-un) *n.* [L. fr. *G. alkuön*, wrongly derived fr. *hals*, sea, and *kuein*, to breed] the kingfisher;—*a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs in nests floating on the sea, which remained calm during the period of incubation—hence, calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. **Halcyon days**, the seven days before, and as many after, the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood and the weather to be calm; days of peace.

hale (hāl) *a.* [M.E. *hale*, *hāl*] sound; entire; healthy; robust;—*n.* safety; welfare.

hale (hāl) *n.* [*haul*] a violent pull; a haul;—*v.t.* to drag; to vex;—*v.i.* to push; to proceed.

haleness (hāl-nes) *n.* soundness; healthiness; robustness.

half (háf) *n.*; *pl.* **halves** (hávz) [A.S. *healf*] one of two equal parts of a thing; part; behalf; account; a term at school (for *half-year*);—*a.* consisting of a moiety or half—*adv.* in part, or in an equal part or degree (used in composition with the import of imperfection or approximation);—*v.t.* to divide into halves; to separate into parts. **Half-and-half**, a mixture of beer or porter and ale in equal proportions. **Half-baked**, raw; silly; immature. **Half-binding**, a style of bookbinding in which the backs and corners are in leather, and the sides in paper or cloth. **Half-blood**, relation between persons born of the same father or the same mother, but not of both. **Half-blooded**, of mixed blood or breed. **Half-bound**, of a book, bound with leather only on back and corners. **Half-bred**, mixed; mongrel—hence, mean; vulgar. **Half-breed**, one that is half-blooded. **Half-brother**, a brother by one parent only. **Half-caste**, a person of mixed European and Asiatic parentage; any half-breed. **Half-cock**, the position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch. **Half-faced**, thin-faced; meagre. **Half-hearted**, wanting in true affection; ungenerous; illiberal; unkind. **Half-heartedly**, without enthusiasm. **Half-heartedness**, the character of being half-hearted; want of earnestness. **Half-holiday**, half of a day given up to recreation. **Half-length**, of half the full or ordinary length; showing only the upper part of the body. **Half-mast**, the position of a flag lowered half-way down from the head of the staff. **Half-moon**, the moon when half its disc appears illuminated; anything in the shape of a half-moon; an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle. **Half-note**, a minim, in value one-half of a semibreve. **Half-pay**, *n.* half the amount of wages or salary; diminished or reduced pay;—*a.* receiving, or entitled to, half-pay. **Half-read**, superficially informed by reading. **Half-**

seas over, well on the way; half-drunk. **Half-sighted**, of weak discernment. **Half-sister**, a sister by one parent, but not by both. **Half-step**, a semitone. **Half-strained**, half-bred; imperfect. **Half-tide**, the time or state of the tide equally distant from ebb and flood. **Half-timer**, one that works only half the usual time; a child that does not require to attend an elementary school more than five times a week. **Half-truth**, a statement only partly true. **Half-way**, *adv.* in the middle; at half the distance; imperfectly; partially;—*a.* equally distant from the extremes. **Half-wit**, a weak-minded person; a dolt; a blockhead. **Half-witted**, weak in intellect; silly; foolish. **Half-yearly**, *a.* occurring, paid, or payable, twice in the year; semi-annual;—*adv.* twice in the year. **Better-half**, a wife. **To cry halves**, to claim an equal share. **To go halves**, to have an equal share or risk in.

halving (háf-ling) *n.* a half-grown person; a striping.

halfpenny (há-pe-ni) *n.* a copper coin of the value or worth of a halfpenny.

halfpennyworth (há-pe-ni-wurth) *n.* what it will purchase.

halibut, holibut (hal-i-but, hol-i-but) *n.* [M.E. *hali*, holy, and *butte*, flounder, that fish being much eaten on fast-days] a sea-fish allied to, but larger than, the turbot and flounder, with compressed body, dark back, and white belly, highly esteemed as food. It may attain a length of 6 feet, and a weight of 400 pounds.

halidom (hal-i-dum) *n.* [A.S. *hālig*, holy, and termination *dom*] holy state (formerly used as a form of adjuration).

halimas (hal-i-mas) *n.* [A.S. *hālig*, holy, and *masse*, mass, festival] the feast of All Souls; Hallowmas.

hall (haw) [A.S. *heal*, fr. *helan*, to cover] a covered edifice or a room, usually of stately dimensions; a passage-way at the entrance of a house or suite of chambers; a manor-house; a large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution; a court of justice; a place of public assembly; a college in a university. **Hall-mark**, *n.* the official stamp of the Goldsmiths' Company and other assay offices;—*v.t.* to assay and mark authoritatively. **hallelujah** (hal-e-lóo-ya) *n.* and *int.* [H. *halelû*, praise ye, and *Jah*, Jehovah] an exclamation used in songs of praise to God.

halliard (hal-yard) *n.* See **halyard**.

hallion, hallian (hal-yun, -yan) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a lazy rascal.

halloa (ha-ló) *int.* an exclamation to call attention;—*v.t.* to call or shout to; to incite with cries.

halloo (ha-lóo) *v.t.* [imit.] to encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to;—*v.i.* to cry out; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*;—*n.* a shout; a call;—*int.* ho, there; ho; an exclamation to call attention or to encourage one.

hallow (hal-o) *v.t.* [A.S. *hālig*, holy] to make holy; to consecrate; to treat as sacred; to reverence;—*n.* a saint; a holy person; an apostle.

Halloween (hal-ó-ën) *n.* the evening preceding All Hallows or All Saints' day.

Hallowmas (hal-ó-mas) *n.* the feast of All Souls, All Saints, or All Hallows.

hallucinate (ha-lóo-si-nát) *v.i.* to wander in mind; to talk idly; to dream; to stumble; to blunder.

hallucination (ha-lóo-si-ná-shun) *n.* [L. *hallucinari*, wander in mind] error; delusion; mistake; an error or illusion of sensible perception occasioned by bodily or organic disorder.

hallucinatory (ha-lóo-si-ná-tur-i) *a.* partaking of, or producing, hallucination.

halm, haulm (hawm) *n.* [A.S. *healm*, straw] the stalk of grain of any kind.

Halmaturus (hal-má-tú-rus) *a.* [G. *halma*, a leap] a genus of kangaroos.

halo (há-ló) *n.* [G. *halós*, threshing-floor, and also the disc of the sun or moon] a luminous circle round the sun or moon; a corona or crown; [Paint.] the golden circle or glory round the head of Christ or the Saints; a gloriolate;—*v.t.* and *i.* to form or surround with a halo.

halse (hals) *n.* [A.S. *heals*, neck] the neck or throat;—*v.t.* to embrace; to hug.

halser (haw'ser) *n.* [O.F. *haulser*, raise, fr. *L. altus*, high, cf. *hawsen*] a hawser.

halt (hawlt) *v.t.* [A.S. *healtian*, limp] to cause to cease marching; to stop; —*v.t.* to stop in walking or marching; to step with lameness; to limp; to hesitate; to falter; to make an irregular rhythm; —*a.* halting or stopping in walking; lame; —*n.* a stop in marching; a stopping; act of limping; lameness; hesitation in speech; stammer.

halter (haw'ter) *n.* one that halts or limps; one that hesitates.

halter (haw'ter) *n.* [A.S. *hælfre*, halter] a strong strap or cord; a rope or strap or head-stall for leading a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors; —*v.t.* to put a halter on; to bind with a rope or cord, and hold fast. **Halter-break**, to accustom to the use of a halter; to break or train by means of a halter.

halting (haw'ting) *n.* the act of stopping or faltering in gait or speech.

haltingly (haw'ting-lee) *adv.* in a halting or limping manner; slowly; with hesitating or faltering utterance.

halve (háv) *v.t.* [fr. *half*] to divide into two equal parts.

halyard (hal'yárd) *n.* [fr. *hale* or *haul*, and *yard*] a rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards or sails.

ham (ham) *n.* [A.S. *hamm*] the inner or hind part of the knee; the thigh of any animal; *esp.* the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking.

ham (ham) *n.* [Old Frisian] a home; a village or town.

hamadryad (ham'a-dri-ad) *n.* [G. *hamadryas*, fr. *hama*, together, and *dryas*, oak tree] a wood-nymph, supposed to live and die with the tree to which she was attached [Myth.].

hamate (há-mát) *a.* [L. *hamus*, hook] hooked, or set with hooks.

hamble, **hamel** (ham'bl, -el) *v.t.* [A.S. *hamelian*, to make a dog unfit for hunting by making him lame] to mutilate; to hamstring; to cut out the balls of the feet of dogs, to make them unfit for hunting; —*v.t.* to walk lame; to limp.

hames (háms) *n. pl.* [cf. D. *haam*], the curved pieces of wood or metal by which the traces and body-harness of a horse are attached to the collar.

hamesucken (hám-suk-n) *n.* [A.S.] the offence of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place [Scotts' Law].

Hamite (há-mít) *n.* a descendant of Ham, son of Noah; an African; a negro. **The Hamites**, a group occupying the whole of North Africa, as well as its eastern extremity as far as the equator, including the Berbers, Egyptians, Abyssinians, Nubians, East Africans, the Somalis, Gallas, Fulahs, etc.

hamite (há-mít) *n.* [L.] any fossil of the ammonite genus Hamites.

Hamitic (ha-mít-ik) *a.* pertaining to Ham or the Hamites.

hamlet (ham'let) *n.* [O.F. *hamel*, home, and *dím*, -et, cf. *home*] a small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

hamleted (ham'let-ed) *a.* accustomed to a hamlet or to a country life.

hammer (ham'er) *n.* [A.S. *hamor*] an instrument for driving nails, beating



Hammers.

metals, and the like; something that in form or action resembles the common hammer; an aggressive foe; —*v.t.* to beat with a hammer; to form or forge with a hammer; to contrive by intellectual labour (with *out*); —*v.i.* to be busy; to be working or in agitation. **Hammer-axe**, a tool consisting of a hammer and an axe combined on one handle. **Hammer-beam**, a beam acting as a tie



a, Hammer-beam.

at the foot of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides, as, *a.*, **Hammer-cap**, a cover for the cock of a gun. **Hammer-cloth**, the cloth which covers a coach-box (so called either from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, etc., in a pocket hid by this cloth, or from A.S. *hama*, skin, skins being the first material used in chariots for a covering). **Hammer-dressed**,

dressed or prepared with a hammer. **Hammer-fish**, the hammer-headed shark. **Hammer-harden**, to harden, as a metal, by hammering in a cold state. **Hammer-head**, a shark having the eyes set on projections from the sides of the head, which gives it a hammer shape. **Hammer-shell**, bivalve mollusc of the pearl-oyster family. **Hammer-wrought**, worked into shape by means of a hammer.

hammerable (ham'er-a-bl) *a.* capable of being formed or shaped by a hammer.

hammerer (ham'er-er) *n.* one that works with a hammer.

hammerman (ham'er-man) *n.* one that beats or works in metal with a hammer; a hammerer.

hammerwise (ham'er-wiz) *adv.* as if with a hammer.

hammock (ham'uk) *n.* [Sp. *hamaca* (of West Indian origin)]



Hammock.

a kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of canvas about six feet long and three wide, gathered at the ends, and suspended by cords from hooks fixed in the beams of a vessel (in camping, the hammock is hung between two trees or posts). To **lash a hammock**, to roll a hammock up smoothly. To **sling a hammock**, to fasten it up ready for use.

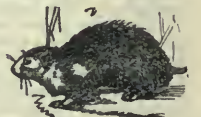
hamose, **hamous** (há-mós, -mus) *a.* [L. *hamus*, a hook] hooked, or set with hooks.

hamper (ham'per) *n.* [contr. fr. *hanaper*] a large basket for conveying things to market, etc.

hamper (ham'per) *n.* [A.S. *hamelian*, to maim, cf. *humble*] an instrument that shackles; a fetter; —*v.t.* to put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; to embarrass; to encumber.

hamshackle (ham'shak-l) *v.t.* to fasten by a rope binding the head to one of the fore-legs—hence, to bind or restrain.

hamster (ham'ster) *n.* [Ger.] a species of rat having a bag on each side of the jaw, under the skin, in which it carries grain, peas, and acorns, to its winter hole.



Hamster.

hamstring (ham'string) *n.* [ham] one of the tendons at the back of the knee, or hock of the hind-leg of quadrupeds; —*v.t.* to lame or disable by cutting the hamstring.

hamulate (ham'ü-lát) *a.* covered with little hoods.

hamulus (ham'ü-lus) *n.* [L. *hamus*, hook] a little hook or hooklet; [Surg.] an instrument for extracting the fetus.

hanaper (han'a-per) *n.* [O.F.] a kind of basket, usually of wickerwork; a bag or basket, in the English chancery, used to receive fees due to the king—hence, the exchequer of the chancery.

hand (hand) *n.* [A.S.] the outer extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers; a limb of certain animals; an index or pointer of a dial; a measure of the hand's breadth; four inches; a palm; side; part; direction; act; deed; power of making or producing; influence; agency; manner of execution; skill; dexterity; transmission; conveyance; reach; state of nearness; possession; property; ministry; service; form or cast of writing; style in artistic work; an agent; a workman; a sailor; prepared state; readiness; catch, or take; rate; price; check; control; cards held in a game; a share in a game at cards; —*v.t.* to give or transfer with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to conduct; to lay hold on; to seize; to transmit; to join hands; [Naut.] to trim or furl, as a sail; —*v.i.* to go hand-in-hand; to co-operate. **Hand-bag**, a bag for small articles. **Hand-ball**, a game of ball played with the hand. **Hand-barrow**, a flat, oblong wooden frame with handles at each end, for carrying goods. **Hand-bell**, a small bell rung by the hand. **Hand-bill**, a loose printed sheet to be circulated or stuck up for some public announcement. **Hand-book**, a small book of reference; a manual; a guide-book. **Hand-bow**, a longbow. **Hand-breadth**, a space equal to the breadth of a hand; a palm. **Hand-bridge**, a small bridge with a

hand-rail. **Hand-cart**, a cart drawn or pushed by hand. **Hand-drop**, wrist-drop, caused by lead-poisoning. **Hand-gallop**, a slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. **Hand-gear**, the contrivances in a steam-engine for working the valves by hand; the starting-gear. **Hand-glass**, a glass or small glazed frame used for placing over, protecting, and forcing plants. **Hand-grip**, seizure with the hand; a hilt; a handle. **Hand-hold**, hold or grasp with the hand. **Hand-in-hand**, unitedly. **Hand-language**, conversing by signs or motions of the hand. **Hand-lead**, a small lead for sounding in rivers, harbours, and shallow water. **Hand-line**, a fishing-line worked by hand without a rod. **Hand-loom**, a weaver's loom. **Hand-made**, manufactured by hand. **Hand-maid**, **hand-maiden**, a maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant. **Hand-mill**, a mill turned by the hand, as in grinding coffee, etc. **Hand-mirror**, a small mirror for the toilet. **Hand-organ**, a portable organ played by means of a cylinder set with pins and staples, and turned with a crank. **Hand-paper**, paper made by hand. **Hand-planter**, a hand-machine for planting seeds. **Hand-promise**, a solemn form of betrothal common in Ireland. **Hand-rail**, a rail, usually supported by balusters, as in staircases. **Hand-sale**, a sale confirmed by mutual shaking of hands. **Hand-saw**, a saw to be used with the hand. **Hands-down**, easily; without exertion. **Hand-shake**, a shake of the hand. **Hand-shaped**, having the shape of a hand; formed or made by the hand; created. **Hand-spike**, a bar, usually of wood, used with the hand as a lever. **Hand-stroke**, a stroke or blow with the hand; act of putting the hand to work (also **hand's-turn**). **Hand-to-hand**, at close quarters; in personal encounter. **Hand-to-mouth**, unsettled; precarious. **Hand-worker**, one that makes things by hand. **Hand-writing**, the form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; that which is written by hand; manuscript. **Hand-wrought**, made by hand. **Second-hand**, not new; poor; inferior. **A cool hand**, a person not easily daunted. **At hand**, within reach or call. **Clean hands**, a blameless life. **Hand over head**, rashly; negligently. **To bear a hand**, to give assistance. **To be hand in glove**, to be very intimate. **To change hands**, to become the property of another. **To have a hand in**, to bear a share. **To hold in hand**, to restrain. **To lay hands on**, to seize. **To take in hand**, to undertake. **With a heavy hand**, oppressively. **With a high hand**, boldly; impudently.

handcuff (hand-kuf) *n.* [a *cuff* for the *hand*] a fastening for the hands of prisoners or criminals, consisting of an iron ring around the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist; a manacle; —*v.t.* to put handcuffs on; to manacle.

handed (han-ded) *a.* having hands; provided with hands.

handfast (hand-fást) *v.t.* to bind by a contract or engagement; to betroth; to marry; —*n.* grip; grasp; constraint; pledge; marriage engagement.

handfastly (hand-fást-li) *adv.* by a pledge or contract.

handful (hand-fool) *n.* as much as the hand will grasp or contain; a small quantity or number.

handicap (han-di-kap) *n.* a race in which the horses are weighted, according to their age and character for speed, etc.; an allowance of time or distance in starting, granted in a foot-race or other contest, to inferior competitors; a contest so arranged; —*v.t.* to place at a disadvantage.

handicapper (han-di-kap-er) *n.* one that determines the amount of the handicaps in a contest.

handicraft (han-di-kráft) *n.* manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

handicraftsman (han-di-kráfts-man) *n.* a man employed or skilled in manual occupation.

handily (han-di-li) *adv.* in a handy manner; dexterously; adroitly; easily; conveniently.

handiness (han-di-nes) *n.* quality or state of being handy; easiness of performance acquired by practice; dexterity; readiness; state of being near and available.

handiwork (han-di-wurk) *n.* [A.S. *hand* and *geweorc*, work] work done by the hands; any work or product.

handkerchief (hang-ker-chif) *n.* [*hand* and *kerchief*] a piece of silk or linen carried about the person for wiping the mouth, blowing the nose, etc.; a piece of silk or cambric, or cotton, worn round the neck; a neckerchief; a neck-cloth.

handle (hand-ld) *v.t.* [A.S. fr. *hand*] to touch; to use or hold with the hand; to manage or wield; often, to manage skilfully; to make familiar by frequent touching; to deal with; to practise on; to treat well or ill; to discourse on; to discuss; —*n.* that part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used; instrument or means for effecting a purpose.

handled (han-dld) *a.* having a handle.

handler (hand-ler) *n.* a person employed in placing things by hand; the first bath or pit in a tannery.

handless (hand-les) *a.* without a hand; incapable; awkward.

handling (hand-ling) *n.* a touching or use by the hand; action; the mode of using the pencil, or of treating a topic.

handsel (hand-sel) *n.* [Icel. *handsal*] a sale, gift, or delivery, which is the first of a series; a first instalment; an earnest; the first act of using any new thing; —*v.t.* to use or do anything for the first time.

handsome (han-sum) *a.* [A.S. *hand* and suffix *-sum*] having a pleasing appearance or expression; good-looking; well proportioned; marked with propriety, ease, and dignity; appropriate; liberal; generous; ample; moderately large.

handsomely (han-sum-li) *adv.* skilfully; dexterously; neatly; elegantly; liberally; generously.

handsomeness (han-sum-ness) *n.* beauty in form; richness or elegance in dress; gracefulness in manner; liberality.

handy (han-di) *a.* skilful in using the hand; dexterous; adroit; ready to hand; convenient; near.

handy-dandy (hand-di-dan-di) *n.* [*hand* and *dandle*] a game for children, in which something is rapidly passed from one hand to the other, while another guesses in which hand it is.

hang (hang) *v.t.* [A.S. *hangian*] to suspend; to fix from above and leave free to swing or move below; to kill by suspending from a rope round the neck; to cause to decline; to show aloft; to display; to cover or ornament with curtains, pictures, etc., fastened to the wall; to fix so as to have a swinging motion; to set on hinges, as a door; —*v.i.* to be suspended; to dangle; to incline; to droop; to float; to swing in the air; to hover; to be dependent on; to cling to; to be fixed on, as look or attention; to be in suspense or uncertainty; to be delayed; to linger; to be displayed; to adhere; to be suspended by a halter; —*n.* slope; inclination; the way in which a thing hangs; tendency. **Hang-dog**, *n.* a low, degraded fellow; —*a.* having a base or sneaking look. **Hang-net**, a net with a large mesh. **To hang back**, to be reluctant to proceed. **To hang fire**, to hesitate; to be in suspense. **To hang in the balance**, to be in doubt or suspense. **To hang on**, or upon, to cling to, to be dependent on. **To hang out**, to display. **To hang together**, to be closely united. **To hang up one's hat**, to make one's self at home.

hangable (hang-a-bl) *a.* liable to be hanged.

hangbird (hang-berd) *n.* a bird, the Baltimore oriole, so called from its nest, which is suspended from the limb of a tree.

hanger (hang-er) *n.* one that, or that which, hangs; a girdle or belt by which a sword was attached to the person; a short, broad sword, incurved towards the point; that by which a thing is suspended; a pot-hook. **Hanger-board**, a board for supporting electric arc lamps. **Hanger-on**, one that hangs on, or sticks to, a person, place, or plan, in soliciting favours; a dependent.

hanging (hang-ing) *n.* death by suspension; that which is hung, as linings or drapery for



Hangbird.

a room (used chiefly in *pl.*);—*a.* unfixed; floating. **Hang-buttress**, a buttress supported on a corbel. **Hanging-gardens**, gardens in terraces, rising behind one another. **Hanging-guard**, a defensive position in broadsword exercise. **Hanging-post**, that post of a door-frame to which the hinges of the door are fixed. **Hanging-sleeves**, stripes of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders. **Hanging-tool**, a tool having a bent portion, which fits over the tool-rest of a metal-turning lathe. **Hanging-valve**, a hinge-valve.

hangman (hang-man) *n.* one that hangs another; a public executioner.

hangnail (hang-nāl) *n.* a small piece of skin which hangs from the root of a fingernail; an agnail.

hank (hank) *n.* [Icel. *hanki*, a hasp] a parcel of skeins of yarn or thread tied together; a single skein; a tie; a collar;—*v.t.* to form into hanks.

hanker (hang-ker) *v.i.* [Frequentative of *hang*, to hang on] to desire vehemently.

hankering (hang-ker-ing) *n.* ardent longing for; restless and uneasy appetite.

hankeringly (hang-ker-ing-li) *adv.* in a hankering manner; eagerly.

hankle (hang-kl) *v.t.* [*hank*] to twist; to entangle.

hanse (hans) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *hansa*, a band of men] a league; a society or corporation of merchants;—*a.* pertaining to the Hanse league. **Hanse towns**, the towns of the Hanseatic league.

Hanseatic (han-se-at-ik) *a.* pertaining, or relating, to the league of certain German towns in the 13th century to protect commerce.

hansom, hansom-cab (han-sum, -kab) *n.* a two-wheeled cab with the driver's seat behind (so named after inventor).

hap (hap) *n.* [Icel. *happ*, good-luck] that which happens or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event; fate; lot;—*v.i.* to happen; to befall; to come by chance. **Hap-hazard**, *n.* chance; accident;—*a.* random; accidental. **Hap-hazardly**, by chance; without cause or intention.

hapless (hap-less) *a.* luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

haplessly (hap-less-li) *adv.* in a hapless manner.

haplessness (hap-less-nes) *n.* the state of being hapless.

haploscope (hap-lu-sköp) *n.* [G. *haploos*, simple, and *skopein*, to view] a stereoscope that presents to each eye a field of view invisible to the other.

haply (hap-li) *adv.* by hap, chance, or accident; perhaps.

happen (hap-n) *v.i.* to come by chance; to fall out; to take place; to occur; to meet with; to fall or light upon.

happening (hap-ning) *n.* an occurrence.

happily (hap-i-li) *adv.* by good fortune; luckily; successfully; dexterously; gracefully.

happiness (hap-i-nes) *n.* felicity; pleasure; contentment; gratification of animal appetite or desire; possession and enjoyment of any good; anticipation of future bliss; good luck; good fortune; fortuitous gift of thought or speech; unstudied grace, or elegance in expression.

happy (hap-i) *a.* [*hap*] favoured by hap, luck, or fortune; lucky; fortunate; successful; enjoying good of any kind; delighted; satisfied; secure of good; prosperous; propitious; favourable; dexterous; ready; able; easy; agreeable; blessed in the favour of God. **Happy-family**, wild animals living together in a cage and at peace; a union of men of opposite views (said ironically). **Happy-go-lucky**, easy-going; taking things as they come.

hara-kiri (há-ra-ki-ri) *n.* [Jap. *hara*, belly, and *kiri*, cutting] happy despatch; an involuntary suicide by disembowelling; formerly practised among Japanese officials when the Government considered them worthy of death.

harangue (há-rang) *n.* [O.F. fr. O. H. Ger. *hrinc*, a ring, as of people] a public address; a speech addressed to a large assembly; a popular oration; declamation;—*v.t.* to address by oration or formal speech;—*v.i.* to make a harangue.

haranguer (há-rang-er) *n.* one that harangues; a noisy declaimer.

harass (har-as) *v.t.* [F. *harasser*] to fatigue to excess; to weary; to tire; to tease; to vex with importunity, care, or perplexity; to annoy by repeated and unlooked-for attacks, as an enemy.

harasser (har-as-er) *n.* one that harasses or teases; a spoiler.

harassing (har-as-ing) *a.* tiring; fatiguing; burdensome; oppressive.

harassment (har-as-ment) *n.* the act of harassing; state of being harassed; vexation; worry; bother.

harbinger (há-bin-jer) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *herberga*, lodging] one that provides or gives lodging; an officer of the English royal household who precedes the court when travelling, to provide lodgings, etc.; a forerunner; a precursor; a note, warning, or omen of the future;—*v.t.* to announce; to serve as an omen of.

harbour (há-bur) *n.* [Icel. *herberg*] a place of security and comfort; a lodging; an asylum; a refuge for ships; a port or haven; a place of security from storms and danger;—*v.t.* to entertain as a guest; to shelter; to protect, as a ship from storms;—*v.i.* to lodge or abide for a time; to take shelter. **Harbour-dues**, charges to which a ship or its cargo is liable when in harbour. **Harbour-light**, a light or lighthouse to guide ships entering port. **Harbour-master**, an officer that executes the regulations respecting harbours, and assigns to ships their place in docks.

harbourage (há-bur-ij) *n.* shelter; entertainment.

harbourer (há-bur-er) *n.* one that entertains or shelters.

harbourless (há-bur-les) *a.* without a harbour.

hard (hárd) *a.* [A.S. *heard*] firm; solid; compact; impenetrable; indivisible; difficult to understand; puzzling; difficult to perform; arduous; laborious; difficult to endure; oppressive; exacting; burdensome; harsh; stern; austere; unjust; unreasonable; pinching; bitter, as winter; meagre; scanty, as fare; unfeeling; insensible; keen at a bargain; gripping; avaricious; rough or harsh to the taste, as liquids; stiff; constrained, as style; dry and cold, as colouring in pictures;—*adv.* with pressure; with urgency;—hence, diligently; earnestly; with difficulty; uneasily; closely; nearly; rapidly; nimbly; forcibly; violently. **Hard and fast**, strict.

Hard-bake, a sweetmeat made of sugar and treacle. **Hard-boiled**, boiled so long as to be hard. **Hard-bound**, fast or tight; stiff and slow in action. **Hard-by**, close at hand. **Hard-cash**, coin, silver or gold. **Hard-drawn**, drawn when cold, as wire through a disc. **Hard-favoured**, having coarse features; repellent. **Hard-fish**, salted and dried cod, ling, etc. **Hard-fisted**, having hard or strong hands, as a labourer; covetous; niggardly. **Hard-fought**, vigorously contested. **Hard-got**, obtained with labour and pains; hard-gotten. **Hard-grained**, firm in the grain; unattractive. **Hard-handed**, having hard hands, as a labourer; exercising severity in the administration of law, etc. **Hard-head**, **hard-heads**, clash or collision of heads in contest. **Hard-headed**, strong in intellect; shrewd; intelligent. **Hard-hearted**, cruel; pitiless; unfeeling. **Hard-heartedly**, in a hard-hearted manner. **Hard-heartedness**, the character of being hard-hearted. **Hard-mouthed**, not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; coarse in rebuke; harsh. **Hard-nosed**, having little or no sense of smell. **Hard of hearing**, nearly deaf. **Hard-set**, rigid; obstinate. **Hard-tack**, large, coarse biscuit without salt; ship-biscuit. **Hard-up**, in great want of money. **Hard-visaged**, having coarse features; of a harsh countenance. **Hard-wood**, wood of a close and hard texture, as oak, mahogany, maple, etc. **To die hard**, to die after a fierce struggle. **To go hard with**, to fare ill with. **To be hard put to it**, to be in great straits.

harden (hárd-n) *v.t.* to make hard or more hard; to indurate; to strengthen; to inure; to confirm in wickedness, obstinacy, etc.;—*v.i.* to become hard, or more hard; to acquire solidity; to become confirmed or strengthened; to be inured; to become insensible.

hardened (hárd-dnd) *a.* made compact and firm; impenetrable; confirmed in error or vice; callous; obdurate; unfeeling.

hardener (hárd-ner) *n.* one that makes hard, firm, or compact; a temperer of tools.

hardening (hård'-ning) *n.* act or process of making bodies more compact or impervious; esp. the tempering of iron or steel. **Hardening-kiln**, a kiln where unfinished pottery is hardened.

hardhood (hård-di-hood) *n.* [E. *hardy* and the termination *hood*] daring courage; boldness; firmness; intrepidity; bodily strength acquired by exercise; vigour; robustness; assurance; excessive confidence; effrontery.

hardily (hård-di-li) *adv.* in a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

hardiness (hård-di-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being hardy; hardihood; boldness; firmness; assurance.

hardish (hård-dish) *a.* somewhat hard.

hardly (hård-li) *adv.* with difficulty; with laborious effort; barely; scarcely; painfully; severely; distressingly; harshly; roughly; coarsely.

hardness (hård-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being hard in any sense of the word.

hards (hårdz) *n.* [A.S. *heordan*] the refuse or coarse part of flax, wool, etc.

hardship (hård-ship) *n.* a hard state or condition; severe labour; want; injury; grievance; annoyance; oppression; burden of any kind.

hardware (hård-wär) *n.* ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen furniture, and the like.

hardwareman (hård-wär-man) *n.* a maker or seller of hardware.

hardy (hård-di) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a blacksmith's chisel.

hardy (hård-di) *a.* [O.F. *hardi*] bold; brave; stout; intrepid; strong; firm; compact; inured to fatigue; able to bear exposure to cold weather; confident; stubborn; impudently bold.

hare (här) *n.* [A.S. *hara*] a swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip; a constellation situated directly under Orion; —*v.t.* to harass; to worry; to frighten. **Hare-bell**, a plant having bell-shaped flowers; the bluebell of Scotland. **Hare-brained**, wild; giddy; heedless. **Hare-eyed**, watchful; fearful. **Hare-hearted**, timorous like a hare; easily frightened. **Hare-hound**, a hound for hunting hares. **Hare-lip**, a lip, commonly the upper one, having a division like that of a hare. **Hare's-ear**, a genus of plants with umbels of yellow flowers. **Hares and hounds**, a boys' game. To hold with the hare and run with the hounds, to play a double game.

harem (hä-rem, hä-rem) *n.* [A. *haram*, sacred] the apartments allotted to females in the East; the wives and concubines belonging to one man.

harengiform (hä-ren'-j-form) *a.* [F. *hareng*, a herring] shaped like a herring.

haricot (har'-i-ko) *n.* [F.] a ragout or stew of mutton and vegetables; the kidney-bean.

hariolation (har-i-n-lä-shun) *n.* [L.] a soothsaying; a foretelling.

harish (här-ish) *a.* like a hare.

hark (härk) *v.i.* [contr. for *hearken*] to listen (used only in the imperative). **Hark-away**, a hunting cry. To hark back, to return to some previous point.

harl (här) *n.* [O.F. *harler*, to drag] flax, hemp, etc., drawn out into threads.

Harleian (här-le-an) *a.* pertaining, or relating, to the library formed by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford (1661-1724), now in the British Museum.

harlequin (här-le-kwin) *n.* [F.] a buffoon dressed in parti-coloured clothes; a merry-andrew; a zany; —*v.i.* to make sport.

harlequinade (här-le-kwi-näd) *n.* exhibitions of harlequins.

harlot (här-lut) *n.* [O.F. *arlot*] a prostitute; a common woman; —*a.* wanton; lewd; low.

harlotry (här-lut-ri) *n.* the trade or practice of prostitution.

harm (härm) *n.* [A.S. *hærm*] injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune; evil; loss; —*v.t.* to hurt; to injure; to damage.

harmalin (här-mä-lin) *n.* [A.] a vegetable alkaloid, from which a valuable dye is made.

harmattan (här-mat-an) *n.* [A.] a hot, dry wind blowing to the Atlantic along the Guinea coast from the interior of Africa, in December, January, and February.

harmful (härm'-fool) *a.* full of harm; injurious.

harmfully (härm'-fool-i) *adv.* hurtfully; injuriously; noxiously.

harmfulness (härm'-fool-nes) *n.* hurtfulness; quality or power of injuring.

harmless (härm'-les) *a.* free from harm; unhurt; free from power or disposition to harm; inoffensive; free from crime or guilt; innocent.

harmlessly (härm'-les-li) *adv.* in a harmless manner.

harmlessness (härm'-les-nes) *n.* state of being harmless; innocence.

harmonic (här-mon'-ik) *n.* a musical note produced by a number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number producing some other.

harmonica (här-mon'-i-ka) *n.* a musical toy.

harmonic (här-mon'-i-ka) *a.* relating to musical harmony or music; harmonious; musical; concordant; consonant; [Math.] designating a relation between quantities, analogical to that between harmonic chords.

harmonically (här-mon'-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a harmonic manner; in respect to harmony, as distinguished from melody.

harmonics (här-mon'-iks) *n.* the doctrine or science of musical sounds; —*pl.* harmonious sounds; consonances; secondary tones which accompany any principal, and apparently simple, tone.

harmonious (här-mō'-ni-us) *a.* adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical; vocally or musically concordant; symphonious; agreeing in action or feeling; corresponding; living in peace and friendship.

harmoniously (här-mō'-ni-us-li) *adv.* in relation.

harmoniousness (här-mō'-ni-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being harmonious.

harmonist (här-mu-nist) *n.* one that shows the agreement or harmony of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four evangelists; a musical composer; one that sets or arranges pieces to different keys, or with variations.

harmonium (här-mō'-ni-um) *n.* a keyed instrument of music, in which the tones are produced by the vibration of metallic reeds.

harmonize (här-mu-niz) *v.i.* to agree in action, adaptation, or effect on the mind; to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families; to agree in vocal or musical effect; —*v.t.* to adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to reconcile; to set an air to music; to arrange into parts for the voice, or with instrumental accompaniments.

harmonizer (här-mu-ni-zer) *n.* one that harmonizes; a harmonist.

harmonometer (här-mu-nom'-e-ter) *n.* [G.] an instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

harmony (här-mu-ni) *n.* [G. *harmonia*, fr. *harmos*, fitting, fr. *arein*, to fit, to fit together] just adaptation of parts to each other; concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; correspondence; good understanding; peace; friendliness; a literary work that brings together parallel passages respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency; musical concord; a combination of different musical tones, according to the laws of modulation; the science that treats of musical sounds in their combination and progression.

harness (här-nes) *n.* [O.F. *harnois*, armour] the iron covering or dress which a soldier formerly wore; the armour of a horse; the equipments of a draught horse; tackle; tackling; the part of a loom comprising the heddles with their means of support and motion; —*v.t.* to dress in armour; to equip or furnish for defence; to make ready for draught. **Harness-cask**, a tub lashed to a vessel's deck, and containing salted provisions for daily use. **Harness-clamp**, a saddler's instrument for holding leather while being stitched. **Harness-maker**, one whose trade is the making of harness. **Harness-room**, a room adjoining a stable, where harness is put away. To die in harness, to continue life to the last in one's work.

harnesser (hár-nēs-er) *n.* one that harnesses.

harp (hárp) *n.* [A.S. *hearpe*] a stringed instrument of music, of a triangular figure, usually played with the fingers;—*v. i.* to play on the harp; to dwell tediously or monotonously in speaking or writing. **Harp-seal**, the Greenland seal. **Harp-shaped**, formed or shaped like a harp. **To harp on one string**, to dwell on a subject tediously.



Harp.

harper (hár-per) *n.* a player on the harp.

harping (hár-ping) *n.* a continual dwelling on, and reiteration of, a subject; the art or act of playing on the harp.

harpings (hár-pingz) *n. pl.* the foreparts of the wales, which encompass the bow of a ship.

harpist (hár-pist) *n.* a player on the harp; a harper.

harpoon (hár-póon) *n.* [F. *harpon*, fr. G. *harpē*, a sickle] a spear or javelin used to strike and kill large fish, as whales, consisting of a long shank with a flat, triangular, barbed, iron point for piercing the fish, and a long line to play it (it is usually thrown by the hand, but sometimes it is discharged from a species of gun—the **harpoon-gun**);—*v. t.* to strike, catch, or kill, with a harpoon.



Harpoon.

harpooner (hár-póo-ner) *n.* one that throws the harpoon.

harpsichord (hárp-si-kord) *n.* [F. *harpe-chorde*] a harp-shaped instrument of music, now superseded by the pianoforte.

harpy (hárp-i) *n.* [O.F. *harpie*, fr. G. *harpazein*, snatch] a fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture [Myth.]; one that is rapacious; an extortioner; a plunderer; any ravenous or rapacious creature. **Harpy-eagle**, a very large crested eagle of South America. **Harpy-footed**, having feet like a harpy.



Harpy-eagle.

harquebuse (hárp-kwē-bus) *n.* an arquebuse; a kind of hand gun.

harridan (hárp-i-dan) *n.* [O.F. *harridelle*, a worn-out horse, jade] a worn-out strumpet.

harrier (hárp-er) *n.* [*hare*] a kind of hound for hunting hares; a beagle;—[*harry*] a kind of hawk allied to the buzzard, but swifter.

harrow (hárp-ō) *n.* [cf. Icel. *herfi*] an iron-toothed instrument drawn over ploughed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown;—*v. t.* to draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown; to lacerate; to torment. **Under the harrow**, in a state of uneasiness or misery.

harrower (hárp-ō-er) *n.* one that harrows or despoils; a kind of hawk.

harrowing (hárp-ō-ing) *a.* heart-rending; distressful.

harrowingly (hárp-ō-ing-li) *adv.* in a tormenting manner; ravagingly.

harry (hárp-i) *v. t.* [A.S. *hergian*, ravage, fr. *here*, army] to strip; to pillage; to worry; to agitate; to harass;—*v. i.* to make incursions for plunder; to ravage.

harrying (hárp-i-ing) *n.* plundering; spoliation.

harsh (hárs) *a.* [M.E. *harshk*, fr. Dan. *harsk*] rough to the touch; rugged; rough to the ear; grating; jarring; rough to the taste; sour; bitter; rough to the feelings; peevish; morose; severe; austere; rude; abusive, as speech.

harshly (hárs-li) *adv.* in a harsh manner; gratingly.

harshness (hárs-nes) *n.* quality or state of being harsh; roughness; sternness; asperity; tartness; severity.

hart (hárt) *n.* [A.S. *heort*, literally, the horned animal] a stag; the male of the red deer. **Hart of ten**, a hart with ten tines or branches to his horns. **Hart's-tongue**, a common British fern.

hartbeest (hárt-bēst) *n.* [D.] a large African antelope. Also **hartebeest**.

hartshorn (hárts-horn) *n.* the horn of the hart or male deer. **Salt of hartshorn**, an impure, solid carbonate of ammonia. **Spirit of hartshorn**, an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia.

harum-scarum (hárum-skár-um) *a.* [*hare*, fr. its unreasoning haste and fright, and *scare*, terrify] wild; precipitate; giddy; rash;—*n.* a giddy, harebrained person.

haruspice (hárus-pis) *n.* [L.] a person in ancient Rome who professed to interpret the will of the gods by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or by observing extraordinary natural phenomena; a diviner; a soothsayer. Also **haruspex**.

harvest (hárv-est) *n.* [A.S. *hærvest*] the season of gathering a crop of any kind; that which is reaped; the product of any labour; gain;—*v. t.* to reap or gather, as corn and other fruits, for the use of man and beast. **Harvest-feast**, a feast at the gathering of the harvest. **Harvest-home**, the song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself; the time of harvest. **Harvest-moon**, the moon near the full at the time of harvest in England, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days. **Harvest-mouse**, a very small field-mouse, which builds its nest on the stems of wheat or other plants. **Harvest-queen**, an image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

harvester (hárv-est-er) *n.* one that harvests.

harvestman (hárv-est-mán) *n.* a labourer in harvest.

harvestry (hárv-est-ri) *n.* the act of harvesting.

hash (hásh) *v. t.* [F. *hacher*] to chop into small pieces; to mince and mix;—*n.* that which is hashed or chopped up; minced meat, or meat and vegetables mixed—hence, a mess; confused or bungled state; repetition, or second exhibition.

hashish, hasheesh (hásh-esh) *n.* [A.] the tops and tender parts of Indian hemp; an intoxicating infusion of this plant.

hask (hásk) *n.* [W.] a basket made of rushes or flags.

haslet (há-s-let) *n.* [O.F. *hastelet*, a spit] the pluck, *esp.* of a hog; heart, liver, and lights (used for food). Also **harslet**.

hasp (hásp) *n.* [A.S. *hæpse*] a clasp, *esp.* one that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; a spindle to wind thread or silk on;—*v. t.* to snit or fasten with a hasp.

hassock (há-s-uk) *n.* [A.S. *hassuc*, tuft of coarse grass] a thick mat or bass for kneeling on in church; a small square stool covered with rush or carpet.

hastate, hastated (há-s-tát, -téd) *a.* [L. *hastis*, spear] spear-shaped [Bot.].

haste (hást) *n.* [O.F. *haste*] celerity of motion (applied only to voluntary motion); speed; swiftness; expedition; despatch; sudden excitement; vehemence; precipitation; state of being in a hurry, or pressed by business; urgency; eagerness; activity.

hasten (há-s-n) *v. t.* to drive or urge forward; to push on; to accelerate; to precipitate; to expedite; to hurry;—*v. i.* to move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

hastener (há-s-n-er) *n.* one that, or that which, hastens or urges forward.

haster (há-s-ter) *n.* [F.] a metal stand for keeping in the heat upon a joint when roasting.

hastily (há-s-ti-li) *adv.* in haste; speedily; nimbly; precipitately; rashly; passionately; impatiently.

hastiness (há-s-ti-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being hasty; haste; precipitation; rashness; irritability; quickness or warmth of temper.

hasting (há-s-ting) *adv.* maturing early (said of fruits);—*n. pl.* early peas.

hasty (há-s-ti) *a.* quick; speedy; expeditious; eager; precipitate; rash; irritable; easily excited; passionate; growing quickly; forward; early ripe. **Hasty-pudding**, a pudding made of meal stirred into boiling water; a batter or pudding of flour and milk, sometimes with egg, boiled quickly together. **Hasty-witted**, rash; inconsiderate.

hat (hat) *n.* [A.S. *hæt*] a covering for the head worn by men or women; the distinctive cap worn by a cardinal—hence, the dignity of a cardinal. **Hat-band**, a band round a hat; a mourning-band. **Hat-brush**, a soft brush for hats. **Red hat**, a cardinal's hat. **To give one a hat**, to salute. **To pass round the hat**, to ask for money.

hatable (hā-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being, or deserving to be, hated; odious.

hatch (hach) *v.t.* [Etyim. unknown] to produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot;—*v.i.* to produce young; to bring the young to maturity; to be in a state of growing or producing;—*n.* as many chickens as are produced at once; a brood; act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure; discovery.

hatch (hach) *n.* [A.S. *hæc*, hurdle] a half door; a door with an opening over it; the frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck; the cover of the hatchway; the opening of a passage into a vault or cellar, and the lid or cover to it. **Hatch-boat**, a kind of half-decked fishing-boat. **Hatch-way**, an opening in a deck or floor, affording a passage from one deck or story to another. **Under hatches**, below deck, in confinement.

hatch (hach) *v.t.* [F. *hacher*, cut] to chase; to engrave; to mark with cuts or lines; to shade a drawing by means of lines crossing one another;—*n.* a shading line in drawing.

hatchel (hach-el) *n.* Same as **hackle**.

hatcher (hach-er) *n.* one that hatches or contrives; a plotter; a schemer.

hatchery (hach-er-i) *n.* a place for hatching eggs, esp. of fish.

hatchet (hach-et) *n.* [F. *hachette*, *dim.* of *hache*, an axe] a small axe with a short handle, used with one hand. **Hatchet-face**, a face with sharp features. **To bury the hatchet**, to make peace, fr. the habit of the North American Indians. **To dig up, or take up, the hatchet**, to make war.

hatching (hach-ing) *n.* act or process of producing young from eggs by incubation or artificial heat; act of contriving or plotting; a kind of drawing or engraving (usually written **etching**).

hatchment (hach-ment) *n.* [*contr.* for *achievement*] a frame bearing the escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse, at funerals, or in a church [Her.]; an ornament on the hilt of a sword.

hate (hāt) *v.t.* [A.S. *hātian*] to have a great aversion to; to dislike; to regard with ill-will; to abhor; to detest; to loathe;—*n.* strong or extreme dislike or aversion; hatred.

hateful (hāt-fool) *a.* full of hate; feeling hate or aversion; detesting; malignant; malevolent; exciting or deserving great dislike, aversion, or disgust; odious; detestable; ugly; execrable; loathsome; abhorrent; repugnant.

hatefully (hāt-fool-l) *adv.* odiously; abominably; maliciously.

hatefulness (hāt-fool-nes) *n.* state or quality of being hateful.

hateless (hāt-les) *a.* having no feeling of hate.

hater (hāt-ter) *n.* one that hates.

hatred (hāt-tred) *n.* very great dislike or aversion; ill-will; enmity; hate; animosity; malevolence; rancour; detestation; loathing; abhorrence; repugnance; antipathy.

hatted (hat-ed) *a.* wearing, or covered with, a hat.

hatter (hat-er) *n.* one that makes or sells hats. **Mad as a hatter**, violently angry; insane.

hatti-she-rieff (hat-i-she-ref) *n.* [A., noble writing] a Turkish order or decree of the highest authority, issuing immediately from the Sultan.

hauberck (haw-berk) *n.* [O.F. *haubero*, fr. O. H. Ger. *hals*, neck, and *bergan*, protect] a shirt or tunic of mail reaching to the knees, formed of small steel rings interwoven; a habergeon.

haugh (hāh) *n.* [A.S. *haga*, yard or inclosure] a piece of low-lying flat ground, usually in the vicinity of a river; a kind of meadow.

haughtily (haw-ti-li) *adv.* in a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

haughtiness (haw-ti-nes) *n.* quality of being haughty; arrogance; disdain; superciliousness; loftiness.

haughty (haw-ti) *a.* [O.F. *hautain*, fr. *haut*, fr. L. *altus*, high] high; lofty; having a high opinion of one's self, with contempt for others; proud; disdainful; arrogant; imperious; insolent.

haul (haul) *v.t.* [F. *haler*, fr. O. H. Ger. *halōn*] to pull or draw with force; to drag; to steer a vessel closer to the wind; to close-haul;—*n.* a pulling with force; a violent pull; a draught of a net; that which is taken at once, as by hauling a net and the like.

haulage (haw-lij) *n.* the act of hauling or drawing; charge for hauling a ship or boat.

hauler (haw-ler) *n.* one that hauls.

haulm (hawm) *n.* [A.S. *healm*] the stem or stalk of grain of all kinds; stubble. Also **halm**.

haunch (hānsii) *n.* [O.F. *hanche*, fr. O. H. Ger. *ancho*, leg] the hip; that part of an animal body between the last ribs and the thigh; the rear; the hinder part of anything; the spandril of an arch, or the part between the vertex or crown and the ground or springing.

haunched (hānsht) *a.* having haunches.

haunt (hānt) *v.t.* [O.F. *hanter*] to frequent; to resort to frequently; to visit pertinaciously or intrusively; to visit as a ghost or apparition;—*v.i.* to loiter about a place; to abide or to be found in a place;—*n.* a place to which one frequently resorts.

haunted (hānt-ed) *a.* frequently visited by ghosts.

haunter (hānt-er) *n.* one that haunts a place.

haurient (haw-ri-ent) *a.* said of fishes when placed upright [Her.].

haustellum (haws-tel-um) *n.* [L. *haurire*, draw] the sucking-organ of an insect.

haustorium (haws-tō-ri-um) *n.* a sucker-like rootlet.

hautboy (hō-oi) *n.* [F. *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood] a wind instrument of music, similar in shape and tone to a clarinet, only thinner (an older form of the oboe); a large kind of strawberry.

hauteur (haw-ter) *n.* [F.] haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; pride; insolence.

haut-gout (hō-gōó) *n.* [F.] high taste or relish; high seasoning.

havana, havannah (hā-van-ā) *n.* a fine quality of cigar, named from Havana, the capital of Cuba.

have (hav) *v.t.* [A.S. *habban*] to own; to hold in possession; to take; to obtain; to catch; to seize; to accept, as a husband or wife; to esteem; to regard; to maintain; to keep; to gain; to receive; to procure; to purchase; to bring forth; to produce; to embrace; to contain; to carry; to wear; to be under necessity or obligation. **To have after**, to pursue. **To have at**, to assail or attack. **To have in**, to contain. **To have it out**, to bring to a settlement. **To have on**, to wear. **To have rather**, to prefer.

havelock (hav-lok) *n.* [named fr. General *Have-lock*, d. 1857] a white cap-cover, with a flap to protect the neck, worn in hot climates.

haven (hā-ven) *n.* [A.S. *hæfene*] a harbour; a port; a bay or inlet of the sea affording safe anchorage; any place of shelter or security—hence, rest in general; final place of rest.

havenage (hā-ven-i) *n.* harbour-dues.

haver (hav-er) *n.* possessor; holder; occupier; [Scots Law] the holder of a deed, bond, or other legal document, forming part of a process or suit.

haver (hav-er) *n.* [Ger. *haber* or *hafer*, oats] oats or other grain used for horses' food.

haversack (hav-er-sak) *n.* [literally, oat sack, fr. *haver* and *sack*] a strong linen bag in which a soldier carries his rations when on a march; a gunner's case for ordnance.

havildar (hav-il-dār) *n.* [Hind.] a native sergeant in the British Indian army.

having (hav-ing) *n.* the act of possessing; goods; estate.



Hatchment.

havoc (hav'uk) *n.* [O.F. *havot*, plunder] wide and general destruction; devastation; waste;—*v.t.* to waste; to destroy; to lay waste;—*int.* a cry *orig.* used in hunting, but afterwards as a war-cry.

haw (haw) *n.* [A.S. *haga*, an enclosure] a hedge; an inclosed garden or yard; the berry and seed of the hawthorn.

haw (haw) *n.* [Imit.] a hesitation or intermission of speech;—*v.i.* to stop, in speaking, with a *haw*, or to speak with hesitation. **Haw-haw**, *v.i.* to laugh loudly or boisterously;—*n.* loud, vulgar laughter;—*a.* in an affected tone.

hawfinch (haw-finsh) *n.* a small bird, the gros-beak.

hawhaw (haw-haw') *n.* Same as *haha*.

hawk (hawk) *n.* [A.S. *hafoc*] a rapacious bird of the genus *Falco*, of several species, with crooked beak, thickly feathered head, and wings shorter than those of the other members of the family. It feeds on birds, mice, frogs, etc., and was formerly trained and used in falconry;—*v.i.* to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to practise falconry; to soar or strike like a hawk. **Hawk-eyed**, having a keen eye or acute sight. **Hawk-moth**, a quick-darting insect, that hovers over flowers like a hawk. **Hawk-nosed**, having a nose like the beak of a hawk. **Hawk's-bill**, the catch controlling the striking movement of a clock.



Swallow-tailed hawk.

hawk (hawk) *v.t.* [Imit., cf. W. *hochz*] to raise by hawking, as phlegm;—*v.i.* to cough; to force up phlegm with noise;—*n.* an effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

hawk (hawk) *v.t.* (Old Low Ger.) to sell by outcry; to carry about wares for sale.

hawk (hawk) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a small board with a handle beneath, for holding plaster.

Hawk-boy, an assistant to a plasterer.

hawker (haw-ker) *n.* one that hawks; a pedlar; a falconer.

hawking (haw-king) *n.* the sport of taking wild birds by hawks trained for the purpose; practice of selling in the street by outcry; act of coughing up phlegm.

hawkweed (hawk-wēd) *n.* a genus of plants belonging to the Composite.

hawse (hawz) *n.* [Icel. *hals*, neck] the situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; the distance ahead to which the cables usually extend. **Hawse-hole**, a hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes. **Hawse-piece**, one of the foremost timbers of a ship through which the hawse-hole is cut. **Hawse-pipe**, an iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to protect the wood. **Hawse-pipe bottom**, a sea-bottom of soft rock, perforated by worms.

hawser (haw-zer) *n.* a small cable, or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

hawthorn (haw-thorn) *n.* [A.S. *hæghorn*] a small round-leaved and much branched spinescent tree of several varieties (the common hawthorn, extensively used as a hedge plant, produces beautiful and fragrant blossoms).

hay (hā) *n.* [A.S. *hæg*] grass cut and dried for fodder;—*v.i.* to dry grass for preservation. **Hay-cock**, a conical pile of hay in the field. **Hay-fever**, **hay-asthma**, a summer ailment, caused by the pollen of various plants. **Hay-fork**, a fork used for turning over hay. **Hay-knife**, a long knife used in cutting from the side of a haystack. **Hay-loft**, a loft or scaffold for hay. **Hay-maker**, one that cuts and dries grass for hay. **Hay-making**, the business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder. **Hay-stack**, **hay-rick**, a stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation. To make hay while the sun shines, to seize the favourable opportunity.

Haytian (hā-ti-an) *n.* a native or inhabitant of the island of Hayti.

hazard (haz-ard) *n.* [F. *hasard*, fr. A. *al zahr*, the die] a game of dice; risk; peril; danger;

casualty; accident; chance; that which comes suddenly or unexpectedly;—*v.t.* to expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; to run the chance of; to imperil;—*v.i.* to encounter risk or danger; to run a risk; to stand a chance.

hazardable (haz-ar-dā-bl) *a.* liable to chance; exposed to danger.

hazardous (haz-ar-dus) *a.* dangerous; perilous; exposed to risk of loss or injury; daring; adventurous; venturesome; uncertain.

hazardously (haz-ar-dus-li) *adv.* in a hazardous manner.

hazardousness (haz-ar-dus-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being hazardous.

hazardry (haz-ard-ri) *n.* the playing of the game of hazard; gaming; rashness.

haze (hāz) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a vapour or mist floating in the air, and obscuring or veiling any luminous body; a fog; dimness; obscurity;—*v.t.* to drizzle; to be foggy.

haze (hāz) *v.t.* [O.F. *haser*, annoy] to vex with chiding or reproof; to play abusive tricks upon.

hazel (hā-zl) *n.* [A.S. *hæsel*] a shrub or plant bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste; the filbert;—*a.* of a light brown colour, like the hazel-nut. **Hazel-nut**, the nut or fruit of the hazel.

hazelly (hā-zl-i) *a.* of the colour of a hazel-nut; of light brown colour.

haziness (hā-zl-i-nes) *n.* the state of being hazy.

hazing (hā-zing) *n.* harassing or abusing a newcomer.

hazy (hā-zl) *a.* thick with vapour; misty; cloudy—hence, obscure; vague; uncertain.

he (hē) *pron.* [A.S. *hæ*] the man or male person named before; man; any male.

head (hed) *n.* [A.S. *hæfoð*] the top; the highest part; the summit; the chief or principal part; the foremost or most advanced part; the highest part of the human body; the foremost part of animals; the seat of the perceptive and sensitive faculties; brain; understanding; intellectual capacity; face; front; presence; countenance; a chief; a leader; the first place; seat of honour or command; opposition to; resistance; source; spring; origin; topic of discourse; theme or point of discussion; pitch; height; crisis; force; strength; liberty; freedom to go; an individual; a rounded mass of foam on beer, etc.; the top of corn or other grain; the point of maturation, as in a pickle or boil; the hair of the head; a head-dress;—*a.* chief; principal; first (often used in composition);—*v.t.* to act at the head of; to lead; to direct; to fit or furnish with a head; to get into the front of, so as to hinder or stop—hence, to check or restrain; to set on the head; to top off; to decapitate or behead;—*v.i.* to originate; to spring from; to go or tend to; to form a head. **Head-band**, a fillet; a band for the head; the band at each end of a book. **Head-chair**, a chair with a high back. **Head-cheese**, part of the head and feet of swine, cooked, seasoned, and pressed into the form of a cheese. **Head-cloth**, a canvas screen for the head of a ship. **Head-coal**, the upper part of a seam of coal. **Head-dress**, a dress or ornamental covering worn on the head. **Head-fast**, a rope at the bows of a ship to fasten it to a wharf. **Head-gate**, the up-stream gate of a canal-lock. **Head-gear**, any covering for the head. **Head-hunting**, the practice among Dyaks and Kyans of Borneo and Celebes of raiding to procure human heads as trophies. **Head-line**, the line at the top of the page. **Head-mark**, the natural characteristics of each individual. **Head-master**, the chief master of a school. **Head-money**, a capitation tax; a reward. **Head-note**, the note placed at the top of a page or chapter. **Head-piece**, a helmet. **Head-pump**, a small pump at the bow of a vessel. **Head-rest**, a support for the head, as in dentists' and barbers' chairs. **Head-ring**, a decoration worn by men of the Kafirs after marriage. **Head-sea**, a sea directly against a ship's course. **Head-spade**, an instrument used by whalers in cutting up a whale. **Head-tire**, dress or attire for the head. **Head-wind**, a contrary wind. **Head-work**, mental labour. **Head and ears**, completely. **Head and shoulders**, by, or as if by, the height of the head and shoulders; violently. **Head of Lent**, Ash Wednesday. **Head over heels**, in a somersault. **Off one's head**, crazy. **Out of one's own head**, without external help; spontaneously. **To come to a head**, to suppurate;

to come to a crisis. To go by the head, to plunge or sink head foremost. To head down, to trim; to go in a certain direction. To head off, to intercept. To lose one's head, to become confused or excited. To make head against, to withstand.

headache (hed'āk) *n.* pain in the head.

headachy (hed'ā-ki) *a.* afflicted with, or subject to, headache.

headed (hed-ed) *a.* having a head; having intellect; thickening at one point.

header (hed'er) *n.* one that heads nails, pins, or the like; one that heads a mob or party; a brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall; a leap head foremost into the water.

headily (hed-i-li) *adv.* hastily; rashly; uncontrollably.

headiness (hed-i-nes) *n.* rashness; precipitation; stubbornness; obstinacy.

heading (hed-ing) *n.* act of providing with a head; that which stands at the head; title; material for the heads of casks.

headland (hed-land) *n.* a cape; a promontory; a ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows.

headless (hed-les) *a.* having no head; beheaded; destitute of a chief or leader; wanting sense or prudence; rash; obstinate.

headlight (hed-lit) *n.* a large lamp carried on the front of a locomotive, or at a steamer's mast-head.

headlong (hed-long) *adv.* with the head foremost; rashly; precipitately; hastily; without delay or respite;—*a.* steep; precipitous; rash; thoughtless; precipitate; bent on a course obstinately; reckless.

headman (hed-mān) *n.* a chief; a leader.

headmost (hed-most) *a.* most advanced; first in a line or order of progression.

headquarters (hed-kwawr-terz) *n.pl.* the quarters or place of residence of any chief; place of business.

headrace (hed-rās) *n.* the race that leads water to a water-wheel.

headship (hed-ship) *n.* authority or dignity; chief place.

headsmān (hedz-mān) *n.* an executioner.

headspring (hed-spring) *n.* fountain; source; origin.

headstone (hed-stōn) *n.* the principal stone in a foundation; the corner-stone; the stone placed at the head of a grave.

headstrong (hed-strong) *a.* violent; ungovernable; resolute to have one's own way; obstinate; stubborn; unruly; venturesome.

headway (hed-wā) *n.* progress made by a ship in motion—hence, progress or success of any kind.

heady (hed-i) *a.* wilful; rash; hasty; apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

heal (hél) *v.t.* [A.S. *hēlan*, fr. *hāl*, whole] to make sound or whole; to cure of a disease or wound; to cicatrize, as cut flesh; to restore purity to; to make clean—hence, to forgive; to remove differences; to reconcile; to cover, as a roof;—*v.i.* to grow sound; to return to a sound state.

healable (hē-la-bl) *a.* capable of being healed.

healds (hēldz) *n.pl.* [Scand.] the harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom; heddles.

healer (hē-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, cures or restores to soundness.

healing (hē-ling) *a.* tending to cure; mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive, as words; medical, as art, so called;—*n.* act or process by which a bodily cure is effected.

health (hēth) *n.* [A.S. *hēth*, fr. *hāl*, whole] state of being sound, or whole (said of animals and plants); freedom from pain or disease; welfare of mind; vigorous action of the intellect; moral well-being; state of salvation; purity; goodness; divine grace or favour; a wish of health and happiness. **Health-officer**, a medical superintendent of the sanitary state of a town or district.

healthful (helt'fool) *a.* free from illness or disease; well; healthy; serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; indicating health; prosperous.

healthfully (helt'fool-i) *adv.* in health; wholesomely.

healthfulness (helt'fool-nes) *n.* a state of being healthy or healthful; wholesomeness; salubrity.

healthily (helt'thi-li) *adv.* in a healthy manner.

healthiness (helt'thi-nes) *n.* state of being healthy; soundness; freedom from disease.

healthless (helt'les) *a.* sickly; infirm; weak; not conducive to health.

healthlessness (helt'les-nes) *n.* state of being without health.

healthsome (helt'h-sum) *a.* wholesome.

healthy (helt'thi) *a.* being in a state of health; enjoying health; hale; sound; vigorous; active; promoting health; wholesome; salubrious.

heap (hēp) *n.* [A.S.] a pile or mass; a crowd; a throng;—*v.t.* to throw or lay in a heap; to pile; to amass; to accumulate; to add to; to lay on in large quantities.

heaper (hē-per) *n.* one that heaps.

heapy (hē-pi) *a.* gathered in heaps; heaped.

hear (hēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *hēran*] to perceive by the ear; to listen to; to heed; to attend to for the purpose of judging a cause between parties; to listen to favourably; to regard; to entertain; to embrace; to wait on the ministry of; [Scot.] to sit under a preacher;—*v.i.* to have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; to perceive or apprehend by the ear; to listen; to hearken; to attend; to be told; to receive by report.

heard (herd) past tense and past participle of the verb *hear*.

hearer (hēr'er) *n.* one that hears; an auditor.

hearing (hēr-ing) *n.* act of perceiving sound; the sense by which sound is perceived; attention to what is delivered; audience; a listening to facts and evidence, or public trial, with a view to adjudication; extent within which sound may be heard; reach of the ear.

hearken (hār-ken) *v.i.* [A.S. *hēronian*, fr. *hēran*, hear] to listen; to give ear with eagerness or curiosity; to give heed to; to comply; to obey; to attend to; to comply with; to grant.

hearsay (hēr-sā) *n.* report; rumour; fame; common talk. **Hearsay evidence**, evidence at second hand.

hearse (hers) *n.* [O.F. *herce*, fr. L. *hērpece*, harrow of triangular shape] a triangular framework on which lighted candles were fixed at funeral ceremonies; a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave;—*v.t.* to lay or inclose in a hearse. **Hearse-cloth**, a pall; a cloth to cover a corpse. **Hearse-like**, suitable to a hearse, and hence, to a funeral.

heart (hārt) *n.* [A.S. *heortē*] a hollow, muscular organ, contracting rhythmically, and serving to keep up the circulation of the blood; the vital part; the seat or source of life; the inner part; the centre; kernel; pith; marrow; the vigorous or efficacious part; the seat of the affections and passions; the seat of love—hence, warmth of affection; geniality; cordiality; the seat of the will—hence, secret purpose, design, or intention; disposition; strength; courage; spirit; vigour; fertility; a roundish or oval figure like a heart in shape; a playing-card distinguished by that figure. **Heart-beat**, a pulsation of the heart. **Heart-blood**, blood in the cavity of the heart; life; essence. **Heart-bond**, in masonry, a kind of bond in which one stone is lapped over two others. **Heart-bound**, hard-hearted; stingy. **Heart-break**, *n.* overpowering sorrow;—*v.t.* to break the heart of. **Heart-breaker**, one that gives sorrow; a flirt; a kind of curl; a love-lock. **Heart-breaking**, causing great sorrow. **Heart-broken**, deeply affected or grieved. **Heart-burn**, an acrid, burning sensation in the stomach. **Heart-burning**, *n.* discontent; secret enmity;—*a.* causing discontent. **Heart-disease**, a morbid condition of the heart. **Heart-eating**, distressing to the mind.

Heart-felt, deeply felt; intense. **Heart-free**, having the affections disengaged. **Heart-heavy**, sad-hearted. **Heart-rot**, a disease causing decay in the centre of trees, caused by fungi. **Heart-searching**, knowing the secret thoughts and intents of the heart. **Heart-service**, sincere devotion. **Heart-sick**, deeply afflicted. **Heart-sickness**, sadness of heart. **Heart-sinking**, despondency. **Heart's-ease**, tranquillity; a species of violet. **Heart-sore**, a sore at heart; — *n.* grief. **Heart-stirring**, inspiring. **Heart-string**, an imaginary nerve or tendon supposed to brace the heart. **Heart-struck**, struck to the heart; dismayed. **Heart-whole**, not in love. By heart, by rote; in the memory. **Heart of hearts**, warmest affections. **Heart of oak**, a brave heart. **Smokers' heart**, an affection caused by excessive use of tobacco. **To have at heart**, to seek earnestly. **To lay, or take, to heart**, to be greatly affected by. **To take heart**, to be encouraged. **To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve**, to expose one's feelings. **With all my heart**, most willingly.

heartache (hàrt-'ák) *n.* sorrow; anguish of mind; mental pang.

hearten (hàrt-'tn) *v.t.* [heart and suffix -en] to encourage; to incite or stimulate the courage of; to embolden.

heartener (hàrt-'ner) *n.* one that encourages.

heartfully (hàrt-'fool-i) *adv.* kind-heartedly.

hearth (hàrth) *n.* [A.S. *heorþ*] pavement of stone or brick in a house, on which the fire or the fire-grate is laid; the house itself, considered as the abode of comfort to its inmates, and of hospitality to strangers. **Hearth-rug**, a small, thick carpet placed before the fire-place. **Hearth-stone**, stone forming the hearth; fireside.

heartily (hàrt-'ti-li) *adv.* from the heart; sincerely; really; with all the heart; earnestly; vigorously; eagerly; freely; largely.

heartiness (hàrt-'ti-hes) *n.* the state of being hearty; sincerity, zeal, earnestness; keenness, as of appetite; eagerness, ardour; warmth; cordiality in speech or behaviour.

heartless (hàrt-'les) *a.* without a heart; unfeeling; cold; insensible; spiritless; weak.

heartlessly (hàrt-'les-li) *adv.* in a heartless manner; without courage or affection.

heartlessness (hàrt-'les-nes) *n.* the state of being heartless.

heartrending (hàrt-'ren-ding) *a.* breaking the heart, overwhelming with pain or grief; intensely wounding or afflicting.

heartsome (hàrt-'sum) *a.* inspiring the heart with courage.

hearty (hàrt'i) *a.* sincere; true; undisguised; warm; cordial; earnest; vigorous; sound; healthy; strong; durable; having a keen appetite; nourishing, as food.

heat (hêt) *n.* [A.S. *hætu*, fr. *hāt*, hot] the force, agent, or principle, in nature, upon which depends the state of bodies as solid, fluid, or aeriform, and which becomes directly known to us through the sense of feeling; the sensation of warmth; the warmest period; high temperature; indication of high temperature; redness; high colour; flush; the state of being once heated or hot; a single effort, as in a race; a course; utmost violence; rage; vehemence; agitation of mind; exasperation; animation in thought or discourse; sexual excitement, *esp.* in the female; — *v.t.* to make hot; to communicate heat; to agitate; to make feverish; to inflame; to excite; — *v.i.* to grow warm or hot. **Heat-apoplexy**, sunstroke. **Heat-potential**, the work performed by the disappearance of heat. **Heat-spot**, a freckle. **Heat-unit**, the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree. **Latent-heat**, the amount of heat required to change a unit of mass of a solid into a liquid, or of a liquid at its boiling-point into a vapour, without raising its temperature. **Specific heat**, the ratio of the amount of heat required to raise one unit of mass one degree to the amount of heat required to raise an equal mass of water one degree.

heater (hêt-'ter) *n.* one that, or that which, heats; any contrivance or implement, as a heated body, a vessel, etc., used to impart heat, or to contain something to be heated.

heath (hêth) *n.* [A.S.] a plant of the genus *Erica*, bearing beautiful flowers; a place overgrown with heath; an open tract of country. **Heath-bell**, the flower of a species of heather. **Heath-berry**, crowberry. **Heath-clad**, clothed or crowned with heath. **Heath-cock**, a large bird which frequents heaths; the black grouse. **Heath-poult**, the pullet or young of the heath-cock.

heathen (hê-'thn) *n.* [A.S. *hæthen*, a dweller on the heath, *cf.* *pagan*] a pagan; an idolater; a rude and barbarous person; — *a.* gentile; pagan.

heathendom (hê-'thn-dum) *n.* that part of the world where heathenism prevails; the heathen nations collectively.

heathenish (hê-'thn-ish) *a.* belonging to the heathen; rude; savage; inhuman.

heathenishly (hê-'thn-ish-li) *adv.* in a heathenish manner.

heathenishness (hê-'thn-ish-nes) *n.* state of being heathen.

heathenism (hê-'thn-izm) *n.* the religious system or rites of a heathen nation; idolatry; paganism; the manners or morals usually prevalent in a heathen country; rudeness; barbarism; ignorance of the true God.

heathenize (hê-'thn-iz) *v.t.* to render heathen or heathenish.

heather (hê-'th-er) *n.* [heath and suffix -er] heath. **Heather-bell**, the heath-bell. **To set the heather on fire**, to kindle disturbance.

heathery (hê-'th-er-i) *a.* heathy; abounding in heather.

heathy (hê-'th-i) *a.* full of heath; abounding with heath.

heating (hê-'ting) *a.* tending to impart heat; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating. **Heating-apparatus**, an apparatus for warming buildings.

heatingly (hê-'ting-li) *adv.* in a heating manner; so as to become hot or heated.

heatless (hê-'tes) *a.* destitute of heat; cold.

heave (hêv) *v.t.* [A.S. *hebban*] to move upward; to lift; to raise; to elevate; to throw; to cast; to send; to force from the breast, as a sigh; to cause to swell; to puff; to elate; — *v.i.* to be thrown up; to be raised; to rise and fall with alternate motions, as the lungs in heavy breathing, as waves in a heavy sea, as ships on the billows, etc.; to swell; to dilate—hence, to labour; to pant; to make an effort to vomit; to retch; — *n.* an upward motion, swell or distension, as of the breast, of the waves, and the like; an effort to raise up something. **Heave-offering**, a voluntary Jewish offering, which, when presented, was heaved or elevated by the priest, and became his portion. **Heave-shouldered**, high-shouldered. **To heave in sight**, to become visible. **To heave to**, to bring a vessel to a standstill. **With heave and ho**, with steady effort.

heaven (hêv-'n) *n.* [A.S. *heafon*, covering] the arch that overhangs the earth; the sky; the atmosphere (often used in *pl.*);—the dwelling-place or immediate presence of God; the home of the blessed; the Sovereign of heaven; God; supreme happiness; great felicity; bliss; elevation; sublimity. **Heaven-born**, born from heaven; divinely created or inspired. **Heaven-directed**, looking upward of Godward; divinely led and guided. **Heaven-kissing**, seeming to touch the sky.

heavenliness (hêv-'n-li-nes) *n.* supreme excellence.

heavenly (hêv-'n-li) *a.* pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting, heaven; celestial; appropriate to heaven in character or happiness; perfect; pure; supremely blessed; divine; godlike; — *adv.* in a manner resembling that of heaven; by the influence or agency of heaven. **Heavenly-minded**, having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven and spiritual or eternal realities.

heavenward, heavenwards (hêv-'n-wàrd) *adv.* toward heaven.

heaver (hê-'ver) *n.* one that heaves or lifts; a bar used as a lever.

heavily (hê-'v-i-li) *adv.* with great weight; oppressively; with great weight of grief; grievously; sorrowfully; slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

heaviness (hev-i-nes) *n.* weight; gravity; depression; dejection; dullness of spirit; languor; sluggishness; burden; oppression; thickness; dampness, as of the air.

heaving (hē-ving) *n.* a rising or swell; a panting or palpitation.

heavy (hev-i) *a.* [A. S. *hefig*, fr. *hebban*, to lift, heave] weighty; ponderous; sad; sorrowful; dejected; grievous; oppressive; afflictive; dull; slow; indolent; lazy; stupid; foolish; wearisome; tedious; loaded; encumbered; indigestible; lying on the stomach; difficult; laborious; inattentive, as ears; large in amount, as a debt; swelling, as the sea; dense; black, as a cloud; violent, as a gale; abundant; copious, as rain, etc.; close; clammy, as bread; stiff; clayey, as land; having body or strength (said of milk liquors); low; deep, as a vocal sound;—*adv.* with great weight; ponderously. **Heavy-armed**, bearing heavy arms or armour. **Heavy-hearted**, sad; mournful. **Heavy-laden**, laden with a heavy burden; sorrowful; depressed. **Heavy-metal**, guns or shot of large size; great ability. **Heavy-weight**, a person whose weight exceeds the average; an important person. **The heavies**, the heavy cavalry.

hebdomadal (heb-dom-ā-dal) *a.* [L. fr. G. *hebdomas*, a period of seven days, fr. *hepta*, seven] weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.

hebdomadary (heb-dom-ā-da-ri) *n.* a member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to officiate in the choir, etc.

Hebe (hē-hē) *n.* the goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the gods [Myth.]; a small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

hebetate (heb-e-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *hebes*, dull] to render obtuse; to blunt; to stupefy;—*a.* dull.

hebetude (heb-e-tūd) *n.* dullness; obtuseness; bluntness; torpidity of the intellect.

Hebraic, Hebraical (hē-brā-ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

Hebraically (hē-brā-i-ka-li) *adv.* after the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.

Hebraism (hē-brā-izm) *n.* a Hebrew idiom.

Hebraist (hē-brā-ist) *n.* one versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

Hebraistic (hē-brā-is-tik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, Hebrew.

Hebrew (hē-brōō) *n.* [F. *hébreu*, fr. L. *Hebraeus*, fr. G. *Hebraios*, fr. H. *ivri*] one of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine; an Israelite; a Jew; the Hebrew language;—*a.* pertaining to the Hebrews or to their language.

Hebrewess (hē-brōō-es) *n.* an Israelitish woman; a Jewess.

Hebridean (he-brid-e-an) *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland;—*a.* pertaining to these islands.

hecatomb (hek-ā-tom, -tōm) *n.* [G. *hekaton*, hundred, and *bous*, ox] a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind—hence, any large number of victims.

heck (hek) *n.* [D. *hek*, gate] a kind of fish-net or gin; a rack for holding fodder for cattle; a bend in a stream; the latch of a door.

heckle (hek-l) *n.* [*hackle*] an instrument for cleaning flax, etc.;—*v.t.* to comb; to question severely.

heckler (hek-ler) *n.* one that uses a heckle; a persistent questioner.

hectare (hek-tār) *n.* [F. fr. G. *hekaton*, 100, and L. *area*, area] in the metric system, an area, or a superficies, containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square metres, and equivalent to 2'4711 English acres.

hectic (hek-tik) *a.* [F. fr. G. *hektikos*, habitual] slow, but long continued; habitual; constant; affected with hectic fever;—*n.* the fever of irritation and debility, at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary consumption. **Hectic-fever**, a fever attendant on certain wasting diseases of long duration, phthisis, dysentery, etc.

hectically (hek-ti-ka-li) *adv.* in a hectic manner; constitutionally; consumptively.

hectogram (hek-tu-gram) *n.* [F.] in the metric system, a weight containing a hundred grammes, or 3'527 ounces.

hectolitre (hek-tu-lī-ter) *n.* [F.] a unit of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred litres, equal to a tenth of a cubic metre, nearly 22½ imperial gallons.

hectometre (hek-tu-mē-ter) *n.* [F.] a unit of length, equal to 100 metres, equivalent to 109'3633 yards.

Hector (hek-tur) *n.* [fr. *Hector*, the brave Trojan warrior] a bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow—hence, one that teases or vexes;—*v.t.* to bully; to bluster—hence, to tease; to irritate; to vex;—*v.i.* to play the bully; to bluster.

hectostere (hek-tu-stēr) *n.* [F.] a measure of solidity, containing 100 cubic metres, and equivalent to 3531'66 cubic feet.

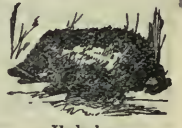
heddle (hed-dl) *n.* [Scand.] one of the sets of parallel doubled threads, each having in the middle a loop called a **heddle-eye**, which compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten;—*v.t.* to draw warp threads through heddle-eyes. **Heddle-yarn**, worsted yarn twisted and singed.

heddling (hed-dling) *n.* the act of drawing the warp threads through the heddle-eyes of a weaver's harness.

hederal (hed-e-ral) *a.* [L.] composed of, or pertaining to, ivy.

hedge (hej) *n.* [A. S. *hecg*, cf. *haw*] a thicket of bushes, usually thorn-bushes; *esp.* such a thicket planted as a fence between any two portions of land;—*v.t.* to inclose with a hedge; to fence, as fields; to separate by a hedge, as garden plots; to set up a hedge against; to obstruct; to block the way; to surround; to hem in;—*v.i.* to hide, as in a hedge; to skulk; to bet on both sides. **Hedge-bill**, a cutting hook used in dressing hedges. **Hedge-born**, meanly born; of uncertain parentage; obscure. **Hedge-marriage**, a secret or clandestine marriage. **Hedge-priest**, a priest officiating in an obscure district; an itinerant or mendicant priest. **Hedge-row** a row or series of shrubs or trees, planted for inclosure, or separation of fields. **Hedge-school**, formerly an open-air district school in Ireland, taught by poor students for board and lodging, which they got from the parents of their scholars in turn.

hedgehog (hej-hog) *n.* a small quadruped of the genus *Erinaceus*, about nine inches long, and covered on the upper part of its body with prickles or spines, and endowed with the power of rolling itself into a ball.



Hedgehog.

hedger (hej-er) *n.* one that makes or mends hedges.

hedging (hej-ing) *n.* the act of making or trimming hedges. **Hedging-bill**, a hedge-bill. **Hedging-glove**, a leather glove to protect the hands while trimming hedges.

hedonic (hē-don-ik) *a.* belonging or pertaining to bodily gratifications. Also **hedonistic**.

hedonics (hē-don-iks) *n.* the science of pleasurable and painful states.

hedonism (hē-du-nizm) *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the highest good.

hedonist (hē-du-nist) *n.* [G. *hēdonē*, pleasure] one that advocates hedonism.

heed (hēd) *v.t.* [A. S. *hēdan*] to mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe;—*v.i.* to consider;—*n.* attention; notice; observation; regard; care; caution; circumspection.

heedful (hēd-fool) *a.* attentive; observing; watchful; cautious; circumspect; careful; wary.

heedfully (hēd-fool-i) *adv.* in a heedful manner.

heedfulness (hēd-fool-nes) *n.* attention; caution; carefulness.

heedless (hēd-les) *a.* inattentive; negligent; careless; thoughtless; unobserving.

heedlessly (hēd-les-li) *adv.* in a heedless manner; carelessly.

heedlessness (hēd-les-nes) *n.* the state of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.

heel (hēl) *n.* [A. S. *hēla*] the hinder part of the foot in man; the foot of an animal; the hinder part of a shoe, boot, or stocking; the latter or remaining part of anything; something shaped like a human heel; a

protuberance; a spur; the after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of a mast, bowsprit, etc.; —*v.t.* to use the heels in, as in dancing, running, and the like; to add a heel to; to put a spur on, as a cock; —*v.i.* to follow, as a dog. **Heel-ball**, wax used by shoemakers to blacken the soles and heels of shoes. **Heel-tap**, a small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe; a small portion of liquor at the bottom of a glass after drinking. **Down at heel**, seely; slovenly; slipshod. **To be upon the heels of**, to pursue closely. **To have the heels of**, to outrun. **To kick one's heels**, to be kept waiting for some time. **To lay by the heels**, to fetter; to confine. **To show the heels**, to take to one's heels, to flee; to run away.

heel (hē) *v.i.* [A.S. *hyldan*] to incline or lean on one side, as a ship; —*n.* an inclination to one side.

heeze (hēz) *v.t.* [A.S. *heah*, high] to lift; to hoist; —*v.i.* to swing; to rock.

heft (heft) *n.* [heave] act of heaving; effort to lift; handle; haft; —*v.t.* to heave up; to lift; to prove or try the weight of by raising.

Hegelian (hē-gē-li-an) *a.* pertaining to Hegel 1770-1831, or his system of philosophy; —*n.* a follower of Hegel.

hegemonic (he-je-mon-ik) *a.* ruling; principal; predominant.

hegemony (he-jem-u-ni) *n.* [G. *hēgemōn*, leader] leadership; predominance.

heifer (hef-er) *n.* [A.S. *heahfore*] a young cow.

heigh-ho (hī-hō) *int.* [Imit.] an exclamation expressing uneasiness or weariness.

height (hit) *n.* [A.S. *heāhtu*, fr. *heah*, high] condition of being high; elevated position; altitude, highest point; top; summit; an eminence; a hill or mountain; elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts, reputation, rank, etc.; utmost degree in extent; utmost exertion of force; progress upwards; advance; degree.

heighten (hī-tē) *v.t.* to raise higher; to elevate; to carry forward; to advance; to improve; to meliorate; to augment in violence or evil; to aggravate; to add colour or force to in artistic work; to set off to advantage by means of contrast.

heinous (hā-nus) *a.* [O.F. *hainos*, fr. *hair*, to hate] hateful; odious; enormous, as to crime or wickedness; monstrous; flagrant; atrocious.

heinously (hā-nus-li) *adv.* in a heinous manner; hatefully.

heinousness (hā-nus-nes) *n.* state of being heinous; odiousness; enormity.

heir (ār) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *heres*] one that receives, inherits, or is entitled to succeed to property after the death of its owner; one that receives any endowment from an ancestor or relation; —*v.t.* to inherit; to succeed to; to take possession of a property after the death of the testator or ancestor. **Heir-apparent**, the person who, during the life of the present possessor, is first in the line of succession to an estate, crown, etc. **Heir-at-law**, the legal heir; the nearest of kin entitled to succeed to an intestate estate, etc.; one entitled to claim the residue or surplus after the provisions of the will have been executed. **Heir-presumptive**, the person who is nearest of kin, and next in succession to the present occupant, but whose claim to inheritance may be set aside, as by the birth of a child, of other contingency.

heirdom (ār-dum) *n.* succession by inheritance; state or possessions of an heir.

heiress (ār-es) a female heir.

heirloom (ār-lōom) *n.* [heir and loom, meaning a piece of property] any piece of personal property which descends to the heir along with the inheritance.

heirship (ār-ship) *n.* the state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

hejira, hegira (hej-i-ra, he-jī-rā) *n.* [A. *hijrah*, flight] the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, July 16, 622 A.D., to escape the hostility of the Meccans, from which date time is reckoned by the Mohammedans—hence, any flight or exodus.

held (held) past tense and past participle of the verb hold.

heliac, heliacal (hē-li-ak, hē-lī-ā-kāl) *a.* [G. *hēlios*, sun] emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it [Astr.].

helianthus (hē-li-an-thus) *n.* [G. *hēlios*, sun, and *anthos*, flower] a genus of plants of the natural order Compositae, containing the sunflower.

helical (hē-lī-kāl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a helix; having a spiral form; spiral; coiled.

helicoidal (hē-lī-koi-dāl) *a.* spiral; curved like the spire of a univalve shell.

heliconian (hē-lī-kō-ni-an) *a.* pertaining to Helicon, a mountain in Boeotia, supposed by the ancient Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses.

heliocentric (hē-li-u-sen-trīk) *a.* [G. *hēlios* and *kentron*, centre] pertaining to the sun's centre, or appearing to be seen from it [Astr.]. Also **heliocentrical**.

heliochromy (hē-li-ok-rū-mi) *n.* [G. *hēlios* and *chrōma*, colour] the art of producing photographs in the natural colours.

heliograph (hē-lī-u-graf) *n.* [G. *hēlios* and *graphēn*, write] an instrument for taking a photograph of the sun; a mirror used in signalling, etc., to flash a beam of light to a distance; —*v.t.* to communicate by means of a heliograph.

heliography (hē-lī-og-rā-fi) *n.* the art of signalling between distant points by means of the sun's rays; photography.

heliolatry (hē-lī-ol-a-trī) *n.* [G. *hēlios* and *latreia*, worship] the worship of the sun.

heliology (hē-lī-ol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *hēlios* and *logos*, discourse] the science of the sun.

heliometer (hē-lī-om-ē-ter) *n.* [G. *hēlios* and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the apparent magnitude of the sun, etc.

helioscope (hē-lī-u-skōp) *n.* [G. *hēlios* and *skopein*, to look] a form of telescope adapted for viewing the sun without dazzling the eyes.

heliosis (hē-lī-ō-sis) *n.* [G. *hēlios*] burned spots on leaves, caused by the sun's rays [Bot.]; exposure to the sun's rays; sunstroke.

heliostat (hē-lī-u-stat) *n.* [G. *hēlios* and *statos*, fixed] an instrument for signalling by flashing the sun's rays.

heliotrope (hē-lī-u-trōp) *n.* [G. *tropos*, a turn] a very fragrant plant, called also turnsole; an instrument for making signals to an observer at a distance, by means of the sun's rays thrown off from a mirror; a heliostat; a variety of chalcocopy, of a deep green, with blood-red or yellowish spots; bloodstone.

heliotropism (hē-lī-ol-trū-pizm) *n.* tendency of plants to direct their growth towards the sun or light [Bot.].

heliotype (hē-lī-u-tīp) *n.* [G. *hēlios*, sun, and *typos*, impression] a photographic process of such a nature that an impression in ink can be obtained from it by means of the printing-press; a picture thus produced.

helium (hē-lī-um) *n.* [G. *hēlios*, the sun] one of the inert constituents of the earth's atmosphere.

helix (hē-līks) *n.* pl. **helices** (hē-lī-sēz) [G. *hēlissein*, turn round] a spiral line, as of wire in a coil; something that is spiral; a little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital; the whole circuit or extent of the external border of the ear; the snail-shell.

hell (hel) *n.* [A.S. *hel*, orig. that which hides; cf. A.S. *helan*, to hide] the place of the dead; the lower regions; the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; any place of vice or misery; torment; torture; the infernal powers; Satan and his angels; a dungeon or prison; in certain games, a place to which those who are caught are carried for detention; a gambling-house; a place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type. **Hell-broth**, broth prepared for malignant purposes. **Hell-cat**, **hell-hag**, a witch; a malignant hag. **Hell-fire**, the pains or torments of hell. **Hell-hound**, a dog of hell; an agent of hell.

hellebore (hē-lē-bōr) *n.* [F. fr. G. *helleboros*] an exogenous plant of the natural order Ranunculacæ of several species—formerly used in medicine as a cathartic, but in large doses poisonous (one species is the Christmas rose or black hellebore).

Hellenic (hē-len-ik) *a.* pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece; Greek; Grecian. Also **Hellenian**, **Hellenistic**.

Hellenism (hē-len-izm) *n.* a Greek phrase, idiom, or construction; a Grecism.

Hellenist (hel'en-ist) *n.* a person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue; one skilled in the Greek language; a Grecian.

hellish (hel-ish) *a.* pertaining to hell; fit for hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

hellishly (hel-ish-li) *adv.* in a hellish manner; infernally.

hellishness (hel-ish-nes) *n.* the qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.

helm (helm) *n.* [A.S. *helma*] the instrument by which a ship is steered; the place of direction or management; a guide; a director;—*v.t.* to steer—hence, to guide; to conduct.

helm (helm) *n.* [A.S. *helm*] a helmet; a small, dense cloud that gathers round mountain peaks in the form of a cap or helmet.

helmed, helmeted (helmd, hel'-met-ed) *a.* furnished with, or wearing, a helmet.

helmet (hel'-met) *n.* [A.S. *helm*] defensive armour for the head; a head-piece; a morion; the upper part of a retort; [Bot.] the hood-formed upper sepal of some flowers. **Helmet-shell**, a genus of Mollusca living in oblong shells.



Helmet of 16th and 17th centuries.

helminthic (hel-min'-thik) *a.* [G. *helmins*, worm] relating to worms; expelling worms;—*n.* a medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

helminthologist (hel-min-thol'-jist) *n.* one that is versed in the natural history of worms.

helminthology (hel-min-thol'-ji) *n.* [G. *helmins*, worm, and *logos*, discourse] the science and natural history of worms.

helmless (hel'-les) *a.* without a helmet; unguarded; without a helm; rudderless; ungovernable.

helmsman (helmz-man) *n.* the man at the helm of a ship; the steersman.

helot (hel'-lot, hel'-ut) *n.* [G. *Heilōs*, *pl.* *Heilōtēs*, a bondsman] a slave in ancient Sparta—hence, a slave, or serf; a servile person.

helotism (hel'-lot-, hel'-ut-izm) *n.* the condition of the Helots; slavery.

helotry (hel'-lot-, hel'-ut-ri) *n.* the condition of a helot; serfdom; slavery; bondsman.

help (help) *v.t.* [A.S. *helpan*] to aid; to assist; to succour; to deliver; to relieve; to remedy; to mitigate; to forward; to prevent; to forbear; to avoid;—*v.i.* to lend aid or assistance; to contribute strength or means; to eke out;—*n.* aid; remedy; relief; in America, a domestic servant.

helper (hel'-per) *n.* one that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.

helpful (help'-fool) *a.* furnishing help; useful; wholesome; salutary.

helpfulness (help'-fool-nes) *n.* state of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

helpless (help'-les) *a.* destitute of help or strength; feeble; weak; beyond help; irremediable; bringing no help; useless.

helplessly (help'-les-li) *adv.* in a helpless manner; inactively; idly; without effort.

helplessness (help'-les-nes) *n.* the state of being helpless.

helpmate (help'-māt) *n.* an assistant; a helper; a companion; a consort; a wife. Also **helpmeet**.

helter-skelter (hel'-ter-skel'-ter) *adv.* [Imit.] in hurry and confusion;—*a.* confused; disorderly;—*n.* confused movement or action.

helve (helv) *n.* [A.S. *helfe*, handle] the handle of an axe or hatchet; sometimes the head of the axe;—*v.t.* to furnish with a helve, as an axe.

Helvetian (hel'-vē-shān) *a.* [L.] Swiss;—*n.* a Swiss.

hem (hem) *n.* [A.S.] the border of a garment, doubled and sewed, to strengthen it; tuck; fringe;—*v.t.* to fold and sew down the edge of; to border; to edge; to confine; to shut in; to inclose.

hem (hem) *int.* [Imit.] an inarticulate vocal utterance, like a suppressed cough, expressing doubt or hesitation (when loud it denotes strong dissent or objection; when subdued, uncertainty or indifference);—*v.t.* to make the sound *hem*; to hesitate; to stammer.

hematemesis (hem-a-hem'-e-sis) *n.* [G. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood, and *emein*, to vomit] a vomiting of blood from the stomach.

hematin (hem'-a-tin) *n.* [G. *haima*, blood] a brown amorphous substance associated with hemoglobin in the blood.

hematite (hem'-a-tit) *n.* [G. *haima*, blood] an important ore of iron, the sesqui-oxide, so called because of the red colour of the powder [Min.].

hematology (hem-a-tol'-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *haima* and *logos*, discourse] that branch of medical science which pertains to the blood.

hematosis (hem-a-tō'-sis) *n.* the formation of blood; the conversion of venous into arterial blood.

hematoxylin (hem-a-tok'-si-lin) *n.* [G. *haima*, blood, and *xulon*, wood] a dye obtained from logwood.

hemeralopia (hē-mer-a-lō'-pi-a) *n.* [G. *hēmera*, day, and *ōps*, *ōpos*, eye] inability to see in a strong light. **Nyctalopia** is also used in this sense.

hemisrania (hem-i-krā'-ni-a) *n.* [G. *hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, skull] pain on one side of the head.

hemicycle (hem-i-si-kl) *n.* a half circle; a semicircle.

hemihedral (hem-i-hē'-dral) *a.* [G. *hēmi* and *hedra*, a seat] having only half of the sides or planes proper to a crystal.

hemipopia (hem-i-ō'-pi-a) *n.* [G. *hēmi* and *ōps*, eye] partial loss of sight, only half of an object being seen.

hemiplegia (hem-i-plē'-ji-a) *n.* [G. *hēmi* and *plēgos*, *plēgos*, a stroke] paralysis of one side of the body. Also **hemiplegy** (hem-i-plē-ji).

hemipteran (he-mip'-te-ran) *n.* [G. *pteron*, wing] one of an order of insects having the anterior wings or wing-covers transparent towards the end, the true wings straight and unplaited, and feeding on vegetable or animal juices by means of a sucking-tube, as water-scorpions, cicadas, bugs, and lice.

hemipterous (he-mip'-te-rus) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the hemipterans.

hemisphere (hem-i-sfēr) *n.* [G. *hēmi* and *sphaira*, sphere] a half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe; half of the terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture.

hemispherical (hem-i-sfēr-i-kā) *a.* of the form of a hemisphere. **Magdeburg hemispheres**, a sphere in two halves for testing atmospheric pressure.

hemistich (hem-i-stik) *n.* [G. *stichos*, line] half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

hemitone (hem-i-tōn) *n.* [G. *tonos*, tone] a half tone in music; a semitone.

hemitrope (hem-i-trōp) *a.* [G. *trōpē*, turning] half-turned; half-inverted;—*n.* a twin crystal.

hemlock (hem'-lok) *n.* [A.S. *hymlice*, *hemic*] an umbelliferous plant having active properties which frequently render it poisonous; an evergreen tree common in North America; hemlock spruce; an infusion or decoction of the plant; poison.

hemmer (hem'-er) *n.* one that hems; an instrument attached to a sewing-machine.

hemming (hem'-ing) *n.* the act of making a hem; the stitch fastening the hem.

hemoglobin (hem-o-glō'-bin) *n.* [G. *haima*, blood, and *L. globus*, ball] an albuminoid substance that forms about nine-tenths of the dry constituents of the red corpuscles of the blood of vertebrata.

hemoptysis (he-mop-ti-sis) *n.* [G. *haima* and *ptuain*, to spit] spitting of blood.

hemorrhage (hem-i-ri-j) *n.* [G. *haima* and *rhēgnanai*, break, burst] any discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

hemorrhoidal (hem-u-roi'-dal) *a.* pertaining to the hemorrhoids.

hemorrhoids (hem-i-ro'idz) *n. pl.* [G. *haima* and *rhein*, to flow] piles.

hemp (hemp) *n.* [A.S. *hænep*] a plant whose fibrous skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage; the skin or rind of the plant prepared for spinning. **Hemp-palm**, the dwarf palm, yielding a valuable fibre. **Hemp-seed**, the seed of the hemp (used as food for domestic birds, and yielding a useful oil).

hempen (hem-pn) *a.* made of hemp.

hemstitch (hem-stich) *n.* a mode of sewing by drawing the threads into groups.

hen (hen) *n.* [A.S. *henn*] the female of any kind of bird, esp. of the domestic fowl. **Hen-blindness**, inability to see in a dull light. **Hen-coop**, a coop for fowls. **Hen-harrier**, a species of falcon or kite (also **hen-driver**). **Hen-hearted**, timid. **Hen-house**, a house for fowls. **Hen-pecked**, governed by one's wife. **Hen-roost**, a place where poultry rest at night.

henbane (hen-ban) *n.* [hen and *bane*] a plant which is a rank poison, esp. to fowls (all parts of the plant are highly narcotic, and it is used in medicine as a substitute for opium).

hence (hens) *adv.* [M.E. *hennes*, fr. A.S. *heonan*] from this place; from this time; from this cause or reason; from this source, origin, or power.

henceforth (hens-forth) *adv.* from this time forward; henceforward.

henceforward (hens-for-ward) *adv.* from this time forward; henceforth.

henchman (hensh-man) *n.* [A.S. *hengest*, horse] a page or squire to a knight; a servant.

hend (hend) *v.t.* [A.S.] to seize; to grasp; — *a.* near; convenient; clever; courteous; excellent; — *adv.* civilly; honourably.

hendecagon (hen-dek-a-gon) *n.* [G. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gônia*, angle] a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

hendecasyllable (hen-dek-a-sil-a-bl) *n.* a line of eleven syllables.

hendiadys (hen-di-a-dis) *n.* [G. *hen dia duoin*, one by two] a theoretical figure representing one idea by two words or phrases.

henna (hen-a) *n.* [A.] a thorny tree or shrub of the genus *Lawsonia*; a paste made of the powdered leaves of the henna-tree, and much used by the Egyptians and Asiatics for dyeing their nails, etc., of an orange hue.

henotheism (hen-u-thē-izm) *n.* [G. *hen*, one, and *theos*, a god] an uncritical form of monotheism, antecedent to polytheism and true monotheism.

hepatic (he-pat-ik) *a.* [G.] pertaining to, or having the colour of, the liver.

hepatite (hep-a-tit) *n.* a fetid variety of barium sulphate.

hepatization (hep-a-ti-zā-shun) *n.* conversion of the lungs into a substance resembling the liver.

hepatoscopy (hep-a-tos-ku-pi) *n.* [G. *hēpar*, liver, and *skopein*, see] divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

heptade (hep-tad) *n.* [F. fr. G. *hepta*, seven] a sum or number of seven.

heptaglot (hep-ta-glot) *n.* [G. *hepta* and *glōtta*, tongue] a book in seven languages; — *a.* in seven languages.

heptagon (hep-ta-gun) *n.* [G. *hepta* and *gônia*, angle] a plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

heptagonal (hep-tag-u-nal) *a.* having seven angles



Heptagynia (hep-ta-jin-i-a) *n. pl.* [G. *hepta* and *gynē*, woman] an order of plants having seven styles [Bot.].

heptahedron (hep-ta-hē-drun) *n.* [G. *hepta* and *hedra*, seat] a solid figure with seven faces.

heptameter (hep-tam-ē-ter) *n.* [G. *hepta* and *metron*, measure] a verse consisting of seven measures.

Heptandria (hep-tan-dri-a) *n.* [G. *hepta* and *anēr*, male] a class of plants having seven stamens.

heptangular (hep-tang-gū-lar) *a.* [G. *hepta* and *E. angular*] having seven angles.

heptarchic (hep-tár-kik) *a.* denoting a sevenfold government.

heptarchy (hep-tár-ki) *n.* [G. *hepta*, seven, and *archein*, rule] a government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons; specifically in England, from the 5th to the 9th century, the division of the country into the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Wessex (the term is misleading, as they did not exist independent of, or concurrently with, each other).

heptateuch (hep-ta-tūk) *n.* [G. *hepta* and *teuchos*, tool, book] the first seven books of the Old Testament.

her (her) *pron.* [A.S. *hire*, the genitive and dative sing. of *heō*, she] the objective and possessive case of the personal pronoun *she*; — *a.* of, or belonging to, a female.

heracleian (her-a-klē-an) *n.* [G.] pertaining to Heracles or Hercules. **Heracleian stone**, the magnet, so called from its power of attraction.

herald (her-ald) *n.* [O.F. *heralt*, fr. O. H. Ger. *hari*, army, and *wald*, wait, sway] an officer whose business was to proclaim war or peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army; an officer whose business is to regulate royal cavalcades and other public ceremonies, also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry; a proclaimer; a publisher; a forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger; — *v.t.* to introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim; to usher in. **Heralds' College**, a royal corporation which grants coats of arms or armorial bearings (it was founded by Richard III. in 1453, and consists of the earl marshal, the heralds, and a secretary; also called **College of Arms**).

heraldic (he-ral-dik) *a.* pertaining to heralds or heraldry. **Heraldic Chapter**, the Heralds' College or College of Arms.

heraldry (her-ald-ri) *n.* the art or office of a herald; the art or practice of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms.

heraldship (her-ald-ship) *n.* the office of a herald.

herb (herb) *n.* [F. fr. L. *herba*] a plant having a soft or succulent stalk or stem that dies to the root every year; an edible or nourishing plant.

herbaceous (her-bā-shus) *a.* pertaining to herbs; having the nature of herbs.

herbage (her-bij) *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasture; right of pasture in the grounds of another man.

herbal (her-bal) *n.* a book containing the names and descriptions of plants that possess medicinal properties; a collection of dried plants; — *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, herbs.

herbalism (her-bal-izm) *n.* the knowledge of herbs.

herbalist (her-bal-ist) *n.* a person skilled in plants; one that makes collections of plants.

herbarium (her-bā-ri-um) *n.* [L. *herba*] a classified collection of dried plants; a book for preserving plants.

herbary (her-ba-ri) *n.* a garden of herbs; a cottage garden.

herbelet (her-be-let) *n.* a small herb; a dwarf shrub.

herbescent (her-bes-ent) *a.* [L. *herbescere*, *ppr. herbescens*, -entis, to grow into herbs] growing into herbs.

herbiferous (her-bi-fe-rus) *a.* [L. *herba*, herb, and *ferre*, to bear] bearing herbs.

herbist (her-bist) *n.* one skilled in herbs.

herbivorous (her-biv-u-rus) *a.* [L. *herba*, herb, and *vorare*, devour] eating, or living on, herbs; feeding on vegetables.

herbless (herb-less) *a.* destitute of herbs or herbage.

herborization (her-bu-ri-zā-shun) *n.* act of seeking plants in the field; the figure of plants in mineral substances.

herborize (her-bu-ri-z) *v.i.* to search for plants, or to seek new species of plants.

herbwoman (herb-woom-an) *n.* a woman that sells herbs.

herby (her-bi) *a.* having the nature of, pertaining to, or covered with, herbs.

herculean (her-kū'le-an) *a.* [*Hercules*] very great, difficult, or dangerous, as a task or work; having extraordinary size and strength, as limbs; massive; powerful.

Hercules (her-kū-les) *n.* a hero in Greek mythology, noted for achieving twelve laborious feats supposed to be impossible—hence, the emblem of active vigour, usually a powerful figure of a man wielding a club; a constellation in the northern hemisphere. **Hercules-beetle**, a very large Brazilian beetle, attaining a length of six inches, and resembling a pair of pincers.

Hercynian (her-sin'i-an) *a.* [L.] relating to a large forest region in Germany—the Harz mountains.

herd (herd) *n.* [A.S.] a collection or assemblage; a drove of cattle going to market; a number of beasts grazing in the field; a company of men or people; a crowd; a rabble; one that tends or drives cattle; a herdsman; *v.t.* to form or put into a herd; *v.i.* to go together; to graze together, as beasts; to congregate; to associate by inclination or party spirit. **Herd-book**, a book giving the pedigree of cattle in famous herds. **Herd's-grass**, a grass highly valued for making hay.

herding (her-ding) *n.* the occupation of a herd. **Close-herding**, keeping the cattle within limits. **Loose-herding**, turning cattle loose over a wide district.

herdsman (herdz-man) *n.* the owner or keeper of herds; one that tends cattle.

here (hēr) *adv.* [A.S. *hēr*] in this place—opposed to *there*; in the present life or state. **Here below**, on earth; in this life. **Neither here nor there**, of no consequence.

hereabout, hereabouts (hēr'a-bout, hēr'a-bouts) *adv.* about this place; in this vicinity or neighbourhood.

hereafter (hēr-āf-ter) *adv.* in time to come; in some future state; — *n.* a future existence or state.

hereat (hēr-at') *adv.* at, or by reason of, this.

hereby (hēr-bī) *adv.* by means of this; by this.

hereditary (he-red'i-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being inherited; heritable.

hereditament (her-e-dit'a-ment) *n.* any kind of property that may be inherited.

hereditarian (he-red-i-tā-ri-an) *n.* a believer in heredity or atavism.

hereditarily (he-red-i-tā-ri-ly) *adv.* by inheritance.

hereditary (he-red-i-tā-ri) *a.* [L. *hereditas*, the state of an heir, fr. *heres*, heir] descended by inheritance; capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir; transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, from a parent to a child.

heredity (he-red-i-ti) *n.* the transmission of qualities, mental and physical, from parents to offspring.

herein (hēr-in') *adv.* in this.

hereinafter (hēr-in-āf-ter) *adv.* afterward in this writing or document.

hereinto (hēr-in-tōo) *adv.* into this.

hereof (hēr-ov') *adv.* of this; concerning this; from this.

hereon (hēr-on') *adv.* on this; hereupon.

hereout (hēr-out') *adv.* out of this; from this.

heresiarch (he-rē-zi-ārk) *n.* [G. *hairesis*, heresy, and *archos*, leader] a leader in heresy; a chief heretic.

heresiographer (her-e-si-og'ra-fer) *n.* one that writes on heresies.

heresiography (her-e-si-og-ra-fi) *n.* a treatise on heresies.

heresiology (her-e-si-ol-ō-jī) *n.* the history or study of heresies.

heresy (her-e-si) *n.* [O.F. *heresie*, fr. G. *hairesin*, take] an opinion opposed to the established or usually received doctrine; *esp.* a lack of orthodox or sound belief; heterodoxy; any unsound or untenable opinion or position in literature, politics, science, etc.

heretic (her-e-tik) *n.* one that holds and promulgates an opinion contrary to the established or orthodox faith; one that denies the validity or authority of the Scriptures; among papists, a protestant; in popular language, one that holds or proclaims any new opinion or idea.

heretical (he-ret-i-kal) *a.* containing, or pertaining to, heresy.

heretically (he-ret-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a heretical manner.

hereto (hēr-tōo') *adv.* to this.

heretofore (hēr-tu-fōr) *adv.* in times before the present; formerly.

hereunto (hēr-un-tōo') *adv.* unto this, or this time; hereto.

hereupon (hēr-u-pon') *adv.* on this; hereon.

herewith (hēr-with) *adv.* with this.

herewithal (hēr-with-awl) *adv.* herewith; with this fully.

heriot (her-i-ut) *n.* [A.S. fr. *here*, army, and *geatwe*, supply] a payment of arms or military accoutrements, or the best beast; in modern use, a customary tribute of goods or chattels to the lord of the fee, made on the decease of a tenant.

heritable (her-i-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being inherited; inherited; inheritable; capable of inheriting; attached to the property or house, as opposed to movable.

heritably (her-i-tā-blī) *adv.* by way of inheritance; in a heritable manner.

heritage (her-i-tij) *n.* that which is inherited; inheritance; the saints or people of God.

heritance (her-i-tans) *n.* heritage; inheritance.

heritor (her-i-tur) *n.* the proprietor of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

hermaphrodite (her-maf'ru-dit) *n.* [G. *Hermaphroditos*] an animal of the invertebrate and molluscons or radiate class, having both male and female organs; a human being whose sexual organs are imperfect and equivocal; a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil within the same calyx.

hermaphroditic, hermaphroditical (her-maf-ru-dit'ik, -i-kal) *a.* partaking of both sexes.

hermaphroditism (her-maf-ru-dī-tizm) *n.* union of the sexes in the same individual.

hermeneutic (her-me-nū'tik) *a.* [G. *hermēneutikos*, fr. *hermēneus*, interpreter, fr. *Hermēs*, Mercury, the god of eloquence] pertaining to interpretation; exegetical. Also **hermeneutical**.

hermeneutically (her-me-nū'ti-kal-i) *adv.* according to sound interpretation.

hermeneutics (her-me-nū'tiks) *n.* the science of interpretation; exegesis; *esp.* the interpretation of the Scriptures.

Hermes (her-mēz) *n.* Mercury, the messenger and interpreter of the gods [Greek Myth.]; a stone or pillar having the head of Hermes sculptured on the top, placed by the Greeks in front of buildings, and used by the Romans as a boundary or landmark [Archæol.].

hermetic (her-met'ik) *a.* [fr. *Hermēs Trismegistus*, "Hermes the three times greatest," the god of science, and the fabled inventor of alchemy] pertaining to chemistry; pertaining to a mediæval philosophy which pretended to explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury; magical; perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape. **Hermetic-seal**, an air-tight closure of a vessel.

hermetically (her-met-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an hermetical manner; chemically; closely; tightly; imperviously.

hermit (her-mit) *n.* [F. fr. G. *erēmos*, lonely] a solitary; one that retires from the world; a recluse; an anchorite; a beadsman. **Hermit-crab**, a

crab that takes up its abode in a cast-off shell of some univalve mollusc.

hermitage (her-mi-tij) *n.* the habitation of a hermit; an artificial structure in a garden in imitation of a hermit's cell; a French wine produced on the lower Rhone, of two kinds, white and red.

hermitary (her-mi-tā-ri) *n.* a hermit's cell attached to an abbey.

hernia (her-ni-ā) *n.* [L.] an external tumour formed by the protrusion of any internal part through a natural or accidental opening in the inclosing membrane. Commonly called rupture.

hernial (her-ni-āl) *a.* pertaining to, or connected with, hernia.

herniology (her-ni-ol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] a branch of surgery treating of ruptures.

herniotomy (her-ni-ot-ū-mi) *n.* [G. *tomē*, a cutting] the operation of cutting for hernia.

hernshaw (hern'shaw) *n.* [O.F. *heroucel*, a young heron] a shaw or wood where herons breed, a young heron.

hero (hēr-ō) *n.* [F. *fr. L.*, fr. G. *hērōs*] a man of distinguished valour or enterprise—hence, a great or extraordinary person; the principal personage in a poem, story, and the like; an illustrious man, supposed, after his death, to be placed among the gods; *orig.* a demigod. **Hero-worship**, regard or homage paid to heroes; a kind of deification [Myth.]; inordinate and slavish admiration of a public character, as king, general, etc.

heroic (hēr-ō-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or becoming, a hero; bold; courageous; gallant; enterprising; illustrious; magnanimous; noble; productive of heroes, as an age or lineage; narrating the exploits of heroes, as a poem; noting the verse or measure in such poems, usually hexameter in Greek and Latin, and in English the rhymed Iambic couplet of ten syllables.

Heroic age, the age when the heroes of Grecian legends are supposed to have lived. **Heroic size**, larger than life. **Heroic treatment**, violent remedies. **Heroic verse**, a form of verse adapted for treating heroic themes. To go into heroics, to use high-flown language. Also **heroical**.

heroically (hēr-ō-i-kāl-i) *adv.* in the manner of a hero; with valour; bravely; courageously; intrepidly.

heroicomic (hēr-ō-i-kom-ik) *a.* consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; high burlesque. Also **heroicomic**.

heroine (hēr-ō-in) *n.* [F. fr. G. *herōinē*] a female hero.

heroism (hēr-ō-izm) *n.* the qualities or character of a hero; courage; fortitude; bravery; valour; intrepidity; gallantry.

heron, hern (her-un, hern) *n.* [O.F. *hairon-* or *croak*] a large wading bird, of the genus *Ardea*, esp. *Ardea cinerea*, with compressed body, large rounded wings, short tail, long, slender legs, and great length both of neck and bill.

heronry (her-un-ri) *n.* a place where herons breed.

heroship (hēr-ō-ship) *n.* the state of being a hero.

herpes (her-pēz) *n.* [G. *herpein*, creep] a form of skin disease; shingles.

herpetic (her-pet-ik) *a.* resembling or akin to herpes; creeping.

herpetologist (her-pe-tol-ō-jist) *n.* one learned in, or engaged in, the study of herpetology.

herpetology (her-pe-tol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *herpeton*, reptile, fr. *herpein*, creep, and *logos*, discourse] the natural history of reptiles.

herr (her) *n.* [Ger.] lord; master; the German equivalent of Mr.

herring (her-ing) *n.* [A.S. *hering*, fr., it is said, *here*, an army, because they usually appear in large numbers] a small food-fish (herrings move in vast shoals, coming from high northern latitudes in spring, to the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities).

Herring-bank, a fishing-ground to which herrings resort.

Herring-curer, a salter of herrings. **Herring-mountain**, a densely packed mass of herrings. **Herring-pond**, the ocean, esp. the Atlantic.

herringbone (her-ing-bōn) *a.* resembling the spine or bone-frame of a herring (applied to mason work in which courses are laid in pairs, the stones lying obliquely in one to the right side, in the other to the left; applied also to a kind of cross-stitch in mending or repairing a rent in sewed work);—*v.i.* to sew with a cross stitch.

hers (herz) *pron.* possessive of *she*; belonging to her; of her.

herse (hers) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *hirpe*, harrow] a lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow; a harrow used instead of a cheval-de-frise; a hearse.

herself (her-self) *pron.* an emphasized form of the third person feminine pronoun *she*; in her ordinary, true, or real character; in her right mind; sane.

hesitancy (hez-i-tan-si) *n.* the act of hesitating or doubting; hesitation; suspense.

hesitant (hez-i-tant) *a.* pausing; wanting readiness.

hesitantly (hez-i-tant-li) *adv.* with hesitancy or doubt.

hesitate (hez-i-tāt) *v.i.* [L. *hesitare*, frequentative of *haerere*, haesum, to stick] to stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in suspense or uncertainty; to stop in speaking; to stammer.

hesitatingly (hez-i-tāt-ing-li) *adv.* in a hesitating manner.

hesitation (hez-i-tā-shun) *n.* act of pausing or delaying in thought or action; suspense; uncertainty; indecision; a stopping in speaking; stammering.

hesitative (hez-i-tā-tiv) *a.* showing hesitation.

Hesper, Hesperus (hes-per, -per-us) *n.* [L. and G.] the evening star; esp. the planet Venus.

hesperian (hes-pē-ri-an) *a.* [L. *Hesperus*, evening star] western; occidental.

Hesperis (hes-per-is) *n.* a genus of plants; the common rocket (so called from the increased fragrance of the flowers towards evening).

hesperornis (hes-per-or-nis) *n.* [G. *hesperos*, western, and *ornis*, a bird] an extinct form of toothed bird, whose remains have been found in the chalk deposits of North America.

Hessian (hesi-an) *a.* relating, or pertaining, to Hesse, in Germany;—*n.* a native of Hesse. **Hessian-boots**, long boots first worn by Hessian troops. **Hessian-fly**, a small fly, whose larvae are very destructive to young wheat.

hest (hest) *n.* [A.S. *hæs*, command, fr. *hātan*, call] command; precept; injunction; order; behest.

hetaira (he-ti-rā) *n.* [G.] a courtesan; a concubine.

hetairism, hetarism (he-ti-rizm, het-ā-rizm) *n.* the practice in primitive communities of common intercourse between the sexes.

heterocercal (het-e-ru-ser-kal) *a.* [G. *heteros*, different from, and *kerkos*, tail] having the upper part of the tail longer than the lower, as in the shark, sturgeon, etc. (opposed to **homocercal**).

heteroclite (het-e-ru-klit) *n.* [G. *heteros*, another, and *kléinein*, to bend] a word that is irregular or anomalous, esp. in declension; anything or person deviating from common forms;—*a.* heteroclitic.

heteroclitic (het-e-ru-klit-ik) *a.* deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal. Also **heteroclitical**.

heterodactyl (het-e-ru-dak-til) *a.* [G. *heteros*, other, and *daktylos*, finger or toe] having the digits irregular in number or formation.

heterodox (het-e-ru-doks) *a.* [G. *heteros*, other, and *doxa*, opinion] contrary to the doctrine of Scripture, the creed of a church, and the like; not orthodox; holding opinions or doctrines contrary to some acknowledged standard; heretical.

heterodoxy (het-e-ru-dok-si) *n.* heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to some established standard of faith.

heterogeneous (het-e-ru-jē-ne-us) *a.* [G. *heteros* and *genos*, race] differing in kind; having unlike qualities; dissimilar.



Heron.

heterogeneously (het-e-ru-jē-ne-us-li) *adv.* dissimilarly.

heterogeneousness (het-e-ru-jē-ne-us-nes) *n.* opposition of nature; contrariety; difference in kind or quality; dissimilarity. Also written **heterogeneity**.

heterogenesis (het-e-ru-jen-e-sis) *n.* [G. *heteros* and *genesis*, generation] spontaneous generation; generation in which the offspring differ in structure and habit from the parents.

heterography (het-e-rōg-rā-fi) *n.* [G. *heteros* and *graphein*, write] the use of the same letter with different powers in different words or in the same word, as *c* in *cat* and *cent*.

heteromorphic, heteromor-

phous (het-e-ru-mor-fik, -fus) *a.* [G. *heteros* and *morphē*, form] having different forms.

heteromorphism (het-e-ru-mor-fizm) *n.* existence in different forms; deviation from a standard type.

heteronomy (het-e-ron-u-mi) *n.* [G. *heteros*, other, and *nomos*, law] subjection to the law of another (opposed to *autonomy*).

heteronym (het-e-ru-nim) *a.* [G. *onoma*, name] a word having the same spelling as another, but a different sound or meaning.

heteropathy (het-e-rop-ā-thi) *n.* [G. *heteros* and *pathos*, affection] allopathy; treatment of a disease by medicines producing an opposite or different morbid affection in the system (opposed to *homeopathy*).

heterophyllous (het-er-of-i-lus, het-e-ru-fil-us) *a.* [G. *phyllon*, leaf] having leaves of different form on the same stem [Bot.].

Heteropoda (het-e-rop-u-da) *n.pl.* [G. *heteros* and *pous*, *podos*, foot] a class of molluscs in which the foot is compressed into a vertical, muscular lamina, serving for a fin.

heterosian (het-e-rosh-i-an) *a.* [G. *heteros* and *skia*, shadow] pertaining to that portion of the globe where the shadows fall in an opposite direction relatively to another part;—*n.* one that lives in such portion of the globe.

heterotomous (het-e-rot-u-mus) *a.* [G. *tomē*, a cutting] having a different cleavage [Min.].

hetman (het-man) *n.* [Pol. fr. Ger. *hauptmann*, head man, chieftain] a Polish commander-in-chief; a Cossack chief.

heuristic (hū-ris-tik) *a.* [G. *heuriskein*, to find] noting the pursuit of knowledge by observation and experiment.

hew (hū) *v.t.* [A.S. *hēowan*] to cut with an axe; to cleave; to cut in pieces; to chop; to shape or form; to render smooth, as stone; to produce laboriously.

hewer (hū-er) *n.* one that hews wood or stone.

hexachord (hek-sa-kord) *n.* four tones and a semitone; a scale of six notes.

hexagon (hek-sa-gun) *n.* [G. *hex*, six, and *gōnia*, angle] a plain figure of six sides and six angles.

hexagonal (hek-sag-u-nal) *a.* having six sides and six angles.

hexagonally (hek-sag-u-nal-i) *adv.* in the form of a hexagon.

hexahedral (hek-sa-hē-dral) *a.* of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides or faces; cubic.

hexahedron (hek-sa-hē-drun) *n.* [G. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a seat, base] a solid body having six faces.

hexameter (hek-sam-e-ter) *n.* [L. fr. G. *hex*, six, and *metron*, measure] a verse of six feet, either dactyls or spondee for the first four, the fifth usually a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee.

hexametric (hek-sa-met-rik) *a.* having six metrical feet. Also **hexametrical**.

Hexandria (hek-san-dri-a) *n.pl.* [G. *hex*, six, and *andros*, a male] a class of plants having six stamens.

hexangular (hek-sang-gū-lar) *a.* [G. *hex*, six, and L. *angularis*, angular] having six angles or corners.

hexapla (hek-sa-pla) *n.* [G. *hexaplos*, sixfold] a collection of the Holy Scriptures having six versions in parallel columns, esp. that of Origen.

hexaplar (hek-sa-plar) *a.* sextuple; containing six columns.

hexapod (hek-sa-pod) *a.* [G. *hex*, six, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] having six feet;—*n.* a typical insect.

Hexateuch (hek-sa-tūk) *n.* [G. *hex*, six, and *teuchos*, tool, book] the first six books of the Old Testament.

hey (hā) *int.* an exclamation expressive of joy or mutual exhortation.

heyday (hā-dā) *int.* [Ger.] an expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

heyday (hā-dā) *n.* [high day] greatest vigour; full strength.

hiatus (hi-ā-tus) *n.* [L. *hiare*, pp. *hiatus*, to gape] an opening; a gap; a chasm; a blank space in manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

hibernal (hi-ber-nal) *a.* [L. *hibernus*, wintry, fr. *hiems*, winter] belonging, or relating, to winter; wintry.

hibernate (hi-ber-nāt) *v.i.* to winter; to pass the winter in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

hibernation (hi-ber-nā-shun) *n.* the act of wintering in close places, as an animal; act of placing an army in winter quarters.

Hibernian (hi-ber-ni-an) *a.* [L.] pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland; a Milesian;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Ireland; a Milesian.

Hibernicism (hi-ber-ni-sizm) *n.* an Irish idiom; an Irish bull.

Hibernicize (hi-ber-ni-siz) *v.t.* to render into the idiom of the Irish.

hiccough, hiccup (hik-up) *n.* [Imit., cf. Ger. *hickup*] a spasmodic inspiration, accompanied with a closure of the glottis, producing a sudden sound; the sound itself;—*v.t.* to say with this hiccough;—*v.i.* to have a convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles, causing a sudden and peculiar sound.

hickory (hik-u-ri) *n.* [Amer. Indian] a North American tree of several species, the timber of which is tough and elastic.

hidalgo (hi-dal-gō) *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class; a man of noble birth.

hidden (hid-n) *pp.* secret; concealed; unseen; unknown; covert; mysterious.

hiddenly (hid-n-li) *adv.* in a hidden or secret manner.

hide (hid) *n.* [A.S. *hīgid*] an old measure of land, from 60 to 100 acres, sufficient to support one family.

hide (hid) *v.t.* [A.S. *hīdan*, to hide, cover] to withhold or withdraw from sight; to conceal from knowledge; to keep secret; to protect from danger; to defend; to beat; to thrash;—*v.i.* to lie concealed or secreted; to keep one's self out of view; to abscond.

hide (hid) *n.* [A.S. *hīd*, the cover] the skin of a beast, either raw or dressed; the human skin (so called in contempt);—*v.t.* to flog.

Hide-bound, having the skin stuck so closely to the ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised; having the bark so close or firm that it impedes the growth; stubborn; bigoted.

hideous (hid-e-us) *a.* [O.F. *hidos*, *hādus*, hideous] frightful or shocking to the eye; ugly; distressing to the ear; discordant; hateful; abominable; detestable; horrid; dreadful; terrible.

hideously (hid'e-us-li) *adv.* in a hideous manner; dreadfully; frightfully; shockingly.

hideousness (hid'e-us-nes) *n.* the state of being hideous.

hiding (hi-ding) *n.* act of withholding from sight; concealment; a thrashing. **Hiding-place**, a place of concealment; covert or refuge in danger.

hie (hi) *v.t.* [A.S. *hīgan*, make haste] to hurry on; to urge on;—*v.i.* to hasten; to repair.

hiemal (hi-e-māl) *a.* [L. *hiems*, winter] belonging to winter.

hiemation (hi-e-mā-shun) *n.* the spending or passing of the winter.

hierarchy (hi-e-rārk) *n.* [G. *hieros*, sacred, and *archos*, leader, ruler, fr. *archein*, to rule] one that rules or has authority in sacred things; the chief of a sacred order; the chief of an order of angels.



Hexagon.

hierarchical (hī-e-rār-ki-kal) *a.* pertaining to a sacred order; pertaining to church government. Also **hierarchal**.

hierarchism (hī-e-rār-kizm) *n.* belief in, or devotion to, hierarchical rule.

hierarchy (hī-e-rār-ki) *n.* dominion or authority in sacred things; the body of persons having ecclesiastical authority; a form of government administered solely by the priesthood; an order of angels.

hieratic (hī-e-rat-ik) *a.* [L. *hieraticus*, fr. G. *hieros*] consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests.

hierocracy (hī-e-rok-ra-si) *n.* [G. *kratein*, to rule] government by ecclesiastics; hierarchy.

hieroglyphic (hī-e-ru-glif-ik) *n.* [L. fr. G. *hieros* and *gluph-* *ein*, carve] an emblem or symbol of sacred things; a figure or representation of some material object expressing a spiritual thought or idea—hence, any character or figure of mysterious significance;—*pl.* ancient Egyptian characters or symbols used in place of letters or words; picture-writing;—*a.* symbolic. Also **hieroglyf**.



Hieroglyphics.

The lower part of the illustration shows one of the cartouches on the Rosetta Stone, and reads—

P O L A T O S.

hieroglyphically (hī-e-ru-glif-ik-ali) *adv.* in a hieroglyphic manner.

hierogram (hī-e-ru-gram) *n.* [G. *hieros* and *gramma*, letter] a species of sacred writing; a hieroglyphic symbol.

hierographic (hī-e-ru-graf-ik) *a.* [G. *hieros* and *graphein*, write] pertaining to sacred writing.

hierolatry (hī-e-rol-a-tri) *n.* [G. *hieros* and *latreia*, worship] the worship of saints or sacred things.

hierology (hī-e-rol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *hieros* and *logos*, discourse] a discourse on sacred things; *esp.* the science that treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians.

hierophant (hī-e-ru-fant) *n.* [G. *hieros* and *phainein*, to show] a priest; one that teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

higgle (hig-1) *v.i.* [haggle] to chaffer; to dispute, or be difficult in making a bargain; to carry provisions about for sale.

higgledy-piggledy (hig-1-dj-pig-1-di) *adv.* in confusion; topsyturvy;—*a.* confused; tumbled.

higgler (hig-ler) *n.* one that carries about provisions for sale; one that is tedious and nice in bargaining.

higging (hig-ling) *n.* chaffering the price, or close bargaining.

high (hi) *a.* [A.S. *heah*] elevated; raised up; tall; towering; exalted in nature; lofty; sublime; elevated in rank, condition, or office; eminent; distinguished; possessing excellence; magnanimous; dignified; proud; arrogant; loud; angry, as words; severe; oppressive, as measures; noble; honourable, as birth; powerful; mighty; violent; stormy; inflamed; turbulent, as passions; rich; luxurious, as living; vivid; strongly marked, as colour; dear; costly; extreme; intense; acute, sharp, as tone or voice; remote in time; far advanced in acquirement; tainted, as flesh; remote from the equator, as altitude or latitude; raised above the surface; done in relief; solemn; sacred;—*adv.* in a high manner; to a great altitude; eminently; profoundly; powerfully; greatly;—*n.* an elevated place; superior region. **High-admiral**, a chief admiral. **High-altar**, the altar where high mass is celebrated in the R.C. church. **High-blooded**, of noble birth; of a fine strain. **High-blown**, inflated; extravagant. **High-born**, being of noble birth or extraction. **High-bred**, of pure blood or extraction. **High-caste**, belonging to a high caste. **High-church**, inclined to magnify a particular form of church government or ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies (more usually applied

to such as attach the highest importance to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession). **High-churchman**, the principles of high-churchmen: **High-churchman**, one that holds high-church principles. **High-coloured**, having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; vivid; strong or forcible in representation. **High-day**, a feast-day; a holiday; a time of pleasure; time of vigour. **High-Dutch**, the Germans or their language. **High-fed**, fed luxuriously; pampered. **High-hier**, one that is extravagant in pretensions, manners, or opinions. **High-flown**, elevated; swelled; proud; turgid; extravagant. **High-handed**, over-bearing; oppressive; violent; arbitrary. **High-hearted**, courageous; high-spirited. **High-jinks**, revelry; great sports; boisterous play. **High-life**, style of living among the upper classes. **High-low**, a lacing boot that reaches to the ankles. **High-mettled**, having high spirit; ardent; full of fire. **High-minded**, proud; arrogant; of elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous. **High-palmed**, of stags, having lofty antlers. **High-pitched**, haughty; aspiring; tuned high. **High-pressure**, having a high rate of steam-pressure. **High-principled**, acting from high motives, and with high views; strict in principle. **High-road**, a highway; a much frequented or travelled road. **High-seas**, the open ocean. **High-seasoned**, enriched with spices or other seasoning. **High-souled**, having exalted principles or feelings. **High-sounding**, pompous; noisy; ostentatious. **High-spirited**, full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible; bold; daring. **High-stepper**, a horse that lifts its feet well from the ground. **High-strung**, in a state of great tension; sensitive. **High-tea**, a tea with meat, etc. **High-treason**, treason against the sovereign or supreme government of a country. **High-water**, the highest flow or elevation of the tide; the time when the tide is at its height. **High-wrought**, wrought with exquisite art or skill; inflamed to a high degree. **High and dry**, out of the water; stranded. **High and low**, people of all sorts. **A high hand**, arrogance; audacity. To be on the high horse, to stand on one's dignity; to take offence easily.

highland (hi-land) *n.* elevated land; a mountainous region. **Highland-fing**, a dance peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.

highlander (hi-land-der) *n.* an inhabitant of highlands, *esp.* of the Highlands of Scotland.

highlandman (hi-land-man) *n.* a highlander.

highly (hi-li) *adv.* in a high manner, or to a high degree.

highness (hi-nes) *n.* altitude; height; elevation in rank, character, or power; excellence; value; amount; intensity; a title of honour given to princes or other men of rank.

highway (hi-wā) *n.* a public road; a way that is open to all passengers.

highwayman (hi-wā-man) *n.* a robber on the highway.

hilarious (hi-lā-ri-us) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. fr. G. *hilaros*, gay, cheerful] mirthful; merry; jolly.

hilarity (hi-lar-i-ti) *n.* merriment; gaiety; mirth; pleasurable excitement.

hill (hil) *n.* [A.S. *hyll*] a natural elevation of land; a mound; a heap; an eminence less than a mountain; in America, a group or cluster;—*v.t.* to heap up; to gather. **Hill-folk**, **hill-men**, people living or hiding amongst hills.

hilliness (hil-i-nes) *n.* the state of being hilly.

hillock (hil-uk) *n.* [*hill* and *dim. -ock*] a small hill.

hillside (hil-sid) *n.* the declivity or sloping face of a hill.

hilly (hil-i) *a.* abounding with hills; lofty.

hilt (hilt) *n.* [A.S.] the handle of anything, *esp.* of a cutting instrument or sword.

hilted (hil-ted) *a.* furnished with a hilt.

hilum (hi-lum) *n.* [L.] the eye of a bean or other seed, marking the attachment to the placenta [Bot.].

him (him) *pron.* [A.S.] the objective (and dative) case of the demonstrative pronoun *he*.

Himalayan (him-a-lā-yan) *a.* relating to the Himalayas, a range of lofty mountains in the north of India.

himself (him-self) *pron.* the emphasized and reflective form of the demonstrative pronoun *he*, used both in the nominative and in the objective case; alone; unaccompanied; sane; in his right mind; in his true character.

hin (hin) *n.* [H] a Hebrew measure of liquids containing about ten pints English measure.

hind (hind) *n.* [A.S.] the female of the red deer or stag.

hind (hind) *n.* [A.S. *hina*, genitive plural of *hīwan*, domestics] a peasant; a rustic; a farm-servant; a ploughman; a bondager; a herd.

hind (hind) *a.* [A.S. *hinder*, backwards] placed in the rear; pertaining to the part behind; backward.

hinder (hin-der) *a.* [the older form of *hind*] of, or belonging to, that part which is in the rear, or which follows; posterior.

hinder (hin-der) *v.t.* [A.S. *hindrian*] to prevent from moving forward; to stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to retard; to prevent; to shut out; to debar; —*v.i.* to interpose or cause obstacles or impediments.

hinderance, hindrance (hin-der-ans, hin-drans) *n.* act of impeding or restraining motion; obstruction.

hinderer (hin-der-er) *n.* one that hinders.

hindhand (hind-hand) *n.* the hinder part of a horse.

hindhead (hind-hed) *n.* the back part of the head.

hindmost (hind-most) *a.* [*superl.* of *hind*] the last; the rear; noting the most backward or laziest part. Also *hindmost*.

Hindu, Hindoo (hin-dōo, hin-dōō) *n.* [Sk. *Sindhu*, Indies] a native inhabitant of Hindustan who is not of Christian, Mohammedan, or Parsee descent; a native believer in Brahmanism; —*a.* pertaining to the Hindu.

Hinduism, Hindooism (hin-dōō-izm) *n.* the doctrines, rites, or religious principles of the Hindus.

Hindustani, Hindoostanee (hin-dōō-stā-ni) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Hindus or their language; —*n.* the language of the Hindus.

hinge (hin) *n.* [M.E. *heng*, fr. *hengen*, hang] the hook or joint on which a door, gate, or lid, etc., turns; that on which anything depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point; —*v.t.* to furnish with hinges; —*v.i.* to stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge. **Off the hinges**, in a state of disorder or confusion.

hinny (hin-i) *n.* [L. *hinuus*, fr. G. *ginnos*, mule] the produce of a stallion and a she-ass.

hint (hint) *v.t.* [a thing taken, fr. A.S. *hentan*, to seize] to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; —*v.i.* to make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion; —*n.* a distant allusion; slight mention; insinuation; a suggestion.

hinterland (hint-er-land) *n.* [Ger., the land lying behind] a region at the back of, or adjoining, a colony or a foreign dependency, and considered within its sphere of influence.

hintingly (hin-ting-li) *adv.* in a hinting manner; suggestively; allusively.

hip (hip) *n.* [A.S. *hype*] the lateral parts of the pelvis and the thigh-joint, with the flesh covering them; the haunch; the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof. **Hip-bath**, a sitz-bath. **Hip-gout**, sciatica. **Hip-joint**, the joint connecting the thigh with the body. **Hip-roof**, a roof having sloping ends and sides. **Hip-tile**, a saddle-shaped tile used in covering the hips of roofs. **To have, or catch, on the hip**, to obtain an advantage. **To smite hip and thigh**, to overpower or defeat completely.

hip (hip) *n.* [A.S. *heope*] the fruit of the dog-rose or sweet-brier.

hipped (hipd) *a.* [corrupted fr. *hypochondriac*] melancholy; languid.

hippocampus (hip-u-kam-pus) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *kampos*, sea-monster] a genus of fishes with head and neck like a horse; the sea-horse. **Hippocampus-major**, a white, curved, elongated eminence extending the whole length of the cornu in the cerebrum. **Hippocampus-minor**, a longitudinal eminence on the floor of the posterior horn, projecting back into the posterior lobe of the cerebrum.

hippocentaur (hip-u-sen-tawr) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *kentauros*, centaur] a fabulous monster, half man and half horse; a centaur.

hippocras (hip-u-kras) *n.* [*Hippocrates*, a Greek physician of 5th century B.C.] wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

Hippocratic (hip-u-krat-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Hippocrates.

hippodrome (hip-u-drom) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *dromos*, a course] a circus in which horse-races and chariot-races are performed.

hippogriff (hip-u-grif) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *grups*, griffin] a fabulous animal or monster; a winged horse with the head of a griffin; a winged horse.

hippomane (hip-u-mān) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *mania*, madness] a discharge from mares supposed to be poisonous; a concoction used as a love-charm; (hi-pom-a-nē) a genus of poisonous plants; the manchineel.

hippophagist (hi-pof-a-jist) *n.* one that eats horse-flesh.

hippophagous (hi-pof-a-gus) *a.* feeding on horse-flesh.

hippophagy (hi-pof-a-ji) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *phagein*, eat] the art or practice of feeding on horses.

hippophile (hip-u-fil) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *philos*, loving] a horse-fancier; one that is addicted to horses.

hippopotamus (hip-u-pot-a-mus) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *potamos*, river] the river-horse; a pachydermatous mammal of Africa, of the largest size, of aquatic habits, allied to the hog, having a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs, a short tail, and skin about two inches thick on back and sides, and without hair, except at the extremity of the tail.

hippuris (hi-pū-ris) *n.* [L. fr. G. *hippos*, horse, and *oura*, tail] a genus of marsh plants; the mare's-tails.

hipshot (hip-shot) *a.* having one hip lower than the other, or dislocated; lame; awkward.

hircine (her-sin) *a.* [E. fr. L. *hircus*, he-goat] pertaining to, or like, a goat; having a smell like a goat; —*n.* a fossil resin.

hire (hir) *v.t.* [A.S. *hyrian*, to hire, and *hÿr*, wages] to procure from another person, and for temporary use, for a compensation; to engage in service for a stipulated sum; to contract with for wages; to bribe; to grant the temporary use of for compensation; to let; to lease (usually with *out*); —*n.* price, reward, or compensation, for the temporary use of anything; recompense for personal service; salary; stipend; pay; allowance; a bribe. **On hire**, for hiring.

hired (hird) *a.* employed for pay.

hireless (hîr-les) *a.* without pay or reward.

hireling (hîr-ling) *n.* one that is hired; a mercenary; a prostitute; —*a.* serving for wages; venal; mercenary.

hirer (hîr-er) *n.* one that hires.

hirsute (her-sūt) *a.* [L. *hirsutus*, hairy] rough with hair; shaggy; coarse in manner; rude; [Bot.] set with bristles.

hirsuteness (her-sūt-nes) *n.* hairiness.

hirundine (hî-run-din) *n.* [L. *hirundo*, a swallow] a swallow; —*a.* of, or pertaining to, the swallow; swallow-like.

his (hiz) *pron.* [A.S.] of him; the possessive of *he* (formerly used as the possessive of *it*, for *its*); belonging, or pertaining, to a male person.

Hispanicism (his-pan-i-sizm) *n.* [L. *Hispania*, Spain] a Spanish phrase or idiom.

hispid (his-pid) *a.* [L. *hispidus*] rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly.

hispidity (his-pid-i-ti) *n.* the state of being hispid.

hiss (his) *v.i.* [Imit. —A.S. *hysian*] to make a sound like that of the letter *s*, esp. in contempt or disapprobation; to make a sound as a goose or a serpent, or as water thrown on hot metal, or steam escaping

through a narrow orifice; to glide with a whizzing noise;—*v.t.* to condemn by hissing; to disgrace;—*n.* the sound made in pronouncing the letter *s*, esp. as a mark of disapprobation or contempt; the noise made by a serpent, goose, escaping steam, etc.

hisser (his'-er) *n.* one that, or that which, hisses.

hissing (his'-ing) *n.* a hiss; an expression of dislike or contempt; object or occasion of contempt.

hist (hist) *int.* [imit.] hush! be silent! a word commanding silence and attention;—*v.t.* to incite, as a dog, by making a sibilant sound.

histogeny (his-toj'-e-ni) *n.* [*G. histos*, tissue, and *genos*, generation] the formation and development of organic tissues.

histography (his-tog'-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. graphein*, write] a description of organic tissues.

histological (his-tol-og'-i-ka) *a.* pertaining to histology. Also **histologic**.

histologist (his-tol-og'-jist) *n.* one that is versed in histology.

histology (his-tol-og'-ji) *n.* [*G. logos*, discourse] the science that treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, etc.

histonomy (his-ton-om'-i) *n.* [*G. nomos*, law] the laws of the formation of organic tissues.

historian (his-tor'-i-an) [*O.F. historien*] a writer or compiler of history; a chronicler.

historiated (his-tor'-i-ated) *a.* ornamented with figures of men, animals, flowers, etc.

historic, historical (his-tor'-ik, -i-ka) *a.* containing history; pertaining to history; contained or exhibited in history; deduced from history; representing history. **Historical painting**, the art of representing subjects of historical interest, with portraits of the chief actors, and accessories of costumes, furniture, etc., of the period.

historically (his-tor'-i-ka-li) *adv.* in the manner of history; according to history.

historiette (his-tor'-i-et) *n.* [*F.*] a short history; a sketch.

historify (his-tor'-i-fi) *v.t.* to relate the history of; to record.

historiographer (his-tor'-i-og'-ra-fer) *n.* [*G. historia*, history, and *graphein*, write] a historian; a writer of history; esp. an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state.

historiographical (his-tor'-i-og'-raf'-i-ka) *a.* relating, or pertaining, to historiography.

historiography (his-tor'-i-og'-ra-fi) *n.* the art or employment of a historiographer.

history (his'-tu-ri) *n.* [*G. historia*, a learning by inquiry, information] a relation, statement, or account, in order and detail; a written record or narration of facts and events in the life of a nation, state, institution, or epoch, with disquisitions on their causes and effects; a verbal narrative; a story; an account of the life and actions of an individual; biography; a description of animals, plants, minerals, etc., existing on the earth, called **natural history**. **Profane history, secular history**, the history of secular affairs (opposed to **sacred history**).

histrionic, histrionical (his-tri-on'-ik, -i-ka) *a.* [*L. histrionicus*, fr. *histrion*, player, actor] pertaining to stage, stage-playing, or actors; theatrical; pantomimic.

histrionically (his-tri-on'-i-ka-li) *adv.* theatrically.

histrionics (his-tri-on'-iks) *n.* the art of theatrical representation; dramatic art; acting.

histrionism (his-tri-on'-izim) *n.* stage-playing; acting.

hit (hit) *v.t.* [*Ice. hitta*, find, meet with] to strike; to touch; to reach with a stroke or blow; esp. to reach or touch an object aimed at, as a mark, usually with force; to reach or attain exactly; to accord with; to fit; to suit;



Clio, the Muse of History.

—*v.i.* to meet or come in contact; to strike; to fall upon by accident; to succeed; to reach the intended mark or point;—*n.* a collision; a stroke or blow; a casual event; a lucky chance; a happy attempt; a successful stroke in business or speculation; a neat or pointed turn of thought or expression. To **hit off**, to describe exactly. To **hit on**, or **upon**, to discover; to light on by chance.

hitch (hich) *v.t.* [*M.E.*] to hook; to catch as by a hook; to make a rope fast; to raise; to hoist;

—*v.i.* to become entangled or caught by a hook; to move spasmodically or by jerks, as if caught on a hook; to fidget; to hop;—*n.* a catch; a hook; act of catching, as on a hook, etc.; a sudden halt in walking or moving; a defect causing a break or failure in a scheme or in a performance; an impediment; stoppage; a knot or noose in a rope, for fastening it to a ring or other object; a pull or jerk upwards.

hitching (hich'-ing) *n.* a fastening in a harness; a coil; a bent knot. **Hitching-post**, a post to which horses are tethered.

hither (hi'-ther) *adv.* [*A.S. hider*] to this place;—*a.* being on the side or direction toward the person speaking; nearer. **Hither and thither**, to this place and that; backwards and forwards.

hithermost (hi'-ther-most) *a.* nearest in this direction.

hitherto (hi'-ther-to) *adv.* to this place; up to this time; as yet; until now.

hitherward (hi'-ther-ward) *adv.* this way; toward this place; hither.

hitter (hit'-er) *n.* one that hits or strikes.

hive (hiv) *n.* [*A.S. hff*] a place, natural or artificial, for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees; a swarm of bees; a company;—*v.t.* to collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive; to collect and lay up in store;—*v.i.* to take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in company. **Hive-bee**, a bee that is kept in a hive. **Hive-nest**, a large nest which several pairs of birds occupy at the same time—found in Africa.

hiver (hi'-ver) *n.* one that gathers bees into a hive.

hives (hivz) *n.* laryngitis; croup; an eruptive disease allied to chicken-pox; nettle-rash.

ho, hoa (hō) *int.* a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach; stop! halloo! stand still! hold!

hoar (hōr) *a.* [*A.S. hār*] white or grayish-white; gray or white with age; hoary;—*n.* hoariness; age;—*v.t.* to make hoary;—*v.i.* to become mouldy.

Hoar-frost, the white particles deposited instead of dew when the air near the surface of deposition is at, or below, freezing-point.

hoard (hōrd) *n.* [*A.S. horð*] a store or large quantity of anything laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure;—*v.t.* to collect and lay up; to store secretly;—*v.i.* to collect and form a hoard; to lay up a store.

hoarder (hōr'-der) *n.* one that hoards.

hoarding (hōr'-ding) *n.* the act of gathering or making a hoard of treasure.

hoarding (hōr'-ding) *n.* [*D. horde*, barrier, cf. *hurdle*] a wooden erection round a house while builders are at work; any similar fence; a screen of boards on which bills are posted. Also **hoard**.

hoarhound, horehound (hōr'-hound) *n.* [*A.S. hār, hoar*, white, and *hüne*, hoarhound] a plant of a whitish appearance which has a bitter taste, and is a weak tonic.

hoariness (hōr'-i-nes) *n.* state of being hoary, whitish, or gray.

hoarse (hōrs) *a.* [*A.S. hās*] having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; rough; discordant.

hoarsely (hōrs'-li) *adv.* with a rough, harsh sound.

hoarseness (hōrs'-nes) *n.* harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

hoary (hōr'-i) *a.* white or whitish; gray with age; of great antiquity; covered with grayish-white hairs; mouldy; hoar. **Hoary-headed**, having a hoary head; white from age.

hoax (hōks) *n.* [*for hocus*] a trick played off in sport; a practical joke; imposition; deception;—*v.t.* to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice; to impose on; to deceive.

hoaxer (hōk-ser) *n.* one that hoaxes.

hob (hob) *n.* [*cf.* D. *hobbel*, a knob] the projecting nave of a wheel; the flat part of a grate at the side where things are placed to be kept warm; a stick or pin used as a mark.

hob (hob) *n.* [corruption of *Robin, Robert*] a rustic; an elf; a fairy.

Hobbism (hob-izm) *n.* the doctrines of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), an English philosopher who advocated absolute monarchy as the best form of government.

hobble (hob-l) *v.t.* [frequentative of *hop*] to hopple; to clog;—*v.i.* to walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to move roughly or irregularly; *n.* an unequal, halting gait; difficulty; perplexity.

hobbledehoy (hob-l-de-hoi) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a stripling; an awkward youth.

hobbly (hob-li) *a.* full of holes; rough; uneven (said of a road).

hobby (hob-i) *n.* [M.E. *hobin*, a nag] a strong, active horse, of a middle size; a nag; a subject or plan which one is constantly setting off; a favourite pursuit. **Hobby-horse**, a stick or a figure of a horse on which boys ride.

hobgoblin (hob-gob-lin) *n.* [*hob*, elf] a mischievous fairy; a frightful apparition.

hobnail (hob-nāl) *n.* [*hob*, nave] a thick-headed nail for shoes; a clownish person.

hobnailed (hob-nāld) *a.* having hobnailed shoes; clumsy.

hobnob (hob-nob) *adv.* [A.S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have] take or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking;—*v.i.* to drink familiarly; to associate.

hock (hok) *v.t.* [A.S. *hōh*, heel, *cf.* *hough*] to hamstring; to hough;—*n.* the joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock.

hock (hok) *n.* [fr. *Hochheim*, in Germany] a light-yellowish Rhenish wine, which is either sparkling or still.

hockey (hok-i) *n.* [*hock*] a game at ball played with a club curved at the bottom.

hocus (hō-kus) *v.t.* [*contr.* fr. *hocus-pocus*, the gibberish of a juggler] to deceive or cheat; to adulterate;—*n.* a cheat; an impostor; a conjurer. **Hocus-pocus**, *n.* a juggler; a juggler's trick;—*v.t.* to cheat.

hod (hod) *n.* [fr. *hotte*, basket] a kind of trough for carrying mortar and bricks; a coal-scuttle. **Hod-carrier**, a labourer that carries bricks and mortar in a hod. **Hod-elevator**, an apparatus for raising bricks and mortar in hods.

hadden (hod-n) *a.* [*holden*, for *held*] kept; held; held over; rustic; coarse. **Hadden-gray**, cloth made of wool in its natural state without being dyed.

hodge (hōj) *n.* [corruption of *Roger*] a countryman; a rustic.

hodgepodge (hōj-pōj) *n.* [F. *hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, *pot*] a mixed mass; a medley of ingredients; hotchpotch.

hodiernal (hō-di-er-nāl) *a.* [L. *hodiernus*, fr. *hoc die*, on this day] of this day; belonging to the present day.

hodman (hod-man) *n.* a man that carries a hod; a bricklayer's labourer.

hodometer (hō-dom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *hodos*, a way, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the distance travelled by a vehicle.

hoe (hō) *n.* [O.E. *houe*] an instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth;—*v.t.* to cut, dig, scrape, or clean, with a hoe; to clear from weeds, or to loosen the earth about, with a hoe;—*v.i.* to use a hoe; to labour with a hoe. **Hoe-cake**, coarse cakes of Indian meal, cooked on the blade of a hoe. A hard, or long, row to hoe, a difficult or tiresome task.

hoeing (hō-ing) *n.* the act of stirring the soil, of weeding, or earthing up plants, with a hoe.

hog (hog) *n.* [M.E. *hogge*, *hog*, a gelded hog, a young sheep, fr. *hag*, to cut] a well known domesticated animal, of glutinous and filthy habits, kept for the fat and meat (called respectively, lard and pork) which it furnishes; a swine; a castrated boar; a castrated ram of a year old; a mean, filthy, or glutinous fellow;—*v.t.* to cut short the hair of; to scrape a ship's bottom;—*v.i.* to become bent upward in the middle; to droop at both ends. **Hog-back**, **hog's-back**,

a back that rises in the middle, like that of a hog, as a hill. **Hog-cote**, **hog-pen**, **hog-sty**, a sty or house for hogs. **Hog-deer**, a small, spotted deer, abundant in India. **Hog-fish**, a name for various fishes; a porpoise. **Hog-frame**, a fore-and-aft frame forming a truss in the framework of a ship, to resist vertical flexure. **Hog-herd**, a keeper of swine. **Hog-mane**, a horse's mane cut short, so as to stand up. **Hog-reeve**, an officer for looking after stray swine and adjudicating on the damage done in trespassing. **Hog-shearing**, much ado about nothing. **Hog's-lard**, the melted fat of swine. **Hog-wash**, the refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter, for swine; swill. **To go the whole hog**, to do a thing completely and thoroughly.

hogged (hog-gd) *a.* having a droop at the ends, as a ship.

hoggerel (hog-er-el) *n.* a sheep of the second year; a hogget.

hoggers (hog-erz) *n. pl.* [Ety. doubtful] stockings without feet worn by miners in a coal-pit.

hogget (hog-et) *n.* [*hog*] a two year old sheep; a boar of the second year; a young colt.

hoggish (hog-ish) *a.* having the qualities of a hog; brutish; glutinous; filthy; selfish.

hoggishly (hog-ish-li) *adv.* in a hoggish, glutinous, or filthy, manner.

hoggishness (hog-ish-nes) *n.* greediness; filthiness; selfishness.

hogmanay (hog-ma-nā) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] the last day of the year; a gift given on that day.

hogshead (hog-hed) *n.* [O.D. *okshoofd*, ox-head—branded on it] an English measure of capacity containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons; a large cask of indefinite capacity.

hogskin (hog-skin) *n.* leather tanned from the skin of swine.

hoiden, **hoyden** (hoi-dn) *n.* [O.D. *heyden*, a heathen, a gipsy] a rude, bold girl; a romp; a tomboy.

hoidenish (hoi-dn-ish) *a.* having the manners of a hoiden; romping; bold.

hoist (hoist) *v.t.* [M.E. *hoise*, fr. O.D. *hyssen*, hoist] to raise; to lift; *esp.* to raise or lift upwards by means of tackle;—*n.* that by which anything is hoisted; pulleys and tackle for lifting or hoisting; a contrivance for raising or lowering goods, etc., from one floor or story to another; the perpendicular height of a flag or sail. **Hoist-way**, a passage through which goods are elevated. **To be hoist with one's own petard**, to fall into a trap laid by one's self.

hoister (hois-ter) *n.* one that lifts; an elevator.

hoity-toity (hoi-ti-toi-ti) *a.* thoughtless; giddy; flighty;—*int.* an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

hold (hōld) *v.t.* [A.S. *heldan*] to grasp with the hand; to gripe; to hinder from escape; to restrain; to confine; to stop; to detain; to connect; to join; to contain; to keep from running or flowing out, as a sound vessel; to keep in possession; to maintain; to defend; to possess; to derive by title; to continue; to prosecute; to celebrate; to solemnize; to sustain; to support; to bind; to oblige; to carry; to wield; to consider; to regard;—*v.i.* to keep one's self in a given position or condition; to remain fixed; to be fast or firm; to halt; to stop (mostly in the imperative); to remain unbroken or unsubdued; to last; to endure; to be valid; to continue on being tested; to cleave; to adhere; to derive right or title;—*n.* act of holding; seizure; grasp; clasp; gripe; authority or ground to take or keep; claim; binding power and influence; something which may be seized for support; a prison; confinement; custody; a fortified place; a fort; a castle; a character (♯) placed over or under a note or rest, and indicating that it is to be prolonged. **Hold-fast**, something used to secure and hold, as a catch, a hook, etc. **Hold hard!** stop! **To hold forth**, to preach; to offer; to propose. **To hold in**, to restrain; to check. **To hold one's own**, to stand one's ground. **To hold with**, to side with; to agree with. **hold** (hōld) *n.* [D. *hol*, a hole] the interior cavity of a vessel, in which the cargo, etc., is stowed. **holdback** (hōld-bak) *n.* a check; a hindrance; restraint.

holder (hól-der) *n.* one that holds or grasps with the hand; an occupier; a tenant; a possessor; an owner; one that works in the hold of a vessel; that by which anything is held; a clip; a clasp. **Holder-forth**, a preacher; one that harangues.

holding (hól-ding) *n.* a tenure; a farm held of a superior; hold; influence; power.

hole (hól) *n.* [A.S. *hol*] a hollow place or cavity; a pit; a den; a perforation; an aperture; means of escape; a subterfuge; a low or mean lodging or habitation; —*v.t.* to cut, dig, or make, a hole or holes in; to drive into the pocket in billiards; in golf, to drive the ball in; —*v.i.* to go into a hole. **Hole and corner**, underhand; clandestine. **Hole-stitch**, a stitch used in making pillow-lace.

holer (hól-er) *n.* in mining, one that undercuts the coal.

holibut (hól-i-but) *n.* halibut.

holiday (hól-i-dá) *n.* [*holy day*] a consecrated day; a religious anniversary; a day of exemption from labour; a public festival; —*a.* pertaining to a festival; gay; cheerful.

holily (hól-i-li) *adv.* in a holy manner; piously; with sanctity.

holiness (hól-li-nes) *n.* state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin; piety; sanctity; state of being set apart or dedicated to God; devotion; an essential attribute of God; moral perfection and purity. His holiness, a title given to the pope.

holla, hollo, holloa (hól-a, hól-ó, hól-ó) *int.* [Fr. *holla*, fr. *ho* and *là*, there] ho there; an exclamation to call attention; —*n.* a loud call; —*v.t.* to shout to; —*v.i.* to call out loudly to anyone at a distance.

holland (hól-and) *n.* a kind of linen first manufactured in Holland; a coarse, unbleached linen cloth; —*a.* made of unbleached linen.

Hollander (hól-an-der) *n.* a native of Holland.

Hollandish (hól-an-dish) *a.* Dutch; of, or pertaining to, Holland.

hollands (hól-andz) *n.* gin made in Holland.

hollow (hól-ó) *a.* [A.S. *holh*, a hollow place, fr. *hol*, hole] containing an empty space within a solid substance; deep; sunk in the orbit; low; muttered; unsound; faithless; insincere; —*n.* a cavity, natural or artificial; a hole; a cavern; a concavity; a groove; a channel; a canal; a pit; —*v.t.* to make hollow; to excavate; —*v.i.* to shout; to hollow; —*adv.* so as to make hollow, or empty of resources, strength, and the like; completely. **Hollow-eyed**, having sunken eyes. **Hollow-hearted**, insincere; deceitful; false; not sound and true. **Hollow-horn**, a disease of cattle, causing loss of the horn. **Hollow-square**, a body of troops drawn up in a square formation, leaving a vacant place in the centre. **Hollow-toned, deep-toned**. To beat hollow, to beat wholly.

hollowly (hól-ó-li) *adv.* insincerely; deceitfully.

hollowness (hól-ó-nes) *n.* the state of being hollow; cavity; excavation; insincerity; deceitfulness.

holly (hól-i) *n.* [A.S. *hólegn*] an evergreen tree or shrub having glossy green spinous leaves, and bearing red berries, used for Christmas decorations.

hollyhock (hól-i-hók) *n.* [*holy*, and A.S. *hoc*, mallows] a tall garden plant bearing flowers of various colours, orig. brought from the Holy Land. Called also rose-mallow.

holm (hóm) *n.* [M.E. *holin*, holly] the flex. **Holm-oak, holly-oak**, the evergreen oak; the ilex.

holm (hóm) *n.* [Icel. *hólmr*, islet, flat meadow] an islet, or river isle; a low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

holocaust (hól-n-kaust) *n.* [G. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt] a burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire.

holograph (hól-u-graf) *n.* [G. *holos*, whole, and *graphein*, write] any writing, as a

letter, deed, will, etc., wholly in the handwriting of the one from whom it proceeds.

holographic (hól-u-graf-ik) *a.* of the nature of, or pertaining to, a holograph.

holohedral (hól-u-hé-dral) *a.* [G. *holos*, and *hedra*, base] having all the similar angles or edges similarly placed, as of a crystal [Min.].

holometabolism (hól-u-me-tab-u-lizm) *n.* [G. *holos*, whole, and *metabolé*, change] complete or entire metamorphosis [Entom.].

holometer (hól-óm-é-ter) *n.* [G. *holos*, whole, and *metron*, measure] a mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measurements.

holophotal (hól-u-fót-al) *a.* [G. *holos*, whole, and *phôs*, light] reflecting the rays of light without loss.

holophote (hól-u-fót) *n.* the apparatus used in lighthouses for reflecting all the light in the required direction.

Holothuria (hól-u-thú-ri-a) *n. pl.* [G. *holos*, whole, and *thouros*, rushing] a genus of sea-slugs; the sea-cucumbers.

holster (hól-ster) *n.* [D.] a leather case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.

holstered (hól-sterd) *a.* having holsters.

holt (hólt) *n.* [A.S., a wood] a wood, or piece of woodland; esp. a woody hill.

holy (hó-li) *a.* [A.S. *hālig*, healthy, perfect, cf. *heal*, whole] pure; immaculate; morally perfect; good; pious; set apart to the service or worship of God; hallowed; sacred; free from sinful affections; irreproachable; guiltless. **Holy-city**, Jerusalem; also name given to Mecca, Rome, Benares, etc. **Holy-cross day**, a festival in commemoration of the exaltation of our Saviour's cross, observed on September 14. **Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit**, the third Person of the holy Trinity; the Spirit; the Comforter. **Holy grail**, the cup that Christ is said to have used at the Last Supper. **Holy Land, Palestine**, the Comforter. **Holy office**, the Inquisition. **Holy of holies**, the inner division of the Jewish tabernacle. **Holy One**, an appellation of the Divine Being; a name applied to our Saviour; one consecrated to the service of God. **Holy-orders**, the service by which a person is set apart to the duties of a clergyman; the state or office of a clergyman. **Holy Roman Empire**, the name given to the German empire from the 10th century to 1806. **Holy-wood**, the cross or crucifix; esp. a cross placed in R.C. churches at the entrance to the chancel. **Holy-stone**, *n.* a sand-stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships; —*v.t.* to clean with holy-stone. **Holy Thursday**, the day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide. **Holy-water**, water consecrated by the priest for sprinkling persons and things used for holy purposes. **Holy writ**, the Scriptures.

homage (hom-ij) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *homo*, a man] an acknowledgment made by a tenant to his lord, on receiving investiture of fee, that he was his man or vassal; fealty; respect or reverential regard; esp. respect paid by external action; obeisance; reverential worship; devout affection.

homageable (hom-ij-a-bl) *a.* bound to pay homage.

homager (hom-ij-er) *n.* one that is bound to pay homage.

home (hóm) *n.* [A.S. *hām*] the house in which one resides; residence; the place or country in which one dwells, and also all that pertains to a dwelling-place; the present state of existence; the grave; the future state; —*a.* pertaining to one's dwelling, country, or family; domestic; close; severe; poignant; —*adv.* to one's home or country; close; closely; to the point; fully. **Home-born, native**, not foreign. **Home-bound**, homeward-bound. **Home-bred**, bred at home; native; domestic; rude; uncultivated; plain; artless. **Home-built**, constructed in this country; not of foreign build. **Home Department**, that branch of a government that looks after the internal affairs of a country. **Home-made**, made at home; of domestic manufacture. **Home-office**, the office in which the affairs of the Home Department are transacted. **Home-rule**, a form of self-government; the right to have a separate parliament for the management of home affairs, claimed by a section of the Irish people. **At home, adv. in one's own house; prepared to receive visitors; —*n.* a formal reception of callers. **To be at home on a subject**, to be conversant with.**



Holly.

homefelt (hōm-felt) *a.* inward; private; felt in one's own breast.

homeless (hōm-less) *a.* destitute of a home.

homelike (hōm-'lik) *a.* resembling a home; familiar.

homeliness (hōm-'li-nes) *n.* plainness of features; want of beauty; rudeness; coarseness.

homely (hōm-'li) *a.* belonging to home; domestic; familiar; plain; rude; unpolished; of plain features; not handsome.

homeopathic (hō-me-u-path-'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, homeopathy.

homeopathist, homeopath (hō-me-op-'a-thist, hō-me-u-path) *n.* a believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.

homeopathy (hō-me-op-'a-thi) *n.* [G. *homoio-pathēia*, likeness of condition or feeling, fr. *homoios*, like, and *pathos*, feeling] the theory and its practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses.

homer (hō-mer) *n.* [H.] a Hebrew measure containing, as a liquid measure, seventy-five gallons, and, as a dry, eleven and one-ninth bushels.

homer (hō-mer) *n.* a pigeon trained to fly home from a distance.

Homeric (hō-mer-'ik) *a.* pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry.

homesick (hōm-'sik) *a.* depressed in spirits, or grieved, at a separation from home.

homesickness (hōm-'sik-nes) *n.* the condition of being homesick.

homespun (hōm-'spun) *a.* spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain in manner or style; rude; —*n.* cloth made at home.

homestead (hōm-'sted) *n.* the inclosure or ground immediately connected with a mansion; the home or seat of a family; a person's dwelling-place, with that part of his landed property which is about and contiguous to it.

homeward (hōm-'ward) *adv.* towards home. **Homeward-bound**, bound for home.

homicidal (hōm-'i-si-dal) *a.* pertaining to homicide; murderous.

homicidally (hōm-'i-si-dal-i) *adv.* in a homicidal manner.

homicide (hōm-'i-sid) *n.* [F. fr. L. *homo*, man, and *caedere*, kill] the killing of any human being by the act of another; manslaughter; a person that kills another; a manslayer.

homiletic, homiletical (hōm-'i-let-'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to homiletics.

homiletics (hōm-'i-let-'iks) *n.* the art of preaching, or of preparing and delivering, homilies or sermons.

homilist (hōm-'i-list) *n.* one that preaches to a congregation.

homily (hōm-'i-li) *n.* [G. *homilia*, communion, sermon, fr. *homo*, same, and *ilē*, crowd] a lecture or sermon; a plain and homely discourse upon some religious commonplace.

homing (hō-'ming) *n.* the act of going home; —*a.* having the tendency, as the carrier-pigeons, to return to the place where reared.

hominny (hōm-'i-ni) *n.* [Amer. Indian] maize, hulled and ground, and boiled with water.

homocentric (hō-mu-sen-'tri-k) *a.* [G. *homos*, one and the same, and *kentron*, centre] having the same centre.

homocercal (hō-mu-ser-'kal) *a.* [G. *homos* and *kerkos*, tail] having the tail symmetrical, as the herring and whiting (opposed to *heterocercal*).

homeopathic, etc. See *homeopathic, etc.*

homogamous (hō-mog-'a-mus) *a.* [G. *homos*, same, and *gamos*, marriage] having all the florets hermaphrodite [Bot.].

homogeneity (hō-mu-je-nē-'i-ty) *n.* [G. *homos*, same, and *genos*, race, kind,

fr. *gēnēin*, beget] participation of the same principles or nature; similitude in kind.

homogeneous (hō-mu-jē-ne-us) *a.* of the same kind or nature; consisting of elements of the like nature. Also **homogeneous** (hō-mu-jē-ne-us-nes) *n.* sameness of kind or nature; uniformity of structure or material.

homogenesis (hō-mu-je-nē-'sis) *n.* [G. *homos* and *genesis*, birth] similarity; the ordinary course of generation, in which the offspring resemble the parents.

homogeny (hō-moj-'e-ni) *n.* similarity of nature or kind.

homograph (hōm-'u-graf) *n.* [G. *homos* and *graphein*, write] a word having the same form as another, but different origin and meaning; a system of signalling by means of a white handkerchief.

Homoiousian (hō-moi-'ōō-'si-an) *n.* [G. *homoios*, like, and *ousia*, substance, being] one that held that the Son was of like, but not the same, substance with the Father.

homologate (hō-mol-'u-gāt) *v.t.* to approve; to confirm by assent.

homologation (hō-mol-u-gāt-'shun) *n.* approval; confirmation.

homological (hō-mol-uj-'kal) *a.* pertaining to homology; having a structural affinity.

homologous (hō-mol-'u-gus) *a.* [G. *homos*, same, and *logos*, speech, discourse] having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; corresponding.

homology (hō-mol-'u-ji) *n.* the state or character of being homologous.

homomorphism (hō-mu-mor-'fiz-m) *n.* [G. *homos*, same, and *morphe*, form] imitation of one thing by another; superficial likeness.

homomorphous (hō-mu-mor-'fus) *a.* analogous; having the same external appearance. Also **homomorphic**.

homonym (hōm-'u-nim) *n.* one word used to express distinct meanings, as *air*, *jar*, etc.

homonymous (hō-mon-'i-mus) *a.* [G. *homos* and *onoma*, name] having different significations, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

homonymy (hō-mon-'i-mi) *n.* sameness in sound or form in words which differ in signification; ambiguity.

Homoousian (hō-mō-'ōō-'si-ān) *n.* [G. *homos* and *ousia*, being, essence] one that maintained that the Son had the same substance as the Father.

homophone (hōm-'u-fōn) *n.* a letter or word having the same sound as another.

homophonous (hō-mof-'u-nus) *a.* [G. *homos*, and *phōnē*, sound, tone] of the same pitch; unisonous (said of musical tones); applied to words having the same sound, but different in orthography, as *hair* and *air*.

homophony (hō-mof-'u-ni) *n.* sameness of sound; singing in unison.

homotaxis (hōm-'ō-tak-'sis) *n.* [G. *homos*, like, and *taksis*, order] similarity of succession in organic types in different regions.

homunculus (hō-mung-'kū-lus) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *homo*, man] a manikin; a dwarf.

hone (hōn) *n.* [A.S. *hān*, a stone] a stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments; —*v.t.* to rub and sharpen on a hone.

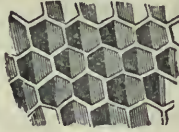
honest (on-'est) *a.* [L. *honestus*, honour] upright; just; true; sincere; free from fraud or deceit; faithful; equitable, as a transaction; frank; entire; unreserved, as a confession; good, unimpeached, as character; decent; becoming; suitable; honourable; gained by fair means, as livelihood; chaste; virtuous; jolly.

honestly (on-'est-i) *adv.* in an honest manner; justly; fairly; equitably; uprightly.

honesty (on-'es-ti) *n.* quality or state of being honest; upright disposition or conduct; integrity; uprightness; faithfulness; justice; equity; fairness; candour; plain dealing; veracity.

honey (hun-'i) *n.* [A.S. *hunig*] a sweet, thick fluid collected by bees from flowers; that which

is sweet or pleasant; sweet one; darling;—*a.* sweet; luscious;—*v.t.* to make luscious; to sweeten;—*v.i.* to use endearments; to fawn. **Honey-bag**, the receptacle for honey in a bee. **Honey-bee**, a bee that collects and stores honey. **Honey-comb**, a mass of cells formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey; any substance perforated with cells like those of a honey-comb. **Honey-combed**, formed like a honeycomb. **Honey-dew**, a sweet saccharine substance found on plants in small drops like dew; a kind of tobacco moistened with molasses. **Honey-mouthed**, soft or smooth in speech; persuasive; flattering. **Honey-stalk**, a kind of clover. **Honey-sucker**, a bird that sucks the sweets of flowers. **Honey-tongued**, speaking sweetly.



Honey-comb.

honeyed (hun'id) *a.* covered with honey; sweet as honey.

honeyless (hun'i-less) *a.* awaiting in honey.

honeymoon (hun'i-moon) *n.* the first month after marriage.

honeysuckle (hun'i-suk-l) *n.* one of several species of climbing flowering plants, much admired for their beauty, and some for their fragrance; woodbine.

honeywort (hun'i-wurt) *n.* a plant of the genus *Cerinth*, whose flowers are very attractive to bees.

hong (hong) *n.* [Chin.] a company of Chinese merchants at Canton, who had the exclusive right of trading with foreigners; the house or factory, with separate departments for foreign merchants, in which the trade was carried on (now abolished).

honiton (hon'i-tun) *n.* a superior kind of lace made at Honiton, in Devonshire.

honorarium (on-u-rā-ri-um) *n.* a voluntary fee for services rendered, esp. to professors in universities, and to medical and other professional gentlemen.

honorary (on-ur-ari) *n.* [L. *honorarius*, honorary, fr. *honor*] a fee;—*a.* conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.

honour (on-ur) *n.* [L. *honor*] esteem due or paid to worth; when said of the Supreme Being, reverence; veneration; reputation; fame; high rank; distinction; a title given to judges in chancery; true nobleness of mind; probity; rectitude; high principle; scorn of what is base and mean; bravery in man; chastity in woman; that which adorns; ornament; decoration; glory; boast;—*pl.* public marks of respect; privileges of rank or birth; a mode of drinking healths; academic or university prizes or distinctions; the four highest cards—the ace, king, queen, and jack;—*v.t.* to regard or treat with honour, esteem, or respect; to revere; to adore; to worship; to dignify; to elevate in rank or station; to accept and pay when due. **An affair of honour**, a duel. **Do the honours**, at a dinner, a social function, etc., to act the part of master or mistress. **Honours of war**, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy. **Maid of honour**, a lady in the service of a queen or princess, who attends her in public. **Point of honour**, a scruple arising from a sense of duty or delicacy of feeling. **Word of honour**, a verbal promise.

honourable (on-ur-a-bl) *a.* worthy of honour; noble; illustrious; estimable; actuated by principles of honour, or noble motives; proceeding from an upright and laudable cause; ennobling; conferring honour; performed or accompanied with marks of honour; becoming men of rank and character; a title of respect or distinction.

honourableness (on-ur-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being honourable.

honourably (on-ur-a-bli) *adv.* in a manner conferring, or consistent with, honour; generously; nobly; worthily; justly; equitably; fairly.

honoured (on-urd) *a.* honourable; respected; accompanied with marks of honour; [Her.] crowned.

honourer (on-ur-er) *n.* one that honours.

honouring (on-ur-ing) *n.* the act of giving honour.

honourless (on-ur-less) *a.* destitute of honour; unhonoured.

hood (hood) *n.* [A.S. *hōd*, hat, hood] a covering for the head, or for the head and shoulders; a monk's cowl; a covering for a hawk's head, used in falconry; an appendage to a graduate's gown designating his college and degree; the cover of a pump; the top or head of a carriage; a chimney-top, often movable on a pivot;—*v.t.* to cover or furnish with a hood; to cover; to hide; to blind. **Hood-end**, in shipbuilding, the end of a plank which fits into the stern-post. **Hood-top**, the cover of a carriage.



Woman wearing hood.

hooded (hood-ed) *a.* wearing, or covered with, a hood. **Hooded-crow**, a grayish crow (also called *hoodie-crow*). **Hooded-seal**, the bladder-nosed seal. **Hooded-snake**, a snake the skin of whose neck is distended and gives the snake the appearance of having a hood.

hoodless (hood-less) *a.* having no hood.

hoodman (hood-man) *n.* the person blindfolded in the game of blindman's-buff. **Hoodman-blind**, a game, blindman's-buff.

hoodwink (hood-wing) *v.t.* [fr. *hood* and *wink*] to blind by covering the eyes; to cover; to hide;—to impose on;—*a.* deceived; imposed on; blinded.

hoof (hōof) *n.* [A.S. *hōf*] the horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, etc.; an animal; a beast;—*v.i.* to walk, as an animal. **Hoof-bound**, having a dryness of the hoof, causing lameness. **Hoof-mark**, the mark left by a hoofed animal. **Hoof-pad**, a cushion fastened to a horseshoe. **Hoof-pick**, a hook to remove stones, etc., from a horse's hoof. **Hoof-shaped**, like a horse's hoof.



Horse's hoof.

hoofed (hōof) *a.* furnished with hoofs.

hoofless (hōof-less) *a.* without hoofs.

hook (hook) *n.* [A.S. *hōc*, hook] some hard material bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining anything; a scythe or sickle;—*v.t.* to catch or fasten with a hook; to seize or draw, as with a hook; to draw or obtain by artifice; to insnare; to steal or rob;—*v.i.* to bend; to be curved. **Hook-nosed**, having a curved or aquiline nose. **Hooks and eyes**, bent metallic clips and catches used for fastening the dresses of ladies. **Off the hooks**, out of sorts; dead.

hooka, hookah (hook-ka) *n.* [A.] a tobacco-pipe in which the smoke is made to pass through water; the narghile.

hooked (hookt) *a.* having the form of a hook; curved; aquiline.

hookedness (hook-ed-nes) *n.* the state of being bent like a hook.

hooker (hook-er) *n.* one that, or that which, hooks; [D.] a small vessel or smack used in the Netherlands and on the Irish coast.

Hoolee (hōolee) *n.* [Hind.] the great festival of the Hindus, in honour of Krishna.

hooligan (hool-i-gan) *n.* [personal name] one of a band of young street roughs.

hooliganism (hool-i-ga-nizm) *n.* the disorderly or criminal practices of hooligans.

hoop (hōop) *n.* [A.S. *hōp*] a ring of wood or metal for holding together the staves of casks, etc.; something resembling a hoop; anything circular; a combination of rings of whalebone, wire, or other elastic material, used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; a farthingale;—*v.t.* to bind or fasten with hoops; to clasp; to encircle.

hoop (hōop) See **whoop**.

hooper (hōop-er) *n.* one that hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hooper (hōop-er) *n.* a wild swan, so called from its cry.

hooping-cough (hóo'-ping-kof) See **whooping-cough**.

hoopoe (hóo'-poo) *n.* [*L. upupa*] a bird whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure.



Hoopoe.

hoot (hóot) *v. i.* [*imit. cf. W. hwt, away!*] to cry out or shout in contempt; to cry as an owl;—*v. t.* to utter contemptuous cries or shouts at;—*n.* a cry or shout in contempt; the owl's cry.

hoove, hooven (hóov, hóo'-vn) *n.* [*heave*] a disease among cattle, in which the stomach is distended by gas;—*a.* affected with hoove.

hop (hop) *v. i.* [*A.S. hoppian, to dance*] to leap or jump on one leg; to skip as birds do;—*n.* a leap on one leg; a skip; a jump; a spring; a dance; a dancing-party.

hop (hop) *n.* [*D.*] a well known climbing, bitter plant having a long, twining stalk (the aromatic flower-scales and fruit are largely used in brewing and in medicine);—*v. t.* to impregnate or season with hops;—*v. i.* to gather hops.



Hop.

Hop-back, a brewer's vessel. **Hop-bind**, the stalk or vine on which hops grow. **Hop-drier**, a heated room for drying hops. **Hop-factor**, a dealer in hops. **Hop-fly**, a species of aphid, or plant louse, very destructive to hops. **Hop-oil**, an acrid oil obtained from hops. **Hop-picker**, one that gathers hops; a hopper; a machine for stripping hops off the plants. **Hop-pillow**, a pillow stuffed with hops. **Hop-pocket**, a coarse sack for holding hops. **Hop-yard**, a field where hops are set.

hope (hóp) *n.* [*A.S. hōpa*] a desire of some good, accompanied with expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable; that which gives hope or furnishes ground or expectation; that which is hoped for; confidence; expectation; anticipation;—*v. t.* to desire with expectation, or with belief in the possibility or the prospect of obtaining;—*v. i.* to entertain or indulge hope; to place confidence.

hopeful (hóp-fool) *a.* full of hope; having qualities that excite hope; promising.

hopefully (hóp-fool-i) *adv.* in a manner to excite or encourage hope; with hope.

hopefulness (hóp-fool-nes) *n.* state or quality of being hopeful.

hopeless (hóp-les) *a.* destitute of hope; despairing; giving no ground of hope; desperate; unhoped for; unexpected.

hopelessly (hóp-les-li) *adv.* without hope.

hopelessness (hóp-les-nes) *n.* a state of being hopeless; despair.

hopingly (hóp-ping-li) *adv.* with hope; with expectation.

hoplite (hop-lit) *n.* [*G. hoplitēs*] a heavy-armed foot-soldier of ancient Greece.

hopper (hop-er) *n.* one that hops; a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill by jolting or shaking; a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing; a conical vessel filled with sand and water, and suspended over a glass-cutter's wheel; an iron steam barge into which the useless matter raised by the dredging-machine in a river or harbour is put, carried out to sea, and dropped by opening the hinges of its bottom.

hopper (hop-er) *n.* a hop-picker.

hopping (hop-ing) *n.* the act of leaping on one leg; a springing, frisking, or dancing.

hopping (hop-ing) *n.* the act of picking hops.

hopple (hop-l) *v. t.* [*frequentative of hop*] to tie the feet of loosely together, to prevent running or leaping; to hobble;—*n.* a fetter for horses, etc., when turned out to graze.

horal, horary (hó'-ral, hó'-ra-ri) *a.* [*L. hora, hour*] pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; occurring once an hour; continuing an hour; hourly.

Horatian (ho-rā'-shan) *a.* relating to Horace, the Latin poet, or the style of his writings.

horde (hórd) *n.* [*F. fr. Turk. ordü, camp*] a wandering troop; a gang; a mob; *esp.* a clan or tribe of a nomadic people possessing no fixed habitations;—*v. t.* to herd together; to dwell in tents, as migratory tribes.

horehound (hór'-hound) *n.* See **hoarhound**.

horizon (ho-rí-zon) *n.* [*F. fr. G. horizēin, to bound*] the circular line formed by the apparent junction of the earth and sky; a plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place (called the apparent, sensible, or visible, horizon); a plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's centre (called also the rational, or celestial, horizon); anything bounding one's mental vision.

horizontal (hor-i-zon-tal) *a.* pertaining to, or near, the horizon; parallel to the horizon; on a level; measured or contained in a plane of the horizon.

horizontality (hor-i-zon-tal-i-ti) *n.* the state of being horizontal.

horizontally (hor-i-zon-tal-i) *adv.* in a horizontal direction or position; on a level.

horn (horn) *n.* [*A.S.*] a hard, projecting, and usually pointed organ, growing from the heads of certain animals; the antenna of an insect; the feeler of a snail; an extremity of the moon when waxing or waning; a wind-instrument of music; a drinking-cup; a utensil for holding powder; the material of which horns are composed; a symbol of strength, power, exaltation. **Horn-bar**, the cross-bar of a carriage. **Horn-book**, a primer, so called because formerly covered with horn to protect it; any elementary textbook; a handbook. **Horn-distemper**, a disease of cattle affecting the horns.



Black-letter horn-book.

Horn-fish, the garfish; the sand-pike.

Horn-footed, hoofed. **Horn-lead**, chloride of lead.

Horn-machine, a machine for sewing shoe-soles, the shoe being placed on a horn. **Horn-mad**, mad with rage. **Horn-mercury**, calomel. **Horn-owl**, a species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head.

Horn of plenty, a representation of a horn filled with fruit, flowers, and grain; the symbol of plenty, carried by Ceres. **Horn-player**, a player on the horn. **Horn-presser**, a horn-maker. **Horn-shavings**, scrapings of deer's horns. **Horn-silver**, a whitish, grayish mineral; chloride of silver. **Horn-work**, an outwork having angular points or horns, and consisting of two half bastions and a curtain [*Mil.*]. To draw, haul, or pull, in the horns, to restrain the ardour; to withdraw an arrogant statement.

hornbill (horn'-bil) *n.* a large bird found in Africa, India, and the Indian Archipelago, of the genus *Buceros*, with a large bill covered with protuberances often as large as the bill itself.



Hornbill.

hornblende (horn'-blend) *n.* [*Ger. horn* (*fr. shape of the crystals*) and *blenden*, to dazzle] a common mineral occurring massive, or in prismatic crystals, and of various colours (it consists of silica, with magnesia, lime, or iron).

horned (hornd) *a.* furnished with horns; shaped like a horn.

hornedness (hor'-ned-nes, hornd'-nes) *n.* state of being horned.

horer (hor'-ner) *n.* a worker or dealer in horn; a trumpeter.

hornet (hor-net) *n.* [*A.S. hýrnet, fr. horn, horn* (so called from its antennæ or horns)] a large, strong wasp of a dark-brown and yellow colour.

hornful (horn'-fool) *n.* as much as a horn holds.

horning (hor'-ning) *n.* the crescent moon.

hornless (horn'-les) *a.* without horns.

hornlessness (horn'-les-nes) *n.* the state of being without horns.

hornpipe (horn'píp) *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a wooden pipe with holes, and a horn at each end; a lively air or tune of compound triple time; a characteristic dance; a sailors' dance; a reel.

hornsmán (hornz'mán) *n.* the horned adder.

hornstone (horn'stón) *n.* a silicious stone closely resembling flint.

hornwork (horn-würk) *n.* an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

hornwrack (horn'rak) *n.* a species of seaweed; sea-mat.

horny (hor'ni) *a.* consisting of horn or horns; composed of horn, or of a substance like horn; hard; callous. **Horny-handed**, having the hands hardened by labour.

horography (ho-rog'ra-fi) *n.* [*G. hōra*, hour, and *graphein*, write] an account of the hours; art of constructing dials; dialling.

horologe (hor'ü-loj) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. fr. G. hōra* and *legein*, tell] a timepiece of any kind.

horological (hor-u-loj-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to a horologe, or to horology.

horologigraphy (hor-u-loj-i-og-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. horologion*, timepiece, and *graphein*, write] the art of making clocks, watches, and dials.

horologist (hor-ol'ō-jist) *n.* one versed in horology.

horology (hor-ol'ō-ji) *n.* the science of measuring time by mechanical apparatus.

horometry (hor-om'e-tri) *n.* [*G. hōra* and *metron*, measure] the art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours, etc.

horometrical (hor-u-met-ri-kal) *a.* pertaining to horometry.

horopter (ho-rop'ter) *n.* [*G. hōros*, a boundary, and *optēr*, one that looks] the sum total of the luminous points that are seen single by the two eyes.

horoscope (hor-u-skop) *n.* [*F. fr. L. fr. G. hōra* and *skopein*, to view, observe] an observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the events of his life; the scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens was divided for this purpose.



Horoscope of Cromwell

horoscopist (ho-roe'ko-pist) *n.* one employed in horoscopy; an astrologer.

horoscopy (ho-roe'ko-pi) *n.* art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets; aspect of the stars at the time of birth.

horrent (hor'ent) *a.* [*L. horrere*, bristle] standing erect, as bristles; bristled.

horrible (hor'i-bl) *a.* [*L. horribilis*, fr. *horrere*] exciting, or tending to excite, horror.

horribleness (hor'i-bl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being horrible.

horribly (hor'i-bli) *adv.* in a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly.

horrid (hor'id) *a.* rough; ragged; bristling; prickly; fitted to excite horror; frightful; hideous; very offensive; shocking; dreadful; terrible; horrible.

horridly (hor'id-li) *adv.* in a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

horridness (hor'id-nes) *n.* quality or state of being horrid; hideousness.

horrific (ho-rif'ik) *a.* [*L. horrere* and *facere*, make] causing horror; frightful.

horrify (hor'i-fi) *v.t.* to make horrible; to strike with horror; to shock.

horror (hor'ur) *n.* [*L. horrere*, fr. *horrere*, bristle] a shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit that precedes a fever; a painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence; that which excites horror or dread. **Horror-stricken**, **horror-struck**, struck or seized with horror. **The horrors**, great depression; delirium-tremens.

hors-de-combat (or-de-kom-bá) [*F.*] out of the combat; disabled from fighting.

hors-d'œuvre (or-devr) *n.* [*F.*, out of work] something out of the usual place, esp. the preliminary appetising dish that does not form part of the regular menu.

horse (hors) *n.* [*A.S.*] a well known hoofed quadruped used for draught or the saddle; the male of the horse species, in distinction from the female; mounted soldiery; cavalry; a frame with legs, used for supporting something; a wooden machine on which soldiers ride for punishment; a rope stretched under the yard on which sailors stand when handling the sails;—*v.t.* to mount a horse; to carry on the back; to ride or sit astride; to provide horses for, as stage-coaches; to furnish with a horse, as a friend in hunting; to cover a mare;—*v.i.* to get on horseback. **Horse-artillery**, light field-guns and the gunners mounted. **Horse-barracks**, barracks for cavalry. **Horse-bean**, a kind of small field-bean usually given to horses. **Horse-block**, a block on which one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse. **Horse-boat**, a boat for conveying horses over water; a boat drawn by horses; fly-boat. **Horse-box**, a stall for the use of horses; a van for conveying horses on railways, steamers, etc. **Horse-breaker**, one whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry. **Horse-chestnut**, a large nut, the fruit of a tree which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the 16th century. **Horse-cloth**, a cloth to cover a horse. **Horse-courser**, a dealer in horses; one that keeps race-horses. **Horse-dealer**, one that buys and sells horses. **Horse-doctor**, a veterinary surgeon. **Horse-drench**, a dose of physic for a horse. **Horse-faced**, having a long, coarse face; ugly. **Horse-fly**, a large fly that stings horses and sucks their blood. **Horse-guards**, a body of cavalry usually attached to the court, forming the life-guard of the sovereign; the government offices, in Whitehall, London, of the departments under the commander-in-chief; the military authorities of the War Department. **Horse-jockey**, a dealer in the purchase and sale of horses. **Horse-knacker**, one that buys worn-out horses to kill them and dispose of their carcasses. **Horse-latitudes**, a part of the north Atlantic noted for calms. **Horse-laugh**, a loud, coarse, boisterous laugh. **Horse-leech**, a large kind of leech; a farrier; a veterinary surgeon. **Horse-litter**, a litter borne by horses. **Horse-load**, a load such as a horse can carry or draw. **Horse-mackerel**, a spiny-finned fish about the size of a mackerel. **Horse-marine**, an imaginary mounted marine soldier—hence, one out of his element, for whom wild imaginings should be reserved. **Horse-mill**, a mill turned by a horse. **Horse-play**, rough, rude play. **Horse-pond**, a pond for watering horses. **Horse-power**, the power which a horse is capable of exerting; a standard by which the capabilities of steam-engines and other prime-movers are measured, estimated at 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. **Horse-race**, a race by horses; a match of horses in running. **Horse-racer**, a horse that runs races; a person that runs horses in races.

Horse-radish, a species of scurvy-grass, having a root of a pungent taste. **Horse-road**, a way or road in which horses may travel; a bridle-path. **Horse-stinger**, the dragon-fly. **Horse-tail**, a leafless plant with hollow rush-like stems, of the genus *Equisetum*; a Turkish standard. **Horse-tamer**, one that breaks in young horses; one that tames wild horses. **A dark horse**, an unexpected winner, whose points were not known. **To flog a dead horse**, to attempt to revive interest in a worn-out subject. **To mount the high horse**, to assume a lofty tone or manner. **To put the cart before the horse**, to reverse the usual order.

horseback (hors'bak) *n.* the back of a horse;—*adv.* on the back of a horse.

horsehair (hors'här) *n.* the hair of horses, esp. that of the mane and tail.

horseman (hors'mán) *n.* a rider on horseback; a skilled rider; a mounted soldier.

horsemanship (hors'mán-ship) *n.* the act or art of riding, and of training and managing horses.

horseshoe (hors'shóe) *n.* an iron shoe for horses, in shape somewhat like the letter U; anything shaped like a horseshoe.

horseshoeing (hors'shóe-ing) *n.* the act or trade of shoeing horses.

horseshoer (hors'shóe-er) *n.* one that shoes horses.

horsewhip (hors'-hwip) *n.* a whip for driving or striking horses;—*v. l.* to strike with a horsewhip.

horsewoman (hors'-woom-an) *n.* a woman that rides on horseback.

horsy, horsey (hors'-si) *a.* pertaining, or relating, to horses; fond of, or interested in, horses.

hortation (hor-tā-shun) *n.* [*L. hortari, incite*] the act of exhorting or giving advice.

hortative, hortatory (hor-tā-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* giving exhortation; advisory;—*n.* a precept; exhortation.

horticultural (hor-ti-kul-tūr-əl) *a.* pertaining to horticulture, or the culture of gardens.

horticulture (hor-ti-kul-tūr) *n.* [*L. hortus, garden, and cultura, culture, fr. colere, cultivate*] the art of cultivating gardens.

horticulturist (hor-ti-kul-tūr-ist) *n.* one that practises, or is versed in, the art of cultivating gardens.

hortus siccus (hor-tus sik-us) *n.* [*L. a dry garden*] a collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved; a herbarium.

hosanna (hō-zan-ā) *n.* [*H. hōshāhannā, save now, I pray*] an exclamation of praise to God.

hose (hōz) *n.* [*A. S. hōsa*] close-fitting breeches, as formerly worn, reaching to the knee; stockings; socks; a flexible pipe attached to a pump or hydraulic engine for conveying water to any required point.

hoseman (hōz-man) *n.* the person that carries the pipe of a fire-engine.

hosier (hōz-her) *n.* one that deals in hose, or in goods knit or woven like hose.

hosier (hōz-her-i) *n.* the business of a hosier; stockings in general; a manufactory for weaving or knitting stockings and similar wares.

hospice (hos-pis) *n.* [*F. fr. L. hospes, a guest, a host*] a place of refuge or entertainment for travellers, as among the Alps.

hospitable (hos-pi-tā-bl) *a.* [*L. hospes, guest*] receiving and entertaining strangers without reward; kind to strangers and guests; proceeding from, or indicating, kindness to guests; generous; abundant; inviting.

hospitableness (hos-pi-tā-bl-nes) *n.* kindness to strangers; disposition to welcome and entertain.

hospitably (hos-pi-tā-bli) *adv.* in a hospitable manner.

hospital (hos-pi-tal) *n.* [*O. F. fr. L. hospes, guest*] a building in which the sick or infirm are received and treated; a house for disabled seamen or soldiers, etc., maintained at the public cost; a house for the insane, foundlings, infected persons, etc.

Cottage hospital, an inexpensive establishment where proper hospital treatment is provided for a small community.

General hospital, a place where all kinds of cases are treated (opposed to the special hospital, set apart for certain diseases, as smallpox, incurables, etc.).

Hospital Sunday, a Sunday set apart for special collections in aid of hospitals.

Lock hospital, a hospital where venereal diseases are treated.

Magdalen hospital, a female reformatory; a house where fallen women are received with a view to their reformation.

Maternity hospital, one for the treatment of women about to give birth to children.

hospitality (hos-pi-tal-i-ti) *n.* the act or practice of one that is hospitable; receiving strangers without reward; friendly welcome and generous entertainment of guests.

hospitaller (hos-pi-tal-er) *n.* one residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers; one of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem, in A. D. 1042, for pilgrims; Knights of St. John, and Knights of Malta.

hospodar (hos-pu-dār) *n.* [*Slav.*] a title of a prince or governor in Moldavia and Wallachia.

host (hōst) *n.* [*O. F. hoste, fr. L. hospes*] one from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord; an innkeeper.



Hospitaller.

host (hōst) *n.* [*O. F. host, fr. L. hostis, enemy*] an army; any great number or multitude.

host (hōst) *n.* [*L. hostia, sacrifice, victim*] the consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in mass is offered as a sacrifice in the R. C. church.

hostage (hos-tij) *n.* [*O. F. fr. L. obses, obsidis, hostage*] a person given as a pledge or security for the performance of conditions.

hostel, hostelry (hos-tel, -ri) *n.* [*O. F. hostel, cf. hôtel*] an old term for an inn or lodging (now hotel).

hosteler (hos-tel-er) *n.* an inn-keeper; a student in a hostel, or small unendowed college.

hostess (hōs-tes) *n.* a female host; a female inn-keeper.

hostile (hos-til) *a.* [*L. hostis, enemy*] belonging or appropriate to an enemy; warlike; inimical; unfriendly; contrary; repugnant.

hostilely (hos-til-li) *adv.* in a hostile manner.

hostility (hos-til-i-ti) *n.* state of being hostile; an act of an open enemy; *esp. in pl.*, acts of warfare; animosity; enmity; opposition; aggression. Act of hostility, any act tending to involve two nations in war.

hostler, ostler (hos'-, os-ler) *n.* [*contr. of hosteleer*] one that has the care of horses at an inn; a stable-boy; a groom.

hostry (hos-tri) *n.* a lodging-house; an inn; a stable for horses; a hostelry.

hot (hot) *a.* [*A. S. hāt*] having much sensible heat; very warm; burning; ardent; vehement; quick; as temper; violent; furious, as an assault; brisk; keen; animated, as a chase; lustful; lewd; acrid; biting; pungent. **Hot and heavy**, furious and severe. **Hot-and-hot**, food served as fast as it is cooked.

Hot-bed, a bed of earth well manured and covered with glass, for raising early plants; a place that favours rapid development; a nursery of evil.

Hot-blast, a stream of heated air thrown into a furnace by means of a blowing-machine. **Hot-blooded**, having hot blood; high spirited; irritable; lustful.

Hot-brained, ardent in temper; violent; rash. **Hot-chisel**, a chisel for cutting metal, which is first heated. **Hot-flue**, a heated chamber in which cloth, paper, etc., are dried.

Hot-headed, vehement; violent; passionate; rash. **Hot-house**, a house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air; a bagnio, or house providing hot or vapour baths; a brothel.

Hot-livered, having a hot temper; excitable. **Hot-mouthed**, headstrong. **Hot-press**, to press between hot plates, for giving a smooth and glossy surface.

Hot-pressed, pressed between heated plates or rollers, so as to give a smooth and glossy surface to, as paper, linen, and other fabrics. **Hot-short**, brittle when heated. **Hot-spirited**, having a fiery spirit; passionate.

Hot-tempered, having a violent temper. **Hot-wall**, a wall constructed with flues for the conducting of heat, to secure or hasten the growth of fruit-trees.

Hot-well, a receptacle for the hot water which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. **To be in hot water**, to be in trouble.

hotchpotch (hoch'-poch) *n.* [*F. hocher, to shake, and pot, pot*] a confused mixture of ingredients; a Scottish dish of mutton boiled or stewed with peas, carrots, turnips, etc., chopped into small pieces. Also hotchpot and hodgepodge.

hotel (hō-tel) *n.* [*F. fr. O. F. hostel*] an inn or public-house, *esp.* one of some style or pretensions.

Hôtel-de-ville [*F.*] a town-hall. **Hôtel-dieu**, a hospital.

hotfoot (hot-foot) *adv.* in great haste; with great speed.

hothead (hot-hed) *n.* a violent, impetuous person.

hotly (hot-li) *adv.* in a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently; lustfully.

hotness (hot-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being hot; violence; vehemence; fury.

hotspur (hot-spur) *n.* a man violent, passionate, rash, or precipitate; a kind of early pea;—*a.* passionate; impetuous.

hotspurred (hot-spurd) *a.* vehement; headstrong.

Hottentot (hot-n-tot) *n.* a native of southern Africa; a cruel, savage, brutal man.

hough (hoh, hok) *n.* [A.S. *hōh, heel*] the lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind leg of a beast between the knee and the fetlock; the hock; in man, the back part of the knee-joint;—*v.t.* to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to hamstring; to hock.

hound (hound) *n.* [A.S. *hund, dog*] a dog used for hunting; properly, one that hunts game by the scent; a low, mean fellow;—*v.t.* to incite, as a hound, to pursue; to hunt; to chase; to urge on; to incite. **Hound's-tongue**, a plant with tongue-shaped leaves; the genus *Cynoglossum*. **Master of hounds**, one that has charge of a pack of fox-hounds, and summons the members of a hunt to a meet when a general hunt is intended.

houndfish (hound'fish) *n.* a kind of shark; the dogfish.

hour (our) *n.* [F. fr. L. *hora*, an hour] the twenty-fourth part of the natural day; sixty minutes; the time of the day as indicated by a timepiece; fixed or appointed time; conjunction;—*pl.* stated times for devotion in the R.C. church. **Hour-circle**, any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles; a line of meridian. **Hour-glass**, an instrument for measuring time, *esp.* the interval of an hour, by the running of sand out of one glass vessel into another. **Hour-hand**, the hand or index that shows the hour on a chronometer or watch. **Hour-plate**, the dial of a timepiece. **At the eleventh hour**, at the last moment possible. **In a good hour**, fortunately. **The small hours**, the early hours of the morning. **To keep good hours to be at home early**; to retire to rest early.

hour (hōō-ri, hou-ri) *n.* [Per. fr. A. *hawāri*, having fine black eyes] a nymph of paradise (so called by the Mohammedans).

hourly (our-li) *a.* happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated;—*adv.* every hour; frequently.

house (hous) *n.* [A.S. *hus*] a building used as a habitation for animals of any kind; *esp.* one for the habitation of man; a dwelling; a mansion; a temple; a church; a college; a monastery; style or manner of living; entertainment; table; household; family; a race; a noble family; the station of a planet in the heavens; a legislative body; the quorum or number necessary to form a legal session; a firm or commercial company; the audience at a place of entertainment; the theatre; the body or habitation of the soul; the grave; an inn; hotel; lodging; workhouse; a square in a chess-board;—*v.t.* to shelter; to protect by covering; to admit to residence; to harbour; to deposit and cover; to drive to a shelter;—*v.s.* to take shelter or lodgings; to abide; to dwell. **House-agent**, one employed in the sale and renting of houses. **House-boat**, a boat fitted up as a house. **House-breaker**, one that feloniously breaks into a house. **House-breaking**, the act of feloniously breaking into a house. **House-dog**, a dog kept to guard a house. **House-flag**, the flag of a shipping or other business firm. **House-fly**, *Musca domestica*. **House of call**, a house where artisans when out of work can assemble and can be hired. **House-martin**, the common European swallow. **House-room**, room or place in a house. **House-steward**, one that manages the internal affairs of a household or of a club-house. **House-surgeon**, the resident medical officer in a hospital or infirmary. **House-tax**, a tax levied by the government on inhabited houses. **House-warming**, a feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house. **Inner House**, **Outer House**, branches of the Scottish Court of Session. **To bring down the house**, to cause an outburst of applause. **To keep open house**, to be freely hospitable.

houseful (hous-fool) *n.* as much as a house will hold.

household (hous-höld) *n.* those that dwell under the same roof, and compose a family;—*a.* belonging to the house and family; domestic. **Household-bread**, bread made in the house. **Household-gods**, articles in the house, endeared from long association. **Household-troops**, the troops employed to guard the sovereign and metropolis. **A household word**, a familiar saying.

householder (hous-höl-der) *n.* the master of a family; the occupier of a house.

housekeeper (hous-kē-per) *n.* one that occupies a house with his family; a householder; an upper female servant that has the chief care of the family affairs.

housekeeping (hous-kē-ping) *n.* care of domestic concerns; hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.

houseless (hous-les) *a.* destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter.

housemaid (hous-mäd) *n.* a female servant employed to keep a house clean, etc.

housewife (hous-wif, huz-if) *n.* the mistress of a family; a little case or bag for materials used in sewing, etc.

housewifely (hous-wif-li, huz-if-li) *a.* pertaining to a housewife, or to female management of home affairs.

housewifery (hous-wif-ri, huz-if-ri) *n.* the business of the mistress of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

housing (hou-zing) *n.* [O.F. *housse*, mantle] a saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth; the act of putting under shelter; any habitation; the number or extent of inhabited dwellings in a locality; a three strand rope-yarn used for seizings; a niche for a statue; the part of the framing that holds a journal-box in place;—*pl.* the trappings of a horse.

Hova (hō'vā) *n.* a native of Madagascar.

hove (hōv) past tense and past participle of the verb *heave*.

hovel (hov-el) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *wūba*, hood] an open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, etc., from the weather; a small, mean house;—*v.t.* to put in a hovel; to shelter.

hovelling (hov-el-ing) *n.* a mode of preventing chimneys from smoking; a chimney thus built.

hoven (hō-vn) *a.* swelled or puffed out.

hover (hov-er) *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful] to hang fluttering in the air, or upon the wing; to move to and fro in the neighbourhood of; to be in a state of suspense or expectation.

hoverer (hov-er-er) *n.* one that hovers.

hoveringly (hov-er-ing-li) *adv.* in a hovering manner.

how (hou) *adv.* [A.S. *hū*] in what manner or way; by what means; to what degree or extent; in what proportion; for what reason; in what state, condition, or plight; for what price.

howbeit (hou-bē-it) *conj.* be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

howdah, houdah (hou-dā) *n.* [Hind.] a seat on the back of an elephant or camel, to ride in.

howe (hou) *n.* [*cf.* *hole*] any hollow place; a plain or flat ground between hills.

however (hou-ev-er) *adv.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events; at least; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though.

howff, houff (houf) *n.* [A.S. *hōf*, house] a resort or haunt.

howitzer (hou-it-er) *n.* [Ger. *haubitze*] a short cannon intended to throw large projectiles with small charges.

howl (hou) *v.t.* [imit., *cf.* L. *ululare*, to howl] to utter or speak with outcry;—

v.t. to cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud and mournful sound; to wail; to roar, as a tempest;—*n.* the cry of a dog or wolf; a loud, piercing cry of distress; a yell.

howler (hou-ler) *n.* one that howls; a South American monkey remarkable for its strong voice; a remarkably stupid mistake.

howlet (hou-let) *n.* an owl; an owlet.

howling (hou-ling) *n.* the yell of a wolf or dog; the cry of one in distress; any loud or horrid sound; the roaring of the wind in a tempest;—*a.* filled with howls or beasts howling; dreary; wild; roaring.

howsoever (hou-sō-ev-er) *adv.* in what manner soever; to whatever degree; however; although; nevertheless; notwithstanding.

hoy (hoi) *n.* [D. *heu*] a small coasting vessel usually rigged as a sloop.



Siege howitzer, 1850.

hoy (hoi) *int.* [Imit.] an exclamation to attract attention.

hoyden See **hoiden**.

hoyman (hoi-mən) *n.* one that navigates a hoy.

huanaco (hwá-ná-kò) *n.* the llama of South America, about the size of a deer; the guanaco.

hub (hub) *n.* [*hob*, a nave] the central part, or nave, of a wheel; the hilt of a weapon; a projecting obstruction; a goal or mark at which quoits, etc., are cast; a projection on a wheel for a pin.

hubble-bubble (hubl-bub'l) *n.* a tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise—hence its name.

hubbub (hub-ub) *n.* [Imit.] a great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

huckaback (huk-a-bak) *n.* [Low Ger.] a kind of linen with raised figures, used for table-cloths and towels.

huckle (huk-l) *n.* [*dim.* of *huck* = *hook*] the hip; a part projecting like the hip.

hucklebacked (huk-l-bakt) *a.* having round shoulders.

huckleberry (huk-l-ber-i) *n.* [A.S. *heorot-berge*] a low branching shrub, producing a small, black berry of pleasant flavour.

hucklebone (huk-l-bōn) *n.* the hip-bone.

huckster (huk-ster) *n.* [*orig. fem.* of *hawker*, fr. O.D. *hucken*, to stoop, cf. *hook*,

huckle] one that carries his wares on his back; a retailer of small articles; a pedlar; a hawker; a mean, trickish fellow;—*v.t.* to deal in small articles, or in petty bargains.

hucksterage (huk-ster-ij) *n.* the business of a huckster; petty dealing.

huddle (hud-l) *v.t.* [M.E. *hodren*, cf. *hide*] to throw together; to crowd promiscuously; to put on hurriedly and untidily, as clothes; to bundle up hastily and put out of sight; to perform carelessly and perfunctorily;—*v.i.* to press or hurry in disorder; to crowd;—*n.* a crowd; tumult; confusion.

huddler (hud-ler) *n.* one that throws things into confusion; a bungler.

Hudibrastic (hū-di-bras-tik) *a.* similar in manner to *Hudibras*, the hero of Samuel Butler's metrical burlesque on the Puritans—hence, in the style of doggerel poetry.

hue (hū) *n.* [A.S. *hiva*, colour] colour; tint; dye.

hue (hū) *n.* [O.F. *huer*, to hoot] a shouting or vociferation; specifically, a legal pursuit of a criminal; an alarm given to the neighbourhood or country. Usually written **hue and cry**.

hued (hūd) *a.* having a hue or colour.

hueless (hū-less) *a.* destitute of colour; shadowy; indistinct.

huff (huf) *n.* [Imit.] a fit of petulance, ill temper, or anger; a boaster;—*v.t.* to swell; to bully; in draughts, to take a "man" with which a player has failed to take pieces that were open to him;—*v.i.* to swell up; to bluster.

huffer (huf-er) *n.* a bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.

huffily (huf-i-li) *adv.* in a huffy or petulant manner.

huffiness (huf-i-nes) *n.* state of being puffed up; puffiness; petulance; ill humour; sulky indignation.

huffingly (huf-ing-li) *adv.* arrogantly; in a swaggering manner.

huffish (huf-ish) *a.* disposed to put on swelling, petulant, or sullen airs; arrogant; sulky.

huffishly (huf-ish-li) *adv.* in a huffish manner; with arrogance or bluster.

huffishness (huf-ish-nes) *n.* arrogance; bluster; petulance.

huffy (huf-i) *a.* puffed up; swelled; characterized by arrogance or petulance; sulky.

hug (hug) *v.t.* [Scand.] to press close in an embrace; to clasp; to hold fast; to treat with fondness; to gripe in wrestling; to keep close to the wind or the land, as a ship;—*n.* a close embrace; a clasp or gripe; a particular kind of catch or gripe in wrestling. To **hug** one's self, to congratulate one's self.

huge (hūj) *a.* [M.E. fr. O.F. *ahuge*, vast] very large or great; monstrous; immense; extended; carried to a high degree; enormous; gigantic; prodigious.

hugely (hūj-li) *adv.* very greatly; enormously; immensely.

hugeness (hūj-nes) *n.* enormous bulk; largeness; vastness.

hugger (hug-er) *v.t.* [*hug*] to muffle; to conceal. **Hugger-mugger**, *n.* privacy; secrecy;—*a.* clandestine; sly; confused; disorderly.

huggery (hug-er-i) *n.* flattery; fawning.

Huguenot (hū-ge-not, -nō) *n.* [M. H. Ger. *Hug*, *Hugh*] a French Protestant or Calvinist in the 16th century.

Huguenotism (hū-ge-not-izm) *n.* the religion of the Huguenots in France.

hulk (hulk) *n.* [G. *helkein*, to draw] *orig.* a large merchant ship; the body of a ship or vessel; *esp.* the body of an old ship or vessel, laid by as unfit for service; anything bulky or unwieldy;—*pl.* old government vessels formerly used as prisons.

hulking, hulky (hul-king, hul-ki) *a.* clumsy; unwieldy; loutish.

hull (hul) *n.* [A.S. *hulu*, covering, husk, cf. *helan*, to cover] the outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; the husk; the frame or body of a vessel;—*v.t.* to strip off or separate the hull or hulls of; to pierce the hull of, as of a ship;—*v.i.* to drive to and fro without sails or rudder. **Hull-down**, said of a ship, when only the masts are visible owing to the convexity of the earth's surface.

hullabaloo (hul'a-ba-lōo) *n.* uproar; confusion.

hullo (hu-lō) See **halloo**.

hully (hul-i) *a.* having husks or pods.

huller (hul-er) *n.* one that, or that which, hulls; *esp.* an agricultural machine for separating seeds from their hulls.

hulotheism (hū-lu-thē-izm) *n.* See **hylotheism**.

hum (hum) *v.t.* [Imit.] to sing with shut mouth; to murmur without articulation;—*v.i.* to make a dull prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to buzz; to mumble; to murmur; to pause in speaking, and emit a loud, audible breath; to hum and haw;—*n.* the noise of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel, or the like; any inarticulate and buzzing sound; low, confused noise, as of a crowd;—*int.* *ahem*; *hem*; a sound with a pause implying doubt or deliberation. To **hum and haw**, to hesitate.

hum (hum) *v.t.* [a special use of *hum*, to murmur] to trick or delude; to impose on;—*n.* an imposition or hoax; a humbug.

human (hū-mən) *a.* [Fr. fr. L. *homo*, man] belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man; not divine or sacred.

humane (hū-mən) *a.* pertaining to man; human; having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; inclined or disposed to treat other human beings or animals with kindness; kind; benevolent; compassionate; tender; merciful.

humanely (hū-mən-li) *adv.* in a humane manner; kindly.

humaneness (hū-mən-nes) *n.* the quality of being humane; tenderness.

humanism (hū-mən-izm) *n.* humane nature or character; humanity; disposition of mind proper to man; literary culture.

humanist (hū-mən-ist) *n.* one that pursues the study of the humanities or polite literature; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

humanistic (hū-mā-nis-tik) *a.* pertaining to humanity.

humanitarian (hū-mān-i-tā-ri-ən) *n.* one that holds that Jesus Christ was merely a man; one that exalts the human element in Christ's nature; a philanthropist;—*a.* belonging to humanitarians; pertaining to humanity.

humanitarianism (hū-mān-i-tā-ri-ən-izm) *n.* the doctrine of the humanitarians.

humanity (hū-mān-i-ti) *n.* quality of being human; the nature of man; the

human race; mankind collectively; the quality of being humane; kindness; benevolence; mental cultivation; liberal education; in Scotland, grammatical study of Latin; —*pl.* the branches of polite of elegant learning.

humanize (hū-mān-ī-z) *v.t.* to render human or humane; to soften or subdue; to make susceptible of gentle or kindly feelings; —*v.i.* to become, or be made, more humane; to become civilized.

humanizer (hū-mān-ī-zēr) *n.* one that humanizes.

humankind (hū-mān-kind) *n.* the whole race of man; the human species.

humanly (hū-mān-lī) *adv.* in a human manner; after the manner of men.

humanness (hū-mān-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being human; humanity.

humble (hum-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *humilis*, low, fr. *humus*, the earth] low; insignificant; mean; thinking lowly of one's self; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; modest; lowly; meek; submissive; —*v.t.* to bring low; to reduce; to abase; to break; to subdue; to mortify; to lower in height; to sink; to make humble or lowly in mind; to produce meekness and submission to the divine will; to evince condescension; to deprive of chastity. **Humble-plant**, a species of sensitive plant of the genus *Mimosa*.

humble-bee (hum-bl-bē) *n.* [frequentative of *hum*] a large, hairy bee, of a black colour, with bands of yellow or orange; a bumblebee.

humbleness (hum-bl-nes) *n.* state of being, or feeling, humble; meekness.

humbler (hum-blēr) *n.* one that humbles.

humbles (hum-blz) *n.pl.* [O.F.] entrails of a deer. Also **umbles**, or **numbles**. **Humble-pie**, a pie made of humbles. To eat **humble-pie**, to submit tamely to insult; to apologize.

humbling (hum-bling) *n.* lowering of pride; humiliation; that which humbles.

humblingly (hum-bling-lī) *adv.* in a humiliating manner.

humbly (hum-blī) *adv.* in a humble manner; with humility.

humbug (hum-bug) *n.* [*hum*, delude, and *bug*, a spectre, a dreadful object] a piece of trickery; a hoax; trickishness; one that deceives or boaxes; —*v.t.* to deceive; to impose on; to cajole; to hoax.

humbugger (hum-bug-ēr) *n.* one that humbugs.

humbuggery (hum-bug-ēr-i) *n.* the practice of imposition.

humdrum (hum-drum) *a.* [probably fr. *hum*, and *drum* for *drone*] dull; stupid; common-place; —*n.* a droning tone or voice; monotony.

humectant (hū-mek-tant) *n.* [L. *humere*, to be moist] a substance that augments the fluidity of the blood; —*a.* pertaining to remedies with this effect.

humectation (hū-mek-tā-shun) *n.* the act of moistening or wetting.

humective (hū-mek-tiv) *a.* having the power to moisten.

humefy (hū-me-fī) *v.t.* to make moist; to soften with water.

humeral (hū-mer-al) *a.* [F. fr. L. *humerus*, the shoulder] belonging to the shoulder.

humerus (hū-mer-us) *n.* the long bone of the upper arm, articulating with the scapula and with the radius and the ulna.

humhum (hum-hum) *n.* [E. Ind.] a kind of coarse cloth made of cotton.

humid (hū-mīd) *a.* [F. fr. L. *humere*, to be moist] containing sensible moisture; damp; moist.

humidity (hū-mīd-i-tī) *n.* moisture; dampness. Also **humidness**.

humiliate (hū-mīl-i-āt) *v.t.* [L. *humiliare*] to reduce to a lower position; to humble; to depress; to abase; to mortify.

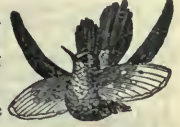
humiliating (hū-mīl-i-ā-ting) *a.* depressing; humiliating; mortifying.

humiliation (hū-mīl-i-ā-shun) *n.* act of humiliating or humbling; abasement of pride; mortification; state of being humiliated; descent from greatness; meek submission; penitence; indignity; affront.

humility (hū-mīl-i-tī) *n.* state or quality of being humble; lowliness of mind; modest estimate of one's worth; sense of unworthiness; penitence for sin; self-abasement; an act of submission.

hummer (hum-ēr) *n.* one that, or that which, hums.

humming (hum-ing) *n.* sound made by bees or flies; any inarticulate sound, low murmuring, or unmeaning noise; —*a.* resounding with hums. **Humming-bird**, a very small tropical bird, remarkable for the metallic brilliancy of its plumage, and for the swift motion and noise of its wings in flight. **Humming-top**, a hollow top which hums when spun.



Humming-bird.

hummock (hum-uk) *n.* [*dim.* of *hump*] a hillock; a mound; a rounded knoll.

hummocky (hum-uk-lī) *a.* abounding in hummocks.

humoral (hū, ū-mur-al) *a.* pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humours.

humoralism (hū, ū-mur-al-izm) *n.* state of being humoral; the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours or fluids of the body.

humoralist (hū, ū-mur-al-ist) *n.* one that favours the humoral pathology.

humorist (hū, ū-mur-ist) *n.* one that attributes diseases to the diseased state of the humours; one that has some strong peculiarity of character, odd, or whimsical conceits; an eccentric or crotchety person; one that has a playful fancy or genius; a wag; a droll.

humorless (hū, ū-mur-less) *a.* destitute of humour.

humorous (hū, ū-mur-us) *a.* full of humour; capricious; whimsical; jocose; jocular; playful; witty.

humorously (hū, ū-mur-us-lī) *adv.* in a humorous manner; capriciously; jocosely.

humorousness (hū, ū-mur-us-nes) *n.* state or quality of being humorous.

humorsome (hū, ū-mur-sum) *a.* influenced by humour; peevish; petulant; odd; funny; jocular.

humorsomely (hū, ū-mur-sum-lī) *adv.* in a humorsome manner; oddly; petulantly; capriciously.

humour (hū, ū-mur) *n.* [F. fr. L. *humere*, be moist] moisture; *esp.* the moisture or fluids of animal bodies; a vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin; an eruptive affection of the skin; state of mind (formerly fancied to depend on the condition of the fluids of the body); temper; whim; caprice; present disposition; mood; trick; practice; petulance; jocularly; merriment; that quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a ludicrous or grotesque turn, and evokes mirth and laughter; —*v.t.* to comply with the humour of; to indulge by gentle and skillful adaptation; to indulge; to favour; to yield; to suit; to fall in with.

hump (hump) *n.* [*cf.* D. *homp*] a protuberance; *esp.* the protuberance formed by a crooked back.

humpback (hump-bak) *n.* a crooked back; a humpbacked person.

humpbacked (hump-bakt) *a.* having a crooked back.

humped (hump) *a.* having a hump.

humph (humf) *int.* an exclamation expressive of doubt or dissatisfaction.

humphless (humf-less) *a.* without a hump.

humpy (hum-pī) *a.* full of humps or bunches; covered with protuberances.

humus (hū-mus) *n.* [L., the ground] decayed vegetable matter; mould.

Hun (hun) *n.* [*Hungarian*] one of an ancient Tartar race that overran Europe, 372-453 A.D., and gave its present name to Hungary.

hunch (hunsh) *n.* [*Prov. E. hunk*, a lump] a hump; a protuberance; a thick piece; a hunk; a push or jerk with the fist or elbow; —*v.t.* to push with the elbow or with a sudden jerk; to crook, as the back.

hunchback (hunsh'-bak) *n.* a humpback.

hunchbacked (hunsh'-bakt) *a.* having a crooked back.

hundred (hun'-dred) *n.* [A.S.] the product of ten times ten; a division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families or freemen;—*a.* ten times ten. Chiltern Hundreds, crown lands, in Bucks, by accepting the nominal stewardship of which a member of the House of Commons is enabled to resign his seat. Great hundred, long hundred, six score.

hundredfold (hun'-dred-föld) *n.* product of the multiple of a hundred; a hundred times as much.

hundredth (hun'-dredth) *a.* forming one of a hundred parts into which anything is divided;—*n.* one of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is, or may be, divided.

hundredweight (hun'-dred-wät) *n.* an avoirdupois weight of 112 lbs., twenty of which make a ton. Usually written *cwt.*

hung (hung) past tense and past participle of the verb *hang*. Hung-beef, the fleshy part of beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef. Hung on wires, nervous.

Hungarian (hung-gä'-ri-an) *n.* a native of Hungary;—*a.* pertaining to Hungary.

hunger (hung'-ger) *n.* [A.S.] a craving or desire for food; any strong or eager desire;—*v. i.* to crave food; to long for;—*v. t.* to make hungry; to famish. Hunger-bitten, pained or weakened by hunger. Hunger-flower, whitlow-grass (so called because it grows in poor soil).

hungerly (hung'-ger-li) *a.* needing food or support; hungry;—*adv.* hungrily.

hungrily (hung'-gri-li) *adv.* in a hungry manner; voraciously.

hungry (hung'-gri) *a.* feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; eager in desire; covetous; greedy; lean; emaciated; as looks; poor; barren; dry and cold, as land.

hunk (hunk) *n.* [Prov. E.] a large lump or piece; a hunch.

hunks (hunks) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

hunt (hunt) *v. t.* [A.S. *huntingan*] to follow after, as game or wild animals; to chase; to search diligently after; to pursue; to keep or manage hounds in the chase;—*v. i.* to follow the chase; to go out in pursuit of game; to seek by close pursuit; to search;—*n.* a chase of wild animals for catching them—hence, pursuit; search; an association of huntsmen; a pack of hounds.

hunter (hun'-ter) *n.* one that pursues wild animals; a huntsman; a dog that is employed in the chase; a horse used in the chase; a watch that has the face protected by a metallic cover.

hunting (hun'-ting) *n.* act or practice of pursuing wild animals; search or pursuit in general.

Hunting-box, hunting-seat, a small house for hunters and sportsmen, occupied only during the hunting season.

Hunting-case, a watch-case with a cover to protect the glass. **Hunting-crop, hunting-whip**, a short whip used in hunting. **Hunting-ground**, a place or region for hunting. **Hunting-horn**, a bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game. **Hunting-song**, a song about hunting. **Hunting-tide**, the season of hunting.

huntress (hunt'-res) *n.* a female that hunts; Diana, the goddess of hunting.

hunter (hunts-man) *n.* one that hunts, or that practises hunting; a servant whose office it is to manage the hounds in a chase.

huntmanship (hunts-man-ship) *n.* the act or practice of hunting; the qualifications of a hunter.

hurdle (hur'-dl) *n.* [A.S. *hyrdele*] a texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a crate of various forms, and used for various purposes; a sledge on which criminals were formerly borne to execution; a movable fence on a farm. **Hurdle-race**, a race in which the competitors are required to jump over hurdles.

hurdy-gurdy (hur'-di-gur'-di) *n.* [Scot.] a stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers; a hand-organ.

hurl (hurl) *v. t.* [M.E. *hurlen*, *Irmit.*] to send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw with violence; to utter with vehemence, as violent language; [Scot.] to wheel, or to be wheeled, in a vehicle;—*n.* act of hurling; a cast; a fling; commotion; tumult; riot; [Scot.] conveyance by means of a wheeled vehicle.

hurler (hur'-ler) *n.* one that hurls.

hurling (hur'-ling) *n.* the act of throwing with force; a certain game of ball.

hurly-burly (hur'-li-bur'-li) *n.* [O.F. *hurlier*, fr. L. *ululare*, to yell, and *burly* (a rhyming addition)] tumult; bustle; confusion.

hurrah, hurra (hu'-rá) *int. n.*, and *v. i.* [Ger.] *hurra*; a shout of joy, exultation, or applause.

hurricane (hur'-i-kán) *n.* [Sp. *huracan* (fr. Caribbean word)] a violent storm characterized by the extreme fury of the wind and its sudden changes. Hurricane-deck, the upper deck of steam-boats.

hurried (hur'-id) *a.* done in a hurry.

hurriedly (hur'-id-li) *adv.* in a hurried manner.

hurriedness (hur'-id-nes) *n.* the state of being hurried.

hurrier (hur'-i-er) *n.* one that hurries, urges, or impels.

hurry (hur'-i) *v. t.* [M.E. *horien*, *Irmit.*] to hasten; to urge onward; to drive with precipitation and confusion; to impel to violent or thoughtless action;—*v. i.* to move or act with haste or precipitation;—*n.* the act of driving or pressing forward in haste; haste; speed; dispatch; expedition; urgency; precipitation; bustle; commotion. **Hurry-skurry**, *adv.* confusedly; in a bustle;—*n.* disorderly haste.

hurst (hurst) *n.* [A.S. *hyrst*] a wood; a grove (used in composition).

hurt (hurt) *v. t.* [O.F. *hurter*, to run against] to wound or bruise; to pain by some bodily harm; to do mischief to; to damage; to impair; to wound the feelings of; to annoy; to grieve;—*n.* a wound; a bruise; harm; mischief; injury; wrong; damage; detriment; loss.

hurter (hur'-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, hurts; a platform to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from damaging the parapet.

hurtful (hurt'-fool) *a.* tending to impair or destroy; pernicious; destructive; harmful; prejudicial; detrimental; mischievous; injurious.

hurtfully (hurt'-fool-i) *adv.* injuriously; mischievously.

hurtfulness (hurt'-fool-nes) *n.* injuriousness; mischievousness.

hurtle (hur'-tl) *v. t.* [frequentative of *hurt*] to brandish; to push forcibly; to whirl;—*v. i.* to clash; to jostle; to move rapidly; to skirmish.

hurtless (hurt'-les) *a.* doing no injury; harmless; innocent; receiving no harm; uninjured.

husband (huz'-band) *n.* [Icel. *hús*, house, and *biandi*, inhabiting, fr. *bān*, dwell] a married man; the male of animals; a manager; an economist (with a qualifying adjective); one charged with providing stores for, and attending to the repairs of, a ship;—*v. t.* to direct and manage with frugality; to cultivate, as land; to till.

husbandage (huz'-ban-dij) *n.* commission to a ship's husband.

husbanding (huz'-ban-ding) *n.* the practice of economizing; frugal management of time, means, resources, etc.

husbandless (huz'-band-les) *a.* destitute of a husband.

husbandman (huz'-band-man) *n.* a farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground.

husbandry (huz'-band-ri) *n.* the business of a husbandman or farmer; the products of farming; domestic economy; thrift.

hush (hush) *a.* [Imit., cf. *hiss*] silent; still; quiet;—*v. t.* to still; to silence; to appease; to allay; to suppress; to conceal;—*v. i.* to be still; to be silent (*esp.* used in the imperative, as an exclamation). **Hush-money**, a bribe to secure silence. **Hush-mush**, a condition of carefully kept silence. **To hush up**, to suppress; to conceal.

husk (husk) *n.* [*dim.* fr. A.S. *hūs*, house] the external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; — *v.t.* to strip off the external covering of.

husked (husk) *a.* having a husk; covered as with a husk; stripped of a husk.

huskily (hus-ki-li) *adv.* in a husky manner; dryly; roughly.

huskiness (hus-ki-nes) *n.* state of being husky; roughness of sound; harshness;

hoarseness.

husky (hus-ki) *a.* abounding with, consisting of, or resembling, husks; rough in tone (fr. dryness of husks); hoarse; raucous.

hussar (hoo-zár) *n.* [*L.* *cursus*, course] *orig.* one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now one of the light cavalry of European armies.

hussif (huz-if) *n.* [*contr.* fr. *housewife*] a case for holding needles, threads, etc.

Hussite (hus-it) *n.* a follower of John Huss, the reformer of Bohemia, martyred 1415.

hussy (huz-i) *n.* [*housewife*] an ill-behaved woman or girl; a jade.

hustings (hus-tingz) *n.* [*eccl.* *hūsting*, a council] the principal court of the city of London; the place where the election of a member of Parliament was held; the platform on which candidates stood.

hustle (hus-l) *v.t.* [*D.*] to shake together in confusion; to handle roughly.

huswife (huz-wif, -if) *n.* [*fr.* *housewife*] a female economist or housekeeper; a case for sewing materials.

hut (huc) *n.* [*F.* *hutte*] a small house, hovel, or cabin; a temporary building for housing soldiers, of stronger materials than a tent; — *v.t.* to place in huts, as troops; — *v.t.* to lodge or encamp in huts.

hutch (huch) *n.* [*F.* *huche*, a chest] a chest or box; a corn-bin; a rat-trap; a box for holding rabbits; a safe or cupboard for holding the sacred utensils in a church, etc.; a box in which coal is drawn up from the mine; the quantity of coal in such a box (six hutches make a cart); — *v.t.* to lay up, as in a chest; to hoard.

huzzah, huzza (hoo-zá) *n.* [*Ger.*] a shout of joy; — *v.t.* to attend with shouts of joy; — *v.t.* to utter a loud shout of joy, or an exclamation in joy or praise.

hyacinth (hi-á-sinth) *n.* [*L.* *hyacinthus*, fr. *G.* *huakinthos*] a bulbous plant bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers; an evergreen, one variety of which produces white, and another blue, flowers; a red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem.

hyacinthian (hi-á-sin-thi-an) *a.* hyacinthine.

hyacinthine (hi-á-sin-thin) *a.* made of, or resembling, hyacinth; of a violet, purple, dark auburn, or brown, colour.

Hyads, Hyades (hi-áds, hi-á-déz) *n. pl.* [*G.*] a cluster of five stars in Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather, when they rose with the sun.

hyæna, hyena (hi-é-ná) *n.* [*L.* fr. *G.* *huaina*, sow-like] a carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog (its habits are nocturnal, and it generally feeds upon carrion).

hyaescence (hi-á-les-ens) *n.* the process of becoming transparent like glass.

hyaline (hi-á-jin) *a.* [*L.* *hyalinus*, fr. *G.* *hualos*, glass] glassy; crystalline; transparent.

hyalite (hi-á-lit) *n.* a pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless resin.

hyalograph (hi-á-l-u-graf) *n.* an instrument for designing on a transparent surface.

hyalography (hi-á-log-ra-fi) *n.* [*G.* *hualos*, glass, and *graphein*, write] the art of writing or engraving on glass.

hyaloid (hi-á-loid) *a.* resembling glass; vitriform; transparent.

hybrid (hi-brid) *n.* [*F.* fr. *L.* *hibrida*] an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two

species; a mongrel; a mule; a word compounded from different languages; — *a.* produced from the mixture of two species; mongrel; derived from two sources.

hybridism, hybridity (hi-brid-izm, hi-brid-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being hybrid.

hybridize (hi-brid-diz) *v.t.* to render mongrel; to produce by the union or mixture of two different stocks.

hybridizer (hi-brid-di-zer) *n.* one that breeds hybrids.

hybridous (hi-brid-us) *a.* hybrid.

hydatid (hi-dá-tid) *n.* [*G.* fr. *hudōr*, water] a tumour with aqueous contents, resulting from the development of the larva of a tape-worm.

hydatoid (hi-dá-toid) *a.* watery; resembling water in any way; — *n.* the aqueous humour of the eye or its enveloping membrane.

hydra (hi-drá) *n.* [*L.* fr. *G.* *hudra*] a water-serpent having many heads, one of which being cut off was immediately succeeded by two new ones (Myth.); the name of a genus of polyps; a large constellation in the southern hemisphere: any evil principle or system, ramified and prolific. **Hydra-headed**, having many heads—hence, difficult to root out; spreading. **Hydrant**, poisonous; deadly.

Hydrangea (hi-dran-je-á) *n.* [*G.* *hudōr*, water, and *angeton*, vessel] a genus of showy flowering shrubs.

hydrant (hi-drant) *n.* [*G.* *hudōr*, water] a pipe or spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of an aqueduct.

hydrargyrum (hi-drár-ji-um) *n.* [*G.* *hudōr*, water, and *argyros*, silver] quicksilver; mercury.

hydrate (hi-drát) *n.* a chemical compound of water and an oxide.

hydraulic (hi-draw-lik) *a.* [*F.* fr. *G.* fr. *hudōr*, water, and

aulos, flute, pipe] conveying water through pipes; pertaining to hydraulics; worked by water. **Hydraulic-cement**, a cement or mortar that hardens under water. **Hydraulic-jack**, a lifting apparatus operated by means of some liquid. **Hydraulic-press**, a machine for producing an equable and powerful pressure by the agency of a body of water forcibly driven into a cistern or cylinder by a pipe or tube of smaller dimensions.

Hydraulic-ram, a forcing-pump in which the water is raised to considerable heights above the level of its source by the momentum of a large body of water.

hydraulicon (hi-draw-li-con) *n.* a water-organ, a kind of musical instrument into which apparently air was driven by means of water.

hydraulics (hi-draw-lik-s) *n.* the practical application of hydrodynamics.

hydro-barometer (hi-dru-bá-rom'e-ter) *n.* [*G.* *hudōr*, water, and *barometer*] an instrument for finding the depth of the sea by its pressure.

hydrocarbon (hi-dru-kár-bon) *n.* [*G.* *hudōr*, water, a Greek prefix, formerly used to denote the presence of water, but limited now to the presence of hydrogen in chemical compounds, and *E. carbon*] a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrocele (hi-dru-sél) *n.* [*G.* *hudōr*, water, and *kelē*, a tumour] dropsy of the scrotum.

hydrocephalus (hi-dru-sef-a-lus) *n.* [*G.* *kephalē*, head, dropsy of the brain.

hydrochloric (hi-dru-klō-rik) *a.* noting an acid of hydrogen and chlorine.

hydrocyanic (hi-dru-si-an-ik) *a.* noting an acid of hydrogen and cyanogen. Also called prussic acid.

hydrodynamic (hi-dru-dī-nam-ik) *a.* pertaining to hydrodynamics; derived from the force of water. Also hydrodynamical.

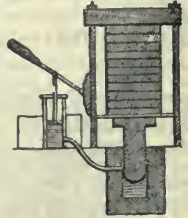
hydrodynamics (hi-dru-dī-nam-iks) *n.* the science that treats of the motions and equilibrium of a system wholly or partly



Hyacinth.



Hyæna.



Hydraulic-press.

fluid (it is called hydrokinetics when the system is not in equilibrium, hydrostatics when it is).

hydroelectric (hī-dru-e-lek'trik) *n.* [*G. hudōr*, water, and *E. electric*] effecting the development of electricity by the use of steam.

hydrofuge (hī-dru-fūj) *a.* [*G. hudōr* and *L. fugere*, flee] impervious to water; shedding water, as the plumage of ducks, etc.

hydrogen (hī-dru-jen) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and the base *gen*, to produce] an inflammable colourless gas of extreme lightness, which constitutes one of the elements of water and of all organized bodies.

hydrogenize (hī-dru-jen-iz) *v.t.* to combine with hydrogen. Also **hydrogenate**.

hydrogenous (hī-droj'e-nus) *a.* pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

hydrographer (hī-drog-ra-fer) *n.* one that draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores.

hydrographical (hī-dru-graf-i-kal) *a.* relating to hydrography.

hydrography (hī-drog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *graphein*, write, describe] art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts of the same.

hydroid (hī-droid) *a.* [*G. fr. hudōr* and *eidōs*, form] resembling water; living in water; hydra-like.

hydrokinetics (hī-dru-ki-net'iks) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *kinein*, move] a branch of hydrodynamics.

hydrology (hī-drol'ō-ji) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *logos*, discourse] the science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, and its distribution in lakes, rivers, etc., over the earth's surface.

hydromancy (hī-dru-man-si) *n.* [*L. fr. G. hudōr* and *mantia*, divination] divination by water.

hydromel (hī-dru-mel) *n.* [*F. fr. G. hudōr* and *mel*, honey] a liquor consisting of honey diluted in water.

hydrometeor (hī-dru-mē'te-ur) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *metōra*, meteors] a meteor or atmospheric phenomenon dependent upon the vapour of water;—*pl.* a general term for the whole aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, snow, hail, etc.

hydrometer (hī-drom-e-ter) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the specific gravities, and thence the strength, of liquids; an instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of waters, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc.

hydrometric (hī-dru-met'rik) *a.* pertaining to a hydrometer; made by means of a hydrometer. Also **hydrometrical**.

hydrometry (hī-drom-e-tri) *n.* the determining the specific gravity, and thence the strength, of liquids; the art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

hydromotor (hī-dru-mō'tur) *n.* a motor for propelling vessels by ejecting jets of water from the stern or sides.

hydropathic (hī-dru-path'ik) *a.* pertaining to hydrophathy or the water-cure. Also **hydropathical**. **Hydropathic establishment**, or **hydropathic**, a temperance hotel where hydrophathy is practised.

hydropathist, hydrophath (hī-drop-a-thist, hī-dru-path) *n.* one that practises hydrophathy; a water-cure doctor.

hydrophathy (hī-drop-a-thi) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *pathos*, suffering] the water-cure, a mode of treating diseases by the use of pure water, both internally and externally.

hydrophane (hī-dru-fān) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *phanein*, shine] a whitish kind of opal which becomes transparent in water.

hydrophobia (hī-dru-fō'bi-ā) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *phobos*, fear] a preternatural dread of water, a symptom of canine madness: the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid dog.

hydrophobic (hī-dru-fō'bi-k) *a.* pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness.

hydrophore (hī-dru-fōr) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *pherein*, bear] an instrument for obtaining water at any given depth.

hydrophyte (hī-dru-phi)t) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *phuton*, plant] a plant that grows under water.

hydrophytology (hī-dru-fi-to'l-u-ji) *n.* [*G. hudōr*, *phuton*, and *logos*, discourse] the science of water plants.

hydropic (hī-drop'ik) *a.* [*L. hydropicus*] dropsical; resembling dropsy. Also **hydropical**.

hydropic (hī-drop-si) *n.* [*G. hudrōps*, dropsy] dropsy.

Hydrosaurus (hī-dru-saw'r-us) *n.* [*G. sauros*, lizard] a genus of monitor-lizards found in India, the Malay Peninsula, and Australia.

hydroscope (hī-dru-skōp) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *skopein*, view] an instrument to measure the moisture in the air or other gaseous body; a kind of water-clock used by the ancients.

hydrosphere (hī-dru-sfēr) *n.* [*G. hudōr* and *sphaira*, sphere] the aqueous envelope of the globe.

hydrostat (hī-dru-sta) *n.* [*G.*] an apparatus to prevent explosions of steam-boilers; an electrical apparatus for detecting the leakage or overflow of water in buildings.

hydrostatic, hydrostatical (hī-dru-stat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* [*G. hudōr* and *statikos*, causing to stand, *fr. histanai*, to stand] relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of the equilibrium of fluids. **Hydrostatic-balance**, a balance for determining the specific gravity of bodies, by weighing them in water. **Hydrostatic-press**, a hydraulic-press.

hydrostatics (hī-dru-stat'iks) *n.* a branch of hydrodynamics.

hydrothermal (hī-dru-ther-mal) *a.* [*G. hudōr* and *thermos*, hot] of, or relating to the action of, heated water.

hydrothorax (hī-dru-thō'raks) *n.* [*G. thōrax*, chest] dropsy in the chest.

hydrous (hī-drus) *a.* containing water; watery; containing hydrogen.

Hydrus (hī-drus) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of venomous water-snakes; a southern constellation.

hyemal (hī'e-mal) *a.* [*L. hiems*, winter] belonging to winter; done in winter.

hyemation (hī'e-mā'shun) *n.* act of wintering in a place; hibernation.

hyena (hī'e-nā) *n.* See **hyæna**.

hyetal (hī'e-tal) *a.* [*G. huetois*, rain] of, or relating to, rain, or to its distribution; rainy.

hyetography (hī'e-tog'ra-fi) *n.* [*G. graphein*, write] the science of the distribution of rain.

hyetometer (hī'e-tom'e-ter) *n.* [*G. huetois* and *metron*, measure] a rain-gauge.

Hygeia (hī-jē'a) *n.* the Grecian goddess of health

[*Myth.*]; a planetoid.

Hygeian (hī-jē'an) *a.* [*G.*] relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; pertaining to health or its preservation.

hygiene (hī-ji-ēn) *n.* that department of medical science which treats of the preservation of health.

hygienic (hī-ji-en'ik) *a.* pertaining to health or hygiene; sanitary. Also **hygienical**.

hygienically (hī-ji-en-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a hygienic manner; according to the laws of health.

hygienics (hī-ji-en'iks) *n.* the art of maintaining health; sanitary science.

hygienist (hī-ji-en-ist) *n.* one versed in hygiene.

hygrodeik (hī-gru-dik) *n.* [*G. hugros*, wet, and *deiknunai*, show] a form of hygrometer.

hygrometer (hī-grom'e-ter) *n.* [*G. hugros*, wet, moist, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere, or its relative humidity.

hygrometric, hygrometrical (hī-gru-met'rik, -ri-kal) *a.* pertaining to, made by, or according to, the hygrometer; readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

hygrometry (hi-grom-'e-tri) *n.* that branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere.

hygroscope (hi-'gru-skōp) *n.* [G. *hugros*, wet, and *skopein*, view] an instrument that shows whether there is more or less moisture in the atmosphere, without indicating its exact amount.

hygroscopic (hi-'gru-skop-'ik) *a.* pertaining to the hygroscope; readily imbibing moisture from the atmosphere.

hygrostatics (hi-'gru-stat-'iks) *n.* [G. *hugros*, moist, and *statikos*, causing to stand] the science of measuring degrees of moisture.

hylopathism (hi-'lop-'a-thizm) *n.* [G. *hylē*, matter, and *pathos*, feeling] the doctrine that matter is sentient.

hylotheism (hi-'lu-thē-'izm) *n.* [G. *hylē*, matter, and *theos*, god] the doctrine that matter is God, or that there is no God unless the form and being of the material universe.

hylotheist (hi-'lu-thē-'ist) *n.* one that believes that matter is God.

hylozoic (hi-'lu-zō-'ik) *n.* a hylozoist;—*a.* pertaining to hylozoism.

hylozoism (hi-'lu-zō-'izm) *n.* [G. *hylē*, wood, matter, and *zōē*, life] the doctrine that all matter possesses a species of life.

hylozoist (hi-'lu-zō-'ist) *n.* one that believes that matter is endowed with life.

Hymen (hi-'men) *n.* [G.] the god of marriage and nuptial solemnities [Myth.]; (hymen) the virginal membrane; the fine pellicle that incloses a flower in the bud.

hymeneal (hi-'me-nē-'al) *a.* pertaining to marriage or a wedding; nuptial;—*n.* a marriage-song; an epithalamium. Also **hymenean**.

hymenography (hi-'me-nog-'ra-'fi) *n.* [G. *hymēn*, membrane, and *graphein*, write] a description of the membranes of animal bodies.

hymenopteral (hi-'men-op-'te-ral) *a.* [G. *hymēn*, skin, membrane, and *pteron*, wing] belonging, or pertaining, to an order of insects having four membranous wings, as the bee, the wasp, etc. Also **hymenopterous**.

hymn (him) *n.* [L. fr. G. *hymnos*, a festive song] an ode or song of praise; *esp.* a religious ode; a sacred lyric;—*v.t.* to praise in song; to celebrate; to worship with singing;—*v.i.* to sing in praise or adoration.

Hymn-book, a book of hymns for use in public.

hymnal, hymnary (him-'nal, -nā-'ri) *n.* a sacred lyric; a hymn-book.

hymnic (him-'nik) *a.* relating to hymns.

hymnody (him-'nu-'di) *n.* the art of singing hymns; hymns collectively.

hymnologist (him-'nol-'ō-'jist) *n.* a student of hymnology; a writer of hymns.

hymnology (him-'nol-'ō-'ji) *n.* [G. *hymnos* and *logos*, discourse] a body or collection of hymns; a treatise on hymns; hymnody.

hyoid (hi-'oid) *a.* [G. *hwoieidēs*, fr. letter *u*, and *eidos*, form] having the form of an arch, or of the Greek letter upsilon (*υ*)—applied to the bones between the jaw and collar bones supporting the tongue.

hyp (hip) *n.* [contr. of *hypochondria*] a morbid depression of spirits; melancholy;—*v.t.* to make melancholy; to depress the spirits of.

hypallage (hi-'pal-'a-'jē) *n.* [G. fr. *allagē*, change] a figure of speech, which consists in inversion of the syntactical relations between two words.

hyperbaton (hi-'per-'ba-'ton) *n.* [G. fr. *huper*, over, and *battein*, go] a figure by which words are placed in an unusual position; transposition or inversion.

hyperbola (hi-'per-'bu-'lā) *n.* [G. *huper*, over, beyond, and *ballein*, throw] a curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

hyperbole (hi-'per-'bu-'lē) *n.* a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.



Hyperbola.

hyperbolic (hi-'per-'bol-'ik) *a.* belonging to, or having the nature of, the hyperbola; relating to, or containing, hyperbole. Also **hyperbolical** (hi-'per-'bol-'i-'kal-'i) *adv.* in the form of a hyperbola; with exaggeration.

hyperbolism (hi-'per-'bu-'lizm) *n.* the use of hyperbole.

hyperbolist (hi-'per-'bu-'list) *n.* one that uses hyperboles.

hyperbolize (hi-'per-'bu-'liz) *v.i.* to use hyperbole; to exaggerate.

hyperborean (hi-'per-'bō-'re-an) *a.* [G. *huper*, beyond, and *Boreas*, the north wind, *i.e.*, in the extreme north] northerly; very far north; arctic—hence, very cold; frigid;—*n.* an inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

hypercatalectic (hi-'per-'kat-'a-'lek-'tik) *a.* [G. *huper*, over, beyond, and *katalektikos*, stopping off] having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure.

hypercritic (hi-'per-'krit-'ik) *n.* [G. *huper*, over, beyond, and *kritikos*, critical, critic] one that is critical beyond measure or reason; a captious censor;—*a.* hypercritical.

hypercritical (hi-'per-'krit-'i-'kal) *a.* over critical; critical beyond use or reason; excessively nice or exact.

hypercritically (hi-'per-'krit-'i-'kal-'i) *adv.* in a hypercritical manner; with excessive criticism.

hypercriticism (hi-'per-'krit-'i-'sizm) *n.* excessive rigour of criticism; zoilism.

hyperdulia (hi-'per-'dū-'li-ā) *n.* [G. *huper*, over, and *douleia*, service] the special worship given to the Virgin Mary by Roman Catholics.

Hyperion (hi-'pe-rē-'un, hi-'per-'i-'un) *n.* a name of Apollo, the god of the sun [Myth.]; a satellite of Saturn [Astr.].

hypermeter (hi-'per-'me-'ter) *n.* [G. *huper*, over, beyond, and *metron*, measure] a hypercatalectic verse; anything exceeding the ordinary standard of measure.

hypermetropia (hi-'per-'me-'trō-'pi-ā) *n.* [G. *huper*, over, *metron*, measure, and *ōps*, eye] a defect in the eyesight; long-sightedness (opposite of *myopia*). Also **hyperopia**.

hyperorthodoxy (hi-'per-'or-'thu-'dok-'si) *n.* excessive orthodoxy.

hyperphysical (hi-'per-'fiz-'i-'kal) *a.* superior to matter; supernatural.

hypersthene (hi-'per-'sthēn) *n.* [G. *huper*, over, and *sthenos*, strength] a grayish mineral of difficult fragility; Labrador hornblende.

hypertrophy (hi-'per-'tru-'fi) *n.* [G. *huper*, over, beyond, and *trophē*, nourishment] state of an organ or part of the body in which, from excessive nutrition, its bulk is unnaturally enlarged.

hypethral (hi-'pē-'thral) *a.* [G. fr. *hupo*, under, and *aithēr*, sky] open to the sky; roofless.

hyphen (hi-'fen) *n.* [G. *huphen*, fr. *hupo*, under, and *ken*, one] a mark (-) used to connect syllables or compound words.

hypnology (hip-'nol-'ō-'ji) *n.* [G. *hypnos*, sleep, and *logos*, speak] the science of sleep; a treatise on sleep.

hypnosis (hip-'nō-'sis) *n.* the production of sleep; hypnotism.

hypnotic (hip-'not-'ik) *a.* [G. *hypnos*, sleep] tending to produce sleep; soporific; characterized by unnatural or morbid sleep.

hypnotism (hip-'nu-'tizm) *n.* a kind of mesmeric sleep or somnambulism.

hypnotize (hip-'nu-'tiz) *v.t.* to affect with hypnotism.

hypnotizer (hip-'nu-'tī-'zer) *n.* one that hypnotizes; that which produces sleep.

hypocaust (hip-'u-'kawst) *n.* [G. fr. *hupo*, under, and *kaiein*, burn] a furnace for heating a building by hot air; a fireplace or oven.

hypochondria (hip-'u-'kon-'dri-ā) *n.* [G. *hupo*, under, and *chondros*, a cartilage] a mental disorder, in which one is tormented by melancholy and gloomy views, particularly about one's own health. Also **hypochondriasis** (hip-'u-'kon-'dri-'ā-'sis).

hypochondriac (hip-u-kon-dri-ak) *a.* pertaining to the hypochondrium; affected by hypochondria; producing melancholy or low spirits; — *n.* a person affected with hypochondria. Also **hypochondriast**.

hypochondrium (hip-u-kon-dri-um) *n.* [G. *hypochondrios*] that part of the cavity of the abdomen which, on each side, is beneath the cartilages of the false ribs.

hypocrisy (hi-pok-ri-si) *n.* [G. *hypokrisis*, acting a part] dissimulation; pretence; feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation; concealment of one's motives; deceitful appearance; *esp.* the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion.

hypocrite (hip-u-krit) *n.* a false pretender to virtue or piety; a dissembler; one that feigns to be what he is not; a deceiver.

hypocritical (hip-u-krit-i-ka) *a.* simulating; assuming a false character; dissembling; concealing the real character or motives; professing religion without the power of it; exhibiting the look or manner of a hypocrite; deceitful.

hypocritically (hip-u-krit-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a hypocritical manner.

hypocycloid (hi-pu-si-kloid) *n.* [G. *hupo* and *kuklos*, circle] a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle that revolves on the inner side of another circle [Geom.].

hypodermic (hi-pu-der-mik) *a.* [G. *hupo* and *dermi*, skin] pertaining to parts underlying the skin; — *n.* a medicine introduced under the skin.

hypodermically (hi-pu-der-mi-ka-li) *adv.* under the skin.

hypogastric (hi-pu-gas-trik) *a.* [G. *hupo*, under, and *gaster*, belly] relating to, or situated in, the lower part of the abdomen.

hypogene (hi-pu-jen) *a.* [G. *hupo*, under, and the base *gen*, to produce] applied to rocks that have not assumed their present shape on the surface [Geol.].

hypogeum (hi-pu-jé-um) *n.* [G. *hupo*, under, and *gê*, the earth] a structure, or part of a structure, under ground.

hypogynous (hi-poj-i-nus) *a.* [G. *gunê*, woman] growing from below the ovary.

hypophosphite (hi-pu-fos-fit) *n.* [G. *hupo*, under, *phôs*, light, and *phoros*, bearing] a chemical substance containing phosphorus.

hypostasis (hi-pos-ta-sis) *n.* [G. *hupo* and *histanai*, set] state of being; existence; formation; the sediment in urine; that in the being, essence, or substance, of each person in the Holy Trinity, which constitutes his individuality (term used in the ancient church, now expressed by the word *person*).

hypostatic, hypostatical (hi-pu-stat-ik, i-ka) *a.* relating to hypostasis or substance; constitutive; elementary; distinctly personal; individual (term applied to the union of two distinct natures in the one person of Christ).

hypostatically (hi-pu-stat-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a hypostatical manner; personally.

hypostatize (hi-pos-ta-tiz) *v.t.* to attribute personal existence to.

hypostyle (hi-pu-stil) *a.* [G. *hupo*, under, and *stulos*, pillar] having the roof supported by pillars; — *n.* a porch supported by pillars; a pillared hall.

hypotenuse (hi-pot'e-nus) *n.* [G. *hupo*, under, and *teinein*, to stretch] the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle. Also **hypotenuse**.

hypothec (hi-poth-ek) *n.* (F. fr. G. *hypothêke*, pledge) a legal security over the effects of a debtor granted to his creditors; the claim of a shipowner over the cargo, for the freight of it; [Scots Law] the claim that a landlord has to the crop, stock, etc., of his tenant, for the rent; the claim of seamen over the freight of a ship, or the ship itself, in security of their wages.

hypothecary (hi-poth-e-ka-ri) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a pledge or mortgage.

hypothecate (hi-poth-e-ka-t) *v.t.* [G. *hypothêkê*, support] to pledge; to give in

security; to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, for advances made on a voyage; to grant to a creditor a bond or security over property, goods, or effects, without actual transfer of title or delivery of goods.

hypothecation (hi-poth-e-ka-shun) *n.* the act or contract by which property is pledged in security.

hypothecator (hi-poth-e-ka-tur) *n.* one that pledges anything as security.

hypothesis (hi-poth-e-sis) *n.* [G. *hypothênai*, to place under] a supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory assumed to account for known facts.

hypothetic, hypothetical (hi-pu-thet-ik, i-ka) *a.* characterized by a hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning.

hypothetically (hi-pu-thet-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a hypothetical manner.

hypotyposis (hi-pu-ti-pô-sis) *n.* [G. *hupo*, under, and *typos*, impression, type] vivid description of a scene or event.

hypsoimeter (hip-som-e-ter) *n.* [G. *hupsis*, aloft, on high, and *metron*, measure] a thermometrical barometer for determining altitudes from the boiling-point of water.

hypsoimetry (hip-som-e-tri) *n.* the art or practice of measuring the heights or altitudes of places on the surface of the earth.

Hyrax (hi-raks) *n.* [G.] a genus of pachydermatous animals (the Cape hyrax is called rock-badger or rock-rabbit).

hyson (hi-sun) *n.* [Chin. *hi-chhun*, blooming spring, *i.e.*, first crop] a fragrant species of green tea.

hyssop (his-up) *n.* [H. *zôph*] a plant, the leaves of which have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

hysteria, hysterics (his-tê-ri-a, his-ter-iks) *n.* [G. *hysteria*, womb] a species of nervous affection, the principal characteristics of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation of strangulation.

hysterical, hysterical (his-ter-ik, i-ka) *a.* of, or pertaining to, hysterics; affected or troubled with hysterics; convulsive; fitful.

hysterically (his-ter-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a hysterical manner; spasmodically.

hysteron-proteron (his-te-ron-pro-tê-ron) *n.* [G. the last first, fr. *husteros*, the latter, and *proteros*, former, first] a figure in which the word that should follow comes first; an inversion of logical order, in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence.

hysterotomy (his-te-rot'o-mi) *n.* [G. *hysteria*, womb, and *tomê*, a cutting] the operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus; the Cæsaræan operation.

hystrix (his-triks) *n.* [L.] the porcupine; a genus of rodent animals.

i

I, i, the ninth letter and the third vowel of the English alphabet, has two principal sounds—the long sound, as in *pine, fine, ice*, and the short sound, as in *pin, fin, gift*; in Latin, French, and cognate languages, it has the sound of *ê*, and the same sound is retained in some words derived from French, as *machine* (ma-shên), *intrigue* (in-trêg). As a numeral, I stands for 1; among the Romans, for 500.

I (i) *pron.* [A.S.] the pronoun of the first person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

iamb (i-amb) *n.* an iambus or iambic.

iambic (i-am-bik) *a.* [G. *iambikos*, fr. *iambos*, an iambic foot, iambic verse, a lampoon] consisting of a short or an unaccented syllable followed by a long or an accented one; pertaining to, or composed of, iambs; — *n.* a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the second long, or the first unaccented and the second accented; a verse composed of such feet; — *pl.* a satirical poem, as such poems were often written in iambic verse; a satire.

iambically (i-am-bi-kəl-i) *adv.* in iambic feet.

iatric, iatrical (i-at-rik, -ri-kəl) *a.* [*G. iasthai*, to cure] pertaining to medicine or physicians.

Iberian (i-bē-ri-an) *a.* [L.] of, or pertaining to, Iberia, that is, Spain and Portugal; — *n.* one of the original inhabitants of Spain; their language.

Iberis (i-bē-ris) *n.* [*G.*] a genus of crucifers; candytuft.

ibex (i-beks) *n.* [L.] a species of goat found in the Alps and other mountainous parts of Europe, remarkable for having long, recurved horns.

ibidem (i-bi-dem) *adv.* [L.] in the same place (abbreviated *ibid.*).

Ibis (i-bis) *n.* [L.] a genus of gallinaceous birds, one species of which was regarded in ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration.

Icarian (i-kā-ri-an) *a.* [*fr. Icarus*] adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety.

ice (is) *n.* [A.S. *is*] water in a congealed or solid state; concreted sugar; — *vt.* to cover with ice; to convert into ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to frost; to freeze; to chill. **Ice-age**, the glacial period. **Ice-belt**, a belt of ice along the shores in arctic regions. **Ice-blink**, a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice, and visible before the ice itself is seen. **Ice-boat**, a strong boat to force a passage through ice; a boat fitted for sailing over ice. **Ice-bound**, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing or retreating. **Ice-cap**, a permanent covering of a portion of land with snow and ice. **Ice-claw**, an appliance for lifting blocks of ice. **Ice-cold**, cold as ice. **Ice-cream**, cream or milk sweetened, flavoured, and congealed by a freezing mixture. **Ice-drift**, masses of loose or floating ice. **Ice-fall**, the fall of masses from a glacier or iceberg. **Ice-fern**, a fern-like incrustation of hoar-frost on windows. **Ice-field**, a vast expanse of sea either frozen or covered with floating masses of ice. **Ice-float**, **ice-floe**, a large mass of floating ice. **Ice-foot**, a belt or fringe of ice along the shore in arctic regions. **Ice-house**, a repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather. **Ice-island**, a vast body of floating ice, distinguished from an ice-field as being less extensive and often high above the water. **Ice-man**, a skilled traveller over ice; one engaged in storing ice. **Ice-master**, an officer on board certain ships whose duty it is to pilot the vessel through ice. **Ice-pack**, a great field of ice packed together. **Ice-pail**, a pail filled with ice for cooling wine, etc. **Ice-plane**, an instrument for smoothing the surface of ice to be cut. **Ice-plant**, a plant sprinkled with glittering, watery vesicles, which make it appear as if covered with ice. **Ice-plough**, a plough for cutting grooves in ice to be cut into blocks. **Ice-pudding**, pudding of eggs, cream, and seasoning of fruits, etc., iced by a freezing mixture. **Ice-saw**, a large saw for cutting through ice to free ships. **Ice-spar**, a variety of felspar, the crystals of which are very clear like ice. **Ice-stream**, a belt or stream of drifting ice-floes. **Ice-tongs**, large hooked nippers for handling ice. **Ice-wall**, masses of ice piled up on the shore. **To break the ice**, to make the first opening in any attempt. **Young ice**, ice recently formed.

iceberg (is-berg) *n.* [*E. ice*, and *Scand. berg*, a mountain] a hill or mountain of ice floating on the ocean.

iced (ist) *a.* covered with ice; cooled with ice; coated with concreted sugar.

Iceland (is-land) *n.* a large island north-west of Europe; an Iceland dog. **Iceland-moss**, a kind of lichen found in the mountainous districts of Europe. **Iceland-spar**, a transparent variety of calcite, or carbonate of lime.

Icelander (is-lan-der) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Iceland.

Icelandic (is-lan-dik) *n.* the language of the inhabitants of Iceland.

icer (i-ser) *n.* one that ices; one that ices fresh fish in the hold of a vessel.

ich dien (ih den) *a.* [*Ger.*] I serve (the motto of the Prince of Wales).

ichneumon (ik-ni-mun) *n.* [*G. ichneucin*, hunt after] a small carnivorous quadruped that inhabits Egypt, and is very destructive to the eggs of the crocodile and of poultry; a genus of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ are parasitic in other insects.

ichnite (ik-nit) *n.* [*G. ichnos*, footprint] a fossil footprint.

ichnography (ik-nog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. ichnos*, trace, and *graphein*, write] the art of tracing ground-plans; a ground-plan.

ichnolite (ik-nu-lit) *n.* [*G. lithos*, a stone] a stone with the impression of a footprint [*Geol.*].

ichnology (ik-nol-o-ji) *n.* [*G. ichnos*, footprint, and *logos*, discourse] the science of fossil footprints.

ichor (i-kor) *n.* [*G.*] the ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods [*Myth.*]; colourless matter flowing from an ulcer; thin, watery matter like serum.

ichorous (i-ku-rus) *a.* composed of, or resembling, ichor; thin; watery.

ichthyography (ik-thi-og-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. ichthus*, a fish, and *graphein*, write] the description of fishes; a treatise on fishes.

ichthyoid (ik-thi-oid) *a.* resembling a fish.

ichthyolatry (ik-thi-ol-a-tri) *n.* [*ichthus*, fish, and *latreia*, worship] fish-worship; the worship of fish-shaped gods.

ichthyolite (ik-thi-lit) *n.* a fossil fish, or the cast of one.

ichthyologist (ik-thi-ol-o-jist) *n.* one that is versed in ichthyology.

ichthyology (ik-thi-ol-o-ji) *n.* [*G. ichthus*, fish, and *logos*, discourse] the science of the systematic arrangement or classification of fishes.

ichthyophagist (ik-thi-ol-a-jist) *n.* one that eats fish, or lives on a fish diet.

ichthyophagous (ik-thi-ol-a-gus) *a.* [*G. ichthus*, fish, and *phagein*, eat] eating, or subsisting on, fish.

ichthyophagy (ik-thi-ol-a-ji) *n.* the practice of eating fish.

ichthyophthalmite (ik-thi-ol-thal'mit) *n.* [*G. ichthus*, fish, and *ophthalmos*, eye] a mineral, the fish-eye stone.

ichthyosaurus (ik-thi-u-saw'r-us) *a.* [*G. ichthus*, fish, and *sauros*, lizard] a fossil marine reptile having an organization intermediate between that of a saurian and a fish (from specimens found, it has been calculated that the largest of these reptiles were about thirty feet long).

ichthyosis (ik-thi-ō-sis) *n.* a skin disease, marked by hard, gray scales.

icicle (i-si-kl) *n.* [A.S.] a pendant conical mass of ice.

icily (i-si-li) *adv.* in an icy manner; coldly.

iciness (i-si-nes) *n.* state of being icy, or very cold; the state of freezing, or forming ice.

icing (i-sing) *n.* a covering of concreted sugar; frosting.

icon (i-kon) *n.* [*G.*] a sacred image in the Greek church; a figure; a representation.

iconic, iconical (i-kon-ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, figures or portraits.

iconoclasm (i-kon-ū-klazm) *n.* the act of breaking or destroying images.

iconoclast (i-kon-ū-klast) *n.* [*G. eikon*, image, and *klastēs*, breaker] a breaker of images or idols; one that exposes or destroys impositions or shams of any kind.

iconoclastic (i-kon-ū-klas-tik) *a.* breaking images.

iconography (i-ko-nog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. eikōn* and *graphein*, describe] the description of ancient images or representations, as statues, paintings in fresco, mosaic, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.

iconolater (i-ko-nol-a-ter) *n.* [*G. eikōn* and *latreia*, worship] a worshipper of images (term formerly applied in controversy to Papists).

iconolatry (i-ko-nol-a-tri) *n.* the worship or adoration of images; idolatry.

iconology (i-ko-nol-o-ji) *n.* [*G. eikōn* and *logos*, discourse] the science or description of statues, images, or pictures, etc.

icosahedral (i-ko-sa-hē-dral) *a.* [*G. eikosi*, twenty, and *hedra*, seat, base] having twenty sides.

icosahedron (i-ko-sa-hē-drun) *n.* a solid having twenty sides.

icosandria (i-ko-san-dri-a) *n.* [G. *eikosi*, twenty, and *anēr*, male] a class of plants having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. (ik-ter-ik) *n.* a remedy for jaundice; —*a.* icteric.

icteric (ik-ter-i-kal) *a.* [G. *ikteros*, jaundice] pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice; good against jaundice.

ictic (ik-tik) *a.* [L. *ictus*, blow] produced by a stroke; sudden; marked; abrupt.

ictus (ik-tus) *n.* [L. *icere*, strike] the stress of voice laid upon the accented syllable of a word.

icy (i-si) *a.* pertaining to, composed of, resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty; characterized by coldness of manner, influence, etc.; chilling; frigid; destitute of affection.

Idalian (i-dā-li-an) *a.* pertaining to Idalia, a mountain city in Cyprus, or to Venus, to whom it was sacred.

ide (id) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a fresh-water fish of the carp family, akin to the roach.

idea (i-dē-a) *n.* [G. *idein*, see] the image or picture formed by the mind, of anything external, whether sensible or spiritual; any object apprehended, conceived, or thought of, by the mind; a notion, conception, or thought; a belief, doctrine, or opinion; the complete conception of an object in its necessary elements, constituents, and relations; one of the patterns of created things conceived by the Platonists to have existed from eternity in the mind of the Deity.

ideal (i-dē-ā) *n.* a high standard proposed by the mind for imitation, realization, or attainment; an imaginary model of perfection; —*a.* existing in idea or thought; intellectual; mental; proposed for imitation, realization, or attainment; existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; unreal.

idealess (i-dē-a-less) *a.* destitute of ideas.

idealism (i-dē-ā-lizm) *n.* the theory that makes everything to consist in ideas; —the metaphysical system which teaches that matter is merely a phenomenon of the mind.

idealist (i-dē-ā-list) *n.* one that holds the doctrine of idealism.

idealistic (i-dē-ā-lis-tik) *a.* belonging to, or striving for, an ideal.

ideality (i-dē-ā-li-ti) *n.* a phrenological organ producing the sense of beauty and perfection; the faculty that elevates and refines.

idealization (i-dē-ā-li-zā-shun) *n.* the act of forming an idea or of making ideal.

idealize (i-dē-ā-liz) *v.t.* to give an ideal form or value to; to refine; to spiritualize; —*v.i.* to form ideas.

idealizer (i-dē-ā-li-zēr) *n.* one that idealizes; an idealist.

ideally (i-dē-ā-li) *adv.* in an ideal manner; in thought.

ideation (i-dē-ā-shun) *n.* the process or capacity of forming ideas.

ideational (i-dē-ā-shun-ā) *a.* pertaining to the formation of ideas.

idem (i-dem) [L.] the same as above (abbreviated *id.*).

identical (i-den-ti-kal) *a.* [L. *idem*, the same] the same; not different; uttering sameness or the same truth.

identically (i-den-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in the same manner or form; exactly.

identicalness (i-den-ti-kal-nes) *n.* the quality of being identical; sameness.

identifiable (i-den-ti-fi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being identified.

identification (i-den-ti-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act of identifying or proving the same.

identify (i-den-ti-fi) *v.t.* [L. *idem*, same, and *facere*, make] to make the same; to treat as being one; to unite or combine in the same state, cause, etc.; to ascertain or prove to be the same; to recognize; —*v.t.* to become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc.

identity (i-den-ti-ti) *n.* state of having the same nature or character with; absolute sameness, as opposed to similarity; condition of being

the same in all circumstances; personal or individual character.

ideograph (id-e-u-graf) *n.* [G. *idea*, an idea, and *graphein*, write] a picture, symbol, figure, etc., suggesting an object without naming it.

ideographic, ideographical (id-e-u-graf-ik, -i-kal) *a.* [G. *idea*, and *graphein*, write] representing a notion or idea by figures, symbols, or hieroglyphics.

ideographically (id-e-u-graf-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an ideographic manner.

ideography (id-e-og-ra-fi) *n.* the science of representing ideas without names or sounds; the art of writing words on an ideal system of sounds; phonetic art; shorthand writing.

ideological (id-e-u-loj-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to ideology.

ideologist (id-e-ol-o-jist) *n.* one that treats of ideas; one that indulges in theories.

ideology (id-e-ol-o-j-i) *n.* [G. *idea*, idea, and *logos*, discourse] the science of ideas; mental philosophy; *esp.* a psychological system that derives all ideas from certain original sensations and their gradual modifications.

ides (idz) *n.pl.* [L. *idus*] the 15th day of the March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months, in the Roman calendar.

id est (id est) [L.] that is (usually written *i.e.*).

idiocracy (id-i-ok-ra-si) *n.* [G. *idios*, peculiar, and *krasis*, mixture] peculiarity.

idiocratic, idiocratical (id-i-u-krat-ik, -i-kal) *a.* peculiar in temperament.

idiocy, idiotcy (id-i-u-si, ut-si) *n.* the condition of being idiotic; natural absence or marked deficiency of sense and intelligence.

idiograph (id-i-u-graf) *n.* [G. *idios*, one's own] a private or trade mark.

idiom (id-i-um) *n.* [G. *idiōma*, peculiarity, fr. *idios*] a peculiar mode of expression; a phrase; phraseology; the genius or peculiar cast of a language; dialect; local form or variety of language.

idiomatic, idiomatical (id-i-u-mat-ik, -i-kal) *a.* peculiar to a language; conformed to the particular genius of a language.

idiomatically (id-i-u-mat-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an idiomatic manner; in idioms.

idiopathic, idiopathical (id-i-u-path-ik, -i-kal) *a.* indicating a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

idiopathically (id-i-u-path-i-kal-i) *adv.* in the manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.

idiopathy (id-i-op-a-thi) *n.* [G. *idios*, peculiar, and *pathos*, suffering] a morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; any peculiar affection of the system.

idiosyncrasy (id-i-u-sin-kra-si) *n.* [G. *idios*, together] a peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility of bodily affection; peculiar disposition or temper of mind and character; idiocracy.

idiosyncratic, idiosyncratical (id-i-u-sin-krat-ik, -i-kal) *a.* of peculiar temperament or disposition.

idiot (id-i-ut) *n.* [L. fr. G. *idiōtēs*, a private person, then an unlearned, ignorant, or foolish person, fr. *idios*, one's own] a natural fool, or fool from birth; a simpleton; an innocent.

idiotic, idiotical (id-i-ot-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or like, an idiot.

idiotically (id-i-ot-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an idiotic manner; very foolishly.

idiotism (id-i-ot-izm) *n.* [G. *idiōtismos*] an idiom; folly; natural imbecility.

idle (i-dl) *a.* [A.S.] empty; vain; inactive; unemployed; lazy; stultif; vacant; affording leisure; useless; ineffectual; unfruitful; unproductive; trifling; unimportant; silly; —*v.t.* to spend in idleness; to waste; to consume unprofitably; —*v.t.* to be inactive; to lounge; to loiter. **Idle-brained**, foolish; wandering. **Idle-wheel**, in machinery, a wheel between two others to transfer motion.

idleness (i-dl-nes) *n.* laziness; sloth; state of being unemployed; unimportance; inefficacy; uselessness; worthlessness; unreasonableness; foolishness.

idler (i-dler) *n.* one that idles; a lazy person; a sluggard.

idly (i-dli) *adv.* in an idle manner; vainly; lazily; carelessly; foolishly.

idol (i-dul) *n.* [O.F. fr. G. fr. *idēn*, see] an image or representation of anything; an image made as an object of worship; a person loved or honoured extremely—hence, that on which the affections are strongly, excessively, and improperly, set; a deceitful image; a phantom;—*v.t.* to worship. **Idol-worship**, the worship of, or adoration paid to, idols and images.

idolater (i-dol-a-ter) *n.* [G. *eidōlon*, idol, and *latreuein*, to worship] a worshipper of idols; a pagan; an adorer; a great admirer.

idolatress (i-dol-a-tres) *n.* a female worshipper of idols.

idolatrous (i-dol-a-trus) *a.* pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, idolatry; consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment.

idolatrously (i-dol-a-trus-li) *adv.* in an idolatrous manner.

idolatry (i-dol-a-tri) *n.* the worship of idols or false gods; excessive attachment for anything.

idolize (i-dul-iz) *v.t.* to make an idol of; to pay idolatrous worship to; to love to excess.

idolizer (i-dul-i-zer) *n.* one that idolizes; an idolater.

idoneous (i-dō-ne-us) *a.* [L.] suitable; convenient; fit; proper.

idyl, idyll (i-dil) *n.* [L. fr. G. *eidos*, image] a short pastoral poem; a narrative or descriptive poem written in an elevated and highly finished style.

idyllic (i-dil-ik) *a.* pertaining to pastoral poetry.

if (if) *conj.* [A.S. *gif*] in case that; granting, allowing, or supposing, that; whether or not.

igneous (ig-ne-us) *a.* [L. *ignis*, fire] pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; containing fire; resembling fire; resulting from the action of fire.

ignescent (ig-nes-ent) *a.* [L. *ignis*, fire] emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating.

ignipotent (ig-nip-u-tent) *a.* [L. *ignis* and *potens*, powerful] presiding over fire.

ignis-fatuus (ig-nis-fat-ū-us) *n.*; *pl.* **ignes-fatui** (ig-nēs-fat-ū-i) [L. *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish] a light that appears in the night over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, producing phosphoric or other inflammable gas. Also **will o' the wisp, jack o' lantern**.

ignite (ig-nī) *v.t.* [L. *ignis*, fire] to kindle or set on fire; to take fire; to begin to burn.

igniter (ig-nī-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, ignites.

ignitable (ig-nī-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being ignited.

ignition (ig-nish-un) *n.* the act of kindling or setting on fire; state of being kindled and burning so as to be red and luminous; calcination.

ignoble (ig-nō-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *gnobilis*, noble] of low birth or family; not noble or illustrious; mean; worthless; not honourable, elevated, or generous; base; degraded; dishonourable; disgraceful.

ignobleness (ig-nō-bl-nes) *n.* the condition or quality of being ignoble; want of dignity; meanness.

ignobly (ig-nō-bli) *adv.* of low birth; meanly; dishonourably; basely; disgracefully.

ignominious (ig-nu-min-i-us) *a.* marked with ignominy; incurring public disgrace; dishonourable; shameful; deserving ignominy.

ignominiously (ig-nu-min-i-us-li) *adv.* disgracefully; shamefully.

ignominy (ig-nu-min-i) *n.* [L. *ignominia*, public disgrace or dishonour; *in*, not, and *gnomen*, name] public disgrace or dishonour; an act deserving disgrace; opprobrium; dishonour; shame; contempt.

ignoramus (ig-nu-rā-mus) *n.* [L., we are ignorant, fr. *ignorare*] the word endorsed by a grand jury on a bill of indictment which they throw out; an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

ignorance (ig-nu-rans) *n.* the condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

ignorant (ig-nu-rant) *a.* destitute of knowledge; uneducated; unacquainted; unconscious; unaware; illiterate; unenlightened.

ignorantly (ig-nu-rant-li) *adv.* without knowledge or information; unconsciously; unskillfully; inexpertly.

ignore (ig-nōr) *v.t.* [L. *ignorare*, not to know, fr. *in*, not, and *gnoscere*, know] to be ignorant of; to throw out as false or ungrounded (said of a bill)—hence, to refuse to take notice of; to leave out of account or consideration.

iguana (i-gwā-nā) *n.* [Sp.] a large lizard of tropical America.

Iguanodon (i-gwā-nu-don) *n.* [*iguana*, and G. *odontus*, *odontis*, tooth] a genus of extinct gigantic lizards, so called because their teeth resemble those of the iguana.

Ilex (i-leks) *n.* [L.] a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, including the holly, the holm oak.

iliac, iliacal (il-i-ac, il-i-a-kal) *a.* [L. fr. *ilia*, groin, flank, small intestines] pertaining to the ilium or flank-bone; pertaining to the third division of the lower intestine.

Iliad (il-i-ad) *n.* [G.] an epic poem composed by Homer on the destruction of Ilium, the ancient Troy.

ilium (il-i-um) *n.* [L.] the upper part of the hip-bone.

ilk (ilk) *a.* [A.S. *ilc*, the same] the same; also; each; every. **Of that ilk**, said of a person when the name of his estate is the same as his own surname.

ill (il) *a.* [Scand. as in *Icel. illr*, ill] bad or evil in any respect; sick; indisposed (said of persons); diseased; impaired, as health; wicked; wrong; iniquitous, as acts or conduct; disastrous; unfortunate, as fate or end; cross; surly, as temper; harsh; discordant, as sound; ugly; unprepossessing, as look; unfavourable; doubtful, as the state of affairs; rude; unpolished, as breeding; improper; unsuitable, as an agent; irregular, as a grammatical construction;—*n.* evil of any kind; misfortune; calamity; disease; pain; wickedness; depravity; iniquity;—*adv.* with pain or difficulty; not easily; not rightly or perfectly; not well; badly. **Ill-advised**, badly advised; resulting from bad advice; injudicious. **Ill-affected**, not well inclined or disposed. **Ill-blood**, enmity; resentment; unfriendly feelings. **Ill-bred**, badly brought up; impolite; rude. **Ill-breeding**, impoliteness; incivility; breeding mischief. **Ill-conditioned**, in a bad condition; badly disposed. **Ill-disposed**, not friendly; inclined to oppose; unwell. **Ill-fated**, bringing bad fortune; having bad fortune. **Ill-favoured**, ill-looking; repulsive; ugly. **Ill-got**, not honestly obtained. **Ill-humour**, bad temper; surliness. **Ill-humoured**, in bad humour; disobliging; cross. **Ill-judged**, unwise; foolish; injudicious. **Ill-mannered**, of bad manners; impolite; boorish. **Ill-nature**, bad temper; want of kindness; crabbedness. **Ill-natured**, bad tempered; peevish; surly. **Ill-naturedly**, in an ill-natured manner; spitefully. **Ill-naturedness**, the quality of being ill-natured; crabbedness; surliness. **Ill-omened**, attended by bad omens. **Ill-starred**, doomed to misfortune. **Ill-tempered**, of bad temper; morose; disordered. **Ill-timed**, unseasonable; inopportune. **Ill-turn**, an unkind act. **Ill-will**, enmity; bad feeling. **To go ill with**, to have misfortune. **To take ill with**, to dislike; to be unaccommodated to. **To take it ill**, to be offended.

illapse (i-laps) *n.* [L. *ilabi*, to fall, slide] a sliding in; sudden entrance; a falling on; a sudden attack;—*v.i.* to glide.

illaqueate (i-lak-we-āt) *v.t.* [L. *illaqueare*] to ensnare; to entrap; to catch.

illation (i-lā-shun) *n.* [L. *inferre*, *pp.* *illusus*, to carry] an act of inferring from premises or reasons; that which is inferred; inference; conclusion.

illative (i-lā-tiv) *a.* relating to illation; inferential; denoting an inference or conclusion (said of the particles *then, therefore, for, etc.*);—*n.* an illative particle.

illatively (i-lā-tiv-li) *adv.* by inference.

illaudable (i-law-dā-bl) *a.* not laudable; blame-worthy.

illaudably (i-law-dā-bli) *adv.* in an unworthy manner.

illegal (i-lē-gal) *a.* [L. *il.* for *in*, not, and *legalis*, legal] contrary to law; unlawful; illicit.
illegality (i-lē-gal-i-ti) *n.* quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness.
illegalize (i-lē-gal-iz) *v.t.* to render unlawful.
illegally (i-lē-gal-i) *adv.* in an illegal manner; unlawfully.
illegalsness (i-lē-gal-nes) *n.* the state of being illegal; illegality.
illegibility (i-lē-j-i-bl-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being illegible.
illegible (i-lē-j-i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *legibilis*, legible] incapable of being read; not legible or readable; obscure; defaced.
illegibleness (i-lē-j-i-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being illegible.
illegibly (i-lē-j-i-bl-i) *adv.* in a manner not to be read.
illegitimacy (i-lē-j-it-i-ma-si) *n.* state of being born out of marriage; bastardy; state of being not genuine.
illegitimate (i-lē-j-it-i-mat) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *legitimus*, legitimate] not regular; unlawful; unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; illogical; not authorized by good usage; —*v.t.* to render illegitimate; to prove bastardy against a person.
illegitimately (i-lē-j-it-i-mat-i) *adv.* unlawfully; unauthorizedly; in the state of bastardy.
illegitimation (i-lē-j-it-i-mā-shun) *n.* act of illegitimizing; state of being illegitimate; illegitimacy.
illegitimate; illegitimacy.
illegible (i-lē-j-i-ā-bl) *a.* not able to be collected.
il liberal (i-līb-e-ral) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *liberatis*, liberal] not liberal; not free or generous; niggardly; mean; base; uncharitable in judging; narrow in opinion.
il liberality (i-līb-e-ral-i-ti) *n.* narrowness of mind; want of catholicity; bigotry; parsimony; niggardliness.
il liberally (i-līb-e-ral-i) *adv.* in an il liberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably.
illicit (i-lis-it) *a.* [L. *in*, and *licitus*, allowed] not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.
illicitly (i-lis-it-i) *adv.* in an illicit manner; unlawfully.
illicitness (i-lis-it-nes) *n.* the state of being illicit; unlawfulness.
ilimitable (i-lim-i-ta-bl) *a.* [in, and *limitable*] incapable of being limited or bounded; unlimited; unbounded; immeasurable.
ilimitableness (i-lim-i-ta-bl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being ilimitable; boundlessness; infinitude.
ilimitably (i-lim-i-ta-bl-i) *adv.* without possibility of being bounded; without limits.
ilinition (i-l-i-nish-un) *n.* [L. *illinare*, to smear] a smearing or rubbing in of ointment; the ointment.
ilision (i-lizh-un) *n.* [L. *illidere*, strike against] the act of striking into or against.
iliteracy (i-lit-e-ra-si) *n.* state of being untaught or unlearned; want of letters or learning.
iliterate (i-lit-e-rat) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *litteratus*, learned] ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; devoid of literary grace and culture; rude; barbarous; coarse or vulgar (said of style or written productions).
iliterately (i-lit-e-rat-i) *adv.* in an illiterate manner.
iliterateness (i-lit-e-rat-nes) *n.* want of learning.
illness (il-nes) *n.* disease; indisposition; malady; sickness; wickedness; iniquity.
illogical (i-loj-i-kal) *a.* ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic; contrary to the rules of logic.
illogically (i-loj-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an illogical manner.
illogicalness (i-loj-i-kal-nes) *n.* the quality of being illogical.
illude (i-lūd) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *in*, upon, and *ludere*, play] to deceive; to play upon; to mock.
illuminate (i-lūm) *v.t.* to make light or bright; to illuminate; to enlighten; to brighten; to adorn.

illuminable (i-lū-mi-na-bl) *a.* capable of being illuminated.
illuminant (i-lū-mi-nant) *a.* affording light; —*n.* that which gives light.
illuminate (i-lū-mi-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *luminare*, light] to enlighten; to supply with light; to light up, as a building, or buildings, in token of rejoicing; to adorn, as a book or page, with coloured decorations or illustrations; —(i-lū-mi-nat) *a.* enlightened.
illuminati (i-lū-mi-nā-ti) *n.pl.* [L.] persons that affect to possess extraordinary knowledge or gifts.
illuminating (i-lū-mi-nā-ting) *n.* the art or practice of adorning books or manuscripts with paintings and ornamental letters.
illumination (i-lū-mi-nā-shun) *n.* act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated; festive decoration of houses or buildings with lights; adornment of books and manuscripts with coloured illustrations; that which illuminates or gives light; brightness; splendour; infusion of intellectual light or knowledge; communication of divine light; inspiration.
illuminative (i-lū-mi-nā-tiv) *a.* tending to illuminate; illustrative.
illuminator (i-lū-mi-nā-tur) *n.* [L.] one that, or that which, illuminates; *esp.* one whose occupation is to illuminate manuscripts and books.
illumine (i-lū-min) *v.t.* to illumine; to illuminate; to adorn.
illusion (i-lū-zhun) *n.* [L. *illudere*, *pp.* *illusus*, to illude] an unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision; deceptive appearance; deception; chimera; fallacy; error; hallucination.
illusionable (i-lū-zhun-a-bl) *a.* subject to illusions; liable to be deceived.
illusionist (i-lū-zhun-ist) *n.* one that trusts in illusions; one easily imposed on.
illusive, illusory (i-lū-siv, i-lū-su-ri) *a.* deceitful; deceiving, or tending to deceive, by false appearances; fallacious.
illusively (i-lū-siv-li) *adv.* in an illusive manner.
illusiveness (i-lū-siv-nes) *n.* the quality of being illusive.
illustrable (i-lus, il-us-trā-bl) *a.* capable of being illustrated; admitting of illustration.
illustrate (i-lus, il-us-trāt) *v.t.* [L. *illustris*, bright] to make clear or bright; to set in a clear light; to exhibit distinctly; to explain; to exemplify, *esp.* by means of figures, comparisons, examples, and the like; to ornament with pictures or figures.
illustrated (i-lus, il-us-trā-ted) *a.* having illustrations.
illustration (il-us-trā-shun) *n.* act of illustrating; explanation; state of being illustrated; an illustrative engraving, picture, etc.
illustrative (i-lus-trā-tiv) *a.* tending or intended to illustrate; exemplifying; explaining.
illustratively (i-lus-trā-tiv-li) *adv.* by way of illustration or elucidation.
illustrator (i-lus-trā-tur) *n.* one that illustrates.
illustratory (i-lus-trā-tur-i) *a.* serving to illustrate.
illustrious (i-lus-tri-us) *a.* bright; shining; brilliant; glorious, as a display; conferring honour; renowned, as actions; possessing honour, rank, or dignity; eminent; noble; distinguished.
illustriously (i-lus-tri-us-li) *adv.* in an illustrious manner.
illustriousness (i-lus-tri-us-nes) *n.* eminence; greatness; grandeur; glory.
image (im-i) *n.* [L. *imago*] a representation or similitude of a person or object, formed of material substance; a statue; an effigy; a likeness painted on canvas; a picture; a portrait; a resemblance in bodily form or features; likeness of a child to its parent; object set up for worship; idol; outward show; semblance; appearance; a picture formed by fancy; mental idea; conception; notion—hence, a lively description; rhetorical figure; illustrative example; the figure of any object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror by rays of light; the view of an object by reflection;

—*v.t.* to represent or form an image of; to represent to the mental vision; to imagine; to fancy. **Image-mug**, a jug in the shape of a human being. **Image-worship**, idolatry.

imageable (im'ij-a-bl) *a.* that may be imaged or imagined.

imagead (im'ijd) *a.* decorated with human figures.

imageless (im'ij-les) *a.* without images.

imagery (im'ij-er-i) *n.* images in general; material representations; pictures; statues; figures of speech; fanciful representations; similes; metaphors; show; appearance; false ideas; phantasms.

imaginable (i-maj'i-na-bl) *a.* capable of being imagined.

imaginably (i-maj'i-na-bli) *adv.* in a conceivable manner; possibly.

imaginary (i-maj'i-na-ri) *a.* existing only in imagination or fancy; ideal; fanciful; visionary; unreal.

imagination (i-maj-i-nā-shun) *n.* the mental faculty that apprehends and forms ideas of external objects; the faculty of recalling to the mind such ideas, and the feelings or impressions that attended them; the power of reproducing these mental sensations, and of combining them, so as to exhibit them vividly in expressed thought, figures, pictures, etc.; the poetical faculty; inventive powers; any single mental idea; a conception; a fanciful or vain idea; a conceit; a scheme; a contrivance; the first notion or purpose in the mind.

imaginative (i-maj-i-nā-tiv) *a.* proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination; full of images, fancies, etc.

imaginativeness (i-maj-i-nā-tiv-nes) *n.* possession of the imaginative faculties; high degree of fancy or invention.

imagine (i-maj'in) *v.t.* to form in the mind a notion or idea of; to contrive in purpose; to represent to one's self;—*v.i.* to form images or conceptions; to think; to suppose.

imagineer (i-maj'i-ner) *n.* one that imagines; a contriver.

imaging (im'ij-ing) *n.* forming, or expressing, mental images.

imagining (i-maj'i-ning) *n.* the act of forming mental images; an idea; a contrivance.

imago (i-mā'gō) *n.* [L.] an image; the last and perfected state of insect life, when the pupa case is dropped and the inclosed image or being comes forth.

imam, imaum (i-mawm) *n.* [A.] a minister or priest among the Mohammedans.

imbankment (im-bangk-ment) *n.* Same as embankment.

imbar (im-bār) *v.t.* Same as embar.

imbark (im-bārk) *v.t.* and *i.* Same as embark.

imbecile (im'be-sēl) *a.* [L. *imbecillus*, weak] destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; weak; feeble; infirm; impotent;—*n.* one destitute of strength, either of body or of mind.

imbecillitate (im-be-sil'i-tāt) *v.t.* to render weak or feeble.

imbecility (im-be-sil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being imbecile; feebleness of body or of mind; impotence.

imbed (im-bed) *v.t.* Same as embed.

imbellic (im-bel'ik) *a.* [L. fr. *in*, not, and *bellum*, war] unwarlike.

imbibe (im-bib) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *bibere*, drink] to drink in; to absorb; to receive or admit into the mind, and retain.

imbiber (im-bi'ber) *n.* one that imbibes.

imbibing (im-bi'bing) *n.* the act of drinking in; absorbing.

imbibition (im-bi-bish'ūn) *n.* the act of drinking in; absorption of a liquid into the pores of a solid.

imbitter (im-bi'ter) *v.t.* Same as embitter.

imbitterer (im-bi'ter-er) *n.* Same as embitterer.

imbosom (im-bōs'zum) *v.t.* Same as embosom.

imbosomed (im-bōs'zumd) *a.* preserved in the bosom, or pressed to the breast; protecting; inclosing.

imbow (im-bō) *v.t.* to make of a circular form; to arch; to vault.

imbreed (im-brēd) *v.i.* See inbreed.

imbricated (im'bri-kā-ted) *a.* [L. *imbricare*, to cover with tiles, fr. *imbrex*, a gutter tile] bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile; lying over each other in regular order, like tiles or shingles on a roof.

imbricately (im'bri-kāt-li) *adv.* in an imbricate manner.

imbrication (im'bri-kā-shun) *n.* an overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles.

imbroglio (im-brōl'jō) *n.* [It., confusion] an intricate, complicated plot; a complicated and embarrassing state of things.

imbrown (im-broun') *v.t.* and *i.* Same as embrown.

imbrue, embrue (im-, em-brōō) *v.t.* [O.F. *embruere*, fr. L. *bibere*, to drink] to soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood.

imbruement (im-brōō-ment) *n.* the act of imbruing; state of being imbrued.

imbrute (im-brōōt) *v.t.* [*in*, into, and *brute*] to degrade to the state of a brute;—*v.i.* to sink to the state of a brute.

imbue (im-bū) *v.t.* [L. *imbuere*, fr. *in* and *bibere*, to drink] to tinge deeply; to dye; to cause to become impressed; to instil; to instruct with.

imbuement (im-bū-ment) *n.* the act of imbuing, or state of being imbued.

imburse (im-burs) *v.t.* [Fr. L. *bursa*, purse] to supply money to.

imbursement (im-burs-ment) *n.* the act of supplying money; money laid up in stock.

imitability (im-i-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being imitable.

imitable (im'i-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being imitated; worthy of imitation.

imitate (im'i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *imitari*] to follow, as a pattern, model, or example; to copy; to produce a likeness of, in form, colour, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like; to counterfeit.

imitation (im-i-tā-shun) *n.* act of imitating; that which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance; counterfeit; false or forged resemblance.

imitative (im'i-tā-tiv) *a.* inclined to imitate; imitating; exhibiting, or designed to exhibit, an imitation of a pattern or model; formed after a model, pattern, or original.

imitatively (im'i-tā-tiv-li) *adv.* in an imitative manner.

imitativeness (im'i-tā-tiv-nes) *n.* quality of being imitative.

imitator (im'i-tā-tur) *n.* one that imitates, copies, or follows.

imitatorship (im'i-tā-tur-ship) *n.* the condition or office of an imitator.

immaculate (i-mak'ū-lāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *macula*, spot] spotless; without blemish; unstained; undefiled; pure; limpid. **Immaculate Conception**, the R.C. doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original sin.

immaculately (i-mak'ū-lāt-li) *adv.* with spotless purity.

immaculateness (i-mak'ū-lāt-nes) *n.* spotless purity.

immalleable (i-mal'e-a-bl) *a.* not capable of being extended by hammering.

immanacle (i-man'a-kl) *v.t.* to put manacles on.

immanation (im-a-nā-shun) *n.* [L. *in*, in, and *manare*, flow] an entering or flowing in.

immanence (im'a-nens) *n.* the state of being immanent; indwelling.

immanent (im-'a-nent) *a.* [L. *immanere*, remain in or near] remaining within; inherent; internal or subjective; intrinsic.

immanity (i-man-'i-ti) *n.* [L. *immanis*, huge] monstrosity; atrocity; barbarity.

immantle (i-man-'tl) *v.t.* to cover as with a mantle.

Immanuel (i-man-'ü-el) *n.* [H.] God with us—an appellation of the Saviour.

immask (i-'mask') *v.t.* to cover with a mask; to disguise.

immatchable (i-mach-'a-bl) *a.* that cannot be matched; peerless.

immaterial (im-'a-tê-ri-'al) *a.* [in, not, and *material*] not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual; of no essential consequence; unimportant; trifling; insignificant.

immaterialism (im-'a-tê-ri-'al-izm) *n.* the doctrine of the non-existence of matter; idealism.

immaterialist (im-'a-tê-ri-'al-ist) *n.* one that believes in, or professes, immaterialism.

immateriality (im-'a-tê-ri-'al-i-ti) *n.* quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter.

immaterialize (im-'a-tê-ri-'al-iz) *v.t.* to separate or free from matter.

immaterially (im-'a-tê-ri-'al-i) *adv.* in an immaterial form; to an unimportant degree; unsubstantially.

immature, immatured (im-'a-tür-, -türd) *a.* not mature or ripe; unripe; not arrived at perfection or completion; crude; too early; premature.

immaturely (im-'a-tür-'li) *adv.* in an immature manner; unripely; crudely; unseasonably; prematurely.

immatureness (im-'a-tür-'nes) *n.* the quality or state of being immature.

immaturity (im-'a-tür-'i-ti) *n.* state of being imperfect or incomplete; imperfection; unripeness; crudity.

immeasurable (i-mezh-'ür-'a-bl) *a.* incapable of being measured; immense; indefinitely extensive.

immeasurableness (i-mezh-'ür-'a-bl-'nes) *n.* the state of being incapable of measurement. Also **immeasurability**.

immeasurably (i-mezh-'ür-'a-bl) *adv.* to an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond calculation.

immeasured (i-mezh-'ürd) *a.* unmeasured; unlimited.

immediacy (i-mê-'di-'a-si) *n.* nearness; proximity.

immediate (i-mê-'di-'ät) *a.* [Low L. *immediatus*, fr. L. *in* and *medius*, middle] not separated in respect to place by anything intervening; proximate; close; not deferred by an interval of time; present; instant; producing its effect by direct agency; acting directly.

immediately (i-mê-'di-'ät-li) *adv.* closely; proximately; at hand; without interval of time; directly; instantly; quickly; presently.

immediateness (i-mê-'di-'ät-'nes) *n.* quality or relation of being immediate; exemption from second or intervening causes.

immedicable (i-med-'i-ka-bl) *a.* not to be healed; incurable.

immelodious (im-e-'lô-'di-us) *a.* not melodious; harsh.

immemorable (i-mem-'u-'ra-bl) *a.* not memorable.

immemorial (im-'ê-mô-'ri-'al) *a.* beyond memory; out of mind.

immemorably (im-'ê-mô-'ri-'al-i) *adv.* beyond memory.

immense (i-mens') *a.* [F. fr. L. *in* and *metiri*, pp. *mensus*, to measure] unlimited; unbounded; very great; huge; immeasurable; vast; prodigious; enormous.

immensely (i-mens-'li) *adv.* without limits or measure; vastly; very greatly.

immenseness (i-mens-'nes) *n.* unbounded extent of greatness; immensity.

immensity (i-men-'si-ti) *n.* unlimited extension; infinity; vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

immensurability (i-men-'sü-'ra-bil-'i-ti) *n.* quality of being immeasurable.

immeasurable (i-men-'sü-'ra-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *mensurabilis*, measurable] not to be measured; immeasurable.

immeasurableness (i-mên-'sü-'ra-bl-'nes) *n.* the state of not being capable of measurement.

immensurate (i-mên-'sü-'rat) *a.* unmeasured; infinite; boundless.

immerge (i-merj') *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *mergere*, pp. *mersus*, to plunge] to plunge into, under, or within, anything, esp. a fluid; to immerse.

immerse (i-mers') *v.t.* to plunge into anything that surrounds or covers, esp. into a fluid; to engage deeply; to involve; to overwhelm.

immersed (i-merst') *pp.* plunged into, or covered by, a fluid; deeply engaged; [Bot.] buried (said of plants growing under water).

immersion (i-mer-shun) *n.* act of immersing, or state of being immersed; state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another, or into its shadow; mode of baptizing among Baptists; dipping of the whole body, as opposed to sprinkling.

immesh (im-'mesh) *v.t.* to entangle in the meshes of a net, or in a web.

immethodical (im-'e-thod-'i-kal) *a.* not methodical; wanting method; without systematic arrangement; irregular; confused.

immethodically (im-'e-thod-'i-kal-i) *adv.* without order or regularity.

immethodicalness (im-'e-thod-'i-kal-'nes) *n.* want of method.

immigrant (im-'i-grant) *n.* one that moves into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

immigrate (im-'i-grät) *v.i.* [L. *in* and *migrare*, migrate] to remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

immigration (im-'i-grä-'shun) *n.* act of immigrating.

imminence (im-'i-nens) *n.* quality or condition of being imminent or threatening; impending evil or danger.

imminent (im-'i-nent) *a.* [L. *imminere*, project] threatening immediately to fall or occur; impending; near; at hand.

imminently (im-'i-nent-li) *adv.* in a threatening manner; dangerously.

imingle (i-ming-'gl) *v.t.* to unite; to mix; to compound.

immixture (im-'i-nü-'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *immixere*, lessen] a lessening; decrease.

immiscibility (i-mis-'i-bil-'i-ti) *n.* the state of being immiscible.

immiscible (i-mis-'i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *miscere*, mix] not capable of being mixed.

immission (i-'mish-'un) *n.* act of immixing, sending, or thrusting in; injection.

immit (i-mit') *v.t.* [L. *in* and *mittere*, send] to send in; to inject; to infuse.

immitigable (i-mit-'i-ga-bl) *a.* [in, not, and *mitigabile*] incapable of being appeased.

immitigably (i-mit-'i-ga-bl) *adv.* in an immitigable manner; relentlessly.

immix (i-miks') *v.t.* to mix; to mingle.

immixable (i-mik-'sa-bl) *a.* not able to be mixed.

immobility (im-'u-bil-'i-ti) *n.* [L. *in* and *mobilis*, movable, fr. *movere*, move] incapability of being moved; resistance to motion; fixedness of state or condition; immovableness.

immoderate (i-mod-'e-rat) *a.* [in, not, and *moderate*] exceeding just bounds or the proper mean; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; exorbitant; extravagant; intemperate.

immoderately (i-mod-'e-rat-li) *adv.* in, or to, an undue degree; excessively; unreasonably.

immoderateness (i-mod-er-at-nes) *n.* the derate; excess; extravagance.
immoderation (i-mod-er-rá-shun) *n.* want of moderation; excess.
immodest (i-mod-est) *a.* not limited to due bounds; immoderate; exorbitant; wanting in modesty or delicacy; indecent; impure; indelicate; wanting chastity; lewd; unchaste; obscene.
immodestly (i-mod-est-li) *adv.* without due reserve or restraint; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.
immodesty (i-mod-es-ti) *n.* want of modesty; indecency; unchastity; want of delicacy or decent reserve; impudence.
immolate (im-u-lát) *v.t.* [L. *immolare*, to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal—hence, to sacrifice] to kill, as a victim; to offer in sacrifice.
immolation (im-u-lá-shun) *n.* act of sacrificing, or killing a victim in sacrifice; a sacrifice offered.
immolator (im-u-lá-tur) *n.* one that offers in sacrifice.
immomentous (im-u-men-tus) *a.* [in, not, and *moment*] trifling; unimportant. Also **immoment** (i-mó-men-t).
immoral (i-mor-al) *a.* uninfluenced by moral principle; contrary to the divine law; regardless of social rights and obligations; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious; profligate; dissolute; depraved.
immorality (im-u-rá-li-ti) *n.* quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice; dishonesty; pride; slander; profaneness; gaming; intemperance; wickedness; viciousness; impurity.
immorally (i-mor-ál-li) *adv.* in violation of moral law or obligation; sinfully; viciously.
immortal (i-mor-tal) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *mortalis*, mortal] not mortal; exempt from liability to die; having an eternal existence; never-ending; everlasting; perpetual; continuing its existence by succession; imperishable, as fame; destined to live in all ages of this world; —*n.* one exempt from death or decay; a divine being; an angel; a god or goddess.
immortality (im-or-tal-i-ti) *n.* quality of being immortal; unending existence; exemption from oblivion; perpetuity; continuance of existence, as of a corporation or office, by succession.
immortalization (i-mor-tal-i-zá-shun) *n.* the act of immortalizing; the state of being immortalized.
immortalize (i-mor-tal-iz) *v.t.* to render immortal; to exempt from oblivion; to perpetuate; —*v.i.* to become immortal.
immortally (i-mor-tál-li) *adv.* in an immortal manner; with exemption from death.
immortelle (im-or-tel') *n.* [F.] the flower commonly called everlasting; a wreath of these flowers; the cudweed of America.
immovability (i-móó-va-bil-i-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being immovable.
immovable (i-móó-va-bl) *a.* incapable of being moved; firmly fixed; fast; steadfast; resolute; firm; unalterable; unchangeable; unimpressible; hard-hearted; permanent in place or tenure; **not removable**; —*n.* that which cannot be moved.
immovableness (i-móó-va-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being immovable.
immovably (i-móó-va-bli) *adv.* in an immovable manner; unchangeably.
immune (i-mún') *a.* exempt; free.
immunity (i-mú-ni-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *munitis*, serving] exemption from any charge, duty, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege; prerogative; freedom from obligation of any kind; preservation from, as error, etc.
immure (i-múr) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *in*, in, and *murus*, wall] to inclose within walls; to confine; to imprison; to surround with a wall; —*n.* a wall.
immurement (i-múr-ment) *n.* the state of being immured; confinement; imprisonment.
immutability (i-mú-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being unchangeable; unchangeableness; invariableness. Also **immutableness**.

immutable (i-mú-tá-bl) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *mutabilis*, mutable] not mutable; not susceptible of change; unchangeable; invariable.
immutably (i-mú-tá-bli) *adv.* unchangeably; invariably.
imp (imp) *n.* [A.S. *impe*, fr. Low L. *impotus*, a graft] a graft; a scion; offspring; progeny; son; a young or inferior devil; a little demon; —*v.t.* to graft; to adopt into a family; to mend by a graft or insertion; to extend by addition; in falconry, to repair a hawk's wing by inserting feathers; to plume.
impacable (im-pá-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *pacare*, appease] not to be appeased or quieted.
impact (im-pakt) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *impingere*, pp. *impactus*, strike or drive] to drive close; to press or drive firmly together; —(im-pakt) *n.* collision; touch; impress; force communicated; the single instantaneous blow or stroke of a body in motion against another either in motion or at rest.
impaction (im-pak-shun) *n.* the act of impacting; close fixation.
impaint (im-pánt) *v.t.* to paint; to adorn with colours.
impair (im-pár) *v.t.* [O.F. *empereir*, fr. L. *in* and *peior*, worse] to make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength; —*v.i.* to be lessened or worn out; to grow worse.
impairer (im-pár-er) *n.* one that impairs.
impairment (im-pár-ment) *n.* the state of being impaired; diminution; decrease.
impale (im-pál') *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *palis*, a stake] to fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake; to inclose, as with stakes, posts, or palisades; [Her.] to join, as two coats of arms, pale-wise.
impalement (im-pál-ment) *n.* act of impaling; a space inclosed by stakes or pales, and the like; [Her.] the division of a shield pale-wise, or by a vertical line, when two escutcheons are combined in one.
impalpability (im-pal-pa-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of not being palpable or perceptible by the touch.
impalpable (im-pal'pá-bl) *a.* [in, not, and *palpable*] not palpable; not to be felt or perceived by touch; not obviously or readily apprehended by the mind; not coarse or gross.
impalpably (im-pal-pá-bli) *adv.* in a manner not readily felt or apprehended.
impanate (im-pá-nat) *a.* embodied in bread; —(im-pá-nát) *v.t.* to embody in bread.
impanation (im-pá-ná-shun) *n.* [Low L. *impanare*, fr. L. *in* and *panis*, bread] the supposed real presence of Christ's body with the substance of bread and wine in the eucharist; consubstantiation.
impanelment (im-pán-el-ment) *n.* the act of enrolling in a list.
impanel, impannel (im-pán-el) *v.t.* [*panel*] to write or enter, as the names of a jury, in a list; to form, as a list of jurors.
imparadise (im-pár-a-dis) *v.t.* to make perfectly happy.
imparadonable (im-pár-dun-a-bl) *a.* unparadonable.
imparisyllabic (im-pár-i-si-lab-ik) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal, and *syllaba*, syllable] not having the same number of syllables (said of words that augment in declension).
imparity (im-pár-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *par*, equal] inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, and the like; indivisibility into equal parts; oddness in number.
impark (im-párk) *v.t.* to inclose for a park—hence, to inclose, or shut up.
imparl (im-párl) *v.i.* [O.F. *emparler*, talk] to consult; [Law] to delay for friendly settlement.
imparlance (im-pár-lans) *n.* mutual discourse; conference; [Law] time given to a party to converse with his opponent, with a view to effect an amicable arrangement—hence, the continuance of a cause till another day.
impart (im-párt) *v.t.* [L. *impartire*, fr. *in* and *pars*, part] to bestow a share or portion of; to allow another to partake in; to grant; to show by words or tokens; to disclose; —*v.i.* to give a part or share.

impartation (im-pär-tä-shun) *n.* the act of imparting.

impartier (im-pär-ter) *n.* one that imparts.

impartial (im-pär-shal) *a.* not partial; unprejudiced; disinterested; equitable; just.

impartiality (im-pär-shi-äl-ti) *n.* freedom from bias; disinterestedness; equitable-ness. Also **impartialness**.

impartially (im-pär-shal-i) *adv.* without bias or prejudice; fairly; justly; equitably.

impartibility (im-pär-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being impartible; indivisibility; quality of being imparted or communicated.

impartible (im-pär-ti-bl) *a.* [in, not, and *partible*] not partible; indivisible; [fr. *im-part*] capable of being imparted or communicated.

impartment (im-pär-ment) *n.* disclosure; distribution; conveyance; allotment.

impassable (im-päs-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being passed; impervious; impenetrable; pathless.

impassableness (im-päs-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being impassable.

impassably (im-päs-a-bl) *adv.* so as to hinder passage, or restrain the power of passing.

impassibility (im-pas-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality or condition of being impassible.

impassible (im-päs-i-bl) *a.* [F. fr. *L. in, not, and pati, pp. passus, suffer*] incapable of suffering; without sensation.

impassibleness (im-päs-i-bl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being impassible.

impassion (im-pash-un) *v.t.* to move or affect strongly with passion.

impassionable (im-pash-un-a-bl) *a.* easily excited to anger.

impassionate (im-pash-un-ät) *a.* strongly affected; stirred by passion;—(im-pash-u-nät) *v.t.* to stir with passion.

impassioned (im-pash-und) *a.* actuated by passion; animated; excited; expressing strong feeling or emotion.

impassive (im-pas-iv) *a.* not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible.

impassively (im-pas-iv-li) *adv.* without sensibility to pain or suffering.

impassiveness, impassivity (im-pas-iv-nes, im-pa-siv-i-ti) *n.* state of being insusceptible of pain or feeling.

impaste (im-päst) *v.t.* to knead; to make into paste; to lay on colours thick and hold.

impasto (im-pas-tö) *n.* [It.] the thickness of the layer or body of pigment on a canvas.

impatible (im-pat-i-bl) *a.* not able to suffer.

impatience (im-pä-shens) *n.* [L. *in, not, and patiens, -entis, suffering*] uneasiness under pain or suffering; intolerance of opposition; restlessness under delay; fretfulness; irritability of disposition; passionate eagerness of desire or affection.

Impatiens (im-pä-shi-enz) *n.* a genus of plants, so called because the elastic capsules burst when touched, and scatter the seeds with considerable force, as touch-me-not, jewel-weed, and snap-weed.

impatient (im-pä-shent) *a.* uneasy or fretful under trial or suffering; unable to bear with composure; quick; hasty; not enduring delay; eager for; ardently desirous to get; intolerant; reckless;—*n.* one that lacks patience.

impatently (im-pä-shent-li) *adv.* in an impatient manner.

impatronize (im-pät-ru-niz) *v.t.* [O.F.] to put in possession; to invest with power.

impawn (im-pawn) *v.t.* to pawn; to deposit as security; to pledge.

impeach (im-péch) *v.t.* [O.F. *empescher*, to hinder, fr. Low *L. impediicare*, to entangle, to fetter, or fr. *L. impingere, pp. impactus*, strike against, fasten upon] to charge with a crime or misdemeanour; esp. to charge, as an officer, with misbehaviour in office; to call to account; to summon as answerable; to call in question; to challenge.

impeachable (im-pé-cha-bl) *a.* liable to impeachment; chargeable with crime; liable to be called in question; accountable.

impeacher (im-pé-cher) *n.* one that impeaches or hinders.

impeachment (im-péch-ment) *n.* act of impeaching; a calling to account; accusation; arraignment of a peer or minister of state for maladministration or treason; a calling in question, as purity of motives, or rectitude of conduct, etc.

impearl (im-perl) *v.t.* [in, in, and *pearl*] to form into pearls or their likeness; to decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

impeccability (im-pék-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being not liable to sin; the moral grace that prevents the possibility of sin (properly applicable to the human nature of Christ).

impeccable (im-pék-a-bl) *a.* [Low *L. impeccabilis*, fr. *L. in, not, and peccare*, to sin] not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.

impeccancy (im-pék-an-si) *n.* freedom from actual sin, error, or offence; freedom from failure; state of being made not liable to sin, nor subject to its power (said of the regenerate).

impeccant (im-pék-ant) *a.* doing no wrong; sinless.

impecuniosity (im-pe-kü-ni-ös-i-ti) *n.* the want of money.

impecunious (im-pe-kü-ni-us) *a.* [L. *in, not, and pecunia*, money] having no money; poor.

impede (im-péd) *v.t.* [L. *impedire*, entangle the feet, fr. *in, in, and pes, pedis*, a foot] to hinder; to obstruct; to stop the progress of; to retard; to hamper.

impedible (im-pé-di-bl) *a.* capable of being impeded.

impediment (im-ped-i-ment) *n.* that which impedes or hinders progress or motion; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty. **Impediment** in speech, a defect that prevents distinct utterance.

impedimenta (im-ped-i-men-ta) *n. pl.* baggage.

impedimental, impeditive (im-ped-i-men-tal, im-ped-i-tiv) *a.* hindering; obstructing; impeding.

impel (im-pel) *v.t.* [L. *impellere, pp. impulsus*, to drive] to drive or urge forward; to incite to action in any way; to instigate; to influence; to actuate.

impellent (im-pel-ent) *a.* having the quality of impelling;—*n.* a power or force that drives forward.

impeller (im-pel-er) *n.* one that impels.

impend (im-pend) *v.i.* [L. *in, on, and pendere*, hang] to hang over; to be suspended above; to be imminent; to threaten.

impendence (im-pen-dens) *n.* the state of impending; near approach; a menacing attitude.

impending, impending (im-pen-dent, -ding) *a.* lowering; threatening; hanging over; imminent; menacing.

impenetrability, impenetrable-ness (im-pen-e-tra-bil-i-ti, im-pen-e-tra-bl-nes) *n.* [in, not, and *penetrable*] quality of being impenetrable; that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies; obtuseness; stupidity; want of sympathy or susceptibility.

impenetrable (im-pen-e-tra-bl) *a.* incapable of being penetrated or pierced; impervious; shrouded in mist or obscurity; undiscernible; incapable of being informed, moved, or affected.

impenetrably (im-pen-e-tra-bli) *adv.* in an impenetrable manner.

impenitence, impenitency (im-pen-i-tens, -ten-si) *n.* want of penitence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; confirmed hardness of heart; total and final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

impenitent (im-pen-i-tent) *a.* [L. *in, not, and poenitens*, penitent] not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate;—*n.* one that does not repent; a hardened sinner.

impenitently (im-pen-i-tent-li) *adv.* without repentance; obdurate.

impennate (im-pen-át) *a.* featherless or wingless; —*n.* a bird with short wings covered with scale-like feathers, as the penguin.

impennous (im-pen-us) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *penna*, feather, wing] having no wings, or wings useless for flight; wingless.

imperative (im-per-a-tiv) *a.* [L. *imperare*, to command] expressive of command; commanding; authoritative; not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory; binding; —*n.* the mood of a verb which enjoins, orders, or exhorts.

imperatively (im-per-a-tiv-li) *adv.* in an imperative manner; authoritatively.

imperator (im-pe-rá-tur) *n.* a commander; a title of honour conferred on Roman generals after victory; a supreme ruler; king; emperor.

imperatorial (im-per-a-tó-ri-ál) *a.* of, or pertaining to, an imperator or emperor; commanding; imperial.

imperceivable (im-per-sé-va-bl) *a.* imperceptible.

imperceived (im-per-sévd) *a.* unperceived.

imperceptibility (im-per-sep-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being imperceptible. Also **imperceptibleness**.

imperceptible (im-per-sep-ti-bl) *a.* [in, not, and perceptible] not perceptible; not discernible by the senses; invisible; impalpable; inaudible; minute; fine; faint; shadowy; slow in motion or growth; unobservable; indistinct.

imperceptibly (im-per-sep-ti-bli) *adv.* in a manner not to be perceived.

imperception (im-per-sep-shun) *n.* want of perception.

imperceptive, impercipient (im-per-sep-tiv, -sip-i-ent) *a.* not perceiving; unable to perceive; having no power to perceive.

imperdible (im-per-ti-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *perdere*, lose] not capable of being lost; not easy to lose.

imperfect (im-per-fekt) *a.* unfinished; incomplete; wanting some part; defective; impaired; vitiated; incapable; unfit; failing in moral duty; weak; sinful; failing in discernment; erroneous; fallible; —*n.* the imperfect tense; —*v.t.* to render imperfect.

Imperfect tense, a tense denoting incomplete action or state, *esp.* in past time [Gram.].

imperfection (im-per-fek-shun) *n.* quality or condition of being imperfect; defect; want; deficiency; fault; failure.

imperfectly (im-per-fekt-li) *adv.* in an imperfect manner or degree.

imperfectness (im-per-fekt-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being imperfect.

imperformable (im-per-fu-ra-bl) *a.* incapable of being perforated.

imperforate (im-per-fu-rat) *a.* [L. *in* and *perforatus*] not perforated or pierced; having no opening or passage. Also **imperforated**.

imperforation (im-per-fu-rá-shun) *n.* state of being imperforated.

imperial (im-pé-ri-ál) *a.* [L. *imperium*, command, empire] pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor; belonging to supreme authority; royal; sovereign; of superior size or excellence; powerful; influential; noting a large size of paper, 30 by 22 inches; noting a standard measure; —*n.* a kind of dome, such as is found in Moorish buildings; a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip; an outside seat on a diligence; a case for luggage on top of a coach. **Imperial Federation**, a scheme for the closer union of the different parts of the British Empire.

imperialism (im-pé-ri-ál-izm) *n.* the state or system of an imperial government; the spirit of empire, or of arbitrary power.

imperialist (im-pé-ri-ál-ist) *n.* a subject or soldier of an emperor; a supporter of imperial federation or of imperialism.

imperialistic (im-pé-ri-ál-ist-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, imperialism.

imperiality (im-pé-ri-ál-i-ti) *n.* imperial power; an imperial right or privilege.

imperialize (im-pé-ri-ál-iz) *v.t.* to make imperial; to endow with imperial authority.

imperially (im-pé-ri-ál-i) *adv.* in an imperial manner.

imperial (im-per-il) *v.t.* [in, and *peril*] to bring into peril; to endanger.

imperialment (im-per-il-ment) *n.* the act of putting in peril; imminent danger.

imperious (im-pé-ri-us) *a.* [L. *imperiosus*, full of command, powerful] commanding; ruling with rightful sway; authoritative; powerful; overruling, as east of mind; overbearing, as temper; lofty; haughty; arrogant; dictatorial, as manners or words; urgent; imperative, as duty or obligation.

imperiously (im-pé-ri-us-li) *adv.* in an imperious manner.

imperiousness (im-pé-ri-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being imperious; authority; arrogance; haughtiness.

imperishable (im-per-i-sha-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *perishable*] not liable to decay or ruin; indestructible; undying; enduring.

imperishableness (im-per-i-sha-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being immortal or imperishable. Also **imperishability**.

imperishably (im-per-i-sha-bli) *adv.* in an imperishable manner.

imperium (im-pé-ri-um) *n.* [L.] supreme authority; empire.

impermanence (im-per-má-nens) *n.* want of permanence.

impermanent (im-per-má-nent) *a.* not enduring.

impermeability (im-per-me-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being impermeable. Also **impermeableness**.

impermeable (im-per-me-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *permeable*] not permitting passage, as of fluid, through its substance; impervious.

impermeably (im-per-me-a-bli) *adv.* in an impermeable manner.

impermeator (im-per-me-a-tur) *n.* [L. *in*, in, and Low L. *permeator*, one that passes through] a device in a steam engine for lubricating the piston and the inside of the cylinder, by forcing oil uniformly into the cylinder.

impersistent (im-per-sis-tent) *a.* not persistent or enduring.

impersonal (im-per-sun-ál) *a.* [L. *in* and *persona*, person] wanting personality; individual; not representative; *esp.* denoting a verb that is employed only in the third person, with the indefinite *it* for the nominative.

impersonality (im-per-su-nál-i-ti) *n.* want of personality or individuality; indistinct or anonymous character.

impersonally (im-per-sun-ál-i) *adv.* in an impersonal manner.

impersonate (im-per-sun-át) *v.t.* to give a real form, body, or character, to; to embody; to personify; to represent in character or form; to personate; to act.

impersonation (im-per-su-ná-shun) *n.* act of impersonating; representation in a personal or bodily form; personification.

impersonator (im-per-su-ná-tur) *n.* one that impersonates.

imperspicuity (im-per-spi-kú-i-ti) *n.* want of clearness to the mind.

imperspicuous (im-per-spi-kú-us) *a.* not perspicuous; not clear; obscure.

impersuasible (im-per-swá-si-bl) *a.* not to be moved by persuasion.

impertinence, impertinency (im-per-ti-nens, -nen-si) *n.* condition or quality of being out of place; irrelevance; unbecoming conduct; act of thoughtless levity or improper familiarity; presumption; pertness; rudeness; incivility.

impertinent (im-per-ti-nent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *pertinent*] not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; irrelevant; inapplicable; contrary to, or offending against, the rules of propriety or good-breeding; of no account; trifling; frivolous; saucy; impudent; —*n.* a meddler; an intruder; an officious or unmannerly person.

impertinently (im-per-ti-nent-li) *adv.* in an impertinent manner; officiously; rudely; intrusively.

impertransible (im-per-tran-si-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *per*, through, and *transire*, go over] not to be passed through or over.

imperturbability (im-per-tur-ba-bil-i-ti) *n.* state of being imperturbable; self-possession; coolness.

imperturbable (im-per-tur-ba-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *perturbare*, to disturb] incapable of being disturbed or agitated.

imperturbably (im-per-tur-ba-bli) *adv.* with serenity.

imperturbation (im-per-tur-bā-shun) *n.* freedom from agitation of mind; calmness; quietude; tranquillity.

imperviability (im-per-vi-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being impervious. Also **imperviousness**.

impervious (im-per-vi-us) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. pervious*] not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through; impassable; impenetrable.

imperviously (im-per-vi-us-li) *adv.* in an impervious manner; impenetrably.

imperviousness (im-per-vi-us-nes) *n.* state of being impervious.

impetiginous (im-pe-ti-gi-nus) *a.* of the nature of impetigo.

impetigo (im-pe-ti-gō) *n.* [L. *impetere*, rush upon, *cf. impetus*] a pustular eruption of the skin, not attended with fever, nor contagious.

impetrable (im-pe-trā-bl) *a.* obtainable by entreaty; persuasive.

impetrate (im-pe-trāt) *v.t.* [L. *impetrare*, obtain] to obtain by request or entreaty.

impetration (im-pe-trā-shun) *n.* the act of obtaining by prayer or petition; the pre-obtaining of benefices from the R.C. church which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm.

impetrative (im-pe-trā-tiv) *a.* tending to obtain by entreaty.

impetratory (im-pe-trā-tō-ri) *a.* containing entreaty; beseeching; obtaining by entreaty.

impetuousity (im-pet-ū-os-i-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being impetuous; fury; violence; vehemence of temper; impetuousness.

impetuouso (im-pet-ū-ō-sō) *a.* [It.] impetuous [Mus.].

impetuous (im-pet-ū-us) *a.* [L. *impetuosus*] rushing with force and violence; rapid; fierce; furious; raging; vehemence of mind or passion; hasty; quick; ardent; violent; passionate.

impetuously (im-pet-ū-us-li) *adv.* in an impetuous manner.

impetuosity (im-pet-ū-us-nes) *n.* quality of being impetuous.

impetus (im-pe-tus) *n.* [L. *impetere*, rush upon, *fr. in* and *petere*, seek, fall upon] the force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum; the force with which a moving body strikes another; tendency or violent inclination to a point.

impi (im-pi) *n.* a brigade of Kaffir warriors.

impierce (im-pērs) *v.t.* to pierce through; to penetrate.

impierceable (im-pēr-sa-bl) *a.* not pierceable.

impiety (im-pī-e-ti) *n.* [L. *impietas*, impiety] quality of being impious; irreverence towards the Supreme Being; ungodliness; profanity; want of filial affection or obedience to parents; any act of wickedness, irreligion, or profanity.

impignorate (im-pi-gnū-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *pignus*, -oris, a pledge] to pledge or pawn.

imping (im-ping) *n.* [M.E. *cf. imp*] a graft; an addition.

impinge (im-pinj) *v.i.* [L. *impingere*, fix, strike] to fall or dash against; to strike; to hit; to clash; to touch upon; to infringe.

impingement (im-pinj-ment) *n.* the act of impinging.

impingent (im-pin-jent) *a.* falling or striking against something.

impious (im-pi-us) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. pious*] not pious; irreligious; profane; proceeding from, or manifesting, a want of reverence for the Supreme Being; irreverent; scoffing; mocking.

impiously (im-pi-us-li) *adv.* in an impious manner; profanely.

impiousness (im-pi-us-nes) *n.* impiety; contempt of God and His laws.

impish (im-pish) *a.* having the qualities of an imp.

impishly (im-pish-li) *adv.* like an imp.

implacability (im-pla-ka-bil-i-ti) *n.* unappeasable wrath; irreconcilable enmity; inexorable disposition. Also **implacableness**.

implacable (im-plak-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *placabilis*, placable] inexorable; not to be appeased; relentless; vindictive (said of persons); not to be subdued; malicious; stubborn (said of temper); not to be assuaged; admitting of no remedy or relief; constantly irritating (said of disease).

implacably (im-plak-a-bli) *adv.* in an implacable manner; with unappeasable enmity; inexorably.

implacental (im-pla-sen-tal) *a.* without a placenta, as certain marsupial animals.

implant (im-plānt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *plantare*, sow, plant] to sow (seed); to plant (shoots); to graft or insert (scions); *esp.* to sow, insul, or settle in the young mind or heart, as rudiments or principles of knowledge and virtue.

implantation (im-plan-tā-shun) *n.* act of implanting, setting, or infixing in the mind or heart.

implausibility (im-plaw-zi-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being implausible; want of plausibility. Also **implausibleness**.

implausible (im-plaw-zi-bl) *a.* not plausible; of dubious aspect.

implausibly (im-plaw-zi-bli) *adv.* in a dubious manner.

implead (im-pled) *v.t.* [O.F. *emplaidier*, *fr. plaidier*, plead] to institute and prosecute a suit against a person in court; to sue at law.

impleadable (im-pled-a-bl) *a.* not to be pleaded against or evaded.

impleader (im-pled-er) *n.* one that prosecutes another; an accuser.

impledge (im-plej) *v.t.* to pledge; to pawn.

implement (im-ple-ment) *n.* [L. *implere*, to fill up] something that fills up a vacancy, or supplies a want; a tool; a utensil; a vessel; an instrument;—generally *pl.* tools of a trade; kitchen vessels, etc.;—*v.t.* to fulfil an engagement or contract that has been entered into.

implemental (im-ple-men-tal) *a.* serving to implement.

implete (im-plēt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *plere*, fill] to fill; to pervade.

impletion (im-plē-shun) *n.* the act of filling, or state of being full.

implex (im-pleks) *a.* [L. *implectere*, to infold, entangle] intricate; entangled; complicated.

implexion (im-plek-shun) *n.* the act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution.

implexous (im-plek-sus) *a.* entangled; interlaced. [Bot.]

implicate (im-pli-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *plicare*, to fold] to infold; to connect in many relations; to bring into connection with; to show to be connected or concerned;—*n.* the thing implied.

implication (im-pli-kā-shun) *n.* act of implicating, or state of being implicated; involution; entanglement; that which is implied; meaning or inference understood, but not expressed.

implicative (im-pli-ka-tiv, im-plik-a-tiv) *a.* tending to implicate.

implicatively (im-pli-ka-tiv-li, im-plik-a-tiv-li) *adv.* by implication.

implicit (im-plis-it) *a.* [L. *implicitus*] fairly to be understood, though not expressed in

words; implied; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve; entire; absolute; unreserved.

implicitly (im-plis-'it-li) *adv.* by implication; by fair inference; virtually; with confidence; trustingly; unreservedly; assuredly.

implicitness (im-plis-'it-nes) *n.* state of being implicit.

implied (im-'plid') *a.* contained in substance, though not expressed.

impliedly (im-pli-'ed-li) *adv.* by implication.

imploration (im-plō-'rā-shun) *n.* the act of imploring; earnest supplication.

implore (im-'plōr) *v.t.* [L. *implorare*, cry aloud] to call upon, or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly; to supplicate; to entreat; to beg.

imploser (im-'plōr-'er) *n.* one that implores, or prays earnestly.

implores (im-'plōr-'ing) *a.* beseeching; entreating earnestly; supplicating.

imploresingly (im-'plōr-'ing-li) *adv.* in an imploring manner; with earnest entreaty.

implosion (im-'plōz-'hun) *n.* [*cf.* *explosion*] a collapse or bursting inward.

implumed (im-'plōmd') *a.* [L. *im*, not, and *pluma*, a feather] deprived of plumes or feathers.

impluvium (im-'plōō-'vi-um) *n.* [L. *impluere*, to rain] a basin to receive rain-water.

imply (im-'pli) *v.t.* [L. *implicare*, to implicate] to contain by implication; to include virtually; to involve; to comprise; to import; to signify.

impoinson (im-'pōi-'zn) *v.t.* to impregnate or affect with poison; to imbitter; to impair.

impolicy (im-'pōi-'li) *n.* quality of being impolitic; inexpedience; bad policy.

impolite (im-'pū-'lit') *a.* not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude; unmannerly.

impolitely (im-'pū-'lit-'li) *adv.* in an impolite manner; uncivilly.

impoliteness (im-'pū-'lit-'nes) *n.* the quality of being impolite; incivility.

impolitic (im-'pōi-'tik) *a.* not politic; wanting in policy or prudent management; unwise; indiscreet; incautious; imprudent; inexpedient.

impolitically (im-'pōi-'tik-'li) *adv.* in an impolitic manner.

impoliticness (im-'pōi-'tik-'nes) *n.* the quality of being impolitic.

imponderability (im-'pon-'der-'ā-bil-'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being imponderable. Also **imponderableness**.

imponderable (im-'pon-'der-'ā-bl) *a.* not ponderable; without sensible weight; not able to be weighed.

imponere (im-'pōn') *v.t.* [L. *in* and *ponere*, put] to lay down; to stake or wager.

imporosity (im-'pō-'ros-'i-ti) *n.* want of porosity; closeness of texture.

imporous (im-'pō-'rus) *a.* destitute of pores; compact in texture; solid.

import (im-'pōrt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *portare*, carry] to bring in from abroad; *esp.* to bring, as wares or merchandise, from another state or country; to convey a meaning or intention; to imply; to signify; to be of importance or consequence to; to affect the interest of; —*n.* (im-'pōrt) that which is brought in from abroad; purport; meaning; drift; importance; consequence.

importable (im-'pōrt-'ā-bl) *a.* capable of being imported.

importance (im-'pōrt-'ans) *n.* weight; consequence; moment; significance or value attached to a statement of views or declaration of opinion; bearing or influence of any kind upon questions of public interest; relative rank or position in the scale of being, or in the social, political, or religious world; personal estimate of one's position. Also **importancy**.

important (im-'pōrt-'ant) *a.* carrying or possessing weight or consequence; significant; weighty; momentous; assuming an air of gravity; consequential.

importantly (im-'pōrt-'ant-'li) *adv.* in an important manner; weightily.

importation (im-'pōr-'tā-'shun) *n.* act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state; goods introduced into a country.

importer (im-'pōr-'ter) *n.* one that imports or brings goods from another country or state.

importing (im-'pōr-'ting) *a.* bringing productions or goods into a country from a foreign state; having weight or consequence; meaning; implying.

importunate (im-'por-'tū-'nāt) *a.* urgent in solicitation; earnest in entreaty or demand (said of persons); pressing; exacting; urgent, as a call, claim, etc.; inciting to indulgence or gratification; clamorous, as desire or appetite.

importunately (im-'por-'tū-'nāt-'li) *adv.* in an importunate manner.

importunateness (im-'por-'tū-'nāt-'nes) *n.* importunity.

importunator (im-'por-'tū-'nā-'tur) *n.* one that importunes.

importune (im-'por-'tū-'n, im-'por-'tū-'n) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *portus*, harbour] *orig.* difficult of access; untimely; rude; importunate; —*v.t.* to request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to dun; to molest (as a prostitute).

importuner (im-'por-'tū-'ner) *n.* one that importunes or urges persistently.

importunity (im-'por-'tū-'ni-ti) *n.* quality of being importunate; pressing solicitation; urgent request.

imposable (im-'pōz-'ā-bl) *a.* capable of being imposed.

imposableness (im-'pōz-'ā-bl-'nes) *n.* the state or quality of being imposable.

impose (im-'pōz) *v.t.* [F. *imposer*, to lay upon, fr. L. *in* and *ponere*, pause] to lay on; to lay, as a charge, burden, or tax; to levy; to enjoin, as a duty, obligation, command, or the like; to pass off; to palm; to lay, as the hands in confirmation or ordination; [Print.] to prepare for printing, by arranging the pages upon the stone, and confining them in the chase. To **impose upon**, to constrain; to cheat.

imposer (im-'pōz-'er) *n.* one that imposes, enjoins, or exacts.

imposing (im-'pōz-'ing) *a.* adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding.

Imposing-stone, a stone or metal slab on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms [Print.].

imposingly (im-'pōz-'ing-'li) *adv.* in an imposing manner.

imposingness (im-'pōz-'ing-'nes) *n.* the condition or quality of being impressive.

imposition (im-'pu-'zish-'un) *n.* [L.] act of imposing, laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, etc.; that which is imposed; charge; burden; injunction; levy; tax; a trick or deception put or laid on others; act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony, in ordination and the like; a supererogatory exercise prescribed to scholars as a punishment.

impossibility (im-'pos-'i-bil-'i-ti) *n.* incapability of existing or appearing in the state or condition asserted or supposed; incapability of being made or executed; impracticability; anything inconceivable in thought, inconsistent with natural or moral laws and conditions, not feasible in design, or impracticable in execution.

impossible (im-'pos-'i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *possibilis*, possible] not possible; inconsistent with the laws or course of nature, as a miracle; inconsistent with the state or condition of individual existence; incongruous; inconsistent with mathematical laws, as certain proportions or relations of form or number; inconsistent with the laws of thought; inconceivable; in popular language, highly unlikely or improbable; not feasible; impracticable; imaginary.

impossibly (im-'pos-'i-bl-'li) *adv.* not possibly.

impost (im-'pōst) *n.* [O. F. fr. L. *imponere*, to lay on] a tax, tribute, or duty; often, a duty on goods imported into a country; that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building rests, or the capital of a pillar or cornice which receives an arch.



Continuous impost.

imposthumate (im-pos'tū-māt) *v.t.* to form an abscess; to gather;—*v.t.* to affect with an imposthume or abscess.
imposthumation (im-pos-tū-mā-shun) *n.* the formation of an abscess; an abscess.
imposthume (im-pos'tūm) *n.* [corruption of *apostem*] a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.
impostor (im-pos'tur) *n.* [L. *imponere*, impose upon, deceive] one that imposes upon others; a deceiver; a pretender.
impostorship (im-pos'tur-ship) *n.* the condition, character, or practice of an impostor; fraud; imposition.
imposture (im-pos'tūr) *n.* act or conduct of an impostor; deception practised under a false or assumed character; fraud; trick; imposition.
imposturous (im-pos'tū-rus) *a.* deceitful.
impotent (im-pō-tēn) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *potable*] unfit for drinking.
impotence, impotency (im'pu-tens, -ten-si) *n.* want of strength or power, whether animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; imbecility; any defect of power, whether natural or acquired; inability; *esp.* the want of procreative power.
impotent (im'pu-tent) *a.* [L. *impotens*, fr. *in*, not, and *potens*, powerful] weak; wanting natural strength or functional activity; diseased or disabled; wanting power or means; wanting restraint; ungovernable; wanting the power of propagation; unproductive.
impotently (im'pu-tent-li) *adv.* weakly; helplessly; without self-control.
impound (im-pound) *v.t.* to confine in a pound or close pen; to restrain within limits.
impoundage (im-poun-dij) *n.* the act of impounding cattle.
impounder (im-poun-der) *n.* one that impounds the beasts of another, as for trespass, etc.
impoverish (im-pov'er-ish) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *pauper*, poor] to make poor; to reduce to poverty; to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of.
impoverisher (im-pov'er-ish-er) *n.* one that makes poor.
impoverishment (im-pov'er-ish-ment) *n.* act of impoverishing; reduction to poverty; drain of richness or fertility.
impracticability (im-prak-ti-ka-bil-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being impracticable; unmanageable state; stubbornness. Also **impracticableness**.
impracticable (im-prak'ti-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *practicable*] not practicable; incapable of being accomplished by the means employed, or at command; untractable; stubborn; unmanageable; unreasonable; perverse; incapable of being passed or travelled.
impracticably (im-prak'ti-ka-bl-i) *adv.* in an impracticable manner.
impractical (im-prak'ti-ka-l) *a.* unpractical.
imprecate (im-pre-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, upon, and *precari*, pray] to call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous; to invoke, as evil.
imprecation (im-pre-ka-shun) *n.* the act of imprecating, or invoking evil; curse; execration; anathema.
imprecatory (im-pre-ka-tu-ri) *a.* invoking evil; cursing; maledictory.
imprecision (im-pre-sihz'un) *n.* want of exactness.
impregnability (im-preg-na-bil'i-ti) *n.* state of being impregnable, or of being unattainable. Also **impregnableness**.
impregnable (im-preg-na-bl) *a.* [F. *imprenable* fr. L. *in*, not, and *premere*, *prehendere*, take] not to be stormed, or taken by assault; not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible.
impregnably (im-preg-na-bl-i) *adv.* in an impregnable manner.

impregnant (im-preg-nant) *a.* making pregnant;—*n.* that which impregnates.
impregnate (im-preg-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *impregnare*] to make pregnant; to get with child; to render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize; to infuse particles of another substance into;—(im-preg-nāt) *a.* rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.
impregnation (im-preg-nā-shun) *n.* act of impregnating; fecundation; state of being impregnated; conception; intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.
impresario (im-pre-sā-ri-ō) *n.* [It.] a manager or agent of operatic or concert singers.
imprescriptible (im-pre-scrip-ti-bl) *a.* not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by claims founded on prescription.
imprescriptibly (im-pre-scrip-ti-bl-i) *adv.* in an imprescriptible manner.
impress (im-pres') *v.t.* [L. *in* and *premere*, press] to press or stamp in, or upon, to make a mark or figure upon; to indent; to print; to fix in the mind; to inculcate; to imprint;—(im-pres) *n.* a mark made by pressure; indentation; imprint; stamp; mould; device; motto; seal; impression or influence wrought on the mind.
impress (im-pres') *v.t.* [for *imprest*, fr. L. *in* and *praestare*, furnish (O.F. *prester*, advance money); see also *press*] to take by force for public service;—(im-pres) *n.* the act of impressing for public service.
impressibility (im-pre-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being impressible. Also **impressibleness**.
impressible (im-pres-i-bl) *a.* capable of being impressed; yielding to an impression; susceptible; susceptible.
impressibly (im-pres-i-bl-i) *adv.* in a manner to make or leave an impression.
impression (im-presh'un) *n.* act of impressing or stamping; a stamp made by pressure; mark; seal; sensible effect made by external force, as by a blow, discharge of cannon, or other warlike attack; effect that external objects, through the senses, produce on the mind; idea; notion; faint notion; vague idea; indistinct remembrance; effect of truth or other mental or moral influence on the mind—hence, effectual operation of truth; conviction; a copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, or the like—hence, also, all the copies taken at once; an edition.
impressionability (im-presh-un-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* great sensibility.
impressionable (im-presh-un-a-bl) *a.* susceptible of being moulded; susceptible.
impressional (im-presh-un-a-l) *a.* relating, or pertaining, to impression.
impressionism (im-presh-un-izm) *n.* the doctrine that natural objects should be painted or described as they first strike the eye.
impressionist (im-presh-un-ist) *n.* one that yields to the influence of impressions; an artist that aims at a broad general effect.
impressionistic (im-presh-un-ist-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the impressionists.
impressive (im-pres-iv) *a.* making an impression; affecting; exciting; forcible; adapted to touch the heart or conscience; earnest in tone and manner; susceptible; impressive.
impressively (im-pres-iv-li) *adv.* forcibly; in a manner to touch the feelings or arouse the conscience; earnestly; affectingly.
impressiveness (im-pres-iv-nes) *n.* quality of being impressive.
impressment (im-pres-ment) *n.* [impress=imprest] act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service.
impressor (im-pres-ur) *n.* one that, or that which, impresses.
impressure (im-presh-ūr) *n.* the mark made by pressure; dent; impression.
imprest (im-prest') *v.t.* [see *impress*, to take by force] to advance on loan;—(im-prest) *n.* money advanced on loan.
imprevison (im-pre-vizh'un) *n.* lack of foresight; imprevidence.

imprimatur (im-pri-mā-tur) *n.* [L. let it be printed] a licence to print a book, etc.; approval.

imprimis (im-pri-mis) *adv.* [L. *in*, in, and *primus*, first] in the first place; first in order.

imprint (im-print) *n.* whatever is printed on the title-page of a book; esp. the name of the printer or publisher, with the time and place of publication; also the name of the printer on the last page of the book;—*v.t.* (im-print) to mark by pressure; to stamp, as a character or device, in wax, or cloth, etc.; to print; to stamp or mark, as letters or paper, by means of types; to fix indelibly, as on the mind or memory; to impress.

imprison (im-priz-n) *v.t.* [O.F. *emprisonner*, to imprison] to put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail; to limit, hinder, or restrain in any way.

imprisoner (im-priz-er) *n.* one that imprisons another.

imprisoning (im-priz-ing) *n.* act of confining in prison; incarceration.

imprisonment (im-priz-ment) *n.* act of imprisoning, or state of being imprisoned; restraint of liberty; custody; confinement.

improbability (im-prob-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.

improbable (im-prob-a-bl) *a.* not probable; unlikely to be true.

improbably (im-prob-a-bli) *adv.* in an improbable manner.

improbation (im-pru-hā-shun) *n.* [L.] the proving of, or an action of reduction because of, falsehood or forgery.

improbative, improbatory (im-prob-a-tiv, -tu-ri) *a.* tending to disprove.

improbability (im-prob-i-ti) *n.* [L. *improbitas*, fr. *in* and *probitas*, probity] want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

improficiency (im-pru-fish-en-si) *n.* lack of proficiency.

impromptu (im-promp-tū) *adv.* or *a.* [L. in readiness, at hand, fr. *promptus*, ready, cf. *prompt*] off-hand; without previous study;—*n.* an off-hand or extemporaneous composition; a witty or humorous saying expressed at the moment.

improper (im-prop-er) *a.* unsuitable; ill-adapted to the end or design; unqualified; unfit; unbecoming; indecent; inaccurate; unusual; contrary to the rules or usage of a language; ungrammatical.

improperly (im-prop-er-li) *adv.* in an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously; inaccurately.

impropriate (im-prō-pri-āt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *propriare*, appropriate, fr. *proprius*, one's own] to appropriate to private use; to place the profits of ecclesiastical property, for care and disbursement, in the hands of a layman.

impropriation (im-prō-pri-ā-shun) *n.* act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman or lay corporation; a benefice in the hands of a layman, or of a lay corporation.

impropriator (im-prō-pri-ā-tur) *n.* a layman that holds church lands, or an ecclesiastical living.

impropriety (im-pru-pri-ē-ti) *n.* unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; inaccuracy of speech; ungrammatical construction; any unbecoming act.

improvability (im-prō-va-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being improvable.

improvable (im-prō-va-bl) *a.* capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; capable of being used to advantage; available; capable of cultivation.

improvableness (im-prō-va-bl-nes) *n.* susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better.

improvably (im-prō-va-bli) *adv.* in a manner that admits of improvement.

improve (im-prōv) *v.t.* [O.F. *aprover*, *approver*, to benefit, fr. *a=L. ad* and *prover*, profit] to make better; to advance in value or good qualities; to use or employ to good purpose; to turn to account; to augment; to increase; to handle a theme or subject, so as

to derive a practical moral lesson from it;—*v.i.* to grow better; to advance in goodness, knowledge, or other excellence; to be made more productive, as land by culture; to become more prosperous, as business; to show marks of improvement; to increase in value; to be enhanced; to rise in the market.

improvement (im-prōv-ment) *n.* act of improving, or state of being improved; advancement in moral worth, knowledge, or other excellence; tillage; cultivation of land; culture; instruction, as of the mind; edification; practical application of a discourse; lesson taught or learned from a subject or event; beneficial use of means or advantages.

improver (im-prōv-er) *n.* one that, or that which, improves; a learner in dressmaking; a lady's dress-pad or bustle.

improvidence (im-prov-i-dens) *n.* quality of being improvident.

improvident (im-prov-i-dent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *provident*] not provident; wanting forecast; neglecting to provide for the future; spending or wasting present means without thought for future exigencies; inconsiderate; negligent; heedless.

improvidently (im-prov-i-dent-li) *adv.* without foresight or forecast.

improving (im-prōv-ing) *ppr.* making better; using advantageously; turning to account; growing better, as in health; advancing in excellence of any kind.

improvingly (im-prōv-ing-li) *adv.* in an improving manner.

improvisate (im-prov-i-sāt) *v.t.* to improvise;—*a.* *improvisator*.

improvisation (im-prov-i-sā-shun) *n.* act or art of making poetry, or performing music extemporaneously; that which is improvised.

improvise (im-pro-viz) *v.t.* [L. *in*, not, and *provisus*, foreseen] to compose and speak, or perform, extemporaneously, esp. verse and music; to get up off-hand, or without previous preparation, as an entertainment, etc.; to do anything suddenly; to extemporize;—*v.i.* to speak or perform compositions, esp. in verse and music, without previous preparation.

improviser (im-pro-vi-zer) *n.* one that improvises.

improviso (im-prō-vi-zō) *a.* [It.] not studied or prepared.

improvisatore (im-pro-vi-za-tō-rā) *n.*; *pl.* *improvisatori* (im-pro-vi-za-tō-rē) [It.] a man that composes and sings or performs music, or recites rhymes and short poems, extemporaneously, on any given subject. Also **improvisator** (im-prov-i-sā-tur).

improvvisatrice (im-pro-vi-za-trē-chā) *n.*; *pl.* **improvvisatrici** (im-pro-vi-za-trē-chē) a woman that improvises. Also **improvisatrix** (im-prov-i-sā-triks).

imprudence (im-prōd-dens) *n.* want of prudence; incaution; indiscretion; inconsideration; rashness.

imprudent (im-prōd-dent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *prudens*] wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; incautious; unadvised; rash.

imprudently (im-prōd-dent-li) *adv.* in an imprudent manner; indiscreetly.

impuberty (im-pū-ber-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *pubes*, the signs of manhood, hair] state of being under the age in which marriage can be legally contracted; immaturity.

impubic (im-pū-bik) *a.* below the age of puberty.

impudence (im-pū-dens) *n.* quality of being impudent; shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; sauciness; audacity; impertinence; pertness.

impudent (im-pū-dent) *a.* [L. *impudens*, fr. *in* and *pudere*, to be ashamed] shameless; wanting modesty; unblushing; forward; bold; saucy; impertinent; brazen; pert; immodest; insolent.

impudently (im-pū-dent-li) *adv.* in an impudent manner; with indecent assurance.

impudicity (im-pū-dis-ti-ti) *n.* immodesty; shamelessness.

impugn (im-pūn') *v.t.* [L. *in* and *pugnare*, fight] to attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question.

impugnable (im-pū-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being impugned.

impugner (im-pū-ner) *n.* one that impugns or opposes.

impuissance (im-pū-i-sans) *n.* [F.] impotence; weakness; inability.

impuissant (im-pū-i-sant) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *potens*, powerful, *cf.* *potent*] weak; powerless.

impulse (im-puls) *n.* [L. *impellere*, pp. *impulsus*, to urge on] a sudden force communicated by a body in motion to a body at rest; the motion or effect produced by a sudden action of applied force; influence on the mind; motive; instigation; impression; idea received; inclination; bias or tendency to.

impulsion (im-pul-shun) *n.* act of impelling or driving onward; influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind; impulse.

impulsive (im-pul-siv) *a.* having the power of driving or impelling; acting momentarily, or by impulse—hence, quick and forcible; violent; rash; hasty.

impulsively (im-pul-siv-li) *adv.* with force; by impulse.

impulsiveness (im-pul-siv-nes) *n.* the quality of being impulsive.

impunity (im-pū-ni-ti) *n.* [L. *impunitas*, impunity, fr. *in*, not, and *poena*, punishment] exemption from punishment or penalty; exemption from injury or loss; security.

impure (im-pūr) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *pure*] not pure; mixed; adulterated; foul; feculent; defiled by sin; tainted; vitiated; corrupt; unhalloved; unholy; having no redeeming or purifying element; unchaste; lewd; ceremonially unclean; not grammatically correct.

impurely (im-pūr-li) *adv.* in an impure manner; with impurity.

impureness (im-pūr-nes) *n.* the condition or state of being impure.

impurity (im-pū-ri-ti) *n.* want of purity; state of being mixed with some foreign or baser substance; imperfect or adulterated form of a material body; any inferior or foul element or ingredient—hence, in morals, defilement; pollution; lewdness; obscenity; legal or ceremonial uncleanness; any foul or filthy thought, act, or word; an incorrect or ungrammatical form of speech.

impurple (im-pur-pl) *v.t.* to empurple.

imputability (im-pū-tā-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being imputable. Also imputableness.

imputable (im-pū-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being imputed or charged; chargeable; ascribable; attributable.

imputably (im-pū-tā-bli) *adv.* by imputation.

imputation (im-pū-tā-shun) *n.* act of imputing; charge of evil; censure; reproach—hence, hint; intimation; slight notice; the act of charging or attributing to one that which really belongs to another; [Theol.] the attribution of the sin and guilt of mankind, with their penal consequences, to Christ; the attribution of Christ's sufferings and death, with His meritorious righteousness, to those that believe in His name.

imputative (im-pū-tā-tiv) *a.* coming by imputation; imputed.

imputatively (im-pū-tā-tiv-li) *adv.* by imputation.

impute (im-pūt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *putare*, reckon, think] to ascribe; to attribute; to charge to one as the author or occasion of; to reckon to one what is not properly his.

imputed (im-pū-ted) *a.* ascribed; charged to the account of.

imputer (im-pū-tēr) *n.* one that imputes.

imputrescible (im-pū-tres-i-bl) *a.* not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

in (in) *prep.* [A.S.] within; inside of; indicating a present relation to time, space, or condition; on behalf of; on account of; by; through; because; since

(with *that*);—*adv.* not out; inside; with privilege or possession; closely; immediately;—*n.* a person that is in office; the opposite of *out*; a nook or corner (generally *pl.*). In as far as, to the extent that. In as much as, considering that. In itself, apart from outside relations. In and out, turns and windings; nooks and corners. In that, since, seeing that. In the air, floating; current, as a rumour. To be in with, to be on terms of intimacy with. To breed in and in, see *breed*. To keep in with, to keep close to; to be intimate with.

inability (in-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *ability*] want of physical strength; impotence; want of sufficient means; deficiency; want of moral power.

inabstinence (in-ab'sti-nens) *n.* indulgence of moral appetite.

inabusively (in-a-bū-siv-li) *adv.* without abuse; without misuse.

inaccessibility (in-ak-ses-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being inaccessible.

Also **inaccessibleness**.

inaccessible (in-ak-ses-i-bl) *a.* not accessible; unapproachable; unattainable.

inaccessibly (in-ak-ses-i-bli) *adv.* in an inaccessible manner; unapproachably.

inaccordant (in-a-kor'dant) *a.* not agreeing.

inaccuracy (in-ak-ū-rā-si) *n.* want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; defect.

inaccurate (in-ak-ū-rā) *a.* not accurate; inexact; incorrect; not according to truth or reality; erroneous; carelessly formed.

inaccurately (in-ak-ū-rā-li) *adv.* in an inaccurate manner; incorrectly.

inacquescent (in-ak-wi-es-ent) *a.* not acquiescing.

inaction (in-ak-shun) *n.* want of action; idleness; rest; inactivity.

inactive (in-ak-tiv) *a.* not active; having no power to move; inert; not disposed to action or effort; idle; sluggish; indolent; slothful; lazy.

inactively (in-ak-tiv-li) *adv.* in an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly.

inactivity (in-ak-tiv-i-ti) *n.* quality of being inactive; want of action or energy; inertness; idleness; sluggishness; indolence.

inadaptability (in-a-dap-tā-bil-i-ti) *n.* want of adaptation.

inadaptable (in-a-dap-tā-bl) *a.* unable to be adapted; unsuitable.

inadaptation (in-ad-ap-tā-shun) *n.* the state of being not fitted or suited.

inadequacy (in-ad-e-kwā-si) *n.* quality of being inadequate; defectiveness; inequality; insufficiency; incompetence.

inadequate (in-ad-e-kwā) *a.* not adequate; unequal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; partial; incomplete; defective; unequal; insufficient; incompetent; incapable.

inadequately (in-ad-e-kwā-li) *adv.* not fully or sufficiently; incompletely.

inadequateness (in-ad-e-kwā-nes) *n.* insufficiency; incompleteness.

inadequation (in-ad-e-kwā-shun) *n.* want of exact correspondence.

inadherent (in-ad-hēr-ent) *a.* not adhering; free.

inadhesion (in-ad-hē-zhun) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *adhesion*] want of adhesion.

inadhesive (in-ad-hē-siv) *a.* not adhesive.

inadmissibility (in-ad-mis-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received.

inadmissible (in-ad-mis-i-bl) *a.* not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; incompetent; irrelevant.

inadmissibly (in-ad-mis-i-bli) *adv.* in a manner not admissible.

inadvertence, inadvertency (in-ad-ver'tens, -ten-si) *n.* act or habit of not turning the mind to; want of thought or attention; absence of mind; an oversight, mistake, or fault proceeding from negligence or want of thought.

inadvertent (in-ad-ver'tent) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. advertent*] not turning the mind to a matter; heedless of events or occurrences; careless; negligent; absent in mind.

inadvertently (in-ad-ver'tent-li) *adv.* from want of attention; inconsiderately; thoughtlessly; carelessly.

inalienability, inalienableness

(in-ál-yen-á-bil'i-ti, in-ál-yen-á-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being inalienable.

inalienable (in-ál'yen-á-bl) *a.* incapable of being alienated.

inalienably (in-ál'yen-á-bli) *adv.* in a manner forbidding alienation.

inamorata (in-á-mo-rá-tá) *n.* [*It. fr. L. in, in, and amor, love*] a woman with whom one is in love.

inamorato (in-á-mo-rá-tó) *n.* [*It.*] one that is enamoured, or in love; a lover.

inane (in-án') *a.* [*L. inanis*] destitute of contents; empty; void of sense or intelligence;—*n.* void space; emptiness.

inanimate (in-an'i-mat) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. animate*] not animate; destitute of life or spirit; inert; inactive; dull; soulless; spiritless.

inanimation (in-an-i-má-shun) *n.* want of animation. Also **inanimativeness.**

inanition (in-á-nish-un) *n.* [*inane*] emptiness; want of fulness, as in the body or vessels; want of nutrition; starvation; exhaustion from want.

inanity (in-an-i-ti) *n.* vacuity; void space; emptiness; vanity; frivolity.

inappesable (in-á-pe-zá-bl) *a.* not to be appeased.

inappetence, inappetency (in-ap'e-tens, -ten-si) *n.* failure of appetite; lack of inclination.

inapplicability (in-ap-li-ka-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being inapplicable; unfitness. Also **inapplicableness.**

inapplicable (in-ap-li-ka-bl) *a.* not applicable; not suited or suitable to the purpose; unsuited; unadapted; inappropriate; inapposite.

inapplicably (in-ap-li-ka-bli) *adv.* in a manner not suited to the purpose.

inapposite (in-ap-u-zit) *a.* not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

inappositely (in-ap-u-zit-li) *adv.* not pertinently or suitably.

inappreciable (in-á-pré-shi-á-bl) *a.* not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated.

inappreciative (in-á-pré'shi-á-tiv) *a.* not valuing or esteeming justly.

inapprehensible (in-ap-re-hen-si-bl) *a.* not intelligible.

inapprehension (in-ap-re-hen-shun) *n.* want of apprehension.

inapproachable (in-á-pró-cha-bl) *a.* not approachable; inaccessible.

inappropriate (in-á-pró-pri-át) *a.* unbecoming; unsuitable.

inappropriately (in-á-pró-pri-át-li) *adv.* not suitably.

inappropriateness (in-á-pró-pri-át-nes) *n.* unsuitableness.

inapt (in-apt') *a.* [*L. in, not, and aptus, fit*] unfit; unsuitable.

inaptitude (in-apt-tí-túd) *n.* want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

inaptly (in-apt-li) *adv.* unfitly; unsuitably.

inaptness (in-apt-nes) *n.* the quality of being inapt; awkwardness.

inarch (in-árch) *v.t.* [*L. in, not, and E. arch*] to graft by inarching.

inarching (in-ár-ching) *n.* the process of grafting by uniting, as a scion to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree.

inarticulate (in-ár-tik-ú-lat) *a.* not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables; not jointed or articulated.

inarticulately (in-ár-tik-ú-lat-li) *adv.* in an inarticulate manner.

inarticulateness (in-ár-tik-ú-lat-nes) *n.* inarticulate quality.

inarticulation (in-ár-tik-ú-lá-shun) *n.* indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

inartificial (in-ár-ti-fish-ál) *a.* not artificial; not made or performed by the rules of art; artless; simple.

inartificially (in-ár-ti-fish-ál-i) *adv.* without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art.

inartistic (in-ár-tis'tik) *a.* not artistic; deficient in appreciation of art.

inartistically (in-ár-tis'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in an inartistic manner.

inasmuch (in-áz much) *adv.* seeing that; considering that; since (followed by *as*).

inattention (in-á-ten-shun) *n.* want of attention or consideration; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; neglect. Also **inattentiveness.**

inattentive (in-á-ten'tiv) *a.* not fixing the mind on an object; careless; heedless; regardless; thoughtless.

inattentively (in-á-ten'tiv-li) *adv.* without attention; carelessly.

inaudibility, inaudibleness (in-aw-di-bil-i-ti, in-aw-di-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being inaudible.

inaudible (in-aw-di-bl) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. audible*] not audible; incapable of being heard; making no sound; noiseless; silent.

inaudibly (in-aw-di-bl-i) *adv.* in a manner not to be heard.

inaugural (in-aw-gú-ral) *a.* pertaining to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration.

inaugurate (in-aw-gú-rát) *v.t.* [*L. in and augurare, to augur*] to induct into an office in a formal manner; to set in motion or action; to make a public exhibition of for the first time.

inauguration (in-aw-gú-rá-shun) *n.* act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies; solemn or formal beginning of any movement, public exhibition, and the like.

inaugurator (in-aw-gú-rá-tur) *n.* one that begins or initiates.

inauguratory (in-aw-gú-rá-tu-ri) *a.* suited or pertaining to inauguration.

inaurate (in-aw-rát) *v.t.* [*L. in, on, and aurare, to cover with gold, fr. aurum, gold*] to cover with gold; to gild.

inauration (in-aw-rá-shun) *n.* the act or process of gilding.

inauspicious (in-aw-spish-us) *a.* not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavourable.

inauspiciously (in-aw-spish-us-li) *adv.* with ill omens; unfortunately; unfavourably.

inauspiciousness (in-aw-spish-us-nes) *n.* unluckiness; unfavourableness.

inauthoritative (in-aw-thor'i-tá-tiv) *a.* having no authority.

inauthoritativeness (in-aw-thor'i-tá-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being without authority or commission.

inbeing (in-bé-ing) *n.* [*in and being*] inherence; inherent existence.

inboard (in'bórd) *a.* inside the hull or bulwarks; toward the inside; nearer to the centre;—*adv.* on board.

inbond (in'bond) *a.* said of a brick or stone in building when it is laid with its length at right angles to the surface of the wall (opposed to *outbond*).

inborn (in'born) *a.* born in, or with; implanted by nature; innate.

inbreak (in-brák) *n.* [*in and break*] a sudden inroad or incursion; an irruption.

inbreaking (in-brák-king) *n.* the act of breaking in; invasion; inroad.

inbreathe (in-bré'th) *v.t.* to infuse by breathing.



Inarching.

inbred (in-'bred) *a.* bred within; innate; inherent; natural.

inbreed (in-'bred') *v.t.* to produce or generate within.

Inca (ing-'ka) *n.* a title given to the king or prince of Peru, before its conquest by the Spaniards, under Pizarro, in 1531.

incage (in-'kāj') *v.t.* to confine in a cage; to inclose.

incagement (in-'kāj-'ment) *n.* confinement in a cage; imprisonment.

incalculability (in-'kal-'kū-'lā-'bil-'i-ti) *n.* incapability of being calculated. Also *incalculableness*.

incalculable (in-'kal-'kū-'lā-'bi) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *calculable*] not capable of being calculated; beyond calculation; very great.

incalculably (in-'kal-'kū-'lā-'bli) *adv.* beyond calculation or reckoning; inconceivably.

incalescence (in-'ka-'les-'ens) *n.* the state of being incalcescent.

incalescent (in-'ka-'les-'ent) *a.* [L. *in* and *calescere*, grow warm] increasing in heat.

incamp (in-'kamp') *v.* Same as **encamp**.

incandescence (in-'kan-'des') *v.t.* to cause to glow;—*v.i.* to glow with heat.

incandescence (in-'kan-'des-'ens) *n.* a white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.

incandescent (in-'kan-'des-'ent) *a.* [L. *incandescere*, become warm, fr. *can-* *dere*, to glow] white or glowing with heat. **Incandescent light**, an intense white light.

incanescent (in-'ka-'nes-'ent) *a.* [L. *incanescere*, become gray] hoary [Bot.].

incantation (in-'kan-'tā-'shun) *n.* [L. *incantare*, chant] act of enchanting; enchantment; a charm for raising spirits, etc., by singing or chanting mystic words.

incantatory (in-'kan-'tā-'tu-ri) *a.* dealing by enchantment; magical.

incapability (in-'kā-'pā-'bil-'i-ti) *n.* quality of being incapable; incapacity; want of power; want of legal qualifications. Also **incapableness**.

incapable (in-'kā-'pā-'bi) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *capable*] wanting size or space to hold or contain; wanting physical strength; wanting mental power or ability; unable to learn or understand; unfit; incompetent; insufficient; not susceptible of; unable by moral character or disposition to do, as a dishonourable deed; unqualified or disqualified in a legal sense.

incapably (in-'kā-'pā-'bli) *adv.* in an incapable manner.

incapacious (in-'kā-'pā-'shus) *a.* not large or spacious; narrow.

incapaciousness (in-'kā-'pā-'shus-'nes) *n.* narrowness; want of containing space.

incapacitate (in-'ka-'pās-'i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *capacitate*] to deprive of natural power; to disable; to deprive of competent power or ability; to weaken; to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; to disqualify.

incapacitation (in-'ka-'pās-'i-tā-'shun) *n.* the act of incapacitating; incapacity.

incapacity (in-'ka-'pās-'i-ti) *n.* want of capacity; defect of intellectual power; want of legal ability or competency; disqualification; disability; incompetency; unfitness.

incarcerate (in-'kār-'se-'rāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *carcer*, prison] to imprison; to confine in a jail or prison; to shut up or inclose.

incarceration (in-'kār-'se-'rā-'shun) *n.* act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.

incarcerator (in-'kār-'se-'rā-'tur) *n.* one that incarcerates or imprisons.

incarnadine (in-'kār-'nā-'dīn) *a.* [F.] flesh-coloured; of a carnation colour; pale red;—*v.t.* to dye red.



Inca.

incarnate (in-'kār-'nāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] to clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh;—(in-'kār-'nāt) *a.* invested with flesh; embodied in a fleshy nature and form;—*v.i.* to form flesh.

incarnation (in-'kār-'nā-'shun) *n.* act of clothing with, or adding, flesh; process of healing and filling up a cut or a wound by the growth of new flesh; *esp.* act of assuming human body and the nature of man, as Jesus Christ; a striking exemplification in person or act; a manifestation.

incarnative (in-'kār-'nā-'tiv) *n.* a medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and to cicatrize wounds;—*a.* causing new flesh to grow; healing.

incase (in-'kās') *v.t.* to inclose in a case; to surround with something solid.

incasement (in-'kās-'ment) *n.* act or process of inclosing; any inclosing substance.

incast (in-'kast) *n.* something thrown by way of good measure.

incaution (in-'kaw-'shun) *n.* want of caution; heedlessness.

incautious (in-'kaw-'shus) *a.* not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent; careless; heedless; thoughtless.

incautiously (in-'kaw-'shus-'li) *adv.* in an incautious manner.

incautiousness (in-'kaw-'shus-'nes) *n.* want of caution; unwariness.

incavate, incavated (in-'kāv-'vāt, in-'kāv-'vāt-'ted) *a.* made hollow; bent round or inward.

incavation (in-'kāv-'vā-'shun) *n.* [L. *incavare*, make hollow] the act of making hollow; a hollow; an excavation; a depression.

incelebrity (in-'se-'leb-'ri-ti) *n.* lack of celebrity.

incendiarism (in-'sen-'dya-'rizm) *n.* [L. *incendere* to set on fire] the act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.

incendiary (in-'sen-'dya-'ri) *n.* one that maliciously sets fire to another's dwelling-house or other building; a person that excites or inflames factions; an agitator;—*a.* pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; inflammatory; seditious; factious.

incendious (in-'sen-'di-'us) *a.* promoting faction or contention.

incendiously (in-'sen-'di-'us-'li) *adv.* so as to excite factions.

incensation (in-'sen-'sā-'shun) *n.* the burning or offering of incense.

incense (in-'sens') *v.t.* [L. *incendere*, pp. *incensus*, to kindle] to perfume with incense; to enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to enrage; to exasperate; to provoke; to irritate;—(in-'sens') *n.* odours of spices and gums burned in religious rites; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, and the like, for producing a perfume—hence, acceptable offerings, prayers, or praises. **Incense-breathing**, exhaling sweet odours. **Incense-burner**, a stand on which to burn incense.

incensement (in-'sens-'ment) *n.* violent rage; irritation; exasperation.

incenser (in-'sen-'ser) *n.* one that, or that which, inflames or excites. Also **incensor**.

incension (in-'sen-'shun) *n.* the act of kindling; state of being on fire.

incensive (in-'sen-'siv) *a.* tending to excite or provoke; inflammatory.

incensory (in-'sen-'su-'ri) *n.* the vessel in which incense is burned; a censur.

incensurable (in-'sen-'shur-'a-bli) *a.* not censurable.

incentive (in-'sen-'tiv) *a.* [L. *incinere*, sing] inciting; encouraging or moving;—*n.* motive; spur; stimulus; incitement; encouragement.

incentively (in-'sen-'tiv-'li) *adv.* in an inciting manner.

incept (in-'sept') *v.t.* [L. *incipere*, begin] to take in, to seize;—*v.i.* to commence or begin.

incepting (in-'sep-'ting) *a.* incipient; beginning.

inception (in-'sep-'shun) *n.* beginning; commencement.

inceptive (in-'sep-'tiv) *a.* beginning; expressing beginning; noting a verb that expresses the beginning of an action or course of conduct.

inceptively (in-sep-tiv-li) *adv.* in an inceptive manner.

inceptor (in-sep-tur) *n.* a beginner; one in the rudiments; one that is on the point of taking the degree of master of arts at an English university.

inceration (in-se-rā-shun) *n.* [*L. in, on, and cera, wax*] a covering with wax.

incertain (in-ser-tin) *a.* uncertain.

incertainty (in-ser-tin-ti) *n.* uncertainty.

incertitude (in-sep-ti-tūd) *n.* uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

incessably (in-ses-q-bli) *adv.* continually; without intermission.

incessancy (in-ses-qn-si) *n.* quality of being incessant; uninterrupted continuance.

Also incessantness.

incessant (in-ses-ant) *a.* [*L. in and cessare, cease*] continuing or following without interruption; uninterrupted; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.

incessantly (in-ses-ant-li) *adv.* without ceasing; continually.

incest (in-sest) *n.* [*L. in, not, and castus, chaste*] the crime of cohabitation or sexual connection between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited.

incestuous (in-ses-tū-us) *a.* guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest.

incestuously (in-ses-tū-us-li) *adv.* in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

incestuousness (in-ses-tū-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being incestuous.

inch (insh) *n.* [*A.S. ynce, fr. L. uncia, twelfth part of anything, of ounce*] the twelfth part of a foot; a small distance, degree, or quantity; a point of time;—*v. t.* to mark in inches; to drive by small degrees, or by inches; to deal out or give sparingly. **Inch-meal**, *n.* a piece an inch long;—*a.* by small degrees; little by little.

inch (insh) *n.* [*Gael. innis*] a small island.

incharitable (in-char-i-tā-bl) *a.* uncharitable.

inchoate (in-kō-āt) *a.* [*L. inchoare, pp. inchoatus, begin*] recently or just begun; incipient; incomplete.

inchoately (in-kō-āt-li) *adv.* in an inchoate manner.

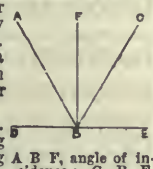
inchoation (in-kō-āt-shun) *n.* the act of beginning; inception.

inchoative (in-kō-ā-tiv) *a.* inceptive; rudimentary.

inchpin (insh-pin) *n.* [*Etym. doubtful*] the sweetbread of a deer.

incidence (in-si-dens) *n.* the act or state of falling upon; bearing or onus; direction in which a body, or a ray of light or heat, falls on any surface.

Angle of incidence, the angle that a ray of light or radiant heat falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface.



incident (in-si-dent) *a.* [*L. incidere, to fall*] falling upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface; coming accidentally; casual; fortuitous; liable to happen; occasional; dependent upon, or pertaining to, another thing, called the *principal*;—*n.* that which falls out or takes place; event; casualty; that which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action; circumstance; fact; adventure; accident.

incidental (in-si-den-tal) *a.* happening as an occasional event; casual; not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional; accidental; fortuitous; contingent.

incidentally (in-si-den-tal-i) *adv.* without intention; accidentally; casually; beside the main design; occasionally.

incidentalness (in-si-den-tal-nes) *n.* the state of being incidental.

incidentless (in-si-dent-less) *a.* uneventful.

incinerable (in-sin-e-ra-bl) *a.* that may be reduced to ashes.

incinerate (in-sin-e-rāt) *v. t.* [*L. in and cinis, cineris, ashes*] to burn to ashes;—(in-sin-e-rāt) *a.* burned to ashes.

incineration (in-sin-e-rā-shun) *n.* act of reducing to ashes by combustion.

incinerator (in-sin-e-rā-tur) *n.* a furnace or retort for reducing bodies to ashes.

incipience (in-sip-i-ens) *n.* beginning; commencement. Also **incipency**.

incipient (in-sip-i-ent) *a.* [*L. incipiens, fr. incipere, begin*] beginning; commencing.

incipiently (in-sip-i-ent-li) *adv.* in an incipient manner.

incise (in-siz) *v. t.* [*L. incidere, pp. incisus, to cut*] to cut in; to carve; to engrave.

incised (in-siz) *a.* cut; caused by cutting; [*Bot.*] regularly divided by incisions.

incision (in-sizh-un) *n.* act of cutting into a substance; separation of the surface of any substance made by a cutting or pointed instrument; a cut; a gash.

incisive (in-si-siv) *a.* having the quality of cutting or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument—hence, sharp; acute; sarcastic; biting; trenchant.

incisively (in-si-siv-li) *adv.* sharply; acutely.

incisiveness (in-si-siv-nes) *n.* the quality of being incisive.

incisor (in-si-sur) *n.* a cutter; a foretooth that cuts, bites, or separates.

incisory (in-si-su-ri) *a.* having the quality of cutting. Also **incisorial** (in-si-sō-ri-āl).

incisure (in-sizh-ūr) *n.* a cut; an incision; a notch.

incitant (in-si-tant) *a.* exciting; stimulating;—*n.* a stimulant.

incitation (in-si-tā-shun) *n.* act of inciting; incitement; that which incites; motive; incentive; impulse.

incitative (in-si-tā-tiv) *n.* a stimulant; a provocative.

incite (in-sit) *v. t.* [*L. incitare, rouse, cf. cite*] to move to action; to stir up; to spur on; to stimulate; to animate; to encourage.

incitement (in-sit-ment) *n.* act of inciting; that which incites or moves to action; motive; incentive; stimulus; encouragement.

inciter (in-sit-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, incites.

incitingly (in-sit-ting-li) *adv.* so as to excite to action; in a way to stimulate.

incivil (in-siv-il) *a.* rude; unpolite; uncivil.

incivility (in-si-vil-i-ti) *n.* want of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness; any act of ill-breeding; breach of good manners; discourteousness; unmannerliness; disrespect.

incivism (in-si-vizm) *n.* [*F.*] want of patriotism; neglect of one's duty as a citizen.

inclavated (in-klā-vā-ted) *a.* [*L. in and clavus, nail*] set; fast fixed.

inclemency (in-klem-en-si)n. want of clemency; harshness; severity; cruelty; boisterousness; storminess; severe cold; raininess.

inclement (in-klem-ent) *a.* not clement; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh; rainy; stormy; boisterous; rigorously cold, etc.

inclemently (in-klem-ent-li) *adv.* in an inclement manner.

inclinable (in-klī-nā-bl) *a.* leaning; tending to; having a propension of will; somewhat disposed; capable of being influenced or biased.

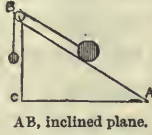
inclinableness (in-klī-nā-bl-nes) *n.* state of being inclinable; inclination.

inclination (in-klī-nā-shun) *n.* act of inclining; leaning; tendency towards a point; bent of the mind or will; propensity; natural aptness; particular disposition; bias; favour for one thing more than another; love for; fancy of; regard; desire; [*Phar.*] the act of decanting a clear liquid from sediment; [*Physics*] the dip of the magnetic needle; [*Math.*] the angle between two lines or planes.

inclinatorily (in-klī-nā-tur-i) *a.* having the quality of leaning or inclining.

incline (in-klīn') *v.t.* [L. *inclinare*, bend down, fr. *in*, towards, and *clinare*, to lean] to cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction; to give a tendency or propensity to, as to the will or affections; to dispose; to bend; to cause to stoop or bow; *v.i.* to deviate from a line, direction, or course; to bend; to slope; to lean; to favour an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person; to be disposed; (in-klīn') *n.* an ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a grade; a slope.

inclined (in-klīnd') *a.* having a leaning or tendency; bent; disposed; making an angle with some line or plane. **Inclined plane**, a plane that makes an acute angle with the plane of the horizon; one of the mechanical powers. **Inclined strata**, strata that dip at an angle with the horizon.



incliner (in-klī'ner) *n.* one that inclines; an inclined dial.

inclining (in-klī-ning) *n.* disposition; inclination.

inclinometer (in-klī-nom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the slope of an embankment; an instrument for finding the vertical component of the earth's magnetic force.

inclip (in-klīp') *v.t.* to embrace; to encircle.

incloister (in-klois'ter) *v.t.* to shut up or confine in a cloister.

inclose (in-klōz') *v.t.* [F. *enclos*, fr. L. *in*, in, and *cludere*, to shut] to surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to encompass; to put within a case, envelope, or the like; to cover; to enclose.

incloser (in-klōz'er) *n.* one that, or that which, incloses.

inclosure (in-klōz'hūr) *n.* act of inclosing; state of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed; that which is inclosed; a space separated and fenced in; a barrier or fence.

includ (in-klūd') *v.t.* to darken or obscure.

include (in-klōd) *v.t.* [L. *includere*, pp. *inclusus*, to shut in] to confine within; to shut up; to comprehend, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference; to embrace; to comprise.

Inclusa (in-klōd'sā) *n.pl.* [L. *includere*, shut in] a tribe of shell-bearing acephalous molluscs, characterized by the closed state of the mantle that surrounds and envelops the body.

inclusion (in-klōd'zhun) *n.* act of including, or state of being included.

inclusive (in-klōd'siv) *a.* inclosing; encircling; comprehending the stated limit, number, or extremes.

inclusively (in-klōd'siv-ly) *adv.* in an inclusive manner; so as to include.

incoagulable (in-kō-ag'ū-lā-bl) *a.* incapable of being coagulated.

incoercible (in-kō-er'si-bl) *a.* not to be coerced or compelled.

incog (in-kog) *adv.* [contr. fr. *incognito*] in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

incogitable (in-kōj'i-tā-bl) *a.* not cogitable; unthinkable.

incogitance, incogitancy (in-kōj'i-tāns, -tānsi) *n.* [L.] want of thought, or of the power of thinking.

incogitant (in-kōj'i-tānt) *a.* not thinking; thoughtless; not able to think.

incogitantly (in-kōj'i-tānt-ly) *adv.* without thought or consideration.

incogitative (in-kōj'i-tā-tiv) *a.* not thinking; lacking power of thought.

incognita (in-kog-ni-tā) *a.* unknown; disguised; — *n.* a woman disguised.

incognito (in-kog-ni-tō) *a.* and *adv.* [It. fr. L. *incognitus*, unknown] unknown; in a disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed title; — *n.* a man unknown or in disguise, or under an assumed character; the assumption of a feigned character; the state of being in disguise; disguise.

incognizable (in-kog-ni, in-kōn'i-za-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *cognoscere*, know] not to be recognized; undistinguishable; undiscernible.

incognizance (in-kog'ni, in-kōn'i-zāns) *n.* failure to recognize, know, or apprehend.

incognizant (in-kog'ni, in-kōn'i-zānt) *a.* not cognizant; failing to apprehend.

incognoscible (in-kog-nos-i-bl) *a.* not to be known or recognized.

incoherence (in-kō-hēr'ens) *n.* want of cohesion or adherence; want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency.

incoherent (in-kō-hēr-ent) *a.* not coherent; loose; unconnected; wanting agreement; incongruous; inconsistent.

incoherently (in-kō-hēr-ent-ly) *adv.* in an incoherent manner; inconsistently; without coherence of parts.

incoherentsness (in-kō-hēr-ent-nes) *n.* want of coherence.

incohesion (in-kō-hē-zhun) *n.* want of cohesion.

incoincidence (in-kō-in'si-dens) *n.* want of coincidence or agreement.

incoincident (in-kō-in'si-dent) *a.* not coincident or agreeing.

incombustibility (in-kum-bus-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being incombustible. Also **incombustibleness**.

incombustible (in-kum-bus-ti-bl) *a.* not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed, by fire.

incombustibly (in-kum-bus-ti-bli) *adv.* so as to resist combustion.

income (in-kum) *n.* [in and come] that gain which proceeds from labour, business, or property of any kind; revenue; receipts; rents; profits; interest, etc.; the annual receipts of an individual, or funds of a corporation; entrance; admission. **Income-tax**, an annual assessment levied on all incomes, etc., above a given amount.

incomer (in-kum-er) *n.* one that comes in; a newcomer; an immigrant.

incoming (in-kum-ing) *a.* coming in; accruing; coming in as an occupant or possessor.

incommensurability (in-ku-men-sū-rā-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being incommensurable. Also **incommensurableness**.

incommensurable (in-ku-men-sū-rā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, con, with, and *mensura*, measure] not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison.

incommensurably (in-ku-men-sū-rā-bli) *adv.* so as not to admit of mensuration.

incommensurate (in-ku-men-sū-rāt) *a.* not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure; not of equal measure or extent; unequal; inadequate; insufficient.

incommensurately (in-ku-men-sū-rāt-ly) *adv.* not in equal or due proportion or measure.

incommiscible (in-ku-mis'i-bl) *a.* not able to be mixed or commingled.

incommod (in-ku-mōd') *v.t.* [L. *in*, not, and *commodus*, convenient] to give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to annoy; to disturb; to trouble; to vex; to embarrass.

incommodious (in-ku-mō-di-us) *a.* inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble.

incommodiously (in-ku-mō-di-us-ly) *adv.* in an incommodious manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

incommodiousness (in-ku-mō-di-us-nes) *n.* inconvenience; unsuitableness.

incommodity (in-ku-mōd'i-ti) *n.* [F. *incommodité*] inconvenience; trouble; an article useless or out of place; encumbrance.

incommunicability (in-ku-mū-ni-ka-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being incommunicable. Also **incommunicableness**.

incommunicable (in-ku-mū-ni-ka-bl) *a.* incapable of being communicated or shared; inalienable; not transferable; incapable of being imparted or told to others.

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incommunicably (in-ku-mū-ni-ka-bli) *adv.* in a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

incommunicative (in-ku-mū-ni-kā-tiv) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *communicative*] not communicative; not disposed to hold conversation or intercourse with; unsocial; reserved; reticent.

incommunicatively (in-ku-mū-ni-kā-tiv-li) *adv.* in an incommunicative manner.

incommutability (in-ku-mū-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being incommutable. Also **incommutableness**.

incommutable (in-ku-mū-ta-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *commutable*] not commutable; not capable of being exchanged with another.

incommutably (in-ku-mū-ta-bli) *adv.* without reciprocal change.

incompact (in-kum-pakt) *a.* not compact; loose; not solid.

incomparable (in-kom-pa-ṛa-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *comparabilis*, fr. *con* and *parare*, contrive] not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; peerless; matchless; transcendent.

incomparableness (in-kom-pa-ṛa-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being incomparable.

incomparably (in-kom-pa-ṛa-bli) *adv.* beyond comparison; without competition.

incompassionate (in-kum-pash-un-ṛat) *a.* void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness.

incompassionately (in-kum-pash-un-ṛat-li) *adv.* without pity or tenderness.

incompassionateness (in-kum-pash-un-ṛat-nes) *n.* lack of compassion or pity.

incompatibility (in-kum-pat-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being incompatible; inconsistency. Also **incompatibleness**.

incompatible (in-kum-pat-i-bl) *a.* not compatible; incapable of co-existence; irreconcilably opposed; inconsistent; incongruous; repugnant; contradictory.

incompatibly (in-kum-pat-i-bli) *adv.* inconsistently; incongruously.

incompetence (in-kom-pe-teus) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *competence*] quality of being incompetent; want of sufficient power; inability; want of means or opportunities; insufficiency; inadequacy; want of legal claim or qualifications. Also **incompetency**.

incompetent (in-kom-pe-ten) *a.* not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, or the like; wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; not lying within one's power, capacity, or legal right; unfit; unable; inadequate; insufficient; improper.

incompetently (in-kom-pe-ten-li) *adv.* insufficiently; not suitably.

incomplete (in-kum-plet) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *complete*] not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective.

incompletely (in-kum-plet-li) *adv.* in an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

incompleteness (in-kum-plet-nes) *n.* an unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness. Also **incompletion**.

incomplex (in-kom-pleks) *a.* not complex; simple.

incomplexly (in-kom-pleks-li) *adv.* without complexity or confusion.

incompliant (in-kum-pli-ṛa-bl) *a.* not disposed to comply.

incompliance (in-kum-pli-ṛans) *n.* want of compliance; unyielding temper or constitution.

incompliant (in-kum-pli-ṛant) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *compliant*] not compliant; unyielding.

incompliantly (in-kum-pli-ṛant-li) *adv.* in an unyielding manner.

incomposite (in-kom-puz-it) *a.* not composite; uncompounded; simple.

impossible (in-kom-pos-i-bl) *a.* not possible to be, or to be true, together; incompatible.

incomprehensibility (in-kom-pre-hen-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness. Also **incomprehensibleness**.

incomprehensible (in-kom-pre-hen-si-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *con*, with, and *prehendere*, take] incapable of being comprehended or understood; inconceivable; unintelligible.

incomprehensibly (in-kom-pre-hen-si-bli) *adv.* in an incomprehensible manner; so as not to be intelligible.

incomprehension (in-kom-pre-hen-shun) *n.* lack of comprehension or understanding.

incomprehensive (in-kom-pre-hen-siv) *a.* not comprehensive; unduly limited.

incomprehensively (in-kom-pre-hen-siv-li) *adv.* not comprehensively; to a limited extent.

incomprehensiveness (in-kom-pre-hen-siv-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being incomprehensive.

incompressibility (in-kum-pres-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being incompressible, or of resisting compression. Also **incompressibleness**.

incompressible (in-kum-pres-i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *premere*, to press] not compressible; resisting compression.

incomputable (in-kum-pū-ta-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *con*, with, and *putare*, think] incapable of being computed; incalculable.

inconcealable (in-kun-sē-ta-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *con*, with, and *celare*, to hide] not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret.

inconceivability (in-kun-sē-va-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being inconceivable. Also **inconceivableness**.

inconceivable (in-kun-sē-va-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *conceivable*] not conceivable; incapable of being conceived by the mind; incomprehensible.

inconceivably (in-kun-sē-va-bli) *adv.* in a manner beyond comprehension.

inconcinnity (in-kon-sin-i-ti) *n.* [L.] lack of concinnity or proportion; unsuitableness.

inconclusive (in-kun-klōō-siv) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *conclusive*] not conclusive; not settling a point in debate, or in a doubtful question.

inconclusively (in-kun-klōō-siv-li) *adv.* in an inconclusive manner.

inconclusiveness (in-kun-klōō-siv-nes) *n.* quality of being inconclusive.

incoacted (in-kun-kok-ted) *a.* not fully digested; not matured or ripened; immature; crude; raw.

incoaction (in-kun-kok-shun) *n.* the state of being undigested; unripeness.

inconcrete (in-kun-kre-t) *a.* not concrete; abstract.

inconcuring (in-kun-kur-ing) *a.* not concurring.

inconcussible (in-kun-kus-i-bl) *a.* not concussible; unshakable.

incondensability (in-kun-den-sa-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of not being condensable.

incondensable (in-kun-den-sa-bl) *a.* incapable of condensation.

incondite (in-kon-dit) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *condere*, pp. *conditus*, to build] inartificial; rude; unpolished.

inconformable (in-kun-for-ma-bl) *a.* unconformable.

inconformity (in-kun-for-mi-ti) *n.* nonconformity.

inconfutable (in-kun-fū-ta-bl) *a.* not to be confuted or disproved.

inconfutably (in-kun-fū-ta-bli) *adv.* unanswerably.

incongealable (in-kun-jě-la-bl) *a.* not to be congealed or frozen.

incongenial (in-kun-jěn-yał) *a.* incongenial; not of a like nature.

incongruence (in-kong-gróo-ens) *n.* want of congruence, adaptation, or agreement; incongruity.

incongruent (in-kong-gróo-ent) *a.* not congruent; unsuitable; inconsistent.

incongruity (in-kung-gróó-ti) *n.* want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety. Also **incongruousness**.

incongruous (in-kong-gróo-us) *a.* [*L. in* and *congruere*, to agree, run together] not congruous; not reciprocally agreeing; inconsistent; unsuitable; inappropriate; unfit; improper.

incongruously (in-kong-gróo-us-li) *adv.* unsuitably; unfitly.

inconnection (in-kun-nek-shun) *n.* want of connection; loose, disjointed state.

inconscient, unconscious (in-kon-shi-ens) *a.* unconscious.

inconscionable (in-kon-shun-a-bl) *a.* not conscientious.

inconsecutive (in-kun-sek'-ū-tiv) *a.* disconnected.

inconsecutiveness (in-kun-sek'-ū-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being without order.

inconsequence (in-kon-se-kwens) *n.* quality of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness.

inconsequent (in-kon-se-kwent) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *consequi*, follow] not following from the premises; invalid; illogical; inconsistent.

inconsequential (in-kon-se-kwen-shal) *a.* not regularly following from the premises; marked by inconsequence.

inconsequentially (in-kon-se-kwon-shal-i) *adv.* without regular sequence or deduction.

inconsequently (in-kon-se-kwent-li) *adv.* irrelevantly.

inconsiderable (in-kun-sid-er-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. considerabile*] unworthy of consideration; unimportant; trivial.

inconsiderableness (in-kun-sid-er-a-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being inconsiderable; small importance.

inconsiderably (in-kun-sid-er-a-bl-i) *adv.* in a small degree; very little.

inconsiderate (in-kun-sid-er-at) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. considerate*] not considerate; not attending to the circumstances that regard safety or propriety; proceeding from heedlessness; rash; thoughtless; inattentive; negligent; improvident; careless; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; injudicious.

inconsiderately (in-kun-sid-er-at-li) *adv.* in an inconsiderate manner; without due regard to consequences.

inconsiderateness (in-kun-sid-er-at-nes) *n.* want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.

inconsideration (in-kun-sid-e-rā-shun) *n.* want of due consideration.

inconsistence, inconsistency (in-kun-sis-tens, -ten-si) *n.* want of consistence; incoherence; difference; disagreement; such contrariety between things as prevents connection or subsistence; incongruity; incompatibility; discrepancy in speech or writing between one statement or argument and another; variance from one political opinion or system to another; unsteadiness; changeableness.

inconsistent (in-kun-sis-tent) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *consistere*, stand together] incompatible; incongruous; unsuitable; discordant; contradictory; not uniform; inconstant; variable; changeable.

inconsistently (in-kun-sis-tent-li) *adv.* in an inconsistent manner; without steadiness or uniformity.

inconsolable (in-kun-só-la-bl) *a.* not consolable; not to be comforted.

inconsolableness (in-kun-só-la-bl-nes) *n.* state of being inconsolable.

inconsolably (in-kon-só-la-bl-i) *adv.* in a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

inconsonance (in-kon-su-nans) *n.* want of consonance or harmony of action or thought; disagreement of sounds; discord.

inconsonant (in-kon-su-nant) *a.* not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

inconsonantly (in-kon-su-nant-li) *adv.* in a discordant manner.

inconspicuous (in-kun-spik'-ū-us) *a.* not conspicuous; hardly discernible.

inconspicuously (in-kun-spik'-ū-us-li) *adv.* in an inconspicuous manner.

inconspicuousness (in-kun-spik'-ū-us-nes) *n.* the state of being inconspicuous.

inconstancy (in-kon-stan-si) *n.* want of constancy; mutability; fickleness; want of uniformity; dissimilitude.

inconstant (in-kon-stant) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. constant*] not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; changeable; variable; fickle; unsteady; unstable; capricious.

inconstantly (in-kon-stant-li) *adv.* in an inconstant manner.

inconsumable (in-kun-sū-ma-bl) *a.* incapable of being consumed.

inconsumably (in-kun-sū-ma-bl-i) *adv.* so as to be inconsumable.

inconsummate (in-kun-sun-am) *a.* unfinished; incomplete.

incontestability (in-kun-tes-tā-bil'-ti) *n.* the quality of being incontestable.

incontestable (in-kun-tes-tā-bl) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. contestabile*] not contestable; not to be disputed; too clear to be controverted; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable.

incontestably (in-kun-tes-tā-bl-i) *adv.* indisputably; incontrovertibly.

incontiguous (in-kun-tig'-ū-us) *a.* not contiguous; not touching.

incontiguously (in-kun-tig'-ū-us-li) *adv.* separately.

incontinence (in-kon-ti-nens) *n.* quality of being incontinent; want of restraint of the passions or appetites; lewdness; inability of the animal organs to restrain their contents; involuntary discharge. Also **incontinuity**.

incontinent (in-kon-ti-nent) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. continet*] not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd; [*Med.*] unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations;—*adv.* incontinently.

incontinently (in-kon-ti-nent-li) *adv.* without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely; immediately; at once.

incontrollable (in-kun-tró-la-bl) *a.* not controllable; uncontrollable.

incontrollably (in-kun-tró-la-bl-i) *adv.* uncontrollably.

incontrovertibility (in-kun-tru-ver-ti-bil'-ti) *n.* the quality of being incontrovertible.

incontrovertible (in-kun-tru-ver-ti-bl) *a.* [*L. in* and *E. controvertibile*] not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute; indisputable.

incontrovertibly (in-kun-tru-ver-ti-bl-i) *adv.* beyond dispute.

inconvenience (in-kun-věn-yens) *n.* want of convenience; that which gives trouble or uneasiness; incommodiousness; uneasiness; disturbance; molestation; trouble;—*v. t.* to put to inconvenience; to occasion inconvenience to; to trouble.

inconvenient (in-kun-věn-yent) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. convenient*] not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient; giving trouble or uneasiness; disadvantageous; inopportune; annoying.

inconveniently (in-kun-vên-yent-li) *adv.* in an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; incommodiously; unseasonably.

inconvertible (in-kun-ver-ti-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *convertible*] not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else.

inconvertibly (in-kun-ver-ti-bl) *adv.* so as not to be convertible.

inconvincible (in-kun-vin-si-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *convincere*] not convincible; incapable of being convinced.

incorporate (in-kor-pô-rât) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *corpore*] not consisting of matter; not having a material body; unembodied; immaterial; worked into another mass; mixed; united in one body; associated.—*v.t.* to combine, as different ingredients, into one body or mass; to give a material form to; to embody; to combine into a structure or organization, whether material or mental; to form into a legal body or body politic; to constitute into a corporation.—*v.i.* to unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended.

incorporation (in-kor-pô-râ-shun) *n.* act of incorporating; union of different ingredients in one mass; combination into a structure or organization; the formation of a legal, mercantile, or political body, by the union of individuals, interest, trades, etc.

incorporator (in-kor-pô-râ-tur) *n.* one that forms a corporation.

incorporeal (in-kor-pô-rê-âl) *a.* not corporeal; not consisting of matter; unembodied; immaterial; unsubstantial; spiritual.

incorporealism (in-kor-pô-rê-âl-izm) *n.* spiritual existence.

incorporealist (in-kor-pô-rê-âl-ist) *n.* one that believes in incorporeal existence.

incorporeally (in-kor-pô-rê-âl-i) *adv.* without body; immaterially.

incorporeity (in-kor-pô-rê-i-ti) *n.* disembodied existence; immateriality.

incorrect (in-ku-rekt') *a.* not correct; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; faulty; inaccurate; not in accordance with the truth; erroneous; wrong; illegal; immoral.

incorrectly (in-ku-rekt-li) *adv.* in an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly.

incorrectness (in-ku-rekt-nes) *n.* want of correctness.

incorrigibility (in-kor-i-ji-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being incorrigible.

incorrigible (in-kor-i-ji-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *corrigible*] not corrigible; incapable of being corrected or amended; irreclaimable.

incorrigibleness (in-kor-i-ji-bl-nes) *n.* incorrigibility.

incorrigibly (in-kor-i-ji-bl) *adv.* in a manner or to a degree beyond amendment.

incorrodible (in-ku-rô-di-bl) *a.* that can not be corroded or worn away.

incorrupt (in-ku-rup't) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *corrupt*] unbroken; unimpaired; free from decay; sound; whole; morally pure; untainted; undefiled; not to be bribed.

incorruptibility (in-ku-rup-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* incapability of corruption.

incorruptible (in-ku-rup-ti-bl) *a.* Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; inflexibly just and upright; not to be seduced or bribed.

incorruptibleness (in-ku-rup-ti-bl-nes) *n.* incorruptibility.

incorruptibly (in-ku-rup-ti-bl) *adv.* so as not to admit of corruption.

incorruption (in-ku-rup-shun) *n.* absence of, or exemption from, corruption.

incorruptly (in-ku-rup-ti) *adv.* in an incorrupt manner.

incorruptness (in-ku-rup't-nes) *n.* exemption from decay or corruption; purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

incrassate (in-kras'ât) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *crassare*, make thick] to thicken; to make thick;—*v.i.* to become thick or thicker;—*a.* thickened; fattened.

incrassation (in-kra-sâ-shun) *n.* act of thickening or becoming thick.

incrassative (in-kras'â-tiv) *a.* thickening;—*n.* that which has the power to thicken.

increase (in-krês') *v.t.* [M. E. fr. L. *in* and *creescere*, grow] to augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to improve in quality; to extend; to lengthen; to distend; to spread; to aggravate;—*v.i.* to become greater in bulk, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, authority, reputation, etc.; to grow; to advance; to multiply by the production of young;—*n.* (in-krês) a growing larger in size, extent, quantity, number, intensity, value, etc.; that which results from growth; produce; profit; interest; progeny; issue; offspring; enlargement; extension; addition; accession.

increaser (in-krê'ser) *n.* one that increases.

increasingly (in-krê-sing-li) *adv.* in a growing manner or degree; progressively.

incredibility (in-kred-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of surpassing belief.

incredible (in-kred-i-bl) *a.* not credible; impossible to be believed; highly improbable.

incredibleness (in-kred-i-bl-nes) *n.* incredibility.

incredibly (in-kred-i-bl) *adv.* in a manner to preclude belief.

incredulity (in-kre-dû-li-ti) *n.* quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe; scepticism; unbelief; disbelief.

incredulous (in-kred-i-lus) *a.* not credulous; indisposed to believe; doubting.

incredulously (in-kred-i-lus-li) *adv.* with unbelief; doubtfully.

increduloussness (in-kred-i-lus-nes) *n.* incredulity.

incremate (in-kre-mât) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *cremare*, burn] to cremate.

incremation (in-kre-mâ-shun) *n.* the act of burning by fire; cremation.

increment (in-kre-ment) *n.* [L. *incrementum*, of *increare*] increase; augmentation; matter added; increase; produce; the increase of a variable quantity or fraction.

incremental (in-kres-ent) *a.* [L. *in*, in, and *creescere*, grow] increasing; growing.

incriminate (in-krim-i-nât) *v.t.* [*criminate*] to accuse; to charge with a crime or fault; to criminate.

incriminatory (in-krim-i-nâ-tu-ri) *a.* tending to incriminate.

incrust (in-krust') *v.t.* to cover with a crust, or with a hard coat; to deposit on the surface.

incrustate (in-krus'tât) *v.t.* to incrust;—*a.* incrust; [Bot.] coated with earthy matter.

incrustation (in-krus-tâ-shun) *n.* act of incrusting, or state of being incrustated; a covering of anything on the surface of a body.

incrustive (in-krus'tiv) *a.* forming a crust.

incubate (in-kû-bât) *v.i.* [L. *in*, upon, and *cubare*, lie down] to sit, as on eggs, for hatching; to brood;—*v.t.* to produce by hatching.

incubation (in-kû-bâ-shun) *n.* act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young; brooding—hence, cogitation; [Med.] the period between the introduction of a disease into the body and the time of first appearance of its symptoms, during which period the disease is being hatched.

incubator (in-kû-bâ-tur) *n.* a machine for the artificial incubation of eggs.

incubus (in-kû-bus) *n.* [L. *incubare*] the nightmare; an imaginary demon or fairy;—hence, a heavy weight or burden; any burdensome or depressing influence; encumbrance.

inculcate (in-kul'kât) *v.t.* [L. *in*, into, and *calcare*, tread, fr. *calx*, heel] to press or urge forcibly and repeatedly; to impress by admonition; to enforce by repetition; to infuse; to instill.

inculcation (in-kul-kā'shun) *n.* the action of inculcating.
inculcator (in-kul-kā-tūr) *n.* one that inculcates or enforces.
inculpable (in-kul-pa-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *culpable*] without fault; blameless.
inculpably (in-kul-pa-bli) *adv.* without blame; unblamably.
inculpate (in-kul-pā) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *culpa*, fault] to blame; to censure; to accuse of crime; to impute guilt to; to incriminate.
inculpation (in-kul-pā'shun) *n.* blame; censure; crimination.
inculpatory (in-kul-pa-tu-ri) *a.* tending to inculpate or criminate.
incult (in-kult) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *colere*, to till] untilled; wild; rude; unpolished.
incumbency (in-kum-ben-si) *n.* state of leaning, resting, or lying, upon; a weight; a burden; a rule, duty, or obligation; state of holding a benefice or office.
incumbent (in-kum-bent) *a.* [L. *in*, upon, and *cumbere*, lie down] lying or resting upon; supported; buoyed up; lying or resting, as duty or obligation; indispensable; —*n.* the person that is in present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or office.
incumbently (in-kum-bent-li) *adv.* in an incumbent manner.
incunabula (in-kū-nab'ū-lā) *n. pl.* [L. swaddling clothes] books printed in the infancy of printing, *esp.* those before 1500 A.D.
incur (in-kur) *v.t.* [L. *in*, into, and *currere*, run] to run against; to meet; to expose one's self to; to become liable; to be subject to; to enter into, as an obligation; to bring on; to induce.
incurability (in-kūr-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* state of being incurable.
incurable (in-kūr-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *curable*] incapable of being cured; not admitting remedy or correction; hopelessly bad; remediless; irremediable; —*n.* a person diseased beyond the reach of cure.
incurableness (in-kūr-a-bl-nes) *n.* state of not admitting cure or remedy.
incurably (in-kūr-a-bli) *adv.* so as to be incurable.
incurious (in-kūr'i-us) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *curiosus*] not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity; inattentive.
incuriously (in-kūr'i-us-li) *adv.* in an incurious manner.
incursion (in-kūr'shun) *n.* [*incur*] entering into a territory with hostile intention; a predatory or harassing inroad; irruption; raid; foray.
incurive (in-kūr'siv) *a.* making an attack or incursion.
incurvate (in-kūr-vāt) *v.t.* to bend; to crook; —*a.* bent inward or upward.
incurvation (in-kūr-vā'shun) *n.* the act of bending, or of being curved; the state of being bent; curvature; the act of bowing.
incurve (in-kurv) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and E. *curve*] to make crooked; to bend.
incurvity (in-kūr-vi-ti) *n.* a state of being bent or crooked; curvate inwards.
incus (ing-kus) *n.* [L., anvil] one of the small bones of the ear.
incuse (in-kūz) *v.t.* [L. *in*, on, and *cadere*, strike] to impress by striking or stamping; —*a.* impressed; hammered; —*n.* an impression; a stamp.
indebted (in-det-ed) *a.* [L. *in*, in, and E. *debt*] placed in debt; being under obligation; obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.
indebtedness (in-det-ed-nes) *n.* state of being indebted.
indecent (in-dē-sen-si) *n.* want of decency; lack of modesty; that which is indecent; an indecent word, act, or the like; indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty; impurity.
indecent (in-dē-sent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *decent*] unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; indelicate; unseemly; immodest; gross; impure; unchaste; obscene; filthy.
indecently (in-dē-sent-li) *adv.* in a manner to offend delicacy or modesty.

indeciduous (in-de-sid'ū-us) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *deciduus*, liable to fall] evergreen; not falling, as leaves in autumn.
indecipherable (in-de-si-fer-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being deciphered.
indecision (in-de-sizh-un) *n.* want of decision; wavering of mind; irresolution.
indecisive (in-de-si-siv) *a.* not decisive; undetermined; not bringing to a final close; prone to indecision; wavering; hesitating.
indecisively (in-de-si-siv-li) *adv.* in an indecisive manner.
indecisiveness (in-de-si-siv-nes) *n.* state of being indecisive or undecided.
indeclinable (in-de-klī-na-bl) *a.* not declinable; not varied by terminations.
indecidable (in-dē-kum-pō-zā-bl) *a.* incapable of decomposition, or resolution into its first elements.
indecorous (in-de-kō-rus, in-dek-u-rus) *a.* [L. *in* and *decus*, decoris, honour] unbecoming; contrary to good breeding; violating good manners; unseemly; rude; coarse; impolite; uncivil.
indecorously (in-de-kō-rus-li, in-dek-u-rus-li) *adv.* in an unbecoming manner.
indecorousness (in-de-kō-rus-nes, in-dek-u-rus-nes) *n.* violation of propriety in conduct or speech.
indecorum (in-de-kō-rum) *n.* impropriety; unbecoming conduct; any act or word contrary to the established rules of social intercourse; rudeness; incivility; noisy or boisterous behaviour.
indeed (in-dēd) *adv.* in reality; in truth; in fact; (used interjectionally as an expression of surprise or interrogation).
indefatigability (in-de-fat-i-gā-bil'i-ti) *n.* unweariedness; persistency.
indefatigable (in-de-fat-i-gā-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, *de*, and *fatigare*, to tire] incapable of being fatigued; unwearied; untiring; persevering.
indefatigableness (in-de-fat-i-gā-bl-nes) *n.* indefatigability.
indefatigably (in-de-fat-i-gā-bli) *adv.* without weariness; untiringly.
indefeasibility (in-de-fē-zī-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being indefeasible.
indefeasible (in-de-fē-zī-bl) *a.* [O. F. *défaire*, to undo, fr. *faire*, fr. L. *facere*, make] not to be defeated; incapable of being made void.
indefeasibleness (in-de-fē-zī-bl-nes) *n.* indefeasibility.
indefeasibly (in-de-fē-zī-bl) *adv.* in a manner not to be defeated or made void.
indefectible (in-de-fek'ti-bl) *a.* not liable to defect, failure, or decay.
indefensible (in-de-fen-si-bl) *a.* untenable; not capable of being maintained, vindicated, or justified.
indefensibly (in-de-fen-si-bli) *adv.* so as to admit of no defence.
indeficient (in-de-fish-ent) *a.* not falling; perfect; complete.
indefinable (in-de-fi-na-bl) *a.* incapable of being defined.
indefinably (in-de-fi-na-bli) *adv.* in an indefinable manner.
indefinite (in-def-i-nit) *a.* [L. *indefinitus*, fr. *in*, not, and *definitus*, limited, *cf.* *definite*] unlimited; undefined; inexact; uncertain; indetermined; having no known limits; infinite.
indefinitely (in-def-i-nit-li) *adv.* in an indefinite manner; not precisely.
indefiniteness (in-def-i-nit-nes) *n.* the quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.
indefinitude (in-de-fin-i-tūd) *n.* indefiniteness.
indehiscence (in-de-his-ens) *n.* the property of being indehiscent [Bot.].
indehiscent (in-de-his-ent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *dehiscent*] not dehiscant; not opening spontaneously when ripe [Bot.].
indeliberate (in-de-lib-er-āt) *a.* done or performed without deliberation; sudden; unpremeditated.

indeliberately (in-de-lib'e-rät-li) *adv.* without premeditation.

indelibility (in-del-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being indelible; indelibility.

indelible (in-del-i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *delere*, destroy, blot out] not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced, lost, or forgotten.

indelibility (in-del-i-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being indelible.

indelibly (in-del-i-bli) *adv.* in a manner not to be effaced.

indelicacy (in-del-i-kä-si) *n.* want of delicacy; coarseness of manner or language.

indelicate (in-del-i-kät) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *delicate*] not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; gross; indecent.

indelicate (in-del-i-kät-li) *adv.* in an indelicate manner; indecently; coarsely.

indemnification (in-dem-ni-fi-kä-shun) *n.* act of indemnifying; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

indemnify (in-dem-ni-fi) *v.t.* [L. *in*, not, *damnum*, damage, loss, and *facere*, make] to secure against future loss or damage; to make up for that which is past; to reimburse; to give security against.

indemnitor (in-dem-ni-tur) *n.* one that has promised to indemnify.

indemnity (in-dem-ni-ti) *n.* security given to save harmless; exemption from loss or damage, past or to come; compensation or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury, sustained.

indemonstrable (in-de-mon-strä-bl) *a.* that cannot be demonstrated.

indent (in-dent) *v.t.* [Low L. *indentare*, fr. *in*, in, and *dens*, tooth] to cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; to bind out by indenture or contract; to begin farther in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph; —*v.i.* to be cut or notched; to crook or turn; to bargain; to contract; —*n.* a cut or notch in the margin of anything; a mark, as of a tooth.

indentation (in-dent-tä-shun) *n.* a notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things; a recess or depression in any border.

indented (in-dent-ed) *a.* jagged; notched; bound by written contract.

indenting (in-dent-ting) *n.* an impression like that made by a tooth or a seal.

indention (in-dent-shun) *n.* a dent; a hollow; a slight depression.

indenture (in-dent-tür) *n.* act of indenting, or state of being indented; a mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party retains a copy; in Scotland, the mutual contract between a master and an apprentice to his trade or calling; —*v.t.* to bind by indentures.

independence (in-de-pen-dens) *n.* state or quality of being independent; exemption from reliance on others, or control by them; freedom in action or opinion; self-reliance; self-support.

independency (in-de-pen-den-si) *n.* independence.

independent (in-de-pen-dent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *dependent*] not dependent; not subject to the control of others; affording a comfortable livelihood; not subject to bias or influence; self-directing; expressing or indicating the feeling of independence; free; easy; bold; separate from; exclusive; unconnected; pertaining to the independents or congregationalists; —*n.* one that believes that an organized Christian congregation is complete in itself, and independent of a superior ecclesiastical authority.

independently (in-de-pen-dent-li) *adv.* without control.

indescribable (in-des-kri-bä-bl) *a.* incapable of being described.

indescribably (in-des-kri-bä-bli) *adv.* in an indescribable manner.

undesirable (in-de-zir-ä-bl) *a.* undesirable.

indestructibility (in-de-struk-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being incapable of destruction.



Indented.

indestructible (in-de-struk-ti-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *destructible*] not destructible; incapable of decomposition.

indestructibly (in-de-struk-ti-bli) *adv.* so as to be indestructible.

indeterminable (in-de-ter-mi-nä-bl) *a.* impossible to be determined, ascertained, or fixed; endless.

indeterminably (in-de-ter-mi-nä-bli) *adv.* in an indeterminate manner.

indeterminate (in-de-ter-mi-nät) *a.* not determinate; not settled or fixed; uncertain; indefinite.

indeterminately (in-de-ter-mi-nät-li) *adv.* not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits.

indeterminateness (in-de-ter-mi-nät-nes) *n.* want of precision; indefiniteness.

indetermination (in-de-ter-mi-nä-shun) *n.* want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind; vacillation; want of fixed or stated direction.

indetermined (in-de-ter-mind) *a.* undetermined; unsettled.

index (in-deks) *n.* [L. *indicare*, to show] that which points out, shows, indicates, or manifests; *esp.* a pointer or a hand that directs to anything, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, and the like; any table for facilitating reference to topics, names, and the like, in a book; the fore-finger or pointing finger; the figure or letter that shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent of a power. **Index Expurgatorius**, catalogues published by the R.C. church, of books that it pronounces heretical, or forbids to be read by the faithful, except in expurgated editions; —*v.t.* to provide with an index or table of references.

index-finger, the forefinger.

indexer (in-dek-ser) *n.* a maker of an index.

indexless (in-deks-less) *a.* without an index.

India (in-di-ä) *n.* [L. fr. Per. *Hind*, fr. Skr. *sindhu*, river] a country in Asia, so named from the river Indus. **India-matting**, grass or reed mats made in the East, usually from the *Papyrus corymbosus*. **India Office**, a government office, in London, where the affairs of the Indian government are managed. **India-paper**, a fine thin printing-paper, *orig.* from China and Japan, used by engravers. **India-proof**, a proof on India-paper. **India-rubber**, an elastic gummy substance; caoutchouc; gum-lastic.

Indiaman (in-di-a-man) *n.* a large ship employed in the Indian trade.

Indian (in-di-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of the Indies; one of the aboriginal inhabitants of America. **Indian-club**, a bottle-shaped club, used in physical exercise. **Indian-corn**, a plant of the genus *Zea Mays*, called maize, a native of America. **Indian-file**, single file. **Indian-ink**, a substance used for water-colours, made from lampblack and animal glue (it is brought from China in small rolls or cakes). **Indian-meal**, meal made from maize or Indian-corn. **Indian-summer**, in America, a period in autumn characterized by calms and absence of rain. **Red Indian**, an aborigine of America, so called from the copper colour of the skin.

indicant (in-di-kant) *a.* serving to point out or suggest.

indicate (in-di-kät) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *dicare*, proclaim] to point out; to show; to manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies.

indication (in-di-kä-shun) *n.* act of pointing out or indicating; that which serves to indicate or point out; mark; token; sign; symptom; note; explanation.

indicative (in-dik-ä-tiv) *a.* pointing out; bringing to notice; meaning; signifying; [Gram.] designating that mood of the verb that positively affirms, denies, or interrogates; —*n.* the direct or positive mood of a verb.



Indian-corn.

indicatively (in-dik-a-tiv-li) *adv.* in a manner to indicate.

indicator (in-di-kā-tur) *n.* one that shows or points out; the extensor muscle of the fore-finger; an instrument attached to a steam-engine, that shows the amount of the steam pressure, and the state of the vacuum at each stroke of the piston.

indicatory (in-di-kā-tu-ri) *a.* serving to show or make known.

indicia (in-dish-i-a) *n.* [L.] discriminating marks; signs; badges; tokens; indications.

indict (in-dit') *v.t.* [L. *indictare*, fr. *in* and *dicere*, say] to charge with a crime in due form of law, by the finding or presentment of a grand jury; to accuse; to arraign; to summon for trial.

indictable (in-dit'-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being, or liable to be, indicted.

indictee (in-dī-tē) *n.* one that is indicted.

indicter, indictor (in-dit'-ter, -tur) *n.* one that indicts.

indiction (in-dik-shun) *n.* declaration; proclamation; a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great, counting from Jan. 1st, 313 A.D.

indictive (in-dik-tiv) *a.* proclaimed; declared.

indictment (in-dit'-ment) *n.* act of indicting, or state of being indicted; a written accusation or formal charge of crime, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; [Scots Law] the form of process by which an accused party is charged at the instance of the Lord-Advocate or public prosecutor; the paper or parchment on which a charge or accusation is written (called **bill of indictment**); accusation in general; impeachment; allegation of high misdemeanour.

indifference (in-dif-e-rens) *n.* quality of being indifferent, or not making, or measuring, a difference; passableness; mediocrity; impartiality; freedom from prejudice or bias; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it; negligence; unconcern; apathy.

indifferent (in-dif-e-rent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. differens*] not making a difference; having no influence or weight; of no account; neither particularly good nor very bad; passable; neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, respecting anything.

indifferentism (in-dif-e-ren-tizm) *n.* systematic indifference; want of religious zeal or belief.

indifferentist (in-dif-e-ren-tist) *n.* one that is indifferent.

indifferently (in-dif-e-rent-li) *adv.* in an indifferent manner; impartially; tolerably; passably.

indiffusible (in-di-fū'-zi-bl) *a.* not diffusible.

indigence (in-di-jens) *n.* state of being indigent; poverty; penury; destitution.

indigene (in-di-jen) *a.* indigenous; native; —*n.* a native or aborigine.

indigenous (in-di-jen-us) *a.* [L. *in* and *gignere*, to produce, beget] native; born or originating in, as in a place or country; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic.

indigent (in-di-jent) *a.* [L. *indigere*, stand in need of] destitute of property or means of subsistence; needy; poor.

indigently (in-di-jent-li) *adv.* in a destitute manner.

indigested (in-di-jes-ted) *a.* not digested; not concocted in the stomach, as food; not disposed or arranged in form; shapeless; crude; immethodical, as a scheme; not brought to suppuration, as an abscess; not sublimed or purified by heat.

indigestibility (in-di-jes-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state of being indigestible.

indigestible (in-di-jes-ti-bl) *a.* not digestible; not easily converted into chyme; not to be received or patiently endured.

indigestibly (in-di-jes-ti-blī) *adv.* so as not to be digested.

indigestion (in-di-jes-ti-yun) *n.* want of due digestion; a failure of the natural changes which food undergoes in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; difficult or painful digestion.

indigestive (in-di-jes-tiv) *a.* affected by indigestion; dyspeptic.

indignant (in-dig-nant) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *dignari*, deem worthy] affected with indignation; feeling wrath and scorn or contempt.

indignantly (in-dig-nant-li) *adv.* in an indignant manner.

indignation (in-dig-nā-shun) *n.* a high-toned feeling of resentment mingled with scorn; extreme anger caused by a sense of injury or injustice; contemptuous hatred of what is mean or base; punitive judgments. **Indignation meeting**, a public meeting held to protest against anything.

indignity (in-dig-ni-ti) *n.* unmerited contemptuous treatment; affront; contumely; injury accompanied with insult.

indigo (in-di-gō) *n.* [L. *Indicum*, indigo, fr. *Indicus*, Indian] a blue colouring matter obtained from the stalks of the indigo plant; —*a.* of a deep blue colour.

Indigofera (in-di-gōf-e-ra) *n.* [L. *indicum* and *ferre*, to bear] a variety of plants of the order Leguminosae, native of tropical climates, and producing indigo; anil.

indigometer (in-di-gom-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the colouring power of indigo.

indigometry (in-di-gom-e-tri) *n.* the art or process of determining the colouring power of indigo.

indigotin (in-di-gu-tin) *n.* the pure blue colouring matter of indigo.

indiminishable (in-di-min-ish-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. diminishable*] incapable of being lessened or reduced.

indirect (in-di-rekt) *a.* not direct; not straight or rectilinear; oblique; circuitous; not tending to an aim purpose, or result by the most plain and obvious method or course; remote; not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest.

indirectly (in-di-rekt-li) *adv.* in an indirect manner; obliquely; unfairly; not expressly; inferentially.

indirectness (in-di-rekt-nes) *n.* obliquity; deviousness; unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent act or practice.

indiscernible (in-di-zer-ni-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. discernible*] incapable of being discerned; not discoverable.

indiscernibly (in-di-zer-ni-blī) *adv.* so as not to be seen or perceived.

indiscernible, indiscerptible (in-di-ser-pi-bl, -serp-ti-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, *dis*, and *carpere*, pluck] incapable of dissolution or separation of parts.

indisciplinable (in-dis-i-plin-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being disciplined.

indiscipline (in-dis-i-plin) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *discipline*] lack of discipline; disorder.

undiscoverable (in-dis-kuv'-er-a-bl) *a.* undiscoverable.

indiscreet (in-dis-kret') *a.* [F. fr. *L. in*, not, and *E. discreet*] not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; injudicious; inconsiderate; rash; incautious.

indiscreetly (in-dis-kret'-li) *adv.* not discreetly; indiscreetly.

indiscreetness (in-dis-kret-nes) *n.* want of discreetness.

indiscretion (in-dis-kresh-un) *n.* want of discretion; imprudence; an indiscreet act; indiscreet behaviour.

indiscriminate (in-dis-krim-i-nāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. discriminate*] not making any distinction.

indiscriminately (in-dis-krim-i-nāt-li) *adv.* in an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; in confusion.

indiscriminating (in-dis-krim-i-nā-ting) *a.* not making distinctions.



Leaves and flowers of the indigo plant.

indiscrimination (in-dis-krim-i-nā-shun) *n.* want of discrimination.

indiscriminative (in-dis-krim-i-nā-tiv) *a.* making no distinctions.

indispensability (in-dis-pen-sā-bl-i-ti) *n.* indispensableness.

indispensable (in-dis-pen-sā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. dispensable*] not dispensable; impossible to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary.

indispensableness (in-dis-pen-sā-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being indispensable or absolutely necessary.

indispensably (in-dis-pen-sā-bl) *adv.* in an indispensable manner.

indispose (in-dis-pōz) *v. t.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *E. dispose*] to render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify for the exercise of proper functions; to disorder; to make somewhat ill; to disincline; to render averse, unfavourable, or disinclined (with *toward*).

indisposed (in-dis-pōzd) *a.* affected with indisposition; slightly ill or disordered.

indisposedness (in-dis-pōz-ed-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; slight aversion; indisposition.

indisposition (in-dis-pu-zish-un) *n.* disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike; slight disorder of the bodily functions; sickness; ailment.

indisputability (in-dis-pū-tā-bl-i-ti) *n.* indisputableness.

indisputable (in-dis-pū-tā-bl) *a.* [F. fr. *in*, not, and *E. disputable*] not disputable; too evident to admit of dispute; unquestionable; undeniable; certain; positive.

indisputableness (in-dis-pū-tā-bl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being indisputable.

indisputably (in-dis-pū-tā-bl) *adv.* without dispute; unquestionably.

indisputed (in-dis-pū-ted) *a.* not disputed or controverted.

indissolubility (in-dis-o-lū-bl-i-ti) *n.* quality of being indissoluble, or incapable of being dissolved; perpetuity of union, obligation, or binding force.

indissoluble (in-dis-o-lū-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *E. dissoluble*] not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; perpetually binding or obligatory.

indissolubleness (in-dis-o-lū-bl-nes) *n.* indissolubility.

indissolubly (in-dis-o-lū-bl) *adv.* in a manner resisting separation; firmly.

indissolvable (in-di-zol-va-bl) *a.* incapable of being dissolved; indissoluble.

indissolvableness (in-di-zol-va-bl-nes) *n.* indissolubility.

indistinct (in-dis-tingt') *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. distinct*] not distinct or distinguishable; obscure to the mind; confused; not presenting clear and well defined images or perceptions; imperfect; faint; dim; undefined; indefinite; vague; uncertain.

indistinction (in-dis-tingk-shun) *n.* want of distinction; confusion; equality of rank or condition.

indistinctive (in-dis-tingk-tiv) *a.* not distinct from others; not capable of making distinction.

indistinctly (in-dis-tingkt'-li) *adv.* in an indistinct manner; not clearly; confusedly; obscurely.

indistinctness (in-dis-tingkt'-nes) *n.* want of distinctness; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity; faintness.

indistinguishable (in-dis-tingt'-gwish-a-bl) *a.* not distinguishable; unable to be distinguished or separated.

indistinguishably (in-dis-tingt'-gwish-a-bl) *adv.* so as not to be distinguished.

indite (in-dit') *v. t.* [O.F. *enditer*, cf. *indict*] to direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written; to compose; to write; to be author of.

inditement (in-dit'-ment) *n.* the act of inditing.

inditer (in-dit'-ter) *n.* one that indites.

indivertible (in-di-ver'ti-bl) *a.* incapable of being turned aside or out of a course.

individual (in-di-vid-ū-āl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *dividere*, divide] not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; of, or pertaining to, one only—hence, peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing; —*n.* a single person, animal, or thing, of any kind; *esp.* a human being; a person.

individualism (in-di-vid-ū-āl-izm) *n.* quality of being individual; an excessive regard to one's personal interest; a political system that regards the rights and interests of individuals in a community (opposed to *socialism*).

individualistic (in-di-vid-ū-āl-is-tik) *a.* pertaining to individualism.

individuality (in-di-vid-ū-āl-i-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being individual; separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.

individualization (in-di-vid-ū-āl-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of individualizing, or the state of being individualized.

individualize (in-di-vid-ū-āl-iz) *v. t.* to select or mark as an individual; to distinguish the personal or peculiar properties of.

individually (in-di-vid-ū-āl-i) *adv.* in an individual manner or relation; separately; inseparably; incommunicably.

individuate (in-di-vid-ū-āt) *v. t.* to distinguish from others of the species; to cause to exist as an individual whole; to make single.

individuation (in-di-vid-ū-ā-shun) *n.* separate or individual existence.

indivisibility (in-di-viz-i-bl-i-ti) *n.* state or property of being indivisible.

indivisible (in-di-viz-i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. divisible*] not divisible; not separable into parts; not capable of exact division; incommensurable; —*n.* that which is indivisible; one of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved; an infinitesimal.

indivisibleness (in-di-viz-i-bl-nes) *n.* indivisibility.

indivisibly (in-di-viz-i-bl) *adv.* so as not to be capable of division.

Indo-Briton (in-dō-brit-un) *n.* a person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain.

Indo-Chinese (in-dō-chī-nēs) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia.

indocile (in-dō-sil, in-dō-sil) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *E. docile*] not teachable; not easily instructed; dull; intractable.

indocility (in-dō-sil-i-ti) *n.* dullness of intellect; unteachableness; intractableness.

indoctrinate (in-dok-tri-nāt) *v. t.* [L. *in*, in, and *doctrina*, doctrine] to instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to instil into; to imbue with.

indoctrination (in-dok-tri-nā-shun) *n.* act of indoctrinating; information; instruction in any branch of knowledge, or in the principles of a system.

Indo-English (in-dō-ing-glish) *a.* of, or relating to, the English who are born or reside in India.

Indo-European (in-dō-ū-ru-pē-an) *a.* a term given to the family of languages, also called Aryan, and Indo-Germanic.

indolence (in-du-lens) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *dolere*, feel pain] habitual idleness; indisposition to labour; laziness; sluggishness.

indolent (in-du-lent) *a.* indulging in ease; avoiding labour and exertion; habitually idle; inactive; free from pain, as an indolent tumour.

indolently (in-du-lent-li) *adv.* in an indolent manner; lazily.

indomitable (in-dom-i-tā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *domitare*, to tame] not to be subdued; untamable; invincible.

indoor (in-dōr) *a.* [L. *in*, within, and *E. door*] being within doors.

indoors (in-dōrs) *adv.* within doors; at home.

indorsable (in-dor'sa-bl) *a.* capable of being indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

indorse (in-dors') *v.t.* See *endorse*.

indorsee (in-dor-sē) *n.* the person to whom a note or bill is indorsed.

indorsement (in-dors-ment) *n.* act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument; a writing, usually upon the back of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred; sanction; confirmation.

indorser (in-dor-ser) *n.* one that indorses; the party by whom a bill, note, or check is indorsed.

indraught (in-draft) *n.* a drawing in; an inward flow or current; a passage inward.

indrawn (in-drawn) *a.* drawn in.

indubious (in-dū'bi-us) *a.* not dubious or doubtful; certain; sure.

indubitable (in-dū'bi-ta-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and E. *dubitable*, cf. *doubt*] unquestioned; undoubted; incontestable; undeniable; certain.

indubitableness (in-dū'bi-ta-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being indubitable.

indubitably (in-dū'bi-ta-bl) *adv.* undoubtedly; unquestionably.

indubitate (in-dū'bi-tāt) *v.t.* to bring into doubt; —(in-dū'bi-tāt) *a.* indubitable.

induce (in-dūs) *v.t.* [L. *inducere*, to lead in] to bring in, or upon; to produce; to cause; to bring into view; to introduce; to exhibit; to lead by persuasion or argument; to influence; to actuate.

induced (in-dūst) *a.* caused by induction.

inducement (in-dūs-ment) *n.* that which induces; a fact, reason, or consideration that leads on or persuades to action; motive; reason; incitement; influence.

inducer (in-dū-ser) *n.* one that, or that which, induces.

inducible (in-dū'si-bl) *a.* capable of being induced; [Law] brought on, effected; capable of being shown or proved by induction.

induct (in-dukt) *v.t.* [cf. *induce*] to bring in; to introduce; to introduce, as to a benefice or office; to instal or put formally into possession of.

inductile (in-dukt-il) *a.* not ductile; incapable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

inductility (in-dukt-il'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being inductile.

induction (in-dukt-shun) *n.* act of inducting or bringing in; introduction; prelude; preface; act of inferring or drawing a conclusion from premises; act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, or from particulars to generals; introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office, by the usual forms and ceremonies; [Elec.] the transfer of a magnetic or electric state from an electrified to a non-electrified body, by proximity.

inductional (in-dukt-shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or proceeding by, induction.

inductive (in-dukt-iv) *a.* leading or drawing; tempting; inferring; drawing conclusions from premises; proceeding not by demonstration, but by induction.

inductively (in-dukt-iv-li) *adv.* by induction or inference.

inductivity (in-dukt-iv-i-ti) *n.* the power or capacity for induction.

inductor (in-dukt-tur) *n.* the person that inducts another into an office or benefice.

indue (in-dū) *v.t.* See *endue*.

induement (in-dū-ment) *n.* investment; clothing; endowment.

indulge (in-dulj) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *dulcis*, sweet] to permit; not to restrain or oppose; to give freedom or scope to; to gratify; to yield to; to grant; to favour; to humour; —*v.i.* to be favourable; to yield; to comply; to give one's self to the habit or practice of; to continue in the enjoyment of.

indulgence (in-dul-jens) *n.* the quality of being indulgent; forbearance of restraint

or control; favour granted; liberality; gratification; liberty; kindness; in R. C. church, remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

indulgent (in-dul-jent) *a.* prone to indulge or humour; not opposing or restraining; yielding to the desires or wishes of an inferior; kind; liberal; tender; mild; favourable; gratifying; favouring.

indulgently (in-dul-jent-li) *adv.* in an indulgent manner; mildly; favourably.

indulger (in-dul-jer) *n.* one that indulges.

indult (in-dult) *n.* an indulgence; a licence granted by the pope, permitting some act not sanctioned by the common law of the church.

induplicate (in-dū'pli-kāt) *a.* [L. *in*, in, and *duplicare*, fold] having the edges bent or rolled inward [Bot.].

indurate (in-dū-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *durus*, hard] to make hard; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate; —*v.i.* to grow hard; to harden, or become hard.

indurated (in-dū-rā-ted) *a.* hardened; made thick and dense.

induration (in-dū-rā-shun) *n.* act of hardening, or process of growing hard; stiffness.

indurative (in-dū-rā-tiv) *a.* hardening.

indusium (in-dū'zi-um) *n.* [L. *induere*, put on] a collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower; the shield or scale covering the fruit-spot of a fern [Bot.].

industrial (in-dus'tri-əl) *a.* consisting in industry; pertaining to the arts of industry. **Industrial-school**, a school for reclaiming neglected children, and training them to habits of morality and industry; a ragged-school.

industrialism (in-dus'tri-əl-izm) *n.* devotion to industrial pursuits and interests.

industrially (in-dus'tri-əl-i) *adv.* in an industrial manner.

industrious (in-dus'tri-us) *a.* diligent in business or study; laborious; assiduous; not remiss or slack; steady; careful; attentive; active; diligent in a particular pursuit.

industriously (in-dus'tri-us-li) *adv.* in an industrious manner; diligently.

industriousness (in-dus'tri-us-nes) *n.* diligence; industry.

industry (in-dus'tri) *n.* [F. fr. L. *industria*] habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention; careful application; activity; assiduity.

indwell (in-dwel) *v.t.* and *i.* [E. *in*, within, and *dwell*] to dwell in; to abide within.

indweller (in-dwel-er) *n.* an inhabitant.

indwelling (in-dwel-ing) *n.* residence within, or in, the heart or soul; interior abode; —*a.* dwelling within.

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *ebrius*, drunk] to make drunk; to intoxicate; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic; to exhilarate; —*v.i.* to be or become intoxicated; —*n.* one that is drunk; a habitual drunkard; a sot.

inebriation (in-e-bri-ā-shun) *n.* drunkenness; mental or moral intoxication.

inebriety (in-e-bri-ā-ti) *n.* drunkenness; intoxication.

inebrious (in-ē'bri-us) *a.* drunk, or partly drunk; causing intoxication.

inedible (in-ed'i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *edible*] not eatable; unfit for food.

inedited (in-ed'i-ted) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *edited*] not edited; unpublished.

ineffable (in-ef-ə-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in* and E. *effable*] incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable.

ineffableness (in-ef-ə-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being ineffable.

ineffably (in-ef-ə-bl-i) *adv.* in a manner not to be expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.

ineffaceable (in-e-fā'sa-bl) *a.* incapable of being effaced or rubbed out.

ineffaceably (in-e-fā-sa-bli) *adv.* so as not to be effaced; indelibly.
ineffective (in-e-fek-tiv) *a.* incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended; useless; inefficient; vain; fruitless; weak.
ineffectively (in-e-fek-tiv-li) *adv.* without effect; weak.
ineffectiveness (in-e-fek-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being ineffective.
ineffectual (in-e-fek-tū-əl) *a.* not producing the proper effect; inefficient; weak.
ineffectually (in-e-fek-tū-əl-i) *adv.* without effect; in vain.
ineffectualness (in-e-fek-tū-əl-nes) *n.* the condition of being ineffectual.
ineffervescent (in-ef-er-ves-ent) *a.* not effervescent or effervescing.
inefficacious (in-ef-i-kā-shus) *a.* not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect.
inefficaciously (in-ef-i-kā-shus-li) *adv.* without efficacy or effect.
inefficacy (in-ef-i-ka-si) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *efficax*, fr. *ex*, out, and *facere*, make] want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency.
inefficiency (in-e-fish-en-si) *n.* want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.
inefficient (in-e-fish-ent) *a.* not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious; habitually slack or remiss; incompetent.
inefficiently (in-e-fish-ent-li) *adv.* in an incapable manner.
inelastic (in-e-lās-tik) *a.* not elastic; wanting elasticity.
inelegance, inelegancy (in-el'e-gans, -gan-si) *n.* quality of being inelegant; want of elegance.
inelegant (in-el'e-gant) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *elegant*] not elegant; unrefined; unpolished; awkward; wanting form or beauty; wanting grace or ornament; unclassical; vulgar; coarse.
inelegantly (in-el'e-gant-li) *adv.* in an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely.
ineligibility (in-el-i-ji-bil-i-ti) *n.* incapacity of being elected to an office; state or quality of not being worthy of choice.
ineligible (in-el-i-ji-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *eligibile*] incapable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.
ineligibly (in-el-i-ji-bl-i) *adv.* in an ineligible manner.
ineloquent (in-el-u-kwent) *a.* not eloquent.
ineloquently (in-el-u-kwent-li) *adv.* without eloquence.
ineluctable (in-e-luk-tā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *eluctari*, struggle out] not to be overcome or escaped from.
inept (in-ep) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *aptus*, apt] not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable; foolish; silly.
ineptitude (in-ep-ti-tūd) *n.* the quality of being inept; unfit; unsuitableness; foolishness; nonsense.
ineptly (in-ep-ti) *adv.* unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.
ineptness (in-ep-nes) *n.* unfitness; awkwardness.
inequality (in-e-kwōl-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *equalis*, equal] quality of being unequal; lack of equality or uniformity; diversity; unevenness; want of levelness; disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency.
inequilateral (in-e-kwi-lat-e-rāl) *a.* having unequal sides.
inequitable (in-ek-wi-tā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *equitabē*] not equitable; not just.
inequity (in-ek-wi-ti) *n.* lack of equity or abstract justice.
ineradicable (in-e-rad-i-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *radix*, root] incapable of being rooted out or removed; deep-seated.
ineradicably (in-e-rad-i-ka-bl-i) *adv.* so as not to be eradicated.
inerrable (in-er-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *errare*, wander] incapable of erring; infallible.

inerrably (in-er-a-bli) *adv.* with freedom from error.
inerratic (in-e-rat-ik) *a.* not erratic; fixed; stable; stationary.
inert (in-er) *a.* [L. *iners*, *inertis*, fr. *in*, not, and *ars*, art] destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; indispensed to move or act; dull; powerless for an affect or influence; inactive; sluggish; slothful.
inertia (in-er-shiā) *n.* that property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion; indisposition to move; inactivity; sluggishness.
inertly (in-er-tli) *adv.* without activity; sluggishly.
inertness (in-er-t-nes) *n.* want of activity or exertion; sluggishness.
inerudite (in-er-oo-dit) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *erudite*] unlearned.
inescapable (in-es-kā-pā-bl) *a.* [F.] not to be eluded or escaped; inevitable.
inescutcheon (in-es-kuch-un) *n.* a small escutcheon borne within a shield [Her.].
inessential (in-e-sen-shal) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *essential*] not essential; immaterial.
inestimable (in-es-ti-mā-bl) *a.* incapable of being estimated or computed; above all price; invaluable; priceless.
inestimably (in-es-ti-mā-bl-i) *adv.* in a manner not to be estimated.
inevident (in-ev-i-dent) *a.* not evident; not clear or obvious.
inevitable (in-ev-i-tā-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *evitare*, avoid] incapable of evasion or escape; unavoidable; not to be withstood or resisted.
inevitableness (in-ev-i-tā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being inevitable.
inevitably (in-ev-l-tā-bl-i) *adv.* unavoidably; certainly.
inexact (in-eg-zakt) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *exact*] not exact; not precisely correct or true.
inexactitude (in-eg-zakt-i-tūd) *n.* inexactness.
inexactly (in-eg-zakt-li) *adv.* not exactly; not correctly.
inexactness (in-eg-zakt-nes) *n.* want of precision; inaccuracy.
inexcitable (in-ek-si-tā-bl) *a.* not susceptible of excitement.
inexcusable (in-eks-kū-zā-bl) *a.* not admitting excuse or justification.
inexcusableness (in-eks-kū-zā-bl-nes) *n.* quality of not being excusable.
inexcusably (in-eks-kū-zā-bl-i) *adv.* so as not to be excusable.
inexecutable (in-ek-se-kū-tā-bl) *a.* not executable.
inexertion (in-eg-zer-shun) *n.* want of exertion; want of effort.
inexhalable (in-eks-hā-lā-bl) *a.* not exhalable.
inexhausted (in-eg-zaws-ted) *a.* not exhausted; not emptied; not spent.
inexhaustible (in-eg-zaws-ti-bl) *a.* incapable of being exhausted or emptied.
inexhaustibleness (in-eg-zaws-ti-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being inexhaustible.
inexhaustibly (in-eg-zaws-ti-bl-i) *adv.* in an inexhaustible manner.
inexhaustive (in-eg-zaws-tiv) *a.* not exhaustive; not to be exhausted or spent.
inexistence (in-eg-zis-tens) *n.* lack of existence; non-existence.
inexistent (in-eg-zis-tent) *a.* not existing; having no existence.
inexorability (in-ek-su-rā-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being inexorable to entreaty.
inexorable (in-ek-su-rā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *ex*, from, and *orare*, entreat] not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; unrelenting.
inexorableness (in-ek-su-rā-bl-nes) *n.* inexorability.

inexorably (in-ek-sô-ra-bli) *adv.* so as to be immovable by entreaty.

inexpansible (in-eks-pân-si-bl) *a.* incapable of being expanded or diffused.

inexpectant (in-eks-pek-tant) *a.* not expecting.

inexpedience, inexpediency (in-eks-pê-di-ens, -en-si) *n.* quality of being inexpedient; want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose.

inexpedient (in-eks-pê-di-ent) *a.* not expedient; not tending to a good end—hence, unfit; improper; inconvenient.

inexpediently (in-eks-pê-di-ent-li) *adv.* unfitly; unsuitably.

inexpensive (in-eks-pen-siv) *a.* not expensive.

inexperience (in-eks-pê-ri-ens) *n.* absence, or want, of experience.

inexperienced (in-eks-pê-ri-ent) *a.* not having experience; unskilled.

inexpert (in-eks-pert) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *expertus*, tried] not expert; without knowledge or dexterity derived from practice; unskilled.

inexpertness (in-eks-pert-nes) *n.* lack of expertness.

inexpiable (in-eks-pi-a-bl) *a.* admitting of no atonement or satisfaction.

inexpiably (in-eks-pi-a-bl) *adv.* to a degree that admits of no atonement.

inexplicability (in-eks-pli-ka-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being inexplicable.

inexplicable (in-eks-pli-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *explicable*] incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for.

inexplicably (in-eks-pli-ka-bl) *adv.* in an inexplicable manner.

inexplicit (in-eks-plis-it) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *explicit*] not explicit; not clearly stated.

inexplorable (in-eks-plôr-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being explored or discovered.

inexplosive (in-eks-plô-siv) *a.* not liable to explode.

inexpressible (in-eks-pres-i-bl) *a.* not capable of expression; unspeakable; unutterable; indescribable; —*n. pl.* trousers.

inexpressibly (in-eks-pres-i-bl) *adv.* in an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably.

inexpressive (in-eks-pres-iv) *a.* not expressing or intending to express; vacant; unmeaning, as look; conveying little meaning; deficient in interest or point, as a work of art.

inexpressiveness (in-eks-pres-iv-nes) *n.* the state of being inexpressive; want of proper expression.

inexpugnable (in-eks-pug-na-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *expugnabile*] that cannot be overcome by force, or taken by assault.

inexpugnably (in-eks-pug-na-bli) *adv.* impreguably.

inextended (in-eks-ten-ded) *a.* unextended.

inextensible (in-eks-ten-si-bl) *a.* not extensible; incapable of being stretched.

inextension (in-eks-ten-shun) *n.* lack of extension.

inextinguishable (in-eks-ting-gwish-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *extinguishable*] not capable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

inextinguishably (in-eks-ting-gwish-a-bli) *adv.* in an inextinguishable manner.

inextricable (in-eks-tri-ka-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and E. *extricabilis*] not to be disentangled or untied, as a coil or knot; incapable of being cleared up or explained; hopelessly obscure.

inextricableness (in-eks-tri-ka-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being inextricable.

inextricably (in-eks-tri-ka-bli) *adv.* in an inextricable manner.

infallibility (in-fal-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being infallible, or exempt from error.

infallible (in-fal-i-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and E. *fallibilis*] incapable of error; exempt from

liability to mistake; sound; not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain.

infallibleness (in-fal-i-bl-nes) *n.* infallibility.

infallibly (in-fal-i-bli) *adv.* certainly; unfaillingly.

infamous (in-fa-mus) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *fama*, report] of ill report; base; scandalous; notoriously vile; held in abhorrence; odious; detestable.

infamously (in-fa-mus-li) *adv.* in an infamous manner or degree; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; with open reproach.

infamy (in-fa-mi) *n.* total loss of reputation; public disgrace; extreme baseness or villainy; that loss of character or status which a convict incurs.

infancy (in-fan-si) *n.* the first part of life, extending from birth to childhood; state or condition of one under age; nonage; minority; the first stage of anything; beginning; commencement.

infant (in-fant) *n.* [L. *infans*, fr. *in*, not, and *fari*, speak] a young babe; sometimes, a child several years of age; a person not of full age; a minor; —*a.* pertaining to infancy; intended for young children.

infanta (in-fan-ta) *n.* [Sp.] in Spain and Portugal, any royal princess except an heiress-apparent.

infante (in-fan-tä) *n.* [Sp.] in Spain and Portugal, any royal prince, except the heir-apparent.

infanticidal (in-fan-ti-si-dal) *a.* pertaining to, or guilty of, child-murder.

infanticide (in-fan-ti-sid) *n.* [L. *infans*, child, and *caedere*, kill] the murder of a newly born child; a slayer of infants.

infantile (in-fan-til) *a.* pertaining to infancy, or to an infant.

infantine (in-fan-tin) *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, infants or young children; young; tender; immature; fitted for young children.

infantry (in-fan-tri) *n.* [It. *infanteria*, foot-soldiers, fr. *infante*, an infant, fr. L. *infans*, not speaking, a very young person] *orig.* the pages or servants of a knight; foot-soldiers, in distinction from cavalry.

infantryman (in-fan-tri-man) *n.* a foot-soldier.

infatuate (in-fat-ü-ät) *v. t.* [L. *in*, in, and *fatuus*, foolish] to make foolish; to weaken the intellectual powers of; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion; —*a.* (in-fat-ü-ät) stupefied; infatuated.

infatuated (in-fat-ü-ät-ed) *a.* affected with great folly.

infatuation (in-fat-ü-ä-shun) *n.* act of affecting with folly; want of sound judgment; state of mind in which the desires and will are bent or inclined to some object contrary to reason, prudence, or common sense.

infeasibility (in-fē-zī-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state of being infeasible; impracticability.

infeasible (in-fē-zī-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *feasibilis*] not capable of being done or accomplished; impracticable.

infeasibleness (in-fē-zī-bl-nes) *n.* infeasibility.

infect (in-fekt) *v. t.* [L. *in*, into, and *facere*, make] to taint with disease; to affect with morbid or noxious matter; to communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to poison.

infected (in-fek-ted) *a.* tainted with virulent matter; or noxious exhalations; corrupted by evil.

infecter (in-fek-tēr) *n.* one that infects.

infection (in-fek-shun) *n.* act or process of infecting; contagion; communication of disease by contact; result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease that taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication from one to another; contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods.

infectious (in-fek-shus) *a.* having qualities that may infect; pestilential; corrupting; or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating; contaminating with illegality; capable of being easily diffused or spread.

infectiously (in-fek-shus-li) *adv.* by infection; contagiously.

infectiousness (in-fek-shus-nes) *n.* quality of being infectious.

infective (in-fek-tiv) *a.* communicating disease;—having the power or quality of tainting or corrupting; active in spreading by contact.

infecund (in-fek-und) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *secundus*, prolific] unfruitful; barren.

infecundity (in-fe-kun-di-ti) *n.* unfruitfulness; barrenness.

infestment (in-fest-ment) *n.* [*cf.* *enseoff*] deed or process of putting in possession of heritable property [Scots Law].

infelicitous (in-fe-lis-i-tus) *a.* not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate.

infelicity (in-fe-lis-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *felix*, happy] unhappiness; misery; misfortune; unfortunate state; unfavourableness.

infelt (in-felt) *a.* [E. *in* and *felt*] felt deeply in the heart.

infer (in-fer) *v.t.* [L. *inferre*, carry in] to derive either by deduction or induction; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence; to deduce; to gather.

inferable (in-fer-a-bl) *a.* capable of being inferred or deduced from premises.

inference (in-fer-ens) *n.* act of inferring; a truth or proposition drawn from another admitted or supposed to be true; conclusion from premises; deduction; consequence.

inferential (in-fe-ren-shal) *a.* deduced or deducible by inference.

inferentially (in-fe-ren-shal-i) *adv.* by way of inference.

inferior (in-fē-ri-ur) *a.* [L. *inferus*, lower] lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate; secondary; subsidiary; between the earth and the sun; below the horizon; growing below some other organ;—*n.* a person that is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

inferiority (in-fē-ri-or-i-ti) *n.* state of being inferior; a lower state or condition.

inferiorly (in-fē-ri-or-li) *adv.* in an inferior manner or position.

infernal (in-fer-nal) *a.* [F. *fr.* L. *infernus*, *fr.* *inferus*, lower] pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pertaining to, or resembling, hell; diabolical; satanic; fiendish; malicious;—*n.* an inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions. **infernal-machine**, an explosive machine or apparatus contrived for the purpose of assassination or destruction. **infernal-stone**, lunar caustic.

infernally (in-fer-nal-i) *adv.* in an infernal manner.

inferno (in-fer-nō, in-far-nō) *n.* [It. *fr.* L.] hell; the infernal regions; any place supposed to resemble hell.

inferrible (in-fer-i-bl) *a.* inferable.

infertile (in-fer-til) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *fertile*] not fertile or productive; barren.

infertility (in-fer-til-i-ti) *n.* unproductiveness; barrenness; unfruitfulness.

infest (in-fest) *v.t.* [L. *infestus*, hostile] to trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass; to plague.

infestation (in-fes-tā-shun) *n.* harassment; molestation.

infester (in-fes-ter) *n.* one that infests.

infestered (in-fes-terd) *a.* [E. *in* and *fester*] rankling; inveterate.

inf feudation (in-fū-dā-shun) *n.* [L. *in*, in, and Low L. *feudum*, fee, *cf.* *feud*] the act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee; the granting of tithes to laymen.

infidel (in-fi-del) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *fidelis*, faithful] faithless; unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity;—*n.* one that is without faith; unbeliever; sceptic; a freethinker; one that disbelieves in Christ or the divine origin and authority of Christianity; a deist.

infidelity (in-fi-del-i-ti) *n.* want of faith or belief; disbelief of the divine origin of Christianity; unbelief; unfaithfulness to the marriage contract; breach of trust; treachery; deceit.

infiltrate (in-fil-ter) *v.t.* and *i.* to filter or sift in.

infiltrate (in-fil-trät) *v.i.* to enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

infiltration (in-fil-trä-shun) *n.* act or process of infiltrating; the substance that has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

infinite (in-fi-nit) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *finire*, to limit] unlimited or boundless in time or space; without limit in power, capacity, intensity, or moral excellence; perfect; indefinitely large or extensive; [Math.] greater or smaller than any assignable quantity of the same kind; [Mus.] capable of endless repetition, as a figure;—*n.* infinite space or extent; infinite time or duration; eternity; the Almighty; [Math.] an infinite magnitude, quantity, or number.

infinitely (in-fi-nit-li) *adv.* without bounds or limits; immensely; greatly; to a degree beyond expression.

infiniteness (in-fi-nit-nes) *n.* infinity; immensity.

infinitesimal (in-fi-nit-es-i-mäl) *a.* infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity;—*n.* an infinitely small quantity, or one less than any assignable quantity.

infinitesimally (in-fi-nit-es-i-mäl-i) *adv.* in infinitely small quantities.

infinitive (in-fin-i-tiv) *a.* unlimited; unrestricted; designating the mood of a verb that expresses its action without limitation of persons or numbers.

infinitude (in-fin-i-tüd) *n.* quality of being infinite; endlessness in time or duration; infinite extent; immensity; boundless number.

infinity (in-fin-i-ti) *n.* [L. *fr.* *in*, not, and *finis*, end] unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness; immensity; unlimited capacity, energy, or excellence; endless or indefinite number.

infirm (in-ferm) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *firmus*, strong] not firm or sound; weak; feeble; weak of mind; irresolute; not solid or stable.

infirmary (in-fer-ma-ri) *n.* a hospital where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed.

infirmity (in-fer-mi-ti) *n.* state of being infirm; unsound or unhealthy state of body; weakness; feebleness; disease; malady; mental weakness; fault; foible; want of will; defect; imperfection.

infirmly (in-ferm-li) *adv.* in a weak or infirm manner.

infirmness (in-ferm-nes) *n.* the state of being infirm; weakness.

infix (in-fiks) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *figere*, *pp.* *fixus*, to fix] to fix by piercing or thrusting in; to implant, as principles, thoughts, or instructions.

inflare (in-fläm) *v.t.* [L. *in*, into, and *flamma*, a flame] to set on fire; to kindle; to heat; to excite the blood; to provoke, as appetite or desire; to arouse; to incite, as passion; to irritate; to exaggerate; to exaggerate by description; to aggravate;—*v.i.* to grow hot, angry, and painful.

inflamed (in-fläm-d) *a.* set on fire; heated; provoked; [Her.] adorned with flames.

inflamer (in-fläm-er) *n.* one that inflames.

inflammability (in-fläm-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* susceptibility of readily taking fire.

inflammable (in-fläm-a-bl) *a.* capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion.

inflammableness (in-fläm-a-bl-nes) *n.* inflammability.

inflammably (in-fläm-a-bl-i) *adv.* in an inflammable manner.

inflammation (in-fläm-mä-shun) *n.* act of setting on fire; state of being in flame or on fire; a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms; violent excitement; passion; animosity.

inflammatory (in-fläm-a-tu-ri) *a.* inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation; accompanied with preternatural heat, and excitement of arterial action; tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious.

inflatable (in-flät-a-bl) *a.* capable of inflation.

inflate (in-flät) *v.t.* [L. *inflare*, blow in] to swell with air; to blow into; to puff up; to elate.

inflated (in-flät-d) *a.* swollen out by air or gas; blown up; distended; puffed up; turgid; bombastic.

inflatingly (in-flā-'ting-li) *adv.* in a manner tending to inflate.

inflation (in-flā-'shun) *n.* act of inflating; the state of being distended with air; swelling; puffiness; mental elation; vanity; conceit.

inflatus (in-flā-'tus) *n.* a breathing, or blowing, into; inspiration.

inflect (in-flekt') *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *flectere*, bend] to bend; to turn from a direct line or course; to vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate; to modulate, as the voice.

inflected (in-flek-'ted) *a.* bent from a direct line; changed in the termination, as nouns or verbs.

inflection, inflexion (in-flek-'shun) *n.* act of inflecting, or state of being inflected; a bend; a fold; a slide or modulation of the voice in speaking; [Gram.] the variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and verbs by conjugation.

inflectional, inflexional (in-flek-'shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to inflection.

inflective (in-flek-'tiv) *a.* having the power of bending; capable of being inflected.

inflexed (in-flekt') *a.* turned in; bent inward.

inflexibility (in-flek-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being inflexible; unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper; unbending pertinacity.

inflexible (in-flek-'si-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and E. *flexible*] incapable of being bent; firm in purpose; unyielding to influence or entreaty; inexorable; unchangeable; unalterable.

inflexibleness (in-flek-'si-bl-nes) *n.* inflexibility.

inflexibly (in-flek-'si-blī) *adv.* in an inflexible manner; firmly.

inflexure (in-flek-'sūr) *n.* an inflection; a curving, bend, or fold.

inflict (in-flikt') *v.t.* [L. *in*, against, and *figere*, strike] to lay or send, as a punishment, etc.; to apply; to impose.

inflicter (in-flikt-'ter) *n.* one that inflicts.

infliction (in-flikt-'shun) *n.* act of inflicting or imposing; that which is imposed, as a punishment.

inflictive (in-flikt-'tiv) *a.* tending or able to inflict.

inflorescence (in-flo-res-'ens) *n.* [F. fr. L. *in-florescere*, to begin to blossom] a flowering; the unfolding of blossoms; mode of flowering, or general arrangement and disposition of the flowers.

inflow (in-flō) *n.* the act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; influx.

influence (in-floo-'ens) *n.* [L. *in*, into, and *fluere*, flow] a flowing in or upon; influx; the visible operation of an invisible power; the effect produced on material bodies by the forces of nature, as light, heat, air, etc.; the effect formerly supposed to be produced by the planetary system on terrestrial persons and events; [Morals] the effect of truth on the mind; motive; consideration; reasonable inducement; constraining power of love or sympathy; effect produced by individual character, social rank, wealth, etc.; sway; authority; control; spiritual or divine power acting on the heart or life;—*v.t.* to move or impel by force; to effect by natural or physical law; to act on, or affect, the mind, by motives of any kind; to induce; in a bad sense, to move, as the passions; to pervert, as the judgment.

influential (in-floo-'en-'shal) *a.* exerting influence or power by invisible operation.

influentially (in-floo-'en-'shal-i) *adv.* so as to incline, move, or direct.

influenza (in-floo-'en-'zā) *n.* [L., *cf.* *influenza*] a violent form of catarrh, usually occurring in the manner of an epidemic.

influx (in-fluks) *n.* [L. *influerē*, flow in] act of flowing in; infusion; intromission; introduction; importation in abundance.

infold (in-fōld') *v.i.* to wrap up or inwrap; to inclose; to embrace.

infoldment (in-fōld-'ment) *n.* act of embracing or infolding; state of being infolded.

inform (in-form') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *in*, into, and *formare*, to form] to form; to fashion; to

animate; to make known to; to advise; to instruct; to communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation;—*v.z.* to give intelligence or information.

informal (in-for-'mal) *a.* not in the regular, usual, or established form; irregular.

informality (in-for-'mal-i-ti) *n.* want of regular or customary form; any neglect or breach of rule or order.

informally (in-for-'mal-i) *adv.* without the usual forms; irregularly.

informant (in-for-'mant) *n.* one that informs or gives intelligence.

information (in-for-'mā-'shun) *n.* act of communicating knowledge; intelligence; news; notice or advice sent or received by message or writing; knowledge derived by perception, or by reading, instruction, etc.; communication of facts leading to a charge or accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited before a court.

informative (in-for-'ma-'tiv) *a.* having power to animate or form; instructive.

informatory (in-for-'ma-'tu-ri) *a.* full of information; instructive.

informed (in-form'd) *a.* ill-formed; shapeless; [Astr.] not included in a constellation.

informer (in-for-'mer) *n.* one that informs or animates; one that lodges a charge against another for the violation of some law; one that makes a business of informing against others.

infraction (in-frak-'shun) *n.* [L. *in*, in, and *frangere*, to break] breach; violation; infringement.

infractor (in-frak-'tur) *n.* a violator; a breaker.

infragrant (in-frā-'grānt) *a.* not fragrant; in-odorous.

infralapsarian (in-fra-lap-sā-'ri-an) *n.* [L. *infra*, below, and *lapsus*, the fall] one holding the doctrine of many of the Calvinists that God created the world, permitted the fall of man, and then decreed the salvation of the elect, leaving the residue of mankind to be eternally punished for their sins;—*a.* pertaining to the infralapsarians.

infralapsarianism (in-fra-lap-sā-'ri-an-izm) *n.* the doctrine held by the infralapsarians.

infrangibility (in-fran-'ji-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being infrangible.

infrangible (in-fran-'ji-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *frangere*, to break] not capable of being broken or separated into parts; not to be violated.

infrequency, infrequency (in-'frē-'kwēns) *n.* state of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness.

infrequent (in-'frē-'kwent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *requent*] seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent; rare; uncommon.

infrequently (in-'frē-'kwent-li) *adv.* not frequently.

infringe (in-frinj') *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *frangere*, break, *cf.* *infraction*] to break, as contracts; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfil or obey;—*v.z.* to violate some rule; to encroach; to trespass.

infringement (in-frinj-'ment) *n.* the act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfilment; encroachment; transgression; trespass.

infringer (in-frinj-'jer) *n.* one that violates, trespasses, or encroaches.

infructuous (in-fruk-tū-'us) *a.* [L.] not fruitful; unprofitable. Also **infructuose**.

infrugal (in-fró-'gū) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *frugal*] wasteful; improvident; extravagant.

infumate (in-fū-māt) *v.t.* [L. *infumare*, to smoke] to dry by smoking; to smoke;—*a.* clouded; shaded as by smoke.

infundibular (in-fun-dib-'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *in*, into, and *fundere*, pour] having the form of a funnel. Also **infundulate**.

infundibuliform (in-fun-dib-'ū-li-form) *a.* infundibular.

infurcation (in-fur-kā-'shun) *n.* [L. *in* and *furca*, a fork] a forked expansion or extension.

infuriate (in-fū-'ri-āt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *furiare*, enrage, fr. *furia*, fury, rage] to render

furious or mad; to enrage;—*a.* (in-fū'ri-qt) enraged; mad; raging; furiously angry.

infusate (in-fus-kāt) *v.t.* [*L. in, in, and fuscus, dark*] to darken;—*a.* clouded; darkened.

infuse (in-fūz) *v.t.* [*L. in, in, and fundere, pp. fusus, to pour*] to pour in, as a liquid; to instil, as principles or qualities; to inspire or animate; to steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.

infusibility (in-fū-zī-bil-i-ti) *n.* capability of being infused, or poured in;—[*L. in, not, and E. fusibility*] incapability of being fused or dissolved.

infusible (in-fū-'zi-bl) *a.* [*E. infuse and able*] capable of being infused;—[*L. in, not, and E. fusible*] not fusible; incapable of fusion.

infusion (in-fū-'zhun) *n.* act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation; introduction; inspiration; suggestion; act or process of steeping any insoluble substance in water in order to extract its virtues; the liquid that is obtained by this process; act of introducing into the veins by a syringe, as opiates, etc.

infusive (in-fū-'siv) *a.* having the power of infusion.

infusoria (in-fū-sō'ri-ā) *n.pl.* [*L., cf. infuse*] minute or microscopic animalcules found in water and other fluids.

infusorial (in-fū-sō'ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, infusoria.

infusory (in-fū-'su-ri) *a.* infusorial.

ingate (in-'gāt) *n.* entrance; passage in.

ingathering (in-'gATH-er-ing) *n.* [*E. in and gathering*] act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

ingemination (in-'jem-i-nā-'shun) *n.* [*L. in and geminus, twin*] repetition; reduplication.

ingenerate (in-'jen-e-rāt) *v.t.* [*L. in, in, and generare, to engender*] to generate or produce within;—*a.* (in-'jen-e-rāt) generated within; inborn; innate.

ingenious (in-'jen-'yus) *a.* [*L. ingenium, natural capacity*] possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; skilful or prompt to invent; curious in design or structure; skilfully contrived; well adapted; witty; clever; smart; sharp.

ingeniously (in-'jen-'yus-li) *adv.* in an ingenious manner.

ingeniousness (in-'jen-'yus-'nes) *n.* ingenuity.

ingenue (änzh-'nōó) *n.* [*F.*] an artless girl or young woman; an actress that represents such.

ingenuity (in-'je-nū-'i-ti) *n.* quality or power of ready invention; skill; curiousness in design or construction; clever adaptation or combination, as of mechanism; openness; fairness; candour.

ingenuous (in-'jen-'ū-us) *a.* [*L. ingenuus, of good birth*] of honourable extraction; noble; generous; free from reserve or dissimulation; frank; unreserved; artless; sincere; candid; fair.

ingenuously (in-'jen-'ū-us-li) *adv.* openly; fairly; candidly.

ingenuousness (in-'jen-'ū-us-'nes) *n.* state or quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; fairness.

ingestion (in-'jest-'yun) *n.* [*L. ingerere, carry in*] act of throwing, or putting, into the stomach.

ingle (in-'gl) *n.* [*Gael. ain-geal*] a fire or fireplace.

inglorious (in-'glō-'ri-us) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. gloriosus*] not glorious; not bringing honour or glory; shameful; disgraceful.

ingloriously (in-'glō-'ri-us-li) *adv.* dishonourably; shamefully; disgracefully.

ingloriousness (in-'glō-'ri-us-'nes) *n.* want of fame or celebrity; disgracefulness; meanness.

ingluvies (in-'glōó-vi-'ēz) *n.* [*L.*] the crop of birds; the stomach of ruminants.

ingoin (in-'gō-'ing) *a.* entering in or upon;—*n.* a going in.

ingot (in-'gut) *n.* [*A. S. in, in, and geotan, pour*] a mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.

ingraft (in-'grāft) *v.t.* to insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; to subject to the process of grafting; to set or fix deeply and firmly.

ingrafter (in-'grāft-ter) *n.* one that ingrafts.

ingraftment (in-'grāft-ment) *n.* act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted; a scion.

ingrain (in-'grān) *a.* dyed in the grain; thoroughly inwrought;—*v.t.* to dye in the grain, or before manufacture; to work into the natural texture, as colour.

ingrate (in-'grāt) *a.* [*L. in, not, and gratus, pleasing*] ungrateful; unthankful; displeasing to the sense;—*n.* an ungrateful person.

ingrateful (in-'grāt-'fool) *a.* ungrateful.

ingratiate (in-'grā'shi-at) *v.t.* [*L. in, into, and gratia, favour*] to introduce or commend to the favour of another.

ingratitude (in-'grat-'i-tūd) *n.* want of gratitude; insensibility to favours; unthankfulness; return of evil for good.

ingredient (in-'gred-'yent) *n.* [*L. ingredi, pp. ingressus, to enter*] that which is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element.

ingress (in-'gres) *n.* entrance; power, liberty, or means, of entrance or access.

ingroove (in-'grōov) *v.t.* to groove in; to join or fix as in a groove.

ingrowing (in-'grō-ing) *a.* growing inwards.

inguinal (in-'gwi-nāl) *a.* [*L. inguen, inguinis, the groin*] pertaining to the groin.

ingulf (in-'gulf) *v.t.* to swallow up in a vast, deep, gulf or whirlpool; to cast into a gulf; to overwhelm.

ingulfment (in-'gulf-'ment) *n.* a swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

ingurgitate (in-'gur-'ji-tāt) *v.t.* [*L. in, into, and gurgis, whirlpool, gulf*] to swallow greedily, or in a great quantity; to swallow up, as in a gulf; to ingulf;—*v.i.* to drink largely.

ingurgitation (in-'gur-'ji-tā-'shun) *n.* the act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity.

ingustable (in-'gus-ta-bl) *a.* [*L. in, not, and gustus, taste*] that cannot be tasted; tasteless; insipid.

inhabit (in-'hab-it) *v.t.* [*L. in, in, and habitare, dwell*] to live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of abode;—*v.i.* to have residence; to abide.

inhabitable (in-'hab-i-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being inhabited; habitable.

inhabittance (in-'hab-i-tans) *n.* condition of an inhabitant; legal residence; the right to support in case of poverty, acquired by residence in a town, parish, or district; domiciliation. Also **inhabitant**.

inhabitant (in-'hab-i-tant) *n.* one that dwells or resides permanently in a place; one that has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish.

inhabitation (in-'hab-i-tā-'shun) *n.* the act of inhabiting; a dwelling.

inhabited (in-'hab-i-ted) *a.* dwelt in; having inhabitants.

inhabiter (in-'hab-i-ter) *n.* one that inhabits; an inhabitant.

inhabitiveness (in-'hab-i-tiv-'nes) *n.* propensity for remaining in a place; love of locality, country, or home. Also **inhabitativeness**.

inhalation (in-'hā-lā-'shun) *n.* act of inhaling; act of drawing in with the breath vapour or other gaseous matter for medicinal purposes.

inhale (in-'hāl) *v.t.* [*L. in, upon, and halare, breathe*] to draw into the lungs; to inspire.

inhaler (in-'hā-ler) *n.* one that inhales; an apparatus for inhaling vapours, etc.; a respirator.

inharmonic, inharmonic (in-'hār-mon'ik, -i-kāl) *a.* wanting harmony; inharmonic.

inharmonious (in-'hār-mō-'ni-us) *a.* not harmonious; discordant; incongruous; inconsistent; disagreeable.

inharmoniously (in-'hār-mō-'ni-us-li) *adv.* discordantly.

inharmony (in-hár-mu-ni) *n.* want of harmony; discord.

inhere (in-hér) *v.i.* [*L. in, in, and haerere, to stick*] to exist in; to be a necessary part or component of; to be essential to; to be fixed or permanently embodied in.

inherence, inherency (in-hér-ens, -cn-si) *n.* state of inhering; existence in some thing.

inherent (in-hér-ent) *a.* sticking fast; existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it; naturally pertaining to; innate; inbred; natural.

inherently (in-hér-ent-li) *adv.* by inheritance; inseparable.

inherit (in-her-it) *v.t.* [*L. in and heres, heir*] to receive by descent from an ancestor; to receive or take by birth; to have by nature; to become possessed of; to own; —*v.i.* to take or have as an inheritance, possession, or property.

inheritability (in-her-i-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being inheritable.

inheritable (in-her-i-ta-bl) *a.* heritable.

inheritance (in-her-i-tans) *n.* an estate that a man has by descent as heir to another, or that he may transmit to another as his heir; a permanent or valuable possession or blessing; a possession received by gift, or without purchase; ownership; right or title to a succession of property.

inheritor (in-her-i-tur) *n.* one that inherits, or may inherit; an heir.

inheritress, inheritrix (in-her-i-tres, -triks) *n.* an heiress.

inhesion (in-hé-zhun) *n.* [*L. inhaesio, an adhering to*] inherence.

inhibit (in-hib-it) *v.t.* [*L. in, in, and habere, have, hold*] to check; to repress; to restrain; to forbid; to interdict.

inhibiter (in-hib-i-ter) *n.* one that inhibits.

inhibition (in-hi-hish-un) *n.* hindrance; restraint; prohibition; writ of interdict.

inhibitory (in-hib-i-tu-ri) *a.* inhibiting, or tending to inhibit; stopping; [*Med.*] applied to the restraining influence of one nervous action over another.

inhospitable (in-hos-pi-ta-bl) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. hospitable*] not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers; unfriendly; affording no shelter or means of subsistence, as a desert, etc.

inhospitableness (in-hos-pi-ta-bl-nes) *n.* want of hospitality or kindness to strangers; inhospitality.

inhospitably (in-hos-pi-ta-bli) *adv.* in an inhospitable manner.

inhospitality (in-hos-pi-tal-i-ti) *n.* inhospitableness.

inhuman (in-hú-man) *a.* [*L. in, not, and humanus, human*] destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; unfeeling; pitiless; marked by cruelty; savage; merciless; barbarous.

inhumane (in-hú-mán) *a.* not humane; inhuman; cruel.

inhumanity (in-hú-man-i-ti) *n.* want of human feelings; unkind or unfeeling disposition; coldness of heart; cruelty; barbarity.

inhumanly (in-hú-mán-li) *adv.* cruelly; barbarously.

inhumation (in-hú-má-shun) *n.* act of burying; interment; sepulture.

inhume (in-húm) *v.t.* [*L. in, in, and humus, the ground*] to bury; to inter; [*Chem.*] to digest a chemical substance in a vessel covered with warm earth.

inimical (i-nim-i-kal) *a.* [*L. in, not, and amicus, friendly*] having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; repugnant; adverse; hurtful.

inimically (i-nim-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an inimical manner.

inimitability (in-im-i-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being inimitable.

inimitable (in-im-i-ta-bl) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. imitable*] not capable of being imitated or copied.

inimitableness (in-im-i-ta-bl-nes) *n.* inimitability.

inimitably (in-im-i-ta-bli) *adv.* in an inimitable manner.

iniquitous (i-nik-wi-tus) *a.* characterized by iniquity; wicked; unjust; criminal.

iniquitously (i-nik-wi-tus-li) *adv.* unjustly; wickedly.

iniquity (i-nik-wi-ti) *n.* [*L. iniquus, unjust, fr. pertaining to, the beginning*] injustice; unrighteousness; want of rectitude or moral principle; a particular deviation from rectitude; act of injustice; crime; sin; wickedness; want of original righteousness; depravity.

initial (i-nish-al) *a.* [*L. initium, beginning*] of, or pertaining to, the beginning; placed at the beginning or head, as of a list or series; —*v.t.* to put one's initials to; —*n.* the first letter of a word or name.

initially (i-nish-al-i) *adv.* in an incipient degree; by way of commencement.

initiate (i-nish-i-ál) *v.t.* to introduce by a first act; to begin; to instruct in the rudiments or principles; to introduce into a society, club, or sect, by acquaintance with its principles, rules, and ceremonies; —*v.i.* to do the first part; to perform the first rite; —*n.* one that is initiated; —*a.* (i-nish-i-at) begun; incomplete, as a right, and the like; unpractised; introduced to a knowledge of.

initiation (i-nish-i-ál-shun) *n.* act or process of initiating; the form or ceremony by which a person is introduced into any society; introduction into the principles of anything unknown or mysterious.

initiative (i-nish-i-ál-tiv) *a.* serving to initiate; initiatory; —*n.* an introductory step or movement; right or power to introduce a new measure or law, as in legislation.

initiator (i-nish-i-ál-tur) *n.* one that initiates.

initiatory (i-nish-i-ál-tu-ri) *a.* suitable for an introduction or beginning; introductory.

inject (in-jekt) *v.t.* [*L. in, into, and jacere, throw*] to throw in; to dart in; to cast or throw on.

injection (in-jek-shun) *n.* act of injecting or throwing in (applied particularly to the forcible throwing in of a liquid or aeriform body by means of a syringe, pump, etc.); that which is injected; *esp.* a liquid medicine injected into a cavity of the body; clyster; enema. **Injection-engine**, a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water thrown into the condenser. **Hard injection**, an injection of a fluid body that solidifies on cooling or drying.

injector (in-jek-tur) *n.* one that injects; an apparatus for forcing water into a steam-boiler.

injudicial (in-jóo-dish-ál) *a.* not according to the forms of law.

injudicious (in-jóo-dish-us) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. judicious*] not judicious; void of judgment; indiscreet; imprudent; incautious; rash.

injudiciously (in-jóo-dish-us-li) *adv.* in an injudicious manner.

injudiciousness (in-jóo-dish-us-nes) *n.* want of judgment; indiscretion.

injunction (in-jungk-shun) *n.* [*L. in, in, and jungere, pp. junctus, join*] act of enjoining or commanding; that which is enjoined; an order; a command; a precept; urgent advice or exhortation; a writ or process granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to do, or to refrain from doing, certain acts.

injure (in-jóor) *v.t.* [*L. injuria, fr. in, not, and jus, juris, law*] to do harm to; to inflict evil or loss on; to hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health; to damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate; to annoy; to give pain to, as the feelings; to violate, as rights; to weaken, as a good cause; to make bad, as roads; to slander.

injured (in-jóord) *a.* hurt; offended; wronged.

injurer (in-jóor-er) *n.* one that injures.

injurious (in-jóo-ri-us) *a.* unjust; wrongful; hurtful or prejudicial to the rights of another; pernicious; mischievous; reproachful; lessening or tarnishing reputation; detractory.

injuriously (in-jóo-ri-us-li) *adv.* wrongfully; hurtfully.

injuriousness (in-jōō'ri-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being injurious or hurtful.

injury (in-jōō-ri) *n.* that which injures or brings harm; that which occasions loss or diminution of good; mischief; detriment; damage; injustice.

injustice (in-jus'tis) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *justus*, just] want of justice and equity; violation of the rights of an individual; wrong; a withholding of due praise; improper ascription of blame.

injustly (in-jus'tli) *adv.* unjustly.

ink (ing-k) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. fr. G. *egkauston*, ink, fr. *egkarein*, to burn in.] a coloured fluid used in writing, printing, and the like;—*v.t.* to black or daub with ink. **Ink-bag**, a sac containing a black fluid like ink, found in some cuttle-fishes. **Ink-bottle**, a glass vessel or receptacle for holding ink. **Ink-holder**, **ink-pot**, **ink-stand**, a vessel for holding ink and writing materials. **Ink-horn**, an inkstand (so called as formerly made of horn). **Ink-stone**, a stone containing iron sulphate, used in making ink. **Inking-roller**, a cylinder for applying ink to type. **Inking-table**, a table on which printing-ink is spread out in a thin film for the inking-roller.

inkiness (ing-'ki-nes) *n.* state or quality of being inky.

inkle (ing-'kl) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a broad linen tape or braid.

inkle (ing-'kl) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to hint at; to disclose.

inkling (ing-k-'ling) *n.* inclination; a hint or whisper; an intimation.

inky (ing-'ki) *a.* consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; tarnished or blackened with ink.

inlace (in-'lās) *v.t.* to work in, as lace; to embellish with work resembling lace; to lace.

inland (in-'land) *a.* [E. *in* and *land*] within the land; remote from the sea; interior; carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign; drawn and payable in the same country, as an inland bill;—*n.* the interior part of a country. **Inland revenue**, revenue levied inland, as excise, income-tax, stamps.

inlander (in-'lan-dēr) *n.* one that lives in the interior of a country.

inlaw (in-'law) *v.t.* to clear of outlawry or attainder.

inlay (in-'lā) *v.t.* to insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory, choice woods, or the like, in a groundwork of some other material;—*n.* pieces of wood, ivory, etc., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying.

inlayer (in-'lā-ēr) *n.* one that inlays, or whose occupation it is to inlay.

inlaying (in-'lā-ing) *n.* the process of variegating and ornamenting with ivory, etc., on the surface of a coarser material; inlaid work.

inlet (in-'let) *n.* [E. *in* and *let*] a passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; a bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

inlier (in-'li-ēr) *n.* an isolated exposure of an underlying bed of rock [Geol.].

inly (in-'li) *a.* internal; interior; secret;—*adv.* internally; in the heart; secretly.

inmate (in-'māt) *n.* [E. *in* and *mate*] one that lives in the same apartment or house with another; a lodger; a person under public or private care, as in an asylum, workhouse, poorhouse, etc.;—*a.* dwelling in the same place.

inmost (in-'mōst) *a.* deepest or farthest within; innermost.

inn (in) *n.* [A.S.] a house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a tavern; a public house; a hotel; a corporate association or college of lawyers and students of law. **Inns of Court**, four corporate societies in London, the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn, that have the exclusive right of calling persons to the English bar; the buildings belonging to these societies.

innate (in-'nāt) *a.* [L. *in*, in, and *nasci*, to be born] inborn; native; natural; inherent; denoting ideas or conceptions that were supposed to be essential constituents or necessary products of the mind.

innately (in-'nāt-li) *adv.* naturally.

innateness (in-'nāt-nes) *n.* quality of being innate or inborn.

innavigable (in-nā-'vi-gā-bl) *a.* incapable of being navigated.

inner (in-'ēr) *a.* [*in*] farther in; interior; internal; not obvious, or easily discovered; obscure;—*n.* the part of a target next to, and outside, the centre.

innermost (in-'ēr-mōst) *a.* farthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

innervate (i-'nēr-vāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *nervus*, nerve, sinew] to give nervous strength to; to stimulate through nerves. Also **innerve**.

innervation (in-'ēr-vā-'shun) *n.* the sending of stimulation through the nerves; the functions or properties of the nervous system; nervous activity.

innholder (in-'hōl-dēr) *n.* a person that keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travellers.

inning (in-'ing) *n.* [A.S. *inn*, in, within] ingathering of grain;—*pl.* in cricket, etc., the time or turn for using the bat; lands recovered from the sea.

innkeeper (in-'kē-ēr) *n.* an innholder; a person that keeps an inn.

innocence, **innocency** (in-'u-sens, -sen-'si) *n.* state of being innocent; harmlessness; freedom from sin or guilt; purity; integrity; rectitude; uprightness; freedom from a particular charge; blamelessness; simplicity; ignorance.

innocent (in-'u-sent) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *nocere*, to harm] innocuous; harmless; inoffensive; gentle; free from sin; pure; simple; upright; blameless; not guilty of crime; legally absolved from charge or accusation; lawful; permitted;—*n.* one free from guilt or harm; an ignorant person; a simpleton.

Innocents'-day, a festival in the Church of England, commemorative of the slaughter of the infants by Herod, held on December 28th (also called **Childermas-day**).

innocently (in-'u-sent-li) *adv.* in an innocent manner; without guilt; harmlessly.

innocuous (i-'nok-'ū-us) *a.* [L. *innocuus*, fr. *in*, not, and *nocere*, to hurt] harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.

innocuously (i-'nok-'ū-us-li) *adv.* without injurious effects.

innocuousness (i-'nok-'ū-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being innocuous; harmlessness.

innominate (i-'nom-'i-nāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *nomen*, a name] having no name;—*n.* the unnamed bone, the haunch-bone or hip-bone.

innovate (in-'u-vāt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *novus*, new] to change by introducing something new; to introduce as a novelty;—*v.i.* to introduce novelties.

innovation (in-'u-vā-'shun) *n.* act of innovating; a change in established law, rule, custom, or practice.

innovator (in-'u-vā-'tur) *n.* one that innovates.

innocuous (i-'nok-'shus) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. nocivus*] innocuous; free from mischievous qualities; harmless in effects; innocent; free from crime.

innocuously (i-'nok-'shus-li) *adv.* harmlessly.

innocuousness (i-'nok-'shus-nes) *n.* the quality of being innocuous.

innuendo (in-'ū-en-'dō) *n.* [L. *in* and *nuere*, to nod] an oblique hint; an indirect intimation or allusion; insinuation.

innumerability (in-'ū-me-ri-'bil-i-ti) *n.* state of being innumerable.

innumerable (in-'ū-me-ri-'bl) *a.* not capable of being numbered for multitude; very numerous; countless; numberless.

innumerableness (in-'ū-me-ri-'bl-nes) *n.* innumerable.

innumerably (in-'ū-me-ri-'bli) *adv.* without number.

innumerable (in-'ū-me-ri-'bl) *a.* without number; innumerable.

innutrition (in-'ū-trish-'ūn) *n.* want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

innutritious (in-'ū-trish-'ūs) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. nutritivus*] not nutritious or nourishing.

inobservable (in-'uh-zēr-'vā-bl) *a.* that cannot be observed.

inobservation (in-ub-zer-vā'shun) *n.* neglect or lack of observation.

inobservance (in-ub-zer-vāns) *n.* [*L. in, not, and E. observance*] want of observance; heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

inobservant (in-ub-zer-vānt) *a.* not taking notice; heedless.

inobtrusive (in-ob-trōō'siv) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. obtrusive*] unobtrusive.

inobtrusively (in-ob-trōō'siv-li) *adv.* unobtrusively.

inocapsulation (in-ok-ū-pā'shun) *n.* lack of occupation.

inoculable (in-ok-ū-lā-bl) *a.* capable of being inoculated.

inocular (in-ok-ū-lār) *a.* inserted in the corner of the eye (said of the antennæ of certain insects).

inoculate (in-ok-ū-lāt) *v.t.* [*L. inoculare, fr. in, into, and oculus, an eye*] to insert, as the bud of a tree or plant, in another tree or plant, for the purpose of propagation; [*Med.*] to introduce into the body, by a wound of the skin, the poison of some disease—hence, to instil into the mind; to indoctrinate; to imbue with;—*v.i.* to graft by inserting buds; to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter.

inoculation (in-ok-ū-lā'shun) *n.* act or practice of inoculating.

inoculative, inoculatory (in-ok-ū-lā-tiv, -tu-ri) *a.* pertaining, or relating, to inoculation.

inoculator (in-ok-ū-lā-tur) *n.* one that inoculates.

inodorous (in-ō-du-rus) *a.* [*L. in, not, and odor, smell*] wanting scent; having no smell.

inoffensive (in-u-fen'siv) *a.* [*L. in, not, and offendere, offend*] giving no offence, provocation, or disturbance; harmless; doing no injury or mischief; giving no uneasiness or alarm.

inoffensively (in-u-fen-siv-li) *adv.* without giving offence; harmlessly.

inoffensiveness (in-u-fen-siv-nes) *n.* quality of being inoffensive.

inofficial (in-u-fish'al) *a.* not official; not done in the usual forms or by the proper officer.

inofficially (in-u-fish'al-i) *adv.* without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

inofficialious (in-u-fish'us) *a.* regardless of duty, or of the obligations of one's office.

inoperative (in-op-er-ā-tiv) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. operative*] not operative; producing no effect.

inopportune (in-op-ur-tūn) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. opportune*] not opportune; unseasonable in time; inconvenient.

inopportunely (in-op-ur-tūn-li) *adv.* unseasonably; inconveniently.

inoppressive (in-u-pres'iv) *a.* not burdensome.

inordinacy (in-or-di-nā-si) *n.* deviation from order or rule prescribed; excess or want of moderation; irregularity; disorder.

inordinate (in-or-di-nāt) *a.* [*L. in, not, and ordinare, arrange*] not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate.

inordinately (in-or-di-nāt-li) *adv.* irregularly; immoderately; excessively.

inordinateness (in-or-di-nāt-nes) *n.* quality of being inordinate; want of moderation.

inorganic, inorganical (in-or-gan'ik, -i-kāl) *a.* not organic; devoid of an organized structure; pertaining to the department of inorganic substances or species.

inorganically (in-or-gan'i-kāl-i) *adv.* without organs or organization.

inorganization (in-or-gan-'i-zā'shun) *n.* absence of organization.

inorganized (in-or-gan-'izd) *a.* not having organic structure; inorganic.

inoculate (in-os-kū-lāt) *v.t. and i.* [*L. in and osculari, to kiss*] to unite by apposition or contact, as two vessels in an animal body.

inosculation (in-os-kū-lā'shun) *n.* the union of two vessels in an animal body by openings into each other; a running together; a junction.

inpatient (in-pā-shent) *n.* a patient that receives board and lodgings, as well as treatment, in an infirmary or hospital.

inpouring (in-pōr-ing) *n.* a pouring in; a great influx.

inquest (in-kwest) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. inquirere, cf. inquire*] act of inquiring; inquiry; quest; judicial inquiry; official examination before a jury, etc.; a jury, particularly a coroner's jury, for investigating the cause of a violent or sudden death.

inquietude (in-kwi'e-tūd) *n.* [*F. fr. L. in, not, and quietus, quiet*] disturbed state; uneasiness either of body or mind.

inquire (in-kwīr) *v.i.* [*L. in and quaerere, seek*] to ask a question or questions; to make investigation;—*v.t.* to ask about; to make examination or inquiry respecting.

inquirendo (in-kwi-ren-dō) *n.* authority given to some person to inquire into something for the benefit of the state [*Law*].

inquirer (in-kwīr-er) *n.* one that interrogates, or asks a question; one that seeks and searches for knowledge or information.

inquiring (in-kwīr-ing) *a.* given to inquiry; searching.

inquiringly (in-kwīr-ing-li) *adv.* in an inquiring manner.

inquiry (in-kwīr-i) *n.* act of inquiring; search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles; a question; a query; investigation; research.

inquisition (in-kwi-zish'un) *n.* [*L. inquisitio, a searching for, cf. inquire*] act of inquiring; inquiry; examination; investigation; judicial inquiry; inquest; a tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics in the R.C. church, established in the 12th century.

inquisitional (in-kwi-zish'un-āl) *a.* relating to inquiry; making inquiry; of, or pertaining to, the Inquisition.

inquisitorial (in-kwi-zish'un-ā-ri) *a.* inquisitorial.

inquisitive (in-kwiz'i-tiv) *a.* apt to ask questions; given to research; seeking knowledge by personal observation and investigation; curious.

inquisitively (in-kwiz'i-tiv-li) *adv.* in an inquisitive manner.

inquisitiveness (in-kwiz'i-tiv-nes) *n.* quality of being inquisitive; curiosity.

inquisitor (in-kwiz'i-tur) *n.* one that inquires; *esp.* one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine; a member of the Court of Inquisition.

inquisitorial (in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to inquisition; pertaining to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices.

inquisitorially (in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-āl-i) *adv.* after the manner of an inquisitor.

inracinate (in-ras'i-nāt) *v.t.* [*F. fr. in and racine, root*] to root; to implant.

inroad (in-rōd) *n.* a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion; irruption; encroachment.

inrush (in-rush) *n.* a rushing in; a sudden invasion.

insalivate (in-sal-i-vāt) *v.t.* to mix with saliva.

insalivation (in-sal-i-vā'shun) *n.* the mingling of saliva with food in the act of eating or mastication.

insalubrious (in-sal-ū'bri-us) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. salubrious*] unhealthy; unwholesome; prejudicial to health.

insalubrity (in-sal-ū'bri-i) *n.* unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

insalutary (in-sal-ū'tā-ri) *a.* [*L. in, not, and salutary*] unfavourable to health; unwholesome; productive of evil; hurtful.

insanability (in-san-ā-bil'i-ti) *n.* the state of being incurable.

insanable (in-san-ā-bl) *a.* [*L. in, not, and E. sanabile*] not sanable; incurable.

insane (in-sān') *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *sanus*, sane, sound] unsound in mind; lunatic; used by, or appropriated to, insane persons; distracted; delirious; demented; mad; exceedingly unwise or rash; senseless.

insanely (in-sān'li) *adv.* without reason; madly.

insaneness (in-sān'nes) *n.* insanity.

insanitary (in-san'i-tā-ri) *a.* not sanitary; unhealthy.

insanitation (in-san-i-tā-shun) *n.* lack of proper sanitary arrangements.

insanity (in-san'i-ti) *n.* the state of being insane; unsoundness of mind; derangement of intellect; lunacy; madness; mania; delirium.

insatiability (in-sā-shā-bil'i-ti) *n.* insatiable-ness.

insatiable (in-sā-shā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *satiare*, satiate] incapable of being satisfied or appeased; inordinately greedy; unquenchable.

insatiableness (in-sā-shā-bl-nes) *n.* greediness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

insatiably (in-sā-shā-bli) *adv.* with greediness not to be satisfied.

insatiate (in-sā-shi-āt) *a.* not to be satisfied; insatiable.

insatiately (in-sā-shi-āt-li) *adv.* so as not to be satisfied.

inscient (in-si-ent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *scire*, know] having little or no knowledge; ignorant.

inscribable (in-skrī'ba-bl) *a.* capable of being inscribed.

inscribe (in-skrīb) *v.t.* [L. *in*, upon, and *scribere*, write] to write or engrave; to mark with letters, characters, or words; to commend by a short address less formal than a dedication; to imprint deeply; to impress; to draw within, as one figure within another.

inscriber (in-skrī'ber) *n.* one that inscribes.

inscriptible (in-skrīp-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being engraved upon, or drawn within.

inscription (in-skrīp-shun) *n.* the act of inscribing; anything written or engraved on a solid substance for duration; a title; an address; a dedication of a literary or artistic work to a person.

inscriptive (in-skrīp-tiv) *a.* bearing inscription; of the nature of an inscription.

inscrutability (in-skrōō-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being inscrutable.

inscrutable (in-skrōō-tā-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *in*, not, and *scrutari*, search into] incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study; incapable of being discovered or understood by human reason.

inscrutableness (in-skrōō-tā-bl-nes) *n.* inscrutability.

inscrutably (in-skrōō-tā-bli) *adv.* so as not to be found out or understood.

insculpture (in-skulp-tūr) *n.* sculpture; an engraved inscription.

insect (in'sekt) *n.* [F. fr. L. *in*, into, and *secare*, to cut] an articulate animal that, in its mature state, has the body divided into three distinct parts; the head, the thorax, and the abdomen, has six legs, never more than four wings, and that breathes air through the body in tubes opening externally by spiracles; anything small or contemptible; — *a.* pertaining to insects or insect life; small; mean. **Insect-powder**, a dry powder used to kill or expel insects.

insectarium (in-sek-tā-ri-um) *n.* a place in which a collection of living insects is kept; the collection itself.

insecticide (in-sek-ti-sīd) *n.* that which kills insects; the act of killing insects.

insectifuge (in-sek-ti-fūj) *n.* a substance that drives away insects.

insectile (in-sek-tīl) *a.* having the nature of insects.

Insectivora (in-sek-tiv-u-rā) *n.pl.* an order of mammals containing moles, shrews, and hedgehogs, and an order of birds, including swallows, that feed on insects.



Dentition of the Insectivora.

insectivorous (in-sek-tiv-u-rus) *a.* [L. *in-sectum*, insect, and *vorare*, devour] feeding or subsisting on insects.

insecure (in-se-kūr) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *secure*] unguarded; unprotected; not secure; not safe; exposed to danger or loss.

insecurely (in-se-kūr-li) *adv.* without security or safety.

insecurity (in-se-kūr-i-ti) *n.* want of safety; exposure; hazard; want of security; danger; apprehensive or timid state; uncertainty.

insensate (in-sen'sat) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *sensatus* fr. *sensus*, feeling] destitute of sense; stupid; foolish.

insensateness (in-sen'sat-nes) *n.* the state of being insensate; stupidity.

insensibility (in-sen-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* want of sensibility or the power of feeling or perceiving; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion; dullness; stupidity; apathy.

insensible (in-sen'si-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *sensible*] imperceptible; not perceived by the senses; progressing by imperceptible degrees; gradual; wanting bodily sensation; hard; callous; not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; void of intelligence; dull; stupid; void of sense; unmeaning.

insensibleness (in-sen-si-bl-nes) *n.* insensibility.

insensibly (in-sen'si-bli) *adv.* imperceptibly; by slow degrees.

insentient (in-sen'shi-ent) *a.* not having perception, or the power of perception.

inseparability (in-sep-a-ra-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being inseparable.

inseparable (in-sep-a-ra-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *separare*, to separate] not separable; incapable of being separated or disjointed; always united or in company; — *n.pl.* things that cannot be separated; persons that are seldom seen apart.

inseparableness (in-sep-a-ra-bl-nes) *n.* inseparability.

inseparably (in-sep-a-ra-bli) *adv.* so as to prevent separation; indissolubly; in a state of constant connection.

insert (in-sert) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *serere*, pp. *sertus*, join, connect] to bring into; to introduce; to place in or among; — *n.* (in-sert) something inserted.

inserted (in-sert-ed) *a.* put or set in.

insertion (in-ser'shun) *n.* act of setting or placing in or among other things; the mode, place, or the like, of inserting; that which is inserted; interpolation of a letter, word, or sentence, in a writing; advertisement in a newspaper or periodical; [Bot.] the growth of one part in or from another.

Insectores (in-se-sō-rez) *n.pl.* [L. *in*, on, and *sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit] an order of birds whose feet are formed for perching.

insectorial (in-se-sō-ri-āl) *a.* having feet suitable for perching, or climbing trees.

inset (in'set) *n.* that which is set in; an insertion; a parenthetical note; — *v.t.* (in-sert) to infix or implant.

inseverable (in-sev'er-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be severed.

insheathe (in-shēth) *v.t.* to hide or cover in a sheath; to sheathe.

inship (in-ship) *v.t.* to ship; to embark.

inshore (in'shōr) *a.* or *adv.* near to the shore; by or along the shore.

insiccation (in-si-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *in*, in, and *siccare*, pp. *siccatus*, to dry] the act of drying in.

inside (in'sīd) *prep.* or *adv.* within the sides of; in the interior; — *a.* being within; contained; interior; internal; — *n.* the part within; interior portion; — *pl.* the inward parts; the bowels; one that, or that which, is within or inclosed.

insider (in-sī'der) *n.* one that is inside; one within the limits of some society or organization; one that has some special advantage.

insidious (in-sī'di-us) *a.* [L. *insidiæ*, an ambush] lying in wait; watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; crafty; designing; treacherous; deceitful; deceptive; advancing imperceptibly.

insidiously (in-sid-i-us-li) *adv.* in an insidious manner.

insidiousness (in-sid-i-us-nes) *n.* a watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery.

insight (in-sīt) *n.* sight or view of the interior of anything; introspection; thorough knowledge; power of acute observation and deduction.

insignia (in-sig-ni-ā) *n. pl.* [L. *in* and *signum*, a mark, sign] badges of office or honour; marks by which anything is known or distinguished.

insignificance (in-sig-nif-i-kans) *n.* want of significance or meaning; want of force or effect; unimportance; want of claim to consideration or notice; meanness. Also **insignificancy**.

insignificant (in-sig-nif-i-kant) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. significant*] not significant; destitute of meaning; having no weight or effect; unimportant; trivial; mean; contemptible.

insignificantly (in-sig-nif-i-kant-li) *adv.* without meaning; without importance or effect.

insignificative (in-sig-nif-i-kā-tiv) *a.* not expressive by external signs.

insincere (in-sin-sēr) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. sincere*] not being in truth what one appears to be; deceitful; hypocritical; false; not to be trusted or relied upon; unfaithful; unsound.

insincerely (in-sin-sēr-li) *adv.* without sincerity.

insincerity (in-sin-ser-i-ti) *n.* want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness.

insinuate (in-sin-ū-āt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *sinus*, bosom curve] to introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage; to wind in; to introduce artfully; to instil; to hint; to suggest by remote allusion; to push or work one's self into favour; to wheedle; —*v. i.* to creep, wind, or flow, in; to ingratiate one's self; to gain on the affections artfully.

insinuating (in-sin-ū-ā-ting) *a.* entering gently; gaining confidence by artful means.

insinuatingly (in-sin-ū-ā-ting-li) *adv.* in an insinuating manner.

insinuation (in-sin-ū-ā-shun) *n.* act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; act of gaining favour or affection by gentle or artful means; a hint; a suggestion by distant allusion.

insinuator (in-sin-ū-ā-tiv) *a.* insinuating; hinting; ingratiating.

insinuator (in-sin-ū-ā-tur) *n.* one that insinuates.

insipid (in-sip-id) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *sapidus*, savoury] destitute of taste; wanting spirit, life, or animation; vapid; dull; spiritless; lifeless; flat.

insipidity (in-sip-id-i-ti) *n.* quality of being insipid; want of interest, life, or spirit.

insipidly (in-sip-id-li) *adv.* in an insipid manner; without taste; without life, spirit, or enjoyment.

insipidness (in-sip-id-nes) *n.* insipidity; tastelessness.

insipience (in-sip-i-ens) *n.* [L. *insipiens*, unwise] lack of wisdom; folly.

insipient (in-sip-i-ent) *a.* unwise; foolish.

insist (in-sist') *v. i.* [L. *in*, upon, and *sistere*, stand] to rest or dwell upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing.

insistence (in-sis-tens) *n.* the act or quality of insisting; urgency; pressing demand.

insistent (in-sis-tent) *a.* standing or resting on something; urgent; persistent; extorting attention.

insistently (in-sis-tent-li) *adv.* in an insistent manner.

insnare (in-snār) *v. t.* See **ensnare**.

insnarer (in-snār-er) *n.* one that insnares.

insnaringly (in-snār-ing-li) *adv.* in an insnarering manner.

insobriety (in-sō-brī-ti) *n.* want of sobriety; intemperance.

insociable (in-sō-shā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. sociable*] not sociable; not given to conversation; taciturn.

insolate (in-su-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *insolare*, fr. *in*, in, and *sol*, the sun] to dry in the sun's rays; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

insolation (in-su-lā-shun) *n.* exposure to the sun's rays; injury of plants caused by the rays of the sun; sunstroke.

insolence (in-su-lens) *n.* pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; impudence; contemptuousness; offensiveness; pertness; rudeness.

insolent (in-su-lent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *solere*, to be accustomed] proud and haughty; overbearing; domineering; contemptuous; arrogant; insulting; abusive.

insolently (in-su-lent-li) *adv.* in an insolent manner; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

insolidity (in-su-lid-i-ti) *n.* want of solidity; weakness.

insolubility (in-sol-ū-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid; quality of being inexplicable.

insoluble (in-sol-ū-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *E. soluble*] incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained.

insolubleness (in-sol-ū-bl-nes) *n.* insolubility.

insolvable (in-sol-va-bl) *a.* not solvable; not capable of solution or explication; incapable of being paid or discharged.

insolvency (in-sol-ven-si) *n.* the condition of one that is unable to pay his debts; insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.

insolvent (in-sol-vent) *a.* not solvent; not having sufficient means to pay one's debts; bankrupt (said of persons); insufficient to meet the debts or obligations on it, as an estate; denoting the laws that affect bankrupts, or persons that cannot pay their debts; —*n.* one that is unable to pay his debts; a bankrupt.

insomnia (in-som-ni-ā) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep] sleeplessness; chronic inability to sleep.

insomnious (in-som-ni-us) *a.* affected with insomnia; restless in sleep.

insomnolence (in-som-nu-lens) *n.* insomnia.

insomuch (in-sō-much') *adv.* so that; to such a degree; in such wise that.

insouciance (in-sō-si-āns, āng-sō-syāngs') *n.* [F. *in*, not, and *souciant*, fr. *souci*, care] heedless indifference; carelessness of feeling or manner.

insouciant (in-sō-si-ānt, āng-sō-syāng') *a.* destitute of care; heedless; indifferent; unconcerned.

inspan (in-span) *v. t.* [D. *in*, in, and *spannen*, yoke, tie] to yoke to a vehicle.

inspect (in-spekt') *v. t.* [L. *in*, into, and *specere*, to look] to look at; to view narrowly and critically; to examine officially, as troops, arms, or goods offered for sale, etc.; to superintend; to oversee.

inspectingly (in-spek-ting-li) *adv.* in an examining manner.

inspection (in-spek-shun) *n.* act of inspecting; close or careful survey; official view or examination; act of overseeing; superintendence.

inspector (in-spek-tur') *n.* one that inspects, views, or oversees; a superintendent.

inspectorate (in-spek-tur-āt) *n.* a district under an inspector; a body of inspectors.

inspectorial (in-spek-tō-ri-āl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, an inspector.

inspectionship (in-spek-tur-ship) *n.* the office of an inspector; the district embraced by an inspector's jurisdiction.

inspirable (in-spir-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being inspired.

inspiration (in-spi-rā-shun) *n.* act of drawing air into the lungs; inhalation; act of breathing into; infusion; communication of ideas or poetical conceptions from a supernatural source; affluence —hence, lofty tone of thought or emotion; rapture; enthusiasm; genius; specifically, the influence of the

Spirit of God on the mind and soul of man; the divine influence exerted on the writers of Scripture, by which they were instructed.

inspirational (in-spi-rā-shun-əl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, inspiration.

inspirationalist (in-spi-rā-shun-ist) *n.* one that believes in the inspiration of the Scriptures.

inspiratory (in-spi-rā-tu-ri) *a.* pertaining to, or aiding, inspiration.

inspire (in-spir) *v.t.* [*L. en, into, and spirare, breathe*] to breathe into; to fill with breath; to infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing; to infuse into the mind; to affect as with a superior or supernatural influence; to inhale;—*v.i.* to draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; to breathe; to blow gently.

inspired (in-spird) *a.* inhaled; communicated or given by divine inspiration; having divine authority; prompted by superior authority; authoritative.

inspirer (in-spir-er) *n.* one that inspires.

inspiring (in-spir-ing) *a.* affecting supernaturally; giving spirit or courage.

inspiringly (in-spir-ing-li) *adv.* in an inspiring manner.

inspirit (in-spir-it) *v.t.* to infuse or excite spirit in; to give new life to; to invigorate; to animate; to cheer; to encourage.

inspissate (in-spis-āt) *v.t.* [*L. in and spissare, to thicken*] to thicken, as fluids, by evaporation;—*a.* (in-spis-āt) thick; inspissated.

inspissation (in-spi-sā-shun) *n.* act of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation; the state of being thickened.

inst. [*constr. fr. instans*] present or current, as the month.

instability (in-sta-bil-i-ti) *n.* [*L. in, not, and stare, to stand*] want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness; unsteadiness. Also **instableness**.

install, instal (in-stawl) *v.t.* [*F. fr. Low L. in, in, and stallum, seat, cf. stall*] to set in a seat; to give a place to; to instate in an office, rank, or order, with the usual ceremonies.

installation (in-staw-lā-shun) *n.* act of installing or giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.

instalment (in-stawl-ment) *n.* act of installing; a part of a sum of money paid, or to be paid, at various periods; anything produced at certain periods.

instance (in-stans) *n.* quality or act of being instant or pressing; occurrence; something cited in proof or exemplification; a case occurring; example;—*v.t.* to mention as an example or case.

instant (in-stant) *a.* [*L. in, upon, and stare, to stand*] pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest; closely impending in respect to time; immediate; making no delay; quick; present; current;—*n.* a point in duration; a moment; a particular time; a day of the present or current month.

instantaneous (in-stan-tā-ne-us) *a.* done in an instant; acting or occurring without perceptible interval or succession.

instantaneously (in-stan-tā-ne-us-li) *adv.* in an instant; in a moment.

instantaneousness (in-stan-tā-ne-us-nes) *n.* quality of being instantaneous.

instanter (in-stan-ter) *adv.* [*L., cf. instant*] immediately; without delay; instantly.

instantly (in-stant-li) *adv.* without the least delay or interval; directly; immediately; with urgency or importunity; earnestly; urgently.

instar (in-stār) *v.t.* to set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants.

instate (in-stāt) *v.t.* to set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; to install.

instauration (in-staw-rā-shun) *n.* [*L. in-staurare, to restore*] restoration of a thing to its former state; renewal; renovation.

instead (in-sted) *adv.* [*A.S. on stede, in the place*] in the stead, place, or room.

instep (in-stēp) *v.t.* to steep or soak; to drench.

instep (in-step) *n.* [perhaps fr. *It. in* and *steop, i. e.*, in-bend] the projection on the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg; the part of the hind leg of a horse that reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

instigate (in-sti-gāt) *v.t.* [*L. instigare, incite*] to incite; to stimulate; to impel; to animate; to encourage.

instigatingly (in-sti-gā-ting-li) *adv.* incitingly; temptingly.

instigation (in-sti-gā-shun) *n.* act of instigating; impulse or incitement, esp. to evil or wickedness; temptation.

instigator (in-sti-gā-tur) *n.* one that instigates; an inciter; a tempter.

instil (in-stil) *v.t.* [*L. in and stillare, to drop*] to pour in by drops; to infuse slowly or by degrees.

instillation (in-stil-lā-shun) *n.* act of instilling, or infusing by drops or by small quantities; act of infusing slowly into the mind; that which is instilled or infused.

instiller (in-stil-er) *n.* one that instills. Also **instillator** (in-sti-lā-tur).

instilment (in-stil-ment) *n.* the act of instilling; instillation; that which is instilled.

instimulate (in-stim-ū-lāt) *v.t.* [*L. in and stimulare, urge*] to stimulate.

instinct (in-stingkt) *a.* [*L. instinctus, from instingere, incite*] urged from within; moved; animated; excited;—*n.* impulse; instigation; a natural desire or aversion arising in the mind without forethought or deliberation; spontaneous dictate or prompting of natural feeling; esp. the power that determines the will and action of animals; natural perception of, and appetency for, that which will preserve the individual, or propagate the species; sense of danger.

instinctive (in-stingkt-iv) *v.t.* prompted by instinct; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; caused by natural propensity; spontaneous; involuntary.

instinctively (in-stingkt-iv-li) *adv.* by force of instinct.

instinctivity (in-stingkt-iv-ti) *n.* the character of being instinctive.

institorial (in-sti-tō-ri-əl) *a.* [*L. institor, an agent*] pertaining to an agent or factor [*Law*].

institute (in-sti-tūt) *v.t.* [*L. in and statuere, cause to stand*] to set up; to establish; to appoint; to ordain; to originate; to found; to begin; to educate; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls;—*n.* anything instituted; established law; settled order; precept; maxim; principle; an institution; a literary or philosophical society;—*pl.* a book of elements or principles; a treatise, a commentary—applied to certain standard works in theology, medicine, and jurisprudence.

institution (in-sti-tū-shun) *n.* act of instituting; establishment; foundation; instruction; education; act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice; established order or method, or custom; enactment; ordinance; an established or organized society.

institutional (in-sti-tū-shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to institutions; instituted by authority; elementary; rudimental.

institutionary (in-sti-tū-shun-ə-ri) *a.* institutional.

institutive (in-sti-tū-tiv) *a.* tending or intended to institute; having the power to establish; established; depending on institution.

institor (in-sti-tū-tur) *n.* one that institutes or establishes; a founder of a system or society; an enactor of rules or laws; an instructor or educator of youth.

instratified (in-strat-i-fid) *a.* stratified within something else.

instreaming (in-strē-ming) *n.* a flowing in; influx.

instruct (in-strukt) *v.t.* [*L. in and struere, pile up*] to furnish; to make ready; to inform the mind; to enlighten; to teach; to lead in the right way; to guide; to direct; to furnish with orders; to command; to enjoin; to give information to; to acquaint; to give notice of; to advise; to form; to model.

instructible (in-struk'ti-bl) *a.* teachable; docile.

instruction (in-struk'shun) *n.* act of instructing or teaching; that which instructs, or by which one is instructed, as precept; information; teaching; direction; order; command; mandate.

instructional (in-struk'shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or promoting, instruction; educational.

instructive (in-struk'tiv) *a.* conveying knowledge; serving to inform or teach.

instructively (in-struk'tiv-li) *adv.* in an instructive manner.

instructiveness (in-struk'tiv-nes) *n.* quality of being instructive; power or capacity of teaching.

instructor (in-struk-tur) *n.* one that instructs; a teacher; preceptor; tutor; professor.

instructress (in-struk-tres) *n.* a female instructor; a preceptress.

instrument (in-stroo-ment) *n.* [F. fr. L. *instrumentum*, fr. *instruere*, cf. *instruct*] that by which work is performed; a tool; a utensil; an implement; a contrivance by which musical sounds are produced; a legal writing expressive of some act, contract, process, or proceeding; one that, or that which, is made a means or serves a purpose; agent.

instrumental (in-stroo-men-tal) *a.* acting as an instrument; contributing aid; conducive; helpful; pertaining to, made by, or prepared for, musical instruments.

instrumentalist (in-stroo-men-tal-ist) *n.* one that plays upon an instrument of music.

instrumentality (in-stroo-men-tal-i-ti) *n.* quality or condition of being instrumental; agency.

instrumentally (in-stroo-men-tal-i) *adv.* in the nature of an instrument, as means to an end; with instruments of music.

instrumentary (in-stroo-men-ta-ri) *a.* instrumental.

instrumentation (in-stroo-men-tā-shun) *n.* act of using, as an instrument; means; agency; instrumental composition; act or manner of playing upon musical instruments.

insuavity (in-swov-i-ti) *n.* lack of suavity; unpleasantness.

insubjection (in-sub-jek'shun) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *subjection*] want of subjection; disobedience to government.

insubmergible (in-sub-mer-ji-bl) *a.* not able to be submerged.

insubmission (in-sub-mish-un) *n.* want of submission; disobedience.

insubordinate (in-sub-or-di-nat) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *subordinate*] not submissive; disobedient; mutinous.

insubordination (in-sub-or-di-nā-shun) *n.* want of subordination; disobedience to lawful authority; disorder.

insubstantial (in-sub-stan-shal) *a.* unsubstantial; unreal.

insufferable (in-suf-er-ə-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *sufferable*] incapable of being suffered; insupportable; unendurable; intolerable; disgusting beyond endurance; detestable.

insufferably (in-suf-er-ə-bli) *adv.* to a degree beyond endurance.

insufficiency (in-su-fish-en-si) *n.* want of power or skill; inability; incapacity; want of force or value; defect.

insufficient (in-su-fish-ent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *sufficient*] not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; inadequate; incompetent; unfit; incapable.

insufficiently (in-su-fish-ent-li) *adv.* with want of sufficiency; inadequately.

insufflation (in-su-flā-shun) *n.* [L. *insufflare*, blow into] the act of blowing or breathing on or into; the breathing on a baptized person to symbolize the gift of the Holy Spirit.

insufflator (in-su-flā-tur) *n.* a form of injector for driving air into a furnace; a

medical instrument for blowing air, gas, or powder, into the human body.

insular (in-sū-lar) *a.* [L. *insula*, island] belonging to an isle; surrounded by water; narrow; prejudiced;—*n.* a person that dwells in an island.

insularism (in-sū-lar-izm) *n.* narrowness of opinion and ideas.

insularity (in-sū-lar-i-ti) *n.* state of being insular.

insularly (in-sū-lar-li) *adv.* in an insular manner.

insulate (in'sū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *insula*, island] to place in a detached situation; to isolate; to prevent the transfer to, or from, of electricity or heat, by the interposition of non-conductors.

insulated (in-sū-lā-ted) *pp.* standing by itself; detached; separated, as a body, from others, by means of non-conductors of electricity, or by non-conductors of heat.

insulation (in-sū-lā-shun) *n.* act of insulating; state of separation; isolation; position in which electricity is confined by the interposition of a non-conducting substance, as glass, silk, shellac, etc.

insulator (in-sū-lā-tur) *n.* one that insulates; a non-conductor of electricity.

insult (in-sult) *n.* [L. *insultare*, leap upon, insult] gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; affront; indignity; outrage; contumely;—(in-sult') *v.t.* to treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions.

insulter (in-sult-er) *n.* one that attacks or insults.

insulting (in-sult-ing) *a.* injurious; abusive; insolent.

insultingly (in-sult-ing-li) *adv.* with insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.

insuperability (in-sū-pe-ra-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being insuperable.

insuperable (in-sū-pe-ra-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *superare*, overcome, fr. *super*, above] insurmountable; unconquerable; invincible.

insuperableness (in-sū-pe-ra-bl-nes) *n.* insuperability.

insuperably (in-sū-pe-ra-bli) *adv.* so as not to be overcome.

insupportable (in-sū-pōr-tā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *supportable*] incapable of being borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable.

insupportableness (in-sū-pōr-tā-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being insupportable.

insupportably (in-sū-pōr-tā-bli) *adv.* in a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured.

insuppressible (in-sū-pres-i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *suppressible*] not to be suppressed or concealed; not to be put down; irrepresible.

insuppressibly (in-sū-pres-i-bli) *adv.* in a manner or degree that cannot be suppressed or concealed.

insuppressive (in-sū-pres-iv) *a.* not able to be suppressed.

insurable (in-shōór-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being insured against loss or damage.

insurance (in-shōór-əns) *n.* act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage; a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, called a premium, one party or company undertakes to indemnify another against loss by certain risks; premium paid for insuring property or life.

insure (in-shōór) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *in* and *securus*, secure] to engage or contract to indemnify for damage or loss done to person or property by such risks as fire, peril of travel by land or sea, etc., for a stipulated sum, or at a certain rate per cent. on the declared value of what is insured; to secure or purchase indemnity for damage or loss to person or property by payment of the sum, rate, or premium charged in the policy;—*v.i.* to underwrite; to practise making insurance.

insurer (in-shōór-er) *n.* one that insures or secures against risks; an underwriter.

insurgence, insurgency (in-sur-jens, -jen-si) *n.* state of insurrection; act of rebelling against civil or political authority.

insurgent (in-sur-jent) *a.* [L. *in*, upon, and *surgere*, rise] rising in opposition to lawful, civil, or political authority; rebellious; — *n.* a person that rises in revolt or opposition to civil or political authority; a rebel.

insurmountability (in-sur-moun-ta-bil'i-ti) *n.* the state of being insurmountable.

insurmountable (in-sur-moun-ta-bl) *a.* incapable of being surmounted or overcome; insuperable.

insurmountableness (in-sur-moun-ta-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being insurmountable; insurmountability.

insurmountably (in-sur-moun-ta-bli) *adv.* in a manner or degree not to be overcome.

insurrection (in-su-rek-shun) *n.* a rising against civil or political authority; and a seditious or rebellious movement.

insurrectionary (in-su-rek-shun-a-ri) *a.* pertaining, or suitable, to insurrection; rebellious; seditious.

insurrectionist (in-su-rek-shun-ist) *n.* one that stirs up rebellion; an insurgent; a rebel.

insusceptibility (in-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.* want of susceptibility.

insusceptible (in-su-sep-ti-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *susceptible*] not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; incapable of receiving or admitting.

intact (in-takt) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *tangere*, to touch] untouched, *esp.* by anything that harms, defiles, or the like; uninjured; undisturbed.

intactable (in-takt-a-bl) *a.* not perceptible to the touch.

intactness (in-takt-nes) *n.* the state of being intact; completeness.

intagliated (in-tal'ya-ted) *a.* engraved or stamped on.

intaglio (in-tal'yo) *n.* [It. *in*, into, and *tagliare*, to cut (rods), to carve] a figure cut into a material, as a seal, matrix, or the like; the opposite of a cameo.

intake (in-tak) *n.* that which is taken in; the point where a tube, etc., narrows; an inlet.

intangibility, intangibleness (in-tan-ji-bil'i-ti, in-tan-ji-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being intangible.

intangible (in-tan-ji-bl) *a.* [cf. *intact*] not perceptible to the touch; incapable of being handled or dealt with.

intangibly (in-tan-ji-bli) *adv.* so as to be intangible.

integer (in-te-jer) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *tangere*, to touch] a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number; the whole of anything.

integrable (in-te-gra-bl) *a.* capable of being integrated.

integral (in-te-gral) *a.* complete; whole; denoting a whole number or quantity; not fractional; constituting an essential part of a whole; necessary to completeness; pertaining to the calculus, or mode of summing up differential quantities to find the primitive function; — *n.* a whole; an entire thing; a whole number; [Math.] a sum of differentials.

integrally (in-te-gral-i) *adv.* wholly; completely.

integrant (in-te-grant) *a.* making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an integer or an entire thing.

integrate (in-te-grat) *v.t.* to make entire; to restore; to give the sum or total.

integration (in-te-gra-shun) *n.* act of making entire; [Math.] passing from a given function to that of which it is the differential coefficient.

integrator (in-te-gra-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, integrates; an instrument for performing numerical integrations.

integrity (in-teg-ri-ti) *n.* [L. *integritas*] state of being entire or complete; wholeness; honesty; uprightness; unimpaired or genuine state; purity; incorruptness; probity; virtue; rectitude.

integument (in-teg-ü-ment) *n.* [L. *in*, upon, and *legere*, to cover] that which naturally invests or covers another thing; specifically, a covering that invests the body, as the skin, or the membrane that invests a particular part.

integumentary (in-teg-ü-men'ta-ri) *a.* belonging to, or composed of, teguments.

integumentation (in-teg-ü-men-tä'shun) *n.* the act of covering with integument; the covering itself.

intellect (in'te-lekt) *n.* [L. *intelligere*, understand, fr. *inter*, between, and *legere*, to choose] the faculty of the human soul by which it knows, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the power to perceive, comprehend, and judge; power of understanding; the thinking or reasoning faculty.

intellection (in-te-lek'shun) *n.* the act of understanding; mental activity; exercise of, or capacity for, thought.

intellective (in-te-lek'tiv) *a.* having power to understand; produced by the understanding.

intellectively (in-te-lek'tiv-li) *adv.* in an intellective manner.

intellectual (in-te-lek'tü-äl) *a.* belonging to, or performed by, the mind; mental; ideal; having the power of understanding; intelligent; rational, as man; relating to the understanding; treating of the mind, as a philosophy or system so called.

intellectualism (in-te-lek'tü-äl-izm) *n.* intellectual power; the doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

intellectualist (in-te-lek'tü-äl-ist) *n.* one that overrates the understanding; one that believes or maintains that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

intellectuality (in-te-lek'tü-äl-i-ti) *n.* the state of being intellectual; force or power of intellect.

intellectualize (in-te-lek'tü-äl-iz) *v.t.* to endow with intellect; to treat intellectually; to idealize.

intellectually (in-te-lek'tü-äl-i) *adv.* by means of the understanding.

intelligence (in-te-l'i-jens) *n.* understanding; mental power; intellectual gift; skill; capacity; notice; information; news; mutual understanding; an intelligent being or spirit.

intelligencer (in-te-l'i-jen-ser) *n.* one that goes between parties and conveys intelligence; a messenger or spy.

intelligent (in-te-l'i-jent) *a.* endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; endowed with a good intellect; well informed; knowing; sensible; skilful.

intelligential (in-te-l'i-jen'shal) *a.* intellectual; rational; spiritual.

intelligently (in-te-l'i-jent-li) *adv.* in an intelligent manner.

intelligibility (in-te-l'i-ji-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being intelligible.

intelligible (in-te-l'i-ji-bl) *a.* capable of being understood or comprehended; perspicuous; plain; clear.

intelligibleness (in-te-l'i-ji-bl-nes) *n.* intelligibility.

intelligibly (in-te-l'i-ji-bli) *adv.* in a manner to be understood; plainly.

intemperance (in-tem-per-ans) *n.* want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors.

intemperate (in-tem-per-ät) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *temperate*] indulging to excess, any appetite or passion; excessive; ungovernable; passionate; addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.

intemperately (in-tem-per-ät-li) *adv.* in an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.

intemperateness (in-tem-per-ät-nes) *n.* state of being intemperate; intemperance; excess of heat or cold.

intenable (in-ten-a-bl) *a.* not tenable; that cannot be held or maintained.

intend (in-tend') *v.t.* [L. *intendere*, stretch] to fix the mind upon; to mean; to signify; to design; to purpose; — *v.i.* to have a design.

intendancy (in-ten-dan-si) *n.* office or employment of an intendant; the district committed to the charge of an intendant.

intendant (in-ten-dant) *n.* one that has the charge of some public business; a superintendent.

intended (in-ten-ded) *a.* purposed; betrothed; — *n.* an affianced lover.

intendedly (in-ten-ded-li) *adv.* with purpose or intention; by design.

intender (in-ten-der) *n.* one that intends.

intending (in-ten-ding) *ppr.* purposing to be or become.

intendment (in-ten-d'ment) *n.* intention; design; the true meaning or intention of a law or any legal instrument.

intenerate (in-ten-e-rat) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *tener*, tender] to make tender; to soften.

intense (in-tens) *a.* [L. *intendere*, stretch] strained; stretched; tightly drawn; kept on the stretch; extreme in degree; ardent; fervent; keen; biting; vehement; earnest; severe; violent; emotional.

intensely (in-tens-li) *adv.* to an extreme degree; vehemently; attentively; earnestly.

intenseness (in-tens-nes) *n.* state of being intense; intensity.

intensification (in-ten-si-fi-ka-shun) *n.* the act of making intense.

intensifier (in-ten-si-fi-er) *n.* one that intensifies.

intensify (in-ten-si-fi) *v.t.* [L. *intensus*, intense, and *facere*, make] to render more intense; — *v.i.* to become intense or more intense.

intension (in-ten-shun) *n.* the act of making intense; a straining or bending.

intensity (in-ten-si-ti) *n.* state of being stretched or strained; tension; state of being raised to a high degree; high pitch; extreme force or violence; excess of zeal or passion; closeness or earnestness of application.

intensive (in-ten-siv) *a.* stretched, or admitting of intension or increase of degree; assiduous; intense; serving to give force or emphasis.

intensively (in-ten-siv-li) *adv.* in a manner to give force.

intensiveness (in-ten-siv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being intensive.

intent (in-tent) *a.* [*intend*] having the mind strained or bent on an object; — hence, fixed closely; anxiously diligent; eager in pursuit of; — *n.* act of turning the mind toward an object; — hence, a design; a purpose; intention; object; end; aim.

intention (in-ten-shun) *n.* a bending of the mind toward an object; closeness of application; bent of the mind in a particular direction; determination; design; aim; meaning; drift.

intentional (in-ten-shun-al) *a.* done by intention or design; intended; designed.

intentionally (in-ten-shun-al-i) *adv.* with intention; by design.

intentioned (in-ten-shund) *a.* having intentions or designs. **Well-intentioned**, having good or honest intentions.

intentive (in-ten-tiv) *a.* having a purpose; attentive.

intentiveness (in-ten-tiv-nes) *n.* closeness of attention.

intently (in-ten-ti) *adv.* in an intent manner; with eagerness; steadfastly; earnestly; attentively; diligently; eagerly.

intentness (in-ten-ti-nes) *n.* state of being intent; close application.

inter (in-ter) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *terra*, the earth] to deposit and cover in the earth; to bury.

interact (in-ter-akt) *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *E. act*] an interlude between the acts of a play; a short performance of music or dancing to fill up the interval between the acts; — *v.t.* to act on each other.

interaction (in-ter-ak-tshun) *n.* mutual or reciprocal action between bodies.

interagent (in-ter-aj-jent) *n.* an intermediate agent.

interbreed (in-ter-bréd) *v.t.* to cross-breed.

intercalary, intercalary (in-ter-ka-lar, -la-ri) *a.* inserted or introduced in the midst of others; applied particularly to the odd day (February 29) inserted in leap-year.

intercalate (in-ter-ka-lát) *v.t.* [L. *intercalare*] to insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar; to insert, as a bed or stratum, between the layers of a regular series of rocks.

intercalation (in-ter-ka-lá-shun) *n.* insertion of a day in a calendar; [Geol.] intrusion of a bed or layer between other layers.

intercalative (in-ter-ka-lá-tiv) *a.* tending to intercalate.

intercede (in-ter-séd) *v.i.* [L. *inter*, between, and *cedere*, to go] to act between parties with a view to reconcile those that differ or contend; to interpose; to mediate; to make intercession; to plead in favour of one.

interceder (in-ter-séd-er) *n.* one that intercedes; a mediator.

intercellular (in-ter-sel-ü-lar) *a.* lying between cells or cellulæ, as in plants.

intercept (in-ter-sept) *v.t.* [L. *inter*, between, and *capere*, take] to stop on its passage; to take or seize by the way; to obstruct the progress of; to cut off, as a course; to preclude; to cut short, as speech; to check; to include or comprehend between.

interceptor (in-ter-sep-ter) *n.* one that intercepts; an opponent.

interception (in-ter-sep-shun) *n.* act of intercepting or stopping; hindrance.

interceptive (in-ter-sep-tiv) *a.* serving to intercept or obstruct.

intercession (in-ter-sesh-un) *n.* act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance; prayer or solicitation to one party in favour of, or, less often, against, another.

intercessional (in-ter-sesh-un-al) *a.* containing intercession or entreaty.

intercessor (in-ter-sesh-ur) *n.* one that intercedes; a mediator; one that pleads for another; an advocate.

intercessorial (in-ter-se-só-ri-al) *a.* pertaining to an intercessor.

intercessory (in-ter-ses-u-ri) *a.* containing intercession; interceding.

interchain (in-ter-chán) *v.t.* to chain together; to unite firmly.

interchange (in-ter-chán-j) *v.t.* to put each in the place of the other; to exchange; to reciprocate; to cause to follow, or to alternate; — *v.i.* to succeed alternately; — *n.* mutual change; permutation of commodities; barter; alternate succession; a mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation.

interchangeability (in-ter-chán-ja-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being interchangeable.

interchangeable (in-ter-chán-ja-bl) *a.* admitting of exchange; following each other in alternate succession.

interchangeableness (in-ter-chán-ja-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being interchangeable; interchangeability.

interchangeably (in-ter-chán-ja-bli) *adv.* in an interchangeable manner; alternately; reciprocally.

interchange ment (in-ter-chán-j-ment) *n.* mutual transfer.

interchanger (in-ter-chán-jer) *n.* one that interchanges.

interchapter (in-ter-chap-ter) *n.* an intervening or interpolated chapter.

interclude (in-ter-klóod) *v.t.* [L. *inter*, between, and *cludere*, shut] to shut off or out from a place or course, by something intervening; to intercept; to interrupt.

interclusion (in-ter-klóod-zhun) *n.* interception; a stopping.

intercolline (in-ter-kol'in) *a.* [L. *inter*, and *collis*, hill] lying between hills.

intercolonial (in-ter-ku-ló-ni-al) *a.* pertaining to the mutual relations of, or existing between, different colonies.

intercolumniation (in-ter-ku-lum-ni-ā'shun) *n.* the space between two columns at their lower part [Arch.]

intercommon (in-ter-kom'un) *v. i.* to act in common with others; to graze cattle on a common.

intercommonage (in-ter-kom'un-ij) *n.* the right of pasturing cattle in common.

intercommune (in-ter-ku-mün) *v. t.* to denounce for communing with rebels; —*v. i.* to have association or intercourse with.

intercommunicable (in-ter-ku-mü-ni-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being mutually communicated.

intercommunicate (in-ter-ku-mü-ni-kät) *v. i.* to communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

intercommunication (in-ter-ku-mü-ni-kä'shun) *n.* reciprocal communication or intercourse.

intercommunion (in-ter-ku-mün'yun) *n.* mutual communion.

intercommunity (in-ter-ku-mü-ni-ti) *n.* mutual communication or possession; free or harmonious communion.

interconnect (in-ter-ku-nekt) *v. t.* to connect mutually and intimately.

intercostal (in-ter-kos'tal) *a.* [L. *inter*, and *costa*, rib] situated between the ribs; —*n.* an intercostal muscle [Anat.].

intercourse (in-ter-körs) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *intercursus*, fr. *inter*, between, and *currere*, to run] communication or converse between individuals, communities, or nations; commerce; exchange of goods; correspondence by letter; exchange of civilities; interchange of thoughts; communion; fellowship; a silent communication, as by look or sign; secret understanding; familiarity; acquaintance.

intercross (in-ter-kros) *v. t.* to cross mutually; to interbreed.

intercultural (in-ter-kul'tür-al) *a.* tilling or stirring the soil while the plants are growing.

intercurrence (in-ter-kur'ens) *n.* a running or coming between; an incident.

intercurrent (in-ter-kur'ent) *a.* [L. *intercurrere*, run between] running between or among; occurring; intervening.

interdental (in-ter-den'tal) *a.* [L. *inter* and *dens*, tooth] between the teeth.

interdependence (in-ter-de-pen'dens) *n.* mutual dependence.

interdependent (in-ter-de-pen'dent) *a.* mutually dependent.

interdict (in-ter-dikt') *v. t.* [L. *inter*, between, and *dicere*, say] to forbid by order or charge; to prohibit or inhibit; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church; —(in-ter-dikt) *n.* a prohibition; a decree or order forbidding or prohibiting; a papal ordinance by which the clergy are restrained from performing, or laymen from attending, divine service, or from administering or receiving the sacraments; [Scots Law] an order of the court, prohibiting any act, proceedings, sale, publication, etc., challenged as illegal, or as infringing on patent or other right.

interdiction (in-ter-dik'shun) *n.* act of interdicting; prohibition; inhibition.

interdictive (in-ter-dik-tiv) *a.* having the design, power, or effect to prohibit.

interdigital (in-ter-dik-tu-ri) *a.* serving to prohibit.

interdigital (in-ter-dij'i-täl) *a.* situated between the fingers.

interdigitate (in-ter-dij'i-tät) *v. t.* [L. *inter*, between, and *digitus*, finger] to insert between the fingers; —*v. i.* to be interwoven.

interdigitation (in-ter-dij'i-tä'shun) *n.* intermixture; the space between the fingers.

interest (in-ter-est) *v. t.* [fr. obsolete *interest*, fr. O.F., fr. L. *interesse*, fr. *inter*, between, and *esse*, to be] to excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing; to concern; to affect; to have a share in; to give a share in; to engage; reflexively, to take part in; to be concerned.

interest (in-ter-est) *n.* [L. *interest*, it concerns, it is profitable] special attention to some object; concern; regard; affection; advantage; good; benefit; share; portion; regard to personal profit or advantage; premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent; any surplus advantage or benefit; return of good or evil with increase. **Compound interest**, interest on the principal and also on the added interest as it falls due. **Simple interest**, interest on the principal only during the time of loan. **Vested interest**, an interest completely assured, and not to be taken away except upon compensation.

interested (in-ter-es-ted) *a.* having a share or affected; moved; excited; having regard to personal interest; biased; predisposed.

interestedly (in-ter-es-ted-li) *adv.* in an interested manner.

interesting (in-ter-es-ting) *a.* engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions; engaging the affections in favour of.

interestingly (in-ter-es-ting-li) *adv.* in an interesting manner.

interface (in-ter-fäs) *n.* the meeting or union of two surfaces.

interfemoral (in-ter-fem'u-ral) *a.* [L. *inter* and *femur*, thigh] between the thighs.

interfere (in-ter-fēr) *v. t.* [L. *inter*, between, and *ferre*, strike] to interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into, or take part in, the concerns of others; to be in opposition; to come in collision; to clash; to strike one foot against its opposite, so as to break the skin or injure the flesh (said of horses); to act reciprocally so as to modify the result (said of waves, rays of heat, light, etc.).

interference (in-ter-fēr-ens) *n.* act or state of interfering; interposition; collision; clashing.

interferer (in-ter-fēr-er) *n.* one that interferes.

interfering (in-ter-fēr-ing) *n.* interference; meddling; opposition.

interferingly (in-ter-fēr-ing-li) *adv.* by interference.

interfluent, interfluous (in-ter-floo-ent, -us) *a.* [L. *interfluere*, flow between] flowing between.

interfoliate (in-ter-fö-li-ä'shus) *a.* placed between opposite leaves [Bot.].

interfoliate (in-ter-fö-li-ät) *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *folium*, leaf] to interleave.

interfused (in-ter-füz'd) *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, to pour] poured or spread between; fused together.

interfusion (in-ter-füz-shun) *n.* the act of interfusing; an intimate mingling.

intergrade (in-ter-gräd) *v. t.* to become alike gradually; —(in-ter-gräd) *n.* an intermediate grade.

interim (in-ter-im) *n.* [L. fr. *inter*, between] the meantime; time intervening.

interior (in-ter'i-ur) *a.* [L. *interius*, inward] being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; internal; inner; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland; —*n.* internal part of a thing; the inside; the inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.

interiorly (in-ter'i-ur-li) *adv.* internally; inwardly.

interjacence (in-ter-jä'sens) *n.* state of being or lying between; interposition; intervention; that which lies between.

interjacent (in-ter-jä-sent) *a.* [L. *interjacere*, lie between] lying or being between; intervening.

interjaculate (in-ter-jäk'ü-lät) *v. t.* to interject a remark.

interject (in-ter-jekt') *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *jacere*, to throw] to throw in between; to insert; —*v. i.* to come between; to interpose.

interjection (in-ter-jek-shun) *n.* act of throwing between; a word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion.

interjectional (in-ter-jek-shun-al) *a.* thrown in between other words or phrases; having the nature of an interjection.

interjectionally (in-ter-jek-shun-al-i) *adv.* in an interjectional manner.

interjoin (in-ter-join') *v.t.* to combine.

interjoist (in-ter-joist) *n.* the space between two joists [Arch.].

interknit (in-ter-nit') *v.t.* [*L. inter*, between, and *E. knit*] to knit together; to unite closely.

interlace (in-ter-lās') *v.t.* [*L. inter*, between, and *E. lace*] to unite, as by lacing together; to insert or interpose one thing with another; to intermix.

interlacement (in-ter-lās-ment) *n.* an interlacing; an interweaving.

interlacing (in-ter-lā-sing) *n.* the act of interweaving.

interlard (in-ter-lārd) *v.t.* [*L. inter*, and *E. lard*] to mix in, as fat with lean; to diversify by mixture—hence, to interpose; to insert between.

interlay (in-ter-lā) *v.t.* to lay or place among or between.

interleave (in-ter-lēv) *v.t.* [*L. inter*, and *E. leaf*] to insert, as a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.

interline (in-ter-lin') *v.t.* to write in alternate lines; to write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written.

interlineal (in-ter-lin-e-al) *a.* written or inserted between other lines.

interlinear (in-ter-lin-e-ar) *a.* situated between the lines.

interlinearly (in-ter-lin-e-ar-li) *adv.* in an interlinear manner.

interlineation (in-ter-lin-e-ā-shun) *n.* act of interlining; a passage, word, or line inserted between lines already written or printed.

interlining (in-ter-lī-ning) *n.* correction; alteration or explanation made by writing between the lines.

interlink (in-ter-lingk') *v.t.* to connect by uniting links.

interlobular (in-ter-lōb-ū-lar) *a.* situated between lobes.

interlocation (in-ter-lō-kā-shun) *n.* a placing between.

interlock (in-ter-lok') *v.t.* to unite by locking together;—*v.i.* to unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into, one another.

interlocution (in-ter-lo-kū-shun) *n.* [*L. interlocui*, to speak between] dialogue; conference; an intermediate act or decree before final decision—hence, intermediate argument or discussion.

interlocutor (in-ter-lok-ū-tur) *n.* one that speaks in dialogue; a dialogist; [Scots Law] a preliminary finding or judgment.

interlocutory (in-ter-lok-ū-tu-ri) *a.* consisting of dialogue; intermediate; not final or definitive.

interlocutress (in-ter-lok-ū-tres) *n.* a female interlocutor.

interlope (in-ter-lōp') *v.i.* [*L. inter* and *D. loopen*, to run, *cf. leap*] to traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right; to intrude without right.

interloper (in-ter-lō-per) *n.* one that interlopes or runs into business to which he has no right; one that interferes wrongfully or officiously.

interlucent (in-ter-lū-sent) *a.* [*L. inter* and *lucere*, to shine] shining between.

interlude (in-ter-lūd) *n.* [*L. inter*, between, and *ludere*, to play] a theatrical entertainment between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after-piece; a short piece of instrumental music played between the acts of a drama or the parts of a song or hymn.

interluded (in-ter-lū-ded) *a.* inserted, as an interlude; having interludes.

interlunar, interlunary (in-ter-lōō-nar, -nar-i) *a.* [*L. inter* and *E. lunar*] belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

intermarriage (in-ter-mar-ij) *n.* marriage between persons of different families, races, classes, or tribes; marriage between blood-kindred.

intermarry (in-ter-mar-i) *v.i.* [*L. inter*, between, and *E. marry*] to become connected by a marriage between two of their members.

intermeddle (in-ter-med-l) *v.i.* to meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to interfere officiously; to interpose.

intermeddler (in-ter-med-l-er) *n.* one that intermeddles with, or intrudes into business that does not concern him.

intermediacy (in-ter-mē-di-a-si) *n.* the state of being intermediate; intermediate action or agency; intervention.

intermedial (in-ter-mē-di-al) *a.* intermediate; intervening.

intermediary (in-ter-mē-di-a-ri) *n.* an agent; medium;—*a.* being, or occurring, between.

intermediate (in-ter-mē-di-at) *a.* [*L. inter*, between, and *medius*, middle, *cf. mediate*] lying, or being, in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; central.

intermediately (in-ter-mē-di-at-li) *adv.* by way of intervention.

intermediation (in-ter-mē-di-ā-shun) *n.* intervention; common means.

intermediator (in-ter-mē-di-ā-tur) *n.* a mediator between parties.

intermedium (in-ter-mē-di-um) *n.* intermediate space; an intervening agent or instrument.

interment (in-ter-ment) *n.* [*cf. inter*] the act of depositing a dead body in earth; burial; sepulture.

intermention (in-ter-men-shun) *v.t.* to mention among other things; to include.

intermezzo (in-ter-met-zō, -med-zō) *n.* [It. fr. *L. intermedius*, that is between] an interlude; a light, pleasing, dramatic entertainment between the acts of a tragedy, grand opera, etc.

intermigration (in-ter-mi-grā-shun) *n.* exchange of persons or population between districts or countries.

interminable (in-ter-mi-na-bl) *a.* boundless; endless; limitless; unbounded.

interminableness (in-ter-mi-na-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being endless; endlessness.

interminably (in-ter-mi-na-bli) *adv.* without end or limit.

interminate (in-ter-mi-nat) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *terminare*, terminate, fr. *terminus*, boundary] unbounded; unlimited; endless.

intermingle (in-ter-ming-gl) *v.t.* to mingle or mix together; to put with other things;—*v.i.* to be mixed or incorporated.

intermission (in-ter-mish-un) *n.* cessation for a time; an intervening period of time; a temporary pause; the temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; interruption; interval.

intermissive (in-ter-mis-iv) *a.* coming by fits, or after temporary cessations.

intermit: (in-ter-mit') *v.t.* [*L. inter*, between, and *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send] to give up or forbear for a time; to interrupt; to suspend;—*v.i.* to cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

intermittence (in-ter-mit-tens) *n.* the state of being intermittent.

intermittent (in-ter-mit-ent) *a.* ceasing at intervals;—*n.* a disease that subsides or ceases at certain intervals.

intermittingly (in-ter-mit-ing-li) *adv.* with intermission; at intervals.

intermix (in-ter-miks') *v.t.* and *i.* to mix together; to intermingle.

intermixedly (in-ter-mik-sed-li) *adv.* in an intermixed manner.

intermixture (in-ter-miks-tūr) *n.* a mass formed by mixture; admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

intermontane (in-ter-mon-tān) *a.* [*L. inter*, and *mons, montis*, mountain] lying between mountains.

intermundane (in-ter-mun-dān) *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *mundus*, world] lying, or existing, between worlds.

intermural (in-ter-mū-rāl) *a.* [L. *inter* and *murus*, wall] lying between walls.

intermuscular (in-ter-mus-kū-lār) *a.* situated between muscles.

intermutation (in-ter-mū-tā-shun) *n.* [L. *inter* and *mutare*, change] interchange.

intern (in-tern) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *internus*, internal] to confine; to cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it.

internal (in-ter-nāl) *a.* [L. *internus*, fr. *inter*, within] inward; interior; not external; derived from, or dependent on, the object itself; pertaining to its own affairs or interests (said of a country); domestic, as opposed to foreign; intrinsic; real; pertaining to the heart.

internally (in-ter-nāl-i) *adv.* inwardly; beneath the surface; within the body—hence, mentally; spiritually.

internation (in-ter-nā-shun) *n.* the act of interning.

international (in-ter-nash-un-āl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and E. *national*] pertaining to the relations of two or more nations; regulating the intercourse between different nations.

internationalist (in-ter-nash-un-āl-ist) *n.* an expounder or upholder of international law.

internationalize (in-ter-nash-un-āl-iz) *v.t.* to make international.

internationally (in-ter-nash-un-āl-i) *adv.* in a manner affecting the mutual relations or interests of nations.

internecine, internecive (in-ter-nō-sin, -siv) *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *necare*, kill] mutually destructive; deadly; fatal.

internment (in-ter-nem-ent) *n.* the state of being confined in the interior of a country.

internodal (in-ter-nō-dāl) *a.* situated between nodes, joints, etc.

internode (in-ter-nōd) *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a knot] the space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise.

internuncial (in-ter-nun-shāl) *n.* of, or belonging to, an internuncio, or his office.

internuncio (in-ter-nun-shi-ō) *n.* [L. *internuncius*, messenger] a messenger between two parties; the pope's representative at republics and small courts—distinguished from the *nuncio*, or representative at the courts of kings or emperors. Also *internunciatus*.

interoceanic (in-ter-ō-shē-an-ō'ik) *a.* between oceans.

interocular (in-ter-ok-ū-lār) *a.* [L. *inter* and *oculus*, eye] between the eyes.

interosculant (in-ter-os-kū-lānt) *a.* [L. *inter* and *osculari*, pp. *osculatus*, to kiss] connecting two distinct groups.

interosculate (in-ter-os-kū-lāt) *v.i.* to form a connecting link.

interpage (in-ter-pāj) *v.t.* to insert intermediate pages, or between pages, or on intermediate pages.

interpellate (in-ter-pe-lāt) *v.t.* to address with a question; to question publicly.

interpellation (in-ter-pe-lā-shun) *n.* [L. *inter* and *pellere*, to drive] a summons; an earnest address; intercession; an interruption; a question put or raised in the course of a debate.

interpenetrate (in-ter-pen-e-trāt) *v.t.* to penetrate mutually.

interpenetration (in-ter-pen-e-trā-shun) *n.* the act of interpenetrating.

interplanetary (in-ter-plan-e-tar-i) *a.* situated between the planets.

interplay (in-ter-plā) *n.* [L. *inter* and E. *play*] interchange of action and reaction.

interplead (in-ter-plēd) *v.i.* to discuss or try a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried [Law].

interpleader (in-ter-plē-der) *n.* one that interpleads; the discussion of an incidental point [Law].

interpledge (in-ter-plej) *v.t.* to give and take as a mutual pledge.

interpole (in-ter-pu-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *inter*, between, and *polire*, to polish] to insert, as a spurious word, or passage in a manuscript or book; to foist in; to change, as a book or text, by the insertion of matter that is new or foreign to the purpose of the author; [Math.] to fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series.

interpolation (in-ter-pu-lā-shun) *n.* act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book; a spurious word or passage in the genuine writings of an author.

interpolator (in-ter-pu-lā-tur) *n.* one that interpolates.

interposal (in-ter-pō-zāl) *n.* act of interposing; interposition; interference; intervention.

interpose (in-ter-pōz) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *inter*, between, and F. *poser*, to place, cf. *pose*] to place between; to intrude, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to offer, as aid or services;—*v.i.* to step in between parties at variance; to mediate; to put in by way of interruption.

interposer (in-ter-pō-zer) *n.* a mediator or agent between parties.

interposit (in-ter-pōz-it) *n.* a place of deposit between one city or country and another.

interposition (in-ter-pu-zish-un) *n.* a being, placing, or coming, between; intervention; mediation; agency between parties; anything interposed.

interpret (in-ter-pret) *v.t.* [L. *interpretes*, interpreter] to explain the meaning of; to expound; to put in other words; to translate, as a foreign speech or writing; to decipher, as hieroglyphics; to give a solution to, as an enigma; to tell the meaning of, as dreams or visions; to put a meaning or construction on, as looks, signs, conduct; to explain by synonymous terms; to define.

interpretable (in-ter-pre-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being interpreted or explained.

interpretation (in-ter-pre-tā-shun) *n.* the act of interpreting; explanation of what is otherwise unintelligible, not understood, or not obvious; translation; version; construction; the sense given by an interpreter; exposition or explanation rendered; meaning; sense; the power of explaining.

interpretative (in-ter-pre-tā-tiv) *a.* designed or fitted to explain; expository; collected or known by interpretation.

interpretatively (in-ter-pre-tā-tiv-li) *adv.* by interpretation.

interpreter (in-ter-pre-ter) *n.* one that explains or expounds; an expositor; a translator; one that renders the words of one language in words of corresponding significance in another; formerly, an official attached to an embassy to a foreign court; a person sworn to translate the evidence of a foreign witness faithfully into the vernacular before a court or jury.

interracial (in-ter-rā-shāl) *a.* between races or members of different races.

interregnum (in-ter-reg-num) *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *regnum*, rule, reign] the time a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor; any period during which the executive branch of a government is for any cause suspended or interrupted.

interrelation (in-ter-re-lā-shun) *n.* reciprocal relation; interconnection.

interrelationship (in-ter-re-lā-shun-ship) *n.* the state of being interrelated.

interrer (in-ter-er) *n.* one that interrs or buries.

interrogate (in-ter-u-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *inter*, between, and *rogare*, ask] to question formally; to examine by asking questions;—*v.i.* to ask a question; to put questions; to inquire.

interrogation (in-ter-u-gā-shun) *n.* act of questioning; examination by

questions; a question put; an inquiry; a point, mark, or sign, thus (i), indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question.

interrogative (in-ter-rog-a-tiv) *a.* denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; —*n.* a word used in asking questions.

interrogatively (in-ter-rog-a-tiv-li) *adv.* in the form of a question.

interrogator (in-ter-u-gā-tur) *n.* one that asks questions; a questioner.

interrogatory (in-ter-rog-a-ti-ri) *n.* a question or inquiry; —*a.* containing or expressing a question.

interrupt (in-te-rup-t) *v.t.* [*L. inter*, between, and *rumpere*, *pp. ruptus*, break] to break into or between; to stop or hinder the current, motion, or progress of; to divide; to separate; to destroy the continuity or succession of.

interrupted (in-te-rup-ted) *pp.* broken; interrupted; irregular.

interruptedly (in-te-rup-ted-li) *adv.* with breaks or interruptions.

interrupter (in-te-rup-tēr) *n.* one that interrupts.

interruption (in-te-rup-tshun) *n.* act of interrupting or breaking in upon; intervention; hinderance; cessation; break.

interruptive (in-te-rup-tiv) *a.* tending to interrupt; interrupting.

interruptively (in-te-rup-tiv-li) *adv.* by interrupting; so as to interrupt.

interscribe (in-ter-skrib) *v.t.* [*L. inter* and *scribere*, write] to write between.

intersect (in-ter-sekt) *v.t.* [*L. inter* and *secare*, *pp. secatus*, to cut] to cut into, or between; to divide into parts; to cut or cross mutually; —*v.i.* to cut into one another; to meet and cross.

intersection (in-ter-sek-shun) *n.* act or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

intersectional (in-ter-sek-shun-al) *a.* relating to, or formed by, an intersection.

intersidereal (in-ter-sī-dē-re-al) *a.* situated between, or among the stars.

interspace (in-ter-spās) *n.* an intervening space.

intersperse (in-ter-spers) *v.t.* [*L. inter*, between, and *spargere*, scatter] to scatter or set here and there.

interspersion (in-ter-sper-shun) *n.* act of interspersing.

interspinal, interspinous (in-ter-spi-nal, -nus) *a.* lying between the processes of the spine.

interstate (in-ter-stāt) *a.* existing or taking place between different states.

interstellar (in-ter-stel-ar) *a.* situated among the stars (applied to such bodies as are beyond our solar system). Also **interstellar**.

interstice (in-ter-stis) *n.* [*L. inter*, between, and *sistere*, stand] a small or narrow space between two bodies, or between the parts of a body.

interstitial (in-ter-stish-al) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, interstices.

interstratification (in-ter-strat-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the state of lying between other strata.

interstratified (in-ter-strat-i-fid) *a.* stratified among other bodies.

intersubjective (in-ter-sub-jek-tiv) *a.* said of intercourse between different consciousnesses at any stage of their development.

intertangle (in-ter-tang-gl) *v.t.* to tangle together; to intertwist.

intertexture (in-ter-tekstūr) *n.* the act of intertwearing; joint texture.

intertidal (in-ter-tī-dal) *a.* living between high and low water mark.

intertie (in-ter-tī) *n.* in carpentry, a short timber framed between two upright posts, in order to tie them together. Also called **interduce**.

intertribal (in-ter-trī-bal) *a.* existing or taking place between tribes.

intertropical (in-ter-trop-i-kal) *a.* situated between the tropics.

intertwine (in-ter-twin) *v.t.* to unite by twining one with another; —*v.i.* to be twined or twisted together.

intertwiningly (in-ter-twin-ing-li) *adv.* by intertwining.

intertwist (in-ter-twist) *v.t.* to twist one with another.

interval (in-ter-val) *n.* [*L. inter*, between, and *vallum*, wall] *orig.* in a Roman camp, the space between the wall, or rampart, and the soldiers' quarters; a space between things; space of time between any two points or events; space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission; period of relaxation; difference in pitch between any two tones; a fertile tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers (also called **intervale**).

intervened (in-ter-vānd) *a.* intersected with, or as if with, veins.

intervene (in-ter-vēn) *v.i.* [*L. inter*, between, and *venire*, come] to come or be between persons or things; to occur between points of time or events; to happen so as to disturb, cross, or interrupt; to interpose or undertake voluntarily for another.

intervener (in-ter-vē-ner) *n.* one that intervenes.

intervention (in-ter-ven-shun) *n.* act of intervening; interposition; agency between persons; mediation; interference; act of one state meddling with the domestic affairs of another; influence or agency of natural causes, as death, birth, etc.

interview (in-ter-vū) *n.* a mutual sight or view; a meeting for conference or mutual communication of thoughts, views, etc.; a formal or appointed meeting; —*v.t.* to visit for the purpose of publishing what is said.

interviewer (in-ter-vū-er) *n.* one that interviews; a reporter that intends to publish what is said.

interviewing (in-ter-vū-ing) *n.* the practice of seeking interviews.

intervisible (in-ter-viz-i-bl) *a.* mutually visible.

intervital (in-ter-vī-tal) *a.* [*L. inter* and *vita*, life] between death and the resurrection.

involve (in-ter-volv) *v.t.* [*L. inter* and *volvare*, roll] to wind, involve, or comprise, one within the other.

interweave (in-ter-wēv) *v.t.* to weave together; to unite in texture or construction; to intermix; to connect closely.

intestable (in-tes-ta-bl) *a.* legally unqualified to make a will.

intestacy (in-tes-ta-si) *n.* the state of one dying without having made a valid will.

intestate (in-tes-tat) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *testari*, make a valid will] dying without having made a valid will; not devised or bequeathed; not disposed of by will; —*n.* a person that dies without making a valid will.

intestinal (in-tes-tī-nal) *a.* pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.

intestine (in-tes-tin) *a.* [*L. fr. intus*, within] internal; inward; depending upon the internal constitution; subjective; internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; —*n.pl.* the canal or tube that extends from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus.

intextured (in-tekst-ūr) *a.* woven or worked in.

inthal, etc. See **enthral, etc.**

intimacy (in-ti-mā-si) *n.* state of being intimate; close familiarity; friendly intercourse.

intimate (in-ti-mat) *a.* [*L. intimus*, innermost, *fr. intus*, within] innermost; inward; internal; near; close; close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; —*n.* a familiar friend or associate; —(in-ti-māt) *v.t.* to suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of; to hint.

intimately (in-ti-māt-li) *adv.* closely; with full intermixture of parts; nearly; familiarly; particularly; thoroughly.

intimation (in-ti-mā-shun) *n.* a hint; an obscure declaration; an indirect suggestion; announcement of purpose or intention; notice; information; warning.

intimidate (in-tim'í-dāt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *timidus*, fearful] to make timid or fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to deter; to frighten.

intimidation (in-tim'í-dā-shun) *n.* act of influencing by fears; a process of threatening; state of being frightened; subjection to threats and fears.

intimidatory (in-tim'í-dā-tu-ri) *a.* causing intimidation.

intitule (in-tit'ül) *v.t.* to entitle; to give a title to.

intituled (in-tit'üld) *pp.* entitled; designated; headed.

into (in'too) *prep.* [*in* and *to*] noting entrance with respect to place; penetration from the outside to the inside; insertion of one thing into another; mixture; inclusion; transition from one state or condition to another, etc.

intoed (in-tōd') *a.* having the toes turned inwards.

intolerable (in-tol'e-ra-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and E. *tolerable*] not tolerable; not capable of being borne or endured; insufferable.

intolerableness (in-tol'e-ra-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being not tolerable.

intolerably (in-tol'e-ra-bl) *adv.* to a degree beyond endurance; insufferably.

intolerance (in-tol'e-rans) *n.* state of being intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, and the like; illiberality; bigotry.

intolerant (in-tol'e-rant) *a.* not enduring difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. in religion; bigoted;—*n.* one that is intolerant; a bigot.

intolerantly (in-tol'e-rant-li) *adv.* in an intolerant manner.

intolerate (in-tol'e-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *tolerate*] not to tolerate or endure.

intoleration (in-tol'e-rā-shun) *n.* want of toleration; intolerance.

intone (in-tōn) *v.t.* [*cf.* *intonate*] to utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone; to chant;—*v.i.* to give forth a deep, protracted sound.

intorsion (in-tor'shun) *n.* [L. *in* and E. *torcion*] a bending, winding, or twisting in any particular direction.

intoxicant (in-tok'si-kant) *n.* that which intoxicates; an intoxicating substance.

intoxicate (in-tok'si-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *toxicum*, fr. G. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped, fr. *toxon*, bow, arrow] to make drunk; to inebriate; to excite to a kind of delirium.

intoxicating (in-tok'si-kā-ting) *a.* tending to intoxicate; inebriating.

intoxication (in-tok'si-kā-shun) *n.* state of being intoxicated; the act of making drunk; elation that rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

intractability (in-trak'tā-bil'í-ti) *n.* quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness; indocility; intractableness.

intractable (in-trak'tā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *tractable*] stubborn; refractory; not to be managed or governed; indocile; unteachable; violent; obstinate.

intractableness (in-trak'tā-bl-nes) *n.* quality of not being tractable.

intractably (in-trak'tā-bl) *adv.* in an intractable manner.

intrados (in-trā-dos) *n.* [L. *intra*, in, within, and *dorsum*, the back] the under surface of an arch or vault (opposed to *extrados*) [Arch.].

intramural (in-trā-mū-ral) *a.* [L. *intra*, within, and E. *mural*] within the walls, as of a city.

intranquillity (in-trang-kwil'í-ti) *n.* quietness; inquietude.

intransient (in-tran'shent) *a.* not transient; not passing suddenly away.

intransigent (in-tran'si-jent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *transigere*, transact] refusing to agree or come to a settlement; irreconcilable.

intransitive (in-tran'si-tiv) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *transitive*] not passing or transferring; denoting such verbs as express an action or state that is limited to the agent, or that does not pass over to, or operate upon, an object.

intransitively (in-tran'si-tiv-li) *adv.* without an object following, as an intransitive verb.

intransmissible (in-trans-mis'í-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *transmissible*] not capable of being transmitted.

intransmutability (in-trans-mū-tā-bil'í-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *transmutable*] quality of not being transmutable.

intransmutable (in-trans-mū-tā-bl) *a.* not capable of being transmuted or changed into another substance.

intransit (in-trānt) *a.* [L. *intransire*, *ppr.* *intrans*, *antis*, enter] entering; penetrating.

intrench (in-trensh') See **entrench**.

intrenchment (in-trensh'ment) See **entrenchment**.

intrepid (in-trep'id) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *trepidus*, alarmed] fearless; bold; brave; undaunted.

intrepidity (in-tre-pid'í-ti) *n.* fearless bravery; undaunted boldness; daring.

intrepidly (in-trep'id-li) *adv.* in an intrepid manner; fearlessly.

intricacy (in'tri-kā-si) *n.* state of being intricate or entangled; involution; perplexity; complication; complexity.

intricate (in'tri-kāt) *a.* [L. *in* and *tricae*, hinderances] entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure.

intricately (in'tri-kāt-li) *adv.* in an intricate manner.

intricateness (in'tri-kāt-nes) *n.* the state of being intricate.

intrigante (in-tri-gānt) *n.* [F.] a woman given to intrigue.

intrigue (in-trég) *n.* [F. fr. L. *intricare*, to make difficulties] a complicated plot or scheme intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; the plot of a play or romance; secret commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes; amour;—*v.t.* to form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; to carry on a commerce of forbidden love.

intriguer (in-tré-ger) *n.* one that intrigues.

intriguing (in-tré-ging) *ppr.* forming secret plots or schemes.

intriguingly (in-tré-ging-li) *adv.* with intrigue.

intrinsic, intrinsic (in-trin'sik, -si-kal) *a.* [L. *intra*, within, and *secus*, following] inward; internal—hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent.

intrinsically (in-trin'si-kal-i) *adv.* internally; in its nature; really; truly.

introcession (in-trō-sesh-un) *n.* [L. *intro*, within, and *cedere*, *pp.* *cessus*, to go] a depression or sinking of parts inward; depression.

introduce (in-tru-dūs') *v.t.* [L. *intro*, within, and *ducere*, lead] to lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in; to bring to be acquainted; to make known to each other; to import, as foreign goods; to bring into practice, as a new mode, fashion, etc.; to open to notice; to bring before the public.

introducer (in-tru-dū-ser) *n.* one that introduces.

introduction (in-tru-duk'shun) *n.* act of introducing or bringing to notice; the act of making persons known to each other; act of importing into a country; act of bringing into use or practice; the preliminary part of a speech or discourse; the preface to a book; a formal treatise, introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study.

introductive (in-tru-duk-tiv) *a.* serving to introduce; introductory.

introductively (in-tru-duk-tiv-li) *adv.* so as to introduce.

introductorily (in-tru-duk-tō-ri-li) *adv.* by way of introduction.

introductory (in-trō-duk-tu-ri) *a.* serving to introduce something else; previous; preliminary; prefatory.

introflexion, introflexion (in-tru-flek-shun) *n.* [*L. intro*, within, and *E. flexion*] a bending inward or within.

introflexed (in-tru-flekt') *a.* flexed or bent inward.

introggression (in-tru-gresh'un) *n.* [*L. intro*, within, and *gradū*, *pp. gressus*, to step, to go] the act of going in; entrance.

introit (in-trō-it) *n.* [*L. intro*, within, and *ire*, to go] any musical vocal composition appropriate to the opening of church services, or church service in general.

intromission (in-trō-mish'un) *n.* the act of sending in; [*Scots Law*] the act of dealing with, or managing, the effects or property of another;—*pl.* the specific receipts or payments of an agent or factor on a trust or other estate.

intromit (in-tru-mit) *v.t.* [*L. intro*, within, and *mittere*, send] to send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter.

intromittent (in-tru-mit-ent) *a.* throwing or conveying into something.

intromitter (in-tru-mit-er) *n.* one that intromits; an intermeddler.

introrse (in-trors') *n.* [*L. introrsus*, toward the inside] turned inward; turned towards the axis [*Bot.*].

introspect (in-tru-spekt') *v.t.* [*L. intro*, within, and *specere*, to look] to look within; to consider one's own state or feelings.

introspection (in-tru-spek-shun) *n.* a view of the inside or interior.

introspective (in-tru-spek-tiv) *a.* inspecting within; seeing inwardly.

introsusception (in-tru-su-sep'shun) *n.* [*L. intro*, within, and *suscipere*, take in] the act of receiving within.

introversible (in-tru-ver-si-bl) *a.* capable of being introverted.

introversion (in-tru-ver-shun) *n.* act of introverting, or state of being introverted.

introversive (in-tru-ver-siv) *a.* turning within.

introvert (in-tru-vert') *v.t.* [*L. intro*, within, and *vertere*, *pp. versus*, turn] to turn inward.

intrude (in-trōd') *v.t.* [*L. in* and *trudere*, *pp. trusus*, to thrust] to thrust in, or cause to enter; to force into;—*v.t.* to thrust one's self in; to enter, unwelcome, or uninvited, into company; to go in without leave; to trespass; to encroach.

intruder (in-trōd-der) *n.* one that intrudes.

intrudingly (in-trōd-ding-li) *adv.* by intruding.

intrusion (in-trōd'zhun) *n.* act of intruding; welcome; encroachment or trespass on the property or possessions of another.

intrusionist (in-trōd'zhun-ist) *n.* one that intrudes;—*pl.* those that before the Scottish Disruption of 1843 maintained the right of a patron to force a minister upon an unwilling congregation.

intrusive (in-trōd-siv) *a.* apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome; forward.

intrusively (in-trōd-siv-li) *adv.* without invitation or welcome; forwardly.

intrusiveness (in-trōd-siv-nes) *n.* the act of entering without permission or invitation; forward, impertinent spirit.

intrust (in-trust') *v.t.* to deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit; to consign.

intue, intuit (in-tū, in-tū-it) *v.t.* [*L. in*, into, and *ueri*, *pp. tuitus*, look] to know by intuition.

intuition (in-tū-ish'un) *n.* act of looking into; insight; immediate perception; the faculty of at once discerning or apprehending the true nature of an object, person, motive, etc., corresponding to instinct in animals; direct understanding or knowledge without the process of reasoning or inference; a simple idea or conception.

intuitional (in-tū-ish-un-əl) *a.* based on intuition.

intuitionalism (in-tū-ish-un-əl-izm) *n.* the doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition.

intuitionalist (in-tū-ish-un-əl-ist) *n.* one that upholds the doctrine of intuitionalism.

intuitive (in-tū-tiv) *a.* seeing clearly; having an immediate knowledge or perception of; acquired by intuition without reasoning; formed in the mind naturally or unconsciously.

intuitively (in-tū-tiv-li) *adv.* in an intuitive manner; by immediate perception.

intumesce (in-tū-mes') *v.t.* [*L. in* and *tumere*, swell] to enlarge or expand with heat; to swell up.

intumescence (in-tū-mes-ens) *n.* action of swelling; a tumid state.

intumulate (in-tū-mū-lāt) *v.t.* [*L. in* and *tumulus*, mound] to bury; to inter or inhume;—*a.* interred; buried.

intumulated (in-tū-mū-lāt-ed) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *tumulare*, bury] not buried.

inturgescence (in-tur-jes-ens) *n.* [*L. in* and *turgere*, swell] a swelling; the action of swelling, or state of being swollen.

intussusception (in-tu-su-sep'shun) *n.* [*L. intus*, within, and *suscipere*, take up] the reception of one part within another part of the same organ; [*Med.*] the partial displacement of the bowel, in which one part is drawn into another.

intwine (in-twin') *v.t.* to twine or twist into or together; to wreath.

intwist (in-twist') *v.t.* to twist into or together.

inulin, inuline (in-fū-lin) *n.* [*G. helonium*] a white, tasteless, starch-like powder, extracted principally from the plant elecampane or inula, used in medicine.

inunction (in-ungk-shun) *n.* [*L. in* and *ungere*, smear] unction.

inundate (in-un-dāt, in-un-dāt) *v.t.* [*L. in* and *undare*, rise in waves] to overflow; to deluge; to flood; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity.

inundation (in-un-dā'shun) *n.* act of inundating, or state of being inundated; a flood; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

inurbane (in-ur-bān) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *urbanus*, civil] uncivil; unpolished.

inurbanely (in-ur-bān-li) *adv.* uncivilly.

inurbanity (in-ur-bān-ti) *n.* lack of courtesy; rude manners; incivility.

inure (in-ūr) *v.t.* [*E. in* and *ure*, use, practice, fr. O.F. *eure*, *ovre*, work] to apply or expose in use or practice; to harden; to habituate; to accustom;—*v.i.* to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.

inurement (in-ūr-ment) *n.* act of inuring; use; practice; habit; custom.

inurn (in-urn') *v.t.* to place in an urn; to bury; to inter; to intomb.

inutility (in-ū-til-ū-ti) *n.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. utility*] uselessness; unprofitableness.

inutterable (in-ut-er-ā-bl) *a.* that cannot be uttered.

invade (in-vād') *v.t.* [*L. in*, in, and *vadere*, go] to enter with hostile intentions; to attack; to assail; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate.

invader (in-vād-der) *n.* one that invades; an assailant; an encroacher.

invaginate (in-vaj-i-nāt) *v.t.* [*L. in* and *vagina*, a sheath] to sheathe; to insert or receive as into a sheath; to introvert.

invagination (in-vaj-i-nā'shun) *n.* intussusception.

invaletudinary (in-val-e-tū-di-nā-ri) *a.* in feeble health.

invalid (in-val'id) *a.* [L. *in* and *valere*, be strong] of no weight or cogency; weak; having no force or efficacy; void; null;—(in-vā-lēd') feeble; infirm; sick.

invalid (in-vā-lid, in-vā-lēd') *n.* a person that is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed;—*v.t.* to enrol or register on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.

invalidate (in-val'i-dāt) *v.t.* to weaken; to lessen the strength; to destroy the validity or efficacy of; to make null and void, as a deed or contract; to overthrow; to show the weakness or futility of, as an argument.

invalidation (in-val-i-dā'shun) *n.* the act of invalidating.

invalidism (in-vā-lid-izm) *n.* chronic poor health.

invalidity (in-vā-lid-i-ti) *n.* weakness; want of bodily strength; want of moral power or cogency; want of legal force or obligation; want of argumentative weight or relevancy.

invalidly (in-val'id-li) *adv.* so as to be invalid; without validity.

invaluable (in-val'ū-ā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *valuable*] incapable of being valued; inestimable; priceless.

invaluableness (in-val'ū-ā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being invaluable.

invaluably (in-val'ū-ā-bli) *adv.* inestimably.

invariability (in-vā-ri-ā-bil-i-ti) *n.* invariableness.

invariable (in-vā-ri-ā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *variable*] constant; immutable; unalterable; always uniform.

invariableness (in-vā-ri-ā-bl-nes) *n.* constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

invariably (in-vā-ri-ā-bli) *adv.* without alteration or change; constantly; unchangeably.

invariant (in-vā-ri-ānt) *a.* not varying or changing.

invasion (in-vā-zhun) *n.* act of encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another; violation; infringement; a warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another; a raid; approach of anything hurtful; incursion; irruption.

invasive (in-vā-siv) *a.* tending to invade; aggressive; encroaching.

invective (in-vek'tiv) *n.* [inveigh] a severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach; a harsh or reproachful accusation; railing; sarcasm; satire;—*a.* satirical; abusive; railing.

invectively (in-vek'tiv-li) *adv.* abusively.

inveigh (in-vā) *v.i.* [L. *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, carry or bring against] to exclaim or rail against; to express reproach.

inveigher (in-vā-er) *n.* one that inveighs; a railer.

inveigle (in-vē-gl) *v.t.* [O.F. *envoiglier*, blind, fr. L. *ab*, from, and *oculus*, eye] to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle.

inveiglement (in-vē-gl-ment) *n.* act of inveigling; enticement; seduction.

inveigler (in-vē-gler) *n.* one that inveigles.

invendible (in-ven'di-bl) *a.* not vendible; unsaleable.

invent (in-vent) *v.t.* [L. *invenire*, fr. *in*, upon, and *venire*, come] to discover, commonly by study or inquiry; to find out; to contrive or produce something new; to devise; to frame by the imagination; to construct, as plot, incidents, or characters; to forge; to fabricate.

inventible (in-vent'i-bl) *a.* capable of being invented; discoverable.

invention (in-ven'shun) *n.* act of finding out, or producing, something new; power of designing or contriving; that which is invented; discovery of a new power in nature, contrivance of a new mechanism, formation of a new design, and the application of such to the industrial arts; fabrication; forgery;

the artistic power of selecting and adapting materials to the proposed end or design.

inventive (in-ven'tiv) *a.* able to invent; quick at contrivance.

inventively (in-ven'tiv-li) *adv.* by the power of invention.

inventiveness (in-ven'tiv-nes) *n.* the faculty of inventing.

inventor, inventor (in-ven'tur, -ter) *n.* one that finds out something new; a contriver.

inventorial (in-ven-tō-ri-āl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, an inventory.

inventory (in-ven-tu-ri) *n.* [L. *inventarium*, a list of things found] a list of the property of which a person or estate is found to be possessed; any catalogue of movables, as the goods or wares of a merchant, and the like;—*v.t.* to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of.

inventress (in-ven'tres) *n.* a female inventor.

inverse (in-vers') *a.* [L. *inverti*] opposite in order or relation; reciprocal; inverted; having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of that which is usual. **Inverse proportion**, the application of the rule of three in a contrary order. **Inverse ratio**, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities [Math.]

inversely (in-vers-li) *adv.* in an inverted order or manner.

inversion (in-ver'shun) *n.* act of inverting; change of order or time, so that the last becomes first, and the first last; change of place, as in the terms of a logical proposition; [Math.] a change of the mode of operation, as proving multiplication by division; [Gram.] a change of the natural arrangement of words; [Geol.] change of the position of strata by upheaval or other agency.

inverse (in-ver'siv) *a.* pertaining to inversion; capable of causing inversion.

invert (in-vert) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *vertere*, pp. *versus*, to turn] to turn over; to put upside down; to place in a contrary order; to give a contrary direction to.

inverttebral (in-ver-te-brāl) *a.* destitute of a vertebral column.

inverttebrate (in-ver-te-brāt) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *vertebrate*] an animal having no vertebral column;—*a.* destitute of a backbone; having no vertebrae; inverttebral.

inverted (in-ver'ted) *a.* changed in order; reversed; situated apparently in reverse order, as strata by upheaval and the like.

invertedly (in-ver'ted-li) *adv.* in a contrary or reversed order.

invertible (in-ver'ti-bl) *a.* [invert and able] capable of being turned.

invertible (in-ver'ti-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *vertere*, to turn, and able] incapable of being turned.

invest (in-vest) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *vestire*, clothe] to put garments on; to clothe; to dress; to array; to endow—hence, to confer; to give; to clothe, as with office or authority; to grace; to bedeck; to inclose; to surround, so as to intercept succours of men and provisions; to lay siege to; to place or lay out, as money in the funds or property;—*v.i.* to make an investment.

investigable (in-ves'ti-gā-bl) *a.* admitting of being investigated or searched out; discoverable by search.

investigate (in-ves'ti-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *vestigare*, to track, cf. *vestige*] to follow up; to pursue; to search into; to inquire into; to examine.

investigation (in-ves'ti-gā'shun) *n.* act of investigating; research; study; inquiry; examination.

investigative (in-ves'ti-gā-tiv) *a.* given to investigation.

investigator (in-ves'ti-gā-tur) *n.* one that searches diligently into a subject.

investitive (in-ves'ti-tiv) *a.* of, or pertaining to, investiture.

investiture (in-ves'ti-tūr) *n.* the action of investing, giving possession, or livery of seizin; the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

investive (in-ves-tiv) *a.* investing; clothing; encircling.

investment (in-vest-ment) *n.* action of investing; that with which any one is invested; a vestment; act of besieging by an armed force; the laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature.

investor (in-ves-tur) *n.* one that invests.

inveteracy (in-vef-e-ra-si) *n.* long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.

inveterate (in-vef-e-rat) *a.* [L. *inveterare*, to grow old, fr. *in* and *vetus*, old] firmly established by long continuance; confirmed; habitual.

inveterately (in-vef-e-rat-li) *adv.* with obstinacy; violently.

inveterateness (in-vef-e-rat-nes) *n.* inveteracy.

invexed (in-vekst) *a.* shaped in a curve; arched [Her.].

invidious (in-vid-i-us) *a.* [L. *invidia*, envy] envious; desirable; likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful; envious.

invidiously (in-vid-i-us-li) *adv.* in a manner to provoke envy or hatred; malignantly; enviously.

invidiousness (in-vid-i-us-nes) *n.* the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

invigilance (in-vij-i-lans) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *vigilance*] lack of vigilance.

invigorate (in-vig-u-rab) *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *vigor*, force] to give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate.

invigoration (in-vig-u-rab-shun) *n.* act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

invillaged (in-vil-ajd) *a.* turned into a village.

invincibility (in-vin-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being invincible; invincibleness.

invincible (in-vin-si-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *vincible*] incapable of being conquered or overcome; unconquerable; insuperable.

invincibleness (in-vin-si-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being invincible.

invincibly (in-vin-si-bl) *adv.* unconquerably; insuperably.

inviolability (in-vi-u-la-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being inviolable: inviolableness.

invioable (in-vi-u-la-bl) *a.* not to be profaned or polluted; sacred; not to be broken; obligatory; not to be tarnished; unspotted; not susceptible of wound or hurt.

invioableness (in-vi-u-la-bl-nes) *n.* inviolability.

invioably (in-vi-u-la-bl) *adv.* without profanation; without breach or failure; sacredly; strictly.

invioate, invioated (in-vi-u-lat, -la-ted) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *violare*, violate] unhurt; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

invioately (in-vi-u-lat-li) *adv.* without violation.

invioateness (in-vi-u-lat-nes) *n.* the quality of being invioate.

invioous (in-vi-us) *a.* [L. *invious*, without a road] impassable; untrodde.

invioibility (in-viz-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* state of being invioible; that which is invioible.

invioible (in-viz-i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *visible*] incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

invioibleness (in-viz-i-bl-nes) *n.* invioibility.

invioibly (in-viz-i-bl) *adv.* in a manner to escape the sight.

invioitation (in-vi-ta-shun) *n.* act of invioiting; the requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany one to any place; solicitation; personal request.

invioitatory (in-vi-ta-tu-ri) *a.* using or containing invioitations; — *n.* a form of invioitation used in religious worship, as Psalm xciv.

invioite (in-vit) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *invioitare*] to ask; to request; *esp.* to ask to an entertainment or visit; to allure; to tempt to come; to induce; — *v.i.* to ask or call to anything pleasing; to persuade to.

invioiter (in-vi-ter) *n.* one that invioites.

invioiting (in-vi-ting) *a.* alluring; tempting.

invioitingly (in-vi-ting-li) *adv.* in a manner to invioite or allure; temptingly.

invioitingness (in-vi-ting-nes) *n.* attractiveness.

invioitrifiable (in-vi-tri-fi-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being vified.

invioicate (in-vi-kat) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *vocare*, to call, fr. *voc*, *vocis*, voice] to invioicate; to call on in supplication; to address in prayer.

invioication (in-vi-ka-shun) *n.* act of addressing in prayer; the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; judicial call, demand, or order.

invioicatory (in-vi-ka-tu-ri) *a.* making invioication; invioicating.

invioice (in-vois) *n.* [F. *envois*, *pl.* of *envoi*, a sending, fr. O.F. *en voie*, on the way] a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, etc., with the value or prices, charges, and quantity annexed; — *v.t.* to make a written account of, as goods; to insert in a priced list. **Invioice-book**, a book in which invioices are copied.

inviooke (in-vok) *v.t.* [L. *in*, on, and *vocare*, to call] to call for, or ask; to invioite earnestly or solemnly; to address in prayer; to beg for aid.

inviooker (in-vok-ker) *n.* one that inviookes.

invioolatile (in-vol-a-til) *a.* not volatile.

invioolucere (in-vol-ik-er) *n.* [L. *involvere*, wrap up] any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers.

inviooluntarily (in-vol-un-ta-ri-li) *adv.* not by choice; not spontaneously.

inviooluntariness (in-vol-un-ta-ri-nes) *n.* quality of being involuntary; unwillingness.

inviooluntary (in-vol-un-ta-ri) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *voluntary*] unwilling; not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; constrained; not affecting the will or choice; spontaneous; offhand.

invioolute (in-vu-lut) *n.* a curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it; — *a.* rolled inward from the edges.

invioolved, invioolvedive (in-vu-lut-ed, -tiv) *a.* involute.

invioolution (in-vu-lut-shun) *n.* [involve] action of involving; state of being involved; complication; that in which anything is involved; envelope; the act or process of raising a quantity to any power assigned; the act of multiplying a number or quantity by itself.

invioolve (in-volv) *v.t.* [L. *in*, upon, and *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, to roll] to envelop; to wrap; to cover with any surrounding medium, as dust, mist, darkness, etc.; to comprise; to imply; to conjoin; to intertwine; hence, to complicate; to entangle; to bring into difficulties or debt; to embarrass; to multiply a number or quantity any number of times by itself.

invioolvedness (in-vol-ved-nes) *n.* involvement.

inviovement (in-volv-ment) *n.* act of involving; state of being involved.

invioulnerability (in-vul-ne-ra-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being invulnerable.

invioulnerable (in-vul-ne-ra-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *vulnerable*] incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury.

invioulnerableness (in-vul-ne-ra-bl-nes) *n.* invulnerability.

invioulnerably (in-vul-ne-ra-bl) *adv.* in an invulnerable manner.

invioultuation (in-vul-tu-shun) *n.* [L. *in*, in, and *vultus*, face] the act of piercing a clay or wax image of a person, with the intention that the person may undergo pain and die.

inwall (in-wawl) *v.t.* to wall in; to fortify with a wall; — (in-wawl) *n.* an inner wall.

inward (in-ward) *a.* [A.S.] internal; interior; intimate; familiar; seated in the mind or soul;—*n.* that which is inward or within;—*esp.* in *pl.* the inner parts of the body; the viscera;—*adv.* toward the inside; into the mind or thoughts; also **inwards**.

inwardly (in-ward-li) *adv.* in the inner parts; internally; in the heart; privately.

inwardness (in-ward-nes) *n.* the state of being inward or internal.

inweave (in-wév) *v.t.* to weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

inwork (in-wurk) *v.t.* to work in or within.

inworking (in-wur-king) *n.* internal operation; energy within.

inwrap (in-rap) See **enwrap**.

inwrapment, enwrapment (in-, en-rap-ment) *n.* the act of inwrapping; a covering.

inwreathe (in-rēth) *v.t.* See **enwreathe**.

inwrought (in-rawt) *a.* wrought or worked in, or among, other things; decorated with work or figures.

io (i-ō) *n.* [L.] an exclamation of joy or triumph, often used interjectionally.

iodal (i-ū-dal) *n.* an oily liquid got by treating iodine with alcohol and nitric acid.

iodic (i-ōd-ik) *a.* belonging to, or containing, iodine.

iodide (i-ū-did) *n.* a non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

iodine (i-ū-din) *n.* [G. *ioicidēs*, violet-like] a non-metallic elementary bluish-black shining solid, chiefly obtained from ashes of sea-weeds (it emits a beautiful violet colour—whence its name—on heating, and is used in medicine as a counter-irritant).

iodism (i-ū-dizm) *n.* a morbid state caused by excessive use of iodine.

iodize (i-ū-diz) *v.t.* to treat with iodine.

iodoform (i-ōd'-o-forin) *n.* a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine.

iolite (i-ū-lit) *n.* [G. *ion*, violet, and *lithos*, stone] a transparent or translucent gem which in one direction presents a violet-blue.

ion (i-on) *n.* [G. *ion*, *ppr.* of *einai*, to go] a substance due to electrolytic decomposition.

Ionian (i-ō-ni-an) *a.* relating to Ionia or the Ionians;—*n.* a native of Ionia.

Ionic (i-on-ik) *a.* pertaining to Ionia, in Greece, or to the Ionians; pertaining to the dialect, music, or philosophy of Ionia, *esp.* denoting the second of the Grecian orders of architecture, distinguished by the plain concave moulding of the shaft, and the volute of the capital, which was probably suggested by the incurvation of an animal's horn.



Ionic.

iota (i-ō-ta) *n.* [G., the smallest letter of Greek alphabet=E. *i*] a very small quantity or degree; a jot.

I. O. U. (i-ō-ū) *n.* [I. owe you] a paper having on it these letters, with a sum named, and duly signed, as an acknowledgment of debt (it must be holograph, addressed to some person, and dated).

ipecacuanha (ip-e-kak-ū-ā-nā) *n.* [Braz.] an emetic substance obtained from the roots of a plant of the same name.

iracund (i-rā-kund) *a.* [L. *ira*, anger] angry; irritable.

irade (i-rā-de) *n.* [Turk.] a decree of the Sublime Porte.

Iranian (i-rā-ni-an) *a.* [Per.] relating or pertaining to Iran, Persia;—*n.* a Persian.

irascibility (i-ras-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being irascible; irritability of temper.

irascible (i-ras-i-bl) *a.* [L. *irasci*, be angry, fr. *ira*, anger] easily provoked; irritable.

irascibleness (i-ras-i-bl-nes) *n.* irascibility.

irascibly (i-ras-i-bli) *adv.* in an irascible manner.

irate (i-rāt) *a.* [L. fr. *irasci*, *pp.* *iratus*, be angry] angry; incensed; enraged.

ire (ir) *n.* [L. *ira*] anger; wrath; keen resentment.

ireful (ir-fool) *a.* full of ire; angry; wrath.

irefully (ir-fool-i) *adv.* in a wrathful or angry manner.

irefulness (ir-fool-nes) *n.* the condition of being ireful; wrath; fury.

irenic, irenical (i-ren-ik, -i-ka) *a.* [G. *eirenē*, peace] peaceful; desirous of, or promoting, peace;—*n. pl.* **irenics**, irenical theology (opposed to *polemics*).

irenicon (i-ren-i-kon) *n.* See **eirenicon**.

Iricism (i-ri-sizm) *n.* an Irishism.

iridal (i-ri-dal) *a.* belonging to, or resembling, the rainbow.

iridescence (ir-i-des-ens) *n.* exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

iridescent (ir-i-des-ent) *a.* [G. *iris*, *iridos*, rainbow] having colours like the rainbow.

iridium (i-rid-i-um) *n.* [G. *iris*, rainbow] an elementary metallic substance, found in the ore of platinum, or combined with osmium.

iris (i-ris) *n.* [G.] the rainbow: an appearance resembling the rainbow; a coloured membrane at the anterior part of the eye, and perforated by a circular opening called the pupil; a genus of bulbous or tuberous rooted plants.

irised (i-ri-sā-ted) *a.* rainbow-coloured.

iriscoppe (i-ri-skōp) *n.* [G. *iris*, rainbow, and *skōpēn*, view] an instrument for showing prismatic or rainbow colours.

Irish (i-rish) *a.* pertaining to, or produced in, Ireland;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Ireland; the language of the Irish. **Irish-duck**, a stout linen cloth. **Irish-moss**, Carrageen, a seaweed. **Irish-stew**, a hash made of vegetable and meat stewed together.

Irishism (i-rish-izm) *n.* a mode of speaking, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Irish.

Irishman (i-rish-man) *n.* a man belonging to the Irish race.

Irishry (i-rish-ri) *n.* the people of Ireland, or a body of Irish people.

irk (erk) *v.t.* [M. E. *irken*] to weary; to give pain to; to distress (used impersonally).

irksome (erk-sum) *a.* wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness; tedious; troublesome; burdensome; annoying.

irksomely (erk-sum-li) *adv.* in a wearisome manner.

irksomeness (erk-sum-nes) *n.* tediousness; wearisomeness.

iron (i-ern) *n.* [A.S. *iren*] one of the metallic elements (it is hard, and very malleable when hot, and oxidizes under moisture; it is very widely diffused, and the most useful of all the metals); an instrument or utensil made of iron;—*pl.* fetters; chains; manacles; hand-cuffs;—*a.* made of iron; resembling iron in colour; like iron in hardness, strength, etc.;—hence, robust; vigorous; stern; severe;—*v.t.* to smooth with a heated flat-iron; to shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff; to furnish or arm with iron. **Iron-age**, a term indicating the third and last prehistoric age, when people began to use iron as the material for their weapons and cutting implements [Archæol.]. **Iron-bound**, bound with iron; faced or surrounded with rocks. **Iron-clad**, a vessel prepared for naval warfare by having the parts above water plated with iron. **Iron-cloth**, chain-mail. **Iron-fisted**, close-fisted; covetous. **Iron-founder**, one that makes castings from iron. **Iron-foundry**, a place where iron is smelted, puddled, or cast. **Iron-gray**, the colour of freshly fractured iron. **Iron-handed**, severe; unmerciful. **Iron-hearted**, hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel. **Iron-liquor**, iron acetate (used by dyers). **Iron-master**, a manufacturer of iron. **Iron-mould**, a spot on linen, or other like fabric, by contact of rusty iron with the cloth when moist or damp. **Iron-sand**, sand containing particles of iron ore; steel filings. **Iron-saw**, a saw for cutting hot iron. **Iron-sick**, of a wooden ship, having its bolts, etc., very much corroded. **Iron-stain**, a stain on cloth made by iron-rust. **Iron-witted**,

stupid. **Bessemer-iron**, pig-iron for manufacturing into Bessemer steel. **Cast-iron**, iron melted and run into moulds. **In irons**, with fetters on. **To have too many irons in the fire**, to attempt to do too many things at the same time. **To have the iron enter into one's soul**, to suffer grievously. **To rule with a rod of iron**, to govern with severity.

ironer (i-er-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, irons.

ironic, ironical (i-ron'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, containing, or expressing, irony; covertly sarcastic.

ironically (i-ron'i-kal-i) *adv.* by way of irony.

ironing (i-er-ning) *n.* the act of smoothing with hot irons. **Ironing-machine**, a machine for hot-pressing cloth, hats, etc.

ironmonger (i-ern-mung-ger) *n.* a dealer in iron wares or hardware.

ironmongery (i-ern-mung-ger-i) *n.* trade of an ironmonger; articles of iron.

ironside (i-ern-sid) *n.* a person that has great endurance; one of Cromwell's soldiers.

ironsmith (i-ern-wär) *n.* a worker in iron; a blacksmith; a locksmith, etc.

ironstone (i-ern-stön) *n.* any ore of iron mixed with clay, etc.

ironware (i-ern-wär) *n.* hardware; iron pots, kettles, etc.

ironwood (i-ern-wood) *n.* a species of hardwooded trees.

ironwork (i-ern-wurk) *n.* anything made of iron; —*pl.* a furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling-mill, or foundry, where it is made into heavy work.

irony (i-er-ni) *a.* made, or consisting, of iron; partaking of iron; resembling iron; hard.

irony (i-ru-ni) *n.* [*L. ironia*, fr. *G. eironia*, fr. *eiron*, a dissembler] a kind of ridicule that exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt, approve, or defend them.

irradiance, irradiancy (i-rä-di-ans, -ansi) *n.* emission of rays of light; effulgence; beams of light emitted; lustre; splendour; dazzling light.

irradiate (i-rä-di-ät) *v.t.* [*L. in*, on, and *radiare*, radiate] to cast a bright light upon; to brighten; to enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; to animate by light or heat; to decorate with glittering ornaments; —*v.i.* to emit rays; to shine upon; —*a.* adorned with brightness or glittering ornaments.

irradiation (i-rä-di-ä-shun) *n.* act of emitting beams of light; illumination; irradiance; intellectual light; mental enlightenment.

irradicate (i-rad-i-kät) *v.t.* [*L. in*, in, and *radix*, root, cf. *radicate*] to fix firmly.

irrational (i-rash-un-al) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. rational*] not rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd; foolish; unreasonable; [*Math.*] not expressible by a whole number or a vulgar fraction.

irrationality (i-rash-un-al-i-ti) *n.* want of reason or the powers of understanding.

irrationally (i-rash-un-al-i) *adv.* without reason; in a manner contrary to reason.

irrationalness (i-rash'un-al-nes) *n.* irrationality.

irrebuttable (i-re-but'-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being repelled.

irreclaimable (i-re-klä-mä-bl) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. reclaimable*] incapable of being reclaimed; lost beyond recovery; incapable of being recalled from sinful habits or vice; incorrigible.

irreclaimably (i-re-klä-mä-bl-i) *adv.* in an irreclaimable manner.

irrecognizable (i-rek-og-ni'-za-bl) *a.* not recognizable.

irreconcilability (i-rek-un-si-lä-bil-i-ti) *n.* irreconcilableness.

irreconcilable (i-rek-un-si-lä-bl) *a.* incapable of being reconciled or appeased; implacable; incapable of being made to agree or harmonize; incongruous; incompatible; inconsistent.

irreconcilableness (i-rek-un-si-lä-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

irreconcilably (i-rek-un-si-lä-bl-i) *adv.* in a manner that precludes reconciliation.

irrecordable (i-r-e-kor'-ä-bl) *a.* not fit or possible to be recorded.

irrecoverable (i-r-e-kuv'er-a-bl) *a.* not capable of being recovered, remedied, or regained; irreparable; in retrievable; irremediable.

irrecoverableness (i-r-e-kuv'er-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being irrecoverable.

irrecoverably (i-r-e-kuv'er-a-bl-i) *adv.* in an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

irrecusable (i-r-e-kü'-za-bl) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *recusare*, to refuse] not to be rejected or set aside.

irredeemable (i-r-e-dē-mä-bl) *a.* not redeemable; not subject to be paid at the nominal value, as a note or bill of indebtedness.

irredeemableness (i-r-e-dē-mä-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being irredeemable. Also **irredeemability**.

irredeemably (i-r-e-dē-mä-bl-i) *adv.* so as not to be redeemable.

irreducibility (i-r-e-dü-si-bl-i-ti) *n.* the quality or state of being irreducible.

irreducible (i-r-e-dü-si-bl) *a.* incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state or form of expression.

irreducibly (i-r-e-dü-si-bl-i) *adv.* so as to be irreducible.

irreduction (i-r-e-dük-shun) *n.* the state of being unreduced; failure to reduce.

irreflection (i-r-e-flek-shun) *n.* want or absence of reflection; thoughtlessness.

irreflective (i-r-e-flek-tiv) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. reflectere*] not reflective; thoughtless.

irreformable (i-r-e-for-mä-bl) *a.* not reformable; not subject to revision.

irrefragability (i-ref-ra-gä-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being irrefragable.

irrefragable (i-ref-ra-gä-bl) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *frangere*, to break] incapable of being refuted or thrown; undeniable; incontrovertible; unanswerable; indisputable.

irrefragableness (i-ref-ra-gä-bl-nes) *n.* irrefragability.

irrefragably (i-ref-ra-gä-bl-i) *adv.* with certainty; beyond refutation; undeniably.

irrefrangibility (i-r-e-fran'-ji-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being irrefragable.

irrefragible (i-r-e-fran'-ji-bl) *a.* not to be broken or violated; [*Opt.*] not susceptible of refraction.

irrefragibly (i-r-e-fran'-ji-bl-i) *adv.* so as to be irrefragable; fixedly.

irrefutability (i-r-e-fü-tä-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being irrefutable.

irrefutable (i-r-e-fü-tä-bl, i-ref-ü-tä-bl) *a.* incapable of being refuted or disproved.

irrefutably (i-r-e-fü-tä-bl-i, i-ref-ü-tä-bl-i) *adv.* in an irrefutable manner.

irregular (i-reg-ü-lär) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *E. regular*] not regular; not according to common form or rules; unsystematic; immethodical; not according to established principles or customs; anomalous; not conformable to the ordinary laws of nature; abnormal; not straight, as a line; crooked; eccentric; contrary to the rules of art; extravagant; deviating from moral law or principle; vicious; having no fixed principle or action; unsettled; changeable; deviating from the ordinary form in respect to the inflectional terminations of nouns and verbs; disorderly; wild; intemperate; inordinate; —*n.* a soldier that is not in the regular service or army.

irregularly (i-reg-ü-lär-i) *adv.* without rule, method, or order.

irrelative (i-rel-a-tiv) *a.* not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected.

irrelatively (i-rel-a-tiv-li) *adv.* in an irrelative manner.

irrelevancy (i-rel'e-van-si) *n.* quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support.

irrelevant (i-rel'e-vant) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *relevant*] not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not bearing directly on the matter under discussion.

irrelevantly (i-rel'e-vant-li) *adv.* in an irrelevant manner.

irreligion (ir-e-lij-un) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *religion*] want of religion, or contempt of it; ungodliness; worldliness; wickedness; impiety.

irreligionist (ir-e-lij-un-ist) *n.* one that contemns or opposes religion.

irreligious (ir-e-lij-us) *a.* destitute of religion; impious; ungodly; profane; wicked.

irreligiously (ir-e-lij-us-li) *adv.* with impiety; wickedly.

irreligiousness (ir-e-lij-us-nes) *n.* the state of being irreligious.

irremediable (ir-e-med'ya-bl) *a.* not to be remedied, cured, or redressed.

irremediableness (ir-e-med'ya-bl-nes) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *remediabile*] the state of being irremediable.

irremediably (ir-e-med'ya-bli) *adv.* in a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

irremissible (ir-e-mis'i-bl) *a.* that can not be passed by or forgiven.

irremissibleness (ir-e-mis'i-bl-nes) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *remissibile*] the quality of being irremissible.

irremissibly (ir-e-mis'i-bli) *adv.* in an irremissible manner.

irremission (ir-e-mis'i-un) *n.* the act of refusing to remit or pardon.

irremissive (ir-e-mis'iv) *a.* not remissive or remitting.

irremovability (ir-e-moo'va-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being irremovable.

irremovable (ir-e-moo'va-bl) *a.* that can not be moved or changed; fixed; unalterable; that can not be removed from office.

irremovably (ir-e-moo'va-bli) *adv.* so as not to admit of removal.

irreparability (ir-e-pa-ra-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being irreparable.

irreparable (ir-e-pa-ra-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *reparabile*] that can not be repaired or mended; incurable; that can not be recovered or regained; ir retrievable; irrecoverable.

irreparableness (ir-e-pa-ra-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being irreparable.

irreparably (ir-e-pa-ra-bli) *adv.* in an irreparable manner; beyond cure or recovery.

irrepealable (ir-e-pe-la-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *repealabile*] not capable of being repealed.

irrepealableness (ir-e-pe-la-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being irrepealable.

irrepealably (ir-e-pe-la-bli) *adv.* beyond the power of repeal.

irrepentance (ir-e-pen'tans) *n.* lack of repentance.

irreplaceable (ir-e-pla'sa-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *replaceabile*] that can not be replaced.

irreprehensibility (ir-e-re-hen'si-bli) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *reprehensibile*] not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault.

irreprehensibleness (ir-e-re-hen'si-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being irreprehensible.

irreprehensibly (ir-e-re-hen'si-bli) *adv.* so as to be irreprehensible.

irrepressible (ir-e-pres'i-bl) *a.* not capable of being repressed or restrained.

irrepressibly (ir-e-pres'i-bli) *adv.* in a manner that can not be repressed.

irreproachable (ir-e-pro'cha-bl) *a.* incapable of being justly reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent.

irreproachableness (ir-e-pro'cha-bl-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being irreproachable.

irreproachably (ir-e-pro'cha-bli) *adv.* in a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.

irreproducibility (ir-e-pru-du'si-bl) *a.* not reproducible.

irreproductive (ir-e-pru-duk'tiv) *a.* not reproductive.

irreprovable (ir-e-proo'va-bl) *a.* incapable of being justly reproved; blameless.

irreprovableness (ir-e-proo'va-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being irreprovable.

irreprovably (ir-e-proo'va-bli) *adv.* so as not to be liable to proof or blame.

irresistance (ir-e-zis'tans) *n.* forbearance to resist; passive submission.

irresistibility (ir-e-zis'ti-bl'i-ti) *n.* quality of being irresistible.

irresistible (ir-e-zis'ti-bl) *a.* incapable of being successfully resisted.

irresistibly (ir-e-zis'ti-bli) *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *resist*] in a manner not to be successfully resisted or opposed.

irresoluble (ir-rez-u-lu-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *resolvere*, to resolve] incapable of dissolution.

irresolute (ir-rez-u-lut) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *resolute*] infirm or inconstant in purpose; undecided; undetermined; given to doubt; wanting decision; wavering; unstable; unsteady.

irresolutely (ir-rez-u-lut-li) *adv.* without firmness of mind; without decision.

irresoluteness (ir-rez-u-lut-nes) *n.* want of resolution; irresolution.

irresolution (ir-rez-u-lu'shun) *n.* want of firm determination or decision; fluctuation of mind; vacillation.

irresolvability (ir-e-zol-va-bil'i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being irresolvable.

irresolvable (ir-e-zol-va-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *resolvabile*] incapable of being resolved.

irresolved (ir-e-zolv'd) *a.* not resolved; undetermined.

irrespective (ir-e-spek'tiv) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *respective*] not having respect or regard.

irrespectively (ir-e-spek'tiv-li) *adv.* without regard; not taking circumstances into consideration.

irrespirable (ir-e-spir'a-bl) *a.* unfit for respiration.

irresponsibility (ir-e-spon-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* want of responsibility.

irresponsible (ir-e-spon-si-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *responsible*] not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences.

irresponsibly (ir-e-spon-si-bli) *adv.* so as not to be responsible or accountable.

irresponsive (ir-e-spon'siv) *a.* not responsive; unanswering.

irrestrainable (ir-e-strä-na-bl) *a.* incapable of being held in check.

irresuscitable (ir-e-sus'i-ta-bl) *a.* incapable of being resuscitated or revived.

irresuscitability (ir-e-sus'i-ta-bli) *n.* absence of being resuscitated.

irretention (ir-e-ten'shun) *n.* absence of retention.

irretentive (ir-e-ten'tiv) *a.* not retentive or apt to retain.

irretrievable (ir-e-tré-va-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *retrievabile*] incapable of recovery or repair; incurable; irreparable; irrecoverable.

irretrievableness (ir-e-tré-va-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being irretrievable.

irretrievably (ir-e-tré-va-bli) *adv.* in a manner not to be retrieved; irreparably.

irrevealable (ir-e-vé-la-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and E. *revealabile*] incapable of being revealed.

irreverence (i-rev'e-rens) *n.* want of due regard and holy fear toward the being, name, and laws of God; a careless, impious, scoffing state of mind.

irreverent (i-rev'e-rent) *a.* [L. *ir*, not, and E. *reverent*] not reverent; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors; proceeding from, or expressive of, irreverence.

irreverently (i-rev'e-rent-li) *adv.* in an irreverent manner.

irreversible (i-re-ver'si-bl) *a.* [L. *ir*, not, and E. *reversible*] incapable of being reversed; irrevocable; unchangeable.

irreversibility (i-re-ver'si-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being irreversible.

irreversibly (i-re-ver'si-bli) *adv.* in a manner that precludes reversal or repeal.

irrevocable (i-rev-u-ka-bl) *a.* incapable of being recalled or revoked.

irrevocability (i-rev-u-ka-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being irrevocable.

irrevocably (i-rev-u-ka-bli) *adv.* beyond recall; in a manner precluding recall or reversion.

irrigable (ir-i-ga-bl) *a.* capable of being irrigated.

irrigate (ir-i-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *ir*, upon, and *rigare*, to wet] to wet; to moisten; to water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon and over it.

irrigation (ir-i-gā-shun) *n.* act of watering or moistening; *esp.* the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants.

irrigator (ir-i-gā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, irrigates; an apparatus, as a syringe, for washing a wound.

irriguous (i-ri-g'ū-s) *a.* watered; watery; moist.

irrision (i-ri-zh'un) *n.* [L. *ir*, against, and *ridere*, *pp.* *risus*, to laugh] the act of laughing at another; scorn; derision.

irritability (ir-i-ta-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being easily irritated; a healthful vital susceptibility of the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents; a morbid or excessive susceptibility of the muscular tissues.

irritable (ir-i-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being irritated; easily inflamed or exasperated, as temper; susceptible of heat or action, as animal organism; susceptible of contraction, as the muscular fibres.

irritableness (ir-i-ta-bl-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being irritable.

irritably (ir-i-ta-bli) *adv.* in an irritable manner.

irritancy (ir-i-tan-si) *n.* the state of being irritant, or of exciting irritation.

irritancy (ir-i-tan-si) *n.* [L. *irritus*, harmless, void] the state of being irritant or of no force, or of being null or void [Scots Law].

irritant (ir-i-tant) *a.* irritating; conditionally making null and void;—*n.* that which irritates.

irritate (ir-i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *irritare*, fr. *irrive*, to snarl] to excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to increase the action or violence of; to excite anger in; to tease; to exasperate; to provoke.

irritating (ir-i-tā-ting) *ppr.* causing irritation; vexing; provoking; exasperating.

irritatingly (ir-i-tā-ting-li) *adv.* in an irritating manner or degree.

irritation (ir-i-tā'shun) *n.* act of irritating; excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger; the act of exciting heat, redness, action in the skin or flesh by friction or external stimulus; a morbid sensation or action, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents.

irritative, irritatory (ir-i-tā-tiv, -tu-ri) *a.* serving to excite or irritate; accompanied with, or produced by, increased action.

irritatory (ir-i-tā-tu-ri) *a.* exciting; producing irritation.

irruption (i-rup'shun) *n.* [L. *irrumperē*, break in] a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.

irruptive (i-rup'tiv) *a.* rushing in or upon.

is (iz) *v.* [A.S.] the third person singular present indicative of the verb to be.

isabel (iz'a-bel) *n.* [*Isabella*, a proper name] a yellowish-gray colour; a kind of drab.

isagogic, isagogical (i-sa-goj'ik, -i-ka) *a.* [G. *eis*, into, and *agein*, to lead] introductory; introductory to the study of theology.

isagogics (i-sa-goj'iks) *n.* preliminary study of the sacred books, previous to exegesis.

isatine (i'sa-tin) *n.* [G. *isatis*, a colouring plant, woad] a compound obtained by oxidizing indigo, forming yellowish-red crystals of a brilliant lustre.

ischiadie (is-ki-ad'ik) *a.* [G. *ischion*, hip-joint] pertaining to the hip or sciatica. Also

ischiatric.

ischuria (is-kū-ri-a) *n.* [G. *ischein*, to hold, and *ouron*, urine] a suppression of urine.

isentropic (i-sen-trop'ik) *a.* of equal entropy.

Ishmaelite (ish-mā-el-it) *n.* a descendant of Ishmael, the son of Abraham.

isinglass (i'zing-glas) *n.* [corruption of D. *huizenblus*, sturgeon-bladder] a glutinous, semi-transparent, whitish substance, chiefly prepared from air-bladders of various species of sturgeons.

Islam, Islamism (iz-lam, -izm) *n.* [A., obedience to God] the religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those that profess it throughout the world; Mohammedanism.

Islamite (iz-lā-mit) *n.* a Mohammedan.

Islamic (iz-lā-mit'ik) *a.* pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.

Islamize (iz-lā-miz) *v.t.* to conform to Islam;—*v.i.* to convert to Islam.

island (i'land) *n.* [M.E. *iland*, fr. A.S. *igland*, fr. *ig*, island, and *land*] a tract of land surrounded by water; a large, floating mass resembling an island.

islander (i'lan-der) *n.* an inhabitant of an island.

isle (il) *n.* [O.F. *isle*, fr. L. *insula*, island] an island.

islesman (ilz-man) *n.* an islander; a native of the Hebrides.

islet (i'let) *n.* a little isle.

ismatic (iz-mat'ik) *a.* [suffix *-ism*] addicted to -isms or theories.

isobar (i'so-bar) *n.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight] a line on a map connecting places with the same mean barometric pressure.

isobaric (i-su-bar'ik) *a.* showing equal weight or pressure. Also **isobarometric.**

isocheim (i'su-kim) *n.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, winter] a line on a map connecting places that have the same mean winter temperature.

isocheimal (i-su-kī-mal) *a.* having the same mean winter temperature.

isochromatic (i-su-kro-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *chrōma*, colour] having the same colour.

isochronal, isochronous (i-sok'ru-nal, -nus) *a.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time] uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

isochronism (i-sok'ru-nizm) *n.* the state or quality of being uniform in time, or performed in equal times (said of a pendulum in its vibrations, etc.).

isoclinal, isoclinic (i-su-klī-nal, -klin'ik) *a.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *klīnein*, to bend] having the same inclination or dip.

isodont (i'su-dont) *a.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *odontos*, tooth] having the teeth all alike.

isodynamic (i-su-dī-nam'ik) *a.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *dunamis*, power] having equal force or power.

isogeotherm (i-su-jē-u-therm) *n.* [*G. isos, equal, gē, earth, and thermē, heat*] an imaginary line passing beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature.

isogeothermal, isogeothermic

(i-su-jē-u-ther-mal, -mik) *a.* pertaining to an isogeotherm.
isognonic (i-su-gon-'ik) *a.* [*G. isos, equal, and gōnīa, angle*] having equal angles;—[*G. isos, equal, and gonos, offspring*] producing identical generative individuals from differing stocks [*Biol.*].

isography (i-sog-'ra-ſi) *n.* [*G. isos, equal, and graphēn, write*] the imitation of handwriting.

isolate (i-su-lāt) *v.t.* [*It. fr. L. insula, island*] to place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate; to separate from other substances.

isolated (i-su-lā-ted) *pp.* placed by itself; standing detached from others.

isolation (i-su-lā-'shun) *n.* state of being isolated.

isomeric, isomerial (i-su-mer-'ik, -i-kal) *a.* [*G. isos, equal, and meros, part*] of the same elements, and in the same proportions, but with different properties.

isomerism (i-som-'e-rizm) *n.* an identity of elements and of atomic proportions, with a difference in the physical form or chemical qualities.

isometric, isometrical (i-su-met-'rik, -i-kal) *a.* [*G. isos, equal, and metron, measure*] pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.

isomorphism (i-su-mor-'fizn) *n.* [*G. isos, equal, and morphē, form*] a similarity of crystalline form, with difference of composition or atomic proportion.

isonomia, isonomy (i-su-nō-mi-'a, -i-son-'u-mi) *n.* [*G. nomos, law*] equality before the law; uniformity of rights.

isonomic (i-su-nom-'ik) *a.* equal in law or right; one in kind or origin.

isoperimetry (i-su-pe-rim-'e-tri) *n.* [*G. isos, equal, and E. perimēter*] the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

isopod (i-su-pod) *n.* [*G. pous, podos, foot*] a crustacean whose legs are alike on each side.

isopolity (i-su-pol-'i-ti) *n.* [*G. isos, equal, and politēs, citizen*] equal rights of citizenship in different communities.

isosceles (i-sos-'e-lēz) *a.* [*G. isos, equal, and skelōs, leg*] having two sides that are equal (said of a triangle).

isoseismal (i-sō-'sīs-'mal) *n.* [*G. isos, equal, and seisimos, a shaking*] a line connecting points at which an earthquake shock is felt with equal intensity.

isotherm (i-su-therm) *n.* [*G. isos, equal, and thermē, heat*] an imaginary line over the earth's surface, passing through points having the same mean annual temperature.

isothermal (i-su-ther-'mal) *a.* having equal heat or uniform temperature.

Israelite (iz-rā-el-'it) *n.* a descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

Israelitish (iz-rā-el-'i-tish) *a.* pertaining to Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

issuable (ish-'ū-'a-bl) *a.* capable of being issued.

issuance (ish-'ū-'ans) *n.* the act of issuing or giving out.

issue (ish-'ū) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. exire, go out*] act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress; exit; means of passage; outlet; act of sending out; delivery; the whole number sent out at one time; edition; event; consequence; result; end; termination; conclusion; progeny; offspring; produce or profit of land or other property; a morbid discharge from the body; flux of blood; flow of pus; a fontanel; an artificial vent to promote the discharge of purulent matter; [*Law*] the specific point in a suit between two parties needing to be determined; a question of law determined by the court; a question of fact determined

by a jury;—*v.t.* to send out; to put into circulation, as notes; to deliver for use, as provisions from a store; to proclaim or set forth with authority, as an order or writ;—*v.i.* to pass or flow out; to go out; to rush out; to proceed, as from a source; to spring out of, as progeny; to be produced, as an effect; to result; to grow from; to accrue, as interest or rents; to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause; to close; to end; to terminate. **At issue, at variance. To join issue, to take opposite views on a point in debate.**

issueless (ish-'ū-'les) *a.* having no issue or progeny; childless.

issuer (ish-'ū-'er) *n.* one that issues or emits.

isthmian (ist', is-'mi-an) *a.* pertaining to an isthmus.

isthmus (ist', is-'mus) *n.* [*L. fr. G. isthmos*] a neck or narrow strip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland.

it (it) *pron.* [*A.S. hit*] one of the demonstrative pronouns.

itacolomite (it-a-kol-'ū-mit) *n.* [*Itacolumi, a mountain in Brazil*] a laminated, granular, friable quartz rock, containing scales of mica, talc, and chlorite.

Itala (it-'a-lā) *n.* [*L. Italus, Italian*] a Latin version of the Scriptures.

Italian (i-tal-'yan) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Italy, its inhabitants, or their language;—*n.* a native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy; the language used in Italy or by the Italians. **Italian-iron, a laundress's iron** for fluting frills. **Italian-warehouseman, a vendor of fine oils, macaroni, dried fruits, etc.**

Italianate (i-tal-'yan-āt) *v.t.* to render Italian;—*a.* like an Italian.

Italianism, Italicism (i-tal-'yan-'izm, i-tal-'sizm) *n.* a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to the Italians.

Italianize (i-tal-'yan-'iz) *v.t.* to play the Italian; to speak Italian.

Italic (i-tal-'ik) *a.* relating to Italy.

Italicize (i-tal-'i-siz) *v.t.* to write or print in Italic characters.

Italics (i-tal-'iks) *n. pl.* Italic letters or characters, as the letters in which this line is printed.

itch (ich) *n.* [*A.S. gicean, to itch*] a sensation of uneasiness in the skin; a cutaneous disease, with a sense of irritation and tendency to scratch the part affected, generated by a parasitic animal; the sensation occasioned by the disease; a constant irritating desire for novelty;—*v.i.* to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part; to have a constant desire or teasing inclination; to covet; to desire, as bribe or gift. **Itch-mite, a mite that burrows in the skin, causing the disease called the itch or scabies.**

itchiness (ich-'i-nes) *n.* state of being itchy.

itching (ich-'ing) *n.* the feeling caused by pricking or tickling the skin. **An itching palm, a grasping disposition; greed of gain.**

itchy (ich-'i) *a.* infected with the itch.

item (i-'tem) *adv.* [*L.*] also; likewise;—*n.* an article; a separate particular in an account;—*v.t.* to make a note or memorandum of.

itemize (i-'tem-'iz) *v.t.* to state by items; to give particulars.

iterate (i-'e-rāt) *v.t.* [*L. iterum, again*] to utter or do a second time; to repeat.

iteration (i-'e-rā-'shun) *n.* recital or performance a second time; repetition.

iterative (i-'e-rā-'tiv) *a.* repeating.

itineracy (i-'tin-'e-ra-si) *n.* the practice or habit of travelling from place to place.

itinerancy (i-'tin-'e-ran-si) *n.* a passing from place to place.

itinerant (i-'tin-'e-rant) *a.* [*L. iter, itineris, a journey*] passing or travelling about a country; wandering;—*n.* one that travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one that is unsettled.

itinerantly (i-'tin-'e-rant-'li) *adv.* in an unsettled or wandering manner.



itinerary (i-tin'-e-ra-ri) *n.* an account of travels, or a register of places and distances as a guide to travellers;—*a.* travelling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.

itinerate (i-tin'-e-rät) *v.i.* [*It. itinerare*, make a journey] to travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, etc.

itineration (i-tin'-e-rä-shun) *n.* a journey from place to place.

its (its) the possessive case of the pronoun *it*.

itself (it-self) *pron.* the neuter reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things; the reflective form of *it*. By itself, alone.

ivied (i'-vid) *a.* covered or overgrown with ivy.

ivoried (i'-vu-rid) *a.* coloured and finished to resemble ivory.

ivorist (i'-vu-rist) *n.* a worker in ivory.

ivory (i'-vu-ri) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. ebur, eboris*, ivory] the hard, white, opaque, fine-grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant; any white organic structure resembling ivory; the teeth;—*a.* made of ivory; hard and smooth, like ivory. **Ivory-black**, a kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones. **Ivory-nut**, the seed of a South American palm, resembling the finest ivory in texture and colour. **Ivory-paper**, a fine quality of hand-made paper.

ivy (i'-vi) *n.* [*A.S. iſig*] an epiphytic climbing plant, common in Europe (its leaves are dark, smooth, shining, and five-pointed, the flowers yellowish and small, the berries black or yellow). **Ivy-gum**, a resin that exudes from the stem of the ivy. **Ivy-mantled**, overgrown with ivy; covered with ivy.



Ivy.

ixolite (ik'-su-lit) *n.* [*G. ixos*, bird-lime, and *lithos*, stone] an amorphous mineral resin, of greasy lustre, found in bituminous coal. **izard** (i-zard) *n.* [*F.*] the wild goat of the Pyrenean mountains; the ibex.

j

J, j is the tenth letter and seventh articulation of the English alphabet, to which it has been added in modern days, the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used. The English sound of this letter, which is precisely the same as that of *g* soft, as in *genius*, may be very nearly expressed by *dzh*.

jaal-goat (jä'al-göt) *n.* [*Afr.*] a species of goat or ibex found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Mount Sinai.

jabber (jab'-er) *v.i.* [*cf. gabble*] to chatter; to prate; to talk rapidly or indistinctly;—*v.t.* to utter rapidly or indistinctly; to blurt out confusedly or incoherently;—*n.* rapid talk, with indistinct utterance.

jabberer (jab'-er-er) *n.* one that jabbars.

jabberingly (jab'-er-ing-li) *adv.* in a jabbering manner.

jaborandi (jab-u-ran'-di) *n.* [*Braz.*] a drug obtained from a Brazilian plant.

jacchus (jak'-us) *n.* [*G. Iakchos*, a name of Bacchus] the small, squirrel-like monkey of South America.

jacinth (jä-sinth) *n.* [*O.F. fr. G. huakinthos*] a precious stone; the hyacinth.

Jack (jak) *n.* [*F. Jacques*, James] a nickname or diminutive of *John*; a saucy or paltry fellow; an upstart; a playing card marked with the figure of a servant; the knave; a sailor; a menial; a lad; an instrument to pull off boots, a boot-jack; a portable machine for raising heavy weights to a small height, consisting of an endless screw working into a worm wheel, and turned by a handle or winch; a small engine for turning a kitchen spit; the male of certain animals; a leathern cup or drinking-horn; a small bowl

thrown out as a mark to the bowlers; a tee; an ensign, pennon, or flag. **Jack-block**, a block for raising and lowering the top-gallant yards. **Jack-boots**, large boots reaching above the knee. **Jack-fishing**, fishing for pike. **Jack-flag**, a flag hoisted at the jack-staff. **Jack in office**, an official that puts on airs. **Jack-in-the-box**, a figure made to spring out of a box. **Jack Ketch**, a public executioner or hangman. **Jack-knife**, a large, strong clasp-knife. **Jack of all trades**, one that can turn his hand to anything. **Jack o' lantern**, an ignis-fatuus; will o' the wisp. **Jack out of office**, a discharged official. **Jack-plane**, a plane used by joiners for coarse work. **Jack-rafter**, a short rafter used in hip-roofs. **Jack-screw**, a screw for raising heavy weights. **Jack-staff**, a staff fixed on the bowsprit of a ship, on which the union jack is hoisted. **Jack-tar**, a sailor. **Jack-towel**, a coarse towel fitted on a roller. **Jack-wood**, the wood of the jack-tree, a cultivated tree of the bread-fruit family [*Malay*]. **Union Jack**, see *union*.



Jack-boots.

jack (jak) *n.* [*O.F. jacque*] a coat of mail; a jerkin or buff coat worn over armour.

jackal (jak'-awl) *n.* [*Per. shawhal*] a carnivorous animal of India and Persia, allied to the dog (it is gregarious and nocturnal in its habits, and remarkable for its piercing wail); one that does another's mean or dirty work.

jackanapes (jak'-a-näps) *n.* [*fr. Jack o' apes*, a man that exhibited performing monkeys] a monkey; an ape; an impertinent fellow; a coxcomb.

jackass (jak'-as) *n.* [*Jack*, the male, and *ass*] the male of the ass; a dolt; a blockhead.

jackdaw (jak'-daw) *n.* a bird of the genus *Corvus*, extremely thievish and mischievous (it is easily tamed and taught to imitate sounds or words).

jacket (jak'-et) *n.* [*O.F. jaquette*] a short, close garment, extending downward to the hips;—*v.t.* to cover with a jacket; to heat; to thrash.

jacketing (jak'-et-ing) *n.* the material for making a jacket; a covering for a steam-pipe; a thrashing.

jackman (jak'-man) *n.* a soldier wearing a jack; a follower of a knight.

jackstraw (jak'-straw) *n.* an effigy of a man stuffed with straw; a man without means; a dependent.

Jacobean (jak-u-bē'-än) *a.* [*L. Jacobus*, James] belonging to the time of James I.

Jacobin (jak-u-bin) *n.* [*fr. L. Jacobus*] a French Dominican Friar (so named from their monastery of St. Jacques, in Paris); one of a society of revolutionists in France in 1789 (so named because their place of meeting was in the monastery of the Jacobins)—hence, a turbulent or factious demagogue; a variety of hooded pigeon.

Jacobinic (jak-u-bin'-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Jacobins; turbulent; revolutionary.

Jacobinism (jak'-u-bin-izm) *n.* the principles of the Jacobins.

Jacobinize (jak'-u-bin-iz) *v.t.* to taint with the principles of the Jacobins.

Jacobite (jak-u-bit) *n.* [*L. Jacobus*, James] a partisan or adherent of James II., after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants;—*a.* pertaining to the partisans of James II.

Jacobitic, Jacobitical (jak-u-bit'-ik, -i-käl) *a.* relating to the British Jacobites.

Jacobitism (jak-u-bit-izm) *n.* Jacobite principles.

Jacob's-ladder (jä-kubz-lad'-er) *n.* a plant having numerous flowers of a blue or white colour, somewhat drooping; [*Naut.*] a rope-ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft.

Jacob's-staff (jä-kubz-stäf) *n.* a pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger; a kind of astrolabe.

jacobus (ja-kö'-bus) *n.* [*L. Jacobus*] an English gold coin of the value of 25s. sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

jaconet (jak-u-net) *n.* [F. *jaconas*] a thin muslin fabric for dresses, neck-cloths, and the like.

jacquard (jak-ard) *n.* [fr. inventor, *Jacquard*] an appendage to a weaver's loom, for producing figured goods both in silk and cotton, and also for the weaving of carpets.

jactitation (jak-bi-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *jactitare*, boast] restlessness; vain boasting; vaunting; a false pretension to marriage.

jaculator (jak-si-lā-tur) *n.* one that throws or darts; the archer-fish.

jaculatory (jak-si-lā-tu-ri) *a.* [L. *jaculum*, a dart, fr. *jacere*, to throw] darting out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; ejaculatory.

jade (jād) *n.* [F. fr. L. *litha*, flank, groin—this stone was supposed to cure pains in the side] a hard stone of a dark-green colour, used for ornamental purposes.

jade (jād) *n.* [Ice. *jalda*, mare] a mean or poor horse; a mean woman; a wench; a young woman (in contempt, or humorously);—*v.t.* to reduce to the condition of a jade; to tire out; to exhaust by excessive labour of any kind; to weary; to harass;—*v.i.* to become weary; to sink; to lose spirit.

jadedly (jā-ded-ly) *adv.* in a jaded manner; wearily.

jadery (jā-der-i) *n.* the tricks of a jade or vicious horse.

jadish (jā-dish) *a.* worn out; vicious; bad; like a jade; unchaste (applied to a woman).

jag (jag) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a notch; a ragged protuberance; [Bot.] a cleft or division;—*v.t.* to cut into notches or teeth, like those of a saw; to notch.

jagged (jag-ed) *a.* having notches or teeth; cleft; uneven.

jaggedness (jag-ed-nes) *n.* state of being jagged; unevenness.

jagger (jag-er) *n.* a wheel with a notched edge for ornamenting pastry.

jaggery (jag-er-i) *n.* [Hind.] in India, coarse, dark-coloured sugar obtained from the juice of various palm trees.

jaggy (jag-i) *a.* having jags or teeth; notched; uneven.

jaguar (jag-war) *n.* [Braz.] a carnivorous animal of the genus *Felis*, marked with large, dark, circular spots, and closely resembling the ounce or panther in size and disposition (it is the largest feline quadruped in America, is found from Brazil to Texas, and is often called the American tiger).

Jah (jā) *n.* [H.] the Living One; Jehovah.

jail (jāl) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *carus*, hollow] a prison; a place for the confinement of persons arrested for crime;—*v.t.* to imprison. **Jail-bird**, a malefactor; one that has been in prison. **Jail-delivery**, the act of judging all persons awaiting trial. **Jail-fever**, typhus caused by overcrowding in jails.

jailer (jā-ler) *n.* the keeper of a jail or prison.

Jainism (jī-nizm) *n.* the faith of a Hindu sect akin to Buddhism.

jalap (jal-ap) *n.* [so called from *Jalapa*, whence it was first imported in 1610] the root of a plant found in Mexico (it is much used in powder as a cathartic).

jalousie (zha-lōō-zē) *n.* [F. *jalousie*, jealousy] a Venetian window-blind.

jam (jam) *n.* [*cf. champ*] a mass of people crowded together; the pressure from a crowd; a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar;—*v.t.* to press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in.

jamb (jam) *n.* [F. *jambe*, leg] a supporter or prop; the side-piece of a door, a fire-place, or other aperture in a building.

jane (jān) *n.* See **jean**.

jangada (jan-gā-dā) *n.* [Sp., a raft] a raft-boat used in northern Brazil.

jangle (jang-ǵl) *v.t.* [imit. fr. O.F. *jangler*] to cause to sound harshly, inharmoniously, or discordantly;—*v.i.* to sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune; to bicker; to wrangle;—*n.* discordant sound; contention; prate; babble.

jangler (jang-ǵler) *n.* a wrangling, noisy fellow.

janitor (jan-i-tur) *n.* [L. *janua*, a door] a door-keeper; a porter.

janizary (jan-i-za-ri) *n.* [Turk. *yeñi*, new, and *chéri*, soldiery] a soldier of a privileged military class, which formed the nucleus of the Turkish infantry, but was suppressed in 1826.

Jansenism (jan-sen-izm) *n.* the doctrine of Jansen in regard to free-will and grace, opposed to that of the Jesuits.

Jansenist (jan-sen-ist) *n.* a follower of Cornelius Jansen (1585-1638), R.C. bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, who held views similar to those taught by Calvin respecting grace, limited atonement, and free-will.

January (jan-ū-a-ri) *n.* [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus*, a Roman deity to whom this month was sacred] the first month of the year.

japan (ja-pan) *n.* work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan; the peculiar varnish or lacquer used in japanning metallic or other articles;—*v.t.* to cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish; to black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.

Japanese (jap-a-nēz) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Japan or its inhabitants;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Japan; the people of Japan; the language of the people of Japan.

jappanned (ja-pan-d) *a.* covered or varnished with japan.

japanner (ja-pan-er) *n.* one that varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.

jape (jap) *v.t.* [O.F. *japer*, to jest] to deride; to mock;—*n.* a joke; a jest; a gibe.

Japhetic (ja-fet-ik) *a.* pertaining to Japheth, one of Noah's sons.

japonica (jā-pon-i-ka) *n.* a garden shrub, *Pyrus japonica*, the Japanese quince.

jar (jār) *v.t.* [imit.] to cause to tremble; to shake;—*v.i.* to give forth a short rattle or tremulous sound; to vibrate harshly or discordantly; to clash; to interfere; to be inconsistent with; to disagree;—*n.* a rattling vibration of sound; a harsh noise; collision; angry strife; clash of interest or opinions; discord; state of a door half open.

jar (jār) *n.* [O.F. *jarre*, fr. A. *jarra*, Per. *jarrah*, water-vessel] a vessel, as of earth or glass, with a large belly and narrow mouth; the measure of what is contained in a jar.

jardinière (zhār-di-nyār) *n.* [F., flower-stand] an ornamental stand for plants and flowers.

jargon (jār-gun) *n.* [F. fr. Per. *zargun*, gold-coloured] a colourless kind of zircon, found in Ceylon.

jargon (jār-gun) *n.* [F.] confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant language; slang;—*v.t.* to chatter.

jargonelle (jār-gu-nel) *n.* [F.] a variety of pear that ripens early.

jarl (yār, jār) *n.* [Scand.] an earl; a noble; the governor of a province.

jarrah (jar-ā) *n.* a gum-tree of Australia.

jarring (jār-ing) *a.* harsh; discordant.

jarringly (jār-ing-ly) *adv.* in a jarring manner.

jasey (jā-zī) *n.* [corruption of *jersey*] a kind of wig; a jersey.

jashawk (jas-hawk) *n.* [corruption of *eyas-hawk*] a young hawk.

jasmine, jessamine (jas-min, jes-a-min) *n.* [Per.] a climbing plant, bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odour.

jasper (gas-per) *n.* [A. *yasb*] an opaque variety of quartz of red, yellow, and other colours, easily polished, and manufactured into vases, seals, etc.

jasponyx (jas-po-niks) *n.* jasper marked like the human nail.

jataka (jā-ta-ka) *n.* [Sk.] one of a series of Buddha legends; a birth-story.

jaundice (jān-tis) *n.* [F. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune*, yellow, fr. L. *galbus*, yellow] a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and caused by a suffusion of the biliary secretions.

jaundiced (jân-'dist) *a.* affected with jaundice; prejudiced.

jaunt (jânt) *v. z.* [Ëtym. doubtful] to ramble here and there; to make an excursion; to stroll; —*n.* an excursion; a ramble; a short journey for pleasure.

jauntily (jân-'ti-li) *adv.* in a jaunty manner.

jauntiness (jân-'ti-nes) *n.* quality of being jaunty; showiness; airiness.

jaunty (jân-'ti) *a.* [L. *gentilis*] airy; showy; finical —hence, affected or fantastical.

Javanese (jäv-'nêz) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Java; the language of Java; —*pl.* the people of Java.

javelin (jav-'e-lin) *n.* [F.] a sort of spear about five and a half feet long, thrown by the hand, anciently used by horse or foot-soldiers.

jaw (jaw) *n.* [N.L. *gabata*, bowl] the bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed—hence, also, the bone with its teeth and covering; scolding; abusive clamour; anything resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action; —*pl.* the mouth. **Jaw-bone**, the bone of the jaw containing the teeth. **Jaw-fall**, depression of the jaw; —hence, depression of spirits. **Jaw-lever**, an instrument for opening the mouths of cattle to administer medicine. **Jaw-tooth**, a molar tooth; a grinder.

jawed (jâwd) *a.* having jaws.

jay (jâ) *n.* [O.F. *jay*, a jay] a chattering bird, with gay plumage, of the genus *Garrulus*, allied to the crow, common in Europe, of red-brown colour above, and a faint yellow below, and having a low, erectile crest of feathers; a common American bird having the larger part of the feathers of a brilliant sky-blue. Called also blue-jay.

jealous (jel-'us) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *zelus*, emulation] suspicious; apprehensive of rivalry; uneasy under the fear that another may engage, or has engaged, the affections of one we love; eager or anxious for one's rights or claims—hence, watchful; solicitous for the name or character of; vindicating the honour of.

jealously (jel-'us-li) *adv.* with jealousy or suspicion; emulously.

jealousness (jel-'us-nes) *n.* the state of being jealous; suspicion.

jealousy (jel-'us-i) *n.* quality of being jealous; suspicious fear or apprehension of rivalry in cases nearly affecting one's happiness—hence, vigilance; watchful care; solicitude for the honour or good name of; holy indignation or displeasure with sin.

jean (jân) *n.* [It. *Genova*, Genoa] a twilled cotton cloth; jane.

jeers (jêz) *n. pl.* [*cf.* *gear*] tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.

jeer (jêr) *v. z.* [Middle D. *scheeren*, jest] to make a mock of some thing or person; —*v. t.* to treat with scoffs or derision; to scoff; to deride; to flout; —*n.* a railing remark or reflection; a scoff; a taunt; a biting jest; a flout; a jibe; a mock.

jeerer (jêr-'er) *n.* a scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

jeering (jêr-'ing) *a.* mocking; —*n.* derision.

jeeringly (jêr-'ing-li) *adv.* in a jeering manner; mockingly.

Jehovah (je-'hō-vâ) *n.* [H. *yahōvâh*] the Living One; the "I am that I am."

Jehovistic (je-'hō-vis-'tik) *a.* relating to Jehovah, as a name of God.

Jehu (jê-'hū) *n.* [H.] one of the kings of Israel, noted for his furious driving; a daring rider or driver; a coachman.

jeune (je-'jōn) *a.* [L. *jejunus*, fasting, hungry] wanting contents; empty; vacant; barren; dry; uninteresting.

jejunely (je-'jōn-li) *adv.* in a jejune, barren manner.

jejuneness (je-'jōn-nes) *n.* poverty; penury; want of interesting matter in literary composition; baldness or dryness of style.

jellied (jel-'id) *a.* brought to the consistence of jelly.

jelly (jel-'i) *n.* [F. *gelée*, fr. L. *gelare*, freeze] any viscous or glutinous substance; a stiffened solution of gelatine, gum, or the like; the inspissated juice of fruits boiled with sugar; a transparent gelatinous substance,

obtained by decoction of animal bodies, usually calves' feet, seasoned with wine, lemon, etc., and stiffened with isinglass in a mould or shape for the table. **Jelly-fish** one of a marine species of radiate animals that have a jelly-like appearance.

jemidar, jamadar (jem-'i-dâr, jam-'â-dâr) *n.* [Hind.] a native subaltern officer in the Indian army; an officer of police.

jemmy (jim-'i) *n.* [fr. *James*] a short, stout crow-bar used by housebreakers; a jimmy.

jennet (jen-'et) *n.* [Sp. *gñete*, fr. A.] a small Spanish horse. Also **gennet, genet**.

jenneting (jen-'et-ing) *n.* [F. *jeanneton*, St. John's apple] a species of early apple.

jenny (jen-'i) *n.* [corruption of *gin*, contr. of *engine*] a machine for spinning; —[fr. *Jenny*, Jane, proper name] a female-ass; a female-bird.

jeopard (jep-'ard) *v. t.* [F. *jeu parti*, a divided or even game] to lose; to peril; to endanger; to put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

jeopardize (jep-'ard-diz) *v. t.* to put in danger; to risk.

jeopardous (jep-'ard-dus) *a.* exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

jeopardously (jep-'ard-dus-li) *adv.* with risk or danger.

jeopardy (jep-'ard-i) *n.* exposure to death, loss, or injury; danger; peril; hazard; risk.

jerboa (jer-'bō-â) *n.* [A.] a small, jumping, rodent animal of the genus *Dipus*, having very long hind legs and a long tail (it burrows in the ground).

jered, jerid (je-'rêd) *n.* [A. *jarid*] a blunt javelin used by the Turks, *esp.* in their mock fights.

jeremiad (jer-'e-mî-âd) *n.* [fr. *Jeremiah*, the prophet] a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint; a doleful story; lamentation.

Jericho (jer-'i-kō) *n.* (2 Sam. x.) any place of waiting, obscurity, or indefinite distance.

jerk (jerk) *v. t.* [Scot. *yerke*, to strike, *cf.* *yard*, a rod] to throw with a quick and suddenly arrested motion; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push; to cut into thin slices or strips, and dry in the sun; —*v. z.* to make a sudden motion; and to start quickly; to move by starts; —*n.* a short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a motion suddenly arrested; a spring; a bound. Also *yerke*.

jerked (jerk't) *a.* [Peruv. *charqui*, dried beef] cut into long strips and dried in the sun.

Jerked beef, beef treated in this way.

jerkin (jer-'kin) *n.* [D., *dim.* of *jurk*, a frock] a jacket; a kind of short coat or close waistcoat.

jerkinness (jer-'ki-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being jerky.

jerkingly (jer-'king-li) *adv.* in a jerking manner.

jerky (jer-'ki) *a.* fitful; going or moving by starts.

jerry (jer-'i) *n.* [*Jerry*, proper name] a man that erects flimsy buildings. **Jerry-builder**, a jerry. **Jerry-building**, a house that is jerry-built. **Jerry-built**, constructed hastily and with flimsy materials. **Jerry-shop**, a low dram-shop.

jersey (jer-'zi) *n.* [fr. the island *Jersey*] the finest of wool separated from the rest; also, fine yarn of wool; a kind of jacket of coarse woven cloth.

jess (jes) *n.* [L. *jacere*, throw] a short strap of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to fasten it to the wrist.

jessamine (jes-'â-min) *n.* See *Jasmine*.

jessant (jes-'ant) *a.* [O.F.] shooting forth or springing up, as lions or other animals from a fesse [Her.].

jessed (jes't) *a.* having jesses on.

jest (jest) *n.* [M.E. *geste*, a tale, a deed, fr. O.F. fr. L. *gerere*, *pp.* *gestus*, to do] a joke; something done or said in order to amuse; something ludicrous meant to excite laughter; the object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock; —*v. z.* to make merriment by words or actions; to joke; to utter what is not true, in sport; to play a part.



Jessant.

jester (jes'ter) *n.* one given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks; a buffoon; a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

jestful (jest-fool) *a.* given to jesting; full of jokes.

jesting (jes'ting) *n.* joking; sportive wit; pleasantry; punning.

jestingly (jes'ting-li) *adv.* in fun; not in earnest; sportively.

Jesuit (jes-u-it) *n.* [*Jesus*] one of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, under the title of The Society of Jesus; a crafty person; an intriguer (an opprobrious use of the word). **Jesuits'-bark**, Cinchona bark (so called because it was first brought to Europe by Jesuits).

Jesuitess (jes-u-it-es) *n.* one of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits.

Jesuitic, Jesuitical (jes-u-it-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the Jesuits, or to their principles; crafty; designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating; equivocal.

Jesuitically (jes-u-it-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a jesuitical manner; craftily; cunningly.

Jesuitism (jes-u-it-izm) *n.* the principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

Jesuitocracy (jes-u-it-tok-ra-si) *n.* [*G. kratoein*, rule] government exercised by Jesuits; the power of the Jesuits.

jet (jet) *n.* [*O.F. jact*, fr. *G. Gagai*, a town in Asia Minor, where it was obtained] a variety of lignite, of a very compact texture, and velvet-black colour, and often wrought into toys, buttons, jewellery, etc.—*a.* of the deepest black; having the colour of jet.

jet (jet) *n.* [*O.F. jetter*, fr. *L. jacere*] a sudden rush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice; that which issues in a jet; a gas bracket or burner;—*v.t.* to spout forth; to emit in a stream or spout;—*v.i.* to shoot forward; to stand out; to project; to jut.

jetsam, jetsom (jet-sam, jet-sum) *n.* [corruption of *jetson*] goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship in danger.

jettage (jet-ij) *n.* [*O.F. jetter*, to throw, cast] dues levied on incoming vessels.

jettiness (jet-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being jetty; blackness.

jettison (jet-i-sun) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. jacere*, to throw] the throwing overboard of goods to ease a vessel;—*v.t.* to throw goods overboard.

jetty (jet-i) *n.* [*O.F. jettée*, thrown out, *cf. jet*] a part of a building that jets or projects beyond the rest; a kind of pier, mostly constructed of timber, with open spaces for the sea to play in.

jetty (jet-i) *a.* made of jet, or black as jet.

jettyhead (jet-i-hed) *n.* the projecting part at the end of a wharf.

Jew (jöö) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. Judæus*, Jew] a Hebrew or Israelite;—*v.t.* to cheat or defraud. **Jew-baiting**, persecution of the Jews. **Jew's-ear**, a kind of fungus like an ear. **Jew's-harp**, a musical instrument held between the lips, and sounding by means of a steel tongue.

jewel (jöö-el) *n.* [*O.F. jowel*, fr. *L. jocus*, play] an ornament of dress, in which the precious stones form a principal part; a precious stone; a gem; any object very highly valued; a precious thing; a name expressive of fondness;—*v.t.* to dress or adorn with jewels; to fit or provide with a jewel. **Jewel-drawer**, a drawer in a dressing-table for holding jewels. **Jewel-house**, the rooms in the Tower of London where the crown jewels are kept. **Jewel-like**, brilliant as a jewel.

jeweller (jöö-el-er) *n.* one that makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

jewellery, jewelry (jöö-el-ri) *n.* jewels in general; the art or trade of a jeweller.

Jewess (jöö-es) *n.* a Hebrew woman.

Jewish (jöö-ish) *a.* pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish.

Jewishly (jöö-ish-li) *adv.* in the manner of the Jews.

Jewishness (jöö-ish-nes) *n.* the state of being Jewish; Jewish nature.

Jewry (jöö-ri) *n.* Judea; a district inhabited by Jews—hence the name of a street in London.

jib (jib) *n.* [*Dan.*] a large, triangular stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom to the fore topmast-head;—[*O.F.*] the projecting beam of a crane;—[*O.F. giber*, struggle] *v.i.* to move restively, as a horse. **Jib-boom**, a spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, that serves as a continuation of it. **Jib-door**, a door flush with the wall on both sides.

jibe, jib (jib, jib) *v.t.* [*Dan.*] to shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail;—*v.i.* to shift, as a boom-sail, from one side of a vessel to the other.

jiffy (jif-i) *n.* [perhaps fr. *glief*, a glance] a moment; an instant; a glance.

jig (jig) *n.* [*O.F. gige, gigue*, a fiddle, a dance] a light, brisk, musical movement; a frolicsome, quick dance to such a movement; a piece of sport; a trick;—*v.t.* to sort or separate by shaking, as ore; to trick or cheat; to delude;—*v.i.* to move with a light or jolting carriage; to dance.

jigger (jig-er) *n.* a miner that sorts or cleans ore by passing it through a wire sieve; a machine on which earthen vessels are shaped by rapid motion; a small tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall; [*Print.*] a leaden weight used by compositors to mark the place in the copy.

jigger (jig-er) *n.* [a corruption of *chigoe*] a West Indian flea; the chigoe.

jigging (jig-ing) *n.* the act of sorting mineral ore by shaking it through a sieve.

jiggish (jig-ish) *a.* light; frisky; wanton; suitable to a jig or dance.

jiggle (jig-l) *v.i.* to shake or wriggle about.

jigot (jig-ut) *n.* Same as *gigot*.

jihad, jahad (jē-hád, je-hád) *n.* [*A.*] a holy war, proclaimed by Mussulmans against Christians.

jill (jil) *n.* [confr. for *Gillian, Jillian*, a common fem. name] a young woman; a sweetheart; a flirt.

jilt (jilt) *n.* [confr. for *jilet*, *dim. of jil*] a woman that capriciously deceives and disappoints her lover; a coquette; a flirt;—*v.t.* to encourage and then frustrate the hopes of, as a lover;—*v.i.* to play the jilt; to practise deception in love, and discard lovers.

Jimmy (jim-i) *n.* Same as *Jemmy*.

jimp (jimp) *a.* [*Scot.*] neat; handsome; elegant of shape; also, short in measure; scant.

jingle (jing-gl) *v.t.* [*imit.*] to cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal;—*v.i.* to sound with a fine sharp rattle; to clink;—*n.* a rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal; a bell; a rattle; correspondence of sound in rhymes.

jingo (jing-gō) *n.* [*Etym.* doubtful; political sense due to the use made of the words of a musical song in a *Daily News* leader by the late Professor Minto, of Aberdeen] a mild oath; one that favours a spirited foreign policy;—*a.* relating to the jingoes.

jingoism (jing-gō-izm) *n.* the views and policy of the jingoes.

jinnee (jin-ē) *n.* *pl.* jinn (jin). See *genie*.

jinrikisha (jin-rik-i-shā) *n.* [*Japan.*] a small, two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more men.

job (job) *n.* [*O.F. gob*, a mouthful, *cf. gobble*] a piece of work; chance work; labour undertaken at a stated price, or paid for by the hour or day; a lucrative business or transaction; a good stroke or hit; any public work, contract, appointment, etc., used or turned to personal or private advantage; a selfish, mean, or dirty transaction;—*v.t.* to hire by the job, or period of use and service; to do by separate portions or lots; to buy and sell as a broker;—*v.t.* to perform pieces of



Jew's-harp.



Jinrikisha.

work; to work by the job; to seek private gain under the pretence of public service. **Job-master**, one that lets out horses and carriages for hire. **Job-work**, work done to order.

job (jɒb) *n.* [Gael. *gab*, a beak] a stab or prick with a sharp or pointed instrument; —*v.t.* to strike or stab with a sharp point or instrument; to drive or thrust in.

Job (jɒb) *n.* [*Job*, the patriarch in Scripture] a monument of patience. **Job's-comforter**, one that depresses while he appears to console.

jobation (jɒ-bā-shun) *n.* [*Job*] a reprimand; a tedious homily.

jobber (jɒb-er) *n.* a worker by the job; a dealer in the public stocks or funds; one that purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers; one that turns official actions to private advantage.

jobbery (jɒb-er-i) *n.* the act or practice of jobbing; underhand means to secure private ends at public expense.

jobbing (jɒb-ɪŋ) *a.* working at small jobs.

jockey (jɒk-i) *n.* [*dim.* of *Jock*, Jack] a man that rides horses in a race; a dealer in horses; one that cheats in trade; —*v.t.* to ride or manage a horse in a race; to jostle against in riding—hence, to manoeuvre; to trick; to cheat out of; to deceive; —*v.i.* to play or act the jockey. **Jockey club**, an association of those interested in horse-racing.

jockeyism (jɒk-i-izm) *n.* the practice of jockeys; jockeys' talk.

jockeyship (jɒk-i-ship) *n.* the art or practice of riding horses in a race; skillful riding or management of a horse—hence, artful practice; manoeuvre; dodge; trick.

jocose (jɒ-kos) *a.* [L. *jocus*, joke] given to jokes and jestings; containing a joke; facetious; witty; merry; waggish; sportive.

jocosely (jɒ-kos-ly) *adv.* in jest; for sport or game.

jocoseness (jɒ-kos-nes) *n.* the quality of being jocose; merriment.

jocosity (jɒ-kos-i-ti) *n.* merriment; waggery.

jocular (jɒk-ū-lar) *a.* [L. *jocus*, joke] given to jesting; containing jokes; sportive.

jocularly (jɒk-ū-lar-i-ty) *n.* merriment; jesting.

jocularly (jɒk-ū-lar-li) *adv.* in jest; for sport or mirth.

joculator (jɒk-ū-lar-tur) *n.* a professional jester; a minstrel.

jocund (jɒk-und) *a.* [L. *jocus*, jest] merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

jocundity (jɒ-kun-di-ty) *n.* state of being merry; gaiety.

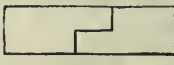
jocundly (jɒk-und-li) *adv.* merrily; gaily.

jog (jɒg) *v.t.* [W. *gogi*, shake, a form of *shock*] to push or shake with the elbow or hand; to urge gently or repeatedly; —*v.i.* to move by jogs like those of a slow trot; to walk or travel heavily or slowly; to move or get along; —*n.* a slight push; a shake or push to awaken attention; an irregularity of motion; obstruction; stop; a notch. **Jog-trot**, a slow kind of trot; slow routine.

jogger (jɒg-er) *n.* one that walks or moves heavily and slowly; one that gives a sudden push.

jogging (jɒg-ɪŋ) *n.* act of pushing or shaking; a slight push or shake. **To be jogging**, to take one's departure.

joggle (jɒg-l) *v.t.* [*dim.* of *jog*] to shake slightly; to jostle, or cause to move irregularly; to join or match by jogs or notches, so as to prevent sliding apart; —*v.i.* to shake or totter; —*n.* a jolt; a jog; a joint between two bodies, so constructed by means of jogs or notches as to prevent their sliding past each other; a similar joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it; —*pl.* the pieces of stone or metal used in a joggle-joint.



Joggles.

Johanniberger (jō-han-ib-er-ger) *n.* [Ger.] a fine Rhenish wine.

John (jɒn) *n.* a proper name; a familiar appellation; a footman. **John Bull**, an honest, blunt

fellow; the nickname for the English people. **John-Bullism**, the typical English character, or an act expressive of it. **John Company**, a name for the East India Company. **John Dory**, see *dory*. **Johnny-cake**, a cake made of the meal of maize or Indian corn.

Johnsonian (jɒn-sɔ-ni-an) *a.* pertaining to Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784), or his style; pompous; inflated.

join (join) *v.t.* [O.F. *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere*] to bring together; to place in contact; to connect; to combine; to unite in marriage; to couple; to league; to associate; to attach one's self to; to act in concert with; to unite or engage in together; —*v.i.* to be contiguous or in contact; to grow to; to adhere; to clash; to collide; to unite in marriage, partnership, league, church, society, etc. **Join-hand**, writing in which the letters are joined; **running-hand**. **To join battle**, to engage in battle. **To join issue**, to take different sides on a point in debate.

joinder (join-der) *n.* act of joining; conjunction; a joining of parties, as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit, or of causes of action; acceptance of an issue tendered in law or fact.

joiner (join-er) *n.* one that joins; a mechanic that does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings, or compacts pieces of wood into utensils or articles of furniture.

joinery (join-er-i) *n.* art of a joiner; the work of a joiner.

joining (join-ɪŋ) *n.* a line of junction; a joint.

joint (join) *n.* [F. *joint*, cf. *join*] the place or part in which two things are joined or united; junction; the joining of two or more bones in animal bodies; articulation; the commissure of parts of a plant; a knot; an internode; a hinge; juncture of parts, as in wood-work, to admit of motion; one of the limbs of an animal, or part of it, cut by the butcher for the table; a crack or seam transverse to the stratification; —*a.* joined; united; combined; concerted; united or sharing with another or with others; held in common; —*v.t.* to unite; to fit together; to provide with a joint or joints; to articulate; to separate the joints of; to cut up, as meat; —*v.i.* to fit perfectly; to coalesce as joints do. **Joint-heir**, an heir having an interest with another. **Joint-racking**, causing pain in the joints. **Joint-stock**, stock held in company. **Joint-stock company**, a mercantile, banking, or operative association, usually of a large number of partners, with a stock or capital made up of transferable shares that have been paid up in part or in full. **Joint-stool**, a stool consisting of parts inserted in each other. **Joint-tenancy**, a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole. **Joint and several**, each independently and jointly. **Out of joint**, dislocated; confused.

jointed (join-ted) *a.* furnished with joints.

jointedly (join-ted-li) *adv.* by joints; unitedly.

jointer (join-ter) *n.* the longest plane used by a joiner; a bent piece of iron used to secure the joints of a wall in order to strengthen it.

jointless (join-tles) *a.* without joints; stiff.

jointly (join-tli) *adv.* in a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert.

jointress (join-tres) *n.* a woman that has a jointure.

jointure (join-tür) *n.* [L. *junctura*, a joining] an estate settled on a wife, which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease for her own life, and in satisfaction of dower; —*v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.

jointy (join-ti) *a.* full of joints.

joist (joist) *n.* [O.F. *giste*, fr. L. *jacere*, to lie] a beam or plank resting on the wall or girders, to which the boards of a floor or the lathes of ceiling are nailed; —*v.t.* to fit or furnish with joists.

joke (jɒk) *n.* [L. *jocus*] something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; a jest; a witticism; what is not in earnest or actually meant; —*v.t.* to make merry with; to rally; to banter; —*v.i.* to do something for sport, or to make sport; to jest. **Practical joke**, a joke played on a person to his annoyance or personal injury.

joker (jō-ker) *n.* a jester; a merry fellow.

jokingly (jō-king-li) *adv.* in a jesting and mirthful way; in fun.

jole (jōl) *n.* Same as **jowl**.

jollification (jōl-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* a merrymaking; a noisy carouse.

jollily (jōl-i-li) *adv.* with noisy mirth.

jolliness, jollity (jōl-i-nes, -ti) *n.* noisy mirth; gaiety; merriment; festivity; hilarity; joviality.

jolly (jōl-i) *a.* [O.F. *jolif*, *joli*, joyful, merry, fr. Teel. *jōl*, E. *yule*, a Christmas feast] full of life and mirth; jovial; joyous; merry; expressing mirth, or inspiring it; of fine appearance; handsome; plump.

jollyboat (jōl-i-bōt) *n.* [Pg. *galeota*, a small boat, a boat, and E. *boat*] a small boat belonging to a ship; a yawl.

jolt (jōlt) *v.t.* [E. *jolt*, *cf.* *jole*, *jowl*] to shake with sudden jerks;—*v.i.* to shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground;—*n.* a shock or shake by a sudden jerk.

jolter (jōl-ter) *n.* one that jolts.

jolthead (jōlt-hed) *n.* [jolt, *cf.* *jowl*] a stupid head; a dunce.

joltingly (jōlt-ing-li) *adv.* in an unpleasant and jolting manner.

jonquil (jōn-kwil) *n.* [F. *jonquille*, fr. L. *joncus*, a rush] a bulbous plant of the genus *Narcissus*, allied to the daffodil (it has long, lily-like leaves, and spikes of yellow or white fragrant flowers).

jordan (jōr-dan) *n.* a bottle in which pilgrims brought water from the river Jordan (also called **jordan-bottle**); a chamber-pot.

jorum (jō-rum) *n.* [Ety. m. unknown] a large drinking-vessel, and also its contents. Also **joram**.

joseph (jō-sef) *n.* [see Gen. xxxvii. 3] a woman's riding-habit, buttoned down the front.

joss (jos) *n.* [corruption of Pg. *deos*, god] a Chinese god or idol. **Joss-house**, a Chinese temple.

Joss-stick, a small cylinder, made of gum mixed with the dust of odoriferous woods, that the Chinese burn before their idols.

jostle (jōs-l) *v.t.* [*joust*] to run or strike against; to encounter; to clash;—*v.i.* to push; to drive; to force by running against;—*n.* a pushing or driving against; encounter; clash; bustle; confusion, as in a crowd.

iot (jōb) *n.* [G. *iōta*, the letter *i*] an iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable;—*v.t.* to set down; to make a memorandum of.

jotter (jōt-er) *n.* one that makes brief notes; a book for notes.

jotting (jōt-ing) *n.* a memorandum; a written note or extract in, or from, a book.

jougs (jōgz) *n.* [O.F. *joug*, a yoke, fr. L. *jugum*] an iron ring or collar, fastened by a chain to a wall, post, or tree, in which the neck of a criminal was inclosed as a punishment.

journal (jūr-nāl) *n.* [F. *fr. L. diurnus*, belonging to the day, fr. *diēs*, a day] a diary; a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered under the date of each day; a daily register of the ship's course and distance, etc.; a paper published daily; a periodical publication giving an account of passing events, the proceedings and memoirs of societies, etc.; the short, cylindrical portion of a shaft or other revolving piece that turns in some other piece, or in a journal-box; a bearing. **Journal-box**, the part of a machine in which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves.

journalism (jūr-nāl-izm) *n.* the keeping of a journal; the profession of editing, or writing for, journals.

journalist (jūr-nāl-ist) *n.* the writer of a diary; the conductor of, or contributor to, a public journal.

journalistic (jūr-nāl-ist-ik) *a.* pertaining to journals or journalism.

journalize (jūr-nāl-iz) *v.t.* to enter in a journal an account of daily transactions;—*v.i.* to be engaged in writing for a public journal.

journey (jūr-ni) *n.* [F. *journée*, a day's travel or work, fr. *jour*, a day] travel from one place to another; passage; voyage;—*v.t.* to travel from place to place. **Journey-work**, work done by the day.

journeyman (jūr-ni-man) *n.* a man hired to work by the day—hence, any mechanic hired to work for another, whether by the month, year, or other term.

joust (jōost) *n.* [O.F. *jouste*, fr. L. *juxta*, near to] a mock encounter on horseback; a tilt; a tournament;—*v.i.* to engage in a mock fight on horseback; to tilt.

jovial (jō-vi-al) *a.* [L. *Jovialis*, fr. *Jupiter*, *Jovis*] under the happy influence of Jupiter the planet; gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly.

jovialist (jō-vi-al-ist) *n.* one that has a jovial disposition.

joviality (jō-vi-al-i-ti) *n.* quality of being jovial; jovialness.

jovially (jō-vi-al-i) *adv.* merrily; gaily; with noisy mirth.

jovialness (jō-vi-al-nes) *n.* noisy mirth; gaiety.

jowl (jōl) *n.* [M.E. *chaul*, fr. A.S. *ceaf*, jaw] the cheek. **Cheek by jowl**, having the cheeks close together; side by side. Also **jole**.

jowler (jō-ler) *n.* a hunting-dog, beagle, or other dog.

joy (joi) *n.* [F. *joie*, fr. L. *gaudere*, rejoice] the emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits; gaiety; mirth; festivity; happiness; felicity; the prospect of eternal blessedness; the cause or source of happiness or rejoicing; a term of fondness;—*v.t.* to gladden; to enjoy; to congratulate;—*v.i.* to rejoice; to be glad; to exult. **Joy-bells**, bells rung on festive occasions.

joyful (jōi-fool) *a.* full of joy; very glad; gay; exulting; joyous.

joyfully (jōi-fool-i) *adv.* with joy; gladly.

joyfulness (jōi-fool-nes) *n.* great gladness; joy.

joyless (jōi-les) *a.* destitute of joy; giving no joy or pleasure; unenjoyable.

joylessly (jōi-les-li) *adv.* without joy.

joylessness (jōi-les-nes) *n.* state of being joyless.

joyous (jōi-us) *a.* full of joy; joyful; glad; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; blissful; charming; delightful.

joyously (jōi-us-li) *adv.* with joy or gladness.

joyousness (jōi-us-nes) *n.* the state of being joyous.

jubilant (jōb-bi-lant) *a.* [L. *jubilare*, *ppr.* *jubilans*, to shout for joy] uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

jubilantly (jōb-bi-lant-li) *adv.* in a joyful manner; exultingly.

jubilate (jōb-bi-lāt) *v.i.* to rejoice; to exult; to triumph;—*n.* a canticle in the English Church service.

jubilation (jōb-bi-lā-shun) *n.* act of declaring triumph.

jubilee (jōb-bi-lē) *n.* [F. *jubilé*, fr. L. *jubilaeus*, fr. H. *yobel*, a trumpet, blast of a trumpet] every fiftieth year, at which time slaves were liberated, and lands that had been alienated reverted to their former owners; a church solemnity at Rome, at stated intervals, latterly of twenty-five years, at which plenary indulgence is given; a season of great public festivity and joy; joyfulness; exultation.

Judaic, Judaical (jōō-dā-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the Jews.

Judaically (jōō-dā-i-kal-i) *adv.* after the Jewish manner.

Judaism (jōō-dā-izm) *n.* the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses; conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Judaist (jōō-dā-ist) *n.* one that conforms to, or believes in, Judaism.

Judaize (jōō-dā-iz) *v.i.* to conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; to reason and interpret like a Jew.

Judaizer (jōd-dā-i-zer) *n.* one that conforms to the religion of the Jews.

Judas (jōd-dās) *n.* [after *Judas*, the apostle] a treacherous person; a small opening in the door or wall of a cell to enable the warders to overlook prisoners; a judas hole. **Judas-coloured**, red, from the supposed colour of the hair of Judas.

Judean (jōd-dē-an) *n.* a native of Judea; a Jew; a Hebrew.

judge (juj) *n.* [L. *judex*, fr. *jus*, law, and *dicere*, speak] a civil officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes civil or criminal; one that sits on the bench in police or other inferior courts; one to whom a question is referred; an arbitrator; a connoisseur; an expert; a chief magistrate, such as those who governed the Hebrew nation more than three hundred years; the Supreme Being; —*pl.* the title of the seventh book of the Old Testament; —*v.t.* to hear and determine, as a case; to decide; to try, as an accused person; to pass sentence on; to condemn as guilty; to absolve as innocent; to rule; to punish; to afflict; to reckon; to regard; —*v.i.* to hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence; to give the decision of the court; to compare, as facts, statements, or reasons; to weigh or consider in the mind; to distinguish or discern between; to find the truth or right of; to form an opinion; to decide.

judger (juj-er) *n.* one that judges or forms an opinion.

judgeship (juj-ship) *n.* the office of a judge.

judgment (juj-ment) *n.* act or process by which the mind forms an opinion or comes to a decision; faculty of comparing ideas or propositions to ascertain truth; discernment; faculty of deciding between different courses of action; wisdom; faculty of investigating facts and evidence in a case of justice; faculty of estimating the merits of, as a work of art; taste; a decision of the civil court; decree; order; sentence; doom; a remarkable calamity or special infliction of suffering or death; the final trial and doom of the world. **Judgment-day**, the day on which God will judge the world. **Judgment-hall**, a hall where a court of justice is held. **Judgment-seat**, the seat of a judge in a court; a tribunal.

Judica (jōd-di-ka) *n.* [L.] Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent.

judicable (jōd-di-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being tried and decided upon.

judicative (jōd-di-kā-tiv) *a.* having ability to judge.

judicatory (jōd-di-kā-tu-ri) *a.* dispensing justice; —*n.* a court of justice; a tribunal; a distribution of justice.

judicature (jōd-di-kā-tūr) *n.* power of distributing justice by legal trial; a court of justice; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

judicial (jōd-dish-āl) *a.* [L. *judicialis*, fr. *judicium*, judgment] pertaining, or appropriate, to courts of justice, or to a judge thereof; practised in the administration of justice; proceeding from a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment.

judicially (jōd-dish-āl-i) *adv.* in the forms of legal justice; by way of penalty or judgment.

judiciary (jōd-dish-ā-ri) *a.* passing judgment or sentence; pertaining to the courts of judicature; —*n.* that branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the judges taken collectively.

judicious (jōd-dish-us) *a.* according to sound judgment; prudent; rational; wise.

judiciously (jōd-dish-us-li) *adv.* in a judicious manner; with good judgment.

judiciousness (jōd-dish-us-nes) *n.* quality of being judicious.

jug (jug) *n.* [*Jug*, a female name of H. origin] a vessel with a swelling belly and a narrow mouth; a large earthen or stone bottle; a pitcher; a ewer; —*v.t.* to boil or stew, as in a jug.

jug (jug) *v.i.* [imit.] to utter a note or call, as the nightingale.

jugate, jugated (jōd-gāt, jōd-gā-ted) *a.* [L. *jugum*] joined together.

jugful (jug-fool) *n.* as much as a jug holds.

Juggernaut (jug-er-nawt) *n.* [Skr. *Jagan-nātha*, lord of the world] the chief

idol among the Hindoos, whose temple is situated in Orissa, and has a kind of pyramidal carriage 200 feet high (formerly pilgrims were believed to sacrifice themselves by falling between its wheels when in motion).

juggle (jug-ļ) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *jocularis*, to jest] to deceive by sleight of hand; to conjure; to play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture; —*n.* a trick by legerdemain; a deception.

juggler (jug-ļ-er) *n.* one that practises or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; a cheat.

jugglery (jug-ļ-er-i) *n.* art or act of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture.

juggling (jug-ļ-ing) *n.* practising tricks by legerdemain—hence, trickery; imposture.

jugglingly (jug-ļ-ing-ļi) *adv.* in a deceptive manner.

jugular (jug-ļ-lar) *a.* [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the throat, fr. *jungere*, join] pertaining to the neck or throat; —*n.* one of the large veins by which the blood is returned from the head to the heart.

jugulation (jug-ļ-lā-shun) *n.* the sudden cutting short of a disease.

juice (jōs) *n.* [F. fr. L. *jus*, broth, juice] the sap; the watery part of vegetables, esp. of fruits; the fluid part of animal substances.

juiceless (jōs-les) *a.* destitute of juice; dry.

juiciness (jōs-si-nes) *n.* state of being juicy; succulence.

juicy (jōs-i) *a.* abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

jujube (jōd-jōob) *n.* [F. fr. L. *zizyphum*, fr. Per.] the fruit of a plant, a native of Syria (it is of a blood-red or saffron colour, and has a sweet, granular pulp, formerly decocted and used as an expectorant); a lozenge made from, or flavoured with, this fruit; any kind of mucilaginous fruity lozenge.

julep, julap (jōd-ļep, -ļap) *n.* [A. and Per. *julāb*, *jullāb*, fr. *gul*, rose, and *āb*, water] a sweet drink, esp. a liquid, in which repulsive medicines are taken; a beverage composed of brandy or other spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded ice, and sprigs of mint.

Julian (jōd-ļan) *a.* belonging to, or derived from, C. Julius Cæsar. **Julian calendar**, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in 46 B.C., in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365 days.

julienne (jōd-li-en) *n.* [F.] a clear kind of soup.

July (jōd-ļi) *n.* [fr. *Julius*, the surname of Cæsar, who was born in this month] the seventh month of the year.

jumart (jōd-märt) *n.* [F.] the supposed offspring of a bull and a mare.

jumble (jum-bl) *v.t.* [*jump*] to mix in a confused manner; to put or throw together without order; —*v.i.* to meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner; —*n.* confused mixture; orderless mass or collection.

jumbler (jum-ļler) *n.* one that mixes things confusedly.

jumbingly (jum-ļling-ļi) *adv.* in a confused manner.

jump (jump) *v.t.* [M.E. *jumpen*, cf. Sw. *gump*, and M. H. Ger. *gumpen*, to jump] to pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over; to risk; —*v.i.* to lift the feet wholly from the ground, and alight again upon them; to skip; to spring; to bound; to jolt; to agree with; to coincide; —*n.* act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound; the space or distance leaped over; a dislocation in a mineral stratum; a fault. **To jump at**, to embrace eagerly. **To jump a claim**, to take mining rights from another by force.

jump, jumper (jump, jum-per) *n.* a loose kind of jacket; an overall.

jumper (jum-per) *n.* one that jumps; a long iron chisel or borer; a rude kind of sleigh; one of a certain religious sect in America; a Shaker; a cheese-mite.

jumping (jum-ping) *n.* the act of jumping; the seizing of a mining claim. **Jumping-deer**, the black-tailed deer of North America.

juncaceous (jung-kā-shus) *a.* [L. *juncus*, a rush] pertaining to plants like the rush.

juncate (jung-kāt) *n.* Same as *junket*.

junction (jungk-shun) *n.* [L. *jungere*, join] act of joining, or state of being joined; union; combination; coalition; place or point of union; specifically, the place where two lines of railway meet.

junctionure (jungk-tar) *n.* the line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation; a point of time; an exigency; an emergency.

June (jóon) *n.* [L.] the sixth month of the year.

jungle (jung-gl) *n.* [Skr. *jaṅgala*, desert] land mostly covered with forest-trees, brushwood, etc., or coarse, reedy vegetation; a wooded, rank, and noxious swamp. **Jungle-fever**, a severe fever prevalent in the tropics. **Jungle-fowl**, *Gallinus sonneratii*, supposed to be the parent of the domestic hen.

jungly (jung-gli) *a.* consisting of, or abounding with, jungles.

junior (jóon-yur) *a.* [L. *comp. of juvenis*, young] less old; younger; belonging to a younger person, or to a junior; —*n.* a young person; the younger of two; one under age; a minor; one of a lower standing or position.

juniority (jóó-ni-or-i-ti) *n.* the state of being junior.

juniorship (jóon-yur-ship) *n.* the state of being under age; juniority.

juniper (jóó-ni-per) *n.* [L.] an evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.

junk (jungk) *n.* [L. *juncus*, a rush; ropes were once made of rushes] pieces of old cable or old cordage; a thick piece; a chunk; hard and dry salted beef (the name given by sailors to the mess beef). **Junk-bottle**, a thick, strong bottle.

junk (jungk) *n.* [Pg. *junco*, fr. Malay *ajong*, fr. Chin. *chew'an*, boat] a flat-bottomed Chinese vessel, with three masts, and a short bowsprit running from the starboard bow.



Junk.

junker (jóong-ker) *n.* [Ger.] a young German noble; one of the aristocratic party in Prussia.

junket (jung-ket) *n.* [It. *giuncata*] a sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment; —*v.t.* to feast; —*v.i.* to make a private entertainment; to feast; to banquet.

junketer (jung-ket-er) *n.* one that takes part in a banquet.

junketing (jung-ket-ing) *n.* a private feast or entertainment; —*pl.* rich and luxurious feastings.

Juno (jóó-nó) *n.* [L.] the sister and wife of Jupiter, and queen of heaven [Myth.]; the goddess of fertility or fruitfulness; an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

junta (jun-ta) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join] a grand council of state in Spain or her possessions.

junto (jun-tó) *n.* [Sp. *junta*] a select council or assembly that deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal.

Jupiter (jóó-pi-ter) *n.* [L. *Jovis pater*, heaven-father] Jove; Zeus; one of the planets, the largest and, next to Venus, the brightest.

jural (jóó-ral) *a.* [L. *jus, juris*, right] pertaining to right.

jupeon (jóó-pon) *n.* [F.] a sleeveless jacket or overcoat; a petticoat.

jura-limestone (jóó-ra-lim-stón) *n.* the group of rocks comprised in the oolitic period or formation.

jurassic (jóó-ras-ik) *a.* oolitic, so called from certain rocks of the Jura mountains belonging to that period or formation.

juridic, juridical (jóó-rid-ik, -i-kal) *a.* [L. *juridicus*, fr. *jus, juris*, right, law, and *dicere*, speak, to pronounce] pertaining to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of law.

juridically (jóó-rid-ik-kal-i) *adv.* according to forms of law.

jurisdiction (jóó-ris-dik-shun) *n.* [L. *jus, law*, and *dicere*, to pronounce] the legal power or authority of hearing and determining

causes; power of governing or legislating; the power or right of exercising authority; the limit within which power may be exercised.

jurisdictional (jóó-ris-dik-shun-al) *a.* pertaining to jurisdiction.

jurisprudence (jóó-ris-próó-dens) *n.* [L. *jus, law*, and *prudentia*, knowledge of] the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men, in a state or community.

jurisprudent (jóó-ris-próó-dent) *a.* understanding law; —*n.* one that understands, or is skilled in, law.

jurisprudential (jóó-ris-próó-den-shal) *a.* pertaining to jurisprudence.

jurist (jóó-rist) *n.* [F. *juriste*, fr. L. *jus, juris*, law] one versed in the law; *esp.* one versed in the civil law; a civil lawyer; one versed in the law of nations; a writer on the theory or practice of law.

juror (jóó-rur) *n.* [F. fr. L. *jurare*, swear] one that serves on a jury; a jurymen; one of a committee chosen to adjudge prizes at a public exhibition.

jury (jóó-ri) *n.* [F. *juré*, sworn] a body of men selected and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case; a committee for adjudging prizes at a public exhibition. **Jury-box**, the place where the jury sit during the trial of a cause.

jurymen (jóó-ri-man) *n.* one that is impanelled on a jury, or that serves as a juror.

jury-mast (jóó-ri-mást) *n.* [O.F. *ajurric*, fr. L. *adulare*, aid] a temporary mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, etc. **Jury-rudder**, a temporary rudder in case of accident.

just (just) *a.* [L. *justus*, fr. *jus*, right, law] straight; exact, as a line; full; complete, as a measure or weight; true; correct, as an account; upright; righteous; innocent; blameless (said of persons); accurate, as ideas; fair, as dealings; doing justice; impartial; founded on truth or fact, as a charge; rightful; founded on right, as a claim; —*adv.* closely; near at hand; near in time; almost; nicely; exactly; accurately; merely; barely; only a moment ago.

justice (jus-tis) *n.* [L. *justitia*, fr. *justus*, just] quality of being just; the rendering to every one his due, right, or desert; conformity to truth and reality; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit; impartiality; just treatment; merited reward or punishment; agreeableness to right; equity; justice; a person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice. **Justice of Peace**, a local magistrate of limited jurisdiction.

justiceship (jus-tis-ship) *n.* the office or dignity of a justice.

justiciable (jus-tish-i-a-bl) *a.* proper to be examined in a court of justice.

justiciar, justiciary (jus-tish-i-ar, -ari) *n.* a judge or justice; a lord chief justice. **High Court of Justiciary**, the highest criminal court in Scotland.

justiciarship (jus-tish-i-ar-ship) *n.* the office of justiciar.

justifiable (jus-ti-fi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being proved to be just; defensible; vindicable; warrantable; excusable.

justifiableness (jus-ti-fi-a-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being defensible or vindicated.

justifiably (jus-ti-fi-a-bl) *adv.* in a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly; defensibly.

justification (jus-ti-fi-ká-shun) *n.* act of justifying; vindication; defence; absolution; remission of sin, guilt, and punishment.

justificatory (jus-ti-fi-ká-tu-ri) *a.* tending to justify; defensory.

justifier (jus-ti-fi-er) *n.* one that justifies; one that pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

justify (jus-ti-fi) *v.t.* [L. *justificare*, fr. *justus*, just, and *facere*, to make] to make] to prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to vindicate as right; to defend or maintain; to free from blame or guilt; to absolve; to declare or pronounce just; to excuse; to form even or true lines of, as type by proper spacing; to adjust.

justle (jus'l) *v.t.* and *i.* Same as **jostle**.
justly (just'li) *adv.* in a just manner; by right; according to truth or fact, law or justice; fairly; honestly; exactly; accurately.
justness (just'-nes) *n.* quality of being just; justice; equity; uprightness; fairness;
exactness; fitness; propriety; reasonableness.
jut (jut) *v.i.* [a form of *jet*] to shoot forward; to project beyond the main body;—*n.* a shooting forward; a projection.
jute (joot) *n.* [Bengal] a substance resembling hemp, used in manufacture of mats, coarse carpets, cordage, and the like; also, the plant that produces it, largely cultivated in India.



Jute.

juttingly (jut'ing-li) *adv.* in a jutting or projecting manner.
juvenescence (joo'-ven-es-ens) *n.* a growing young.
juvnescent (joo'-ven-es-ent) *a.* [L., *ppr.* of *juvenescere*, to grow young, fr. *juvenis*, young] becoming young.
juvenile (joo'-ve-nil) *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, fr. *juvenis*, young] young; youthful; pertaining, or suited, to youth;—*n.* a young person or youth (also **juvrenal**); a book for young people; an actor that plays juvenile parts.
juvenility (joo'-ve-nil'i-ti) *n.* youthfulness; youthful age; the manners or customs of youth.
juxtapose, juxtaposit (juks-tə-pōz', -pōz'it) *v.t.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *ponere*, *pp.* *positus*, to place] to place close together.
juxtaposition (juks-tə-pō-zish'un) *n.* a placing, or being placed, in nearness or contiguity.
jyntee (jin'tē) *n.* [E. Ind.] a plant from which charcoal, as used in gunpowder, is made.

k

K, k, the eleventh letter and eighth consonant of the Greek *kappa*. Its sound is invariably like that of *c* hard, as in *call*. Before *n* it is silent, as in *know* (nō), *knee* (nē). As a mediæval numeral it stands for 250, or with a dash over it (K, 250,000; [Chem.] the symbol for potassium; [Math.] generally a constant coefficient; abbreviation for *knigh*t, *king*, etc.

Kaaba (kā-ā-bā) *n.* Same as **Caaba**.
kaama (kā-mā) *n.* the native name of the hart-beest.
kabob (kā-bob') *n.* and *v.* See **cabob**.
kaddish (kad'-ish) *n.* [H.] a Jewish form of thanksgiving and prayer.
kadi See **cad**.
Kaffir, Kafir (kaf'er) *n.* [A. *Kafir*, an unbeliever, infidel] an unbeliever; one of a woolly-haired race inhabiting the eastern part of South Africa: the language of the Kafirs; an inhabitant of Kafiristan in N.E. Afghanistan.



Kago.

kago (kag-ō, kā-gō) *n.* [Jap.] a basket-work palanquin slung from a pole, carried by two men.
kagu (kā-gōō) *n.* the native name of the *Rhinocetus jubatus*, a bird peculiar to New Caledonia.

kahikatea (kā-i-kā-tā-ā) *n.* the Maori name of the white pine of New Zealand.
kahoon (ka-hoon') *n.* [E. Ind.] a unit of weight in Calcutta.
kain (kān) *n.* [Scot.] poultry, etc., payable by a tenant to his landlord as rent in kind.
kaiser (kī'-zer, kā'-zer) *n.* [Ger. fr. L. *Caesar*] an emperor.
kaisership (kī', kā'-zer-ship) *n.* the office of kaiser.
kale, kail (kāl) *n.* [A.S. *cāwel*, fr. L. *caulis*, stalk] cole-wort; cabbage; greens; broth in which cabbage or kale is a principal ingredient; a maritime plant, crambe. **Kail-yard**, *n.* a cabbage-garden;—*a.* applied to literature dealing with peasant life.
kaleidoscope (kā-lī-du-skōp) *n.* [G. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopein*, to view] an optical instrument that, by means of small mirrors in the end of a cylinder, multiplies an object into an endless variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms.
kaleidoscopic (kā-lī-du-skōp-ik) *a.* relating to the kaleidoscope; variegated.
kali (kā'li) *n.* [A. *gālī*] a species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass; potash.
kalif, etc. (kā'lif) *n.* See **caliph, calif**, etc.
kaliform (kā'lī-form) *a.* resembling the kali or glasswort.
Kalmia (kāl'mi-ā) *n.* [fr. Professor *Kalm*, a pupil of Linnæus] a genus of North American evergreen flowering shrubs belonging to the heaths.
Kalmuck (kāl'-muk) *n.* [Russ.] one of a Mongolian, nomadic race, dwelling in Central Asia; the language spoken by the Kalmucks; a kind of rough cloth like bearskin.
kalong (ka-long) *n.* [E. Ind.] a general name for all bats belonging to the genus *Pteropus*.
kalpa (kā'l-pā) *n.* [Skr.] a day or night of Brahma, consisting of 4,320,000 ordinary years.
kames (kāmz) *n.pl.* [Scot.] Same as **esker**.
kami (kā'mi) *n.* [Jap., superior] a lord; a god; the term used by missionaries in Japan to designate the Supreme Being.
kamila (ka-mē-lā) *n.* [Hind.] an East Indian dye-stuff.
kamptulicon (kamp-tū'lī-kun) *n.* [G. *kamptos*, flexible, and *oulos*, thick] a kind of floor-cloth composed of ground cork, india-rubber, and gutta-percha; cork-carpet.
Kanaka (ka-nā-kā) *n.* [Hawaiian, a man] a Sandwich Islander; a native labourer from the Pacific Islands.
kanari (ka-nā-ri) *n.* [Javanese] the Java almond, which produces an oil known as kanari oil.
kangaroo (kang-gā-rōō) *n.* the native name of a ruminating, marsupial animal found in Australia (the fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth; it sits and moves upon its hind legs, which are very long, and is enabled to bound or leap a considerable distance, from the spring of its long powerful tail; it is gregarious, and feeds principally on grass and roots).
Kantian (kan'ti-ān) *a.* of, or belonging to, the German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, 1724-1804, or his school of philosophy.
Kantism (kan'tizm) *n.* the system of Kant; the doctrine of the supremacy of pure reason over intellectual perception or logical understanding.
Kantist (kan'tist) *n.* a disciple or follower of Kant.
kaolin (kā'u-lin) *n.* [Chin.] a fine kind of porcelain-clay resulting from the decomposition of felspar; china clay.
kapitia (ka-pit'i-ā) *n.* a resin obtained from the *Croton aromaticus*, a Ceylon tree.
kapnography (kap-noğ-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *karnos*, smoke, and *graphein*, to write]



Kangaroo.

the art of producing pictures in a coating of carbon deposited from a flame.

kapok (ka-pok') *n.* [E. Ind.] the wool that surrounds the seeds of a species of silk-cotton tree found in the East and West Indies.

karagan (kar-a-gan) *n.* [Russ.] a kind of gray fox found in Tartary.

karaité (kár-ra-ít) *n.* [H.] a member of a Jewish sect that adheres to the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and rejects oral tradition.

karat-tree (kar-at-tré) *n.* [carat] an Abyssinian leguminous tree.

karite (kar-i-te) *n.* the native name of an African saponaceous tree.

karma (kár-ma) *n.* [Skr.] the law of ethical causation; inevitable retribution.

Karmathian (kar-má-thi-an) *n.* one of a rationalistic sect of Mohammedans, named from Karimat, its founder (they flourished in the 9th and 10th centuries).

karob (kar-ob) *n.* with goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

karoo, karroo (ka-róo) *n.* [Hottentot, *karusa*, hard] the name given to immense clayey table-lands in South Africa (they are barren, except in the rainy seasons).

kaross (ka-rós) *n.* [S. Afr.] a skin garment worn by the natives of South Africa.

karyokinesis (ka-ri-ó-ki-né-sis) *n.* [G. *karuon*, a nut, and *kinésis*, movement] in embryology, the changes in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division.

karyokinetic (ka-ri-ó-ki-né-tik) *a.* exhibiting, or resulting from, karyokinesis.

katydid (ká-ti-did) *n.* an orthopterous American insect, named from its note.

kauri-gum (kow-ri-gum) *n.* [Maori] the resinous gum obtained from the kauri-pine.

kauri-pine (kow-ri-pine) *n.* *Agathis australis*, a coniferous tree of New Zealand.

kava (ká-va) *n.* [Hawaiian] the beverage derived from a Polynesian plant of the pepper family.

kavass (ka-vas) *n.* [Turk.] in Turkey, the name of an armed constable, or male attendant.

kayak (ká-yak) *n.* in Greenland, the native name for a light fishing-boat made of seal skins.

kayle (kál) *n.* [D. *kegel*] a nine-pin; a kettle-pin.

kea (kē-ā) *n.* [Maori] the native name of the sheep-killing parrot of New Zealand.

keblah (keb-lá) *n.* [A. *qibla*, that which is opposite] the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of Mecca.

keck (kek) *v. i.* [imit. of the sound] to retch, as in an effort to vomit; to feel disgust;—*n.* a retching or heaving of the stomach.

keckle (kek-l) *v. t.* [cf. *kink*] to wind old rope round, as a cable, to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round to defend from the friction of a rocky bottom or from the ice.

keckling (kek-ling) *n.* the material used to keckle a cable.

kecksy (kek-si) *n.* [W.] the dry stalk of the hemlock, and other umbelliferous plants.

kedge (kej) *n.* [F.] a small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor—also used to move a ship from one place to another in shallow water, being carried out by a boat, and dropped with a cable attached, by hauling on which the ship is warped or kedged to the desired station;—*v. t.* to warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge.

kedge, kidge (kej, kij) *a.* [cf. Sw. *kätja*, to be wanton] brisk; lively.

kedger (kej-er) *n.* a kedge.

kedgere (kej-e-rē) *n.* [Hind.] a stew of rice, eggs, butter, vegetables, etc.

keel (kēl) *n.* [Scand. or Icel. *kjölr*] the principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame—hence, a ship; a low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers; a broad, flat vessel used for cooling liquids; a keeler;—*v. i.* to plough with a keel; to navigate; to turn

up the keel; to show the bottom. **False keel**, a second keel under the main keel to preserve it from injury. **Keel-block**, one of a series of blocks of wood on which the keel of a ship rests when being constructed or repaired. **To keel-over**, to capsize.

keelage (kē-lij) *n.* the right of demanding a duty or toll for the bottom of ships resting in a port or harbour; the duty so paid.

keeler (kē-ler) *n.* a shallow tub for holding materials for calking ships or for other uses; one that manages a barge (also **keelman**).

keelhaul (kē-hawl) *v. t.* to haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment, by ropes attached to the yardarms on each side; to reprove severely.

keeling (kē-ling) *n.* [Icel. *keila*] a kind of small cod.

keelson (kēl-sun) *n.* [Norw. *kjölsvill*, fr. *kjö*, keel, and *svill*, sill] a timber in a ship laid over the keel, and binding the floor timbers to the keel.

keen (kēn) *a.* [A.S. *cēne*, cf. Ger. *kühn*, bold] eager; vehement; sharp; having a fine, cutting edge; piercing; penetrating; severe; bitter; acrimonious; acute of mind; shrewd; deep or far-seeing. **Keen-eyed**, quick; sharp-sighted.

keen (kēn) *n.* [Ir.] a lamentation over the dead—*v. i.* to wail over the dead.

keenly (kēn-ly) *adv.* in a keen manner; sharply; eagerly; vehemently; severely; bitterly.

keenness (kēn-nes) *n.* quality of being keen; eagerness; vehemence; sharpness.

keep (kēp) *v. t.* [A.S. *cēpan*] to hold in possession; to have in custody; to detain; to restrain; to hold in safety; to preserve—hence, to support; to protect; to have the care of; to watch, as a military post; to feed and pasture, as flocks; to entertain, as lodgers; to engage and employ, as an assistant, etc.; to continue in any state; to maintain; to use habitually; to practise; to obey; to hold or adhere to; to fulfil, as a promise or engagement; to celebrate; to solemnize, as a rite; not to quit, as the bed or house in sickness—hence, to frequent; to conceal, as a secret—*v. i.* to remain in any position or state; to endure; to dwell; to adhere to;—*n.* care; guardianship; custody; confinement; maintenance or entertainment of persons; board; charge or cost of boarding; food or fodder for cattle; that which keeps or protects; a stronghold; a castle; the donjon. **To keep back**, to restrain; to reserve; to withhold. **To keep down**, to repress. **To keep from**, to abstain from. **To keep in**, to detain after school hours; to curb. **To keep under**, to keep down. **To keep one's feet**, to maintain a footing. **To keep one's hand in**, to maintain skill by practice. **To keep on foot**, to maintain, as an army. **To keep up**, to keep from falling; to support; to maintain.

keeper (kē-per) *n.* one that keeps or has possession of anything; a defender; a preserver; a guardian; a tutor; a jailor; a governor; a superintendent of a museum, park, or other public trust; that which keeps another thing in its place; a ring or guard.

keeperless (kē-per-les) *a.* without a keeper.

keepership (kē-per-ship) *n.* the office of a keeper.

keeping (kē-ping) *n.* a holding; restraint; custody; guard; maintenance; support; just proportion; conformity; congruity.

keepsake (kēp-sāk) *n.* anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

keeve (kēv) *n.* [A.S. *cūf*, *cūfe*, tub, vat] a large vessel for fermenting liquors; a large vat used in dressing ores;—*v. t.* to set in a keeve or tub for fermentation; to unload a cart by tilting it up.

keffieh (kef-i-e) *n.* [A.] an Arabian head-dress.

keg (keg) *n.* [Icel. *kaggt*, cask] a small cask or barrel.

kei-apple, kai-apple (kē-ap-l) *n.* [S. Afr. *kei*] an evergreen shrub of South Africa; the fruit of this shrub.

keir (kēr) *n.* [Scand.] a large boiler used in bleaching establishments.



ardent
zeal

kelp (kelp) *n.* [Etm. unknown] the calcined ashes of seaweed, formerly used in the manufacture of glass; the seaweed from which kelp is produced.

kelpie, kely (kel-pi) *n.* [Etm. doubtful] an imaginary spirit of the waters, which is vulgarly believed to warn those that are to be drowned, or to bring about their death.

kelt (kelt) *n.* [Celt.] a salmon spawning, or just having spawned; a spent fish.

Kelt, etc. See **Celt**, etc.

kemp (kemp) *n.* coarse, rough hair in wool, injuring its quality.

ken (ken) *v.t.* [M.E. *kennen*, to know, fr. Icel. *kenna*, to know] to know; to understand; to recognize; to descry; —*n.* cognisance; view; *esp.* reach of sight or knowledge.

Kendal-green (ken-dal-grēn) *n.* a species of green cloth made at Kendal, in Westmoreland, England.

kennel (ken-el) *n.* [O.F. *chenil*, fr. Late L. *canile*, a house for a dog, fr. L. *canis*, a dog] a house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast; —*v.t.* to keep or confine in a kennel; —*v.i.* to lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.

kennel (ken-el) *n.* [A.F. *canal*, a canal or channel; a gutter.

kennel-coal See **cannel-coal**.

kenosis (ke-nō-sis) *n.* [G.] the self-limitation of the Son of God in the incarnation [Theol.].

Kentish (ken-tish) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the county of Kent. **Kentish-fire**, vigorous and continuous cheering (fr. cheering of the opponents of the Catholic Relief Bill, 1828, at meetings held in Kent). **Kentish-glory**, a beautiful moth. **Kentish-rag**, a dark-coloured limestone.

kentledge (kent-lej) *n.* [Etm. doubtful] pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

kepi (kep-i) *n.* [F.] a kind of flat-topped cap with a straight peak, first worn by French troops in Algeria.

keranograph (ker-aw-no-graf) *n.* [G. *keranos*, thunderbolt, and *graphein*, write] a picture supposed to be made by lightning.

kerb, kerbstone (kerb, kerb-stōn) *n.* See **curb**.

kerchief (ker-chif) *n.* [confr. fr. M.E. *couverchef*, fr. O.F. *couvrir*, cover, and *chef*, the head] a square of fine linen used by women to cover the head—hence, any cloth used in dress, *esp.* on the head.

kerchiefed (ker-chiff) *a.* covered with a kerchief; hooded.

kerf (kerf) *n.* [A.S. *cyrf*, a cutting off, fr. *ceorfan*, cut, carve] the cut of an axe, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

kermes (ker-mēz) *n.* [A.] the bodies of the females of *Coccus ilicis*, insects that yield a red dye.

kern (kern) *n.* [Ir. *ceatharnaich*, a soldier] an Irish foot-soldier of the lowest rank; any kind of boor or churl; a vagabond.

kern (kern) *n.* [a form of *quern*]. See **quern**.

kern (kern) *v.i.* [a form of *corn*] to harden, as corn in ripening; to granulate. **Kern-baby**, an image decorated with stalks of corn carried before reapers at their harvest home.

kernel (ker-nel) *n.* [A.S. *cyrnell*, fr. *corn*, grain, seed, and *dim. -el*, cf. *corn*] a little grain or corn—hence, anything included in a shell, husk, or integument; the seed of pulpy fruit, as the apple; the edible part of a nut; a small mass around which other matter is concentered; a nucleus; the central part of anything; —*v.i.* to harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

kerosene (ker-u-sēn) *n.* [F. fr. G. *kēros*, wax] refined petroleum.

kerril (ker-il) *n.* [E. Ind.] a venomous sea-snake.

kersey (ker-zi) *n.* [probably fr. *Kersey*, in Suffolk] a species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, woven from long wool.

kerseymere (ker-zi-mēr) *n.* [corruption of *cassimere*, *cashmere*] a thin woollen cloth, generally woven from the finest wool.

kerseynette (ker-zi-net) *n.* [corruption of *cassinette*] a thin woollen stuff.

kestrel (kes-trel) *n.* [O.F. *quercerelle*] a small slender hawk, of a reddish fawn colour, streaked and spotted with white and black.

ketch (ketch) *n.* [Etm. doubtful] a vessel with two masts, supposed to have been a yacht, probably a privateer; afterwards a floating battery called a **bomb-ketch**.

ketchup (ketch-up) *n.* See **catchup**.

kettle (ket-^l) *n.* [Icel. *ketill*, fr. L. *catillus*, a small bowl] a metallic vessel with a wide mouth, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor. **Kettle-moraine**, a moraine characterized by kettle-shaped depressions. **Kettle-pins**, nine-pins; skittles. **A pretty kettle of fish**, a bungled affair; an awkward mess.

kettledrum (ket-^l-drum) *n.* a drum made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical or shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment or skin; an evening entertainment in fashionable life; a ront.

kettledrummer (ket-^l-drum-er) *n.* one that beats the kettledrum.

kevel (kevel) *n.* [Scand.] a piece of wood with projecting horns, round which the sheets of the large square sails in a ship are belayed.

key (kē) *n.* [Sp. *cayo*, a low island] a low island near the coast, used *esp.* of Spain's former possessions.

key (kē) *n.* [A.S. *cæg*] an instrument that serves to shut or open a lock, by turning its bolt one way or the other; an instrument by which anything is screwed and turned, as a watch-key, bed-key, etc.; a piece of wood let into another across the grain to prevent warping; the highest central stone of an arch; a piece of wood or metal placed in coincident slots or mortises, to hold parts together; a cotter; a lever of wood, ivory, or metal, in an organ, pianoforte, etc., struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument; the fundamental tone of a movement; key-note; the index or letters interpreting a cypher—hence, that which serves to explain anything difficult or obscure; solution; a book of answers to questions in arithmetical or other school books; a translation; —*v.t.* to fasten with keys or wedge-shaped pieces of wood or iron. **Key-board**, the whole range of keys on a keyed instrument. **Key-bugle**, a keyed bugle. **Key-colour**, a leading colour in a picture. **Key-hole**, a hole in a door or lock for receiving a key; an excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key that fastens them. **Key-note**, the first tone of the scale in which a piece or passage is written. **Key-ring**, a ring used for keeping a number of keys together. **Key-stone**, the wedge-shaped stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which binds the work. **Key of a position**, a point, the occupation of which gives one control over a position. **False key**, a key that may be used as a pick-lock. **House of Keys**, the parliament of the Isle of Man (fr. Manx for 24). **Power of the keys**, the authority said to be conferred on Peter by Christ (Matt. xvi. 19).

key (kē) *n.* See **quay**.

keyaki (kā-yā'ki) *n.* [Jap.] a valuable timber tree of Japan.

keyed (kēd) *a.* furnished with keys; set to a key, as a tune.

khair-tree (kār-trē) *n.* [E. Ind.] an East Indian tree, from the bark of which a gum is extracted.

khakan (kā-kān) *n.* [Turk.] an emperor or king.

khaki (kā'kē) *a.* [E. Ind. *khāki*, dusty, earthy] dust-coloured, or gray; —*n.* a cloth of this colour, used for the uniforms of soldiers on active or foreign service.

khamsin (kām'sin) *n.* [A.] a hot south-east wind that blows regularly in Egypt for about fifty days, commencing about the middle of March.

khan (kān) *n.* [Per. *khāna*, house, tent, inn] an Eastern inn or caravansary.

khan (kān) *n.* [Per. *khān*] a prince; a king; a chief; a governor.



Kettledrum.



a, Key-stone.

khanate (ká-nát) *n.* the dominion of a khan.

khanjee (kán-jē) *n.* the person in charge of a khan or inn.

khedival (ke-dē-va) *n.* of, or pertaining to, the khedive.

khedive (ke-dēv) *n.* [F. fr. Per. *khadiw*, prince] the title of the ruler of Egypt.

kibble (kib-l) *n.* [Brit.] a large bucket for raising ore out of mines.

kibble (kib-l) *v.t.* [Prov. E.] to bruise or grind closely; to clip roughly.

kibe (kib) *n.* [W. *cibest*, fr. *cib*, cup, and *gwst*, a disease] an ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels; a chap or crack in the skin.

kibed (kibd) *a.* affected with kibes.

kibitka (ki-bit-ka) *n.* [Russ.] a Tartar tent; a Russian cart or waggon with a rounded top.

kiblah (kib-lā) *n.* [A.] See *kēblah*.

kick (kik) *v.t.* [M.E. *kiken*, cf. W. *cicio*, to kick, fr. *cic*, foot] to strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot; —*v.i.* to practise striking with the foot or feet; to thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to manifest opposition; to recoil (said of a musket, etc.); —*n.* a blow with the foot or feet; the recoil of a musket or other firearm when discharged. **Kick-up**, disturbance. **To kick off**, to give the football the first kick that starts the play.

kicker (kik-er) *n.* one that kicks.

kickshaw (kik-shaw) *n.* [corrupted fr. F. *quelque chose*, something] something fantastical or uncommon, or that has no particular name; a fanciful dressed dish; a light ragout.

kid (kid) *n.* [cf. *kit*] a small tub or vessel in which seamen receive their food.

kid (kid) *n.* [W. *cuids*, faggots] a faggot; a bundle of sticks, or brush; —*v.t.* to bind up, as a faggot.

kid (kid) *n.* [Icel. *kidh*] a young goat; leather made from the skin of a kid, or in imitation of it; —*pl.* gloves made of kid leather; —*a.* made of kid leather; —*v.t.* and *i.* to bring forth, as young.

Kidderminster (kid-er-min-ster) *n.* a kind of superior carpet, two-ply or ingrain, formerly chiefly made at Kidderminster.

kiddle (kid-l) *n.* [O.F.] a fence of stakes and twigs set in a stream to catch fish.

kidling (kid-ling) *n.* [*dim.* of *kid*] a young kid.

kidnap (kid-nap) *v.t.* [E. *kid*, slang for child, and *nab*, steal, seize, grasp] to steal and carry away or secrete, as a human being, man, woman, or child.

kidnapper (kid-nap-er) *n.* one that steals or forcibly carries away a human being.

kidnapping (kid-nap-ing) *n.* the act of stealing or forcibly carrying off a human being.

kidney (kid-ni) *n.* [M.E. *kidnoer*, fr. Icel. *kvithr*, the belly, and *nyra*, kidney] one of two oblong, flattened glands, situated at each side of the lumbar vertebrae, and surrounded with an abundant fatty tissue (they constitute the secretory organs of the urine); habit; disposition sort; kind. **Kidney-bean**, a sort of bean so named from its resemblance in shape to the kidney. **Kidney-potato**, a variety of potato shaped like a kidney.

kidneywort (kid-ni-wurt) *n.* a plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to a kidney.

kief (kēf) *n.* [Moorish] dried hemp-leaves in Morocco, used as tobacco.

kie-kie (ki-kī, kē-kē) *n.* the native name of a New Zealand climbing shrub.

kiffekill, keffekill, keffekil (kif, kef-e-kill) *n.* [Per. *kay*, scum, and *sil*, clay] a meerschaum; a kind of clay.

kilderkin (kil-der-kin) *n.* [O.D. *kindcken*, a small barrel, *dim.* of *kind*, child] a small barrel; a liquid measure containing 16 or 18 gallons.

kill (kil) *n.t.* [M.E. *killen*, cf. Icel. *kolla*, to hit on the head] to deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner, or by any means; to put to death; to slay; to slaughter for food; to quell; to calm; to still. **To kill off**, to exterminate. **To kill time**, to pass the time agreeably with amusements, etc.

killadar (kil-a-dár) *n.* [Hind. *killu*, a fort, and *dár*, one that holds] the commander of a fort in India.

killdee (kil-dē) [imit., fr. its cry] a small aquatic bird found in America, allied to the plover. Called also *killdeer*.

killer (kil-er) *n.* one that kills.

killing (kil-ing) *a.* deadly; irresistible; irresistibly fascinating; severe; exhausting.

killingly (kil-ing-li) *n.* in a killing manner.

killow (kil-ō) *n.* an earth of a blackish colour.

kiln (kil) *n.* [A.S. *cýln*, fr. L. *culina*, a kitchen] a large stove or oven that may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything; a pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening. **Kiln-dry**, to dry in a kiln. **Kiln-hole**, the opening of a kiln.

kilogram, kilogramme (kil-ū-gram) *n.* [F. fr. G. *chilioi*, 1000, and *gramma*, a weight, cf. *gram*] a French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes, equal to 2'67951 lbs. troy, or 2'20485 lbs. avoirdupois (15442'42 grains).

kilolitre (kil-ū-lē-ter) *n.* [F. fr. G. *chilioi*, 1000, and *litra*, a pound, cf. *litre*] a French measure of capacity equivalent to 1000 litres, to 35'31472 cubic feet, and to 220'0967 imperial gallons.

kilometre (kil-ū-mē-ter) *n.* [F. fr. G. *chilioi*, 1000, and *metron*, a measure, cf. *metre*] a French measure of length, equal to 1000 metres, to 3280'839 English feet, or nearly five-eighths of a mile.

kilostere (kil-ū-stēr) *n.* [F. fr. G. *chilioi*, 1000, and *stereos*, solid] a French measure of solidity or volume, containing 1000 steres or cubic metres, and equivalent to 35314'72 cubic feet.

kilowatt (kil-ū-wot) *n.* [G. *chilioi* and E. *Watt*] 1000 watts.

kilt (kilt) *n.* [Dan. *kille*, to tuck up] a kind of short petticoat, deeply plaited, that reaches from the waist nearly to the knees, forming part of the Highland dress; —*v.t.* to tuck up; to lay in plaits, in the fashion of a Highland kilt.

kilted (kil-te) *a.* dressed with, or wearing, a kilt.

kimbo (kim-bō) *a.* [see *akimbo*] crooked; arched; bent; akimbo.

kin (kin) *n.* [A.S. *cynn*, cf. L. *genus*, G. *genos*, birth, race, cf. *genus*, *kindred*] relationship, consanguinity, or affinity; relatives; kindred; a relative; a relation; the same generic class; a thing related; a termination to some words, with the sense of diminution or contempt; —*a.* of the same nature or kind; kindred; akin. **Next of kin**, nearest relatives.

kincob (kin-kob) *n.* [Hind.] an Indian fabric made of silk, enriched with gold and silver threads.

kind (kīnd) *n.* [A.S. *cýnd*, *gecynd*, nature] race; genus; particular nature; quality; character; natural produce or commodity, as opposed to money; way; manner; variety; one of the two elements in the eucharist; —*a.* having feelings befitting a common nature; showing tenderness or goodness; active in doing good and conferring happiness; obliging; sympathetic; bounteous; gracious; indulgent; tender; mild; gentle; friendly; affectionate; loving. **In kind**, payment in goods instead of in money.

kindergarten (kin-der-gár-tn) *n.* [Ger., garden of children] a system of education for very young children, in which instruction is given by means of toys, games, songs, etc., initiated by Frederick Froebel in Germany.

kindergarten (kin-der-gárt-ner) *n.* a teacher in a kindergarten.

kindle (kin-dl) *v.t.* [Icel. *kyndill*, a torch, cf. *candle*] to set on fire; to light; to inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; —*v.i.* to take fire; to begin to be excited; to grow warm or animated.

kindler (kind-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, kindles.

kindliness (kind-li-nes) *n.* quality of being kindly; benignity; benevolence; gentleness; affectionate nature.

kindling (kin-dling) *n.* act of setting on fire, or of inflaming or exciting.

kindly (kind'li) *a.* belonging to the kind or species; natural; homogeneal; kindred; sympathetic; congenial; gracious; favourable; mild; gentle;—*adv.* in a kind manner; with good-will; benevolently; favourably.

kindness (kind'-nes) *n.* quality of being kind; good-will; benevolence; tenderness; compassionateness; any good or kindly act; beneficence; charity; hospitality; favour; attention; sympathy.

kindred (kin'-dred) *n.* [A.S. *cynn*, kin] relation by birth; consanguinity; relation by marriage; affinity; connection in kind; relatives by blood or marriage; *esp.* relations from a common ancestor or stock;—*a.* related; congenial; cognate.

kine (kin) *n. pl.* [M.E. *kyen*, double *pl.*, fr. A.S. *cý*, *pl.* of *cū*, cow] cows.

kinematic, kinematical (kin-e-mat'ik, -i-ka) *a.* [kinēma, -atos, movement] of, or pertaining to, kinematics.

kinematics (kin-e-mat'iks) *n.* the science that treats of motions considered in themselves or apart from their causes.

kinematograph (kin-e-mat'ú-graf) *n.* [G. *kinēma*, -atos, motion, and *graphein*, to write, record] an instrument by means of which a series of photographs taken in rapid succession can be projected so as to reproduce to the eye the movements of the original (the pictures may be looked at direct or received on a screen).

kinematographic (kin-e-mat-ú-graf'ik) *a.* pertaining to a kinematograph. **Kinematographic camera**, the photographic apparatus used to produce the pictures for the kinematograph.

kinesis (ki-nē'sis) *n.* [G.] physical movement & characterizing the material world.

kinetic (ki-net'ik) *a.* [G. *kinēin*, to move] causing motion; force actually exerted.

kinetics (ki-net'iks) *n.* that branch of dynamics that treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies.

king (king) *n.* [A.S. *cýning*, fr. *cyn*, tribe, and *-ing*, son of—hence, chief] a sovereign; a monarch; a playing card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess;—*v.t.* to supply with a king; to make royal. **King-apple**, a superior variety of apple. **King-at-arms**, an officer that directs the heralds and has the jurisdiction of armoury. **King-bird**, the tyrant flycatcher. **King-crab**, a kind of crab with a shell of horse-shoe shape (so called from its great size—length, 1 to 2 feet). **King-devil**, a species of hawk-weed. **King-killer**, one that kills a king; a regicide. **King's-bench**, a high court of law. **King's counsel**, an honorary rank of barrister. **King's, or queen's evidence**, the evidence of an accomplice; the accomplice that gives such evidence. **King's-evil**, a disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king. **King's-yellow**, a pigment (arsenious oxide and a pigment). **Three kings of Cologne**, the three wise men of the East.

kingcraft (king'-kraft) *n.* the craft of kings; art of governing (often in a bad sense).

kingdom (king'-dom) *n.* [E. *king* and termination *dom*] quality and attributes of a king; royal authority; monarchy; the territory or country subject to a king; the inhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; sway; rule; administration; [Nat. Hist.] an extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics.

kingfisher (king'-fish-er) *n.* a bird of the genus *Alcedo* (it has a gay plumage, and lives on fish, which it takes by darting down into the water).



Kingfisher.

kingless (king'-les) *a.* without a king; having no king.

kinglet (king'-let) *n.* an insignificant king; the golden-crested wren.

kingliness (king'-li-nes) *n.* state of being kingly.

kingly (king'-li) *a.* directed or administered by a king; royal; becoming a king; noble;—*adv.* with an air of royalty; in a king-like manner.

king-post (king'-pōst) *n.* a beam in the frame of a roof, or any compound girder rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.



a, King-post.

kingship (king'-ship) *n.* state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty.

kink (kingk) *n.* [Sw. *kink*, a bend or turn] a twist of a rope or thread spontaneously formed; a crotchet; a whim;—*v.t.* to twist spontaneously.

kinless (kin'-les) *a.* without kin or relations.

kinnikinic (kin-i-ki-nik') *n.* native name for the leaves or bark of several plants smoked by the American Indians.

kino (kē-nō, kī-nō) *n.* [E. Ind.] an astringent gum obtained from several tropical trees.

kinsfolk (kinz'-fōk) *n.* relations; kindred; persons of the same family.

kinship (kin'-ship) *n.* relationship.

kinsman (kinz'-man) *n.* a man of the same race or family; one related by blood.

kinswoman (kinz'-woom-an) *n.* a female relation.

kiosk (ki-ōsk') *n.* [Turk. fr. Per. *kushk*] an open pavilion or summer-house supported by pillars; a street news-vendor's stand, like a sentry-box.

kip (kip) *n.* [Icel. *kippa*, pull] the skin of a young beast. **Kip-skin**, leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

kipper (kip'-er) *n.* [A.S. *cypera*, a kipper-salmon] a male salmon when spent after the spawning season; a kelt; a salmon, haddock, herring, etc., split open, salted, and dried or smoked;—*v.t.* to cure, as fish, by salting and smoking or drying.

kirk (kerk) *n.* [A.S. *circe*, cf. *church*] a church; [Scot.] one of the religious bodies or churches in Scotland. **Kirk-session**, the lowest court in Presbyterian churches, consisting of the minister and elders of a congregation, and charged with the rule, discipline, and general welfare of its members and adherents. **Kirk-yard, church-yard**.

kirsch-wasser (kersh'-vās-er) *n.* [Ger., cherry-water] an alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the black cherry.

kirtle (ker-tl) *n.* [A.S. *cyrtel*] an upper garment; a short jacket; a petticoat; a mantle; a cloak;—*v.t.* to dispose in the manner of a kirtle; to dress in a kirtle.

kirtled (ker-td) *a.* wearing a kirtle.

kismet (kis'-met) *n.* [A.] an oriental term for fate or lot in life; destiny.

kiss (kis) *v.t.* [A.S. *cýssan*, to kiss] to salute with the lips; to caress; to touch gently;—*v.i.* to salute with the lips;—*n.* a salute made by touching with the lips pressed closely together and suddenly parting them; a small piece of confectionery. **To kiss hands**, to kiss the hand of the sovereign on accepting high office. **To kiss the book**, in England, to kiss the New Testament after taking a legal oath. **To kiss the dust**, to die, to be slain. **To kiss the rod**, to accept punishment submissively. **Kissing-crust**, that part of the upper crust of a loaf that touches another loaf.

kisser (kis'-er) *n.* one that kisses.

kit (kit) *n.* [O.D. *kit, kitte*, a beaker, decanter] a vessel of various kinds and uses; *esp.* a wooden tub or pail; that which contains or comprises a complete outfit, tools, necessaries, etc.

kit (kit) *n.* a contr. of kitten.

kit (kit) *n.* [G. *kithara*, a kind of lyre] a small violin or fiddle.

kit-cat, kit-kat (kit'-kat) *n.* a portrait 36 x 28 inches, the size adopted by Kneller for portraits of members of the Kit-Kat Club, which met at a house kept by Christopher (Kit) Kat.

kitchen (kich'-en) *n.* [A.S. *cýcene*, fr. L. *coquina*, fr. *coquere*, to cook] the room of a house appropriated to cookery; a utensil for roasting meat; [Scot.] anything eaten along with bread; a relish.

Kitchen-garden, a garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table. **Kitchen-knave**, a scullion. **Kitchen-maid**, a woman employed in the

kitchen. **Kitchen-range**, a long grate with apparatus for roasting, baking, and boiling, etc., all heated by a central fire. **Kitchen-wench**, a kitchen-maid. **Kitchen-work**, work done in the kitchen.

kitchenmidden (kitch-en-mid-n) *n.* [Dan. *kjøkkenmødding*, kitchen refuse] a shell-mound of prehistoric origin.

kite (kit) *n.* [A.S. *cīta*] a rapacious bird of the genus *Falco*, distinguished from hawks and falcons by having a forked tail and by the length of its wings; one that is rapacious; a light frame of wood covered with paper for flying in the air; fictitious commercial paper; an accommodation bill; —*v.i.* to raise money or sustain one's credit by the use of fictitious mercantile paper. **Kite-flier**, one that flies a kite; one that attempts to raise money by fictitious commercial paper. **Kite-flying**, the practice of a kite-flier.

kith (kith) *n.* [A.S. *cūth*, fr. *cunnan*, to know] a person or persons well known; kindred. **Kith and kin**, all one's acquaintances and relations.

kitten (kit-n) *n.* [*dim.* of *cat*] a young cat; —*v.i.* to bring forth young, as a cat.

kittenish (kit-n-ish) *a.* like a kitten; playful; frolicsome.

kittiwake (kit-i-wāk) *n.* [Imit., fr. its cry] a gull common on British coasts.

kittle (kit-l) *v.t.* [A.S. *citelhan*] to tickle; —*a.* difficult to manage; vexatious.

kitty (kit-i) *n.* [*dim.* of *cat*] a pet name for a cat; a kitten.

kitty-wren (kit-i-ren) *n.* the common wren.

kiwi-kiwi (kē-wi-kē-wi) *n.* [Imit., fr. its cry] any bird of the genus *Apteryx* (New Zealand).

klepht (kleft) *n.* [G. *kleptein*, to steal] a Greek brigand.

klephtic (klef-tik) *a.* relating to the klephts.

kleptomania (klep-tu-mā-ni-a) *n.* [G. *kleptein*, to steal, and *mania*, madness] a morbid impulse to steal; propensity to thievery.

kleptomaniac (klep-tu-mā-ni-ak) *n.* one affected by kleptomania.

click (klik) Same as **click**.

klipdas (klip-das) *n.* [D.] the rock-badger; the Dutch name for the hyrax of Cape Colony.

klipspringer (klip-spring-er) *n.* [S. Afr. D.] a small antelope of Cape Colony.

kloof (klóof) *n.* [S. Afr. D.] a ravine; a gully.

knack (nak) *v.i.* [cf. Ger. *knacken*, to crack, break] to crack; to make a sharp noise; —*n.* a sharp sound; a trick or feat requiring skillful or neat performance; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness; a toy.

knacker (nak-er) *n.* a maker of toys; anything that knocks; —*pl.* castanets, clappers.

knacker (nak-er) *n.* [Jcel. *knacker*, a saddle] one that slaughters diseased or useless horses; one that deals in such horses.

knackish (nak-ish) *a.* trickish; artful; handy; dexterous. Also **knacky**.

knag (nag) *n.* [M.E. *knagge*, a peg, a knot in wood] a knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a peg for hanging things on; a shoot of deer's horn; a knoll; a hillock.

knagginess (nag-i-ness) *n.* the state of being knaggy.

knaggy (nag-i) *a.* knotty; full of knots; rough with knots—hence, rough in temper.

knap (nap) *n.* [cf. *knob*, *knop*] a protuberance; a knob or button; rising ground; a summit.

knap (nap) *v.t.* [D. *knappen*, to chew, bite, crack] to bite; to bite off; to strike with a loud noise; to break in pieces; —*v.t.* to make a short, sharp, sound; to snap.

knapbottle (nap-bot-l) *n.* the bladder-campion (*Silene inflata*).

knapper (nap-er) *n.* a stone-breaker.

knapsack (nap-sak) *n.* [D. *knapsak*, fr. *knappen*, to eat, and *sak*, sack] a case for containing necessities of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travellers, etc.

knawweed (nap-wēd) *n.* [*knob*] a plant of the genus *Centaurea*, common in meadows.

knar, knarl (nár, nárl) *n.* a knot in wood. Also **gnar**. See **knur**.

knarled, knarred (nárl, nárd) *a.* knotted. Also **gnarled**.

knave (nāv) *n.* [A.S. *cnafa*, *enapa*, a youth, cf. Ger. *knabe*, a boy] a dishonest person; a rascal; a villain; one of a set of playing-cards marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack.

knavery (nāv-er-i) *n.* dishonesty; petty villainy; fraud; trickery; mischievous practices.

knavish (nāv-ish) *a.* fraudulent; villainous; dishonest; mischievous; waggish.

knavishly (nāv-ish-li) *adv.* in a knavish manner; fraudulently; mischievously.

knavishness (nāv-ish-ness) *n.* quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.

knead (nēd) *v.t.* [A.S. *cnedan*, cf. Ger. *kneten*] to work and press into a mass; esp. to work into a well mixed mass, as the materials of bread or paste.

kneadable (nē-də-bl) *a.* capable of being kneaded.

kneader (nē-dēr) *n.* one that, or that which, kneads.

kneading (nē-ding) *n.* the act of mixing and working into a mass. **Kneading-trough**, a large, shallow vessel, usually of wood, in which the materials for bread or pastry are mixed and worked.

knee (nē) *n.* [A.S. *cnēð*, allied to L. *genū*] the joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg; a piece of timber or metal with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent; anything resembling a knee; a genuflection. **Knee-breeches**, breeches reaching just below the knee; knickerbockers. **Knee-cap**, the patella, a flattened, heart-shaped, sesamoid bone on the front part of the knee-joint; a covering for the knee. **Knee-deep**, rising to the knees; sunk to the knees. **Knee-joint**, the joint of the knee. **Knee-pan**, the knee-cap. **Knee-swell**, **knee-stop**, a lever, as in the organ, operated by the knee, for working the stops and regulating the wind supply.

kneeholly, kneeholm (nē-hol-i, -hōm) *n.* [*Ruscus aculeatus*; butcher's broom]

kneel (nē) *v.i.* [*knēl*] to bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

kneeler (nē-lēr) *n.* one that kneels.

knell (nel) *n.* [A.S. *cnyllan*, to clap, beat with a loud noise] the stroke of a bell rung at a funeral, or at the death of a person—hence, a death-signal; —*v.i.* to sound as a knell; to toll, as a funeral bell—hence, to sound as a warning of evil omen; —*v.t.* to summon as by a bell.

knickerbockers (nik-er-bok-ers) *n.pl.* [D.] loose breeches gathered in at the knees.

knick-knack (nik-nak) *n.* [*knack*] a trifle or toy.

knife (nif) *n.*; *pl.* **knives** (nīvz) [A.S. *cnif*] a cutting instrument, consisting of a thin sharp-edged blade of steel sunk in, or fastened to, a handle, of various forms and names, according to its purpose and use, as pocket or pen-knife, table or carving knife, paper knife, guillotine, etc.; a dagger; a poniard; any killing instrument—hence, death by slaughter; —*v.t.* to stab or kill with a knife. **Knife-blade**, the cutting part of a knife. **Knife-board**, a board covered with leather for cleaning knives. **Knife-boy**, a boy that cleans knives. **Knife-edge**, a steel edge on which a horizontal surface is made to rest, as in a balance, so as to decrease friction. **Knife-edged**, tapering to a thin edge like a knife blade. **Knife-grinder**, an itinerant sharpener of knives, scissors, etc. **Knife-rest**, a metal bar between two supports on which the carving knife rests.

knight (nit) *n.* [A.S. *cnicht*, boy, servant] a young man admitted to the privilege of bearing arms; one admitted, in feudal times, to a certain military rank, with appropriate ceremonies; one on whom knight-hood is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as Sir; a piece used in the game of chess, usually bearing a horse's head; —*v.t.* to dub or create a knight. **Knight-baronet**, a hereditary knight; a baronet. **Knight-errant**, a knight that travelled in search of

adventures for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity. **Knight-errantry**, the practice of wandering in quest of adventures. **Knight-marshal**, formerly an officer having jurisdiction over the royal household. **Knight-service**, military service due by knights for lands held. **Knight of the pestle**, an apothecary. **Knight of the road**, a highwayman. **Knight of the shire**, formerly the representative of a county in parliament. **Knights of labour**, a society formed for the protection of the working people, skilled and unskilled (U.S.A.).

knighthage (nī'tij) *n.* the whole body of knights.

knighthood (nī'thōód) *n.* character, dignity, or condition, of a knight; the whole body of knights at a particular time.

knighly (nī'tij) *a.* pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight;—*adv.* in a manner becoming a knight.

knighthip (nī't-ship) *n.* knighthood; the honour or dignity of a knight.

knit (nit) *v.t.* [A.S. *cnýttan*, fr. *cnotta*, a knot] to form into a knot; to tie; to fasten; to form by the interlooping of yarn or thread in a series of connected knots by means of needles; to cause to grow together, as a fractured bone; to contract, as the brows; to unite closely;—*v.i.* to unite or weave anything by making knots; to be united closely.

knittable (nī't-á-bl) *a.* that may be knitted or knit.

knitter (nī't-er) *n.* one that knits.

knitting (nī't-ing) *n.* the work of a knitter; the net-work formed by knitting. **Knitting-machine**, a machine for knitting. **Knitting-needle**, **knitting-pin**, a long needle used for knitting threads into stockings and the like.

knittle (nī't-l) *n.* [*dim.* of *knit*] a string that draws together a purse; a small line for fixing up a hammock.

knob (nob) *n.* [a variant of *knop*] a hard protuberance; a bunch; a round ball at the end of anything;—*v.i.* to grow into knobs; to bunch. **Knob-stick**, a workman that refuses to join a trades-union, or continues working during a strike; blackleg.

knobbed (nobd) *a.* having a knob or knobs.

knobbiness (nob-i-nes) *n.* quality of having knobs or protuberances.

knobby (nob-i) *a.* full of knobs or hard protuberances—hence, hard.

knock (nok) *v.i.* [A.S. *cnucian*, cf. *knack*, crack] to strike or beat with something hard or heavy; to strike against; to clash;—*v.t.* to strike; to drive against; to strike for admittance; to rap upon, as a door;—*n.* a stroke with something thick or heavy; a stroke on a door; a rap. **Knock-down**, such as to knock down; irresistible. **Knock-kneed**, having the knees bent inward. **To knock about**, *v.t.* to treat harshly;—*v.i.* to wander about. **To knock down**, in auctions, to signify the sale of a thing by a knock with a hammer. **To knock off**, to stop work. **To knock under**, to acknowledge one's self beaten. **To knock up**, to arouse by knocking. **To be knocked up**, to be worn out.

knocker (nok-er) *n.* one that, or that which, knocks; a kind of hammer fastened to a door to be used in seeking for admittance.

knoll (nōl) Same as **knell**.

knoll (nōl) *n.* [A.S. *cnol*, lump, knob] the top or crown of a hill, esp. a little round hill or mound; a small elevation of earth.

knop (nop) [A.S. *cnep*] a knob; a tufted top; a bud; a round bunch of flowers or leaves.

knot (not) *n.* [A.S. *cnotta*, cf. *knit*] a complication of threads, cords, or ropes, formed by tying, knitting, or entangling; a tie; bond of union; nuptial knot—hence, confederacy; clique; a collection; a cluster; a group; a joint in the stem of a plant; a hard protuberance in wood; a knob; an epaulet; a shoulder knot; a pad for supporting burdens on the head; a porter's knot; figuratively, something not easily solved; a difficulty; a division of the log-line; a nautical mile of 6080 ft.—*v.t.* to form a knot; to unite closely; to entangle; to perplex;—*v.i.* to form knots or joints; to knit knots for fringe. **Knot-grass**, a weed-like plant of several species, so called

from the joints of its stem (also called **knot-wort**). **Knot-work**, ornamental work made with knots as in some kinds of fringes in painting, carving, etc.

knottless (not-less) *a.* free from knots; without knots.

knotted (not-'ed) *a.* full of knots; knotty.

knottiness (not-i-nes) *n.* quality of being knotty; difficulty of solution; intricacy.

knotty (not-i) *a.* having many knots; hard; rugged; difficult; intricate; perplexed.

knout (nout) *n.* [Russ. *knute*] an instrument of punishment like a whip, formerly used in Russia, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back; the punishment itself.

know (nō) *v.t.* [A.S. *cnāwan*, cf. L. *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to know] to be aware of as true or actual; to perceive or apprehend clearly; to learn; to have knowledge or experience of; to recognize; to distinguish; to be acquainted or familiar with; to have sexual intercourse with; to acknowledge;—*v.i.* to have knowledge or information; to be persuaded or assured of; to take cognizance of. **To know how**, to understand the way. **To know the ropes**, to have an intimate knowledge of anything.

knowable (nō-á-bl) *a.* capable of being known, ascertained, or understood.

knowableness (nō-á-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being knowable.

knower (nō-er) *n.* one that knows.

knowing (nō-ing) *n.* knowledge; means of ascertaining;—*a.* skilful; well informed; intelligent; self-conscious; shrewd; cunning.

knowingly (nō-ing-li) *adv.* with knowledge; intelligently; deliberately.

knowingness (nō-ing-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being knowing or intelligent; shrewdness; skilfulness.

knowledge (nōl-ej) *n.* [M.E. *knowlege*, *knau-liche*, fr. *know*, and A.S. *lác*, play, gift, cf. *look* in *wealock*] act of knowing; direct perception; apprehension; cognition; comprehension; understanding; mental enlightenment; learning; erudition; science; acquaintance with; cognizance; familiarity acquired by experience—hence, practical skill; in a general sense, notice; information.

known (nōn) past participle of the verb *know*; perceived; understood.

knubs (nubz) *n.pl.* [*knob*] waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon.

knuckle (nuk-4) *n.* [M.E. *knokl*, cf. W. *enoc*, knob, *knol*, cf. *knack*, *knock*] the joint of a finger, particularly when made protuberant by the closing of the fingers; the knee-joint, esp. of a calf;—*v.t.* to beat or strike with the knuckles. **Knuckle-duster**, an iron or brass instrument fitted to the fingers when closed (used principally for assault by thieves and burglars). **To knuckle down**, or **under**, to yield.

knur, knurl (nur, nurl) *n.* [Middle D. *knorre*] a knot; a hard substance; a wooden ball.

koa (kō-á) *n.* the native name of a valuable forest-tree of the Sandwich Islands.

koala (kō-á-lá) *n.* the native Australian name of a marsupial mammal (it is an arboreal animal).

kob (kob) *n.* [Afr.] an African antelope; the water-buck.

kobalt See **cobalt**.

kobaoba (kō-ba-ō-ba) *n.* [Afr.] the long-horned, white rhinoceros of Africa.

kobold (kō-bold, kob-old) *n.* [Ger.] a German house spirit; a goblin.

kodak (kō-dak) *n.* [an arbitrary trade-mark name] a kind of hand photographic camera for taking instantaneous pictures.

koff (kof) *n.* [D.] a small two-masted Dutch trading vessel.

kohl (kōl) *n.* [A.] a fine powder of antimony used in the East to darken the orbits of the eyes.

kohlrabi (kōl-rá-bl) *n.* [Ger.] the turnip-stemmed cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*).

kola (kō-lá) *n.* an African tree whose seeds or nuts having stimulating properties are used in preparations of chocolate, aerated waters, etc.; an aerated water.

koodoo (koo'doo) *n.* [Afr.] the striped antelope of Africa, with long spiral-twisted horns.

kookery (koo'ker-i) *n.* See **kukeri**.

koorbash (koo'r-bash) *n.* [A.] a whip of hippopotamus or rhinoceros hide, used in Africa;—*v.t.* to beat with a koorbash.

kopeck (koo'pek) *n.* See **copeck**.

kopje (kop'j) *n.* [Anglo-Afr.] a small hill; a hillock.

Koran (koo-ran', koo-ran) *n.* [A., the book] the sacred writings of the Mohammedans.

Koranic (koo-ran-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Koran.

kos (kos) *n.* [H.] a Jewish measure of capacity about 4 cubic inches.

kosher (koo'sher) *a.* [H.] lawful; pure; clean, as of meat killed and prepared by the Jews.

kow-tow, kotow (kow-tow', ko-tow') *v.i.* [Chin.] to perform the Chinese ceremony of prostration.

kraal (kral) *n.* [D. fr. *L. currere*, to run] a Hottentot village; a collection of huts; sometimes a single hut.

kraken (kra'kon) *n.* [Scand.] a fabled sea animal of enormous size.

kremlin (krem-'lin) *n.* [Fr. fr. Russ. *kremli*, fortress] the citadel of a town or city, esp. the citadel of Moscow.

kreutzer, kreuzer (kroi'tzer) *n.* [Ger.] *kreuz*, a cross; so called because once stamped with a cross) an old German coin; a modern Austrian coin, value about a farthing.

kriegspiel (kreg-'spel) *n.* [Ger., the war game] a German game exemplifying the art of war.

krypton (krip-'tun) *n.* [G. *kruptein*, to conceal] one of the inert constituents of the atmosphere.

kukeri (koo'ker-i) *n.* the native name of a sword used by the Gorkhas of India.

kumiss, koumiss (koo-'mis) *n.* [Russ.] a Tartar beverage consisting of fermented mare's milk; fermented cow's milk.

kummel (kum-'l) *n.* [Ger.] a beverage made in Germany, Russia, etc., flavoured with cumin or caraway seeds.

Kurd (koo'd) *n.* [A.] a native of Kurdistan in W. Asia.

kuril (koo-'ril) *n.* [fr. *Kurile* Islands] the black petrel.

kursaal (koo'r-sal') *n.* [Ger.] a public room for the use of visitors at German health resorts.

kvass (kvas) *n.* [Russ.] a fermented drink in common use in Russia; rye-beer.

kyanize (ki-'an-iz) *v.t.* [fr. *Kyan*, 1774-1830, inventor of the process] to render proof against decay, as wood, by subjecting it for a time to a solution of corrosive sublimate, or other appropriate agents.

kyloes (ki-'loz) *n.pl.* [Gael.] Highland cattle.

Kyrie eleison (ki-'ri-e el-'ei-son, ki-'i-e e-'i-son) *n.* [G. *kyrie eleison*, Lord have mercy!] Lord have mercy on us! (a form of invocation that is used in the R.C. liturgy).

1

L, l, the twelfth letter of the English language, is denominated a liquid semivowel or imperfect articulation, and has only one sound, as in *like, canal*. In words terminating in *le*, the *e* is silent, and *l* forms a syllable by itself, as in *able, eagle*, pronounced *abl, egl*. As a numeral, *L* stands for 50, and with a dash over it (\bar{L}), 50,000. It also stands for *libra*, a pound in money, and lb, a pound in weight.

la (la) *n.* a syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in music for the purpose of solmization.

la (law) *int.* [A.S. *lā*] look! see! behold! indeed!

laager (la'ger) *n.* [D. form of *leger*, a camp] in South Africa, an encampment; an inclosure

for defence made of waggons set close together in a ring;—*v.t.* to arrange so as to form a laager;—*v.t.* to encamp.

labarum (lab-'a-rum) *n.* [L.] the standard of Constantine, bearing a monogram of X P, the Greek letters for Chr=Christ; a similar banner borne in R.C. processions.

labefaction (lab-e-fak-'shun) *n.* [L. *labare*, to totter, and *facere*, to make] act of making weak; state of being weakened; decay; downfall.

label (la-'bel) *n.* [O.F.] a narrow slip of paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything, denoting its contents, ownership, etc.; any paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil; a projecting tablet or moulding over doorways, windows, etc.; dripstone; [Her.] a fillet with pendants or points, usually three;—*v.t.* to affix a label to.

labellum (la-bel-'um) *n.* [L., a little lip] one of the petals of an orchideous flower, which is unlike the others.

labial (la-'bi-al) *a.* [F. fr. *L. labium*, lip] pertaining to the lips; uttered principally with the lips;—*n.* a letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips, as *b, m, p*.

labialism (la-'bi-al-izm) *n.* a tendency to labial pronunciation.

labialize (la-'bi-al-iz) *v.t.* to give a labial character to.

labially (la-'bi-al-i) *adv.* by means of the lips.

labiated (la-'bi-a-ted) *a.* [L. *labium*, lip] lipped; having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth [Bot.]. Also **labiate**.

labiodental (la-'bi-u-den-tal) *a.* [L. *labium*, lip, and *dens*, tooth] formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*;—*n.* a letter so made.

laboratory (lab-'u-r-a-tu-ri, la-bor-'a-tu-ri) *n.* [L. *laboratorius*, fr. *laborare*, to labour] a place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, etc.; a place where anything is prepared for use; a place where military arms are manufactured or repaired.

laborious (la-bor-'i-us) *a.* requiring or employing labour, perseverance, or sacrifices; toilsome; tiresome; diligent; industrious; assiduous.

laboriously (la-bor-'i-us-i) *adv.* with labour or difficulty.

laboriousness (la-bor-'i-us-nes) *n.* quality of being laborious; toilsomeness.

labour (la-'bur) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. labor*] physical toil or bodily exertion, esp. when fatiguing, irksome, or unavoidable; mental effort; undertaking; esp. hard or difficult work; travail; the pains or time of childbirth; the action of a ship in a heavy sea;—*pl.* heroic achievements; the trials and sufferings of life;—*v.t.* to work at—hence, to attain by labour; to form or fabricate with toil, exertion, or care; to finish or prosecute with effort; to cultivate;—*v.i.* to exert muscular strength; to work; to toil; to exert one's powers of mind in the prosecution of any design; to take pains; to strive; to be oppressed with difficulties; to be burdened; to be in travail; to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea. **Labour-market**, the supply of unemployed labour considered with reference to the demand for it. **Labour-saving**, calculated to lessen or diminish manual labour. **Hard labour**, compulsory employment imposed on certain criminals during time of imprisonment.

laboured (la-'burd) *a.* cultivated; formed with labour; hard or constrained in style, as artistic or literary productions.

labourer (la-'bur-er) *n.* one that labours in a toilsome occupation, or on work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.

labouring (la-'bur-ing) *n.* exertion; effort;—*a.* that labours.

laboursome (la-'bur-sum) *a.* made with toil or effort; laborious; inclined to roll or pitch, as a ship in a heavy sea.

labradorite (lab-'ra-dor-it) *n.* a lime-soda felspar found in Labrador.

labret (lab-'ret) *n.* [L.] a piece of hard material inserted into the lip by many savage races.

labrose (lab-'ros) *a.* [L. *labrum*, the lip] having thick lips.



Kraal.

laburnin (la-bur'-nin) *n.* an alkaloid found in the unripe seeds of the laburnum.

laburnum (la-bur-num) *n.* [L.] a tree of the genus *Cytisus*, native of the Alps, bearing pendulous yellow pea-shaped flowers (the wood is extensively used by cabinet-makers and turners).

labyrinth (lab-i-rinth) *n.* [G.] an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages; an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens; a complicated part in the cavity of the ear; entanglement; complication; inexplicable difficulty.

labyrinthian (lab-i-rinth-i-an) *a.* winding; intricate; labyrinthine.

labyrinthic, labyrinthical (lab-i-rinth-ik, -i-kal) *a.* like a labyrinth.

labyrinthiform (lab-i-rinth-i-form) *a.* having the form of a labyrinth.

labyrinthine (lab-i-rinth-in) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a labyrinth.

labyrinthodont (lab-i-rinth-u-dont) *n.* [G. *laburinthos*, and *odous*, a tooth] a member of a genus of gigantic fossil amphibians, in the tooth of which labyrinthine windings are seen.

lac, lakh (lak) *n.* [Hind. *lak*] one hundred thousand, as a lac of rupees.

lac (lak) *n.* [Per.] a resinous substance produced by an insect, mainly upon the banyan tree.

laccine (lak-sin) *n.* a substance obtainable from lac.

lace (läs) *n.* [O.F. *las*, fr. L. *laqueus*, noose, snare] a string or cord; a fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, interwoven in a net; a tissue of silver or gilt thread used as a trimming to military and official dress; —*v.t.* to fasten with a lace or string; to adorn or deck with lace; to add spirits to; to beat; to lash.

Lace-fern, a small elegant fern found in western North America. **Lace-frame**, a machine used in the manufacture of lace. **Lace-maker**, one that makes lace. **Lace-man**, a man that deals in lace. **Lace-pillow**, a cushion used in lace-making. **Lace-winged**, having wings resembling lace.

lacerable (las'-er-a-bl) *a.* capable of being lacerated.

lacerate (las'-er-ät) *v.t.* [L. *lacer*, mangled, lacerated] to tear; to rend—hence, to injure or afflict; —*a.* lacerated.

lacerated (las'-er-ät-ed) *a.* rent; torn; [Bot.] having the edge in irregular segments, as if torn.

laceration (las'-er-ä-shun) *n.* act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending.

lacerative (las'-er-ä-tiv) *a.* tending to lacerate.

Lacerta (la-ser-tä) *n.* [L., a lizard] a genus of lizards.

lacertian (la-ser-shan) *a.* [L. *lacerta*, a lizard] resembling a lizard; —*n.* a lizard.

laches (lash-ez) *n.* [O.F., cf. *lax*] negligence; remissness; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

lachrymal (lak-ri-mäl) *a.* generating or secreting tears; pertaining to, or conveying, tears; —*n.* one of the bones of the face.

lachrymatory (lak-ri-mä-tu-ri) *n.* [L. fr. *lacryma*, a tear] a small slender glass vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved.

lachrymose (lak-ri-mös) *a.* generating or shedding tears; mournful.

lachrymosely (lak-ri-mös-ly) *adv.* in a tearful manner; sadly.

lacing (lä-sing) *n.* a fastening with a string or cord through eyelet-holes; a cord used in drawing tight or fastening.

lacinate, lacinated (la-sin-i-ät, -ä-ted) *a.* [L. *lacina*, a flap] adorned with fringes; [Bot.] jagged.

lack (lak) *v.t.* and *i.* [fr. O. Low Ger., cf. Icel. *lakra*, defective] to be destitute of; to be in need of; to want; —*n.* want; destitution; failure.

lackadaisical (lak-a-dä-z-i-kal) *a.* affectedly pensive; sentimental.

lackadaisically (lak-a-dä-z-i-kal-i) *adv.* [fr. *alack-a-day*] in a lackadaisical manner.

lack-a-day (lak-a-dä) *int.* [for *alack-a-day*] exclamation of sorrow or regret.

lackey (lak-i) *n.* [O.F. *lan* attending servant; a footman; —*v.t.* and *i.* to attend as a lackey; to wait upon; to attend servilely.

lac-lake (lak-läk) *n.* a lake, a crimson or scarlet colouring matter, prepared from gumlac.

laconic, laconical (la-kon-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to Laconia, or the Lacones, its inhabitants; expressing much in few words; brief; concise; sententious; pithy; pointed.

laconically (la-kon-i-kal-i) *adv.* briefly; concisely.

laconism, laconicism (lak-u-nizm, la-kon-i-sizm) *n.* a concise manner of expression; a brief, sententious phrase.

lacquer, lacker (lak'-er) *n.* [F. *laque*, fr. Per. *lak*, lac] a varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, coloured by camboge, saffron, and the like; —*v.t.* to varnish with lacquer. **Lacquer-ware**, articles that have been coated with lacquer.

lacquerer (lak'-er-er) *n.* a person that varnishes with lacquer.

lacquering (lak'-er-ing) *n.* act of putting on lacquer; the covering of lacquer.

lacrosse (lä-kros) *n.* [F.] a game of ball introduced into England from Canada, resembling football, but played with a bat. **Lacrosse-stick** or the **Criss**, the bat used in the game of lacrosse, a bent stick 5 or 6 feet long, with a shallow net at the end.

lacrymal, etc. See **lachrymal, etc.**

lactarene, lactarine (lak'-tä-rën) *n.* a preparation of the casein of milk, used in calico printing.

lactation (lak-tä-shun) *n.* act of giving suck, or time of suckling.

lacteal (lak-te-al) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, milk; milky; conveying chyle; —*n.* an absorbent vessel of the mesentery, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

lactean, lacteous (lak-te-an, -us) *a.* [L. *lactis*, milk] resembling milk.

lactescence (lak-tes-ens) *n.* tendency to milk; milkiness, or milky colour; the juice, commonly white, which flows from a plant when wounded.

lactescent (lak-tes-ent) *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk] producing milk or white juice; abounding with a thick, coloured juice.

lactic (lak-tik) *a.* pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey.

lactiferous (lak-tif-er-us) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] bearing or conveying milk or white juice; producing a thick, coloured juice, as a plant.

lactometer (lac-tom'-e-ter) *n.* [L. *lac* and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk; a galactometer.

lactoscope (lak-tu-sköp) *n.* [L. *lac* and G. *skopein*, to view] an instrument for determining the quality of milk by its opacity.

lactose (lak-tös) *n.* milk-sugar, separated from the casein on treating milk with rennet.

Lactuca (lak-tü'-ka) *n.* [L., the lettuce] the lettuce; a genus of annual garden herbs useful as salad and culinary plants (the juice of the several species is usually milky).

lactucic (lak-tü'-sik) *a.* pertaining to the *Lactuca*.

lacuna (lä-kü'-nä) *n.*; *pl.* *lacunæ* (lä-kü'-nä) [L. *lacus*, a lake] a pit or hollow; a hiatus.

lacunar (lä-kü'-nar) *n.* one of the sunk compartments in ceilings formed of beams crossing one another; a ceiling with such compartments, or compartments resembling them.

lacunose, lacunous (lä-kü'-nös, -nus) *a.* full of lacunæ.

lacustral, lacustrine (lä-kus'-trä-l, -trin) *a.* [L. *lacus*, lake] pertaining to lakes or swamps.

lad (lad) *n.* [M.E. *ladde*, servant, perhaps fr. *led*, *pp.* of *lead*] a young man or boy; a stripling.

ladanum (lad'-a-num) *n.* [L. fr. Per. *lādan*, cf. *laudanum*] a gum-resin of a dark colour and pungent odour, exuded from a species of cistus that grows in Syria, Crete, etc.

ladder (lad-er) *n.* [A.S. *hlæder*, cf. Ger. *leiter*] a frame of wood, rope, etc., consisting of two side-pieces connected by rounds, thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, etc.; that which resembles a ladder in form or use—hence, that by means of which one attains to eminence; a gradual rise.

lade (lād) *v.t.* [A.S. *hladan*, to load, to draw out water] to load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle; to dip; —*n.* a watercourse; a ditch; a mill-race; the mouth of a river.

laden (lā-dn) past participle of the verb *lade*.

lading (lā-ding) *n.* the act of lading; that which lades, or constitutes a load or cargo; freight.

ladino (lā-dē-nō) *n.* [L. *Latinus*] the old Castilian tongue; a Spanish-Portuguese dialect; a Central American of mixed white and Indian blood.

ladle (lā-dl) *n.* [A.S. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan*, to load, drain] a cup with a long handle, used in laving or dipping; the float of a mill-wheel; an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon; —*v.t.* to use a ladle for dipping or drawing out.

ladleful (lā-dl-fool) *n.* the quantity contained in a ladle.

ladrone (lā-drōn') *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *latro*, *-onis*, robber] a robber; a pirate; a rogue.

lady (lā-di) *n.* [A.S. *hlæfdige*, fr. *hlāf*, a loaf, and *dige*, kneader] a gentle or noble woman; a woman of social distinction or position; the feminine corresponding to *lord*; a woman of gentle or refined manners; a wife; a spouse; the mistress of a household; the owner of a manor or estate; a chatelaine. **Ladies' companion**, a small reticule or bag to hold implements for women's work. **Ladies' man**, a man that is fond of the society of ladies. **Lady-bird**, a small beetle of various brilliant colours, feeding on plant-lice (also **lady-bug**, **lady-cow**, **lady-fly**). **Lady-chapel**, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. **Lady-crab**, a common crab of the United States. **Lady-day**, the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25. **Lady-fern**, *Asplenium filix femina*, an elegant fern. **Lady-love**, a sweetheart or mistress. **Lady's-maid**, a female that attends on or dresses a lady. **Lady's-slipper**, any orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*. **Lady's-tresses**, any orchid of the genus *Spiranthes*. **Our Lady**, the Virgin Mary.

ladylike (lā-di-lik) *a.* becoming a lady; soft; delicate; elegant; refined; effeminate.

ladyship (lā-di-ship) *n.* the rank or position of a lady (given as a title). **Her, or your, ladyship**, used in speaking of, or to, a woman of title.

laemmergeier (lem-er-gi-er) See **lammergeier**. Also **laemmergeyer**.

lag (lag) *a.* [Celt., cf. Gael. *lag*, weak; W. *llag*, loose] slow; tardy; last; long-delayed; —*n.* one that lags; that which comes in last; —hence, the lowest class; —*v.i.* to walk or move slowly; to stay behind.

lageniform (lā-jen-i-form) *a.* [L. *lagena*, a flask, and *forma*, form] shaped like a Florence-flask [Bot. and Zool.].

lager-beer (lā-ger-bēr) *n.* [Ger. *lager*, a store-house, and *bier*, beer] a light German beer, so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use.

laggard (lag-ård) *a.* [*lag*] slow; sluggish; backward; —*n.* one that lags; a loiterer.

lagger (lag-er) *n.* a laggard; a loiterer; an idler.

lagging (lag-ing) *n.* the act of lagging or falling behind. **Lagging of the tides**, a retardation of the tides between first quarter and full moon, and between last quarter and new moon.

laggingly (lag-ing-li) *adv.* in a lagging manner.

lagoon, lagune (lā-gōōn') *n.* [It. and Sp. *laguna*, fr. L. *lacuna*, a lake] a marsh, shallow pond, or lake, esp. one into which the sea flows; a lake in a coral island.

lagophthalmia (lag-of-thal-mi-a) *n.* [G. *lagōs*, a hare, and *ophthalmos*, the eye] a disease of the eyes, which prevents them from being closed at any time, even during sleep (from the supposition that the hare always sleeps with its eyes open).

lagophthalmic (lag-of-thal'-mik) *a.* affected with lagophthalmia.

lagostoma (lā-gos-tu-mā) *n.* [G. *lagōs* and *stoma*, the mouth] hare-lip.

laic (lā-ik) *a.* [G. *laikos*, of, or from, the people, *laos*, the people, cf. *lay*] lay; —*n.* a layman.

laically (lā-i-ka-li) *adv.* after the manner of a layman or the laity.

laicize (lā-i-siz) *v.t.* to render lay or laic; to deprive of clerical character or relation.

laid (lād) past tense and past participle of the verb *lay*. **Laid on**, fastened on, as a moulding.

Laid paper, paper with a slightly ribbed surface, showing, in its fabric, the marks of the close wires on which the pulp is laid. **Laid up**, unfit for work by reason of illness; [Naut.] dismantled.

lain (lān) past participle of the verb *lie*.

lair (lār) *n.* [A.S. *leger*, a bed, fr. *licgan*, to lie down, cf. Ger. *lager*] the place where an animal lies down and rests; the bed of a boar or wild beast; a covered shed for cattle; the narrow strip of earth allotted in a public cemetery to a coffined body.

laird (lārd) *n.* [a form of *lord*] a landed proprietor; a landlord [Scot.].

laissez-faire (lās-ā-fār') *n.* [F.] a letting alone; non-interference on the part of a government with individual freedom of action.

laity (lā-i-ti) *n.* [*lay*] the people, as distinguished from the clergy.

lake (lāk) *n.* [A.F. *lac*, fr. L. *lacus*] a large sheet or body of water within land (the water may be either fresh or brackish). **Lake-dweller**, an inhabitant of a lake-dwelling. **Lake-dwelling**, a term first applied to prehistoric dwellings built on piles over water, now applied to all such dwellings. **The Lake School**, a name given to a group of poets, including Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, from their connection with the lake district of England.

lake (lāk) *n.* [F. *laque*, fr. Per. *lak*, gum-lac] a deep-red colouring matter, consisting of aluminous earth and cochineal or other red substance.

lakelet (lāk-let) *n.* a little lake.

lallation (lā-lā'shun) *n.* [L. *lallare*, sing lullaby] an imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, in which it sounds like *l*, as among the Chinese in speaking a foreign language.

lama (lā-mā) *n.* [Tibetan *llama*, spiritual teacher] a Buddhist priest in Tibet. **Dalai-Lama** or **Grand Lama**, the chief of the lamas.

lama See **llama**.

Lamaism (lā-mā-izm) *n.* the form of Buddhism prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia.

lamaist (lā-mā-ist) *n.* one that believes in Lamaism.

lamarchy (lā-mar-ki) *n.* the hierarchy of the lamas.

lamasery, lamaserai (lā-mā-se-ri, -i) *n.* [*lama* and Per. *serāi*, palace] a Buddhist monastery or nunnery presided over by a chief lama.

lamb (lam) *n.* [A.S.] the young of the sheep kind; any person that is innocent and gentle as a lamb; —*v.i.* to bring forth a lamb or lambs, as sheep; to year. **Lamb-like**, meek; gentle; mild; humble. **Lamb of God**, the Saviour Jesus Christ, typified by the paschal lamb. **Lamb's wool**, fine wool; a mixture of ale, roasted apples, sugar, and spices.

lambative (lam-ba-tiv) *a.* [L. *lambere*, to lick] taken by licking; —*n.* a medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

lambdacism (lam-dā-sizm) *n.* [G. *lambda*, the letter *λ*, *l*] a too frequent use of the letter *l* in writing or speaking; lallation.

lambdoid, lamdoidal (lam-doid, lam-dōi-dal) *a.* having the shape of the Greek capital letter lambda (Λ).

lambency (lam-ben-si) *n.* the quality of being lambent; that which is lambent.

lambent (lam-bent) *a.* [L. *lambere*, *ppr.* *lambens*, to lick] playing on the surface; gliding over; twinkling or gleaming around, as a flame.

lambkin (lam-kin) *n.* [*dim.* of *lamb*] a small lamb.

lambling (lam'ling) *n.* [*dim.* of *lamb*] a young or small lamb.

lambrequin (lam-ber-kin) *n.* [F.] a covering worn over the helmet in the middle ages; a kind of curtain covering the upper part of a door or window; a short curtain suspended from a mantel-shelf.

lambskin (lam'skin) *n.* the skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on and coloured, used for mats, etc.; leather made from the skin of lambs.

lame (lam) *a.* [A.S. *lamu*, *lame*] crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured, so as to be unsound and impaired in strength; imperfect; not satisfactory, as an excuse; hobbling; not smooth, as verse or rhythm; —*v.t.* to make lame; to render imperfect and unsound; to disable. **Lame duck**, a bankrupt.

lamella (la-mel'a) *n.*; *pl.* lamellæ (la-mel-æ) [L., *dim.* of *lamina*] a thin plate or scale.

lamellar (la-mel-ar) *a.* composed of, or disposed in, thin plates, layers, or scales.

lamellarly (la-mel-ar-li) *adv.* in the form of lamella.

lamellate, lamellated (lam'e-lät, -lä-ted) *a.* composed of, or covered with, thin plates or scales.

lamellibranch, lamellibranchiate (la-mel'i-brang, la-mel-i-brang'ki-ät) *a.* [L. *lamella* and *branchia*, *gills*] having lamellar gills; —*n.* a mollusc that has lamellar gills, as the oyster.

lamellicorn (la-mel-i-korn) *a.* [L. *lamella* and *cornu*, horn] having lamellar antennæ, as an insect; —*n.* an insect having such.

lamelliferous (lam'e-lif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *lamella* and *ferre*, to bear] producing lamellæ; provided with lamellæ; composed of lamellæ.

lamelliform (la-mel-i-form) *a.* [L. *lamella* and *forma*, form] having the shape of a lamella; lamellar in arrangement or structure.

lamelliped (la-mel-i-ped) *a.* [L. *lamella* and *pes*, the foot] having a lamelliform foot.

lamellirostral (la-mel-i-ros'tral) *a.* [L. *lamella* and *rostrum*, beak] having a beak furnished with lamellæ; —*n.* a bird with such a beak.

lamellose (lam'e-lös) *a.* full of lamellæ.

lamely (läm-li) *adv.* in a lame, disabled, or imperfect manner; weakly; unsteadily.

lameness (läm-nes) *n.* the condition of being lame; disability; weakness; imperfection.

lament (la-ment') *v.t.* [F. *lament*, fr. L.] to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore; to bewail; —*v.i.* to weep or wail; to mourn; to feel deep regret or sorrow; —*n.* grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; an elegy or mournful ballad.

lamentable (läm-en-tä-bl) *a.* mourning; sorrowful; expressing grief; fitted to awaken lament; pitiable; miserable; pitiful; low; poor.

lamentableness (läm-en-tä-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being lamentable.

lamentably (läm-en-tä-bl-i) *adv.* in a manner to cause or express sorrow; pitifully.

lamentation (läm-en-tä'shun) *n.* act of bewailing; expression of sorrow.

lamerter (lä-men'ter) *n.* one that laments.

lamentingly (lä-men-ting-li) *adv.* in a lamenting manner.

lameter (lä-me-ter) *n.* [fr. *lame*] a cripple. Also **lamiter**.

lametta (lä-met'a) *n.* [It.] foil, or wire, of gold, silver, or brass.

lamina (läm'i-na) *n.*; *pl.* laminæ (läm'i-næ) [L.] a thin plate or scale lying over another; a bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate; the blade of a leaf.

laminability (läm-i-na-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being laminable.

laminable (läm-i-na-bl) *a.* capable of being made into lamina.

laminar (läm'i-när) *a.* consisting of thin plates or layers.

laminated (läm'i-nät) *v.t.* to form into laminæ; —*a.* laminated.

laminated (läm'i-nä-ted) *a.* consisting of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

lamination (läm-i-nä'shun) *n.* lamellar structure; arrangement in thin plates or layers; condition which allows of cleavage in one direction only.

laminiferous (läm-i-nif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *lamina* and *ferre*, to bear] producing laminae; having a laminar structure or arrangement.

laminiform (läm-i-ni-form) *a.* having a laminar form.

lamish (läm-ish) *a.* somewhat lame; halting; limping.

Lammas (läm-mas) *n.* [A.S. *hlāfmesse*, fr. *hlāf*, loaf, and *messe*, feast] the feast of first fruits; the first day of August. **Lammas-day**, **Lammas-tide**, **Lammas**. **Latter Lammas**, a Lammas that does not exist; a time that will never come.

lammergeier (läm-er-gi-er) *n.* [Ger.] the bearded vulture, inhabiting the Swiss and German Alps, and forming a link between the eagle and the vulture, seeking living prey like the one, and feeding on carrion like the other.

lamp (lämp) *n.* [F. *lampe*, fr. G. *lampas*, torch, fr. *lampain*, to shine] a contrivance for producing artificial light; a torch; a link; a lantern; a vessel containing combustible oil to be burned by a wick, or inflammable gas from a jet, used for illuminating purposes; the outward configuration of such; a chandelier, gasalier, etc.; figuratively, spiritual light; direction; a guide; a beacon. **Lamp-black**, a fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning resinous substances. **Lamp-chimney**, **lamp-glass**, a tube or funnel of glass surrounding the flame. **Lamp-globe**, a lamp glass of a globular form. **Lamp-post**, a post on the top of which a lamp is fixed. **Lamp-shade**, a shade or screen placed around the flame of a lamp. **Safety-lamp**, a contrivance of Sir H. Davy's for lighting mines safely (the vessel holding the oil and wick is inclosed in a cylinder of wire gauze, which permits the transmission of the light, but prevents the access of the fire-damp to the flame until it has been reduced below the point at which it explodes). **Spirit-lamp**, a lamp for burning alcohol. To smell of the lamp, to show traces of great labour or study (said of literary work or oratory).



Safety-lamp.

lamplight (lämp-lit) *n.* light shed by a lamp or lamps.

lamplighter (lämp-li-ter) *n.* a man employed to light the public lamps.

lampon (läm-poon') *n.* [O.F. *lampon*, orig. a drinking song with refrain *lampons*, let us drink] a bitter personal satire, usually printed, and in verse; any malicious attack, as on public character or private reputation; abusive or scurrilous publication; —*v.t.* to abuse in written satire; to libel; to defame; to calumniate; to satirize.

lamponer (läm-pö-ner) *n.* the writer of a lampon.

lamprey (läm-pri) *n.* [O.F. fr. Low L. *lampetra*, fr. *lampere*, to lick, and *petra*, rock] an eel-like fish, having a round, sucking mouth set with numerous minute teeth.

lanary (lä-nä-ri) *n.* [L. *lana*, wool] a store-place for wool.

lanate, lanated (lä-nät, -nät-ed) *a.* [L. *lana*, wool] woolly; covered with something resembling wool.

lance (läns) *n.* [F. fr. L. *lancea*] a weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft or handle and metal point; a spear; a soldier armed with a spear; —*v.t.* to pierce with a lance or sharp-pointed weapon; to open, as with a lancet; to cut into. **Lance-corporal**, a private soldier performing the duties of, and having the temporary rank of, a corporal.

lancelet (läns-let) *n.* a small worm-like transparent fish.

lanceolate, lanceolated (läns-ö-lät, -lä-ted) *a.* [L. *lancoala*, *dim.* of *lancea*, lance] oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity.

lancer (läns-er) *n.* one that lances; one that carries a lance; —*pl.* a kind of light cavalry armed with lances; a kind of quadrille dance.

lancet (läns-et) *n.* [F.] a surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in opening veins, tumours, abscesses, etc.

lancet-window (lan-'set-win-dō) *n.* a very high, straight, and narrow window, terminating in a peak or curve in the form of a lancet (it is almost peculiar to English architecture of the first half of the 13th century, and is found single, double, three, or five-fold).

lancewood (lans-'wōd) *n.* the wood of a tree that grows in the West Indies, possessing great toughness and elasticity.

lanciform (lan-'si-form) *a.* lance-shaped; lanceolate.

lancinate (lan-'si-nā) *v.t.* [L.] to tear; to lacerate.

land (land) *n.* [A.S.] earth, or the solid matter that constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe; any portion of the solid surface of the globe, considered as set apart or belonging to an individual or a people; ground; soil, or the earth, in respect to its nature or quality; the inhabitants of a country or region; the main land, in distinction from an adjacent island; the ground or floor; any earth whatsoever; real estate; in Scotland, a group of dwellings under one roof, and having a common entry; a tenement; —*v.t.* to set on shore; to debark; —*v.t.* to go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark. **Land-agent**, a person employed by the proprietor of an estate to collect rents, let farms, etc. **Land-breeze**, a current of air from the land towards the sea. **Land-crab**, a crab that lives mainly on land. **Land-flood**, an overflowing of land by water; a freshet. **Land-force**, a military force serving on land. **Land-grabber**, one that grabs or seizes land; in Ireland, one that takes land from which another has been evicted. **Land-grabbing**, *a. ready to buy land from which another has been evicted; —n.* the act of taking land from which another has been evicted. **Land-holder**, a holder, owner, or proprietor of land. **Land-jobber**, one that speculates in land. **Land League**, an Irish organisation against landlordism, and in favour of Home Rule. **Land-measure**, a line, or chain, applied to the survey and measurement of lands; an arithmetical table to facilitate calculations in land-surveying. **Land-measurer**, one that professionally surveys and measures land. **Land-measuring**, the act, or art, of measuring and computing the superficial contents of portions of land, as of fields, farms, etc. **Land-owner**, the owner, possessor, or proprietor, of land. **Land-pirate**, a highway robber; one of a class of men that rob or cheat sailors at seaports (also **land-shark**). **Land-rail**, a native bird of the genus *Rallilia*; the corn-crake. **Land-reeve**, an assistant to a land-steward. **Land-slip**, the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain; the land that slips down (also **land-slide**). **Land-spring**, a spring that appears only after rain. **Land-steward**, a person that has the care of an estate. **Land-surveying**, the business of fixing the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land. **Land-surveyor**, one that professionally determines the boundaries, and measures the areas, of fields, farms, estates, etc., and draws plans or maps of the same. **Land-tax**, a tax assessed on land and buildings. **Land-waiter**, a custom-house officer that superintends the landing of goods, to levy the proper duties and prevent smuggling. **Land-wehr**, [Ger.] that portion of the army of some European nations, of which continuous service is not required except in time of war. **Land-wind**, a wind blowing from the land. The land of the leal, heaven.

landau (lan-'daw) *n.* a kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back (first made in Landau, a town in Germany).

landaulet (lan-'daw-let') *n.* [dim. of *landau*] a small landau.

lande (lând) *n.* [F.] a heathy or sandy plain.

landed (lan-'ded) *a.* having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land.

landfall (lan-'fawl) *n.* a landslip; an approach to land at the end of a voyage.

landgrave (lan-'grāv) *n.* [Ger.] a German nobleman of a rank corresponding to that of an earl in England, and of a count in France.

landgraviate (lan-'grā-vi-āt) *n.* the territory held by a landgrave; the jurisdiction or authority of a landgrave.



Lancet-window.

landgravine (lan-'grā-ven) *n.* the wife of a landgrave.

landing (lan-'ding) *n.* act of going or setting on shore from a vessel; a place for going or setting on shore; the level part of a staircase, connecting one flight with another. **Landing-net**, a bag-net used to land a fish that has been caught. **Landing-place**, a place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel. **Landing-stage**, a stage or platform, frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide, for the convenience of landing and shipping passengers and goods. **Landing-waiter**, see **land-waiter**.

landlady (lan-'lā-dī) *n.* a woman that has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

landless (lan-'les) *a.* having no property in land.

landlock (lan-'lok) *v.t.* to inclose or encompass by land.

landloper, landlouper, land-

leaper (lan-'lō-per, -lou-per, -lō-per) *n.* [D.] one that wanders about the country; a vagrant; a vagabond.

landlord (lan-'lord) *n.* [A.S. *land-hlāford*] the lord of a manor; the owner of land or houses that has tenants under him; the master of an inn or lodging-house; host; the giver of an entertainment.

landlordism (lan-'lord-izm) *n.* the action or opinion of landlords as a body; the principle of the supremacy of landed interests.

landlubber (lan-'lub-er) *n.* a landsman; any one unused to the sea (a term of contempt among sailors).

landman (lan-'dman) *n.* a man that lives on land.

landmark (lan-'dmark) *n.* a mark to designate the boundary of land; any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen—hence, any fixed mark, point, or station.

landscape (lan-'skāp) *n.* [D. *landschap*] a portion of land or territory that the eye can comprehend in a single view; a picture exhibiting some real or fancied inland scene in nature. **Landscape-gardening**, the art of laying out grounds and disposing vegetation so as to produce a picturesque effect. **Landscape-painter**, a painter of landscapes.

landsman (lan-'dz-man) *n.* one that lives on the land (opposed to *seaman*); one that has little experience of the sea.

landward (lan-'wārd) *adv.* toward the land.

lane (lān) *n.* [A.S.] a narrow passage; a narrow way between hedges, etc.; a narrow street; an alley; a passage between lines of men, or people, standing on each side.

language (lang-'gwij) *n.* [F. fr. L. *lingua*] speech; tongue; expression of ideas by words or written characters; mode of speech or expression peculiar to a nation; dialect; mode peculiar to an individual; diction; style; inarticulate expression of feeling, as of the eye, or of irrational animals; a nation, as distinguished by its speech. **Dead language**, a language that is no longer spoken. **Language-master**, a teacher of languages.

languid (lang-'gwid) *a.* [F. fr. L. *languere*, to be weak, *cf.* *lag*] feeble; weak; drooping or flagging from exhaustion; indisposed to exertion; dull; inanimate; listless; weary; heartless.

languidly (lang-'gwid-ly) *adv.* weakly; feebly; slowly.

languidness (lang-'gwid-nes) *n.* weakness from exhaustion of strength; sluggishness; dulness; languor; heaviness; slowness.

languish (lang-'gwish) *v.t.* [F. *languir*, *cf.* *languid*] to become languid or weak; to suffer, as from heat or drought; to fade; to droop; to faint; to look with softness or tenderness.

languishing (lang-'gwish-ing) *n.* act of becoming weak; pining; —*a.* drooping; fainting; beaming softly; melting, as the eye.

languishingly (lang-'gwish-ing-ly) *adv.* weakly; slowly; faintly; tenderly.

languishment (lang-'gwish-ment) *n.* state of languishing; softness or tenderness of look or mien.

languor (lang-gwer) *n.* [L.] state of being languid; lassitude; feebleness; enervation; dullness of mind or spirit; listlessness; softness; laxity.

languorous (lang-gwer-us) *a.* languid; dull; tedious.

laniary (lā-ni-a-ri) *a.* [L. *laniare*, to tear in pieces] lacerating or tearing;—*n.* a slaughter-house.

laniation (lā-ni-ā-shun) *n.* the act of tearing, rending, or lacerating.

laniferous (lā-nif-ē-rus) *a.* [L. *lana*, wool, and *ferre*, to bear] bearing wool.

laniform (lan-i-form) *a.* consisting of fibres like wool.

lanigerous (lā-nij-ē-rus) *a.* [L. *lana* and *gerere*, to bear] laniferous.

lank (langk) *a.* [A.S. *hlanc*] loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure; weak and slender; thin; meagre; drooping; long and straight, as hair.

lankly (langk-li) *adv.* in a lank manner; weakly; thinly; loosely.

lankness (langk-nes) *n.* flabbiness; softness; laxity; leanness; slenderness.

lanky (lang'ki) *a.* somewhat lank; slender; slim.

lanner (lan'er) *n.* [F. *lanier*] a kind of falcon, the female of *Falco lanarius*.

lanneret (lan'er-et) *n.* [F.] *Falco lanarius*, which is smaller than the female.

lanoline, lanolin (lan-u-lin) *n.* [L. *lana*, wool, and *oleum*, oil] an oily substance obtained from wool.

lansquenet (lans-ke-net) *n.* [F. fr. Ger. *lantsknecht*, a foot-soldier] a French and German pikeman of the 16th and 17th centuries; a game at cards.

lantern (lan-tern) *n.* [L. *lanterna*, fr. G. *lampōēr*, fr. *lampain*, to give light] something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc., sometimes portable, and sometimes fixed; a little dome over the roof of a building, to give light; a square turret placed over the junction of the cross in a cathedral, and having windows in all sides of it;—*v.t.* to furnish with a lantern or lanterns. **Lantern-fly**, any insect of the genus Fulgoridæ. **Lantern-jawed**, having lantern jaws; having a long, thin face. **Lantern-jaws**, long, thin jaws. **Lantern-wheel**, a kind of pinion with cylindrical bars, spindles, or trundles, on which the teeth of the main wheel act. **Chinese lantern**, see **Chinese**. **Dark lantern**, a hand-lantern that may be closed so as to hide the light. **Feast of lanterns**, a Chinese festival held on the 1st of each month. **Magic lantern**, an instrument by means of which magnified images of small objects or pictures are projected on to a screen in a dark room.

lanthanum (lan'tha-num) *n.* [G. *lanthanein*, to conceal] a metal found in cerite.

lanthorn (lan-tern) *n.* an obsolete form of **lantern**, *q.v.*

lanuginous (lā-nūj-i-nus) *a.* [L. *lanugo*, down, fr. *lana*, wool] covered with down or fine, soft hair; downy.

lanyard, laniard (lan'yard) *n.* [F. *lanière*] a short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships; a piece of strong twine, with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-tube.

Laodicean (lā-u-di-sē-an) *a.* like Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

Laodiceanism (lā-u-di-sē-an-izm) *n.* lukewarmness in religion.

lap (lap) *n.* [A.S. *leppa*, a loosely hanging part] the loose part of a coat; the part of the clothing that lies on the knees when one sits down; that part of the body thus covered; that part of any substance or fixture that extends over, or lies upon, another; a course or round, as in bicycle-racing, etc.;—*v.t.* to lay over or on;—*v.i.* to be spread or laid on or over; to be turned over or upon. **Lap-dog**, a small dog fondled in the lap. **Lap-jointed**, joined so that edges lap over. **Lap-stone**, a stone used by shoemakers for hammering leather on. **Lap-streak**, made with boards whose edges lap one over another. **Lap-work**, work in which one part overlaps another.

lap (lap) *v.t.* [M.E. *wlappen*, a form of *wrappen*] to wrap or twist round; to infold; to involve.

lap (lap) *v.i.* [A.S. *lapian*] to take up food or drink by licking; to make a sound like that produced

by taking up drink with the tongue;—*v.t.* to lick up; to wash or flow against.

lapel (la-pel) *n.* [*dim.* of *lap*] that part of a coat that laps over the facing.

lapelled (la-peld') *a.* furnished with lapels.

lapful (lap'fool) *n.* as much as the lap can contain.

lapidarian (lap-i-dā-ri-an) *a.* inscribed on stone.

lapidary (lap-i-dā-ri) *n.* [L. *lapidarius*, fr. *lapis*, polishes, and engraves precious stones; a dealer in precious stones; a virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones;—*a.* pertaining to the art of cutting stones; pertaining to inscriptions and monuments.

lapidation (lap-i-dā-shun) *n.* act of stoning to death; death by stoning.

lapidescence (lap-i-des-ens) *n.* a hardening into a stony substance.

lapidescent (lap-i-des-ent) *a.* turning to stone;—*n.* any substance that has the quality of petrifying a body.

lapidification (la-pid-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

lapidify (la-pid-i-fi) *v.t.* to form into stone; to petrify;—*v.i.* to become stone or stony.

lapidist (lap-i-dist) *n.* a dealer in precious stones or gems; a lapidary.

lapidose (lap-i-dōs) *a.* [L. *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone] growing in stony soil [Bot.]

lapillus (la-pil-us) *n.* [L.] a small stone;—*pl.* **lapilli** (la-pil-i) fragmentary material ejected from volcanoes in eruption.

lapis (lā-pis) *n.* [L.] a stone (used only in composition). **Lapis-causticus**, caustic potash. **Lapis-infemalis**, lunar caustic. **Lapis-lazuli**, a silicate of sodium, calcium, and aluminium, with a deep blue colour. **Lapis-pumex**, pumice stone.

Laplander (lap-lan-der) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Lapland.

Lapp (lap) *n.* a Laplander.

lapper (lap'er) *n.* one that wraps or folds; one that takes up with his tongue.

lappet (lap-et) *n.* [*dim.* of *lap*] a part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

lapsable (lap-sa-bl) *a.* capable of lapsing or falling.

lapse (laps) *n.* [L. *labi*, *pp.* *lapsus*, to slide, to fall] a gliding or flowing; a slipping or falling; a smooth flow, course, or descent; a slip; an error; a failing in duty; a deviation from truth and rectitude; apostasy; omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void;—*v.i.* to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake; to fall or pass from one proprietor to another by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one; to become ineffectual or void.

lapsided (lap'sī-ded) *a.* having one side heavier than the other, as a ship; lopsided.

lapwing (lap-wing) *n.* [A.S. *hlæpe-wince*, fr. *hlæpan*, run, and *wince*, one that turns] a native grallatorial bird, of the genus *Vanellus*, with loud, flapping wings, and a peculiar sharp cry (whence sometimes called "peewit"), found on the borders of rivers and lakes and marshes.

larboard (lār-burd) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] former name for the left-hand side of a ship when one stands with one's face to the bow; now called the port, to save confusion with starboard.

larcenist (lār-se-nist) *n.* one that commits larceny; a thief.

larcenous (lār-se-nus) *a.* thieving; robbing; burglarious.

larcenously (lār-se-nus-li) *adv.* in a larcenous manner.

larceny (lār-se-ni) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *latrocinium*, fr. *latro*, thief] unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property; theft.



Lapwing.

*Lar, Burmese gibbon.

larch (lärch) *n.* [L. fr. *G. larix*] a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves in whorls or clusters (its wood is durable and extensively used).

lard (lärd) *n.* [L.] the fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh;—*v.t.* to smear or mix with lard; to grease; to fatten; to enrich; to mix with something by way of improvement; to interlard.

Lard-oil, oil made from hog's lard.

lardaceous (lärd-ä-shus) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, lard.

larder (lärd-der) *n.* [O.F. *lardier*, fr. *L. lardum*,

lard] a room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked; a pantry. **Larder-beetle**, the bacon beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*.

larderer (lärd-der-er) *n.* one that has charge of a larder.

lardon (lärd-on) *n.* [F.] a strip of bacon used for larding.

lares (lä-réz) *n. pl.* [L.] the tutelary Roman deities of a house; the household gods.

large (lärg) *a.* [F. fr. *L.*] being of great size; wide; extensive; abundant; numerous; populous; bulky; huge; diffuse; full; liberal; generous; noble (of the heart or affections). **Large-hearted**, having a liberal disposition, broad sympathies, generous feelings. **Large-heartedness**, the quality of being large-hearted. **At large**, at liberty; without restraint; at length.

largely (lärg-ly) *adv.* widely; extensively; fully; amply; copiously; diffusely; liberally; bountifully; abundantly; plentifully.

largeness (lärg-nes) *n.* magnitude; wideness; extensiveness; breadth; comprehensiveness; greatness; vastness; liberality; generosity.

largess (lärg-jes) *n.* [F. *largesse*, fr. *L. largiri*, to give freely] a present; a gift or donation.

larghetto (lärg-ge-tto) *a.* [It.] somewhat slow, but not so slow as largo;—*n.* [Mus.] a movement to be performed in this manner.

largo (lärg-ö) *a.* [It.] slow;—*n.* [Mus.] a movement to be performed slowly and with dignity.

lariat (läri-ät) *n.* [Sp. *la reata*, the rope] the lasso, a long cord or thong of leather, with a noose, for catching wild horses, etc.

lark (lärk) *n.* [same word as *lark* below] a frolic; a jolly time;—*v.t.* to frolic; to make sport.

lark (lärk) *n.* [M.E. *laverock*, fr. A.S. *lāwercce*] a singing bird characterized by having a long, straight, hind claw, and a rather long bill (it is generally crested);—*v.t.* to catch larks. **Lark's-heel**, the Indian cress. **Lark-spur**, any plant of the genus *Delphinium* (so called from the spur-shaped calyx and petals of its flowers).

larmier (lärm-i-er) *n.* [F. fr. *larme*, a tear] the eave or drip of a house; a membranous pouch at or below the inner corner of the eye in the deer and antelope.

larrikin, larakin (läri-kin) *n.* [*lark*, a frolic] in Australia, a rough; a disorderly person;—*a.* rowdy.

larrikinism (läri-kin-ism) *n.* rowdy conduct.

larry See *lorry*.

larum (lärum) *n.* [contr. of *alarum*, *alarm*] anything used for giving an alarm or notice.

larva (lä-rä) *n.*; *pl.* *larvæ* (lä-rä-ve) [L., *mask*] an insect in the first stage after leaving the egg; a caterpillar, grub, or maggot.

larval (lä-räl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a larva or larvæ.

larvate, larvated (lä-rä'-vät, -vä'-ted) *a.* masked.

larviform (lä-rä-vi-form) *a.* resembling a larva.

larviparous (lä-rä-vip-ä-rus) *a.* producing their young in the state of larvæ.



Larch.

laryngeal, laryngean (lä-rin'-je-äl, -än) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the larynx.

laryngismus (lä-rin-jis'-mus) *n.* a disease of the glottis, causing contraction or closing of the opening.

laryngitis (lä-rin-jit'-tis) *n.* inflammation of the larynx.

laryngophony (lä-ring-gof'-u-ni) *n.* [G. *phônê*, sound] the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope over the larynx.

laryngoscope (lä-ring-gu-sköp) *n.* [G. *larungx* and *skopein*, view] an instrument with a reflecting mirror for examining the larynx.

laryngotomy (lä-ring-got'-u-mi) *n.* [G. *larungx* and *tomos*, a cutting] the operation of making an incision into the larynx.

larynx (lä-rings) *n.* [G.] the upper part of the trachea or windpipe; the throat; a cartilaginous cavity serving to modulate the sound of the voice.

lascar (läs-kar) *n.* [Per. *lashkari*, a soldier] a native East Indian sailor employed in European vessels; a camp follower.

lascivious (lä-siv'-i-us) *a.* [L. *lascivus*, lustful] loose; wanton; lewd; lustful; tending to produce voluptuous emotions; luxurious.

lasciviously (lä-siv-i-us-li) *adv.* in a lascivious manner; lewdly; wantonly.

lasciviousness (lä-siv-i-us-nes) *n.* state or quality of being lascivious; wantonness; lustfulness.

laserwort (lä-ser-wurt) *n.* [L. *laser*, juice of *Laserpitium*] a plant of the genus *Laserpitium*.

lash (läsh) *n.* [M.E. *lasshe*, cf. Ger. *lasche*, a flap] the thong of a whip; a cord; a string; a stroke with a whip or anything similar; a stroke of satire or sarcasm; a cut; an eyelash;—*v.t.* to strike with a lash; to whip or scourge, as a horse; to dash against, as waves; to tie or bind with a rope or cord; to satirize; to censure with severity;—*v.i.* to ply the whip; to strike at; to break out; to become unruly or extravagant. **To lash out**, to kick out, as a horse; to become extravagant.

lasher (läsh-er) *n.* one that whips or lashes; a piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another; a lashing.

lashing (läsh-ing) *n.* the act or process of flogging; a rope for making things fast.

lass (läs) *n.* [perhaps Scand.] a young woman; a girl; a sweetheart.

lassie (lä-si) *n.* [dim. of *lass*] a little lass; a young girl.

lassitude (läs-i-tüd) *n.* [L. *lassus*, faint] state of being relaxed or weak; languor of body or mind; dullness; heaviness; weariness.

lasso (läs-ö) *n.* [Sp. *lazo*, fr. *L. laqueus*, a noose] a long rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, etc.;—*v.t.* to catch with the lasso.

last (läst) *a.* [contr. of *latest*] following all the rest; final; closing; hindmost; next before the present; incapable of being increased or surpassed; utmost; most unlikely; lowest; meanest;—*adv.* the last time; the time before the present; in conclusion; finally; after all others in order of time. **On one's last legs**, in a state of exhaustion; on the verge of ruin. **The last day**, the day of judgment. **To the last**, to the end; till death.

last (läst) *n.* [A.S. *läst*, a trace, cf. Goth. *laists*, a footmark] a mould or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

last (läst) *v.i.* [A.S. *læstan*, to observe, last] to continue in time; to endure; to keep fresh, as fruits; to retain colour, as fabrics; to hold out, as a stock or store; to serve for the required time or purpose.

last (läst) *n.* [A.S. *hlæst*, fr. *hladan*, to load] a weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying exceedingly as to different articles.

lastage (läst-ij) *n.* charge for freight or carriage of goods; a duty on goods sold by the last.

laster (läs-ter) *n.* in bootmaking, one that, or that which, fits the parts of a boot to the last.

lasting (läs-ting) *a.* continuing; enduring; durable; long-standing; that may continue or endure; permanent; undecaying;—*n.* endurance.



Larynx.



Lark.

lasting (las-'ting) *n.* a species of very durable woollen stuff.

lastingly (las-'ting-li) *adv.* durably; with continuance.

lastingness (las-'ting-nes) *n.* the quality of lasting.

lastly (last-'li) *adv.* in the last place; in conclusion; at length; at last; finally.

latakia (lat-a-'kē-a) *n.* a superior quality of Turkish tobacco from Latakia in Syria.

latch (læch) *n.* [A.S. *læccan*, to catch] a small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door; a catch;—*pl.* [Naut.] loops on the headline of a bonnet, by which it is fastened to the foot of a course, jib, or staysail (also *latchings*);—*v.t.* to catch or fasten by means of a latch. **Latch-key**, a key used for raising the latch of a door; pass-key; check-key.

latchet (læch-'et) *n.* [O.F. *luchet*, fr. *L. liquicus*, a noose, snare] the string that fastens a shoe.

late (lāt) *a.* [A.S. *læt*, slow] coming after others, or after the time; slow; far advanced towards the end or close; existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; happening not long ago; last in any place, office, or character; coming after the usual season;—*adv.* after the usual time or the time appointed; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, or other particular period. **Of late**, in recent times; lately.

latebricole (la-'teb-'ri-'kōl) *a.* [L. *latebra*, a hiding-place, fr. *latere*, to lie hid, and *colere*, to dwell] living or dwelling in holes.

lateen (la-'tēn) *a.* [F. fr. *Latinus*, Latin] applied to a triangular sail, extended by a long yard, that hoists obliquely, common in the Mediterranean.

lately (lāt-'li) *adv.* not long ago; recently.

latence, latency (lāt-'tens, -'ten-si) *n.* the state of being latent.

lateness (lāt-'nes) *n.* state of being late or tardy, or of coming after the usual or appointed time; time far advanced in any particular period.

latent (lāt-'tent) *a.* [L. *latere*, to lie hid or concealed] not visible or apparent; hid; concealed; secret. **Latent heat**, heat that is absorbed in changing a body from solid to liquid, or liquid to gas, without increasing its temperature. **Latent period**, time elapsing between a stimulus and the beginning of a reaction.

latently (lāt-'tent-li) *adv.* in a latent manner; secretly.

later (lā-'ter) *a.* [comp. of *late*] posterior; subsequent.

lateral (lat-'e-'ral) *a.* [L. *lateralis*, fr. *latus*, *lateris*, a side] relating to the side; proceeding from the side; directed to the side.

laterality (lat-'e-'ral-i-'ti) *n.* the quality of being lateral.

laterally (lat-'e-'ral-li) *adv.* by the side; sidewise; in the direction of the side.

Lateran (lat-'e-'ran) *n.* the principal church in Rome (so called because the ground on which it is built belonged to the family Lateranus).

latericeous (lat-'e-'rish-us) *a.* [L. *later*, a brick] like bricks; of the colour of bricks.

laterifolious (lat-'e-'ri-'fō-'li-us) *a.* [L. *latus*, side, and *folium*, leaf] growing by the side of a leaf [Bot.].

laterite (lat-'er-'it) *n.* [L. *later*, a brick] a brick coloured rock found in India.

lateritious See *latericeous*.

latescence (la-'tes-'ens) *n.* the quality or condition of being latescent.

latescent (la-'tes-'ent) *a.* [L., *ppr.* of *latescere*, to lie hidden] becoming latent or obscure.

latest (lāt-'test) *a.* [superl. of *late*] longest after the usual time; tardiest.

latex (lāt-'teks) *n.* [L.] the vital sap or fluid of plants.

lath, lathe (lāth) *n.* [A.S. *læth*, a district] a division of a county, comprising several hundreds (the term is used now only in Kent).

lath (lāth) *n.* [A.S. *lætt*, cf. Ger. *latte*, thin plate, lath] a thin, narrow board or slip of wood to support plastering, etc.;—*v.t.* to cover or line with laths.

lathe (lāth) *n.* [Scand., cf. Icel. *lǫth*, a smith's lathe] a machine-tool for turning or shaping articles of wood, metal, or other material.

lather (lāth-'er) *n.* one that puts up laths for plaster work.

lather (lāth-'er) *n.* [A.S. *læthor*] foam or froth made by soap moistened with water; froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse;—*v.i.* to form a foam with water and soap;—*v.t.* to spread over with lather.

lathing (lāth-'ing) *n.* a covering of laths on a wall; the act or process of covering with laths.

lathwork (lāth-'wuk) *n.* lathing.

lathy (lāth-'i) *a.* thin as a lath; long and slender.

laticiferous (lat-i-'sif-'e-rus) *a.* bearing or containing latex or sap [Bot.].

laticlave (lāt-'ti-'klāv) *n.* [L. *latus*, broad, and *clavus*, a purple stripe] a vertical purple stripe on the tunic of a Roman senator.

latidentate (lat-i-'den-'tāt) *a.* [L.] broad-toothed.

latifolious (lat-i-'fō-'li-us) *a.* [L.] broad-leaved.

Latin (lat-'in) *a.* pertaining to the people of Latium, in Italy; Roman; composed in the language used by the Romans;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of ancient Latium; the language of the ancient Romans. **Latin church**, the Western, or R.C. church. **Classical Latin**, the Latin in use from 75 B.C. to 200 A.D., as in Catullus, Cæsar, Vergil, Horace, Tacitus, etc. **Late Latin**, from about 200 to 600 A.D., as in Claudian, Jerome, Augustine. **Low, Mediaeval, or Middle Latin**, from 600 to 1500 A.D. **New or Modern Latin**, Latin from 1500, as written by modern writers. **Old Latin**, the Latin in use before the classical period, as in the writings of Plautus and Cato.

Latinism (lat-'in-'izm) *n.* a Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.

latinist (lat-'in-'ist) *n.* one skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar.

latinity (la-'tin-'i-'ti) *n.* the Latin tongue; specifically, purity of the Latin style or idiom.

Latinize (lat-'in-'iz) *v.t.* to give Latin terminations or forms to; to translate into Latin.

latish (lā-'tish) *a.* [late] somewhat late.

latisternal (lat-i-'ster-'nal) *a.* [L.] having a broad, flat sternum or breast-bone.

latitude (lat-'i-'tūd) *n.* [L. fr. *latus*, broad] extent from side to side, or distance sidewise from a given point or line; breadth; width; room; space—hence, looseness; laxity; breadth of signification; application, etc.; extent of deviation from a standard, as truth, style, and the like; amplitude; scope; the angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic; the distance of any place north or south of the equator.

latitudinal (la-'ti-'tūd-'di-'nal) *a.* pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

latitudinarian (lat-i-'tū-'di-'nā-'ri-'an) *a.* free; broad; liberal, esp. in religious principles or views;—*n.* one that exercises freedom in thinking; one that departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy.

latitudinarianism (lat-i-'tū-'di-'nā-'ri-'an-'izm) *n.* freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious belief—hence, in a bad sense, indifference to religion.

latria (lā-'tri-a) *n.* [G. *latreuein*, to serve] the highest kind of worship, or that paid to God, distinguished from *dulia*, or worship of saints [R.C.].

latrine (lā-'trēn, lat-'rin) *n.* [F. fr. *lavare*, to wash] a privy; a water-closet, esp. in barracks, hospitals, etc.

lathrobite (lā-'trō-'bit) *n.* [named after *Lathrobe*] a pink, or rose-red, variety of anorthite found in Labrador.

latten (lat-'en) *n.* [O.F. *laton*, *latten*] a kind of brass or bronze; sheet-tin; iron-plate covered with tin; milled brass reduced to different thicknesses. **Gold latten**, very thin sheet gold, or brass, etc., gilded.

latter (lat-'er) *a.* [a variant of *later*] more late or recent; mentioned the last of two; lately done or past; modern; last; latest; final. **Latter-day**, belonging to recent times. **Latter-day Saints**, Fifth Monarchy Men; Mormons. **Latter-math**, the aftermath.

latterly (lat-'er-li) *adv.* in time not long past; lately; of late.

lattice (lat-'is) *n.* [F. *lattis*, fr. (Ger. *latte*, lath)] any work made by crossing lathes, rods, or bars, and forming a net-work; *esp.* a window or window-blind; —*a.* consisting of cross pieces or net-work; furnished with a lattice; —*v.t.* to form into open work; to furnish with a lattice. **Lattice-work**, the arrangement of lathes, etc., forming a lattice.

laud (lawd) *n.* [L. *laus*, *laudis*, praise] a eulogy; praise; commendation; that part of divine worship that consists in praise; music or singing in honour of anyone; —*v.t.* to praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to extol; to celebrate.

laudability (law-dā-bil-'i-ti) *n.* laudableness.

laudable (law-dā-bl) *a.* worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable.

laudableness (law-dā-bl-'nes) *n.* quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness.

laudably (law-dā-bl) *adv.* in a manner deserving praise.

laudanum (law-'dā-num) *n.* [a variant of *ladanum*] a preparation of opium in spirit of wine; tincture of opium

laudation (law-dā-'shun) *n.* praise; commendation.

laudatory (law-dā-tu-'ri) *a.* containing praise; expressing praise; —*n.* a panegyric.

laugh (lāf) *v.t.* [imit., A.S. *līhan*, to laugh] to ridicule or deride; to scorn; —*v.i.* to give expression to pleasure, mirth, or sense of the ludicrous, by a twinkling of the eyes, contortion of the features, convulsive catching of the breath, and heaving or shaking of the sides; to smile or grin; to chuckle; to titter; to be merry or gay; to seem favourable, pleasant, or fertile; to shout for joy; —*n.* an expression of mirth peculiar to the human species; laughter. **To laugh in one's sleeve**, to laugh inwardly while maintaining a serious countenance. **To laugh off**, to make light of. **To laugh on the other side, or corner, of the mouth**, to laugh on the wrong side of the mouth, or face, to be made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, *esp.* after exhibiting an exultant spirit. **To laugh to scorn**, to treat with contempt; to deride. **Laughing-gas**, nitrous oxide, so called because when inhaled it produces violent exhilaration, which is followed by insensibility (used as an anesthetic). **Laughing-hyæna**, *Hyæna striata*, so called from its cry. **Laughing-jackass**, the great kingfisher of Australia (*Dacelo gigas*). **Laughing-stock**, an object of ridicule; a butt.

laughable (lā-fā-bl) *a.* fitted to excite laughter; droll; ludicrous; comical.

laughableness (lā-fā-bl-'nes) *n.* quality of being laughable.

laughably (lā-fā-bl) *adv.* in a manner to excite laughter.

laugher (lā-'fer) *n.* one that laughs, or that is fond of merriment.

laughingly (lā-'fing-li) *adv.* in a laughing or merry way.

laughter (lāf-'ter) *n.* an involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, or a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment or satisfaction, and usually attended by a sonorous and interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs.

laughterless (lāf-'ter-les) *a.* without laughter.

laumontite, laumonite (law-'mon-tit, -it) *n.* [fr. G. *Laumont*, 1747-1834, the discoverer] a hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium; efflorescent zeolite.

launch, lanch (lānsh) *v.t.* [O.F. *lanchier*, cf. *lanee*] to throw, as a spear; to

let fly; to dart; to send forth; to despatch; to lower or cause to slide into the water, as a boat or ship; —*v.i.* to go into the water; to push from the land, or out to sea—hence, to go forth, as into the world; to expatiate, as in talk or discussion; to plunge into, as expense; —*n.* the sliding of a ship from the land into the water.

launch (lānsh) *n.* [Sp. *lanche*] the largest size of boat belonging to a ship.

launder (lān-'der) *n.* one that washes; a long, hollow trough that miners use for receiving the powdered ore from the box where it is bruised.

laundress (lān-'dres) *n.* a female whose employment is to wash clothes; a washerwoman.

laundry (lān-'dri) *n.* [O.F. *lavandier*, fr. L. *lavare*, to wash] the place where clothes are washed; the room where clothes are dried, mangled, and ironed. **Laundry-maid, -man**, a worker in a laundry.

laura (law-'rā) *n.* [G. an alley, lane] an aggregation of separate cells tenanted by monks.

laureate (law-'re-āt) *v.t.* to confer a university degree on formerly symbolized by crowning with a wreath of laurel; —*a.* (law-'re-āt) crowned with laurel; publicly honoured; —*n.* a poet (called the Poet-laureate) attached to the royal household, and composing verses for state or festive occasions (the office now is practically a sinecure).

laureateship (law-'re-āt-'ship) *n.* office of the laureate.

lauration (law-'re-ā-'shun) *n.* the act of laureating or conferring a degree.

laurel (lor-'el) *n.* [L. *laurus*] an evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves of a lanceolate shape, with clusters of small, yellowish-white flowers in their axils; —*a.* consisting of laurel.

Laurentian (law-'ren-'shī-an) *a.* [fr. the river St. Lawrence] applied to a series of rocks north of the St. Lawrence river.

laurestine (lor-'es-tin) *n.* an evergreen shrub of the south of Europe, with pinkish white flowers. Also **laurustinus** (lor-us-tī-'nus).

lauriferous (law-'rif-er-us) *a.* [L. *laurus* and *ferre*, to bear] producing laurels.

lava (lā-'vā) *n.* [It. *lava*, a stream, fr. L. *lavare*, to wash] the melted rock ejected by a volcano that flows down its sides; this, when cooled.

lavatic (lā-'vat-ik) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, lava.

lavation (lā-'vā-'shun) *n.* a washing or cleansing.

lavatory (lav-'ā-tu-'ri) *a.* [L. *lavare*, to wash] washing, or cleansing by washing; —*n.* a place for washing; a wash or lotion for a diseased part; a place where gold is obtained by washing.

lave (lāv) *v.t.* [L. *lavare*] to wash; to bathe; —*v.i.* to bathe; to wash one's self.

lave (lāv) *v.t.* [A.S. *lufian*, to pour out water] to pour or throw out; to bale.

lavender (lav-'en-der) *n.* [L. *lavare*, wash] an aromatic plant yielding an essential oil used in medicine and perfumery; a pale lilac colour; —*v.t.* to sprinkle with lavender. **Lavender-water**, a perfume composed of spirits of wine, ambergris, and the essential oil of lavender.

laver (lā-'ver) *n.* [L. *lavare*, to wash] a vessel for washing; a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet, and the entrails of victims.

laverock (lav-'er-ok) *n.* [M.E., cf. *lark*] a lark.

lavic (lāv-'vik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, lava.

lavish (lav-'ish) *a.* [E. *lave*, to throw out] prodigal; wasteful; extravagant; scattered in waste; profuse; immoderate; excessive; wild; unrestrained; —*v.t.* to expend or bestow with profusion; to squander.

lavisher (lav-'ish-er) *n.* one that lavishes; a spendthrift.

lavishly (lav-'ish-li) *adv.* with profuse expense; wastefully.

lavishness (lav-'ish-nes) *n.* profusion; prodigality.

law (law) *n.* [A.S. *lagu*, law, fr. Scand.] a rule of order or conduct established by authority; the appointed rules of a community or state for the control of its inhabitants, whether unwritten or enacted by formal statute; the regular method or sequence by which certain phenomena or effects follow certain conditions or causes, etc.; one of the rules or principles by which any thing is regulated; any force, tendency, propension, or instinct, whether natural or acquired; the will of God, as the supreme moral ruler, concerning the character and conduct of all responsible beings; established usage; a rule, principle, or maxim of science or art; the Jewish or Mosaic code, in distinction from the Gospel; judicial process; litigation; legal science; jurisprudence. **Law-abiding**, obedient to law. **Law-book**, a book dealing with law and law cases. **Law-breaker**, one that breaks or violates the law. **Law-burrows**, a writ commanding one to give security

against offering violence to another [Scots Law]. **Law-giver, -maker**, one that makes or enacts a law; a legislator. **Law-giving**, making or passing laws; legislative. **Law-list**, an annual publication containing lists of judges, etc., and other legal information. **Law-lord**, a peer that holds, or has held, high judicial office. **Law Latin**, the debased Latin used in legal documents. **Law-maker**, a legislator; a law-giver. **Law-stationer**, a stationer that sells the articles required by lawyers. **Law of the land**, the established law of a country. **Sumptuary law**, a law made to regulate apparel, food, and other things of a similar nature. **To have the law of, or on**, to go to law against. **To lay down the law**, to speak as one having authority.

lawful (law-fool) *a.* conformable to law; legal, as a transaction; allowed by law; constituted or confirmed by law; rightful, as a claim.

lawfully (law-fool-i) *adv.* in accordance with law; without violating law; legally.

lawfulness (law-fool-nes) *n.* quality of being conformable to law; legality.

lawless (law-les) *a.* contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized; regardless of moral or social restraints or requirements; self-willed; reckless; wild.

lawlessly (law-les-li) *adv.* in a lawless manner.

lawlessness (law-les-nes) *n.* quality or state of being lawless.

lawn (lawn) *n.* [M.E. *lawnd*, fr. O.F. *lande*, a plain, fr. Bret. *lann*, a bushy shrub] an open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of, or around, a house or mansion. **Lawn-mower**, a machine for mowing a lawn. **Lawn-tennis**, an outdoor game played on a lawn, with rackets and a small ball, by two or four persons.

lawn (lawn) *n.* [F., fr. *Laon*, a town near Rheims] a sort of fine linen or cambric, used *esp.* for certain parts of the official robes of a bishop—hence, the official dress itself.

lawny (law-ni) *a.* level, as a plain; like a lawn; made of lawn.

lawsuit (law-süt) *n.* a process in law for the recovery of a supposed right; an action instituted by anyone to compel another to do him justice.

lawyer (law-yer) *n.* one versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates; in Scripture, an expounder of the Mosaic law.

lawyerly (law-yer-li) *a.* judicial; legal; formal.

lax (laks) *a.* [*L. laxus*] loose; wide; not firm; flabby; soft; loose in texture; vague in meaning; inexact; loose in morals or discipline; unrestrained; unconfined; having too frequent alvine discharges.

laxation (lak-sä-shün) *n.* [*L. laxare*, to loosen] act of loosening or slackening, or the state of being loose or slackened.

laxative (lak-sä-tiv) *a.* having the power of loosening or opening; —*n.* a medicine that relaxes the bowels; a gentle purgative.

laxativeness (lak-sä-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being laxative.

laxist (lak-sist) *n.* a theologian who held that slightly probable opinions might be held.

laxity (lak-si-ti) *n.* [*L.*] quality of being lax or loose; slackness; want of exactness; vagueness; licentiousness; dissoluteness. Also **laxness**.

laxly (laks-li) *adv.* in a lax or loose manner; loosely.

lay (lä) *v. t.* [*A.S. leggan*, causative form of *liegan*, to lie] to put or place; to set down or upon; to place along; to place in order; to dispose; to beat down, as corn; to settle, as dust by rain; to fix, as stones in building; to still, as wind; to appease, as passion; to exercise, as an evil spirit; to spread on a surface, as colour; to set in order; to prepare, as the table; to put in the earth; to plant; to turn to; to apply, as the hand; to impose, as a tax; to impute, as blame; to inflict, as punishment; to enjoin, as duty; to exhibit as an indictment; to wager or stake, as a bet; to bring forth and drop, as eggs; to bury; to station, as an ambush; to form, as a scheme or plot; to state; to allege; —*v. i.* to bring or produce eggs; to take a position. **To lay a cable**, to twist the strands. **To lay about one**, to strike on all sides. **To lay aside**, to put on one side; to abandon. **To lay**

away, to lay by for preservation. **To lay before**, to submit to; to bring to the notice of. **To lay by**, to discard; to put aside for future use. **To lay down**, to resign; to relinquish. **To lay hold of**, to grasp; to seize. **To lay in**, to store up. **To lay it on**, to be extravagant, to charge exorbitantly. **To lay on**, to supply, as water, gas, etc.; to apply with force; to strike; to prepare for printing. **To lay open**, to expose. **To lay out**, to expend; to plan; to dispose in order. **To lay siege to**, to besiege. **To lay to**, to apply with vigour; to bring a ship to rest. **To lay to heart**, to feel strongly or deeply. **To lay up**, to store up; to confine to bed or room, as by illness. **To lay waste**, to devastate.

lay (lä) *n.* [*Ger. Lage*] a row; a stratum; a layer; a wager; a bet; a venture; an undertaking.

lay (lä) *n.* [*O.F. lai*, fr. Celt.] a song; a species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels.

lay (lä) *a.* [*O.F.*] pertaining to the laity, as distinct from the clergy; unprofessional, not belonging to, or proceeding from, the profession concerned. **Lay brother**, a man that serves the monks in a monastery, but is exempt from their studies and religious duties. **Lay sister**, a woman that occupies a similar position in a nunnery. **Lay lord**, a civil lord of the Admiralty.

lay (lä) past tense of the verb *lie*.

layer (lä-er) *n.* one that, or that which, lays; —[*M.E. leir*, *lair*, *q.v.*] a stratum; a bed; a body spread over another; a course, as of bricks, stones, and the like; a shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation; —*v. t.* to propagate by bending a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while being fed by the parent plant. **Layer-on**, one that lays on; one that feeds sheets to a printing machine.

layette (lä-yet) *n.* [*F.*] a complete outfit for a newborn infant.

lay-figure (lä-fig-ur) *n.* [*D.*] a jointed figure used by painters, sculptors, etc., in imitation of the human body.

laying (lä-ing) *n.* the first coat on laths, of plasterers' two-coat work; act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid.

layman (lä-man) *n.* [*E. lay* and *man*] one of the people, in distinction from the clergy; a lay clerk; a lay-figure.

lazar (lä-zär, laz-ar) *n.* [*F. lazare*, fr. *Lazarus*, the beggar in the parable, Luke xvi. 20] a person infected with a foul and pestilential disease. **Lazar-house**, a lazaretto. **Lazar-like**, like a lazar; full of sores. **Lazar-man**, a sick beggar; a lazar.

lazaretto (laz-a-ret-to) *n.* [*It.*] a public hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons; a hospital for quarantine.

Lazarists, Lazarites (laz-ar-ist, -it) *n.* the popular name for the Congregation of the Mission, a religious order in the R.C. church, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624.

lazily (lä-zi-li) *adv.* in a lazy sluggishly; idly; heavily.

laziness (lä-zi-nes) *n.* indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth; slowness; tardiness.

lazuli (laz-ü-li) *n.* Same as lapis-lazuli.

lazy (lä-zi) *a.* [*Low Ger. lasich, losich*, languid, idle] disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; idle; indolent; moving slowly, or apparently with labour; sluggish; tedious. **Lazy-bones**, a lazy fellow; an idler. **Lazy-tongs**, a kind of composite tongs by which one can pick up an object at a distance.

lazzarone (laz-a-rö-ne) *n.* [*It.* fr. *Lazarus*] one of the poorer class of Naples, who live by begging and doing odd jobs now and again.

lea (lä) *n.* [*A.S. leah*] a meadow or sward land; in rotation of crops, land under grass or clover.

leach (lech) *v. t.* [*A.S. leccan*, to moisten] to wash, as ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali; —*v. i.* to pass through by percolation; —*n.* a quantity of wood-ashes through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali; a tub in which ashes are leached.

lead (led) *n.* [*A.S. leād*] a well known metal of a dull white colour with a cast of blue; an article made of lead, as a plummet, used in sounding at sea; in printing, a thin plate of type metal, used to separate lines; sheets of lead used as a covering for roofs; a small cylinder of

black lead or plumbago, used in pencils;—*v.t.* to cover with lead; to fit with lead; [Print.] to widen, as the space between lines, by inserting a lead or leads. **Lead-line**, line used for sounding. **Lead-pencil**, an instrument for writing or drawing, made of plumbago or black lead.

lead (léd) *v.t.* [A.S. *lédan*, to lead] to show the way to; to conduct; to guide by the hand, as a child or animal; to direct, as a chief or commander; to govern; to introduce by going first; to precede; to draw; to entice; to allure; to influence; to pass; to spend;—*v.i.* to go before and show the way; to conduct, as a chief or commander; to tend to; to draw towards; to exercise influence or authority;—*n.* precedence; guidance. **To lead apes in hell**, is said to be the lot of old maids there. **To lead astray**, to lead into error. **To lead by the nose**, to cause to follow submissively, as a bear is led by a ring through its nose. **To lead off**, to make a start. **To lead up to**, to bring about or introduce by degrees.

leaded (led-ed) *a.* fitted with lead; set in lead; separated by leads, as the lines of a page.

leaden (led-n) *a.* made of lead; heavy; indispensed to action; dull.

leader (léd-er) *n.* a guide; a conductor; a chief; a commander; the chief of a party or faction; the editorial article in a newspaper; a horse placed in advance of others, or one of a forward pair; [Mus.] a performer that leads a band or choir;—*pl.* a row of dots used in tables of contents, etc., to lead the eye to the end of a line. **Leader-writer**, one that writes leaders or editorial articles.

leaderette (léd-er-et') *n.* a short editorial article.

leadership (léd-er-ship) *n.* the state, condition, or office, of a leader.

leading (léd-ing) *a.* chief; principal; most important or influential; showing the way by going first;—*n.* the act of conducting; leadership; ability to lead; guidance; direction. **Leading-strings**, strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk—hence, a state of dependence.

leading (led-ing) *n.* lead, or sheets or articles of lead collectively.

leadsman (ledz-man) *n.* the sailor that heaves the lead in sounding.

leaf (lêf) *n.* [A.S.] a deciduous shoot from the stem or branch of a plant or tree, thin and palmated in shape, and reticulated in texture for the elaboration of the sap; figuratively, promise or hope; part of a book containing two pages; side or division, as of a double door, shutter, etc.; movable side of a table, or one of the parts of a telescope table; a foliated or thinly beaten plate, as of gold, silver, etc.;—*v.i.* to shoot out leaves; to produce leaves. **Leaf-beetle**, a beetle of the family Chrysomelidæ. **Leaf-bud**, the rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves called scales. **Leaf-metal**, Dutch gold. **Leaf-mould**, leaves decayed and reduced to mould, used as manure. **Leaf-stalk**, the petiole or stalk that supports a leaf. **To take a leaf out of one's book**, to follow one's example; to imitate. **To turn over a new leaf**, to change one's manner of life for the better.



Leaf.

a. blade; *b.* petiole, foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk; *c.* stipules.

leafage (lêf-ij) *n.* leaves collectively; foliage.

leafed (lêft) *a.* having leaves.

leafiness (lêf-ines) *n.* a state of being full of leaves.

leafless (lêf-les) *a.* destitute of leaves.

leaflessness (lêf-les-nes) *n.* the state of being leafless.

leaflet (lêf-let) *n.* a little leaf; one of the divisions of a compound leaf.

leafy (lêf-i) *a.* full of leaves.

league (lêg) *n.* [O.F. *legue*, fr. Celt.] an old measure of length or distance, equal, in Britain and the United States, to three geographical miles (used chiefly at sea).

league (lêg) *n.* [It. *lega*, fr. L. *ligare*, to bind] a combination of two or more parties for promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design

in concert; a national contract or compact; confederacy; coalition; combination;—*v.t.* to unite in a league or confederacy; to confederate.

leaguer (lê-ger) *n.* one that unites in a league; a confederate.

leaguer (lê-ger) *n.* [D., cf. *beleaguer*] a camp; investment of a town or fort; siege.

leak (lêk) *n.* [Icel. *lêka*, to drip] a crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape; the oozing or passing of water, or other fluid or liquor, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel, either into it or out of it;—*v.i.* to let water or other liquid into or out of a vessel through a hole, crevice, or other defect. **To leak out**, to become known or public in an irregular or underhand way. **To spring a leak**, to open or crack, so as to admit water.

leakage (lê-kij) *n.* a leaking, or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking; an allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.

leakiness (lê-ki-nes) *n.* the state of being leaky.

leaky (lê-ki) *a.* letting water or other liquor leak in or out.

leal (lê) *a.* [O.F., cf. *loyal*] faithful; loyal; true. **Land of the leal**, heaven [Scot.]

lean (lên) *v.t.* [A.S. *hléan*, to make to lean] to cause to lean; to incline; to support or rest;—*v.i.* to deviate or move from a perpendicular position or line; to bend; to incline; to rest upon; to depend on; to rely; to tend towards; to have a propensity or inclination in favour of.

lean (lên) *a.* [A.S. *hléne*] wanting in flesh; slender; spare; thin; meagre;—*n.* that part of flesh that consists of muscle without the fat.

leaning (lê-ning) *n.* inclination; bias.

leanness (lên-nes) *n.* condition of being lean; thinness; want of flesh; meagreness.

leap (lêp) *v.t.* [A.S. *hléapan*] to pass over by leaping; to copulate with; to cover;—*v.i.* to spring from the ground; to vault; to make a sudden jump; to bound; to skip; to fly out; to start; to spring upon with sudden violence; to dance for joy;—*n.* act of leaping; a jump; space passed by leaping; a hazardous or venturesome act; copulation. **Leap-frog**, a play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him. **Leap-year**, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year, giving to February 29 days. **A leap in the dark**, a step of which the consequences cannot be foreseen.

leaper (lê-per) *n.* one that leaps.

leaping (lê-ping) *n.* the act of jumping or passing by a leap.

learn (lern) *v.t.* [A.S. *leornian*] to acquire new knowledge or ideas from or concerning; to acquire skill in anything;—*v.i.* to receive information or intelligence; to gain or acquire knowledge; to take pattern or example from.

learnable (lêr-nâ-bl) *a.* that may be learned.

learned (lêr-ned) *a.* versed in literature or science; well-acquainted with arts; knowing; skillful; containing or exhibiting learning; versed in scholastic, as distinct from other, knowledge.

learnedly (lêr-ned-li) *adv.* with learning or erudition.

learnedness (lêr-ned-nes) *n.* state of being learned; knowledge; erudition.

learner (lêr-ner) *n.* one that acquires knowledge, as by instruction, or by personal observation or study; a scholar; a disciple; a pupil; a student.

learning (lêr-ning) *n.* the knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study; knowledge acquired by experience or observation—hence, practical acquaintance with, or skill in; the matter or subjects of instruction; letters; science; literature.

leasable (lê-sâ-bl) *a.* that may be leased.

lease (lês) *n.* [F. *laisser*, to let, relinquish, fr. L. *laxare*, to loose] a letting of lands or tenements to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; the contract for such letting; any tenure by grant or permission; the time for which such a tenure holds good;—*v.t.* to grant the

temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another, for a rent reserved; to let.

leasehold (lēz-hōld) *a.* held by lease;—*n.* a tenure held by lease.

leaseholder (lēz-hōl-dēr) *n.* a tenant under a lease.

leash (lēsh) *n.* [O.F. *lesse*, fr. L. *laxus*, loose] a thong of leather, or long line, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coursier his dog; a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind, esp. greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares.—*v.t.* to bind; to hold by a string.

least (lēst) *a.* [A.S. *leost*, *superl.* of *littl*e] smallest; most diminutive in size, strength, degree, etc.; feeblest; faintest; minutest; most insignificant;—*adv.* in the smallest or lowest degree. **At least**, at the least; at any rate.

leastways, leastwise (lēst'-wāz, -wiz) *adv.* at least; however.

leather (lēth-er) *n.* [A.S. *lether*] the skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use; dressed hides collectively;—*a.* made of leather; leathern;—*v.t.* to thrash, as with a strap of leather. **Leather-back**, a turtle of the family Dermochelyidae. **Leather-carp**, a scaleless kind of carp. **Leather-cloth**, a fabric covered with a waterproof composition like leather. **Leather-coat**, anything with a tough coat, as an apple or potato. **Leather-dresser**, one that dresses or finishes leather. **Leather-wood**, a North American shrub of the genus *Dica*.

leathern (lēth-ern) *a.* made of leather; consisting of leather.

leathery (lēth-er-i) *a.* resembling leather; tough.

leave (lēv) *n.* [A.S. *leāf*] liberty granted; permission; licence; a formal parting of friends; farewell; adieu. **Leave-taking**, parting salutation. **To take leave** of, to bid farewell to.

leave (lēv) *v.t.* [A.S. *lēfan*, to leave a heritage] to quit; to forsake; to relinquish; to suffer to remain; to have remaining at death—hence, to give by will; to bequeath; to commit to, as a deposit; to intrust; to permit or allow; to refer; to cease from; to forbear;—*v.i.* to cease; to desist; to depart from; to withdraw. **To leave alone**, to let alone; to suffer to remain undisturbed. **To leave off**, to desist from; to cease to wear. **To leave out**, to omit.

leave (lēv) *v.i.* [E. *leaf*] to send out leaves; to come into leaf; to leaf.

leaved (lēvd) *a.* furnished with foliage or leaves; having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds, as a table, gate, etc.

leaven (lēv-n) *n.* [F. *levain*, fr. L. *levare*, to raise] a mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light; anything that makes a general change in the mass;—*v.t.* to excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough; to taint; to imbue.

leavening (lēv-n-ing) *n.* act of making light by means of leaven; that which leavens.

leaves (lēvz) *n. pl.* of *leaf*; the foliage of trees; the pages of a book; the teeth of a pinion.

leavings (lē-vingz) *n. pl.* things left; remnant; relics; refuse; offal.

lecher (lēch-er) *n.* [O.F. *lecher*, to lick, cf. *lick*] a man given to lewdness;—*v.i.* to practise lewdness; to indulge in carnal desires.

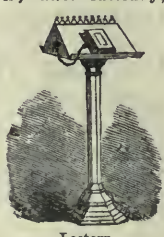
lecherous (lēch-er-us) *a.* addicted to lewdness; lewd; provoking lust; lascivious.

lecherously (lēch-er-us-li) *adv.* lustfully; lewdly.

lecherousness (lēch-er-us-nes) *n.* strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

lechery (lēch-er-i) *n.* free indulgence of sensual desire; lewdness; lust.

lectern (lēk-tern) *n.* [corruption for Low L. *lectrinum*] a book-stand for holding the volumes from which the church service is read (usually of brass or highly polished wood, and often in the form of a bird with expanded wings); a reading desk of wood, stone, or marble, of various construction.



Lectern.

lection (lēk-shun) *n.* [L. *legere*, pp. *lectus*, to read] a difference in copies of a manuscript or book; a reading; a portion of Scripture read in divine service.

lectionary (lēk-shun-g-ri) *n.* a book containing portions of Scripture to be read for particular days.

lectisternium (lēk-ti-ster-ni-um) *n.* [L.] a sacrifice to the gods in the nature of a feast.

lector (lēk-tur) *n.* a reader; an ecclesiastic in minor orders in the early church.

lectual (lēk-tū-əl) *a.* [L. *lectus*, bed] that confines to bed.

lecture (lēk-tūr) *n.* [L. *legere*, pp. *lectus*, to read] a discourse on any subject, esp. a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction; a magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof;—*v.t.* to instruct by discourses; to instruct authoritatively; to reprove;—*v.i.* to read or deliver a formal discourse; to practise reading lectures for instruction. **Lecture-room**, a room in which lectures are delivered.

lecturer (lēk-tūr-er) *n.* one that reads or pronounces lectures; a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate.

lectureship (lēk-tūr-ship) *n.* the office of a lecturer.

led (led) past tense and past participle of the verb *lead*. **Led horse**, a spare horse led by a groom or servant; a pack-horse.

ledge (lej) *n.* [cf. Sw. *lagg*, the rim of a cask] a layer or stratum; a prominent or projecting part; a shelf; a ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea; a small moulding.

ledged (lej-d) *a.* furnished with, or like, ledges.

ledger (lej-er) *n.* [cf. D. *legger*, one that lies down] a book lying open for record or inspection; specifically, the principal account-book among merchants, into which entries from the journal, cash-book, etc., are transferred in brief form; a large, flat stone, such as is frequently laid over a tomb; one of the pieces of timber used in forming a scaffolding.

lee (lē) *n.* [Icel. *hlē*, lee (of a ship)] a place defended from the wind—hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows. **Lee-board**, a board lowered on the side of a flat-bottomed vessel to prevent its drifting to leeward. **Lee-shore**, the shore towards which the wind blows. **Lee-side**, side of a vessel opposite to the direction from which the wind is blowing. **Lee-tide**, a tide flowing in the same direction as the wind. **Under the lee**, on the side sheltered from the wind.

leech (lēch) *n.* [A.S. *læce*, one that heals] a physician; an aquatic sucking worm, largely used for the local abstraction of blood;—*v.t.* to treat with medicine; to heal; to bleed by the use of leeches. **Leech-craft**, the art of healing; skill in treating or curing disease.

leech (lēch) *n.* [Scand.] the border or edge of a sail at the sides.

leek (lēk) *n.* [A.S. *lēac*, a leek, plant, cf. *hem-lock*] a garden plant allied to the onion, having a cylindrical body of succulent leaves which are eatable (the national emblem of the Welsh). **To eat the leek**, to be compelled to retract offensive statements.

leer (lēr) *n.* [A.S. *hleor*, the cheek, or face] an oblique or sly look; a glance expressive of malignity, amorosness, or triumph;—*v.i.* to look with a leer.

leer (lēr) *n.* [lie, to be placed] a chamber in which glass is slowly cooled and annealed.

lees (lēz) *n. pl.* [F. *lie*] the coarser parts of a liquor that settle at its bottom; sediment; dregs.

leet (lēt) *n.* [A.S.] an assembly or convention of the people; an ancient English court.

leet (lēt) *n.* [Icel. *leiti*, a share, cf. *lot*] a portion, division, or share; a list of candidates nominated for election to office. **A short leet**, a selected list of candidates.

leeward (lē-wārd, lō-ō-wārd) *a.* [see] pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part toward which the wind blows;—*adv.* toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows (opposed to *windward*).

leeway (lĕ-wā) *n.* the lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; loss of progress. To make up leeway, to make up for lost time.

left (left) *a.* [A.S. *left, lyft*, worthless] in the direction, or on the side of, the part opposed to the right of the body;—*n.* the side opposite to the right; in legislative assemblies, the left side of the speaker's chair, where the opposition usually sit. **Left-hand**, the hand on the left side. **Left-handed**, having the left hand or arm more strong and dexterous than the right—hence, clumsy; awkward; sinister; malicious. **Left-handed marriage**, see **morganatic**. **Left-handedness**, the quality of being left-handed. **Left-hander**, a blow with the left hand; a sudden unexpected blow or attack. **Left-off**, cast off.

leg (leg) *n.* [Icel. *legg*, *leg*, shin] the limb of an animal used in supporting the body; *esp.* that part of the limb from the knee to the foot; any long and slender support on which any object rests. On one's legs, standing, *esp.* to speak. To be on one's last legs, see last. To find one's legs, to acquire ease in. To give a leg to, to help; assist by supporting the leg. To stand on one's own legs, to depend on one's self.

legacy (leg-a-si) *n.* [L. *legare*, to bequeath] a gift by will, of personal property; a bequest. **Legacy duty**, a duty imposed on legacies, increasing as relationship becomes more distant. **Legacy hunter**, one that seeks to obtain a legacy by flattery or servility.

legal (lĕ-gal) *a.* [L. *lex, legis*, law] according to law; lawful; permitted by law; according to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; governed by the rules of law, as distinguished from the rules of equity; constitutional; legitimate. **Legal tender**, that may be lawfully used in paying a debt.

legalism (lĕ-gal-izm) *n.* strictness in adhering to law, or trusting to conformity to the law.

legalist (lĕ-gal-ist) *n.* one that regards conformity to law as a ground of salvation.

legality (lĕ-gal-i-ti) *n.* state of being legal; conformity to law; an outward conformity to law, without the inward principle.

legalize (lĕ-gal-iz) *v.t.* to make lawful; to authorize; to sanction after being done; to interpret or apply in a legal spirit.

legally (lĕ-gal-i) *adv.* lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

legality (lĕ-gal-nes) *n.* legality.

legate (leg-at) *n.* [L. *legatus*, fr. *legare*, to send with a commission] an ambassador or envoy; the pope's ambassador (a cardinal or bishop) to a foreign prince or state.

legatee (leg-a-tĕ) *n.* one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

legateship (leg-at-ship) *n.* the office of a legate.

legatine (leg-a-tin) *a.* pertaining to a legate; made by, or proceeding from, a legate.

legation (le-gā-shun) *n.* the commissioning one person to act for another; a legate and the persons associated with him in his mission; the official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court.

legato (le-gā'to) *adv.* [It.] in a smooth and gliding manner (opposed to *staccato*) [Mus.];—*n.* a smooth, gliding manner, or a piece of music performed in this way.

legator (leg-a-tor, le-gā-tur) *n.* a testator.

legend (lej-end) *n.* [L. *legere*, to read] a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins or refectory; any marvellous story or incident respecting the saints—hence, any ancient tale; unauthentic fable; family tradition; an inscription or motto, as on a shield, medal, coin, etc. **Golden legend**, a collection of lives of the saints and histories of festivals (popular in the middle ages, but now discredited).

legendary (lej-en-dā-ri) *a.* consisting of legends; strange; fabulous;—*n.* a book of legends or romantic tales; a relater of legends.

legendist (lej-en-dist) *n.* a writer of legends.

leger (lej'er) *a.* [O.F.] small, light. **Leger-line**, a short line added to the staff to increase its extent beyond the usual five lines [Mus.].

legerdemain (lej-er-de-mān) *n.* [F. *léger*, light, *de*, of, and *main*, hand] a trick performed with such art and adroitness that the manner or art eludes observation; sleight of hand.

legged (legd) *a.* [leg] having legs (used in composition, as a *two-legged* animal).

legging (leg-ing) *n.* [leg] a cover for the leg, like a long gaiter.

leggy (leg-i) *a.* having unusually long legs.

leghorn (leg-horn) *n.* a kind of straw used for bonnets and hats, so called because it was originally imported from Leghorn, in Italy; a hat made of this material;—*a.* made of, or relating to, leghorn straw.

legibility (lej-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being legible.

legible (lej-i-bl) *a.* [L. *legere*, to read] capable of being read; capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.

legibleness (lej-i-bl-nes) *n.* quality or state of being legible; legibility.

legibly (lej-i-bli) *adv.* in such a manner as may be read.

legion (lĕ-jun) *n.* [L. *legere*, to gather, to levy] in ancient Rome a body of infantry, consisting of from four thousand two hundred to six thousand men; a military force; a great number; multitude. **Legion of Honour**, a French order of merit, founded by Napoleon I. as a reward for civil and military services.

legionary (lĕ-jun-a-ri) *a.* relating to, or consisting of, a legion, or of legions; containing a great number;—*n.* one of a legion.

legislate (lej-is-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *lex, legis*, law, and *ferre*, *pp. latius*, to bear] to make or enact a law or laws.

legislation (lej-is-lā-shun) *n.* the act of legislating or enacting laws. **Class legislation**, legislation affecting the interests of a particular class.

legislative (lej-is-lā-tiv) *a.* making or giving laws; having power to enact, as a council or legal body; enacted by authority; prescribed, as a law or rule; constitutional; legal.

legislatively (lej-is-lā-tiv-li) *adv.* by legislation.

legislator (lej-is-lā-tur) *n.* a lawgiver; one that makes laws for a state or community; a member of a legislative assembly.

legislature (lej-is-lā-tūr) *n.* the body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws.

legist (lĕ-jist) *n.* [F. fr. L. *lex*, law] one skilled in the laws.

legitimacy (le-jit-i-mā-si) *n.* accordance with law; lawfulness of birth; genuineness or reality; logical measure or validity; the accordance of an action or measure with established law.

legitimate (le-jit-i-māt) *v.t.* [L. *legitimus*, lawful, fr. *lex, legis*, law] to make lawful; to legalize; to render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate;—*a.* (le-jit-i-māt) according with law; lawfully begotten or born; genuine; real; following by natural sequence; in accordance with established usage.

legitimately (le-jit-i-mat-li) *adv.* in a legitimate manner; lawfully; genuinely.

legitimateness (le-jit-i-mat-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being legitimate.

legitimation (le-jit-i-mā-shun) *n.* the act of investing with the rights and privileges of lawful birth.

legitimatist (le-jit-i-mā-tist) *n.* a legitimist.

legitivism (le-jit-i-mizm) *n.* the principles of legitimists.

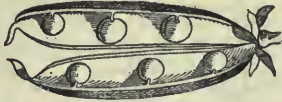
legitimist (le-jit-i-mist) *n.* one that upholds hereditary monarchical government and divine right; *esp.* a supporter of the claim of the elder branch of the Bourbon family (descended from Louis XIV.) to the French crown, in opposition to that of the Orleans family (descended from Louis XIV.'s brother, the Duke of Orleans).

legitimization (le-jit-i-mi-zā-shun) *n.* legitimization.

legitimize (le-jit-i-mīz) *v.t.* to legitimate or make lawful.

legless (leg'-les) *a.* having no legs.

legume, legumen (leg'-ūm, le-gū'-men) *n.*; *pl.* legumens, legu-
mina (le-gū'-mens, -gū'-mi-nā) [*L.* *legumen*, fr. *legere*,
to gather] *a.* a pod
dehiscent into two
valves, and having
the seeds attached
at one suture, as
the pea.



Legume of pea.

legumine

(le-gū'-min) *n.* a sub-
stance like casein,
obtained from the seeds of most leguminous plants.

leguminous (le-gū'-mi-nus) *a.* pertaining to
pulse; consisting of pulse; bearing
legumes as seed-vessels.

leiotrichous (li-ot'-ri-kus) *a.* [*G.* *leios*, smooth,
and *thrix*, *trichos*, hair] having
smooth hair; belonging to the smooth-haired races.

Leipoa (li-pō'-ā) *n.* [native name] a genus of
Australian mound-birds of the family
Megapodidae.

leisure (lezh'-ur, lē'-zhur) *n.* [*M. E.* *leyser*, fr. *L.*
licere, to be permitted] freedom from
occupation or business; vacant time; spare or unemployed
time; also convenient time; convenience; ease; —*a.*
unoccupied; idle. At leisure, free from occupation.
At one's leisure, at one's convenience; at any time
otherwise unoccupied.

leisured (lezh'-urd, lē'-zhurd) *a.* having ample
leisure.

leisurely (lezh'-ur-li, lē'-zhur-li) *a.* exhibiting or
employing leisure; deliberate; slow; —
adv. in a deliberate manner; slowly.

leman (lē'-man, lem-an) *n.* [*A. S.* *lēaf*, loved, and
mann, man, woman] a sweetheart; a gallant
or mistress; a paramour.

lemma (lem-ā) *n.* [*G.* *lēmma*, a thing taken, fr.
lambanēin, to take, assume] an assumption
or premise taken for granted; a preliminary proposition
assumed or proved, to aid in the demonstration of another
proposition, or in the working out of a problem.

lemming, leming (lem'-ing) *n.* [*Norw.* *lem-
ende*] a burrowing animal
of the rat family, of northern Europe,
remarkable for its periodic migrations
in great swarms southward.



Lemming.

lemniscate (lem-nis'-kat) *n.*
[*G.*] a curve of the
form of the figure 8.

lemon (lem'-un) *n.* [*F.* *limon*, fr.
Pers. *limūn*] an oval or
roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing an
intensely acid pulp; the tree that produces lemons.

Lemon-grass, a sweet-scented Indian grass. **Lemon-
kall**, an effervescing drink made by mixing potassium
bicarbonate with lemon juice. **Lemon-squash**, soda-
water, lemon-juice, and ice. **Lemon-squeezer**, a small
hand-press for expressing the juice from a lemon.
Salts of lemon, binoxalate of potash.

lemonade (lem'-un-ād) *n.* lemon juice mixed with
water, and sweetened.

lemur (lē'-mur) *n.* [*L.*, a ghost, so nicknamed from
its nocturnal habits] one of a family of nocturnal
mammals allied to the monkeys, but of small
size, and having a sharp, fox-like muzzle (they are natives
of Madagascar and the neighbouring islands).

lemures (lem'-u-rēz) *n. pl.* [*L.*] a name applied by
the Romans to the spirits of the departed.

lend (lend) *v. t.* [*A. S.* *lēnan*, fr. *lēn*, a loan] to grant
the temporary use of, on condition of return, or
of receiving an equivalent in money or kind; to afford
or give in general; to furnish or supply, as aid; to permit
the use of, as one's name to a bill; to let for hire or
compensation.

lendable (len'-dā-bl) *a.* capable of being lent.

lender (len'-der) *n.* one that lends; *esp.* one that
makes a business of lending money on
interest.

length (length) *n.* [*A. S.* *length*, fr. *lang*, long] the
extent of a body from end to end, or the
longest linear measure parallel to its sides; extension;

longitude, as opposed to latitude; a certain portion or
extent of space; space of time; duration; *esp.* con-
tinuance or long duration; extent; reach; intervening
distances, as in racing; — *pl.* measures of fabric for ladies'
dresses. At full length, fully extended. At length, to,
or in, the full extent; after a time; at last.

lengthen (len'-gh) *v. t.* to extend in length; to
elongate; to extend in time; to pro-
tract; to occupy time with; to expand; to draw out in
pronunciation; — *v. i.* to grow longer; to extend in length.

lengthily (len'-gh-i-li) *adv.* at great length.

lengthiness (len'-gh-i-nes) *n.* state of being
lengthy; prolixity.

lengthwise (len'-gh-wīz) *adv.* in the direction
of the length.

lengthy (len'-gh-i) *a.* having length; immoderately
long; prolix.

lenience, leniency (lēn'-yens, -yen -si)
n. lenity; mildness.

lenient (lēn'-yent) *a.* [*L.* *lenire*, *ppr.* *leniens*, -entis,
to soften] softening; mitigating; acting
without rigour or severity; mild; clement; merciful.

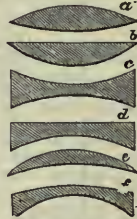
leniently (lēn'-yent-li) *adv.* in a lenient manner.

lenitive (len'-i-tiv) *a.* softening or mitigating, as
pain or acrimony; emollient; assuasive;
— *n.* a medicine or application that has the quality of
easing pain; a mild purgative; a laxative; that which
tends to allay passion or excitement; a palliative.

lenity (len'-i-ti) *n.* [*L.* *lenis*, soft, mild] mildness
of temper; tenderness; softness; clemency.

leno (lē-nō) *n.* [*It.*] a thin linen cloth made in imita-
tion of muslin

lens (lenz) *n.* [*L.*, a lentil, so called from its shape]
a piece of glass or other
transparent substance, ground with
two opposite regular surfaces, either
both curved, or one curved and the
other plane, used, either singly or
combined, in optical instruments,
for changing the direction of the
rays of light, and thus magnifying
objects, or otherwise modifying
vision; the crystalline humour.



Lenses.

Lent (lent) *n.* [*A. S.* *lenten*,
spring, lent] a fast of
forty days, beginning with Ash Wed-
nesday and continuing till Easter,
commemorative of the fast of our
Saviour. **Lent-ily**, the daffodil.

lenten (len'-ten) *a.* pertaining to
Lent: used in Lent-
hence, spare, plain.

lenticular (len-tik'-ū-lar) *a.*
[*L.* *lenticularis*,
fr. *lens*, lentil] resembling a lentil in
size or form; having the form of a
double convex lens; lentiform.

lenticularly (len-tik'-ū-lar-li) *adv.* in a lenti-
cular manner.

lentiform (len'-ti-form) *a.* having the form of a
lens; lenticular.

lentiginose, lentiginous (len -tij -i -
nōs, -nus) *a.*
scurfy; freckled; covered with minute dots.

lentigo (len-ti-go) *n.* [*L.* *lens*, a lentil] a freckle;
a freckly eruption or condition.

lentil (len-til) *n.* [*O. F.* *lentille*, fr. *L.* *lens*, *lentis*] a
leguminous plant allied to the bean, cultivated
for fodder, and for its seeds, which are edible.

lento (len'-tō) *adv.* [*It.*] slowly and gently in music.

Leo (lē-ō) *n.* [*L.*] the lion, the fifth sign of the
zodiac.

leonine (lē-u-nīn) *n.* [*L.*]
of, or like, a lion;
[*Ety m.* doubtful] said of a kind
of Latin verse rhyming at the
middle and end.



Leo.

leoninely (lē -u-nīn -li)
adv. in a
leonine manner.

leopard (lep'-ard) *n.* [*O. F.* fr. *L.* fr. *G.* *leōn*, lion,
and *pardos*, pard] a carnivorous digiti-
grade mammal of the genus *Felis* (it is of a yellow or

fawn colour, with black spots along the back and sides; it is found in India and Africa).

leopardess (lep-'ard-es) *n.* a female leopard.

leper (lep-'er) *n.* [G. *lepra*, leprosy, fr. *lepein*, to peel] a person affected with leprosy.

lepidodendron (lep-i-dō-den-'dron) *n.* [G. *lepis*, a scale, and *dendron*, tree] a gigantic fossil club-moss frequently found in coal.

Lepidoptera (lep-i-dop-te-'ra) *n. pl.* [G. *lepis*, -idos, a scale, and *pteron*, wing] an order of insects having four wings covered with fine gossamer scales, as moths, butterflies, etc.

lepidopterist (lep-i-dop-te-'rist) *n.* one that studies lepidoptera.

lepidopterous (lep-i-dop-te-'rus) *a.* scale-winged; having fine scaly or powdery wings, as the moth, etc.

lepidosauria (lep-i-dō-saw-'ri-a) *n.* [G. *lepis*, -idos, a scale, and *sauros*, a lizard] a group of reptiles covered with scales or plates.

lepidosiren (lep-i-dō-si-'ren) *n.* [G. *lepis*, a scale, and E. *siren*] a South American mud-fish, found in the Amazon.

leporine (lep-'u-rin) *a.* [L. *lepus*, *leporis*, hare] pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare.

lepra (lep-'ra) *n.* [G., leprosy] a variety of psoriasis.

leprosy (lep-'ru-si) *n.* [*leper*] a cutaneous disease characterized by tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities, thickening of the skin, ulceration and death of parts.

leptous (lep-'rus) *a.* infected with leprosy.

leptousness (lep-'rus-nes) *n.* the state of being leptous.

leptocephalic (lep-tō-sef-'a-lik) *a.* [G. *leptos*, thin, narrow, and *kephalē*, the head] having an extremely narrow skull.

leptocephaly (lep-tō-sef-'a-li) *n.* narrowness of skull.

leptodactyl, leptodactile (lep-tō-dak-'til) *n.* [G. *leptos*, narrow, and *daktulos*, a finger or toe] an animal that has slender toes.

leptology (lep-tō-'lō-ji) *n.* [G. *leptos*, thin, and *logos*, discourse] minute description.

Lepus (lep-'us) *n.* [L., a hare] a genus of rodent animals, including the hare and the rabbit; a southern constellation.

Lesbian (les-'bi-an) *a.* pertaining to the island of Lesbos, the birthplace of the lyric poets Alcaeus and Sappho; amatory.

lese-majesty (lēz-'maj-es-ti) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *laedere*, pp. *laesus*, to hurt, and *majestas*, majesty] a crime committed against the sovereign, or sovereign power, of a state; treason.

lesion (lē-'zhun) *n.* [L. *laedere*, to hurt] any morbid change in the texture of organs.

less (lēs) *a.* [A.S. *læssa*, *læs*] reduced or diminished; smaller in size or bulk; not equal to in comparison or contrast; lower in height, position, rank, etc., inferior; —*adv.* not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; —*n.* a smaller portion; the inferior; the younger.

lessee (le-'sē) *n.* [O.F. *lesser*, pp. *lesse*, to let go; cf. *lease*] one to whom a lease is given, or that takes an estate by lease.

lesseeship (le-'sē-ship) *n.* the condition or state of being a lessee.

lessen (les-'n) *v. t.* to make less or smaller; to reduce in size, quantity, number, or amount; to diminish in quality, state, or degree; —*v. i.* to contract in bulk, quantity, or amount; to be diminished; to become less in degree, quality, or intensity; to decrease.

lesser (les-'er) *a.* less; smaller; inferior.

lesson (les-'n) *n.* [F. *leçon*, fr. L. *lectio*, a reading] a reading or recitation; a piece of instruction; that which has to be learned and repeated by scholars; that which is explained and enforced by teachers; the particular portion, as of a text book, prescribed or gone over at one time; the portion of Scripture prescribed for the day; instruction or truth gained by experience; reproof; rebuke; —*v. t.* to teach; to instruct.

lessor (les-'or) *n.* one that leases, or gives a lease.

lest (lest) *conj.* [A.S.] that not; for fear that.

let (let) *v. t.* [A.S. *lātan*] to give leave or power by a positive act; negatively, not to prevent; to permit; to allow; to suffer; to grant possession and use for a compensation; to lease. **Let alone**, leaving out of the question. **To let alone**, to leave to himself, or itself, without disturbance. **To let blood**, to open a vein and allow the blood to flow. **To let down**, to allow to descend; to lower. **To let drive**, to discharge with force or violence. **To let fall**, to drop; to allow to escape one, as an expression. **To let go**, to cease holding. **To let in**, to allow to enter. **To let off**, to allow to go free; to discharge, as a gun. **To let out**, to suffer to escape; to divulge.

let (let) *v. t.* [A.S. *lettan*, to delay, to hinder, fr. *let*, late, slow] to retard; to hinder; to impede; —*n.* a hindrance; an obstacle; an impediment.

lethal (lē-'thal) *a.* [L. *lethalis*, mortal, fr. *letum*, death] deadly; mortal; fatal.

lethargic, lethargical (le-thā-'jik, -ji-'kal) *a.* given to lethargy; preternaturally inclined to sleep; drowsy; pertaining to lethargy.

lethargically (le-thā-'ji-kal-i) *adv.* in a lethargic or sluggish manner.

lethargicalness (le-thā-'ji-kal-nes) *n.* lethargic state or quality.

lethargize (leth-'ar-jiz) *v. t.* to render lethargic; to induce a morbid drowsiness.

lethargy (leth-'ar-ji) *n.* [F. fr. L. fr. G. *lēthargia*, forgetfulness] preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; dullness; inaction; inattention.

Lethe (lē-'thē) *n.* [G. *lēthē*, a forgetting] one of the rivers of Hades, said to cause those that drank of its waters to forget their former existence; oblivion.

lethean (le-'thē-an) *a.* inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

letheon (lē-'thē-on) *n.* [G. *lēthē*] ethyl ether when used as an anæsthetic.

letheonize (lē-'thē-un-'iz) *v. t.* to subject to the influence of letheon.

lethiferous (lē-'thif-'e-rus) *a.* [L. *letum*, death, and *ferre*, to bear] deadly; fatal.

Lett (let) *n.* a native of Livonia.

letter (let-'er) *n.* [F. *lettre*, fr. L. *littera*, letter] a mark or character used as the representative of an articulate elementary sound; a written or printed message; an epistle; mere verbal expression; the literal statement; a character formed of metal or wood, and used in printing; type; the quantity of type in the printing office, with reference to its abundance or scarcity for the job; —*pl.* learning; erudition; —*v. t.* to impress or form letters on; to stamp in gilt, as the title of a book on the back or side of the binding. **Letter-balance**, a machine for weighing letters or small packages for postage. **Letter-board**, a board on which type is placed for distribution. **Letter-book**, a book in which copies of letters are kept. **Letter-box**, a box for receiving letters; a post-office box. **Letter-carrier**, a postman; one that carries and delivers letters. **Letter-case**, a case for holding and preserving letters. **Letter-file**, a device for holding letters for reference. **Letter-founder**, one that casts letters; a type-founder. **Letter-paper**, paper for writing letters on. **Letter-perfect**, having a perfect memory. **Letter-rack**, a rack for holding letters. **Letter-writer**, one that writes letters; an instrument for copying letters. **Letters patent**, a document under the seal of the state, granting some property, privilege, or authority, granting the exclusive right to use an invention or design.

lettered (let-'erd) *a.* literate; educated; versed in literature or science; cultivated; marked or registered; stamped with name or title, as a book.

letterer (let-'er-er) *n.* one that letters.

lettering (let-'er-ing) *n.* the act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.

letterless (let-'er-less) *a.* illiterate; ignorant.

letterpress (let-'er-pres) *n.* print; the reading matter of a work, in distinction from plates or engravings; a copying-press; —*a.* pertaining to type-printing.

Lettic, Lettish (let'-ik, -ish) *a.* pertaining to the Letts or Lithuanians or their language; the language of the Letts.

lettuce (let'-is) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. lactuca*, fr. *lac*, milk] a common garden plant of the order Composite, cultivated chiefly for use as a salad.

leucin, leucine (lū'-sin) *n.* [G. *leukos*, white] a white pulverulent substance obtained from muscular fibre.

leucite (lū'-sit) *n.* [G.] a dull, glassy mineral found in the volcanic rocks of southern Italy.

leucitic (lū-sit'-ik) *a.* containing, or like, leucite.

leucopathy (lū-kop'-a-thi) *n.* [G. *leukos*, white, and *pathos*, affection] albinism.

leucophlegmacy (lū-kō-fleg-ma-si) *n.* [G. *leukos*, white, and *phlegma*, phlegm] a tendency to dropsy.

leucorrhœa (lū-kō-rê'-a) *n.* [G. *leukos*, white, and *rhœin*, to flow] a discharge of mucus peculiar to females; fluor albus; the whites.

Levant (le-vant) *n.* [Ital. *levante*, E. wind, eastern country where the sun rises, fr. *L. levare*, to raise] the countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters;—*a.* eastern.

levant (le-vant') *v. i.* [Sp. *levantar*, to move, raise, fr. *L. levare*, to raise] to run away; to decamp.

levanter (le-van'-ter) *n.* one that levants; one that bets at a horse race, and decamps without paying the wagers he has lost.

levanter (le-van'-ter) *n.* a strong easterly wind in the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

Levantine (le-van'-tin) *a.* pertaining, or belonging, to the Levant;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of the Levant; a particular kind of silk cloth.

levator (le-vā'-tur) *n.* [L. *levare*, to raise] a muscle in the animal body which moves or raises any part, as the eyelid, lips, etc.; a surgical instrument used in trepanning, etc.

levee (lev-ē) *n.* [F. fr. *lever*, to raise] the time of rising; concourse of persons that visit a prince or great man in the morning; a public reception by the sovereign, of the distinguished or privileged classes.

level (lev-el) *n.* [M. E. *level*, fr. O.F. *liveel*, fr. *L. libella*, a water-level, *dim.* of *libra*, a balance] a line or plane that is everywhere parallel to the horizon; a smooth or even line, plane, or surface; equal elevation with something else; a state of equality; degree of energy, intensity, or attainment; rate; standard; fixed or quiet condition; a section of a canal from lock to lock; line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed; a horizontal, or nearly horizontal, passage in a mine; an instrument to find or draw a true horizontal line, and thence to determine and adjust the relative heights or positions of adjacent surfaces or bodies;—*a.* not having one part higher than another; even; flat; smooth; horizontal; of the same height; equal in rank or degree;—*v. t.* to make smooth or even; to make horizontal; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plane; to reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; to point in taking aim; to aim; to direct; to utter; to adapt to the capacity of; to suit; to proportion;—*v. i.* to point a gun or an arrow to the mark; to direct the view or purpose; to aim (usually with *at*).

leveller (lev-el-er) *n.* one that levels or makes even; one that destroys, or attempts to destroy, distinctions, and reduce to equality.

levelling (lev-el-ing) *n.* the reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane; the art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of points of the earth's surface included in a survey.

levelness (lev-el-nes) *n.* condition of being level; equality.

lever (lev-er) *n.* [M. E. *levour*, fr. F. *levour*, a raiser, fr. *L. levare*, to raise] a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight at one point of its length by receiving a force or power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a fulcrum.



Lever.

leverage (lev-er-ij) *n.* the action of a lever; mechanical advantage gained by the use or operation of the lever.

leveret (lev-er-et) *n.* [O.F. *levrault*, *levoret*, a young hare, fr. *L. lepus*, a hare] a hare in the first year of its age.

leviable (lev-i-a-bl) *a.* fit to be levied; capable of being assessed and collected.

leviathan (le-vi-a-than) *n.* [H. *livyathan*] a huge aquatic animal described in Job xli., and mentioned in other passages of Scripture; serpent; dragon; whale; any sea-monster; anything of huge size.

levigable (lev-i-ga-bl) *a.* capable of being levigated.

levigate (lev-i-gät) *v. i.* [L. *levigare*, fr. *levis*, smooth] to rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine; to polish.

levigation (lev-i-gä-shun) *n.* act or operation of levigating.

levin (lev'in) *n.* [Scand.] lightning.

levirate (lev-i-rät) *n.* [L. *levir*, brother-in-law] the institution of marriage between a man and the childless widow of his brother.

leviratic, leviratical (lev-i-rät'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, the levirate.

leviration (lev-i-rä-shun) *n.* marriage under the levirate.

levitate (lev-i-tät) *v. t.* [L. *levis*, light] to cause to become light or buoyant;—*v. i.* to overcome the force of gravity by spiritual means.

levitation (lev-i-tä-shun) *n.* lightness or buoyancy; the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being rendered buoyant by spiritual means.

Levite (lev-ē-īt) *n.* one of the tribe or family of Levi; a subordinate to the priests or descendants of Aaron; an official employed in manual service connected with the tabernacle or the temple; a player or singer in the temple service.

Levitical (lev-i-täl) *a.* belonging or relating to the Levites—hence, sacerdotal; priestly.

Leviticallly (lev-i-täl-i) *adv.* after the manner of the Levites.

Leviticus (lev-i-ti-kus) *n.* the third book of the Old Testament.

levity (lev-i-ti) *n.* [L. *levitas*, lightness] want of weight; lightness; inconstancy; fickleness; want of seriousness; trifling disposition; frivolity; thoughtlessness; want of consideration.

levulose (lev-ū-lōs) *n.* [L. *laevus*, left] a sugar found in honey, certain fruits, and saccharine substances; it occurs with dextrose, with which it is isomeric, but from which it differs by turning the plane of polarisation to the left.

levy (lev-i) *v. t.* [F. *lever*, fr. *L. levare*, to raise] to raise; to collect (said of troops); to form into an army by enrolment, conscription, etc.; to raise or collect by assessment; to take or seize on execution;—*n.* the act of levying or taking by authority or force for public service, as troops, taxes, etc.; that which is levied or taken by authority, as an army, tribute, etc.; and the seizure of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes. **Levy in mass**, a military levy of all the able-bodied men of a district.

lew (lū) *a.* [A.S. *hlēowe*, warm] tepid.

lewd (lūd) *a.* [M. E. *lewed*, fr. A.S. *læwede*, ignorant lay, belonging to the laity] given to unlawful indulgence; incontinent; unchaste; proceeding from unlawful desires; profligate; dissolute; lascivious.

lewdly (lūd-lī) *adv.* with unlawful indulgence; lustfully.

lewdness (lūd-nes) *n.* the unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication or adultery; unchastity; debauchery; lechery.

lewis (lū'-is) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] an iron clamp dove-tailed into a large stone to lift it by.

lexical (lek-si-kal) *a.* pertaining to a lexicon.

lexically (lek-si-kal-i) *adv.* in a lexical manner.

lexicographer (lek-si-kog'-ra-fer) *n.* [G. *lexikon*, dictionary, and *graphein*, to write] the author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.



Lewis.

lexicographic, lexicographical(lek-si-kō-graf'ik, -i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to the writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary.**lexicographically** (lek-si-kō-graf'ik-kāl-i) *adv.* in a lexicographical manner**lexicography** (lek-si-kog'ra-fi) *n.* act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries.**lexicological** (lek-si-kō-loj'i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to lexicology.**lexicology** (lek-si-kol'ō-ji) *n.* [*G. lexikos, belonging to words, and logos, discourse*] the science of the derivation and signification of words.**lexicon** (lek-si-kun) *n.* [*G. lexikos, of, or belonging to, words, fr. lexis, a saying, fr. legein, to speak*] a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each; a dictionary.**lexigraphy** (lek-sig'ra-fi) *n.* [*G. graphein, write*] the art of defining words.**Leyden-jar** (lī-dn-jār) *n.* a glass jar or bottle used to accumulate electricity (so named from having been invented in Leyden, Holland).**li** (lē) *n.* [Chin.] a Chinese measure and weight.**liability** (lī-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* state of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility; tendency; a state of being subject or exposed to; —*pl.* that which one is under obligation to pay; debts.**liable** (lī-a-bl) *a.* [*F. fr. L. ligare, to bind*] obliged in law or equity; answerable; responsible; subject; exposed (used with reference to evils).**liableness** (lī-a-bl-nes) *a.* the state of being liable; liability.**liaison** (lī-ā-zong) *n.* [*F.*] union; connection; an intimacy; *esp.* a secret, illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.**liana** (lī-an-ā, lē-ā-nā) *n.* [*F. fr. L. ligamen, bandage*] a climbing tropical plant.**liar** (lī-ar) *n.* [*E. lie*] a person that knowingly utters falsehood; one that lies.**liard** (lī-ard) *a.* [O.F.] hoary; roan; gray.**lias** (lī-ās) *n.* [*F.*] an argillaceous limestone [Geol.].**liassic** (lī-ās-ik) *a.* belonging to the lias formation**lib** (lib) *v.t.* [*D. lubben*] to castrate.**libament** (lib-ā-ment) *n.* a libation.**libate** (lī-bāt) *v.i.* [*L. libare, pp. libatus, to taste, pour out*] to make a libation.**libation** (lī-bā-shun) *n.* [*L.*] act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim, in sacrifice, in honour of some deity; the wine or other liquor poured out in honour of a deity.**libatory** (lī-bā-tu-ri) *a.* of, or pertaining to, libation.**libel** (lī-bel) *n.* [*M. E. libel, a brief piece of writing, fr. L. liber, a book*] a defamatory writing; a published defamation; a lampoon; a satire; a written declaration or statement by the plaintiff, of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks; the crime of publishing a defamatory writing; —*v.t.* to defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing, picture, and the like; to satirize; to lampoon; to proceed against by filing a libel, particularly against a ship or goods; to exhibit the ground of charge.**libeller** (lī-bel-er) *n.* one that libels or defames.**libellous** (lī-bel-us) *a.* defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.**libellously** (lī-bel-us-lī) *adv.* in a defamatory manner.**libellulid** (lī-bel'ū-lid) *n.* any member of the group of insects Libellulidæ, which includes the dragon-fly.**liber** (lī-ber) *n.* [*L.*] the inner bark of plants; a book, or division of a book.**liberal** (lib-er-āl) *a.* [O.F. fr. *L. liber, free*] free by birth; refined; befitting a freeman or gentleman; bestowing with a free hand; open-hearted; bountiful;generous; enlarged; catholic; not narrow or bigoted; unselfish; not mean or miserly; open; candid; general; extensive; ample; large; profuse; denoting or evincing the spirit of freedom in political or religious philosophy; friendly to great freedom in the forms of government; — *n.* one that advocates greater freedom of thought or action in political or religious matters. **Liberal party**, one of the two great political parties of Great Britain. **Liberal-Unionism**, the principles of Liberal-Unionists. **Liberal-Unionist**, a member of that section of the Liberal party which seceded and acted with the Conservative party on the introduction of the Home Rule for Ireland bill, in 1886.**liberalism** (lib-er-āl-izm) *n.* liberal principles; freedom from narrowness or bigotry, *esp.* in matters of religion or politics.**liberalist** (lib-er-āl-ist) *n.* a liberal.**liberality** (lib-er-āl'i-ti) *n.* munificence; bounty; a particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity; largeness of mind; catholicism; candour.**liberalization** (lib-er-āl-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act or process of liberalizing.**liberalize** (lib-er-āl-iz) *v.t.* to render liberal or catholic; to free from narrow views or prejudices; to enlarge.**liberally** (lib-er-āl-i) *adv.* in a liberal manner; bounteously; bountifully; munificently; freely; copiously; not meanly; magnanimously; nobly; unselfishly; not strictly or exactly; not liberally.**liberate** (lib-er-rāt) *v.t.* [*L. liberare, fr. liber, free*] to release from restraint or bondage.**liberation** (lib-er-rā-shun) *n.* act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint, confinement, or slavery.**liberator** (lib-er-rā-tur) *n.* one that liberates or sets free; a deliverer.**libertarian** (lib-er-tā-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of the freedom of the will as opposed to that of necessity; — *n.* one that maintains the doctrine of the freedom of the will.**libertarianism** (lib-er-tā-ri-an-izm) *n.* the principles or doctrines of libertarians.**liberticide** (li-ber-ti-sid) *n.* [*L. libertas, liberty, and caedere, kill*] destruction of liberty; a destroyer of liberty.**libertinage** (lib-er-tin-i) *n.* [*F.*] the state or conduct of a libertine; debauchery.**libertine** (lib-er-tin) *n.* [*L. libertinus, a freed man, fr. liber, free*] a person set free from servitude; one free from restraint; one that leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee; — *a.* free from restraint; uncontrolled; dissolute; licentious.**libertinism** (lib-er-tin-izm) *n.* the conduct of a libertine; debauchery; lewdness; licentiousness of principle or opinion.**liberty** (lib-er-ti) *n.* [*L. libertas, fr. liber, free*] freedom from restraint; state of being unconfined, as the body, or uncontrolled, as the mind; power to act according to one's inclination, subject only to the laws of nature, called **natural liberty**; the same power abridged by civil law, called **civil liberty**; right to worship God, in private or in public, in any form, system, or organization, subject only to the law of civil liberty, called **religious liberty**; any specific act or instance of freedom; permission; leave; privilege; immunity; exemption; the place or limit within which any particular freedom or privilege is allowed; freedom of act or speech unduly taken in social intercourse; the power of choice. At liberty, free; disengaged. **To set at liberty**, to set free from confinement or restraint. **To take the liberty**, to venture; to do a thing for which specific permission has not been given. **Cap of liberty**, a cap of the shape known as Phrygian, used as a symbol of liberty (in ancient times the name was applied to the cap worn by a slave that had been set free; a similar cap was worn by the French revolutionists).**libethenite** (li-beth-en-it) *n.* phosphate of copper, first found at Libethen, in Hungary.**libidinous** (lī-bid-in-us) *a.* [*L. libido, libidinis, desire, lust*] lewd; lustful; lascivious; unchaste; impure; licentious.**libidiously** (lī-bid-in-us-lī) *adv.* with lewd desire; lustfully.**libidinousness** (lī-bid-in-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being lustful.

Libra (lī-brā) *n.* [L.] the balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.



librarian (lī-brā-ri-ān) *n.* [L. *liber*, book] one that has the care of a library or collection of books.

librarianship (lī-brā-ri-ān-ship) *n.* the office of a librarian.

library (lī-brā-ri) *n.* [L.] a collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution or a company; an edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

librate (lī-brāt) *v.t.* [L. *librare*, fr. *libra*, a balance] to poise; to balance; to hold in or bring to an equipoise; —*v.i.* to move as a balance; to be poised.

libration (lī-brā-shun) *n.* act of balancing; act of oscillating, as a balance before coming to rest; state of being balanced; equipoise.

libratory (lī-brā-tu-ri) *a.* balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise.

librettist (lī-bret-ist) *n.* one that writes librettos.

libretto (lī-bret-tō) *n.* [It., *dim.* of *libro*, fr. L. *liber*, book] the book of words of an opera or an oratorio; the text; a book containing the words and music of an opera.

lice (lis) *n.pl.* of louse.

licence, license (lī-sens) *n.* [F. fr. L. *licere*, to be permitted] authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; leave; permission; *esp.* the lawful warrant to practise, as in medicine, surgery, etc., or to preach the gospel, or to deal in intoxicating liquors; the document granting permission; a certificate; a permit; excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom (in literature or art, intentional); —*v.t.* to permit by grant of authority; to authorize to act in a particular character —hence, to tolerate; to permit.

licensable (lī-sens-a-bl) *a.* that may be allowed by a legal grant.

licensee (lī-sen-sē) *n.* one to whom a licence is given.

licenser (lī-sen-ser) *n.* one that grants permission.

licentiate (lī-sen-shi-āt) *n.* one that has a licence to exercise a profession, as in medicine or theology; the condition of having a licence.

licentiation (lī-sen-shi-ā-shun) *n.* the act of licensing.

licentious (lī-sen-shus) *a.* [F. *licencieux*] using licence; indulging freedom; loose; dissolute; exceeding the limits of law, morality, or propriety; unrestrained; riotous; wanton; profligate; sensual; impure; lascivious; immoral.

licentiously (lī-sen-shus-lī) *adv.* in a licentious manner; freely; loosely; dissolutely.

licentiousness (lī-sen-shus-nes) *n.* state of being licentious; excess of liberty; dissoluteness.

lichen (lī-ken, lich-en) *n.* [L. fr. G.] one of an order of cellular, flowerless plants, usually of scaly, expanded, frond-like forms; an eruption on the skin.

lichenic (lī-ken-ik, lich-en-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, lichens.

licheniform (lī-ken-, lich-en-i-form) *a.* resembling a lichen.

lichenin (lī-ken-in, lich-en-in) *n.* a variety of starch occurring in Iceland moss, etc.

lichenography (lī-ke-, lich-e-nog-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *lichēn*, lichen, and *graphein*, to write] a description of, or treatise on, lichens.

lichenology (lī-ke-, lich-e-nol-ō-jī) *n.* the portion of botany treating of lichens.

lich-gate (lich-gāt) *n.* [A.S. *lic*, a corpse, and E. *gate*] a churchyard gate, with a porch in which the bier may stand while the introductory part of the burial service is read.

licit (lis-it) *a.* [L.] lawful; allowable (opposed to *illicit*).

lick (lik) *v.t.* [A.S. *liccian*] to pass or draw the tongue over; to lap; to take in by the tongue; to strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog —*n.* the act of licking; —*pl.* a beating. **To lick into shape**, to give form or

method to (from the ancient notion that the young bear is horn shapeless, and is licked into shape by its mother). **To lick the dust**, to be killed; to perish in battle; to act in an abject and servile manner. **To lick up**, to take up or remove by licking; to remove entirely.

licker (lik-er) *n.* one that licks.

lickerish (lik-er-ish) *a.* [Lecherous] nice in the choice of food; dainty; eager or greedy to swallow or taste; tempting the appetite.

lickerishly (lik-er-ish-li) *adv.* in a lickerish manner.

licking (lik-ing) *n.* a lapping with the tongue; a flogging or castigation.

lickspittle (lik-spit-l) *n.* an abject flatterer or parasite.

licorice, liquorice (lik-u-ris) *n.* [O.F. *liquorice*, fr. L. fr. G. *glukus*, sweet, and *hrixa*, root] a plant, the root of which abounds with a sweet juice, and is much used in demulcent compositions; the inspissated juice obtained from the root of this plant, much used as a remedy for coughs or colds.

lictor (lik-tur) *n.* [L. fr. *ligare*, to bind] an officer attending a Roman consul or magistrate, who bore an axe and fasces or rods, as ensigns of office.

lid (lid) *n.* [A.S. *hlid*] a cover of a vessel or box; the cover of the eye; the eyelid.

lidded (lid-ded) *a.* having a lid.

lidless (lid-less) *a.* without a lid; having no eyelids; sleepless.

lie (lī) *v.i.* [A.S. *leogan*] to utter an untrue statement knowingly; to misrepresent; to give an unjust idea of; to make an erroneous declaration regarding; —*n.* a criminal falsehood; an intentional violation of truth; anything that misleads or disappoints, as false doctrine and the like; untruth; falsehood; fiction; deception. **To give the lie to**, to charge with falsehood. **White lie**, an untruth uttered without evil intent; a conventional saying not strictly true.

lie (lī) *v.i.* [M.E. *lyen*, fr. A.S. *leogan*, cf. L. *lectus*, bed] to be low; to rest extended on the ground, or on a bed or couch; to be in a horizontal position, or nearly so; to lean; to press on; to be placed, with respect to situation or direction; to be at rest; to remain; to lodge; to sleep; to rest in the grave; to consist in; to belong to; to be recorded or sustained, as an action at law; —*n.* manner of lying; relative position. **To lie along**, to be extended at full length. **To lie at one's heart**, to be an object of solicitude, affection, or desire to one. **To lie by**, to be with or near. **To lie down**, to go to rest. **To lie hard**, or **heavy on**, to oppress; to burden. **To lie in**, to be in childbed. **To lie in the way**, to be a hindrance or obstacle. **To lie in wait**, to wait for in ambush or concealment. **To lie on**, or **upon**, to be incumbent upon; to depend upon. **To lie on hand**, to remain unsold. **To lie over**, to remain unpaid; to be deferred to some future occasion. **To lie to**, to come to a comparatively stationary position at sea. **To lie under**, to be subject to; to suffer. **To lie with**, to lodge with; to have sexual intercourse with; to depend on.

lief (lēf) *adv.* [A.S. *lēof*, loved, cf. *love*] gladly; willingly; freely.

liege (lē) *a.* [O.F. *lige*, free, fr. O. H. Ger. —confused with L. *ligatus*, bound] bound by a feudal tenure; subject; enforcing allegiance; sovereign; —*n.* one that owes allegiance; a vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services to his lord or superior; a lord or superior; a sovereign.

liegeman (lēj-mən) *n.* a vassal; a subject.

lien (lī-en) *n.* [L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare*, to bind] a legal charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty.

lier (lī-er) *n.* one that lies down.

lieu (lū) *n.* [F. fr. L. *locus*, place] place; room; stead.

lieutenancy (lē-ten-an-si) *n.* the office or commission of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

lieutenant (lē-ten-ant) *n.* [F. fr. *lieu*, place, and *tenir*, *ppr.* tenant, to hold] a deputy; an officer, either civil or military, who supplies the place

of a superior in his absence; a commissioned officer in the British army next below a captain; a commissioned officer in the British navy next in rank below commander. **Lieutenant-colonel**, an officer next in rank below a colonel. **Lieutenant-commander**, an officer in the United States navy ranking between commander and lieutenant. **Lieutenant-general**, an officer next in rank below a general.

lieutenanthship (lef-ten-ant-ship) *n.* the state or office of lieutenant.

life (lif) *n.* [A.S. *līf*; cf. Icel. *líf*, and E. *live*] state of being; existence; animation; vitality; condition of organized bodies, as plants or animals, in which they exercise functional, active, and reproductive powers; in man, the union of a living soul with the body; the time from birth to death; manner of living; conduct; condition; course, as of prosperity or misery; blood, as the supposed source of animation; animal being; the living form, as opposed to a copy; exact resemblance; general state of man or of society; position in society; common occurrences; course of daily events; spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution; a quickening principle or power; narrative of a person's history; biography; Christ, the author and giver of life; a term of endearment; darling;—*pl.* **lives**, men; human beings; persons. **Life-annuity**, claim to, or payment of, an annual sum, from interest in an estate or property, or from money invested and insured on the life or lives of the annuitants. **Life-belt**, a light, thin belt, inflated with air, used to support one in the water. **Life-blood**, the blood necessary to life; vital blood; that which gives strength and energy. **Life-boat**, a boat so constructed as to have great strength and buoyancy, for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other casualty at sea. **Life-buoy**, a buoy for throwing to a person in danger of drowning. **Life-estate**, an estate the tenure of which is measured by the duration of a life. **Life-giving**, giving life or spirit; inspiring; invigorating. **Life-guard**, a guard that attends the person of a prince or other high officer; a body-guard. **Life-insurance**, a contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death, on condition of an annual payment of a sum fixed by a table of rates according to the age of the person insuring. **Life-interest**, an interest in an estate or business that continues during one's life (also **life-rent**). **Life-line**, a rope stretched anywhere on a vessel as a safeguard; a line attached to a life-buoy or life-boat. **Life-long**, livelong. **Life-preserver**, any apparatus for preserving or rescuing life, as in shipwreck, fire, etc.; a loaded stick or cane. **Life-rent**, a rent which one is entitled to receive for life. **Life-renter**, a person that enjoys a life-rent. **Life-saving**, designed to save life. **Life-size**, of the same size as the living object represented. **Life-spring**, the source or spring of life—hence, the animating power or spirit, as of a social, political, or other movement. **Life-string**, nerve or string supposed essential to life; anything vital or essential. **Life-time**, the time that life continues; duration of life. **Life-work**, the employment to which one's life is devoted. **A matter of life and death**, a very pressing matter; a matter in which life is at stake. **To bring to life**, to revive; to resuscitate. **To come to life**, to be reanimated. **To the life**, closely resembling the original; exactly.

lifeless (lif-les) *a.* dead; deprived of life, as a body; destitute of life; inanimate, as matter; wanting force or vigour; inactive; sluggish; wanting spirit; dull; heavy; listless; insipid; vapid, as liquors.

lifelessly (lif-les-li) *adv.* in a lifeless manner; without vigour or spirit; coldly.

lifelessness (lif-les-nes) *n.* destitution of life, vigour, and spirit; inactivity.

lifelike (lif-lik) *a.* resembling life; giving the impression of real life.

lift (lift) *v.t.* [M.E. *līften*, fr. Icel. *lyfta*, to lift, exalt in air, fr. *loft*, air] to raise; to elevate; to exalt; to improve in estimation or rank; to cause to swell, as with pride; to elate; to take and carry away; to remove by stealing;—*v.i.* to try to raise something heavy; to rise; to be raised; to seem to rise;—*n.* act of raising or lifting; assistance in lifting—hence, assistance in general; an elevator; a lifter; a rise; a degree of elevation. **Lift-pump**, a pump in which the piston raises the water without atmospheric pressure. **Dead lift**, a lift made in difficult circumstances, as of a dead body. **To lift up the eyes**, to look up; to raise the eyes. **To lift up the head**, to rejoice; to exult; to raise from a low condition.

liftable (lif-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being lifted.

lifter (lif-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, lifts or raises; a hoist; a thief.

lifting-bridge (lif-ting-brij) *n.* a sort of draw-bridge which may be raised to allow ships to pass.

ligament (lig-a-ment) *n.* [F., a tie, fr. L. *ligare*, to bind] anything that ties or unites one thing or part to another; a bond; a strong, compact substance serving to bind one bone to another.

ligamental, ligamentous (lig-a-ment-ā-l, -tus) *a.* composing a ligament; of the nature of a ligament.

ligan (lī-gan) *n.* [contr. of L. *ligamen*, a band] goods sunk at sea, but having a buoy attached that they may be recovered.

ligate (lī-gāt) *v.t.* to bind with a ligature.

ligature (lig-a-tūr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *ligare*, to bind] anything that binds; a band or bandage; act of binding; a band or line connecting notes; a double character, or a type consisting of two or more letters united; a string for tying blood-vessels.

light (lit) *n.* [A.S. *lēht*] that form of radiant energy which, acting on the retina, excites the sensation of vision; day; the dawn; anything that gives light; a candle; a lamp; a taper; a lighthouse, etc.; medium of light; a glass pane; a window; manner in which the light falls; the illuminated part of a scene or picture, as opposed to shade; explanation; illustration; mental or spiritual enlightenment; instruction; information; point of view; aspect; the source of spiritual or saving knowledge; a spiritual teacher, guide, or example;—*a.* not dark or obscure; bright; clear; white or whitish; not intense or very marked;—*v.t.* to set fire to; to kindle; to inflame (sometimes with *up*); to give light to; to illuminate; to attend or conduct with a light. **Light-dues**, shipping dues levied for the purpose of maintaining lighthouses, buoys, etc. **Light-keeper**, the person that has charge of a light in a lighthouse or light-ship. **Light of nature**, perception by natural means or intellectual ability; man's capacity to discern religious truth without supernatural revelation. **Light-room**, a small room next to the powder-magazine in a man-of-war, with windows from which light can be shed into the magazine; the room in a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus. **Light-ship**, a vessel riding at anchor, and carrying a light to give warning of some danger. **Light-wood**, any wood used in kindling a fire; pine-wood. **To bring to light**, to discover; to detect. **To come to the light**, to become known. **To see the light**, to come into view; to be made public. **To stand in one's own light**, to frustrate one's own purposes or wishes.

light (lit) *v.i.* [A.S. *līhtan*, to alight from, to make light] to come to by chance; to happen to find; to stoop from flight; to settle; to rest; to alight.

light (lit) *a.* [A.S. *lēht*] having little weight; not heavy; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried; easy to be suffered or performed, as duty; easy to be digested, as food; armed with weapons of little weight, as troops; clear of impediments; active; nimble; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted, as a ship; slight; trifling, as error; not dense; not gross, as vapour; inconsiderable; not copious, as a rainfall; not strong; moderate, as wind; unsteady; unsettled; volatile, as character; wanting dignity; trifling; airy; wanton; unchaste; not of legal weight; clipped, as a coin; loose; sandy, as soil. **Light-armed**, armed with light weapons. **Light-fingered**, dexterous in taking away; addicted to petty thefts. **Light-footed**, light of foot; stepping lightly or nimbly. **Light-headed**, not having a full complement of men. **Light-headed**, disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious; thoughtless; heedless; volatile. **Light-headedness**, the state or quality of being light-headed; dizziness; thoughtlessness. **Light-hearted**, free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry. **Light-heartedly**, in a light-hearted manner. **Light-heartedness**, the state of being light-hearted; cheerfulness. **Light-horse**, light cavalry. **Light-infantry**, a body of armed men, trained for rapid evolutions. **Light-minded**, unsettled; unsteady; volatile. **Light-mindedness**, the quality of being light-minded. **Light-spirited**, having a light or cheerful spirit. **Light-weight**, a man or an animal below a certain weight prescribed by the rules of sport; a person of little importance.

lightable (lī-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being lighted.

lighten (lī-tn) *v. i.* [fr. *light*, *n.*] to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine like lightning; to flash; to grow lighter; to become less dark or lowering; —*v. t.* to make light or clear; to illuminate; to enlighten; to illuminate with knowledge; to free from trouble, and fill with joy.

lighten (lī-tn) *v. t.* [fr. *light*, *a.*] to make lighter or less heavy; to reduce in weight; to make less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate; to cheer; to exhilarate.

lighter (lī-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, lights; a large open boat or barge, used in loading or unloading ships.

lighterage (lī-ter-ij) *n.* the price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats; the act of unloading into the lighters.

lighterman (lī-ter-man) *n.* a man that manages a lighter.

lighthouse (lī-t-hous) *n.* a tower with a powerful light at the top, erected at the entrance of a port, or at some important point on a coast, to serve as a guide to mariners at night, distinguishable from the number, position, or colour of the lights, or from the periods of time in which a revolving light becomes visible or obscured.

lighthouseman (lī-t-hous-man) *n.* a keeper of a lighthouse.

lightly (lī-li) *adv.* with little weight; without deep impression; without dejection; cheerfully; easily; readily; without reason, or for reasons of little weight; wantonly; nimbly; with agility; with levity; without heed or care.

lightness (lī-nes) *n.* want of weight; inconstancy; unsteadiness; levity; wantonness; lewdness; agility; nimbleness.

lightning (lī-ning) *n.* [M.E. *lightnen*, to flash] a discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light. **Lightning-bug**, a firefly. **Lightning-rod**, a metallic rod erected on the top of a building or a chimney, and serving, by a connected line or wire (called the lightning-conductor), to protect it against lightning, by carrying the electric current into the earth or water.

lights (līts) *n. pl.* [fr. their *lightness*] the lungs; the organs of breathing in animals.

lightsome (lī-t-sūm) *a.* luminous; not dark; gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.

lightsomely (lī-t-sūm-lī) *adv.* in a lightsome manner.

lightsomeness (lī-t-sūm-nes) *n.* luminousness; cheerfulness.

lignaloës (lī-nal-ōz) *n.* [L. *lignum aloës*, wood of aloës] aloës-wood or agalochum.

ligneous (līg-ne-us) *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood] made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood; woody; producing or yielding wood.

lignescient (līg-nes-ēnt) *a.* tending to be, or to become, ligneous.

ligniferous (līg-nīf-e-rus) *a.* producing wood.

lignification (līg-nī-fī-kā-shun) *n.* the process of becoming, or of converting into, wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

ligniform (līg-nī-form) *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form], like or resembling wood.

lignify (līg-nī-fī) *v. t.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *facere*, to make] to convert or change into wood; —*v. i.* to become wood.

lignin, lignine (līg-nīn) *n.* an organic substance which forms the characteristic part of all woody fibres.

ligniperdous (līg-nī-per-dus) *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *perdere*, destroy] wood-destroying (said of certain insects).

lignite (līg-nī-t) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood] coal retaining the texture of wood; brown coal.

lignitic (līg-nī-tīk) *a.* containing lignite; resembling lignite.

lignum-crucis (līg-num-krōō-sīa) *n.* a pretended portion of the true cross.

lignum-vitæ (līg-num-vī-tā) *n.* [L., wood of life] the popular name of several tropical trees having wood of extreme hardness.

ligula, ligule (līg-ū-lā, -ūl) *n.* [L., *dim.* of *lingua*, a tongue] a strap-shaped petal of composite flowers; the membrane at the top of the sheath beneath a blade of grass [Bot.].

ligular (līg-ū-lār) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a ligula.

ligulate (līg-ū-lāt) *a.* strap-shaped.

ligure (līg-ūr) *n.* [G.] a kind of precious stone.

ligurite (līg-ū-rīt) *n.* [fr. *Liguria*, a district of Italy] a green variety of sphene.

like (līk) *a.* [M.E. *lyk*, *lik*, fr. A.S. *gelic*] equal in quantity, quality, or degree; having resemblance; similar; probable—hence, credible; —*n.* an equal; a person or thing resembling another—hence, a counterpart; an exact resemblance; a copy; —*adv.* in the same manner; to an equal degree; probably. **Like-minded**, having a like purpose or disposition.

like (līk) *v. t.* [A.S. *lician*, to please] to be pleased with in a moderate degree; to enjoy; to choose with preference; to approve; —*v. i.* to be pleased; to choose; —*n.* a liking; fancy or inclination.

likeable (lī-kā-bl) *a.* capable of being liked; lovable.

likeableness (lī-kā-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being likeable.

likelihood (līk-lī-hood) *n.* appearance of truth or reality; probability; verisimilitude.

likeness (līk-lī-nes) *n.* probability; the qualities that please.

likely (līk-lī) *a.* [*like-like*] worthy of belief; probable; credible; having or giving reason to expect (followed by an infinitive); such as may be liked; of honourable or excellent qualities; agreeable; suitable; convenient; seemingly adapted; —*adv.* probably; reasonably.

liken (lī-ken) *v. t.* to represent as like or similar; to compare.

likeness (līk-nes) *n.* state of being like; resemblance; external appearance; outward form; a copy; a counterpart; an image, picture, or statue of a person, animal, or object.

likewise (līk-wīz) *conj.* and *adv.* in like manner; also; moreover; too.

liking (lī-king) *n.* inclination; pleasure; desire; a feeling of satisfaction in, or of attraction toward, some object. **On liking**, on approval.

lilac (lī-lak) *n.* [Sp. fr. A. *lilak*, fr. *nil*, blue] a shrub of the genus *Syringa*, a native of Persia, yielding fragrant flowers, either purple or white; the colours of the lilac blossom; —*a.* of lilac colour. **Lilac-gray**, a very pale violet colour.

liliaceous (lī-lī-ā-shus) *a.* pertaining to lilies; lily-like.

liliated (lī-līd) *a.* embellished with lilies.

Lilliputian (lī-lī-pū-shān) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the imaginary island of Lilliput, described by Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels*, and to its pigmy inhabitants—hence, diminutive; dwarfed; —*n.* an inhabitant of Lilliput; a person of diminutive size.

lilt (līlt) *n.* [Norv. *lilla*, to sing, cf. *lull*] a light or lively tune; a song; a homely ballad; —*v. t.* and *ī.* to sing.

lily (lī-lī) *n.* [L. *lilium*, fr. G. *leirion*] an endogenous bulbous plant, having a regular perianth of six coloured pieces, six stamens, and a superior three-celled ovary (the flowers are generally very showy, and some are very fragrant); —*a.* resembling a white lily; pure. **Lily-faced**, pale-faced. **Lily-handed**, having white, delicate hands; effeminate.

Lily-livered, white-livered; cowardly. **Lily-white**, white as a lily. **Lily of the valley**, the genus *Convallaria*.

limb (līm) *n.* [L. *limbus*, a border, edge] the edge of the disk of a heavenly body, esp. of the sun and moon; the edge of the graduated circle in an instrument; [Bot.] the expanded portion of a monopetalous corolla.

limb (līm) *n.* [A.S. *lim*] extremity; an extremity of the human body, as the arm or leg; a member; the branch of a tree larger than a twig; —*v. t.* to supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear off the limbs of. **Limb of the law**, a lawyer.



Lighthouse.

etc



Lily.

limbate (lim-'bāt) *a.* [L.] bordered [Bot.]; having a limb.

limbed (limd) *a.* having limbs (used in composition, as *large limbed*, etc.)

limber (lim-'ber) *a.* [*limp*] easily bent; flexible; pliant.

limber (lim-'ber) *v.t.* [Etym. unknown;] to attach to a gun-carriage; —*n.* the forward part of a gun-carriage to which the horses are attached; —*pl.* holes cut through the floor timbers of a ship to afford a passage for water to the pump-well.

limberness (lim-'ber-nes) *n.* quality of being limber; flexibility; pliancy.

limbo, limbus (lim-'bō, -bus) *n.* [L. *in limbo*, ablative case of *limbus*, border, edge] an imaginary region into which the souls of unbaptized children, heathens, idiots, etc., pass at death —hence, a place of restraint or confinement.

lime (lim) *n.* [a corruption of A.S. *lind*, the linden tree] the linden tree; —*a.* of, or pertaining to, the lime or linden tree.

lime (lim) *n.* [F. fr. Pers. *limū*, citron; cf. *lemon*] a tree that produces a small, sour kind of lemon; the fruit itself. **Lime-juice**, the juice of the lime, containing citric acid, and used at sea as a specific against scurvy.

lime (lim) *n.* [A.S. *lim*, cement; cf. *loam*] a viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds; bird-lime; oxide of calcium; the white, caustic substance obtained from limestone, shells, etc., by heat; —*v.t.* to smear with a viscous substance; to entangle; to ensnare; to manure with lime; to cement. **Lime-burner**, one that burns limestone to form lime. **Lime-light**, a powerful light produced by projecting an oxyhydrogen flame on a ball of lime. **Lime-sink**, a round hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts. **Lime-twig**, a twig smeared over with bird-lime for catching birds. **Lime-wash**, a coating given with a solution of lime. **Lime-water**, water impregnated with lime.

limekiln (lim-'kil) *n.* a kiln or furnace in which limestone is burnt to make lime.

limestone (lim-'stōn) *n.* any rock consisting largely or chiefly of carbonate of lime.

liming (lī-'ming) *n.* the act of manuring with lime.

limit (lim-'it) *n.* [F. fr. L. *limes*, -*itis*, a boundary] that which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound, border, or edge; utmost extent; boundary; —*v.t.* to bound; to confine within certain bounds; to restrain or restrict the signification of.

limitable (lim-'i-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being limited, restricted, or restrained.

limitarian (lim-'i-tā-ri-an) *n.* one that holds the doctrine of particular redemption (opposed to *universalist*); —*a.* tending to limit.

limitary (lim-'i-tā-ri) *a.* limiting; restrictive; circumscribed.

limitation (lim-'i-tā-shun) *n.* act of bounding or circumscribing; condition of being limited, restricted, or circumscribed; restriction; restraint; confinement of sense, meaning, or import, to words or expressions; implied condition or quality.

limited (lim-'i-ted) *a.* narrow; restricted. **Limited liability**, a term used to describe the liability of shareholders or partners, where it is limited to the amount, or some multiple of the amount, of their shares. **Limited monarchy**, a monarchy in which the power of the sovereign is limited.

limitedly (lim-'i-ted-li) *adv.* with limitation; narrowly; strictly.

limitedness (lim-'i-ted-nes) *n.* state of being restrained within limits.

limiter (lim-'i-tēr) *n.* one that, or that which, limits or confines.

limitless (lim-'i-tles) *a.* having no limits; unbounded; boundless.

limmer (lim-'er) *n.* [O.F. *liemier*] a mongrel hound; [Scot.] a coarse or scolding woman.

limn (lim) *v.t.* [O.F. *enluminer*, to illuminate] to draw or paint; *esp.* to paint in water colours; to illumine, as books or parchments.

limner (lim-'ner) *n.* one that decorates books with initial pictures; a portrait-painter.



Lime.

limning (lim-'ning) *n.* drawing; painting; painting in water colours.

limonite (lī-'mō-nit) *n.* [F. fr. G. *leimon*, a marshy meadow] an important iron ore, also called bog-iron, brown hematite, and brown iron ore.

limonitic (lī-'mō-nit-ik) *a.* containing or resembling limonite.

limosis (lī-'mō-sis) *n.* [G. *limos*, hunger] a ravenous appetite caused by disease.

limous (lī-'mūs) *a.* [L. *limus*, mud, slime] muddy; thick.

limp (limp) *v.i.* [cf. A.S. *lemp-healt*, halting] to halt; to walk lame; —*n.* a halt; act of limping.

limp (limp) *a.* [cf. Bav. *lampecht*, flaccid] lacking stiffness; flexible; pliant.

limper (lim-'per) *n.* one that limps.

limpet (lim-'pet) *n.* [A.S. *lempedu*, a lamprey, fr. L. *lampreda*, lamprey] a small univalve shell-fish of the genus *Patella*, found adhering to rocks; a certain fresh-water mollusc.

limpid (lim-'pid) *a.* [F. fr. L. *limpidus*, clear] clear; transparent; pellucid; pure; crystal.

limpidity, limpidness (lim-'pid-i-ti, lim-'pid-nes) *n.* state or quality of being limpid or clear; clearness; purity.

limpingly (lim-'ping-li) *adv.* in a lame or halting manner; lamely.

limpness (lim-'pnes) *n.* the state of being limp; flaccidity.

limy (lī-'mi) *a.* covered or bedaubed with lime; viscous; containing lime; resembling lime.

lin, linn (lin) *n.* [Gael. *linne*] a waterfall; a pool.

linament (lin-'q-ment) [L.] *n.* a tent for a wound; lint.

linch (linsh) [A.S. *hlinc*, a ridge] a ledge; a right-angled projection.

linchpin (linsh-'pin) *n.* [orig. *lins-pin*, fr. A.S. *lynis*, axle-tree] a pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

lind, linden (lind, lin-'den) *n.* [A.S. *lindā*] the lime-tree, a handsome tree, having panicles of light yellow flowers, and large cordate leaves.

line (lin) *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, lint] a linen thread or string; a slender cord; a thread-like mark of the pen; an extended stroke, whether straight or crooked; that which has length, but not breadth or thickness; the exterior limit of a figure; boundary; contour; outline; a mark upon the face or hand; lineament; a straight row; a continued series or rank; a short letter; a note; a verse; course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy, conceived or directed toward an end or object; department; a succession of progeny from a common progenitor; a connected series of public conveyances, as steamers; a railroad; telegraph wire; an order to a traveller for goods; any class of goods; the regular infantry of an army; a trench or rampart; the 12th of an inch; —*pl.* a certificate of church membership, or of marriage; —*v.t.* to mark out or cover with lines; to add a covering to, *esp.* to cover the inside of; to place along the side of for security or defence; to extend a body of soldiers in a line or row; to dress; to read or repeat line by line; to impregnate, as a bitch. **Line of battle**, the arrangement of troops or ships in time of battle. **Line of battle ship**, a ship large enough to have a place in the line of battle. **Line of beauty**, a graceful, wavy line, to which different forms have been given. **The line**, the equator. **Fraunhofer lines**, dark lines in the solar spectrum indicating the presence of certain substances in the sun's atmosphere, first investigated by Fraunhofer, a Bavarian optician. **Hard lines**, unfortunate circumstances.

lineage (lin-'e-i) *n.* [F. *lignage*, fr. *ligne*, line, fr. L. *linea*, line] race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

lineal (lin-'e-al) *a.* [L. *linealis*, fr. *linea*, line] composed of lines; descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors; in the direction of a line.

lineally (lin-'e-al-li) *adv.* in a direct line.

lineament (lin-'e-q-ment) *n.* [F. fr. L. *lineamentum*, a drawing, fr. *lineare*, to draw a line, fr. *linea*, a line] feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

linear (lin'-e-ar) *a.* [L. *linearis*, fr. *linea*, line] pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.


lineate, lineated (lin'-e-at, -ā-ted) *a.* marked with lines.

lineation (lin-e-ā-shun) *n.* disposition or arrangement of lines; delineation.

linen (lin'-en) *n.* [A.S. *līn*, fr. L. *linum*, flax] thread or cloth made of flax or hemp; the under part of dress, as being chiefly made of linen; —*a.* made of linen; resembling linen cloth. **Linens-draper**, one that deals in linen goods.

liner (lī-ner) *n.* a vessel belonging to a regular line of packets; a line of battleships.

linesman (līnz-man) *n.* a soldier in a regiment of infantry.

ling (ling) *n.* [A.S. *lengu*, length, *cf.* *long*] a marine fish something like the cod, but more slender, and having only two dorsal fins, found in northern seas.  **Ling.**

lingam (ling-gam) *n.* [Skr.] the phallus, sacred, as representing the god Siva, and the generative power of nature [Hind. Myth.].

linger (ling-ger) *v.i.* [M.E. *lengen*, to tarry, fr. A.S. *lang*, long] to delay; to loiter; to be in suspense; to hesitate; to remain long in any state.

lingerer (ling-ger-er) *n.* one that lingers.

lingerie (lang-zhe-rē) *n.* [F. fr. L. *linum*, flax] linen articles of dress collectively.

lingering (ling-ger-ing) *n.* a delaying; tardiness; protraction.

lingeringly (ling-ger-ing-li) *adv.* tardiously; slowly; with delay.

Lingism (ling-izm) *n.* [fr. P. H. *Ling*, the inventor] the Swedish movement cure for obesity.

lingo (ling-gō) *n.* [corruption of L. *lingua*, tongue] language; speech; slang.

lingua dental (ling-gwa-den-tal) *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, *dentis*, tooth] formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, or of the tongue and that part of the gum just above the front teeth; —*n.* an articulation pronounced by aid of the tongue and teeth.

lingual (ling-gwāl) *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue] pertaining to the tongue; —*n.* a letter pronounced with the tongue, as *l*.

linguiform (ling-gwi-form) *a.* having the form of a tongue.

linguist (ling-gwist) *n.* [L. *lingua*, tongue, speech, language] one skilled in languages.

linguistic (ling-gwis-tik) *a.* relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages.

linguistics (ling-gwis-tiks) *n.* the science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words; comparative grammar.

lingula (ling-gū-lā) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *lingua*] a little tongue-like part or process.

lingular (ling-gū-lar) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a lingula.

lingy (līn'-ji) *a.* [Prov. E.] limber; flexible; tall; strong.

linhay (līn-hā) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] an open shed attached to a farm-yard.

liniment (līn-i-ment) *n.* [L. *linire*, to anoint] a species of soft ointment; an embrocation.

lining (lī-ning) *n.* [fr. *line*, to cover with line, *i.e.*, linen] the covering of an inner surface.

link (līnk) *v.i.* [Ety. doubtful] to go smartly; to do anything quickly.


link (līnk) *n.* [Scand.] a single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another; anything connecting—hence, any constituent part of a connected series; a measure of 7.92 inches, the 1-100th part of a chain; —*v.t.* to unite or connect by means of something intervening; —*v.i.* to be connected.

link (līnk) *n.* [corruption of D. *lant*, *cf.* *linstock*] a torch made of tow and pitch. **Link-boy**, a boy or man that carries a link to light foot-passengers.

links (līnks) *n.pl.* [A.S. *hlinc*, ridge of land] flat, sandy ground near the sea, growing grass, furze, etc.

Linnean, Linnean (līn-nē-an) *a.* pertaining to Linneus, or

Linné (1707-78), the Swedish botanist. **Linnean system**, the artificial or sexual system of classification in Botany introduced by Linnæus.

linnet (līn'-et) *n.* [O.F. *linette*, fr. L. *linum*, flax, so called from feeding on flax-seed] a small bird of the genus *Fringilla*, allied to the finches, frequenting heaths and commons, and noted for its sweet and cheerful song.  **Linnet.**

linoleum (lī-nō'-le-um) *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil] a kind of floor-cloth in the manufacture of which linseed oil is largely used.

linseed (līn-sēd) *n.* [A.S. *līn*, flax, and E. *seed*] flax-seed (it yields an oil). **Linseed-oil**, extensively used in the arts and in the preparation of liniments; when ground, it forms linseed meal, which makes the most soothing kind of poultice. **Linseed-cake**, the solid mass that remains when the oil is expressed from flax-seed.

linsey, linsey-woolsey (līn'-si, -wōol'-si) *a.* made of linen and wool—hence, of different and unsuitable parts; vile; mean; —*n.* stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

linstock (līn-stok) *n.* [fr. *lint*, or *lunt*, fr. D. *lant*, a match, and *stok*, a stick] a pointed staff, with a fork at one end, to hold a match used in firing cannon.

lint (līnt) *n.* [L. *linteum*, a linen cloth, fr. *linum*] flax; linen ravelled or scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

lintel (līnt'-el) *n.* [O.F. fr. Low L. *dim.* of *limes*, a border] a horizontal piece of timber or stone placed over a door, window, or other opening.

lintwhite (līnt'-hwīt) *n.* [A.S.] a linnet.

lion (lī-un) *n.* [L. *leo*, *leonis*] a carnivorous mammal of the genus *Felis*, noted for its great size and strength, and its terrific roar (found in Asia, and all over Africa); a sign in the zodiac (*Leo*); an object of interest and curiosity. **Lion-heart**, a person of great courage. **Lion-hearted**, having a lion's heart or courage. **Lion-hunter**, one that hunts lions; one that runs after celebrities. **Lion-like**, resembling a lion; as brave or as strong as a lion. **Lion's provider**, a popular name for the jackal; a scyphont; a cat's-paw. **Lion's share**, the largest share; an unduly large share. **British lion**, the lion, used as the national emblem of Great Britain. **Mountain lion**, the cougar. **To put one's head into the lion's mouth**, to go into a position of great danger; to put one's self into the power of an enemy.



Lion.

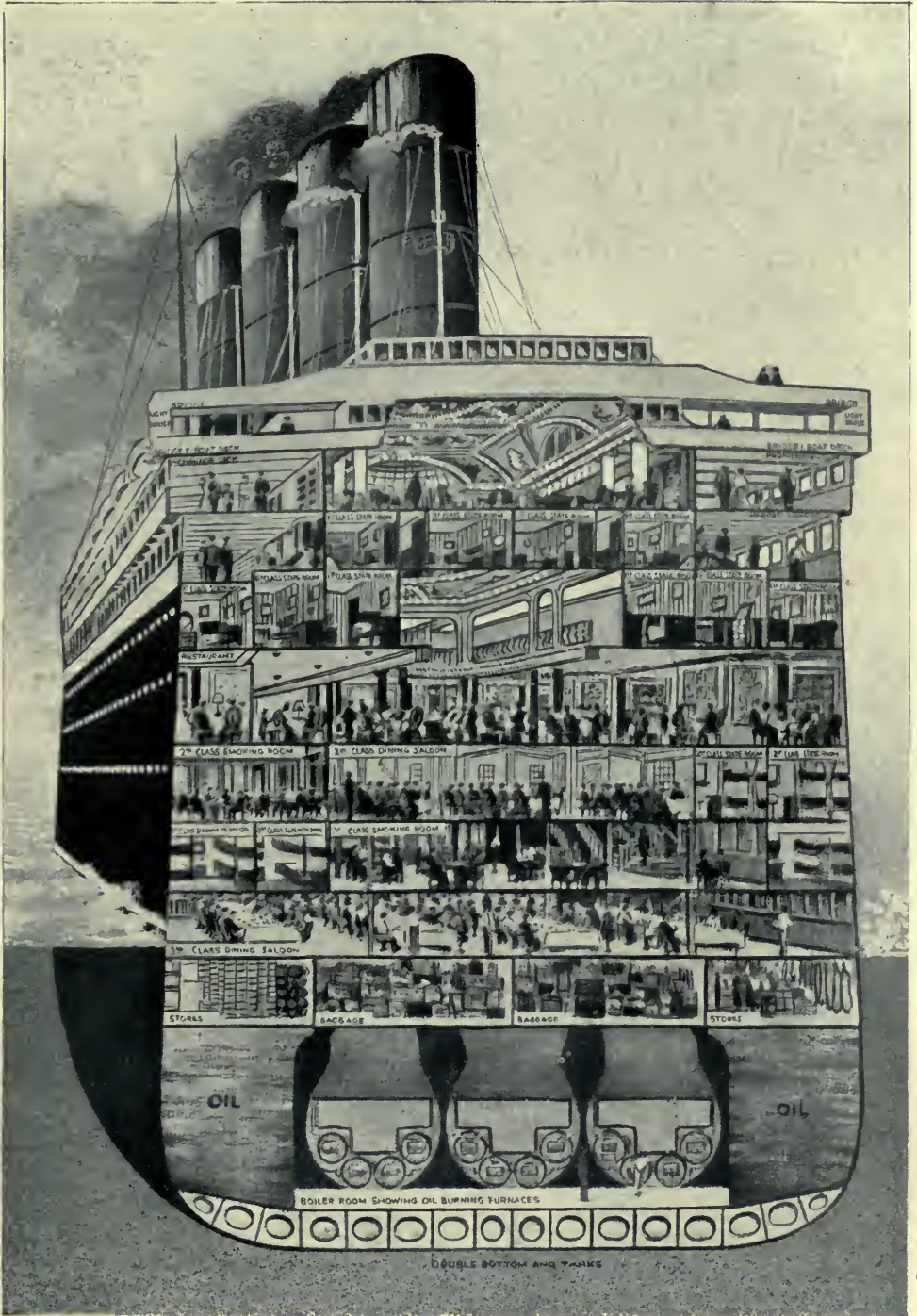
lioness (lī-un-es) *n.* the female of the lion kind.

lionism (lī-un-izm) *n.* the practice of lionizing.

lionize (lī-un-iz) *v.t.* to treat as a lion or object of interest.

lip (līp) *n.* [A.S. *lippa*; allied to L. *labium*, lip] one of the two fleshy parts composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals; the edge of anything; border; brim; —*pl.* the organs of speech as represented by the lips; —*v.t.* to touch with the lips; to kiss. **Lip-comfort**, words of comfort or consolation unaccompanied by any practical assistance. **Lip-comforter**, one that comforts or consoles with words merely. **Lip-devotion**, prayers uttered by the lips only; mouth-honour. **Lip-homage**, homage rendered by the lips only; insincere professions of devotion. **Lip-language**, oral or articulate language understood by the deaf and dumb by watching the motion of the lips, as opposed to the language of signs. **Lip-salve**, an unctuous application to chapped lips; cold cream, glycerine, etc. **Lip-service**, service with the lips only; merely verbal profession of service. **Lip-wisdom**, wisdom in talk without wisdom in action. **To hang the lip**, to be sullen or sulky. **To make a lip**, to pout the under-lip in sullenness or contempt.

lipæmia (lī-pē-mī-ā) *n.* [G. *lipos*, fat, and *haima*, blood] the presence of an undue quantity of fatty matter in the blood.



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Transverse View of a Modern Liner.

To face p. 516

lipogram (lip-u-gram) *n.* [G. *leipein*, to leave, and *gramma*, a letter] a writing in which a certain letter has been left out.

lipogrammatic (li-pu-gra-mat'ik) *a.* pertaining to lipograms.

lipped (lipt) *a.* having lips; having a raised or rounded edge resembling a lip.

lippitude (lip-i-tud) *n.* [L. *lippus*, blue-eyed] soreness of eyes; blearedness.

liquable (lik'-wa-bl) *a.* [L.] capable of being liquefied.

liqueate (li'kwāt) *v.t.* [L.] to melt; to liquefy.

liquation (li-kwā-shun) *n.* act or operation of melting; capacity of being melted.

liquefacient (lik-we-fā-shi-ent) *n.* that which liquefies.

liquefaction (lik-we-fak-shun) *n.* [L.] act or operation of melting or dissolving, etc.; the state of being melted.

liquefy (lik-we-fi) *v.t.* [L. *liquere*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make] to melt; to dissolve; technically, to melt by the sole agency of heat;—*v.i.* to become liquid.

liquefier (lik-we-fi-er) *n.* that which melts or dissolves; a solvent.

liquescent (li-kwes-en-si) *n.* state of being liquescent; aptness to melt.

liquescent (li-kwes-ent) *a.* [L. *liquescere*, to become liquid] tending to become liquid; inclined to melt.

liqueur (li-ker') *n.* [F., *of liquor*] a delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavoured with fruits and aromatic substances.

liquid (lik-wid) *a.* [L. *liquere*, to be fluid] fluid; not fixed or solid; flowing smoothly or easily; sounding agreeably to the ear; pronounced without any jar or harshness;—*n.* a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and, therefore, retain no definite form; a fluid that is not aeriform; a letter that has a smooth, flowing sound, or that flows smoothly after a mute; as, *l, m, n, r.*

liquidambar (lik-wid-am-bar) *n.* [L. *liquidus*, liquid, and Low L. *ambar*, amber] a genus of balsamiferous tropical trees.

liquidate (lik-wi-dāt) *v.t.* [L. *liquidus*, liquid, clear] to bring, as debts and obligations, under one head, and determine the precise amount of; to adjust; to discharge; to satisfy in full.

liquidation (lik-wi-dā-shun) *n.* act of settling and adjusting debts.

liquidator (lik-wi-dā-tur) *n.* one that adjusts and settles; *esp.* a professional man appointed to wind up the affairs of a company.

liquidity (lik-wid-i-ti) *n.* state or condition of being liquid; fluidity.

liquidize (lik-wi-diz) *v.t.* to reduce to the liquid state.

liquidness (lik-wid-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being liquid.

liquor (lik-ur) *n.* [A.F. *liquor*, fr. L. *liquere*, to be liquid] any liquid or fluid substance; *esp.* alcoholic or spirituous fluid, either distilled or fermented; a decoction, solution, or tincture;—*v.t.* to moisten; to treat with liquor;—*v.i.* to drink. **Liquor laws**, legislation to restrict the trade in alcoholic drinks.

liquorice (lik-u-ris) *n.* See licorice.

lira (lē-ra) *n.* [It.] an Italian silver coin equal in value to a franc.

lirella (li-rel'a) *n.* [L. *lira*, a furrow] a furrowed apothecium characteristic of some lichens.

Lisbon (liz-bun) *n.* a kind of white wine imported from Lisbon.

lisp (lisp) *v.i.* [M.E. *lispēn*, fr. A.S. *wlisp*, stammering, lispēn, *cf.* Ger. *lispeln*, to lisp] to give *s* the sound of *th* in *then*, and *z* that of *th* in *this*; to speak imperfectly—hence, to make feeble beginnings or imperfect efforts;—*v.t.* to pronounce with a lisp;—*n.* habit or act of lisping, as in uttering *th* for *s*, and *th* for *z*.

lisper (lis-per) *n.* one that lisps.

lispingly (lis-ping-li) *adv.* with a lisp; imperfectly.

lissom, lissome (lis-um) *a.* [fr. *lithesome*] supple; elastic; free.

list (list) *n.* [A.S. *līst*, a list of cloth] the outer edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border; a limit or boundary; a border; a row or line; a little square moulding; a fillet; a listel; [O. H. Ger. *līsta*] a roll; a catalogue; a register; an inventory;—*v.t.* to sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a party-coloured show, or to form a border; to enrol; to enlist; to engage in the public service, as soldiers;—*v.i.* to engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.

list (list) *n.* [O.F. *lisse*, *cf.* Late L. *licia*, barriers] a line inclosing a field of combat—hence, in *pl.*, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat;—*v.t.* to inclose for combat.

list (list) *v.i.* [A.S. *lystan*, to desire, fr. *lust*, pleasure] to lean or incline—hence, to desire or choose; to please;—*n.* an inclination to one side, as of a ship.

list (list) *v.i.* to listen.

listel (lis-tel) *n.* a list or fillet.

listen (lis-n) *v.i.* [A.S. *hlystan*, fr. *hlyst*, hearing] to attend closely with a view to hear; to hearken; to yield to advice; to obey.

listener (lis-nēr) *n.* one that listens; a hearkener.

Listerism (lis-ter-izm) *n.* the antiseptic method of carrying out surgical operations introduced by Lord Lister (it was designed to effect the exclusion of all living germs from wounds).

listless (list-les) *a.* [A.S. *lust*, pleasure] not attending; indifferent; careless; inattentive.

listlessly (list-les-li) *adv.* without attention; heedlessly.

listlessness (list-les-nes) *n.* the state of being listless; indifference; inattention.

litany (lit-a-ni) *n.* [O.F. *letanie*, fr. L. fr. G. *litaneia*, a prayer] a solemn form of supplications for mercy and deliverance, used in public worship.

literal (lit-er-al) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *litera*, a letter, *cf.* letter] according to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical; exact; rendered word for word, as a translation; consisting of letters; expressed by letters, as an equation.

literalism (lit-er-al-izm) *n.* a mode of interpreting literally—hence, narrow, formal, or unimaginative interpretation.

literalist (lit-er-al-ist) *n.* one that adheres to the literal interpretation.

literalize (lit-er-al-iz) *v.t.* to render literal; to interpret literally.

literally (lit-er-al-i) *adv.* according to the primary and natural import of words; word by word; not figuratively; without exaggeration; actually.

literalness (lit-er-al-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being literal; exact interpretation of the words; original import. Also *literality*.

literary (lit-er-ri) *a.* [L. *litera*, a letter] pertaining to letters or literature; versed in, or acquainted with, literature; consisting in letters or written or printed compositions.

literate (lit-er-at) *a.* [L.] instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered.

literati (lit-er-ā-ti) *n.pl.* men of learning or erudition; learned men.

literatim (lit-er-ā-tim) *adv.* [L.] letter by letter.

literature (lit-er-a-tūr) *n.* [F. fr. L.] learning; acquaintance with letters or books; skill, art, or grace in composition; literary style; the body of literary productions in a country or nation, or in a particular age or period; *esp.* such literary compositions as depend for their effect largely on style and diction; belles lettres: critical essays, poetry, etc., as opposed to scientific productions.

lithanthrax (li-than'thraks) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *anthrax*, coal] stone-coal; anthracite (opposed to *xyanthrax*, wood-coal).

litharge (lith-ārj) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *arguros*, silver] protoxide of lead, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air.

lithe (lith) *a.* [A.S. *lithe*, *lith*, gentle, soft] capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

lithely (lith-li) *adv.* in a lithe manner; flexibly.

litheness (lith-nes) *n.* state of being lithe; flexibility; limberness.

lithesome (lith-'sum) *a.* pliant; limber; nimble.

lithesomeness (lith-'sum-nēs) *n.* the state or quality of being lithesome.

lithia (lith-'i-ə) *n.* oxide of lithium.

lithic (lith-'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, stone; pertaining to stone in the bladder.

lithium (lith-'i-um) *n.* [L. fr. G. *lithos*, stone] one of the alkaline metals, so called because obtained from a mineral (it is the lightest metal known).

lithocarp (lith-'u-kārp) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *karpos*, fruit] a fossil fruit.

lithochromatics (lith-'u-krō-mat-'iks) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *chrōma*, colour] the art of painting in oil on stone and taking impressions on canvas.

lithodome (lith-'u-dōm) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *domos*, a house] a kind of shell-fish which lives in a hole scooped out by itself in a rock.

lithofracteur (lith-'u-frak-'ter) *n.* [F.] a powerful explosive mixture, used principally in blasting.

lithoglyph (lith-'u-glif) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *glyphein*, to carve] a carving on a precious stone; an engraved stone.

lithograph (lith-'u-graf) *v.t.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *graphein*, to write, engrave] to trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing;—*n.* a print from a drawing on stone.

lithographer (li-'thog-'ra-'fer) *n.* one that practises lithography.

lithographic (lith-'u-graf-'ik) *a.* pertaining to lithography; engraved upon, or printed from, stone.

lithographically (lith-'u-graf-'i-kal-'i) *adv.* by lithography.

lithography (li-'thog-'ra-'fi) *n.* the art by which designs are drawn or traced on stone and impressions or prints are obtained from them.

lithoid, lithoidal (lith-'oid, li-'thoi-'dal) *a.* resembling a stone; of a stony structure.

lithological (lith-'u-loj-'i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, lithology.

lithologist (li-'thol-'ō-'jist) *n.* one that is versed in lithology.

lithology (li-'thol-'ō-'ji) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *logos*, discourse] the science that treats of the characteristics and classification of rocks.

lithomarge (lith-'u-mārg) *n.* [L. *marga*, marl] a hydrous silicate of alumina.

lithophagous (li-'thof-'ā-gus) *a.* [G. *phagein*, to eat] eating or swallowing stones; perforating stones, as certain molluscs.

lithophane (lith-'u-fan) *n.* [G. *phainesthai*, to appear] ornamental porcelain adapted for lamps, windows, and other transparencies.

lithophyte (lith-'u-fit) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *phuton*, plant] a production apparently both stone and plant, as the corals and sea-fans; stone coral; madrepora.

lithotint (lith-'u-tint) *n.* [G. *lithos* and E. *tint*] the process of producing coloured pictures by lithography; a picture produced by this process.

lithotome (lith-'u-tōm) *n.* a stone resembling a cut gem; a bistoury used in lithotomy.

lithotomic (lith-'u-tom-'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or performed by, lithotomy.

lithotomist (li-'thot-'u-mist) *n.* one that performs the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotomy (li-'thot-'u-mi) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *temnein*, to cut] the operation, art, or practice of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotripsy, lithotripsy (lith-'u-'trip-'si, -u-'tri-'ti) *n.* [G. *lithos* and *tripsis*, a rubbing, grinding] the operation of crushing stone in the bladder.

lithotype (lith-'u-'tip) *n.* [G. *lithos* and *typos*, impression] a kind of stereotype plate.

lithotypy (lith-'u-'ti-'pl) *n.* a peculiar method of stereotyping by using a composition that hardens into a stony substance.

litigable (lit-'i-ga-'bl) *a.* capable of being made the subject of a suit at law.

litigant (lit-'i-gant) *a.* [L. *ppr.* of *litigare*, to dispute] disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit;—*n.* a person engaged in a lawsuit.

litigate (lit-'i-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *lis*, *litis*, dispute, strife, and *agere*, to carry on] to contest in law; to prosecute or defend by legal process;—*v.i.* to carry on a suit by judicial process; to dispute.

litigation (lit-'i-gā-'shun) *n.* act or process of litigating; a suit at law.

litigiosity (li-'ti-'i-ōs-'i-ti) *n.* the character of being litigious.

litigious (li-'ti-'j-'us) *a.* [L. *litigium*, dispute, quarrel] quarrelsome; contentious; fond of litigation; subject to contention; disputable.

litigiously (li-'ti-'j-'us-'li) *adv.* in a litigious manner.

litigiousness (li-'ti-'j-'us-'nēs) *n.* disposition to engage in lawsuits; a wrangling or quarrelsome disposition.

litmus (lit-'mus) *n.* [corruption of D. *lakmoes*, a blue dye stuff] purple dye obtained from a lichen, and from a kind of spurge common in the south of Europe (it turns blue with alkalis and red with acids). Litmus-paper, unsized paper stained with litmus, used to test the acidity or alkalinity of a solution.

litotes (lit-'u-'lēz) *n.* [G.] a weaker expression meant to suggest a stronger, e.g., a citizen of no mean city.

litre (lī-'ter) *n.* [F. fr. G. *litra*, a pound] a French measure of capacity being a cubic decimetre, equal to 61.027 cubic inches, or 1.76 English pints.

litter (lit-'er) *n.* [O. F. *litiere*, fr. L. *lectus*, couch, bed] a bed so furnished with supports that it may be easily carried about with a person in it; a coarse bed of straw or hay for animals to rest upon; a covering of straw for plants; a confused mass of objects little valued; rubbish; a condition of disorder or confusion; the number of pigs or other small animals born at once;—*v.t.* to bring forth young, as swine and other beasts; to scatter or throw about, as shreds, fragments, etc.; to supply or cover with litter.

littérateur (lit-'er-'a-'ter) *n.* [F.] a literary man.

little (lit-'l) *a.* [A.S. *lytel*] small in size or extent; diminutive; short in duration; brief; small in quantity or amount; small in dignity, power, or importance; insignificant; contemptible; small in force or efficiency; weak; slight; inconsiderable; small in generosity; mean;—*n.* a small quantity, amount, space, and the like;—*adv.* in a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly. A little, somewhat; to a limited extent; for a short time. In little, on a small scale. Little Go, a preliminary examination at Cambridge University.

littleness (lit-'l-'nēs) *n.* the state or quality of being little.

littoral (lit-'u-'ral) *a.* [L. *litus*, the sea-shore] belonging to the interval on a sea-coast, between high and low water mark; situated on a shore.

lituate, lituiform (lit-'u-'āt, -i-'form) *a.* [L. *lituus*, a staff with a curved end] forked with the points turned outward.

liturgical (li-'tur-'ji-'kal) *a.* pertaining to a liturgy, or to public prayer and worship.

liturgically (li-'tur-'ji-'kal-'i) *adv.* in a liturgical manner.

liturgics (li-'tur-'jiks) *n.* the doctrine or theory of liturgies.

liturgiologist (li-'tur-'ji-'ol-'ō-'jist) *n.* one versed in liturgiology.

liturgiology (li-'tur-'ji-'ol-'ō-'ji) *n.* the science or system of liturgies.

liturgist (lit-'ur-'jist) *n.* one that favours or adheres strictly to a liturgy.

liturgy (lit-'ur-'ji) *n.* [O.E. *liturgie*, fr. G. *leitros*, public, and *ergon*, work] the established formulas or ritual for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms.

live (liv) *v.i.* [M.E. *liven*, fr. A.S. *libban*, to dwell] to have being; to be animated; to exist; to be in a particular form or state of being; to subsist; to have an organic structure for growth and reproduction, as a plant or animal; to have in union therewith an indwelling immortal soul, as man—hence, to be sentient or conscious; to be in a state of happiness, affluence, etc.; to be in a state of misery, etc.; to continue; to endure; to dwell in; to reside; to be nourished by; to feed on, as animals; to be supported or maintained

by; to keep one's self, as by wages, income, etc.; to float; not to founder, as a ship in a storm; to appear real, as an image or description; in Scripture, to be freed from the doom and bondage of sin; to be inwardly quickened, and actuated by faith;—*v.t.* to spend, as one's life; to lead; to pass; to continue; to act habitually in conformity to. To **live down**, to disprove by one's life and conduct; to efface by one's after life the recollection of a mistake. To **live out**, to continue alive to the end of. To **live up to**, to order one's life in accordance with.

live (liv) *a.* [*contr. for alive* = A.S. *on life*, in life] having life; quick; not dead, as a plant or animal; ignited; not extinguished, as a coal; active; earnest; vivid; glowing, as colour. **Live hair**, hair from a living animal. **Live stock**, horses, cattle, and other domestic animals stocking a farm.

lived (livd) *a.* existing; having life (used in composition with a qualifying adjective, as long-lived).

livelihood (liv-li-hood) *n.* [M.E. *liwloode*, fr. A.S. *lif*, life, and *lād*, a leading, way, cf. *lode*] means of maintaining existence; support of life; maintenance.

liveliness (liv-li-nes) *n.* quality or state of being lively or animated; spirit; vivacity; sprightliness; appearance of life, as in a portrait or description; brightness of delineation or expression; briskness; effervescence, as of liquors.

livelong (liv-long) *a.* [*livelong*] long in passing; tedious.

lively (liv-i) *a.* [M.E. *līfy*, life-like] animated; active; gay; light; airy; expressive; strong; energetic; spirited; vivid; glowing; brisk;—*adv.* with strong resemblance of life; briskly.

liver (liv-er) *n.* one that lives; a resident; a dweller.

liver (liv-er) *n.* [A.S. *līver*] the largest gland of the body, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm (it secretes the bile). **Liver-colour**, of the colour of liver; dark red. **Liver-complaint**, disease of the liver. **Liver-fluke**, a parasitic worm. **Liver-wort**, any plant of the cryptogamic family Hepaticæ.

liveried (liv-er-id) *a.* wearing a livery, as servants.

livery (liv-er-i) *n.* [A.F. *liveree*, fr. *L. livrare*, to give freely] the peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished; the garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; the body or company wearing such a garb; an allowance of food statedly given out, as to servants, to horses, etc.; the body of liverymen in London;—*v.t.* to clothe in livery. **Livery-servant**, a servant that wears a livery. **Livery-stable**, a stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

liveryman (liv-er-i-man) *n.* one that wears a livery, as a servant; a freeman of the city in London, entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or livery of the company to which he belongs.

livid (liv-id) *a.* [F. fr. *L. lividus*, bluish] black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh, by contusion.

lividity, lividness (li-vid-i-ti, liv-id-nes) *n.* a dark or black and blue colour, like that of bruised flesh.

living (liv-ing) *a.* having life; active; lively; issuing continually from the earth, as water; flowing; producing action, animation, and vigour; quickening; life-giving;—*n.* means of subsistence; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman; one that is alive, or those that are alive. **Living-room**, a family sitting-room.

livraison (li-vrā-zong) *n.* [F.] a number of a book published in parts.

livre (lī-ver) *n.* [F. fr. *L. libra*, a pound] an old French silver coin equal to 20 sous or 9d.

lixivial, lixivious (lik-siv-i-al, -us) *a.* [L. *lixivium*, lye, fr. *lix*, ashes] obtained by lixiviation; containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood; of the colour of lye; resembling lye; having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

lixivate (lik-siv-i-āt) *v.t.* to form into lye; to impregnate water with alkaline salt, by passing it through the ashes of wood.

lixiviation (lik-siv-i-ā-shun) *n.* the process of lixiviating.

lixivium (lik-siv-i-um) *n.* [L.] lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood-ashes.

lizard (liz-ard) *n.* [F. fr. *L. lacerta*, a lizard] a four-footed reptile having an elongate, round body, a very long round tail, a head covered with polygonal plates, and a tongue more or less divided at the end, found in most of the warm parts of the world. **Lizard-stone**, a serpentine marble stone found in Cornwall.



Lizard.

llama (lá-má) *n.* [Peruv.] an ungulate ruminating mammal of the camel kind, about 4 ft. high and 5 feet long when at full growth (it is a native of South America, is used as a beast of burden, and prized for its light, woolly hair).

llano (lá-nó, lyá-nó) *n.* [Sp. fr. *L. planus*, plain] one of the vast grassy plains in the north of South America.



Llama.

Lloyd's (loidz) *n.* a part of the Royal Exchange in London appropriated to the use of ship-owners, underwriters, and insurance brokers (so called from Edward Lloyd, in whose coffee-house the first meetings were held in the 17th century). **Lloyd's-list**, a London daily publication giving full and early intelligence of shipping matters.

lo (lō) *int.* [M.E. *lo*, fr. A.S. *lā*] look; see; behold; observe.

loach, loche (lōch) *n.* [F. *loche*] a small fish, allied to the minnow, inhabiting small, clear streams, and esteemed dainty food.

load (lōd) *n.* [M.E. *lāde*, a course, a load, fr. A.S. *lād*, lode, carriage] a burden; the amount or quantity that can be imposed and conveyed at one time, as by a porter, horse, cart, van, waggon, truck, etc.—hence, a certain measure for articles conveyed in carts, trucks, etc.; any depending or heavy weight; figuratively, pressure; encumbrance; accumulated weight, as of debts, difficulties, crimes, etc.; the quantity of food or drink that fills or oppresses the stomach; the charge of a fire-arm;—*v.t.* to lay a burden on; to put upon, for carriage or conveyance, as on a cart, etc.; to put on board of, as cargo; to freight; to charge, as a gun, with powder, ball, shot, etc.; to burden unfairly or oppressively; to encumber; to give additional weight or force to, by something appended or annexed. **Load-line**, or **Plimsoll's mark**, a line on the side of a vessel to show the depth beyond which she will not sink without being overloaded.

loader (lō-der) *n.* one that, or that which, loads.

loading (lō-ding) *n.* the act of putting on a load; a load.

loadstar, lodestar (lōd-stār) *n.* [cf. *lode*] the star that leads; the polestar; often used figuratively.

loadstone, lodestone (lōd-stōn) *n.* [cf. *lode*] a piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity, like a magnetic needle; a natural magnet.

loaf (lōf) *n.*; *pl.* loaves (lōvz) [A.S. *hlāf*] any thick lump or mass; esp. a large, regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake. **Loaf-sugar**, sugar refined and moulded in a conical shape. **Loaves and fishes**, temporal benefits, as money or office.

loaf (lōf) *v.t.* [Ger. *lawfen*, to run about] to spend time in idleness; to lounge; to loiter.

loafer (lō-fer) *n.* one that loafs or idles away his time.

loam (lōm) *n.* [A.S. *lām*; cf. *lime*] a rich friable soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay, oxide of iron, and carbonate of lime;—*v.t.* to cover with loam.

loamy (lō-mi) *a.* consisting of loam, or resembling it; clayey and marly.

loan (lōn) *n.* [A.S. *lāen*] act of lending; that which is lent; anything lent on condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind; a permission to use; grant of the use;—*v.t.* to lend;—*v.t.* to lend money or other valuable property. **Loan-office**, an office where money is lent; a pawnbroker's place of business. **Loan-word**, an adopted word.

loan (lōn) *n.* [Scot. cf. *lane*] a narrow, inclosed way, usually between hedges. Also **loaning**.

loanable (lō-nā-bl) *a.* that may be lent.

loath (lōth) *a.* [A.S. *lāth*, hateful, odious] filled with aversion; unwilling; backward; reluctant.
loathe (lōTH) *v.t.* to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink; to detest.
loather (lō-THer) *n.* one that loathes.
loathful (lōth-fool) *a.* full of loathing; awakening or exciting loathing or disgust; disgusting.
loathing (lō-THing) *n.* extreme disgust; abhorrence; detestation.
loathingly (lō-THing-li) *adv.* with loathing.
loathsome (lōTH-sum) *a.* causing to loathe; exciting disgust; detestable.
loathsomely (lōTH-sum-li) *adv.* in a loathsome manner.
loathsomeness (lōTH-sum-nes) *n.* the quality of exciting extreme disgust.
lob (lob) *n.* [W. *lob*, *cf.* *lubber*] a dull fellow; a lout; anything thick and heavy; a slow, underhand ball at cricket; —*v.t.* to let fall heavily; to bowl slowly; at lawn-tennis, to drive the ball high over an opponent's head; —*v.t.* to bowl lobs. **Lob-worm**, a large earth-worm used by anglers for bait.
lobar (lō-bar) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a lobe.
lobate, lobated (lō-bāt, -bā-ted) *a.* consisting of lobes.
lobby (lob-i) *n.* [Late L. *lobia*, a gallery, covered way, fr. M. H. Ger. *loube*, arbour] a narrow passage or vestibule, forming the principal entrance into a building, with doors leading to the chief apartments; an antechamber; a waiting-room; an open passage or room, usually unfurnished, attached to the Houses of Parliament, into which members retire for freedom of conversation, etc., and also in voting; a similar room attached to law and other courts.
lobbying (lob-i-ing) *n.* frequenting the lobby to collect news or influence members.
lobe (lob) *n.* [F. fr. L. fr. G. *lobos*, lobe of the ear] any projection or division, esp. of a somewhat rounded form; the thick, soft termination of the human ear; a part of the lungs or liver; the division of a simple leaf; the cotyledon of a seed. **Lobe-footed**, having lobate feet [Zool].
lobed (lōbd) *a.* having lobes; lobate.
lobelet (lōb-let) *n.* a little lobe.
Lobelia (lō-bē-li-ā) *n.* [called after Matthew Lobel, botanist to James I.] a genus of flowering gamopetalous plants used in medicine.
lobiped (lō-bi-ped) *a.* [L.] lobe-footed, as a bird.
loblolly (lob-lol-i) *n.* [fr. *lob* and *loll*] water-gruel or spoon-meat (so called among seamen).
Loblolly-boy, a ship surgeon's attendant.
lobscouse (lob-skous) *n.* [fr. *lob* and *course*] a hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.
lobster (lob-ster) *n.* [A.S. *loppestre*, *lopust*, a corruption of L. *locusta*, lobster] a large, long-tailed crustacean used for food.
lobule (lōb-ūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *lobus*] a small lobe.
local (lō-kāl) *n.* [L. *locus*, place] pertaining to a particular place, or to a fixed portion of space; limited or confined to a definite district. **Local colour**, a special truthfulness in describing a place. **Local option**, the power granted to a district of determining for itself whether or not the sale of intoxicating liquors will be prohibited. **Local sign**, that characteristic by which a sensation is referred to a definite position on an organ or elsewhere in space.
locale (lō-kāl) *n.* [F.] locality.
localism (lō-kāl-izm) *n.* state of being local; attachment to a place; a local idiom, phrase, or custom.
locality (lō-kāl-i-ti) *n.* existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space; position; situation; place; limitation to a county, district, or place.
localization (lō-kāl-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of fixing in a spot or position.

localize (lō-kāl-iz) *v.t.* [L. *locus*, place] to fix in, or assign to, a definite place.
locally (lō-kāl-i) *adv.* with respect to place; in place.
locate (lō-kāt) *v.t.* to place; to set in a particular spot or position.
location (lō-kā-shun) *n.* act of placing or of designating a place; situation; geographical position; a leasing on rent.
locative (lō-kā-tiv) *a.* indicating place; —*n.* the case-form that denotes place.
loçh (loh) [N. [Gael.] a lake; a bay or arm of the sea [Scot.].
Lochaber-axe (loh-ā-ber-aks) *n.* a formidable battle-axe formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders.
lochial (lō-ki-ā) *n. pl.* [G.] the evacuations from the womb after child-birth.
lock (lok) *n.* [A.S. *locc*] a tuft or tress of hair; —*pl.* hair collectively.
lock (lok) *n.* [A.S. *loc*, a fastening] anything that fastens; specifically, a fastening, as for a door, a lid, a trunk, and the like, in which a movable bolt is projected or withdrawn by the action of a separate piece called a key; a fastening together; a state of being fixed or immovable; a grappling or wrestling; the barrier or works that confine the water of a stream or canal; an inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another; the firing apparatus of a gun; —*v.t.* to fasten with a lock and key; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to encircle or inclose; to furnish with locks, as a canal; —*v.i.* to become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion. **Lock-gates**, the framed gates employed on rivers and canals for penning back the water and forming locks. **Lock-hospital**, a hospital for the treatment of venereal disease. **Lock-jaw**, a violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw, by which its motion is suspended; a variety of tetanus. **Lock-keeper**, one that attends to a canal or river lock. **Lock-out**, the discharge of workmen by employers, to bring them to terms. **Lock-smith**, an artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks. **Lock-stitch**, a sewing-machine stitch in which the threads are locked together. **Lock-up**, a place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined. **To lock out**, to discharge workmen in order to bring them to the employers' terms. **To lock up**, to close or fasten; to confine; to secure.
lockage (lōk-i) *n.* materials for locks in a canal; toll paid for passing the locks.
locker (lōk-er) *n.* a close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.
locket (lōk-et) *n.* [F. *loquet*, a door latch, fr. O.F. *loc*, lock] a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament; a little gold case worn as an ornament; that part of a sword-scabbard where the hook is fastened.
lockram (lōk-ram) *n.* [F. *locrenan*, fr. *Loc-Renan*, in Brittany, where it is made] a fabric of very coarse linen.
locksmán (lōks-mán) *n.* a person that has care of locks and keys.
locomotion (lō-ku-mō-shun) *n.* [L. *locus*, place, and E. *motion*] act or power of moving from place to place.
locomotive (lō-ku-mō-tiv) *a.* acting place, or able to change place; occupied in producing motion, or in moving from place to place; —*n.* a wheel-carriage supporting and driven by a steam-engine, and used to draw railway carriages.
loculament (lōk-ū-lā-ment) *n.* [L.] one of the cells of a seed-vessel [Bot.].
loculate (lōk-ū-lāt) *a.* [L. *loculus*, *dim.* of *locus*, a place] divided into loculi or cells.
loculose, loculous (lōk-ū-lōs, -lus) *a.* [L.] divided into loculi.
loculus (lōk-ū-lus) *n.*; *pl.* **loculi** (lōk-ū-lī) [L.] one of a number of small compartments or cells.
locum-tenens (lō-kum-tē-nenz) *n.* [L. *locus* and *tener*, *ppr.* *tenens*, to hold] one that holds the place of another; a substitute.
locus (lō-kus) *n.*; *pl.* **loci** (lō-sī) [L., a place] a geometrical line, all of whose points satisfy a certain geometrical condition to the exclusion of all other points; a passage in a writing.



Lobster.

locust (lō-kust) *n.* [*L. locusta*] a jumping, orthopterous insect, closely resembling the grasshopper (in Africa and Asia they fly in vast clouds, and are destructive to vegetation). **Locust-bean**, the fruit of the carob tree. **Locust-tree**, the carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*); a tree of the U.S. (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).



Locust.

locution (lō-kū-shun) *n.* [*L. loqui*, speak] speech; mode of speaking; phraseology; phrases.

lode (lōd) *n.* [*A.S. lād*, course; *cf. lēdan*, to lead] a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not; a reach of water; a water-course.

lodestar (lōd-stār) *n.* Same as **loadstar**.

lodestone (lōd-stōn) *n.* Same as **loadstone**.

lodge (lōj) *v.t.* [*M.E. loge, logge*, fr. O.F.] to lay or deposit for keeping or preservation; to infix; to throw in; to place; to plant; to furnish with a temporary habitation—hence, to harbour; to cover; to throw down; to lay flat, as grain;—*v.i.* to settle in or upon; to rest; to dwell in; to reside; to take a temporary residence in; to be laid flat;—*n.* a place in which one may lodge or find shelter; a small house in a park or forest; the house of the gatekeeper on a gentleman's estate; a secret association, as of the Freemasons, etc.; also, the place in which they assemble.

lodger (lōj-er) *n.* one that lives at board, or in a hired room, or that has a bed in another's house for a night; one that resides in any place for a time. **Lodger franchise**, a right to vote conferred on certain lodgers by British law.

lodging (lōj-ing) *n.* a place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time; harbour; cover; apartments (generally *pl.*); rooms let or hired for the night, week, or longer period. **Lodging-house**, a house in which apartments are let.

lodgment (lōj-ment) *n.* act of lodging, or state of being lodged; accumulation of something deposited or remaining at rest; occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the formation of an entrenchment thereon to maintain it.

loess (lō-es) *n.* [*Ger.*] a loamy deposit in the valley of the Rhine; any similar deposit.

loft (loft) *n.* [*M.E. loft*, air, fr. *Icel. lopt*, air, sky, upper room] an elevation of one floor or story above another; an upper room or flat; the top room; the space under the roof; any upper room used for storage, as of hay, grain, etc.; the gallery in a church or hall;—*v.t.* to golf, to strike the ball high by means of a club called the **lofter**.

loftily (loft-i-li) *adv.* on high; in an elevated attitude; proudly; haughtily; nobly; sublimely.

loftiness (loft-i-nes) *n.* condition of being lofty; elevation; height; grandeur; sublimity; haughtiness; arrogance.

lofty (loft-i) *a.* lifted high up; much elevated in position; lowering; elevated in character or rank; elevated in language or style; noble; exalted; stately; dignified; elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime; proud; haughty.

log (log) *n.* [*Scand.*; *cf. Icel. lög*, a felled tree] a bulky piece or stick of wood or timber; an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water—hence, the record of the rate of a ship's velocity; a log-book;—*a.* constructed of logs. **Log-book**, a book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather, etc.; a book in which the master of a school enters certain particulars. **Log-cabin**, **log-house**, **log-hut**, a house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on one another. **Log-line**, a line or cord, about 150 fathoms in length, used for ascertaining the speed of a vessel. **Log-reel**, a reel carried near the stern of a ship, on which the log-line is wound. **Log-rolling**, mutual help in collecting logs; mutual help in carrying legislative measures; mutual commendation of each others' works by authors.

log (log) *n.* [*H. lōgh*] a Jewish liquid measure about five-sixths of a pint.

logan, loggan (log-an) *n.* [*Scand.*] a large stone balanced so as to be easily moved; a rocking stone. Also called **logging-rock**.

logarithm (log-a-rithm) *n.* [*G. logos*, a word, ratio, and *arithmos*, number] one of a class of auxiliary numbers designed to abridge arithmetical

calculations, by the use of addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division.

logarithmic (log-a-rith-mik) *a.* pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms. Also **logarithmical**.

logarithmically (log-a-rith-mi-kal-i) *adv.* by logarithms.

loggerhead (log-er-hed) *n.* [*fr. log and head*] a blockhead; a dunce; a spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used to heat tar. **At loggerheads**, quarrelling. **To fall, or come, to loggerheads**, to come to blows.

loggerheaded (log-er-hed-ed) *a.* dull; stupid.

loggia (loj-ā) *n.*; *pl.* **loggie** (loj-ā) [*It.*] a kind of open, elevated gallery in a building.

logging (log-ing) *n.* the business of cutting down and preparing timber for transport.

logic (loj-ik) *n.* [*G. logikē* (*sc. technē*, logic art), fr. *logikos*, reasonable, fr. *legein*, to speak] the science of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the process of pure thinking should be conducted.

logical (loj-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to logic; used in logic; according to the rules of logic; skilled in logic; discriminating.

logicality, logicalness (loj-i-kal-i-ti, loj-i-kal-nes) *n.* the quality or condition of being logical.

logically (loj-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a logical manner.

logician (lo-jish-an) *n.* one skilled in logic.

logistic, logistical (lo-jis-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to logic.

logogram (log-u-gram) *n.* [*G. logos*, word, and *gramma*, a letter] a word-sign; a puzzle, in verse, containing synonyms of words derived from a single word, by re-arranging its letters.

logographic, logographical (log-u-gram-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to logography.

logography (log-og-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. logos*, word, speech, and *graphein*, to write] a method of printing in which whole words, cast in a single type, are used instead of single letters.

logomachist (lo-gom-a-kist) *n.* one that contends about words.

logomachy (lo-gom-a-ki) *n.* [*G. logos*, word, and *machē*, fight, battle, contest] contention in words merely; a war of words.

logomania (log-u-mā-ni-a) *n.* [*G. logos*, word, and *mania*, madness] a disease affecting the organs of speech; aphasia.

logometer (lo-gom-e-ter) *n.* [*G. logos* and *metron*, a measure] a scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

logometric, logometrical (log-u-met-rik, -ri-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a logometer.

Logos (log-os) *n.* [*G.*] reason; the Son of God.

logotype (log-u-tip) *n.* [*G. logos*, word, and *typos*, type] a single piece, or type, containing two or more letters, as *æ, Æ, ſ, ſ̄*, and the like.

logwood (log-wood) *n.* a South American tree, of a deep red colour internally; the heartwood of this tree (used extensively in dyeing).

loin (loin) *n.* [*M.E. loine*, fr. O.F. *logne*, fr. *L. lumbus*, loin] that part of an animal just above the hipbone, on either side of the spinal column, extending upward to the false ribs; the ribs of a sheep or lamb cut by the butcher for the table;—*pl.* a corresponding part of the human body; the reins.

loiter (loj-ter) *v.i.* [*M.E. loitren*, fr. D. *leuteren*] to be slow in moving; to be dilatory; to spend time idly; to linger; to delay; to tarry.

loiterer (loj-ter-er) *n.* one that loiters; an idler; one that is sluggish and dilatory.

loiteringly (loj-ter-ing-li) *adv.* in a loitering manner.

Lolium (lō-li-um) *n.* [*L.*, darnel, tares] a genus of grasses, esp. the common rye-grass and darnel.

loll (lol) *v.t.* [*cf. Icel. lolla*, to act lazily] to thrust out, as the tongue;—*v.i.* to act lazily or indolently—hence,

to throw one's self down; to lie at ease; to hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of a dog.

Lollard (lɒl-'ɑ:nd) *n.* [O.D. *lollen*, to sing] one of a sect of early reformers in Germany; one of the followers of Wycliffe in England.

Lollardism (lɒl-'ɑ:-diz-m) *n.* the principles of the Lollards.

lollipop (lɒl-'i-pɒp) *n.* [*loll* and *pop*=*pap*, infants' food] a kind of coarse sweetmeat.

Lombard (lɒm-'bɑ:d) *n.* a native of Lombardy; a money-lender or banker (which profession was first exercised in London by the Lombards).

loment, lomentum (lɒ-'ment, lɒ-'men-'tʌm) *n.* [L. *lomentum*, bean meal] an elongated pod, consisting of two valves, but divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed.

lomentaceous (lɒ-'men-tʃ-'ʃʌs) *a.* resembling, or bearing, loment.

London-clay (lʌn-'dʌn-'klɑ:)' *n.* a geological formation of the lower division of the Eocene age, found at and near London.

Londoner (lʌn-'dʌn-'er) *n.* a native or inhabitant of London.

Londonese (lʌn-'dʌn-'ēz) *a.* pertaining to London; cockney;—*n.* cockney speech.

Londonism (lʌn-'dʌn-'iz-m) *n.* a mode of speaking supposed to be peculiar to London.

lone (lɒn) *a.* [*contr.* of *alone*] having no company; solitary; retired; unfrequented; standing by itself; single; unmarried or in widowhood.

loneliness (lɒn-'li-'nes) *n.* condition of being lonely; love of retirement.

lonely (lɒn-'li) *a.* sequestered from company or neighbours; alone or in want of company; solitary; retired; unfrequented.

lonesome (lɒn-'sʊm) *a.* secluded from society; solitary.

lonesomely (lɒn-'sʊm-'li) *adv.* in a lonesome manner.

lonesomeness (lɒn-'sʊm-'nes) *n.* state of being solitary; solitude.

long (lɒŋ) *a.* [A.S. *lang*, *long*] drawn out in a line; protracted; extended in time; slow in coming; dilatory; continued to a great length, as a look, a story, a line of ancestors, and the like; tedious; far-reaching; extensive;—*adv.* to a great extent in space; to a great extent in time; at a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; through the whole extent or duration. **Long-boat**, the largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship. **Long-firm**, swindlers that, pretending to be in business, obtain goods, and by shifting their place of operations, avoid paying for them. **Long-headed**, far-seeing; having an acute or penetrating intellect. **Long-lived**, living long; lasting; enduring. **Long measure**, lineal measure; the measure of length. **Long-primer**, a kind of type, in size between small pica and bourgeois. **Long-range**, able to carry shot and shell to a very great distance. **Long-run**, the final result. **Long-sighted**, able to see at a great distance—hence, sagacious. **Long-spun**, spun to a great length. **Long-stop**, the fielder at cricket directly behind the wicket-keeper. **Long-suffering**, patient; not easily provoked; long endurance; patience of offence. **Long-Tom**, a name given to a modern long-range gun. **Long-ways**, in the direction of the length; lengthwise. **Long-winded**, long-breathed—hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration. **A long chalk**, a great deal. **A long face**, a face with a sad or solemn expression. **A long head**, a sagacious mind. **A long tongue**, a tongue given to chattering.

long (lɒŋ) *v.i.* [A.S. *langian*, to long after, desire] to desire earnestly or eagerly; to have an eager, preternatural, or craving, appetite.

longbow (lɒŋ-'bɔ:)' *n.* a bow used in mediæval warfare, principally by the English (it was made of yew or ash, from 5 to 6 feet long, and discharged an arrow about half its length). **To draw the long-bow**, to exaggerate.

longevity (lɒŋ-'jev-'i-ti) *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *evitas*, *ætas*, age] length of life, esp. uncommonly long duration of life.

longhand (lɒŋ-'hænd) *n.* ordinary writing, as opposed to shorthand.

longicorns (lɒŋ-'ji-'kɔ:rnz) *n.pl.* [L. *longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn] a tribe of coleopterous beetles, so named from their long antennæ.

longilingual (lɒŋ-'ji-'liŋ-'gʷal) *a.* having a long tongue [Zool.].

longimanous (lɒŋ-'jɪm-'a-nʊs) *a.* [L. *manus*, hand] having long hands.

longing (lɒŋ-'iŋ) *n.* an eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite; an earnest wish.

longingly (lɒŋ-'iŋ-'li) *adv.* with intense desire; with eager or anxious expectation.

longipennate (lɒŋ-'ji-'pen-'æt) *a.* [L. *penna*, a wing] having long wings.

longiroster (lɒŋ-'ji-'rɔs-'tɛr) *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, beak] one of a tribe of grallatory birds having long, slender beaks, which they thrust into the mud in search of food, as the snipes, etc.

longirostral (lɒŋ-'ji-'rɔs-'trəl) *a.* having a long bill.

longish (lɒŋ-'gɪʃ) *a.* somewhat long; moderately long.

longitude (lɒŋ-'ji-'tʃʊd) *n.* [Fr. *fr. L. longitudo*, fr. *longus*, long] angular distance east or west of a given meridian; in astronomy, the angular distance eastwards from the first point of Aries measured along the ecliptic.

longitudinal (lɒŋ-'ji-'tʃʊ-'di-nəl) *a.* pertaining to longitude or length; running lengthwise.

longitudinally (lɒŋ-'ji-'tʃʊ-'di-nəl-i) *adv.* in the direction of length.

longshoreman (lɒŋ-'ʃɔr-'mæn) *n.* a workman employed in loading or discharging the cargoes of vessels; a dock labourer.

longsome (lɒŋ-'sʊm) *a.* tedious; tiresome; long-spun.

loo (lʊ) *n.* [Fr. *lautrelet*, *lautrelet*] a game at cards;—*v.t.* to beat in the game of loo, by winning every trick at the game.

looby (lʊ-'bi) *n.* [*cf.* *lob*] an awkward, clumsy fellow.

loof (lʊf) *n.* [M.E. *lof*, a large paddle once used to assist the helm; *cf.* Scot. *loof*, *Go. lofa*, palm of the hand, *cf. tuif*] the afterpart of a ship's bow.

loofa (lʊ-'fɑ) *n.* [A.] the fibrous network containing the seeds of a kind of gourd; it is used as a flesh-brush.

look (lʊk) *v.t.* [A.S. *lōcian*] to influence, overawe, or subdue by looks or presence; to express or manifest by a look;—*v.i.* to direct the eye toward an object so as to see it; to direct the attention to; to consider; to direct the gaze in all directions; to be circumspect; to watch; to observe narrowly; to examine; to scrutinize; to seem; to appear; to face; to front; in the imperative, see; behold; take notice; observe;—*n.* cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; act of looking or seeing; view; watch. **To look about one**, to be on the watch. **To look after**, to take care of; to consider. **To look alive**, to be alert. **To look down on**, to despise. **To look for**, to seek; to anticipate. **To look in**, to make a brief visit. **To look in the face**, to meet with boldness. **To look into**, to observe closely. **To look on**, to be a mere spectator. **To look on, or upon**, to consider. **To look out**, to be on the watch. **To look over**, to examine cursorily. **To look through**, to examine the contents of. **To look to, or unto**, to give heed to; to depend upon. **To look up**, to search for, as a word in a dictionary; to visit.

looker (lʊk-'er) *n.* one that looks. **Looker-on**, one that looks on; a spectator.

looking-glass (lʊk-'iŋ-'glas) *n.* a glass that reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

lookout (lʊk-'aʊt) *n.* a careful looking for any object or event; the place from which such observation is made; a person engaged in watching.

loom (lʊm) *n.* [A.S. *gelōma*, tool] a frame or machine of wood or other material in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread; anything held in the hand, or of frequent use.

loom (lʊm) *v.i.* [Ety. doubtful] to appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain; to rise and to be eminent; to stand out prominent in the future. **Loom-gale**, a gentle gale.

looming (lʊm-'iŋ) *n.* the indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere; mirage.

loon (lōon) *n.* [M.E. *loun*, fr. O. Low Ger.] a sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal.

loon (lōon) *n.* [Scand. corruption of Shetland name *loom*] a swimming and diving bird, allied to the grebe, but having toes fully webbed (it is found in northern seas, particularly about the Faroe Islands); the ember-goose.



Loon.

loop (lōop) *n.* [Scand.] a doubling of a string through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening; a small, narrow opening; a loop-hole; —*v.t.* to fasten, secure, or ornament, by means of a loop or of loops. **Loop-light**, a small narrow window or aperture for the admission of light. **Loop-line**, a line of railway running out of the main line and running into it again.

loophole (lōop-hōl) *n.* [O.F. *loup*] a small opening in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulkhead of a ship, through which small arms are discharged at an enemy; a hole or aperture that gives the means of escape.

loopholed (lōop-hōld) *a.* furnished with loopholes.

loose (lōos) *v.t.* [M.E. *lous*, fr. Icel. *laus*] to untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to relieve; to release from anything obligatory or burdensome—hence, to absolve; to remit; to relax; to loosen; to unfasten; to undo; —*v.i.* to set sail; to leave a port or harbour; —*a.* free; at liberty; disenthralled; unsewed; unbound, as printed sheets; not close or tight; flowing, as a garment; not compact or dense, as texture; not concise; diffuse, as style; vague; indeterminate, as meaning; unconnected; rambling, as remarks; desultory; intermittent, as mental efforts; not strict or rigid; careless, as observance; lax of body; not costive; dissolute; wanton; licentious; —*n.* liberty; freedom from restraint; the action of a bow and string in discharging an arrow. **Loose-box**, a stable, or an inclosed part of a stable, for unhaltered horses.

loosely (lōos-ly) *adv.* not fast; not firmly; without confinement; without order, union, or connection; wantonly; unchastely; negligently; heedlessly.

loosen (lōos-n) *v.t.* [fr. *loose*] to make loose; to free from tightness, firmness, or fixedness; to render less dense or compact; to free from restraint; to remove costiveness from; —*v.i.* to become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

loosener (lōos-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, loosens; a laxative.

looseness (lōos-nes) *n.* want of tension, compactness, fixedness, as of material bodies; levity or irregularity of conduct or life; laxity of principles or morals; deviation from strict rules; lewdness; unchastity; alvine flux; diarrhoea.

loosestrife (lōos-strif) *n.* a name given to various plants.

loot (lōot) *n.* [Hind. *lūt*, plunder, fr. Skr.] act of plundering in a conquered city; booty; —*v.t.* and *i.* to carry off as plunder or prize lawfully obtained by war.

looter (lōot-er) *n.* one that loots.

lop (lop) *v.t.* [M.D. *luppen*, to maim, castrate, cf. *lib*] to cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything; to curtail by cutting away superfluous parts; —*n.* that which is cut off, as from trees.

lop (lop) *v.i.* [cf. *lap*] to hang down loosely, said esp. of the ears of animals. **Lop-eared**, having pendulous ears.

lopper (lop-er) *v.i.* [Prov. E.] to turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk.

lopping (lop-ing) *n.* a cutting off, as of branches; that which is cut off; leavings.

lopsided (lop-sī-ded) *a.* [lon, to hang down] heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.

loquacious (lō-kwā'-shus) *a.* [L. *loqui*, to speak] given to continual talking; noisy; talkative; babbling.

loquaciously (lō-kwā'-shus-li) *adv.* in a loquacious manner.

loquacity (lō-kwas-i-ti) *n.* the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively; talkativeness; babbling. Also **loquaciousness**.

lorate (lō-rāt) *a.* [L. *lorum*, a thong] shaped like a thong; ligulate [Bot.].

lorcha (lōr-cha) *n.* [Pg.] a light, Chinese sailing vessel, of European build, rigged as a junk.

lord (lord) *n.* [A.S. *hlāford*, for *hlāfweard*, the loaf-keeper, cf. *loaf*] a master; a superior; a ruler; a king; a proprietor of a manor; any peer of the realm; esp. a baron; a spiritual peer or bishop; by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, and the eldest son of an earl; the holder of certain high governmental offices, as chancellor, etc., or of judicial position, as Chief Justice, etc., and of municipal offices, as mayor, provost, etc.; the Supreme Being; a name applied to Christ; —*v.t.* to raise to the peerage; —*v.i.* to play the lord; to domineer. **Lord-lieutenant**, in Ireland, the title of the Viceroy; in the United Kingdom, the principal official of a county. **Lord-like**, befitting a lord; haughty; proud; insolent. **Lord of misrule**, one that directed the games and revels at Christmas. **Lord's day**, the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath. **Lord's prayer**, the prayer given by our Lord (Matt. vi. 9-13, and Luke xi. 2-4). **Lords spiritual**, the church of England dignitaries that have seats in the House of Lords. **Lord's Supper**, the Eucharist, or Holy Communion. **Lords temporal**, lay peers having seats in the House of Lords. **House of Lords**, the upper branch of the British legislature, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal.

lordliness (lord-li-nes) *n.* dignity; high station; pride; haughtiness.

lordling (lord-ling) *n.* a little or diminutive lord.

lordly (lord-li) *a.* [fr. *lord* and termination *ly*] becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord; proud; haughty; imperious; —*adv.* proudly; imperiously.

lordosis (lōr-dō-sis) *n.* [G.] abnormal curvature of a bone, esp. of the spinal column.

lordship (lord-ship) *n.* state or quality of being a lord—hence (with *his*, *your*, or *their*), a title applied to a lord; also to judges on the bench; territory of a lord, over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor; dominion; power; authority.

lore (lōr) *n.* [A.S. *lār*, lore] erudition; knowledge gained from reading or study.

lorette (lō-ret) *n.* [F.] a woman of loose character.

lorgnette (lōr-nyet) *n.* [F.] an opera-glass.

lorica (lō-rī-kā) *n.* [L. fr. *lorum*, a thong] a cuirass; [Zool.] a protective case or covering likened to a cuirass.

loricate (lōr-i-kāt) *v.t.* [L.] to clothe in mail; to plate over; to cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire; —(lōr-i-kāt) *a.* covered or plated over.

lorication (lōr-i-kā-shun) *n.* act of loricateing; a surface covered with plates like mail.

lorikeet (lōr-i-kēt) *n.* [dim. of *lory*] a small, straight-billed parrot found in India and the Malay Archipelago.

loriot (lōr-i-ut) *n.* [F.] the oriole.

loris (lō-ris) *n.* [native name] a species of quadrumanous animals allied to the lemurs.

lorn (lorn) *a.* [M.E. *lōren*, pp. *lōren*, to lose, cf. *lose*] lost; forsaken; lonely.

lorry (lōr-i) *n.* [Etyml. doubtful] a long waggon, without sides, set on four wheels.

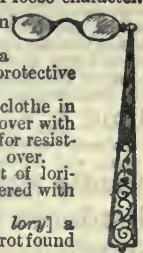
Lory (lō-ri) *n.* [Malay. *lōri*] a subordinate genus of the parrot family.

lose (lōoz) *v.t.* [M.E. *lesen*, fr. A.S. *lēosan*] to mislay; to put away unintentionally; to forfeit by unsuccessful contest; to part with; to be deprived of; to throw away; to waste; to squander; to wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; to perplex or bewilder; to ruin; to destroy; to cease to view; to fail to obtain; —*v.i.* to forfeit anything in contest; to suffer loss by comparison; to fail; to decline. **To lose one's self**, to lose one's way; to be bewildered; to fall into a reverie.

loser (lōo-zer) *n.* one that loses or is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.



CASTLE SHOWING LOOPHOLES. Loopholes.



Lorgnette.

losing (lôd'-zing) *a.* suffering, or causing, loss.

loss (los) *n.* [A.S. *los*] act of losing; privation; diminution or detriment; harm; injury; damage; ruin; waste by escape; leakage; useless expenditure, as of time, etc.; defeat, as in battle—hence, the number of killed, wounded, and captured persons, or the amount of property captured by the enemy. At a loss, in a difficulty; so as to lose money.

lost (lost) *a.* [fr. *lose*] mislaid; let go or parted from our hold or view; that cannot be found; missing; forfeited in an unsuccessful contest; deprived of; thrown away; wasted; squandered; bewildered; perplexed; ruined or destroyed, either physically or morally; not perceptible to the senses; not visible.

lot (lot) *n.* [A.S. *hlót*, share] that which happens without human design or forethought; chance; accident; hazard; fortune; a contrivance to determine a question by chance; the part or fate that falls to one by chance; a distinct parcel; a separate part; a proportion or share of taxes; an assemblage or set of men; a large number or quantity; abundance;—*v.t.* to allot; to separate into lots or parcels. To cast lots, by the throw of a die, or some other contrivance, to settle a dispute. To draw lots, to settle a matter by drawing one or more things from an urn, or some similar place of concealment.

loth (lôth) *a.* See loath.

lothario (lo-thá'-ri-ô) *n.* [name of a character in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*] a seducer of women; a gay deceiver.

lotion (lô-shun) *n.* [L. *lavare*, *pp.* lotus, to wash] a washing, esp. of the skin, for the purpose of rendering it fair; a liquid preparation for washing some part of the body; a healing application in a fluid form, to be applied externally to the body.

Lotophagi (lo-tofá'-ji) *n.pl.* (G. *lotos*, lotus, and *phagein*, to eat) lotus-eaters; the name of a people that ate the fruit of the lotus.

lottery (lot'-er-i) *n.* [F. *lot*, a lot, prize] a distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

lotto, loto (lot'-ô) *n.* [It.] a game of chance played with numbered cards and discs.

lotus, lotos (lô-tus, -tos) *n.* [G.] a native plant of the order

Leguminosæ, akin to treflow and clover plants; the Egyptian lotus, an aquatic plant something like the water-lily; the lotus of the lotus-eaters, a tree in northern Africa, the fruit of which was fabled to make strangers that ate of it forget their native country; an ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily. **Lotus-eater**, one of the Lotophagi; one that lives in dreamy ease.



Lotus.

loud (loud) *a.* [A.S. *hlūd*] making a great sound; high in tone or pitch; noisy; clamorous; boisterous; emphatical; impressive; ostentatious; showy;—*adv.* with loudness; loudly.

loudly (loud'li) *adv.* in a loud manner; clamorously; noisily; with vehement complaint.

loudness (loud'-nes) *n.* great sound or noise; clamour; turbulence; uproar.

lough (loH) *n.* [Celt. *loch*] the Irish form of loch.

louis d'or (lôô'i dor) *n.* [F., a louis of gold] a former French gold coin.

lounge (lounj) *v.i.* [F. *loungis*, an idle, stupid fellow] to spend time lazily; to move idly about; to recline at ease; to loiter;—*n.* an idle gait or stroll; act of reclining at ease; a place for lounging; a kind of sofa.

lounger (loun'-jer) *n.* an idler; one that loiters away his time.

lounging (loun'-jing) *a.* idle; hanging or loitering about; made for reclining or rolling on, as a chair.

louse (lous) *n.*; *pl.* lice (lis) [A.S. *lūs*, *pl.* *lŷs*] a wingless, hemipterous insect having a sucking mouth (it is found parasitic upon mammals);—(louz) *v.t.* to cleanse from lice.

lously (lou'-zi-li) *adv.* in a lousy manner.

lousiness (lou'-zi-nes) *n.* the state of abounding with lice.

lousy (lou'-zi) *a.* swarming with lice; infested with lice; mean; low; contemptible.

lout (lout) *n.* [A.S. *lutan*, to bow, lie hid] a mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin;—*v.t.* to bend; to bow (generally in an awkward manner).

loutish (lou'-tish) *a.* clownish; rude; awkward.

loutishly (lou'-tish-li) *adv.* like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.

loutishness (lou'-tish-nes) *n.* clownishness.

louvre (dôô'-vr) *n.* [M.E. *lover*, fr. O.F. *lovier*] an opening in the roof of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern. **Louvre-window**, a window partially closed by outward sloping boards, called **louvre** or **luffer boards**, which are so placed as to exclude rain, while allowing the free passage of air.

lovable (luv'-a-bl) *a.* worthy of love; amiable.

lovableness (luv'-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being lovable.

lovage (luv'-ij) *n.* [M.E. *lovache*, fr. O.F. *lavesche*, fr. L. *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, a country of Cisalpine Gaul] an umbelliferous plant, sometimes used as an aromatic stimulant [Med.].

love (luv) *n.* [A.S. *lufu*] affection; strong liking; warm admiration and regard for; ardent attachment to a person, object, or pursuit; as between individuals, mutual sympathy and good-will; as between relatives, parental fondness and care; filial regard and dutifulness; brotherly kindness, etc.; towards mankind, benevolence; charity; a marked preference for, and devoted attachment to, one of the opposite sex; passion; courtship; towards one's country, patriotism; towards God, a reverent esteem and adoration, with an earnest desire to serve Him; in a general sense, kindness; concord; union; an object loved; sweetheart; mistress; a term of endearment; Cupid, the god of love;—*v.t.* to be pleased or delighted with; to be fond of; to like; to have benevolence or good-will toward; to regard with pre-eminence or exclusive affection; to be enamoured of;—*v.i.* to delight; to take pleasure; to be in love. **Love-bird**, a bird of beautiful plumage,

belonging to the genera *Agapornis* and *Psittacula* (so called from the great attachment these birds have for each other). **Love-charm**, a charm by which love was said to be excited. **Love-child**, an illegitimate child. **Love-favour**, something given to be worn in token of love. **Love-feast**, a religious festival held quarterly by some religious denominations in imitation of the agape of the early Christians. **Love-god**, Cupid. **Love-in-idleness**, the plant heart's-ease (*Viola tricolor*). **Love-knot**, an intricate kind of knot, used as a token of love, or as representing mutual affection. **Love-letter**, a letter professing love; a letter of courtship. **Love-lies-bleeding**, a plant with crimson spikes and small annual roots (*Amaranthus caudatus*).



Love-bird.

Love-lock, a curl or lock of hair plaited and tied with ribbon, and hanging at the ear. **Love-lorn**, pining or suffering from love; love-sick; forsaken by one's love. **Love-match**, a marriage for the sake of love. **Love-sick**, sick or languishing with love; expressive of languishing love. **Love-sickness**, state of being love-sick; languishing and amorous desire. **Love-song**, a song expressing love. **Love-token**, a present in token of love. For love, from affection; without payment. In love with, enamoured of. There's no love lost between them, they have no love for each other. To make love to, to woo.

loveless (luv'-les) *a.* void of love; not attracting love.

loveliness (luv'-li-nes) *n.* state of being lovely; qualities of body or mind that may excite love; beauty; amiableness.

lovely (luv'-li) *a.* fitted to excite, or worthy of, love; beautiful; pleasing; charming; delightful.

lover (luv'-er) *n.* one that loves; a friend; esp. one that is in love with a person of the opposite sex; one that likes or is pleased.

loving (luv'-ing) *a.* kind; affectionate; fond (said of persons); expressing love or kindness, as words. **Loving-cup**, a cup passed from hand to hand, from which wine is drunk at parting. **Loving-kindness**, tender regard; mercy; favour.

two

lovingly (luv'ing-li) *adv.* fondly; with affection and kindness.

low (lō) *a.* [M.E. *lowh*, fr. Icel. *lāgr*, low] near to the ground; not high or elevated, as place or position; beneath the common height; small, as stature; depressed below the adjacent surface; sunken; at or near the level of the ocean, as the tide; not deep; shallow, as a stream; near the equator; not loud; subdued; grave; base; depressed; dejected, as spirits; humble; mean; base; dishonourable, as a trick; dissolute; licentious, as companions; feeble; weak, as the pulse; slow; not active, as fever; cold, as temperature; cheap, as price; moderate; reasonable, as a charge or offer; poor; impoverished; plain; simple, as diet; late in chronology; not lofty or noble; vulgar; commonplace, as style; submissive; chastened;—*adv.* in a low position or manner; under the usual price; cheaply; near the ground; humbly; meanly; in time approaching our own; with a depressed voice; in a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace. **Low-church**, denoting a powerful section or party in the church of England (also called **evangelical**), that attaches little importance to church authority, constitutions, and forms (opposed to **high-church**). **Low-churchman**, a member of the low-church party. **Low German**, the language of the inhabitants of north Germany. **Low Latin**, see **Latin**. **Low-lived**, leading a low or mean life. **Low-minded**, unambitious; mean; debased. **Low-necked**, cut low in the neck, as a garment. **Low-pressure**, having only a small expansive force (less than 50 lbs. to the square inch), said of steam and steam-engines. **Low-rated**, despised. **Low-spirited**, not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; wanting liveliness or vivacity; dull. **Low Sunday**, Sunday after Easter. **Low-tide, low-water**, state of the tidal water when at full ebb; the lowest point to which the tide recedes or ebbs. **Low wine**, first distillation liquor product of alcohol. **Lower-case**, pertaining to, or kept in, a lower case—used to denote the small letters in distinction from capitals [Print.]. **To lie low**, to keep hidden or quiet.

low (lō) *v.i.* [A.S. *hlōwan*] to bellow as an ox or cow;—*n.* the noise made by a bull, ox, cow, etc.

lowbell (lō'bel) *n.* a kind of bell used in fowling; a bell hung on the neck of an animal.

lower (lō'er) *v.t.* [E. *lower*, comp. of *low*] to cause to descend; to let down; to take down; to bring down; to humble; to reduce in value, amount, etc.;—*v.i.* to fall; to grow less; to diminish; to decrease.

lower (lou'er) *v.i.* [M.E. *lourcn*, to frown] to be clouded; to threaten a storm; to frown; to look sullen.

lowering (lou'er-ing) *a.* threatening; gloomy; overcast.

loweringly (lou'er-ing-li) *adv.* in a lowering manner.

lowermost (lō'er-mōst) *a.* [irregular *superl.* of *low*] lowest.

lowery (lou'er-i) *a.* cloudy; gloomy.

lowing (lō'ing) *n.* the bellowing or cry of cattle.

lowland (lō'land) *n.* a low or level country;—*a.* pertaining to a lowland or lowlands;—*pl.* a name applied to the southern division of Scotland.

Lowlander (lō'lan-der) *n.* one that lives in the Lowlands.

lowliness (lō'li-nes) *n.* state of being lowly; humility; humbleness of mind.

lowly (lō'li) *a.* [E. *low* and *like*] humble; having a low estimate of one's self; free from pride; meek; modest; wanting rank; low-born; mean; servile; not lofty or sublime; low in situation or position;—*adv.* in a low manner; humbly; in a low condition; meanly.

lowness (lō'nes) *n.* state of being low or depressed; meanness of condition; meanness of mind or character; modesty; humility; want of fortitude; dejection; a state of poverty; depression in strength or intensity; depression in cost or worth; graveness of sound; gentleness of utterance.

loxia (lok'si-ā) *n.* [G. *loxos*, slanting] wryneck.

loxodromics (lok-su-drom'iks) *n.* [G. *loxos*, slanting, and *dromos*, course] the art or method of oblique sailing by the rhumb line.

loyal (loi'al) *a.* [F. fr. L. *legalis*, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law] devoted to the maintenance of law; faithful to

the lawful government; faithful to the sovereign; faithful to a lover or friend, esp. under trying circumstances.

loyalist (loi'al-ist) *n.* one that adheres to his sovereign, or to the constitutional authority especially in times of revolution.

loyally (loi'al-i) *adv.* in a loyal manner; faithfully.

loyalty (loi'al-ti) *n.* state or quality of being loyal; fidelity to the sovereign, the state, or to one's country; fidelity to law, duty, marriage vow, etc.

lozenge (lou'zen) *n.* [O.F. *lozenge*, probably fr. O.F. *lauze*, a flat stone] a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a small cake of sugar, etc., often medicated, *orig.* in the form of a lozenge, but now usually round.



lubber (lub'er) *n.* [M.E. *lobre*, *lobur*] a heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.

lubberliness (lub'er-li-nes) *n.* the state of being lubberly.

lubberly (lub'er-li) *a.* like a lubber; clumsy;—*adv.* clumsily; awkwardly.

lubricant (lōō'bri-kant) *n.* [L.] that which lubricates.

lubricate (lōō'bri-kā) *v.t.* [L. *lubricare*, to make slippery] to make smooth or slippery.

lubrication (lōō'bri-kā'shun) *n.* act of lubricating or making slippery.

lubricator (lōō'bri-kā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, lubricates.

lubricity (lōō'bris-i-ti) *n.* smoothness of surface—hence, slipperiness; uncertainty; instability; aptness to glide over anything, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction; lewdness; incontinency.

lubrification, lubrification (lōō'bri-fak'shun, -fi-kā'shun) *n.* the act or operation of lubricating.

lucarne (lōō-kārn) *n.* [F. fr. L. *lucerna*, a lamp] a dormer or roof window; a garret window.

luce (lōōs) *n.* [O.F. *lus*, fr. G. *lukos*, a wolf, a (ravenous) fish] a pike when full grown.

lucent (lōō'sent) *a.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light] shining; bright; resplendent.

lucern, lucerne (lōō'sern) *n.* [F. *luzerne*] a leguminous plant cultivated for fodder in the chalky districts of England and France.

lucernal (lōō'ser-nal) *a.* [L. *lucerna*, lamp, fr. *lucere*, to shine] of, or pertaining to, a lamp. **Lucernal microscope**, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp.

lucid (lōō'sid) *a.* [L. *lucidus*, bright, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light] shining; bright; clear; transparent; easily understood; distinct; bright with the radiance of intellect.

lucidity (lōō'sid-i-ti) *n.* brightness; transparency; clearness of statement or argumentative exposition.

lucidly (lōō'sid-li) *adv.* clearly; brightly; obviously.

lucidness (lōō'sid-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being lucid.

Lucifer (lōō'sif-er) *n.* [L., fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *ferre*, to bring] the planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; Satan; (lucifer) a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance, which is ignited by friction.

lucifugal, lucifugous (lōō'sif-ū-gal, -gus) *a.* [L. *lux*, light, and *fugere*, flee] shunning or avoiding the light, as bats. **lucigen** (lōō'si-jen) *n.* [L.] a modern light of very great power, produced by the mixture of compressed air and oil at a high temperature.

lucimeter (lōō'sim'e-ter) *n.* [L. *lux*, light, and G. *metron*, a measure] a photometer, or instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

luck (luk) *n.* [D. *luk*] fortune; fate; that which happens to a person; that which one gets in life, good or evil; chance; hap; hazard; casualty; accident; good fortune; success. **Luck-penny**, a trifling sum returned by the seller to the buyer.

luckily (luk'i-li) *adv.* in a lucky manner; by good fortune.

luckiness (luk'i-nes) *n.* state or quality of being fortunate; good fortune.

luckless (luk-les) *a.* without luck; unfortunate; meeting with ill-success.

lucklessly (luk-les-li) *adv.* in a luckless manner.

lucklessness (luk-les-nes) *n.* the state of being luckless.

lucky (luk-i) *a.* favoured by luck; fortunate; successful; prosperous (said of persons); gainful, as an adventure; happy, as a hit; propitious; favourable, as some fancied day; auspicious, as an omen.

lucrative (loo-kra-tiv) *a.* [L. *luorum*, gain] yielding lucre; gainful; profitable.

lucratively (loo-kra-tiv-li) *adv.* in a lucrative manner.

lucre (loo-ker) *n.* [F. fr. L. *lucrum*] gain in money or goods; profit; pecuniary advantage; sordid gain (usually in a bad sense, as if immoral or unworthy).

lucubrate (loo-kü-brät) *v.i.* [L. *lucubrare*, to work by lamp-light] to study by lamp or candle light, or at night.

lucubration (loo-kü-brä-shun) *n.* act of studying by lamp light; nocturnal study; that which is composed by night; product of quiet meditation; a thoughtful essay or treatise.

lucubrador (loo-kü-brä-tur) *n.* one that lucubrates.

luculent (loo-kü-lent) *a.* [L. *lux*, light] lucid; transparent, as a river; clear; luminous, as thought or diction; evident, as testimony.

luculently (loo-kü-lent-li) *adv.* in a luculent manner.

ludicrous (loo-di-krus) *a.* [L. *ludicrous*, fr. *ludus*, sport, fr. *ludere*, to play] adapted to raise laughter; that serves for sport; burlesque; comic; droll; ridiculous.

ludicrously (loo-di-krus-li) *adv.* in a ludicrous manner.

ludicrousness (loo-di-krus-nes) *n.* quality or state of being ludicrous.

lues (loo-ēs) *n.* [L.] a plague or pestilence.

luff (luf) *v.i.* [M.E. *lof*, of *loof*] to turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind; — *n.* the side of a ship toward the wind; act of sailing a ship close to the wind; the roundest part of a ship's bow; the forward or weather leech of a sail. **Luff-tackle**, a large tackle, composed of a double and single block, variously used as occasion requires.

lug (lug) *v.t.* [Sw. *lugga*, to pull by the hair] to pull with force; to haul; to drag; to carry or convey with labour; — *n.* the ear, esp. its lobe; the handle of a pitcher; a projecting piece in machinery, to communicate motion, etc.; esp. a short flange by, or to, which something is fastened. **Lug-sail**, a square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast. **Lug-worm**, a worm that burrows in the sand of the sea-shore, used as bait (also called *lob-worm*). **To lug in**, to bring into discussion without any apparent relevancy.

luggage (lug-i) *n.* [fr. *lug*, and F. suffix, *ef*, baggage] that which is lugged or carried with difficulty; esp. a traveller's trunks, baggage, etc. **Luggage-van**, a carriage for holding luggage.

lugger (lug-er) *n.* [E. *lug*] a small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and lug-sails.

lugubrious (loo-gü-bri-us) *a.* [L. *lugere*, to mourn] mournful; indicating sorrow.

lugubriously (loo-gü-bri-us-li) *adv.* in a lugubrious manner.

lugubriousness (loo-gü-bri-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being lugubrious.

lukewarm (loo-k-wärm) *a.* [M.E. *leuk*, *luke*, tepid] moderately warm; neither cold nor hot; tepid; not ardent; not zealous; indifferent.

lukewarmly (loo-k-wärm-li) *adv.* in a lukewarm manner; indifferently.

lukewarmness (loo-k-wärm-nes) *n.* state of being mild or moderate in heat; want of zeal or ardour; coldness.



Lugger.

lull (lul) *v.t.* [M.E. *lullen*, of D. *lullen*, to sing in a humming voice; Imit. fr. repetition of *lu, lu*] to cause to rest by soothing influences; to quiet; to compose; to put to sleep; — *v.i.* to become gradually calm; to subside; — *n.* power or quality of soothing; a season of temporary quiet after storm or confusion.

lullaby (lul-a-bi) *n.* [fr. *lull*] a song to quiet babies; that which quiets.

lumbaginous (lum-baj-i-nus) *a.* pertaining to, or afflicted with, lumbago.

lumbago (lum-bä-gö) *n.* [L. fr. *lumbus*, loin] a rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back.

lumbal, lumbar (lum-bäl, -bär) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin] pertaining to, or near, the loins.

lumber (lum-ber) *n.* [*lombor*, fr. *Lombard-room*, the room of a Lombard, a banker, or pawnbroker] anything useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use; timber saved or split for use; — *v.t.* to heap together in disorder; — *v.t.* to move heavily, as if burdened for bulk; to rumble; (U.S.) to cut timber and prepare it for market. **Lumber-room**, a room for lumber or useless things.

lumberer, lumberman (lum-ber-er, -man) *n.* a person employed in cutting and preparing lumber or timber.

luminary (loo-mi-na-ri) *n.* [O.F. *luminarie*, fr. L. *lumen*, light] any body that gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies; one that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.

luminiferous (loo-mi-nif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *lumen*, and *ferre*, to bear] producing light; serving as a medium for conveying light.

luminous (loo-mi-nus) *a.* shining; emitting light; made bright, or illuminated, as by the sun's rays; brilliant; vivid, as colour; clear; obvious, as an argument; throwing light on; illustrating.

luminously (loo-mi-nus-li) *adv.* in a luminous manner.

luminousness (loo-mi-nus-nes) *n.* quality of having, emitting, or imparting light; brightness; clearness; vividness; perspicuity.

lump (lump) *n.* [M.E. *lomp*, *lump*, fr. Norw. *lump*, a block] a small mass of matter of no definite shape; a mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction; a cluster; the whole bulk or mass; the gross; totality; — *v.t.* to throw into a mass; to take in the gross; to speak collectively. **Lump-fish**, **lump-sucker**, a certain sea-fish (its head and body are deep, thick, and short; the pectoral fins unite under the throat, and, with the ventral fins, form a single disk). **Lump-sugar**, loaf-sugar cut into small cubes.

lumpish (lum-pish) *a.* like a lump; bulky; gross; dull; inactive; stupid.

lumpishly (lum-pish-li) *adv.* in a lumpish manner.

lumpishness (lum-pish-nes) *n.* the state of being lumpish.

lumpy (lum-pi) *a.* full of lumps or small, compact masses.

lunacy (loo-nä-si) *n.* a species of insanity or madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon; derangement; craziness; mania.

lunar, lunary (loo-när, -nä-ri) *a.* [L. *lunaris*, fr. *luna*, the moon] pertaining to the moon; resembling the moon; orbed; measured by the revolutions of the moon. **Lunar caustic**, nitrate of silver. **Lunar distance**, the distance of the moon from the sun, a fixed star, or a planet, by which the longitude of a ship at sea is calculated. **Lunar month**, the time during which the moon completes a revolution about the earth. **Lunar year**, the period of twelve synodic lunar months, being 354½ days.

lunary (loo-nä-ri) *n.* the moonwort.

lunarian (loo-nä-ri-an) *n.* an inhabitant of the moon; a student of lunar phenomena.

lunate, lunated (loo-nät, -nä-ted) *a.* [L. *luna*, the moon] having a form resembling that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped.

lunately (loo-nät-li) *adv.* in the form of a crescent.

lunatic (loo-nä-tik) *a.* [F. fr. L. *lunaticus*, mad— affected by the moon, fr. L. *luna*, the moon] affected by lunacy; insane; mad; exhibiting

lunacy;—*n.* a person affected by lunacy; a madman; a person of unsound mind.

lunation (lōō-nā-shun) *n.* the time from one new moon to the next.

lunch (lunsh) *n.* [connected with *lump*] a large piece of bread; a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon;—*v. i.* to take lunch.

luncheon (lun-shun) *n.* a slight repast; lunch. **Luncheon-bar**, a part of an inn or public-house where luncheon can be had.

lune (lōōn) *n.* [L. *luna*, moon] anything in the shape of a half-moon; a figure in the form of a crescent; a fit of frenzy; a freak.

lunette (lōō-nēf) *n.* [F. fr. L. *luna*] a little moon; a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light; a half horse-shoe, consisting of only the front part; a kind of watch-crystal more than ordinarily flattened in the centre; a convexo-concave lens for spectacles; [Fort.] a detached bastion.

lung (lung) *n.* [A.S. *lungen*] one of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.

lunge (luni) *n.* [F. *allonger*, to lengthen, *i. e.* extend the body] in fencing, a sudden thrust;—*v. i.* to make such a thrust.

lunged (lungd) *a.* having lungs; drawing or emitting air by the lungs.

lungless (lung-les) *a.* having no lungs.

lungwort (lung-wurt) *n.* [A.S. *wurt*, a plant] a lichen growing on the trunks of trees; also a garden flower having leaves spotted like lungs.

luniform (lōō-ni-form) *a.* [L. *luna*, moon, and *forma*, shape] resembling the moon.

lunisolar (lōō-ni-sō-lar) *a.* [L. *luna* and *sol*, the sun] depending on, or pertaining to, the joint motion of the sun and the moon.

lunitidal (lōō-ni-ti-dal) *a.* relating to that part of the tidal movement caused by the moon.

lunular, lunulate, lunulated (lōō-nū-lar, -lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* [L. *lunula*, *dim.* of *luna*, the moon] having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a crescent.

Lupercalia, (lōō-per-kā-lī-ā) *n.* [L.] a feast of Luperus, the patron of shepherds and the god of fertility.

lupine (lōō-pīn) *n.* [L. *lupinus*] a leguminous plant having showy racemes of flowers.

lupine (lōō-pīn) *a.* [L. *lupinus*, wolfish, fr. *lupus*, a wolf] like a wolf.

lupulin, lupuline (lōō-pū-lin) *n.* [L.] an alkaloid found in hops; the fine yellow powder that contains this principle.

Lupus (lōō-pus) *n.* [L.] the Wolf, one of the southern constellations, situated on the south of Scorpio; [Path.] a tuberculous inflammation of the skin.

lurch (lurch) *n.* [allied to *lurk*] a sudden roll of a ship to one side;—*v. t.* to defeat expectation; to disappoint;—*v. i.* to lie in ambush; to lurk; to dodge; to play tricks; to roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

lurch (lurch) *n.* [F.] an old game of cards; a name for an unlucky position in the game of cribbage. To leave in the lurch, to leave unexpectedly in a difficult situation.

lurcher (lur-cher) *n.* one that lurches or lies in wait; *esp.* a dog that lies in wait for game.

lurdan (lur-dan) *a.* [O.F. *lourdein*, dull] stupid; lazy;—*n.* a blockhead.

lure (lūr) *n.* [O.F. *loivre*, *loerre*] an object, not unlike a fowl, held out by the falconer to call a hawk; any enticement; a decoy; a bait;—*v. t.* to draw to the lure—hence, to entice; to attract;—*v. i.* to call a hawk or other animal.

lurid (lūr-id) *a.* [L. *luridus*, pale yellow] ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal.

luridly (lūr-id-lī) *adv.* in a lurid manner.



Lupine.

lurk (lurk) *v. i.* [M.E. *lurken*, *lorken*, fr. Scand.] to lie hid; to lie in wait; to keep out of sight. **Lurking-place**, a place in which one lurks; a hiding-place.

lurker (lur-ker) *n.* one that lurks or keeps out of sight.

luscious (lush-us) *a.* [perhaps a form of *delicious*] sweet; delicious; sweet or rich so as to cloy—hence, fulsome.

lusciously (lush-us-li) *adv.* in a luscious manner.

lusciousness (lush-us-nes) *n.* immoderate richness or sweetness that cloy.

lush (lush) *n.* [*luscious*] fresh; succulent; juicy.

lust (lust) *n.* [A.S. *lust*, pleasure] longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; any strong or inordinate appetite or affection; evil propensity; sinful concupiscence; covetousness; greed of gain; sensuality; lasciviousness;—*v. i.* to desire eagerly; to long; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite; to have irregular or inordinate desires.

luster (lus-ter) *n.* one that lusts.

lustful (lust-fool) *a.* sensual; lewd; libidinous; lascivious; suggesting sensuality; provoking animal appetite; licentious; lecherous.

lustfully (lust-fool-i) *adv.* in a lustful manner.

lustfulness (lust-fool-nes) *n.* the state of being lustful.

lustily (lust-i-li) *adv.* in a vigorous manner; stoutly; energetically.

lustiness, lustihood (lus-ti-nes, -hood) *n.* strength or stoutness of body; robustness; hardhood.

lustral (lus-tral) *a.* [L.] used in purification; pertaining to purification.

lustrate (lus-trāt) *v. t.* [L. *lustrare*, to purify, *cf.* *lustrum*] to make clear or pure; to purify; to go over or survey.

lustration (lus-trā-shun) *n.* act of purifying; a sacrifice or ceremony by which cities, fields, armies, or people, defiled by crimes, were purified.

lustre (lus-ter) *n.* [F. fr. It. fr. Late L. *lustrum*, window, fr. L. *lustrare*, to shine] clearness; glitter; brilliancy; splendour; brightness; renown; distinction; a candlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass.

lustring (lus-tring) *n.* [E. *lustre*] a species of glossy silk.

lustrous (lus-trus) *a.* bright; shining; luminous.

lustrously (lus-trus-li) *adv.* in a brilliant or shining manner.

lustrum, lustre (lus-trum, -ter) *n.* [L. fr. *luere*, to wash, purify] the quinquennial purification in Rome; a space of five years.

lusty (lus-ti) *a.* [A.S. *lust*, pleasure] strong in body; vigorous; robust; healthy; full-sized; corpulent; hearty; jocund.

lutanist (lōō-tā-nist) *n.* [Low L. *lutaniſta*, fr. *lutana*, a lute] a person that plays on the lute.

lutarious (lōō-tā-ri-us) *a.* [L. fr. *lutrum*, mud that has been washed down] pertaining to, living in, or of the colour of, mud; muddy.

lutation (lōō-tā-shun) *n.* the act or process of luting.

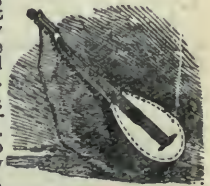
lute (lōōt) *n.* [M.E. fr. O.F. *lut*, fr. Pg. *alaude*, fr. A. *al*, the, and *ād*, harp] a stringed instrument resembling a guitar, formerly much in use (the strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed).

Lute-string, the string of a lute.

lute, luting (lōōt, lōō-ting) *n.* [L. *lutum*, mud, clay, fr. *luere*, to wash] a composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for making joints air-tight;—*v. t.* to close or coat with lute.

luteous (lōō-te-us) *a.* [L. *luteus*] of a golden or orange-yellow colour.

Lutetian (lōō-tē-shan) *n.* [L. *Lutetia*, an ancient Gallic settlement] Parisian.



Lute.

Lutheran (lôd'ther-an) *a.* pertaining to Luther, the reformer, or to his doctrines; —*n.* a follower of Luther.

Lutheranism, Lutherism (lôd'ther-an - izm) *n.* the doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.

lutose (lôd'tôs) *a.* [L.] covered with clay; clayey.

Lutra (lôd'tra) *n.* [L. *lutra*, the otter] a genus of carnivorous digitigrade animals.

luxate (lûk-sâ) *v. t.* [L. *luxare*, fr. *luxus*, dislocated, fr. G. *loxos*, slanting, oblique] to put out of joint; to dislocate.

luxuriance (lug-zhóô-ri-ans) *n.* state of being luxuriant; exuberance.

luxuriant (lug-zhóô-ri-ant) *a.* exuberant in growth; in great abundance.

luxuriantly (lug-zhóô-ri-ant-li) *adv.* in a luxuriant manner; very abundantly.

luxuriate (lug-zhóô-ri-ât) *v. i.* to grow exuberantly; to exceed the ordinary limits; to be wanton; to feed or live luxuriously; to revel in the possession and expenditure of wealth; to indulge in freely, as an intellectual pursuit.

luxuriation (lug-zhóô-ri-â-shun) *n.* the act or state of luxuriating.

luxurious (lug-zhóô-ri-us) *a.* voluptuous; sensual; self-indulgent in appetite, love of dress, display, etc.; administering to luxury, as wealth; furnished with dainties or costly viands, as a table; softening or enervating by indulgence, as ease.

luxuriously (lug-zhóô-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a luxurious manner.

luxuriousness (lug-zhóô-ri-us-nes) *n.* the state of being luxurious.

luxury (lûk'zhu-ri) *n.* [O.F. *luxuria*, fr. L. *luxuria*, fr. L. *luxus*, excess, luxury] a free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures which wealth can procure; gratification of desire; anything delightful to the senses; indulgence of the palate; anything to tempt a nice or fastidious appetite; a dainty; a delicacy; indulgence in costly dress, equipage, etc.

lycanthrope (li-kân-thrôp) *n.* [G. *lukos*, wolf, and *anthrôpos*, a man] a wolf-man; a were-wolf; a person affected with lycanthropy.

lycanthropy (li-kân-thrô-pi) *n.* the belief that men can turn themselves for a time into wolves; a kind of madness, in which the patient believes himself to be a wolf, and acts accordingly.

lyceum (li-sê-um) *n.* [L.] a place near Athens, in Greece, consecrated to Apollo Lyceios, where Aristotle taught; a house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions; an association for literary improvement.

lychnis (lik-nis) *n.* [L. *lychnis*, a bright-red rose, fr. G. *lychnos*, a lamp] the campion.

Lycoperdon (li-ku-per-don) *n.* [G. *lukos*, wolf, and *perdesthai*, to break wind] a genus of sporadic fungi, which, when ripe, burst and scatter their seed in the form of dust.

lycopod (li-ku-pod) *n.* [G. *lukos*, wolf, and *pous*, foot] a plant belonging to an order midway between mosses and ferns.

lycopode (li-ku-pôd) *n.* an inflammable yellow powder made up of the spores of lycopods; vegetable brimstone.

lyddite (lid-it) *n.* [fr. *Lydd*, near Romney, in Kent, where it is made] a military explosive.

Lydian (lid-i-an) *a.* pertaining to Lydia, or to its inhabitants; soft; effeminate (said of one of the ancient Greek keys, the music in which was of a soft, pathetic character); applied also to a kind of flintstone used in the assaying of the precious metals, basanite, or touchstone.

lye (li) *n.* [A.S. *leah*] water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

lying (li-ing) *a.* [lie] addicted to telling lies; —*n.* the habit of telling lies.

lying-in (li-ing-in) *n.* act or state of being confined, or of bearing a child.

lyingly (li-ing-li) *adv.* in a lying manner.

lying-to (li-ing-tôd) *n.* state of a vessel when the forward and aftward sails are braced into contrary directions, so as to counteract each other, and keep the ship nearly at rest.

lymph (limf) *n.* [L. *lymphâ*, *lympa*, water] a colourless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called lymphatics.

lymphatic (lim-fat-ik) *a.* pertaining to, containing, or conveying, lymph; —*n.* a vein-like, valved vessel in vertebrate animals, that contains a transparent fluid.

lymphography (lim-fog-gra-fi) *n.* [L. *lymphâ* and G. *graphein*, to write] a description of the lymphatic vessels.

lymphoid (lim-fôid) *a.* having the nature or appearance of lymph.

lynch (linsh) *v. t.* [fr. a Virginian planter, Charles Lynch (1736-96), who took the law into his own hands] to inflict pain or punishment upon without the forms of law, as by a mob. **Lynch law**, punishment by unauthorized persons without a legal trial.

lynx (lingks) *n.* [G.] a carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Felis*. **Lynx-eyed**, having acute sight.

Lyon-court (li-un-kôrt) *n.* [O.F. *lion*, lion] the Scottish heraldic court. **Lyon king at arms**, the chief of the Scottish heralds.

Lyra (li-ra) *n.* [G.] a northern constellation; [Anat.] a triangular portion of the corpus callosum, the band uniting the cerebral hemispheres of the mammals.

lyrate, lyrated (li-rât, -râ-ted) *a.* lyre-shaped.

lyre (li-r) *n.* [G.] a stringed musical instrument. **Lyre-bird**, an Australian bird remarkable for having the sixteen tail-feathers of the male arranged, when erect, in the form of a lyre.

lyric (li-rik) *a.* pertaining to a lyre; fitted to be sung to the lyre; musical and emotional; pertaining to lyric poetry; —*n.* a lyric poem; a verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry. **Lyric poetry**, poetry that expresses feeling, passion, emotion, and sentiment.

lyrist (li-rist) *n.* one that plays on the lyre; a composer of lyrics.

lysis (li-sis) *n.* [G. *lysis*, a loosening] a gradual abatement of a disease [Med]; a plinth above the cornice of the podium in an ancient temple [Arch.].



Lynx.



Lyre.



Lyre-bird.

m

M, m, the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, is scarcely ever silent, and its sound is always the same, as in *man, gum, rim*. As a numeral it stands for 1000; with a dash over it (\bar{M}), for a million.

ma (mâ) *n.* a contr. of *mamma*.

ma'am (mam) *n.* a contr. of *madam*.

Mab (mab) *n.* [W.] the queen of the fairies.

macaco (mak-kâ-kô) *n.* [Madagascar] one of various lemons.

Macacus (mak-kâ-kus) *n.* [F.] a genus of catarrhine monkeys.

macadamize (mak-kad-am-iz) *v. t.* [fr. John Macadam (1756-1836), the inventor] to cover, as a road, with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

macarize (mak-a-riz) *v. t.* [G. *makar*, happy] to pronounce happy.

macaroni (mak-a-rô-ni) *n.* [Old It. fr. L. *macerare*, macerate] a paste of wheat flour made into long, slender tubes; a medley; something extravagant to please an idle fancy; a sort of droll or fool; a fop.

macaronic (mak-a-rôn-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a macaroni; trifling; vain; consisting of, or employing, a ludicrous jumble of two different languages; —*n.* a medley; macaronic verse.



Photo. by courtesy of The Locomotive Publishing Co.]

FIG. 1.—London, Midland and Scottish Railway (Midland Section) Four-coupled Locomotive.



Photo. by courtesy of The Locomotive Publishing Co.]

FIG. 2.—London and North Eastern Railway Six-coupled Express Locomotive No. 1474, photographed on turntable.

LATEST TYPES OF MODERN LOCOMOTIVES

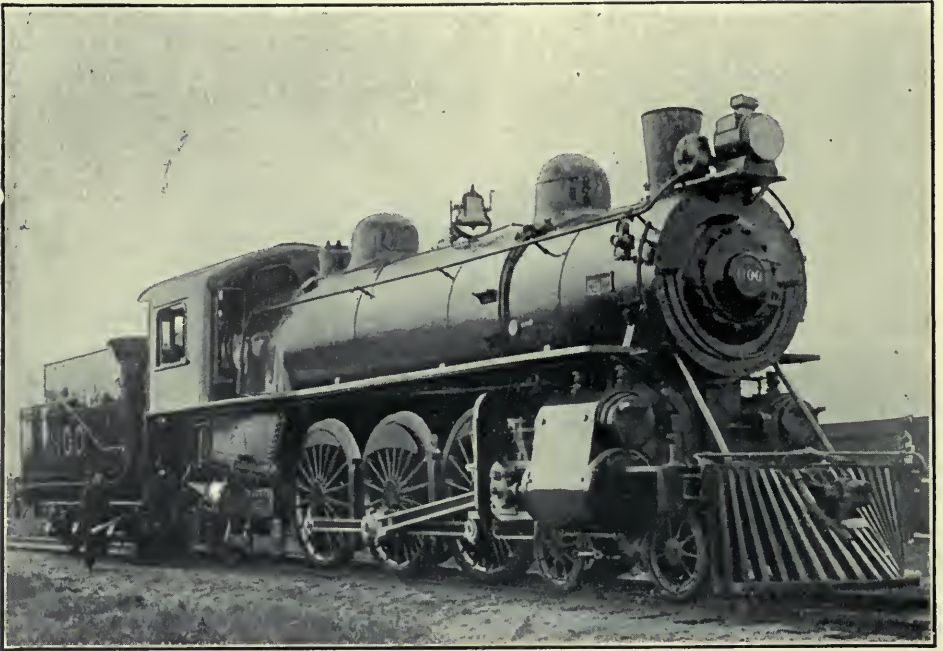


Photo. by courtesy of The Locomotive Publishing Co.]

FIG. 3.—Canadian Pacific Railway Six-coupled Passenger Locomotive.

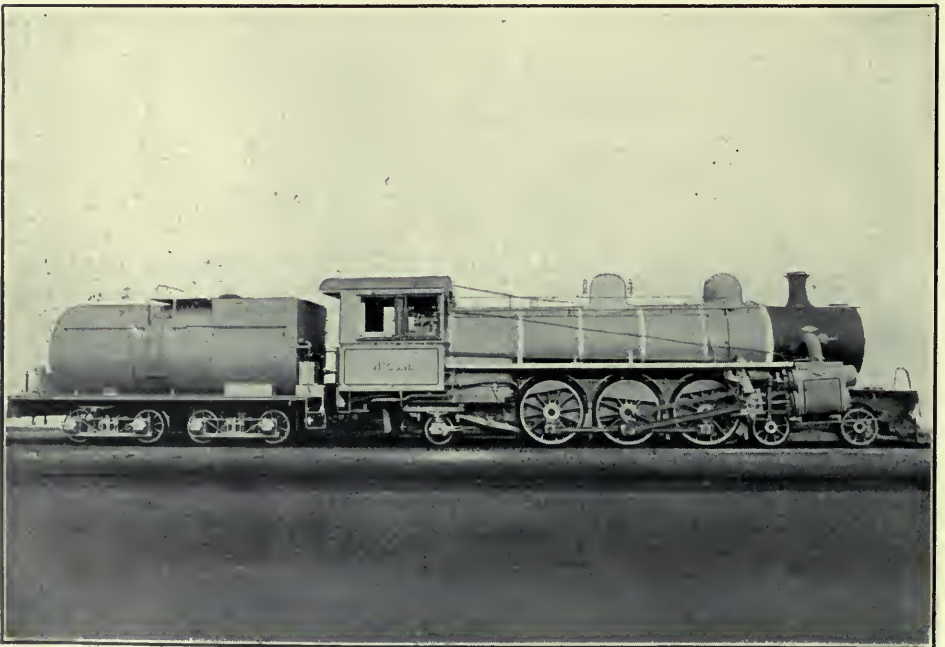


Photo. by courtesy of The Locomotive Publishing Co.]

FIG. 4.—New Zealand Government Railways. Latest type of Express Passenger Locomotive.

LATEST TYPES OF MODERN LOCOMOTIVES

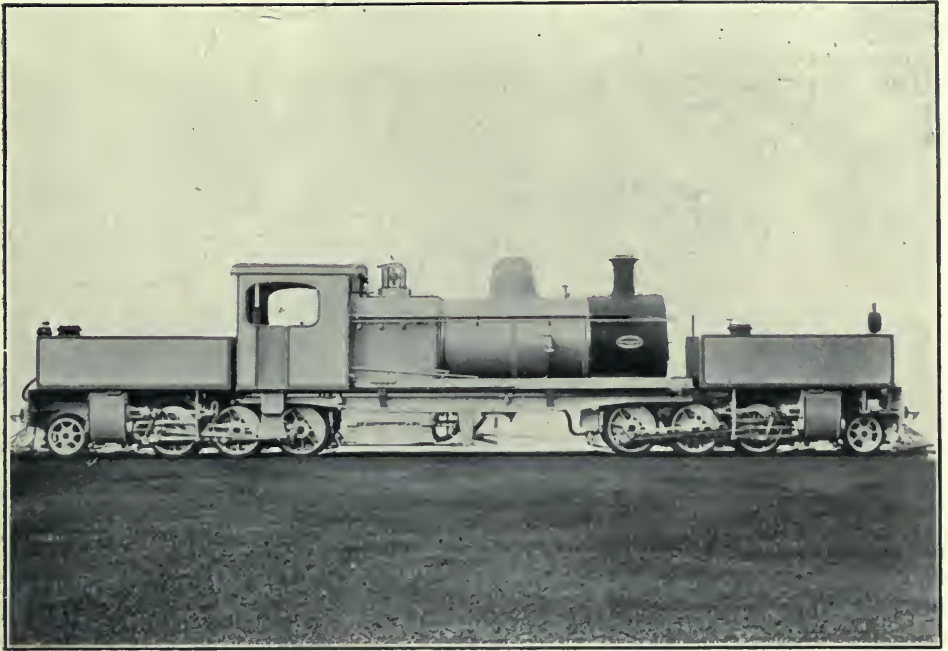


Photo. by courtesy of The Locomotive Publishing Co.]

FIG. 5.—South African “Garratt” Locomotive.

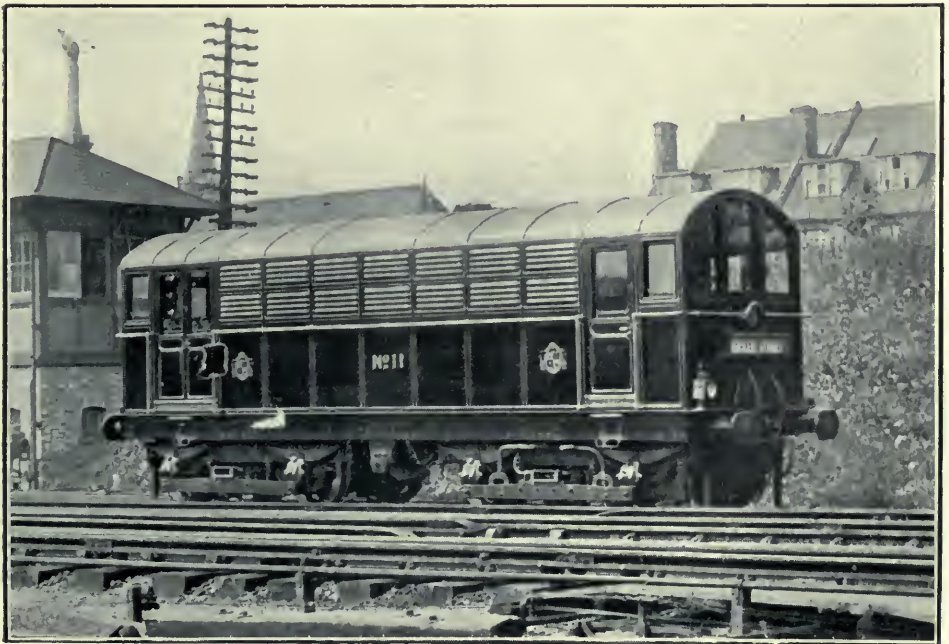


Photo by courtesy of The Locomotive Publishing Co.]

FIG. 6.—Metropolitan Railway. Electric Locomotive.

LATEST TYPES OF MODERN LOCOMOTIVES

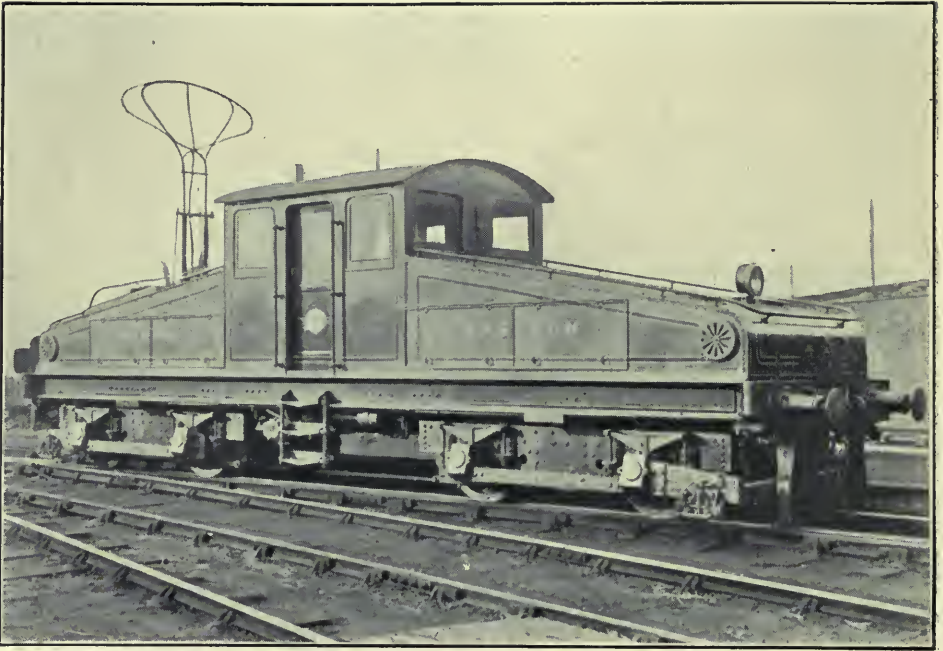


Photo. by courtesy of The Locomotive Publishing Co.]

FIG. 7.—London and North Eastern Railway. Electric Locomotive (Bogie Type).

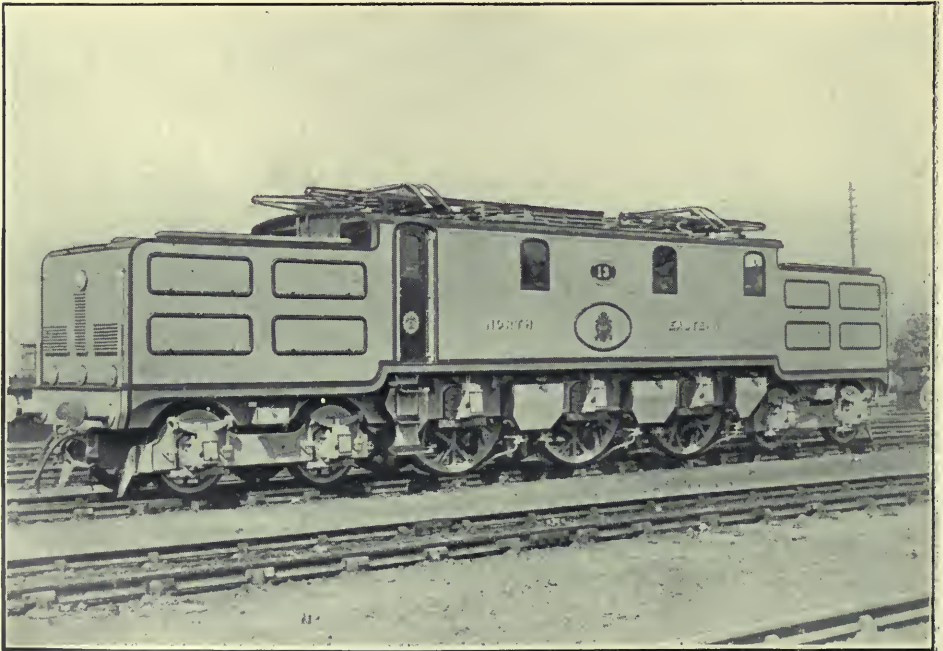


Photo. by courtesy of The Locomotive Publishing Co.]

FIG. 8.—London and North Eastern Railway. New Type of Electric Locomotive.

LATEST TYPES OF MODERN LOCOMOTIVES

macaroon (mak-a-roón') *n.* [F. fr. It.] a small, sweet cake, composed chiefly of almonds and sugar.

macartney (ma-kárt-ni) *n.* a kind of pheasant described by Lord Macartney.

Macassar oil (ma-kas-'ar oil) *n.* [fr. *Macassar*, Celebes] an oil for the hair.

macaw (ma-'kaw') *n.* [Braz. *macao*] a large, showy, South American parrot. **Macaw-tree**, a South American palm.

Maccabean (mak-a-bé-'an) *a.* pertaining to the Maccabees, a Jewish dynasty.

Maccabees (mak-a-béz) *n. pl.* two apocryphal books of the Old Testament, which give an account of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabean princes.

maccoubá, macouba, maccoboy, maccaboy (mak-'óó-bá, -ó-boi, -á-boi) *n.* [fr. a district in Martinique] rose-scented snuff.

mace (mäs) *n.* [O.F. fr. Low L. *mattea*, mallet, a beetle] a heavy club of metal; a club-shaped staff, used as a symbol of authority; a mace-bearer; a heavy cue used in billiard-playing.

mace (mäs) *n.* [F. fr. G. *makes*] an aromatic spice, the dried membranous covering (arillode) of the nutmeg seed. **Mace-ale**, ale spiced with mace.

macer (mä-'ser) *n.* a mace-bearer; [Scots Law] a court officer.

macerate (mas-'e-rät) *v. t.* [L. *macerare*, to steep] to make lean; to mortify; to worry; to soften and separate the parts of by steeping, or by the digestive process.

maceration (mas-'e-rä-'shun) *n.* the act of softening by steeping; the mortification of the body by severity of living.

machete (mä-chä-'tä) *n.* [Sp.] a heavy knife or cleaver, used as a tool to cut down sugar-canes, etc., and as a weapon.

Machiavelian (mak-i-ä-vé-'li-an) *a.* pertaining to Machiavelli, an Italian writer, or to his principles; politically cunning; crafty;—*n.* one that adopts the principles of Machiavelli.

Machiavelianism, Machiavelism (mak-i-ä-vé-'li-än-'izm, mak-'i-ä-vel-'izm) *n.* political cunning and artifice.

machicolate (mä-chik-'u-lät) *v. t.* [*machicolatus*] to form with machicolations.

machicolation (mä-chik-'u-lä-'shun) *n.* an opening between the corbels supporting a projecting parapet, for pouring molten lead, etc., or hurling missiles, upon assailants.

machicolis (mä-shé-'kóó-lé') *n.* [F. fr. *mache*, mash, and *coulis*, a flowing, fr. L. *colare*, to filter] a loop-holed projecting parapet, etc. [Fort.]

machinal (mak-i-näl, mä-shé-näl) *a.* pertaining to machines.

machinate (mak-i-nät) *v. t.* to plan; to contrive.

machination (mak-i-nä-'shun) *n.* the act of scheming or plotting; a plan, device, scheme, or plot.

machinator (mak-i-nä-'tur) *n.* one that plots with evil designs.

machine (mä-shén') *n.* [F. fr. L. fr. G. *mēchanē*, a device] any instrument for the conversion of motion; a vehicle or conveyance; a person that acts mechanically, or at the will of another; supernatural agency in a poem;—*v. t.* to apply machinery to;—*v. t.* to be employed upon, or in, machinery. **Machine-gun**, a gun provided with a mechanism that enables a continuous fire of projectiles to be discharged. **Machine-ruler**, a machine that lines or rules paper according to a pattern. **Machine-shop**, a workshop where machines are made.

machinery (mä-shé-'ne-ri) *n.* machines in general or collectively; the parts of a machine; any combination of mechanical (or non-mechanical) means for achieving a given end; the extraordinary or supernatural means by which the action of a poetic or fictitious work is carried on.

machinist (mä-shé-'nist) *n.* a constructor of machines; one versed in the principles of machines; one that tends or works a machine.

mackerel (mak-'e-rel) *n.* [O.F. *makerel*, fr. Late L.] a marine fish of the genus *Scomber*. **Mackerel scales**, angular cirro-cumulus cloudlets. **Mackerel sky**, a variety of cirro-cumulus cloud formation, consisting of round, isolated patches with an airy, fleecy texture.



Mackerel.

mackintosh, macintosh (mak-in-'tosh) *n.* a waterproof outer garment (so called from the inventor).

mackle (mak-'l) *n.* [L. *macula*, spot] a spot; [Print.] a blur causing a part of the impression to appear double.

macle (mak-'l) *n.* a twin crystal; a mackle; a mascle.

macled (mak-'ld) *a.* spotted [Min.].

Macmillanite (mak-mil-'än-iti) *n.* a member of the Scottish sect of Cameronians (fr. the name of their first ordained clergyman).

macrocephalous (mak-ró-sef-'ä-lus) *a.* [G. *makros*, long, and *kephalē*, head] having a long or large head.

macrocosm (mak-ró-'koz-m) *n.* [G. *makros*, long, great, and *kosmos*, world] the great world; the universe.

macrodactylous (mak-ró-dak-'ti-lus) *a.* [G.] having long toes.

macrometer (mak-róm-'e-ter) *n.* [G. *makros*, long, great, and *metron*, measure] an instrument like a sextant for measuring distant objects by means of two telescopes.

macron (mak-'ron) *n.* a short line over a vowel, to mark it as long.

macroscian (mak-rós-'i-an) *a.* [G. *makros*, long, and *skia*, shadow] casting a long shadow;—*n.* one that casts a long shadow; an inhabitant of the polar regions.

macroscopic (mak-ró-'skóp-'ik) *a.* [G. *skopein*, view] visible to the naked eye.

macrotone (mak-ró-'tón) *n.* a macron.

mactation (mak-tä-'shun) *n.* [L. *mactare*, sacrifice] the act of killing a victim for sacrifice.

macula (mak-'ü-lä) *n.*; *pl.* **maculæ** (mak-'ü-lë) [L.] a spot; a spot, as on the skin, the surface of the sun, etc.

maculate (mak-'ü-lät) *v. t.* to spot; to stain;—*a.* spotted; impure.

maculation (mak-'ü-lä-'shun) *n.* the act of spotting; a spot; a blemish.

macule (mak-'ül) *n.* See *macule*.

mad (mad) *n.* [A.S. *gemæd*] disordered in intellect; crazy; insane; frenzied; delirious; inflamed with desire or anger; infatuated.

madam (mad-'am) *n.* [L. *mea domina*, my lady] a complimentary title given to ladies of every rank, esp. to married and elderly ladies; a proud, overbearing woman.

madarosis (mad-ä-ró-'sis) *n.* [G.] loss of the hair, particularly of the eyebrows.

madcap (mad-'kap) *n.* a person of wild or flighty behaviour;—*a.* wild; harum-scarum.

madden (mad-'n) *v. t.* to make mad; to enrage;—*v. i.* to become mad.

madder (mad-'er) *n.* [A.S. *mæderu*] a plant of the genus *Rubia*, whose root yields a dyestuff of a red colour.

Madeira (mä-dé-'rä) *n.* a rich wine of the sherry class, made on the isle of Madeira.

Madeira-nut, a thin-shelled walnut.

mademoiselle (mad-'mwaw-zel) *n.* [F.] young woman; miss (used esp. in address).

madhouse (mad-'hous) *n.* a house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint.

madia (mä-'di-ä) *n.* [Chilian *madiz*] a plant, cultivated for the oil yielded by its seeds.

madly (mad'li) *adv.* in a mad manner.

madman (mad'man) *n.* a man that is mad.

madness (mad'nes) *n.* condition of being mad.

madonna (ma-don'a) *n.* [It. fr. L. *mea domina*, my lady, cf. *madam, dame*] the Virgin Mary; a pictorial representation of the Virgin.

madoqua (mad'u-ka) *n.* [Abyssinian] a tiny antelope of Abyssinia, about as large as a hare.

Madrassa (ma-dras'sa) *n.* [Hind.] a Moslem seminary or college.

madreperl (mad're-perl) *n.* [It.] mother-of-pearl.

madrepore (mad're-por) *n.* [F. fr. It. fr. L. *mater*, mother, and G. *pōros*, soft stone] literally, mother-stone; coral.

madreporite (mad're-por-it) *n.* fossil madre-pore.

madrier (mad'ri-er, ma-drēr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *materia*, matter] a heavy beam or plank [Mil.].

madrigal (mad'ri-gal) *n.* [It., a pastoral ditty, fr. L. fr. G. *mandra*, a stable, a fold] a little amorous poem, containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought; a vocal composition in five or six parts.

Maelstrom (mäl'strom) *n.* [Dan.] a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

mænad (mæ-nad) *n.* [G. *mainas, -ados*] a bacchante; a frenzied woman.

maestoso (mä-es-tō'sō) *adv.* [It.] majestically [Mus.].

maestro (mä-es-trō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *magister*, master] a master in any art.

Mafia (mä'fi-a) *n.* [Sicilian] a secret society of Sicily.

magazine (mag-a-zen) *n.* [O.F. *magazin*, fr. It. fr. A. *makhzan*, storehouse] a warehouse; a house for military stores; a building or room for storing gunpowder; the cartridge-chamber in a magazine or repeating rifle; a pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous compositions.

magdalen (mag-da-len) *n.* [fr. Mary *Magdalen*, traditionally identified with the woman of Luke vii. 37-50] a reformed prostitute.

mage (mäj) *n.* [G. *magos*] a magician.

Magellanic (mag-, maj-e-lan'ik) *a.* pertaining to the Portuguese navigator, Magellan. **Magellanic clouds**, two cloudy, oval masses of light in the southern hemisphere.

magenta (ma-jen'ta) *n.* [*Magenta*, Italy, the colour having been discovered in the year (1859) of the battle of Magenta] a coal-tar blue-red dye-stuff.

maggot (mag'ut) *n.* [cf. W. *magiad*, breeding] a grub; a worm; an odd fancy; a whim.

maggotiness (mag-ut-i-nes) *n.* maggoty condition.

maggoty (mag-ut-i) *a.* full of maggots; whimsical.

magi (mä'ji) *n. pl.* of *mage*; holy men or sages of the East; the learned and priestly caste of the Medes and ancient Persians.

magian (mä'ji-an) *a.* pertaining to the magi; —*n.* one of the priesthood of ancient Persia.

magianism (mä'ji-an-izm) *n.* the doctrines, etc., of the magi.

magic (maj'ik) *n.* the pretended act of evoking and employing supernatural or diabolic agency, or of raising departed spirits of men; sorcery; necromancy; legendain; power or influence similar to that of enchantment; —*a.* relating to, performed by, or proceeding from, magic; imposing or startling in performance. **Magic-lantern**, an instrument for projecting images, figures, or pictures, in a magnified and intensely bright form on a wall or screen. **Magic square**, a series of numbers so arranged in a square that their sum, taken vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, is the same.

magical (maj'ik-äl) *a.* magic.



Magic-lantern.

magically (maj'ik-äl-i) *adv.* by magic.

magician (maj-jish'än) *n.* one skilled in magic.

magilp (ma-gilp') *n.* a gelatinous compound of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

magisterial (maj-is-tär-äl) *a.* [L. *magister*] pertaining, or appropriate, to a master or magistrate; authoritative; despotic; arrogant.

magisterially (maj-is-tär-äl-i) *adv.* in a magisterial way.

magisterialness (maj-is-tär-äl-nes) *n.* the character of being magisterial.

magistracy (maj-is-trä-si) *n.* the office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

magistral (maj-is-träl) *a.* authoritative; having sovereign remedial qualities; [Med.] prescriptive, or prepared for the occasion.

magistrate (maj-is-trät) *n.* [F. fr. L. *magistratus*, magistracy, fr. *magister*, a master] a person clothed with public civil authority; a justice of the peace.

magma (mag'ma) *n.* [G.] a thick residuum; the glassy base of an igneous rock; any crude mixture in the form of a thin paste.

Magna Charta (mag-na kär'ta) *n.* [L., great charter] the great charter obtained by the English barons from King John, A.D. 1215; a fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

magnanimity (mag-na-nim'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul; generosity.

magnanimous (mag-nan'i-mus) *a.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind] great of mind; generous; of lofty spirit; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honourable; disinterested.

magnanimously (mag-nan'i-mus-li) *adv.* in a magnanimous manner.

magnate (mag'nät) *n.* [L. *magnus*, great] a person of note or distinction.

magnesia (mag-nē-shi-a) *n.* [*Magnesia*, in Asia Minor] magnesium oxide, a white, tasteless, alkaline substance.

magnesian (mag-nē-shi-an) *a.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling magnesia. **Magnesian limestone**, dolomite.

magnesite (mag-ne-sit) *n.* carbonate of magnesium.

magnesium (mag-nē-shi-um) *n.* the metallic base of magnesia. **Magnesium light**, a brilliant light produced by burning magnesium.

magnet (mag-net) *n.* [O.F. *magnete*, fr. *Magnesia*] the loadstone, a species of iron ore which has the property of attracting iron, etc., and, when freely suspended, of pointing to, or approximately to, the poles; a magnetized steel or iron bar; a person or thing that exercises strong attraction.

magnetic (mag-net'ik) *a.* pertaining to the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; attractive. **Magnetic axis**, the straight line joining the poles of a magnet. **Magnetic battery**, a combination of magnets with their poles similarly disposed. **Magnetic elements** (of a place), the intensity of the earth's attraction, the dip and the declination of the magnetic needle at that place. **Magnetic equator**, a wavy line round the earth where the magnetic needle has no dip. **Magnetic field**, the space influenced by a magnet. **Magnetic induction**, the power of a magnet to excite magnetism in magnetic bodies near it. **Magnetic meridian**, the direction indicated by a magnetic needle free to move in a horizontal plane. **Magnetic needle**, a small magnetized steel rod turning on a pivot. **Magnetic poles**, the points on the earth's surface where the dipping needle is vertical.

magnetically (mag-net'ik-äl-i) *adv.* by magnetism.

magnetics (mag-net'iks) *n.* the science or principles of magnetism.

magnetism (mag-ne-tizm) *n.* the unknown cause of magnetic force; the science that treats of the magnet or loadstone, and the

phenomena of attraction and polarity; the power of attraction. **Animal magnetism**, mesmerism.

magnetist (mag-'ne-tist) *n.* one versed in magnetism.

magnetite (mag-'ne-tit) *n.* magnetic oxide of iron.

magnetization (mag-'ne-ti-zā-'shun) *n.* the act of magnetizing, or the state of being magnetized.

magnetize (mag-'ne-tiz) *v.t.* to communicate magnetic properties to; to attract as if by a magnet; to influence; —*v.t.* to become magnetic.

magnetizer (mag-'ne-ti-zer) *n.* one that, or that which, imparts magnetism.

magneto-electricity (mag-'ne-tō-e-lek-'tris-i-ti) *n.* electricity evolved by magnets; that science which treats of such electricity.

magnetograph (mag-'net-'u-'graf) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] an instrument for automatically recording the magnetic elements.

magnetometer (mag-'ne-tom-'e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument used to measure magnetic intensity.

magnetscope (mag-'net-'u-'sköp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, view] an arrangement that indicates the presence of magnetic force, but not its intensity; a clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant's apparatus.

magnetotherapy (mag-'net-u-'ther-a-pi) *n.* [G. *therapeuein*, cure] a method of treating disease by applying magnets.

magnifiable (mag-'ni-fi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being magnified; worthy to be extolled.

magnific (mag-'ni-'fik) *a.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *facere*, make] grand; splendid; illustrious; magnificent.

Magnificat (mag-'ni-'fi-kat) *n.* [L.] the song of the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 46-55).

magnificence (mag-'ni-'fi-sens) *n.* grandeur of appearance; pomp.

magnificent (mag-'ni-'fi-'sent) *a.* grand in appearance; fond of splendour; brilliant; imposing.

magnificently (mag-'ni-'fi-'sent-li) *adv.* in a magnificent manner.

magnifico (mag-'ni-'fi-kō) *n.* a grandee of Venice; a lordly personage.

magnifier (mag-'ni-'fi-er) *n.* one that, or that which, magnifies.

magnify (mag-'ni-'fi) *v.t.* to make greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of; to amplify; to extol.

magniloquence (mag-'ni-'li-'kwens) *n.* loftiness of speech; bombast.

magniloquent (mag-'ni-'li-'u-'kwent) *a.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *loqui*, speak] speaking loftily or pompously; bombastic.

magniloquently (mag-'ni-'li-'u-'kwent-li) *adv.* in a magniloquent manner.

magnitude (mag-'ni-'tūd) *n.* [L.] extent; bulk; size; something of measurable extent; greatness; importance; [Astr.] the brightness of a star.

magnolia (mag-'nō-'li-'a) *n.* [Pierre Magnol, a French botanist, died A.D. 1715] a genus of ornamental trees or shrubs.

magnum (mag-'num) *n.* [L. *magnus*, great] a wine-bottle of twice the usual size, or the quantity it holds.

magnum bonum (mag-'num bō-'num) *n.* [L., a great good] a large plum.

magpie (mag-'pi) *n.* [F. *Magot*, *Margot*, Margaret, and *pie*, fr. L. *pica*, magpie] a chattering bird allied to the crow, but smaller, and snowy white below.

magra (mag-'ra) *n.* [Austral.] a contrivance used by aboriginal mothers to carry their infants on their backs.



Magnolia laurel.



Magpie.

Mahabharata (ma-'hā-'bā-'ra-'tā) *n.* [Skr.] one of two great epic poems.

maharajah (ma-'hā-'rā-'jā) *n.* [Skr.] the title of some Indian princes.

mahatma (ma-'hāt-'mā) *n.* [Skr., high-souled one] one skilled in mysteries.

Mahdi (mā-'dē) *n.* [A. *mahdī*, the guided one] the Mohammedan Messiah.

mahlstick (māl-'stik) *n.* [Ger.] a shaft used by painters to support the right hand (it is held in the left hand).

mahogany (ma-'hog-'ā-'ni) *n.* [S. Amer.] a large tree found in tropical America; the wood of this tree; a dining table.

Mahomedan,

Mahometan

(ma-'hom-'e-dan, -tan). See Mohammedan, etc.

mahout (ma-'hōot) *n.* [Hind. *mahāvat*] an elephant driver and keeper.

maid (mād) *n.* [A.S. *mægen*] an unmarried woman; a virgin; a female servant.

maiden (mā-'dē) *n.* a maid; an instrument for beheading, resembling the guillotine; a machine for washing linen; in cricket, an over in which no runs are scored; —*a.* pertaining to a maiden; consisting of maids; fresh; pure; unused; unpolluted.

Maiden assize, one at which there are no criminal cases. **Maiden speech**, one's first speech.

maidenhair (mā-'dē-'n-'hār) *n.* a fern of the genus *Adiantum*.

maidenhead,

maidenhood (mā-'dē-'n-'hed, -hood) *n.* state of being a virgin; virginity; the virginal membrane; freshness.

maidenliness (mā-'dē-'n-'li-'nes) *n.* modest mien or carriage; gentleness; modesty.

maidenly (mā-'dē-'n-'li) *a.* becoming a maid; maiden-like.

maid-servant (mā-'dē-'sēr-'vānt) *n.* a female servant.

maieutic (mā-'ū-'tik) *a.* [G. fr. *maia*, midwife] aiding in childbirth; helping to evolve ideas and truths on the Socratic method.

mail (māl) *n.* [O.F. *maille*, mail, fr. L. *maquila*, a spot, a mesh] defensive armour composed of steel rings or plates; defensive covering; —*v.t.* to put a coat of mail or armour upon. **Mail-clad**, clad with a coat of mail.

mail (māl) *n.* [M. E. *male*, fr. O.F. *male*, a bag, fr. O. H. Ger. *malaha*, a leathern wallet] a bag for the conveyance of letters, etc.; the contents of such a bag; the person by whom, or the conveyance by which, the mail is carried; —*v.t.* to send by mail; to post. **Mail-boat**, **mail-coach**, **mail-train**, a boat, a coach, or train, that conveys the mails.

mailed (māld) *a.* mail-clad; protected by scales or hard substances; spotted; speckled.

maim (mām) *v.t.* [O.F. *mechain*] to deprive of the use of a limb; to cripple; to disable; —*n.* a disabling wound; mutilation; injury.

maimedness (mā-'med-'nes) *n.* a state of being maimed.

main (mān) *n.* [A.S. *mægen*] strength; force.

main (mān) *a.* [L. *magnus*] mighty; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; chief; leading; cardinal; sheer; —*n.* the chief part; the bulk; the gross; the ocean; the mainland; a principal pipe. **Main-boom**, the spar on which a fore-and-aft main-sail is extended. **Main chance**, self-interest. **Main-deck**, the gun-deck; in merchant



Mahogany.



Maidenhair.



Mail.

ships, the middle part of the upper deck. **Main-mast**, the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. **Main-sail**, the principal sail in a ship. **Main-sheet**, the rope that secures the main-sail when set. **Main-spring**, the principal spring in a piece of mechanism; the chief motive. **Main-stay**, the stay from the foot of the foremast to the main-top; main support. **Main-top**, a platform at the head of the main-mast. **Main-yard**, the yard on which the main-sail is extended.



Main-top.

main (mān) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand] a throw at dice; a match in cock-fighting; a shovel for coin.

mainland (mān-land) *n.* the continent.

mainly (mān-ly) *adv.* chiefly; principally; greatly; mightily.

mainprize (mān-priz) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *manus*, hand, and *prehendere*, grasp] a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties, called **mainperors**, for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large; deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

maintain (mān-tān) *v.t.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *tenere*, hold] to hold or keep in any state; to sustain; to preserve; to keep up; to continue; to uphold by payment or subsidy; to support by assertion or argument; *-v.i.* to affirm a position; to assert.

maintainable (mān-tā-na-ble) *a.* capable of being maintained.

maintenance (mān-te-nāns) *n.* act of maintaining; subsistence; means of living; vindication; [Law] an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the meddler has no interest.

maize (māz) *n.* [Sp. *maiz*, fr. Haytian *mahiz*, *mahis*] Indian-corn.

majestic (ma-jes-tik) *a.* possessing or exhibiting majesty; splendid; sublime; dignified.

majestically (ma-jes-ti-kal-i) *adv.* with majesty.

majesty (maj-es-ti) *n.* [L. *majestas*] grandeur; exalted dignity; stateliness; the quality of inspiring reverence or awe; royal state; the title of a king, queen, emperor, or empress.

majolica (ma-jol-i-ka) *n.* [Majorca] an enamelled pottery.

major (mā-jur) *a.* [L., *comp.* of *magnus*, great] greater in number, quality, or extent; *-n.* an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; a person of full age (21 years); the first proposition of a regular syllogism; *-v.i.* to talk big. **Major-domo**, one that superintends a household; a steward; a chief minister. **Major-general**, an officer that commands a division, the next in rank below a lieutenant-general. **Major premise**, in logic, the premise containing the major term.

majority (ma-jor-i-ti) *n.* [L. *major*, greater] the greater number; more than half; the excess of one number over another; plurality; full age; the rank or commission of a major in the army. **The majority**, or the great majority, the dead.

majuscule (ma-jus-kul) *n.* [L. *major*, greater] in paleography, a capital or uncial letter.

make (māk) *v.t.* [A.S. *macian*] to cause to be or to do; to compel; to create; to construct; to fashion; to produce; to constitute; to ordain; to appoint; to acquire; to secure, as gain; to score; to approach; to arrive at; to travel over; to provide, as a feast; to put in order, as a bed; to dry and cure, as hay; to write, as verse; to find the sum or total by calculation; *-v.i.* to act; to tend; to contribute; to proceed; to appear; to rise; to flow towards land; *-n.* structure; texture; form. **Make-believe**, *a.* sham; *-n.* a sham. **To make account of**, to esteem. **To make against**, to tend to injure. **To make as if**, to pretend. **To make away with**, to destroy; to kill. **To make for**, to move toward; to favour. **To make good**, to defend; to accomplish; to make compensation for. **To make light of**, to belittle. **To make merry**, to be jolly. **To make much of**, to treat as of great value. **To make no bones**, not to hesitate. **To make out**, to understand; to prove. **To make over**, to transfer. **To make sail**, to set more sails. **To make sure**, to consider as certain. **To**

make the land, to reach land. **To make up**, to collect into one; to compose from elements or ingredients; to shape; to compensate; to complete; to adjust; to arrange type in pages; to dress, as an actor. **To make water**, to void urine; to leak. **To make way**, to progress. **To make words**, to multiply words; to dispute.

makebate (māk-bāt) *n.* [*debate*] one that excites quarrels.

makepeace (māk-pēs) *n.* a peacemaker.

maker (māk-ker) *n.* one that makes; a poet; the Creator.

makeshift (māk-shift) *n.* a temporary expedient.

makeweight (māk-wāt) *n.* that which is thrown into a scale to make weight; a stop-gap.

making (māk-king) *n.* the act of making; workmanship; structure; composition. **Making-up**, the reduction of spirits to standard strength; [Print.] the arrangement of type in pages.

malachite (mal-a-ki) *n.* [G. *malachē*, a mallow] a green basic carbonate of copper, much used for inlay work (so called from its resemblance to the colour of mallow leaves).

malacolate (mal-a-kō-lit) *n.* [G. *malachē* and *lithos*, stone] a variety of pyroxene.

malacologist (mal-a-kol-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in malacology.

malacology (mal-a-kol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, discourse] the science of molluscs.

malacopterygian, **malacopterygious** (mal-a-kop-te-rij-i-an, -us) *a.* [G. *malakos*, soft, and *pteryx*, *pterygos*, wing] having the rays of the fins soft.

malacostracan (mal-a-kos-tra-kan) *n.* [G. *ostrakon*, shell] a member of a group of crustaceans which includes shrimps, lobsters, etc.

maladjustment (mal-ād-just-ment) *n.* a bad or wrong adjustment.

maladministration (mal-ād-min-is-trā-shun) *n.* faulty administration.

maladroit (mal-a-droit') *a.* [F.] clumsy; awkward.

maladroitly (mal-a-droit-li) *adv.* clumsily; awkwardly.

maladroitness (mal-a-droit-nes) *n.* clumsiness; awkwardness.

malady (mal-a-di) *n.* [F. fr. L. *mala*, badly, and *habere*, *pp.* *habitus*, have] any disease; *esp.* a lingering or deep-seated disorder; a moral defect or disorder.

Malaga (mal-a-ga) *n.* a wine from Malaga, Spain.

malaise (ma-lāz) *n.* [F.] uneasiness; discomfort.

malambo bark (ma-lam-bō bārk) *n.* a medicinal bark from New Granada.

malanders (mal-an-derz) *n.* [L. *malandria*] a dry scab on the hock, and at the bend of the knee, of the fore leg of a horse.

malapert (mal-a-pert) *a.* [O.F. *mal apert*, badly expert, fr. L. *malus*, bad, and *apertus*, open] saucy; bold; forward; *-n.* a pert, saucy person.

malapertly (mal-a-pert-li) *adv.* in a malapert manner.

malapertness (mal-a-pert-nes) *n.* sauciness; impudence.

malapropism (mal-a-prop-izm) *n.* [Mrs. *Malaprop*, in Sheridan's *Rivals*] misapplication of fine words; a word so misapplied.

malapropos (mal-ap'ru-pō) *adv.* [F.] unseasonably; unsuitably.

malar (mā-lar) *a.* [L. *mala*, the cheek] pertaining to the cheek; *-n.* the cheek-bone.

malaria (ma-lā-ri-a) *n.* [It. fr. L. *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air] noxious exhalations from swamps, etc., which generate malarial fever.

malarial, **malarian** (ma-lā-ri-āl, -an) *a.* caused by, affected with, or of the nature of, malaria.

malarious (mə-lā'-ri-us) *a.* containing malaria; causing malarial disease.

malate (mal'āt) *n.* a salt of malic acid.

malaxate (mal-ak-sāt) *v.t.* [*L. malaxare*] to soften by kneading.

malconformation (mal-kon-for-mā'shun) *n.* imperfect or disproportionate formation.

malcontent (mal-kun-tent) *a.* discontented, *esp.* with the existing order of things; —*n.* one so discontented.

malcontentedly (mal-kun-ten-ted-li) *adv.* in a malcontent manner.

malcontentedness (mal-kun-ten-ted-nes) *n.* discontent.

male (māl) *a.* [*O.F. masle, male, fr. L. mas, male*] pertaining to the sex that begets; staminate; composed of males; —*n.* an animal of the male sex; a plant that bears only staminate flowers. **Male fern**, *Nephrodium Filix-Mas*. **Male rhymes**, those in which only the final syllables correspond. **Male screw**, a screw whose threads correspond to the grooves of a corresponding or female screw.

malediction (mal-e-dik'shun) *n.* [*L. male, evilly, and dicere, to speak*] evil speaking; a curse; an imprecation; execration.

malefactor (mal-e-fak'tur) *n.* [*L. male and facere, to do*] an evil-doer; a criminal.

maleficence (mal-ef-i-sens) *n.* the doing of evil.

maleficent (mal-ef-i-sent) *a.* [*L.*] harmful; mischievous.

malevolence (mal-lev'u-lens) *n.* ill-will; malignity.

malevolent (mal-lev'u-lent) *a.* [*L. male and volo, I wish*] wishing evil; disposed to injure others; spiteful; malicious; rancorous.

malevolently (mal-lev'u-lent-li) *adv.* with malevolence.

malfeasance (mal-fē-zans) *n.* [*F. fr. L. male, badly, and facere, do*] evil-doing; wrongful conduct.

malformation (mal-for-mā'shun) *n.* irregular or anomalous formation.

malic (māl'ik) *a.* [*L. malum, apple*] pertaining to apples; derived from fruit. **Malic acid**, an acid found in the apple and other fruits.

malice (mal'is) *n.* [*F. fr. L. malus, bad*] a disposition to injure others; ill-will; bitterness; [*Law*] a design to injure another.

malicious (mal-ish'us) *a.* harbouring enmity; spiteful; proceeding from malice.

maliciously (mal-ish-us-li) *adv.* with malice.

maliciousness (mal-ish-us-nes) *n.* quality of being malicious.

malign (mal'in') *a.* [*O.F. maling, maligne, fr. L. malignus*] having a very evil disposition toward others; malignant; malicious; unfavourable; pernicious; —*v.t.* to traduce; to vilify.

malignancy (mal-ig-nan-si) *n.* quality of being malignant; virulence; tendency to a fatal issue.

malignant (mal-ig-nant) *a.* extremely disposed to hurt or injure; unpropitious; virulent; threatening life; heinous; —*n.* a malevolent person; in the language of the Puritans, a cavalier.

malignantly (mal-ig-nant-li) *adv.* with malignity.

maligner (mal-ig-ner) *n.* one that maligns.

malignity (mal-ig-ni-ti) *n.* extreme malevolence.

malingering (mal-ing-ger) *v.i.* [*F. mal, ill, and O.F. haingre, lean, fr. Ger. hager, thin*] to feign illness in order to avoid duty.

malingerer (mal-ing-ger-ger) *n.* one that malingers.

malingery (mal-ing-ger-i) *n.* a feigning of illness in order to shirk duty.

malison (mal-i-zun) *n.* [*A.F. maleison, fr. O.F.*] malediction.

malkin (maw'kin) *n.* [*dim. of Mald or Mard*] a kitchen servant; a slattern; a scarecrow; a mop.

mall (mawl) *n.* See *maul*.

mall (mal, mel) *n.* [*orig. a place where pall-mall was played, fr. It. palla, ball, and maglio, mallet*] a level, shaded public walk.

mallard (mal'ard) *n.* [*O.F. malard, fr. male, male*] a wild drake.

malleability (mal-e-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being malleable; malleableness.

malleable (mal-e-a-bl) *a.* capable of being drawn out and extended by beating.

malleate (mal'e-āt) *v.t.* [*L. malleus, hammer*] to hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

malleation (mal-e-ā'shun) *n.* the act of malleating.

mallenders (mal'en-derz) *n.* malanders.

malleolar (mal'e-ō-lar, mal'e-ō-lar) *a.* [*L. malleus*] of, or pertaining to, the ankle.

mallet (mal'et) *n.* [*F. maillet, fr. L. malleus*] a wooden hammer.

malleus (mal'e-us) *n.* one of the small bones of the middle ear.

mallow, mallows (mal'ō, -ōz) *n.* [*A.S. malwa, fr. L. malva, a* mallow] a plant of the genus *Malva*.

malm (mām) *n.* [*A.S. malm*] earth containing much chalk in fine particles.

malmsay (mām'sai) *n.* [*M.E. Malvesic, fr. O.F. fr. Malvasia, in the Morea*] a sort of grape; a strong, sweet wine.

malodorous (mal-ō-dur-us) *a.* having an offensive odour.

malodour (mal-ō-dur) *n.* an offensive odour.

malpractice (mal-prak'tis) *n.* evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; professional misconduct of a physician.

malt (mawl) *n.* [*A.S. mealt*] barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln; —*v.t.* to make into malt; —*v.t.* to become malt. **Malt-dust**, refuse or spent malt. **Malt-floor**, a floor for drying malt. **Malt-horse**, a horse used in grinding malt; a dolt. **Malt-kiln**, a heated chamber for drying malt, to check germination. **Malt-liquor**, beer. **Malt-worm**, a tippler.

Maltese (mal-wēz) *n.* a native, the natives, or the language of Malta; —*a.* belonging to Malta. **Maltese cross**, a cross with eight points. **Maltese dog**, a small spaniel with long, silky hair.

maltha (mal'thā) *n.* [*G.*] a thick, mineral pitch.

Malthusian (mal-thū'zi-an) *a.* [*Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766-1834)*] denoting any scheme for checking overgrowth of population; —*n.* a follower of Malthus.

maltose (mawl'tōz) *n.* a sugar produced from starch paste by the action of diastase.

maltreat (mal-trēt) *v.t.* [*F. maltraiter, to treat ill, fr. L. male, ill, and tractare, to handle*] to treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

maltreatment (mal-trēt-ment) *n.* ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

maltster (mawl'tēr) *n.* a man whose occupation is to make malt; a maltman.

malvaceous (mal-vā'shus) *a.* pertaining to the mallow family.

malversation (mal-ver-sā'shun) *n.* [*F. fr. L. male, ill, and versari, to be engaged in*] corruption or extortion in office; fraudulent tricks.

malamaluque, mameluke (mam'a-lūk, -e-lūk) *n.* [*A. mamluk, slave*] one of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, *orig.* composed of slaves.

mamelon (mam'e-lon) *n.* [*F. fr. L. mamma*] breast; a small hill or mound.

mamma, mama (mā-mā) *n.* [*fr. the infantine ma*] mother.

mammal (mam'al) *n.* [*L. mamma, breast*] one of the mammalia.

mammalia (ma-mā'ya) *n.pl.* the class of animals that suckle their young, forming the highest class of the vertebrates.

mammalian (ma-māl'-yan) *a.* pertaining to the mammalia.

mammaliferous (mam-a-lif'-e-rus) *a.* [N.L. *mammale*, mammal, and *L. ferre*, to bear] containing mammalian fossils [Geol.].

mammalogist (ma-māl'-ō-jist) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] one versed in mammalogy, or the scientific knowledge of mammals.

mammary (mam-'a-ri) *a.* pertaining to the breasts.

mamzee (ma-mē) *n.* [Central Amer.] a large, tropical, American fruit tree, or its fruit.

mammelière (mam-e-lyär) *n.* [F. fr. *L. mamma*, breast] one of two steel plates side by side, attached to the hauberk, to protect the breast; a circular piece on the breastplate, to which was fastened the ends of the chains securing the sword, dagger, helmet, etc. [Archæol.].

mammer (mam-er) *v.i.* [A.S. *mamrian*, think out] to hesitate.

mammet (mam-et) *n.* [Mahomet] an idol; a puppet.

mammetry (mam-et-ri) *n.* idolatry.

mammifer (mam-i-fer) *n.* [L. *mamma*, breast, and *ferre*, bear] a mammal.

mammiferous (ma-mif'-e-rus) *a.* having breasts and suckling the young.

mammiform (mam-i-form) *a.* having the form of paps.

mammillary, mamillary (mam-i-lä-ri, ma-mil-'a-ri) *a.* pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap; having rounded projections.

mammillate, mammillated (mam-i-lät, -lä-ted) *a.* mamillary.

mammock (mam-uk) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a shapeless piece;—*v.t.* to tear in fragments.

mammodis (mam-u-dis) *n.* [Hind.] plain East Indian muslins.

mammon (mam-'un) *n.* [Sy.] the god of riches; the spirit of avarice; wealth.

mammonist (mam-'un-ist) *n.* a person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldling.

mammoth (mam'uth) *n.* [Russ. fr. Tartar *mamma*, earth] an extinct species of elephant;—*a.* very large; gigantic.

man (man) *n.*; *pl. men* (men) [A.S.] a human being; an adult male person; the human race; one of many qualities; any person; a male servant or attendant; a vassal; a tenant; a husband; a familiar term of address; a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played;—*v.t.* to supply with men; to strengthen. **Man-bound**, detained by lack of men. **Man-engine**, a lift for miners. **Man Friday**, a factotum. **Man-hole**, a hole through which a man may enter a drain, cesspool, steam-boller, etc., to inspect, clean, or repair. **Man of straw**, a man of no substance; a fictitious antagonist. **Man-of-war**, a ship of war. **Man-ropes**, a rope serving as a hand-rail, as on a gangway. **Man-trap**, a contrivance to catch trespassers.

manacle (man-'a-kl) *n.* [F. fr. *L. manus*, hand] a handcuff;—*v.t.* to put handcuffs on.

manage (man-'ij) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. manus*, hand] manage; treatment; management;—*v.t.* to direct; to conduct; to carry on; to govern; to train; to control; to have in hand and use; to wield; to influence; to husband; to treat with caution or skill;—*v.i.* to direct affairs.

manageability (man-ij-a-bl'i-ti) *n.* manageableness.

manageable (man-'ij-a-bl) *a.* capable of being managed.

manageableness (man-'ij-a-bl-nes) *n.* docility.

manageably (man-'ij-a-bl) *adv.* in a manageable manner.

management (man-'ij-ment) *n.* conduct; administration; skillful treatment; governing body.

manager (man-'ij-er) *n.* one that manages; a conductor or director; a good economist.

manakin (man-'a-kin) *n.* [D.] a small, tropical, American bird; a manikin.

manatee (man-a-tē) *n.* [Sp. *manati*, fr. W. Ind.] the sea-cow.

manche (mānsh) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. manus*, hand] a kind of sleeve; [Her.] the representation of a sleeve used as a bearing.

manchet (man-'chet) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a small loaf of fine bread; [Her.] the representation of such a loaf.

manchineel (man-chi-nē) *n.* [F. fr. *L. Matis*, name of a Roman gens] a West Indian tree possessing poisonous properties.

mandamus (man-dā-mus) *n.* [L., we command] a writ issued by a superior court, and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person exercising public authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

mandarin (man-dā-rēn) *n.* [Pg. fr. Skr. *mantra*, advice] a civil or military official in China; a Chinese variety of orange.

mandatary, mandatory (man-'dā-tar-i, -tur-i) *n.* [L. *mandare*, commit to one's charge] one to whom a command or charge is given; one to whom the pope has given a mandate or order for his benefit; [Law] one that is authorized and undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him.

mandate (man-dāt) *n.* a command; a rescript of the pope; a precept; an injunction; a commission.

mandatory (man-'dā-tur-i) *a.* containing a command; preceptive; directory.

mandible (man-di-bl) *n.* [L. fr. *mandere*, chew] the lower jaw of vertebrates, the upper and lower of birds, and the anterior pair of invertebrates.

mandibular (man-dib-'ū-lar) *a.* belonging to the jaw.

mandibulate (man-dib-'ū-lät) *a.* having mandibles;—*n.* a mandibulate insect.

mandlestone (man-'dl-stōn) *n.* [Ger.] amygdaloid.

mandolin, mandoline (man-du-'lin) *n.* [F. fr. It. *mandolino*, *dém.* of *mandola*] a kind of guitar.

mandrake (man-'dräk) *n.* [G. *mandragoras*] a plant with narcotic qualities.

mandrel, mandril (man-'drel, -dril) *n.* [G.] a shaft or spindle on which an object may be fixed for rotation.

mandrill (man-'dril) *n.* [F.] a large West African baboon.

manducable (man-'dū-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *manducare*, chew] capable of being chewed; fit to be eaten.

manducate (man-'dū-kät) *v.t.* to chew; to eat.

manducation (man-'dū-kä-shun) *n.* the act of chewing or eating.

manducatory (man-'dū-kä-tur-i) *a.* employed in chewing.

mane (män) *n.* [A.S. *manu*, fr. Scand.] the long hair on the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, the lion, etc. **Mane-sheet**, a covering for the neck and the top of the head of a horse.

manège (mä-näzh) *n.* [F. fr. *L. manus*, hand, cf. *manège*] the art of horsemanship or of training horses; a school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.

manequin (man-'e-kin) *n.* [O.F. fr. D.] an artist's model of the human figure.

manes (mä-'nez) *n. pl.* [L.] the infernal deities; the shades of the dead.

manful (man-'fool) *a.* showing manliness or manly spirit; brave; courageous; noble.



Manatee.



Mandarin.

manfully (man'fool-i) *adv.* in a manful manner.

manfulness (man'fool-nes) *n.* quality of being manful.

mangabey (mang'ga-bā) *n.* [*Mangabey*, in Madagascar] a kind of monkey.

mangal (mang'gal) *n.* [Turk.] in Turkey and the Levant, a brazier for burning charcoal.

manganate, manganesate (mang'ga-nāt, -nē-sāt) *n.* a salt of manganic acid.

manganese (mang'ga-nēz, mang'ga-nēz) *n.* [F. fr. It. fr. G.] a metallic element of a dusky white or whitish-gray colour.

manganesian (mang'ga-nēzi-an) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, manganese.

manganetic, manganic (mang'ga-nēzik, -gan'ik) *a.* obtained from manganese.

manganite (mang'ga-nīt) *n.* an ore of manganese.

mangcorn (mang'gor) *n.* [A.S. *gemang*, mixture] a crop of mixed grain.

mange (mānj) *n.* [F. *mangé*, eaten, fed on, fr. *manger*, to eat, fr. L. *mandere*, chew] a skin-disease in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.

mangel-wurzel (mang-gl-wur-zl) *n.* [corruption of Ger. *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root] a plant, a variety of the ordinary beet.

manger (mān-jer) *n.* [O.F. *mangeure*, fr. *manger*, to eat, fr. L. *mandere*, chew] a trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle in a barn or stable.

manginess (mān-ji-nes) *n.* the condition of being mangy.

mangle (mang-gl) *v.t.* [O.F. *mehaing*, a maim] to cut in a bungling manner, as flesh; to hack; to mutilate; to destroy the beauty, form, or effect, of.

mangle (mang-gl) *n.* [D. fr. Late L. fr. G. *manganon*, a war-engine for throwing stones] a rolling-press or calender for smoothing linen; —*v.t.* to smooth with a mangle.

mangler (mang-glēr) *n.* one that mangles.

mango (mang-gō) *n.* [Malay *manḡḡā*] the fruit of the mango-tree; a green musk-melon pickled. **Mango-fish**, a fish of a golden colour, found in the Bay of Bengal.

mangonel (mang-gō-nel) *n.* [O.F. fr. Late L. fr. G. *manganon*] a war-engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc.

mangosteen (mang-gō-stēn) *n.* [Malay *mang-gustān*] an East Indian tree, or its fruit, which is about the size of an apple, and has a sweet, juicy pulp.

mangrove (mān-grōv) *n.* [Malay *manḡḡi-mangḡi* and E. *grove*] a tree of the East and West Indies, the bark of which is used for tanning.

mangy (mān-ji) *a.* infested with the mangle.

Manheim gold (man'hīm göld) *n.* [*Manheim*, in Baden] an alloy of copper, zinc, and tin.

manhood (man'hood) *n.* the state of being a man; the state of being a man, as distinguished from a woman or a boy; manliness.

mania (mān-ya) *n.* (G.) madness; delirium unattended by fever; any unreasonable or inordinate desire or propensity.

maniac (mā-ni-ak) *a.* raving with madness; crazy; —*n.* a madman.

maniacal (mā-ni-ak-āl) *a.* affected with madness.

Manichean, Manichæan (man-i-kē-an) *n.* a follower of Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, a Persian of Ecbatana who maintained that there are two supreme principles—light, the author of all good, and darkness, the author of all evil.

Manichee (man'i-kē) *n.* a Manichean.

Manicheism, Manichæism

(man'i-kē-izm) *n.* the doctrine of the Manicheans.

manicure (man'i-kūr) *n.* (L. *manus*, hand, and *cura*, care) the care of the hands, nails, etc.

manifest (man'i-fest) *a.* [F. fr. L. *manifestus*, evident] clearly visible to the eye; obvious to the understanding; —*n.* an invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the custom-house; —*v.t.* to make manifest; to exhibit the manifest.

manifestable (man'i-fes-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being manifest.

manifestation (man'i-fes-tā-shun) *n.* the act of manifesting; exhibition; display; revelation.

manifestly (man'i-fest-li) *adv.* in a manifest manner.

manifestness (man'i-fest-nes) *n.* obviousness.

manifesto (man-i-fes'tō) *n.* [It.] a public declaration, making known certain intentions, or proclaiming certain opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated.

manifold (man'i-föld) *a.* [E. *many* and *fold*] various in kind or quality; numerous; multiplied; complicated; —*v.t.* to make manifold; to take many copies of; —*adv.* many times. **Manifold-writer**, a contrivance for taking several copies of a letter, etc., at once, on thin paper.

manifoldly (man'i-föld-li) *adv.* in a manifold manner.

manifoldness (man'i-föld-nes) *n.* manifold state.

maniglion (ma-ni'lyun) *n.* [It. fr. L. *manus*, hand] a handle, or one of two handles, formerly cast on a cannon.

manikin, mannikin (man'i-kin) *n.* [F. fr. D. *dim.* of *mān*] a little man; a model to exhibit the different parts and organs of the human body.

Manila, Manilla (ma-ni'lā) *n.* a cheroot made in Manila in the Philippines. **Manilla-hemp**, a fibrous material obtained from *Musa textilis*, a plant of the Philippines (from it are made **Manilla-paper** and **Manilla-ropes**).

manilla, manilio (ma-ni'lā, -yō) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *manus*, hand] a ring worn in Africa on the arm or leg; a ring, or horseshoe-shaped piece of copper or iron, used till recently as money among West African tribes.

manille (ma-nē'l) *n.* [F. fr. L. *manus*, hand] the highest card but one in the game of ombre and quadrille.

manioc (man'i-ok) *n.* [Pg. *mandioca*, fr. Braz. *manioc*] the tropical American plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared. Other forms, manihoc, manihot, manioca.

maniple (man'i-pl) *n.* [L. *manipulus*, handful] a handful; [R. Antiq.] a subdivision of the legion; [Eccl.] a kind of scarf worn on the left arm.

manipular (ma-nip'ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to manipulation or to a maniple.

manipulate (ma-nip'ū-lāt) *v.t.* to treat, work, or operate, with the hands; to manage; to falsify; —*v.i.* to use the hands.

manipulation (ma-nip'ū-lā-shun) *n.* the act of manipulating.

manipulative, manipulatory

(ma-nip'ū-lā-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* pertaining to, or performed by, manipulation.

manipulator (ma-nip'ū-lā-tur) *n.* one that manipulates.

manito, manitou (man'i-tō, -tó) *n.* [Algon-kin] among certain American Indians, a spirit or spiritual being; any person or object regarded with awe or reverence.

manitrunk (man'i-trunk) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *truncus*, trunk] the anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

mankind (man-kind) *n.* the human race.

manliness (man'i-nes) *n.* the quality of being manly.

manly (man'li) *a.* having qualities becoming a man; firm; brave; strong; —*adv.* like a man.

manna (man'a) *n.* [G. fr. H. *mān*] a substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness; a sweetish secretion from many trees, as the ash, larch, etc. **Manna-croup**, a granular preparation of wheat separated

from the flour by bolting; semolina; the prepared seed of manna-grass (*Glycyrrhiza fluitans*).

manner (man-'er) *n.* [O.F. *maniere*, habit, fr. L. *manus*, hand] way of performing; custom; habitual practice; sort; a certain degree or measure; peculiar way or carriage; characteristic mode; habit; the style or diction peculiar to an author; the arrangement or disposition of light, shade, colour, etc., peculiar to a painter; the general or leading features in any school of artists;—*pl.* conduct; behaviour; deportment; morals.

mannerism (man-'er-izm) *n.* adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, or treatment, carried to excess.

mannerist (man-'er-ist) *n.* one addicted to mannerism.

mannerliness (man-'er-li-nes) *n.* the quality of being mannerly.

mannerly (man-'er-li) *a.* showing good manners; civil; respectful; complaisant;—*adv.* civilly; respectfully; ceremoniously.

mannish (man-'ish) *a.* masculine; bold.

mannishly (man-'ish-li) *adv.* in a mannish way.

mannite (man-'it) *n.* sugar obtained from manna.

manœuvre (ma-'nôv-'er, -nû-'ver) *n.* [F. fr. L. *manus*, hand, and *opera*, work] management with address; artful design; dexterous movement in military or naval tactics; stratagem;—*v.t.* to move or change the positions of, as troops or ships, for attack or defence; to march and counter-march, as troops in a review;—*v.i.* to manage with address; to scheme artfully.

manœuvrer (ma-'nôv-'vrer, -nû-'vrer) *n.* one that manœuvres.

manometer (ma-'nom-'e-'ter) *n.* [G. *manos*, rare, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the elastic pressure of gases, or the pressure of blood in the vessels.

manor (man-'ur) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *manere*, dwell] the land belonging to a lord or nobleman; the district over which a feudal chief or lord exercised jurisdiction. **Manor-house**, the house attached to a manor.

manorial (ma-'nô-'ri-âl) *a.* pertaining to a manor.

manoscope (man-'u-'skôp) *n.* [G. *manos*, rare, and *skopein*, view] a manometer.

mansard roof (man-'sârd rôof) *n.* [*Mansard*, a French architect] a form of curb-roof, in which the lower slope is nearly vertical, while the upper is much inclined.

manse (mans) *n.* [Late L. *mansa*, dwelling, fr. L. *manere*, dwell] a Scotch Presbyterian minister's house.

mansion (man-'shun) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *manere*, *pp.* *mansus*, dwell] a house of some size or pretension; a manor-house. **Mansion-house**, a manor-house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London or Dublin.

manslaughter (man-'slaw-'ter) *n.* the slaying of a man or of men; the unlawful killing of a man without malice.

mantel (man-'tl) *n.* [*mantle*] the facing above a fire-place. **Mantel-piece**, **mantel-shelf**, the shelf forming the usual part of a mantel. **Mantel-tree**, the lintel of a fire-place.

mantelet, **mantlet** (man-'tel-et, mant-'let) *n.* a small mantle; a shelter against bullets.

mantian, **mantic** (man-'ti-ân, -tik) *a.* [G. *mantos*, prophet] relating to prophecy or a prophet; prophetic.

manticore, **mantiger** (man-'ti-kôr, -ti-'ger) *n.* [Per.] a fabulous monster with a human head, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail; an unidentified monkey.

mantilla (man-'til-â) *n.* [Sp., *dim.* of *manto*, a cloak, veil] a short mantle; a lady's cloak of silk or velvet; a kind of veil covering the head, and falling down upon the shoulders.

mantissa (man-'tis-â) *n.* [L.] the decimal part of a logarithm.

mantle (man-'tl) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *mantellum*, a napkin, a cloak] a loose outer garment; a cloak; a covering; in the incandescent gas-light, a tube

that becomes luminous on being heated from within; the outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusc; any free outer membrane; a mantle;—*v.t.* to cover; to hide;—*v.i.* to rise and spread; to expand; to become covered, as a liquid on the surface; to flush; to spread the wings for ease.

mantra (man-'trâ) *n.* [Skr.] a Vedic hymn; a charm.

mantua (man-'tü-â) *n.* [It. *manto*, fr. L. *mantellum*, mantle] a woman's gown. **Mantua-maker**, a dressmaker.

manual (man-'ü-âl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *manus*, hand] pertaining to, or performed by, the hand;—*n.* a small book; a hand-book; the service-book of the R.C. church; the key-board of an organ; a fire-engine worked by hand. **Manual exercise**, military drill in the correct handling of rifles, etc.

manually (man-'ü-âl-i) *adv.* by hand.

manucaptor (man-'ü-kap-'tur) *n.* [L.] a surety.

manufactory (man-'ü-fak-'tur-i) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *facere*, make] a place where anything is manufactured; a factory.

manufacture (man-'ü-fak-'tür) *n.* the operation of manufacturing; anything manufactured;—*v.t.* to make or fabricate from raw materials; to work, as raw materials, into suitable forms for use;—*v.i.* to be engaged in manufacturing.

manufacturer (man-'ü-fak-'tür-er) *n.* one that manufactures; the owner of a manufactory.

manumission (man-'ü-mish-'un) *n.* emancipation.

manumit (man-'ü-mit) *v.t.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *mittere*, send] to release from slavery.

manumotor (man-'ü-'ô-'tur) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *motor*] a wheel-chair driven by the hands of the occupant.

manure (ma-'nür) *v.t.* [*contr.* of *manœuvre*] *orig.* to fill; to enrich, as land, with fertilizing substances;—*n.* a fertilizing substance; dung.

manurial (ma-'nür-i-âl) *a.* serving for manure.

manuscript (man-'ü-'skript) *a.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *scribere*, *pp.* *scriptus*, to write] written by the hand; not printed;—*n.* a book or paper written by the hand.

Manx (mangks) *a.* belonging to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants;—*n.* the native language of the Isle of Man.

many (men-'i) *a.* [A.S. *manig*] comprising a great number; numerous;—*n.* a numerous company; a multitude. **Many-sided**, having many sides, aspects, qualities, or capabilities. **The many**, the crowd.

manyplies (men-'i-pliz) *n.* [*many* and *ply*, a fold] the third stomach of a ruminant.

Maori (mou-'ri) *n.* an aborigine of New Zealand;—*a.* pertaining to the aborigines of New Zealand.

maormor (mä-'môr) *n.* [Gael.] in early Scotland, the hereditary head of a defined area.

map (map) *n.* [L. *mappa*, napkin, a painted cloth] a representation on a plane of a part or the whole of the surface of the earth, or the heavens; any delineation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material; a chart;—*v.t.* to draw in, or as in, a map; to delineate or describe well.

maple (mä-'pl) *n.* [A.S.] a tree of the genus *Acer*. **Maple-sugar**, sugar from the rock-maple.

mar (mär) *v.t.* [A.S. *merran*] to injure; to spoil; to disfigure;—*n.* a mark or blemish.

marabou (mar-'â-bôo) *n.* [F. fr. A. *morâbit*, a hermit] a kind of stork; also, a kind of silk.

marabout (mar-'â-bôot) *n.* [F. fr. A. *morâbit*, quiet, still, a hermit] a Mohammedan devotee and sorcerer of the north of Africa.

maracan (mar-'â-kan) *n.* [Braz.] a macaw.

maramba (ma-'ram-'ba) *n.* [Afr.] a sweet wine made from a species of banana.

maranatha (mar-'â-nâ-'tha, -nath-'â) *n.* [Syr.] the Lord cometh.

maraschino (mar-'âs-'kê-'nô) *n.* [It. fr. L. *amarus*, bitter] a delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

marasmus (mə-raz-mus) *n.* [G.] atrophy.

maraud (mə-rawd') *v.i.* [F. *maraud*, *rogue*] to rove in quest of plunder; to plunder.

marauder (mə-raw'd-ēr) *n.* one that marauds.

maravedi (mar-ə-vā'di) *n.* [Sp. fr. A. *Almoravides*, a Moorish dynasty in Spain (A.D. 1094-1144)] a Spanish gold coin worth about 14s.; a Spanish copper coin worth less than a farthing.

marble (mār-bl) *n.* [O.F. *marbre*, fr. L. *marmor*] any limestone susceptible of a good polish; a thing made of marble; a little ball of marble, or other hard substance, used as a plaything by children;—*a.* consisting of marble; veined or stained like marble; hard and cold; insensible;—*v.t.* to stain or vein like marble. **Marble-edged**, having marbled edges. **Marble-hearted**, pitiless; cruel.

marbler (mār-blēr) *n.* one that marbles.

marbling (mār-blīng) *n.* the art or practice of variegating like marble; any marking resembling variegated marble.

marbrinus (mār-brī-nus, -brē-nus) *n.* a cloth of the 15th and 16th centuries resembling marble in appearance.

marc (mārk) *n.* [F.] the refuse left after the pressing of fruit.

marcasite (mār-ka-sīt) *n.* [F.] white iron pyrites.

marceline (mār-se-līn) *n.* [F.] a thin silk fabric.

marcescent (mār-se-sent) *a.* [L.] withering; fading; decaying.

March (mārch) *n.* [*Mars*, the god of war] the third month of the year.

march (mārch) *v.t.* [F. *marcher*] to cause to move in military array;—*v.i.* to move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to walk in a grave, deliberate, and stately manner;—*n.* military progress; the signal to advance; a musical composition to accompany marching, or to imitate a march movement; a grave and solemn walk; steady progress; the distance passed over.

march (mārch) *n.* [A.S. *mearc*, boundary] a frontier of a territory;—*v.i.* to border.

March-treason, the betrayal of a border or march, or any of its interests, to an enemy. **To ride the marches**, to traverse the border lines.

marcher (mār-čer) *n.* the warder of the marches.

marchioness (mār-shūn-es) *n.* [Low. L. fr. Ger.] the wife or widow of a marquis.

marconigram (mar-kōn'ī-gram) *n.* [fr. Marconi, a person name] a message by wireless telegraphy.

mare (mār) *n.* [A.S. *mere*] the female of the horse. **Mare's-nest**, a discovery of imaginary or exaggerated importance. **Mare's-tail**, a long, streaky cloud; a plant of the genus *Hippuris*.

maremma (mə-rem-ə) *n.* [It.] a portion of Italy affected with malaria; malaria.

mareschal (mār'e-shāl) *n.* [F.] a marshal.

margarate (mār-ga-rat) *n.* a salt of margaric acid.

margaric (mār-gar'ik) *a.* pertaining to pearl. **Margaric acid**, a fatty compound (C₁₇H₃₄O₂).

margarine (mār-ga-rīn) *n.* a peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from vegetable oils, and from the fat of animals; artificial butter.

margarite (mār-ga-rīt) *n.* [G. *margaritēs*, pearl] a pearl mica.

margaron (mār-ga-ron) *n.* a fatty matter obtained by distilling margaric acid with an excess of lime.

margay (mār-gā) *n.* [Braz.] a South American tiger-cat.

marge (mārj) *n.* [F.] a margin.

margin (mār-jīn) *n.* [L. *margo*, *marginis*] a border; edge; the blank part of a page at the edge; scope or range; allowance made, or security given, for contingencies;—*v.t.* to furnish with a margin; to enter on the margin.

marginal (mār-jī-nāl) *a.* pertaining to a margin; written or printed on the margin.

marginalia (mār-jī-nāl-i-ə) *n.pl.* marginal notes.

marginally (mār-jī-nāl-i) *adv.* upon the margin.

marginately, marginated (mār-jī-nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* having a margin.

margosa (mār-gō-zā) *n.* an East Indian tree.

margravate (mār-grā-vat) *n.* the territory of a margrave.

margrave (mār-grāv) *n.* [D. *mark*, boundary, and *graaf*, a count] *orig.* a lord of the marches; a German title equivalent to the English marquis.

margravine (mār-grā-vēn) *n.* the wife of a margrave.

marguerite (mār-ge-rēt) *n.* [G. *margaritēs*, pearl] one of several flowers, the common garden daisy, the ox-eye daisy, etc.

Marian (mā-ri-ən) *a.* pertaining to Mary.

marid (mār'id) *n.* [A.] in Mohammedan mythology, an evil spirit of the most powerful class.

marigold (mār-i-gōld) *n.* [fr. *Mary* and *gold*] a plant bearing a yellow flower.

marigot (mār-i-got) *n.* [L. *mare*, sea] a small lake fed by the overflow of a river.

marigraph (mār-i-graf) *n.* [L. *mare*, sea, and *graphein*, write] a recording tide-gauge.

marinate, marinade (mār'i-nāt, -nād) *v.t.* [L. *mare*, sea] to pickle, as fish;—*n.* a kind of pickle.

marine (mə-rēn) *a.* [F. *marin*, fr. L. *mare*, the sea] pertaining to, or found in, the sea; naval; formed by the sea;—*n.* a soldier serving on shipboard; the naval force of a country; the whole economy of naval affairs or interests. **Marine acid**, hydrochloric acid. **Marine engine**, a steam-engine for propelling a steam-vessel. **Marine soap**, a soap adapted for washing with sea-water. **Marine store**, a place where old ships' stores are bought and sold. **Tell that to the marines**, an expression of disbelief.

mariner (mār-i-nēr) *n.* a seaman or sailor.

Marinism (mə-rē-nīz-m) *n.* [*Marini*, Italian poet] extravagance in the use of metaphors, antitheses, and conceits.

Mariolatry (mā-ri-ol-ə-trī) *n.* [G. *Maria*, Mary, and *latreia*, worship] the worship of the Virgin Mary.

marionette (mār-i-u-net') *n.* [F.] a puppet moved by strings.

marish (mār-ish) *n.* [M.E. *maris*, fr. O.F. *mareis*, fr. L. *mare*] a marsh;—*a.* marshy.

marital (mār-i-tāl) *a.* [L. *maritus*, a husband] pertaining to a husband.

maritime (mār-i-tīm) *a.* [F. fr. L. *mare*, sea] relating to, or bordering on, the sea; having a navy or commerce by sea.

marjoram (mār-jō-ram) *n.* [F. fr. G. *amarakos*] a plant of the genus *Origanum* (the sweet marjoram is aromatic, and much used in cookery).

mark (mārk) *n.* [A.S. *mearc*] a visible sign, as a line, etc.; visible effect; proof; a note or sign of distinction; a token; a conspicuous character; rank; state; a land-mark; a target; a point that one seeks to reach; a character made by one that cannot write; a merchant's stamp or brand;—*v.t.* to make a visible sign upon; to notice; to point out; to denote; to characterize;—*v.i.* to take particular notice; to note. **Mark-boat**, a boat anchored to mark a particular spot. **To make one's mark**, to attract attention; to gain influence.

mark, marque (mārk) *n.* [A.S. *marc*] a silver weight; one of several coins of varying value.

marker (mār-kēr) *n.* one that marks or takes notice; a counter used in card-playing; one that marks the score at billiards.

market (mār-keṭ) *n.* [F. fr. L. *mercatus*, traffic, fr. *mercari*, to trade] a meeting for buying and selling; a market-place; the assemblage of people in a market; a town, region, country, etc., where an

article is, or may be, bought or sold; demand; sale; price;—*v.t.* to buy or sell; to make bargains. **Market-bell**, a bell rung at the beginning and close of market hours. **Market-cross**, a cross set up where a market is held. **Market-garden**, a garden where fruits and vegetables are raised for market. **Market-maid**, a female servant who attends a market, or offers herself for hire in a market. **Market-man**, a man that attends a market. **Market-town**, a town that has a stated public market.

marketable (már-ket-á-bl) *a.* saleable.

marketing (már-ke-tíng) *n.* attendance upon a market; that which is bought or sold.

marking-ink (már-king-íngk) *n.* an indelible ink used for marking linen, etc.

marksman (márks-man) *n.* one that is skilful to hit a mark; one that shoots well.

marl (márl) *n.* [F. fr. Low L. *marga*] a mixture of carbonate of lime and clay;—*v.t.* to manure with marl.

marlaceous (már-lá'shus) *a.* marly.

marline (már-lín) *n.* [D.] a small cord composed of two strands a little twisted;—*v.t.* to wind marline around. **Marline-spike**, an iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing.

marlite (márlít) *n.* a variety of marl.

marlotte (már'lot) *n.* [Sp.] a loose gown worn by women in the 16th century.

marlpit (márl-pít) *n.* a pit where marl is dug.

marlstone (márl'stón) *n.* the middle lias of England; an argillaceous, ferruginous limestone.

marly (márl'i) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, marl.

marmalade (már'má-lád) *n.* [O.F. fr. G. *metemelon*, honey-apple] a preserve made of the pulp of the quince, pear, orange, apricot, etc., boiled with sugar.

marmarosis (mármá-ró'sis) *n.* [G. *marmaros*, marble] conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphism.

marmatite (mármá-tít) *n.* [*Marmato*, Colombia] a variety of blende.

marmolite (mármu-lít) *n.* [G. *marmaros*, marble, and *lithos*, stone] a variety of serpentine.

marmoraceous (mármu-rá'shus) *n.* [L. *marmor*, marble] pertaining to, or like, marble.

marmoratum (mármu-rá'tum) *n.* a cement of pounded marble and lime.

marmoreal, marmorean (mármó-ré-ál, -án) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, marble; made of marble.

marmose (mármós) *n.* [F.] one of several small, pouchless, South American opossums.

marmoset (mármu-zet) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *marmor*, marble] a small, South American monkey, resembling a squirrel.

marmot (mármot) *n.* [F. fr. It. fr. L. *mus*, mouse, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain] a rodent, about the size of the rabbit.

Maronites (már'ú-níts) *n. pl.* [*Maron*, a Syrian monk] a body of Syrian Christians of Mount Lebanon.

maroon (má-róón') *n.* [F. *marron*, fugitive, fr. Sp. *cimarron*, wild, savage] a fugitive slave in the West Indies;—*v.t.* to put ashore on a desolate isle;—*v.t.* to camp out [U.S.].

maroon (má-róón') *a.* [F. *marron*, a chestnut] brownish-crimson.

maroquin (már-o-kwín) *n.* [F.] morocco leather.

marplot (már-plot) *n.* one that, by his officious interference, mars a design or plot.

marque (márk) *n.* [O.F. fr. M. H. Ger. *marke*, boundary] a licence to engage in privateering (letters of marque).

marquee (már-ké') *n.* [*orig.* *marquees*, fr. F. *marquise*] a large field-tent.

marquetry (már-ke-tí) *n.* [F. *marqueter*, to inlay, fr. M. H. Ger. *mark*, mark] work inlaid with pieces of coloured wood, shells, etc.

marquis, marquess (már-kwís, -kwes) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *marca*, border] in Great Britain, a nobleman of a rank next below that of duke; *orig.* a warder of the marches.

marquise (már-kwís-át) *n.* the seignior, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

marquise (márm-kéz) *n.* a marchioness; a kind of parasol in use about 1850.

marrer (már-er) *n.* one that mars.

marriage (már-ij) *n.* [F. fr. L. *mas*, *maris*, husband] legal union, as husband and wife; wedlock; a marriage ceremony or feast; close union. **Marriage articles**, antenuptial contract. **Marriage favours**, white ribbons or flowers worn at a wedding. **Marriage licence**, licence to marry without the proclamation of banns. **Marriage lines**, certificate of marriage.

marriageable (már-ij-á-bl) *a.* fit for, or capable of, union by marriage.

marrow (már-ó) *n.* a mate; one of a pair.

marrow (már-ó) *n.* [A.S. *nearh*] a soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of the bones; the essence; the best part; a vegetable marrow. **Marrow-bone**, a bone containing marrow;—*pl.* the knees. **Marrow-fat**, a rich variety of pea.

marrowless (már-ó-les) *a.* destitute of marrow.

marrowy (már-ó-i) *a.* abounding in marrow; pithy.

marry (már-i) *v.t.* [L. *mas*, *maris*, male] to unite in wedlock; to give away as wife; to take for husband or wife; to unite in the closest connection;—*v.t.* to enter into the conjugal state.

marry (már-i) *int.* [Virgin *Mary*] indeed; forsooth.

Mars (márz) *n.* [L.] the Roman god of war; one of the planets of the solar system, the next beyond the earth.

marsala (márm-sá-lá) *n.* a wine from Marsala, Sicily.

Marseillaise (márm-se-láz, -lyáz) *n.* the hymn of the French Revolution of the 18th century (first heard in Paris as sung by a band of patriots from Marseilles).

marseilles (márm-sá-lz) *n.* [*Marseilles*] a heavy cotton fabric with raised pattern.

marsh (márs) *n.* [A.S. *mersc*] a tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water.

Marsh-gas, light carburetted hydrogen. **Marsh-mallow**, a shrubby herb growing in marshy places; a confection made from its root.

marshal (márm-shál) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *maraschalch*, groom] a military officer of the highest grade; a field-marshal; formerly the chief officer of arms, who regulated combats in the lists or tournaments; a harbinger; a herald or pursuivant; one that regulates a feast or other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like; [U.S.] a civil officer corresponding to a sheriff;—*v.t.* to dispose in order, as the coats in a shield [Her.]; to arrange in a suitable manner.

marshaller (márm-shál-er) *n.* one that marshals.

marshalsea (márm-shál-sé) *n.* [*see*, seat] a former prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the royal household.

marshalship (márm-shál-shíp) *n.* the office or dignity of a marshal.

marshiness (márm-shi-nes) *n.* the state of being marshy.

marshy (márm-shi) *a.* boggy; fenny; produced in marshes.

marsoon (márm-sóón') *n.* [O. H. Ger. *meri*, sea, and *swin*, hog] the white whale.

marsupial (márm-sá-pi-ál) *a.* [G. *marsupos*, bag] having a pouch for carrying the immature young; pertaining to the marsupials;—*n.* one of a class of mammal quadrupeds having a pouch in which the female retains the young for some time after birth.



Marline-spike.



Marmot.

marsupite (már-sú-pít) *n.* a fossil, purse-like crinoid.

marsupium (már-sú-pi-um) *n.* an external receptacle for the eggs or young.

mart (márt) *n.* [*contr.* of *market*] a place of sale or traffic; a market; purchase and sale;—*v.t.* to trade in;—*v.i.* to traffic.

martello (már-tel-ó) *n.* [It. *martello*, hammer, fr. L.] a small, round fort, erected to defend the coast (so called because the alarm was given by beating a bell with a hammer).

marten (már-ten) *n.* [F. *martre*] a carnivorous animal allied to the weasel.

martext (már-tekst) *n.* a blundering or ignorant preacher.

martial (már-shál) *a.* [F. fr. L. fr. *Mars*, the god of war] pertaining, or suited, to war; military; warlike; belonging to the army and navy.

Martial law, law imposed by the military authorities.

martialism (már-shál-izm) *n.* warlike spirit.

martin (már-tin) *n.* [F.] a bird of the swallow kind.

martinet (már-ti-net) *n.* [so called fr. a F. officer, *Martinet*, under Louis XIV.] a strict disciplinarian.

martingale (már-tin-gál) *n.* [F.] a strap fastened to a horse's girth to keep its head down; a lower stay for a jib-boom or flying jib-boom.

Martinmas (már-tin-mas) *n.* the feast of St. Martin (November 11).

martlet (márt-let) *n.* [F. fr. L.] a martin; [Her.] a bird without feet.

martyr (már-ter) *n.* [G. *martur*, witness] one that sacrifices life, or whatever is of great value to him, for the sake of any principle or cause;—*v.t.* to put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to torture.

martyrdom (már-ter-dum) *n.* the condition of a martyr; the death of a martyr.

martyrologist (már-ter-ol-ó-jist) *n.* a historian of martyrs.

martyrology (már-ter-ol-ó-ji) *n.* [G. *martur* and *logos*, discourse] a history or account of martyrs, with their sufferings.

marvel (már-vel) *n.* [F. *merveille*, fr. L. *mirus*, wonderful] anything astonishing or strange; astonishment;—*v.i.* to wonder.

marvellous (már-ve-lus) *n.* exciting wonder; incredible.

marvellously (már-ve-lus-li) *adv.* in a marvellous manner.

marvellousness (már-ve-lus-nes) *n.* quality of being marvellous.

mascaro (mas-ka-ró) *n.* [*mask*] a paint used by actors for the eyebrows, etc.

mascaron (mas-ka-run) *n.* a grotesque face employed in decorative art.

mascle (mas-kl) *n.* [O.F. *macle*, mch, fr. L. *macula*, a mesh] a perforated lozenge [Her.]; a lozenge-shaped armour plate.

mascot (mas-kut) *n.* [F.] some person, animal, or thing, regarded as bringing good luck.

masculine (mas-kú-lin) *a.* [F. fr. L. *mas*, male] male; strong; powerful; bold; brave; coarse; denoting the male gender.

mash (mash) *v.t.* [E.] to crush by beating or pressure; to flirt with; to mix malt and water together in brewing;—*n.* a mixture; a mixture of bran and water for horses, or of boiled turnips, etc., for cattle; a mixture of ground malt and warm water; a sweetheart.

masher (mash-er) *n.* a fop.

mashing (mash-ing) *n.* a crushing into a mass; the process of mingling ground malt in heated water, and extracting the saccharine matter.

Mashing-tub, a tub for containing the mash in breweries.

maschy (mash-i) *a.* produced by crushing or bruising.

masjid (mas-jid) *n.* [A.] a mosque.

mask (mask) *n.* [F. fr. A. *maskharat*, buffoon] a cover for the face; a visor;

a disguise; a pretext or subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company all wear masks; a kind of drama; a masquerade; a revel; a piece of mummery;—*v.t.* to conceal with a mask; to disguise; to cover; to hide;—*v.i.* to revel; to be disguised in any way. **Masked-ball**, a ball at which each one wears a mask.

masker (mas-ker) *n.* one that wears a mask.

maslin (mas-lin) *n.* [L. *miscere*, mix] mixed grain.

mason (má-sn) *n.* [O.F. *masson*, fr. Low L. *macio*] a builder in stone; a freemason. **Mason-lodge**, a meeting-place, or a society, of freemasons.

masonic (ma-son-ik) *a.* pertaining to freemasonry.

masonry (má-sn-ri) *n.* the art or occupation of a mason; work of a mason; freemasonry.

Masora, Massora (ma-só-ra) *n.* [H., tradition] a critical rabbinical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures.

masoretic, massoretic (ma-su-ret-ik) *a.* relating to the Masora, or to its authors. **Masoretic points**, vowel points and accents added to the Hebrew text of the Bible by the Masorites.

masorite, massorite (mas-u-rit) *n.* one of the writers of the Masora.

masque (mask) *n.* See *mask*.

masquerade (más-ke-rád) *n.* an assembly of persons wearing masks; disguise;—*v.t.* to assemble in masks; to go in disguise.

masquerader (mas-ke-rá-der) *n.* one that masquerades; a person wearing a mask; one disguised.

mass (mas) *n.* [F. fr. L. fr. G. *massein*, knead] a body of matter assembled or formed into a lump; a great quantity collected; a heap; an assemblage; bulk; magnitude; chief component portion; the quantity of matter a body contains;—*pl.* the people; the lower classes;—*v.t.* to form into a mass. **Mass-meeting**, a general meeting.

mass (mas) *n.* [A.S. *masse*, fr. L. *mittere*, *yp. missus*, dismiss] the communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host, in the R.C. church; a musical setting of certain parts of the liturgy, usually rendered in connection with the mass. **Mass-book**, the missal. **High mass**, a mass accompanied by music and incense, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and subdeacon. **Low mass**, the ordinary form of mass said without music.

massacre (mas-a-ker) *n.* [F.] indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life;—*v.t.* to murder with circumstances of cruelty; to butcher; to slaughter.

massage (mas-ij, ma-sázh) *n.* [F. fr. G. *massein*, to knead] external manipulation employed to affect the muscular and nervous system, and the general circulation;—*v.t.* to treat by massage [Med.].

masseter (mas-e-ter, ma-sé-ter) *n.* [G.] the muscle that raises the under jaw.

masseur (ma-ser) *n.* a man that practises massage.

masseuse (ma-séz) *n.* a woman that practises massage.

massiness (mas-i-nes) *n.* massiveness.

massive (mas-iv) *a.* forming, or consisting of, a mass; heavy; ponderous; [Min.] without definite crystalline form.

massively (mas-iv-li) *adv.* in a mass.

massiveness (mas-iv-nes) *n.* state or quality of being massive.

massy (mas-i) *a.* massive.

mast (mást) *n.* [A.S.] a pole, or an iron or steel tube, set upright in a boat or vessel to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, etc.;—*v.t.* to supply with masts.



Masks.



Martin.

mast (mást) *n.* [A.S.] the fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

master (más-ter) *n.* [O.F. *maistre*, fr. L. *magister*] one that has servants under him, or that directs or manages men or business; an owner; a proprietor; a chief; a principal; a director; a chief manager; a head; one having exclusive right to, or uncontrolled authority over; an absolute lord; a teacher; an instructor; the commander of a merchant ship; in ships of war, an officer that navigates the ship; an expert; a title in the universities, as Master of Arts; a judicial title, as Master in Chancery, etc.; a title of respect, written Mr.; an appellation given to lads or inferiors;—*v.t.* to become the master of; to overcome the difficulties of; to execute with power or skill;—*a.* having mastery; chief; principal. **Master-at-arms**, a petty officer on a man-of-war who does police duty. **Master-builder**, the chief builder; a builder that employs workmen. **Master-hand**, an expert. **Master-key**, a key that opens many locks; a general clue. **Master-passion**, a ruling or predominant passion. **Master-spring**, the spring that sets in motion or regulates the whole. **Master-stroke**, a masterly action.

masterdom (más-ter-dum) *n.* dominion; rule.

masterful (más-ter-fool) *n.* expressing mastery; domineering.

masterless (más-ter-less) *a.* destitute of a master; ungovernable.

masterliness (más-ter-li-nes) *n.* masterly skill.

masterly (más-ter-li) *a.* indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill.

masterpiece (más-ter-pes) *n.* a capital performance.

mastership (más-ter-ship) *n.* the state or office of a master; headship; superiority.

mastery (más-ter-i) *n.* supremacy; pre-eminence; victory in war; eminent skill.

masthead (mást-hed) *n.* the top or head of a mast;—*v.t.* to raise, or send (as a punishment), to the masthead.

mastic (mas-tic) *n.* [F. fr. G. *mastichē*, a sweet gum] a low, shrubby tree growing upon the coasts of the Mediterranean, and producing a valuable resin; a resin used as an ingredient in varnishes; a kind of cement used for plastering walls, etc.

masticable (mas-ti-ká-bl) *a.* capable of being masticated.

masticador (mas-ti-ká-dur) *n.* a slaving bit.

masticate (mas-ti-ká) *v.t.* [L. *masticare*, to chew, cf. *mastic*] to grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew.

mastication (mas-ti-ká-shun) *n.* the act of masticating.

masticator (mas-ti-ká-tur) *n.* a mincing machine.

masticatory (mas-ti-ká-tur-i) *a.* adapted to chew food.

masticin (mas-ti-sin) *n.* the portion of mastic insoluble in alcohol.

mastiff (mas-tif) *n.* [O.F. *mastin*, mastiff, fr. L. *miscere*, pp. *mixtus*, mix] a large variety of dog, remarkable for strength and courage.

mastitis (mas-ti-tis) *n.* [G. *mastos*, the female breast] inflammation of the breast.

mastodon (mas-tu-don) *n.* [G. *mastos*, breast, and *odon*, tooth] an extinct mammal resembling the elephant.

mastoid (mas-toid) *a.* [G. *mastos*, breast, and *oidos*, form] resembling the breast;—*n.* the pointed portion of the temporal bone behind the organ of hearing.

masturbation (mas-tur-bá-shun) *n.* [L.] self-abuse; onanism.

mat (mat) *n.* [L. *matta*] a texture of sedge, rushes, husks, straw, or other material; a web of rope-yarn used to protect the rigging from chafing, etc.;—*v.t.* to cover or lay with mats; to twist together;—*v.i.* to become interwoven.

matador, matadore (mat-a-dór) *n.* [Sp. *matador*, the slayer,

fr. *matar*, to slay, fr. L. *mactare*, kill] the man appointed to kill the bull in Spanish bull-fights; one of the three principal cards in ombre and quadrille.

match (mach) *n.* [G. *musca*, nozzle of a lamp] anything that takes fire readily and is used for retaining, conveying, or communicating fire.

match (mach) *n.* [A.S. *macca*, a comrade, cf. *mate*] a person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to cope with another; union in marriage; a suitable or desirable object of courtship; a trial of skill, force, etc.;—*v.t.* to be a match for; to bring a mate, match, or equal, against; to make equal, proportionate, or suitable;—*v.i.* to be united in marriage; to tally; to correspond.

matchable (mach-á-bl) *a.* fit to be matched; suitable.

matchless (mach-less) *a.* having no equal.

matchlessly (mach-less-li) *adv.* in a matchless manner.

matchlessness (mach-less-nes) *n.* peerlessness.

matchlock (mach-lok) *n.* the lock of a musket containing a match for firing it; a musket thus fired.

matchmaker (mach-má-ker) *n.* one that makes matches for burning; one that contrives a union by marriage.

matchmaking (mach-má-king) *n.* the act of making matches;—*a.* tending, or anxious, to make marriages.

mate (mát) *n.* [A.S. *macca*, companion] a companion; a comrade; an agent; a husband or wife; an officer in a merchant vessel ranking next below the captain; an assistant; the male or female of animals that pair in breeding;—*v.t.* to match; to marry; to compete with;—*v.i.* to pair.

mate (mát) *v.t.* [F. fr. A.] to checkmate; to compound.

mate, maté (má-te) *n.* [Sp.] a Brazilian holly (a tea-like beverage is made from its leaves).

mateless (mát-less) *a.* having no mate or companion.

mater (má-ter) *n.* [L., mother] one of two membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord, distinguished as *dura mater* and *pia mater*.

materia (ma-tē-ri-a) *n.* [L.] matter. **Materia medica**, all substances used as curative agents in medicine; that branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of the substances used for the cure of diseases.

material (ma-tē-ri-ál) *a.* consisting of matter; corporeal; bodily; important; momentous; essential; not formal;—*n.* anything composed of matter; the substance or matter from which anything is made.

materialism (ma-tē-ri-ál-izm) *n.* the doctrine of materialists; the tendency to give undue importance to material interests.

materialist (ma-tē-ri-ál-ist) *n.* one that denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

materialistic (ma-tē-ri-ál-ist-ik) *a.* pertaining to materialism.

materiality (ma-tē-ri-ál-i-ti) *n.* materialness.

materialize (ma-tē-ri-ál-iz) *v.t.* to reduce to a state of matter; to give a material character to;—*v.i.* to assume a material form.

materially (ma-tē-ri-ál-i) *adv.* in a material manner.

materialness (ma-tē-ri-ál-nes) *n.* state of being material.

materiel (ma-tā-ri-el) *n.* materials collectively (opposed to *personnel*, persons).

maternal (ma-ter-nal) *a.* [L. *mater*, mother] pertaining to a mother.

maternally (ma-ter-nal-i) *adv.* in a motherly manner.

maternity (ma-ter-ni-ti) *n.* state, character, or relation, of a mother. **Maternity hospital**, a lying-in hospital.

mathematical (math-e-mat-ic-ál) *a.* [G. *mathēma*, learning] pertaining to mathematics; theoretically precise; demonstrable.



mathematically (math-e-mat'-i-ka-l-i) *adv.* in a mathematical manner.

mathematician (math-e-ma-tish'-an) *n.* one versed in mathematics.

mathematics (math-e-mat-iks) *n.* the science that treats of quantity. Applied mathematics applies to practical purposes the abstruse investigations of pure mathematics.

matico (ma-tē-kō) *n.* [Sp.] a Peruvian plant with styptic properties.

matin (mat-in) *n.* [F., morning, fr. L.] morning; a morning song;—*pl.* morning worship; morning prayers or songs; time of morning service in the R.C. church;—*a.* pertaining to the morning.

matinal (mat-i-nal) *a.* pertaining to the morning, or to matins.

matinee (mat-i-nā) *n.* a reception or entertainment held in the daytime.

matrass (mat-ras) *n.* [F.] a chemical vessel, with a tapering neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, etc.; a cucurbit.

matriarch (mā-tri-ark) *n.* [L. *mater*, mother, and G. *archos*, ruler] the wife of a patriarch; a woman in a position analogous to a patriarch.

matriarchy (mā-tri-ark-i) *n.* descent or inheritance in the female line.

matricidal (mat-ri-si-dal) *a.* pertaining to matricide.

matricide (mat-ri-sid) *n.* [L.] the murder of a mother; the murderer of his mother.

matriculate (ma-trik-ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *matricula*, a register] to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, *esp.* in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register;—*v.i.* to be so admitted;—*a.* matriculated.

matriculation (ma-trik-ū-lā-shun) *n.* the act of matriculating.

matrimonial (mat-ri-mō-ni-al) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, marriage.

matrimonially (mat-ri-mō-ni-al-i) *adv.* according to the manner or laws of marriage.

matrimony (mat-ri-mu-ni) *n.* [L. *mater*, mother] the nuptial state; marriage.

matrix (mā-triks) *n.* [L., a breeding animal, the womb] the womb; that which gives origin to anything; a mould; the substance in which a mineral is found.

matron (mā-trun) *n.* an elderly married woman; the female head of an institution.

matronage (mā-trun-ij) *n.* the state of a matron; the collective body of matrons.

matronal (mā-trun-al) *a.* pertaining to a matron.

matronhood (mā-trun-hood) *n.* state of a matron.

matronize (mā-trun-iz) *v.t.* to make matron-like; to chaperon.

matronly (mā-trun-li) *a.* elderly; matron-like; sedate.

attm (mat-a-mōr) *n.* [A. *metmūr*] in the East, a subterranean place for storing grain.

matter (mat-er) *n.* [L. *matēria*] that which gives the experience called force; material; the thing treated of; subject; affair; business; event; incident; the substance of what is said; importance; moment; an indefinite amount or quantity; [Law] statement or allegation; [Print.] copy, or type set up; [Med.] pus; purulent discharge from an abscess;—*v.i.* to be of importance; to signify; to form pus. **Matter of course**, *n.* a natural sequence;—*a.* following naturally; indifferent. **Matter of fact**, *n.* a reality;—*a.* adhering to facts.

mattery (mat-er-i) *a.* generating pus; full of matter.

matting (mat-ing) *n.* mat-work; materials for mats; a coarse texture made of straw, rushes, etc., and used generally in the packing of goods.

mattock (mat-uk) *n.* [A.S. *matūc*, cf. W. *matog*] a kind of pickaxe having one end broad instead of pointed.



Mattock.

mattress (mat-res) *n.* [O.F. fr. Sp. fr. A. *matrah*] a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted; a mat woven of brushwood, poles, etc., used to protect embankments, and in making dikes, jetties, etc.

mature (mat-ū-rāt) *v.t.* to bring to maturity; to promote suppuration in;—*v.i.* to suppurate; to come to maturity.

mature (ma-tūr) *a.* [L. *maturus*, ripe] complete in natural growth or development; ripe; ripened; completely worked out; come to suppuration; ready; now payable;—*v.t.* to bring to maturity; to perfect;—*v.i.* to become mature.

maturely (ma-tūr-li) *adv.* in a mature manner.

maturess, maturity (ma-tūr'-nes, -i-ti) *n.* state of being mature.

matutinal (mat-ū-tī-nal) *a.* [L.] pertaining to the morning.

maud (mawd) *n.* a wrapping plaid or shawl made of undyed wool.

maudlin (mawd-lin) *a.* [Mary Magdalen, O.F. *Maudeleine*, or *Magdeleine*, represented by artists as weeping] tearful; fuddled; sickly sentimental.

maugre (maw-ger) *prep.* [O.F. fr. L. *male gratum*, something not agreeable] in spite of.

maul (mawl) *n.* [M.E. *mallen*, to beat with a malle, a mallet or mace, fr. L., cf. *mall*] a heavy wooden hammer;—*v.t.* to beat and bruise with, or as with a maul.

maulstick (mawl-stik) *n.* See *mahlstick*.

maunder (mawn-dēr) *v.i.* [O.F. fr. L. *mendicare*, beg] to mutter; to murmur; to grumble.

maundril (mawn-dril) *n.* [G. *mandra*, stall] a pick with two prongs used in coal-mining.

Maundy Thursday (mawn-dī-thēr-z-dā) *n.* [L. *mandatum*, a command] the Thursday before Good Friday.

mauresque (maw-resk) *n.* See *moresque*.

mauselean (maw-sō-lē-an) *a.* pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

mausoleum (maw-sō-lē-um) *n.* [*Mausolus*, king of Caria] a magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

mauve (mawv) *n.* [F. fr. L. *malva*, mallow] a purple dye; the colour it produces.

mavis (mā-vis) *n.* [F. fr. Celt.] the song-thrush.

maw (maw) *n.* [A.S. *magā*] a stomach of one of the lower animals; in birds, the crop; the human stomach (in contempt). **Maw-seed**, poppy-seed (given to cage-birds). **Maw-worm**, any intestinal worm.

mawkish (maw-kish) *a.* [M.E. *mawk*, a maggot, fr. Scand.] literally, maggoty;—hence, loathsome; apt to cause satiety or loathing; squeamish.

mawkishly (maw-kish-li) *adv.* in a mawkish manner.

mawkishness (maw-kish-nes) *n.* mawkish state or quality.

maxillar, maxillary (mak-sil-lar, -i) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw-bone] pertaining to the jaw;—*n.* a jaw-bone.

maxilliform (mak-sil-i-form) *a.* having the form of a cheek-bone.

maxim (mak-sim) *n.* [L. *maximus*, greatest] an established principle; an aphorism; an adage; a proverb. **Maxim-monger**, one that deals in maxims.

maxim-gun (mak-sim-gun) *n.* [Hiram Maxim, the inventor] a light, rapid-firing machine-gun.

maximum (mak-si-mum) *n.* [L.] the greatest quantity or degree;—*a.* greatest. **Maximum thermometer**, one so constructed as to register the highest temperature since its last adjustment.

may (mā) *v.* [A.S. *magan*, be able; present tense, *mæg*; past tense, *nichte*] a verb expressing permission, contingency, concession, etc.



Mavis.

May (mā) *n.* [L. *Maius*] the fifth month of the year; the early part of life; the hawthorn; —*v. i.* to celebrate the festivities of May. **May-apple**, the fruit of a North American plant. **May-bloom**, hawthorn-bloom. **May-day**, the first day of May. **May-dew**, the morning dew of the first day of May. **May-duke**, a kind of cherry. **May-flower**, a flower that appears in May, as the hawthorn, the trailing arbutus (U.S.), etc. **May-lady**, **May-queen**, a young woman crowned with flowers, as queen at the celebration of May-day. **May-lily**, lily of the valley. **May-morn**, vigour, freshness. **May-pole**, a pole to dance around in May-day festivities.

may (mā) *n.* [A.S. *mæg*] a maiden.
maybe (mā'bē) *adv.* possibly; —*a.* possible; —*n.* a possibility or probability.

mayhap (mā-hap) *adv.* perhaps.

mayhem (mā-hem) *n.* [main] the maiming of a person.

mayor (mā-ur) *n.* [F. *maire*, fr. L. *major*, greater] the chief magistrate of a city or borough.

mayoralty (mā-ur-al-ti) *n.* the office of a mayor; the period of his service.

mayoress (mā-ur-es) *n.* the wife of a mayor.

mazagan (maz-a-gan) *n.* an early variety of bean brought from Mazagan, in Morocco.

mazard (maz-ard) *n.* [Scand. *mazer*, a large goblet] the head or skull; a kind of small, black cherry; —*v. t.* to knock on the head.

mazarine (maz-a-rēn) *n.* [Cardinal *Mazarin*] a deep-blue colour; a mode of dressing poultry; —*a.* of a deep blue colour.

Mazdeism (maz-dē-izm) *n.* [Ahura *Mazda*, the supreme god] Zoroastrianism.

maze (māz) *n.* [Scand.] a labyrinth; a place full of windings and turnings; confused state or condition; intricacy; —*v. t.* to amaze; to bewilder; —*v. i.* to be bewildered.

mazily (mā'zi-li) *adv.* in a mazy manner.

maziness (mā-zi-nos) *n.* astonishment; perplexity.

mazology (mā-zol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *mazos*, breast, and *logos*, discourse] mazzology.

mazurka, mazourka (mā-zōōr'-ka) *n.* [Pol.] a lively Polish dance, or the music that accompanies it.

mazy (mā'zi) *a.* intricate; confusing.

me (mē) *pron.* [A.S.] the objective case of *I*.

mead (mēd) *n.* [A.S. *medu*] a drink made of honey and water.

mead (mēd) *n.* [A.S. *mēd*, cf. Swiss *matt*, a meadow] a meadow.

meadow (mēd-ō) *n.* [A.S. *mēd*] a low, level tract of land under grass, which is generally mown annually, or oftener, for hay. **Meadow-foxtail**, a valuable pasture-grass resembling timothy. **Meadow-sweet**, the plant queen of the meadow.

meadowy (mēd-ō-i) *a.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, meadow.

meagre (mē-ger) *a.* [F. *maigre*, fr. L. *macer*, thin] having little flesh; lean; destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; scanty; poor; barren; —*v. t.* to make lean.

meagrely (mē-ger-li) *adv.* in a meagre manner.

meagreness (mē-ger-nes) *n.* quality of being meagre.

meal (mēl) *n.* [A.S. *mēl*] a portion of food taken at one time; a repast. **Meal-time**, the usual time for a meal.

meal (mēl) *n.* [A.S. *mēlu*] the edible part of grain or pulse ground into flour; —*v. t.* to sprinkle with meal; to grind coarsely. **Meal-man**, **meal-monger**, one that deals in meal.

mealie (mē-li) *n.* [S. Afr.] an ear of maize; —*pl.* maize.

mealiness (mē-l-nes) *n.* the quality of being meal.

mealy (mē-li) *a.* having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth; overspread with, or as with, meal.

Mealy-mouthed, unwilling to speak plainly.

mean (mēn) *a.* [A.S. *māne*] low in birth or station; low-minded; base; ungenerous; of little value; despicable; niggardly.

mean (mēn) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *medius*, middle] occupying a middle position; intervening; average; moderate —*n.* middle point, place, rate, or degree; medium; intervening time; a quantity having an intermediate value between several others; —*pl.* resources; property, revenue, or the like; agency or instrument. By all means, certainly. By no means, on no account.

mean (mēn) *v. t.* [A.S. *mēnan*] to have in view or contemplation; to signify; to denote; —*v. i.* to have a sense or meaning; to be disposed.

meander (mē-an-der) *n.* [G. *Meandros*, a winding river in Phrygia] a winding course; a maze; a labyrinth; —*v. t.* and *i.* to wind or flow about.

meandrina (mē-an-drī-nā) *n.* brain-coral.

meaning (mē-ning) *n.* that which is meant.

meaningless (mē-ning-les) *a.* having no meaning.

meaningly (mē-ning-li) *adv.* significantly.

meanly (mēn'li) *adv.* in a mean manner.

meanness (mēn'-nes) *n.* quality of being mean.

meantime, meanwhile (mēn'tīm, -hwil) *adv.* in the intervening time.

mease, maze (mēz, mēs, māz) *n.* [O.F.] a measure of 500 herrings.

measled, measly (mēz'ld, mēz-li) *a.* infected with measles.

measles (mēz'lz) *n. pl.* [M.E. *maseles*, fr. A.S. *measle*, a spot, cf. O. H. Ger. *māsa*, a spot] a contagious febrile disorder, marked by the appearance of an eruption of distinct red circular spots; a disease of swine; a disease of fruit-bearing trees.

measurable (mezhr-ur-a-bl) *a.* capable of being measured; moderate.

measurableness (mezhr-ur-a-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being measurable.

measurably (mezhr-ur-a-bli) *adv.* in a measurable manner.

measure (mezhr-ur) *n.* [O.F. *measure*, fr. L. *metiri*, pp. *mensus*, to measure] dimensions of anything reckoned according to some standard; limit; allotted share, as of action, influence, ability, or the like; moderation; due restraint; a rule by which anything is adjusted or judged; a vessel by which quantity is measured; undefined quantity; extent; degree; a grave dance, with slow and measured steps; division of the time in music; metre; rhythm; an act, step, or proceeding, designed for the accomplishment of an object; a law; an act of parliament; —*pl.* beds or strata; —*v. t.* to take the dimensions of; to ascertain the quantity or degree of; to serve as the measure of; to estimate; to pass through, or over; to allot or distribute by measure; —*v. i.* to have an ascertained value or extent; to take measurements.

measured (mezhr-urd) *a.* definitely ascertained; uniform; stately; rhythmic; limited.

measureless (mezhr-ur-les) *a.* without measure; limitless.

measurement (mezhr-ur-ment) *n.* the act of measuring; an ascertained dimension. **Measurement-goods**, light goods which are charged for carriage by bulk, not weight.

measurer (mezhr-ur-er) *n.* one that, or that which, measures.

meat (mēt) *n.* [A.S. *mete*] food; flesh used as food. **Meat-biscuit**, meat pounded, dried, mixed with meal, and baked. **Meat-offering**, an offering of fine flour or first-fruits. **Meat-safe**, a receptacle for storing meat. **Meat-salesman**, an agent for the sale of carcasses to butchers.

meatus (mē-ātus) *n.* [L.] a passage or opening [Anat.].

meaty (mē-ti) *a.* abounding in, or resembling, meat; full of meaning.

mechanic (me-kan-ik) *n.* [G. *mēchanē*, machine] one that works with machines or instruments; a skilled workman; an artificer.

mechanical (me-kan-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance

with, the principles of mechanics; depending upon mechanism or machinery; made by mechanical means, and not by chemical action; acting without thought or design; pertaining to artisans or mechanics. **Mechanical philosophy**, a purely physical explanation of the universe. **Mechanical powers**, the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, and screw.

mechanically (me-kan'-i-ka-l-i) *adv.* in a mechanical manner.

mechanician (mek-a-nish-an) *n.* one skilled in mechanics.

mechanics (me-kan'-iks) *n.* the science that treats of the laws of rest and motion of matter; the theory of mechanics.

mechanism (mek-'a-nizm) *n.* the construction of a machine; machinery; mechanical action.

mechanist (mek-a-nist) *n.* a mechanician; an advocate of the mechanical philosophy.

mechanize (mek-a-niz) *v.t.* to render mechanical.

mechanography (mek-a-nog-'ra-fi) *n.* [*G. graphēin*, write] the art of multiplying copies of a writing, etc., by a machine.

mechlin (mek-'lin) *n.* a beautiful kind of lace, made at Mechlin (Malines), in Belgium.

meconate (mek-u-nāt) *n.* a salt of meconic acid.

meconic (me-kon-'ik) *a.* [*G. mekōn*, poppy] pertaining to, or derived from, the poppy. **Meconic acid**, an acid found in opium.

meconium (me-kō-ni-um) *n.* poppy-juice; the first feces of infants.

meconophagist (mek-u-nof-'a-jist) *n.* [*G. mekōn*, poppy, and *phagēin*, eat] an opium-eater.

medal (med-'al) *n.* [*O.F. medaille*, fr. Low L. *medalla*, a small coin, fr. L. *metallum*, metal] a coin struck with a device, intended as a memento of any event or person.

medallic (me-dal-'ik) *a.* pertaining to medals.

medallion (me-dal-'yun) *n.* a large antique medal; an oval tablet bearing figures, heads, etc., in relief.

medallist (med-'al-ist) *n.* one skilled in medals; one that has gained a medal as the reward of merit; one that makes medals.

meddle (med-'l) *v.i.* [*A.F. medler*, fr. *O.F. mesler*, to mix, fr. L. *miscere*, mix] to interfere officiously or intrusively.

meddler (med-'ler) *n.* one that meddles; a busy-body.

meddlesome (med-'l-sum) *a.* given to meddling.

meddlesomeness (med-'l-sum-'nes) *n.* officious interference.

mediacy (mē-di-'a-sl) *n.* [*L. medius*, middle] the state of being mediate.

mediæval See **medieval**.

mediævalism See **medievalism**.

medial (mēd-'yal) *a.* [*L. medius*, middle] pertaining to a mean or average.

median (mēd-'yan) *a.* situated in the middle; dividing the body longitudinally into two equal parts.

mediastinum (mē-di-as-ti-num) *n.* a membranous septum or cavity situated between two principal portions of an organ.

mediate (mē-di-'at) *a.* being between the two extremes; middle; intervening; not immediate; effected by, or acting as, a medium;—(*mē-di-'āt*) *v.t.* to effect by mediation or interposition;—*v.i.* to interpose between parties as the equal friend of each.

mediately (mē-di-'at-li) *adv.* in a mediate manner.

mediation (mē-di-'ā-shun) *n.* act of mediating; intervention; intercession.

mediatize (mē-di-'a-tīz) *v.t.* to reduce from a direct to a mediate relation.

mediator (mē-di-'a-tur) *n.* one that interposes between parties at variance, for the purpose of reconciling them.

mediatorial, mediatory (mē-di-'a-tō-ri-'al, mē-di-'a-tur-i) *a.* belonging to a mediator.

mediatorially (mē-di-'a-tō-ri-'al-i) *adv.* as a mediator.

mediatorship (mē-di-'a-tur-ship) *n.* the office of a mediator.

mediatrix, mediatrix (mē-'di-'a-tres, -triks) *n.* a female mediator.

medicable (med-i-ka-'bl) *a.* [*L. mederi*, to heal] capable of being cured.

medical (med-i-'kal) *a.* [*L. medicus*, a physician, fr. *mederi*, to heal] pertaining to medicine; tending to cure; medicinal; adapted, or instituted, to teach medical science. **Medical jurisprudence**, medical science as related to the administration of justice.

medically (med-'i-ka-l-i) *adv.* in a medical manner.

medicament (med-i-'ka-ment) *n.* a healing application.

medicaster (med-'i-kas-ter) *n.* a quack.

medicate (med-i-'kāt) *v.t.* to tincture with anything medicinal; to heal with medicine.

medication (med-i-'kā-shun) *n.* act of medicating; use or application of medicine.

medicative (med-'i-kā-tiv) *a.* tending to cure.

medicinal (me-dis-'i-nal) *a.* remedial; pertaining to medicine.

medicinally (me-dis-'i-nal-i) *adv.* in a medicinal manner; with medicinal qualities.

medicine (med-'i-sin, med-'sin) *n.* [*O.F. medecine*, fr. L. *medicina*] any substance administered in the treatment of disease; that branch of science which relates to the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease. **Medicine man**, among savage races, a man supposed to possess supernatural powers.

mediciner (med-'i-si-ner) *n.* a physician.

medico-chirurgical (med-i-'kō-ki-rer-'ji-kal) *a.* [*G. cheourou-ia*, surgery] relating to medicine and surgery.

medieval (med-i-'ē-val) *a.* [*L. medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age] belonging to the Middle Ages.

medievalism (med-i-'ē-val-izm) *n.* medieval tendencies, practices, or methods.

mediocre (mē-'di-'ō-ker) *a.* [*F. fr. L. medius*, middle] indifferent; ordinary.

mediocrity (mē-di-'ō-ki-ri-ti) *n.* a moderate degree; one of moderate capacity.

meditate (med-i-'tāt) *v.t.* [*L. meditari*, pp. *meditatus*, to ponder] to dwell on in thought; to plan; to intend;—*v.i.* to contemplate; to study.

meditation (med-i-'tā-'shun) *n.* the act of meditating.

meditative (med-i-'tā-tiv) *a.* addicted to meditation.

meditatively (med-'i-tā-tiv-'li) *adv.* in a meditative manner.

meditativeness (med-'i-tā-tiv-'nes) *n.* thoughtfulness.

Mediterranean (med-i-te-'rā-nē-an) *a.* [*L. medius*, middle, and *terra*, land] inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; inland; pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea.

medium (mē-'di-um) *n.*, *pl.* *media*, *mediums* (mē-'di-'a, -umz) [*L. medius*, middle] that which lies in the middle; a mean; the mean or middle term of a syllogism; an intervening or pervading substance; instrumentality; agency; a person that claims to be a channel for communication from a spirit world; in painting, any liquid vehicle for dry pigments; in bacteriology, a sterilized nutritive substance in which germs are developed; a size of paper between demy and royal;—*a.* middle; middling.

medlar (med-'lar) *n.* [*O.F. fr. G. mespilon*] a kind of tree and its fruit (which is eaten only when in a state of decay).



Medaillon.

medley (med'li) *n.* [O.F. *medle, mesle*, confusion, fr. L. *miscere*, mix] a mixture; a jumble; a hodge-podge; a composition that consists of detached passages from several different compositions.

Médoc (me-dok) *n.* a red wine from Medoc, Gironde, France.

medulla (me-dul'a) *n.* [L.] marrow [Anat.]; pith [Bot.]. **Medulla oblongata**, the continuation of the spinal cord within the cranium. **Medulla spinalis**, the spinal cord.

medullary (me-dul'ar-i) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, marrow; filled with spongy pith; pithy.

medullin (me-dul'in) *n.* cellulose obtained from the pith of certain plants.

medusa (me-dü'sa) *n.* [G.] a Gorgon whose head turned all beholders into stone [Myth.]; a jelly-fish.

meed (méd) *n.* [A.S. *mēd*] reward; recompense.

meek (meek) *a.* [Scand.] submissive; gentle; mild; humble.

meekly (mek'li) *adv.* in a meek manner.

meekness (mek'nes) *n.* the quality of being meek.

meerschaum (mēr'shawm) *n.* [Ger., sea-

foam] a hydrated silicate of magnesia, used in making the bowls of tobacco-pipes; a pipe made of meerschaum.

meet (mēt) *v. t.* [A.S. *mētan*] to come together from an opposite direction; to join; to encounter; to find; to receive; to satisfy; —*v. i.* to come together; to encounter; to congregate; —*n.* a meeting of huntsmen, cyclists, etc.; the persons met; the place of meeting.

meet (mēt) *a.* [A.S. *gemet*] fit; suitable; proper.

meeting (mē'ting) *n.* a coming together; an interview; a convention; a religious assembly; a conflux. **Meeting-house**, a place of worship for dissenters.

meetly (mēt'li) *adv.* fitly; suitably; properly.

meetness (mēt'nes) *n.* fitness; suitableness; propriety.

megabacteria (meg-a-bak-tē-ri-a) *n. pl.* [G. *megas*, large, and *baktērion*, little stick] the largest kind of bacteria.

megacephalous (meg-a-sef'ə-lus) *a.* large-headed. [G. *kephalē*, the head]

megacerous (me-gas-e-rus) *a.* [G. *keras*, horn] large-horned.

megalesian (meg-a-lē-zhan) *a.* [G. *megas*, *megalē*, great] pertaining to Cybele, the great mother.

megalithic (meg-a-lith'ik) *a.* [G. *lithos*, stone] consisting of megaliths, or huge stones.

megalomania (meg-a-lō-mā-ni-a) *n.* [G. *megas*, great, and *mania*, madness] the delusion of exaggeration.

megalosaurus (meg-a-lō-sawr'us) *n.* [G. *megas*, great, and *sauros*, lizard] a gigantic saurian or lizard, whose fossil remains have been found in the oolite.

megaphone (meg-a-fōn) *n.* [G. *phōnē*, sound] a contrivance for enabling persons to converse at a great distance without a connecting wire.

megascope (meg-a-skōp) *n.* [G. *skopēin*, view] a form of solar microscope for throwing enlarged images on a screen.

megass, megasse (me-gas) *n.* See *bagasse*.

megatherium (meg-a-thē-ri-um) *n.* [G. *megas*, great, and *thērion*, beast] an extinct and gigantic mammiferous quadruped allied to the anti-eaters and sloths.

megrim (mē-grim) *n.* [F. fr. G. *hēmī*, half, and *kranion*, skull] a vehement pain affecting one side of the head; —*pl.* depression of spirits; in horses, congestion of the brain, producing giddiness and unconsciousness.



Medusa.



Skeleton of megatherium.

meiosis (mī-ō'sis) *n.* [G.] a figure by which a thing is represented as less than it really is; litotes [Rhet.].

meizoseismal (mī-zō-sis'mal) *a.* [G. *meizōsōn*, greater, and *seismos*, earthquake] denoting the greatest overturning power of an earthquake shock.

melæna (mel-lē'na) *n.* [G. *melas*, black] black vomit; hæmorrhage from the intestines.

melancholia (mel-an-kō-li-a) *n.* [G.] a form of mental disorder accompanied by profound depression.

melancholic (mel-an-kō'lik) *a.* given to melancholy; depressed in spirits; expressing melancholy.

melancholious (mel-an-kō'li-us) *a.* melancholy.

melancholy (mel-an-kol-i) *n.* [G. *melas*, black, and *cholē*, bile] a gloomy state of mind; depression of spirits; melancholia; —*a.* depressed; gloomy; calamitous.

mélange (mā-längzh') *n.* [F. fr. L. *miscere*, mix] a mixture; a medley.

melanism (mel-a-nizm) *n.* [G. *melas*, black] excess of colouring matter in the skin.

melanite (mel-a-nīt) *n.* a black variety of garnet.

melanochroic (mel-a-nō-krō'ik) *a.* [G. *melas*, black, and *chroa*, skin] dark-coloured (a term applied to the dark-white races).

melanosis (mel-a-nō'sis) *n.* [G.] a disease marked by a black deposit in the tissues.

melanuria (mel-a-nū-ri-a) *n.* [G. *melas*, black, and *ouron*, urine] the presence of a dark pigment in the urine.

melasma (mel-laz-ma) *n.* [G.] a black spot on the lower extremities, esp. of old people.

mélée (mā-lā) *n.* [F. fr. L. *miscere*, mix] a confused hand-to-hand conflict.

melibeian, melibœan (mel-i-bē'an) *a.* [fr. *Melibeus*, in Virgil's first Eclogue] alternately responsive.

melic (mel'ik) *a.* [G. *melos*, song, melody] intended to be sung.

melinite (mā-lin'it) *n.* an explosive of French invention (the composition is a secret).

meliorate (mēl-yu-rāt) *v. t.* [L. *melior*, better] to make better; —*v. i.* to grow better.

melioration (mēl-yu-rā'shun) *n.* improvement.

meliorism (mēl-yu-rizm) *n.* the doctrine that the world is capable of, or moving towards, improvement.

meliphagan (me-lif-a-gan) *n.* [G. *melī*, honey, and *phagēin*, eat] a honey-eater.

mellay, melley (mel'ā) *n.* a mélé.

melliferous (me-lif'e-rus) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey, and *ferre*, to carry] producing honey.

mellification (mel-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *facere*, make] the production of honey.

mellifluence (me-lif'loo-ens) *n.* [L. *mel*, and *fluere*, to flow] a sweet, smooth flow.

mellifluous (me-lif'loo-us) *a.* flowing like honey; smooth; sweetly like.

melligo (me-lī'gō) *n.* [L.] honey-dew.

mellit (mel'it) *n.* [L. *mel*, honey] a dry scab on a horse's heel.

mellite (mel'it) *n.* honey-stone.

mellow (mel'ō) *a.* [M.E. *melwe*, soft, pulpy] soft with ripeness; ripe; well broken, and lying lightly, as soil; not hard, coarse, or rough to the senses; well matured; genial; jovial; slightly intoxicated; —*v. t.* to ripen; to soften; to pulverize; —*v. i.* to become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection.

mellowly (mel'ō-li) *adv.* in a mellow manner.



Meliphagan.

mellowness (mel-'ō-nes) *n.* mellow quality or state.
mellowy (mel-'ō-i) *a.* soft; mellow.
melodeon (me-lō-'de-un) *n.* [G. *melōdia*, a singing] a small reed organ or harmonium.
melodious (me-lō-'di-us) *a.* containing melody.
melodiously (me-lō-'di-us-li) *adv.* in a melodious manner.
melodiousness (me-lō-'di-us-nes) *n.* quality of being melodious.
melodist (mel-'u-dist) *n.* a composer or singer of melodies; a collection of melodies.
melodize (mel-'u-diz) *v.t.* to make melodious; to reduce to the form of a melody; —*v.i.* to make melody or melodies.
melodrama (mel-'u-drā-'mā) *n.* [F. *mélodrame*, fr. G. *melos*, song, and *drama*, drama] a dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed; a play in which effect is sought by startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiments or situations.
melodramatic (mel-'u-drā-'mat-'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, melodrama.
melodramatist (mel-'u-dram-'a-tist) *n.* a writer of melodramas.
melody (mel-'u-di) *n.* [G. *melōdia*, a singing, fr. *melos*, a song, and *ōdē*, an ode, song] a rhythmical succession of single tones, so related together as to form a musical whole; the air or tune of a musical piece; music.
melomania (mel-'u-mā-'ni-ā) *n.* [G. *melos* and *mania*, madness] a mania for music.
melon (mel-'un) *n.* [G. *melon*, apple] a trailing plant of the gourd family, or its fruit.


Melon.

melopiano (mel-'u-pi-'ā-'nō) *n.* [G. *melos*, song, and *piano*, a form of pianoforte in which, by the action of a series of small hammers, a sustained note is produced].
melrose (mel-'rōz) *n.* [L. *mel*, honey, and *rosa*, rose] honey of roses, a mixture of powdered red rose, honey, and diluted alcohol.
melt (melt) *v.t.* [A.S. *meltan*] to reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat; to liquefy; to dissolve; to soften to love or tenderness; —*v.i.* to become liquid; to dissolve; to be softened to love, pity, or the like; to become dissipated or weak; to be disheartened; to faint.
melter (melt-'ter) *n.* one that melts.
melting (melt-'ting) *a.* softening; subduing; tender.
member (mem-'ber) *n.* [L. *membrum*] a part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a vital organ; a limb; a part of a whole; one of the persons composing a society, or the like; one that represents a constituency in parliament.
membership (mem-'ber-'ship) *n.* state of being a member; the collective body of members.
membranaceous (mem-'bra-'nā-'shus) *a.* membranous.
membrane (mem-'brān) *n.* [L. *membrana*] a thin, sheet-like structure, lining or covering some part or organ, or connecting other structures [Biol.].
membraneous (mem-'brā-'nē-'us) *a.* membranous.
membraniferous (mem-'brā-'nif-'er-us) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane, and *ferre*, to bear] having or producing membranes.
membraniform (mem-'brā-'ni-'form) *a.* having the form of a membrane.
membranous (mem-'brā-'nus) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, membranes.
memento (me-men-'tō) *n.* [L., remember, fr. *memento*, I remember] a memorial; a reminder; a souvenir. **Memento mori**, an emblem of mortality.
memoir (mem-'wor, -oir) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *memor*, mindful] a record of one's investigations; a communication to a learned society; a biography; —*pl.* a

record of transactions written from personal observation and recollection; an autobiography.
memoirism (mem-'oir-'izm) *n.* the art of writing memoirs.
memoirist (mem-'oir-'ist) *n.* a writer of memoirs.
memorabilia (mem-'u-rā-'bil-'i-ā) *n.pl.* things worthy of remembrance or record.
memorability (mem-'u-rā-'bil-'i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being memorable;
memorableness.
memorable (mem-'u-rā-'bl) *a.* worthy to be remembered; signal; remarkable.
memorably (mem-'u-rā-'bli) *adv.* in a memorable manner.
memorandum (mem-'u-ran-'dum) *n.*; *pl.* **memoranda**, **memorandums** (mem-'u-ran-'dā, -dumz) a note to help the memory; a brief record; a summary.
memorative (mem-'u-rā-'tiv) *a.* of, pertaining to, or assisting, the memory.
memorial (me-'mō-'ri-'ā) *a.* preservative of memory; retained in memory; —*n.* anything intended to preserve the memory of a person; a written representation of facts; a memorandum; an informal diplomatic paper.
memorialist (me-'mō-'ri-'ā-'list) *n.* one that writes or presents a memorial.
memorialize (me-'mō-'ri-'ā-'liz) *v.t.* to petition by memorial.
memorize (mem-'u-riz) *v.t.* to commit to memory; to keep in memory; to record.
memory (mem-'u-ri) *n.* [M.E. *memorie*, fr. O.F., fr. L. *memoria*, fr. *memor*, mindful] the faculty of the mind by which it retains and recalls the knowledge of previous thoughts or events; remembrance; recollection; the time within which past events can be remembered; remembrance of a person or event preserved to after-times; exemption from oblivion; monumental record; reminiscence.
Memphian (mem-'fi-'ān) *a.* pertaining to Memphis; Egyptian; very dark.
menace (men-'as) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. (*e*)*minere*, project] a threat or threatening; —*v.t.* to threaten.
menacingly (men-'as-'ing-'li) *adv.* in a threatening manner.
menage (me-'nāzh) *n.* [F. fr. L. *manere*, to stay] a household; household management.
menagerie (me-'naj-'e-ri) *n.* [F. *ménager*, to keep house, cf. *manston*] orig. a place for keeping household animals; a place where wild animals are kept; a collection of wild or exotic animals kept for exhibition.
menagogue (men-'ā-'gog) *n.* [G. *mēn*, month, and *agōn*, to lead] a medicine that promotes the menstrual flow.
mend (mend) *v.t.* [short for *amend*] to repair; to set right; to correct; to improve upon; —*v.t.* to grow better; to improve; —*n.* amendment; improvement; way to recovery.
mendable (mend-'dā-'bl) *a.* capable of being mended.
mendacious (mend-'dā-'shus) *a.* [L. *mendax*, lying] given to lying; false.
mendacity (mend-'das-'i-ti) *n.* a habit of lying; a lie.
mender (mend-'der) *n.* one that mends or repairs.
mendicancy (mend-'di-'kan-'si) *n.* act or practice of begging; beggary; poverty.
mendicant (mend-'di-'kanti) *a.* [L. *mendicare*, *ppr. mendicans*, -antis, to beg, fr. *mendicus*, beggarly] begging; practising beggary; —*n.* a beggar; one of the begging fraternity of the E.C. church.
mendicity (mend-'dis-'i-ti) *n.* state of begging; life of a beggar.
menhir (men-'hir) *n.* [Celt.] a tall, massive, rude monumental stone.
menial (mēn-'yal) *a.* [O.F. *mesnee*, household, fr. L. *manere*, remain] pertaining to servants or domestic service; servile; mean; belonging to a retinue of servants; —*n.* a domestic servant.
menilite (men-'i-lit) *n.* a variety of opal found at Ménéilmontant, Paris.
meningeal (me-'nin-'jē-'al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the meninges.

meninges (me-nin'jēz) *n. pl.* [G.] the three membranes inclosing the brain.

meningitis (men-in-jī'tis) *n.* inflammation of the meninges.

meningocele (me-ning-gō-sēl) *n.* [G. *mēn-ingx*, membrane, and *kēlē*, tumour] hernia of the meninges.

meniscal (me-nis'kal) *a.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a meniscus.

meniscus (me-nis'kus) *n.* [G.] a lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

menispermate (men-i-sper'māt) *n.* a salt of menispermic acid.

menispermic (men-i-sper'mik) *a.* obtained from the seeds of *Menispermum cocculus*.

menispermine (men-i-sper'min) *n.* [G. *mēnē*, moon, and *sperma*, seed] an alkaloid obtained from the fruit of *Menispermum cocculus*.

meniver (men-i-ver) *n.* See *miniver*.

menology (me-nol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *mēn*, month, and *logos*, account] a register of months; a calendar of martyrs.

menopause (men-u-pawz) *n.* [G. *mēn*, month, and *pausis*, cessation] final cessation of the menses.

menorrhagia (men-u-rā'jī-ā) *n.* [G. *mēn*, month, and *rhēgnunai*, to break] excessive menstrual discharge.

mensal (men'sal) *a.* [L. *mensis*, month] monthly.

menses (men'sēz) *n. pl.* the catamenial or menstrual discharges.

menstrual (men-strōō'al) *a.* monthly; pertaining to a menstruum; menstruous; making a complete cycle of changes in a month.

menstruant (men-strōō-ant) *a.* that menstruates.

menstruate (men-strōō-āt) *v. i.* to discharge the menses.

menstruation (men-strōō-ā-shun) *n.* the act, or the period, of menstruating.

menstruous (men-strōō-us) *a.* having, or pertaining to, the menses.

menstruum (men-strōō-um) *n.*; *pl.* **menstrua**, **menstruums** (men-strōō-ā, -umz) any fluid that dissolves a solid; a solvent.

mensual (men-shū-əl) *a.* monthly.

mensurability (men-shū-rā-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being mensurable.

mensurable (men-shū-rā-bl) *a.* [L. *mensurare*, measure] measurable.

mensuration (men-shū-rā-shun) *n.* act, process, or art, of measuring.

mentagra (men-tag-rā) *n.* [L. *mentum*, chin, and *agra*, a catching] an eruption about the chin.

mental (men'tal) *a.* [L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind] pertaining to the mind; intellectual.

mentally (men-tal-i) *adv.* in the mind; intellectually; in idea.

mentation (men-tā-shun) *n.* mental activity; state of mind.

menthol (men'thol) *n.* [L. *mentha*, mint, and *oleum*, oil] a solid substance obtained from oil of peppermint.

mention (men'thun) *n.* [L. fr. *mens*, *mentis*, mind] a brief notice or remark; cursory or incidental allusion; —*v. t.* to speak of; to name.

mentionable (men'thun-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being mentioned.

mentor (men'tur) *n.* [*Mentor*, the counsellor of Telemachus] a wise and faithful counsellor or monitor.

menu (men'ū) *n.* [L. *minutus*, small] a bill of fare.

Mephistophelean, Mephistophelian (mef-is-tu-fē-le-an, -fēl'yan) *a.* resembling in character the spirit Mephistopheles; sardonic; cynical; scoffing.

mephitic (me-fit'ik) *a.* foul; noxious; pestilent.

mephitic, mephitism (me-fit'is, me-fit-izm) *n.* [L.] foul, noxious, or pestilential exhalations.

meracious (me-rā'shus) *a.* [L. *merus*, pure] strong, racy.

mercantile (mer-kan'til) *a.* [L. *mercari*, to traffic] commercial.

Mercator's-chart (mer-kā-turs-chārt) *n.* a chart or map of the earth's surface upon a plane projection.

mercenary (mer-se-nar-i-li) *adv.* in a mercenary manner.

mercenariness (mer-se-nar-i-nes) *n.* mercenary quality.

mercenary (mer-se-nar-i) *a.* [L. *merces*, wages, reward] acting for reward; serving for pay; venal; moved by the greed of gain; —*n.* one that is hired; a soldier hired into foreign service.

mercer (mer-ser) *n.* [L. *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise] one that deals in silk, woollen, linen, and cotton goods.

mercershhip (mer-ser-ship) *n.* the business of a mercer.

mercery (mer-ser-i) *n.* the trade of mercers; the goods in which a mercer deals.

merchandise (mer-chan-diz) *n.* whatever is usually bought or sold in trade.

merchant (mer-chant) *n.* [L. *mercari*, to traffic] one that carries on trade, *esp.* on a large scale, or with foreign countries; a trader; —*a.* commercial. **Merchant service**, the mercantile marine. **Merchant tailor**, a tailor that supplies the materials for the clothes he makes.

merchantable (mer-chant-ā-bl) *a.* fit for market; saleable.

merchantman (mer-chant-man) *n.* a trading vessel.

Mercian (mer-sh-yan) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Mercia, an ancient kingdom in central England; —*n.* a native or an inhabitant of Mercia.

merciful (mer-si-fool) *a.* full of mercy; having, or exercising, mercy; disposed to pity and forgive; compassionate; tender.

mercifully (mer-si-fool-i) *adv.* in a merciful manner.

mercifulness (mer-si-fool-nes) *n.* merciful quality.

merciless (mer-si-les) *a.* destitute of mercy; unsparing; pitiless.

mercilessly (mer-si-les-li) *adv.* without mercy.

mercilessness (mer-si-les-nes) *n.* want of mercy.

mercurial (mer-kū-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to the god Mercury; active; sprightly; pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or caused by, mercury; —*n.* a person of a mercurial disposition; a tricky person; a cheat or thief; —*pl.* preparations of mercury.

mercurialist (mer-kū-ri-āl-ist) *n.* a person of a mercurial disposition; a physician much given to using mercury.

mercurialize (mer-kū-ri-āl-iz) *v. t.* to affect with mercury; to expose to the vapour of mercury; —*v. i.* to be capricious.

mercurially (mer-kū-ri-āl-i) *adv.* in a mercurial manner.

Mercurian (mer-kū-ri-ān) *a.* pertaining to Mercury.

Mercury (mer-kū-ri) *n.* [L. *Mercurius*, Mercury] the name of a Roman divinity; quicksilver; the planet nearest the sun; a messenger; a newspaper.

mercy (mer-si) *n.* [L. *merces*, reward] clemency; unwillingness to punish; pity; compassion; grace; favour; any act of kindness or mercy. **Mercy-seat**, the covering of the ark of the covenant, among the Jews.

merdivorous (mer-div' u-rus) *a.* [L. *merda*, dung, and *vorare*, devour] feeding on dung.



Mercury (the god).

mere (mēr) *a.* [L. *merus*] pure; entire; absolute; only this, and nothing else; simple; bare.

mere (mēr) *n.* [A.S. *mere*] a pool or lake.

mere (mēr) *a.* [A.S. *mære*] a boundary; a boundary-stone.

meregoutte (mār-gōôt) *n.* [L. *merus*, pure, and *gutta*, drop] the first juice or oil of fruit.

merely (mēr-li) *adv.* purely; simply; solely.

meretricious (mer-e-trish-us) *a.* [L. *meretrix*, prostitute, fr. *merere*, to receive hire] pertaining to prostitutes; lustful; resembling the arts of a harlot; gaudily and deceitfully ornamental; showy.

meretriciously (mer-e-trish-us-li) *adv.* in a meretricious manner.

meretriciousness (mer-e-trish-us-nes) *n.* meretricious quality.

merganser (mer-gan-ser) *n.* [L. *mergus*, diver, and *anser*, goose] a duck-like bird, the goosander.

merge (meri) *v.t.* [L. *mergere*] to cause to be swallowed up; to immerse; to sink; *v.i.* to be sunk, swallowed up, or lost.

meridian (me-rid-yān) *n.* [L. *meridies*, midday, fr. *medius*, mid, and *dies*, day] midday; noon; the highest point; culmination; a great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator; an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place; *a.* pertaining to the meridian or to midday; pertaining to the highest point or culmination.

meridional (me-rid-yu-nal) *a.* pertaining to the meridian; southerly.

meridionality (me-rid-yu-nal-i-ti) *n.* state of being on the meridian; aspect toward the south.

meringue (me-rāŋ) *n.* [*Mehringen*, Germany] a mixture of white of eggs and sugar, slightly browned.

merino (me-rē-nō) *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish breed of sheep, prized for the fineness of the wool; a fabric of this wool; *a.* pertaining to this breed of sheep; made of their wool.

merismatic (mer-is-mat-ik) *a.* [G. *merizein*, to divide, fr. *meros*, part] dividing by internal partition [Biol.].

merit (mer-it) *n.* [L. *merere*, pp. *meritus*, deserve] desert; goodness; worth; quality of deserving honour or reward; reward; recompense; *pl.* essential parts and principles; *v.t.* to earn; to be entitled to; to deserve; *v.i.* to acquire merit.

meritedly (mer-i-ted-li) *adv.* deservedly.

meritorious (mer-i-tō-ri-us) *a.* possessing merit; deserving of reward or honour.

meritoriously (mer-i-tō-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a meritorious manner.

meritoriousness (mer-i-tō-ri-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being meritorious.

merk (merk) *n.* [*mark*] an old Scottish silver coin, worth 13^d. in English money.

merkin (mer-kin) *n.* [O.F. *merque*, tuft] a wig; a mop for cleaning

merle (merl) *n.* [L. *merula*] a blackbird.

merlin (mer-lin) *n.* [L. *merula*] a kind of hawk.

merlon (mer-lun) *n.* [It. fr. L. *murus*, wall] that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.

mermaid (mer-mād) *n.* [A.S. *mere*, lake, and *mægdan*, maiden] a fabled marine animal having

the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish. Also **mermaid**.

merman (mer-man) *n.* the male of the mermaid.

meroblast (mer-u-blast) *n.* [G. *meros*, part, and *blastos*, germ] an ovum containing a germinal and a nutritive part.

merops (mer-ops) *n.* [G.] a genus of birds containing the bee-eater.

merosome (mer-u-sōm) *n.* [G. *meros*, part, and *sōma*, body] one of the segments composing the body [Zool.].

Merovingian (mer-u-vin-ji-an) *a.* pertaining to the earliest dynasty of French kings; *n.* a member of this dynasty.

merrily (mer-li) *adv.* in a merry manner.

merriment (mer-i-ment) *n.* gaiety with laughter or noise; hilarity; frolic; glee.

merry (mer-i) *a.* [M.E. *merie*, fr. A.S. *myrge*, *myrige*] brisk; noisily gay; overflowing with good-humour and good spirits; cheerful; jovial; jocular; jocund; sportive. **Merry-andrew**, a buffoon; a zany. **Merry-dancers**, the aurora borealis. **Merry-go-round**, a revolving arrangement of wooden horses or carriage-seats, on which persons ride at fairs, etc. **Merry-making**, a festival; a meeting for mirth. **Merry-man**, a buffoon. **Merry-quilts**, cotton fabrics for arras. **Merry-thought**, the forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is broken in sport by two persons. **To make merry**, to be jovial.

merry (mer-i) *n.* [F. *merise*] the wild cherry.

merycism (mer-i-sizm) *n.* [G.] rumination in the human species.

mesaraic (mes-a-rā-ik) *a.* [G.] mesenteric.

meseems (mē-sēmz) *v. impersonal*, it seems to me.

mesembryanthemum (mes-em-bri-an-them-mum) *n.* [G. *mesos*, middle, *hēmera*, day, and *anthos*, flower] a genus of very succulent plants.

mesenteric (mes-en-ter-ik) *a.* pertaining to the mesentery.

mesenteritis (mes-en-te-rī-tis) *n.* inflammation of the mesentery.

mesentery (mes-en-ter-i) *n.* [G.] a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen which retains the intestines and their appendages in position.

mesh (mesh) *n.* [A.S. *max*] the opening or space inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot; *pl.* a snare; *v.t.* to catch in a mesh; to ensnare. **Mesh-work**, net-work.

mesh (mesh) *n.* mash; brewers' grains.

mesial (mē-zī-əl) *a.* [G. *mesos*, middle] middle.

mesmere (mez-mer-ē) *n.* one mesmerized.

mesmeric (mez-mer-ik) *a.* pertaining to mesmerism, or being under its influence. **Mesmeric lucidity**, clairvoyance.

mesmerism (mez-mer-izm) *n.* [*Mesmer*, a German physician] the art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind of the recipient, usually in a trance or sleep; animal magnetism; hypnotism.

mesmerist (mez-mer-ist) *n.* one that practises, or believes in, mesmerism.

mesmerization (mez-mer-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of mesmerizing; the state of being mesmerized.

mesmerize (mez-mer-iz) *v.t.* to bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

mesne (mēn) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *medius*, middle] middle; [Law] intermediate. **Mesne lord**, a feudal lord that had granted a third person part of land held of a superior. **Mesne process**, one intervening between the original process and the final issue. **Mesne**



Merganser.



Merino.



Merlin.



Merops.

profits, the rents and profits of lands received by one wrongfully in possession, between his entry and his ejection.

mesocarp (mes-u-kărp) *n.* [G. *mesos*, middle, and *karpos*, fruit] the middle layer of a pericarp [Bot.].

mesocolon (mes-u-kô-lon) *n.* [G.] the mesentery of the colon.

mesogastrium (mes-u-gas'tri-um) *n.* [G. *mesos*, middle, and *gastēr*, belly] the umbilical region.

mesolabe (mes-u-lăb) *n.* [G.] a mechanical contrivance by which the roots of quantities may be ascertained.

mesophlœum (mes-u-flœ-um) *n.* [G. *mesos*, middle, and *phloios*, bark] the middle layer of bark [Bot.].

mesozoic (mes-u-zô-ik) *a.* [G. *mesos*, middle, and *zôē*, life] secondary [Geol.].

mess (mes) *n.* [corruption of *mesli* for *masli*] a disorderly mixture; a state of dirt and disorder; a muddle; a difficulty;—*v.t.* to dirty.

mess (mes) *n.* [O. F. *mes*, a dish of food, fr. L. *mittere*, send] a dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time; a number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common;—*v.t.* to supply with a mess;—*v.i.* to eat; to eat in company. **Mess-room**, eating-room of the mess in barracks or in ships of war. **Mess-table**, a table at which a mess eat together.

message (mes-ij) *n.* [F. fr. L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, to send] any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another—hence, an official communication.

messenger (mes-en-jer) *n.* one that bears a message; a harbinger; a hawser wound round the capstan, and used for heaving in the cable.

Messiah (me-si-ă) *n.* [H., the anointed, fr. *māshakh*, to anoint] Christ, the Anointed One.

Messiahship (me-si-ă-ship) *n.* the office of the Messiah.

Messianic (mes-i-an-ik) *a.* relating to the Messiah.

Messidor (mes-si-dôr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *messis*, harvest, and *doron*, gift] the 10th month of the first French Republic, 1794.

messieurs (mes-si-erz) *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *monsieur*] sirs; gentlemen (abbreviated to *Messrs.*, and used as the plural of *Mr.*).

messmate (mes-măt) *n.* one that eats ordinarily at the same table; an associate; [Zool.] a commensal.

message (mes-wij) *n.* [O. F. fr. L. *manere*, to remain, cf. *mansion*] a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings and the adjoining lands, appropriated to the use of the household.

mestee (mes-tē) *n.* [Sp. *mestizo*, mongrel, fr. L. *miscere*, mix] the offspring of a white and a quadroon.

mestizo, mestino (mes-tē-zō, -nō) *n.* the offspring of a Spaniard and an American Indian.

mesymnion (mes-im-ni-on) *n.* [G.] a short, intermitted rhythmic member.

metabasis (me-tab-ă-sis) *n.* [G.] transition [Rhet.]; change [Med.].

metabolic (met-ă-hol-ik) *a.* [G.] undergoing change; [Biol.] exhibiting, or affected by, metabolism.

metabolism (me-tab-u-lizm) *n.* the sum of the processes of assimilation and decomposition [Biol.].

metacarpal (met-ă-kăr-pal) *a.* belonging to the metacarpus.

metacarpus (met-ă-kăr-pus) *n.* [G. *meta*, beyond, and *karpos*, wrist] the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

metacentre (met-ă-sen-ter) *n.* the point in a floating body slightly displaced from equilibrium, through which the upward thrust of the fluid passes.

metachronism (me-tak-ru-nizm) *n.* [G. *meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time] an error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

metachrosis (met-ă-krô-sis) *n.* [G.] the power of changing colour at will.

metacism (met-ă-sizm) *n.* [G.] a mispronunciation or too frequent repetition of the letter *m*.

metage (mĕ-tij) *n.* [*metē*] measurement of coal; charge for, or price of, measuring.

metagenesis (met-ă-gen-e-sis) *n.* [G.] alternation of generations.

metagrammatism (met-ă-gram-ă-tizm) *n.* [G.] anagrammatism.

metal (met-ă) *n.* [G. *metallon*, a cave, mine, metal] a substance having a peculiar lustre, insoluble in water, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures; the effective power or calibre of guns carried by a vessel of war; the materials of which glass, pottery, type, etc., are made; small or broken stones used in macadamizing roads;—*v.t.* to cover with metal.

metalepsis (met-ă-lep-sis) *n.* [G.] the union of two or more different tropes in one word.

metaleptic (met-ă-lep-tik) *a.* translative; transverse.

metaleptically (met-ă-lep-ti-kal-i) *adv.* by transposition.

metallic (me-tal-ik) *a.* pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of, or resembling, metal; partaking of the nature of metals.

metalliferous (met-ă-lif-e-rus) *a.* [L.] producing metals.

metalliform (me-tal-i-form) *a.* having the form of metals.

metalline (met-ă-lin) *a.* metallic.

metalling (met-ă-ling) *n.* broken stones, etc., used in repairing or making roads.

metallist (met-ă-list) *n.* a worker, or one skilled, in metals.

metallization (met-ă-l-i-ză-shun) *n.* the act or process of forming into a metal.

metallize (met-ă-l-i-z) *v.t.* to form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to.

metallography (met-ă-log-ă-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *metallon*, metal, and *graphein*, write] the science of metals; an account of metals.

metalloid (met-ă-loid) *n.* [G. *metallon*, metal, and *eidos*, form] a non-metallic element; the metallic base of a fixed alkali or alkaline earth;—*a.* like metal; pertaining to the metalloids.

metallurgic (met-ă-lur-jik) *a.* pertaining to metallurgy.

metallurgist (met-ă-lur-jist) *n.* one skilled in metallurgy.

metallurgy (met-ă-lur-ji) *n.* [O. F. *metallurgie*, fr. Late L. fr. G. *metallon*, metal, and *ergon*, work] the art of working metals; the operation of obtaining metals from their ores.

metamere (met-ă-mēr) *n.* [G. *meta*, after, and *meros*, a part] one of a series of similar parts [Zool.].

metamerism (met-ă-me-rizm) *n.* isomerism.

metamorphic (met-ă-mor-fik) *a.* producing or exhibiting metamorphosis.

Metamorphic rocks, rocks that have undergone change in structure or in chemical composition.

metamorphism (met-ă-mor-fizm) *n.* the process of metamorphosing; changed condition.

metamorphose (met-ă-mor-fōz) *v.t.* to change into a different form; to transform; to transmute.

metamorphosis (met-ă-mor-fō-sis) *n.* [G. *meta*, denoting change, and

morphē, form] change of form or structure; transformation, as of a chrysalis into a winged insect.

metaphor (met-ă-fur) *n.* [G. *metapherein*, to transfer] a comparison conveyed in a single word.

metaphoric, metaphorical (met-ă-for-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; figurative.

metaphorically (met-ă-for-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a metaphorical manner.

metaphrase (mēt-ā-frāz) *n.* [G.] a literal translation; a repaitee.

metaphrast (mēt-ā-frast) *n.* a literal translator.

metaphrastic (mēt-ā-fras'tik) *a.* close, or literal, in translation.

metaphysical (mēt-ā-fiz-i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to metaphysics; according to rules or principles of metaphysics; abstract; general.

metaphysically (mēt-ā-fiz-i-kāl-i) *adv.* in the manner of metaphysical science.

metaphysician (mēt-ā-fiz-ish'ān) *n.* one versed in metaphysics.

metaphysics (mēt-ā-fiz-iks) *n.* [G. *meta ta phusika*, after physics, things that relate to external nature—so called because the study was supposed to come after that of physics or natural science] ontology; the science that investigates the origin, principles, and causes, of living existence, the science of mind, as opposed to matter; psychology.

metaplasm (mēt-ā-plazm) *n.* [G.] change in the form of a word by the addition, retrenchment, or transposition of a letter or syllable.

metastasis (mēt-ā-stā-sis) *n.* [G.] change of a disease from part to part [Med.].

metatarsal (mēt-ā-tār-sāl) *a.* belonging to the metatarsus.

metatarsus (mēt-ā-tār-sus) *n.* [G. *meta* and *tarsos*, the flat of the foot] the part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes.

metathesis (mēt-ā-thē-sis) *n.* [G. *meta*, denoting change, and *thesis*, a placing] transposition of the letters of a word [Gram.]; the removal of a morbid agent [Surg.].

metathorax (mēt-ā-thō-raks) *n.* [G. *meta* and *thorax*, chest] the last segment of the thorax [Entom.].

metatome (mēt-ā-tōm) *n.* [G. *meta* and *tomē*, a cutting] the space between two dentils [Arch.].

metayer (mēt-ā-yer) *n.* [F. fr. L. *medius*, middle] one that cultivates another's land on condition of receiving a share of the produce.

mete (mēt) *vt.* [A.S. *metan*] to measure; —*n.* measure; limit; boundary.

metempirical (mēt-em-pir-i-kāl) *a.* [G. *meta*, beyond, and E. *empirical*] transcendental.

metempsychosis (mēt-em-si-kō-sis) *n.* [G. *meta*, change, *en*, in, and *psuchē*, the soul] the passing of the soul of a man, after death, into some other animal body; transmigration.

metempsychosis (mēt-em-tō-sis) *n.* [G. *meta*, beyond, and *empsychōsis*, falling upon, fr. *en*, in, and *psychōn*, to fall] the solar equation necessary to prevent the calendar new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years.

meteograph, meteorograph (mēt-te-u-graf, mēt-te-ur-u-graf) *n.* [G.] an instrument by which the variations in several meteorological elements are recorded in combination.

meteor (mēt-te-ur) *n.* [G. *meteōron*, raised above earth] any atmospheric phenomenon; a transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere.

meteoric (mēt-te-or-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, meteors; resembling a meteor.

Meteoric iron, iron found in siderites. **Meteoric shower**, a shower of shooting stars.

meteorite (mēt-te-ur-it) *n.* a mineral or metallic mass that has fallen upon the earth from space.

meteoritic (mēt-te-ur-it-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, meteorites.

meteorography (mēt-te-ur-og'ra-fi) *n.* [G.] the registration of meteorological phenomena.

meteorolite (mēt-te-ur-u-lit) *n.* [G. *meteōron* and *lithos*, stone] a meteoric stone.

meteorological (mēt-te-ur-u-loj'i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to the atmosphere and to its phenomena, or to its meteorology.

meteorologist (mēt-te-ur-ol'og-jist) *n.* a person skilled in meteorology.

meteorology (mēt-te-ur-ol'ō-ji) *n.* [G.] the science that treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

meter (mēt-ter) *n.* one who, or that which, metes or measures; an instrument for measuring the consumption of gas or water.

meteyard (mēt-yārd) *n.* a measuring-rod, a yard in length.

metheglin (mē-theg'lin) *n.* [W.] mead.

methinks (mē-things'ks) *v. impersonal* [A.S. *mē thynceth*, it seems to me, fr. *thyncean*, to seem] it seems to me.

method (mēth-'ud) *n.* [G. *methodos*, fr. *meta*, after, and *hodos*, a way] system; course of procedure; classification; logical arrangement.

methodic, methodical (mē-thod-ik, -i-kāl) *a.* systematic; orderly; precise.

methodically (mē-thod-i-kāl-i) *adv.* in a methodical manner.

Methodism (mēth-'ud-izm) *n.* the doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Methodist (mēth-'ud-ist) *n.* one of an ancient school of physicians; a strict observer of method; one of a sect of Christians, founded by John Wesley; a person of strict piety.

Methodistic, Methodistical (mēth-'u-dis-tik, -ti-kāl) *a.* resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists.

Methodistically (mēth-'u-dis-ti-kāl-i) *adv.* after the manner of the Methodists.

methodize (mēth-'ud-iz) *v. t.* to reduce to method; to arrange in a convenient manner.

methodology (mēth-'u-dol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *methodos* and *logos*, discourse] the science of method or classification.

methomania (mēth-'u-mā-ni-ā) *n.* [G. *methē*, strong drink, and *mania*, madness] dipsomania.

methought (mē-thaw't) preterite of the verb *methinks*.

methyl (mēth-'il) *n.* [G. *meta*, by means of, and *hulē*, wood] the supposed radical of wood spirit.

methylated (mēth-'i-lē-ted) *a.* mixed with methyl. **Methylated spirit**, spirit of wine mixed with 10 per cent. of crude wood spirit.

methylene, methene (mēth-'i-lēn, mēth-'ēn) *n.* an organic radical (CH₂), known only in combination.

methylic (mē-thi'lik) *a.* derived from methyl.

Metonic (mē-ton'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Meton, an ancient Athenian astronomer.

Metonic cycle, see *cycle*.

metonymic (mēt-nim'ik) *a.* used by way of metonymy.

metonymy (mēt-nō-ni-mi) *n.* [G. *meta*, change, and *onoma*, name] a figure of speech in which a thing is named by some accompaniment.

metope (mēt-u-pe) *n.* [G.] the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

metoposcopy (mēt-u-pos-ku-pi) *n.* [G. *metōpon*, forehead, and *skopein*, to view] the study of physiognomy.

metre, meter (mēt-ter) *n.* [F. fr. L. fr. G. *metron*] rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; verse; a French measure of length, equal to 39.37 English inches, the standard linear measure.

metric (mēt-rik) *a.* pertaining to the system of weights and measures of which the metre is the fundamental unit.

metrical (mēt-ri-kāl) *a.* pertaining to measure, metre, or rhythm; consisting of verses.

metrically (mēt-ri-kāl-i) *adv.* in a metrical manner.

metrician, metricist, metrist (mēt-trish'ān, mēt-ri-sist, mēt-trist) *n.* a metrical writer; one skilled in metres.

metrics (mēt-riks) *n.* the art of versification.

metrocracy (me-trok'ra-si) *n.* [*G. mētēr*, mother, and *kratein*, to rule] rule of the mother of the family.

metrograph (met'ru-gráf) *n.* [*G. metron*, measure, and *graphein*, write] an apparatus for recording the speed of a railway train, together with the number and the duration of the stoppages.

metronome (met'ru-nóm) *n.* [*G. metron*, measure, and *nomos*, law, division] an instrument to measure the length or time of a musical note or bar.

metronomy (me-tron'u-mi) *n.* measurement of musical time by an instrument.

metropolis (me-trop'u-lis) *n.* [*G. mētēr*, mother, and *polis*, city] the mother city; the chief city or capital of a country; the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop.

metropolitan (met-ru-pol'i-tan) *a.* belonging to a metropolis; — *n.* a bishop resident in a capital city, an archbishop.

mettle (met'l) *n.* [a variant of *metal*] spirit; courage; constitutional ardour.

mettled (met'ld) *a.* having mettle; high-spirited; full of fire.

mettlesome (met'l-sum) *a.* full of spirit.

mettlesomely (met'l-sum-li) *adv.* in a mettlesome manner.

mettlesomeness (met'l-sum-nes) *n.* state of being mettlesome.

mew (mū) *n.* [A.S. *mēw*] a sea-gull.

mew (mū) *v.i.* [*F. fr. L. mutare*] to shed or cast; to shut up; to confine; — *v.i.* to cast the feathers; — *n.* a cage for birds, esp. while moulting; a place of confinement; — *pl.* stables for carriage-horses in towns (so called because stables were built in 1534 on the ground where the royal falcons had been kept).

mew (mū) *v.i.* [imit.] to cry as a cat; — *n.* the cry of a cat.

mewl (mūl) *v.i.* [*F. miauler*, cf. *mew*] to cry, as a child; to squall.

mezzanine (mez-a-nin) *n.* [It. *mezzo*, middle] a low story between two higher stories; a window in such a story.

mezzo (med-zō) *a.* [It. fr. *L. medius*, middle] middle; mean. **Mezzo-soprano**, a voice intermediate in compass between soprano and contralto.

mezzo-rilievo (med-zō-rē-lyā-vō) *n.* [It.] middle relief.

mezzotint (med-zō, mez-ō-tint) *n.* [It.] a particular manner of engraving on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian-ink.

miasm, **miasma** (mī-azm', mī-az-ma) *n.*; *pl.* **miasmata** (mī-az-ma-tā) [*G. miasma*, a stain] infectious matter floating in the air; noxious emanations; malaria.

miasmatic, **miasmatic** (mī-az-mal, mī-az-mat'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or partaking of, the qualities of miasma.

mica (mī'ka) *n.* [*L. mica*, crumb] a mineral capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness. **Mica-schist**, **mica-slate**, a schistose rock made up of quartz and mica.

micaceous (mī-kā-shus) *a.* pertaining to, containing, or like, mica.

Michaelmas (mik-el-mas) *n.* [*Michael* and *mass*] the feast of St. Michael, celebrated September 29; autumn. **Michaelmas term**, November 2 to 25, inclusive.

miche (mich) *v.i.* [O.F.] to skulk; to sneak.

mickle (mik'l) *a.* [M.E. *mikel*, *michel*, fr. A.S. *micel*] much; great.

microbe (mī'krōb) *n.* [*G. mikros*, small, and *bios*, life] a minute organism.

microbial (mī'krō-bi-əl) *a.* of, pertaining to, or caused by, microbes.

microcosm (mī'kru-kōz-m) [*G. mikros*, small, and *kosmos*, the world] a little world—hence, man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world.

microcosmic, **microcosmical** (mī'kru-koz-mik, -mī-kəl) *a.* pertaining to the microcosm.

Microcosmic salt, a salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid.

microcosmography (mī'kru-koz-mog'ra-fi) *n.* [*G. mikrokosmos* and *graphein*, write] the description of man as a little world.

microcoustic (mī'kru-kous'tik) *a.* [*G. mikros*, small, and *akouein*, hear, cf. *acoustic*] serving to augment weak sounds; — *n.* an aural instrument for collecting and augmenting weak sounds.

microcrystalline (mī'kru-kris'ta-lin) *a.* minutely crystalline.

microlithic (mī'kru-lith'ik) *a.* [*G. mikros*, small, and *lithos*, stone] consisting of small stones.

micrometer (mī'krom'e-ter) *n.* [*G. mikros* and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring very small distances or angles.

micrometric, **micrometrical** (mī'kru-met'rik, -ri-kəl) *a.* pertaining to, or made by, the micrometer.

micro-organism (mī'kru-or-gan-izm) *n.* a microscopic organism.

micropantograph (mī'kru-pan'tu-graf) *n.* [*G. mikros*, small, and *E. pantograph*] an instrument for executing very minute writing and engraving.

microphone (mī'kru-fōn) *n.* [*G. mikros* and *phōnē*, voice] an instrument for augmenting small sounds.

microphotograph (mī'kru-fō-tu-gráf) *n.* a photograph of an object made so small as to require a microscope for its examination.

microphyte (mī'kru-fit) *n.* [*G. mikros* and *phuton*, plant] a microscopic plant.

micropsia (mī'krop-si-ā) *n.* [*G. mikros* and *opsis*, a view] an affection of the eye, in which objects appear less than their real size [Path.].

micropyle (mī'kru-pil) *n.* [*G. mikros* and *pulē*, gate] the nearly closed foramen in a ripe seed [Bot.]; a minute pore [Zool.].

microsclere (mī'kru-sklēr) *n.* [*G. mikros* and *sklēros*, hard] a flesh-spicule of a sponge.

microscope (mī'kru-skōp) *n.* [*G. mikros* and *skopein*, to view] a magnifying optical instrument.

microscopic (mī'kru-skop'ik) *a.* made by the aid of a microscope; pertaining to a microscope; visible only by the aid of a microscope.

microscopically (mī'kru-skop'ik-ā-lī) *adv.* by the microscope; with minute inspection.

microscopist (mī'kru-skōp-ist, mī'kros-ku-pist) *n.* one skilled in microscopy.

microscopy (mī'kros-ku-pi) *n.* the use of the microscope; microscopic investigation.

microseism (mī'kru-sizm) *n.* [*G. mikros*, small, and *seismos*, a shaking] a slight earthquake tremor.

microspectroscope (mī'kru-spek'trō-skōp) *n.* a combination of the spectroscope with the microscope.

microspore (mī'kru-spōr) [*G. mikros* and *sporos*, seed] a small or sexually produced spore [Bot.].

microtome (mī'kru-tōm) *n.* [*G. mikros* and *tomē*, a cutting] an instrument for making very thin sections for microscopic examination.

microzyme (mī'kru-zim) *n.* [*G. mikros* and *zumē*, leaven] a minute organism, the germ of zymotic disease.

micturition (mik-tū-rish'un) *n.* [*L. micturire*, urinate] the passing of urine.

mid (mid) *a.* [A.S. *mid*, *midd*] situated between extremes; middle; intervening. **Mid-stream**, the middle of the stream.

mid, **middy** (mid, mid4) *n.* a midshipman.



Microscope

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talk

mida (mī'da) *n.* [G. *midas*, a destructive insect in pulse] the larva of the bean-fly.

midday (mid-'dā) *a.* pertaining to noon; meridional; —*n.* the middle of the day; noon.

midden (mid-'n) *n.* [Dan.] a dunghill.

middle (mid-'l) *a.* [A.S. *middel*, fr. *midl*] equally distant from the extremes; intermediate; —*n.* the point or part equally distant from the extremities; midst; centre; waist. **Middle-aged**, being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. **Middle Ages**, a period of European history extending from the 5th to the 15th century, inclusive. **Middle-deck**, the deck below the main-deck in three-deckers. **Middle English**, English from 1150 to 1580 A.D. **Middle-ground**, the central part of a picture. **Middle-man**, an agent between two parties; one that comes between the producer and the consumer. **Middle term**, the term of a syllogism that appears twice in the premises, and is eliminated in the conclusion.

middlemost (mid-'l-mōst) *a.* in the middle, or nearest the middle.

middling (mid-'ling) *a.* of middle rank, state, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre.

middlingly (mid-'ling-li) *adv.* passably; tolerably.

middlings (mid-'lingz) *n. pl.* the coarser part of flour.

midgard (mid-'gārd) *n.* [Icel.] the abode of the human race [Scand. Myth.].

midge (mij) *n.* [A.S. *micg*, *mycg*] a gnat.

midland (mid-'lānd) *a.* being in the interior; surrounded by the land; —*n.* the interior of a country.

Midlenting (mid-'len-'ting) *n.* visiting parents at Mid-lent.

midmost (mid-'mōst) *a.* middle; central.

midnight (mid-'nīt) *n.* twelve o'clock at night; —*a.* being in the middle of the night; very dark.

mid-off (mid-'of) *n.* in cricket, a fielder that stands on the right of the striking batsman, and at a moderate distance from him (the corresponding fielder on the left is **mid-on**).

midrash (mid-'rash) *n.* [H.] the ancient Jewish exposition of the Old Testament.

midrib (mid-'rib) *n.* a continuation of the petiole [Bot.].

midriff (mid-'rif) *n.* [A.S.] the diaphragm.

midship (mid-'ship) *a.* [for *amidship*] being in the middle of a ship.

midshipman (mid-'ship-mān) *n.* in the British navy, an officer next in rank above a naval cadet.

midships (mid-'ships) *adv.* in the middle of a ship.

midst (midst) *n.* [M.E.] the middle; —*prep.* amidst.

midsummer (mid-'sum-'er) *n.* the summer solstice (June 21). **Midsummer-day**, the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24). **Midsummer-eve**, St. John's Eve.

midway (mid-'wā) *n.* a middle way; —*a.* and *adv.* in the middle of the way.

midwife (mid-'wif) *n.* [A.S. *mid*, with, and *wif*, woman] a woman that assists women in childbirth; —*v.t.* to assist in childbirth; —*v.i.* to exercise the office of a midwife.

midwifery, midwifry (mid-'wif-ri, -'wif-ri) *n.* the act or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

midwinter (mid-'win-'ter) *n.* the winter solstice (December 22).

mien (mēn) *n.* [F. *mine*, the look, fr. It. *mina*, deportment, fr. L. *minari*, to threaten] air; look; carriage; demeanour.

miff (mif) *n.* [Ger. *muffen*, sulk] a slight quarrel.

might (mīt) *prerite* of the verb *may*.

might (mīt) *n.* [A.S. *miht*] power; strength; energy. **With might and main**, with all one's strength.

mightily (mī-'ti-li) *adv.* powerfully; vigorously; greatly.

mightiness (mī-'ti-nes) *n.* quality of being mighty; greatness; a title of dignity.

mighty (mī-'ti) *a.* strong; powerful; huge; extensive; violent; efficacious; important; —*adv.* in a great degree.

mignonette (min-'yu-'net') *n.* [F.] a sweet-scented annual.

migraine (mi-'grān') See **megrim**.

migrant (mī-'grānt') *a.* migratory; —*n.* a migratory animal.

migrate (mī-'grāt) *v.i.* [L. *migrare*] to change one's place of residence; to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning again in the spring.

migration (mī-'grā-'shun) *n.* act of migrating.

migratory (mī-'grā-tur-i) *a.* re-moving from one state or country to another; roving; wandering.

mikado (mi-'kā-'dō) *n.* [Jap.] the emperor of Japan.

milch (milsh) *a.* [milk] giving milk.

mild (mild) *a.* [A.S.] tender and gentle; kind; soothing; pleasant; placid; not harsh or sour; moderate; operating gently.

mildew (mild-'dū) *n.* [A.S. *mildeow*] a thin, whitish, powdery coating, consisting of minute fungi, found on various diseased or decaying substances; —*v.t.* to taint with mildew; —*v.i.* to become mildewed.

mildly (mild-'li) *adv.* in a mild manner.

mildness (mild-'nes) *n.* quality of being mild.

mile (mil) *n.* [A.S. *mil*, fr. L. *millia*, pl. of *mille*, a thousand] a measure of distance. **Mile-post**, a post or stone set to mark the miles. **Geographical or nautical mile**, 6080 feet. **Statute mile**, 5280 feet.

mileage (mil-'ij) *n.* distance in miles; expenses per mile.

Milesian (mī-'lēzh-yan) *n.* [*Milesius*, a legendary king of Spain, whose two sons conquered Ireland, 1300 B.C.] an Irishman; —*a.* Irish.

milfoil (mil-'foil) *n.* [L. *mille*, thousand, and *folium*, leaf] an herb. Also called **yarrow**.

miliary (mil-'yar-i) *a.* [L. *milium*, millet] like millet seeds; marked by formations of this size.

militancy (mil-'i-tān-si) *n.* [L. *miles*, *milis*, soldier] warfare; militarism.

militant (mil-'i-tānt) *a.* fighting; serving as a soldier. **The Church Militant**, see **church**.

militarism (mil-'i-tār-izm) *n.* military spirit or rule.

militarist (mil-'i-tār-ist) *n.* an advocate of militarism; one devoted to military affairs.

military (mil-'i-tār-i) *a.* pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war; warlike; becoming a soldier; —*n.* the whole body of soldiers; the army. **Military tenure**, a tenure of land conditional on performing military service.

militate (mil-'i-tāt) *v.t.* to stand opposed to; to be inconsistent with; to fight against.

militia (mī-'lish-ā) *n.* [L. warfare, fr. *miles*, soldiers] a body of citizens enrolled and disciplined, but not permanently serving in time of peace, and not liable to serve out of the country even in time of war. **Militia-man**, one that belongs to the militia.

milk (milk) *n.* [A.S. *meole*] a white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young; the white juice of certain plants; an emulsion made by bruising seeds; anything resembling milk; —*v.t.* to draw milk from; to supply with milk. **Milk-fever**, the fever that accompanies the beginning of lactation after childbirth. **Milk-leg**, a swelling of the leg common in puerperal women. **Milk-punch**, a drink made of milk, spirits, sugar, and nutmeg. **Milk-sickness**, a malignant fever affecting both men and animals. **Milk-sugar**, lactose. **Milk-tooth**, a temporary or deciduous tooth; the fore-tooth of a foal. **Milk-walk**, the district served by one milkman. **Bristol milk**, a mixture of



Mignonette.



Midrib.

sherry and other ingredients. **Condensed milk**, milk evaporated to a thick consistency, or to dryness, and preserved by the addition of sugar. **Fairy's milk**, a secretion from the mammary glands of infants, occurring for a few days after birth.

milker (mil'-ker) *n.* one that milks, or gives milk; an apparatus for milking cows mechanically.

milkiness (mil'-ki-ness) *n.* qualities like those of milk; softness.

milkmaid (milk-mād) *n.* a woman that milks, or is employed in the dairy.

milkman (milk-man) *n.* one that sells milk, or carries it to market.

milksop (milk-sop) *n.* a piece of bread sopped in milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

milky (mil'-ki) *a.* relating to, or made of, milk; resembling milk; yielding milk; soft; mild; gentle; timorous. **Milky Way**, a broad, irregular, luminous zone in the heavens, the blended light of innumerable stars.

mill (mil) *n.* [A.S. *mylen*, fr. L. *mola*] a machine for grinding any substance, as grain, etc.; a factory; a pugilistic fight;—*v.t.* to grind; to make a raised border or impression around the edges of, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across the edges of; to full, as cloth; to beat severely. **Mill-cog**, the cog of a mill-wheel. **Mill-dam**, a dam to obstruct a water-course, and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel; a mill-pond. **Mill-eye**, an opening in the case of a millstone at which the meal, etc., is let out. **Mill-head**, the head of water by which a mill is turned. **Mill-horse**, a horse that turns a mill. **Mill-pond**, a reservoir of water for the purpose of driving a mill-wheel. **Mill-race**, the current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed. **Mill-sixpence**, an old English coin. **Mill-tail**, the current of water from a mill. **Mill-tooth**, a molar tooth. **Mill-wright**, a mechanic that makes and repairs the machinery of mills. **To mill chocolate**, to cause it to froth.

mill (mil) *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand] the 1000th part of a dollar.

millboard (mil-bōrd) *n.* a stout kind of pasteboard.

milled (mild) *a.* filled, as cloth; stamped or grained on the edge, as a coin.

millenarian (mil-e-nā-ri-ān) *a.* [L. *mille*, a thousand] consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium;—*n.* one that believes in the millennium.

millenarianism (mil-e-nā-ri-an-izm) *n.* the doctrines of the millenarians.

millenary (mil'e-nār-i) *a.* millenarian;—*n.* the space of a thousand years; a millenarian.

millennial (mil-len-i-āl) *a.* pertaining to the millennium.

millennialist (mil-len-i-āl-ist) *n.* a millenarian.

millennium (mi-len-i-um) *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year] a thousand years; a period during which Satan will be bound, and Christ reign on earth.

milleped, millipede (mil'e-ped, i-pēd) *n.* [L. *mille* and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] an insect having many feet.

millepore (mil'e-pōr) *n.* [L. *mille* and *porus*, passage] a kind of coral.

milleporite (mil'e-pōr-it) *n.* a fossil millepore.

miller (mil'er) *n.* the owner or worker of a grist mill; a moth or winged insect (so called because the wings appear as if covered with white dust). **Miller's-thumb**, a small native river fish; the bull-head.

millesimal (mil-es-i-māl) *a.* [L. *mille*, thousand] consisting of a thousand parts.

millet (mil-et) *n.* [F. fr. L. *milium*, millet] one of several grasses. **Millet-grass**, a hardy grass of several species.

milliard (mil-yard) *n.* [F. fr. L. *mille*, thousand] a thousand millions.

milligram, milligramme (mil'i-gram) *n.* the 1000th part of a gram, '0154 of a grain.

millilitre (mil'i-lī-ter) *n.* the 1000th part of a litre, '06102 of a cubic inch.

millimetre (mil'i-mē-ter) *n.* the 1000th part of a metre, '03937 inch.

milliner (mil-i-ner) *n.* [*Milaner*, importer of wares from Milan] a person that makes and sells head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, etc., for women.

millinery (mil-i-ner-i) *n.* the articles made or sold by milliners.

milling (mil-ing) *n.* the act of grinding; the process of fulling cloth; the act of indenting coin.

million (mil-yun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *mille*, thousand] a thousand thousands; an indefinitely large number. **The millions**, the masses.

millionaire (mil-yun-ār) *n.* one whose wealth is counted by millions; a very rich person.

millionary (mil-yun-ār-i) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, millions.

millionth (mil-yunth) *a.* constituting one of a million;—*n.* one of a million equal parts.

millstone (mil'stōn) *n.* a stone used for grinding grain. **Millstone-grit**, a coarse-grained sandstone. **To see through a millstone**, to be keened.

milreis (mil-rēs) *n.* [Pg.] a Portuguese coin, worth about 6s.

milsey (mil'si) *n.* [*milk-sieve*] a sieve for straining milk.

milt (milt) *n.* [A.S. *mitte*] the spleen;—[corruption of *milk*] the spermatic glands of the male fish (often called soft roe);—*v.t.* to impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

milter (mil-ter) *n.* a male fish.

mimbar (mim-bar) *n.* [A.] a pulpit in a mosque.

mime (mīm) *n.* [G. *mimos*] a mimic actor; a kind of farce.

mimeograph (mim-i-ō-grāf) *n.* [G. *mimēsthai*, imitate, and *graphein*, write] an apparatus for producing stencils of written matter, from which copies may be obtained.

mimesis (mī-mē-sis) *n.* [G.] imitation of the speech, bearing, or gestures of another [Rhet.]; mimicry [Biol.].

mimetic, mimetical (mī-met'ik, i-kāl) *a.* apt to imitate; given to mimicry.

mimic (mim'ik) *a.* [G.] inclined to imitate; imitative;—*n.* one that mimics;—*v.t.* to imitate; to ridicule by imitation.

mimicker (mim-i-ker) *n.* a mimic.

mimicry (mim'ik-ri) *n.* the act of imitating; mockery by imitation; [Biol.] close likeness to something else in appearance, colour, etc.

mimographer (mim-mog-rā-fer) *n.* [G.] a writer of mimes.

Mimosa (mī-mō-sā) *n.* [G. *mimos*, mimic] a genus of leguminous plants, which includes the sensitive plant.

mimotype (mim-u-tīp) *n.* a form of animal life that mimics another found in a different country.

minimus (mim-ū-lus) *n.* a genus of showy garden plants.

mina (mī-nā) *n.* [H.] an ancient unit of weight, and of value.

minacious (mī-nā'shus) *a.* [L. *minax*, *minacis*, fr. *minari*, to threaten] threatening; full of menaces.

minar (mī-nār) *n.* [A., lamp, lighthouse] a turret; a lighthouse; a tower [Moslem Arch.].

minaret (min-a-ret) *n.* [Sp. fr. A.] a slender, lofty turret on Mohammedan mosques.

minatory (min'-a-tur-i) *a.* [L. *minari*, pp. *minatus*, threaten] threatening.

mince (mins) *v.t.* [A.S. *minsian*, fr. *min*, small] to cut into very small pieces; to diminish in speaking; to clip, as words or expressions; to



Millet.



Minaret.

extenuate in representation;—*v.i.* to walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to speak softly or with affected nicety. **Mince-meat**, meat chopped small. **Mince-pie**, a pie made with mince-meat and other ingredients.

mincingly (mins'ing-li) *adv.* in a mincing manner.

mind (mīnd) *n.* [A.S. *gemynd*] the intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding; the soul; opinion; choice; intent; purpose; memory;—*v.t.* to attend to; to obey. **Mind-man**, one that professes to treat disease by directly influencing the mind of the patient. To **mind one's P's and Q's**, to be circumspect.

mindful (mīnd'fūl) *a.* attentive; heedful.

mindfully (mīnd'fūl-i) *adv.* attentively; heedfully.

mindfulness (mīnd'fūl-nes) *n.* attention; regard; heedfulness.

mindless (mīnd'les) *a.* without mind; stupid; negligent; careless.

mine (mīn) *pron.* [A.S. *mīn*] my; belonging to me.

mine (mīn) *n.* [L. *minari*, to threaten] a pit or excavation in the earth, from which mineral substances are dug; a cavity filled with powder, or other explosive, formed under a fortification or other work, so as to destroy it when fired; a rich source of wealth or other good;—*v.t.* to lay a mine under; to sap; to undermine; to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means;—*v.i.* to dig a mine or pit in the earth; to burrow; to work in secret. **Mine-captain**, the overseer of a mine.

miner (mī'n-er) *n.* one that mines; a digger of mines.

mineral (mīn'e-ral) *n.* [Low L. *minera*, a mine] an inorganic substance having a definite chemical composition;—*a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, minerals; impregnated with minerals. **Mineral acids**, sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. **Mineral alkali**, soda. **Mineral black**, oxide of carbon. **Mineral caoutchouc**, a variety of bitumen. **Mineral green**, carbonate of copper. **Mineral kingdom**, the collection of inorganic substances. **Mineral salt**, salt found native. **Mineral waters**, waters impregnated with mineral substances.

mineralization (mīn'e-ral-i-zā'shun) *n.* process of mineralizing.

mineralize (mīn'e-ral-iz) *v.t.* to make mineral; to communicate the properties of a mineral to;—*v.i.* to go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals.

mineralizer (mīn'e-ral-i-z-er) *n.* a substance that combines with a metal in an ore.

mineralogic, mineralogical (mīn'e-ra-loj'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to mineralogy.

mineralogically (mīn'e-ra-loj'i-kal-i) *adv.* according to the principles of mineralogy.

mineralogist (mīn'e-ral-ō-jist) *n.* one that is versed in the science of minerals.

mineralogy (mīn'e-ral-ō-jī) *n.* [mineral and G. *logos*, discourse] the science of minerals.

Minerva (mī-nēr'va) *n.* [L.] the goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts. **Minerva press**, ultra-sentimental novels.

mingle (mīng-gl) *v.t.* [A.S. *mengan*] to blend; to mix; to join irregularly or promiscuously;—*v.i.* to be united with. **Mingle-mangle**, a medley.

mingledly (mīng-gld-li) *adv.* confusedly.

mingler (mīng-gler) *n.* one that mingles.

miniate (mīn'ī-āt) *v.t.* [L. *minium*, red lead] to paint with vermilion.

miniature (mīn'ī-tūr) *n.* [It. *miniare*, to dye, to paint] a small-sized painting or portrait done on ivory, etc.; a painting or other representation on a reduced scale;—*a.* done on a small scale.

minibus (mīn'ī-bus) *a.* [L. *minor*, less, and E. *omnibus*] a small omnibus.

minify (mīn'ī-f) *v.t.* to lessen.

minikin (mīn'ī-kin) *n.* [D. *dim.* of M.D. *minne*, love] a pet; the smallest kind of pin; the second size of match-splint;—*a.* small; delicate.

minim (mīn'im) *n.* [O.F. *minime*, very small, fr. L. *minimus*, least] anything very minute; a short poem; a single drop; a note equal in time to two crotchets; one of an order of monks founded by St. Francis of Paola in the 15th century.



Minim.

minimal (mīn'ī-mal) *a.* of minimal amount.

minimize (mīn'ī-miz) *v.t.* to reduce to the smallest part.

minimum (mīn'ī-mum) *n.* the least quantity assignable in a given case;—*a.* least. **Minimum thermometer**, one so constructed as to register the lowest temperature since its last adjustment.

mining (mī-nīng) *n.* the art of making mines;—*a.* connected with mines; burrowing; insidious.

minion (mīn'yun) *n.* [F. *mignon*, a favourite] a favourite; a darling; a servile flatterer; a small kind of printing type between brevier and nonpareil.

minious (mīn'ī-us) *a.* [L. *minium*, red lead] vermilion.

minish (mīn'ish) *v.t.* [L. *minutus*, small] to reduce;—*v.i.* to become less.

minister (mīn'is-ter) *n.* [L.] a servant; a subordinate; an assistant of inferior rank; a medium or instrument; one intrusted with the direction of affairs of state; the representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court; one that serves at the altar; the pastor of a church;—*v.t.* to furnish; to afford; to administer;—*v.i.* to act as a servant, attendant, or agent; to give things needful; to give remedies.

ministerial (mīn-is-tē-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to service, or of executive office; attendant; pertaining to the office of a minister.

ministerialist (mīn-is-tē-ri-āl-ist) *n.* an adherent of the government.

ministerially (mīn-is-tē-ri-āl-i) *adv.* in a ministerial manner or character.

ministrant (mīn-is-trant) *a.* ministering;—*n.* one that ministers.

ministration (mīn-is-trā'shun) *n.* act of performing service as a subordinate agent; ministry; agent.

ministry (mīn-is-trī) *n.* act of ministering; the office, duties, or functions of a minister; the clergy; the ministers of state.

minium (mīn'ī-um) *n.* [L.] red oxide of lead.

miniver (mīn'ī-vēr) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *minutus*, small, and *varius*, variegated] the Siberian squirrel or its fur. Also called **meniver**.

mink (mīngk) *n.* [Sw. *mänk*] a carnivorous quadruped of the weasel tribe that burrows on the side of a river or pond, and affords a valuable fur.



Mink.

minnesinger (mīn'e-sīng-er) *n.* [Ger. *minne*, love] one of a class of German lyric poets and singers of the 12th and 13th centuries, whose main theme was love.

minnow (mīn'ō) *n.* [A.S. *myne*, fr. *min*, small] a very small fresh-water fish, of several species; minim; pink.



Minnow.

minor (mī-nur) *n.* [L.] inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; less or lower by a semitone;—*n.* a person of either sex under age; the minor term; a Minorite; a Franciscan friar. **Minor key**, a key characterized by a minor third, and often by a minor sixth, and even a minor seventh. **Minor premiss**, that which contains the minor term. **Minor premisses**, the twelve Old Testament books, Hosea to Malachi inclusive, or their authors. **Minor term**, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.

minoress (mī-nur-es) *n.* a female under age; a nun under the rule of St. Clare.

minorite (mī-nur-it) *n.* a Franciscan friar.

minority (mī-nor'ī-tī) *n.* state of being under age; the smaller number.

minorship (mī-nur-ship) *n.* the state of being a minor.
minotaur (mīn-ū-tawr) *n.* [(G.) a fabled monster, half man and half bull.
minster (mīn-ster) *n.* [A.S. *mynster*, fr. G. *monasterion*] the church of a monastery; a monastery; a cathedral church.
minstrel (mīn-strel) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *minister*] one of an order of men of the Middle Ages, who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others; a bard; a singer and harper; a musician.
minstrelsy (mīn-strel-si) *n.* the arts or occupation of minstrels; a number of musicians; a collection of ballads.
mint (mīnt) *n.* [A.S. *mynet*, fr. L. *moneta*, a mint, money] the place where money is coined; a place of invention, fabrication, or production; a source of unlimited supply;—*v.t.* to make by stamping, as money; to coin; to invent; to forge; to fabricate. **Mint-master**, the superintendent of a mint; one that forges or fabricates.
mint (mīnt) *n.* [A.S. *minte*, fr. L. fr. G. *mintha*] an aromatic plant of various species, producing a highly odoriferous and pungent essential oil. **Mint-julep**, a drink consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured with sprigs of mint. **Mint-sauce**, mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar.
mintage (mīn-tij) *n.* that which is minted; the duty paid for coining.
minter (mīn-ter) *n.* one that mints; a coiner.
minuend (mīn-ū-end) *n.* [L. *minuere*, lessen] the number from which another number is to be subtracted.
minuet, minuette (mīn-ū-et) *n.* [F., *dim.* of M.F. *menu*, small, fr. L. *minutus*, small] a slow, graceful dance (so called from the small steps taken in it); a tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance.
minus (mī-nus) *a.* [L.] less; negative, indicated by the sign —.
minuscule (mī-nus-kūl) *a.* small;—*n.* a concise monastic script in use from the 9th century to the invention of printing.
minute (mī-nūt) *a.* [L. *minutus*] very small; slight; particular; critical; exact; circumstantial.
minute (mīn-ūt) *n.* [M.E. fr. L. *minutum*, a small part] the 60th part of an hour or degree; a note to preserve the memory of anything;—*v.t.* to make a note of; to jot down. **Minute-book**, a book in which minutes are recorded. **Minute-glass**, a glass the sand of which measures a minute in running. **Minute-gun**, a gun discharged every minute as a signal of distress or mourning. **Minute-hand**, the hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch. **Minute-man**, a man ready at a minute's notice.
minutely (mī-nūt-ly) *adv.* exactly; nicely; to the least point or degree.
minutely (mīn-ūt-ly) *a.* occurring every minute.
minuteness (mī-nūt-ness) *n.* extreme smallness or fineness; exactness, as of details; closeness and nicety, as of observation.
minutiae (mī-nūt-shi-ē) *n. pl.* [L.] trifles; particulars or precise details.
minx (mīngks) *n.* [a corruption of *minikin*] a pert girl.
miny (mī-ni) *a.* abounding with mines; subterranean.
miocene (mī-ō-sēn) *a.* [G. *meiōn*, less, and *kainos*, new, recent] a term applied to the middle tertiary strata.
mir (mēr) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian commune.
miracle (mīr-ā-kl) *n.* [F. fr. L. *mirus*, wonderful] a wonder; prodigy; anything extraordinary or supernatural. **Miracle-monger**, a wonder-worker. **Miracle-play**, a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints.
miraculous (mīr-āk-ū-lus) *a.* of the nature of a miracle; supernatural; extraordinary; wonderful.
miraculously (mīr-āk-ū-lus-ly) *adv.* in a miraculous manner.
miraculousness (mīr-āk-ū-lus-nes) *n.* miraculous quality.

mirador (mīr-ā-dor) *n.*; *pl.* **miradores** (mīr-ā-dō-res) [Sp. fr. L. *mirus*, wonderful] a belvedere; a balcony or oriel.
mirage (mī-rāzh) *n.* [F. *mirer*, to look at, fr. L. *mirus*] an optical illusion causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air.
miraman (mīr-ā-man) *n.* a temporary Turkish officer.
mire (mīr) *n.* [Icel. *myri*, a bog] wet, slimy soil; deep mud;—*v.t.* to plunge and fix in mire; to soil with mud;—*v.i.* to sink in mud. **Mire-crow**, the pewit or laughing-gull; the sea-crow. **Mire-drum**, the bitter.
miriness (mī-rī-nes) *n.* miry quality.
mirk (mērķ) See **murk**.
mirror (mīr-ur) *n.* [O.F. *miroir*, fr. L. *mirus*, wonderful] a looking-glass; a pattern; an exemplar;—*v.t.* to reflect, as in a mirror. **Mirror-writing**, reversed handwriting, as seen when ordinary handwriting is held before a mirror.
mirth (mērth) *n.* [A.S. *myrgh*, fr. *myrge*, merry] noisy gaiety; merriment; joyousness.
mirthful (mērth-fool) *a.* merry; jovial; festive.
mirthfully (mērth-fool-i) *adv.* in a mirthful manner.
mirthfulness (mērth-fool-nes) *n.* mirth; merriment.
mirthless (mērth-les) *a.* joyless.
miry (mī-ri) *a.* abounding with, or full of, mire.
mirza (mēr-zā) *n.* a Persian title, placed before a name to denote a scholar, and after one to denote a prince. **Vision of Mirza**, an allegorical tale by Addison (*Spectator*, No. 159).
misadventure (mīs-ād-ven-tūr) *n.* [O.F. *mes*, *mis*, denoting bad, and *E. adventure*] unlucky accident; misfortune; mischance.
misadvertence (mīs-ād-ver-tens) *n.* inadvertence.
misadvised (mīs-ād-vid) *a.* ill advised; ill directed.
misalliance (mīs-ā-lī-āns) *n.* improper association or alliance.
misanthrope, misanthropist (mīs-ān-thrōp, mīs-ān-thrō-pist) *n.* [G. *misein*, to hate, and *anthrōpos*, man] a hater of mankind.
misanthropic, misanthropical (mīs-ān-thrōp-ik, -i-kal) *a.* hating mankind.
misanthropy (mīs-ān-thrō-pi) *n.* hatred of mankind.
misapplication (mīs-āp-ly-kā-shun) *n.* wrong application.
misapply (mīs-ā-plī) *v.t.* [A.S. *mis*, denoting wrong, and *E. apply*] to apply wrongly.
misappreciate (mīs-ā-prē-shi-āt) *v.t.* to undervalue.
misapprehend (mīs-āp-rē-hend) *v.t.* to take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand.
misapprehension (mīs-āp-rē-hen-shun) *n.* misunderstanding; misconception.
misappropriate (mīs-ā-prō-pri-āt) *v.t.* to appropriate wrongly; to put to a wrong use.
misappropriation (mīs-ā-prō-pri-ā-shun) *n.* wrong appropriation.
misarrange (mīs-ā-rānj) *v.t.* to arrange wrongly.
misarrangement (mīs-ā-rānj-ment) *n.* wrong arrangement.
misarray (mīs-ā-rā) *n.* disorder.
misbecome (mīs-be-kum) *v.t.* to suit ill.



Mirage.

misbecoming (mis-be-kum-*ing*) *a.* unseemly; unsuitable; indecorous.
misbecomingly (mis-be-kum-*ing-li*) *adv.* in an unsuitable or unworthy manner.
misbecomingness (mis-be-kum-*ing-nes*) *n.* unsuitableness.
misbegotten (mis-be-got-*n*) *a.* unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
misbehave (mis-be-hāv') *v.t.* to behave ill or improperly.
misbehaviour (mis-be-hāv'-*jur*) *n.* improper, rude, or uncivil behaviour.
misbelief (mis-be-lēf') *n.* erroneous belief; false religion.
misbelieve (mis-be-lēv') *v.t.* to believe erroneously.
misbeliever (mis-be-lē-*ver*) *n.* one that believes wrongly.
misbirth (mis-bērth) *n.* an abortion.
misborn (mis-born') *a.* born to evil.
miscalculate (mis-kal-kū-lāt) *v.t.* to compute or reckon wrongly.
miscalculation (mis-kal-kū-lā-*shun*) *n.* erroneous calculation.
miscall (mis-kaw'l) *v.t.* to name improperly.
miscarriage (mis-kar-'*ij*) *n.* unfortunate event of an undertaking; misdeemeanour; premature birth.
miscarry (mis-kar-'*i*) *v.i.* to fail of the intended effect; to fail to reach its destination; to bring forth young before the proper time.
miscast (mis-kást') *v.t.* and *i.* to reckon erroneously; —*n.* an erroneous reckoning.
miscigenation (mis-se-je-nā-*shun*) *n.* [L. *miscere*, mix, and *genus*, race] amalgamation of races.
miscellanarian (mis-e-lā-nā-*ri-an*) *n.* pertaining to miscellanies; —*n.* a writer of miscellanies.
miscellanea (mis-e-lā-nē-*a*) *n.pl.* a collection of miscellaneous matters.
miscellaneous (mis-e-lā-nē-*us*) *a.* [L. fr. *miscere*, mix] mixed; consisting of several kinds.
miscellaneousness (mis-e-lā-nē-*us-nes*) *n.* state of being miscellaneous.
miscellanist (mis-'el-ā-nist, mi-sel-ā-nist) *n.* a miscellanarian.
miscellany (mis-'el-ā-ni, mi-sel-ā-ni) *n.* a mixture of various kinds; a medley; a collection of compositions on various subjects.
mischance (mis-'chans') *n.* misfortune; mishap; disaster; —*v.i.* to fall out adversely.
mischarge (mis-'chārij') *v.t.* to charge wrongly; —*n.* a wrong charge.
mischief (mis-'chif) *n.* [O.F. *meschef*, fr. *mes*, bad, and *chef*, head] harm; hurt; damage; injury; vexatious affair; the cause of annoyance, trouble, or vexation. **Mischief-maker**, one that makes mischief; an instigator of enmity or strife.
mischievous (mis-'chi-vus) *a.* hurtful; injurious; inclined to do mischief.
mischievously (mis-'chi-vus-*li*) *adv.* in a mischievous manner.
mischievousness (mis-'chi-vus-*nes*) *n.* quality of being mischievous.
miscibility (mis-i-bil-'i-ti) *n.* capability of being mixed.
miscible (mis-'i-bl) *a.* [L. *miscere*, mix] capable of being mixed.
miscitation (mis-si-tā-*shun*) *n.* wrong quotation.
miscite (mis-sit') *v.t.* to misquote.
miscollocation (mis-kol-u-kā-*shun*) *n.* faulty arrangement.
miscolour (mis-kul-'ur) *v.t.* to misrepresent.

misconceive (mis-kun-sēv') *v.t.* to misapprehend; to misunderstand; to mistake.
misconception (mis-kun-sep-'*shun*) *n.* erroneous conception.
misconduct (mis-kon-'dukt) *n.* wrong conduct; mismanagement; —(mis-kun-'dukt') *v.t.* to mismanage; reflexively, to behave ill.
misconjecture (mis-kun-jekt-'ūr) *n.* a wrong conjecture; —*v.t.* and *i.* to form a wrong conjecture.
misconsecration (mis-kon-se-krā-*shun*) *n.* wrong consecration.
misconstruction (mis-kun-struk-'*shun*) *n.* wrong interpretation of words, etc.
misconstrue (mis-kon-strōō') *v.t.* to interpret erroneously.
miscount (mis-kount') *v.t.* to count erroneously; —*v.i.* to make a wrong reckoning; —*n.* an erroneous counting.
miscreant (mis-'kre-ant) *n.* [L. *minus*, less, and *credere*, believe] an infidel; a vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.
miscreate, miscreated (mis-'kre-āt, ā-*ted*) *a.* illegitimate; deformed.
miscreation (mis-'kre-ā-*shun*) *n.* a defective or unnatural creation.
miscreative (mis-'kre-ā-tiv) *a.* forming amiss.
miscreed (mis-'krēd) *n.* a false creed.
misdate (mis-dāt') *v.t.* to date erroneously; —*n.* a wrong date.
misdeal (mis-'dēl') *n.* a wrong deal; —*v.t.* to distribute wrongly, as cards; —*v.i.* to make a misdeal.
misdeed (mis-'dēd') *n.* an evil deed; a wicked action.
misdeem (mis-'dēm') *v.t.* to misjudge.
misdeemeanant (mis-'de-mē-'nant) *n.* one guilty of a misdeemeanour.
misdeemeanour (mis-'de-mē-'nur) *n.* ill behaviour; mismanagement; any indictable offence less grave than a felony.
misderive (mis-'de-riv') *v.t.* to derive wrongly.
misdirect (mis-'di-rekt') *v.t.* to direct wrongly.
misdirection (mis-'di-rek-'shun) *n.* act of directing wrongly; an error of a judge in charging the jury.
misdo (mis-'dōō') *v.t.* and *i.* to do wrongly.
misdoer (mis-'dōō-er) *n.* one that commits a fault or crime.
misdoing (mis-'dōō-*ing*) *n.* a wrong done; a fault.
misdoubt (mis-'dout) *v.t.* to suspect.
mise (mēz) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *mittere*, send] outlay; expenditure; issue in a rent action; settlement or agreement. **Mise of Lewis** (1264), the agreement between Henry III. of England and his rebellious barons.
misemploy (mis-em-'ploi') *v.t.* to employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.
misemployment (mis-em-'ploi-'ment) *n.* improper application, as of time or talents.
misenter (mis-en-'ter) *v.t.* to enter wrongly.
misentry (mis-en-'tri) *n.* a wrong entry.
miser (mī-zer) *n.* [L. *miser*, wretched] an extremely covetous person; a niggard; a mean fellow; a low wretch; an instrument used in sinking wells.
miserable (miz-'er-ā-bl) *n.* a very unhappy; wretched; causing evil or distress; very poor; mean; worthless; despicable.
miserably (miz-'er-ā-bl) *adv.* [L. *miserari*, to pity] in a miserable manner.
miserere (mīz-e-rē-re) *n.* [L.] Psalm li., which in the Vulgate begins with this word; a musical setting of this psalm; a lamentation; a bracket

so attached to the under side of a hinged seat in a church stall that it affords a rest for one standing up.

misericorde (miz-er-i-kord) *n.* [L.] mercy; a small dagger used by a knight to put a wounded man out of misery; [Arch.] a miserere.

miserly (mī-zēr-lī) *a.* very covetous; sordid; avaricious; niggardly.

misery (miz-e-ri) *n.* [L. *miser*, wretched] great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; calamity; misfortune.

misfaith (mis-fāth') *n.* distrust.

misfeasance (mis-fē-zans) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *minus*, less, and *facere*, do] a trespass; a wrong done; a misuse of lawful authority.

misfit (mis-fit') *n.* a bad fit.

misform (mis-form') *v.t.* to put into an ill shape.

misfortune (mis-for-tūn) *n.* ill fortune; mishap; mischance.

misgive (mis-giv') *v.t.* to fill with doubt.

misgiving (mis-giv'-ing) *n.* a failing of confidence; distrust.

misgo (mis-gō') *v.i.* to miscarry.

misgovern (mis-guv'-ern) *v.t.* to govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

misgovernment (mis-guv'-ern-ment) *n.* ill administration of public or private affairs.

misgrowth (mis-grōth') *n.* unnatural growth.

misguidance (mis-gī-'dāns) *n.* bad direction or advice.

misguide (mīs-gīd') *v.t.* to direct ill.

mishallowed (mīs-hal-'ōd) *a.* devoted to bad uses.

mishandle (mīs-han-'dl) *v.t.* to maltreat.

mishap (mīs-hap') *n.* ill chance; accident; misfortune.

mishappen (mīs-hap-'n) *v.i.* to happen ill.

mishmash (mīsh-'mash) *n.* [*dash*, a mixture] a medley.

Mishna (mīsh-'na) *n.* [H.] a collection of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.

Mishnic (mīsh-'nik) *a.* pertaining to the Mishna.

misimprove (mis-im-prōv') *v.t.* to misapply.

misinfer (mis-in-'fer') *v.t.* to infer wrongly.

misinform (mis-in-'form') *v.t.* to give erroneous information to.

misinformation (mis-in-'for-'mā-'shun) *n.* wrong information; false account.

misinformer (mis-in-'for-'mer) *n.* one that misinforms.

misintelligence (mis-in-'tel-'i-jens) *n.* wrong information.

misinterpret (mis-in-'ter-'pret) *v.t.* to interpret erroneously.

misinterpretable (mis-in-'ter-'pre-tā-'bl) *a.* liable to be misinterpreted.

misinterpretation (mis-in-'ter-'pre-tā-'shun) *n.* a mistaken interpretation.

misinterpreter (mis-in-'ter-'pre-ter) *n.* one that interprets wrongly.

misjoinder (mis-join-'der) *n.* a joining in one suit or action, of parties that should not be joined [Law].

misjudge (mis-juj') *v.t.* and *i.* to judge wrongly.

misjudgment (mis-juj'-ment) *n.* a wrong or unjust determination.

misikin (mīs-'kin) *n.* a small bagpipe.

misknow (mis-nō') *v.t.* to know imperfectly.

mislay (mis-lā') *v.t.* to lay in a wrong place; to lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

mislead (mis-lēd') *v.t.* to lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to deceive.

mislie (mis-lī') *v.i.* to lie awkwardly.

mislight (mis-lit') *v.t.* to mislead by a light.

mislike (mis-līk') *v.t.* and *i.* to dislike;—*n.* dislike.

mismanage (mis-man-'ij) *v.t.* and *i.* to manage ill.

mismanagement (mis-man-'ij-ment) *n.* improper management.

mismanager (mis-man-'i-er) *n.* one that mismanages.

mismatch (mis-mach') *v.t.* to match unsuitably.

mismetre (mis-mē-'ter) *v.t.* to spoil the metre of.

misname (mis-nām') *v.t.* to call by the wrong name.

misnomer (mis-nō-'mer) *n.* [O.F. *mez*, badly, and *nommer*, to name] a wrong or inapplicable name or title.

misogamist (mi-sog-'g-a-mist) *n.* [G. *misein*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage] a hater of marriage.

misogamy (mi-sog-'g-a-mi) *n.* hatred of marriage.

misogynist (mi-sog-'i-nist, mi-soj-'i-nist) *n.* [G. *gunē*, woman] a woman-hater.

misogyny (mi-sog-'i-nī, mi-soj-'i-nī) *n.* hatred of the female sex.

misologist (mi-sol-'ō-jist) *n.* [G. *misein*, to hate, and *logos*, reason] a hater of reason.

misology (mi-sol-'ō-jī) *n.* hatred and despair of reason.

misoneism (mis-ō-nē-'izm) *n.* [G. *neos*, new] dislike of what is new.

misperception (mis-per-sep-'shun) *n.* defective perception.

mispersuasion (mis-per-swā-'zhun) *n.* a false persuasion; wrong opinion.

mispickel (mīs-'pik-el) *n.* [Ger.] arsenical iron pyrites.

misplace (mis-plās') *v.t.* to place wrongly; to mislay.

misplacement (mis-plās-'ment) *n.* the act of misplacing.

mispleading (mis-plē-'ding) *n.* an error in pleading.

mispoint (mis-pōint') *v.t.* to punctuate wrongly.

mispractice (mis-prak-'tis) *n.* bad practice.

misprint (mis-print') *v.t.* to print wrong;—*n.* an error in printing.

misprision (mis-prish-'un) *n.* [O.F. fr. *mis* and L. *prehendere*, take] concealment of a treasonable or felonious act without consenting to it; an overt act; misdemeanour, etc.; oversight.

misprize (mis-priz') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *mis*, and L. *pretium*, price] to slight; to despise.

mispronounce (mis-pru-'nouns') *v.t.* and *i.* to pronounce erroneously.

mispronunciation (mis-pru-'nun-si-'ā-'shun) *n.* wrong or improper pronunciation.

misproportion (mis-pru-'pōr-'shun) *v.t.* to proportion badly.

misquotation (mis-'kwō-'tā-'shun) *n.* an erroneous quotation; act of citing incorrectly.

misquote (mis-kwōt') *v.t.* to cite incorrectly.

misrate (mis-rāt') *v.t.* to put a wrong value on.

misread (mis-rēd') *v.t.* to misinterpret.

misreckon (mis-rek-'n) *v.t.* to reckon or compute wrongly.

misreckoning (mis-rek-'n-ing) *n.* an erroneous computation.

misrelate (mis-re-lāt') *v.t.* to relate falsely or inaccurately.

misrelation (mis-re-lā-'shun) *n.* erroneous relation.

misreport (mis-re-pōrt') *v.t.* and *i.* to report incorrectly; —*n.* an erroneous report.

misrepresent (mis-rep-re-zent') *v.t.* to represent falsely.

misrepresentation (mis-rep-re-zen-tā-'shuu) *n.* a false or erroneous representation.

misrepute (mis-re-pūt') *v.t.* to estimate wrongly.

misrule (mis-rōol') *n.* disorder; misgovernment; unjust domination; —*v.t.* and *i.* to rule badly. Lord of misrule, see lord.

miss (mis) *n.* [contr. of *mistress*] a young woman or girl; a title of address for an unmarried woman.

miss (mis) *v.t.* [A.S. *missan*] to fail of hitting, reaching, attaining, or finding; to do without; to pass by; to feel the want of; —*v.t.* to fail to hit; —*n.* loss; want; failure to hit or reach.

missal (mis-āl) *n.* [Late L. *missale*, a mass-book, fr. *missa*, mass] the R.C. mass-book.

missay (mis-sā') *v.t.* to utter amiss; to slander.

missel (mis-'l) *n.* [A.S. *mistel*, mistletoe] the missel-thrush, the largest European thrush.

missend (mis-'send') *v.t.* to send amiss or incorrectly.

misserve (mis-sēr'v) *v.t.* to serve unfaithfully.

misshape (mis-shāp') *v.t.* to shape ill; to deform.

missile (mis-il) *a.* [L. fr. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send] capable of being thrown; —*n.* a weapon thrown, or intended to be thrown.

missing (mis-'ing) *a.* lost; absent; wanting. **Missing-link**, a form of life supposed to have existed between two types assumed to be related.

mission (mish-'un) *n.* [L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send] act of sending, or state of being sent; commission; errand; duty; persons sent; a station, residence, or organization of missionaries.

missionary (mish-un-ār-i) *n.* one sent on a mission; one sent to propagate religion; —*a.* pertaining to missions.

missioner (mish-un-ēr) *n.* an envoy; a missionary; one in charge of special religious or mission services.

missishness (mis-'ish-nes) *n.* silly affectation; primness.

missive (mis-'iv) *a.* [L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send] intended to be sent; missile; —*n.* that which is sent; a message; [Scots Law] a letter respecting a bargain, purchase, or lease, interchanged between two parties, one offering and the other accepting, which constitutes a valid contract.

misspell (mis-spel') *v.t.* to spell wrong.

misspelling (mis-spel-'ing) *n.* a wrong spelling.

misspend (mis-spend') *v.t.* to spend amiss; to squander.

misstate (mis-stāt') *v.t.* to state wrongly; to give an erroneous account of.

misstatement (mis-stāt-ment) *n.* an incorrect statement.

misstay (mis-stā') *v.i.* to miss stays [Naut.].

missuit (mis-sūt') *v.t.* to become ill.

missy (mis-'i) *a.* like a miss; sentimental; —*n.* a dim. of *miss*, a young girl.

mist (mist) *n.* [A.S., gloom, darkness] visible watery vapour at or near the surface of the earth; that which dims or darkens; —*v.t.* to cloud; to cover with mist; —*v.i.* to rain in very fine drops. **Mist-bow**, a white rainbow seen in mist. **Mist-rick**, a dense mist. **Scotch mist**, a heavy mist; rain.

mistakable (mis-tā-'ka-bl) *a.* liable to be mistaken.

mistake (mis-tāk') *v.t.* [Icel. *mis*, wrongly, and *taka*, to take] to misunderstand; to take one person or thing for another; —*v.i.* to err in opinion or judgment; —*n.* an error in opinion, judgment, conduct, etc.

mistaken (mis-tāk-'n) *a.* guilty of a mistake; erroneous; incorrect.

mistakenly (mis-tāk-'n-li) *adv.* by mistake.

mister (mis-'tēr) *n.* sir; master, a title of any adult male, written in the abbreviated form *Mr.*

mistern (mis-'tēr-m') *v.t.* to designate wrongly.

mistful (mist-'fool) *a.* dimmed with, or as with, mist.

mistic (mis-'tik) *n.* [Sp. fr. A. *mestah*, a plane] a coasting vessel between a xebec and a felucca, used in the Mediterranean.

mistily (mis-'ti-li) *adv.* darkly; obscurely; vaguely.

mistimed (mis-'timd') *a.* unreasonable; inappropriate.

mistiness (mis-'ti-nes) *n.* misty state.

mistitle (mis-'tī-tl) *v.t.* to call by a wrong title or name.

mistletoe (mist-lō, mis-lō) *n.* [A.S. *mistel-tān*] a parasitic evergreen plant of the genus *Viscum*, bearing small yellow-green flowers, and white glutinous berries.

mistlike (mist-'lik) *adv.* in the manner of a mist.

mistral (mis-'trāl) *n.* [L. *magister*, master] a cold, strong, north-west wind that blows over the Gulf of Lions.

mistranslate (mis-trans-lāt') *v.t.* to translate erroneously.

mistranslation (mis-trans-lā-'shun) *n.* an erroneous translation.

mistress (mis-'tres) *n.* [O.F. *maistresse*, fr. L. *magister*] a woman that exercises authority; the female head of a family, a school, etc.; a female owner; a woman loved and courted; a sweetheart; a concubine; a title of address, pronounced *Mis-'is*, and written *Mrs.*

mistrial (mis-'trī-āl) *n.* a false or erroneous trial.

mistrust (mis-'trust') *n.* want of confidence; —*v.t.* to suspect; to doubt.

mistrustful (mis-'trust-'fool) *a.* wanting confidence.

mistrustfully (mis-'trust-'fool-i) *adv.* with suspicion or doubt.

mistrustfulness (mis-'trust-'fool-'nes) *n.* suspicion; doubt.

mistrustless (mis-'trust-'les) *a.* unsuspecting.

mistryst (mis-'trist') *v.t.* to disappoint by failing to keep an engagement.

mistune (mis-'tūn') *v.t.* to tune erroneously.

mistutor (mis-'tū-tur) *v.t.* to instruct amiss.

misty (mis-'ti) *a.* overspread with mist; dim; confused.

misunderstand (mis-un-der-stand') *v.t.* to misconceive; to mistake.

misunderstanding (mis-un-der-stand-'ing) *n.* mistake of meaning; disagreement; slight quarrel.

misusage (mis-'ū-zij) *n.* ill usage; abuse.

misuse (mis-'ūz) *v.t.* to use improperly; to treat ill.

misuse (mis-'ūs) *n.* improper use; evil or cruel treatment.

misventure (mis-ven-'tūr) *n.* a misadventure.

misworship (mis-wur-'ship) *n.* false worship.

miswrite (mis-'rit') *v.t.* to write incorrectly.

miswrought (mis-rawt') *a.* badly constructed.

misy (mis-'i, mi-'si) *n.* [F. fr. G. *misu*] a hydrous sulphate of iron.

misyoke (mis-yōk') *v.t.* to yoke improperly.



Mistletoe.

mite (mīt) *n.* [A.S. *mīte*] a minute insect; —[O.D.] a very small coin, one-twelfth of a penny; anything very small.

Mithra, Mithras (mith-'ra, -ras) *n.* [Old Per.] the Persian god of light.

mitigable (mit-'i-ga-bl) *a.* capable of being alleviated.

mitigant (mit-'i-gant) *a.* tending to mitigate; lenitive.

mitigate (mit-'i-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *mitis*, mild, and *agere*, make] to alleviate; to make less rigorous; to reduce in amount, as a penalty; to allay.

mitigation (mit-'i-gā-'shun) *n.* alleviation; abatement.

mitigative (mit-'i-gā-tiv) *a.* lenitive.

mitigator (mit-'i-gā-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, mitigates.

mitrailleuse (me-tra-yāz) *n.* [Fr. fr. O.D. *mitre*, a small coin] a breech-loading machine-gun for the rapid discharge of numerous small missiles.

mitral (mī-'tral) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a mitre.

mitre (mī-'ter) *n.* [G. *mitra*, head-band] a head-dress worn by bishops, cardinals, etc.; the dignity of a bishop, abbot, etc.; an angle of 45°; —*v.t.* to adorn with a mitre; to unite at an angle of 45°.

Mitre-wheels, a pair of bevel wheels, of equal diameter, working into each other, usually at right angles, and serving to transfer motion from one plane to another.

mitred (mī-'terd) *a.* wearing a mitre; joined or cut at an angle of 45°.

mitriform (mī-'tri-form) *a.* conical [Bot.].

mitten, mitt (mit-'n, mit) *n.* [O.F. *mitaine*] a cover for the hand, without divisions for the fingers, the thumb alone having a separate division; a covering for the wrist and palm.

mittimus (mit-'i-mus) *n.* [L., we send] a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ to remove a suit or record from one court to another.

mitu (mī-'tū, mit-'ū) *n.* [Braz.] a bird of the turkey species, found in South America.

mity (mī-'ti) *a.* having, or abounding with, mites.

mix (miks) *v.t.* [A.S. *mīscian*] to unite; to blend in a mass; to mingle; to join; to associate; —*v.i.* to become united or blended promiscuously; to be joined.

mixable (mik-'sā-bl) *a.* capable of being mixed.

mixedly (mik-'sed-li) *adv.* in a mixed manner.

mixen (mik-'sn) *n.* [A.S.] a dunghill.

mixtilinear, mixtilinear (miks-ti-lin-'ē-əl, -ar) *a.* [L. *mīxtus*, mingled, and *linea*, line] consisting of lines partly straight, partly curved.

mixture (miks-'tūr) *n.* art of mixing, or state of being mixed; that which is mixed or mingled.

mizzen, mizen (miz-'n) *n.* [F. fr. L. *medius*, middle] the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a vessel. **Mizzen-mast**, the aftermost mast in a three-masted vessel. **Mizzen-rigging**, the rigging of the mizzen-mast.

mizzle (miz-'l) *v.i.* [*mīst*] to rain in very fine drops; to steal away; —*n.* fine rain.

mizzly (miz-'li) *a.* drizzling; misty.

mizzy (miz-'i) *n.* a quagmire.

mnemonic (nē-mon-'ik) *a.* [G. *mnēmōn*, mindful] assisting the memory.

mnemonics (nē-mon-'iks) *n.* a system of precepts and rules to assist the memory.

moa (mō-'ā) *n.* [Maori] a bird of the genus *Dinarius*.

moan (mōn) *n.* [A.S. *mānan*, to moan] a low groan or audible expression of pain, suffering, or grief; —*v.t.* to lament; —*v.i.* to utter moans.



Mitre-wheels.

moanful (mōn-'fool) *a.* expressing sorrow.

moanfully (mōn-'fool-i) *adv.* with lamentation.

moat (mōt) *n.* [O.F. *mote*, a dike, trench] a deep trench round a castle or other fortified place; —*v.t.* to surround with a moat.

mob (mob) *n.* [D.] a mob-cap; a cap worn by women, which conceals all the hair and passes under the chin.

mob (mob) *n.* [contr. of L. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle common people] a gathering or concourse of people (often with the sense of unlawful, disorderly, or riotous); the populace; a rabble; —*v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; to follow with a crowd. **Mob law**, lynch law.

mobbish (mob-'ish) *a.* like a mob; tumultuous.

mobby (mob-'i) *n.* [W. Ind.] the juice of apples and peaches distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

mobile (mō-'bil) *a.* [L. *mobilis*, movable, fickle, fr. *moveo*, move] easily moved.

mobility (mō-'bil-i-ti) *n.* readiness to move or change.

mobilization (mob-i-lī-zā-'shun) *n.* the act of mobilizing.

mobilize (mob-i-'liz) *v.t.* and *i.* to prepare for active service.

mobocracy (mob-ok-'rā-si) *n.* [E. *mob* and G. *kratin*, to rule] rule or ascendancy of the mob.

moccasin (mok-'ā-sin) *n.* [a N. Amer. Indian word] a shoe or cover for the foot, made of deer-skin or other soft leather; a venomous serpent of the United States.

mock (mok) *v.t.* [O.F. *moquer*] to deride; to laugh at; to imitate in contempt; to elude; to disappoint; —*v.i.* to make sport; to jeer; —*n.* ridicule; derision; —*a.* imitating reality, but not real; false; counterfeit. **Mock lead**, or **mock ore**, blende. **Mock moon**, a paraselene. **Mock nightingale**, the black-cap. **Mock sun**, a parhelion. **Mock turtle**, a soup made of calf's head, veal, etc.

mock (mok-'er) *n.* one that mocks; a scoffer.

mockery (mok-'er-i) *n.* the act of mocking; derision; ridicule; scorning or scoffing; an object of sport; a counterfeit action or profession; deception.

mocking (mok-'ing) *n.* derision; insult. **Mocking-bird**, a singing bird of N. America, remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

mockingly (mok-'ing-li) *adv.* in contempt; with derision.

modal (mō-'dal) *a.* relating to the mode or form. **Modal proposition**, one that affirms or denies under some qualification.

modalism (mō-'dal -izm) *n.* the doctrine of modalists.

modalist (mō-'dal-ist) *n.* one that regards the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost as different manifestations of the same Being.

modality (mō-'dal-i-ti) *n.* quality of being modal.

mode (mōd) *n.* [L. *modus*, measure, manner] manner; method; plan; way; custom.

model (mod-'el) *n.* a miniature form or likeness; anything to be imitated; a pattern; an example; a standard of comparison; one that poses for a sculptor or painter; —*v.t.* to plan or form after a pattern; to form in model; —*v.i.* to make a model.

modeller (mod-'el-er) *n.* one that models.

modelling (mod-'el-ing) *n.* the making of a model for a work of art.

modena (mo-'de-nā) *n.* [*Modena*, Italy] a shade of crimson.



Moccasins.



Mocking-bird.

moderate (mod'e-rat) *a.* [*L. modus, measure*] restrained; temperate; holding a mean or middle place; not violent or excessive; medium; average; — *n.* one moderate in opinion or action; — (mod'e-rät) *v.t.* to restrain from excess of any kind; to keep within bounds; to qualify; — *v.i.* to become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; to preside as moderator.

moderately (mod'e-rät-li) *adv.* in a moderate manner.

moderateness (mod'e-rät-nes) *n.* moderation.

moderation (mod'e-rä't-shun) *n.* the act of moderating; state or quality of being moderate; freedom from excess; frugality; — *pl.* the first public examination for degrees at Oxford University.

moderatism (mod'e-rä-tizm) *n.* moderate in opinion.

moderato (mod'e-rä'tō) *adv.* in moderate time [*Mus.*].

moderator (mod'e-rä-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, moderates; one that presides over a meeting, *esp.* a Presbyterian church court; one that superintends university examinations for degrees and honours. **Moderator-lamp**, one in which there is a contrivance for regulating the supply of oil to the wick.

moderatorship (mod'e-rä-tur-ship) *n.* the office of a moderator.

modern (mod'ern) *a.* [*F. moderne fr. L.*] pertaining to the present time; not ancient; recent; novel; — *n.* a person of modern times.

modernism (mod'er-nizm) *n.* modern practice; a thing of recent date.

modernist (mod'er-nist) *n.* one that admires the moderns.

modernness (mod'er-nes) *n.* modern quality; recentness.

modernization (mod'er-nj-zä't-shun) *n.* act of modernizing.

modernize (mod'er-niz) *v.t.* to cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste.

modernizer (mod'er-nj-zer) *n.* one that modernizes.

modest (mod'est) *a.* [*F. fr. L. modestus, modest, keeping within measure*] restrained within due limits of propriety or decency; not forward or bold; not boastful or arrogant; decent; chaste; virtuous; moderate.

modestly (mod'est-li) *adv.* in a modest manner.

modesty (mod'es-ti) *n.* quality of being modest; absence of self-confidence, arrogance, and presumption; purity of conduct or thought. **Modesty-piece**, narrow lace formerly worn over the bosom.

modicum (mod-i-kum) *n.* [*L.*] a little; a small quantity.

modifiable (mod-i-fi-a-bl) *a.* admitting of being modified.

modification (mod-i-fi-kä't-shun) *n.* act of modifying; particular form or manner; modified shape or condition.

modificatory (mod-i-fi-kä-tur-i) *a.* modifying.

modifier (mod-i-fi-er) *n.* one that, or that which, modifies.

modify (mod-i-fi) *v.t.* [*L. modus and facere, make*] to change the form of; to vary; to moderate; to qualify.

modillion (mo-dil'yun) *n.* [*L. modulus*] the enriched bracket generally found under the corona of the Corinthian and composite orders.

modiolar (mo-dj'ü-lar) *a.* [*L. modius, bushel*] shaped like a bushel measure.

modiolus (mo-dj'ü-lus) *n.* the central pillar round which the cochlea of the ear winds.

modish (mö'dish) *a.* according to the mode; fashionable.

modishly (mö'dish-li) *adv.* fashionably.

modishness (mö'dish-nes) *n.* state or quality of being modish; affectation of the fashion.

modist (mö'dist) *n.* one that follows the mode or fashion.

modiste (mö'dést) *n.* a milliner or dressmaker.

modulate (mod'ü-lät) *v.t.* [*L. modulus, measure*] to adjust; to adapt; to regulate; to vary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner; to change the key of; — *v.t.* to pass from one key into another.

modulation (mod'ü-lä't-shun) *n.* the act of modulating; the state of being modulated; modulated sound.

modulator (mod'ü-lä-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, modulates; a chart of the modulation in the tonic sol-fa system.

module (mod'ül) *n.* a model; [*Arch.*] the size of some one part, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of other parts of the composition are regulated.

modulus (mod'ü-lus) *n.* a number, coefficient, or quantity, that measures a force, function, or effect.

modus (mö'dus) *n.* [*L.*] a compensation in lieu of tithes.

moellon (mö'el-lon) *n.* [*L. medius, middle*] rubble-stone set in mortar, used in mason work for filling-in.

Mæso Gothic (mæ-sö-goth'ik) *a.* pertaining to the Mæso Goths or their language; — *n.* their language.

mofette (mö-fet) *n.* [*L. mephitis, noxious exhalation*] a gas-spring.

moff (mof) *n.* a thin silk fabric from the Caucasus.

Mogul (mö-gul) *n.* a Mongolian. **The Great Mogul**, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols in the 16th century.

mohair (mö'här) *n.* [*A.*] the hair of the Angora goat; a fabric made from this material, or in imitation of it.

Mohammedan (mö-ham'e-dän) *a.* pertaining to Mohammed or to Mohammedanism; — *n.* a follower of Mohammed; an adherent of Mohammedanism.

Mohammedanism (mö-ham'e-dän-izm) *n.* the religion of Mohammed.

Mohammedanize (mö-ham'e-dän-iz) *v.t.* to convert to Mohammedanism.

Mohawks, Mohocks (mö'hawks, -hoks) *n.pl.* a tribe of North American Indians; ruffians that infested the streets of London in the 17th century.

mohr (mör) *n.* [*A.*] a West African antelope.

mohur (mö'hur) *n.* [*Per.*] a gold coin of British India (15 rupees).

moider (möi-der) *v.t.* [*Old Low Ger.*] to confuse; to spend in toil; — *v.t.* to drudge.

moidore (möi-dör) *n.* [*Pg. fr. L. moneta, money*] a gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 7s. sterling.

moiety (möi-e-ti) *n.* [*F. fr. L. medius, middle*] the half; a part or portion.

moil (moil) *v.t.* [*O.F. fr. L. mollis, soft*] to moisten; to make dirty; to fatigue; — *v.i.* to labour; to toil; to drudge.

moineau (möi-nö) *n.* [*F. fr. L. musca, fly*] a small, flat bastion [*Fort.*].

moire (mwär) *n.* [*F. fr. A.*] watered silk; a clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics. **Moire antique**, a watered silk of conventional antique pattern.

moist (moist) *a.* [*O.F. fr. L. mussetus, new*] moderately wet; damp; humid.

moisten (möi-sn) *v.t.* to make damp; to wet slightly.

moistener (möis-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, moistens.

moistness (moist-nes) *n.* dampness; humidity.

moisture (mois-tür) *n.* moistness.

moistureless (möis-tür-less) *a.* destitute of moisture.

molar (mö-lar) *n.* [*L. mola, mill*] a grinding tooth; — *a.* having power to grind.

molar (mö-lar) *a.* [*L. moles, great mass*] pertaining to a mass.

molasse (mu-las') *n.* [L. *mollis*, soft] a soft, tertiary sandstone.

molasses (mu-las'-ez) *n.* [Pg. fr. L. *mel*, honey] the viscid, uncrystallizable syrup which drains from sugar in the process of manufacture.

mole (mōl) *n.* [A.S. *māl*] a spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body.

mole (mōl) *n.* [L. *mole*s] a mound or massive work formed of large stones at the mouth of a port, to defend it from the violence of the waves.

mole (mōl) *n.* [A.S. *mōde*, soil] a small, insect-eating mammal with minute eyes and very soft fur (from its burrowing habits it is called a **mouldwarp** or **mouldturner**). **Mole-cast**, a little elevation of earth thrown up by a mole. **Mole-cricket**, a burrowing insect. **Mole-eyed**, having small or bad eyes. **Mole-rat**, a burrowing rodent.

molecular (mō-lek'-ū-lar) *a.* belonging to, or consisting of, molecules; resulting from the action of molecules.

molecularity (mō-lek'-ū-lar-i-ti) *n.* molecular condition or character.

molecule (mol'e-kūl) *n.* [L. *mole*s, mass, heap] the smallest portion of a substance that can exist in a free state and manifest all the properties of the substance.

molendinaceous (mo-len-di-nā'-shus) *a.* [L. *molere*, grind] like the sails of a windmill.

molendinary (mo-len-di-nā-ri) *a.* relating to a mill.

moleskin (mōl'skin) *n.* a kind of fustian with a smooth surface.

molest (mu-lest') *v.t.* [L. *molestus*, troublesome, *cf.* *molar*] to trouble; to render uneasy; to annoy.

molestation (mol-es-tā'-shun) *n.* act of molesting; disturbance; annoyance.

molester (mu-les-ter) *n.* one that molests.

Molinism (mō-li-nizm) *n.* the doctrine of Luis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, that the efficacy of divine grace depends on the consent of the will.

mollah (mōl'-a) *n.* [A. *mvlā*, judge, master, patron] one of the higher order of Turkish ecclesiastical judges; a Turkish title of respect given to various religious dignitaries.

mollient (mol-i-ent) *a.* [L. *mollire*, *ppr.* *molliens*, soften] emollient.

mollifiable (mol-i-fi-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being softened.

mollification (mol-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* act of mollifying; mitigation.

mollifier (mol-i-fi-er) *n.* one that, or that which, mollifies.

mollify (mol-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, make] to make soft or tender; to assuage; to appease; to pacify.

mollusc (mol'-usk) *n.* [L. *molluscus*, soft] an invertebrate animal, having a soft, fleshy, body.

molluscan (mo-lus-kān) *a.* pertaining to the molluscs; —*n.* a mollusc.

mollusculus (mo-lus-kus) *a.* molluscan.

Moloch (mō'lok) *n.* [H., king] the deity of the Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered; an Australian lizard.

molten (mōlt'n) *pp.* of the verb *melt*; —*a.* made of melted metal.

molto (mōl'tō) *adv.* [It. fr. L. *multus*, much] very [Mus.].

moly (mō-li) *n.* [G. *mōlu*] wild garlic; a fabulous herb given to Ulysses to counteract the spells of Circe.

molybdate (mu-lib-dāt) *n.* a salt of molybdc acid.

molybdenite (mu-lib-de-nīt) *n.* [G. *molybdos*, lead] a lead-like ore consisting of molybdenum and sulphur.

molybdenous (mu-lib-de-nus) *a.* pertaining to molybdenum.

molybdenum (mu-lib-de-num) *n.* a rare metal.

molybdc (mu-lib-dik) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, molybdenum.

moment (mō-mēt) *n.* [L. *momentum*, fr. *movere*, move] a minute portion of time; an instant; importance; an essential element; the measure of a force by its effect in causing rotation.

momentarily (mō-men-tā-ri-li) *adv.* for a moment; from moment to moment.

momentariness (mō-men-tā-ri-nes) *n.* state of being momentary.

momentary (mō-men-tā-ri) *a.* done in a moment; continuing only a moment.

momently (mō-ment-li) *adv.* for a moment; in a moment; every moment.

momentous (mō-men-tus) *a.* of consequence; important.

momentously (mo-men-tus-li) *adv.* to a momentous degree.

momentousness (mō-men-tus-nes) *n.* importance; weight.

momentum (mō-men-tum) *n.* the quantity of motion in a body; the product of the mass by the velocity of a body; moving force; impetus; essential element.

momier (mom-i-er) *n.* [F., a mummer] a term of reproach applied to the seceders from the Swiss national church in 1818.

monachal (mon'-a-kal) *a.* [G. *monos*, alone] monastic.

monachism (mon'-a-kizm) *n.* the system of monastic life; monastic characteristics.

monad (mon'-ad) *n.* an ultimate atom; an unextended, indivisible, indestructible unit; an elementary organism; an atom, radicle, or element, with a combining power of one.

monadelphous (mon-a-del'-fus) *a.* [G. *monos*, single, and *adelphos*, brother] having the stamens united by the filaments into one bundle [Bot.].

monadic, monadical (mu-nad'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* having the nature of a monad.

monadism (mon'-a-dizm) *n.* a theory of monads, or a philosophical system based on such a theory; the application in physical science of the conception of the monad.

monandrian, monandrous (mo-nan-dri - an, -drus) *a.* [G. *monos*, single, and *anēr, andros, man*] having one stamen [Bot.]; having one male or husband.

monandry (mo-nan-dri) *n.* the practice of having only one husband.

monarch (mon-ark) *n.* [G. *monos*, alone, and *archein*, to rule] a sole ruler; a sovereign; an emperor, king, prince, or chief; one superior to all others of the same kind; —*a.* supreme.

monarchal (mu-nār'-kal) *a.* suiting a monarch; imperial.

monarchic, monarchical (mu-nār'-kik, -ki-kal) *a.* vested in a single ruler; pertaining to monarchy or a monarch.

monarchy (mon'-ar-kizm) *n.* the principles of monarchy; preference for monarchy.

monarchist (mon'-ar-kist) *n.* an advocate of monarchy.

monarchy (mon'-ar-ki) *n.* government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person; a kingdom; an empire. **Limited or constitutional monarchy**, one in which the monarch is subject to a constitution, which may be written or unwritten.

monasterial (mon-as-tē-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to a monastery.

monastery (mon-as-tē-ri) *n.* [G. *monastēs*, a monk, fr. *monos*, alone] a house of religious retirement.

monastic, monastical (mu - nas' - tik, -ti-kal) *n.* pertaining to monasteries, or to monks and nuns; reclusive.

monastically (mu-nas-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a retired manner; in the manner of monks.

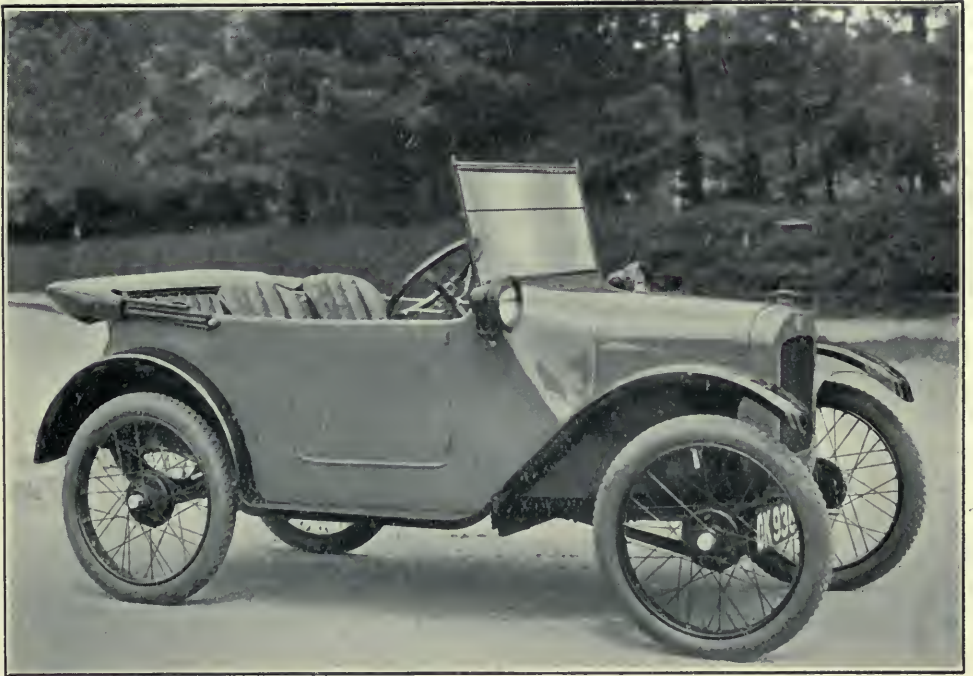


FIG. 1.—The Miniature Light Car, now very popular on account of its low running costs and general efficiency. (7 h.p. Austin Two-seater.)



FIG. 2.—Light Car with "Occasional Four" type of seating accommodation. (11.9 h.p. Morris-Cowley.)

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN MOTOR TRANSPORT.

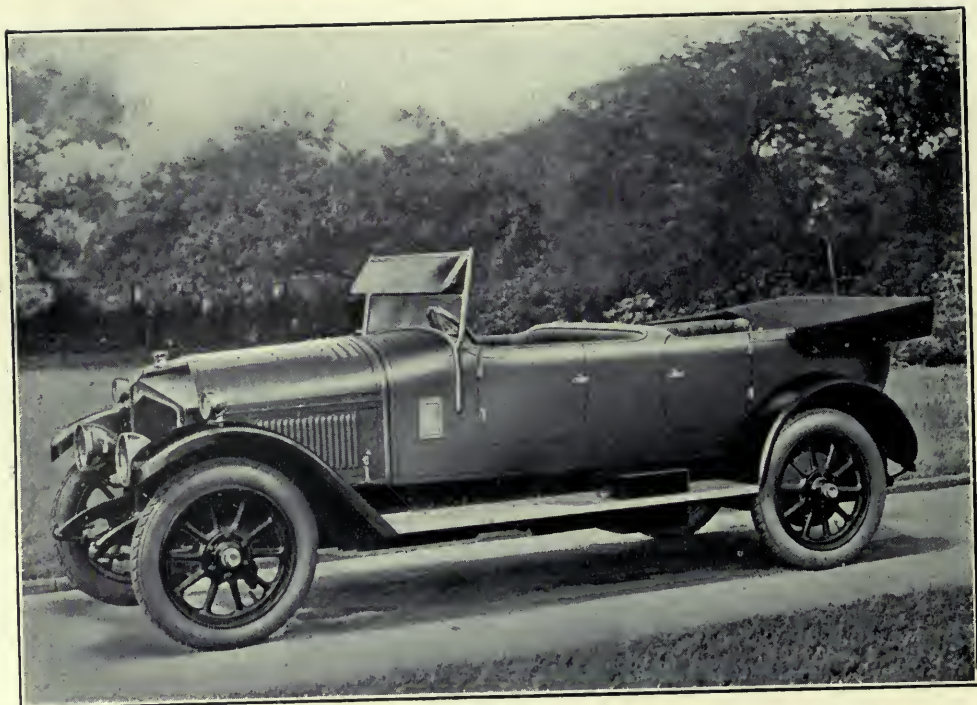


FIG. 3.—A Five-seater Touring Car. (19.6 h.p. Crossley.)

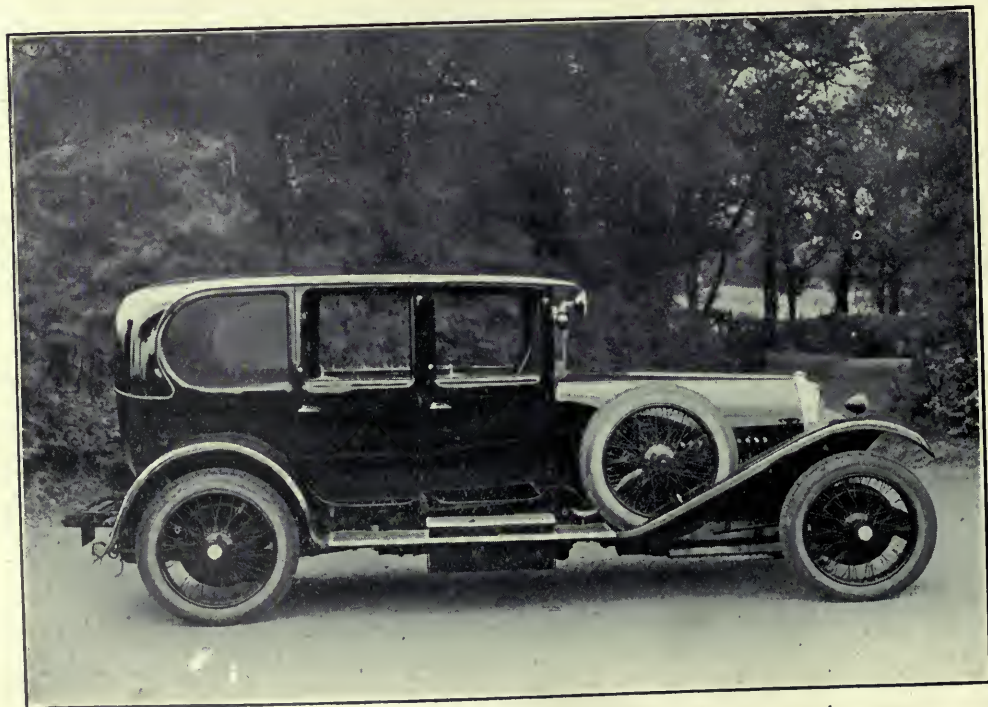


FIG. 4.—A Luxurious Saloon, suitable for either town or country use. (15.9 h.p. Bentley.)

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN MOTOR TRANSPORT.



FIG. 5.—The remarkable development of the Motor-coach or Char-à-banc has inaugurated a new era in passenger transport and has brought the pleasures of motoring within the reach of every one. The type illustrated is a 19-seater Albion coach.



FIG. 6.—A New Type of Heavy Commercial Vehicle which has great possibilities. (A six-wheeler A.E.C.)

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN MOTOR TRANSPORT.

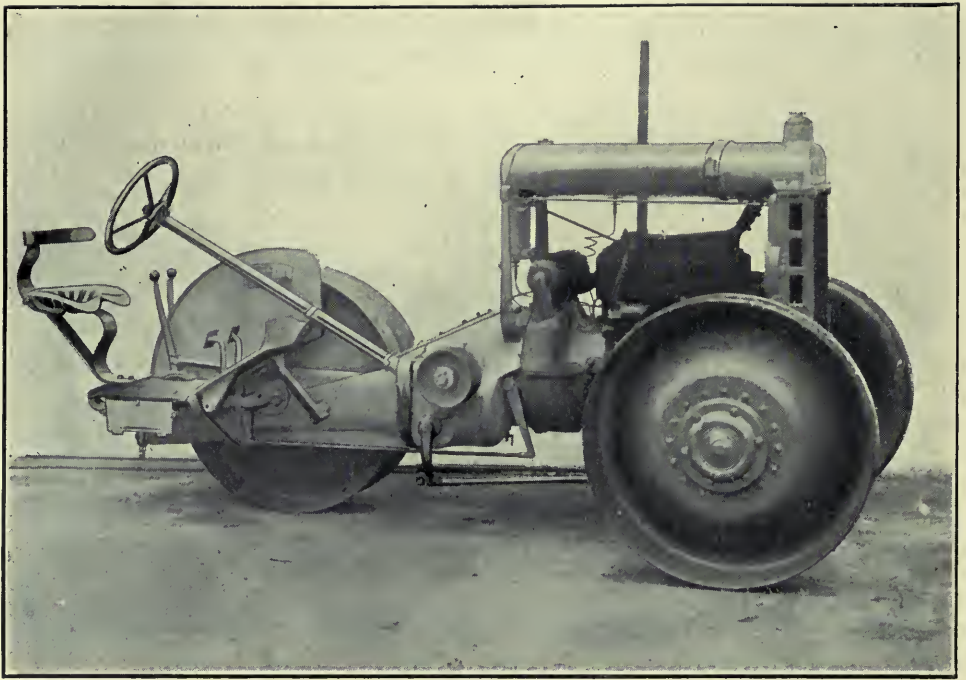


FIG. 7.—Agrimotors, or Farm Tractors, are now used by progressive farmers for ploughing, etc. The type illustrated is the 25 h.p. "Glasgow" Farm Tractor.

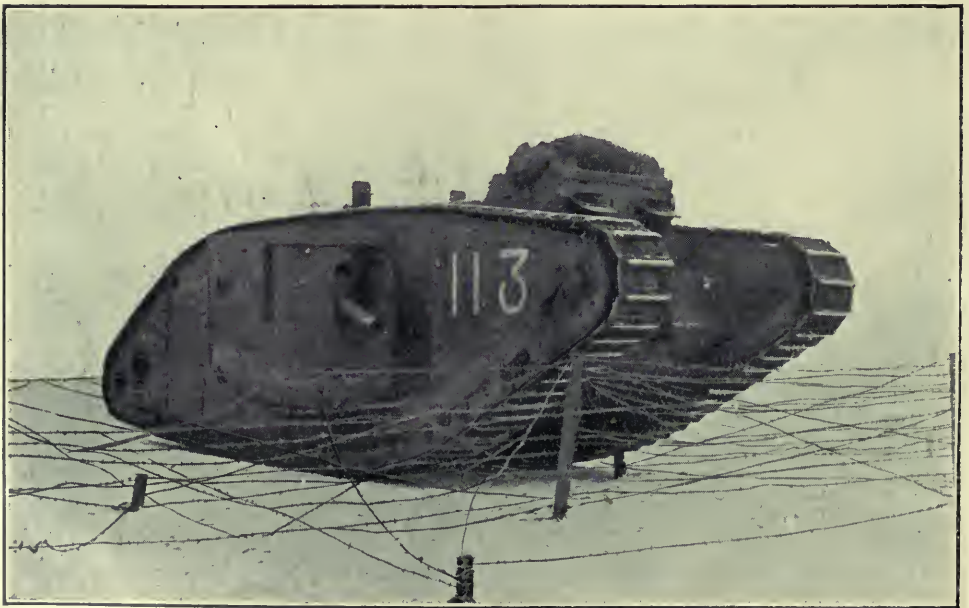


FIG. 8.—The invention of "Tanks" has given the armies of the world a new weapon with tremendous possibilities. The illustration shows one of the latest type about to force its way through a barbed-wire defence.

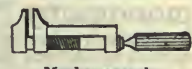
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN MOTOR TRANSPORT.

monasticism (mu-nas-ti-sizm) *n.* monachism.
monastikon (mu-nas-ti-kon) *n.* a book relating to monasteries.
monaul (mu-naw'l) *n.* [B. Ind.] the Impeyan pheasant.
monaulos (mu-naw'los) *n.* [G.] the Greek single-headed flute.
Monday (mun-dā) *n.* [A.S. *mōnan dæg*, day of the moon] the second day of the week.
monetary (mun-e-ta-ri) *a.* [L. *moneta*, money] pertaining to, or consisting of, money.
monetization (mun-e-ti-zā-shun) *n.* the act of monetizing.
monetize (mun-e-tiz) *v.t.* to recognize as money; to form into coin.
money (mun-i) *n.* [O.F. *monie*, fr. L. *moneta*, money, cf. *mint*] coin; stamped metal used as the medium of commerce; paper currency; bank notes; bills, etc.; wealth; riches. **Money-broker**, **money-changer**, a broker that deals in money. **Money-making**, profitable; lucrative. **Money-market**, the transactions of the Stock Exchange. **Money-order**, an order for money, issued at one post-office and payable at another. **Money-scrivener**, a money-broker. **Money-spinner**, a small spider. **Money's-worth**, anything valuable; full value. **Value of money**, the interest charged for the use of loanable capital; the purchasing power of money.
moneyed, monied (mun-'id) *a.* having money; consisting of money.
moneyer (mun-i-er) *n.* a minter; a banker.
moneyless (mun-i-less) *a.* destitute of money.
moneywort (mun-i-wurt) *n.* an evergreen trailing plant, named from its round leaves.
monger (mung-ger) *n.* [A.S. *mangere*, a merchant, fr. L. *mango*, dealer] a trader; a dealer.
Mongol, Mongolian (mong-gol, mong-gō-li-ān) *a.* relating to Mongolia or the Mongols;—*n.* a native of Mongolia.
mongoose, mungoose (mong-'goos, mung-goos) *n.* [Marathi] an ichneumon of India.
mongrel (mung-grel) *a.* [A.S. *mang*, mixture, cf. *mingle*] of a mixed breed; hybrid;—*n.* anything of a mixed breed.
mongrelism (mung-grel-izm) *n.* mixture of different breeds.
mongrelize (mung-'grel-iz) *v.t.* to make mongrel.
moniliform (mo-ni-'i-form) *a.* [L. *monile*, necklace, and *forma*, form] resembling a string of beads.
monism (mon-izm) *n.* [G. *monos*, single] any theory that seeks to explain varied phenomena by a single principle; monogenesis.
monistic (mo-nis-tik) *a.* pertaining to monism.
monition (mo-nish-un) *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *monere*, warn] caution; admonition; warning; information; notice.
monitive (mon-i-tiv) *a.* admonitory.
monitor (mon-i-tur) *n.* one that admonishes; a pupil appointed to look after other pupils; a heavily armoured ironclad; a genus of lizards.
monitorial (mon-i-tō-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to a monitor; conducted or taught by monitors.
monitorially (mon-i-tō-ri-āl-i) *adv.* in a monitorial manner.
monitory (mon-i-tu-ri) *a.* giving admonition; warning;—*n.* warning; admonition.
monitress (mon-i-tres) *n.* a female monitor.
monk (mungsk) *n.* [G. *monos*, alone] one of a religious community inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to a life of celibacy and religious exercises; impression from types that have received too much ink.
monkery (mung-'ker-i) *n.* monastic usage or customs.

monkey (mung-ki) *n.* [It. *monna* (a contr. of L. *mea domina*, my lady)] an ape, baboon, marmoset, etc.; a name of contempt or of slight kindness; a small pile-driving machine; a sum of £500.
Monkey-block, a small single block strapped with a swivel.
Monkey-boat, a small boat used in the London docks.
Monkey-jacket, a thick pea-jacket. **Monkey-puzzle**, the Chili pine. **Monkey-wrench**, a wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.
monkeyism (mung-'ki-izm) *n.* resemblance to a monkey in disposition or actions.
monkhood (mungk-hood) *n.* character or habits of a monk.
monkish (mung-kish) *a.* like a monk; monastic.
monk's-hood (mungks-hood) *n.* a herbaceous plant of the genus *Aconitum*, extremely poisonous.
monobasic (mon-u-bā-'sik) *a.* [G. *monos*, single, and *basis*, base] having one equivalent of base [Chem.].
monoblepsis (mon-u-blep-sis) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *blepsis*, sight] a condition of vision in which it is more distinct when only one eye is used [Path.].
monocarpous (mon-u-kār-pus) *a.* [G. *karpos*, fruit] bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as wheat.
monocephalous (mon-u-sef-'a-lus) *a.* [G. *kephalē*, head] having only one head.
monoceros (mu-nos-'e-ros) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *keras*, horn] a one-horned animal.
monochlamydeous (mon-u-klā-mid-'e-us) *a.* [G. *chlamus*, cloak] having a single perianth [Bot.].
monochord (mon-'u-kord) *n.* [G. *chordē*, string] an instrument consisting of one string only, for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds.
monochromatic (mon-u-krō-mat-'ik) *a.* presenting rays of light of one colour only.
monochrome (mon-u-krōm) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *chrōma*, colour] a painting with a single colour.
monocle (mon-u-kl) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and L. *oculus*, eye] a single eye-glass.
monoclin (mon-u-klī-nāl) *a.* [G. *monos*, single, and *klinein*, to bend] dipping in one direction [Geol.].
monoclinic (mon-u-klīn-'ik) *a.* having one of the axes obliquely inclined [Min.].
monocotyledon (mon-u-kot-i-lē-'dun) *n.* a monocotyledonous plant.
monocotyledonous (mon-u-kot-i-lē-'dun-us) *a.* having only one cotyledon.
monocracy (mu-nok-'ra-si) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *kratein*, to rule] government by a single person.
monocrat (mon-u-krat) *n.* an autocrat.
monocular, monocularous (mu-nok-'ū-lar, -lus) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye] having one eye only; adapted to be used with one eye.
monodactylous (mon-u-dak-'ti-lus) *a.* [G. *daktulos*, a finger or toe] having only one finger or toe.
monodist (mon-u-dist) *n.* one that writes or sings a monody.
monodon (mon-u-don) *n.* [G. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth] the narwhal.
monodrama (mon-u-drā-'ma) *n.* a dramatic piece for a single performer.
monodramatic (mon-u-dra-mat-'ik) *a.* pertaining to a monodrama.



Monkeys' heads. a, Cebidae; b, Lemuridae.



Monkey-wrench.

Saki
Tarsus

monody (mon-'u-di) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *ōdē*, song] a mournful poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation.

monœcious (mu-nē-'shus) *a.* [G. *oikos*, house] having the stamens and pistils in different flowers on the same plant [Bot.]; hermaphrodite [Zool.].

monogamist (mu-nog-'a-mist) *n.* one that disallows second marriages.

monogamous (mu-nog-'a-mus) *a.* practising or supporting monogamy; [Zool.] having only one male.

monogamy (mu-nog-'a-mi) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *gamos*, marriage] the principle or practice of marrying only once; the condition of being married to only one person at a time; [Zool.] the habit of living in pairs.

monogenesis (mon - u - jen' e - sis) *n.* [G. *genesis*, origin] the descent of an organism from a single cell.

monoglot (mon-'u-glot) *n.* [G. *glōtta*, tongue] using only one language.

monogram (mon-'u-gram) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *gramma*, letter] a character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven; a picture drawn in lines without colour.

monograph (mon-'u-graf) *n.* [G. *graphē*, writing] a written account or description of a single thing or class of things.

monographer, monographerist (mu-nog-'ra-fer, -fist) *n.* one that writes a monograph.

monographic (mon-'u-graf-'ik) *a.* drawn in lines without colours; pertaining to a monograph. Also **monographical**.

monography (mu-nog-'ra-fi) *n.* an outline drawing; a monograph.

monogynian (mon-'u-jin-'i-an) *n.* [G. *gynē*, woman] having only one pistil or stigma [Bot.].

monogyny (mu-noj-'i-ni) *n.* a mating with only one female.

monolatry (mu-nol-'a-tri) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *latreia*, worship] worship of one among the gods.

monolith (mon-'u-lith) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone] a pillar, column, or the like, consisting of a single stone.

monolithic (mon-'u-lith-'ik) *a.* formed of a single stone.

monologue (mon-'ō-log) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *logos*, speech] a soliloquy; a poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer.

monologist (mu - nol' - ō - jist) *n.* one that soliloquises; one that monopolises conversation.

monology (mu - nol' - ō - ji) *n.* the habit of monopolizing conversation; indulgence in monologue.

monomania (mon-'u-mā-'ni-a) *n.* derangement of the mind with regard to a particular subject only.

monomaniac (mon-'u-mā-'ni-ak) *n.* a person affected by monomania; — *a.* affected with monomania.

monometallism (mon - u - met' al - izm) *n.* a one-metal standard for coinage; the economic theory that advocates such a single standard.

monometer (mu - nom' e - ter) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *metron*, measure] a metre consisting of a single measure.

monometric (mon-'u-met-'rik) *a.* having the axes equal or similar [Min.].

monomial (mu-nō-'mi-al) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *l. nomen*, name] a quantity expressed by one term only [Alg.].

monomorphic, monomorphous (mon-'u-mor-'fic, -fus) *a.* [G. *monos*, single, and *morphē*, form] having but a single form.



Monogram.

monoparesis (mon-'u-par-'e-sis) *n.* [G. *paresis*, paralysis] paresis of a single part [Path.].

monopetalous (mon-'u-pet-'a-lus) *a.* having the petals united by their edges, so as to form a single piece.

monophobia (mon-'u-fō-'bi-a) *n.* [G. *monos*, alone, and *phobos*, fear] morbid fear of being left alone [Path.].

monophthong (mon-'of-thong) *n.* [G. *monos*, alone, and *phthongos*, sound] a single uncompounded vowel sound; a vowel digraph.

monophyllous (mu-nof-'i-lus) *a.* [G. *phyllon*, leaf] having only one leaf; formed of one leaf.

Monophysite (mu-nof-'i-sit) *n.* [G. *phusis*, nature] one of an ancient sect who maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one nature.

monoplane (mon-'ō-plan) *n.* [G. *monos*, single and *F. plane*, flat] a flying-machine supported by one plane surface; *i.e.* having one pair of wings.

monopolist, monopolizer (mu-nop-'u-list, -li-zer) *n.* one that monopolizes.

monopolize (mu-nop-'u-liz) *v.t.* to obtain possession of the whole of; to engross; to exercise an exclusive right.

monopoly (mu-nop-'u-li) *n.* [G. *monos*, alone, and *pōlein*, sell] the sole permission and power of dealing in any species of goods, or of dealing with a country or market; the subject of a monopoly; exclusive possession.

monops (mon-'ops) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, alone, and *ops*, an eye] a one-eyed person.

monopteral (mu-nop-'te-ral) *a.* shaped like a monopteron.

monopteron, monopteros (mu - nop' - te - ron, - ros) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *pteros*, wing] a temple constructed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a conical roof.

monorchism (mo-nor-'kizm) *n.* [G. *orchis*, testicle] the condition of having only one testicle.

monorime, monorhyme (mon-'u-rim) *n.* a set of verses, each of which has the same terminal rime.

monosepalous (mon-'u-sep-'a-lus) *a.* having the sepals united by their edges.

monospermous (mon-'u-sper-'mus) *a.* one-seeded [Bot.].

monostich (mon-'u-stik) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *stichos*, line, verse] a composition of one verse; a single verse.

monostrophic (mon-'u-strof-'ik) *a.* having one strophe only; not varied in measure.

monostyle (mon-'u-stil) *a.* consisting of a single shaft; having the same style throughout [Arch.].

monosyllabic (mon-'u-sil-'lab-'ik) *a.* consisting of one syllable; consisting of words of one syllable.

monosyllable (mon-'u-sil-'a-bl) *n.* a word of one syllable.

monotessaron (mon - u - tes' a - ron) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *tessares*, four] a harmony of the four gospels.

monotheism (mon-'u-thē-'izm) *n.* the doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

monotheist (mon-'u-thē-'ist) *n.* a believer in but one God.

monotheistic (mon-'u-thē-'is-'tik) *a.* pertaining to monotheism.

Monothelite (mu-noth-'e-lit) *n.* [G. *monos*, alone, and *thelein*, to will] one of an ancient sect who held that Christ had but one will in His two natures.



Monopetalous.



Monosepalous.

monotocous (mu-not'-u-kus) *a.* [G. *tokos*, birth] producing one at a birth; laying one egg [Zool.]; fruiting only once [Bot.]

monotone (mon-u-tōn) *n.* sameness of tone or style; a single unvaried tone or sound; the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key or line of pitch; a composition in one strain.

monotonous (mu-not'-u-nus) *a.* uttered in one tone or key; unvaried; uniform; dull; tiresome.

monotonously (mu-not'-u-nus-li) *adv.* with monotony.

monotonousness (mu-not'-u-nus-nes) *n.* monotony; sameness.

monotony (mu-not'-u-ni) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *tonos*, tone] uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflection or cadence in vocal utterance; want of variety; sameness; uniformity; dull, wearisome quality or influence.

monotriglyph (mon-u-tri'-glif) *n.* the space in the frieze of one triglyph and two metopes between two Doric columns.

Monroe doctrine (mun-rō dok'-trin) *n.* the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in American affairs, announced by President Monroe, December 2, 1823.

monseigneur (mon-se-nyer') *n.*; *pl.* **messeigneurs** (me-se-nyer') [F. fr. L. *meus*, my, and *senior*, elder] a title of a person of high birth or rank.

monsieur (mon-sye') *n.*; *pl.* **messieurs** (me-sye') sir or Mr.; a title of civility in France; a Frenchman. **Monsieur de Paris**, the public executioner.

monsignor (mon-se'-nyor) *n.* a title given to prelates of the R.C. church, and to certain priests attached to the papal court.

monsoon (mon-soon') *n.* [A. *mausim*, season] a wind blowing half the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite direction.

monster (mon-ster) *n.* [L. *monere*, warn] something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; a prodigy; an enormity; a person of unnatural wickedness, cruelty, and the like;—*a. very large.*

monstrance (mon-strans) *n.* [L. *monstrare*, show] a transparent receptacle in which the consecrated host is shown to the people.

monstricide (mon-strī-sid) *n.* [L. *monstrum* and *caedere*, kill] the slaughter of a monster.

monstrosity (mon-stros'i-ti) *n.* state of being monstrous; an unnatural production.

monstrous (mon-strus) *a.* having the qualities of a monster; abnormal; enormous; horrible.

monstrously (mon-strus-li) *adv.* in a monstrous manner.

monstrousness (mon-strus-nes) *n.* state of being monstrous.

Montanism (mon-tā-nizm) *n.* the doctrines of a Christian sect of the 2nd century, founded by Montanus, of Phrygia (it taught the near approach of Christ's second coming, and the permanence of prophecy in the church).

montant (mon-tant) *n.* [F. fr. L. *mons*, *montis*, hill] a thrust or pass in fencing; an upright piece or stanchion.

montefiasco (mon-te-fi-as-kō) *n.* a fine wine made near Montefiascone, Italy.

Monteith (mon-tēth') *n.* [fr. the inventor] an ornamental punch-bowl of the 18th century.

montem (mon-tem) *n.* [*Processus ad montem*] a custom formerly observed at Eton College of going every third year to a hillock near the Bath road, and collecting salt-money from passers-by to defray the university expenses of the senior scholar.

montero (mon-tā-rō) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *mons*, *montis*, hill] a huntsman's cap, having a round crown with flaps.

month (month) *n.* [A.S. *mōnath*] one of the twelve portions into which the year is divided; the time of the revolution of the moon. A month of Sundays, an indefinitely long time.

monthly (month-li) *a.* continued a month, or performed in a month; done or happening

once a month, or every month;—*n.* a publication issued once a month;—*pl.* the menses;—*adv.* once a month.

Monthly nurse, a nurse (hired usually by the month) to attend in cases of childbirth.

montmartrite (mont-mār'trit) *n.* a variety of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate, found at Montmartre, in Paris.

montoir (mon-twar') *n.* [F. fr. L. *mons*, *montis*, hill] a stone used for aiding to mount a horse; a horse-block.

monton (mon-ton) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *mons*, hill] a heap of ore; a mass undergoing the process of amalgamation.

monument (mon-ū-ment) *n.* [L. *monumentum*, a memorial, fr. *monere*, remind] anything intended to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, etc.; a conspicuous example.

monumental (mon-ū-men-tal) *a.* of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for, a monument; serving as a monument; conspicuous.

monumentally (mon-ū-men-tal-i) *adv.* by way of memorial; by means of monuments.

moo (mōō) *v. i.* [Imit.] to make the noise of a cow;—*n.* a lowing.

mood (mōōd) *n.* [L. *modus*] mode; [Mus.] the arrangement of the intervals in a scale; [Logic] the form of a syllogism in quantity, as universal or particular, or in quality, as affirmative or negative; [Gram.] the inflection of a verb designating the manner of our conception of an event or fact;—[A.S. *mōd*] frame of mind; temporary state of feeling or passion; humour; morbid state of mind.

moodily (mōō-di-li) *adv.* in a moody manner.

moodiness (mōō-di-nes) *n.* the quality of being moody; peevishness; sullenness.

moody (mōō-di) *a.* [A.S. *mōdig*] sullen; out of humour; peevish; fretful; sad; melancholy.

moon (mōōn) *n.* [A.S. *mōna*] the satellite that revolves round the earth; any secondary planet or satellite; a month; a crescent-formed outwork;—*v. i.* to gaze or wander about as if moonstruck. **Moon-calf**, a deformed creature; a dolt; a fleshy mass in the uterus. **Moon-eyed**, dim-eyed. **Moon-face**, a full, round face. **Moon-flower**, white ox-eye. **Moon-knife**, a crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers. **Moon-seed**, a plant of the genus *Menispermum*. **Moon-stone**, a nearly pellucid variety of felspar. **Moon-trefoil**, an evergreen shrub, a native of Italy. **Moon-wort**, a species of fern. **Blue moon**, an impossibility.

moonbeam (mōōn-bēm) *n.* a ray of light from the moon.

moonet (mōō-net') *n.* a satellite.

moonglade (mōōn-glād) *n.* the track of moonlight on the water.

moonish (mōōn-nish) *a.* like the moon; variable.

moonless (mōōn'-les) *a.* wanting, or not illumined by, the moon.

moonlight (mōōn-lit) *n.* the light afforded by the moon;—*a.* illumined by the moon; occurring during, or by, moonlight. A moonlight fitting, a tenant's quiet departure, to cheat the landlord of his rent.

moonlighter (mōōn-lī-ter) *n.* one of a band of Irishmen that perpetrated agrarian outrages by night.

moonlit (mōōn-lit) *a.* illumined by the moon.

moonrise (mōōn-rīz) *n.* the rising of the moon.

moonset (mōōn-set) *n.* the setting of the moon.

moonshee, munshi (mōōn-shē) *n.* [A. *munshi*, secretary, tutor] an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

moonshine (mōōn-shīn) *n.* the light of the moon; show without substance or reality; smuggled spirits.

moonshiner (mōōn-shī-ner) *n.* one that pursues illicit traffic, as smuggling, by night.

moonshiny (mōōn-shī-ni) *a.* moonlight.

moonstruck (móon'-struk) *a.* affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.

moony (móó'-ni) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the moon; bearing a crescent; silly; tipsy.

moor (móór) *n.* [A.S. *mōr*] an extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, light soil, but sometimes marshy, and abounding in peat; a heath; a fen. **Moor-cock**, **moor-fowl**, the red grouse. **Moor-game**, grouse. **Moor-hen**, the water-hen; the female of the moor-cock.

Moor (móór) *n.* [F. *more*, fr. L. fr. G. *Mavros*] a native of the northern coast of Africa.

moor (móór) *v.t.* [D.] to confine or secure, as a ship, by cables and anchors;—*v.i.* to be confined by cables or chains.

moorage (móór-ij) *n.* a place for mooring.

mooring (móór-ing) *n.* act of securing a ship, as by cables and anchors;—*pl.* the ropes, chains, cables, and anchors so employed; the place where a vessel lies at anchor.

moorish (móór-ish) *a.* marshy; fenny; (Moorish) pertaining to Morocco or the Moors.

moorland (móór-land) *n.* a moor;—*a.* consisting of moorland.

moorstone (móór-stón) *n.* granite.

moory (móór-i) *a.* marshy.

moose (móós) *n.* [a native Indian name] an animal of the deer kind.

moot (móót) *v.t.* [A.S. *mōt*, meeting] to argue; to debate;—*v.t.* to argue or plead on a supposed cause;—*a.* undecided; debatable;—*n.* a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice. **Moot case**, **moot point**, a disputable case. **Moot court**, a meeting to discuss a supposed case.

mooter (móót-ter) *n.* a moot-man, or debater, in a supposed case.

mop (mop) *n.* [L. *mappa*, napkin] a piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, fastened to a handle, used for washing floors; a hiring-fair;—[D.] a grimace; a pouting person; a young girl; a moppet;—*v.t.* to rub or wipe with a mop;—*v.i.* to make wry mouths; to fidget.

mope (móp) *v.t.* [D.] to make spiritless or stupid;—*v.t.* to be dull or listless;—*n.* a dull, stupid person; a drone. **Mope-eyed**, purlind; stupid.

mopingly (móp-ping-li) *adv.* in a spiritless or dreamy manner.

mopish (móp-pish) *a.* dull; spiritless; stupid.

mopishness (móp-pish-nes) *n.* dullness; stupidity; dejection.

moppet (móp-et) *n.* [mop, a grimace] a puppet or doll made of rags; a foudling; a dear little girl.

mopsey (móp-si) *n.* a moppet.

mopus (móp-pus) *n.* a mope; a drone.

moquette (mó-kef') *n.* [F.] a carpet with a long loose, velvety pile.

mora (mó-ra) *n.* [L. *mora*, delay] an Italian game (it consists in guessing the number of fingers extended by one or more of the players).

moraine (mu-rán) *n.* [F. fr. Ger. *mur*, stones broken off] an accumulation of debris brought down by a glacier.

moral (mor-al) *a.* [L. *mos*, *moris*, manner, custom] relating to the manners, conduct, or duties of men towards each other; just; virtuous; responsible, as a being or agent; done in conformity with law, or from sense of duty, as an act; highly probable;—*n.* the meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, experience, etc.;—*pl.* conduct; behaviour. **Moral law**, the law of conscience or duty. **Moral philosophy**, the science of morality. **Moral sense**,

conscience. **Moral victory**, a defeat regarded as a victory.

morale (mo-rál') *n.* the moral or mental condition, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.

moralist (mor-á-list) *n.* a moralizer; a writer on moral or ethical subjects; one that practises moral duties.

morality (mu-rál'-ti) *n.* the doctrine or practice of moral duties; ethics; virtue; the quality of an action which renders it right or wrong; a kind of allegorical play in which the virtues and the vices were personified.

moralization (mor-ál-i-zá'-shun) *n.* act of moralizing.

moralize (mor-ál-íz) *v.t.* to apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to render moral;—*v.i.* to make moral reflections; to influence morals.

moralizer (mor-ál-i-zér) *n.* one that moralizes.

morally (mor-ál-i) *adv.* in a moral or ethical sense; according to moral rules; virtually.

morass (mó-rás) *n.* [D.] a tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; a fen.

morat (mó-rát) *n.* [It. fr. L. *morum*, mulberry] a drink made of honey flavoured with mulberry juice.

Moravian (mó-rá-vi-an) *n.* one of a religious sect called the United Brethren; a native of Moravia;—*a.* belonging to Moravia or the Moravians.

morbid (mor-bid) *a.* [L. *morbus*, disease] not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly; relating to disease.

morbidezza (mor-bi-det'-sa) *n.* [It.] life-like treatment of flesh in painting, engraving, or sculpture.

morbidity (mor-bid'-i-ti) *n.* morbidity; the sick-rate.

morbidly (mor-bid-li) *adv.* in a morbid manner.

morbidity (mor-bid-nes) *n.* morbid condition.

morbiferal (mor-bif-er-ál) *a.* [L. *morbus*, disease, and *ferre*, to bear] bringing disease.

morbific (mor-bif-ik) *a.* [L. *morbus*, disease, and *facere*, make] causing disease.

morceau (mor-só) *n.* [F. fr. L. *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, to bite] a bit; a morsel; a short and simple literary or musical composition; an extract.

morcellement (mor-sel-ment) *n.* compulsory division of a heritage.

mordacious (mor-dá-shus) *a.* [L. *mordere*, to bite] biting; sarcastic.

mordant (mor-dánt) *a.* biting; serving to fix colours;—*n.* any substance that serves to give fixity to dyes; any sticky matter by which gold leaf is made to adhere.

mordantly (mor-dánt-li) *adv.* in a mordant manner.

more (mór) *a.* [M.E. *mo*, more in number, fr. A.S. *mā*, and M.E. *more*, larger, fr. A.S. *māra*, greater] greater in amount, degree, quality, number, or the like; additional;—*adv.* in a greater quantity, extent, or degree; in addition; further; besides; again;—*n.* a greater quantity, amount, or number; something additional. To be no more, to be dead.

moreen (mu-rén) *n.* [F. *moire*, mohair] a stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, etc.

morel, **morello** (mor-el', mor-el', mor-el-ó) *a.* [L. *Maurus*, Moor] a variety of cherry, much used for pies and preserves.

morel, **moril** (mor-el', mor-el', -il) *n.* [O. H. Ger.] an edible fungus.

morel (mu-rel') *n.* [L. *Maurus*, Moor] the common and the deadly nightshade.

moreover (mór-ó-ver) *adv.* beyond what has been said; further; also.

morepork (mór-pórk) *n.* [Imit. fr. its cry] a kind of goatsucker (Tasmania); a kind of owl (New Zealand).

Moresque (mó-resk') *a.* [F. fr. L. *Maurus*, Moor] Moorish; Arabesque;—*n.* Arabesque ornamentation.

morganatic (mor-ga-nat'-ik) *a.* [Low L. fr. Ger.] a term applied to a marriage (called



Moor-cock.



Moor-hen.



Moose.

g-w-n

besides

also left-handed) between a man of high rank and a woman of lower station, neither she nor her issue having any claim to his rank or property.

morgue (mɔʁʒ) *n.* [F.] a place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends.

moribund (mɔʁ-i-bund) *a.* [L. *moriri*, die] at the point of death; dying.

morinel (mɔʁ-i-nel) *n.* [F. fr. G. *mōros*, silly] the dotterel.

morian (mɔʁ-i-un) *n.* [F.] a kind of helmet without visor or beaver.

morioplasty (mɔʁ-i-u-plas-ti) *n.* [G. *moros*, part, and *plassein*, to form] restoration of lost parts [Surg.].

Morisco (mɔʁ-ris-kō) *n.* [Sp.] a Moor; the Moorish language; the morris-dance; a morris-dancer.

Morisonianism (mɔʁ-i-sōʒ-ni-an-izm) *n.* [fr. the founder] the doctrines of the Scotch Evangelical Union.

morkin (mɔʁ-kin) *n.* [L. *mors*, death] an animal that has died of disease or accident.

morling, mortling (mɔʁ-ling, mort-ling) *n.* [L. *mors*, death] a sheep dead by disease; wool from such a sheep.

mormaer (mɔʁ-mār) *n.* See *maarmor*.

Mormon (mɔʁ-mun) *n.* one of a sect in the United States, followers of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, called the Book of Mormon.

Mormonism (mɔʁ-mun-izm) *n.* the doctrines, practices (*esp.* polygamy), etc., of the Mormons.

Mormonite (mɔʁ-mun-it) *n.* a Mormon.

morn (mɔʁn) *n.* [A.S. *morgen*] the first part of the day; the morning.

morning (mɔʁ-nɪŋ) *n.* the early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time from midnight to noon, from rising till dinner, etc.; the first or early part;—*a.* pertaining to, or being in, the first or early part of the day.

Morning-gift, a gift made to a woman by her husband the morning after marriage. **Morning-land**, the East.

Morning-star, the planet Venus when it shines in the morning; a weapon consisting of a spiked ball attached by a chain to a staff.

morocco (mɔʁ-ɔk) *n.* [Morocco, in N. Africa] a fine kind of leather, prepared from goat or sheep skin, and tanned with sumach.

morone (mɔʁ-ɔn) *n.* [L. *morus*, mulberry-tree] a deep crimson colour.

morose (mɔʁ-ɔs) *a.* [L. *morosus*, self-willed] of a sour temper; sullen; churlish; gloomy.

morosely (mɔʁ-ɔs-li) *adv.* in a morose manner.

moroseness (mɔʁ-ɔs-nes) *n.* morose temper.

moroxite (mɔʁ-ɔk-sit) *n.* [G. *moroxos*, pipe-clay] a variety of apatite.

morphean (mɔʁ-fē-an) *a.* pertaining to Morpheus, the god of sleep and dreams.

morphetic (mɔʁ-fet-ik) *a.* relating to sleep.

morphia, morphine (mɔʁ-fi-a, -fin) *n.* [G. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep] a vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium.

morphinism (mɔʁ-fin-izm) *n.* a morbid state caused by the use of morphia.

morphogenesis (mɔʁ-fɔ-jen-ē-sis) *n.* [G. *morphē*, form, and *genesis*, origin] the genesis of form.

morphological (mɔʁ-fɔ-loj-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to morphology.

morphology (mɔʁ-fɔ-lɔʒ-i) *n.* [G. *morphē*, form, and *logos*, discourse] the science of organic form.

morris, morrice (mɔʁ-ris) *n.* [Sp. *Morisco*, Moorish] a dance in imitation of the Moors, performed with castanets or rattles

held in the hands; a dance formerly common in England, usually joined with the May-day pageants and processions. **Morris-dance**, a morris. **Morris-dancer**, one that dances a morris-dance. **Morris-pike**, a Moorish pike.

morrow (mɔʁ-ɔ) *n.* [A.S. *morgen*] morning; the next following day. **To-morrow**, the morrow; on the morrow.

morse (mɔʁs) *n.* [Finnish] the walrus.

morse (mɔʁs) *n.* [L. *mordere*, *pp.* *morsus*, to bite] the clasp of a cope.

morsel (mɔʁ-sel) *n.* a bite; a mouthful; a small quantity; a little piece; a fragment.

mort (mɔʁt) *n.* [L. *mors*, *mortis*, death] a note sounded at the death of game; the skin of a sheep dead from disease.

mort (mɔʁt) *n.* a salmon in its third year; a woman.

mortal (mɔʁ-tal) *a.* [L.] subject to death; human, causing death; deadly; implacable; bringing death; not venial, as sin;—*n.* a being subject to death; man.

mortality (mɔʁ-tal-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being mortal; death; frequency of death; death-rate; human nature.

mortalize (mɔʁ-tal-iz) *v.t.* to make mortal.

mortally (mɔʁ-tal-i) *adv.* in a mortal manner; in the manner of a mortal.

mortar (mɔʁ-tar) *n.* [L. *mortarium*.] a wide-mouthed vessel in

which substances are pounded with a pestle;—a short piece of ordnance with a large bore, for throwing bombs, shells, etc., at high angles of elevation; a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls. **Mortar-board**, a board, generally square, used by masons to hold mortar; a square-crowned academic cap.

mortgage (mɔʁ-gāʒ) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *mortuus*, dead, and *gage*, a pledge] a conveyance of an estate in fee, granted in security of money borrowed, but redeemable on condition of repayment within a certain time;—*v.t.* to convey for the security of a debt; to give in security of. **Mortgage-deed**, a deed given by way of mortgage.

mortgagee (mɔʁ-gāʒ-ē) *n.* one to whom a mortgage is made or given.

mortgager (mɔʁ-gāʒ-er) *n.* the person that conveys property as security for debt.

mortification (mɔʁ-ti-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified; the death of one part of an animal body while the rest continues to live; gangrene; subjection of the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body; humiliation; vexation; [Scots Law] lands given for religious or charitable purposes.

mortifer (mɔʁ-ti-fi-er) *n.* one that, or that which, mortifies.

mortify (mɔʁ-ti-fi) *v.t.* [L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, and *facere*, to make] to destroy the organic texture and vital functions of; to subdue or keep in subjection by discipline, as the bodily appetites, or worldly desires; to affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation;—*v.t.* to lose vitality, as flesh; to practise severities and penance, from religious motives; to be subdued.

mortise (mɔʁ-tis) *n.* [F.] a hole in a piece of timber to receive the end of another piece made to fit it, called a tenon;—*v.t.* to cut or make a mortise in; to join by a tenon and mortise.

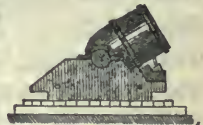
mortmain (mɔʁ-tmān) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand] possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that can not alienate.

mortorio (mɔʁ-tɔʁ-i-ɔ) *n.* a sculptured group representing the dead Christ.

mortuary (mɔʁ-tū-ār-i) *n.* a customary gift claimed by, and due to, the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner; a burial-place;



Morion.



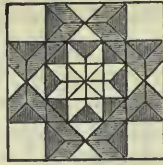
Mortar.



Mortise and tenon.

a place for the reception of dead bodies to await burial or identification;—*a.* belonging to the burial of the dead.

mosaic (mō-zā'ik) *n.* [*G. mouseion, artistic, fr. mousa, a Muse*] inlaid work in which the effect of painting is produced by the use of pieces of coloured stone or other hard substance;—*a.* pertaining to the style of work called mosaic; composed of various materials or ingredients. **Mosaic gold**, bisulphide of tin.



Mosaic.

Mosaic, Mosaical (mō-zā'ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to Moses, or to the writings and institutions ascribed to him.

mosaically (mō-zā'ik-al-i) *adv.* after the manner of mosaic work.

Mosaism (mō-zā-izm) *n.* the Mosaic system.

mosasaurus (mō-za-saw-rus) *n.* [*L. Mosa, the Meuse, and G. sauros, lizard*] a huge marine extinct reptile of the upper chalk, found in the Maestricht beds.

moschatel (mos-ka-tel) *n.* [*L. muscus, musk*] a low glabrous herb, of a light green colour.

moschus (mos-kus) *n.* the musk-deer.

moselle (mō-zel) *n.* [*F.*] a light wine from the Moselle district.

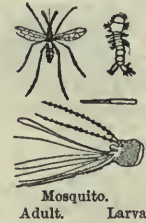
Moslem (moz-lem) *n.* [*A.*] a Mohammedan;—*a.* pertaining to the Mohammedans.

moslings (moz-lings) *n. pl.* [*mosel*] shavings cut off by curriers in dressing leather.

mosque (mosk) *n.* [*A. masjid, a place of prayer*] a Mohammedan place of worship.

mosquito, musquito (mus-kē-tō) *n.* [*L. musca, fly*] a small

insect of several species, having a sharp-pointed proboscis, by which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood. **Mosquito-bar, mosquito-curtain, mosquito-net**, a screen to keep off mosquitoes.



Mosquito. Adult. Larva.

moss (mos) *n.* [*A.S. meōs*] an acrogenous cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, with leaves and a distinct root;— [*A.S. mos, swamp*] a bog; a place where peat is found;—*v. t.* to cover with moss. **Moss-basket**, a fancy basket covered with moss.

Moss-clad, moss-grown, covered or overgrown with moss.

Moss-land, land abounding in peat-moss, but drier than a bog or morass. **Moss-rose**, a variety of rose having a moss-like pubescence on the calyx. **Moss-trooper**, a marauder of the English and Scottish borderland.

mossiness (mos-i-nes) *n.* state of being overgrown with moss.

mossy (mos-i) *a.* overgrown, abounding with, or like, moss.

most (mōst) *a.* [*A.S. mōst*] consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest;—*adv.* in the greatest or highest degree;—*n.* the greatest number, quantity, etc. **At most**, at the utmost extent.

mostly (mōst-li) *adv.* for the greatest part.

mot (mō, mot) *n.* [*F. fr. L. muttum, a word, a mutter*] a pithy or witty saying.

motacil (mot-a-sil) *n.* [*L. movere, pp. motus, to move*] a wagtail.

mote (mōt) *n.* [*A.S. mot*] a small particle; a spot; a speck.

moted (mō-ted) *a.* abounding in motes.

motet, motett (mō-tet) *n.* [*It. mottetto, dim. of motto*] a musical composition of a sacred character; an anthem.

moth (moth) *n.* [*A.S.*] a lepidopterous insect, having antennae that taper regularly to a point; that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes, anything. **Moth-eat**, to eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.



Moth.

mother (muth'er) *n.* [*A.S. mōder*] a female parent; that which has produced anything; a familiar term of address to elderly women; the superior of a convent;—*a.* received by birth or from ancestors; natural; native; vernacular;—*v. t.* to adopt as a son or daughter. **Mother Carey's chickens**, stormy petrels.

Mother-church, the church, as a good and wise teacher and guide; the church of one's choice or adoption; a parent church, from which other churches have been organized. **Mother-coal**, coal in which the vegetable structure is visible. **Mother-country**, the parent country, so called by its colonies and dependencies; the land of one's birth. **Mother Hubbard**, a loose, full gown worn by women. **Mother-in-law**, the mother of one's husband or wife. **Mother-land**, one's native country. **Mother-of-pearl**, the hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters. **Mother-tongue**, one's native language. **Mother-wit**, native wit; common sense.

mother (muth'er) *n.* [*orig. mudder, fr. M.D. modder, mud*] a thick, slimy substance concreted in liquids;—*v. i.* to become concreted, as the thick matter of liquids. **Mother-liquor, mother-water**, that portion of a solution which remains after certain of the dissolved substances have been precipitated.

motherhood (muth'er-hood) *n.* the state of being a mother.

mothering (muth'er-ing) *n.* Midenting.

motherless (muth'er-less) *a.* destitute of a mother.

motherliness (muth'er-li-nes) *n.* motherly quality.

motherly (muth'er-li) *a.* pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; tender.

motherly (muth'er-i) *a.* resembling, or partaking of the nature of, mother.

mothy (moth'i) *a.* full of moths; eaten by moths.

motif (mō'tif) *n.* [*F.*, a moving reason] a motion; a subject; a theme.

motile (mō'til) *a.* [*L. movere, pp. motus, move*] capable of spontaneous motion;—*n.* one in whose mind motor representations are predominant.

motility (mō-til-i-ti) *n.* capability of moving.

motion (mō'shun) *n.* [*F. fr. L. movere, pp. motus, move*] act or process of changing place; movement, as opposed to rest; power to move; gait; impulse; inclination; will; evacuation of the bowels; a proposal made in a deliberative assembly or public meeting;—*v. t.* to guide by such a gesture;—*v. i.* to make a significant movement or gesture. **Accelerated motion**, motion whose velocity is continually increasing. **Angular motion**, motion as projected on a distant sphere by an observer whose eye is at the centre. **Direct motion**, [*Astr.*] motion from right to left, or west to east. **Hell-grade motion**, [*Astr.*] motion from left to right, or from east to west. **Motion in court**, an application to a court in a case before it, to obtain some rule or order necessary to the progress of the action.

motionless (mō'shun-less) *a.* wanting motion; being at rest.

motive (mō'tiv) *a.* [*L. movere*] causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move;—*n.* that which incites to action; anything moving the will; reason; cause; constraining influence; prevailing design. **Motive force**, force that produces motion.

motiveless (mō'tiv-less) *a.* having no motive.

motivity (mō'tiv-i-ti) *n.* power of producing motion; motive; energy.

motley (mot'li) *a.* [*Bav. matte, curds*] variegated in colour; diversified; heterogeneous;—*n.* a parti-coloured dress; a jester; a fool; a mixture. **Motley-minded**, having the mind of a fool or jester, or showing incoherence of thought.

motmot (mot'mot) *n.* [*imit.*] the sawbill, a South American bird.

motor (mō'tur) *n.* [*L. movere, pp. motus, move*] one that, or that which, imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power, etc.;—*a.* giving motion; pertaining to motor nerves. **Motor car**, a car that carries its own motor. **Motor nerve**, one that carries impulses to the muscles.

motory (mō'tur-i) *a.* imparting motion.

mottle (mot'1) *v.t.* [*motley*] to mark with spots of different colours; to spot;—*n.* the appearance of a mottled surface.

mottled (mot'ld) *a.* spotted; variegated.

motto (mot'6) *n.* [It., a saying, fr. *L. muttum*, a murmur] a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, chapter, poem, and the like, or added to a device on a shield, ring, or other armorial bearing. **Motto-kisses**, sweetmeats wrapped in fancy paper bearing mottoes.

mouchard (mōó-shár') *n.* [F.] a French police spy.

mouchoir (mōó-shwár') *n.* [F.] a pocket handkerchief.

mouillé (mōól-lyá') *n.* [F.] sounded in a liquid manner.

mould (mōld) *n.* [A.S. *mōldē*] fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized; constituent material; the earth;—*v.t.* to cover with mould. **Mould-board**, the curved part of a plough which turns up the furrow.

mould (mōld) *n.* [*L. modulus*] the matrix in which anything is cast; cast; form; shape; character;—*v.t.* to form into a particular shape; to model; to fashion. **Mould-loft**, a room in a dockyard in which the various parts of a ship are drawn in full size.

mould (mōld) *v.t.* [*Ice. mugga*, mist] to make mouldy;—*v.t.* to become mouldy;—*n.* a substance like down that forms on bodies that lie long in warm and damp air.

mouldable (mōl-da-bl) *a.* capable of being moulded.

moulder (mōl-der) *n.* one that moulds or casts.

moulder (mōl-der) *v.t.* to turn to dust;—*v.i.* to turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble.

mouldiness (mōl-di-nes) *n.* mouldy state.

moulding (mōld-ing) *n.* anything cast in a mould, or which appears to be so; a projection beyond the wall, column, wainscot, etc.

mouldwarp (mōld-worp) *n.* See *mole*.

mouldy (mōl-di) *a.* overgrown with mould.

moulin (mōó-lang') *n.* [F. fr. *L. mola*, a mill] a circular hollow excavated in its bed by a glacier; a nearly vertical shaft in a glacier, produced by running water.

moulinage (mōó-lin-ij) *n.* [F.] the process of twisting and doubling raw silk.

mouline, moulinet (mōó-lin, -li-net') *n.* [F.] the drum of a capstan, crane, etc.; a kind of turnstile; the circular swing of a sword.

moult (mōlt) *v.t.* [*L. mutare*, to change] to cast, or shed;—*v.i.* to shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, and the like, as an animal;—*n.* a moulting.

moulting (mōlt-ing) *n.* the shedding of hair, feathers, etc.

mound (mound) *n.* [A.S. *mund*, a protection] an artificial hill or elevation of earth; a natural hill, hillock, or knoll;—*v.t.* to fortify with a mound.

mound (mound) *n.* [F. fr. *L. mundus*, world] a gilt ball or globe borne by the sovereign, as an emblem of authority [Her.]

mount (mount) *n.* [*L. mons, montis*] a mountain; a mound; a bulwark; a horse; a horse-block; a bicycle; a signal to mount; cardboard, etc., on which a drawing is placed; [Her.] a green hillock in the base of a shield;—*v.t.* to raise up; to ascend; to get upon; to bestride, as a horse; to furnish with horses, as a troop; to carry, as a ship mounting guns; to put upon a carriage, as a gun; to paste upon paper or cloth, as a map; to set in an ornamental case or covering, as jewels, or a sword;—*v.t.* to rise on high; to go up; to ascend; to get on horseback; to rise in value. **To mount guard**, to take post as sentinel. **To mount the high horse**, to assume a lofty tone or manner.

mountable (mount-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being mounted.

mountain (mount-tin) *n.* [O.F. *montaine*, fr. *L.*] a large mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; something very large; a kind of wine; the extreme

democratic party in the first French Revolution, who occupied the highest seat in the National Convention;—*a.* pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; vast. **Mountain-ash**, the rowan-tree. **Mountain-blue**, a native carbonate of copper. **Mountain-cork**, mountain-leather, a variety of asbestos. **Mountain-dew**, Scotch whisky. **Mountain-green**, green malachite. **Mountain-limestone**, carboniferous limestone. **Mountain-milk**, a soft variety of calcium carbonate. **Mountain-soap**, a clay-like mineral. **Mountain-sorrel**, the plant *Oxyria reniformis*. **Mountain-tallow**, a mineral substance resembling tallow. **Mountain-wind**, a breeze that blows up a hill during the hot part of the day.

mountaineer (moun-ti-nēr) *n.* an inhabitant, or a climber, of mountains.

mountaineering (moun-ti-nēr-ing) *n.* the practice of climbing hills.

mountainous (moun-ti-nus) *a.* full of mountains; huge.

mountebank (moun-te-bangk) *n.* [It. *mon-tambanco*, one that mounts a bench or bank to proclaim his wares] a quack doctor; any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan;—*v.t.* to cheat by boastful and false pretences.

mountebankery (moun-te-bangk-er-i) *n.* the practices of a mountebank.

mounter (moun-ter) *n.* one that mounts.

mounting (moun-ting) *n.* act of raising and fitting for use; act of setting off to advantage, or embellishing; ornament; setting; embellishment.

mourn (mōrn) *v.t.* [A.S. *murnan*] to grieve for; to utter in a sorrowful manner;—*v.i.* to express grief or sorrow; to wear the customary habit of sorrow.

mourner (mōr-ner) *n.* one that mourns.

mournful (mōrn-fool) *a.* expressing sorrow; causing sorrow; sad; sorrowful.

mournfully (mōrn-fool-i) *adv.* in a mournful manner.

mournfulness (mōrn-fool-nes) *n.* appearance or expression of grief.

mourning (mōr-ning) *n.* act of sorrowing; lamentation; sorrow; the dress or customary habit worn by mourners;—*a.* sorrowing; expressing sorrow.

mouse (mous) *n., pl.* mice (mīcs) [A.S. *mūs*, *pl. mýs*] a small rodent quadruped which infests houses and fields;—(mouz) *v.t.* to tear, as a cat does a mouse;—*v.t.* to catch mice.

mouser (mou-zer) *n.* an animal that catches mice.

mousing (mou-zing) *a.* and *n.* mouse-catching.

moustache (mus-tash') *n.* [G. *mustax*] that part of the beard which grows on the upper lip.

mouth (mouth) *n.* [A.S. *mūth*] the aperture between the lips; the cavity within the lips, containing the jaws, teeth, and tongue; an opening; an orifice; an aperture, as of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, or a cave, well, or den; the opening through which the waters of any body or collection of water are discharged into another; a principal speaker; a mouth-piece; cry; voice; a wry face; a grimace. **Mouth-friend**, a false friend. **Mouth-honour**, insincere respect. **Mouth-made**, hypocritical. **Mouth-organ**, Pan's pipes. **Mouth-piece**, the piece of a musical instrument to which the mouth is applied; a tube by which a cigar or cigarette is held; a spokesman. **Down in the mouth**, dejected.

mouth (MOUTH) *v.t.* to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to touch or seize with the mouth; to lick; to insult;—*v.i.* to speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; to make grimaces.

(MOUTH) *a.* having, or furnished with, a mouth.

mouted (mou-tēr) *n.* one that mouths; a bombastic declaimer.

mouther (mou-fool) *n.* as much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity.

mouthful (mou-thing) *n.* slow, bombastic utterance.

mouthless (mouth-les) *n.* having no mouth.

movable, moveable (móó'-ya-bl) *a.* capable of being moved; changing from one time to another; —*n.* an article of wares or goods; generally, in *pl.* goods; wares; furniture.

movableness (móó'-ya-bl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being movable.

movably (móó'-ya-bl) *adv.* in a movable manner or condition.

move (móóv) *v. t.* [O. F. *mouvoir*, fr. L. *movere*] to cause to change place or posture in any manner; to set in motion; to carry; to convey; to excite to action; to arouse, as the passions; to influence; to determine, as the will; to prevail on; to persuade, as the judgment; to awaken pity or tenderness in; to affect, as the heart; to shake; to agitate; to irritate; to provoke; to propose; to offer for consideration in a public assembly; —*v. i.* to change place; to go in any manner from one place to another; to walk; to march; to change residence; to bring forward a motion in an organized assembly; to make a proposal; —*n.* act of moving; a movement; right to move; line of conduct.

movement (móóv'-ment) *n.* act of moving; change of place or position; progressive, flowing, winding, or vibratory motion; excitement; agitation; emotion; one of the parts of a sonata, or other instrumental composition; advance or retreat of troops; the wheel-work of a time-piece. **Movement-maker**, one that makes the wheel-work of time-pieces.

mover (móó'-ver) *n.* a person or thing that moves; a motor; motive power; a proposer.

moving (móó'-ving) *a.* causing to change place or position; in motion; tending to awaken pity; pathetic; persuading. **Moving-plant**, an East Indian plant (*Desmodium gyrans*), the telegraph plant.

movingly (móó'-ving-li) *adv.* in a moving manner.

movingness (móó'-ving-nes) *n.* the power of producing emotion.

mow (mó) *n.* [A. S. *māga*] a heap of hay or corn; —*v. t.* to put in a mow.

mow (mó) *v. t.* [A. S. *māwan*] to cut down with a scythe; to cut the grass off; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers; —*v. i.* to cut grass; to perform the business of mowing. **Mow-yard**, a stackyard.

mow (mó, mou) *n.* [F. *moue*, fr. Middle D. *mouwe*, the protruded under-lip in making a grimace] a grimace; a mock; —*v. i.* to make grimaces.

mowburn (mó'-burn) *n.* one that mows; a mowing-machine.

mower (mó'-er) *n.* one that mows; a mowing-machine.

mowing (mó'-ing) *n.* the act of cutting with a scythe; land from which the grass is cut. **Mowing-machine**, a lawn mower.

moxa (mók-sa) *n.* [Chin.] any substance burnt on a diseased part as a cautery.

moxibustion (mók-si-bus-tyun) *n.* cauterizing by moxa.

moya (móí'a) *n.* [S. Amer.] mud-lava.

moyenau (móí'-e-naw) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle] a small flat bastion in the centre of a very long curtain [Fort.].

mozarab (mó-zar-ab) *n.* [A.] a Christian in Spain who lived among, and adopted many of the customs of, the Moslems.

much (much) *a.* [M. E. *michel*, *micel*, fr. A. S. *micel*] great in quantity or amount; abundant; long in duration; —*n.* a great quantity; an uncommon thing; —*adv.* to a great degree or extent; almost. To make much of, to value; to fondle. **Too much for**, more than a match for.

mucic (mū'-sik) *a.* [L. *mucus*] pertaining to, or derived from, gums.

mucid (mū'-sid) *a.* slimy; mouldy.

mucilage (mū'-si-lij) *n.* [L. *mucus*, slime] one of the proximate elements of vegetables; an aqueous solution of gum.

mucilaginous (mū'-si-laj-i-nus) *a.* partaking of the nature of mucilage.

mucilaginousness (mū'-si-laj-i-nus-nes) *n.* sliminess.

mucin (mū'-sin) *n.* an alkaline glutinous fluid secreted by mucous membranes.

muciparous (mū-sip'-a-rus) *a.* [L. *mucus* and *parere*, bring forth] secreting or producing mucus.

mucitis (mū-si'-tis) *n.* inflammation of a mucous membrane.

mucivorous (mū-siv'-u-rus) *a.* [L. *mucus* and *vorare*, devour] feeding upon the juices of plants.

muck (muk) *n.* See **amuck**.

muck (muk) *n.* [Icel. *myki*] dung in a moist state; a mess; something mean, vile, or filthy; —*v. t.* to manure with muck; to remove muck from. **Muck-heap**, **muck-hill**, a heap of muck. **Muck-rake**, a rake for scraping muck together. **Muck-sweat**, profuse perspiration. **Muck-worm**, a worm that lives in muck; a miser.

muckiness (muk'-i-nes) *n.* filthiness.

mucky (muk'-i) *a.* filthy.

mucor (mū'-kur) *n.* [L.] mouldiness; a genus of fungi; mucus.

mucous (mū'-kus) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, mucus; slimy; secreting mucus. **Mucous membrane**, the membrane lining the canals and cavities of the body.

mucousness (mū'-kus-nes) *n.* the state of being mucous.

micro (mū'-krō) *n.*; *pl.* **micrones** (mū'-krō-nez) [L.] a sharp point.

micronate, micronated (mū'-kru-nāt, nā-ted) *a.* having a micro [Anat.].

mucronately (mū'-kru-nāt-li) *adv.* in a micronate manner.

mucus (mū'-kus) *n.* [L.] a viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; [Bot.] gummy matter soluble in water.

mud (mud) *n.* [Low Ger. *mudde*] soft, moist earth; mire; —*v. t.* to make turbid or foul with dirt; to muddy; to bury in slime. **Mud-flat**, a low level stretch of muddy, alluvial soil. **Mud-hole**, a hole filled with mud; a hole in the bottom of a boiler for the removal of sediment. **Mud-lark**, one that cleans out sewers, or that fishes up small articles from the mud of tidal rivers; a street arab. **Mud-marks**, hardened flowings of mud [Geol.]. **Mud-sill**, the lowest sill of a structure. **Mud-volcano**, a conical hill of mud due to volcanic action.

muddify (mud'-i-fi) *v. t.* to make muddy.

muddily (mud'-i-li) *adv.* turbidly; obscurely.

muddiness (mud'-i-nes) *n.* turbidness; obscurity; dullness.

muddle (mud'-l) *v. t.* [*mudl*] to dabble in mud; to make turbid or muddy; to cloud or stupefy; to squander; to make a mess of; to stir; —*v. i.* to become foul or confused; to follow about; —*n.* a mess; bewilderment. **Muddle-headed**, stupid; confused.

muddy (mud'-i) *a.* besmeared with mud; consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure; cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid; —*v. t.* to make muddy; to soil with mud; to confuse. **Muddy-brained**, **muddy-headed**, stupid; dull. **Muddy-mettled**, dull-spirited.

muezzin (móó-ed'-zin) *n.* [A. *mu-azzin*] a Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

muff (muf) *n.* [Walloon *mouffè*] a warm, soft cover for the hands.

muff (muf) *n.* [cf. D. *muffen*, to dote] a smpleton; a bungling action; —*v. t.* to do badly; to fail to hold; —*v. i.* to bungle.

muffettee (muf-e-tē) *n.* a muff for the wrist.

muffin (muf'-in) *n.* [*muff*, a cover] a light, spongy cake, circular and flat. **Muffin-cap**, a round, flat cap. **Muffin-man**, a seller of muffins.

muffineer (muf'-i-nēr) *n.* a dish for keeping toasted muffins hot.

muffle (muf'-l) *v. t.* [*muff*, a cover] to wrap up in something that conceals, or protects from the weather; to deaden the sound of; to blindfold; to conceal; —*v. i.* to speak indistinctly; —*n.* a muffler; a shaping-glove; an oven-shaped vessel used in assaying.

muffler (muf'-ler) *n.* a cover for the face; a wrapper enveloping the head or neck; a mitten.

mufti (muf-ti) *n.* [A.] an expounder of Mohammedan law; a civilian dress worn by officers of duty.

mug (mug) *n.* [I. *mugan*] a kind of earthenware or metal cup; the face. **Mug-house**, an ale-house.

muggar (mug-ar) *n.* [E. Ind.] a kind of crocodile.

muggard (mug-ard) *a.* [*mug*] sullen; displeased.

Muggletonians (mug-i-tō-ni-ans) *n. pl.* a sect founded by Ludowick Muggleton and John Reeve about 1651 (these two claimed to be the witnesses mentioned in Rev. xi. 3-6).

muggy (mug-i) *a.* [Icel. *mugga*, mist] warm and humid; damp; moist; mouldy.

mugwort (mug-wurt) *n.* [A.S.] the plant *Artemisia vulgaris*.

mugwump (mug-wump) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] an Indian leader; a leader; a self-important man; in U.S. politics, an Independent.

Muhammadan (moo-ham-a-dan) *a.* See **Mohammedan**.

Muharram (moo-har-am) *n.* [A.] a Moslem religious festival, held in the first month of the Mohammedan year.

mulatto (mū-lat-ō) *n.* (Sp. fr. L. *mulus*, mule) the offspring of a white and a negro.

mulberry (mul-ber-i) *n.* [L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree] a tree (or its fruit) of the genus *Morus*.

mulch (mulsh) *n.* [E.] half-rotten straw; decayed leaves, or the like, strewn over the roots of plants to protect from heat or cold, to keep moist, etc.

mulct (mulkt) *n.* [L. *mulcta*] a fine; — *v. t.* to fine.

mulctuary (mulkt'ū-ar-i) *a.* punishing with fine or forfeiture.

mule (mūl) *n.* [L. *mulus*] a quadruped of a mongrel breed, generated between an ass and a mare; a hybrid; a machine used in spinning cotton. **Mule-spinner**, one that spins with a mule. **Mule-wort**, a fern of the genus *Hemionitis*.

mulette (mū-let') *n.* [Pg.] a Portuguese vessel with three lateen sails.

muleteer (mū-le-tēr) *n.* [F. *muletier*] a mule-driver.

muliebriety (mū-li-eb-ri-ti) *n.* [L. *mulier*, woman] womanhood; effeminacy.

mulier (mū-li-er) *n.* a woman; a wife; a legitimate son [Law].

mulierose (mū-li-e-rōs) *a.* excessively fond of women.

mulish (mū-lish) *a.* like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

mulishly (mū-lish-li) *adv.* stubbornly.

mulishness (mū-lish-nes) *n.* stubbornness.

mull (mul) *v. t.* [A.S. *molde*, earth] to heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices; to dispirit or deaden; — *v. i.* to work steadily and accomplish little.

mull (mul) *n.* [Gael.] a cape; a headland or promontory [Scot.]; a snuff-box made of the point of a horn [Scot.]; — [A.S. *myl*, dust] dust; rubbish; a blunder; a mess; — [Hind.] a thin, soft muslin.

mullah (mool'a) *n.* See **Mollah**.

mullagatawny, mulligatawny (mul-a, mul-i-ga-taw-ni) *n.* [Tamil] a soup made of meat or fowl and curry powder.

mulled (muld) *a.* [M.E. *molde*, funeral ale] See **Mull**, to heat, etc.

mullein (mul'en) *n.* [A.S.] a tall, woolly weed.

muller (mul'er) *n.* a vessel in which wine is mulled; — [L. *molere*, grind] an implement of stone or glass for grinding pigments.

Müller's glass (mū-erz glās) *n.* hyalite.

mullet (mul-et) *n.* [L. *mutillus*] a fish that frequents the shore, and roots in the sand.



Mulberry.

mullet (mul-et) *n.* [L. *mola*, mill] a star-shaped figure of 5 or 6 points [Her.].

mulligrubs (mul-i-grubs) *n.* a pain in the intestines; colic; the sulks.

mullion (mul-yun) *n.* [L. *manus*, maimed] a division between the lights of windows, screens, etc.; one of the divisions between panels in wainscoting; — *v. t.* to shape into divisions by mullions.

mullock (mul-uk) *n.* [*mull*, dust] rubbish; dirt.

mulse (muls) *n.* [L. *mulsum*, honey-wine] sweet wine.

multangular (mul-tang-gū-lar) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle] having many angles; polygonal.

multangularly (mul-tang-gū-lar-li) *adv.* with many angles or corners.

multanimous (mul-tan-i-mus) *a.* [L. *multus* and *animus*, mind] many-sided.

multeity (mul-tē-si-ti) *n.* numerousness; manifoldness.

multiarticulate (mul-ti-ār-tik'ū-lāt) *a.* many-jointed.

multicapsular (mul-ti-kap-sū-lar) *a.* having many capsules.

multicarinatē (mul-ti-kar-i-nāt) *a.* [L. *carina*, keel] having keel-like ridges.

multicipital (mul-ti-sip-i-tal) *a.* [L. *caput*, *capitis*, head] many-headed.

multicostate (mul-ti-kos-tāt) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib] many-ribbed.

multicycle (mul-ti-si-kl) *n.* a velocipede with more than three wheels.

multidentate (mul-ti-den-tāt) *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, teeth] having many teeth or tooth-like processes.

multidigitate (mul-ti-dij'i-tāt) *a.* having many fingers, toes, or digitate processes [Anat.].

multifarious (mul-ti-fā-ri-us) *a.* [L.] having multiplicity; of various kinds.

multifariously (mul-ti-fā-ri-us-li) *adv.* with great diversity.

multifariousness (mul-ti-fā-ri-us-nes) *n.* multiplied diversity.

multifid, multifidous (mul-ti-fid, mul-tif-i-dus) *a.* [L.] having many divisions.

multiflorous (mul-ti-flō-rus) *a.* having many flowers.

multifoil (mul-ti-foil) *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf] having more than five foils; — *n.* multifoil decoration.

multiform (mul-ti-form) *a.* having many forms.

multiformity (mul-ti-for-mi-ti) *n.* diversity of forms.

multiganglionate (mul-ti-gang-gli-un-āt) *a.* having many ganglia.

multijugous (mul-ti-jōō-gus) *a.* [L.] having many pairs of leaflets [Bot.].

multilateral (mul-ti-lat-er-al) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, *lateralis*, side] having many sides.

multilinear (mul-ti-lin'ē-a) *a.* [L. *linea*, line] having many lines.

multilocular (mul-ti-lok'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *loculus*, cell] having many chambers.

multinomial (mul-ti-nō-mi-al) *a.* [L. *nomen*, name] having many names or algebraical terms; — *n.* a quantity of more than three terms connected by the sign plus or minus [Math.]. **Multinomial theorem**, an extension of the binomial theorem.

multinucleate (mul-ti-nūklē-āt) *a.* having many nuclei.

multiparous (mul-tip-a-rus) *a.* [L. *parere*, bear] many-bearing — said of a several-branched cyme [Bot.].

multiple phase (mul-ti-fāz) *a.* having components of various phase [Elec.].

multiple pinnate (mul-ti-pin'āt) *a.* many times pinnate [Bot.].

multiple (mul-ti-pl) *a.* [Low L.] containing more than once, or more than one; manifold; — *n.* a quantity containing another a certain number of

times without a remainder. **Multiple fruit**, the fructification of a flower-cluster when confluent into one mass. **Multiple star**, a system of three or more stars which, to the unaided eye, appear as one star. **Multiple values**, symbols that fulfil the conditions of a problem when several different values are assigned to them. [Alg.] **Common Multiple**, a number divisible by each of several other numbers without a remainder (the smallest number of which this is true is the **Least Common Multiple**).

multiplex (mul-ti-pleks) *a.* [L.] manifold; multiple; [Bot.] having the petals lying over each other in folds.

multipliable (mul-ti-pli-a-bl) *a.* capable of being multiplied.

multiplicand (mul-ti-pli-kand') *n.* [L. *multiplacandus*, fr. *multiplicare*, multiply] the number to be multiplied.

multiply (mul-ti-pli-kát) *a.* consisting of many.

multiplication (mul-ti-pli-ká-shun) *n.* the act of multiplying, or of increasing number; a rule or operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed.

multiplicator (mul-ti-pli-kát-ur) *n.* a multiplier.

multiplicity (mul-ti-plis-i-ti) *n.* [L. *multiplex*] a state of being manifold or various; a collection of many objects.

multiplier (mul-ti-pli-er) *n.* one that, or that which, multiplies; the number by which another is multiplied.

multiply (mul-ti-pli) *v.t.* [L. *multiplere*] to increase in number; to make more; to add to itself any given number of times; —*v.i.* to grow in number; to increase in extent. **Multiplying-glass**, an arrangement of small mirrors to multiply reflections. **Multiplying-lens**, a lens having several facets and showing several images of one object. **Multiplying-wheel**, a wheel driving another at a higher rate of speed than its own.

multiradiate (mul-ti-rá-di-át) *a.* having many rays.

multisect (mul-ti-sekt) *a.* [L. *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut] having many segments.

multiseptate (mul-ti-sep-tát) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition] having many partitions [Zool. and Bot.].

multiserial (mul-ti-sé-ri-al) *a.* having many series.

multisonous (mul-tis-o-nus) *a.* having many sounds, as the sea.

multistriate (mul-ti-stri-át) *a.* having many striae or streaks.

multitude (mul-ti-túd) *n.* [L.] a great number; a crowd; an assembly; assemblage.

multitudinous (mul-ti-tú-di-nus) *a.* consisting of, or having the appearance of, a multitude; manifold.

multitudinously (mul-ti-tú-di-nus-li) *adv.* in a multitudinous manner.

multivalve (mul-ti-valv) *a.* having many valves; —*n.* a mollusc with a shell of many valves or pieces.

multivalvular (mul-ti-val-vú-lar) *a.* multivalve.

Multoca (mul-tó-ka) *n.* [Turk. fr. A.] the Turkish code of law.

multocular (mul-tok-ú-lar) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *oculus*, eye] having many eyes.

multum (mul-tum) *n.* [L., much] an adulterant used by brewers (it is a compound extract of quassia and liquorice). **Multum in parvo**, much in small compass.

multungulate (mul-tung-gú-lát) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *ungulus*, hoof] having more than two functional hoofs.

multure (mul-túr) *n.* [L. *molitura*, a grinding] the fee for grinding grain; a grist or grinding; the grain ground.

mum (mum) *a.* [Imit.] silent; —*int.* be silent; hush. **Mum-budget**, an expression enjoining silence and secrecy. **Mum-chance**, a game with cards or dice, demanding strict silence; a fool; silence.

mum (mum) *n.* [fr. *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1492] a sort of strong beer.

mumble (mum-bl) *v.t.* [*mum*, silent] to utter with a low, inarticulate voice; to chew gently; —*v.i.* to speak indistinctly; to mutter; to eat with the lips closed. **Mumble-news**, a talebearer.

mumbler (mum-blér) *n.* one that mumbles.

mumbly (mum-blíng-li) *adv.* in a mumbly manner.

umbo-jumbo (mum-bó-jum-bó) *n.* [Afr.] a malignant demon; any object of superstitious homage or popular idolatry.

mumm (mum) *v.t.* [D.] to sport or make diversion in a mask; to mask.

mummer (mum-er) *n.* a masker; a buffoon.

mummery (mum-er-i) *n.* masking; buffoonery; farcical show.

mummification (mum-i-fi-ká-shun) *n.* act of making into a mummy.

mummiform (mum-i-form) *a.* resembling a mummy.

mummify (mum-i-fi) *v.t.* [E. *mummy* and L. *facere*, make] to embalm and dry, as a mummy.

mummock (mum-uk) *n.* [D.] an old coat fit to put on a scarecrow.

mummy (mum-i) *n.* [Per.] a dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a body preserved by any means in a dry state; a brown pigment; a species of gum; gardener's wax used in the grafting of trees. **Mummy-wheat**, a species of wheat cultivated in the countries along the Nile. **To beat to a mummy**, to beat soundly.

mump (mump) *v.t.* [D.] to chew; to utter in a low, quick tone; to cheat; —*v.i.* to mumble; to chew; to grin; to play the beggar; to deceive.

mumper (mum-per) *n.* a beggar.

mumping (mum-píng) *n.* the tricks of a beggar.

mumpish (mum-pish) *a.* dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

mumps (mumps) *n.* [D.] a peculiar unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands; sullenness; a fit of ill-humour.

munch (munsh) *v.t.* and *i.* [E.] to chew noisily with closed lips.

muncher (mun-she) *n.* one that munches.

mundane (mun-dán) *a.* [L. fr. *mundus*, world] belonging to this world. **Mundane-egg**, the egg from which the world is fabled to have come.

mundanely (mun-dán-li) *adv.* in a mundane manner; with reference to the world.

mundanity (mun-dan-i-ti) *n.* worldliness.

mundatory (mun-da-tur-i) *a.* [L. *mundus*, clean] cleansing.

mundic (mun-dik) *n.* [Corn.] iron or arsenical pyrites.

mundification (mun-di-fi-ká-shun) *n.* [L. *mundus*, clean and *facere*, make] the act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

mundificative (mun-di-fi-ká-tiv) *a.* cleansing; —*n.* a cleansing medicine.

mundify (mun-di-fi) *v.t.* to cleanse.

mundil (mun-dil) *n.* [Hind.] a richly ornamented turban.

mundungus (mun-dung-gus) *n.* a black mal-odorous tobacco.

mungo (mung-go) *n.* wool formed by teasing old woollen fabrics.

municipal (mū-nis-i-pl) *a.* [L. fr. *munus*, duty, and *capere*, take] pertaining to a corporation or city; self-governing; pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation. **Municipal law**, the common law of a country or city.

municipality (mū-nis-i-plá-si-ti) *n.* a municipal district.



Mummy and case.

municipally (mū-nis'i-pal-i) *adv.* in a municipal manner.

munificence (mū-nif'i-sens) *n.* liberality; bounty.

munificent (mū-nif'i-sent) *a.* [L. *munus*, *muneris*, gift, and *facere*, make] liberal; bounteous; bountiful; generous.

munificently (mū-nif'i-sent-li) *adv.* liberally; generously.

muniment (mū-ni-ment) *n.* [L. *munire*, fortify] a stronghold; a place or means of defence; a record; title deeds and papers. **Muniment-room**, **muniment-house**, a strong fire-proof room or building in which charters, deeds, and the like, are kept.

munition (mū-nish-un) *n.* materials used in war; military stores of all kinds.

munjeet (mun-jēt) *n.* [Hind.] an East Indian madder-plant.

munition (mun-yun) *n.* a mullion.

munsiff (mun-sif) *n.* [E. Ind.] a petty native judge, whose jurisdiction is restricted to personal property, and claims not exceeding fifty rupees.

muntjak (munt-jak) *n.* [Javanese] a small deer of Java.

Muntz's metal (muntz'ez met'al) *n.* [fr. the inventor] an alloy of 6 parts of copper and 4 of zinc.

Muræna (mū-rē-nā) *n.* [L.] a genus of eel-like fishes.

murage (mū-ri) *n.* [L. *murus*, wall] money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

mural (mū-ral) *a.* pertaining to a wall; placed in a wall; resembling a wall; steep. **Mural circle**, an instrument, now superseded by the transit circle, used to determine the declination of heavenly bodies (it consists of a graduated circle fastened to a wall in the plane of the meridian). **Mural crown**, a golden crown, indented and embattled, given to the Roman soldier who first mounted the wall of a besieged place.

muratorian frag-ment (mū-ra-tō-ri-an frag-ment) *n.* a list of the New Testament writings edited about A.D. 170, by L. A. Muratori (1672-1750), an Italian scholar.

murchisonite (mur-chi-sun-i-tē) *n.* [fr. Sir Roderick Murchison] a felspar.

murder (mur-der) *n.* [A.S. *morþorh*] homicide with premeditated malice; *v.t.* to kill with premeditated malice; to destroy; to mangle.

murderer (mur-der-er) *n.* one guilty of murder.

murderess (mur-der-es) *n.* a woman that commits murder.

murderous (mur-der-us) *a.* guilty of, consisting in, or accompanied with, murder.

murderously (mur-der-us-li) *adv.* in a murderous manner.

murdress (mur-dres) *n.* [O.F.] a battlement with loopholes for firing through.

Murex (mū-reks) *n.* [L.] a genus of marine carnivorous mollusca (from one of the species the ancients obtained their famous purple dye).

murexan (mū-rek'san) *n.* the purpuric acid got from decomposed murexide.

murexide (mū-rek-sid) *n.* purpurate of ammonia.

muricite (mū-ri-g-sit) *n.* [L. *muria*, brine] anhydrite.

muriatiferous (mū-ri-g-tif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *muria* and *ferre*, bear] producing muriatic substances.

muriate (mū-ri-āt) *n.* chloride; salt; *v.t.* to put into brine. **Muriate of ammonia**, sal-ammoniac. **Muriate of soda**, common salt.

muriatic (mū-ri-at'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, sea-salt. **Muriatic acid**, an acid consisting of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of chlorine; hydrochloric acid.

muricalcite (mū-ri-kal'sit) *n.* rhomb-spar.



Mural circle.

muricate, muricated (mū'ri-kāt, -kāt-ed) *n.* [L. *murex*, pointed rock] formed with sharp points.

muriform (mū-ri-form) *a.* [L. *murus*, wall, and *forma*, form] like bricks in a wall.

murine (mū-rin) *a.* [L.] pertaining to a mouse or mice; *n.* a mouse or a rat.

murk (murk) *a.* [A.S.] dark; *n.* darkness.

murkily (mur-ki-li) *adv.* in a murky manner.

murkiness (mur-ki-nes) *n.* murky state.

murky (mur-ki) *a.* dark; obscure; gloomy.

murmur (mur-mur) *n.* [L.] a low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water; a half-suppressed complaint; *v.i.* to make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees; to utter complaints; to grumble.

murmurer (mur-mur-er) *n.* one that murmurs.

murmuring (mur-mur-ing) *n.* utterance of a low sound; continued and confused noise; act of complaining; grumbling.

murmuringly (mur-mur-ing-li) *adv.* with a low sound; with complaints.

murmurish (mur-mur-ish) *a.* resembling a murmur [Path.].

murmurous (mur-mur-us) *a.* murmuring; exciting or uttering complaint.

murrain (mur-in) *n.* [L. *morri*, die] an infectious and fatal disease among cattle; *a.* affected with murrain.

murrey (mur-i) *a.* [L. *morus*, mulberry] of a dark-red colour.

murshid (mūr-shēd) *n.* [A.] the head of a Mohammedan religious order.

murza (mur-zā) *n.* the hereditary nobility among the Tartars.

Musa (mū-sā) *n.* [A.] a genus of tropical plants including the banana and plantain.

Musca (mus-ka) *n.* [L., fly] a genus of dipterous insects including the common house-fly; a small constellation situated between the Southern Cross and the pole. **Musca volitantes** (mus-ē vol-i-tan-tēs) an appearance of spots floating in the air before the eyes.

muscadel, muscadine, muscat, muscatel (mus-ka-del, -din, mus-kat, -ka-tel) *n.* [O.F. fr. L.] a rich, spicy grape; the wine made from it; a fragrant and delicious pear.

muscardine (mus-kar-din) *n.* [F.] a fungus destructive to silk-worms.

muschel-kalk (mush-el-kalk) *n.* [Ger.] a division of the Triassic system.

Musci (mus-si) *n.pl.* [L. *muscus*, moss] the mosses.

muscicole (mus-i-kōl) *a.* [L. *colere*, inhabit] living upon decayed mosses [Bot.].

muscite (mus-it) *n.* a fossil moss.

muscle (mus-l) *n.* [L. *musculus*, muscle] an organ of motion in animal bodies, consisting of fibres inclosed in their cellular membrane, and admitting of contraction and relaxation. **Muscle-reading**, power to detect and interpret slight involuntary muscular contraction.

muscléd (mus-l-d) *a.* having muscles.

muscologist (mus-kol'ō-jist) *n.* [L. *muscus*, moss, and G. *logos*, discourse] an authority on mosses.

muscovado (mus-ko-vā-dō) *n.* [Sp.] unrefined sugar.

Muscovite (mus-kō-vit) *n.* a native of Muscovy (Russia); a variety of mica.

Muscovy duck (mus-kō-vi duk) *n.* a large duck of tropical America.

muscular (mus-kū-lar) *a.* pertaining to, or performed by, the muscles; well furnished with muscles; brawny; strong; powerful.

muscularity (mus-kū-lar-i-ti) *n.* the state of being muscular.

musculite (mus-kū-lit) *n.* a fossil of a mussel or a supposed mussel.

muse (müz) *v.t.* [F.] to think on;—*v.i.* to think earnestly; to study closely; to think on dreamily;—*n.* deep thought; meditation; absence of mind.

Muse (müz) *n.* [G. *Mousa*] one of nine goddesses, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who presided over literary, artistic, and scientific matters and labours; an inspiring poem; poetic inspiration; a poet.

mused (müzd) *a.* overcome with liquor.

museology (mü-zē-ol'ō-ji) *n.* the science of arranging and managing museums.

muser (mü-zer) *n.* one that muses; an absent-minded person.

muset (mü-zet) *n.* [O.F.] a gap in a hedge.

musette (mü-zet') *n.* [G. *Mousa*, a Muse] a soft, sweet melody, imitating the bagpipe; a small bagpipe.

museum (mü-zē-um) *n.* [G. *mousetion*, temple of the Muses—hence, a place of study] a collection or repository of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art.

mush (mush) *n.* [*mash*, mixture] Indian-meal boiled in water.

mushroom (mush-rōom) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *mos*, moss] one of a large class of cryptogamic plants of the natural order of Fungi; an upstart;—*a.* made of mushrooms; ephemeral. **Mushroom-ketchup**, a sauce made from mushrooms. **Mushroom-spawn**, the reproductive threads of mushrooms.

music (mü-zik) *n.* [G. *Mousa*, Muse] melody or harmony; a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear; science of harmonical sounds; art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear; a score. **Music-book**, a book of songs or tunes. **Music-master**, one that teaches music. **Music-stand**, a light frame for supporting a piece of music. **Music-stool**, a stool, often with an adjustable seat, for a performer on the pianoforte.

musical (mü-zik-əl) *a.* belonging or relating to music; producing or containing music; pleasing to the ear; melodious; harmonious. **Musical box**, a box inclosing a small barrel-organ for playing tunes. **Musical clock**, a clock that plays tunes at certain periods. **Musical glasses**, a musical instrument consisting of a number of glass goblets.

musically (mü-zik-əl-i) *adv.* in a musical manner.

musicalness (mü-zik-əl-nes) *n.* musical quality.

musician (mü-zish-ən) *n.* one skilled in music.

musings (mü-zing) *n.* meditation; contemplation; brown study.

musingly (mü-zing-li) *adv.* thoughtfully; in a contemplative manner or mood.

musk (musk) *n.* [F. fr. Skr.] a substance obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk-deer; a musk-like smell; a perfume. **Musk-apple**, an apple with a musky smell. **Musk-beaver**, the musk-rat (so called from its musky odour). **Musk-cat**, a civet; a dandy. **Musk-deer**, a hornless deer (the male yields musk). **Musk-duck**, the Muscovy duck. **Musk-melon**, a delicious species of melon. **Musk-ox**, a bovine ruminant of Arctic America. **Musk-pear**, a pear with a musky smell. **Musk-rose**, a fragrant species of rose.

musket (mus-ke't) *n.* [L. *musca*, fly] a fire-arm formerly used in warfare; a kind of small hawk. **Musket-proof**, capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball. **Musket-rest**, a fork used to support the heavy musket of the 16th century.

musketeer (mus-ke-tēr) *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.



Mushroom.



Musk-deer.

musketon (mus-ke-tōon') *n.* a short musket; one armed with such a musket.

musketry (mus-ke't-ri) *n.* muskets collectively; the art of firing small-arms.

muskiness (mus-ki-nes) *n.* quality of being musky.

musky (mus-ki) *a.* having the odour of musk; fragrant.

muslin (muz-lin) *n.* [*Mosul*, a city of Mesopotamia] a thin cotton cloth of any kind;—*a.* made of muslin. **Muslin-de-laine** (muz-lin-de-lain), a fabric of cotton and wool, or of wool alone.

muslinet (muz-li-net') *n.* a coarse kind of muslin.

musmon, **musimon** (mus'-mun, -i-mun) *n.* [L.] the mouflon, the wild sheep of Sardinia and Corsica.

musnud (mus'-nud) *n.* [A.] a throne of state.

musquash (mus-kwosh) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the musk-rat.

musrol, **musrole** (muz-rōl) *n.* [F. fr. L. *morsus*, bite] the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

mussal, **mussaul** (mu-sawl') *n.* [A.] an Indian torch.

mussalchee (mu-sawl'-chē) *n.* a torch-bearer; one that looks after torches, etc.

mussel (mus-el) *n.* [L. *musculus*] a marine bivalve shell-fish.

mussitation (mus-i-tā-shun) *n.* [L.] a mumbling or muttering.

Mussulman (mus-ul-man) *n.*; *pl.* **Mussulmans** (mus-ul-mānz) [A.] a Mohammedan; a Moslem.

must (must) *v.i.* [A.S.] to be obliged—expressing both physical and moral necessity; to be necessary or essential to the character or end proposed.

must (must) *n.* [L.] wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented; mouldiness;—*v.t.* to make mouldy;—*v.i.* to grow mouldy and sour.

must (must) *n.* [Skr.] a dangerous frenzy of elephants.

mustache *n.* See *moustache*.

mustang (mus-tang) *n.* [Sp.] the wild horse of the prairies.

mustard (mus-tard) *n.* [L. *mustum*, must] a plant of the genus *Sinapis*, and its pungent seeds.

French mustard, table-mustard seasoned and made less pungent by the addition of vinegar, salt, sugar, etc. **Mustard-leaf**, **mustard-paper**, paper coated with mustard and gutta-percha. **Mustard-oil**, oil obtained from mustard seeds.

Mustela (mus-tē-lā) *n.* [L.] the martens and sables.

musteline (mus-tē-lin) *a.* like a marten or weasel.

muster (mus-ter) *v.t.* [L. *monstrare*, show] to assemble, as troops for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; to get together;—*v.i.* to come together; to assemble;—*n.* an assembling of troops for review, etc.; assemblage and display; gathering; register of forces mustered. **Muster-book**, a book of muster-rolls. **Muster-master**, one that keeps reckoning of troops, arms, etc. **Muster-roll**, a roll or register of troops, or of a ship's company. To pass muster, to pass without censure.

mustily (mus-ti-li) *adv.* mouldily; sourly.

mustiness (mus-ti-nes) *n.* musty condition.

musty (mus-ti) *a.* [*moist*] mouldy; sour; stale; spiritless.

mutability (mü-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* changeableness; inconstancy.

mutable (mü-tā-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *mutare*, change] capable of change; subject to change; inconstant; unstable.

mutableness (mü-tā-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being mutable.

mutably (mü-tā-bli) *adv.* in a mutable manner.

mutacism (mü-tā-sizm) *n.* mytacism.

mutage (mü-tij) *n.* [F.] a process for checking fermentation in the must of grapes.

mutation (mū-tā'shun) *n.* act or process of changing; change; umlaut, or the modification of one vowel by another.

mutchkin (much'kin) *n.* [D.] a Scotch liquid measure containing four gills.

mute (mūt) *a.* [L. *mutus*] dumb; incapable of utterance; silent; speechless; inexpressible by words, as grief; not sounded; —*n.* one silent or speechless; a dumb person; a person employed to stand before the door of a house at a funeral; a dumb attendant of a seraglio; a consonant that completely shuts off sound; a silent letter; [Law] one silent when called on to plead; [Mus.] an instrument to deaden sound.

mute (mūt) *v.t.* [O.F.] to void, as dung; —*v.i.* to dung, as birds; —*n.* the dung of fowls.

mutely (mūt-li) *adv.* without sound; silently.

muteness (mūt-nes) *n.* mute state.

mutilate (mū-ti-lāi) *v.t.* [L. *mutilus*, maimed] to cut off a limb, or essential part of; to maim; to destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect.

mutilation (mū-ti-lā'shun) *n.* the act of mutilating, or a mutilated state.

mutilator (mū-ti-lā-tur) *n.* one that mutilates.

mutineer (mū-ti-nēr) *n.* one guilty of mutiny.

mutinous (mū-ti-nus) *a.* disposed to mutiny; turbulent; insubordinate; seditious.

mutinously (mū-ti-nus-li) *adv.* in a mutinous manner.

mutinousness (mū-ti-nus-nes) *n.* the state of being mutinous.

mutiny (mū-ti-ni) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. movere*, move] insurrection against constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority; —*v.t.* to rise against lawful authority, esp. in military and naval service. **Mutiny Act**, an act passed annually by the British parliament for the government of the military forces of the country.

mutoscope (mū'tu-skōp) *n.* [L. *mutare*, change, and *G. skopein*, view] a contrivance for showing in quick succession, under a bright light, a series of photographs taken in rapid sequence, and thus producing an illusion of natural movements.

mutter (mut'er) *v.t.* [Imit.] to utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice; —*v.i.* to utter words with a low voice with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur; to sound with a low, rumbling noise; —*n.* repressed or obscure utterance; murmur.

mutterer (mut'er-er) *n.* one that mutters; a grumbler.

mutteringly (mut'er-ing-li) *adv.* with a low voice and indistinct articulation.

mutton (mut-n) *n.* [O.F. fr. *Low L. mutto*, sheep] the flesh of sheep. **Mutton-chop**, a rib of mutton for broiling or frying. **Mutton-fist**, a large, thick, brawny hand. **Mutton-ham**, a leg of mutton cured and salted. **Mutton-head**, a dull, stupid person.

mutual (mū'tū-əl) *a.* [L. *mutare*, change] reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally given and received.

mutuality (mū-tū-əl-i-ti) *n.* reciprocity; interchange.

mutually (mū'tū-əl-i) *adv.* in a mutual manner.

mutule (mū'tūl) *n.* [L. *mutulus*] a projecting flat block under the corona of the Doric cornice.

Muzarab (moo-zar-ab) *n.* See Mozarab.

muzhik (mū-zhik) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian peasant.

muzzle (muz'l) *n.* [L. *morsus*, bite] the projecting mouth and nose of an animal; the mouth of a thing; a fastening for the mouth which hinders biting; —*v.t.* to bind the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating; to gag.

muzzy (muz'i) *a.* [Muz., reverie] absent in mind; bewildered; tipsy.

my (mi) *a.* belonging to me.

myalgia (mi-əl'ji-ə) *n.* [G. *mus*, muscle, and *algos*, pain] pain in a muscle; cramp.

myasthenia (mi-as-the-nī'a) *n.* [G. *asthenia*, weakness] muscular debility.

mycelium (mi-sē-li-um) *n.* [G. *mukēs*, fungus, and *ēlos*, excretion] the vegetative part of the thallus of fungi.

Mycetes (mi-sē-tēs) *n.* [G. *mukētēs*, bellow] the howlers, a genus of American monkeys.

mycetoma (mi-sē-tō-mā, mi-sē-tu-mā) *n.* [G. *mukēs*, fungus] a disease of India, affecting the hands and feet, and attributed to a fungus.

mycoderm (mi-kō-derm) *n.* [G. *derma*, skin] one of the fermentative fungi.

mycology (mi-kō-lō-ji) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] the science of, or a treatise on, fungi.

mycosis (mi-kō'sis) *n.* a fungous growth within the body [Path.].

mydriasis (mi-dri-'a-sis) *n.* [G.] morbid enlargement of the pupil of the eye.

myelitis (mi-e-li-'tis) *n.* [G. *myelos*, marrow] inflammation of the spinal cord [Path.].

mytitis (mi-ti-'tis) *n.* [G. *mus*, muscle] inflammation of a muscle [Path.].

mynheer (mīn'hēr) *n.* [D.] a Dutchman.

myocarditis (mi-ō-kār-dī-'tis) *n.* [G. *mus*, muscle, and *kardia*, heart] inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

myodynamometer (mi-ō-dī-nā-mōm'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring muscular strength.

myography (mi-ō-grā-fi) *n.* [G. *mus*, muscle, and *graphein*, write] the description of muscles.

myology (mi-ō-lō-ji) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] the science of muscles.

myomancy (mi-ō-mān-si) *n.* [G. *mus*, mouse, and *manteia*, divination] divination by watching the movements of mice.

myope, myops (mi-ōp, -ops) *n.* [G.] a short-sighted person.

myophysics (mi-ō-fis'iks) *n.* the physics of muscle.

myopia, myopy (mi-ō-pi-ā, mi-ō-pi) *n.* [G.] short-sightedness.

myscope (mi-ō-skōp) *n.* [G. *mus*, muscle, and *skopein*, view] an instrument for observing muscular contraction.

myosin (mi-ō-sin) *n.* the peculiar constituent of muscle.

myosis (mi-ō-sis) *n.* [G. *muein*, shut] abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye.

myriad (mir-'i-əd) *n.* [G. *myrios*, numberless] an immense number; —*a.* countless.

Myriad-minded, having a very versatile mind.

myriapod (mir-i-ā-pod) *a.* [G. *pous*, *podos*, foot] having many legs.

myrica (mi-rī-kā) *n.* [G.] the candleberry.

myricine (mir-i-sin) *n.* one of the substances composing wax.

myriorama (mir-i-ō-rā-mā) *n.* [G. *myrios*, numberless, and *horama*, view] a device for combining in different ways sections of views.

Myrmidon (mer-mi-don) *n.* one of a tribe who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy; a soldier of a rough or desperate character.

myrobalan (mi-rob-'a-lan) *n.* [L.] a dried astringent prune-like fruit.

myrrh (mer) *n.* [A. *murr*] a transparent gum-resin.

myrrhic (mer'ik) *a.* obtained from myrrh.

myrrhin (mer-in) *a.* the fixed resin of myrrh.

myrrhophore (mir-ō-fōr) *n.* [G. *pherein*, bear] a myrrh-bearer.

myrrhy (mer'i) *a.* scented with, or yielding, myrrh.

myrtiform (mer-ti-form) *a.* resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.

myrtle (mer-tl) *n.* [G.] a plant of the genus *Myrtus*.

Myrtle-wax, a vegetable wax from *Myrica cerifera*.



gale

Myrrh

myself (mī-sel'f) *pron.* an emphatic or reflexive form of *I* or *me*.

mysophobia (mī-sō-fō-bi-ə) *n.* [*G. musos, uncleaness, and phobos, fear*] a morbid fear of contamination.

mystagogue (mis-tā-gog) *n.* [*G.*] one that interprets, or initiates.

mysterious (mis-tē-ri-us) *a.* incomprehensible; unintelligible; obscure; occult.

mysteriously (mis-tē-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a mysterious manner.

mysteriousness (mis-tē-ri-us-nes) *n.* mysterious quality.

mystery (mis-te-ri) *n.* [*G. musein, close the lips or eyes*] a profound secret; an object of curiosity or wonder; a religious truth or doctrine not discernible by human reason; an enigma; a dramatic representation founded on Scripture characters and incidents; — *pl.* rites known to, and practised by, the initiated; — [*L. ministerium, office*] trade; calling; craft.

mystic (mis-tik) *n.* one that holds to mysticism; — *a.* mystical.

mystical (mis-ti-kal) *a.* [*G. fr. musein, close the lips or eyes*] obscure; hidden; sacredly secret or obscure; allegorical; emblematical.

mystically (mis-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a mystical manner.

mysticalness (mis-ti-kal-nes) *n.* mystical quality.

mysticism (mis-ti-sizm) *n.* obscurity of doctrine; the doctrine of the Mystics, who maintain that they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect.

mystification (mis-ti-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of involving in mystery; something designed to mystify; state of being mystified.

mystify (mis-ti-fi) *v.t.* [*G. mustikos and L. facere, make*] to involve in mystery; to perplex.

mytacticism (mī-tā-sizm) *n.* [*G.*] too frequent repetition of the letter *m*.

myth (mith) *n.* [*G. muthos*] a fabulous statement or narrative conveying an important truth, generally of a moral or religious nature; an invented story; something fabulous.

mythic, mythical (mith-ik, -i-kal) *a.* relating to myths; fabulous.

mythically (mith-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a mythical manner.

mythicist (mith-i-sist) *n.* one that explains supernatural narratives, as myths.

mythogenesis (mith-ō-jen-e-sis) *n.* the tendency to originate myths.

mythographer (mi-thog-ra-fer) *n.* [*G. muthos, fable, and graphein, write*] a composer or writer of fables.

mythologic, mythological (mith-ō-loj-ik, -i-kal) *a.* relating to mythology; fabulous.

mythologically (mith-ō-loj-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a mythological manner.

mythologist, mythologian (mi-thol-ō-jist, mith-ō-lō-ji-an) *n.* one versed in mythology.

mythologize (mi-thol-ō-jīz) *v.t.* to render mythical; — *v.i.* to relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.

mythology (mi-thol-ō-ji) *n.* [*G. muthos, fable, and logos discourse*] the science of myths; a treatise on myths; a system of myths respecting gods, heroes, etc.

mythopœic, mythopoetic (mith-ō-pē-ik, -pō-et-ik) *a.* [*G. muthos, legend, and poiein, make*] myth-making.

mythopœist (mith-ō-pē-ist) *n.* a myth-maker.

n

N, n, the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and the eleventh consonant, has only one sound, and is often silent after *m*, as in *hymn* (him).

nab (nah) *v.t.* [*Scand.*] to catch suddenly.

nabee (nā-bē) *n.* [*E. Ind.*] a powerful poison prepared from *Aconitum ferox*.

nabit (nā-bit) *n.* pulverized sugar-candy.

nabob (nā-bob) *n.* [*A.*] a deputy or viceroj in India; one that returns to Europe from the East with immense wealth; a very rich man.

nacarat (nak-ā-rat) *n.* [*F.*] a pale-red colour with a tinge of orange; a crape or fine linen fabric dyed of this colour.

nacre (nā-ker) *n.* [*A.*] mother-of-pearl.

nacreous (nā-krē-us) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, nacre; containing nacre.

nadab (nā-dab) *n.* [*Per.*] the high priest of the Persians.

nadir (nā-dir) *n.* [*A.*] that point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith; the lowest possible point.

næve (nēv) *n.* [*L. naevus*] a birth-mark.

nævose (nē-vōs) *a.* spotted.

nag (nag) *n.* [*D.*] a small horse; any horse.

nag (nag) *v.t.* and *i. cf. gnaw* to scold pertinaciously.

naga (nā-ga) *n.* [*Hind.*] a member of one of several mendicant tribes; a deified serpent.

nagel-flue (nā-gel-flō) *n.* [*Ger.*] a coarse conglomerate of Switzerland.

naggy (nag-i) *a.* disposed to nag.

nahoor (nā-hoor) *n.* a Himalayan sheep.

naiad (nī-ad) *n.* [*G.*] a water-nymph.

naib (nā-ib) *n.* [*Hind.*] a lieutenant or deputy.

naif, naive (nā-ēf, nā-ēv) *a.* [*F. fr. L. nativus, natural*] ingenuous; frank; simple.

nail (nāl) *n.* [*A.S. nægel*] the horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; the claw or talon of a bird or other animal; a small, pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, used to fasten boards, timbers, etc., together; a measure of 2½ inches; — *v.t.* to fasten or shut with nails; to spike. **Nail-brush**, a small brush for cleaning the finger-nails. **Nail-file**, a small file for trimming the finger-nails. **On the nail**, on the spot; at once. **To hit the nail on the head**, to hit, or touch, the exact point.

nailer (nā-ler) *n.* one that nails; one that makes or sells nails.

nailery (nā-ler-i) *n.* a manufactory where nails are made.

naissant (nā-sant) *a.* [*L. nasci, be born*] rising or coming forth from an ordinary [*Her.*].

naively (nā-ēv-li) *adv.* simply; unaffectedly; ingenuously.

naiveté (nā-ēv-tā) *n.* native simplicity; unaffected ingenuousness.

naked (nā-ked) *a.* [*A.S. nacod*] bare; nude; uncovered; exposed; defenceless; unprotected; unprovided for; open to view; plain; simple; destitute; unassisted by glasses, as the eye.

nakedly (nā-ked-li) *adv.* without covering or disguise; simply; evidently.

nakedness (nā-ked-nes) *n.* naked state.

namby-pamby (nam-bi-pam-bi) *a.* [*Ambrose Philips, 1671-1749*] weakly and affectedly sentimental; — *n.* writing of this kind, from the character of some of his verse.

name (nām) *n.* [*A.S. nama*] the title by which any person or thing is known or spoken of; a designation; reputation; renown; appearance; behalf; — *v.t.* to give an appellation to; to designate; to mention by name; to nominate.

nameless (nām-less) *a.* without a name; unknown; not to be named; anonymous.

namelessly (nām-less-li) *adv.* in a nameless manner.

namely (nām-li) *adv.* that is to say.

namer (nā-mer) *n.* one that names.

namesake (nām-'sāk) *n.* one that has the same name as another; *esp.* one so named out of regard to another.

randu (nan-'doo) *n.* [S. Amer.] the South American ostrich.

nanism (nā-'nizm) *n.* [G. *nanos*, dwarf] dwarfishness.

nankeen (nan-'kēn) *n.* [*Nankin*] a yellowish cotton cloth; —*pl.* clothes made of nankeen.

naos (nā-'os) *n.* [G.] the chief chamber of a temple; an innermost sanctuary; a temple.

nap (nap) *v.i.* [A.S. *hneccpan*] to have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to be unprepared; —*n.* a short sleep.

nap (nap) *n.* [Middle D. *noppe*] woolly or villous surface, as of felt, of cloth, and the like.

nape (nāp) *n.* [*knob*] the back part of the neck.

napery (nā-'per-i) *n.* [O.F. fr. Low L. *nappa*, fr. L. *mappa*, a cloth] linen for the table; tablecloths, napkins, sheets, towels, etc.

naphtha (nap-'tha, nāf-'tha) *n.* [G. fr. A.] a natural volatile bituminous liquid; a volatile, colourless liquid distilled from petroleum, wood, etc.

naphthalene (nāf-'thā-lēn) *n.* a white solid crystalline hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₈).

Napier's bones (nā-'pēz bōnz) *n.* a contrivance by Napier of Merchiston for facilitating the multiplying and division of large numbers. Also **Napier's rods**.

napiform (nā-'pi-form) *a.* [L. *napus*, turnip, and *forma*, form] turnip-shaped.

napkin (nap-'kin) *n.* [L. *mappa*, napkin] a little towel; a cloth used at table for wiping the mouth and hands; a handkerchief.

napless (nap-'les) *a.* without nap; threadbare.

Napoleon (nā-'pō-lē-un) *n.* [*Napoleon Bonaparte*] a French gold coin worth 20 francs.

Napoleonic (nā-'pō-lē-on-'ik) *a.* belonging, or relating, to Napoleon. **Napoleonic legend**, the belief that the first Napoleon's misfortunes were due not to any error of his, but to treachery or incompetency on the part of subordinates.

nappiness (nap-'i-nes) *n.* abundance of nap, as on cloth.

nappy (nap-'i) *a.* tending to cause sleepiness; heady; downy; shaggy.

Naraka (nar-'a-ka) *n.* a place of torture for wicked souls [Hind. Myth.].

narceine (nār-'se-in) *n.* [G. *narkē*, numbness] an alkaloid contained in opium.

narcissus (nār-'sis-us) *n.* [G.] a genus of flowering plants of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, and the like.

narcosis (nār-'kō-sis) *n.* [G. *narkē*, numbness] the stupefying effect of a narcotic.

narcotic (nār-'kō-'ik) *a.* producing stupor; —*n.* a medicine that relieves pain and produces sleep, but, in excess, may cause death.

narcoticalness (nār-'kō-'i-kāl-nes) *n.* the property of being narcotic.

narcotine (nār-'kō-tin) *n.* a crystalline alkaloid obtained from opium (it is a febrifuge).

narcotism (nār-'kō-tizm) *n.* narcosis.

nard (nārd) *n.* [Skr. *nalada*, fr. *nal*, smell] spikenard; an unguent prepared from this plant.

nardine (nār-'dīn) *a.* pertaining to nard.

nardoo (nār-'doo) *n.* an Australian plant, whose spores and spore-cases are used as food.

narghile (nār-'gi-le) *n.* [Turk.] a small hookah.

nargil (nār-'gil) *n.* [E. Ind.] the cocoa-nut tree.

narrate (nār-'rāt) *v.t.* [L. *narrare*, pp. *narratus*] to tell, recite, or write, as a story.

narration (nār-'rā-shun) *n.* the art of narrating; that which is narrated.

narrative (nār-'a-tiv) *a.* pertaining to narration; giving a particular or continued account; —*n.* a tale; a story; a detailed account of particular events or transactions.

narratively (nār-'a-tiv-li) *adv.* by way of narration.

narrator (nā-'rā-tur) *n.* one that narrates.

narrow (nar-'ō) *a.* [A.S. *nearu*] of little breadth; not wide or broad; limited; circumscribed; illiberal; bigoted; covetous; ungenerous; near; barely sufficient; minute; scrutinizing; —*v.t.* to lessen the breadth of; to contract; to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit; to confine; —*v.i.* to become less broad; to become contracted in breadth or extent; to take too little ground (said of a horse); —*n.* a narrow passage.

Narrow-cloth, cloth less than 32 inches wide. **Narrow-gauge**, said of railway lines less than 4 feet 8½ inches apart. **Narrow-minded**, illiberal, bigoted.

narrower (nar-'ō-er) *n.* one that, or that which, narrows.

narrowly (nar-'ō-li) *adv.* in a narrow manner; by a small distance.

narrowness (nar-'ō-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being narrow.

narthex (nār-'theks) *n.* [G.] a porch, vestibule, or division, of an early Christian or an Oriental church, before the main entrance; an ancient casket for unguents or perfumes.

narwhal (nār-'hwal) *n.* [Scand.] a cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas; the sea unicorn.

nasal (nā-'zal) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose] pertaining to the nose; spoken through the nose; —*n.* an elementary sound uttered through, or partly through, the nose; a medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine.

nasality (nā-'zal-'i-ti) *n.* nasal quality.

nasalize (nā-'zal-'iz) *v.t.* to make nasal; —*v.i.* to speak nasally.

nasally (nā-'zal-'i) *adv.* by or through the nose.

nascal (nas-'kal) *n.* [F.] a medicated pessary.

nascent (nas-'ent) *a.* [L. *nasci*, to be born] beginning to exist or to grow.

nasicorn (nā-'zi-korn) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, and *cornu*, horn] having a horn on the nose; —*n.* an animal having a horn on the nose.

nasitis (nā-'sī-'tis) *n.* nasal catarrh.

nastily (nās-'ti-li) *adv.* in a nasty manner.

nastiness (nās-'ti-nes) *n.* the quality of being nasty.

Nasturtium (nas-'tur-'shi-um) *n.* [L.] a genus of cruciferous plants.

nasty (nās-'ti) *a.* [Scand.] offensive; filthy; indecent.

natal (nā-'tal) *a.* [L. fr. *nasci*, to be born] pertaining to one's birth; accompanying, or dating from, one's birth; presiding over nativity.

natant (nā-'tant) *a.* [L. *natare*, swim] floating; [Her.] placed as if swimming.

natantly (nā-'tant-li) *adv.* swimmingly.

natation (nā-'tā-'shun) *n.* the act or art of swimming.

natatores (nā-'tā-'tō-rēz) *n.pl.* swimming birds, as swans, gulls, ducks, etc.

natatorial (nā-'tā-'tō-ri-āl) *a.* swimming, or adapted for swimming.

natatorium (nā-'tā-'tō-ri-um) *n.* a swimming-school.

natatory (nā-'tā-'tur-i) *a.* natatorial.

natch (nach) *n.* [L. *notes*, buttocks] the rump.

nathless (nath-'les) *adv.* [A.S.] nevertheless.

nation (nā-'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *nasci*, pp. *natus*, to be born] a people inhabiting the same country, and united under the same government; an aggregation of persons of the same origin and language; a large aggregation of individuals; a division of university students for voting purposes.

national (nash-'un-əl) *a.* pertaining to a nation; public; general; attached to one's own country. **National Assembly**, the first French



Narwhal.

revolutionary assembly (1789-1791). **National debt**, the debt due from a nation to individual creditors. **National Guards**, the militia of France (abolished 1871).

nationalism (nash-un-al-izm) *n.* the state of being national; national peculiarity; the desire for national independence.

nationality (nash-un-al-i-ti) *n.* national character; a nation; patriotism.

nationalize (nash-un-al-i-z) *v.t.* to make national.

nationally (nash-un-al-i) *adv.* in a national manner.

native (nā-tiv) *a.* [*L. nasci, pp. natus, to be born*] pertaining to one's birth; conferred by birth; indigenous; not wrought by art; natural;—*n.* one born in a place; a noster raised in an artificial bed.

nativism (nā-tiv-izm) *n.* the doctrine of innate ideas.

nativity (na-tiv-i-ti) *n.* birth; time, place, or circumstances of birth; a picture of Christ in the first hour of infancy; a horoscope. **The Nativity**, the birth of our Saviour.

natrolite (nat-ru-lit) *n.* [*natron* and *G. lithos, stone*] a hydrated silicate of aluminium and sodium.

natron (nā-trun) *n.* [*H.*] native carbonate of soda.

natterjack (nat-er-jak) *n.* [see *adder*] a kind of toad.

nattily (nat-i-li) *adv.* sprucely; tidily.

natty (nat-i) *a.* [*neat*] neat; tidy; spruce.

natural (nat-ū-ral) *a.* [*L. natura*] pertaining to the constitution of a thing; essential; characteristic; conformed to the order or laws of nature; legitimate; normal; regular; conformed to truth or reality; illegitimate; bastard; pertaining to, derived from, or formed by, nature; unregenerated; pertaining to a key that has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature;—*n.* an idiot; a character (thus, ♪) used to

remove the effect of a sharp or flat that has preceded it. **Natural history**, a description of the earth and its productions; zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology; zoology. **Natural orders**, orders of plants arranged according to their natural affinities. **Natural philosophy**, the study of nature in general; physics. **Natural science**, natural history in the wide sense.

naturalism (nat-ū-ral-izm) *n.* natural condition or quality; conformity to nature; that religion derived from natural reason; the system of those that deny supernatural agency, divine revelation, miracles, prophecies, etc.

naturalist (nat-ū-ral-ist) *n.* one versed in natural history; a believer in naturalism.

naturalization (nat-ū-ral-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of naturalizing; the state of being naturalized.

naturalize (nat-ū-ral-iz) *v.t.* to invest an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject; to make natural; to adopt; to acustom.

naturally (nat-ū-ral-i) *adv.* according to nature; spontaneously.

naturalness (nat-ū-ral-nes) *n.* state of being natural.

nature (nā-tūr) *n.* [*F. fr. L. natura, nature, fr. natus, born*] the universe; the causes or agencies working in the material and animal world; inherent quality; native character; sort; species; natural disposition; temper; natural affection; naturalness; vitality; natural course of life; nakedness; unregeneratedness.

naught (nawt) *n.* [*A.S. nāwihl*] nothing;—*adv.* in no degree;—*a.* worthless. To set at naught, to slight; to defy.

naughtily (naw-ti-li) *adv.* wickedly; perversely; mischievously.

naughtiness (naw-ti-nes) *n.* wickedness; slight wickedness, as of children.

naughty (naw-ti) *a.* wicked; mischievous; forward.

naumachy, naumachia (naw² ma-ki, naw-nā² ki-ə) *n.* [*G.*] a sea-fight, or its representation.

nauropometer (naw-ru-pom-ē-ter) *n.* [*G. naurus, ship, rhopē, inclination, and*

metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the amount of heeling of a ship at sea.

nausea (naw-shā, naw-she-ə) *n.* [*G. nausia, sea-sickness, fr. naus, ship*] sea-sickness; any sickness of the stomach, with a propensity to vomit; loathing.

nauseant (naw-she-ant) *n.* a substance that produces nausea;—*a.* producing nausea.

nauseate (naw-she-āt) *v.t.* to affect with nausea; to loathe;—*v.i.* to become squeamish; to feel disgust.

nauseation (naw-she-ā-shun) *n.* the act of nauseating.

nauseous (naw-shus) *a.* loathsome; disgusting.

nauseously (naw-shus-li) *adv.* loathsomely.

nauseousness (naw-shus-nes) *n.* loathsomeness.

nautch (nawch) *n.* [*Hind. nāch, a dance*] in India, a kind of ballet-dance by women called **nautch-girls**.

nautic, nautical (naw²-tik, ti-ka) *a.* [*G. nautis, ship*] pertaining to ships, seamen, or to navigation.

nautically (naw²-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a nautical manner.

nautilite (naw²-ti-li) *n.* a fossil nautilus.

nautiloid (naw²-ti-loid) *a.* like a nautilus.

nautilus (naw²-ti-lus) *n.* [*G., sailor, fr. nautis, ship*] a genus of cephalopods; a form of diving-bell which requires no suspension.

naval (nā-va) *a.* [*L. navis, ship*] consisting of ships; pertaining to ships or a navy.

nave (nāv) *n.* [*A.S. nafu*] the piece of timber or other material in the centre of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; the hub.

nave (nāv) *n.* [*O. F. fr. L. navis, ship, so called from its long shape*] the middle or body of a church, extending from the choir, or chancel, to the principal entrance.

navel (nā-vel) *n.* [*A.S. nafela*] a depression in the centre of the abdomen, being the scar left by the detachment of the umbilical cord after birth; the central part or point of anything. **Navel-string**, the umbilical cord.

navette (nā-vet) *n.* [*F. fr. L. navis, ship*] an incense-boat.

nawew (nā-vū) *n.* [*O. F. fr. L. napus, turnip*] the wild turnip.

navicette (nav-i-set) *n.* [*F. fr. L. navis, ship*] a kind of small ship.

navicular (nā-vik-ū-lar) *a.* [*L. navicula, small ship*] relating to small ships or boats; boat-shaped;—*n.* the scaphoid bone of the hand or the foot.

navigability (nav-i-ga-bil-i-ti) *n.* navigable condition.

navigable (nav-i-ga-bl) *a.* admitting of being navigated.

navigableness (nav-i-ga-bl-nes) *n.* navigability.

navigably (nav-i-ga-bli) *adv.* in a navigable manner.

navigate (nav-i-gāt) *v.t.* [*L. navis, ship, and agere, lead*] to pass over in a ship; to manage in sailing;—*v.i.* to journey by water; to manage a ship; to sail.

navigation (nav-i-gā-shun) *n.* the act of navigating; the art or science of sailing ships. **Aerial navigation**, the navigation of the air by balloons, or other mechanical means. **Inland navigation**, navigation of canals, lakes, etc.

navigator (nav-i-gā-tur) *n.* one that navigates; one skilful in navigation.

navvy (nav-i) *n.* [*fr. navigator*] orig. a labourer on canals; a labourer in making railroads, etc.

navy (nā-vi) *n.* [*O. F. navie, a ship, fr. L. navis, ship*] a fleet; the ships of war belonging to a nation, or the officers and men. **Navy-bill**, a bill drawn by a naval officer for his pay, etc.; a bill issued by the



Nautilus.

Admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards. **Navy-list**, an official account of the officers in the navy, with a list of the ships. **Navy-yard**, a government dockyard.

nawab (nā-wawb') *n.* [Hind.] a viceroy; a nabob.

nay (nā) *adv.* [Scand.] no; not this alone; not only so; —*n.* denial; refusal.

Nazarene (naz-ā-rēn) *n.* [G.] a native of Nazareth; a term of reproach applied to Christ and the early Christians; one of a sect of Jewish Christians.

Nazarite (naz-ā-rit) *n.* [H. *nazar*, to vow, abstain] a Jew that bound himself to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

Nazaritism (naz-ā-rit-izm) *n.* the vows or practices of a Nazarite.

naze (nāz) *n.* [A.S. *næss*] a promontory; a ness.

nazir (naz-zēr) *n.* [A.] in India, a native magistrate in the Anglo-Indian courts.

neap (nēp) *n.* the pole of a cart; a prop for the front of a cart.

neap (nēp) *a.* [A.S. *nēp*] low. **Neap tides**, tides that happen in the second and last quarters of the moon.

neaped (nēpt) *a.* left aground [Naut.].

Neapolitan (nē-ā-pol-i-tan) *a.* pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants; an inhabitant of Naples.

near (nēr) *a.* [orig. compar. of A.S. *nēah*, nigh] nigh; not far distant; closely related; close to one's interests, affection, etc.; intimate; dear; close to anything followed or imitated; next to one; close; straight; short; parsimonious; —*adv.* almost; well-nigh; nearly; —*v.t.* to draw near; —*prep.* not far from. **Near-sighted**, short-sighted.

nearly (nēr-li) *adv.* closely; intimately; almost; in a parsimonious manner.

nearness (nēr-nes) *n.* closeness; propinquity; parsimony.

neat (nēt) *n.* [A.S. *neat*] black cattle; an ox; —*a.* belonging to animals of the neat kind.

neat (nēt) *a.* [F. *net*, fr. *L. nitidus*, shining, neat] tidy; trim; chaste; pure; unadulterated; elegant; dexterous; adroit; compact; finical; exact. **Neat-handed**, dexterous; skilful.

neatherd (nēt-herd) *n.* a cow-keeper.

neatly (nēt-li) *adv.* with neatness.

neatness (nēt-nes) *n.* neat state.

nebris (neb-bris) *n.* [G.] a fawn's skin.

nebula (neb-ū-lā) *n.* *pl.* **nebulæ** (neb-ū-lē) [L., mist] a luminous portion in the heavens; [Path.] an opaque spot on the cornea.

nebular (neb-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to nebulae. **Nebular hypothesis**, the hypothesis that derives the heavenly bodies and their systems from the condensations and rotation of nebulae.

nebulé (neb-ū-lā) *a.* [L. *nebula*] wavy [Her.].

nebulosity (neb-ū-los'i-ti) *n.* state of being nebulous; the faint, misty, appearance surrounding certain stars.

nebulous (neb-ū-lūs) *a.* cloudy; hazy; pertaining to, or like, nebula.

nebulousness (neb-ū-lus-nes) *n.* nebulosity.

necessarian (nes-e-sā-ri-ān) *n.* See necessitarian.

necessarily (nes-e-sar-i-li) *adv.* of necessity.

necessariness (nes-e-sar-i-nes) *n.* the state of being necessary.

necessary (nes-e-sar-i) *a.* [O.F. *necessaire*, fr. *L. necesse*] such as must be; inevitable; indispensable; acting from necessity; —*n.* a thing indispensable; a privy.

necessitarian (ne-ses-i-tā-ri-ān) *n.* a believer in necessitarianism.

necessitarianism (ne-ses-i-tā-ri-ān-izm) *n.* the doctrine that denies the freedom of the will.

necessitate (ne-ses-i-tā) *v.t.* to make necessary or indispensable; to force.

necessitous (ne-ses-i-tus) *a.* very needy; destitute.

necessitously (ne-ses-i-tus-li) *adv.* in a necessitous manner.

necessitousness (ne-ses-i-tus-nes) *n.* poverty; destitution.

necessity (ne-ses-i-ti) *n.* the state of being necessary; inevitableness; pressing need; indigence; that which is necessary; irresistible force.

neck (nek) *n.* [A.S. *hnecca*] the part of an animal's body connecting the head and the trunk; anything like a neck; the long, slender part of a vessel; an isthmus. **Neck-band**, a band round the neck. **Neck-cloth**, a piece of cloth worn on the neck. **Neck-moulding**, a moulding at the junction of the shaft and the capital of a pillar. **Neck-tie**, a tie for the neck. **Neck-verse**, Psalm li. 1, a malefactor able to read this could claim benefit of clergy, and so escape execution. **Neck and crop**, completely. **Neck and neck**, very close. **Neck or nothing**, at every risk. **In the neck of**, immediately after. **To break the neck of**, to cripple; to get over the result of. **To harden the neck**, to become obstinate. **To tread on the neck of**, to oppress.

neckbeef (nek-bēf) *n.* the coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

neckerchief (nek-er-chif) *n.* a kerchief for the neck.

necklace (nek-les) *n.* a string of beads or precious stones worn round the neck.

necklaced (nek-lest) *a.* having, or marked as with, a necklace.

neclatry (nek-rol-ā-tri) *n.* [G. *nekros*, corpse, and *latreia*, worship] worship of the dead; ancestor-worship.

neurologic, neurological (nek-ru-loj-ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to neurology.

neurologist (nek-rol-ō-jist) *n.* [G. *nekros* and *logos*, discourse] a recorder of deaths.

neurology (nek-rol-ō-ji) *n.* a register of deaths; a collection of obituary notices.

necromancer (nek-ru-man-ser) *n.* one that practises necromancy.

necromancy (nek-ru-man-si) *n.* [F. fr. *G. nekros*, corpse, and *manteia*, divination] art of revealing future events by pretended communication with the dead; magic; enchantment.

necromantic (nek-ru-man-tik) *a.* pertaining to, or done by, necromancy.

necronite (nek-ru-nit) *n.* fetid felspar.

necrophagous (nek-rof-ā-gus) *n.* [G. *nekros*, corpse, and *phagein*, eat] eating or feeding on carrion.

necrophilism (nek-rof-i-lizm) *n.* [G. *philos*, loving] a morbid attraction towards the dead.

necrophobia (nek-ru-fō-bi-ā) *n.* [G. *phobos*, fear] a morbid horror of corpses or of death.

necropolis (nek-rof-ū-lis) *n.* [G. *polis*, a city] city of the dead; a cemetery.

necroscopic (nek-ru-skop-ik) *a.* [G. *nekros*, corpse, and *skopein*, to view] relating to post-mortem examination.

necrosis (nek-rō-sis) *n.* [G.] mortification; a disease in plants.

necrotomy (nek-rof-ū-mi) *n.* [G. *nekros*, corpse, and *tomos*, cutting, fr. *temnein*, to cut] the dissection of dead bodies.

nectar (nek-tar) *n.* [G.] the drink of the gods; a delicious or inspiring beverage; the honey of a flower.

nectareal, nectarean (nek-tā-re-al, -ān) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, nectar.

nectared (nek-tard) *a.* imbued with, or abounding in, nectar.

nectareous (nek-tā-re-us) *a.* nectareal; sweet as nectar.

nectarial (nek-tā-ri-al) *a.* pertaining to a nectary [Bot.].

nectariferous (nek-tā-rif'e-rus) *a.* [*L. ferre*, bear] producing nectar; having a nectary.

nectarine (nek-tā-rin) *a.* nectareous;—*n.* a variety of the peach, with a smooth rind.

nectarous (nek-tā-rus) *a.* nectareous.

nectary (nek-tā-ri) *n.* the honey-gland of a flower.

need (nēd) *n.* [*A.S. nēd*] want; necessity; state requiring supply or relief; urgent want; exigency;—*v.t.* to be in want of; to require;—*v.i.* to be wanted; to be bound.

needfire (nēd-fir) *n.* a fire produced by friction (used as a protective charm); phosphorescent light of rotten wood; a beacon.

needful (nēd-fool) *a.* needy; requisite; necessary.

needfully (nēd-fool-i) *adv.* necessarily.

needfulness (nēd-fool-nes) *n.* necessity.

needily (nē-di-li) *adv.* in a needy condition.

neediness (nē-di-nes) *n.* want; poverty; indigence.

needle (nē-dl) *n.* [*A.S. nēdl*] a small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, and pierced in the other to receive the thread, used in sewing; a magnetized slender bar of steel, resting on a pivot, in a mariner's, surveyor's, or other compass, so as to turn freely toward the magnetic poles of the earth; a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, and the like;—*v.t.* to form into needle-like crystals. **Needle-book**, something to stick needles in, usually in the form of a book. **Needlegun**, a fire-arm loaded at the breach with a cartridge exploded by means of a slender pin. **Needle-ore**, acicular ore of bismuth. **Needle-woman**, a seamstress. **Needle-work**, work done with the needle; plain sewing; embroidery. **Needle-zeolite**, natrolite.

needleful (nē-dl-fool) *n.* as much thread as is put into a needle at one time.

needless (nēd-les) *a.* unnecessary.

needlessly (nēd-les-li) *adv.* without necessity.

needlessness (nēd-les-nes) *n.* unnecessary-ness.

needs (nēdz) *adv.* of necessity; indispensably.

needy (nē-di) *a.* in-hush; indigent.

ne'er (nār) *adv.* never.

nefarious (ne-fā-ri-us) *a.* [*L. nefas*, that which is not lawful, *ne*, not, and *fas*, law] wicked in the extreme; detestable; infamous; impious.

nefariously (ne-fā-ri-us-li) *adv.* with extreme wickedness.

nefariousness (ne-fā-ri-us-nes) *n.* wickedness; villainy.

negation (ne-gā-shun) *n.* [*L.*] the act of denying; denial; emptiness; nullity.

negative (neg-a-tiv) *a.* [*L. negare*, to deny] implying denial; not affirmative; implying indistinctness, indecision, etc.; not positive; implying rejection or refusal; having the power of veto;—*n.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word that denies; the right of veto; state of opposition to, or determination against; a picture upon glass in which the light portions of the original are represented in some opaque material, and the dark portions by the uncovered and semi-transparent ground of the picture;—*v.t.* to disprove; to refuse to enact or sanction. **Negative electricity**, electricity developed in resinous substances by rubbing. **Negative pregnant**, a denial so expressed as to imply an affirmative [*Law*]. **Negative quantity**, a minus quantity.

negatively (neg-a-tiv-li) *adv.* in a negative manner.

neglect (neg-lect) *v.t.* [*L. nēe*, not, and *legere*, to choose] to pass by; to omit by carelessness or design; to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, or the like; to slight; to disregard;—*n.* omission; inattention; negligence; state of being overlooked or disregarded.

neglecter (neg-lect-ter) *n.* one that neglects.

neglectful (neg-lect-fool) *a.* treating with neglect or slight; indicating indifference.

neglectfully (neg-lect-fool-i) *adv.* in a neglectful manner.

negligée (neg-li-zhā) *n.* an easy, unceremonious attire; a loose gown; a long necklace, usually of red coral.

negligence (neg-li-jens) *n.* habitual neglect; carelessness.

negligent (neg-li-jent) *a.* careless; inattentive; regardless.

negligently (neg-li-jent-li) *adv.* in a negligent manner.

negociate See *negotiate*.

negotiability (ne-gō-shl-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being negotiable.

negotiable (ne-gō-shl-a-bil) *a.* capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment.

negotiate (ne-gō-shl-āt) *v.t.* [*L. negotium*, business, *fr. nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure] to arrange or settle by dealing and management; to sell, pass, or transfer, as bills;—*v.i.* to transact business; to hold intercourse in bargain or trade; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.

negotiation (ne-gō-shi-ā-shun) *n.* the act of negotiating; the transacting of business; the act of treating, or the proposal to treat, between nations, as for peace, settlement of differences, commercial intercourse, etc.

negotiator (ne-gō-shi-ā-tur) *n.* one that negotiates or treats with others.

negotiatory (ne-gō-shi-a-tu-ri) *a.* relating to negotiation.

negress (nē-gres) *n.* a female negro.

negrillo, negrito (ne-grēl-yo, ne-grē-tō) *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *negro*, black] one of a diminutive negroid race of Malaysia.

negro (nē-grō) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. niger*, black] an African black;—*a.* pertaining to negroes.

Negro-head, a kind of tobacco.

negroid (nē-groid) *a.* of the negro type.

negus (nē-gus) *n.* [*fr.* the inventor, *Col. Negus*] a liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice.

nehushtan (ne-hush-tan) *n.* [*H.*] See 2 Kings 18. 4.

neigh (nā) *v.i.* [*A.S. hneagan*] to cry, as a horse; to whinny;—*n.* the natural cry of a horse; a whinnying.

neighbour (nā-bur) *n.* [*A.S. neahbūr*] a person that lives near one; one in close proximity;—*a.* near to another; adjoining;—*v.t.* to adjoin; to border on;—*v.i.* to inhabit the vicinity.

neighbourhood (nā-bur-hood) *n.* the state of being near; vicinity; adjoining district; a region; the inhabitants of a particular district or locality.

neighbouring (nā-bur-ing) *a.* living, or being, near.

neighbourliness (nā-bur-li-nes) *n.* the state of being neighbourly.

neighbourly (nā-bur-li) *a.* becoming a neighbour; kind; social; friendly; cultivating familiar intercourse;—*adv.* with social civility or kindness.

neighing (nā-ing) *n.* whinnying.

neither (nē-ther, nī-ther) *a.* *pron.*, and *conj.* [*A.S. nāther*] not either.

nelumbo (ne-lum-bō) *n.* [*Ceylon*] a genus of water-lilies.

nemalite (nem-a-lit) *n.* [*G. nēma*, thread, and *lithos*, stone] a fibrous brucite.

nematoid (nem-a-toid) *a.* [*G. eidos*, form] thread-like;—*n.* a threadworm.

Nemesis (nem'e-sis) *n.* [*G.*] a Greek goddess; retributive justice; the 12th asteroid.

nemophilous (nem-of-i-lus) *a.* [*G. nēmos*, shade, and *philos*, loving] frequenting or dwelling in woods.

nemoral (nem-'u-ral) *a.* pertaining to a wood.

nemorose (nem-'u-rōs) *a.* growing in groves or woodland [Bot.].

memorous (nem-'u-rus) *a.* woody.

nenuphar (nen-'ū-fār) *n.* [Per.] the great water-lily.

neolithic (nē-'u-lith'ik) *a.* [G. *neos*, new, and *lithos*, stone] belonging to the later Stone Age, when implements were highly finished.

neologian (nē-'u-lō-jī-an) *a.* [G. *logos*, discourse] pertaining to neology; — *n.* a neologist.

neologism (nē-'ol-'u-jizm) *n.* a word or phrase new or used in a new sense; the use of such words or phrases; a new doctrine.

neologist (nē-'ol-'u-jist) *n.* one that introduces new words or new meanings, or holds new doctrines.

neologize (nē-'ol-'u-jīz) *v. t.* to introduce new words, phrases, meanings, or doctrines.

neology (nē-'ol-'u-jī) *n.* [G.] neologism; rationalistic theological doctrines.

neon (nē-'un) *n.* [G. *neos*, new] one of the inert constituent gases of the atmosphere.

neonomian (nē-'u-nō-mī-an) *n.* [G. *neos*, new, and *nomos*, law] one that advocates new laws, or that holds the Gospel to be a new law.

neontology (nē-'on-to-lō-jī) *n.* [G. *neos*, new, *on*, being, and *logos*, discourse] the zoology of living animals.

neophobia (nē-'u-fō-bī-a) *n.* [G. *phobos*, fear] dislike of what is new.

neophyte (nē-'u-fit) *n.* [G. *phutos*, grown] a new convert or proselyte; a novice; a tyro.

neoplasty (nē-'u-plas-tī) *n.* [G. *neos*, new, and *plassein*, form] a process for forming new parts by cicatrization, adhesion, etc. [Surg.].

Neoplatonism (nē-'u-plā-tō-nī-zm) *n.* a philosophical system combining Platonic with Oriental, Jewish, and Christian beliefs (it originated in the third century).

neoteric (nē-'u-ter-ik) *a.* [G. *neōteros*, compar. of *neos*, new] recent in origin; modern; new.

neozoic (nē-'u-zō-ik) *a.* [G. *neos*, new, and *zōē*, life] denoting the mesozoic and cainozoic rocks.

Nepaulese (ne-paw-'lēz) *a.* pertaining to Nepal; — *n.* an inhabitant of Nepal.

Nepaul paper (ne-paw-'lī-pā-per) *n.* a strong unsized paper made in Nepal from the bark of *Daphne papyracea*.

nepenthe (nē-pen-'thē) *n.* (G.) any draught or drug that banishes sorrow or pain.

nepenthes (ne-pen-'thēz) *n.* nepenthe; a genus of plants, including the pitcher-plant.

nephalism (nē-'fā-līz-m, nef-'ā-līz-m) *n.* [G.] teetotalism.

nepheline, nephelite (nē-'e-līn, -līt) *n.* [G. *nephelē*, cloud] a mineral found in volcanic rocks, a silicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminium.

nepheloid (nē-'e-loid) *a.* [G. *nephelē*, cloud, and *eidos*, form] cloudy [Med.].

nephew (nev-'ū) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *nepos*] the son of a brother or sister.

nephoscope (nē-'u-skōp) *n.* [G. *nepheos*, cloud, and *skopein*, to view] an apparatus for measuring the speed and the direction of cloud-motions.

nephralgia (nē-'raf-jī-ā) *n.* [G. *nepheos*, kidney, and *algos*, pain] pain or disease in the kidneys [Path.].

nephrite (nē-'rit) *n.* a mineral, jade, formerly worn as a remedy for kidney disease.

nephritic (nē-'rit-ik) *a.* pertaining to the kidneys; affected with a disease of the kidneys; relieving disorders of the kidneys; — *n.* a medicine for relieving disorders of the kidneys.

nephritis (nē-'rit-tis) *n.* [G. *nepheos*, kidney] inflammation of the kidneys [Path.].

nephrocele (nē-'rō-sēl) *n.* [G. *kēlē*, tumour] hernia of the kidney [Path.].

nephroid (nē-'rōid) *a.* [G. *eidos*, form] kidney-shaped.

nephrology (nē-'rōf-'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] a treatise on the kidneys.

nephrotomy (nēf-'rōf-'u-mī) *n.* [G. *tomē*, cutting] the removal of gravel from the kidney by cutting [Surg.].

nepotic (ne-pōt-'ik) *a.* displaying nepotism.

nepotism (nē-'put-'izm, nep-'u-tizm) *n.* [L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, nephew] favouritism shown to nephews and other relations.

nepotist (nē-'put-'ist, nep-'u-tist) *n.* one that practises nepotism.

Neptune (nēp-'tūn) *n.* [L.] the god of the sea; a large planet beyond Uranus.

Neptunian (nēp-'tū-nī-an) *a.* pertaining to the ocean or sea; formed by water or aqueous solution; — *n.* one that holds that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.

Nereid (nē-'rē-id) *n.* [G. *Nēreis*, a daughter of *Nereus*, a sea-god] a sea-nymph; a marine annelid.

nero-antico (nā-'rō-an-tē-kō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *niger*, black, and *antiquus*, ancient] a deep-black marble found in Roman ruins.

neroli (ner-'u-lī) *n.* [the Princess *Neroli*] the essential oil of the bitter orange.

nerivation (nēr-'vā-shun) *n.* the arrangement of nerves.

nerve (nerv) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew] one of the fibres that establish communication between the various parts of the animal body and the brain, spinal cord, or central ganglia; strength; firmness of body; fortitude; firmness of mind; [Bot.] a principal vein in a leaf; — *v. t.* to give strength or vigour to.

nerved (nervd) *a.* having nerves.

nerveless (nerv-'les) *a.* destitute of strength; wanting vigour.

nervine (nēr-'vīn) *a.* pertaining to, or calming, the nervous system.

nervous (nerv-'us) *a.* pertaining to the nerves; easily excited; hysterical, etc.; strong; vigorous; strong in thought or expression. **Nervous system**, the nerve-centres, nerves, and end-organs.

nervously (nēr-'vus-lī) *adv.* with vigour; with weakness or agitation of the nerves.

nervousness (nēr-'vus-nes) *n.* vigour; strength; nervous weakness.

nervure (nēr-'vūr) *n.* a rib in a groined vault [Arch.]; a vein or nerve of a leaf [Bot.]; a horny, tubular thickening in an insect's wing.

nescience (nesh-'yens, nesh-'ens) *n.* [L. *nescire*, to be ignorant] ignorance.

ness (nes) *n.* [A.S. *nass*] a promontory; a headland; a cape.

nest (nest) *n.* [A.S.] the retreat prepared by a bird for hatching and rearing her young; the place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, turtles, and the like, are laid and hatched; a snug, comfortable, or cosy residence or situation; a receptacle or collection; a collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size; — *v. i.* to build and occupy a nest. **Nest-egg**, an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; something laid up as a beginning.

nestle (nes-'l) *v. t.* to house, as in a nest; to cherish; — *v. i.* to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to take shelter; to settle comfortably.

nestling (nes-'līng) *n.* a young bird from the nest; — *a.* newly hatched.

Nestorian (nes-'tō-rī-an) *a.* relating to Nestorius or his doctrines; — *n.* a follower of Nestorius, a patriarch of Constantinople (5th century), who maintained the existence in Jesus Christ of two persons and two natures.

net (net) *n.* [A.S.] a textile fabric of thread or twine knotted into meshes, for catching fish, birds, or wild beasts; a similar fabric of silk to confine ladies' hair; anything fitted to entrap or deceive; a snare; — *v. t.* to make into a net, or net-work; to take in a net; — *v. i.* to form net-work. **Net-work**, a fabric resembling a net.

net, nett (net) *a.* [L. *nitidus*, clear, shining] pure; unadulterated; clear of all charges and deductions, etc.; — *v. t.* to secure as clear profit.

nether (nēth-'er) *a.* [A.S. *neðthera*] lower; belonging to the lower regions.

nethermost (nēth-'er-mōst) *a.* lowest.

Nethinim (neth-i-nim) *n. pl.* [H.] the menial servants of the temple.

netted (net-ed) *a.* reticulated.

netting (net-ing) *n.* the act of making nets; a piece of net-work. **Netting-needle**, a kind of shuttle used in netting.

nettle (net-l) *n.* [A.S. *netele*] a plant covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a very painful sensation; —*v.t.* to irritate or vex. **Nettle-rash**, an eruptive disease resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.

neural (nū-ral) *a.* [G. *neuron*, nerve] pertaining to the nerves.

neuralgia (nū-ral-ji-a) *n.* [G. *neuron*, nerve, and *algos*, pain] an acute pain in a nerve.

neuralgic (nū-ral-ji-k) *a.* pertaining to neuralgia.

neurasthenia (nū-ras-the-nī-a) *n.* [G. *neuron*, nerve, and *astheneia*, weakness] nervous debility.

neurilemma (nū-ri-lem-a) *n.* [G. *neuron*, nerve, and *lemma*, skin] the sheath investing a nerve.

neurin, neurine (nū-rin) *n.* the nerve-substance.

neuritis (nū-rī-tis) *n.* inflammation of a nerve.

neurography (nū-rog-gra-fi) *n.* [G. *neuron*, nerve, and *graphein*, write] a description of the nerves.

neurohypnology (nū-rō-hip-nol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *neuron*, nerve, *hypnos*, sleep, and *logos*, discourse] the science of hypnotism.

neurology (nū-rō-ō-ji) *n.* a scientific knowledge of the nervous system.

neuroma (nū-rō-ma) *n.* a tumour in a nerve.

neuromimesis (nū-ru-mi-mē-sis) *n.* nervous mimicry.

neuropathy (nū-rop-a-thi) *n.* [G. *neuron* and *pathos*, suffering] nervous disease.

neuroptera (nū-rop-te-ra) *n. pl.* [G. *pteron*, wing] an order of insects with four naked, reticulated wings.

neurosis (nū-rō-sis) *n.* nervous disease without lesion of parts; a change in the nerves.

neurotic (nū-rot-ik) *a.* relating to, or affecting, the nervous system; —*n.* a nervous disease; a nerve.

neurotomy (nū-rot-u-mi) *n.* [G. *tomē*, a cutting] dissection of the nerves.

neuter (nū-ter) *a.* [L., neither] neutral; [Bot.] neither male nor female; [Gram.] neither masculine nor feminine; neither active nor passive; —*n.* a neutral; an animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation, as the working bee; a plant having neither stamens nor pistils.

neutral (nū-tral) *a.* not engaged on either side; indifferent; neither very good nor bad; having neither stamens nor pistils; —*n.* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. **Neutral salt**, a salt exhibiting neither acid nor alkaline properties. **Neutral tint**, a dull, bluish or grayish colour.

neutrality (nū-tral-i-ti) *n.* state of being neutral. **Armed neutrality**, readiness for war on the part of a neutral nation.

neutralization (nū-tral-i-zā-shun) *n.* act of neutralizing; state of being neutralized.

neutralize (nū-tral-iz) *v.t.* to render neutral; to reduce to a state of inactivity.

neutralizer (nū-tral-izer) *n.* one that, or that which, neutralizes.

neutrally (nū-tral-i) *adv.* in a neutral manner; indifferently.

névé (nā-vā) *n.* [F. fr. L. *nix*, snow] the compacted mass of snow-ice that feeds a glacier.

never (nev-er) *adv.* [A.S. *nēfre*] not ever; not at any time; in no degree.

nevertheless (nev-er-THĒ-les) *conj.* not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that.

new (nū) *a.* [A.S. *nēowe*] fresh; lately produced; recent in origin; lately discovered or invented;

novel; modern; unfamiliar; unaccustomed. **New-fashioned**, made in a new form, or lately come into fashion. **New-model**, to give a new form to. **New-woman**, one that objects to the conventional restrictions long imposed on women, and claims the same freedom as is accorded to men.

newel (nū-el) *n.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, nut] the upright post about which a circular staircase winds.

newfangled (nū-fang-gld) *a.* [A.S. *fōn*, *pp*, *gefangen*, seize] new-made; formed with the affectation of novelty; fond of change; novel.

newfangledly (nū-fang-gld-li) *adv.* in a new-fangled manner.

newfangledness (nū-fang-gld-nes) *n.* the state of being newfangled.

Newfoundland (nū-found-land) *n.* a large variety of dog.

newing (nū-ing) *n.* yeast or barm.

newish (nū-ish) *a.* somewhat new; nearly new.

newly (nū-li) *adv.* lately; freshly; recently.

newness (nū-nes) *n.* state of being new.

news (nūz) *n.* [literally, new things] recent account; fresh information; tidings; intelligence.

News-boy, **news-man**, a boy or man that sells or delivers newspapers. **News-letter**, a weekly letter circulating news in the 17th and 18th centuries. **News-room**, a room for the reading of newspapers, etc. **News-vendor**, a seller of newspapers. **News-writer**, a contributor to a newspaper.

newsmonger (nūz-mung-ger) *n.* one that deals in news.

newspaper (nūz-pā-per) *n.* a public print that circulates news, advertisements, etc.

newt (nū) *n.* [A.S. *efeta*; a *neut* for an *ewt*] a tailed batrachian; an eft.

Newtonian (nū-tō-ni-an) *a.* pertaining to, invented, or discovered by, Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727); a follower of Newtonian philosophy.

next (nekst) *a.* [A.S. *nēst*] nearest in place, time, or degree; —*adv.* immediately succeeding. **Next door to**, very near to.

nexus (nek-sus) *n.* [L.] tie; connection.

nib (nib) *n.* [A.S. *nebb*] something small and pointed; the beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

nibble (nib-l) *v.t.* [*nip*] to eat slowly or in small bits; to try to catch, as bait; —*v.i.* to bite at, as fish at bait; to carp at; —*n.* a little bite, or seizing to bite.

nibbler (nib-ler) *n.* one that nibbles.

nibblingly (nib-ling-li) *adv.* by nibbles.

nibelungenlied (nē-bel-oong-ger-lēt) *n.* [Ger.] an epic of the middle ages.

niblick (nib-lik) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a golf-club with a cup-shaped iron head.

nice (nis) *a.* [L. *nescivus*, ignorant] delicate; dainty; pleasant; agreeable; precise; fastidious.

nicely (nis-li) *adv.* in a nice manner.

Nicene (nī-zēn) *a.* pertaining to Nice, a town in Asia Minor. **Nicene councils**, important church councils held at Nice in A.D. 325 and in A.D. 787. **Nicene creed**, formulated by the first Nicene council.

niceness (nis-nes) *n.* the quality of being nice.

nicety (nis-e-ti) *n.* delicacy of perception; minuteness; exactness; excess of delicacy; delicate management; exact shade or difference.

niche (nich) *n.* [F. fr. L. *mitulus*, sea-mussel] a cavity, hollow, or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament.

niched (nicht) *a.* in a niche.

nick (nik) *n.* [a corruption of St. *Nicholas*, or fr. A.S. *nicor*, a water-spirit] an evil spirit of the waters. **Old Nick**, the devil.



Niche.

nick (nik) *n.* [Old Low Ger. *cf.* *noek*, a notch] a winning throw or trick; a hit; the exact point of time; the critical moment; a notch; a score; a reckoning;—*v.t.* to cut in nicks; to make an incision in a horse's tail; to hit; to strike at the precise point or time; to cozen.

nickel (nik-'el) *n.* [Ger.] a grayish-white metal. **Nickel-glaunce**, an ore of nickel. **Nickel-green**, **nickel-ochre**, a green arseniate of nickel. **Nickel-silver**, a compound of copper, nickel, and zinc.

nicknack (nik-'nak) *n.* See **knick-knack**.

nickname (nik-'nám) *n.* [a *neke ame* for an *eke name*] a name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity;—*v.t.* to give a nickname to.

nicotine (nik-u-'tin) *n.* [*Nicol*, French ambassador to Portugal, who first sent tobacco into France in 1560] an oily, limpid, colourless liquid, of a very acrid taste, obtained from tobacco.

nicotinism (nik-u-'tin-izm) *n.* the morbid effects due to the excessive use of tobacco.

nictate, **nictitate** (nik-'tát, -ti-'tát) *v.i.* [L.] to wink.

nictation, **nictitation** (nik-'tášun, -ti-'tášun) *n.* the act of winking.

nidamental (nid-'a-men-'tál) *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest] protecting eggs or young.

nidge (nij) *v.t.* [*nick*, a notch] to dress stones with a sharp-pointed hammer.

nidification (nid-'i-fi-ká-shun) *n.* [L. *nidus*, nest, and *facere*, make] the act of building a nest.

nidificate, **nidify** (nid-'fi-kát, -fi) *v.t.* to build a nest.

nidor (ní-'dur) *n.* [L.] savoury smell, as of cooked food.

nidus (ní-'dus) *n.* [L.] a nest; a hatching-place.

niece (nēs) *n.* [F. fr. L. *neptis*] the daughter of a brother or sister.

niello (ni-el-'ō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *niger*, black] the decoration of metal plates by incising them, and filling the incised parts with a black alloy.

Niersteiner (nēr-'stí-ner) *n.* [*Nierstein*, near Mainz] a kind of Rhine wine.

niggard (nig-'ard) *n.* [Scand.] a miser;—*a.* meanly covetous; miserly; sparing.

niggardliness (nig-'ard-li-nes) *n.* mean covetousness; sordid parsimony.

niggardly (nig-'ard-li) *a.* wary; miserly; penurious;—*adv.* in a niggard manner.

nigger (nig-'er) *n.* [Sp. *negro*, fr. L. *niger*, black] a negro—in derision or depreciation.

niggle (nig-'l) *v.t.* [*nick*, notch] to mock;—*v.i.* to trifle.

niggler (nig-'ler) *n.* a trifler.

nigh (ní) *a.* [A.S. *neāh*] not distant; near; closely allied;—*adv.* almost; near;—*prep.* near to.

nighness (ní-'nes) *n.* nearness; proximity.

night (nit) *n.* [A.S. *nihht*] the time from sunset to sunrise; obscurity; intellectual and moral darkness; a state of affliction or distress; adversity; death. **Night-blindness**, inability to see in a dim light. **Night-cap**, a cap worn in bed; a glass of warm liquor before going to bed. **Night-clothes**, clothes worn in bed. **Night-are**, *ignis-fatuus*. **Night-glass**, a kind of telescope adapted for using in the night. **Night-gown**, a loose gown worn in bed. **Night-jar**, the goatsucker. **Night-light**, a candle or taper made to burn slowly. **Night-man**, one that cleans ashpits and privies by night. **Night-piece**, a piece of painting representing some night-scene, or so coloured as to be exhibited to the best advantage by artificial light. **Night-raven**, a night-bird of ill omen. **Night-soil**, the contents of privies, used as manure. **Night-stool**, a bedroom commode. **Night-walker**, one that walks in his sleep; one that roves about in the night for evil purposes. **Night-walking**, walking in one's sleep; a roving in the streets at night with evil designs. **Night-watch**, a period in the night; a watch, or guard, in the night.

nightfall (nit-'fawl) *n.* close of the day; evening.

nightingale (ní-'tin-gál) *n.* [A.S. *nihht*, night, and *galan*, sing] a small bird that sings at night.

nightless (nit-'les) *a.* having no night.

nightly (nit-'li) *a.* done by night, or every night;—*adv.* by night; every night.

nightmare (nit-'már) *n.* [A.S. *nihht*, night, and *mara*, incubus] a dreadful dream in which one has an oppressed feeling and a sense of powerlessness in facing some terrible danger; incubus; any overwhelming, oppressive or stupefying influence.

nightshade (nit-'shád) *n.* [A.S.] the genus *Solanum*.

nightward (nit-'wárd) *a.* approaching

nigrescent (ní-'gres-'ent) *a.* [L. *niger*, black] blackish; dusky.

nigrin, **nigrine** (nig-'rin, nig-'rén) *n.* a ferrous variety of rutile.

nihilism (ní-'hil-izm) *n.* [L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.

nihilist (ní-'hil-ist) *n.* one that upholds nihilism.

nihilistic (ní-'hi-'lis-'tik) *a.* characterized by nihilism.

nihility (ní-'hil-i-ti) *n.* nothingness.

nil (nil) *n.* [L.] nothing.

nil (nil) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] shining sparks of brass in melting the ore.

Nilometer (ní-'lom-'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the rise of the Nile.

Nilotic (ní-'lot-'ik) *a.* relating to the Nile.

nimbiferous (nim-'bif-'e-rus) *a.* [L. *nimbus*, cloud, and *ferre*, to bear] bringing stormy weather.

nimble (nim-'bl) *n.* [A.S. *níman*, to catch] light and quick in motion; active; prompt; expert.

nimbleness (nim-'bl-nes) *n.* quickness; celerity.

nimbly (nim-'bli) *adv.* with nimbleness.

nimbus (nim-'bus) *n.* [L., a cloud] a circle, or disc, of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints, etc.; a halo; a rain-cloud.

nincompoop (nin-'kum-'póp) *n.* [L. *non compos*] a silly fool; a blockhead.

nine (nín) *a.* [A.S. *nigon*] one more than eight, or one less than ten;—*n.* the sum of one and eight; a symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix. The **Nine**, the Muses.

ninefold (nín-'föld) *a.* nine times repeated. **Nine-holes**, a game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is to be bowled.

Nine-pins, a play with nine pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled.

nineteen (nín-'tēn) *a.* nine and ten;—*n.* the sum of ten and nine, and a symbol representing nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

nineteenth (nín-'tēnth) *a.* the ordinal of nineteen;—*n.* the quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts.

ninetieth (nín-'ti-'eth) *a.* the ordinal of ninety;—*n.* the quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts.

ninety (nín-'ti) *a.* nine times ten;—*n.* the sum of nine times ten; a symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

ninny (nín-'i) *n.* [It.] a fool; a simpleton; a dolt.

ninth (nínth) *a.* the ordinal of nine;—*n.* the quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts.



Nightingale.

Nightingale, any overwhelming, oppressive or stupefying influence.

[A.S.] the genus *Solanum*.[L. *niger*, black] blackish; dusky.[A.S. *nihht*, night, and *mara*, incubus] a dreadful dream in which one has an oppressed feeling and a sense of powerlessness in facing some terrible danger; incubus; any overwhelming, oppressive or stupefying influence.[L. *niger*, black] blackish; dusky.[A.S. *nihht*, night, and *mara*, incubus] a dreadful dream in which one has an oppressed feeling and a sense of powerlessness in facing some terrible danger; incubus; any overwhelming, oppressive or stupefying influence.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.[L. *nihil*, nothing] nothingness; nihility, the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.

ninthly (nīnθ-li) *adv.* in the ninth place.

Niobe (nī-u-bē-an) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling Niobe.

niobium (nī-ō-bi-um) *n.* a steel-gray metallic element.

nip (nip) *v.t.* [E.] to pinch; to remove by pinching, biting, or cutting; to blast; to bite; —*n.* a pinch with the nails or teeth; destruction by frost; a taunt; — [D.] a small taste or sip; a small glass of spirits.

nipper (nip-er) *n.* a fore tooth of a horse; a satirist; a boy about fifteen years of age.

nipperkin (nip-er-kin) *n.* a small cup.

nippers (nip-erz) *n. pl.* small pincers.

nippingly (nip-ing-li) *adv.* in a nipping manner.

nipple (nip-l) *n.* [nib] the protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a teat; any small projection in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid; the part of a percussion lock on which the cap is placed.

nipplewort (nip-l-wurt) *n.* a plant, *Lapsana communis*.

nirvana (nir-vā-na) *n.* [Skr.] condition of a Buddha; extinction of desire, passion, etc.

Nisan (nī-zan) *n.* [H.] Abib.

nisi (nī-si) *conj.* [L.] unless; if not. Nisi prius, a writ or order of court to try a question of fact before a judge and jury; the courts appointed for trials by jury in civil actions. Decree nisi, a decree taking effect unless, after a time, some condition is fulfilled.

nit (nit) *n.* [A.S. *hnitu*] the egg of a louse or other small insect.

nithsdale (niths-dal) *n.* (fr. the means of escape from prison provided for the Earl of Nithsdale in 1715) a large hood that can be made to cover the face.

nitid (nit-id) *a.* [L. *nitidus*] shining; lustrous.

nitrate (nī-trāt) *n.* a salt of nitric acid. Nitrate of silver, lunar caustic.

nitrate (nī-trā-ted) *a.* combined with nitric acid.

nitre (nī-ter) *n.* [H.] a potassium nitrate; saltpetre. Cubic nitre, sodium nitrate.

nitric (nī-trik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or derived from, nitre. Nitric acid, a powerful, corrosive acid, prepared from nitre and sulphuric acid.

nitride (nī-trid) *n.* a compound of nitrogen, with phosphorus, boron, silicon, or a metal.

nitri-fy (nī-tri-fi) *v.t. and i.* [L. *nitrum* and *facere*, make] to form into nitre.

nitrine (nī-trin) *n.* a kind of nitro-glycerine.

nitrite (nī-trit) *n.* a salt of nitrous acid.

nitro (nī-trō) *n.* containing nitrogen. Nitro-benzene, nitro-benzol, a compound of benzene and nitric acid (it has the flavour of the oil of bitter almonds). Nitro-gelatin, an explosive, consisting of nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton, and camphor. Nitro-glucose, finely powdered sugar acted on by nitro-sulphuric acid. Nitro-glycerine, an oily liquid, a powerful explosive produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine. Nitro-hydrochloric, or nitro-muriatic, acid, aqua regia. Nitro-magnesite, an efflorescent nitrate of magnesium found in limestone caves. Nitro-naphthalene, a substance derived from naphthalene by the use of nitric acid. Nitro-sulphuric acid, a mixture of 1 part of nitre with 8 or 10 parts of sulphuric acid.

nitrogen (nī-tru-jen) *n.* [G. *nitron*, soda, and root *gen*, produce] a gaseous element, the basis of nitric acid, forming nearly four-fifths of common air.

nitrogenize (nī-trōj-e-niz) *v.t.* to impregnate with nitrogen.

nitrogenous (nī-trōj-e-nus) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

nitrometer (nī-trom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *nitron* and *metron*, measure] an apparatus for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.

nitrous (nī-trus) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, nitre. Nitrous acid (HNO_2), an unstable compound. Nitrous oxide (N_2O), laughing-gas.

nitry (nī-tri) *a.* nitrous.

nitter (nī-er) *n.* an insect that lays its nits on animals.

nitty (nit-i) *a.* abounding with nits.

nival (nī-val) *a.* [L. *nix*, *nivis*, snow] snowy; growing among snow.

nivellization (niv-e-lī-zā-shun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *libra*, balance] a levelling.

niveous (niv-e-us) *a.* [L. *nix*, *nivis*, snow] snowy; resembling snow.

nix, nixie (niks, nik-si) *n.* [Ger.] a water-spirit.

Nizam (ni-zam) *n.* [A.] the ruler of Hyderabad, India.

no (nō) *adv.* [A.S. *nā*] a word of denial or refusal; —*n.* a refusal; a denial; a negative vote; —*n.* that votes in the negative.

no (nō) *a.* [none] not any; not one —*adv.* not in any degree; not at all.

Noachian (nō-ā-ki-an) *a.* pertaining to Noah, or to his time.

nob (nob) *n.* [knob] the head; a knobstick; [nobleman] a superior kind of person.

nobby (nob-i) *a.* grand; smart; fashionable; excellent.

nobiliary (nō-bil-yā-ri) *n.* a history of noble families.

nobility (nō-bil-i-ti) *n.* noble quality; dignity; greatness; elevation; superiority of mind or of quality; noble birth; the peerage.

noble (nō-bl) *a.* [L. *nobilis*, fr. *noscere*, know] elevated; dignified; illustrious; high born; titled; generous; liberal; stately; splendid; choice; excellent; —*n.* a nobleman; a peer; formerly, a gold coin, value 6s. 8d. Noble metals, gold, silver, platinum, which do not easily rust.

nobleman (nō-bl-man) *n.* one of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

nobleness (nō-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being noble; nobility.

nobles, noblesse (nō-bles) *n.* greatness; the nobility.

noblewoman (nō-bl-woom-an) *n.* a woman of noble rank.

nobly (nō-bli) *adv.* of noble extraction; in a noble manner; magnificently; splendidly.

nobody (nō-bod-i) *n.* no person; no one; a person of no influence or importance.

nocent (nō-sent) *a.* [L. *nocere*, *ppr. nocens*, hurt] injurious; hurtful; mischievous.

noctambulist (nok-tam-bū-list) *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *ambulare*, walk] a somnambulist.

noctilucent (nok-ti-lū-sent) *n.* [L. *lucere*, shine] shining by night.

noctivagant (nok-tiv-a-gant) *a.* [L. *vagari*, *ppr. vagans*, wander about] wandering in the night.

noctograph (nok-tu-graf) *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and G. *graphein*, write] a writing-frame for the blind.

noctuary (nok-tū-ā-ri) *n.* a record of what occurs in the night.

noctule (nok-tūl) *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night] a large species of bat.

nocturn (nok-turn) *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night] part of matins.

nocturnal (nok-tur-nal) *a.* [L.] pertaining to night; done, or happening, by night.

nocturnally (nok-tur-nal-i) *adv.* by night; nightly.

nocturne (nok-turn) *n.* a night-piece [Paint.]; a dreamy composition [Mus.].

nocuous (nok-ū-us) *a.* [L.] hurtful.

nod (nod) *v.t.* [M.E. *nodden*] to incline or bend; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with; to signify by a nod; —*v.i.* to incline the head with a quick motion; to do so by way of assent, salutation, or direction; to be drowsy; [Bot.] to droop; —*n.* a quick downward or forward motion of the head; a bending downwards.

nodal (nō-dal) *a.* relating to a node or nodes. Nodal lines, lines of rest on the surface of

an elastic vibrating body. Nodal points, points of rest in a vibrating string.

nodated (nō-dā-ted) *a.* knotted.

nodder (nod-er) *n.* one that nods.

noddle (nod-l) *n.* [*knot*] the head (used jocosely or contemptuously).

noddy (nod-i) *n.* [*nod*] a simpleton; a fool; a sea-fowl easily taken; a kind of a two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle.



Noddy.

node (nōd) *n.* [*L. nodus*] a knot; a knob; an entanglement; the plot of a story or drama; one of the two points where the orbit of a planet, etc., intersects the ecliptic, etc.; the joint of a stem; [*Path.*] a hard concretion; a tumour in connection with bone and its periosteum.

nodical (nod-i-kəl) *a.* relating to the node.

nodose (nō-dōs) *a.* having nodes; knotted.

nodosity (nō-dos-i-ti) *n.* knottiness; a knot.

nodular (nod-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule or knot.

nodule (nod-ū-l) *n.* [*L., dem. of nodus, knot*] a little knot; a rounded irregular mineral mass.

noduled (nod-ū-ləd) *a.* having nodules.

nodulose, nodulous (nod-ū-lōs, -lus) *a.* knotty [*Bot.*].

nodus (nō-dus) *n.* [*L. knot*] a knot; a plot; [*Mus.*] an enigmatical canon; [*Bot.*] a node.

noetic, noetical (nō-et-ik, -i-kəl) *a.* [*G. nous, mind*] relating to, done by, or originating in, the intellect.

nog (nog) *n.* [*Dan.*] a tree-nail; a timber-brick.

noggin (nog-in) *n.* [*Gael.*] a small mug; a gill.

nogging (nog-ing) *n.* [*nog*] a wall of scantling filled with bricks.

noil (noil) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. nodus, knot*] short-staple wool combed out from the long-staple.

noise (noiz) *n.* [*F. fr. L. navsea, sea-sickness, disgust, annoyance, fr. G. nauasia, fr. navis, a ship*] sound of any kind; frequent talk; outcry; clamour; din; -*v.t.* to spread by rumour; -*v.i.* to sound loud.

noiseless (noiz-les) *a.* making no noise; silent.

noiselessly (noiz-les-li) *adv.* without noise.

noiselessness (noiz-les-nes) *n.* a state of silence.

noisily (noi-zi-li) *adv.* with noise.

noisiness (noi-zi-nes) *n.* state of being noisy.

noisome (noi-sum) *a.* [*L. in odio, in hatred, and E. some*] injurious to health; unwholesome; disgusting.

noisomely (noi-sum-li) *adv.* with a fetid stench.

noisomeness (noi-sum-nes) *n.* the state of being noisome.

noisy (noi-zi) *a.* making a noise; clamorous; boisterous.

noli me tangere (nō-lī mē tan-je-re) *n.* [*L., touch me not*] the name of several plants, the yellow balsam, etc.; a picture of the risen Christ as he appeared to Mary Magdalene; [*Path.*] an eating ulcer on the face.

nomad (nom-ad) *a.* [*G. nomas, nomados, pasturing*] nomadic; -*n.* one of a tribe that wanders about in search of pasture for its herds.

nomadic (nō-mad-ik) *a.* pastoral; having no fixed abode; roving.

nomadically (nō-mad-ik-ly) *adv.* in a nomadic manner.

nomadism (nom-a-dizm) *n.* nomadic state, habits, and tendencies.

nomadize (nom-a-dīz) *v.i.* to live a nomadic life.

nomancy (nō-man-si) *n.* [*L. onoma, name, and G. manteia, divination*] divination from the letters of one's name.

nomarch (nom-ark) *n.* [*G.*] the governor of a nome, or district.

nombles (nom-bliz) *n.* nombles.

nombril (nom-bril) *n.* [*F. fr. L. umbilicus, navel*] the centre of an escutcheon [*Her.*].

nomenclator (nō-men-klā-tur) *n.* [*L.*] one that gives names to things.

nomenclature (nō-men-klā-tūr) *n.* a system of technical names.

nomial (nō-mi-al) *n.* [*L. nomen, name*] a single term [*Alg.*].

nominal (nom-i-nəl) *a.* pertaining to a name or names; containing names; existing in name only; trivial.

nominalism (nom-i-nal-izm) *n.* the doctrine that every name applied to a plurality of objects, as man, river, etc., is merely a declaration of agreement among the objects.

nominalist (nom-i-nal-ist) *n.* an upholder of nominalism.

nominally (nom-i-nal-i) *adv.* by name, or in name only.

nominate (nom-i-nāt) *v.t.* to mention by name; to name; to appoint; to propose by name, as a candidate for office.

nomination (nom-i-nā-shun) *n.* the act or power of nominating; state of being nominated.

nominative (nom-i-nā-tiv) *a.* denoting the subject; -*n.* the nominative case; a nominative word. **Nominative absolute**, the name given to that construction in which a participle agrees with a subject different from the subject of the sentence.

nominator (nom-i-nā-tur) *n.* one that nominates.

nominee (nom-i-nē) *n.* one nominated by another; a person on whose life an annuity depends; one named to receive a copyhold estate on its surrender to the law.

nomistic (nō-mis-tik) *a.* [*G. nomos, law*] founded on law, or contained in sacred writings.

nomogeny (nō-moj-e-ni) *n.* [*G. nomos and gen, producing*] the origin of life by natural causes.

nomology (nō-mol-ō-jī) *n.* [*G. logos, discourse*] the science of law.

non (non) [*L.*] a negative prefix. **Non-ability**, lack of ability; legal disability. **Non-appearance**, default of appearance in court. **Non-claim**, failure to make claim within the legal period [*Law*].

Non-commissioned, not having a commission (said of all officers under the rank of lieutenant). **Non-committal**, neutral. **Non-con**, nonconformist or non-content.

Non-compounders, Jacobites willing to restore James II. without conditions. **Non-conductor**, a substance or medium that offers much resistance to the passage of heat, electricity, etc. **Non-content**, one that gives a negative vote in the House of Lords. **Non-ego**, the objective, as opposed to the subjective. **Non-elect**, not chosen, esp. for salvation. **Non-feasance**, failure to perform [*Law*]. **Non-placental**, not having a placenta.

Non possumus [*L.*, we cannot] a plea of inability. **Non sequitur** [*L.*, it does not follow] an inference that does not follow from the premises. **Non-sexual**, sexless; done by, or characteristic of, sexless animals; occurring or produced without the concurrence of the sexes. **Non-society**, not belonging to a society or union.

Non-term, a vacation between two terms of a law-court. **Non-user**, failure to use right or to perform official duties.

nonage (non-ij) *n.* minority.

nonagenarian (non-a-je-nā-ri-an) *n.* [*L. nonaginta, ninety*] one ninety years old; -*a.* relating to ninety.

nonagesimal (non-a-jes-i-məl) *a.* pertaining to ninety, or to a nonagesimal; -*n.* that point on the ecliptic highest above the horizon.

nonagon (non-a-gon) *n.* [*L. nonus, ninth, and G. gonia, angle*] a figure having nine angles and nine sides.

nonce (nons) *n.* [once] the present call or occasion; purpose.

nonchalance (non-sha-lans) *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *calere*, be warm] indifference; carelessness; coolness.

nonchalant (non-sha-lant) *a.* indifferent; careless; cool.

nonconforming (non-kun-for-ming) *a.* not conforming, esp. to the established religion.

nonconformist (non-kun-for-mist) *n.* one that does not conform to an established church; esp. one that refused to sign the Act of Uniformity, passed in 1562.

nonconformity (non-kun-for-mi-ti) *n.* neglect or failure of conformity; refusal to unite with the established church in its rites and modes of worship.

nondescript (non-de-skript) *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described] not easily described; abnormal; irregular;—*n.* a thing or person abnormal or hardly classifiable.

none (nun) *a.* and *pron.* [A.S. *nān*] no one; not anything.

nonentity (non-en-ti-ti) *n.* a thing not existing; an insignificant person or thing.

Nones (nōnz) *n. pl.* [L. *nonus*, ninth] the ninth day before the Ides, both days included; the Divine office of the ninth hour.

nonesuch (nun-such) *n.* a thing that has not its equal.

nonet (nō-net) *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth] a composition for nine voices or instruments [Mus.].

nonillion (nō-nil-yun) *n.* [L.] a million raised to the ninth power.

nonjuring (non-jōō-ring) *a.* [L. *jurare*, swear] not swearing allegiance.

Nonjuror (non-jōō-tur) *n.* one that refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England during and after the revolution of 1688; a Jacobite.

nonpareil (non-pa-rel) *n.* [F. fr. L. *non* and *par*, equal] something of unequalled excellence; a sort of apple; a printing type, smaller than emerald, and larger than ruby;—*a.* having no equal; peerless.

nonplus (non-plus) *n.* [L., not more] insuperable difficulty; a puzzle;—*v. t.* to puzzle.

nonsense (non-sens) *n.* not sense; language without meaning; anything absurd.

nonsensical (non-sen-si-ka) *a.* unmeaning; absurd.

nonsensically (non-sen-si-ka-i) *adv.* absurdly; without meaning.

nonsensicalness (non-sen-si-ka-nes) *n.* meaninglessness.

nonsubstantialism (non-sub-stan-shal-izm) *n.* the denial of the existence of substance; phenomenalism.

nonsuit (non-süt) *n.* stoppage of a case, from neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit;—*v. t.* to subject to a nonsuit.

nonuplet (non-ü-plet) *n.* [L.] nine notes to be played in the time of six or eight [Mus.].

noocratic (nō-ō-krat-ik) *a.* [G. *noos*, mind, and *kratēin*, to rule] pertaining to the view that the sovereign faculty is reason.

noodle (nōō-dil) *n.* [nōōdy] a simpleton; a block-head.

noojenism (nō-ō-j-e-nizm) *n.* [G. *noos*, mind, and *genos*, race] anything originated in the mind.

nook (nook) *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *niuc*] a corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

noology (nō-ō-l-ō-j-i) *n.* [G. *noos*, mind, and *logos*, discourse] the science of the understanding.

noon (nōōn) *n.* [L. *nona* ninth hour] midday; twelve o'clock; the time of greatest brilliancy;—*a.* belonging to noon.

noonday (nōōn-dā) *n.* midday; twelve o'clock in the day;—*a.* pertaining to midday.

nooning (nōō-ning) *n.* repose or repast at noon.

noontide (nōōn-tid) *n.* the time of noon; midday;—*a.* pertaining to noon; meridional.

noose (nōōs) *n.* [L. *nodus*, knot] a running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn;—*v. t.* to catch in a noose; to entrap.

nopal (nō-pal) *n.* [Mex.] one of various cacti used for rearing the cochineal insect.

nopalry (nō-pal-ri) *n.* a plantation of nopals.

nor (nor) *conj.* [neither] a negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition.

noraghe (nō-rā-gā) *n.; pl.* **noraghi** (nō-rā-gē) [It.] an early stone structure of Sardinia.

norria (nō-ri-ā) *n.* [A.] a water-raising machine used in Spain, Syria, Palestine, etc. (it consists of a large wheel carrying on its rim a series of buckets).

norm (norm) *n.* [L. *norma*, rule] a rule or authoritative standard; a model; a type.

normal (nor-mal) *a.* according to rule; regular; perpendicular;—*n.* a perpendicular.

Normal school, a training-college for teachers.

normality (nor-mal-i-ti) *n.* normal state or property.

normalize (nor-mal-iz) *v. t.* to reduce to a standard.

normally (nor-mal-i) *adv.* as a rule; in a normal manner.

Norman (nor-man) *n.* [Scand.] a native of Normandy;—*a.* pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans. **Norman architecture**, a style of mediæval architecture with round arches.

norroy (nor-oi) *n.* [A.F.] the king-at-arms whose jurisdiction lies north of the Tweed.

Norse (nors) *a.* [Scand.] of, or pertaining to, ancient Scandinavia;—*n.* the language of ancient Scandinavia.

Norseman (nors-man) *n.* a Norman-arch.

north (north) *n.* [A.S.] the direction opposite to the south; a region in the north;—*a.* northern:—*adv.* towards the north. **North cock**, the snow bunting. **North Sea**, the German Ocean. **North star**, the north polar star.

north-east (north-est) *n.* the point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each;—*a.* pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point. **North-easter**, a wind from the north-east.

north-easterly (north-ēs-ter-li) *a.* toward, or coming from, the north-east.

north-eastern (north-ēs-tern) *a.* pertaining to, or being in, the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east.

north-eastward (north-est-ward) *adv.* towards the north-east.

norther (nor-ther) *n.* a fierce, cold, north wind of Texas and the Gulf of Mexico.

northerliness (nor-ther-li-nes) *n.* state of being northerly.

northerly (nor-ther-li) *a.* northern.

northern (nor-thern) *a.* pertaining to, or coming from, the north; towards the north;—*n.* a northerner. **Northern Lights**, *Aurora borealis*.

Northerner (nor-thern-er) *n.* a native or resident in the north.

northernmost (nor-thern-mōst) *a.* situated at the point farthest north.

northing (nor-thing) *n.* distance northward.

Northman (north-man) *n.* an inhabitant of the north of Europe.

northmost (north-mōst) *a.* northernmost.

northward (north-ward) *a.* being toward the north;—*adv.* toward the north.

northwardly (north-ward-li) *a.* having a northern direction;—*adv.* in a northern direction.

north-west (north-west) *n.* the point between the north and west, and equally distant from each;—*a.* pertaining to, in, or from, the north-west.



Norman-arch.

north-westerly (north'-wes-ter-li) *a.* toward, or from, the north-west.
north-western (north'-wes-tern) *a.* pertaining to, in, towards, or from, the north-west.

Norwegian (nor-wē'-ji-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Norway; *-n.* a native, or the language, of Norway.

nose (nōz) *n.* [A.S. *nosu*] the organ of smell; anything like a nose; power of smelling; scent; sagacity; *-v.t.* to smell; to touch or rub with the nose; to oppose to the face; *-v.i.* to smell; to pry officiously.
Nose-bag, a bag containing provender, fastened to a horse's head. **Nose-band**, the lower band of a bridle.
Nose-piece, a nozzle; the end of a microscope-tube to which the objective is attached. **Nose-ring**, a circular ornament worn in the nose. **To lead by the nose**, to lead blindly. **To nose out**, to find out. **To thrust one's nose into**, to meddle officiously. **To turn up the nose**, to express contempt. **Under one's nose**, under one's immediate observation.

nosegay (nōz-gā) *n.* a bunch of odorous flowers; a bouquet; *a.* posy.

noseless (nōz'-les) *a.* having no nose.

nosing (nōz'-ing) *n.* the projecting edge of a moulding.

nosography (nos-og'-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *nosos*, disease, and *graphein*, write] the description of diseases.

nosological (nos-ō-logy'-i-ka) *a.* pertaining to nosology.

nosologist (nos-ō-lōj'-jist) *n.* one versed in nosology.

nosology (nos-ō-lōj'-i) *n.* [G. *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse] a systematic classification of diseases; that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nostalgia (nos-tal'-ji-a) *n.* [G. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain] home-sickness.

nostalgic (nos-tal'-jik) *a.* home-sick.

nostril (nos'-tril) *n.* [A.S. *nostryrl*] one of the openings of the nose.

nostrum (nos'-trum) *n.* [L. *our own*] a quack or patent medicine.

not (not) *adv.* [naught] a word that expresses denial or refusal.

notabilia (nō-tā-bil'-i-a) *n. pl.* [L.] notable things.

notability (nō-tā-bil'-i-ti) *n.* quality of being notable; a remarkable person.

notable (nō-tā-bl) *a.* [L. *nota*, mark] worthy of notice; remarkable; noted or distinguished; *-n.* a person or thing of note or distinction; *-pl.* the deputies of the state in France before 1789.

notableness (nō-tā-bl-nes) *n.* notable quality.

notably (nō-tā-bli) *adv.* in a notable manner.

notalgia (nō-tal'-ji-a) *n.* [G. *nōtos*, back, and *algos*, pain] pain in the back.

notandum (nō-tan'-dum) *n.*; *pl.* **notanda** (nō-tan'-dā) [L.] something to be noted.

notarial (nō-tā-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to a notary; done, or taken by, a notary.

notary (nō-tā-ri) *n.* [L. *nota*, mark] a public officer who attests deeds and other writings, to make them authentic (generally called a **notary-public**).

notation (nō-tā-shun) *n.* act, practice, or method, of recording anything by marks; *a.* system of marks.

notch (noch) *n.* [O.F. *oche*] a nick; an indentation; *-v.t.* to cut in small hollows; to score.

Notch-board, the board that receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.

note (nōt) *n.* [L. *nota*] a mark or token; a figure or mark in a book calling attention to something important; a brief remark or comment; annotation; a memorandum; a minute; a short letter; a billet; a diplomatic paper; a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; a character variously formed, to indicate the length of a musical tone; observation; notice; reputation; distinction; *-pl.* the outlines or the report of a speech; *-v.t.* to observe; to record in writing; to denote. **Note-book**, a

book in which memoranda are written. **Note-paper**, a small size of writing paper.

noted (nōt'-ed) *a.* distinguished; conspicuous.

notedness (nōt'-ed-nes) *n.* distinction; celebrity.

noteless (nōt'-les) *a.* not attracting notice; unmusical.

noter (nōt'-er) *n.* one that takes notice.

noteworthy (nōt'-wur-thi) *a.* worthy of observation.

nothing (nuth'-ing) *n.* not anything; nonentity; nothingness; a trifle; *-adv.* in no degree.

To make nothing of, to treat as trifling; to be unable to understand or to get a satisfactory result from.

nothingness (nuth'-ing-nes) *n.* non-existence; worthlessness.

notice (nōt'-is) *n.* [L. *noscere*, pp. *notus*, know] act of noting, remarking, or observing; cognizance; intelligence; knowledge given or received; intimation; a writing containing formal, customary, or presented information; respectful treatment; a review; observation; *-v.t.* to observe; to heed; to regard; to take public note of; to remark upon; to make observations on; to treat with attention and civilities.

noticeable (nōt'-is-a-bl) *a.* capable of being observed; worthy of observation; likely to attract observation.

notification (nōt'-fi-ka-shun) *n.* act of giving notice; notice given; the writing that communicates information; an advertisement.

notify (nōt'-fi) *v.t.* [L. *notus*, know, and *facere*, make] to make known; to give notice to.

notion (nōt'-shun) *n.* [L.] idea; conception; opinion; inclination.

notional (nōt'-shun-āl) *a.* pertaining to a notion; ideal; imaginary; fanciful.

notionally (nōt'-shun-āl-i) *adv.* in conception; not in reality.

notochord (nōt'-ō-kord) *n.* [G. *nōtos*, back, and *chordē*, string] the rudimentary backbone.

notoriety (nōt'-ō-ri-ē-ti) *n.* the state of being notorious.

notorious (nōt'-ō-ri-us) *a.* [L. fr. *noscere*, pp. *notus*, know] publicly known to disadvantage; notable in a bad sense.

notoriously (nōt'-ō-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a notorious manner.

notoriousness (nōt'-ō-ri-us-nes) *n.* notoriety.

notornis (nōt'-ōr-nis) *n.* [G. *nōtos*, south, and *ornis*, bird] a New Zealand bird with rudimentary wings (believed to be extinct).

nocturno (not-toor'-nō) *n.* a nocturne.

notwheat (not'-hwēt) *n.* smooth, unbearded wheat.

notwithstanding (not'-with-stand-ing) *conj.* nevertheless; however; *-prep.* in spite of.

nougat (nōt'-gā) *n.* [F. fr. L. *nux*, nut] a sweetmeat of chopped almonds or pistachio nuts in a sweet paste.

nought (nawt) See **naught**.

noumenal (nou'-me-nāl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the noumenon.

noumenon (nou'-me-non) *n.*; *pl.* **noumena** (nou'-me-nā) [G.] a thing in itself; material or spiritual substance; that which is the object of purely intellectual intuition.

noun (noun) *n.* [L. *nomen*] that part of speech which may be the subject or object of a sentence, names directly, and is inflected for number, gender, and case.

nourish (nur'-ish) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *nutrire*] to feed; to support; to encourage; to educate.

nourishable (nur'-ish-a-bl) *a.* capable of receiving nourishment.

nourisher (nur'-ish-er) *n.* one that, or that which, nourishes.

nourishment (nur'-ish-ment) *n.* act of nourishing; state of being nourished; nutriment.

nous (nous, nòos) *n.* [G., mind] reason; cleverness.

novaculite (nò-vak'ù-lìt) *n.* [L. *novacula*, razor, fr. *novus*, new] a hone-stone.

Novatian (nò-vāsh-yān) *n.* a follower of Novatianus, bishop of Rome in 251, who denied the power of the church to absolve the lapsed.

novation (nò-vā'shun) *n.* the substitution of a new obligation for an old one [Law].

novel (nov'el) *a.* [L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*] new; of recent origin; unusual; —*n.* a fictitious narrative in prose; a new constitution or decree supplemental to a code.

novelette (nov-el-et') *n.* a short novel.

novelist (nov'el-ist) *n.* a writer of novels.

novelty (nov'el-ti) *n.* newness; a new or strange thing.

November (nò-ven'bər) *n.* [L. *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*), the ninth month of the Roman year, fr. *novem*, nine] the eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days.

novennial (nò-ven'i-āl) *a.* [L. *novem*, nine, and *annus*, year] done every ninth year.

novercal (nò-ver'kal) *a.* [L. *noverca*, stepmother] stepmotherly.

novice (nov'is) *n.* [L. *novus*, new] one new in any business; a beginner; one that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow.

noviceship (nov'is-ship) *n.* the state of being a novice.

novitiate, noviciate (nò-vish'i-āt) *n.* state or time of being a novice; time of probation of a novice; a house for novices; a novice.

now (now) *adv.* [A.S. *nū*] at the present time; lately; —*conj.* this being the case; —*n.* the present time. Now and then, occasionally.

nowadays (now-ā-dāz) *adv.* in this age.

noway, nowadays (nò-wā, -wāz) *adv.* in no manner or degree.

nowed (nò-éd, nòud) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *nodus*, knot] tied in a knot [Her.].

nowel (nò-el, nò-el) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *nux*, nut] the inner part of a large mould used for castings.

nowhere (nò-hwār) *adv.* not in any place or state.

nowise (nò-wiz) *adv.* not in any manner or degree.

noxious (nok'shus) *a.* [L. *nocere*, harm] hurtful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome.

noxiously (nok'shus-li) *adv.* hurtfully; perniciously.

noxiousness (nok'shus-nes) *n.* noxious quality.

noyade (nwo-yád) *n.* [F. fr. L. *nocere*, kill] execution by drowning.

noyau (nwo-yō) *n.* [F. fr. L. *nux*, nut] a cordial flavoured with bitter almonds.

nozzle (noz'l) *n.* [nose] the nose; the snout; the projecting vent of anything.

nuance (nò-āngs') *n.* [F. fr. L. *nubes*, cloud] a delicate degree of difference.

nubecula (nū-bek'ù-lā) *n.* [L.] one of the Magellanic clouds; a cloudy appearance.

nubecule (nū-be-kūl) *n.* a cloudlet.

Nubian (nū-bi-ān) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Nubia; —*n.* a native of Nubia; a negro slave.

nubile (nū-bil) *a.* marriageable.

nubility (nū-bil'i-ti) *n.* marriageable state.

nubilous (nū-bi-lus) *a.* [L. *nubes*, cloud] cloudy.

nuchal (nū-kal) *a.* [Low L. *nucha*, nape of the neck] pertaining to the nape of the neck.

nuciferous (nū-sif'e-rus) *a.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, nut, and *ferre*, to bear] nut-bearing.

nuciform (nū-si-form) *a.* nut-shaped.

nuclear (nū-klē-ār) *a.* pertaining to a nucleus.

nucleate, nucleated (nū-klē-āt, -ā-ted) *a.* having a nucleus.

nucleolus (nū-klē'ō-lus) *n.* the nucleus of a nucleus.

nucleus (nū-klē-us) *n.* [L. fr. *nux*, *nucis*, nut] a kernel; a central mass about which matter is gathered; a centre of growth or activity; the bright central part of the head of a comet.

nudation (nū-dā'shun) *n.* the act of making bare.

nude (nūd) *n.* [L. *nudus*] bare; naked; uncovered; [Law] made without consideration. The nude, the undraped human figure.

nudely (nūd'li) *adv.* nakedly.

nudeness (nūd'nes) *n.* nakedness.

nudge (nuj) *v.t.* [Scand.] to touch gently, as with the elbow; —*n.* a gentle push.

nudity (nū-di-ti) *n.* nakedness; undraped or unclothed portion.

nugatory (nū-gā-tur-i) *a.* [L. *nugae*, trifles] trifling; futile; insignificant.

nugget (nug-et) *n.* [cf. Prov. E. *nug*, a block of wood] a lump of metal, esp. of native gold.

nuisance (nū-sāns) *n.* [F. fr. L. *nocere*, hurt] that which annoys, troubles, or vexes.

null (nul) *a.* [L. *nullus*, none] of no legal force or validity; void; of no account or significance.

nullah (nul-ā) *n.* [E. Ind.] a watercourse.

nulla-nulla (nul-ā-nul-ā) *n.* a club used as a weapon by the Australian aborigines.

nullification (nul-i-fik-ā-shun) *n.* act of nullifying.

nullifidian (nul-i-fid-i-ān) *a.* [L. *fides*, faith] of no religion; —*n.* an infidel.

nullifier (nul-i-fī-er) *n.* one that nullifies.

nullify (nul-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *facere*, make] to make void; to render invalid.

nullipara (nul-lip-ā-rā) *n.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *parere*, bring forth] a woman that has never had a child.

nullity (nul-i-ti) *n.* the being null or void; anything void, invalid, or of no efficacy.

numb (num) *a.* [A.S. *niman*, take] destitute of sensation and motion; torpid; —*v.t.* to benumb.

number (num-ber) *n.* [L. *numerus*] a series of units or aggregate of quantities; a single unit; one of a series; assemblage of individuals; multitude; a part or division of a book issued in separate portions; poetry, verse (usually *pl.*); [Gram.] an inflection in the form of a word to signify plurality or unity; —*v.t.* to reckon; to ascertain the units of; to give or assign the number of; to reckon as one of a collection or multitude; to reach the number.

numberer (num-ber-er) *n.* one that numbers.

numberless (num-ber-less) *a.* not admitting of being counted.

Numbers (num-berz) *n.* the fourth book of the Pentateuch, as containing the census of the Hebrews.

numbles (num-blz) *n.pl.* [O.F. fr. L. *umbilicus*, navel] the entrails of a deer.

numbness (num-nes) *n.* condition of being numb.

numerable (nū-mer-ā-bl) *a.* that may be counted.

numeral (nū-mer-āl) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or expressing, number; —*n.* a character or word expressing number.

numerally (nū-mer-āl-i) *adv.* according to number; in number.

numerary (nū-mer-ār-i) *a.* belonging to a certain number.

numerate (nū-mer-āt) *v.t.* [L. *numerus*, number] to count; to read according to the rules of numeration.

numeration (nū-mer-ā'shun) *n.* act or art of numbering, or of reading numbers when expressive of numerals.

numerator (nū-mer-ā-tur) *n.* one that numbers; the term in a vulgar fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken.

numerical (nū-mer'i-kal) *n.* belonging to, or denoting, number.

numerically (nū-mer'i-kal-i) *adv.* in numbers; with respect to number.

numerous (nū-mer-us) *a.* being many; consisting of a great number of individuals.

numerously (nū-mer-us-li) *adv.* in great numbers.

numerousness (nū-mer-us-nes) *n.* quality or state of being numerous.

numismatic (nū-mis-mat'ik) *a.* [L. fr. G. *nomos*, custom] pertaining to coins or medals.

numismatics (nū-mis-mat'iks) *n.* the science of coins and medals.

numismatist (nū-mis-mat'ist) *n.* one skilled in coins and medals.

numismatologist (nū-mis-mat'ol'ō-jist) *n.* a numismatist.

numismatology (nū-mis-mat'ol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *nomisma*, current coin, and *logos*, discourse] numismatics.

nummary (num'z-a-ri) *a.* [L. *nummus*, coin] pertaining to money.

nummular, nummulary (num'ū-lar, -li) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, coins.

nummulite (num'ū-lit) *n.* a fossil foraminifer like a coin.

nummulitic (num-ū-lit'ik) *a.* containing nummulites.

numnah (num'nā) *n.* [Hind.] a thick cloth placed under a saddle.

numskull (num'skul) *n.* [numb and skull] a dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

numskulled (num'skuld) *a.* stupid; doltish.

nun (nun) *n.* [Low L. *nonna*] a woman devoted to a religious life, and vowed to celibacy, etc.; a kind of fancy white pigeon; the blue titmouse. **Nun-buoy**, a buoy tapering at each end.

nuncheon (nun-shun) *n.* [A.S. *nōn*, noon, and *secnean*, pour out drink] luncheon.

nunciature (nun-shi-a-tūr) *n.* the office of a nuncio.

nuncio (nun-shi-ō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *nunciūs*, messenger] a messenger; an ambassador from the pope.

nuncupate (nun-kū-pāt) *v.t.* [L. *nomen*, name, and *capere*, take] to vow publicly; to dedicate; to declare orally.

nuncupative (nun-kū-pā-tiv) *a.* nominal; oral; not written.

nundinal, nundinary (nun-di-nal, -nar-i) *a.* [L. *nundinae*, market-day, fr. *novem*, nine, and *dies*, day] pertaining to fairs or markets.

nunnation (nu-nā'shun) *n.* [A. *nūn*, letter *n*] the addition of *n* at the end of a word.

nunnery (nun'er-i) *n.* a house in which nuns reside.

nunnish (nun'ish) *a.* pertaining to nuns; resembling a nun.

nunnishness (nun'ish-nes) *n.* manners or habits of nuns.

Nuphar (nū'fār) *n.* [A.] a genus of yellow water-lilies.

nuptial (nup-shal) *a.* [L. *nuptiae*, marriage] pertaining to, done at, or constituting, a marriage.

nuptials (nup'shalz) *n.* a marriage; a wedding.

nur (nur) *n.* [Old Low Ger.] a knot in wood; a knob. **Nurr and spell**, a game played with a trap and ball. Also written **nurr**.

nurse (nurs) *n.* [L. *nurrire*, nourish] a woman that tends children; a woman that suckles the child of another; one that waits on the sick and infirm; one that, or that which, brings up, causes to grow, trains, or the like; the state of being nursed; --*v.t.* to tend, as children; to suckle; to wait on, as the sick; to cherish; to foster; to promote the growth of; to manage with economy. **Nurse-child**, a nursing. **Nurse-maid**, a girl that takes care of children.

nurser (nur'ser) *n.* one that nurses.

nursery (nur'ser-i) *n.* the apartment in a house set apart for children; a place or garden for rearing plants; the place where anything is fostered and growth promoted; any circumstance or condition that fosters or promotes growth. **Nursery-governess**, a governess for young children. **Nursery-man**, one that owns or manages a nursery.

nursling (nurs'ling) *n.* one that, or that which, is nursed; an infant.

nurture (nur'tūr) *n.* act of nurturing; education; instruction; good breeding; that which nourishes; --*v.t.* to feed; to bring or train up; to cherish; to educate; to tend.

nut (nut) *n.* [A.S. *hnutu*] a fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel; a small block containing a concave screw, used for retaining or tightening a bolt and the like; the projection near the eye of an anchor; --*v.i.* to gather nuts. **Nut-brown**, brown as a nut long kept. **Nut-hook**, a pole with a hook at the end used in gathering nuts. **Nut-oil**, an oil obtained from walnuts, etc. **Nut-pick**, an instrument for picking the kernels of nuts from the shells. **Nut-pine**, one of various pines producing nut-like edible seeds. **Nut-shell**, the shell inclosing the kernel of a nut; a thing of little compass or value. **Nut-tree**, the hazel; any tree that bears nuts. **Nut-wrench**, an instrument for fixing nuts on, or removing them from, screws.

nutant (nū'tant) *a.* [L. *nutare*, nod] nodding; having the top bent downwards.

nutation (nū-tā'shun) *n.* a vibratory motion of the earth's axis; [Path.] an involuntary shaking of the head; [Bot.] a revolving movement.

nutcracker (nut'krak'er) *n.* an instrument for cracking nuts; a kind of bird.

nuthatch (nut'hach) *n.* a bird allied to the woodpecker.

nutgall (nut'gaw) *n.* an excrescence of the oak.

nutmeg (nut'meg) *n.* [E. *nut* and L. *muscus*, musk] the kernel of the fruit of a tree, *Myristica moschata*. **Nutmeg-butter**, an oil expressed from the nutmeg. **Nutmeg-grater**, a device for grating nutmegs.

nutmegged (nut'inegd) *a.* flavoured with nutmeg.

nutria (nū'tri-a) *n.* [Sp., otter, fr. L. *lutra*] the fur of a South American rodent quadruped about the size and shape of a beaver.

nutrient (nū'tri-ent) *a.* [L. *nutrire*, nourish] nourishing; nutritive; conveying nourishment; --*n.* something nutritious.

nutriment (nū'tri-ment) *n.* that which nourishes; food.

nutrimental (nū'tri-men'tal) *a.* alimental.

nutrition (nū'tri-sh'un) *n.* act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable life; that which nourishes.

nutritious (nū'tri-sh'us) *a.* nourishing.

nutritiously (nū'tri-sh'ūs-li) *adv.* nourishingly.

nutritiousness (nū'tri-sh'us-nea) *n.* nutritious quality.

nutritive (nū'tri-tiv) *a.* nourishing; concerned in nourishing.

nutritively (nū'tri-tiv-li) *adv.* nutritiously.

nutritiveness (nū'tri-tiv-nes) *n.* nutritiousness.

nuttalite (nut'a-lit) *n.* [Thomas Nuttal, the discoverer] a variety of scapolite.

nutty (nut'i) *a.* abounding in nuts; having the flavour of nuts.

nux vomica (nuks vom'i-ka) *n.* [L. *nux*, nut, and *vomere*, vomit] the seed of an East Indian tree (it yields strychnine).

nuzzle (nuz-l) *v.t.* [nuzzle] to nestle; to house, as in a nest; [nurse] to nurse; to foster; --*v.i.* [nose] to work with the nose, like a swine in the mud; to hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom.

nyctalopia (nik-tā-lō-pi-a) *n.* [G. *nux*, nuktos, night, and *ōps*, eye] night-blindness.

nyctalops (nik-tā-lōps) *n.* one afflicted with nyctalopia.

nylghau (nil'gaw) *n.* [Per., blue ox] a large Indian antelope.

nymph (nimf) *n.* [G. *nymphē*] a youthful female divinity; a nympha; a lovely young girl.
nympha (nimfə) *n.* a pupa or chrysalis.
Nymphæa (nim-fē-ə) *n.* a genus of aquatic plants containing the water-lily.
nymphæan (nim-fē-ən) *a.* pertaining to, or inhabited by, nymphs.
nymphic, nymphical (nim-fik, -fi-kəl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, nymphs.
nymphish (nim-fish) *a.* pertaining to nymphs; nymph-like.
nympholepsy (nim-fō-lep-si) *n.* [G. *nymphē* and *lēpsis*, taking] a kind of ecstasy or frenzy.
nympholept (nim-fō-lept) *n.* one seized with ecstasy or frenzy.
nymphomania (nim-fō-mā-ni-ə) *n.* [G.] morbid sexual desire in women.
nystagmus (nis-tag-mus) *n.* [G.] spasmodic movement of the eyes.

O

O, o, the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet, has several different sounds—a long sound, as in *bōne*; a short sound, as in *lot*; a subdued sound, as in *move* (mōv); this last sound contracted, as in *wolf* (woolf); the sound of *u* as in *son*; besides its sound when modified by *r* in *or, more, etc.* As a numeral, O stands for 11, and with a dash over it (ō) 11,000. It is also the usual character for a cipher or nought. As an abbreviation it stands for *old*; —*n.*; *pl.* *oes* (ōz) anything round or rounded, as a spangle, etc.
o, oh (ō) *int.* [E.] an exclamation of address, entreaty, lament, etc.

oadal (ō-ā-dəl) *n.* [E. Ind.] a common Indian tree.
oaf (ōf) *n.* [Icel. *alf*] a changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another; a dolt.
oafish (ō-fish) *a.* stupid; dull; doltish.
oak (ōk) *n.* [A.S. *āc*] a tree of the genus *Quercus*, esp. *Quercus robur*. **Oak-apple**, an oak-gall, an excrescence due to insects. **Oak-leather**, a fungus, like white kid-leather, growing on old oak.
oaken (ō-ken) *a.* made of, or consisting of, oak.
oakling (ōk-ling) *n.* a young oak.
oakum (ō-kum) *n.* [A.S. *ācumba*, tow] old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, used for caulking the seams of ships, etc.
oaky (ō-ki) *a.* resembling oak; hard; firm; strong.



Oak leaf and acorns.

oar (ōr) *n.* [A.S. *ār*] an instrument for rowing boats; —*v.t.* to impel by rowing; —*v.i.* to row. **Muffled oars**, oars whose looms are wrapped in some material that prevents them from making a noise. **To back oars**, to move them in a reverse direction. **To bend to the oars**, to pull sharply. **To boat oars**, to lay them in the boat. **To feather oars**, to turn the blades horizontally in the recovery of each stroke. **To lie on the oars**, to cease rowing; to rest. **To put in one's oar**, to intermeddle. **To ship oars**, to place them in the rowlocks.
oared (ōrd) *a.* having oars; [Zool.] oar-footed.
oarsman (ōr-mən) *n.* one that rows at the oar.
oary (ō-ri) *a.* having the form or use of an oar.
oasis (ō-ā-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **oases** (ō-ā-sēz) [Egyptian] a fertile place in a sandy or barren desert.
oast (ōst) *n.* [A.S. *āst*] a kiln to dry hops or malt.
oat (ōt) *n.* [A.S. *ātā*] a cereal plant of the genus *Avena*; the nutritious grain or seed of the plant. **Oat-cake**, a cake made of oatmeal. **Oat-malt**,

malt made from oats. **To sow wild oats**, to indulge in youthful dissipation.
oaten (ō-ten) *a.* consisting of an oat straw or stem; made of oatmeal.
oath (ōth) *n.* [A.S. *āth*] a solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth; a careless or blasphemous use of the name of God. **Oath-breaking**, violation of an oath; perjury. **Oath of allegiance**, an oath binding to true allegiance to a specified power. **Oath of supremacy**, an oath declaring and establishing the supremacy of the British sovereign over every other power, spiritual and temporal, in the realm.
oatmeal (ōt-mēl) *n.* meal made from oats.
obcordate (ob-kor-dāt) *a.* heart-shaped, but having the broader notched end at the apex.
obduce (ob-dūs) *v.t.* [L.] to draw over, as a covering.
obduction (ob-dū-shun) *n.* the act of drawing over.
obduracy (ob-dū-rā-si) *n.* state or quality of being obdurate.
obdurate (ob-dū-rāt) *a.* [L. *ob* and *durus*, hard] hardened in heart; persistent in evil or impenitence; stubborn.
obdurately (ob-dū-rāt-li) *adv.* in an obdurate manner.
obdurateness (ob-dū-rāt-nes) *n.* obduracy.
obeah (ō-bē-ā) *n.* obi.
obedience (ō-bēd-yens) *n.* submission to authority; compliance with a command or prohibition. **Passive obedience**, unqualified submission to authority.
obedient (ō-bēd-yent) *a.* [L. *obedire*, *ppr.* *obediens*] subject to authority; willing to obey.
obediential (ō-bē-di-ent-shal) *a.* according to the rule of authority.
obediently (ō-bēd-yent-li) *adv.* in an obedient manner.
obeisance (ō-bā-sans) *n.* a manifestation of obedience; a bow; a courtesy.
obeliscal (ob-e-lis-kəl) *a.* like an obelisk.
obelisk (ob-e-lisk) *n.* [G. *obeliskos*] a four-sided pillar, tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid; a reference mark (†).
obelize (ob-e-liz) *v.t.* to mark with an obelus; to mark as spurious or doubtful.
obelus (ob-e-lus) *n.* [G. *obelos*, spit] a sign (— or +), used to mark an interpolation or a passage of doubtful authority.
Oberon (ō-bē-ron) *n.* the king of the fairies; a satellite of the planet Uranus.
obese (ō-bēs) *a.* [L. *ob* and *edere*, eat] fat; fleshy.
obeseness, obesity (ō-bēs-nes, -i-ti) *n.* excessive fatness; [Path.] a morbid accumulation of fat under the integument.
obey (ō-bāy) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *audire*, hear] to yield submission to; to comply with the orders of; —*v.t.* to be obedient.
obeyer (ō-bāy-er) *n.* one that obeys.
obeyingly (ō-bāy-ing-li) *adv.* submissively.
obfuscate (ob-fus-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *fuscus*, dark] to darken; to confuse.
obfuscation (ob-fus-kā-shun) *n.* act of obfuscating; obscurity; confusion.
obi (ō-bi) *n.* [Afr.] a species of sorcery practised by the negroes of the West Indies; a fetish or charm.
obit (ō-bit, ob-it) *n.* [L. fr. *obire*, die] death; decease; funeral solemnities; the anniversary of a person's death, or an anniversary service for the soul of the deceased.
obiter (ob-i-ter) *adv.* [L.] incidentally. **Obiter dictum**, an incidental opinion.
obitua (ō-bit-ū-ā) *a.* pertaining to obits.



Obelisk.

obituary (ō-bit-ū-ār-i) *a.* relating to, or recording, deaths; —*n.* a list, or record, of the dead; an account of persons deceased.

object (ob-jekt) *n.* [L. *ob* and *jacere*, to throw] anything presented to the senses or the mind; aim; end; purpose; [Gram.] a noun, pronoun, or clause that receives the action of the verb; —*v.t.* (ob-jekt) to bring into opposition; —*v.i.* to make opposition. **Object-glass**, a lens in a telescope or microscope which receives the rays of light from the body under examination, and concentrates them into a focus directly under the eye-glass of the instrument. **Object-lesson**, a lesson given from an object, or a representation of it.

objectify (ob-jek-ti-fi) *v.t.* to present as an object.

objection (ob-jek-shun) *n.* act of objecting; that which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument; fault found.

objectionable (ob-jek-shun-ā-bl) *a.* justly liable to objections.

objective (ob-jekt-iv) *a.* pertaining to, or contained in, the object; relating to the matter of thought, as opposed to *subjective*; [Gram.] designating the case of the object.

objectively (ob-jekt-iv-li) *adv.* in an objective manner.

objectiveness, objectivity (ob-jekt-iv-nes, ob-jek-tiv-i-ti) *n.* state or relation of being objective.

objectless (ob-jekt-less) *a.* having no object.

objector (ob-jek-tur) *n.* one that objects.

objurgate (ob-jur-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *jurgare*, scold] to chide; to reprove.

objurgation (ob-jur-gā-shun) *n.* chiding; reproof.

objurgatory (ob-jur-ga-tur-i) *a.* containing censure or reproof.

oblate (ob-lāt) *a.* [L.] flattened at the poles; —*n.* a secular person devoted to a monastery, but not bound by its vows.

oblateness (ob-lāt-nes) *n.* oblate condition or quality.

oblation (ob-lā-shun) *n.* [L.] the act of offering; an offering; altar-bread.

obligate (ob-li-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *ligare*, bind] to bring under obligation; to bind.

obligation (ob-li-gā-shun) *n.* the binding power of a vow, promise, or contract; state of being indebted for an act of favour or kindness; a bond with a condition annexed.

obligato, obligato (ob-li-gā-tō) *a.* indispensable; —*n.* a necessary accessory [Mus.].

obligatory (ob-li-ga-tur-i) *a.* binding in law or conscience.

oblige (ō-blīj) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *ligare*, bind] to constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to bind by some favour rendered; to do a favour to; to gratify; to accommodate.

oblige (ob-li-jē) *n.* one to whom another is bound or under bond.

obliger (ō-blī-jer) *n.* one that obliges.

obliging (ō-blī-jing) *a.* complaisant; courteous.

obligingly (ō-blī-jing-li) *adv.* with civility; complaisantly.

obligingness (ō-blī-jing-nes) *n.* the quality of being obliging.

obligor (ob-li-gor) *n.* one bound by a bond.

obliteration (ob-li-kwā-shun) *n.* obliquity.

oblique (ob-lēk) *a.* [L.] not parallel or perpendicular; slanting; inclined; indirect; —*v.i.* to advance obliquely. **Oblique angle**, one greater or less than a right angle. **Oblique case**, any case except the nominative.

Oblique plane, a plane inclining towards the horizon.

Oblique sailing, the movement of a ship when the course makes an oblique angle with the meridian. **Oblique sphere**, a sphere in which the earth's axis is inclined to the horizon of the place.

obliquely (ob-lēk-li) *adv.* in an oblique manner.

obliqueness (ob-lēk-nes) *n.* obliquity.

obliquity (ob-lik-wi-ti) *n.* condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line; deviation from moral rectitude; irregularity.

obliterate (ob-lit-e-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *littera*, letter] to erase or blot out; to efface; to destroy by time or other means.

obliteration (ob-lit-e-rā-shun) *n.* act of effacing.

oblivion (ob-liv-i-un) *n.* [L.] act of forgetting, or state of being forgotten; forgetfulness; an amnesty or general pardon.

oblivious (ob-liv-i-us) *a.* causing forgetfulness; forgetful.

obliviously (ob-liv-i-us-li) *adv.* forgetfully.

obliviousness (ob-liv-i-us-nes) *n.* forgetfulness.

oblong (ob-long) *a.* [L. *ob* and *longus*, long] longer than broad; —*n.* a figure longer than broad.

obloquy (ob-lu-kwi) *n.* [L. *obloqui*, speak against] censorious speech; calumny.

obnoxious (ob-nok-shus) *a.* [L.] liable; reprehensible; offensive.

obnoxiously (ob-nok-shus-li) *adv.* in an obnoxious manner.

obnoxiousness (ob-nok-shus-nes) *n.* the condition of being obnoxious.

oboe (ō-boi) *n.* [It. fr. F. *hautbois*] a portable wind instrument of music sounded by means of a reed; a hautboy.

oboist (ō-bō-ist) *n.* a player on the oboe.

obole (ob-ōl) *n.* [G. *obolos*] a weight of 10 (or 12) grains [Phar.].

obolus (ob-ū-lus) *n.* a small silver coin of Athens, worth 1/4; an ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

obovate (ob-ō-vāt) *a.* inversely ovate [Bot.].

oboze (ob-ō-ze) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian transport waggon.

obreption (ob-rep-shun) *n.* [L.] act of creeping in by secrecy and with surprise.

obreptitious (ob-rep-tish-us) *a.* done or obtained by surprise, secrecy, or concealment of the truth.

obrok (ob-rök) *n.* [Russ.] the tax, or fine, paid by a Russian peasant when absent from his village.

obrotund (ob-rō-tund) *a.* nearly orbicular.

obscene (ob-sēn) *a.* [L.] offensive to chastity and delicacy; filthy; disgusting; ill-omened.

obscenely (ob-sēn-li) *adv.* in an obscene manner.

obsceneness (ob-sēn-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being obscene; obscenity.

obscenity (ob-sēn-i-ti) *n.* unchaste words or actions.

obscurant (ob-skū-rant) *n.* an obscurantist.

obscurantism (ob-skū-ran-tizm) *n.* opposition to the progress of knowledge and enlightenment.

obscurantist (ob-skū-ran-tist) *n.* one that opposes the progress of knowledge and enlightenment.

obscuration (ob-skū-rā-shun) *n.* act of obscurating; state of being obscured.

obscure (ob-skūr) *a.* [L. *obscurus*] dark; imperfectly illuminated; living in darkness; hidden; remote; unknown; humble; difficult; abstruse; imperfect; indistinct; —*v.t.* to render obscure; to darken; to hide from the view; to cloud; to make less intelligible; to mystify; to conceal; to dim; to tarnish; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

obscurely (ob-skūr-li) *adv.* in an obscure manner.

obscurément (ob-skūr-ment) *n.* obscurantism.

obscureness (ob-skūr-nes) *n.* the property of being obscure.

obscurer (ob-skūr-er) *n.* one that, or that which, obscures.

obscurity (ob-skū-ri-ti) *n.* darkness; want of light; state of retirement; privacy; state of being unknown; humble condition; darkness of meaning; illegibility.

obsecrate (ob-se-kraīt) *v.t.* [*L. ob* and *secare*, sacred] to beseech; to entreat.

obsecration (ob-se-kra-shun) *n.* act of imploring.

obsequies (ob-se-kwi-z) *n. pl.* [*L. ob* and *sequor*, follow] funeral rites.

obsequious (ob-se-kwi-us) *a.* servilely or meanly descending; compliant to excess.

obsequiously (ob-se-kwi-us-li) *adv.* in an obsequious manner.

obsequiousness (ob-se-kwi-us-nes) *n.* the state of being obsequious.

observable (ob-zer-va-bl) *a.* worthy or capable of being observed; remarkable.

observably (ob-zer-va-bli) *adv.* noticeably; conspicuously.

observance (ob-zer-vans) *n.* act of observing; careful notice; attentive performance; a religious ordinance or rite; rule or mode of practice.

observandum (ob-zer-van-dum) *n.* a thing to be observed.

observant (ob-zer-vant) *a.* taking notice; carefully attentive; obedient to.

observantly (ob-zer-vant-li) *adv.* in an observant manner.

observation (ob-zer-vā-shun) *n.* the act, habit, or power, of observing; that which is observed; remark.

observational (ob-zer-vā-shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting in, observations.

observatory (ob-zer-va-tur-i) *n.* a place or building for the observation of physical phenomena; a watch-tower.

observe (ob-zer-v) *v.t.* [*L. ob* and *servare*, keep] to notice; to regard attentively; to heed; to watch; to keep religiously; to celebrate; to mention;—*v.i.* to take notice; to make observations.

observer (ob-zer-ver) *n.* one that observes; a beholder; one that keeps any law, custom, or religious service.

obviously (ob-zer-ving-li) *adv.* observantly.

obsession (ob-sesh-un) *n.* [*L.*] persistent assault (*esp.* by an evil spirit).

obsidian (ob-sid-i-an) *n.* [*Obsidius*, the discoverer] an acidic, glassy volcanic rock.

obsidional (ob-sid-i-u-nal) *a.* [*L. obsidere*, besiege] pertaining to a siege.

Obsidional crown, a crown of grass given by the Romans to one that successfully endured a siege, or that raised one.

obsignate (ob-sig-nāt) *v.t.* [*L. ob* and *signum*, seal] to seal; to ratify.

obsolescence (ob-su-les-ens) *n.* [*L. obsolere*, decay] a becoming obsolete.

obsolescent (ob-su-les-ent) *a.* going out of use.

obsolete (ob-su-lēt) *a.* disused; neglected; [*Zool.*] indistinct; imperfectly developed.

obsoletely (ob-su-lēt-li) *adv.* in an obsolete manner.

obsoleteness (ob-su-lēt-nes) *n.* obsolete state.

obstacle (ob-stā-kl) *n.* [*L. obstare*, withstand] an obstruction; an impediment.

obstetric, obstetrical (ob-stet-rik, -ri-kal) *a.* [*L. obstetrix*, midwife, fr. *obstare*, stand before] pertaining to midwifery.

obstetrician (ob-stet-ri-sh-an) *n.* one skilled in obstetrics.

obstetrics (ob-stet-riks) *n.* midwifery.

obstinacy (ob-sti-nas-i) *n.* [*L. obstare*, withstand] firmness; resoluteness; inflexibility; persistency; stubbornness.

obstinate (ob-sti-nat) *a.* pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; not easily subdued or removed, as a disease.

obstinately (ob-sti-nat-li) *adv.* in an obstinate manner.

obstinateness (ob-sti-nat-nes) *n.* obstinacy.

obstipation (ob-sti-pā-shun) *n.* [*L. ob* and *stipare*, crowd together] a stopping; costiveness.

obstreperous (ob-strep-er-us) *a.* [*L. obstreperare*, make a noise at] loud; clamorous; noisy; vociferous.

obstreperously (ob-strep-er-us-li) *adv.* with tumultuous noise.

obstreperousness (ob-strep-er-us-nes) *n.* loudness; clamour.

obstruct (ob-strukt') *v.t.* [*L. obstruere*, pp. *obstructus*] to block up; to hinder; to interrupt; to retard; to render slow; to stop; to impede; to oppose.

obstructor (ob-strukt-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, obstructs.

obstruction (ob-struk-shun) *n.* act of obstructing; that which obstructs; obstacle.

obstructionist (ob-struk-shun-ist) *n.* one that factiously opposes the transaction of business.

obstructive (ob-struk-tiv) *a.* tending to obstruct;—*n.* an obstructor.

obstructively (ob-struk-tiv-li) *adv.* in an obstructive manner.

obstruent (ob-strōō-ent) *a.* blocking up; hindering;—*n.* anything that obstructs.

obtain (ōb-tān) *v.t.* [*L. obtinere*] to gain; to acquire; to procure; to keep; to hold;—*v.i.* to be generally adopted; to prevail.

obtainable (ōb-tā-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being obtained.

obtainer (ōb-tā-ner) *n.* one that obtains.

obtainment (ōb-tān-ment) *n.* the act of obtaining.

obted (ob tek-ted) *a.* [*L.*] covered; protected.

obtemper (ob-tem-per) *v.t.* to obey [Scots law].

obtest (ob-test) *v.t.* [*L. ob* and *testis*, witness] to beseech;—*v.i.* to witness against.

obtestation (ob-tes-tā-shun) *n.* act of supplicating or protesting.

obtrude (ob-trōōd) *v.t.* [*L. obtrudere*] to thrust in or upon; to offer with unreasonable importunity;—*v.i.* to enter without right.

obtruder (ob-trōōd-er) *n.* one that obtrudes.

obtruncate (ob-trung-kāt) *v.t.* to cut or lop off.

obtrusion (ob-trōōd-zhun) *n.* act of obtruding.

obtrusive (ob-trōō-siv) *a.* disposed to obtrude.


obtrusively (ob-trōō-siv-li) *adv.* in an obtrusive manner.

obtund (ob-tund) *v.t.* [*L. obtundere*] to dull; to blunt.

obtundent (ob-tun-dent) *n.* a medicine to blunt irritation.

obturator (ob-tū-rā-tur) *n.* [*L.*] that which stops up an entrance, cavity, etc.

obturbinat (ob-tur-bi-nat) *a.* inversely top-shaped.

obtuse (ob-tūs) *a.* [*L. obtundere*, pp. *obtusus*, blunt] blunt or rounded; denoting an angle greater than a right angle; not having acute sensibility; dull; not shrill; obscure. **Obtuse-angled**, having an obtuse angle. **Obtuse-angular**, having, or forming, an obtuse angle.  Obtuse angle.

obtusely (ob-tūs-li) *adv.* in an obtuse manner.

obtuseness (ob-tūs-nes) *n.* obtuse quality.

obtusity (ob-tūs-si-ti) *n.* obtuseness; dullness.

obverse (ob-vers) *a.* [*L. obvertere*, pp. *obversus*] having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf; bearing the head (said of a coin or medal);—*n.* the face of a coin or medal; an opposite face of the same fact or truth; a correlative proposition identically implying another.

obversely (ob-*vers*'li) *adv.* in an obverse form.

obversion (ob-*ver*'shun) *n.* a turning towards; [Logic] the denial of the opposing statement.

obvert (ob-*vert*'t) *v.t.* to turn towards.

obviate (ob-'vi-*ā*) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *via*, way] to meet in the way; to remove or clear away, as obstacles or objections.

obviation (ob-'vi-*ā*-shun) *n.* act of obviating; the state of being obviated.

obvious (ob-'vi-us) *a.* liable; subject; clear; evident; apparent.

obviously (ob-'vi-us-li) *adv.* in an obvious manner.

obviousness (ob-'vi-us-nes) *n.* obvious quality.

obvolute, obvoluted (ob-'vō-lūt, -lū-ted) *a.* [L. *obvolvere*, wrap round] arranged so as alternately to overlap.

oca (ō-'ka) *n.* (S. Amer.) a species of oxalis, cultivated in South America for their tubers.

ocarina (ok-'a-'rē-na) *n.* [It.] a musical instrument made of terra-cotta, with a mouth-piece and finger-holes.

occasion (o-'kā-'zhun) *n.* [L. *ob* and *cadere*, fall] an occurrence; an opportunity; a favourable opportunity; convenient time, season, or circumstance; accidental cause; ground or reason for; casual exigency; incidental need; requirement;—*v.t.* to cause; to produce; to influence.

occasional (o-'kā-'zhun-al) *a.* casual; incidental; produced on some special event.

occasionalism (o-'kā-'zhun-al-izm) *n.* the doctrine that mind and body do not directly interact, and that change in the one is merely the occasion of change in the other, the efficient cause being the Deity.

occasionally (o-'kā-'zhun-al-i) *adv.* on occasion; at times.

occasioner (o-'kā-'zhun-er) *n.* one that occasions.

occasive (o-'kā-'siv) *a.* [L. *ob* and *cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall] pertaining to the setting sun; falling; descending.

occident (ok-'si-'dent) *n.* the west.

occidental (ok-'si-'den-'tal) *a.* western; setting after the sun; of inferior quality (said of gems).

occipital (ok-'sip-'i-'tal) *a.* pertaining to the occiput.

occiput (ok-'sip-'it) *n.* [L. *ob* and *caput*, head] the hind part of the head.

occlude (o-'klōōd') *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *cludere*, to shut] to shut up; to absorb.

occlusion (o-'klū-'zhun) *n.* act of shutting up; absorption.

occult (ok-'ult, o-'kult') *a.* [L. *occulere*, pp. *occultus*, to conceal] hidden; invisible; secret; unknown;—*v.t.* to conceal; to eclipse.

occultation (ok-'ul-'tā-'shun) *n.* act of rendering occult, or state of being occult; the hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies.

occultism (o-'kult-'tizm) *n.* the doctrine, practice, or rites of things occult or mysterious.

occultist (o-'kult-'tist) *n.* an adept in occultism.

occultly (o-'kult-'li) *adv.* in an occult manner.

occultness (o-'kult-'nes) *n.* state of being occult; secretness.

occupancy (ok-'ū-'pan-'si) *n.* act of taking or holding possession.

occupant (ok-'ū-'pant) *n.* [L. *occupare*, pp. *occupans*, -tis] an occupier.

occupation (ok-'ū-'pā-'shun) *n.* occupancy; possession; hold; tenure; employment; business; calling.

occupier (ok-'ū-'pī-'er) *n.* one that occupies.

occupy (ok-'ū-'pī) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *capere*, take] to take or hold in possession; to hold or fill the dimensions of; to cover or fill; to employ; to use;

to busy (used reflexively);—*v.i.* to hold possession; to follow business.

occur (o-'kur') *v.i.* [L. *ob* and *currere*, to run] to come to the mind; to happen; to take place; to be met with.

occurrence (o-'kur-'ens) *n.* any accidental event.

ocean (ō-'shan) *n.* [G. *ōkeanos*] the vast body of water that covers about three-fourths of the surface of the globe; one of the divisions of the great ocean; a vast volume; an immense expanse;—*a.* pertaining to the ocean.

oceanic (ō-'she-an-'ik) *a.* pertaining to, found, or formed in the ocean.

oceanology (ō-'shē-a-nōl-'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *ōkeanos*, ocean, and *logos*, discourse] that branch of science which relates to the ocean; a treatise upon the ocean.

ocellate, ocellated (ō-'sēl-'āt, -ā-ted) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye] resembling an eye; formed with the figures of little eyes.

ocellus (ō-'sēl-'us) *n.* one of the minute simple eyes of insects, etc.

ocelot (ō-'sē-lot, os-'e-lot) *n.* [Mex. *ocelotl*] the leopard-cat of America.

ochlesia (ok-'lē-'sis) *n.* [G.] a diseased condition due to over-crowding.

ochlocracy (ok-'lok-'ra-'si) *n.* [G. *ochlos*, mob, and *kratein*, rule] mob-rule.

ochlocratical (ok-'lu-'krat-'i-'kal) *a.* pertaining to ochlocracy.

ochraceous (ō-'krā-'shus) *a.* of the colour of ochre.

ochre (ō-'ker) *n.* [G. *ōchros*, wan] a natural earth of different colours—yellow, red, etc.

ochreous, ochrey (ō-'krē-us, ō-'kri) *a.* of, containing, or like, ochre.

ocrea (ō-'krē-a) *n.*; *pl.* *ocreae* (ō-'krē-ē) [L. greave] a stipule, or stipules, forming a sheath round the stem [Bot.]; a sheath [Zool.]. Also *ochrea*.

ocreate, ochreate (ō-'krē-'āt) *a.* having *ocreae*.

octachord (ok-'ta-'kord) *n.* [G.] an instrument of 8 strings; a system of 8 sounds.

octad (ok-'tad) *n.* [G. *oktō*, eight] a system, or series, of 8.

octagon (ok-'ta-'gon) *n.* [G. *ōnīa*, corner] a plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles; [Fort.] a work with 8 bastions.

octagonal (ok-'tag-'u-'nal) *a.* having 8 sides and 8 angles.

octahedral (ok-'ta-'hē-'dral) *a.* having 8 equal sides.

octahedrite (ok-'ta-'hē-'drit) *n.* [G. *oktō*, eight, and *hedra*, base] octahedral titanic oxide.

octahedron (ok-'ta-'hē-'dron) *n.* a solid contained by 8 equal equilateral triangles.

octandria (ok-'tan-'dri-'a) *n.* [G. *oktō*, eight, and *andēr*, andros, male] a class of plants, according to the system of Linnaeus, which have hermaphrodite flowers, with 8 stamens.

octandrian, octandrous (ok-'tan-'dri-'an, -drus) *a.* having 8 distinct stamens.

octangular (ok-'tang-'gū-'lar) *a.* having 8 angles.

octant (ok-'tant) *n.* the eighth part of a circle; the position of a heavenly body distant 45° from another; an instrument for measuring angles, resembling a sextant but having an arc of 45°.

octastich (ok-'ta-'stik) *n.* [G.] a poem, or strophe, of 8 lines.

octastyle (ok-'ta-'stil) *n.* [G.] a building with 8 columns in front.

octave (ok-'tāv) *a.* [L. *octo*, eight] consisting of eight;—*n.* the eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; a small wine-cask, the eighth part of a pipe; [Mus.] the interval of an eighth; a sound 8 tones higher than another.

octavo (ok-'tāvō) *a.* formed of sheets folded so as to make 8 leaves;—*n.* a book composed of sheets folded so as to make 8 leaves; the size of a book thus composed:—written 8vo.



Octagon.



Octahedron.

octennial (ok-ten'i-əl) *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, year] happening every eighth year; lasting 8 years.

octennially (ok-ten'i-əl-i) *adv.* once in 8 years.

octet (ok-'tet') *n.* a composition for 8 voices or instruments, or a company of 8 performers.

octillion (ok-'til-yun) *n.* the number produced by raising a million to the eighth power; represented by 1 followed by 48 ciphers.

octireme (ok-'ti-rēm) *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *remus*, oar] a vessel with 8 banks of oars.

October (ok-'tō-ber) *n.* [L., the eighth month of the year, which began in March] the tenth month of the year; ale or cider brewed in October; good ale.

octodecimo (ok-'tō-des-i-mō) *a.* [L. *octodecim*, eighteen] having 18 leaves to the sheet; the size of a book thus composed:—written 18mo.

octodentate (ok-'tō-den-tāt) *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth] having 8 teeth.

octogenarian (ok-'tō-je-na-ri-an) *n.* a person 80 years old;—*a.* 80 years old.

octogenary (ok-'tō-je-nar-i) *a.* [L. *octogeni*, eighty each] octogenarian.

octogynous (ok-'tō-ji-nus) *a.* [G. *oktō*, eight, and *gynē*, a female] having 8 pistils [Bot.].

octomeral (ok-'tō-mē-ral) *a.* [G. *meros*, part] eight-parted.

octopetalous (ok-'tō-pet-'a-lus) *a.* having 8 petals.

octopod (ok-'tō-pod) *a.* [G. *pous*, *podos*, foot] having 8 feet;—*n.* an animal with 8 feet.

octopus (ok-'tō-pus) *n.* [G.] an eight-cuttle-fish.

octoroon (ok-'tō-rōon) *n.* [L. *octo*, eight] the offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

octospermous (ok-'tō-sper-mus) *a.* [G. *sperma*, seed] having 8 seeds.

octostichous (ok-'tōs-ti-kus) *a.* [G. *oktō*, eight, and *stichos*, row] eight-ranked.

octostyle (ok-'tō-stil) *n.* See *octastyle*.

octosyllabic (ok-'tō-sil-'lab-ik) *a.* of 8 syllables.

octosyllable (ok-'tō-sil-'ā-b) *n.* a word of 8 syllables.

octroi (ok-'trwā) *n.* [F. fr. L. *actor*, author] a tax levied at the gate of French and Belgian cities on articles brought in.

octuple (ok-'tū-pl) *a.* [L.] eightfold.

ocular (ok-'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye] pertaining to, depending on, or known by, the eye.

ocularly (ok-'ū-lar-li) *adv.* by actual view.

oculate (ok-'ū-lat) *a.* having eyes or eye-like spots.

oculiform (ok-'ū-li-form) *a.* having the form of an eye.

oculist (ok-'ū-list) *n.* one skilled in treating diseases of the eyes.

od (od, ȝd) *n.* [G. *hodos*, passage] a natural power supposed to produce the phenomena of mesmerism.

odal (ȝ-'dal) *a.* See *udal*.

odalisk, odalisque (ȝ-'da-lisk) *n.* [Turk.] a female slave or concubine in the Sultan's seraglio, or in a Turkish harem.

odd (od) *a.* [Scand.] not even; not divisible by two; left over after pairs have been taken; not paired with another; singular; peculiar; extraordinary; not taken into account; unlikely. **Odd-fellow**, a member of a certain secret society established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

oddy (od-'i-ti) *n.* oddness; an odd person or thing.

oddyly (od-'li) *adv.* in an odd manner.

oddness (od-'nes) *n.* state of being odd.

odds (odz) *n.* difference in favour of one and against another; inequality; advantage; superiority.

At odds, at variance. **Odds and ends**, scraps.

ode (ȝd) *n.* [G.] a short poem or song; a lyric poem.

odeon (ȝ-'dē-on) *n.* [G. *odeion*] in ancient Greece a building where poets and musicians contended for prizes; a concert-hall; a theatre.

odious (ȝ-'di-us) *a.* [L. *odium*, hatred] hateful; offensive; disgusting.

odiously (ȝ-'di-us-li) *adv.* in an odious manner.

odiousness (ȝ-'di-us-nes) *n.* quality of being odious.

odium (ȝ-'di-um) *n.* hatred; dislike; hatefulness.

odometer (ȝ-'don-'e-ter) *n.* [G. *hodos*, way, and *metron*, measure] a hodometer.

odontalgia (ȝ-'don-'tal-'ji-a) *n.* [G. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, and *algos*, pain] toothache.

odontalgic (ȝ-'don-'tal-'jik) *a.* pertaining to toothache;—*n.* a remedy for this.

odontoblast (ȝ-'don-'tō-'blast) *n.* [G. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, and *blastos*, germ] a tooth-cell that produces dentine.

odontogeny (ȝ-'don-'tō-'je-'e-ni) *n.* [G. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, and *gēn*, producing] the development of the teeth.

odontograph (ȝ-'don-'tō-'grāf) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] an instrument for laying off the teeth of wheels.

odontoid (ȝ-'don-'tō-id) *a.* [G. *eidōs*, form] tooth-like.

odontology (ȝ-'don-'tol-'ȝ-'ji) *n.* [G. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, and *logos*, discourse] that branch of anatomy which treats of the teeth.

odoriferous (ȝ-'du-'rif-'e-rus) *a.* [L. *odor*, odour, and *ferre*, bear] fragrant.

odoriferously (ȝ-'du-'rif-'e-rus-li) *adv.* fragrantly.

odoriferousness (ȝ-'du-'rif-'e-rus-nes) *n.* fragrance.

odorine (ȝ-'dur-in) *n.* a volatile base obtained by distilling bone-oil.

odorous (ȝ-'dur-us) *a.* [L. *odor*, odour] fragrant.

odorously (ȝ-'dur-us-li) *adv.* fragrantly.

odorousness (ȝ-'dur-us-nes) *n.* fragrance.

odour (ȝ-'dur) *n.* [L.] scent; fragrance; smell; repute.

odourless (ȝ-'dur-les) *a.* free from odour.

œcumenic, etc. See *ecumenic, etc.*

œdema (ȝ-'dē-mā) *n.* [G.] a swelling or puffiness of parts.

œil-de-bœuf (ȝ-'il-'de-'buf) *n.* [F. fr. L. *oculus*, eye, *de*, of, and *bos*, ox] a round or oval window.

œnanthe (ȝ-'nan-'thē) *n.* [G.] a genus of umbelliferous plants, the water-hemlock, etc.

œnanthic (ȝ-'nan-'thik) *a.* said of a liquid that gives wine its characteristic odour.

œnometer (ȝ-'nōm-'e-ter) *n.* [G. *oinos*, wine, and *metron*, measure] a hydrometer for testing the amount of alcohol in wines.

o'er (ȝr) a contraction for *over*.

œsophageal (ȝ-'sō-faj-'ē-əl) *a.* pertaining to the œsophagus.

œsophagotomy (ȝ-'sōf-'a-got-'ȝ-'mi) *n.* [G. *tomē*, cutting] the operation of opening the œsophagus.

œsophagus (ȝ-'sōf-'a-gus) *n.* [G.] the gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

of (ȝv) *prep.* [A.S.] from or out from; proceeding from; belonging to; relating to; concerning.

off (ȝf) *a.* [ȝf] most distant; in cricket, to the bowler's left;—*adv.* from; away from;—*prep.* not on; away from;—*int.* away; begone. **Off and on**, intermittently.

Off-day, a free day. **Off hand**, without preparation.

Off-licence, a licence to sell intoxicating liquors to be consumed off the premises. **Off-reckoning**, money deducted from full pay to meet certain possible charges [Mil.]. **To be off**, to recede from an engagement. **To come off**, to escape; to take place. **To take off**, to mimic.

offal (of'əl) *n.* [*off* and *fall*] waste meat; parts rejected as unfit for use; carrion; refuse; rubbish.

offence (o-fens) *n.* act of offending; assault; transgression; crime; sin; insult; injury; wrong; displeasure.

offend (o-fend') *v.t.* [*L. ob* and *ferre*, strike] to displease; to make angry; to annoy;—*v.i.* to commit a crime; to sin; to cause anger; to give offence.

offender (o-fen-der) *n.* one that offends.

offensive (o-fen-siv) *a.* causing or giving offence; disagreeable; distasteful; obnoxious; aggressive; used in attack; making the first attack;—*n.* the part of attacking.

offensively (o-fen-siv-li) *adv.* in an offensive manner.

offensiveness (o-fen-siv-nes) *n.* quality or condition of being offensive.

offer (of'er) *v.t.* [*L. ob* and *ferre*, bring] to present for acceptance or rejection; to tender; to profess; to present to the view; to present in prayer or devotion; to bid, as a price;—*v.i.* to present itself; to declare willingness; to undertake;—*n.* a presentation for choice or rejection; first advance; price bid; attempt. To offer violence, to attack.

offerer (of'er-er) *n.* one that offers.

offering (of'er-ing) *n.* that which is offered; a sacrifice; an oblation.

offertory (of'er-tur-i) *n.* a part of the mass between the Credo and the Preface; the words in the anthem said or sung during the collection of alms; the alms collected.

office (of-is) *n.* [*L. officium*, duty] public charge or employment; sacred duty or charge, as priesthood or apostleship; private duty or charge; particular employment; business; act of good, or kindness, voluntarily done; act of devotion or worship; formulary of devotion; the place in which public officers and others transact business; the persons that transact business in an office;—*pl.* the apartments attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, out-houses, stables, etc. **Office-bearer**, one that holds office. **Holy office**, the Inquisition, or its directorate, at Rome.

officer (of-i-ser) *n.* one commissioned to perform a particular public duty;—*v.t.* to furnish with officers.

official (o-fish'al) *a.* pertaining to office; from the proper authority;—*n.* the deputy of a bishop, etc.

officialism (o-fish'al-izm) *n.* official position, system, or strictness; perfunctoriness.

officially (o-fish'al-i) *adv.* by the proper officer.

officialant (o-fish'i-ant) *n.* one that conducts a religious service.

officialiate (o-fish'i-at) *v.i.* to act as an officer in his office.

officialinal (o-fis'i-nal, of-i-si'nal) *a.* [*L. officina*, workshop] used in a shop, or belonging to it; recognised by the pharmacopœia.

officialous (o-fish'us) *a.* obliging; excessively forward in kindness; intermeddling.

officialously (o-fish-us-li) *adv.* in an officious manner.

officialousness (o-fish-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being officious.

offing (of'ing) *n.* [*off*] the sea at a distance from the shore.

offscouring (of-skour-ing) *n.* that which is scoured off; refuse.

offscum (of-skum) *n.* refuse; offscouring; filth.

offset (of-set) *n.* a shoot; a sprout from the root; a spur, or projecting part, of a range of heights; a sum, or amount, set off against another as an equivalent; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from a main line;—*v.t.* to set off; to place over against.

offshoot (of-shoot) *n.* that which shoots off, or separates, from a main stem or channel.

offspring (of-spring) *n.* a child, or children; production.

offward (of-ward) *adv.* away from the land [Naut.].

oft (oft) *adv.* [A.S.] often; frequently.

often (of-n) *adv.* frequently; many times.

oftenness (of-n-nes) *n.* frequency.

oftentimes, ofttimes (of'n-timz, of't-timz) *adv.* often.

ogdoad (og-dō-ad) *n.* [G.] anything consisting of 8 parts.

ogee (ō-jē) *n.* [F. *ogive*] a moulding of two members, the one concave, the other convex, somewhat like an S—sometimes abbreviated *O.G.*

ogham, ogam (og'am) *n.* [Ir.] a kind of writing in use among the ancient Irish and other Celts.

ogive (ō-jiv) *n.* [A. *āwī*, summit] a pointed arch; a window of the Pointed Style.

ogle (ō-gl) *v.t.* [D.] to view with side glances;—*v.i.* to cast side glances;—*n.* a side glance or look.

ogler (ō-gler) *n.* one that ogles.

ogling (ō-gling) *n.* act of viewing with side glances.

ogre (ō-ger) *n.* [F. fr. *L. Orcus*, abode of the dead] an imaginary monster who fed on human beings.

ogreish (ō-ger-ish) *a.* resembling an ogre.

ogress (ō-gres) *n.* a female ogre.

ogrillon (ō-gril-yon) *n.* a little or young ogre.

ogygian (ō-jij'i-an) *a.* pertaining to *Ogyges*, a legendary Greek monarch; prehistoric.

oh (ō) *int.* an exclamation of surprise, pain, anxiety, etc.

ohm (ōm) *n.* [*Ohm*, German electrician] the unit of resistance in electricity.

oil (oil) *n.* [*G. elaiōn*] an unctuous liquid drawn from various animal and vegetable substances;—*v.t.* to smear, rub over, or anoint with, oil. **Oil-bag**, a bag containing oil. **Oil-cake**, a mass of compressed seeds, from which the oil has been expressed. **Oil-cloth**, cloth oiled or painted. **Oil-colour**, a colour made by grinding a pigment in oil. **Oil-gas**, inflammable gas procured from oil. **Oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid. **Oil-painting**, the art of painting, or a picture painted, in oil-colours. **Oil-stone**, a kind of hone slate. **Oil-well**, a well sunk into oil-bearing rocks.

oilery (oil'er-i) *n.* the commodities of an oilman.

oilet, oilet, oilette (oil-et) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. oculatus*, eye] a loophole.

oilily (oil-i-li) *adv.* in an oily manner.

oiliness (oil-i-nes) *n.* quality of being oily.

oilman (oil-man) *n.* one that deals in oils.

oilskin (oil'skin) *n.* cloth prepared with oil to make it waterproof; a garment made of such cloth.

oily (oil-i) *a.* consisting of, containing, or resembling, oil; greasy; smoothly subservient.

ointment (oint-ment) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. unguere*, anoint] that which serves to anoint.

okapi (o-kā-pe) *n.* [native name] a recently discovered ruminant of the N.E. Congo Forest, allied to the giraffe and pronghorn antelope.

old (old) *a.* [A.S. *ald*] advanced in years; not new or fresh; decayed or worn; ancient; pre-existing or preceding; of last year's growth, as crop; long cultivated, as land; skilled; cunning; old-fashioned; long-existing; begun long ago, as friendship; accustomed. **Old-clothesman**, a dealer in cast-off garments. **Old-fashioned**, of obsolete fashion; quaint. **Old-world**, antiquated; pertaining to the eastern hemisphere. **Old Catholics**, Catholics that refused to accept the doctrine of papal infallibility. **Old Red Sandstone**, the rocks lying below the coal formation. **Old Style**, the Julian method of reckoning, by which the year is made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours. **Old Testament**, the portion of the Bible written before the birth of Christ. **Old Tom**, a kind of gin.

olden (ōl-den) *a.* old; ancient;—*v.t.* and *i.* to age.



Ogee.

cym

oldish (ôl'dish) *a.* somewhat old.

oldness (ôld'nes) *n.* state of being old.

oleaginous (ô-lê-â-j'i-nus) *a.* [*L. oleum, oil*] oily; unctuous.

oleaginousness (ô-lê-â-j'i-nus-nes) *n.* oiliness.

oleamen (ô-lê-â-men) *n.* a soft ointment made from oil.

oleander (ô-lê-an'der) *n.* [*F.*] a beautiful, ever-green, flowering shrub.

oleaster (ô-lê-as'ter) *n.* [*L.*] the wild olive.

olecranon (ô-lek'tra-non) *n.* [*G.*] a prominence at the back of the elbow-joint.

olefiant (ô-lê-fi-ant) *a.* [*L. oleum, oil, and facere, make*] forming, or producing, oil.

oleic (ô-lê-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, oil.

olein (ô-lê-in) *n.* an oily liquid abundant in fatty oils.

oleint (ô-lê-int) *a.* [*L. olere, ppr. olens, to smell*] smelling; scented.

oleograph (ô-lê-ô-graf) *n.* [*L. oleum, oil, and G. graphêin, write*] a lithograph in oil-colours.

oleomargarine (ô-lê-ô-mar'ga-rin) *n.* a butter of animal fat and milk.

oleometer (ô-lê-ô-mê-ter) *n.* [*L. oleum, oil, and G. metron, measure*] an instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.

oleon (ô-lê-on) *n.* a liquid obtained by the distillation of oleic acid and quicklime.

oleraceous (ôl-e-râ-shus) *a.* [*L.*] edible; esculent [*Bot.*].

olericulture (ôl-e-ri-kul-tür) *n.* [*L. olus, oleris, pot herb, and cultura, culture*] the cultivation of esculent plants.

olfactometer (ôl-fak-tom'ê-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the keenness of the sense of smell.

olfactory (ôl-fak-tu-ri) *a.* [*L. olere, to smell, and facere, to make*] pertaining to, or used in, smelling.

olibanum (ô-lib'â-num) *n.* [*A. al, the, and lubân, frankincense*] a gum-resin.

oligæmia (ôl-i-gê-mi-a) *n.* [*G. oligos, little, and haima, blood*] deficiency of blood.

oligarch (ôl-i-gâr-k) *n.* one of an oligarchy.

oligarchal, oligarchic, oligarchical (ôl-i-gâr-kal, -kic, -ki-kal) *a.* pertaining to an oligarchy.

oligarchy (ôl-i-gâr-ki) *n.* [*G.*] government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons; the persons having such power; a state so governed.

oligoclase (ôl-i-gô-klás) *n.* [*G. oligos, little, and klasis, fracture*] a soda-lime triclinic felspar.

oliguria (ôl-i-gü-ri-â) *n.* [*G. ouron, urine*] scantiness of urine [*Path.*].

olio (ô-li-ô) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. olla, pot*] a dish of stewed meat, etc.; a mixture; a medley.

olivaceous (ôl-i-vâ-shus) *a.* of the colour or quality of the olive.

olivary (ôl-i-va-ri) *a.* like an olive.

olive (ôl-iv) *n.* [*G. elaiâ*] a plant of the genus *Olea*, or its fruit; a colour composed of violet and green; —*a.* like olive. **Olive-branch**, a branch of the olive-tree; an emblem of peace. **Olive-oil**, oil expressed from olives. **Olive-yard**, ground where olives are cultivated.

oliver (ôl-i-ver) *n.* [proper name] a small trip-hammer worked by the foot.

olivet (ôl-i-vet) *n.* [*olive*] a false pearl.

olivil (ôl-i-vil) *n.* a starch-like substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.



Oliwa.

olivine (ôl-i-vên) *n.* an olive-green variety of chrysolite.

olla (ôl-â) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. olla, pot*] a jar or urn; an olio; an olla-podrida. **Olla-podrida** (ôl-â-pô-dre'da), meat chopped fine and stewed with vegetables; any incongruous mixture.

Olympiad (ô-lim-pi-ad) *n.* a period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.

Olympian, Olympic (ô-lim-pi-an, -pik) *a.* pertaining to Olympus, or to Olympia, a town in Greece. **Olympic games**, games dedicated by the ancient Greeks to Jupiter, and celebrated every fourth year at Olympia.

omasum (ô-mâ-sum) *n.* [*L.*] the third stomach of ruminants.

ombre (ôm-ber) *n.* [*F. fr. L. homo*] a game at cards, usually played by three persons.

ombrometer (ôm-brom'ê-ter) *n.* [*G. ombros, rain - shower, and metron, measure*] a rain-gauge.

omega (ô-meg-â, ô-me-gâ) *n.* [*G.*] the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as alpha, A, is the first.

omelet, omelette (ôm-e-let) *n.* [*F.*] a kind of fritter made of eggs.

omen (ô-men) *n.* [*L.*] a sign of some future event; —*v. t.* to divine; —*v. i.* to augur.

omenal (ô-men'tal) *a.* relating to the omentum.

omentum (ô-men'tum) *n.* [*L.*] the caul.

omer (ô-mer) *n.* a Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

ominous (ôm'i-nus) *a.* foreboding evil; inauspicious.

ominously (ôm'i-nus-li) *adv.* with ill omens.

ominousness (ôm'i-nus-nes) *n.* the quality of being ominous.

omissible (ô-mis'i-bl) *a.* that may be omitted.

omission (ô-mish-un) *n.* act of leaving out or passing by; neglect of doing that which is right; that which is omitted.

omit (ô-mit') *v. t.* [*L. ob and mittere, pp. missus, send*] to leave out; to neglect.

omnibus (ôm-ni-bus) *n.* [*L.*, for all] a kind of large four-wheeled carriage, conveniently arranged to carry many people. **Omnibus-bill**, a bill dealing with many subjects.

omnifarious (ôm-ni-fâ-ri-us) *a.* [*L. omnis, all*] of all varieties.

omniferous (ôm-nif-er-us) *a.* [*L. omnis, all, and ferre, to bear*] producing all kinds.

omnific (ôm-nif-ik) *a.* [*L. facere, make*] all-creating.

omniform (ôm-ni-form) *a.* having every form.

omnigenous (ôm-nij-ê-nus) *a.* [*L. omnis, all, and genus, kind*] of all kinds.

omnilegent (ôm-nif-ê-jent) *a.* [*L. legere, read*] reading everything.

omniparity (ôm-ni-par'i-ti) *n.* [*L. omnis, all, and par, equal*] general equality.

omniparous (ôm-nip-â-rus) *a.* [*L. parere, to produce*] all-producing.

omnipatent (ôm-ni-pâ-shent) *a.* all-enduring.

omnipotent (ôm-nip-u-tens) *n.* almighty power.

omnipotent (ôm-nip-u-tent) *a.* [*L.*] possessing unlimited power. **The Omnipotent**, God.

omnipotently (ôm-nip-u-tent-li) *adv.* with almighty power.

omnipresence (ôm-ni-prez-ens) *n.* presence in every place at the same time.

omnipresent (ôm-ni-prez-ent) *a.* [*L. omnis, all, and presens, present*] present in all places at the same time.

omniscience (ôm-nish-ens) *n.* infinite knowledge.

omniscient (ôm-nish-ent) *a.* [*L. omnis, all, and scire, know*] all-knowing.

omnisciently (ôm-nish-ent-li) *adv.* by infinite knowledge.

omnium (om-ni-um) *n.* [L., of all] the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded. **Omnium-gatherum**, a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

omnivorous (om-niv-ō-rus) *a.* [L.] all-devouring.

omniphagous (ō-maf-a-gus) *a.* [G. *ōmos*, raw, and *phagēin*, eat] eating raw flesh.

omophorion (ō-mō-fō-ri-on) *n.* [G. *ōmos*, shoulder, and *pherein*, bear] a vestment in the Greek church, corresponding to the Latin pallium.

omoplate (ō-mō-plāt) *n.* [G.] the shoulder-blade.

omphalic (om-fal-ik) *a.* [G. *omphalos*, navel] pertaining to the navel.

omphalism (om-fal-izm) *n.* government from the centre.

omrah (om-rā) *n.* [A. *umarā*, *pl.* of *amīr*, a prince] a Hindu noble or high official.

on (on) *prep.* [A.S.] it expresses rest, repose, support, cause, reference, etc.—*adv.* forward; onward;—*a.* in cricket, denoting that part of the field to the left of a right-handed batsman.

onager (on-a-jer, -ger) *n.* [G.] a wild ass; a mediæval military engine; a kind of sling.

onanism (ō-nan-izm) *n.* [Gen. xxxviii. 9] self-pollution; masturbation.

once (wuns) *adv.* [A.S. *āns*] at one time; on one occasion; at one former time.

oncost (on-kost) *n.* [on and *cost*] the charges for labour (additional to the miners' wages) in getting minerals.

ondine (on-din) *n.* [L. *unda*, a wave] a water-spirit.

on dit (ong-dē) *n.* [F., one says] a rumour; a common report.

one (wun) *a.* [A.S. *ān*] common; single; undivided; some; any; the same;—*pron.* any person;—*n.* any person; unity, or its symbol. **At one**, in accord. **One-sided**, having only one side; partial; unfair.

oneirocritic (ō-ni-rō-krit-ik) *a.* [G. *oneiros*, dream, and *kritis*, judge] pretending to interpret dreams;—*n.* an interpreter of dreams.

oneirodynia (ō-ni-rō-din-ī-a) *n.* [G. *odunē*, pain] nightmare.

oneiromancy (ō-ni-rō-man-si) *n.* [G. *manteia*, divination] divination by dreams.

oneness (wun-nes) *n.* state of being one; uniformity.

onerary (on-er-ri) *a.* [L. *onus*, oneris, burden] fitted for carrying burdens; comprising a burden.

onerous (on-e-rus) *a.* burdensome; oppressive.

onerously (on'e-rus-lī) *adv.* oppressively.

ongoing (ōn-gō-ing) *n.* procedure; advance.

onion (un-yun) *n.* [L. *unio*] a bulbous plant, much used as an article of food.

onliness (ōn-li-nes) *n.* singleness.

onlooker (on-look-er) *n.* a spectator.

only (ōn-lī) *a.* [A.S. *ānlic*] single; alone;—*adv.* solely; singly; merely;—*conj.* but.

onocentaur (on-ō-sen-tawr) *n.* [G.] a fabulous monster, half man, half ass.

onology (ō-nol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *ōnos*, ass, and *logos*, discourse] foolish talk.

onomastic (on-ō-mas-tīk) *a.* [G.] pertaining to a name.

onomasticon (on-ō-mas-tī-kon) *n.* a dictionary; a commonplace book.

onomatology (on-ō-ma-tol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *ōnoma*, name, and *logos*, discourse] the science of, or a treatise on, names.

onomatopœia (on-om-a-tō-pē-yā) *n.* [G. *ōnoma*, name, and *poiein*, make] the formation of words to resemble sounds made by the things signified; the use of such words.

onomatopœic, onomatopœitic (on-om-a-tō-pē-īk, -īp-ēt-īk) *a.* formed by onomatopœia.

onset, onsetting (on'-set, on-set-īng) *n.* a violent attack; an assault.

onslaught (on'-slawt) *n.* [A.S. *slucht*, attack] attack; onset.

onto (on'-tōō) *prep.* on the top of.

ontogeny (on-tojē-ni) *n.* [G. *ōn*, *ontos*, being, and root *gen*, producing] the history of the evolution of the individual.

ontological (on-tō-ōj-ī-kal) *a.* pertaining to ontology; metaphysical.

ontology (on-tof-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *ōn*, *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse] the doctrine of the theory of being; metaphysics.

onus (ō-nus) *n.* [L.] the burden. **Onus probandi**, the burden of proof.

onward (on-ward) *a.* advanced or advancing;—*adv.* in advance.

onwards (on'-wardz) *adv.* onward.

onyx (ōn-iks) *a.* [G.] a variety of quartz, consisting of parallel layers of different shades of colour, and used for making cameos.

oolite (ō-u-lit) *n.* [G. *ōon*, egg, and *lithos*, stone] a granular limestone resembling fish roe.

oolitic (ō-u-lit-ik) *a.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, oolite.

oology (ō-ol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *ōon*, egg, and *logos*, discourse] the study of birds' eggs.

oolong, oulong (ō-ō-long) *n.* [Chin.] a variety of black tea possessing the flavour of green tea.

oomiak (ō-ō-mi-ak) *n.* [Eskimo] a large boat, made of skins, used by Eskimos.

oopach (ō-ō-pak) *n.* [Chin.] a kind of black tea.

ooze (ō-ōz) *n.* [A.S. *arāse*] soft mud or slime; soft flow; spring; the liquor of a tan-vat; fine mud, consisting mainly of organic remains, found on the ocean-floor;—*v.i.* to flow gently; to percolate.

oozy (ō-ō-zī) *a.* miry; resembling ooze.

opacity (ō-pas-ī-ti) *n.* [L.] opaqueness; obscurity.

opal (ō-pal) *n.* [L. *opalus*] a variously coloured mineral, consisting of the hydrate of silica.

opalesce (ō-pal-es) *v.i.* to give forth a play of colours, like the opal.

opalescence (ō-pal-es-ens) *n.* an opalescent quality.

opalescent (ō-pal-es-ent) *a.* resembling opal; reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior.

opaline (ō-pal-in) *a.* pertaining to, or like, opal.

opalize (ō-pal-īz) *v.t.* to make like opal.

opaque (ō-pāk) *a.* [L. *opacus*] not transparent.

opaqueness (ō-pāk-nes) *n.* want of transparency.

ope (ōp) *a.* and *v.* open.

opeidoscope (ō-pē-du-skōp) *n.* [G. *ops*, voice, *eidōs*, form, and *skōpein*, to view] an instrument in which a mirror, carried by a sensitive membrane, throws a beam of light on a screen, and so illustrates sound vibrations.

open (ōp-n) *a.* [A.S.] unclosed; not shut; uncovered; unsealed; expanded; spread; not covered with trees; not fenced or obstructed; not contracted or frowning; public; free; sincere; plain; attentive; exposed; unprotected; unsettled; not determined; not frosty or freezing; spoken without closing the mouth;—*v.t.* to make open; to render free of a cress; to unclose; to remove any fastening from; to explain; to reveal; to enter upon; to begin; to pierce; to lance; to expand;—*v.i.* to unclose; to commence; to begin; to bark, as hounds in hunting. **Open-eyed**, watchful; vigilant. **Open-handed**, generous; liberal. **Open-hearted**, candid; frank. **Open-minded**, frank; unprejudiced. **Open-mouthed**, gaping; greedy; clamorous. **Open-sesame** (-ses-a-mē), a charm by which free access may be gained. **Open-work**, ornamental work showing openings through it.

opener (ōp-ner) *n.* one who, or that which, opens.

opening (öp'-ning) *a.* first in order; —*n.* a breach; an aperture; beginning.

openly (ö'-pn-li) *adv.* in an open manner.

openness (ö'-pn-nes) *n.* quality, state, or condition, of being open.

opera (öp'-e-rä) *n.* [L., work] a musical drama. **Opera bouffe** (boof), a comic opera. **Opera-cloak**, a cloak worn by ladies over full dress. **Opera-dancer**, a ballet-dancer. **Opera-glass**, a small binocular used in theatres. **Opera-hat**, a tall hat that can be compressed or folded up.

operameter (öp'-e-ram'ë-ter) *n.* [L. *opera*, work, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for recording the number of movements made by a part of a machine.

operant (öp'-e-rant) *a.* working; —*n.* one that operates.

operate (öp'-e-rät) *v.t.* [L. *opus*, *operis*, work] to produce, as an effect; to work; —*v.i.* to act; to work so as to produce a definite or desired result; to act upon the bodily system or functions, as medicines; to perform some manual act, usually with instruments, on a part or organ of the body, as a surgeon.

operatic (öp'-e-rät'ik) *a.* pertaining to the opera.

operation (öp'-e-rä-shun) *n.* act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral; action; effect; process; manipulation; strategical movement of an army or fleet.

operative (öp'-e-rä-tiv) *a.* having the power of acting; exerting force; efficacious; —*n.* an artisan or workman.

operator (öp'-e-rä-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, operates.

opercular, operculate (ö'-per'kü-lar, -lat) *a.* pertaining to, or having, an operculum.

operculum (ö'-per'kü-lum) *n.* [L.] a lid or cover.

operetta (öp'-e-ret'ä) *n.* a short opera of a light character.

operose (öp'-e-rös) *a.* [L.] laborious; tedious.

operosely (öp'-e-rös-li) *a.* laboriously; tediously.

operoseness (öp'-e-rös-nes) *n.* state of being laborious.

opetide (öp'-tid) *n.* early spring.

ophicleide (öf-i-klid) *n.* [G. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, *kleidos*, key] a large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind.

ophidian (öf-id'i-an) *a.* [G. *ophidion*, *dim.* of *ophis*, a serpent] pertaining to the Ophidia, or snake group; snake-like; —*n.* one of the Ophidia.

ophiolater (öf-i-ol'ä-ter) *n.* a serpent worshipper.

ophiolatry (öf-i-ol'ä-tri) *n.* [G. *ophis*, serpent, and *latreia*, worship] serpent-worship.

ophiolite (öf-i-ol'it) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone] a kind of serpentine.

ophiologic, ophiological (öf-i-ö-loj'ik, -i -kal) *a.* pertaining to ophiology.

ophiologist (öf-i-ol'ö-jist) *n.* one versed in ophiology.

ophiology (öf-i-ol'ö-ji) *n.* [G. *ophis*, serpent, and *logos*, discourse] the natural history of serpents.

ophiomancy (öf'i-ö-man-si) *n.* [G. *ophis*, serpent, and *manteia*, divination] divination by means of serpents.

ophiomorphous (öf-i-ö-mor'fus) *a.* serpent-shaped.

ophiophagous (öf-i-ö-fä-gus) *a.* [G. *phagein*, eat] eating serpents.

Ophiosaurus, Ophisaurus (öf-i-ö-saw'rus, -i -saw-rus) *n.* [G. *sauros*, lizard] a genus of limbless lizards.

ophite (öf'it) *n.* [G.] serpentine; (Ophite) one of a gnostic sect who regarded the serpent as the embodiment of divine wisdom.

Ophiuchus (öf-i-ü-kus) *n.* [G.] the Serpent-bearer, a northern constellation.

ophthalmia (öf-thal'mi-ä) *n.* [G.] inflammation of the eye.

ophthalmic (öf-thal'mik) *a.* pertaining to the eye.

ophthalmitis (öf-thal-mit'is) *n.* ophthalmia.

ophthalmologist (öf-thal-mol'ö-jist) *n.* one versed in ophthalmology.

ophthalmology (öf-thal-mol'ö-ji) *n.* [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, and *logos*, discourse] the science treating of the eye.

ophthalmometer (öf-thal-mom'ë-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea.

ophthalmoscope (öf-thal-mu-sköp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, to view] an instrument for viewing the interior of the eye.

opiate (ö'pä-ri-ät) *n.* any preparation of opium; a narcotic; that which allays mental uneasiness, etc.; —*a.* inducing sleep; narcotic; soothing.

opiated (ö'-pä-i-ted) *a.* mixed with opiates; drugged with opiates.

opinable (ö-pi-nä-bl) *a.* that may be thought.

opine (ö-pin') *v.i.* [L. *opinari*] to think; to suppose.

opinicus (ö-pi-ni-kus) *n.* [L. *opinare*] a heraldic fictitious animal having an eagle's head, neck, and wings, a lion's body, and a camel's tail.

opining (ö-pi-ning) *n.* notion; opinion.

opinion (ö-pin'yun) *n.* [L.] persuasion of the mind without proof or certain knowledge; judgment; estimation; belief; decision.

opinionated (ö-pin-yun-ä-ted) *a.* stiff or obstinate in opinion.

opinionative (ö-pin'yun-ä-tiv) *a.* unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions.

opinionatively (ö-pin'yun-ä-tiv-li) *adv.* stubbornly.

opinionativeness (ö-pin'yun-ä-tiv-nes) *n.* obstinacy in opinion.

opionist (ö-pin'yun-ist) *n.* one unduly attached to his own opinions.

opisometer (öp-i-som'ë-ter) *n.* [G. *opsisö*, backward, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring curved lines on a map.

opisthograph (ö-pis-thö-graf) *n.* [G. *opisthen*, behind, and *graphein*, write] a manuscript or slab having writing on both sides.

opium (ö-pi-um) *n.* [G. *opion*, poppy-juice] the inspissated juice of the white poppy.

opobalsam (öp-ö-bawl'sam) *n.* [G.] a balm of Gilead.

opodeldoc (öp-ö-del'dök) *n.* [G. *opos*, juice] a saponaceous camphorated liniment; a kind of plaster.

opopanax (ö-pöp'a-naks) *n.* [G.] a gum-resin used in perfumes, and formerly in medicine.

opossum (ö-pos'um) *n.* [Amer.-Ind.] an American marsupial.

oppidan (öp-i-dän) *n.* [L. *oppidum*, town] a townsman; at Eton, a scholar not on the foundation, who lodges in the town; —*a.* relating to a town; municipal.

oppilation (öp-i-lä'shun) *n.* [L.] the act, or result, of obstructing.

opponent (öp-pö-ment) *a.* [L. *opponere*, oppose] antagonistic; opposite; —*n.* one that opposes.

opportune (öp-ur-tün') *a.* [L. *ob* and *portus*, harbour] seasonable; convenient.

opportunist (öp-ur-tün'ist) *n.* one that determines his actions by circumstances, not by principles.

opportunity (öp-ur-tün'ti) *n.* fit or convenient time.



Opossum.

* *Opipice, medicine from Guiana.*

opposable (o-pō'zā-bl) *a.* capable of being opposed.

oppose (o-pōz) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *ponere*, to put in position; to resist; to resist with.

opposer (o-pō-zēr) *n.* one that opposes.

opposite (op'ū-zit) *a.* [L. *ob* and *ponere*, *pp. positus*, to place] situated in front; adverse; contrary; [Bot.] situated on opposite sides of an axis, and at the same level; — *n.* one that opposes; that which is opposed; antagonist; adversary.

oppositely (op'ū-zit-li) *adv.* facing each other; adversely.

oppositeness (op'ū-zit-nes) *n.* opposite state or quality.

opposition (op'ū-zish-un) *n.* situation so as to front something else; repugnance; contrariety; inconsistency; contradiction; resistance; that which opposes; an obstacle; the party that opposes the existing administration; [Astron.] the situation of two heavenly bodies 180° apart; [Logic] difference of quantity or quality, or both, between propositions having the same subject and predicate.

oppositionist (op'ū-zish-un-ist) *n.* one belonging to an opposing party.

oppress (o-pres) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *premere*, *pp. pressus*, to press; to treat severely, cruelly, or unjustly; to overburden; to overpower; to lie heavy on.

oppression (o-presh-un) *n.* act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; a sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction, in the body or mind; cruelty; severity; misery; calamity; depression.

oppressive (o-pres-iv) *a.* unreasonably burdensome; tyrannical; overpowering.

oppressively (o-pres-iv-li) *adv.* in a manner to oppress.

oppressiveness (o-pres-iv-nes) *n.* oppressive quality.

oppressor (o-pres-ur) *n.* one that oppresses.

opprobrious (o-prō'bri-us) *a.* reproachful and contemptuous; blasted with infamy; rendered hateful.

opprobriously (o-prō'bri-us-li) *adv.* in an opprobrious manner.

opprobriousness (o-prō'bri-us-nes) *n.* reproachfulness with contempt; scurrility.

opprobrium (o-prō'bri-um) *n.* [L.] reproach with contempt; disgrace; infamy.

oppugn (o-pūn) *v.t.* [L. *ob* and *pugna*, fight] to fight against; to oppose.

oppugnant (o-pug-nant) *a.* opposing; — *n.* an opponent.

oppugner (o-pū-nēr) *n.* one that opposes.

opsomania (op-sō-mā-ni-a) *n.* [G.] a morbid liking for some particular kind of food; morbid daintiness regarding food.

optative (op-tā-tiv. op-tā-tiv) *a.* [L.] expressing desire or wish; — *n.* a mode of the verb expressing desire.

optic (op-tik) *a.* pertaining to vision; optical. **Optic lens**, a lens for an optical instrument. **Optic nerves**, the nerves of sight.

optical (op-ti-kal) *a.* [G. *optikos*] pertaining to vision or to the science of optics. **Optical delusions**, erroneous impressions conveyed to the mind by the optic nerves.

optician (op-tish-an) *n.* one that makes or sells optical instruments.

optics (op-tiks) *n.* the science that treats of light and vision.

optigraph (op-ti-graf) *n.* [G. *optikos*, optic, and *graphein*, write] an instrument for copying landscapes.

optimacy (op-ti-mā-si) *n.* [L. *optimus*, best] the aristocracy.

optimates (op-ti-mā-tēz) *n.pl.* the Roman, or any, aristocracy.

optime (op-ti-mē) *n.* one that has secured second or third class mathematical honours at Cambridge University.

optimism (op-ti-mizm) *n.* the opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best; a hopeful view of things.

optimist (op'ti-mist) *n.* one that supports optimism.

option (op'shun) *n.* [L.] power of choosing; choice.

optional (op'shun-al) *a.* left to one's wish or choice; involving power of choice.

optionally (op'shun-al-i) *adv.* at one's choice.

optogram (op'tō-gram) *n.* [G. *optikos*, optic, and *gramma*, a written character] an impression of the last object seen during life.

optometer (op-tom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the range of vision.

opulence, opulency (op'ū-lens, -len-si) *n.* wealth; riches.

opulent (op'ū-lent) *a.* [L.] wealthy; rich.

opulently (op'ū-lent-li) *adv.* richly.

Opuntia (ō-pun'shi-a) *n.* [*Opus*, a city in Loecris] a genus of cactuses.

opus (ō-pus) *n.; pl. opera* (op'e-rā) [L.] a work; a musical composition.

opuscule, opusculum (ō-pus-kūl, kū-lum) *n.* a little work.

or (or) *conj.* [fr. *other*] a particle denoting an alternative.

or (or) *adv.* [A.S. *ær*] before.

or (or) *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold] gold, represented by small dots [Her.]

orach, orache (or'ach) *n.* [F.] one of various plants used as spinach.

oracle (or'a-kl) *n.* [L. fr. *os, oris*, mouth] the answer of a god, or of an inspired person, to an inquiry respecting some affair of importance; the deity who was supposed to give the answer; the place where it was given; the sanctuary in the Jewish temple; the temple itself; a prophet; any person reputed uncommonly wise; a wise sentence or decision of great authority; — *pl.* the Scriptures.

oracular (ō-rak'ū-lar) *a.* uttering oracles; of the nature of an oracle; positive; authoritative; obscure; ambiguous.

oracularly (ō-rak'ū-lar-li) *adv.* in the manner of an oracle.

oracularness (ō-rak'ū-lar-nes) *n.* oracular character.

oral (ō-ral) *a.* [L. *os, oris*, mouth] pertaining to the mouth; spoken, not written.

orally (ō-ral-i) *adv.* by mouth.

orange (ō-rinj) *n.* [Per. *nāranj*] the fruit of the orange-tree; — *a.* coloured like the orange. **Orange-blossom**, the flower of the orange-tree (used as part of the ornaments of a bride). **Orange-lily**, a lily with orange flowers. **Orange-musk**, a species of pear. **Orange-peel**, the rind of an orange.

orangeade (or-inj-ād') *n.* a beverage made of orange-juice, sugar, and water.

Orangeman (ō-rinj-man) *n.* [fr. William III., Prince of Orange] a member of a secret society of Irish Protestants.

orangery (ō-rinj-ri) *n.* a plantation, or nursery, of orange-trees.

orang-utang, outang (ō-rang-ōō-tang) *n.* [Malay] a large anthropoid ape.

orant (ō-rant) *n.* [L. *orare*, pray] a female praying figure.

oration (ō-rā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *orare*, speak] an elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a dignified manner.

orator (ō-rā-tur) *n.* one that delivers an oration; one distinguished for eloquence; an officer in English universities; [Law] a petitioner.

oratorical (ō-rā-tor-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to oratory; becoming an orator.



Orange.



Orang-utang.

oratorically (or-a-tor-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.

oratorio (or-a-tō-ri-ō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *orare*, pray] a sacred musical composition; an oratory.

oratory (or-a-tu-ri) *n.* the art of an orator; eloquence; a chapel, or small room, set apart for private devotions. Priests of the oratory, priests living in community without vows.

orb (orb) *n.* [L. *orbis*] a body of a round form; the eye; a circle; a sphere; an orbit; [Her.] a mound;—*v.t.* to form into a circle; to surround;—*v.i.* to become an orb, or like an orb.

orbbed (orbd) *a.* round; orbicular; complete.

orbicular (or-bik-ū-lar) *a.* having the form of an orb; complete.

orbicularly (or-bik-ū-lar-li) *adv.* spherically.

orbicularness (or-bik-ū-lar-nes) *n.* sphericity.

orbiculate, orbiculated (or-bik-ū-lat, -lā-ted) *a.* made or being in the form of an orb.

orbit (or-bit) *n.* [L. *orbita*, fr. *orbis*, circle] the path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution; the bony cavity of the eye.

orbital (or-bi-tal) *a.* pertaining to an orbit.

orby (or-bi) *a.* resembling or rotating as an orb.

Orcadian (or-kā-di-an) *a.* [L. *Orcaades*, Orkney Islands] relating to Orkney;—*n.* a native of Orkney.

orchanet (or-ka-net) *n.* [F.] the plant alkanet.

orchard (or-čard) *n.* [A.S. *orčard*] an inclosure of fruit-trees.

orcharding (or-čar-ding) *n.* the cultivation of orchards.

orchardist (or-čar-dist) *n.* a cultivator of orchards.

orchestra (or-kes-tra) *n.* [G.] the space in a theatre, or public hall, appropriated to the musicians; a band of instrumental musicians.

orchestral (or-kes-tral) *a.* pertaining to, or suitable for, an orchestra.

orchestration (or-kes-tra-šun) *n.* the arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

orchestrian (or-kes-tri-un) *n.* a mechanical musical instrument designed to imitate an orchestra.

orchid (or-kid) *n.* an orchidaceous plant.

orchidaceous (or-ki-dā-šus) *a.* pertaining to the order of plants represented by the genus orchis.

orchideous (or-ki-dē-us) *a.* pertaining to the orchids.

Orchis (or-čis) *n.* [G.] a genus of plants (the flowers are beautiful, and often fragrant, but irregular and grotesque in form); (orchis) an orchid.

orchitis (or-ki-tis) *n.* inflammation of the testicles.

orchotomy (or-ko-tu-mi) *n.* [L. *orchis* and *tomē*, cutting] removal of a testicle.

orcin (or-sin) *n.* [O.F.] a colouring matter obtained from certain lichens.

ordain (or-dān) *v.t.* [L. *ordo*, order] to set in order; to establish; to decree; to set apart for an office or duty.

ordainable (or-dā-na-bl) *a.* capable of being ordained; worthy to be ordained.

ordained (or-dānd') *a.* settled; established; instituted; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions.

ordainer (or-dā-ner) *n.* one that ordains.

ordainment (or-dān-ment) *n.* the act of ordaining, or the ordained state.

ordeal (or-dē-al) *n.* [A.S. *ordēal*] an ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by fire, water, poison, etc. Ordeal-bean, the Calabar bean.

order (or-der) *n.* [L. *ordo*, *ordinis*] regular arrangement; methodical or systematic disposition; customary mode of procedure; general

tranquillity; a regulation; a standing rule; a particular injunction; a command; a mandate; a direction; a rank or class of men; a privileged or dignified grade; a religious fraternity; one of the five principal methods recognized by the ancients for constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice—Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite; [Zool. and Bot.] a group, or collection, of allied individuals more comprehensive than a genus;—*v.t.* to systematize; to regulate; to manage; to conduct; to command;—*v.i.* to give command or direction. Holy orders, the different ranks of clerics in an Episcopal church; the clerical character or state. Order of the day, pre-arranged business. To take orders, to be ordained.

orderer (or-der-er) *n.* one that orders.

ordering (or-der-ing) *n.* disposition; distribution; management.

orderless (or-der-les) *a.* disorderly.

orderliness (or-der-li-nes) *n.* regularity.

orderly (or-der-li) *a.* conformed to order; methodical; regular; peaceable; [Mil.] being on duty;—*adv.* according to due order;—*n.* a soldier that attends a superior officer for the purpose of bearing his orders, or rendering other service; one that keeps things in order, and preserves neatness. Orderly book, a book for general and regimental orders.

ordinal (or-di-nal) *a.* indicating order;—*n.* a number denoting order; a book of regulations.

ordinance (or-di-nans) *n.* an established rule, rite, or ceremony.

ordinant (or-di-nant) *a.* ordaining;—*n.* a prelate that confers orders.

ordinarily (or-di-nar-i-l) *adv.* according to established rules; commonly.

ordinary (or-di-nar-i) *a.* according to established order; of common rank; common; usual; of little merit; plain; not handsome;—*n.* an ecclesiastical judge; a meal; an eating-house; [Her.] a portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines. Ordinary seaman, one not fully qualified.

ordinate (or-di-nat) *n.* a line used to fix the position of a point in space.

ordination (or-di-nā-šun) *n.* act of ordaining; state of being ordained or appointed.

ordinee (or-di-nē) *n.* one ordained.

ordnance (ord-nans) *n.* [fr. *ordinance*] heavy weapons of warfare; cannon, mortars, and howitzers; artillery. Ordnance survey, the official survey of Great Britain and Ireland.

ordonnance (or-du-nans) *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order] the disposition of the parts either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts (said of paintings, architecture, or literary productions); a decree or statute.

ordure (or-dūr) *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *horridus*] dung; excrements.

ore (ōr) *n.* [A.S. *ōr*] a mineral substance from which metal is drawn or extracted.

Oread (ō-re-ad) *n.* [G. *oros*, mountain] a mountain nymph;—*pl.* Oreads, Oreades (ō-re-adz, ō-rē-ā-dēz).

orexis (ō-rek-sis) *n.* [G.] desire [Med.].

organ (or-gan) *n.* [Fr. *organe*, fr. G. *organon*, an implement] an instrument; a part of a living being capable of a special function; a means of communication or conveyance; an instrument containing pipes filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys.

organie (or-gan-di) *n.* [F.] a muslin of great transparency and lightness.

organic (or-gan-ik) *a.* pertaining to an organ or organs; consisting of, or containing, organs; instrumental. Organic bodies, animals and plants. Organic disease, morbid state of an organ of the body. Organic remains, fossil remains.

organical (or-gan-i-kal) *a.* organic.

organically (or-gan-i-kal-l) *adv.* in an organic manner; by means of organs.

organicalness (or-gan-i-kal-nes) *n.* organic quality.

organism (or-'gan-izm) *n.* organic structure; an organized body.

organist (or-'gan-ist) *n.* one that plays on the organ.

organizable (or-'gan-i-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being organized.

organization (or-'gan-i-zā-'shun) *n.* act of organizing; state of being organized; organic structure.

organize (or-'gan-iz) *v.t.* to furnish with organs; to arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation.

organogeny (or-'gan-noj'e-nū) *n.* [G. *organon*, organ, and *genesis*, producing] the development of organs.

organography (or-'ga-nog-'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *graphēin*, write] a description of plant or animal organs.

organology (or-'ga-nol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] that branch of physiology which treats of the organs of animals.

organon (or-'ga-non) *n.* [G.] a code of rules, or principles, for scientific investigations.

organoplasty (or-'gan-u-plas-tī) *n.* [G. *organon*, organ, and *plassein*, to form] the origination or development of organic tissues.

organzine (or-'gan-zin) *n.* [It.] thrown silk.

orgasm (or-'gazm) *n.* [G. *orgānē*, swell] immoderate action or excitement.

orgastic (or-'gas-'tik) *n.* exhibiting orgasm.

orgeat (or-'zhāt) *n.* [F. fr. L. *hordeum*, barley] a flavouring liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

orgeis (or-'jē-is) *n.* a large kind of ling.

orgiastic (or-'ji-as-'tik) *n.* [G.] pertaining to the orgies or mystic festivities of the ancient Greeks, etc.

orgue (org) *n.* [F.] a firearm consisting of several musket-barrels to be fired simultaneously; a heavy timber shod with iron.

orgy (or-'ji) *n.*; *pl.* orgies (or-'jiz) [G. *orgia*, wild and frantic rites in the ancient worship of Dionysus; a nocturnal revelry; a drunken carousal.

oriel (ō-'ri-el) *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold] a recess within a room; a projecting window supported by corbels or brackets.

orient (ō-'ri-ent) *a.* [L. *oriens*, *ris*, rise] rising, as the sun; eastern; oriental; bright; shining; perfect; —*n.* the East; the lustre of a pearl; a pearl of the first water; —*v.t.* to define the position of, in respect to, the east; to place or arrange so as to face the east.

oriental (ō-'ri-ent'āl) *a.* pertaining to, or situated in, the east; precious; —*n.* a native of some eastern country.

orientalism (ō-'ri-ent'āl-izm) *n.* any system, doctrine, custom, or idiom, peculiar to the East; knowledge of eastern languages, literature, etc.; an idiom of speech.

orientalist (ō-'ri-ent'āl-ist) *n.* an inhabitant of the East; one versed in eastern languages, literature, etc.

orientalize (ō-'ri-ent'āl-iz) *v.t.* to render oriental.

orientate (ō-'ri-ent'āt, ō-'ri-ent-tāt) *v.t.* and *i.* to turn toward the east.

orientation (ō-'ri-ent-tā-'shun) *n.* determination of the east point; an aspect or fronting to the east.

orifice (or-'i-fis) *n.* [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth, and *facere*, make] the mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; an opening.

oriflamme (or-'i-flam) *n.* [F. fr. L. *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, flame] the ancient royal standard of France.

organ, organum (or-'i-gan, o-'rig-a-num) *n.* [F. fr. L. *organum*, fr. G. *oros*, a mountain, and *ganos*, brightness] marjoram.

origin (or-'i-jin) *n.* [L. fr. *oriiri*, rise] beginning; source; cause; rise.



Oriel window.

original (o-'rij-i-nal) *n.* origin; archetype; first copy; the precise language or text of a book or document; a person of marked peculiarity; —*a.* first in order; primitive; pristine; inventive; employed by the author. **Original sin**, the sin of Adam; imputation of his sin to his posterity.

originality (o-'rij-i-nal'i-ti) *n.* original quality or state.

originally (o-'rij-i-nal-l) *adv.* primarily.

originary (o-'rij-i-nar-i) *a.* original; causing existence.

originate (o-'rij-i-nā) *v.t.* to bring into existence; —*v.i.* to take existence from or in.

origination (o-'rij-i-nā-'shun) *n.* act of bringing or coming into existence; mode of production.

originative (o-'rij-i-nā-tiv) *a.* having power to originate.

originator (o-'rij-i-nā-tur) *n.* one that originates.

orillon (o-'ril'on) *n.* [F. fr. L. *auris*, ear] a rounded projection of earth, lined with a wall, raised on the shoulder of bastions; a curved projection of a bastion face protecting the end of the flank [Fort.].

oriole (ō-'ri-ōl) *n.* [O.F. *oriole*, fr. L. *aurum*, gold] a bird of several species, allied to the thrushes.

Orion (ō-'ri-un) *n.* [G.], a celebrated hunter of Greek mythology] a bright constellation.

orismology (or-'is-mol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. fr. *orismos*, a defining, and *logos*, discourse] the science of explaining technical terms.

orison (or-'i-zun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *orare*, pray] a prayer or supplication.

orle (orl) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *ora*, a border] a bearing consisting of a band half the width of the border, extending round the shield near the edge [Her.]; a fillet immediately beneath the ovolo of a capital [Arch.].

Orleanist (or-'le-an-ist) *n.* an adherent of the Orleans branch of the French royal family, descended from Louis XIV. 's brother.

orleans (or-'le-anz) *n.* [Orleans, in France] a dress stuff of wool and cotton.

orlop (or-'lop) *n.* [D.] the lowest deck in a ship that has three decks.

ormolu (or-'mō-lōō) *n.* [F. fr. L. *aurum*, gold, and L. *molere*, grind] a gold-like brass.

ornament (or-'nā-men't) *n.* [L. fr. *ornare*, adorn] that which embellishes; embellishment; decoration; —*v.t.* to embellish; to deck.

ornamental (or-'nā-men't-ā) *a.* serving to ornament.

ornamentation (or-'nā-men-tā-'shun) *n.* decoration.

ornate (or-'nāt) *a.* [L. *ornare*, *pp.* *ornatus*, adorn] adorned; decorated.

ornately (or-'nāt-lī) *adv.* in an ornate manner.

ornithichnite (or-'ni-thik-'nit) *n.* [G. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird, and *ichnos*, track] the fossil footprint of a bird [Geol.].

ornithocopros (or-'ni-thō-kop-ros) *n.* [G. *kopros*, dung] bird's dung; guano.

ornitholite (or-'ni-th-ū-lit) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone] fossil bird remains.

ornithological (or-'ni-thu-loj-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to ornithology.

ornithologist (or-'ni-thol'ō-jist) *n.* one skilled in ornithology.

ornithology (or-'ni-thol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird, and *logos*, discourse] that branch of zoology which treats of birds.

ornithomancy (or-'ni-th-u-'man-si) *n.* [G. *manteia*, divination] divination by means of birds.

ornithon (or-'ni-thon) *n.* an aviary.

ornithophilous (or-'ni-thof-i-lūs) *a.* [G. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird, and *philos*, loving] bird-fertilized [Bot.].

ornithorhynchus (or-'ni-thu-ring-'kus) *n.* [G.] an oviparous mammal of Australia; the duck-billed platypus.



In orla.

ornithoscopy (or-ni-thos'kô-pi) *n.* [G.] ornithomancy.

orographic, orographical (or-u-graf-ik, -i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, orography.

orography (or-og-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *oros*, mountain, and *graphein*, describe] general topography.

orological (or-u-loj'i-kal) *a.* pertaining to orology.

orology (or-ol'ô-ji) *n.* [G. *oros*, mountain, and *logos*, discourse] the science of, or a treatise on, mountains.

orotund (ô'ru-tund) *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth, and *rotundus*, round] full, clear, and musical.

orphan (or-fan) *n.* [G. *orphanos*, destitute] a child bereft of one parent, or of both parents; —*a.* bereft of one parent, or of both parents.

orphanage (or-fan-i) *n.* orphan state; home for orphans.

orphaned (or-fand) *a.* bereft of parents.

orphanism (or-fan-izm) *n.* orphan state.

orphanotrophy (or-fa-not'rô-fi) *n.* [G. *trophê*, nourishment] the supporting or rearing of orphans; an orphanage.

Orphean, Orphic (or-fê-an, or-fik) *a.* pertaining to Orpheus; musical.

orphrey (or'fri) *n.* [O. F. fr. L. *aurum Phrygium*, Phrygian gold] a border of rich embroidery on certain ecclesiastical vestments.

orpiment (or-pi-ment) *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment] yellow sulphuret of arsenic.

orpin (or-pin) *n.* [*orpiment*] a yellow colour of different degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. **Orpine**, a species of stone crop.

orrery (or'e-ri) *n.* [the Earl of *Orrery*, for whom one was made in 1715] an astronomical instrument or piece of mechanism so constructed as by the revolution of its different parts to represent the revolutions of the planets round the sun, exhibiting also their relative size, distances, orbits, etc.

orris (or'is) *n.* [fr. *iris*] the plant iris; —[fr. *orphrey*] gold or silver lace.

ort (ort) *n.* [A. S. *or*, out, and *etan*, eat] a fragment; refuse.

orthite (or'thit) *n.* [G. *orthos*, straight] a variety of allanite.

orthoclase (or'thu-klâz) *n.* [G. *klasis*, a fracture] potash felspar.

orthodox (or'thu-doks) *a.* [G. *orthos*, right, and *doxa*, opinion] holding the received faith; sound in opinion or doctrine.

orthodoxly (or'thu-doks-li) *adv.* in an orthodox manner.

orthodoxy (or'thu-dok-si) *n.* soundness of faith, doctrine, or opinion.

orthodromic (or'thu-drom'ik) *a.* pertaining to orthodromics.

orthodromics, orthodromy (or'thu-drom'iks, or-thod'ru-mi) *n.* [G. *orthos*, straight, and *dramein*, run] the art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle.

orthoepic, orthoëpical (or-thô-ep'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to orthoëpy.

orthoëpically (or-thô-ep'i-kal-i) *adv.* in an orthoëpical manner.

orthoëpist (or'thô-e-pist) *n.* one skilled in orthoëpy.

orthoëpy (or'thô-e-pi, or-thô'e-pi) *n.* [G.] the art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.

orthogon (or-thu-gon) *n.* [G. *orthos*, right, and *gônia*, angle] a rectangular figure.

orthogonal (or-thog-u-nal) *a.* right-angled.

orthographer, orthographist (or-thog-ra-fer, -ra-fist) *n.* one skilled in orthography.

orthographic, orthographical (or-thu-graf-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to orthography.

orthographically (or-thu-graf'i-kal-i) *adv.* in an orthographical manner.

orthography (or-thog-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *orthos*, right, and *graphein*, write] correct spelling; the part of grammar which treats of this subject.

orthometry (or-thom'e-tri) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] the laws of versification.

orthopædia (or-thu-pê'di-a) *n.* [G. *païs*, *paidos*, child] the art or act of curing deformities, primarily in children.

orthopraxy (or-thu-prak'si) *n.* [G. *praxis*, a doing] correct practice; the treatment of physical deformity by mechanical means.

Orthoptera (or-thop'te-ra) *n. pl.* [G. *pteron*, wing] an order of insects with two pairs of wings.

orthros (or'thros) *n.* [G., dawn] in the Greek church, a canonical hour corresponding to lauds, but having a more elaborate office.

ortive (or'tiv) *a.* [L. *ortiv*, *pp.* *ortus*, rise] rising; eastern.

ortolan (or-tu-lan) *n.* [F. fr. L. *hortus*, garden] a bird of the bunting family, found in Europe, and esteemed delicious food.

Ortyx (or'tiks) *n.* [G.] an American genus of quails.

orvietan (or-vi-ét'an) *n.* [*Orvietto*, Italian city] a supposed antidote for poison.

Oryx (or'iks) *n.* [G.] a genus of antelope.

OS (os) *n.* [L.] a bone; a mouth.

Oscan (os'kan) *n.* one of an ancient Italian people; their language.

oscillancy (os-i-lan-si) *n.* the state of swinging to and fro.

oscillate (os'i-lät) *v. i.* [L. *oscillum*, a swing] to vibrate; to swing.

oscillation (os-i-lä-shun) *n.* vibration.

oscillatory (os'i-lä-tu-ri) *a.* swinging.

oscitancy (os'i-tan-si) *n.* act of gaping; drowsiness; stupidity.

oscitant (os'i-tant) *a.* [L. *oscitare*] yawning; drowsy; dull.

oscitantly (os'i-tant-li) *adv.* in an oscitant manner.

oscitate (os'i-tät) *v. i.* to gape; to yawn.

oscitation (os-i-tä-shun) *n.* yawning; gaping.

osculant (os'kü-lant) *a.* [L. *osculari*, kiss] kissing; adhering closely; embracing; intermediate in character.

osculate (os'kü-lät) *v. t.* and *i.* to kiss; to touch.

osculation (os'kü-lä-shun) *n.* a kiss; contact of one curve with another.

osculatory (os'kü-lä-tu-ri) *a.* kissing; touching; —*n.* a tablet or board with a sacred picture, which was kissed by the priest and the people.

osculum (os'kü-lum) *n.* [L., little mouth] in sponges, a principal exhalant aperture.

osier (ô'zher) *n.* [G. *oisos*] a species of willow whose flexible branches are used in basket-making.

Osier-bed, osier-holt, a place where osiers are grown.

Osmanli (os-man-li, os-man-li) *n.* [fr. *Osman*, who founded the Ottoman empire in Asia] a Turkish official; a native Turk.

osmazome (os-mä-zôm) *n.* [G. *osmê*, smell, and *zômos*, broth] a brown, savoury extract formed in the roasting of meat.

osmium (os-mi-um) *n.* [G. *osmê*, smell] a blue-white metallic element.

osmometer (os-mom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *ôsmos*, pushing, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the pressure exerted in osmose.

osmose (os-môs) *n.* [G. *ôsmos*, pushing] the diffusion of fluids through porous partitions.

osmotic (os-mot'ik) *a.* due to osmose.

osnaburg (oz-na-burg) *n.* [fr. *Osnaburg*, in Germany] a coarse linen.

osprey (os'prā) n. [L. *ossifraga*] a large hawk which lives on fish.
ossein, osseine (os-ē-in) n. [L. *os, ossis*, bone] the soft substance of bone.



Osprey.

osselet (os'e-let) n. a hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee.
osseous (os-ē-us) a. composed of bone; resembling bone; bony.

Ossianic (os-i-an'ik) a. pertaining to, or characteristic of, Ossian or his poetry.

ossicle (os-i-kl) n. [L., *dīm.* of *os, ossis*, bone] a small bone.

ossiferous (o-sif'e-rus) a. [L. *ferre*, bear] containing or yielding bones.



Auditory ossicles.

ossific (o-sif'ik) a. [L. *os, ossis*, bone, and *facere*, make] causing ossification.

ossification (os-i-fi-kā'shun) n. the act or process of changing into bone.

ossifrage (os-i-frā) n. [L. *fr. os, ossis*, bone, and *frangere*, break] the osprey.

ossify (os-i-fi) v.t. to form into bone; to harden;—v.i. to become bone.

ossivorous (o-siv-ō-rus) a. [L. *os, ossis*, bone, and *vorare*, devour] feeding on bones.

ossuary (os'ū-ā-ri) n. a charnel-house.

osteal (os'te-ā) a. osseous.

ostensibility (os-ten-si-bil'i-ti) n. the quality or state of being ostensible.

ostensible (os-ten-si-bl) a. shown, declared, or avowed; apparent; professed.

ostensibly (os-ten-si-bl) adv. in an ostensible manner.

ostension (os-ten'shun) n. the exposition of the sacrament or host.

ostensive (os-ten'siv) a. showing; exhibiting.

ostensively (os-ten'siv-li) adv. in an ostensive manner.

ostent (os-ten't) n. [L. *ostendere*, pp. *ostensus*, *ostentus*, show] show; manifestation; token; portent.

ostentation (os-ten-tā'shun) n. vain show; ambitious display; parade; pomp.

ostentation (os-ten-tā'shun) a. fond of display; making a display from vanity.

ostentatiously (os-ten-tā'shun-li) adv. with ostentation.

ostentatiousness (os-ten-tā'shun-nes) n. ostentation.

osteoblast (os'tē-ō-blast) n. [G. *osteon*, bone, and *blastos*, germ] a cell concerned in forming bone.

osteocolla (os-tē-ō-kol'a) n. [G. *kolla*, glue] an inferior kind of glue from bones.

osteogenesis, osteogenesy (os-tē-ō-gen'e-sis, -e-si) n. the formation of bone.

osteography (os-tē-og-ra-fi) n. [G. *graphein*, write] description of bones.

osteologic, osteological (os-tē-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to osteology.

osteologist (os-tē-ō-lō-jist) n. one versed in osteology.

osteology (os-tē-ō-lō-jī) n. [G. *osteon*, bone, and *logos*, discourse] that part of anatomy which treats of the bones.

osteomalacia (os-tē-ō-ma-lā'si-a) n. [G. *malakia*, softness] morbid softening of the bones.

osteophone (os'tē-ō-fōn) n. [G. *osteon*, bone, and *phōnē*, voice] an instrument invented to aid the hearing of deaf persons by being pressed against the upper teeth.

osteoplasty (os'tē-ō-plas-ti) n. [G. *plassein*, to form] an operation by which a loss of bone is made good.

osteotome (os'tē-ō-tōm) n. [G. *osteon*, bone, and *tomē*, cutting] an instrument for cutting bone.

ostiole (os'ti-ōl) n. [L. *ostium*, door] a small opening or entrance.

ostitis (os-ti'tis) n. [G. *osteon*, bone] inflammation of a bone.

ostler (os'ler) n. See *hostler*.

ostracise (os'tra-siz) v.t. to exile by ostracism; to banish by the popular voice; to exclude from society, as in ancient Athens persons were banished whose merit or influence gave umbrage to the people.

ostracism (os'tra-trizm) n. [G. *ostrakon*, shell, voting-tablet] banishment by ostracising; expulsion from society.

ostreaculture (os'trē-ā-kul-tūr) n. [L. *ostrea*, oyster, and *cultura*, culture] the artificial breeding of oysters.

ostreophagist (os'trē-ō-fā-gist) n. [G. *ostreon*, oyster, and *phagein*, eat] an oyster-eater.

ostrich (os'trich) n. [L. *avis*, bird, and G. *strouthion*, ostrich] a large bird remarkable for its speed, a native of Africa and Arabia.

Ostrogoth (os'tru-goθ) n. [Low L.] an eastern Goth.

otacousticon (ō-tā-kous-ti-kon) n. [G. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear, and *akouein*, hear] an instrument to aid hearing.

otalgia (ō-tal'ji-ā) n. [G. *algos*, pain] earache.

otary (ō-tā-ri) n. [G. *ōtaros*, large-eared] a seal with evident external ears.

otheoscope (ō-thē-ō-skōp) n. [G. *ōthein*, push, and *skopein*, to view] an instrument on the principle of the radiometer.

other (ūth'er) pron. and a. [A.S.] not the same; not this; different; contrary; opposite; additional;—adv. otherwise. **Every other**, each alternate. **The other day**, recently. **The other world**, the world to come.

otherness (ūth'er-nes) n. the state or quality of being other.

otherwise (ūth'er-hwīl) adv. in another place.

otherwise (ūth'er-hwīl) adv. formerly.

otherwise (ūth'er-wiz) adv. in a different manner; in different respects; by other causes or means;—conj. else; but for this.

otic (ō-tik) a. [G. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear] pertaining to the ear;—n. an ear medicine.

otiose (ō-shi-ōs) a. [L. *fr. otium*, ease] being at ease; unemployed; indolent; perfunctory; futile.

otitis (ō-ti'tis) n. [G. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear] inflammation of the ear.

otolite, otolith (ō-tu-lit, -lith) n. [G. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear, and *lithos*, stone] a calcareous concretion in the ear-cavities of certain animals.

otology (ō-tol-ō-jī) n. [G. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear, and *logos*, discourse] the anatomy of the ear; a treatise on the ear.

otorrhœa (ō-tō-rē-ā) n. [G. *rhein*, flow] a purulent discharge from the ear.

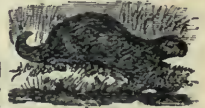
otoscope (ō-tu-skōp) n. [G. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear, and *skopein*, to view] an instrument for viewing the interior of the ear.

ottava rima (ot-tā-vā rē-mā) n. [It., eighth or octuple rhyme] a stanza of 8 lines, the first 6 rhyming alternately, the last 2 forming a couplet.

otter (ot'er) n. [A.S. *otor*] an aquatic digitigrade carnivorous mammal.

otto (ot'ō) n. See *mattar*.

Ottoman (ot'u-man) a. [F., cf. *osmanli*] pertaining to the Turks;—n. a Turk; a kind of couch or sofa introduced from Turkey.



Otter.

oubit (ō-ē-bit) n. [A.S. *wibba*, insect] a hairy caterpillar.

oubliette (óó-bli-et') *n.* [L. *oblivisci*, forget] a dungeon with an opening only at the top.

ouch (ouch) *n.* [O.F. *nouche*] the setting of a jewel; any jewel or ornament.

ought (awt) *v.* [A.S. *áhte*, pret. of *ágan*, owe] to be under moral obligation, or bound by duty; to be proper or necessary; to behave.

ounce (ouns) *n.* [L. *uncia*] a weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois;—[F. *once*] a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard.

our (our) *a.* [A.S. *úre*] belonging to us; when the noun is not expressed, **ours** is used.

ourselves (our-self) *pron.* myself; used in the regal or formal style.

ourselves (our-selvz) *pron. pl.* we or us, not others.

ousel, ouzel (óó-zl) *n.* [A.S. *óslé*] the blackbird.

oust (oust) *v.t.* [O.F.] to eject; to turn out.

ouster (oust-ter) *n.* dispossession; ejection.

out (out) *adv.* [A.S. *út*] on, at, or to, the outside; in, or into, society; not at home; in foliage or in bloom; in a state of disclosure, perplexity, extinction, exhaustion, or destitution; not in office or employment, or actively engaged; to the end; in an open or free manner; in error; variance; at a loss; at odds;—*prep.* forth from; outside of;—*n.* one out of office; an outing; an omission in setting up copy;—*int.* away! begone!—*a.* external; outlying; remote;—*v.t.* to expel;—*v.i.* to go or come out. **Out and out**, completely. **Out at elbows**, worn out; trite. **Out of character**, not in keeping. **Out of door, outdoor.** **Out of hand**, at once. **Out of one's head**, delirious. **Out of one's time**, having served one's apprenticeship. **Out of sorts**, unwell. **Out of temper**, irritated. **Out of the way**, strange; remote. **Out of the wood**, clear of dangers and difficulties. **Out-parish**, an outlying parish. **Out-patient**, a patient not residing in, but receiving medical advice, etc., from, a hospital. **To put one out of the way**, to remove one.

outact (out-akt') *v.t.* to exceed in acting.

outargue (out-ár-gú) *v.t.* to surpass in arguing.

outbalance (out-bal-ans) *v.t.* to outweigh; to exceed.

outbid (out-bid') *v.t.* to bid more than.

outbrave (out-brāv) *v.t.* to excel in bravery; to defy; to excel.

outbreak, outbreaking (out-brāk, out-brā-king) *n.* a sudden bursting forth; that which bursts forth.

outbuilding (out-bil-ding) *n.* an outhouse.

outburn (out-burn) *v.t.* to burn longer than;—*v.i.* to burn away.

outburst (out-burst) *n.* a breaking or bursting out.

outcast (out-kast) *a.* rejected; despised;—*n.* an exile; a vagabond.

outclass (out-klas) *v.t.* to exceed in skill or quality.

outclearance (out-klé-rans) *n.* clearance from a port.

outcome (out-kum) *n.* issue; result.

outcrop (out-krop) *n.* the coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground;—*v.t.* to come out to the surface.

outcry (out-kri) *n.* a vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress; clamour.

outdare (out-dār) *v.t.* to surpass in daring.

outdo (out-dóó) *v.t.* to excel; to surpass.

outdoor (out-dór) *a.* out of doors; not inside certain institutions.

outdoors (out-dórz) *adv.* abroad; out of the house.

outer (out-er) *a.* being on the outside;—*n.* that part of a target outside the rings; a shot that strikes this part.

outermost (out-er-mōst) *a.* on the extreme outside.

outface (out-fās) *v.t.* to stare down; to brave.

outfall (out-fawl) *n.* place of discharge; fall of water.

outfit (out-fit) *n.* a fitting out, as of a ship, passenger, or traveller, for a voyage or journey; equipment for, or money advanced for the expenses of, any special service or duty.

outfitter (out-fit-er) *n.* one that furnishes outfits.

outflank (out-flangk') *v.t.* to extend beyond the flank of; to get the better of.

outflow (out-flō) *v.i.* to flow out;—(out-flō) *n.* efflux; issue.

outgeneral (out-jen-e-ral) *v.t.* to exceed in generalship.

outgo (out-gō) *v.t.* to go beyond; to surpass;—*n.* outflow; outlay.

outgoer (out-gō-er) *n.* one that goes out.

outgoing (out-gō-ing) *n.* a going out; expenditure;—*a.* going out.

outgrow (out-grō) *v.t.* to surpass in growth; to become too large, or too old, for anything.

outgrowth (out-grōth) *n.* exerescence; that which has grown out, or proceeded, from anything; result.

outguard (out-gárd) *n.* a guard at a distance from the main body; any defence at a distance.

out-herod (out-her-ud) *v.t.* to surpass in violence or any kind of excess, Herod being represented in the old miracle-plays as a bragging, fierce character.

outhouse (out-hous) *n.* a small building at a little distance from the main house.

outing (out-ing) *n.* an airing; an excursion.

outland (out-land) *n.* outlying land;—*a.* foreign.

outlandish (out-lan-dish) *a.* foreign; strange; barbarous; secluded.

outlast (out-last) *v.t.* to last longer than; to exceed in duration.

outlaw (out-law) *n.* a person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection;—*v.t.* to deprive of the benefit and protection of law.

outlawry (out-law-ri) *n.* act of outlawing; the state of being outlawed.

outlay (out-lā) *n.* expenditure.

outlet (out-let) *n.* a passage outwards; a place of exit.

outlier (out-li-er) *n.* one that does not reside in the district with which his office connects him; [Geol.] an isolated part of a stratum.

outline (out-lin) *n.* the line that bounds a figure; a preliminary or general indication of a plan, etc.;—*v.t.* to draw the exterior line of; to sketch.

outlive (out-liv) *v.t.* to live beyond; to survive.

outlook (out-look') *v.t.* to stare down; to select;—(out-look) *n.* act of looking out; a watch-tower; view; prospect.

outlying (out-li-ing) *a.* remote; being on the exterior or frontier.

outmanœuvre (out-mā-nóó-ver, nū-ver) *v.t.* to surpass in manœuvring.

outmost (out-mōst) *a.* furthest outward.

outness (out-nes) *n.* externality.

outnumber (out-num-ber) *v.t.* to exceed in number.

outpace (out-pās) *v.t.* to outgo in speed.

outpensioner (out-pen-shun-er) *n.* a non-resident pensioner of a hospital, as Greenwich or Chelsea.

outport (out-pört) *n.* a port at some distance from the chief seat of trade.

outpost (out-póst) *n.* a post, or station, without the limits of a camp.

outpour (out-pōr) *v.t.* to pour out;—(out-pōr) *n.* an outflow.

outprize (out-priz) *v.t.* to exceed in value.

output (out-poot) *n.* production.

outrage (out-rā) *n.* [L. *ultra*, beyond] excessive violence; wanton mischief; gross insult or abuse;—*v.t.* to do wrong or violence to; to ravish; to offend against flagrantly; to disregard callously.

outrageous (out-rā-jus) *a.* violent; furious; atrocious; exorbitant.

outrageously (out-rā-jus-li) *adv.* in an outrageous manner.

outrageousness (out-rā-jus-nes) *n.* outrageous quality.

outrance (ōō-trongs') *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *ultra*, beyond] the last extremity.

outrank (out-rank) *v.t.* to excel in rank.

outré (ōō-trā) *a.* [F. fr. L. *ultra*, beyond] extravagantly odd or peculiar.

outreach (out-rēch) *v.t.* to reach or extend beyond; to cheat.

outrason (out-rē-son) *v.t.* to surpass or excel in reasoning.

outride (out-rid) *v.t.* to ride faster than.

outrider (out-ri-der) *n.* a servant on horseback that attends a carriage.

outrigger (out-rig-er) *n.* any projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, etc.; a projection at the side of a boat to sustain a rowlock; a racing-boat thus equipped.

outright (out-rit) *adv.* at once; completely; utterly.

outrival (out-ri-va) *v.t.* to surpass.

outroad (out-rōd) *n.* an excursion or foray.

outrun (out-run) *v.t.* to exceed in running; to surpass.

outscouring (out-skour-ing) *n.* any substance washed or scoured out.

outsell (out-sel) *v.t.* to exceed in the amount of sales, or in the prices of things sold.

outset (out-set) *n.* commencement; beginning.

outshine (out-shin) *v.t.* to excel in lustre or excellence;—*v.i.* to send forth lustre.

outside (out-sid) *n.* the outer surface; the exterior; external appearance; the part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure; the furthest limit; one that, or that which, is without;—*a.* on the outside;—*adv.* and *prep.* on, or to, the exterior (of).

outsider (out-sid-er) *n.* one not belonging to some particular party, etc.; one not acquainted with the matter in question; a race-horse not included among the favourites.

outskirt (out-skert) *n.* border; suburb.

outsoar (out-sōr) *v.t.* to soar beyond.

outspan (out-span) *v.t.* to unyoke; to unsaddle;—*v.i.* to unyoke; to encamp.

outspcak (out-spēk) *v.t.* to say more than;—*v.i.* to speak out or aloud.

outspent (out-spent) *a.* exhausted.

outspoken (out-spō-ken) *a.* candid; frank.

outspread (out-spre-d) *v.t.* to extend; to spread.

outstand (out-stand) *v.t.* to sustain; to outstay;—*v.i.* to project outward from the main body; to stand out to sea; to be unpaid.

outstay (out-stā) *v.t.* to stay longer than.

outstreet (out-strēt) *n.* a street in the extremities of a town.

outstretch (out-strech') *v.t.* to extend; to expand.

outstrip (out-strip) *v.t.* to advance beyond.

outswear (out-swēr') *v.t.* to bear down by swearing.

outtalk (out-tawk') *v.t.* to overpower by talking.

outvalue (out-val-ū) *v.t.* to exceed in value.

outvie (out-vī) *v.t.* to exceed; to surpass.

outvote (out-vōt) *v.t.* to defeat by plurality of suffrages.

outwalk (out-wawk') *v.t.* to leave behind in walking.

outward (out-ward) *a.* [A.S. *ūteceardz*] superficial; external; extrinsic;—*adv.* outwards.

Outward-bound, proceeding from a port or country.

outwardly (out-ward-li) *adv.* externally; not sincerely.

outwards (out-wardz) *adv.* towards the outside.

outwatch (out-woch') *v.t.* to surpass in watching; to observe an object till it disappears.

outwear (out-wār) *v.t.* to wear out; to last longer than.

outweigh (out-wā) *v.t.* to exceed in weight; to exceed in value, influence, etc.

outwell (out-wel') *v.t.* to pour out.

outwit (out-wit') *v.t.* to surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to cheat.

outwork (out-wurk) *n.* a part of a fortress without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch.

ouzel (ōō-zl) *n.* See *ousel*.

oval (ō-va) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg] egg-shaped; elliptical;—*n.* anything egg-shaped.

ovally (ō-va-li) *adv.* in an oval form; so as to be oval.

ovarial, ovarian (ō-vā-ri-āl, -an) *a.* [Low L. *ovaria*, fr. L. *ovum*, egg] pertaining to the ovary.

ovariotomist (ō-vā-ri-ōt-ō-mist) *n.* one skilled in ovariotomy.

ovariotomy (ō-vā-ri-ōt-ō-mi) *n.* [Low L. *ovaria*, and G. *tomē*, cutting] the removal of a tumour from the ovary.

ovarious (ō-vā-ri-us) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg] consisting of eggs.

ovary (ō-va-ri) *n.* a case containing the ova or young seeds [Bot.]; that part of a female animal in which ova, reproductive germs, or eggs, are produced and matured.

ovate (ō-vā) *a.* egg-shaped.

ovation (ō-vā-shun) *n.* [L. fr. *ovare*, exult] among the Romans, an inferior triumph given to a general that had gained a victory without much bloodshed, or over an inconsiderable enemy; any enthusiastic expression of popular approval.

oven (uv-n) *n.* [A.S. *ofen*] a close chamber for baking, heating, or drying, any substance; any apparatus that may be heated for baking, or like uses.

over (ō-ver) *prep.* [A.S. *ofer*] across; from side to side of; above, in place, excellence, dignity, or value; denoting superiority, watchfulness, motion, or occasion; through the whole extent of; more than;—*adv.* from side to side; on the opposite side; from one to another; above the top; more than the quantity assigned; throughout; at an end; completely;—*a.* upper; covering;—*n.* the number of balls delivered between successive changes of bowlers [Cricket]. **Over against**, in front of. **Over and above**, besides; in addition. **Over and over**, repeatedly. **To give over**, to leave off.

overact (ō-ver-akt') *v.t.* to act or perform to excess.

overalls (ō-ver-awlz) *n. pl.* loose trousers worn over others to protect them.

overarch (ō-ver-arch) *v.t.* to cover with an arch;—*v.i.* to hang over like an arch.

overawe (ō-ver-aw) *v.t.* to restrain by awe.

overbalance (ō-ver-bal-ans) *v.t.* to exceed in weight, value, or importance; to destroy the equilibrium of;—(ō-ver-bal-ans) *n.* excess of weight or value.

overbear (ō-ver-bār) *v.t.* to bear down; to repres-

oval ovate



Oval.

oven

hint

overbearing (ō-ver-bār'ing) *a.* haughty and dogmatical; imperious.

overbearingly (ō-ver-bār'ing-li) *adv.* in an overbearing manner.

overbid (ō-ver-bid') *v.t.* to outbid; —*v.i.* to bid or offer more than an equivalent.

overboard (ō-ver-bōrd) *adv.* over the side of a ship; out of a ship.

overburden (ō-ver-bur'dn) *v.t.* to load with too great weight.

overcast (ō-ver-kast') *v.t.* to cloud; to darken; to rate too high; to sew over slightly.

overcharge (ō-ver-čarj') *v.t.* to charge or load to excess; to surcharge; to exact an excessive price for; —(ō-ver-čarj) *n.* an excessive charge, load, or burden.

overcloud (ō-ver-kloud') *v.t.* to becloud.

overcoat (ō-ver-kōt) *n.* a great-coat, or top-coat.

overcome (ō-ver-kum') *v.t.* and *i.* to conquer.

overdo (ō-ver-dōd') *v.t.* to do or perform too much; to excel; to fatigue; to boil, bake, or roast, too much.

overdose (ō-ver-dōs) *n.* too great a dose.

overdraw (ō-ver-draw') *v.t.* to draw upon for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a bank or merchant; to exaggerate.

overdue (ō-ver-dū) *a.* past the time of payment.

overflow (ō-ver-flō') *v.t.* to flow over; to inundate; to overwhelm; —*v.i.* to run over; to abound; —(ō-ver-flō) *n.* an inundation; superabundance.

overfreight (ō-ver-frāt') *v.t.* to load too heavily.

overgrow (ō-ver-grō') *v.t.* to cover with growth or herbage; —*v.i.* to grow beyond the fit or natural size.

overhaul (ō-ver-hawl') *v.t.* to examine thoroughly; to gain upon; —(ō-ver-hawl) *n.* inspection; repair.

overhead (ō-ver-hed') *adv.* aloft; above; in the zenith.

overhear (ō-ver-hēr') *v.t.* to hear more than was intended or proper; to hear by accident.

overissue (ō-ver-ish'ū) *v.t.* to issue in excess, as bank-notes, etc.

overjoy (ō-ver-joī') *v.t.* to make excessively joyful.

overland (ō-ver-land) *a.* made or performed by land; —*adv.* across the land.

overlap (ō-ver-lap') *v.t.* or *i.* to extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

overlay (ō-ver-lā') *v.t.* to spread over; to cover completely; to span; —(ō-ver-lā) *n.* a bit of paper pasted on the tympan of a press to produce a heavier impression [Print.].

overleap (ō-ver-lēp') *v.t.* to leap over; to omit.

overlie (ō-ver-lī') *v.t.* to lie over or upon; to smother by lying upon.

overlook (ō-ver-look') *v.t.* to view from a high place; to inspect; to superintend; to go over and survey the whole; to look beyond; to pass by; to pardon; to bewitch by looking upon with the evil eye.

overlooker (ō-ver-look-er) *n.* a superintendent.

overlord (ō-ver-lord) *n.* one that is lord over another; a feudal superior.

overmatch (ō-ver-mach') *v.t.* to be too powerful for; —(ō-ver-mach) *n.* one superior in power; one that cannot be overcome.

overmeasure (ō-ver-mezh-ur) *n.* excess of measure.

overmuch (ō-ver-much) *ad.* too much; —*adv.* in too great a degree; —*n.* more than sufficient.

overnight (ō-ver-nīt) *adv.* during the evening or night.

overpay (ō-ver-pā') *v.t.* to pay too much.

overplus (ō-ver-plus) *n.* [E. *over* and L. *plus*, more] surplus.

overpower (ō-ver-pou'er) *v.t.* to vanquish.

overproduction (ō-ver-prō-duk-shun) *n.* supply beyond the demand.

overrake (ō-ver-rāk') *v.t.* to sweep over [Naut.].

overrate (ō-ver-rāt') *v.t.* to rate at too much.

overreach (ō-ver-rēč') *v.t.* to reach beyond; to cheat; —*v.i.* to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot, as some horses are apt to do.

overrule (ō-ver-rōol') *v.t.* to rule against; to control.

overrun (ō-ver-run') *v.t.* to run or spread over; to ravage by hostile incursions; to oppress; to run beyond or farther than; to change the arrangement of the types, and carry those of one line into another; —*v.i.* to run over.

oversea (ō-ver-sē) *a.* foreign; from beyond sea.

oversee (ō-ver-sē') *v.t.* to superintend; to overlook.

overseer (ō-ver-sēr') *n.* a superintendent; a supervisor; an officer that has the care of the poor, etc.

overset (ō-ver-set') *v.t.* to upset; to overthrow; —*v.i.* to be turned over.

overshadow (ō-ver-shad-ō) *v.t.* to shade over; to protect.

overshoe (ō-ver-shōō) *n.* a shoe worn over another.

overshoot (ō-ver-shōōt') *v.t.* to shoot over or beyond.

overshot wheel (ō-ver-shot hwōl) *n.* a wheel by water that shoots over, or flows upon, the top of it.

oversight (ō-ver-sīt) *n.* care; inadvertence.

oversleep (ō-ver-slēp') *v.t.* to sleep beyond; —*v.i.* to sleep too long.

oversman (ō-verz-man) *n.* an overseer; an umpire.

overspread (ō-ver-spre'd') *v.t.* to spread over; to cover.

overstate (ō-ver-stāt') *v.t.* to exaggerate.

overstep (ō-ver-step') *v.t.* to exceed.

overstock (ō-ver-stok) *n.* excess; —(ō-ver-stok) *v.t.* to stock to excess.

overstory (ō-ver-stō-ri) *n.* an upper story.

overt (ō-ver't) *a.* [O.F.] open to view; public; apparent.

overtake (ō-ver-tāk') *v.t.* to come up with; to catch; to take by surprise.

overthrow (ō-ver-thrō') *v.t.* to turn upside down; to throw down; to demolish; to defeat; to subvert; —(ō-ver-thrō) *n.* ruin; destruction; defeat; discomfiture; in cricket, a ball returned to, and missed by, the wicket-keeper.

overthwart (ō-ver-thwort) *prep.* and *adv.* across; from side to side (of).

overtime (ō-ver-tīm) *n.* time at work beyond the regular hours.

overtly (ō-ver-tli) *adv.* publicly; openly.

overtop (ō-ver-top') *v.t.* to rise above the top of; to excel; to obscure.

overtrade (ō-ver-trād') *v.i.* to trade beyond capital.

overture (ō-ver-tūr) *n.* [O.F.] a proposal; a musical prologue; —*v.t.* to transmit an overture to.

overturn (ō-ver-turn') *v.t.* to overset; to subvert.

overweening (ō-ver-wē'ning) *a.* arrogant; self-conceited; vain.

overweeningly (ō-ver-wē'ning-li) *adv.* in an overweening manner.

overwhelm (ō-ver-hwel'm) *v.t.* to overspread or crush; to immerse and bear down.



Overshot wheel.

overwhelmingly (ô-ver-hwel'-ming-li) *adv.* in a manner to overwhelm.

ovicular (ô-vik-'û-lar) *a.* pertaining to an egg or eggs.

oviduct (ô-vi-duk't) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *ductus*, duct] a passage for the ovum, or egg, from the ovary of an animal.

oviferous (ô-vif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] egg-bearing.

oviform (ô-vi-form) *a.* egg-shaped.

ovine (ô-vîn) *a.* [L. *ovis*, sheep] pertaining to sheep.

oviparous (ô-vip-'a-rus) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *parere*, bring forth] producing eggs.

oviposit (ô-vi-poz-it) *v.i.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *ponere*, pp. *positus*, lay] to lay eggs.

oviposition (ô-vi-pu-zish-'un) *n.* the laying or depositing of eggs, esp. by insects.

ovipositor (ô-vi-poz-i-tur) *n.* the ovipositing organ of certain insects.

ovisac (ô-vi-sak) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and E. *sac*] a sac containing an ovum or ova.

ovoid, ovoidal (ô-void, ô-voi-dal) *a.* [G. *eidōs*, form] egg-shaped.

ovolo (ô-vu-lô) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg] a convex moulding.

ovoviviparous (ô-vô-vi-vip-'a-rus) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and E. *viviparous*] developing the young in eggs which are hatched before exclusion from the body.

ovule (ô-vûl) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg] a germinal vesicle of animals; the rudimentary seed of a plant.

ovulite (ô-vû-lit) *n.* a fossil egg.

ovum (ô-vum) *n.* [L. egg] the body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place; [Arch.] an egg-shaped ornament on the contour of the ovolo.

owe (ô) *v.t.* [A.S. *āgan*, possess] to be indebted in; to be bound to pay; to be obliged for.

owing (ô-ing) *ppr.* due; ascribable.

owl (oul) *n.* [A.S. *ūle*] a nocturnal carnivorous bird; —*v.i.* to carry on a contraband or illegal trade at night, or in secrecy. **Owl-light**, dim light.

owlery (ou-ler-i) *n.* an abode or haunt of owls; owlish qualities.

owlet (ou-let) *n.* a little owl; also, an owl.

owlish (ou-lish) *a.* resembling an owl.

own (ôn) *a.* [A.S. *āgen*, pp. of *āgan*, possess] belonging or proper to; —*v.t.* to possess.

own (ôn) *v.i.* [A.S. *unnan*, grant] to concede; admit; recognise.

owner (ô-ner) *n.* the rightful proprietor.

ownership (ô-ner-ship) *n.* proprietorship.

Ox (oks) *n.*; *pl.* **oxen** (ok'sn) [A.S. *oxa*] an adult castrated male of a domestic bovine; a bovine quadruped; —*pl.* domestic bovine quadrupeds of either sex. **Ox-bow**, a yoke for an ox; the bend of a river. **Ox-eye**, the greater titmouse; a kind of chrysanthemum. **Ox-eyed**, having large, full eyes. **Ox-fly**, a fly hatched under the skin of cattle. **Ox-gall**, the bile of the ox. **Ox-stall**, a stall or stand for oxen. To have the black ox tread on one's foot, to experience sorrow or misfortune.

oxalate (ok-sa-'lāt) *n.* a salt of oxalic acid.

oxalic (ok-sal-'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, oxalis.

Oxalis (ok-sa-'lis) *n.* [G.] a genus of plants containing the wood-sorrel.

oxgang (oks-gang) *n.* as much land as an ox could plough in a year.

oxidability (ok-si-da-bil-'i-ti) *n.* capability of being converted into an oxide.

oxidable (ok-'si-da-bl) *a.* capable of being converted into an oxide.

oxidate (ok-si-dāt) *v.t.* to convert into an oxide; —*v.i.* to become an oxide.



Owl.

oxidation (ok-si-dā-'shun) *n.* operation of converting into an oxide.

oxide (ok-'sīd) *n.* [G. *oxus*, sharp] a compound of oxygen and a base.

oxidizable (ok-si-dī-'zā-bl) *a.* capable of being oxidized.

oxidize (ok-si-diz) *v.t.* to oxidate.

oxlip (oks-'lip) *n.* [A.S. *ozanslyppe*, fr. *oxan*, of an ox, and *slyppe*, dung] a species of the primrose.

Oxonian (ok-sô-ni-an) *n.* a graduate of Oxford University; —*a.* pertaining to Oxford.

oxyblepsia (ok-si-blep-'si-ā) *n.* [G. *oxus*, sharp, and *blepein*, see] very keen sight.

oxygen (ok-'si-jen) *n.* [G. *oxus*, acid, and root *gen*, producing] a gaseous element which forms about one-fifth by volume of the atmosphere.

oxygenate (ok-'si-jen-āt) *v.t.* to combine with oxygen.

oxygenation (ok-si-je-nā-'shun) *n.* the act of combining with oxygen.

oxygenizable (ok-'si-jen-i-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being oxygenized.

oxygenize (ok-'si-jen-iz) *v.t.* to oxygenate.

oxygenizement (ok-'si-jen-iz-ment) *n.* oxidation.

oxygenous (ok-sij-'e-nus) *a.* pertaining to oxygen.

oxygon (ok-'si-gon) *n.* [G. *oxus*, sharp, and *gōnia*, angle] a triangle having three acute angles.

oxyhydrogen (ok-si-hī-'drô-jen) *a.* consisting of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. **Oxyhydrogen blowpipe**, a blowpipe in which oxygen and hydrogen gas are burned together, to produce an intense heat.

oxymel (ok-'si-mel) *n.* [G.] a mixture of vinegar and honey.

oxymoron (ok-si-mô-'ron) *n.* [G.] a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word—as, *cruel kindness*.

oxysalt (ok-'si-sawlt) *n.* a salt containing oxygen.

oxytone (ok-'si-tôn) *a.* [G.] having an acute sound; having an acute accent on the last syllable; —*n.* a word so accented.

oyer (ô-yer) *n.* [A.F. fr. L. *audire*, hear] a hearing or trial of causes [Law]. **Oyer and terminer**, a commission issued to judges empowering them to hear and determine specified offences.

oyes, oyez (ô-yes) *int.* [A.F., hear ye] a term used by an officer of a law court, or other public crier, to secure silence and attract attention before making a proclamation (it is thrice repeated).

Oyster (ois-ter) *n.* [O.F. fr. G. *ostreum*] a well-known bivalve mollusc. **Oyster-bed**, a breeding place for oysters. **Oyster-plant**, a plant whose leaves have an oyster flavour.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ô-zô-se-'rit, -ke-'rit) *n.* [G. *ozein*, smell, and *kêros*, wax] a mineral wax found in Moldavia.

ozœna, ozena (ô-zê-'na) *n.* [G. *ozein*, to smell] a fetid ulcer in the nose.

ozone (ô-zôn) *n.* [G. *ozein*, smell] an allotropic form of oxygen.

ozonize, ozonise (ô-zô-niz) *v.t.* to impregnate with ozone.

ozonometer (ô-zô-nom-'e-ter) *n.* [E. *ozone*, and G. *nêtron*, measure] an instrument for determining the proportion of ozone in the atmosphere.

P

P, p, the twelfth consonant and the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, has only one sound, as in *part, pap*. It is sometimes silent, as in *psalm, receipt*; and in combination with *h* it is sounded as *f*, as in *phantom*. As a numeral, P stands for 400, and with a dash over it (P̄), for 400,000.

pabouche (pa-bôosh) *n.* [Per. *pâpôsh*] a slipper.

pabular (pab-'û-lar) *a.* pertaining to, or affording, food.

pabulum (pab'ū-lum) *n.* [L.] means of nutriment; food; fuel.

paca (pá-ka) *n.* [Sp.] a South American rodent.

pace (pās) *n.* [L. *pandere*, *pp. passus*, stretch] a step; the space between the two feet in walking (30 inches); gait; degree of celerity in walking; an amble; —*v.t.* to measure by steps; —*v.i.* to go; to walk; to move; to walk slowly; to amble.

paced (pāst) *a.* having a certain pace or gait. **Thorough-paced**, thoroughly trained.

pacer (pā-ser) *n.* one that paces; a horse that paces well.

pacha (pa-shaw) *n.* See *pasha*.

pachydactyl (pak-i-dak'til) *n.* [G.] an animal having thick toes.

pachyderm (pak-i-derm) *n.* [G.] a non-ruminant hoofed animal with a thick skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, etc.

pachydermatous (pak-i-der'-ma-tus) *a.* pertaining to a pachyderm; thick-skinned.

pacific (pa-sif-ik) *a.* [L.] appeasing; conciliatory; tranquil; calm; peaceful; —*n.* the ocean situated between the American continent and Asia.

pacifical (pa-sif-i-ka) *a.* pacific.

pacification (pa-sif-i-kā'shun) *n.* [L.] act of pacifying; reconciliation.

pacificator (pa-sif-i-kā-tur) *n.* a peace-maker.

pacificatory (pa-sif-i-kā-tu-ri) *a.* tending to make peace; conciliatory.

pacifier (pas'i-fi-er) *n.* one that pacifies.

pacify (pas'i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *par*, *pacis*, peace, and *facere*, make] to appease; to tranquilize.

pack (pak) *n.* [Celt.] a bundle; a burdensome load; a set of playing cards; a number of hounds; a gang; a large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely; —*v.t.* to make up into a bundle or bale; to fill or load; to stow away within; to put together, as cards, so as to win unfairly; to fill or crowd beforehand, as a meeting, with a view to carry a particular motion or resolution; to send away summarily; to envelop a person in wet sheets, especially when surrounded with dry ones; to render impervious to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials; —*v.i.* to be packed; to pack goods; to depart in haste. **Pack-horse**, a horse to carry burdens. **Pack-load**, the load an animal can carry on its back. **Pack-man**, a pedlar. **Pack-saddle**, a saddle on which packs are borne. **Pack-thread**, strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

package (pak-ij) *n.* a bundle; a bale; a charge for packing goods.

packer (pak'er) *n.* one that packs.

packet (pak-et) *n.* a small package; a packet-boat; —*v.t.* to bind up in a packet. **Packet-boat**, a ship that sails regularly for the conveyance of despatches, letters, passengers, etc.

packing (pak-ing) *n.* any material used to pack, fill up, or make close. **Packing-needle**, a needle for sewing up packages. **Packing-press**, a press for pressing goods into smaller compass for packing. **Packing-sheet**, a large cloth for packing goods; a wet sheet used at water-cure establishments.

paco (pā-kō) *n.* [Peruv.] the alpaca.

pact (pakt) *n.* [L. *paetum*] an agreement; a compact.

pad (pad) *n.* [D.] an easy-paced horse; a footpad or robber; —*v.i.* to travel slowly; to rob on foot.

pad (pad) *n.* [*pod*] anything stuffed with some soft material; a low, soft saddle; a cushion; a package of blotting-paper; —*v.t.* to stuff with padding; to impregnate with a mordant.

padder (pad'er) *n.* one that pads; a footpad.

padding (pad-ing) *n.* the material used in stuffing; impregnation of cloth with a mordant; unnecessary matter inserted into a book, speech, etc., to extend it to a certain size.

paddle (pad'l) *v.t.* [fr. *pat*, to tap] to propel by an

oar or paddle; —*v.i.* to dabble in the water; to beat the water with the feet and move, as aquatic birds; to move by means of paddles; to row slowly; —*n.* a short oar with a broad blade; the blade of an oar; a broad board at the circumference of a paddle-wheel. **Paddle-box**, one of the boxes projecting from the side of a steamboat, within which are the paddle-wheels. **Paddle-wheel**, a wheel with paddles, used in propelling steamboats.



Paddle-wheel.

paddock (pad-uk) *n.* [Scand.] a large toad or frog.

paddock (pad-uk) *n.* [A.S. *paaroc*] a small inclosure under pasture, immediately adjoining a stable.

Paddy (pad'i) *n.* [fr. St. Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland] an Irishman.

paddy (pad'i) *n.* [Malay] rice in the husk.

padella (pa-del-ā) *n.* [It., a frying-pan] a shallow vessel in which fat is burned by means of a wick (used in illuminations).

pademelon (pad-e-mel-un) *n.* [Austral.] a name of certain kangaroos.

padishah (pā-dī-shā, pad'i-shā) *n.* [Per.] chief ruler; great king; a title of the Sultan of Turkey, and of the Shah of Persia.

padlock (pad-lok) *n.* [*pad*, panner, and *lock*] a lock having a semi-circular link joined at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt; —*v.t.* to fasten with a padlock.

padrone (pa-drō-nē) *n.* [It. fr. L. *patronus*, patron] one that contracts with, or for Italian labourers or street musicians, or employs destitute children to beg for him; the master of a small vessel in the Mediterranean trade.

paduasoy (pad-ū-a-soi) *n.* [fr. *Padua*, Italy, and F. *soie*, silk] a kind of silk stuff.

pæan (pē-ān) *n.* [G.] a song of joy or triumph.

pædobaptism (pē-dō-bap-tizm) *n.* [Fr. *pais*, *puidos*, child, and E. *baptism*] the baptism of infants.

pædobaptist (pē-dō-bap-tist) *n.* one that advocates infant baptism.

pagan (pā-gan) *n.* [L. *paganus*, rustic, country] a heathen; an idolater; —*a.* heathenish; idolatrous.

paganish (pā-gan-ish) *a.* heathenish.

paganism (pā-gan-izm) *n.* heathenism.

paganize (pā-gan-iz) *v.t.* to render pagan; —*v.t.* to behave like pagans.

page (pāj) *n.* [F.] a boy in the service of a person of rank or wealth; a young male servant or attendant; a contrivance to hold up a lady's skirt.

page (pāj) *n.* [L. *pagina*] one side of a leaf of a book or manuscript; a writing or record; —*v.t.* to number the pages of.

pageant (paj-ent) *n.* [L. *pagina*, leaf, (Low L.) stage] a theatrical exhibition; a spectacle; something showy.

pageantry (paj-ent-ri) *n.* pompous exhibition; show.

pagehood (pāj-hood) *n.* the condition of a page.

paginal (paj'i-nal) *a.* consisting of pages.

pagination (paj-i-nā'shun) *n.* paging.

paging (pāj-ijng) *n.* the marking of pages; the figures marking pages.

pagoda (pa-gō-dā) *n.* [Per. *but*, idol, and *kudah*, house] a sacred tower in the East Indies and China; an



Pagoda.

idol; a coin formerly current in India. Pagoda-stone, a Chinese limestone, with pagoda-like fossil shells.

pagodite (pa-gō-dit) *n.* a mineral which the Chinese carve into figures of pagodas, etc.

pagurian (pa-gū-ri-an) *n.* [*G. pagouros*, a crab] a hermit or soldier crab.

pah (pá) *int.* an exclamation of disgust or contempt.

pah (pá) *n.* a Maori fortified camp.

paideutics (pī-dū-tiks) *n.* [*G. fr. pais, paidos*, child] the science of education.

pail (pāl) *n.* [*A.S. pægel*] an open vessel of wood, tin, etc., for water, milk, or other liquids.

pailful (pāl-fool) *n.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

pailleasse (pal-yas) *n.* [*F. fr. L. palea*, chaff] an under-mattress, usually of straw.

pain (pān) *n.* [*G. poine*, penalty] bodily or mental suffering; — *pl.* the throes of travail; care; trouble; — *v.t.* to subject to bodily or mental suffering.

painful (pān-fool) *a.* full of pain; difficult.

painfully (pān-fool-i) *adv.* in a painful manner.

painfulness (pān-fool-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being painful.

painless (pān-les) *a.* free from pain.

painlessly (pān-les-li) *adv.* without pain.

painlessness (pān-les-nes) *n.* freedom from pain.

painstaker (pānz-tā-ker) *n.* one that takes pains.

painstaking (pānz-tā-king) *a.* carefully laborious; sparing no pains; — *n.* careful and conscientious exertion.

paint (pānt) *v.t.* [*L. pingere*] to cover or besmear with colour; to represent in colours; to represent to the mind; — *v.i.* to practise the art of painting; to rouge; — *n.* a substance used in painting; rouge.

painter (pān-ter) *n.* one whose occupation is to paint. Painter-stainer, a heraldic painter. Painter's colic, lead-colic.

painter (pān-ter) *n.* [*M. E. painter*, fr. *G. panthēros*, catching all] a rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to any other object.

painting (pān-ting) *n.* act or employment of laying on colours; art of representing natural objects in colours; vivid description; a picture.

pair (pār) *n.* [*L. par*, equal] two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and used together; a couple; a married couple; two members of parliament, of opposite politics, who agree not to vote; — *v.t.* to unite in couples; to separate from a company in pairs; — *v.i.* to be joined in pairs; to suit.

pairing-time (pā-ring-tim) *n.* the season when birds couple.

Paixhan-gun (pāk-san-gun) *n.* [*General Paichan*, the inventor] a kind of howitzer.

pajamas, pyjamas (pa-jā-maz, pi-jā-maz) *n.pl.* [*Hind.*] loose drawers, or trousers, worn by both sexes in India; adopted by western nations as a chamber garment, but usually with the addition of a covering for the upper part of the body.

palace (pal-ās) *n.* [*L. palatium*] a magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other great personage, resides; any magnificent house.

paladin (pal-a-din) *n.* [*F. fr. L. palatinus*, belonging to the palace] a knight-errant.

palæocrystic (pal-ē-ō-kris-tik) *a.* [*G. palaios*, ancient, and *kruos*, frost] consisting of ancient ice.

palæographic (pal-ē-ō-graf-ik) *a.* pertaining to palæography.

palæography (pal-ē-ō-gra-fi) *n.* [*G. palaios*, ancient, and *graphein*, to write] ancient writings; art or science of deciphering ancient writings.

palæolith (pal-ē-ō-lith) *n.* [*G. lithos*, stone] an unpolished stone object, or implement, belonging to the earlier stone age.

palæolithic (pal-ē-ō-lith-ik) *a.* belonging to the earlier stone age.

palæologist (pal-ē-ōl-ō-jist) *n.* one conversant with palæology.

palæology (pal-ē-ōl-ō-ji) *n.* [*G. palaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse] a discourse or treatise on antiquities; archaeology.

palæontological (pal-ē-on-tō-lō-ji-kal) *a.* relating to palæontology.

palæontologist (pal-ē-on-tō-lō-ji) *n.* one versed in palæontology.

palæontology (pal-ē-on-tō-lō-ji) *n.* [*G. palaios*, ancient, *onta*, beings, and *logos*, discourse] the science of fossils.

palæozoic (pal-ē-ō-zō-ik) *a.* [*G. zōē*, life] denoting the lowest fossiliferous strata and the earliest forms of life.

palankeen, palanquin (pal-an-kēn) *n.* [*Skr. palyanka*, a bed] a covered litter or couch suspended from poles, by which it is borne on the shoulders of men (used in the East Indies and China).

palatable (pal-a-ta-bl) *a.* agreeable to the taste; savoury.

palatableness (pal-a-ta-bl-nes) *n.* agreeableness to the taste.

palatal (pal-a-tal) *a.* pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate; — *n.* a palatal letter or sound.

palatalize (pal-a-tal-iz) *v.t.* to make palatal; to change from guttural to palatal.

palate (pal-at) *n.* [*L. palatum*] the roof of the mouth; relish; taste; mental relish.

palatial (pal-lā-shal) *a.* pertaining to, or becoming, a palace; magnificent.

palatinate (pal-lā-tin-ā) *n.* the province or dignity of a palatine.

palatine (pal-a-tin, -tin) *a.* pertaining to a palace; possessing royal privileges; — *n.* one possessing royal privileges; a count palatine.

palaver (pal-ā-ver) *n.* [*Fr. G. parabolē*, parable] idle talk; flattery; a conference; — *v.t.* to cajole; to flatter; — *v.t.* to confer; to talk idly.

palaverer (pal-ā-ver-er) *n.* one that palavers.

pale (pāl) *a.* [*O.F. fr. L. pallidus*] not ruddy or fresh of colour; of a faint lustre; whitish; — *v.t.* to make pale; — *v.i.* to turn pale. Pale-face, a white person (so called by North American Indians).

pale (pāl) *n.* [*L. palus*] a pointed stake; a narrow board used in fencing; space inclosed; a limited territory; — *v.t.* to inclose with pales; to encompass. The Pale, that part of Ireland in which English law was acknowledged.

palaceous (pāl-ē-ā-shus) *a.* [*L. palea*, chaff] furnished with chaffy scales [*Bot.*].

palely (pāl-li) *adv.* wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

paleness (pāl-nes) *n.* pallor; defect of colour; wanness.

paleocrystic See **palæocrystic**.

palestra (pa-les-tra) *n.* [*G.*] a wrestling; the place of wrestling, etc.

paletot (pal-e-tō) *n.* [*F.*] a loose kind of overcoat.

palette (pal-et) *n.* [*F. fr. L. pala*, spade] a thin oval board on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.

palfrey (pōl-fri) *n.* [*O.F.*] a small horse suitable for ladies.

Pali (pāl-i) *n.* the sacred language of the Buddhists.

palillogy (pa-lil-ō-ji) *n.* [*G.*] repetition of a word or words [*Rhet.*].

palimpsest (pal-imp-pest) *n.* [*G.*] parchment that has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

palindrome (pal-in-drōm) *n.* [*G.*] a word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backwards or forwards.

paling (pāl-ing) *n.* a fence formed with pales.

palingenesis (pal-in-jen-ē-sis) *n.* [*G. palin*, again, and *genesis*, production] a new birth; a regeneration.



Palette.

palinode (pal'i-nōd) *n.* [*G. palin*, again, and *oδē*, song] a recantation.

palisade (pal-i-sād') *n.* [*F. fr. L. palus*, stake] a fence formed of stakes;—*v.t.* to inclose or fortify with stakes.

palisander (pal-i-san-'der) *n.* [*F.*] rosewood.

palish (pāl'ish) *a.* somewhat pale or wan.

pall (pawl) *n.* [*L. palla*, mantle] a cloak; an ecclesiastical mantle; a large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral;—*v.t.* to cloak; to cover or invest. **Pall-bearer**, one that attends the coffin at a funeral; one that holds up the pall.

pall (pawl) *v.t.* [*fr. appal*] to make rapid or insipid; to make spiritless; to cloy;—*v.i.* to become rapid; insipid.

palladium (pā-lā-di-um) *n.* [*G. fr. Pallas*, Greek goddess of wisdom] a statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of ancient Troy; something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety; a rare metal associated with platinum.

pallet (pal-et) *n.* [*palette*] a palette; an instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, etc.; the lip or point of a pawl.

pallet (pal-et) *n.* [*L. palea*, chaff] a small, rude bed.

pallial (pal'i-āl) *a.* [*L. pallium*, mantle] pertaining to the mantle of a mollusc [*Conch.*].

palliasse (pal'i-as, pal-yas') *n.* See *paillasse*.

palliate (pal'i-āt) *v.t.* [*L. pallium*, mantle] to extenuate; to cover with excuse.

palliatio (pal-i-ā-'shun) *n.* the act of palliating; extenuation; mitigation or abatement.

palliative (pal'i-ā-tiv) *a.* extenuating; mitigating;—*n.* that which extenuates.

pallid (pal'id) *a.* [*L.*] deficient in colour; pale; wan.

pallidly (pal'id-li) *adv.* palely; wanly.

pallidness (pal'id-nes) *n.* paleness; wanness.

palling (pawl'ing) *n.* state of becoming insipid or of cloying the taste, appetite, etc.

pallium (pal'i-um) *n.* [*L.*] the principal outer garment of the ancient Greeks; a kind of ecclesiastical vestment; the mantle of a mollusc.

pall-mall (pel-mel') *n.* [*O. H. Ger. palla*, ball, and *L. malleus*, mallet] an old game in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron arch; the mallet used in striking the ball (it was often played in St. James's Park, London, and gave name to the street bordering on the park).

pallor (pal-'ur) *n.* [*L.*] paleness; wanness.

palm (pām) *n.* [*L. palma*] the inner part of the hand; a lineal measure, reckoned as 3 or 4 inches; a tree or shrub of the palm family; a branch or leaf of the palm; a symbol of victory or triumph; victory; triumph; honour; prize;—*v.t.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand. **Palm-cabbage**, the edible terminal bud of certain palms. **Palm-house**, a house for palms and other tropical plants. **Palm-oil**, an oil, or fat, obtained from the fruit of palms; (slang) a bribe. **Palm-Sunday**, the Sunday next before Easter, commemorating Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

palmaceous (pal-mā-'shus) *a.* belonging to the palm family.

palma christi (pal-mā kris-'ti) *n.* the castor-oil plant.

palmacite (pal-mā-sit) *n.* any fossil supposed to be related to the palm family.

palmar (pal-'mar) *a.* [*L. palma*] belonging to the hand; having the breadth of a hand.

palmary (pal-'mar-i) *a.* palmar; worthy of the palm; pre-eminent; superior.



Palisade.

palmate (pal-māt) *a.* having the shape of the hand; web-footed.

palmer (pāl-'mer) *n.* one that visited the Holy Land, and bore a branch of palm in token thereof. **Palmer-worm**, a hairy caterpillar.



Palmate leaves.

palmetto (pal-met-'ō) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. palma*, palm of the hand] a species of palm-tree.

palmiferous (pal-mif-'e-rus) *a.* [*L. palma*, palm, and *ferre*, bear] bearing palms.

palmigrate (pal-mi-'grād) *a.* [*L. palma*, sole, and *gradī*, walk] putting the whole foot on the ground in walking.

palmiped (pal-'mi-ped) *a.* [*L.*] web-footed; *n.* a swimming bird.

palmister (pal-'mis-ter) *n.* one that pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

palmistry (pal-'mis-tri) *n.* pretended telling of fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand.

palmy (pā-'mi) *a.* bearing palms; flourishing.

palp, palpus (pālp, pāl-'pus) *n.*; *pl.* palpi (pal-pī) [*L. palpāre*, stroke] a jointed sense-organ on the lower jaw of insects, etc.

palpability (pal-pā-bil'i-ti) *n.* palpableness.

palpable (pal-pā-bl) *a.* capable of being felt; easily perceptible; obvious.

palpableness (pal-pā-bl-nes) *n.* quality or state of being palpable.

palpably (pal-pā-bli) *adv.* plainly; obviously.

palpation (pal-pā-'shun) *n.* the act of feeling; [*Med.*] manual examination.

palpebral (pal-'pe-brāl) *a.* [*L. palpebra*, eyelid] pertaining to the eyelids or eyebrows.

palpi (pal-pī) *n.pl.* See *palp*.

palpiferous (pal-pif-'e-rus) *a.* [*L. ferre*, bear] bearing maxillary palpi.

palpigerous (pal-pij-'e-rus) *a.* [*L. palpus* and *gerere*, to bear] bearing labial palpi.

palpitate (pal-pi-tāt) *v.i.* [*L. palpāre*, feel] to beat rapidly, as the heart; to throb; to pulsate violently.

palpitation (pal-pi-tā-'shun) *n.* a violent beating of the heart.

palsgrave (pawlz-'grāv) *n.* [*L. palatium*, palace, and *D. graaf*, count] a count, or earl, who has the superintendance of a royal or imperial palace; a count palatine.

palsgravine (pawlz-'gra-vin) *n.* consort or widow of a palsgrave.

palsied (pawl-'zid) *a.* affected with palsy.

palstaff (pawl-'staf) *n.* [*Icel.*] an ancient weapon or implement resembling a chisel.

palsy (pawl-'zi) *n.* [*G. paralysis*] paralysis;—*v.t.* to paralyze;—*v.i.* to suffer from palsy.

palter (pawl-'ter) *v.i.* [*Scand.*] to shift; to trifle with.

paltrily (pawl-'tri-li) *adv.* despicably; meanly.

paltriness (pawl-'tri-nes) *n.* despicableness; meanness.

paltry (pawl-'tri) *a.* [*Scand.*] mean; despicable; worthless.

paludal, paludinous (pal-'ū-dāl, pal-'ū-dāl, 'paludis, marsh] pertaining to marshes; marshy.

paly (pā-'li) *a.* pale; wanting colour; [*Her.*] divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines or pales.

pam (pam) *n.* [*F. pamphile*] the knave of clubs.

pampas (pām-'pas) *n.pl.* [*Peruv.*] vast treeless plains in South America.

pamper (pām-'per) *v.t.* [*Low Ger. pampē*, broth] to feed to the full; to gratify unduly; to glut.



Palm-tree.

pampero (pam-pā-rō) *n.* [Sp. *pampa*, plain] a strong, cold, dry, S.-W. wind of the pampas.

pamphlet (pam-flet) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a small book of a few sheets stitched together, but not bound; a short treatise or essay, usually of a temporary or ephemeral interest.

pamphleteer (pam-fle-tēr) *n.* a writer of pamphlets; —*v.i.* to write pamphlets.

pampiniform (pam-pin'i-i-form) *a.* [L. *pampinus*, tendrill, and *forma*, form] tendrill-like.

pan (pan) *n.* [A.S. *panne*, fr. L. *patina*, pan] a broad, shallow vessel; the part of a flint-lock that held the priming; the brain-pan.

panacea (pan-a-sē-ā) *n.* [G.] a remedy for all diseases.

panada (pa-nā-dā, -nā'da) *n.* [L. *panis*, bread] bread boiled in water and sweetened.

panary (pan-ā-ri) *a.* pertaining to bread.

pancake (pan-kāk) *n.* a thin cake fried in a pan.

panch (pansh) *n.* [*paunch*] a mat to prevent chafing [Naut.].

panchway (pansh-wā) *n.* [E. Ind.] a five-oared river passenger-boat.

pancratic (pan-krat-ik) *a.* athletic; skilled in gymnastics.

pancratist (pan-krā-tist) *n.* one skilled in gymnastics.

pancratium (pan-krā-shi-um) *n.* [G.] in ancient Greece, a gymnastic contest combining wrestling and boxing.

pancreas (pan-kre-ās) *n.* [G.] a gland in the abdomen beneath the stomach (it pours its secretion into the alimentary canal during digestion).

pancreatic (pan-krē-at-ik) *a.* pertaining to the pancreas.

panda (pan-dā) *n.* [E. Ind.] a small raccoon-like animal of India.

pandan (pan-dan) *n.* [E. Ind.] a small ornamental box.

Pandean (pan-dē-an) *a.* belonging to the god Pan. **Pandean pipes**, a musical instrument played with the mouth (it consists of short pipes of different lengths, fastened side by side).

pandect (pan-dēkt) *n.* [G.] a treatise that contains the whole of any science; —*pl.* the digest of Roman civil law made by order of Justinian.

pandemic (pan-dem-ik) *a.* [G. *pan*, all, and *dēmos*, people] epidemic.

pandemonium (pan-dē-mō-ni-um) *n.* [G. *pan*, all, and *daímon*, demon] the abode of demons or evil spirits; any lawless, disorderly, noisy, place or gathering; a riotous uproar.

pander (pan-der) *n.* [*Pandarus*] a male bawd; a pimp; a procurer; one that ministers to the evil designs and passions of another; —*v.t.* to pimp for; —*v.i.* to minister to the evil designs or passions.

panderage (pan-der-ij) *n.* the act of pandering.

panderess (pan-der-es) *n.* a procuress.

panderism (pan-der-izm) *n.* the business of a pander.

pandit (pan-dit) *n.* See **pundit**.

pandore (pan-dōr) *n.* See **bandore**.

pandour, pandoor (pan-dōór) *n.* [F.] one of a body of Austrian foot-soldiers once noted for savagery; a cruel or marauding soldier.

pandurate (pan-dū-rāt) *a.* [G. *pandoura*, musical instrument] fiddle-shaped.

pane (pān) *n.* [L. *pannus*, a cloth] a plate of glass; a panel or division of a work or surface.

paned (pānd) *a.* composed of panes or squares.

panegyric (pan-e-jir-ik) *n.* [G.] an oration in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; encomium; eulogium.

panegyrical (pan-e-jir-i-kāl) *a.* encomiastic.

panegyrist (pan-e-jir-ist) *n.* a eulogist.

panegyryze (pan-e-ji-ri-z) *v.t.* to praise highly; —*v.i.* to bestow praises.

panel (pan-el) *n.* [L. *pannus*, a cloth] a (rectangular) piece of cloth, parchment, or wood; a schedule containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; the whole jury; [Scots Law] the accused in a criminal trial; —*v.t.* to form with panels.

panelling (pan-el-ing) *n.* panelled work.

pang (pang) *n.* [*prang*] a momentary and violent pain; a throe; anguish.

pangolin (pang-gō-lin) *n.* [Malay] the scaly ant-eater.

panhellenism (pan-hei-en-izm) *n.* [G. *pan*, all, and *Hellēnes*, Greeks] the desire for the political union of all Greeks.

panic (pan-ik) *a.* [G., belonging to Pan] extreme or sudden (said of fright); —*n.* a sudden fright. **Panic-monger**, one that creates, or tries to create, panic.

panic (pan-ik) *n.* [L. *panis*, bread] a grass of the genus *Panicum*.

panicle (pan-i-kl) *n.* [L. *panicula*] a loose compound flower-cluster [Bot.].

panicked, paniculate (pan-ik-kld, pa-nik-ū-lāt) *a.* furnished with panicles.

panivorous (pa-niv-ō-rus) *a.* [L. *panis*, bread, and *vorare*, devour] subsisting on bread.

panlogism (pan-lō-jizm) *n.* [G. *pan*, all, and *logos*, word] the doctrine that the universe is a manifestation of the Logos.

pannade (pa-nād) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *pavo*, peacock] the curvet of a horse.

pannage (pan-ij) *n.* [C.F.] mast for swine; the privilege of turning swine into a forest to feed, or the money paid therefor.

pannier (pan-yer) *n.* [L. *panis*, bread] a wicker-basket for carrying fruit, etc., on a horse; [Arch.] a corbel.

pannikin (pan-i-kin) *n.* a small pan; a drinking-cup.

panoplied (pan-u-plid) *a.* fully armed.

panoply (pan-u-pli) *n.* [G.] a full suit of armour.

panopticon (pan-op-ti-kon) *n.* [G. *pan*, all, and *optikos*, belonging to sight] a prison so constructed as to allow an inspector to see all the prisoners without being seen by them; an exhibition-room.

panorama (pan-u-rā-mā) *n.* [G. *horama*, a view] a complete view in every direction; a picture exhibited, a part at a time, by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.

panoramic (pan-u-rām-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a panorama.

panpresbyterian (pan-pres-hi-tēr-i-an) *n.* [G. *pan*, all] pertaining to, or representing, the entire body of Presbyterians.

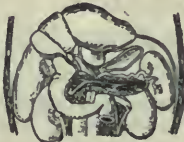
panslavism (pan-slav-izm) *n.* a movement in favour of the political union of all the Slavic races.

pansophy (pan-sof-i) *n.* [G.] universal wisdom.

panspermatism (pan-sper-ma-tizm) *n.* [G. *pan*, all, and *sperma*, seed] the doctrine that organic germs are universally diffused; the doctrine that all apparent cases of spontaneous generation are due to the presence of germs.

pansy (pan-si) *n.* [F. *pensée*, a thought, *pp.* of *penser*, to think, fr. L. *pensare*, ponder] the heart's ease, a species of violet.

pant (pant) *v.t.* [O.F. *pantais*, shortness of breath in hawks; to gasp out; —*v.i.* to breathe quickly; to languish; to long; —*n.* a gasp; a throb.



Pancreas.



Pangolin.

pantalets (pan-ta-lets') *n. pl.* [*pantaloen*] loose drawers worn by children and women.

pantaloen (pan-ta-lóon) *n.* [*St. Pantaleone*, patron saint of Venice] a ridiculous character in Italian comedy; the butt and accomplice of the clown in modern pantomime;—*pl.* a garment worn by males, reaching from the waist to the heel; trousers.

pantechnicon (pan-tek-ni-kon) *n.* [*G. pan*, all, and *techné*, art] a place where all kinds of manufactured articles are exposed for sale.

panter (pan-ter) *n.* one that pants.

pantheism (pan-thé-izm) *n.* [*G. pan*, all, and *theos*, god] the philosophical or religious system which denies the existence of a personal God, and recognizes Him only as identified with nature.

pantheist (pan-thé-ist) *n.* a believer in pantheism.

pantheistic, pantheistical (pan-thé-is-tik, -tikal) *a.* pertaining to pantheism.

Pantheon (pan-thé-un) *n.* [*G.*] a temple dedicated to all the gods; the whole body of divinities worshipped by a people.

panther (pan-ther) *n.* [*G.*] a leopard.

pantile (pan-tíl) *n.* a tile with a cross section like the letter S.

pantingly (pan-ting-li) *adv.* with gasps.

pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok-rá-si) *n.* [*G. pan*, all, *isos*, equal, and *krátein*, to rule] an ideal community where perfect equality exists, or the principle of such a community.

pan-tier (pan-tier) *n.* [*L. panis*, bread] the officer in a great family who has charge of the bread and the pantry.

pantograph (pan-tu-graf) *n.* [*G. pas*, *pantos*, all, and *graphein*, to write] an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging maps, charts, plans, etc.

pantographic (pan-tu-graf-ik) *a.* pertaining to a pantograph.

pantography (pan-tog-ra-fi) *n.* general description; copying by the pantograph.

pantological (pan-tu-loj-i-ka) *a.* pertaining to pantology.

pantology (pan-to-ló-ji) *n.* [*G. pas*, *pantos*, all, and *logos*, discourse] universal knowledge; a work of universal information.

pantometer (pan-tom-e-ter) *n.* [*G. métron*, measure] an instrument for measuring angles or determining perpendiculars.

pantometry (pan-tom-et-ri) *n.* measurement with the pantometer; universal measurement.

pantomime (pan-tu-mím) *n.* [*G. mimos*, imitator] a spectacular play in dumb show; a theatrical entertainment at Christmas time.

pantomimic (pan-tu-mim-ik) *a.* pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

pantomimist (pan-tu-mim-ist) *n.* one that acts in pantomime.

pantomorphic (pan-tu-mor-fik) *a.* [*G. morphé*, form] taking all shapes.

panton (pan-tun) *n.* [*Ger.*] a kind of horse-shoe.

pantophagist (pan-tof-a-jist) *n.* [*G. pas*, *pantos*, all, and *phagein*, eat] an omnivorous animal or person.

pantophagous (pan-tof-a-gus) *a.* eating all kinds of foods.

pantosopic (pan-tu-skop-ik) *a.* [*G. pas*, *pantos*, all, and *skopein*, to view] giving a wide field of vision.

pantry (pan-trí) *n.* [*L. panis*, bread] an apartment or closet in which provisions are kept.

pap (*pap*) *n.* [*M. E. pappé*] a nipple; a teat; a round, conical hill.

pap (*pap*) *n.* [*Imit.*] soft food for infants, as bread softened with water; pulp;—*v. t.* to feed with pap.



Panther.



Pantograph.

papa (pa-pá) *n.* [*Imit.*] father; a child's word.

papa (pá-pá) *n.* [*G. pappas*, father] a parish priest in the Greek church.

papacy (pá-pa-si) *n.* [*L. papa*, pope] the office and dignity of the pope; the popes collectively; papal jurisdiction; Roman Catholicism.

papal (pá-pál) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the pope or the papacy.

papalist (pá-pal-ist) *n.* a Roman Catholic.

papalize (pá-pal-iz) *v. t.* to make papal;—*v. i.* to conform to popery.

papally (pá-pal-i) *adv.* in a papal manner.

papas, pappas (pá-pas, pap-as) *n.* a papa of the Greek church.

papaverous (pa-pav-e-rus) *a.* [*L. fr. papaver* poppy] resembling the poppy.

papaw (pa-paw') *n.* [*Malay*] melon-tree.

paper (pá-per) *n.* [*G. papyrus*, a plant from which paper was made] a thin, flexible sheet made of vegetable fibres, used for writing, printing, packing, etc.; a printed or written instrument; a newspaper; a dissertation; notes; bills of exchange; promissory notes; paper-hangings;—*a.* consisting of paper; fictitious;—*v. t.* to cover with, or inclose in, paper. **Paper-credit**, promissory-notes. **Paper-hangings**, paper, plain or ornamented, for covering the walls of rooms. **Paper-mill**, a mill for the making of paper. **Paper-money**, paper-credit. **Paper-muslin**, glazed muslin used for linings and the like. **Paper-reed**, the papyrus. **Paper-stainer**, a maker of paper-hangings. **Paper-weight**, a small weight used to prevent loose papers from being displaced.

papery (pá-per-i) *a.* like paper.

papeterie (pap'e-tré) *n.* [*F.*] an ornamental case containing writing materials.

paphian (pá-fí-an) *a.* [*Paphos*, Cyprus] of, or pertaining to, Paphos, a city sacred to Venus; pertaining to Venus or her worship;—*n.* a native of Paphos; a votary of Venus; a whore.

papier-mâché (pap-yá-má-shá) *n.* [*F. fr. L. papirus*, paper, and *masticare*, to chew] pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and moulded into trays, salvers, etc.

Papilio (pa-pil'i-ó) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of butterflies.

papilionaceous (pa-pil-yo-ná-shus) *a.* [*L. papilio*, -onis, butterfly] resembling the butterfly; having a corolla resembling a butterfly, as in the bean or pea.

papilla (pa-pil-a) *n.* [*L. dim. of papula*] the pap or nipple; [*Bot.*] a protuberance;—*pl.* **papillæ** (pa-pil-é) minute elevations of the skin, tongue, etc.

papillary, papillate, papillose,

papillous (pap-i-lá-ri, -lát, -lós, -lus) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the nipple or papillæ; provided with, or full of, papillæ.

papillote (pap-i-lót) *n.* [*F. fr. L. papilio*, butterfly] a curl-paper.

papist (pá-pist) *n.* a Roman Catholic; an adherent of the pope.

papistic, papistical (pá-pis-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* adherent to the church of Rome; pertaining to popery.

papistry (pá-pis-trí) *n.* the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome; popery.

papoose, pappoose (pa-póos') *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] a North American Indian child.

pappea (pap'é-a) *n.* [*Karl W. L. Pappé*, botanist] a small hardwood tree.

pappose, pappous (pap'ós, -us) *a.* [*Pappus*] downy.

pappus (pap-us) *n.* [*G. pappos*, down] down, as on the seeds of the thistle, dandelion, etc.; the first hair on the chin.

pappy (pap-i) *a.* like pap; succulent.

Papuan (pap'ú-an) *a.* [*Papua*] of, or pertaining to, Papua or New Guinea; a native of Papua.

papula (pap'ú-lá) *n.*; *pl.* **papulæ** (pap'ú-lé) [*L.*, a pustule, pimple] a pimple.

papular, papulose, papulous (pap'-
-lōs, -lūs) *a.* pertaining to, or covered with, papulae.

papyraceous (pap-i-rā'-shūs) *a.* [*L. papyrus*] pertaining to, or consisting of, papyrus or paper.

papyrography (pap-i-rog'-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. graphēin, write*] a method of reproducing documents from pasteboard.

papyrus (pa-pi-rūs) *n.* [*L. fr. G. papyrus, an Egyptian rush*] a species of reed, which furnished writing material to the ancients; a manuscript written on papyrus.



Papyrus.

par (pār) *n.* [*L. equal*] state of equality. Above par, at a premium. At par, the original price of stocks, railway shares, etc. Below par, at a discount.

parabasis (pa-rab'-sis) *n.* [*G. para, beside, and bainein, to walk, step*] the chief choral part in ancient Greek comedy.

parable (par'-a-bl) *n.* [*G. parabolē, a comparison, fr. para, beside, and ballein, throw*] a fable or allegorical relation from which a moral is drawn.

parabola (pa-rab'-u-lā) *n.* [*L. fr. G., cf. parabolē*] a section of a cone made by a plane parallel to the surface of the cone.



Parabola.

parabole (pa-rab'-u-lē) *n.* a comparison; simile.

parabolic, parabolical (par'-a-bol'-ik, -i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a parabola.

parabolical (par'-a-bol'-i-kāl) *a.* of the nature of, or pertaining to, a parable; allegorical.

parabolically (par'-a-bol'-i-kāl-i) *adv.* by way of parable, or parabole; in the form of a parabola.

paraboloid (pa-rab'-u-loid) *n.* a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis.

Paracelsian (par'-a-sel'-si-an) *a.* [*Paracelsus, 1493-1541, Swiss physician*] pertaining to the doctrines of Paracelsus.

paracentesis (par'-a-sen-tē-sis) *n.* [*G. para, beside, and kentein, pierce*] the operation of tapping [*Surg.*].

paracentric (par'-a-sen-trik) *a.* [*G. kentron, centre*] deviating from circularity.

parachronism (pa-rak'-ru-nizm) *n.* [*G. chronos, time*] an error in chronology, the date of an event being made later than it was in reality.

parachute (par'-a-shōot) *n.* [*Fr. fr. L. parare, to prepare, ward off, and F. chute, a fall*] a contrivance in the form of an umbrella, which resists the descent from a balloon.



Parachute.

paraclete (par'-a-klēt) *n.* [*G. para, beside, and kalein, call*] one called to aid or support; an advocate, *esp.* the Comforter; the Holy Spirit.

paracrostic (par'-a-kros-tik) *n.* a poetical composition, in which the first verse contains in order all the letters that commence the remaining verses of the poem.

paracyanogen (par'-a-si-an-u-jen) *n.* a substance formed from mercury cyanide by heating.

parade (pa-rād) *n.* [*F. fr. L. parare, prepare*] show; display; ostentation; procession; martial array; the place where troops assemble for exercise, etc.; a parry; a public walk; —*v.t.* to make a spectacle of; to marshal in military order; —*v.i.* to go about for show; to assemble, or march, in military array.

paradigm (par'-a-dim) *n.* [*F. fr. G. para, beside, and deiknunai, show*] an example; a model; an illustration or parable; [*Gram.*] an example of a word in its various inflections.

paradigmatic, paradigmatical (par'-a-dig-mat'-ik, -i-kāl) *a.* exemplary.

paradigmatically (par'-a-dig-mat'-i-kāl-i) *adv.* by way of example.

paradisaic, paradisaical, paradisiac, paradisiacal (par'-a-di-sā'-ik, -i-kāl, -dis'-i-āk, -di-sī'-a-kāl) *a.* pertaining to, or like, paradise.

paradise (par'-a-dī-i) *n.* [*G. paradeisos, pleasure-ground, fr. O. Per. pairi, around, and diz, to mould, form*] the garden of Eden; a place of bliss; heaven.

Paradisea (par'-a-dis'-ē-a) *n.* the birds of paradise, noted for their splendid plumage.

Paradisia (par'-a-dis'-i-a) *n.* a genus of ornamental plants.

parados (par'-a-dos) *n.* [*F. parer, to guard, and dos, back, fr. L. dorsum*] earthworks behind a fortified place for protection from attacks in the rear.

paradox (par'-a-doks) *n.* [*G. para, against, beside, and doxa, opinion*] a sentiment seemingly absurd, yet true in fact; a contradiction of received opinions.

paradoxical (par'-a-dok'-si-kāl) *a.* having the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradox.

paradoxically (par'-a-dok'-si-kāl-i) *adv.* in a paradoxical manner.

paradoxicalness (par'-a-dok'-si-kāl-nes) *n.* the state of being paradoxical.

paraffin, paraffine (par'-a-fin, -fēn) *n.* [*L. parum, little, and affinis, akin*] a fatty substance, obtained from the distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc., which resists the action of acids and alkalis. Paraffin-oil, oily matter given off in the distillation of shale (used for illuminating and lubricating purposes).

parage (par'-ij) *n.* [*F. fr. L. par*] equality of name, blood, etc. *esp.* of land divided among heirs.

paragenesis (par'-a-jen'-e-sis) *n.* [*G. para, beside, and genesis, origin*] a species of hybridism.

paragenic (par'-a-jen'-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, paragenesis.

paragoge (par'-a-gō-je) *n.* [*G. para, beyond, and agein, to lead*] the addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word.

paragogic (par'-a-gō-jik) *a.* pertaining to, or constituting, a paragoge.

paragon (par'-a-gon) *n.* [*F. fr. Sp. fr. G. parakonaein, to rub against a whetstone, to compare*] a model or pattern implying superior excellence or perfection; —*v.t.* to rival; —*v.i.* to compare.

paragone (par'-a-gō-ne) *n.* [*It. fr. G. para, beside, and akonē, a whetstone*] touchstone; black marble admitting of an excellent polish.

paragram (par'-a-gram) *n.* [*cf. paragraph*] a play upon words; a pun.

paragraph (par'-a-graf) *n.* [*G. para, beside, and graphēin, write*] a distinct part of a writing or discourse; a section or subdivision; the character (¶), used as a reference or to mark a division; a short passage; a brief remark, as in a newspaper; —*v.t.* to make or write in paragraphs.

paragraphic, paragraphical (par'-a-graf'-ik, -i-kāl) *a.* consisting of paragraphs.

paraheliotropism (par'-a-hē-li-ot'-ru-pizm) *n.* [*G. para, beside, hēlios, sun, and trepein, to turn*] the diurnal sleep of plants.

paraleipsis (par'-a-lip'-sis) *n.* [*G. para, beside, and leipein, to leave*] a pretended omission for rhetorical effect.

parallactic (par'-a-lak'-tik) *a.* pertaining to parallax.

parallax (par'-a-laks) *n.* [*G. para, beside, and allassein, to change*] the difference between the position of a body as seen from a point on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from the earth's centre.





Parallel ruler.

parallel (par'-a-lel) *a.* [*G. allēlōn, of one another*] extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; having the same direction or

tendency; agreeing in essential parts; like; similar;—*n.* a line parallel to another; conformity in all essential points; resemblance; comparison made; counterpart; a trench in front of a fortress parallel to its defences; a sign of reference (*ll.*), used to direct attention to marginal or foot notes;—*v.t.* to place parallel; to resemble; to correspond to; to equal; to compare. **Parallels** of latitude, circles on the earth parallel to the equator.

parallelism (par-ā-lel-iz-əm) *n.* state of being parallel; comparison; resemblance.

parallelogram (par-ā-lel-ū-gram) *n.* [*G.* *gramma*, line] a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel.  Parallelogram.

paralleloiped (par-ā-lel-ū-pī-ped) *n.* [*G.* *parallelōs* and *epipedon*, a plane surface, *fr. epi*, on, and *pedon*, ground] a prism whose faces are parallelograms. 

paralogism (pā-rāl-ū-jizm) *n.* [*G.* *Paralleloiped*, *para*, beside, and *logos*, reason] reasoning contrary to logical canons.

paralogize (pā-rāl-ū-jiz) *v.i.* to reason falsely.

paralogy (pā-rāl-ō-ji) *n.* false reasoning.

paralysis (pā-rāl-ī-sis) *n.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *luēin*, to loosen] loss of voluntary motion or sensation in any part of the body.

paralytic (pā-rāl-ī-ik) *a.* pertaining to paralysis; affected with, or inclined to, paralysis;—*n.* a person affected with palsy.

paralyze (pā-rāl-ī-z) *v.t.* to affect with paralysis; to unnerve; to impair the action or energy of.

paramagnetic (par-ā-mag-net-ik) *a.* attracted by a magnet.

paramatta (par-ā-mat-ā) *n.* [*Paramatta*, Austral.] a fabric of wool and cotton.

parameter (pā-ram-e-ter) *n.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *metron*, measure] a constant quantity entering into an equation.

paramo (pā-rā-mō) *n.* [*Sp.*] a lofty desert plain in the Andes.

paramount (pā-rā-mōnt) *a.* [*F. fr. L. per*, through, *ad*, to, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain] superior; of highest importance; pre-eminent; chief.—*n.* the highest in rank; the chief.

paramountly (pā-rā-mōnt-lī) *adv.* in a paramount manner; of paramount importance.

paramour (pā-rā-mōor) *n.* [*F. fr. L. per*, by, and *amor*, love] a lover in a bad sense; a concubine.

parang (par-āng) *n.* [*Malay*] a large, heavy knife used in felling trees, etc.

parancea, paranoia (pā-rā-nē-ā, noi-ā) *n.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *noein*, to think] a chronic type of insanity.

paranthesis (par-an-thē-ī-un) *n.* an image of the sun seen at same altitude.

paranthine (par-an-thēn, par-an-thīn) *n.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *anthein*, to blossom] a kind of scapolite.

paranymph (pā-rā-nīm-f) *n.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *nymphē*, bride] a groomsmen or bridesmaid; one that countenances and supports another.

parapet (pā-rā-pet) *n.* [*F. fr. It. parapetto*, a wall breast-high, *fr. L. parare*, get ready, and *pectus*, breast] a breast-work; a wall or barrier on the edge of a bridge, quay, etc., to prevent people from falling over.

paraph (par-āf) *n.* [*cf. paragraph*] a flourish under one's signature (formerly used to provide against forgery).

paraphernalia (par-ā-fer-nāl-i-ā) *n. pl.* [*G.* *para*, beyond, and *phernē*, dowry, *fr. pherein*, bring] goods of a wife beyond her dowry; appendages; ornaments; trappings.

paraphrase (par-ā-frāz) *n.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *phrasis*, a phrase] a re-statement of a passage in fuller and clearer terms; a free translation into the same or another language; a hymn founded on a passage of Scripture;—*v.t.* to explain, interpret, or translate with latitude;—*v.i.* to compose a paraphrase.

paraphrast (par-ā-frast) *n.* one that paraphrases.

paraphrastic, paraphrastical (par-ā-fras-tik, ti-kal) *a.* explaining or translating freely; of the nature of a paraphrase.

paraphrastically (par-ā-fras-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a paraphrastic manner.

paraplegia (par-ā-plē-ji-ā) *n.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *plēssein*, to strike] paralysis of the lower parts of the body.

paraquet (par-ā-ket) *n.* See parrakeet.

parasang (par-ā-sang) *n.* [*G. fr. Per.*] a Persian measure of length, nearly four English miles.

paraselene (par-ā-se-lē-nē) *n.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *selēnē*, moon] a bright spot on a lunar halo produced by refraction through vertical ice-crystals.

parasite (par-ā-sīt) *n.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *sitos*, food] a hanger on; a toady; a plant, or animal, that lives at the expense of another.

parasitic (par-ā-sīt-ik) *a.* of the nature of a parasite; fawning; living as a parasite.

parasitically (par-ā-sīt-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a parasitic manner.

parasitism (par-ā-sīt-izm) *n.* the condition or manner of a parasite.

parasol (par-ā-sol) *n.* [*F. fr. L. parare*, to ward off, and *sol*, sun] a small umbrella used by ladies to protect them from the sun's rays.

parataxis (pā-rā-tak-sis) *n.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *tassein*, arrange] an unconnected arrangement of sentences.

parathesis (pā-rā-thē-sis) *n.* [*G.*] apposition [*Gram.*]; a parenthetical notice [*Rhet.*].

paratonic (par-ā-ton-ik) *a.* [*G.* *para*, beside, and *teinein*, to stretch] retarding plant growth; sensitive to light (used of plants).

paravail (par-ā-vāl) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. per*, through, and *ad vallem*, to the valley] inferior; pertaining to the lowest tenant holding under a mean lord [*Feudal Law*].

paravant, paravaunt (par-ā-vānt) *n.* [*O.F.*] in front; first; beforehand.

parboil (pār-boil) *v.t.* [*F. fr. L. per*, through, and *bullire*, to boil, *cf. boil*] to boil in part.

parbuckle (pār-buk-ī) *n.* [*L. par*, equal, a pair, and *E. buckle*] a device formed of a single rope for lowering or hoisting a weighty body, as a cask;—*v.t.* to hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

parcel (pārs) *n.* [*F. fr. Late L. particella*, *dim. of pars*, part] any mass or quantity; a bundle; a package; a part; a portion;—*v.t.* to divide into parts or portions;—*adv.* in part. **Parcel post**, an established system for conveying and delivering parcels.

parceling, parcelling (pār-sel-ing) *n.* strips of tarred canvas round a rope.

parcenary (pār-se-nā-ri) *n.* co-heirship.

parcener (pār-se-ner) *n.* [*F. fr. L. partitio*, -onis, a share] a co-heir.

parch (pārch) *v.t.* [*Etym. doubtful*] to scorch; to shrivel with heat;—*v.i.* to be scorched; to become very dry.

parchedness (pār-ched-nes) *n.* state of being scorched or dried up.

parchment (pārch-ment) *n.* [*Peramos*, Asia Minor, where it was first made] the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on; a document.

pard (pārd) *n.* [*G. pardos*] the leopard.

pardon (pār-dun, -dn) *v.t.* [*L. per* and *donare*, give] to forgive; to absolve from; to remit the penalty of; to overlook, as a fault;—*n.* forgiveness; remission of a penalty; a deed conveying legal forgiveness.

pardonable (pār-dun-ā-bl) *a.* admitting of pardon; venial.

pardonableness (pār-dun-ā-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being pardonable.

pardonably (pār-dun-ā-bl-i) *adv.* in a manner admitting of pardon.

pardoner (pár-dun-er) *n.* one that forgives or absolves.

pardy, perdy (pár-dē, per-dē) *int.* [O.F. corruption of *par*, by, and *Dieu*, God] certainly; of a truth.

pare (pár) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *parare*, prepare] to cut or shave off; to diminish by little and little.

paregoric (par-e-gor'ik) *a.* [G. *para*, beside, and *agora*, assembly] mitigating; assuaging pain; — *n.* a medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne; tincture of opium.

pareira (pa-rá-ra, pa-rí-ra) *n.* [Braz.] a Brazilian plant, or the drug derived from it.

parella (pa-rel'a) *n.* [F.] a crustaceous lichen.

parembole (pa-rem-bu-lē) *n.* [G. *para*, beside, *en*, in, and *balein*, to throw] an explanatory insertion in a period.

parenchyma (pa-reng-ki-mā) *n.* [G. *para*, beside, and *agchein*, pour in] the soft, cellular tissue of certain organs, as the pith of plants.

parenchymatous, parenchymous (par-eng-kim'a-tus, pa-reng-ki-mus) *a.* pertaining to, or like, parenchyma.

parenesis (pa-ren'e-sis) *n.* [G. *ainein*, to praise] persuasion; exhortation.

parenetic, parenetical (par-e-net'ik, -i-ka) *a.* persuasive; exhorting.

parent (pár-ent) *n.* [L. *parere*, *ppr. parens*, *parentis*, to bring forth] a father or mother; one that, or that which, produces; source; origin.

parentage (pár-en-tij) *n.* extraction; birth; parents or ancestors considered in their character or social position.

parental (pa-ren-tā) *a.* pertaining to, or becoming, parents; tender; affectionate.

Parentalia (par-en-tā-li-ā) *n.pl.* periodical observances among the Romans in honour of deceased ancestors.

parentally (pa-ren-tā-li) *adv.* in a tender or parental manner.

parenthesis (pa-ren-the-sis) *n.* [G. *para*, beside, *en*, in, and *thesis*, a placing] an explanatory word or sentence inserted in another sentence, not grammatically connected with it, and inclosed within curved lines or dashes; — *pl.* the marks of a parenthesis (—).

parenthetic, parenthetical (par-en-thet'ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or expressed in, a parenthesis; using parentheses.

parenthetically (par-en-thet-i-ka-li) *adv.* in the form of a parenthesis.

parer (pár-er) *n.* one that, or that which, pares.

parilage (pár-fi-lāj) *n.* [F.] an amusement consisting in disentangling threads.

pargasite (pár-ga-sit) *n.* [*Pargos*, Finland] a variety of hornblende.

parget (pár-jet) *v.l.* [F. fr. L.] to cover with plaster; — *n.* gypsum; rough plaster; pargeting.

pargeter (pár-jet-er) *n.* a plasterer.

pargeting (pár-jet-ing) *n.* plaster-work, *esp.* ornamental plaster-work.

parheliacal, parhelic (pár-hē-li'z-a-ka, -hē'li-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or constituting, a parhelion or parhelia.

parhelion (pár-hē-li-on) *n.*; *pl.* **parhelia** (-ā) [G. *para*, beside, and *hēlios*, sun] a mock sun appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.

pariah (pá-ri-ā) *n.* [Tamil, *paraiyan*] one of a low caste of Hindus in India; an outcast.

Parian (pá-ri-an) *a.* [*Paros*] of, or pertaining to, the island of Paros, one of the Cyclades; — *n.* a fine quality of porcelain clay, used for statuettes, etc.

parietal (pa-ri-e-tal) *a.* [L. *paries*, *parietis*, wall] pertaining to a wall; pertaining to buildings, or the care of them; pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body; borne on the sides of the ovary.

parietary (pa-ri-e-tā-ri) *n.* wall-pellitory [Bot.].

paring (pár-ing) *n.* that which is pared off; a clipping; rind; practice of cutting off the surface of grass-land for tillage.

parish (par-ish) *n.* [F. *paroisse*, fr. G. *para*, beside, and *oikos*, house] a district with local self-government, *orig.* an ecclesiastical district; — *a.* relating to, or maintained by, a parish; provincial. **Parish-clerk**, a layman that leads the responses.

parishioner (pa-rish-un-er) *n.* a member of a parish.

Parisian (pa-ri-z'i-an) *a.* of, or belonging to, Paris; — *n.* a native or inhabitant of Paris.

parisyllabic (par-i-si-lab'ik) *a.* [L. *par*, *paris*, equal] having the same number of syllables.

parity (par-i-ti) *n.* [F. fr. L. *par*, *equal*] equality; close correspondence; analogy.

park (párk) *n.* [A.S. *pcarrne*] a tract of ground kept for the preservation of game [E. Law]; a piece of ground inclosed for ornament or recreation; the space in the rear of an army occupied by the artillery, pontoons, etc.; the objects themselves; — *v.t.* to inclose in a park; to bring together in a compact body.

parka (pár-ka) *n.* an Eskimo outer garment of undressed skin.

parlance (pár-lans) *n.* [F. *parler*, *speak*] conversation; form of speech.

parley (pár-li) *v.i.* to confer, as with an enemy; — *n.* discourse or conversation; a conference, *esp.* with an enemy.

parliament (pár-li-ment) *n.* the British legislative assembly, comprising the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons.

parliamentarian (pár-li-men-tā-ri-an) *n.* an adherent of the Long Parliament.

parliamentary (pár-li-men-tā-ri) *a.* pertaining to, enacted by, or according to the established rules of, parliament.

parlour (pár-lur) *n.* a room in a house which the family usually occupy; a reception-room; — *orig.* a room for private conversation.

Parmelia (pár-mē-li-ā) *n.* [G. *parmē*, shield] a genus of lichens.

Parmesan (pár-me-zan) *a.* of, or relating to, Parma, a town in Italy; — *n.* Parmesan cheese.

Parnassia (pár-nas'i-ā) *n.* [*Parnassus*] a genus of beautiful plants; grass of Parnassus.

Parnassian (pár-nas'yan) *a.* pertaining to Parnassus, a mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Parnellism (pár-nel-izm) *n.* a movement for Irish Home Rule, led by Parnell.

Parnellite (pár-nel-it) *n.* a follower of the policy of Charles Stewart Parnell; — *a.* of, or pertaining to, the movement led by Parnell.

parochial (pa-rō-ki-ā) *a.* [L. *parochialis*] of, or relating to, a parish; narrow in thought, taste, feeling, etc.

parochialism (pa-rō-ki-ā-izm) *n.* parochial government; narrow-mindedness; provincialism.

parodic, parodical (pa-rōd'ik, -i-ka) *a.* in the form of parody.

parodist (par'u-dist) *n.* one that writes a parody.

parody (par'u-di) *n.* [G. *parodia*, a song sung beside (*ē.e.* in imitation of) another, fr. *para*, beside, and *ōdē*, a song] a burlesque composition in imitation of a serious one; — *v.t.* to turn into a parody; to burlesque in verse.

parol (pa-rōl) *n.* oral declaration; pleadings in a suit; — *a.* oral.

parole (pa-rōl) *n.* [F. fr. L. *parabola*, a parable, a saying] word of honour, *esp.* a promise given by a prisoner of war not to escape from, or serve against, his captors until properly ransomed or exchanged; a password given to officers of the guard.

paronomasia (par-u-nu-nā-si-ā) *n.* [G. *para*, beside, and *ōnoma*, name] a play upon words; a rhetorical figure in which words allied in sound are used antithetically.

paronym (par-u-nim) *n.* a paronymous word.

paronymous (pa-ron-i-mus) *a.* having the same derivation; having a similar sound, but different in orthography and meaning, as *hair* and *hare*.

parouquet, parouquet (pär-ü-ket) *n.* See **parrakeet**.

parotid (pä-röt'id) *n.* [*G. para*, beside, and *otos*, ear] the salivary gland situated near the ear; —*a.* situated near the ear.

parotiditis, parotitis (pä-röt-i-d'i-tis, pä-ü-ti-tis) *n.* mumps.

paroxysm (pä-rük-sizm) *n.* [*G. oxus*, sharp] a fit of a disease; convulsion.

paroxysmal (pä-rük-siz-mäl) *a.* pertaining to, caused, or marked by, paroxysm.

parquet (pä-rket') *n.* [*F.*] the ground-floor of a theatre, or the part of it behind the orchestra; parquetry.

parquetry (pä-rket-ri) *n.* [*F. parqueter*, to inlay a wooden floor] mosaic in wood; —*v.i.* to form in parquetry.

parr (pä-r) *n.* [*Etym.* doubtful] a young salmon.

parrakeet (pä-r-ä-kēt) *n.* [*Sp. periquito*] a small parrot with a long tail.

parricidal (pä-r-i-si-däl) *a.* pertaining to parricide.

parricide (pä-r-i-sid) *n.* [*L. pater*, father, and *caedere*, kill] one that murders a parent or one to whom reverence is due; the murder itself.

parrot (pä-rüt) *n.* [*F. perroquet*, "little Peter," a nickname given to the bird] a climbing bird with splendid plumage, remarkable for its power of imitating the human voice; a chatterer; one that repeats the sentiments of another; —*v.i.* to talk like a parrot; to repeat by rote. **Parrot-coal**, coal that crepitates in burning. **Parrot-fish**, a fish named from its colour and shape of jaw.



Parrakeet.

parrotry (pä-rüt-ri) *n.* servile imitation.

parry (pä-ri) *v.* [*F. parer*, to ward off, fr. *L. parare*, to prepare] to ward off; to evade.

parse (pä-rz) *v.t.* [*L. pars*, a part] to name the parts of speech in a sentence, and show their relations.

Parsee (pä-rsē) *n.* [*Per.*] an Indian adherent of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion; —*a.* of, or pertaining to, the Parsees or their doctrines.

Parseeism (pä-rsē-izm) *n.* the religion and customs of the Parsees.

parsimonious (pä-r-si-mō-ni-us) *a.* sparing in expenditure; frugal to excess; niggardly.

parsimoniously (pä-r-si-mō-ni-us-li) *adv.* in a parsimonious manner; sparingly.

parsimoniousness (pä-r-si-mō-ni-us-nes) *n.* state of being parsimonious; niggardliness.

parsimony (pä-r-si-mu-ni) *n.* [*L. fr. parcus*, sparing] sparingness in the expenditure of means; excessive economy; stinginess.

parsley (pä-rs-li) *n.* [*G. petros*, rock, and *selinon*, parsley] a culinary plant yielding a drug.

parsnip (pä-rs-nip) *n.* [*L. pastinum*, two-forked dibble] a plant with edible root.

parson (pä-rsn) *n.* [*L. persona*, a person] the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman.

parsonage (pä-rsun-ij) *n.* the house and glebe belonging to a parish for the use of the minister; residence of a parson.

parsonic (pä-rsun-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a parson; clerical.

Parsonia (pä-rsun-zä-a) *n.* [*Dr. Parsons*] a genus of vines with twining shrubs.

part (pärt) *n.* [*L. pars, partis*] a distinct portion, piece, or fragment, of a whole; a component; an essential element; an organ; a proportional quantity; an equal constituent; division; share; lot; concern; interest; side; faction; role; a melody in a harmonic piece; —*pl.* accomplishments; faculties; —*v.t.* to divide; to distribute; to share; to sunder; to intervene betwixt, as combatants; —*v.i.* to separate; to go asunder; to take leave; to part with; to give up. **Parts of speech**, the classes of words. **Part song**, a vocal composition for two or more voices without accompaniment [*Mus.*].

partake (pä-r-täk') *v.t.* [*E. part and take*] to have a part in; to share; —*v.i.* to take a part, portion, or share, in common with others; to have something of the properties, nature, or office.

partaker (pä-r-tä-ker) *n.* one that has or takes a part; a sharer.

parterre (pä-r-tär') *n.* [*F. par*, on, and *terre*, earth] an ornamental arrangement of beds in a flower-garden; the pit of a theatre.

parthenogenesis (pä-r-the-nō-jen-e-sis) *n.* [*G. parthenos*, virgin, and *genesis*, production] reproduction without sexual union.

Parthian (pä-r-thi-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Parthia, an ancient region in Persia.

partial (pä-r-shäl) *a.* [*L. pars, partis*, part] affecting a part only; biased to one party; inclined to favour unreasonably; [*Bot.*] secondary.

partiality (pä-r-shi-äl-ti) *n.* the quality of being partial.

partially (pä-r-shäl-i) *adv.* in part; in a partial manner.

partibility (pä-r-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.* susceptibility of division, partition, or severance.

partible (pä-r-ti-bl) *a.* [*L. fr. partire*, divide] divisible; separable.

participant (pä-r-tis-i-pant) *n.* one that participates; a partaker.

participate (pä-r-tis-i-pät) *v.t.* [*L. participare*, *pp. participatus*, fr. *pars*, *partis*, part, and *capere*, to take] to share in; —*v.i.* to partake.

participation (pä-r-tis-i-pä-shun) *n.* state of sharing in common with others.

participator (pä-r-tis-i-pä-tur) *n.* one that partakes with another.

participial (pä-r-tis-i-päl) *a.* having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.

participially (pä-r-ti-sip'i-äl-i) *adv.* in the manner of a participle.

participle (pä-r-tis-i-pl) *n.* one of the infinite forms of the verb.

particle (pä-r-tik-kl) *n.* [*L. dim. of pars*, *partis*, part] a minute part of matter; an atom; a part of speech not inflected.

particular (pä-r-tik-ü-lar) *a.* relating to a part, or to a single person or thing; individual; peculiar; specific; special; singular; minute in details; precise; nice in taste; fastidious; —*n.* a single point or circumstance; a detail. **In particular**, specially.

particularism (pä-r-tik-ü-lar-izm) *n.* attention to one's own special interests; a theological dogma that divine grace has a special efficacy only for the elect.

particularist (pä-r-tik-ü-lar-ist) *n.* an advocate of particularism.

particularity (pä-r-tik-ü-lar-i-ti) *n.* quality of being particular.

particularization (pä-r-tik-ü-lar-i-zä-shun) *n.* act of particularizing.

particularize (pä-r-tik-ü-lar-iz) *v.t.* to enumerate in detail; to specify; —*v.i.* to be attentive to particulars or details.

particularly (pä-r-tik-ü-lar-i) *adv.* in a particular manner; especially.

particulate (pä-r-tik-ü-lät) *a.* of, pertaining to, or resembling, particles.

partim (pä-r-tim) *adv.* [*L.*] in part.

parting (pä-r-ting) *n.* act of dividing; a separation; leave-taking. **Parting-cup**, a drinking-cup with two handles on opposite sides.

partisan (pä-r-ti-zän) *n.* [*F. fr. L. partiri*, to part] an adherent to a party or faction; a soldier sent out on a special enterprise; —*a.* adherent to a faction; engaged in special enterprise.

partisan, partizan (pä-r-ti-zän) *n.* [*O.F.*] a kind of halberd, or a soldier armed with this weapon.

partisanship (pä-r-ti-zän-ship) *n.* adherence to a party.

partite (pä-r-tit) *a.* divided nearly to the base [*Bot.*].

partition (pä-r-tish-un) *n.* division; separation; that which divides or separates; dividing wall; division of an estate, etc., into severalty; —*v.t.* to divide into shares; to divide by walls.

partitive (pár-ti-tiv) *n.* a word expressing partition; a distributive; —*a.* denoting a part.

partitively (pár-ti-tiv-li) *adv.* in a partitive manner.

partly (párt-li) *adv.* in part; in some measure.

partner (párt-ner) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *pars, partis, part*] a partaker; an associate; a member of a partnership; one that dances with another; a husband or wife.

partnership (párt-ner-ship) *n.* participation with another; association of persons for prosecuting business.

partridge (pár-trí-j) *n.* [*G. perdix*] a small game bird. Partridge-wood, a variegated tropical wood, esteemed for cabinet work.

parturient (pár-tú-ri-ent) *a.* [L. fr. *parere*, produce] bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; prolific.

parturition (pár-tú-rish-un) *n.* act of bringing forth young.

party (párt-ti) *n.* [O.F. *partie*, fr. L. *partire, pp. partitus*, divide] a number of persons united in opinion; side; cause; an accessory; a company invited; a social assembly; a small number of troops despatched on special service; a litigant; —*a.* of, or belonging to, a party or faction; [Her.] parted—used of a field. **Party-coloured**, variegated. **Party-jury**, a jury half natives, half foreigners. **Party-spirited**, having the spirit of party. **Party-wall**, a wall separating adjoining premises.

parvenu (pár-ve-nū) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pervenire*, to arrive] an upstart.

parvis (pár-vis) *n.* [O.F., a porch, fr. root of *paradise*] the area round a church; a room over the church porch for a school, etc.; a church porch.

pas (pá) *n.* [F.] step; dance. **Take the pas of**, precede.

paschal (pas-kál) *a.* [L. fr. H. *pasach*, pass over] pertaining to the passover or to Easter.

pasha (pa-shaw', pá-shá) *n.* [Per.] a Turkish official of high rank.

pashalic (pa-shaw'-lik, pá-shá'-lik) *n.* the jurisdiction of a pasha.

pashm (pashm) *n.* [Per.] a wool obtained in Tibet.

pasigraphy (pa-sig'-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. pas*, all, and *graphein*, write] a system of writing for universal use.

Pasitelean (pas-i-té'-le-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a school of Greek sculpture founded by Pasiteles, in Rome.

pasma (pas-ma) *n.* [*G. passein*, to sprinkle] a powder for sprinkling.

pasque-flower (pask'-flou-er) *n.* [*H. pasach*, to pass over] a plant with large, purple flowers.

pasquin, pasquinade (pas'-kwin, -kwi-nád) *n.* [*Pasquino*, a witty Roman cobbler] a lampoon; a satire; —*v.t.* to lampoon.

pass (pas) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *passus*, a step] to go by, beyond, over, through, etc.; to spend; to disregard; to surpass; to exceed; to be accepted by; to cause to move or go; to transfer; to pronounce; to sanction; to ratify; to circulate; to undergo successfully; to send through; —*v.i.* to go; to move; to be transferred from one state to another; to go through; to vanish; to die; to elapse; to undergo examination successfully; to happen; to be accepted; to circulate; to go unheeded or neglected; to trust; —*n.* a passage; a way, esp. a narrow and difficult way; a passport; a thrust; condition; conjuncture; successful result from a test. **Pass-book**, a book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit; a bank-book. **Pass-key**, a master-key; a latch key. **Pass-ticket**, a free ticket of admission, as to an exhibition. **To come to pass**, to happen. **To pass on**, to proceed.

passable (pas-a-bl) *a.* capable of being passed, travelled, navigated, etc.; current; admissible.

passably (pas-a-bli) *adv.* in a passable manner; tolerably.

passade (pa-sád') *n.* a thrust; a turn or course of a horse backward or forward.



Partridge.

passage (pas'-ij) *n.* [F. fr. Low L. *passare*, to pass] act, time, or right of passing; journey; voyage; way or course of transit; entrance or exit; vestibule; fare; incident; part of a book, etc.; paragraph; formal enactment; an encounter.

passant (pas'-ant) *a.* walking—applied to an animal on a shield.

passé (pas-sá) *a.* [F.] past one's best; nearly out of date.

passementerie (pas-men-te-ré') *n.* [F.] trimming for dresses.

passenger (pas-en-jer) *n.* a traveller, esp. by some conveyance.

passe-partout (pás-pár-tóó') *n.* [F. fr. L. *per*, through, and *lotus*, all] a master-key; a picture frame.

passer (pas'-er) *n.* one that passes.

passerine (pas'-er-in) *a.* [L. fr. *passer*, sparrow] pertaining to sparrows.

passibility (pas-i-bil'-ti) *n.* quality of being passible.

passible (pas-i-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *patis, pp. passus*, suffer] susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents.

Passiflora (pas-i-fló'-ra) *n.* [L.] a genus of climbing herbs.

passing (pas'-ing) *n.* the act of moving by or on; dying; passage; transit; ratification; —*a.* that now happening; current; fleeting; notable; extraordinary. **Passing-bell**, the bell rung at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the departing soul. **Passing-note**, a discordant note melodiously combined with the essential ones.

passion (pash-un) *n.* [F. fr. L. *patis, pp. passus*, to suffer] suffering, esp. the last sufferings of the Saviour; emotion; strong feeling; wrath; ardent affection; eager desire; object of ardent desire. **Passion-flower**, a plant of the genus *Passiflora*. **Passion-play**, a representation of Christ's passion. **Passion-week**, the week immediately preceding Easter, in which the commemoration of Christ's passion begins.

passionate (pash-un-at) *a.* easily moved to anger; moved by strong emotions; vehement; enthusiastic.

passionately (pash-un-at-li) *adv.* in a passionate manner.

passionateness (pash-un-at-nes) *n.* state of being passionate.

passionist (pash-un-ist) *n.* a member of a Roman Catholic order pledged to commemorate the passion of Christ.

passionless (pash-un-les) *a.* void of passion; of a calm temper.

passive (pas'-iv) *a.* suffering; receiving impressions; submissive.

passively (pas'-iv-li) *adv.* in a passive manner; like a passive verb.

passiveness (pas'-iv-nes) *n.* the quality of being passive.

passivity (pa-siv'-i-ti) *n.* passiveness.

passman (pas'-man) *n.* a student that obtains his degree without honours.

passover (pas'-over) *n.* a feast of the Jews to commemorate the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites; the sacrifice offered at the feast; the paschal lamb.

passport (pas'-pört) *n.* [F. fr. *passer*, to pass, and *port*, port] a document ensuring protection, or granting permission to pass.

password (pas'-wurd) *n.* a word to distinguish friend from enemy.

past (pást) *a.* not present or future; elapsed; ended; —*n.* a former state; bygone times; —*adv.* by; along; —*prep.* beyond; after; exceeding; out of the reach of.

paste (pást) *n.* [O.F. fr. *G. passein*, sprinkle] a soft composition, as of flour and water; dough prepared for pies, etc.; a fine glass to imitate gems; a mineral substance in which other minerals are found,



Passion-flower.

embedded; —*v.t.* to unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.

pasteboard (pās't-bōrd) *n.* a stiff, thick paper; — *a.* made of pasteboard.

pastel (pas'tel) *n.* [F. fr. L. *dim.* of *pastus*, food] a coloured crayon; or wood.

pastern (pas'tern) *n.* [*Pasture*] the part of a horse's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof.

Pasteurism (pas-ter-izm) *n.* [*Pasteur*] method of inoculation devised by Pasteur.

Pasteurization (pas-ter-i-zā-shun) *n.* preserving of fermented liquids by heating.

Pasteurize (pas-ter-iz) *v.t.* to subject to the process of Pasteurism or Pasteurization; to sterilize fermented liquors.

pasticcio, pastiche (pas-tich'i-ō, -tēsh') *n.* [It.] a medley; a picture in the style of another.

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tēl) *n.* [L. *pastillus*, a little loaf, *dim.* of *pastus*, food] an aromatic substance burned for cleansing and scenting a room; an aromatic lozenge.

pastime (pās'tim) *n.* [E. *pass* and *time*] that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably; recreation; diversion.

pastor (pās'tur) *n.* [L. fr. *pascer*, *pp.* *pastus*, feed] a minister of the gospel.

pastoral (pās'tu-ral) *a.* pertaining to shepherds or rural life; relating to the cure of souls, or the office of pastor; — *n.* a poem describing rural life; an idyl; a bucolic; a pastoral letter; a pastorate.

pastorale (pās-to-rā'lā) *n.* a cantata on rustic life.

pastoralism (pās'tu-ral-izm) *n.* rural character.

pastorally (pās'tu-ral-i) *adv.* in a pastoral manner.

pastorate (pās'tu-rat) *n.* office or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; term of a pastor's office; the body of pastors in a district.

pastorship (pās'tur-ship) *n.* office or rank of pastor.

pastry (pās'tri) *n.* [*paste*] articles of food made chiefly of paste, as pies, tarts, etc. **Pastry-cook**, one whose occupation is to make and sell pastry.

pasturable (pās'tūr-a-bl) *a.* fit for pasture.

pasturage (pās'tūr-ij) *n.* the business of feeding or grazing cattle; pasture.

pasture (pās'tūr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pascer*, *pp.* *pastus*, feed] grass for the food of cattle; ground on which cattle graze; — *v.t.* to feed on grass; to supply grass for food; — *v.i.* to graze.

pastureless (pās'tūr-les) *a.* devoid of pasture.

pasty (pās'ti) *n.* [*paste*] a pie inclosed in paste; — *a.* made of, or like, paste.

pat (pat) *n.* [fr. *pat*, to strike gently] a small mass, as of butter beat into shape.

pat (pat) *a.* [Ety. m. doubtful] exactly suitable; fit; — *adv.* fitly; exactly; — *n.* a light, quick blow with the fingers or hand; — *v.t.* to strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

patagium (pat-a-jī-um) *n.* [L.] the wing-like expansion of the integument by which bats, etc., support themselves in the air.

Patagonian (pat-a-gō-ni-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Patagonia, in South America; — *n.* an Indian dwelling in Patagonia.

patamar (pat-a-mār) *n.* [E. Ind.] a coasting-vessel of Bombay and Ceylon.

patavinity (pat-a-vin'i-ti) *n.* [L. *Patavium*, Padua, Livy's birthplace] the style of Livy; the use of provincial words.

patch (pach) *n.* [Ety. m. doubtful] a piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; a similar piece; a small piece of silk on the face to heighten beauty; a plot of ground; — *v.t.* to mend with a patch or pieces; to repair clumsily; to adorn, as the face, with a patch; to compose in a hasty or irregular way.

patcher (pach'er) *n.* one that patches or botches.

patchiness (pach'i-nes) *n.* state of being patchy.

patchouli (pa-chō'li) *n.* [E. Ind.] an herb perfume itself.

patchwork (pach-wurk) *n.* work composed of pieces sewed together; anything of ill-adapted parts.

patchy (pach'i) *a.* full of patches.

pâté (pā'tā) *n.* [cf. *pasty*] a small pasty. **Pâté de foie gras**, pasty of fat goose liver.

pate (pāt) *n.* [O.F.] the head; the top of the head.

pate (pā'tā) *n.* [F.] a kind of platform.

patella (pa-tel'a) *n.* [L. fr. G. *patanē*, plate] a small vase; the knee-cap; a limpet.

patellar (pa-tel-ar) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the patella.

patellite (pat'e-lit) *n.* a fossil limpet.

paten (pat'en) *n.* [G. *patanē*] the plate on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.

patent (pāt'ent, pat'ent) *a.* [L. *patere*, *ppr.* *patens*, *patentis*, be open] open; evident; manifest; spreading; open to public perusal, as letters *patent*; appropriated by letters patent; — *n.* an official grant conferring a title or other privilege; a deed securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention; — *v.t.* to grant or secure a patent. **Patent-leather**, varnished leather. **Patent-rolls**, record of letters patent. **Patent-yellow**, pigment obtained from mixing litharge and salt.

patentee (pā-ten-tē, pat-en-tē) *n.* one that has a patent.

patera (pat'e-ra) *n.* [L. fr. *patere*, to lie open] a shallow dish; a flat ornament in relief.

paterfamilias (pā-ter-fa-mil'i-as) *n.* [L.] father of a family.

paternal (pa-ter-nal) *a.* [L. *pater*, father] pertaining to a father; fatherly; hereditary.

paternally (pa-ter-nal-i) *adv.* in a paternal manner.

paternity (pa-ter-ni-ti) *n.* relation of a father to his offspring; authorship.

paternoster (pā-ter-nos-ter, pat-er-nos'ter) *n.* [L., Our Father] the Lord's Prayer; a rosary used by Roman Catholics in devotion.

path (pāth) *n.* [A.S.] a way, course, or track; a narrow way beaten by foot; course of action, conduct, or procedure.

pathetic, pathetical (pa-thet'ik, -i-kal) *a.* [G. fr. *pathos*, suffering] affecting or moving the tender emotions.

pathetically (pa-thet'i-kal-i) *adv.* in a pathetic manner.

pathless (pāth'les) *a.* destitute of paths; untrdden.

pathogenetic, pathogenic (pāth-u-je-net'ik, -jen'ik) *a.* producing disease.

pathogeny (pa-thoj'e-ni) *n.* [G. *pathos*, disease] the mode of development of disease.

pathognomonic (pa-thog-nu-mon'ik) *a.* characteristic of disease.

pathognomy (pa-thog-nu-mi) *n.* [G. *pathos*, passion, and *gnōmōn*, a judge] the science of the signs of the human passions.

pathologic, pathological (pāth-u-loj'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to pathology.

pathologist (pā-thol'ō-jist) *n.* one that treats of pathology.

pathology (pā-thol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, speech] the science of diseases.

pathos (pā-thos) *n.* deep feeling; power or quality of exciting tender emotions.

pathway (pāth-wā) *n.* a narrow path; a course or method of action.

patience (pā-shens) *n.* the state or quality of being patient.

patient (pā-shent) *a.* [L. *pati*, *ppr.* *patiens*, *patientis*, suffer] suffering with meekness and submission; calmly submissive; persevering; expectant with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; — *n.* a person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; a person under medical treatment.

patiently (pā-shent-li) *adv.* in a patient manner; with calmness.

patina (pa-tē-nā, pat-i-nā) *n.* [L. fr. G. *patanē*, plate] a bowl; run on antique bronze.

patio (pat-i-ō) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *spatium*, space] an uncovered inclosure connected with a house.

patly (pat-li) *adv.* fitly; exactly.

patness (pat-nes) *n.* fitness; suitability.

patois (pat-waw) *n.* [F. fr. L. *patria*, native country] a provincial form of speech.

patriarch (pā-tri-ark) *n.* [L. fr. G. *patēr*, father, and *archēn*, to rule] the father and ruler of a family, esp. in Biblical history; the highest dignity in the Eastern church; a venerable old man.

patriarchal (pā-tri-ār-ka) *a.* relating or subject to a patriarch; venerable.

patriarchate (pā-tri-ār-ka) *n.* office, dignity, jurisdiction, or residence, of a patriarch.

patriarchism (pā-tri-ār-kizm) *n.* government by a patriarch.

patriarchy (pā-tri-ār-ki) *n.* a community under the jurisdiction of a patriarch; the jurisdiction itself.

patrician (pa-trish-an) *a.* of high birth; senatorial; noble; *n.* a person of high birth; a nobleman.

patriciate (pa-trish-i-āt) *n.* the status of a patrician; the patrician order; the period of office of a patrician.

patrimonial (pat-ri-mō-ni-ā) *a.* pertaining to a patrimony; inherited.

patrimonially (pat-ri-mō-ni-ā-li) *adv.* by inheritance.

patrimony (pat-ri-mu-ni) *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, an inheritance] a right or estate inherited from one's ancestors; a church estate or revenue.

patriot (pā-tri-ut, pat-ri-ut) *n.* one that loves his country, and zealously maintains its interests; *a.* patriotic.

patriotic (pā-tri-ot-ik, pat-ri-ot-ik) *a.* full of patriotism.

patriotically (pā-tri-ot-i-ka-li, pat-ri-ot-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a patriotic manner.

patriotism (pā-tri-ut-izm, pat-ri-ut-izm) *n.* love of country; desire to serve one's country.

patristic (pa-tris-tik) *a.* pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church; *n. pl.* the branch of church history that treats of the lives and doctrines of the early fathers.

patrol (pa-trōl) *n.* [O.F.] a marching round of a guard to secure the safety, as of a camp or town; the guard or constable that goes the rounds; *v. t.* to go round about, as a patrol.

patron (pā-trun) *n.* [L. fr. *pater*, *patris*, father] among the Romans, a master that had freed his slave, but retained some rights over him after his emancipation; a man of distinction under whose protection another has placed himself; a protector; an advocate; a defender; a guardian saint; one that has the gift and disposition of a benefice.

patronage (pā-trun-ij, pat-run-ij) *n.* special countenance or support; guardianship; advowson.

patroness (pā-trun-es) *n.* a female patron.

patronize (pā-trun-iz, pat-run-iz) *v. t.* to act as patron to; to assume the air of a superior towards; to frequent, as a customer.

patronizer (pā-trun-i-zer, pat-run-i-zer) *n.* one that patronizes.

patronizingly (pā-trun-i-zing-li, pat-run-i-zing-li) *adv.* condescendingly.

patronymic (pat-ru-nim-ik) *n.* [G. *patēr*, father, and *onoma*, name] a name derived from that of a parent or ancestor; a family name; *a.* derived from, or expressing, the name of ancestors.

patroon (pa-trōon) *n.* [D.] an owner of land with manorial privileges and right to entail.

patten (pat-en) *n.* [F.] a clog supported on an iron ring; the base of a column.

patter (pat-er) *v. i.* [frequentative of *pat*] to strike, as drops of water or hail falling in quick

succession; to make a noise, as the sound of quick, short steps; *n.* a quick succession of small sounds.

patter (pat-er) *v. t.* [fr. *pater-noster*] to speak rapidly and indistinctly; *v. i.* to pray; to talk glibly.

pattern (pat-ern) *n.* [F. fr. L., cf. *patron*] a model proposed for imitation; a specimen; a shape to direct the cutting of cloth, etc.; figure or style of ornamental execution.

patty (pat-i) *n.* [F. *pâté*] a little pie.

patulous (pat-ū-lus) *a.* [L. *patere*, lie open] gaping; [Bot.] spreading.

paucity (paw-si-ti) *n.* [L. *paucus*, few, little] fewness; exiguity.

pawl See **pawl**.

pauldron (pawl-drun) *n.* [O.F. *espalle*, the shoulder] armour of the shoulder.

Pauline (paw-lin) *a.* pertaining to St. Paul or his writings.

Paulinism (paw-li-nizm) *n.* the doctrines of St. Paul.

paunch (pānsh, pawnsh) *n.* [L. *pantex*, *panticis*] the belly; the rumen.

pauper (paw-per) *n.* [L., poor] a poor person, esp. one supported by public provision.

pauperism (paw-per-izm) *n.* state of being a pauper; paupers in general.

pauperize (paw-per-iz) *v. t.* to reduce to pauperism.

pause (pawz) *n.* [G. *parein*, make to cease] a temporary stop or rest; cessation; hesitation; a break in writing or speaking; a character (—), to indicate that the tone is to be prolonged; *v. i.* to make a short stop; to cease for a time; tarry; hesitate.

pausingly (paw-zing-li) *adv.* with pauses; deliberately.

pavan, paven (pav-an, pav-en) *n.* [*Padua*] a Spanish dance, or its music.

pave (pāv) *v. t.* [L. *pavire*, strike, beat] to form a level surface with stone or brick. To **pave the way for**, to facilitate the introduction of.

pavement (pāv-ment) *n.* a paved floor or foot-path; material for paving.

paver (pāv-er) *n.* one that lays pavements; a paving slab; a rammer for driving paving-stones.

pavilion (pa-vil-yun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *papilio*, butterfly, tent] a temporary movable habitation; a tent; a turret, usually isolated; a tent raised on posts; flag or ensign; *v. t.* to furnish or cover with tents or pavilions.

paving (pāv-ing) *n.* pavement; construction of streets, etc.

pavior, pavier (pāv-i-ur, -er) *n.* a paver.

pavise (pāv-iz) *n.* [F. fr. *Pavia*, in Italy] a shield for the whole body.

pavon (pāv-un) *n.* [L. *pavo*, a peacock] a small triangular flag attached to a lance.

pavonian, pavonine (pāv-vō-ni-an, pāv-u-ni-an) *a.* belonging to, or resembling, a peacock.

Pavy's disease (pāv-vi-diz-ēz) *n.* intermittent albuminuria.

paw (paw) *n.* [O.F.] the foot of an animal having claws; the hand (in contempt); *v. t.* to handle awkwardly or coarsely; *v. i.* to scrape with the fore foot.

pawkily (paw-ki-li) *adv.* in a pawky manner.

pawkiness (paw-ki-nes) *n.* cunning; archness.

pawky (paw-ki) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] cunning; sly; arch.

pawl (pawl) *n.* [F. fr. L. *palus*, a stake] a short bar to check the backward revolution of a windlass, etc.; a catch.

pawn (paw-n) *n.* [F.] goods deposited as security for money borrowed; a pledge; *v. t.* to deposit in pledge, or as security; to pledge. At **pawn**, in **pawn**, pledged; not available.

pawn (paw-n) *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, wheel] a piece of the lowest rank in chess.

pawnbroker (paw-n-brō-ker) *n.* one that lends money on goods pledged.



Pawl and ratchet-wheel.

pawnbroking (paw'n-brō-king) *n.* the business of a pawnbroker.

pawnee (paw-nē) *n.* one to whom a pawn is delivered as security.

Pawnee (paw-nē) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] member of an Indian tribe; —*a.* of, or pertaining to, the Pawnees.

pawner (paw'n-er) *n.* one that pawns.

pax (paks) *n.* [L., peace] an osculatory.

paxwax (paks'waks) *n.* [M.E. *ferwax*, fr. A.S. *feax*, hair, and *weaxan*, to grow] a strong, stiff cartilage on the neck of cattle, etc.

pay (pā) *v.t.* [L. *pax*, *pacis*, peace] to discharge one's obligations to; to compensate; to requite; to hand over; to render; to punish; —*v.i.* to recompense; to be remunerative; —*n.* compensation; wages. **Pay-bill**, a bill showing the amounts to be paid to workmen, etc. **Pay-day**, the day on which wages are to be paid, or debts discharged. **Pay-office**, an office where payment is made of public debts, official salaries, etc. **Pay-roll**, pay-bill. **To pay for**, to atone for. **To pay off**, to recompense and discharge; to fall to leeward. **To pay out**, to chastise thoroughly; to slacken, as a line. **To pay the piper**, to pay the expense.

pay (pā) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *picare*, to pitch] to pitch the seams of a ship.

payable (pā-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being paid; justly due.

payee (pā-ē) *n.* the person named in a bill to whom the amount is to be paid.

payer (pā-er) *n.* one that pays; the person named in a bill who is directed to pay the holder.

paymaster (pā-mās-ter) *n.* one appointed to pay wages regularly; the officer entrusted to pay the officers and men of a regiment.

payment (pā-ment) *n.* act of paying; discharge of a debt; recompense; chastisement.

paynim, painim (pā'nim) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *paganus*, a pagan] a pagan.

paynize (pā-niz) *v.t.* [Payne, inventor] to preserve, as wood, by injecting special solutions in a vacuum.

paysage (pā-sij) *n.* [F. *pays*, country] landscape.

Payta bark (pā-tā bārk) *n.* [Payta, Peru] a pale cinchona-bark.

pea (pē) *n.* [L. *pisum*] a leguminous plant and its fruit, cultivated for food. **Pea-ore**, a kind of brown hematite. **Pea-stone**, pisolite.

peace (pēs) *n.* [L. *pax*, *pacis*] calm; repose; immunity from war or hostilities; absence of disturbance; quietness of mind; tranquillity; harmony; reconciliation. **Peace-offering**, in the Mosaic ritual, an offering to express thanks to God. **Peace-officer**, a civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace. **Peace-party**, a party against war.

peaceable (pē-sā-bl) *a.* peaceful; disposed to peace.

peaceableness (pē-sā-bl-nes) *n.* state of being peaceable; quietness.

peaceably (pē-sā-bli) *adv.* in a peaceable manner; quietly.

peacebreaker (pēs-brā-ker) *n.* a person that disturbs the public peace.

peaceful (pēs'fool) *a.* possessing peace; free from war, tumult, or commotion; pacific; mild; undisturbed.

peacefully (pēs'fool-i) *adv.* in a peaceful manner; quietly.

peacefulness (pēs'fool-nes) *n.* the quality or condition of being peaceful.

peacemaker (pēs-mā-ker) *n.* one that makes peace by reconciling differences.

peach (pēch) *n.* [L. *persicum*] a tree and its fruit, of many varieties. **Peach-borer**, a day-moth or beetle, whose larvæ work into peach-trees. **Peach-colour**, the pale-red colour of the peach. **Peach-yellows**, a disease affecting the cultivated peach.

peach (pēch) *v.i.* [impeached] to inform against.

peachick (pē-chik) *n.* the young of the peacock.

peachwort (pēch-wurt) *n.* a plant, lady's thumb, so named from its peach-like leaves.

peachy (pē'chi) *a.* like, or characteristic of, a peach.

peacock (pē'k'kok) *n.* [L. *pavo*] a beautiful bird, remarkable for spreading its long rump feathers erect into a disk. **Peacock-fish**, a beautiful fish of the European seas.



Peacock.

peafowl (pē'foul) *n.* a peacock or peahen.

peahen (pē-hen) *n.* the hen of the peacock.

pea-jacket (pē-jak-et) *n.* [D. *pij*, a kind of coat, and E. *jacket*] a thick woollen jacket worn by seamen.

peak (pēk) *n.* [Ir.] the pointed end of anything, esp. the sharp top of a hill; the upper corner of a sail extended by a gaff; the extremity of the gaff; —*v.t.* to raise a gaff obliquely to the mast; —*v.i.* to look sickly or thin.

peaked (pēkt) *a.* pointed; ending in a point; looking sickly or thin.

peaky (pē-ki) *a.* consisting of peaks; like a peak.

peal (pēl) *n.* [appeal] a loud sound, or succession of loud sounds, as of bells, or thunder; a set of harmonious bells; the changes rung upon them; —*v.t.* to celebrate; —*v.i.* to sound loudly.

pean See pæan.

peanut (pē'nut) *n.* the ground-nut.

pear (pār) *n.* [L. *pirum*] a tree yielding delicious fruit; the fruit itself.



Peanut.

pearl (perl) *n.* [F.] a hard, smooth, lustrous substance, usually roundish, found in several molluscs, particularly the pearl oyster; something very precious; a jewel; something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew; a pearl-eye; a variety of printing type, in size between ruby and diamond; —*v.t.* to set in, or adorn with, pearls; —*v.i.* to assume a rounded form. **Pearl-diver**, one that dives for pearls. **Pearl-eye**, a white speck on the eye; cataract. **Pearl-eyed**, having a pearl-eye. **Pearl-fishery**, the ground where pearls are dived for; the business of diving for pearls. **Pearl-oyster**, the oyster that yields pearls. **Pearl-powder**, a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, used as a cosmetic or in enamelling. **Pearl-spar**, a variety of dolomite. **Pearl-white**, pearl-powder.

pearlash (perl'ash) *n.* impure carbonate of potash.

pearl-barley (perl-bār-li) *n.* [peeled barley] barley with the skin ground off.

pearliness (perl-i-nes) *n.* state of being pearly.

pearling (per'ling) *n.* process of stripping off the husk of grain; occupation of pearl-fishing.

pearlstone (perl-stōn) *n.* a variety of obsidian.

pearlwort (perl-wurt) *n.* a plant once believed to cure pearl-eye.

pearly (per-li) *a.* abounding in, or resembling, pearls; clear; translucent.

peasant (pez-ant) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *pagus*, a district] a rural labourer; a rustic; —*a.* rural.

peasantry (pez-ant-ri) *n.* peasants collectively.

peascod, peasecod (pez'kod) *n.* the pod of the pea.

pease (pez) *n.pl.* peas collectively.

peat (pēt) *n.* [Etyim. doubtful] a decomposed vegetable substance, used for fuel. **Peat-bog**, peat-moss, a fen producing peat.

peaty (pē-ti) *a.* composed of, or like, peat.

peba (pē-bā) *n.* [S. Amer.] a kind of armadillo.

pebble (pē-bl) *n.* [A.S.] a small, roundish stone; translucent and colourless rock-crystal; an agate; a large size of gunpowder.



Peba.

pebbled, pebbly (peb'ld, peb'li) *a.* full of pebbles.

pebbling (peb'ling) *n.* the act of producing a rough grain on leather.

pebrine (peb'rīn) *n.* [F.] a disease of the silkworm.

pecan (pē-kān', pē-kan') *n.* [Sp.] a hickory yielding sweet fruit; the fruit itself.

peccability (pek-ə-bil'i-ti) *n.* liability to sin.

peccable (pek-ə-bl) *a.* [L. *peccare*, sin] liable to sin.

peccadillo (pek-ə-dil'ō) *n.* a slight offence; a petty crime.

peccancy (pek-ən-si) *n.* the quality of being peccant; offence.

peccant (pek-ənt) *a.* sinning; morbid; corrupt.

peccantly (pek-ənt-li) *adv.* sinfully.

peccary (pek-ə-ri) *n.* [Caribbean] a vicious animal allied to the hog.

peck (pek) [*pick*] the fourth part of a bushel; a great deal;—*v.t.* to strike with the beak; or with any thing pointed; to pick up with the beak.

pecker (pek-er) *n.* one that, or that which, pecks; a woodpecker; spirit; courage.

peckhamite (pek-əm-it) *n.* [Peckham, American chemist] a silicate of iron and magnesium.

Pecten (pek'ten) *n.* [L., comb] a genus of bivalves, with longitudinal ribs on the exterior; (pecten) a vascular membrane on the eyes of birds.

pectic (pek-tik) *a.* [G. *pegnunai*, make fast] congealing; denoting pectin.

pectin, pectine (pek-tin) *n.* a jelly obtained from ripe fruits.

pectinate (pek-ti-nat) *a.* [L. *pecten*, comb] like the teeth of a comb.

pectinite (pek-ti-nīt) *n.* a fossil pecten.

pectolite (pek-tu-lit) *n.* [L. *pecten*, comb, and G. *lithos*, stone] a mineral, chiefly silicate of calcium.

pectoral (pek'tu-rəl) *a.* [L. *pectus*, *pectoris*, breast] pertaining to the breast;—*n.* a breastplate; a vestment worn by the Jewish high priest; a pectoral fin; a medicine to cure lung complaints.

pectoriloquy (pek-tō-ril'ō-kwi) *n.* [L. *loqui*, speak] the sound of the voice heard in auscultation of the chest.

pectose (pek-tōs) *n.* [*pectic*] a substance, insoluble in water, found in unripe fruits.

pectous (pek-tus) *a.* consisting of, or relating to, pectose or pectin.

peculate (pek-ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *peculium*, property] to embezzle.

peculation (pek-ū-lā'shun) *n.* embezzlement.

peculator (pek-ū-lā-tur) *n.* one that peculates.

peculiar (pē-kūl'yar) *a.* belonging solely or especially to; appropriate; particular; special; singular;—*n.* in English canon law, a particular parish or church having jurisdiction within itself.

peculiarity (pē-kū-li-ār'i-ti) *n.* quality of being peculiar; singularity.

peculiarly (pē-kūl'yar-li) *adv.* in a peculiar manner.

pecuniarily (pē-kū-ni-ār-i-li) *adv.* concerning money matters.

pecuniary (pē-kū-ni-ār-i) *a.* [L. *pecunia*, money, fr. *pecus*, cattle] relating to, or consisting of, money.

pedagogic, pedagogical (ped-ə-goj'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* suiting, or belonging to, a pedagogue;—*n.pl.* pedagogy.

pedagogism (ped-ə-gog-izm) *n.* occupation or characteristics of a pedagogue.

pedagogue (ped-ə-gog) *n.* [G. *pais*, *paidos*, boy, and *agein*, lead] a teacher of children; a schoolmaster; a pedantic teacher.

pedagogy (ped-ə-goj-i) *n.* science of teaching.

pedal (ped'əl) *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot] pertaining to a foot, or to a pedal in music;—*n.*

something to transmit motion from the foot; a foot-lever to modify the tone or swell of a musical instrument.

pedale (pē-dā'le) *n.* a foot-cloth in front of an altar.

pedant (ped-ənt) *n.* [It. *pedante*] one that makes a vain ostentation of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge.

pedantic (pe-dan'tik) *a.* suiting to, or characteristic of, a pedant.

pedantically (pe-dan-ti-kəl-i) *adv.* in a pedantic manner.

pedantry (ped-ən-tri) *n.* pedantic qualities.

pedate (ped-āt) *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot] divided like toes [Bot.]; palmate [Zool.].

peddle (ped-dl) *v.t.* [*pedlar*] to retail, as a hawker;—*v.i.* to go from place to place and retail goods; to be busy about trifles.

peddler (ped-ler) *n.* a pedlar.

peddlery (ped-ler-i) *n.* small wares sold by peddlers; occupation of a pedlar.

peddling (ped-ling) *a.* trifling; petty.

pederasty (ped-er-as-ti, pē-der-as-ti) *n.* [G. *pais*, *paidos*, boy, and *erain*, to love] unnatural intercourse between males.

pederero (ped-er-rō) *n.* [Sp.] a kind of gun.

pedestal (ped-es-təl) *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and O. H. Ger. *stal*, a stall] the base of a column, vase, etc.

pedestrian (pe-des-tri-ən) *a.* [L. *pedestris*] going on foot; performed on foot;—*n.* one that walks on foot; a professional walker.

pedestrianism (pe-des-tri-ən-izm) *n.* the act or practice of a pedestrian.

pediatrics (ped-i-ā'triks) *n.* [G. *pais*, *paidos*, child, and *iatrikos*, relating to a physician] that part of medicine dealing with children and children's diseases.

pedicel (ped-i-sel) *n.* [*dim.* of L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot] the stalk that supports one flower only.

pedicellate (ped-i-sel-āt) *a.* provided with a pedicel.

pedicle (ped-i-kl) *n.* a pedicel; a fetter for the foot.

Pedicularis (pe-dik'ū-lā-ris) *n.* a genus of plants, including the lousewort.

pediculation (pe-dik-ū-lā'shun) *n.* lousiness.

pediculous (pe-dik-ū-lus) *a.* lousy; having the lousy distemper.

pedigree (ped-i-grē) *n.* [O. F. fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot] line or register of ancestors; genealogy.

pedimana (pe-dim-ā-nus) *n.pl.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and *manus*, hand] American opossums.

pedimanous (pe-dim-ā-nus) *a.* having feet like hands.

pediment (ped-i-ment) *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot] the triangular ornamental facing of a portico, etc.

pedimental (ped-i-men'tal) *a.* resembling, or pertaining to, a pediment.

pedipalp (ped-i-palp) *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and *palpus*, feeler] a spider with palps like pincers.

pedlar, pedler, peddler (ped-lar, -ler) *n.* one that travels about hawking small commodities.

pedobaptism See *pædobaptism*.

pedometer (pe-dom-ē-ter) *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for numbering the steps taken in walking.

peduncle (pe-dung-kl) *n.* [Low L. fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot] a flower-stalk; [Zool.] the stalk or stem of any fixed animal.

peduncular (pe-dung-kū-lar) *a.* pertaining to, or growing from, a peduncle.



Pecan leaf.



Pedate leaves.



Pediment.

pedunculate (pe-dung'kū-lāt) *a.* peduncular; pedicellate.

peel (pēl) *n.* [*L. pala*, spade] a wooden shovel used by bakers; the blade of an oar.

peel (pēl) *n.* [*pile*] a square fortified tower.

peel (pēl) *v.t.* [*L. pellis*, skin] to strip off the skin, bark, or rind; to bark; *-v.i.* to come off, as the skin or rind.

peeler (pēl'ēr) *n.* one that, or that which, peels; —[*Sir Robert Peel*] a policeman.

Peelite (pē'līt) *n.* a free-trader and adherent of Sir Robert Peel.

peen (pēn) *n.* [*Ger.*] the point or rounded end of a hammer-head.

peep (pēp) *v.i.* [*L. pipire*] to cry, as a chick; to chirp; to begin to appear; to look slyly, as through a crevice; *-n.* the cry of a young chicken; first appearance; a sly look. **Peep-o'-day Boys**, a Protestant Irish faction of 1784, named from their early visits to houses in search of arms.

peeper (pē-per) *n.* a chicken just breaking the shell; one that peeps or spies.

peer (pēr) *n.* [*L. par*, equal] one of the same rank; an equal; an associate; a nobleman.

peer (pēr) *v.i.* [*Low Ger.*] to peep; to appear.

peerage (pēr'ij) *n.* the rank or dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

peeress (pēr-es) *n.* the consort of a peer; a female ennobled by creation.

peerless (pēr-les) *a.* having no equal.

peerlessly (pēr-les-lī) *adv.* matchlessly.

peerlessness (pēr-les-nes) *n.* the state of having no equal.

peevish (pē'vish) *a.* [*Etym.* doubtful] fretful; querulous; showing discontent; petulant.

peevishly (pē'vish-lī) *adv.* in a peevish manner.

peevishness (pē'vish-nes) *n.* the quality of being peevish.

peewit (pē'wit) *n.* [*Imit.*] the lapwing.

peg (peg) *n.* [*Scand.*] a wooden nail or pin; a step or degree; an excuse; soda-water and whisky; *-v.t.* to fasten with pegs; *-v.i.* to persevere. **Peg-top**, a spinning-top; *-pl.* trousers shaped like a peg-top.

peganite (peg-a-nīt) *n.* [*G. pēgnunai*, be stiff] a hydrous phosphate of aluminium.

Pegasus (peg-a-sus) *n.* [*G.*] the winged horse that sprang from the blood of Me Lu, and produced with a blow of its hoofs the poetically-inspired fountain Hippocrene; a northern constellation; a genus of fishes with broad pectoral fins.

pegmatite (peg-ma-tīt) *n.* [*G. pēgnunai*, fix in] a crystallized granite.

Peguan (pe-gōō'an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Pegu, Burmah; *-n.* a native of Pegu.

peignoir (pēn-wār) *n.* a loose wrapper worn by ladies at their toilet.

peirastic (pī-ras'tik) *a.* [*G. peira*, trial] tentative.

pekan (pek-an, pē-kan) *n.* [*F.*] a mammal, allied to the weasel.

pekoe (pē-kō, pek'ō) *n.* [*Chin.*] a fine kind of black tea.

Pelagian (pe-lā'ji-an) *n.* a follower of Pelagius, a British monk that denied the doctrine of original sin.

pelagian, pelagic (pe-lā'ji-an, pe-lā'jik) *a.* [*G. pelagos*, sea] pertaining to, or inhabiting, the deep sea.

Pelagianism (pe-lā'ji-an-izm) *n.* the doctrines of Pelagius.

pelargonium (pel-ār-gō-ni-um) *n.* [*G. pelargos*, stork] the plant stork's bill.

pelargopsis (pel-ār-gop-sis) *n.* the stork-billed king-fisher.

Pelasgi (pe-las'ji) *n.* [*G.*] a prehistoric race of Greece.



Peen hammers.

Pelasgic (pe-las'jik) *a.* pertaining to the Pelasgi.

pelerine (pel'e-rin) *n.* [*F. fr. L. peregrinus*, foreign] a lady's long cape.

pel (pel) *n.* [*O.F. fr.*] money (in contempt).

pelican (pel-i-kan) *n.* [*G.*] a large water-fowl, remarkable for its enormous pouch beneath its bill; an alembic; a dentist's instrument.

pelisse (pe-lēs) *n.* [*F. fr. L. pellis*, skin] a silk robe or habit worn by ladies.

pell (pel) *n.* a skin or hide; a roll of parchment.

pellage (pel'ij) *n.* custom paid for skins.

pellagra (pe-lā'gra, pel-a-gra) *n.* [*L. pellis*, skin, and *G. agra*, catching] a skin disease.

pellet (pel-et) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. pila*, ball] a little ball.

pellicle (pel-i-kl) *n.* [*L. pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin] a thin skin, film, or crust.

pellitory (pel'i-tu-ri) *n.* [*L. varies*, wall] a perennial weed, the wall-pellitory.

pell-mell (pel'mel) *adv.* [*O.F.*] in utter confusion.

pellucid (pe-lū'sid) *a.* [*L. per*, very, and *lucidus*, clear] translucent; clear.

pellucidness (pe-lū'sid-nes) *n.* quality of being pellucid.

Peloponnesian (pel-ō-po-nēs-shan) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece.



Pelican.

pelt (pelt) *n.* [*L. pellis*, skin] an undressed hide.

pelt (pelt) *v.t.* [*L. pultare*, beat] to strike with missiles; *-v.i.* to throw missiles; to fall persistently, as rain; *-n.* a blow or stroke from something thrown.

pelta (pel'ta) *n.* [*G.*] a small, light shield; [*Bot.*] a scale attached to its middle.

peltate (pel'tāt) *a.* shield-shaped; fixed to the stalk by the centre.

peltmonger (pel't-mung-ger) *n.* a dealer in pelts.

peltry (pel'tri) *n.* [*L. pellis*, skin] pelts in general.

pelvic (pel'vik) *a.* pertaining to the pelvis.

pelvimeter (pel-vim'e-ter) *n.* an instrument to measure the pelvis.

pelvis (pel-vis) *n.* [*L.*, basin] the bony cavity at the base of the human trunk.

pemmican (pem-i-kan) [*Amer. Ind.*] meat dried, pounded, and compressed into cakes.

pemphigus (pem-fi-gus) *n.* [*G.*] a skin eruption.

pen (pen) *n.* [*L. penna*, feather] an instrument for writing; the quill, as of a goose; *-v.t.* to compose and commit to paper. **Pen-name**, an assumed name borne by an author.

pen (pen) *n.* [*A.S. (on)pennian*, (un)fasten] a small inclosure, as for sheep; *-v.t.* to confine in a pen.

penal (pē-nal) *a.* [*L. poena*, punishment, fr. *G. poine*, penalty] pertaining to, enacting, incurring, or inflicting, punishment. **Penal servitude**, hard labour in prison.

penally (pē-nal-lī) *adv.* as a punishment.

penalty (pen'al-ti) *n.* penal retribution; forfeiture; fine.

penance (pen'ans) *n.* [*see penitent*] suffering submitted to as an expression of penitence; the sacrament by which sins are forgiven after confession and satisfaction.

penates (pe-nā'tēz) *n. pl.* [*L. fr. penitus*, inward] the household gods of the ancient Romans.

pence (pens) *n. pl.* amount of pennies in value.

penchant (pang-shang) *n.* [*F. fr. pencher*, incline] inclination; decided taste.

pencil (pen'sil) *n.* [*L. dim. of penis*, tail] a small brush used by painters; an instrument, as



Peltate leaf.

of black lead, for writing, etc.; the art of painting; a collection of rays that converge to, or diverge from, a point;—*v. t.* to paint or draw; to mark with a pencil.

pencilled (pen-'sild) *a.* marked, as with a pencil; penicillate; having rays.

pencilling (pen-'sil-ing) *n.* marks made with a pencil; distinct marking of certain feathers or flowers.

pendant (pen-'dant) *n.* [*pendent*] a hanging appendage or ornament; an appendix; an earring; a pennant.

pendency (pen-'den-si) *n.* state of being undecided; suspense.

pendent (pen-'dent) *a.* [*L. pendere, ppr. pendens, pendentis, to hang*] suspended; hanging; projecting.

pendentive (pen-'den-tiv) *n.* a triangular segment of a dome inclosed by two semicircular vaults at right angles.

pendently (pen-'dent-li) *adv.* in a pendent manner.

pending (pen-'ding) *a.* undecided; in suspense;—*prep.* during.

pendragon (pen-'drag-un) *n.* [*W.*] an ancient British chief.

pendulous (pen-'dū-lus) *a.* [*L. pendulus, hanging*] pendent loosely; swinging.

pendulum (pen-'dū-lum) *n.* a body suspended from a fixed point, and swinging freely by the action of gravity. **Compensation pendulum**, a combination to counteract the variations in length of the rod due to changes in temperature.

Peneian (pe-'nē-yan) *a.* pertaining to the river Peneus, in Thessaly, noted for its beauty.

Penelopeize (pe-'nel-u-piz) *v. i.* [*fr. Penelope, wife of Ulysses*] to do a piece of work, and undo it again to gain time.

penetrability (pen-'e-tra-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being penetrable.

penetrable (pen-'e-tra-bl) *a.* capable of being penetrated; susceptible.

penetralia (pen-'e-trā-li-ā) *n. pl.* [*L.*] inner parts of a temple; a sanctuary; secrets.

penetrate (pen-'e-trāt) *v. t.* [*L. penetrare, pp. penetratus*] to enter into; to pierce; to touch with feeling; to affect; to arrive at the meaning of;—*v. i.* to make way.

penetrating (pen-'e-trā-ting) *a.* sharp; subtle; quick to understand.

penetration (pen-'e-trā-shun) *n.* act or power of penetrating; insight; acuteness.

penetrative (pen-'e-trā-tiv) *a.* penetrating; discerning.

penetrativeness (pen-'e-trā-tiv-nes) *n.* quality of being penetrative.

penfish (pen-'fish) *n.* [*pen*] a kind of eel-pout, named from the shape of its spine.

penguin (pen-'gwin) *n.* [*Etym. unknown*] a swimming bird, unable to fly; the wild pineapple.

penicil (pen-'i-sil) *n.* [*penicil*] a brush of hairs; a tent or plectet for wounds, etc.

penicillate (pen-'i-sil-āt) *a.* consisting of a little tuft of hairs; pencil-shaped.

peninsula (pe-'nin-'sū-lā) *n.* [*L. vœne, almost, and insula, island*] a portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus. The Peninsula, Spain and Portugal.

peninsular (pe-'nin-'sū-lar) *a.* in the form of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.

penis (pē-'nis) *n.* [*L.*] the male organ of generation.

penitence (pen-'i-tens) *n.* sorrow for sin; repentance; compunction.

penitent (pen-'i-tent) *a.* [*L. poenitere, ppr. poenitens, poenitentis, fr. poena, punishment*] repentant; deeply affected by a sense of guilt;—*n.* one that repents of sin; one under church censure, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor. **Order of Penitence**, a Roman Catholic order established for the reformation of courtesans.

penitential (pen-i-'ten-'shal) *a.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence;—*n.* among Roman Catholics, a book containing the rules of penance.

penitentially (pen-i-'ten-'shal-i) *adv.* in a penitential or contrite manner.

penitentiary (pen-i-'ten-'sha-ri) *a.* relating to penance; penitential;—*n.* a confessor that prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a house of correction.

penitently (pen-'i-tent-li) *adv.* in a penitent manner.

penknife (pen-'nif) *n.* a small pocket-knife, formerly for making pens.

penman (pen-'man) *n.* one that teaches writing; one that writes a good hand; an author.

penmanship (pen-'man-ship) *n.* the art or manner of writing.

pennalism (pen-'al-izm) *n.* [*Ger.*] a system of fagging formerly practised in Germany by older students upon freshmen.

pennant (pen-'ant) *n.* [*penon*] a long, narrow piece of bunting.

pennate, pennated (pen-'āt, pen-'ā-ted) *a.* [*L. penna, feather*] winged; pinnate.

penniform (pen-'i-form) *a.* like a feather in form.

penniless (pen-'i-less) *a.* [*penny*] moneyless; destitute.

pennilessness (pen-'i-less-nes) *n.* state of being penniless.

pennite (pen-'it) *n.* [*Pennsylvania*] a hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium.

pennon (pen-'un) *n.* [*F. fr. L. penna, a wing*] a flag pointed at the fly.

Pennsylvanian (pen-'sil-vā-ni-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Pennsylvania.

penny (pen-'i) *n.*; *pl. pennies* (pen-'iz), denoting the number of coins, and **pence**, *q. v.* [*A. S. penig*] a copper coin; the twelfth part of a shilling; a small sum; money in general. **Penny-a-liner**, one that furnishes journals with news at a small price; a hack. **Penny-wise**, saving small sums at the hazard of larger.

pennyroyal (pen-'i-roi-āl) *n.* [*F. fr. L. pulex, a flea, and regius, royal*] an aromatic herb.

pennyweight (pen-'i-wāt) *n.* a troy weight containing 24 grains.

pennywort (pen-'i-wurt) *n.* a round-leaved plant of various species.

pennyworth (pen-'i-wurth) *n.* as much as is bought for a penny; a good bargain; a small quantity.

penology (pen-'ol-'ō-ji) *n.* [*G. poine, penalty, and logos, discourse*] the science of punishment for crime; the management of prisons.

pensile (pen-'sil) *a.* [*L. pensilis, fr. pendere, hang*] hanging; pendulous.

pension (pen-'shun) *n.* [*L. pensio, fr. pendere, pp. pensus, weigh*] a stated allowance for past services; an annuity paid to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, etc.; money paid in lieu of tithes;—*v. t.* to grant a pension to.

pensionary (pen-'shun-'ar-i) *a.* maintained by, or consisting of, a pension;—*n.* one that receives a pension.

pensioner (pen-'shun-'er) *n.* one that receives an annual allowance for services; a dependant; a Cambridge student not dependent on the foundation for support. **Gentleman pensioners**, gentlemen-at-arms.

pensive (pen-'siv) *a.* thoughtful; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; melancholy.

pensively (pen-'siv-li) *adv.* in a pensive manner.

pensiveness (pen-'siv-nes) *n.* the state of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness.

penstock (pen-'stok) *n.* [*pen, fold*] a trough for conveying water to a water-wheel.

pent (pent) *a.* [*pen*] shut up; closely confined.

pentacapsular (pen-'ta-kap-'sū-lar) *a.* [*G. pente, five*] having five capsules.

pentachord (pen-'ta-kord) *n.* [*G. pente, five, and chordē, string*] an instrument with five strings; a system of five sounds.



Penguin.

pentacle (pen-ta-kl) *n.* a figure of five lines, forming a five-pointed star, used in magical ceremonies.

pentacoccus (pen-ta-kok-us) *a.*

[*G. kokkos*, berry] having five seeds, or five cells with a seed in each [Bot.].

pentacrinite (pen-tak-ri-nit) *n.* [*G. krinon*, lily] an encrinite.

Pentacrinus (pen-tak-ri-nus) *n.* a genus of sea-lilies with pentagonal column.



Pentacle.

pentacrostic (pen-ta-kros-tik) *a.* containing five acrostics of the same name.

pentad (pen-tad) *n.* an element that will unite with five univalent atoms.

pentadactyl, **pentadactylous**

(pen-ta-dak-til, -ti-lus) *a.* having five fingers or toes.

pentaglot (pen-ta-glot) *n.* [*G. glōtta*, tongue] a book written in five different languages.

pentagon (pen-ta-gon) *n.* [*G. gōnia*, angle] a plane figure having five angles and five sides; a fort of five bastions.

pentagonal (pen-ta-g' u-nal) *a.* having five angles.

pentagram (pen-ta-gram) *n.* [*G. pente*, five, and *gramma*, letter] a pentacle.



Pentagon.

pentagraph (pen-ta-graf) *n.* a pentagraph.

Pentagynia (pen-ta-jin-i-a) *n.* [*G. gūnē*, woman] an order of plants with five styles.

pentagynian, **pentagynous** (pen-ta-jin-i-an, pen-taj-i-nus) *a.* having five styles.

pentahedral (pen-ta-hē-dral) *a.* [*G. hedra*, base] having five faces.

pentahedron (pen-ta-hē-dron) *n.* a solid figure having five faces.

pentameron (pen-tam-e-ter) *n.* a verse of five feet.

Pentandria (pen-tan-dri-a) *n.* [*G. pente*, five, and *aner*, andros, man] a class of plants having five stamens.

pentane (pen-tan) *n.* [*G. pente*, five] a paraffin hydrocarbon.

pentangular (pen-tang-gū-lar) *a.* having five angles.

pentapetalous (pen-ta-pet-a-lus) *a.* having five petals.

pentaphyllous (pen-ta-fil-lus) *a.* [*G. phullon*, leaf] having five leaves.

pentapolis (pen-tap-u-lis) *n.* [*G. polis*, city] a confederation of five cities.

pentarchy (pen-tar-ki) *n.* [*G. archein*, to rule] a government of five persons.

pentaspermous (pen-ta-sper-mus) *a.* [*G. sperma*, seed] five-seeded.

pentastich (pen-ta-stik) *n.* [*G. stichos*, a line] a composition of five verses.

Pentateuch (pen-ta-tik) *n.* [*G. pente*, five, and *teuchos*, book] the first five books of the Old Testament.

Pentateuchal (pen-ta-tū-ka) *a.* pertaining to the Pentateuch.

Pentecost (pen-te-kost) *n.* [*G. pentēkostē*, fiftieth] a Jewish festival, on the fiftieth day after the Passover; Whitsuntide, a festival commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles.

Pentecostal (pen-te-kos-tal) *a.* pertaining to Pentecost.

penthouse (pen-t'hou-s) *n.* [*F. fr. L. appendicium*, an appendage] a shed standing aslope from the main wall or building; anything similar.

pentroof (pen-t'rōof) *n.* [*F. pente*, a slope, *fr. L. pendere*, hang, and *E. roof*] a roof with a slope on one side only.

penult (pē-nult) *n.* [*L. paene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last] the last syllable but one of a word.

penultimate (pē-nul-ti-māt) *a.* next before the last; — *n.* a syllable or any member of a series next before the last.

penumbra (pe-nūm-brā) *n.* [*L. paene*, almost, and a partial shade lying between the perfect shadow and the full light; the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.



Penumbra. S, sun; M, moon; B A C, penumbra.

penurious (pe-nū-ri-us) *a.* [*penury*] scanty; parsimonious to a fault; niggardly; sordid.

penuriously (pe-nū-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a penurious manner.

penuriousness (pe-nū-ri-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being penurious.

penury (pen-ū-ri) *n.* [*L.*] want; extreme poverty.

peon (pē-un) *n.* [*Sp.*, foot-soldier, *fr. L. pes*, foot] in India, a native constable or soldier; in Mexico, a labourer or serf; a pawn in chess.

peonage (pē-un-ij) *n.* a form of servitude in Mexico.

peony (pē-ū-ni) *n.* [*G. Paeōn*, a physician of the gods] a plant having beautiful, showy flowers.

people (pē-pl) *n.* [*L. populus*] the body of persons that compose a community, tribe, nation, or race; persons generally; the populace; family; domestics; — *v. t.* to stock with inhabitants.

peperin (pep-er-in) *n.* [*pepper*] a volcanic deposit.

Peplis (pep-lis) *n.* [*G.*] a genus of plants containing the water-purslane.

pepo (pē-pō, pep-ō) *n.* [*G.*] a fruit like the gourd.

pepper (pep-er) *n.* [*Skr. pippali*] the fruit of a climbing plant, which yields a pungent aromatic spice; — *v. t.* to sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot.

Pepper-box, a small box for sprinkling pepper on food.

Pepper-cake, a spiced cake.

Pepper-water, liquor prepared from black pepper (used in microscopy).



Pepper-plant.

peppercorn (pep-er-korn) *n.* the berry or fruit of the pepper-plant; something of insignificant value.

pepperglass (pep-er-gras) *n.* a cress or pillwort.

peppermint (pep-er-mint) *n.* a plant noted for the aromatic pungent liquor distilled from it.

Pepper's ghost (pep-ers gōst') *n.* [John H. Pepper] an illusion in which, by means of a sheet of unsilvered glass, the images of unseen actors were exhibited along with visible actors.

pepperwort (pep-er-wurt) *n.* a cress.

peppery (pep-er-i) *a.* having the qualities of pepper; pungent; irritable.

pepsin, **pepsine** (pep-sin) *n.* [*G. pepsin*, digest] a ferment in gastric juice (used as a drug).

peptic (pep-tik) *a.* relating to, or promoting, digestion; having a good digestion; — *n. pl.* medicines that promote digestion; science of digestion.

peptone (pep-tōn) *n.* one of the soluble compounds due to the action on food of pepsin and hydrochloric acid.

peradventure (per-ad-vent-ūr) *adv.* by chance; perhaps.

perambulate (per-am-bū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L.*] to walk through or over; to survey.

perambulation (per-am-bū-lā-shun) *n.* the act of perambulating; a survey of boundaries, as of a parish; a round of inspection; the district of a surveyor.

perambulator (per-am-bū-lā-tur) *n.* one that perambulates; a hodometer; a small chaise for a child.

percale (per-kāl) *n.* [*F.*] a closely woven fabric.

percarburetted (per-kār-bū-ret-ed) *a.* having a maximum of carbon.

perceivable (per-sē-va-bl) *a.* perceptible.

perceivably (per-sē-va-bli) *adv.* perceptibly.
perceive (per-sēv) *v.t.* [L. *per*, by, and *capere*, take] to obtain knowledge of through the senses; to observe; to understand.
perceiver (per-sē-vej) *n.* one that perceives.
percentage (per-sen-tij) *n.* [cent] proportion or rate of interest on a hundred.
perceptibility (per-sep-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being perceptible.
perceptible (per-sep-ti-bl) *a.* [L. *percipere*, pp. *perceptus*] capable of being perceived; discernible.
perceptibly (per-sep-ti-bli) *adv.* in a perceptible manner.
perception (per-sep-shun) *n.* the faculty of perceiving.
perceptive (per-sep-tiv) *a.* having perception.
perceptivity (per-sep-tiv-i-ti) *n.* power of perception.
perch (perch) *n.* [G. *perke*] a fresh-water fish having spiny dorsal fins.
perch (perch) *n.* [O.F. *perche*, fr. L. *pertica*, a pole] a pole or rod; a measure of five yards and a half; a roost; —*v.t.* to place, as on a perch; —*v.i.* to light or settle on a fixed body; to roost.
perchance (per-chāns) *adv.* peradventure.
percher (per-cher) *n.* a perching bird.
Percheron (per-she-rong) *n.* [*Perche*] a draught horse of a breed in Perche, Normandy.
perchlorate (per-klō-rāt) *n.* a salt of perchloric acid.
perchloric (per-klō-rik) *a.* denoting an acid that gives up oxygen very readily.
percipient (per-sip-i-ent) *a.* [L. *percipere*, ppr. *percipiens*, *percipientis*] having the faculty of perception; perceiving; —*n.* one that perceives.
percolate (per-kō-lāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *per*, through, and *colare*, strain] to pass, or cause to pass, through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter.
percolation (per-kō-lā-shun) *n.* act of percolating.
percolator (per-kō-lā-tur) *n.* a filtering machine.
percuss (per-kus) *v.t.* [L. *per*, through, and *quātere*, to shake] to strike forcibly; to tap, as the body.
percussion (per-kush-un) *n.* forcible collision; vibratory shock; act of determining the condition of an internal organ by tapping. **Percussion-cap**, a small copper cap containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder. **Percussion-lock**, a lock of a gun in which the cap is struck by a hammer.
percussive (per-kus-iv) *a.* striking against.
percutient (per-kū-shi-ent) *a.* percussive; having power to strike; —*n.* that which strikes, or has the power to strike.
perdition (per-dish-un) *n.* [L.] entire loss; ruin; future misery.
perdu, perdue (per-dū) *a.* [F. fr. L. *perdere*] in concealment; abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; —*n.* one in a hopeless or desperate case.
perdurable (per-dū-ṛā-bl, per-dū-ṛā-bl) *a.* [L.] everlasting.
peregrinate (per-e-gri-nāt) *v.i.* [L. *peregrinus*, foreign] to travel from place to place; to live abroad.
peregrination (per-e-gri-nā-shun) *n.* a travelling from one country to another; a sojourning in foreign countries.
peregrinator (per-e-gri-nā-tur) *n.* a traveller.
peregrine (per-e-grin) *a.* foreign; migratory; —*n.* a species of hawk; a foreign resident in a country, or a resident without full civil rights.
peremptorily (per-emp-tu-ri-li) *adv.* in a peremptory manner.



Perch.

peremptoriness (per-emp-tu-ri-nes) *n.* quality of being peremptory.
peremptory (per-emp-tu-ri) *a.* [L. *per*, thoroughly, and *emere*, pp. *emptus*, take] authoritative; decisive; forbidding consideration or debate; positive in opinion or judgment.
perennial (pe-ren-i-āl) *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *annus*, year] lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing; [Bot.] continuing more than two years; —*n.* a perennial plant.
perennially (pe-ren-i-āl-i) *adv.* continually.
pererration (pe-e-rā-shun) *n.* [L. *per*, through, and *errare*, pp. *erratus*, wander] a wandering through various places.
perfect (per-fekt) *a.* [L. *per*, thoroughly, and *facere*, pp. *factus*, do] complete; finished; consummate; pure; blameless; fully instructed; having both stamens and pistils, as a flower; —*n.* a tense denoting a state or a completed act; —*v.t.* to finish or complete; to instruct fully; to make skillful.
perfecter (per-fek-ter) *n.* one that makes perfect.
perfectibility (per-fek-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* the capacity of becoming perfect; capability of arriving at perfection.
perfectible (per-fek-ti-bl) *a.* capable of becoming perfect.
perfection (per-fek-shun) *n.* state of being perfect; a quality of great worth.
perfectionism (per-fek-shun-izm) *n.* the doctrine of the Perfectionists.
Perfectionist (per-fek-shun-ist) *n.* one that believes that moral perfection is attainable, or that he has attained it.
perfective (per-fek-tiv) *a.* tending to make perfect.
perfectly (per-fekt-li) *adv.* in a perfect manner; exactly.
perfectioness (per-fekt-nes) *n.* perfection; consummate excellence.
perficent (per-fish-ent) *n.* one that endows a charity.
perfidious (per-fid-i-us) *a.* false to trust reposed; faithless; traitorous.
perfidiously (per-fid-i-us-li) *adv.* in a perfidious manner.
perfidiousness (per-fid-i-us-nes) *n.* quality of being perfidious.
perfidy (per-fi-di) *n.* [L. *per*, away, and *fides*, faith] act of violating faith or trust; treachery.
perfoliate (per-fō-li-at) *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf] surrounding the stem at the base.
perforate (per-fu-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *per*, through, and *forare*, bore] to bore through; to pierce.
perforation (per-fu-rā-shun) *n.* act of perforating; a hole or aperture through anything.
perforator (per-fu-rā-tur) *n.* an instrument that perforates.
perforce (per-fors) *adv.* by force; of necessity.
perform (per-form) *v.t.* [L. *per*, and O.F. *fournir*, provide] to bring to completion; to fulfil; to represent on the stage; —*v.i.* to carry something through to completion; to act a part; to play, as on a musical instrument.
performable (per-for-mā-bl) *a.* admitting of being performed; practicable.
performance (per-for-māns) *n.* act of performing; completion; action; deed; composition; stage representation; public exhibition.
performer (per-for-mer) *n.* one that performs; an actor, musician, etc.
performing (per-for-ming) *ppr.* trained to act a part, as dogs.
perfume (per-fūm) *n.* [L. *fumus*, smoke] a substance that emits an agreeable scent, the scent emitted; —*v.t.* to fill or impregnate with a grateful odour; to scent.



Perfoliate leaves.

perfumer (per-fū-mer) *n.* one that perfumes, or sells perfumes.
perfumery (per-fū-mer-i) *n.* perfumes in general.
perfunctorily (per-fungk-tu-ri-li) *adv.* in a perfunctory manner.
perfunctory (per-fungk-tu-ri) *a.* [*L. fungi, pp. junctus, perform*] done without interest or zeal; indifferent; careless.
perfuse (per-fūz) *v. t.* [*L. fundere, pp. fusus, pour*] to sprinkle, pour, or spread over.
perfusion (per-fū-zhun) *n.* act of pouring over.
Pergamene (per-ga-mēn) *a.* [*G.*] of, or pertaining to, Pergamon, a city in Asia Minor, noted for its school of art.
pergameneous (per-ga-mē-nēs-ūs) *a.* [*L. pergamēna, parchment*] like parchment in texture.
pergunnah (per-gun'ā) *n.* [*Hind.*] a sub-division of a district in India.
perhaps (per-haps) *adv.* [*L. per, and E. hap*] by chance; possibly.
peri (pē-ri) *n.* [*Per.*] a fairy in eastern mythology.
periagua (per-i-á-gwā) *n.* [*Sp.*] a canoe.
perianth (per-i-anth) *n.* [*G. peri, around, and anthos, flower*] the floral envelope.
periapt (per-i-apt) *n.* [*G. peri, about, and aptein, to fasten*] an amulet.
peribolos (pe-ri-b'ol-os) *n.* [*G. ballein, to throw*] a court about a temple.
pericardiac, pericardial, pericardian (per-i-kār-di-ak, -al, -an) *a.* pertaining to the pericardium.
pericarditis (per-i-kār-di-tis) *n.* inflammation of the pericardium.
pericardium (per-i-kār-di-um) *n.* [*G. peri, around, and kardía, heart*] the membranous sac that incloses the heart.
pericarp (per-i-kārp) *n.* [*G. karpos, fruit*] the ripened ovary of a plant.
pericarpial (per-i-kār-pi-al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a pericarp.
perichætiūm (per-i-kē'shi-um) *n.* [*G.*] a circle of leaves around the sexual organs of certain plants.
perichondrium (per-i-kon'dri-um) *n.* [*G. peri, about, and chondros, gristle*] the fibrous membrane of cartilage.
periclaste (per-i-klāz) *n.* [*G. clasis, fracture*] an oxide of magnesium.
Periclean (per-i-klē'an) *n.* [*Pericles*] of, or pertaining to, Pericles, or the intellectual period of Athens.
pericope (per-ik'ū-pē) *n.* [*G. peri, around, and koptein, to cut*] an extract from Scripture.
pericranium (per-i-kra'ni-um) *n.* [*G. peri, about, and kranion, skull*] the fibrous membrane that invests the skull.
peridot (per-i-dō) *n.* [*Etym. uncertain*] chrysolite.
peridrome (per-i-drōm) *n.* [*G. peri, around, and dramein, to run*] the open space between the columns and the walls in a periptery.
perigean (per-i-jē'an) *a.* pertaining to the perigee.
perigee (per-i-jē) *n.* [*G. gē, earth*] that point in the moon's orbit nearest to the earth.
perigraph (per-i-graf) *n.* [*G. graphēin, write*] a careless delineation.
perigynous (per-ij-i-nus) *a.* [*G. gυνē, a female*] having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx (said of a flower).
perihelion (per-i-hē-li-on) *n.* [*G. hēlios, sun*] that point in the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun.
peril (per-il) *n.* [*F. fr. L. periculum*] danger; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction;—*v. t.* to expose to danger; to risk.
perilous (per-i-lus) *a.* full of peril; hazardous.

perilously (per-i-lus-li) *adv.* dangerously; with hazard.
perilousness (per-i-lus-nes) *n.* danger; hazard.
perimeter (pe-rim'e-ter) *n.* [*G. peri, around, and metron, measure*] the outer boundary of a plane figure; measure of this boundary.
perineum (per-i-nē-um) *n.* [*G.*] the part lying between the anus and the genital organs.
period (pē-ri-ud) *n.* [*G. peri, around, and hodós, way*] a circuit; the time in which a heavenly body makes a revolution; time in which a course is completed to be begun again; a series of years; a cycle; a recurring interval; a particular portion of time; epoch; length of duration; conclusion; a sentence in which completion of the sense is suspended till the close; a full stop, thus (.) ;—*pl.* the menses.
periodic (pē-ri-od'ik) *a.* performed in a circuit, or in a series of successive circuits; recurring at regular intervals; pertaining to, or constituting, a period.
periodical (pē-ri-od-i-kal) *a.* relating to a periodical; periodic;—*n.* a publication issued at regular intervals.
periodically (pē-ri-od-i-kal-i) *adv.* at stated periods.
periodicity (pē-ri-u-dis'i-ti) *n.* periodic condition.
Periœci (per-i-œ-si) *n. pl.* [*G.*] those on the same latitudes on opposite sides of the globe.
periosteal (per-i-os'tē-al) *a.* pertaining to the periosteum.
periosteum (per-i-os'tē-um) *n.* [*G. peri, about, and osteon, bone*] a fibrous membrane investing the bones.
periostitis (per-i-os-ti'tis) *n.* inflammation of the periosteum.
periotic (per-i-ō'tik) *a.* [*G. ous, ōtos, ear*] surrounding the inner ear.
peripatetic (per-i-pa-tet'ik) *a.* [*G. patein, walk*] walking about; pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking;—*n.* a follower of Aristotle; one that walks about.
peripateticism (per-i-pa-tet-i-sizm) *n.* the philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.
peripheral, peripheric (pe-ri-fē-ral, pe-ri-fēr'ik) *a.* relating to, or constituting, a periphery.
periphery (pe-ri-fē-ri) *n.* [*G. pherein, bear*] circumference; perimeter; surface.
periphrase, periphrasis (per-i-frāz, pe-ri-f'rā-sis) *n.* [*G. phrazein, speak*] circumlocution.
periphrastic (per-i-fras'tik) *a.* circumlocutory.
periphrastically (per-i-fras'ti-kal-i) *adv.* with circumlocution.
peripteral (pe-ri-p'ter-al) *a.* [*G. peri, about, and pteron, wing, row of columns*] having a range of columns all around.
peripterous (pe-ri-p'ter-ūs) *a.* feathered on all sides; peripteral.
periptery (pe-ri-p'tēr-i) *n.* a peripteral building.
Periscian (pe-rish'i-an) *a.* [*G. peri, about, and skia, shadow*] of, or pertaining to, the Periscii;—*n.* one of the Periscii.
Periscii (pe-rish'i-i) *n.* inhabitants of the frigid zone whose shadows, on certain days in summer, describe an oval in the course of a day.
periscope (pe-ri-skōp) *n.* [*G. skopein, view*] an instrument for seeing horizontal objects through a vertical tube.
periscopic (per-i-skop'ik) *a.* viewing on all sides, and increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.
perish (per-ish) *v. i.* [*L. perire*] to die; to decay; to waste away; to be lost eternally.
perishability (per-ish-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* perishableness.
perishable (per-ish-a-bl) *a.* liable to perish; subject to decay.
perishableness (per-ish-a-bl-nes) *n.* liability to decay or destruction.
perishably (per-ish-a-bli) *adv.* in a perishable manner.



Pericarp.

perisperm (per-i-sper'm) *n.* [G. *sperma*, seed] the albumen in the seeds of plants.

perispheric, perispherical (per-i-sfer-'ik) *a.* globular.

perissad (pe-ris-'ad) *n.* [G.] an atom whose valency is represented by an odd number.

peristalith (pe-ris-'tā-lith) *n.* [G. *peri*, about, *histanan*, stand, and *lithos*, stone] a line of standing stones surrounding a barrow or burial-mound.

peristalsis (per-i-stal-'sis) *n.* [G. *peri*, about, and *stellein*, to place] involuntary muscular movements, *esp.* of the intestines.

peristaltic (per-i-stal-'tik) *a.* compressive; pertaining to peristalsis.

peristome (per-i-stōm) *n.* [G. *stoma*, mouth] an appendage on the rim of the capsule of a moss; [Zool.] mouth-parts generally.

peristyle (per-i-stil) *n.* [G. *stulos*, column] a range of columns round a building.

peritomous (pe-ri-tū-mus) *a.* [G. *temnein*, to cut] cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis.

peritoneal (per-i-tū-nē-'al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the peritoneum.

peritoneum (per-i-tū-nē-'um) *n.* [G. *teinein*, stretch] the membrane investing the internal surface of the abdomen and its viscera.

peritonitis (per-i-tū-nī-'tis) *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum.

peritropal (pe-ri-tro-pal) *a.* [G. *trepein*, to turn] rotatory; [Zool.] peruke.

periwig (per-i-wig) *n.* [peruke] a peruke.

periwinkle (per-i-wing-kl) *n.* [L. *per*, through, and *vincire*, bind] a flowering plant;—[A.S.] a mollusc with turbinated shell.

perjure (per-ju-er) *v.t.* [L. *per*, through, and *jurare*, swear] to forswear;—*v.i.* to bear false witness.

perjured (per-ju-er) *a.* guilty of perjury.

perjurer (per-ju-er) *n.* one that perjures.

perjury (per-ju-ri) *n.* false swearing; crime of false testimony on oath.

perk (perk) *a.* [W.] pert; smart; trim;—*v.t.* to make trim; to prank;—*v.i.* to hold up the head with affected smartness.

perkin (per-kin) *n.* [perry] a kind of weak cider.

perky (per-ki) *a.* perk; jaunty.

perlite (per-'lit) *n.* [pearl] a vitreous rock, as obsidian, whose mass seems made up of spheroids.

perlitic (per-lit-'ik) *a.* like, or pertaining to, perlite.

permanence, permanency (per-mā-nens, -nen-si) *n.* condition or quality of being permanent.

permanent (per-mā-nent) *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *manere*, *ppr.* *manens, manentis*, remain] continuing in the same state; lasting.

permanently (per-mā-nent-li) *adv.* durably; in a fixed state or condition.

permeability (per-mē-ā-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being permeable.

permeable (per-mē-ā-bl) *a.* admitting of the passage of fluids.

permeably (per-mē-ā-bli) *adv.* in a permeable manner.

permeate (per-mē-āt) *v.t.* [L. *per*, through, and *meare*, pass] to pass through the pores or interstices of; to saturate.

permeation (per-mē-āt-'shun) *n.* act of permeating.

Permian (per-mi-an) *a.* pertaining to a strata of sandstone in Perm, Eastern Russia.

permissible (per-mis-'i-bl) *a.* proper to be permitted; allowable.

permissibly (per-mis-'i-bli) *adv.* in a permissible manner.

permission (per-mish-'un) *n.* [L.] act of permitting; leave; liberty.



Periwinkle.

permissive (per-mis-'iv) *a.* granting liberty; allowing.

permissively (per-mis-'iv-li) *adv.* by allowance; without hindrance.

permit (per-mit) *v.t.* [L. *per* and *mittere*, send] to allow; to give leave, or liberty to, by express or silent consent;—*v.i.* to give leave;—(per-mit) *n.* warrant; written permission to export or transport goods, etc.

permitter (per-mit-'er) *n.* one that permits.

permutable (per-mū-'tā-bl) *a.* admitting of being permuted.

permutableness (per-mū-'tā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being permutable.

permutably (per-mū-'tā-bli) *adv.* by interchange.

permutation (per-mū-'tā-shun) *n.* mutual transference; [Alg.] change in the arrangement of a number of quantities.

permute (per-mūt) *v.t.* [L. *mutare*, to change] to interchange; to subject to permutation.

pern (pern) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a honey buzzard.

pernicious (per-nish-'us) *a.* [L. *per*, completely, and *nox, necis*, slaughter] having the quality of destroying or injuring; hurtful.

perniciously (per-nish-'us-li) *adv.* in a pernicious manner.

perniciousness (per-nish-'us-nes) *n.* pernicious quality.

pernoctation (per-nok-'tā-shun) *n.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night] a passing the whole night in watch or prayer.

perone (per-u-nē) *n.* [G., tongue of a brooch] the fibula.

peroneal (per-u-nē-'al) *a.* fibular.

peroneus (per-u-nē-'us) *n.* a fibular muscle.

peroration (per-u-rā-'shun) *n.* the concluding part of an oration.

perovskite (per-rov-'skit) *n.* [Perovski, of St. Petersburg] a titanite of calcium.

peroxide (per-ok-'sid) *n.* that oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

peroxidize (per-ok-'si-dīz) *v.t.* to oxidize to the utmost degree.

perpend, perpend (per-pend', -pen-'der) *n.* [O.F. *parpaigne*] a boulder stone.

perpendicular (per-pen-dik-'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *pendere*, hang] exactly upright; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to a given line or surface;—*n.* a line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction; a line falling at right angles on another line or plane.

perpendicularity (per-pen-dik-'ū-lar-i-ti) *n.* D C perpendicular; A B, horizontal.

perpendicularly (per-pen-dik-'ū-lar-li) *adv.* so as to be perpendicular.

perpetrate (per-'pe-trāt) *v.t.* [L. *per*, thoroughly, and *patrare*, perform] to execute, in a bad sense; to commit.

perpetration (per-pe-trā-'shun) *n.* act of perpetrating.

perpetrator (per-pe-trā-'tur) *n.* [L.] one that commits a crime.

perpetual (per-pet-'ū-al) *a.* [L. *perpetuus*] continuing indefinitely; everlasting.

perpetually (per-pet-'ū-al-i) *adv.* constantly; continually.

perpetuate (per-pet-'ū-āt) *v.t.* to make perpetual; to cause to last for ever, or for a long time; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

perpetuation (per-pet-'ū-ā-shun) *n.* act of perpetuating.

perpetuity (per-pe-tū-'i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being perpetual; endless duration; continued existence; a thing to which there is no end; the number of years' purchase for a perpetual annuity; a perpetual annuity.

perplex (per-pleks') *v.t.* [L. *per*, completely, and *plectere*, pp. *plexus*, twist] to make intricate, or difficult to be understood; to distract with suspense or anxiety; to embarrass.

perplexedly (per-plek'-sed-li) *adv.* with perplexity.

perplexedness (per-plek'-sed-nes) *n.* perplexity.

perplexingly (per-plek'-sing-li) *adv.* in a perplexing manner.

perplexity (per-plek'-si-ti) *n.* intricacy; distraction of mind; embarrassment.

perquisite (per-kwi-sit) *n.* [L. *per*, thoroughly, and *quaerere*, pp. *quaesitus*, seek] an allowance beyond the ordinary salary; what one gains, as distinct from what one inherits.

perron (per-un) *n.* [F.] an external flight of steps leading up to the principal floor.

perrotine (per-u-tin) *n.* [Perrot, inventor] a calico-printing machine.

perry (per-i) *n.* [L. *pirum*, a pear] a fermented liquor prepared from pears.

persecute (per-se-küt) *v.t.* [L. *per*, through, and *sequi*, pp. *secutus*, follow] to harass with oppressive treatment, esp. for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship; to annoy with importunity; to follow after persistently.

persecution (per-se-kü'shun) *n.* act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted; a time of oppression, esp. for religion.

persecutor (per-se-kü-tur) *n.* one that persecutes.

Perseus (per-süs) *n.* [G.] son of Zeus, who slew the Gorgon Medusa; and an ancient northern constellation.

perseverance (per-se-vēr-ans) *n.* act of persevering; [Theol.] continuance in a state of grace.

persevere (per-se-vēr) *v.i.* [L. *per*, through, and *severus*, strict] to persist in any business or enterprise undertaken.

perseveringly (per-se-vēr-ing-li) *adv.* in a persevering manner.

Persian (per-shan) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Persia; —*n.* a native of Persia; the language of Persia; a thin silk; a male figure in Persian habit supporting an entablature. **Persian apple**, the peach. **Persian berry**, a berry yielding a dye. **Persian blinds**, venetians. **Persian powder**, a preparation from the flowers of a plant (used in destroying insects). **Persian wheel**, a wheel with buckets on the rim for raising water.

persicot (per-si-kot) *n.* [L. *persicum*, a peach] cordial made of the kernels of peaches, apricots, etc., with alcohol.

persienne (per-si-en') *n.* [Persian] an eastern cambric with coloured patterns.

persiflage (per-si-flazh) *n.* [F. fr. L. *per*, through, and *sibilare*, to hiss] bantering talk; frivolous style of treating a subject.

persifleur (per-si-fler) *n.* one given to persiflage.

persimmon (per-sim-un) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the date-plum.

persist (per-sist') *v.i.* [L. *per*, through, and *sistere*, fr. *stare*, stand] to continue firmly in any course against opposing motives; to persevere.

persistence (per-sis-tens) *n.* state of being persistent; perseverance; obstinacy.

persistent (per-sis-tent) *a.* persisting; fixed; [Bot.] continuing without withering.

persistently, persistingly (per-sis-tent-li) *adv.* in a persistent manner.

person (per-sun) *n.* [L. *persona*, mask, fr. *per*, through, and *sonare*, sound] a character; rôle; bodily form; a human being; a term denoting what is individual in the Godhead; relation of a subject to a verb, as speaking, spoken to, or spoken of. **In person**, by oneself, not by a representative.

personable (per-sun-a-bl) *a.* having a well-formed body or person; graceful.

personage (per-sun-ij) *n.* character assumed or represented; a person, esp. of rank or social position.

personal (per-sun-al) *a.* pertaining to a person; peculiar; relating to one's interest; corporeal; done in person; [Gram.] denoting the person; [Law] pertaining to a person; movable; —*n.* a movable thing.

personality (per-sun-nal'i-ti) *n.* that which constitutes individuality; direct applicability to a person; reflection on a person or his character.

personally (per-sun-al-i) *adv.* in person; not representatively; individually.

personalty (per-sun-al-ti) *n.* personal effects; movables or chattels, as furniture, money, etc.

personate (per-sun-ät) *v.t.* to assume the character of; to counterfeit; —*v.i.* to play a fictitious character; —*a.* having a projection in the throat nearly closing the orifice, as of the snapdragon.

personator (per-sun-ä-tur) *n.* one that personates.

personification (per-sun-i-fi-kä'shun) *n.* act of representing inanimate things as endowed with personal attributes; prosopöpeia; embodiment.

personify (per-son-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *persona*, and *facere*, make] to treat as if endowed with personal attributes.

personnel (per-son-nel) *n.* the body of persons employed in a public service.

perspective (per-spek-tiv) *a.* [L. *perspicere*, pp. *perspectus*, look through] pertaining to the art of perspective; optical; —*n.* a view; a vista; the art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear relatively to the eye in nature; a representation in perspective.

perspectively (per-spek-tiv-li) *adv.* according to the rules of perspective.

perspectograph (per-spek-tu-graf) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] a contrivance for drawing objects in perspective.

perspectography (per-spek-tog'ra-fi) *n.* theory of perspective.

perspicacious (per-spi-kä-shus) *a.* quick-sighted; of acute discernment.

perspicaciously (per-spi-kä-shus-li) *adv.* in a perspicacious manner.

perspicacity (per-spi-kä-si-ti) *n.* acuteness of sight or discernment.

perspicuity (per-spi-kü-i-ti) *n.* clearness; freedom from ambiguity.

perspicuous (per-spi-kü-us) *a.* clear to the understanding; not ambiguous.

perspicuously (per-spi-kü-us-li) *adv.* in a perspicuous manner.

perspicuousness (per-spi-kü-us-nes) *n.* perspicuity.

perspirable (per-spir-a-bl) *a.* capable of being perspired.

perspiration (per-spi-rä'shun) *n.* act of perspiring; sweat.

perspiratory (per-spir-a-tu-ri) *a.* pertaining to, or causing, perspiration.

perspire (per-spir) *v.t.* [L. *per*, through, and *spirare*, breathe] to emit or evacuate through the pores, as of the skin; —*v.i.* to evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to be excreted through the skin.

persuade (per-swäd') *v.t.* [L. *suadere*, to persuade] to convince or influence by argument, entreaty, etc.; to induce; to win over.

persuader (per-swä-der) *n.* one that, or that which, persuades.

persuasibility (per-swä-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* persuasibleness.

persuasible (per-swä-si-bl) *a.* capable of being persuaded.

persuasibleness (per-swä-si-bl-nes) *n.* persuasible character.

persuasion (per-swä'shun) *n.* act of persuading; state of being persuaded; settled conviction; creed or belief; a sect.



Persimmon leaf.

persuasive (per-swā'siv) *a.* having the power of persuading; alluring; —*n.* an incitement; an exhortation.

persuasively (per-swā'siv-li) *adv.* in a persuasive manner.

persuasiveness (per-swā'siv-nes) *n.* quality of being persuasive.

persulphate (per-sul-fāt) *n.* the sulphate of a metal containing the relatively greater quantity of acid.

persymmetrical (per-si-met-ri-kal) *a.* having the elements symmetrical about the principal diagonal.

pert (pért) *a.* [*L. aperire, pp. apertus, to open*] forward; saucy; —*n.* a pert person.

pertain (per-tān) *v. i.* [*L. per, through, and tenere, hold*] to belong; to have relation to.

perthite (pért-thít) *n.* a variety of felspar from Perth, in Ontario.

pertinacious (per-ti-nā'shus) *a.* [*L. per and tenax*] adhering to an opinion, purpose, etc., with obstinacy; resolute; unyielding.

pertinaciously (per-ti-nā'shus-li) *adv.* in a pertinacious manner.

pertinaciousness (per-ti-nā'shus-nes) *n.* pertinacity.

pertinacity (per-ti-nā's-i-ti) *n.* quality of being pertinacious.

pertinence, pertinency (pért-ti-nens, -ti-nen-si) *n.* quality of being pertinent; appositeness.

pertinent (pért-ti-nent) *a.* [*pertain*] related to the subject or matter in hand; suitable.

pertinently (pért-ti-nent-li) *adv.* in a pertinent manner; to the purpose.

pertly (pért-li) *adv.* in a pert manner; saucily.

pertness (pért-nes) *n.* sauciness.

perturb (per-turb) *v. t.* [*L. turbare, disturb*] to disturb; to agitate; to confuse.

perturbation (per-tur-bā'shun) *n.* disquiet of mind; mental uneasiness; disorder; an irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body in its orbit, due to the attraction of a third body, or to the non-sphericity of the central body.

perturbative (per-tur-bā-tiv) *a.* tending to cause perturbation.

perturbator, perturber (pért-tur-bā-tur, -pért-tur-ber) *n.* one that perturbs.

peruse, pertused (per-tūs, -tūst) *a.* [*L. per, through, and tundere, strike*] pierced with holes; having holes [*Bot.*].

perustion (per-tū-zhun) *n.* act of punching; perforation.

perussis (per-tus-is) *n.* [*L. per, and tussis, a cough*] whooping-cough.

Perugian (pe-roo'ji-an) *a.* [*Perugia*] pertaining to a school of painting in Perugia, Italy; —*n.* a native or citizen of Perugia.

peruke, perruque (pe-rōók', per-ūk, per-ūk) *n.* [*F. fr. L. pilus, hair*] an artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

perusal (pe-rōó'zál, per-ū'zál) *n.* act of perusing.

peruse (pe-rōó'z, per-ū'z) *v. t.* [*L. per, through, and uti, pp. usus, use*] to examine minutely; to read with attention.

peruser (pe-rōó'z-er, per-ū'z-er) *n.* one that peruses.

Peruvian (pe-rōó'vi-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to Peru, in South America. **Peruvian bark**, bark of cinchona, which acts as a powerful tonic.

pervade (per-vād) *v. t.* [*L. per, through, and vadere, go*] to pass through; to permeate; to be in all parts of.

pervasion (per-vā'shun) *n.* act of pervading.

pervasive (per-vā'siv) *a.* tending, or able, to pervade.

perverse (per-vers') *a.* [*L. vertere, pp. versus, turn*] turned aside; obstinate in the wrong; intractable; peevish; disposed to vex.

perversely (per-vers'li) *adv.* in a perverse manner.

perverseness (per-vers'nes) *n.* state of being perverse.

perversion (per-ver'shun) *n.* act of perverting; change for the worse.

perversity (per-ver'si-ti) *n.* perverseness.

perversive (per-ver'siv) *a.* tending to pervert.

pervert (per-vert') *v. t.* [*L. per, thoroughly, and vertere, to turn*] to distort from its true meaning, use, or end; to misinterpret; to corrupt; — (per-vert) *n.* one that has turned from a former course; an apostate.

perverter (per-ver'ter) *n.* one that perverts.

pervertible (per-ver'ti-bl) *a.* capable of being perverted.

pervious (per-vi-us) *a.* [*L. per, through, and via, way*] permeable; penetrable.

perviousness (per-vi-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being pervious.

pesade (pe-zād) *n.* [*L. pensare, to weigh*] rearing of a horse.

peseta (pe-sā'ta) *n.* [*Sp.*] a silver coin of Spain, equal to 9jd.

Peshito (pe-shē'tō) *n.* [*Syr.*] a Syriac translation of the Testaments.

peshwa (pesh'wā) *n.* [*Mahratti, a leader*] the chief of the Mahrattas.

peso (pā'sō) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. pendere, weigh*] the Spanish dollar.

pessary (pes'sā-ri) *n.* [*G. pessos, oval pebble*] an instrument introduced into the vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus.

pessimism (pes-i-mizm) *n.* the view or doctrine of the pessimists.

pessimist (pes-i-mist) *n.* [*L. pessimus, worst*] one that complains of everything as being for the worst; one that takes a melancholy view of life.

pessimistic (pes-i-mis'tik) *a.* relating to, or characteristic of, pessimism.

pessulus (pes'sū-lus) *n.* [*G. passalos, a peg*] the cross-bone of the syrinx in birds.

pest (pest) *n.* [*L. pestis*] a fatal epidemic disease; pestilence; anything noxious or troublesome.

Pest-house, *n.* a hospital for persons infected with a malignant disease.

pester (pes-ter) *v. t.* [*Low L. in, and pastorium, a foot-shackle, fr. L. pascere, pp. pastus, to feed*] to harass with little vexations; to plague; to trouble.

pesterer (pes'ter-er) *n.* one that pesters.

pestiferous (pes-tif'e-rus) *a.* [*L. pestis, and ferre, bear*] pestilential; noxious to health; destructive; vexatious.

pestiferously (pes-tif'e-rus-li) *adv.* in a pestiferous manner.

pestilence (pes-ti-lens) *n.* the disease known as the plague; any epidemic disease; that which breeds disturbance or vice.

pestilent (pes-ti-lent) *a.* producing, or tending to produce, infectious disease; noxious; mischievous; infectious.

pestilential (pes-ti-len'shal) *a.* pestilent; infectious; of the nature of pestilence.

pestilently (pes-ti-lent-li) *adv.* in a pestilent manner.

pestle (pestl) *v. t.* [*O.F. fr. L. pestillum, a small pestle*] to pound or pulverize with a pestle; —*n.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar, or for grinding colours.

pet (pet) *n.* [*Ir.*] a fondling or darling; a lamb brought up by hand; a fit of perverseness; —*a.* fondled; favourite; —*v. t.* to indulge.



Pesade.



Pestle and mortar.

treat as a pet; to

petal (pet-ai) *n.* [*G. petalon, leaf*] one of the leaves of a corolla.

petaled (pet-ald) *a.* having petals.

petaline (pet-a-lin) *a.* pertaining to, resembling, or attached to, a petal.

petalism (pet-a-lizm) *n.* banishment in Syracuse by writing the name on an olive-leaf.

petalite (pet-a-lit) *n.* a mineral with leaf-like cleavage.

petaloid (pet-a-loid) *a.* [*G. eidos, shape*] having the form of a petal.

petalon (pet-a-lon) *n.* the gold plate on the mitre of the Jewish high priest.

petalous (pet-a-lus) *a.* having petals.

petard (pē-tārd) *n.* [*F. fr. L. pedere, to fart*] an engine of war, used to force gates, barricades, etc.

Petasites (pet-a-sī-tēz) *n.* [*petasus*] a genus of plants with broad leaves.

petasus (pet-a-sus) *n.* [*G.*] a felt hat worn in classic times; the winged cap of Mercury.

petaurist (pe-taw-rist) *n.* [*G. petauron, a spring-board*] a flying-phalanger or opossum.

petchary (pech-a-ri) *n.* [*W. Ind.*] the chickaree.

petcock (pet-kok) *n.* a small plug-cock.

petechiæ (pē-tek-i-ē) *n. pl.* [*L. petigo, scab*] purple spots on the skin caused by hemorrhage.

petechial (pē-tek-i-al) *a.* characterized by petechiæ.

Peter's-pence, Peter-pence (pē-ter-pens) *n.* an annual tax formerly paid to the pope.

Peter's-fish (pē-terz-fish) *n.* the haddock (named from the spot on each shoulder, said to be the imprint of St. Peter's fingers when he took up the fish for tribute).

petiolar (pet-i-u-lar) *a.* pertaining to, or growing on, a petiole.

petiolate (pet-i-u-lāt) *a.* having a petiole.

petiole (pet-i-ōl) *n.* [*L. dim. of pes, pedis, foot*] the foot-stalk of a leaf.

petit (pet-i) *a.* [*F.*] small; petty. **Petit-maitre**, a spruce fellow that dangles about ladies; a fop; a coxcomb.

petition (pe-tish-un) *n.* [*L. petere, pp. petitus, beg*] a prayer; a request; a formal entreaty; a written supplication, or paper containing it;—*v.t.* to make a request to; to solicit; to supplicate for some favour or right.

petitionary (pe-tish-un-a-ri) *a.* coming with, or containing, a petition.

petitioner (pe-tish-un-er) one that presents a petition.

petitory (pet-i-tu-ri) *a.* petitioning.

petlanque (pet-lang-ke) *n.* [*Sp.*] an ore of silver-pyrrargyrite.

petong (pe-tong) *n.* [*Chin.*] a white alloy of nickel and copper.

petrary (pe-trā-ri) *n.* [*L. petra, stone*] a military engine for hurling large stones.

petrean (pe-trē-an) *a.* [*G. petra, rock*] pertaining to rock or stone.

petrel (pet-rel) *n.* [*F. dim. of Pêtre, Peter, so called from its appearing, like St. Peter, to walk on the sea*] a long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl.

petrescent (pe-tres-ent) *a.* [*G. petra, rock*] converting into stone.

petrification (pet-ri-fak-shun) *n.* conversion of any organic matter into stone; a fossil.

petrifactive (pet-ri-fak-tiv) *a.* petrific; pertaining to petrification.

petrific (pe-trif-ik) *a.* having power to petrify.

petrify (pet-ri-fi) *v.t.* [*F. fr. G. petra, a rock, and L. facere, make*] to convert to stone



α Petals.

or stony substance; to make callous or obdurate;—*v.i.* to become stone, or of a stony hardness.

petrodrome (pet-ru-drōm) *n.* [*G. dramein, to run*] an elephant-shrew of Mozambique.

petrogale (pet-rog-a-lē) *n.* [*G. galē, weasel*] a rock-kangaroo.

petrogeny (pet-roj-e-ni) *n.* [*G. gignesthai, become*] science of origin of rocks.

petroglyphy (pet-rog-li-fi) *n.* [*G. glyphein, carve*] carving on stone or rock.

petrography (pet-rog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. graphein, write*] petrology.

petrolatum (pet-ru-lāt-um) *n.* vaseline.

petroleum (pe-trō-le-um) *n.* [*G. petra, a rock, and L. oleum, oil*] an inflammable, bituminous oil exuding from rock.

petroleur (pet-ru-le-r) *n.*; *Jem. petroleuse* (pet-ru-lez) an incendiary that uses petroleum.

petroline (pet-ru-lin) *n.* a substance obtained from distilling Rangoon petroleum.

petrology (pet-rol-ō-j-i) *n.* [*G. logos, discourse*] study of mineral composition of rock.

petronel (pet-ru-nel) *n.* [*F. fr. Sp. petrina, a belt, fr. L. petrus, breast*] a horseman's pistol (so called from being attached to the belt).

petrosilex (pet-ru-sī-leks) *n.* [*L. silex, flint*] felsite.

petrous (pē-trus) *a.* [*L. petrosus, fr. petra, a stone*] like stone; stony.

pettichaps (pet-i-chaps) *n.* [*E. petty and chap, a fellow*] the garden-warbler.

petticoat (pet-i-kōt) *n.* [*E. petty and coat*] a loose under-garment worn by females; a skirt. **Petticoat government**, female government.

pettifog (pet-i-fog) *v.i.* [*O. D. focker, a monopolist*] to do small business, as a lawyer.

pettifogger (pet-i-fog-er) *n.* a lawyer that deals in petty cases.

pettifoggery (pet-i-fog-er-i) *n.* the practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

pettily (pet-i-li) *adv.* in a petty manner; frivolously.

pettiness (pet-i-nes) *n.* smallness; littleness.

pettish (pet-ish) *a.* fretful; ill-tempered; froward.

pettishly (pet-ish-li) *adv.* in a pet; with a freak of ill-temper.

pettishness (pet-ish-nes) *n.* state of being pettish.

pettoes (pet-i-tōz) *n. pl.* the toes or feet of a pig.

petto (pet-tō) *n.* [*It. fr. L. pettus, beast*] the breast. **In petto**, in secrecy.

petty (pet-i) *a.* [*F. petit*] small; inconsiderable; inferior; frivolous.

petulance (pet-ū-lans) *n.* state of being petulant; peevishness.

petulant (pet-ū-lant) *a.* [*L. petulantis, petulantis, forward, ready to attack, fr. petere, to attack*] inclined to complain; peevish; saucy; forward.

petulantly (pet-ū-lant-li) *adv.* in a petulant manner.

petuntze (pe-tun-tse) *n.* [*Chin.*] a porcelain-clay.

Petworth marble (pet-wurth mār-bl) *n.* [*Petworth, Sussex*] a variety of marble from the Weald.

petzite (pet-sit) *n.* [*Petz, chemist*] a variety of silver telluride.

pew (pū) *n.* [*O. F. pui, an elevated space, fr. L. podium, balcony*] an inclosed seat in a church.

pewit, peewit, pewet (pē-wit, -wet) *n.* [*imit.*] the lapwing.

pewter (pū-ter) *n.* [*O. F. peutre*] an alloy of tin and lead; utensils made of pewter.

pewterer (pū-ter-er) *n.* one that works in pewter.

pewtery (pū-ter-i) *a.* pertaining to, or like, pewter.

pfennig, pfenning (pfen-ig, -ing) *n.* [*Ger.*] a copper coin current in Germany, the hundredth part of a mark.

phacolite (fak-u-lit) *n.* [*G. phakos, lentil, and lithos, stone*] a chabasite.



Petrel.

phaeton (fă'e-tun) *n.* [*G. Phaethōn*, son of Phœbus, who obtained leave to guide the chariot of the sun] an open carriage on four wheels, drawn by one or two horses.

phagedena (faj-e-dē-nā) *n.* [*G. phagein*, eat] a corrosive ulcer.

phagedenic (faj-e-den'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, phagedena; — an application causing the sloughing of fungous flesh.

phagocyte (fag-'n-sit) *n.* [*G. phagein*, to eat, and *kutos*, a vessel] a white blood-corpucle, which devours bacteria, etc.

phalanges (fā-lan-'jes) *n., pl.* of phalanx.

phalangious (fā-lan-'ji-us) *a.* [*phalanx*] pertaining to a genus of spiders.

phalangerianism (fal-an-stē-ri-an-izm) *n.* [*F. phalanger*, a phalanger, fr. *G. phalanx*] system of living in phalansteries.

phalanstery (fal-'an-ster-i) *n.* the common dwelling of a community established upon Fourier's plan.

phalanx (fā-langks, fal-'angks) *n.* [*G.*] a body of men formed in close array; any firm combination of people; small bones of the toes or fingers.

phalarope

(fal-'a-rōp) *n.* [*G. phalaris*, coot, and *pous*, foot] a beautiful bird with lobate toes.



Phalaropa.

phallic (fal-'ik) *a.*

pertaining to the phallus or phallicism.

phallicism, phallism (falki-'sizm, fal-'izm) *n.* phallus worship.

phallus (fal-'us) *n.* [*G.*] the penis, as the symbol of the generative power in nature; the organ of sex, as the penis or the clitoris.

phanerogamic, phaneroga-

mous (fan-e-ru-gam'ik, fan-e-rog'a-mus) *a.* [*G. phaneros*, open, and *gamos*, marriage] having organs of reproduction distinctly visible.

phantasm (fan-'tazm) *n.* [*G. fr. phainein*, to show] a phantom; an imaginary existence which seems to be real; fancy; illusion.

phantasmagoria (fan-'taz-mā-gō-ri-'a) *n.* [*G. agorā*, assembly] an exhibition of shadows, as by a magic-lantern; illusive images; a magic-lantern.

phantasmal (fan-'taz-māl) *a.* illusive; unreal.

phantom (fan-'tūm) *n.* an apparition; a spectre; optical illusion.

pharisaic, pharisaical (far-'i-sā-'ik, -i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Pharisees; making a show of religion; formal; hypocritical.

pharisaically (far-i-sā-i-kāl-i) *adv.* hypocritically.

pharisaism (far-i-sā-'izm) *n.* the doctrines of the Pharisees; hypocrisy.

Pharisee (far-'i-sē) *n.* [*H. pāraśh*, to separate] one of a Jewish sect noted for a strict observance of rites and ceremonies; a formalist.

pharmaceutic (fār-mā-sū-'tik) *a.* [*G. pharmakon*, a drug, medicine] pertaining to pharmacy; — *pl.* pharmacy.

pharmaceutist, pharmacist (fār-mā-sū-'tist, fār-mā-sist) *n.* one skilled in pharmacy.

pharmacolite (fār-mak-u-'lit) *n.* [*G. lithos*, stone] arseniate of lime.

pharmacologist (fār-mak-olō-'jist) *n.* one skilled in pharmacology.

pharmacology (fār-mak-olō-'ji) *n.* [*G. logos*, discourse] knowledge of drugs; art of preparing medicines; a treatise on the art.

pharmacopœia (fār-mā-ku-pē-'ya) *n.* [*G. poiein*, make] a book describing the preparations of medicines.

pharmacy (fār-'mā-si) *n.* art of dispensing medicines; shop of an apothecary.

pharos (fā-'ros) *n.* [*Pharos*, in the bay of Alexandria, noted for its famous lighthouse] a lighthouse; a watchtower; a beacon.

pharyngeal (fā-rin-'je-āl) *a.* relating to the pharynx.

pharyngitis (far-in-'ji-'tis) *n.* inflammation of the membrane of the pharynx.

pharyngotomy (far-ing-got-'u-mi) *n.* [*G. pharynx* and *tomē*, a cutting, fr. *temnein*, cut] incision into the pharynx.

pharynx (fā-'ringks) *n.* [*G.*] the cavity into which the nose and mouth open.

phase (fāz) *n.* [*G. phasis*, an appearance] that which is exhibited to the eye; one of the varying appearances presented by a phenomenon.

pheasant (fēz-'ant) *n.* [*Phasis*, a river in Colchia, noted for these birds] a game-bird with brilliant plumage, valued for its flesh.

pheasantry (fēz-'ant-ri) *n.* a place for keeping and rearing pheasants.

phenacetin (fē-nas-'e-tin) *n.* [*phenol*] an antipyretic medicine obtained from coal-tar.

phenacite (fēn-'a-sit) *n.* [*G. phenax*, *phenakos*, impostor, named from being mistaken for quartz] a silicate of glaucinum with vitreous lustre.

phengite (fēn-'jit) *n.* [*G. phengein*, to shine] Muscovite, or mica.

phenicine (fēn-'i-sin) *n.* [*G. phoinix*, purple-red] brown colouring matter produced by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid on phenol.

phenol (fē-'nol) *n.* [*G. phainein*, shine, and *L. oleum*, oil] carbolic acid.

phenomenal (fē-nom-'e-nal) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phenomenon.

phenomenalism (fē-nom-'e-nal-izm) *n.* the doctrine that phenomenon is the only existence.

phenomenist (fē-nom-'e-nist) *n.* one that believes only in phenomena.

phenomenon (fē-nom-'e-non) *n.* [*G.*] an appearance; whatever is apprehended by observation; an unusual appearance.

phenyl (fē-'nil) *n.* [*phenol*] the radical of phenol or benzol.

pheon (fē-'on) *n.* [*L. fuscina* a trident] the barbed head of a dart; [*Her.*] a broad arrow.

phial (fi-'al) *n.* [*G. phiale*, a shallow cup] a small glass bottle; a vial.

philander (fi-'lan-der) *v. i.* [*G. philein*, to love, and *anēr*, *andros*, man] to flirt or make love; to coquet.

philanthropic, philanthropical (fil-an-'throp-'ik, -i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to, or characterized by, philanthropy.

philanthropist (fi-lan-'thru-pist) *n.* one with a philanthropic spirit.

philanthropy (fi-lan-'thru-pi) *n.* [*G. anthrōpos*, man] love of mankind; benevolence towards one's fellow-men; universal good-will.

philatelist (fi-lat-'e-list) *n.* a collector of postage-stamps as objects of curiosity.

philately (fi-lat-'e-li) *n.* [*G. philos*, loving, and *atēles*, free of tax] the whim of collecting postage-stamps.

philharmonic (fil-hār-'mon-'ik) *a.* loving harmony or music.

Philhellene, Philhellenist (fil-hel-'ēn, -e-nist) *n.* [*G. Hellēn*, a Greek] a friend of Greece.

Philhellenic (fil-hel-'ēn-'ik) *a.* loving the Greeks.

philippic (fi-'lip-'ik) *n.* [*Philipp*] one of several orations of Demosthenes against Philip, king of Macedon; any discourse or declamation abounding in bitter invective.

Philistine (fil-'is-tin) *n.* [*H. palash*, wander about] a native or inhabitant of ancient Philistia; one of narrow views or inferior culture.

Philistinism (fil-'is-ti-'nizm) *n.* views of Philistines.



Pheasant.

phillipsite (fil'ip-sīt) *n.* [*Phillips*, English mineralogist] a hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda.

philologist, philologist (fi-lol'ō-jer, -jīst) *n.* [*G. philos*, loving, and *logos*, word] one versed in philology.

philological (fi-lol'ō-jī-kəl) *a.* pertaining to philology.

philologist (fi-lol'ō-jiz) *v.i.* to engage in philological discussion.

philology (fi-lol'ō-jī) *n.* the study of the formation and growth of language. **Comparative philology**, art of interpreting a language by its affinities and analogies to other languages.

philomath (fil-u-math) *n.* [*G. mathos*, learning] a lover of learning.

philomathic (fil-u-math'ik) *a.* pertaining to philomathy.

philomathy (fi-lom'ā-thī) *n.* love of learning.

philomel (fil'u-mel) *n.* [*Philomela*, of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale] the nightingale.

philopena (fil-u-pē-nā) *n.* [*Ger. vielliechen*, very dear] a game in which each of two persons eats one of the twin kernels of a nut, and one pays a forfeit to the other on certain specified conditions; the gift made as a forfeit; the twin kernels shared.

philoprogenitiveness (fil-u-pru-jen'i-tiv-nes) *n.* [*G. philos*, loving] love of offspring; the organ denoting such love.

philosoph (fil'u-suf) *n.* a philosopher; a pretender to philosophy.

philosopher (fi-lus-u-fer) *n.* one versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; one of philosophic mind. **Philosopher's stone**, a preparation which the alchemists formerly sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

philosophic, philosophical (fil-u-sof'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pertaining to, or proceeding from, philosophy; evincing philosophy; wise; calm; temperate.

philosophically (fil-u-sof-i-kəl-i) *adv.* in a philosophical manner.

philosophism (fi-lus-u-fizm) *n.* affectation of philosophy.

philosophist (fi-lus-u-fist) *n.* a pretender to philosophy.

philosophistical (fi-lus-u-fis'ti-kəl) *a.* pertaining to the love or practice of sophistry.

philosophize (fi-lus-u-fiz) *v.i.* to reason like a philosopher.

philosophy (fi-lus-u-fi) *n.* [*G. philos*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom] the science of the relations of causes, reasons, and effects of phenomena; the general principles belonging to any department of knowledge; a system of, or a treatise on, philosophy; calmness of mind.

philter (fil'ter) *n.* [*G.*] a love potion;—*v.t.* to impregnate with a love potion; to charm.

phiz (fiz) *n.* [*contr. of physiognomy*] the face or visage.

phlebitis (fle-bī'tis) *n.* [*G. phleps*, *phlebos*, vein] inflammation of a vein.

phlebolite (fleb'u-lit) *n.* [*G. lithos*, stone] a calculus in a vein.

phlebology (fle-bol'ō-jī) *n.* anatomy of the veins; a treatise on the veins.

phlebotomist (fle-bot'u-mist) *n.* one that practises phlebotomy.

phlebotomize (fle-bot'u-miz) *v.t.* to let blood from, as a vein.

phlebotomy (fle-bot'u-mī) *n.* [*G. phleps* and *tomē*, a cutting] bleeding [*Surg.*].

phlegm (flem) *n.* [*F. fr. G. phlegein*, to burn] the tenacious mucus of the respiratory and digestive passages; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

phlegmasia (fleg-mā'si-ā) *n.* inflammation.

phlegmatic (fleg-mat'ik) *a.* abounding in phlegm; cold; dull; sluggish.

phlegmatically (fleg-mat'ik-ā-l) *adv.* in a phlegmatic manner.

phlegmon (fleg-mon) *n.* an inflamed tumour.

phlegmonous (fleg-mu-nus) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a phlegmon.

phloem (flō'em) *n.* [*G. phloios*, bark] the outer portion of a fibrovascular bundle.

phlogistic (flu-jis'tik) *a.* [*G.*] partaking of phlogiston; inflammator.

phlogiston (flu-jis-tun) *n.* the supposed principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies; caloric.

phlogopite (flōg-u-pīt) *n.* [*G. ops*, the face] a kind of magnesia mica.

phlorizin (flor-i-zin, flō-rid-zin) *n.* [*G. phloios*, bark, and *rhiza*, root] a substance found in the root-bark of the apple, pear, etc.

Phlox (flocks) *n.* [*G.*, a flame] a genus of elegant garden flowering plants.

phocal, phocine (fō-kəl, -sin) *a.* [*G. phōkē*] pertaining to, or like, seals.

Phœnician, Phenician (fe-nish'ān) *a.* pertaining to Phœnicia;—*n.* an inhabitant, or the language, of Phœnicia.

phœnix (fē-niks) *n.* [*L. fr. G.*] a bird in ancient Oriental fable; a paragon.

phonendoscope (fō-nen-du-skōp) *n.* [*G. phōnē*, sound, *endōn*, within, and *skopein*, see] a delicate kind of stethoscope.

phonetic (fō-net'ik) *a.* [*G. phōnē*, sound] pertaining to the voice or its use; representing sounds;—*n. pl.* phonetic science.

phonetist (fō-ne-tist) *n.* one versed in phonetics.

phonic (fō-nik) *a.* pertaining to sound;—*n. pl.* phonetics.

phonogram (fō-nu-gram) *n.* [*G. phōnē*, a sound, and *gramma*, a writing] a character representing a sound; the register of a phonograph.

phonograph (fō-nu-graf) *n.* [*G. graphēin*, to write] a symbol to represent a sound; an invention to register and reproduce sounds.

phonographer (fō-nog-ra-fer) *n.* one skilled in phonography.

phonographic (fō-nu-graf'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or based upon, phonography.

phonography (fō-nog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. phōnē*, sound, the voice, and *graphēin*, to write] a description of vocal sounds; representation of sounds by distinctive characters; system of shorthand.

phonolite (fō-nu-lit) *n.* [*G. lithos*, stone] a volcanic rock; clinkstone.

phonologic, phonological (fō-nu-loj'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pertaining to phonology.

phonologist (fō-nol'ō-jist) *n.* one versed in phonology.

phonology (fō-nol'ō-jī) *n.* [*G. logos*, discourse] science of the sounds uttered by the human voice; phonetics.

phonometer (fō-nom'ē-ter) *n.* [*G. metron*, measure] a contrivance for exhibiting the number of vibrations of a sounding body.

phonoscope (fō-nu-skōp) *n.* [*G. skopein*, view] an instrument for recording music as played, or testing musical strings; a microphone.

phonotype (fō-nu-tīp) *a.* a character used in phonotypy.

phonotypic, phonotypical (fō-nu-tī'pik, -pi-kəl) *a.* of, or belonging to, phonotypy.

phonotypy (fō-nu-tī-pi) *n.* art of representing sounds by distinct characters; printing in accordance with this art.

phormium (for-mi-um) *n.* [*G.*, plant] the New Zealand flax.

phosgen, phosgene (fos-jen, -jēn) *n.* [*G. phōs*, light, and *genesis*, origin] chloro-carbonic acid gas generated by the action of light;—*a.* light-producing.

phosphate (fos-fāt) *n.* a salt of phosphoric acid.

phosphatic (fos-fat'ik) *a.* like, or containing, phosphate.

phosphene (fos-fēn) *n.* [*G. phainōin*, to show] the luminous impression produced by pressing the eyeball.

phosphide (fos-fid) *n.* a combination of phosphorus with another substance.

phosphite (fos-fit) *n.* a salt of phosphorous acid.

Phosphor (fos-for) *n.* the morning star; Lucifer.

phosphate (fos-fo-rāt) *v.t.* to combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

phosphoresce (fos-fo-res) *v.t.* to emit a phosphorescent light.

phosphorescence (fos-fo-res-ens) *n.* state of being phosphorescent.

phosphorescent (fos-fo-res-ent) *a.* shining with a faint light.

phosphoric (fos-for-ik) *a.* phosphorous; phosphorescent.

phosphorite (fos-fo-rīt) *n.* phosphate of lime.

phosphorous (fos-fo-rus) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus.

phosphorus (fos-fo-rus) *n.* [G. *phōs*, light, and *pherein*, to bring] the morning star; Phosphor; a non-metallic combustible element luminous in the dark.

phosphuret (fos-fū-ret) *n.* phosphide.

phosphuretted (fos-fū-ret-ed) *a.* combined with phosphorus.

photo (fō-tō) *n.* [contr. of *photograph*] See *photograph*.

photochromy (fō-tok-rū-mī) *n.* [G. *chrōma*, colour] photographing in colours.

photogen (fō-tu-jen) *n.* an illuminating oil obtained from bituminous shale.

photogeny (fō-tō-jē-nī) *n.* [G. *phōs*, *phōtōs*, light, and root *gen*, produce] photography.

photoglyphy (fō-tog-lī-fi) *n.* [G. *gluphein*, engrave] photographic engraving.

photograph (fō-tu-graf) *n.* a photographic picture;—*v.t.* to obtain a likeness by photography.

photographer (fō-tog-ʹrā-fer) *n.* one that practises photography.

photographic (fō-tu-graf-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained by, photography.

photography (fō-tog-ʹrā-fi) *n.* [G. *graphēin*, write] art of producing pictures by the action of light on chemically-prepared surfaces.

photogravure (fō-tu-grā-vū-ʹr) *n.* [F. *gravure*, engraving] art of producing by photography engraved plates for printing.

photologic, photological (fō-tu-loj-ik, -i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, photology.

photology (fō-toj-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] the science of light.

photometer (fō-tom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.

photometric (fō-tu-met-rik) *a.* pertaining to a photometer, or photometry.

photometry (fō-tom-et-ri) *n.* measurement by the photometer.

photophobia (fō-tu-fō-bi-ʹ) *n.* [G. *phobos*, fear] a dread or intolerance of light.

photophone (fō-tu-fōn) *n.* [G. *phōs*, *phōtōs*, light, and *phōnē*, sound] an instrument for transmitting sounds by light.

photopsy (fō-top-si) *n.* [G. *opsis*, sight] consation of light without external cause.

photosphere (fō-tu-sfēr) *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun.

phototype (fō-tu-tīp) *n.* an engraved plate for printing produced by photography.

phrase (frāz) *n.* [F. fr. G. *phrasēin*, speak] a brief expression or part of a sentence; a short, pithy expression; an idiom; manner; style; expression;—*v.t.* to express in words, or in peculiar terms; to call; to style. **Phrase-book**, a book of idioms.

phraseologic, phraseological (frā-ze-u-loj-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to phraseology; consisting of phrases.

phraseology (frā-ze-olō-ji) *n.* [G. *phrasis*, phrase, and *logos*, speech] manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; a collection of phrases or idioms.

phrenetic (fre-net-ik) *a.* frantic; mad.

phrenic (fren-ik) *a.* [G. *phrēn*, diaphragm, mind] of, or pertaining to, the diaphragm.

phrenitis (fre-nī-tis) *n.* inflammation of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium; madness; frenzy.

phrenological (fren-u-loj-ʹi-kal) *a.* pertaining to phrenology.

phrenologist (fre-nolō-ʹjist) *n.* one versed in phrenology.

phrenology (fre-nolō-ʹji) *n.* [G. *phrēn*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse] the theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head.

Phrygian (frij-ʹi-an) *a.* pertaining to Phrygia, in Asia Minor—*n.* a native of Phrygia. **Phrygian cap**, a woollen cap, the emblem of liberty.

pthiriasis (thi-ri-ʹa-sis) *n.* [G. *phthir*, a louse] the lousy disease.

pthitic (tiz-ik) *n.* pthitosis, or one suffering from it.

pthitical (tiz-i-kal) *a.* wasting the flesh; having, or relating to, pthitosis.

pthisiology (tiz-i-olō-ʹji) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] a treatise on pthitosis.

pthitosis (thi-ʹsis) *n.* [G. *phthiēin*, to waste away, decay] pulmonary consumption.

phylactery (fi-lak-te-ri) *n.* [G. *phylassein*, to guard] any charm or spell worn as a preservative from danger or disease; among the Jews, a slip of parchment, containing passages of the Pentateuch, worn on the forehead or left arm.

phyletic (fi-let-ik) *a.* pertaining to a phylum.

phyllite (fil-ʹit) *n.* [G. *phullon*, leaf, and *lithos*, stone] clay-slate.

Phyllium (fil-i-um) *n.* [L. fr. G. *phullon*, *dim.* of *phullon*, leaf] a genus of leaf-insects.

phyllodium (fi-lō-di-um) *n.* [G. *eidos*, form] a petiole with the functions of a leaf.

phylloid (fil-oid) *a.* leaf-like.

phyllophagan (fi-lof-a-gan) *n.* [G. *phagein*, eat] a saw-fly or leaf-eater.

phyllophagous (fi-lof-a-gus) *a.* feeding on leaves.

phyllopod (fil-u-pod) *n.* [G. *pous*, *podos*, foot] a leaf-footed crustacean.

phyllostome (fil-ʹu-stōm) *n.* [G. *stoma*, mouth] a leaf-nosed bat.

phyllostomine (fi-lōz-tu-min) *a.* leaf-nosed, as a bat.

phyllotaxis (fil-u-tak-sis) *n.* [G. *taxis*, order] arrangement of leaves on a stem.

phylloxera (fil-ok-sē-ʹrā) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry] an insect; the vine-pest.

phylogenetic (fi-lō-je-net-ik) *a.* pertaining to phylogeny.

phylogeny (fi-loj-ē-nī) *n.* [G. *genesis*, origin] the tribal history of plants.

phylum (fil-um) *n.* [L. fr. G. *phulon*, *phulē*, a tribe] a primary division of organisms.

physalite (fi-sa-lit, fi-sā-lit) *n.* [G. *phusallis*, a bladder] a variety of topaz.

physeter (fi-se-ter, fi-sē-ter) *n.* [G. *phusa*, bellows] the sperm whale.

physic (fiz-ik) *n.* [G. fr. *phuein*, to produce] a drug; a purge; a cathartic—*n.pl.* natural philosophy;—*v.t.* to treat with physic; to purge; to cure.

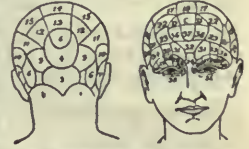


Diagram of the phrenological organs.

1. Amativeness, above which is Conjugalily between 6 and 2.
2. Parental love.
3. Friendship.
4. Individuality.
5. Continuity.
6. Vitality (behind the lower lobe of the ear, under 7).
7. Destructiveness.
8. Altruism (below 20).
9. Acquisitiveness (over the ear, between 20 and 10).
10. Secretiveness.
11. Cautionness.
12. Approbativeness.
13. Self-esteem.
14. Firmness.
15. Conscientiousness.
16. Hope (in front of 15).
17. Spirituality.
18. Veneration (top of the head, between 14 and 19).
19. Benevolence.
20. Constructiveness.
21. Ideality.
22. Sublimity.
23. Imitativeness.
24. Individuality (observation—desire to see and examine).
25. Form (memory of shape, faces, etc.).
26. Size.
27. Weight.
28. Colour.
29. Order.
30. Calculation (ability in mental arithmetic).
31. Locality.
32. Eventuality.
33. Time.
34. Taste.
35. Language.
36. Causality.
37. Comparison.
38. Human nature (interest in character and motives).
39. Agreeableness.

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physical (fiz'-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to nature; relating to natural or material things; pertaining to physics; cognizable by the senses; medicinal.

physicalist (fiz-i-kal-ist) *n.* one that maintains that mind depends on matter.

physically (fiz-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a physical manner; according to nature.

physician (fi-zish'-an) *n.* one skilled in the art of healing; a doctor of medicine.

physicist (fiz-i-sist) *n.* one versed in physics.

physicotheology (fiz-i-kō-the-ol'-ō-jī) *n.* theology illustrated by physics; a branch of natural theology.

physiocracy (fiz-i-ok'-rā-si) *n.* [G. *kratein*, to rule] the doctrine that wealth consists entirely in land and its products.

physiocrat (fiz-i-u-krat) *n.* an advocate of physiocracy.

physiognomic (fiz-i-og-nom'-ik, fiz-i-u-nom'-ik) *a.* pertaining to physiognomy; —*n. pl.* physiognomy.

physiognomist (fiz-i-og'-nu-mist, -on'-u-mist) *n.* one skilled in physiognomy.

physiognomy (fiz-i-og'-nu-mi, -on'-u-mi) *n.* [G. *phusis*, nature, and *gnōmōn*, an interpreter] the art of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; the face with respect to the temper of the mind; countenance; appearance.

physiography (fiz-i-og'-rā-fi) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] a general introduction to the study of inorganic nature.

physiolatry (fiz-i-ol'-ā-tri) *n.* [G. *latreia*, worship] nature-worship.

physiological (fiz-i-u-loj-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to physiology.

physiologist (fiz-i-ol'-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in physiology.

physiology (fiz-i-ol'-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *phusis*, nature, being, and *logos*, discourse] the science of the functions of organisms.

physique (fi-zēk) *n.* [F.] physical structure of a person.

physograde (fi-su-grād) *n.* [G. *phusa*, bellows, and *L. gradi*, to go] an acaloph with a vesicular organ which buoys it up.

physostomus (fi-sos-tu-mus) *a.* [G. *phusa* and *stoma*, mouth] having mouth and air-bladder connected by an air-duct, as a fish.

phytogenesis, phytogeny (fi-toj-ē-ni) *n.* [G. *phuton*, plant, and *genesis*, birth] the doctrine of the generation of plants.

phytography (fi-tog'-rā-fi) *n.* [G. *phuton*, a plant, and *graphein*, write] the naming, classification, and description of plants; methodical description of plants.

phytoid (fi-toid) *a.* plant-like.

phytomer, phyton (fi-tu-mer, -ton) *n.* [G. *phuton*, plant, and *meros*, a part] ultimate part of a plant.

phytonomy (fi-ton-u-mi) *n.* [G. *nomos*, law] science of plant-growth.

phytophagan (fi-tof'-ā-gan) *n.* a phytophagous animal.

phytophagous (fi-tof'-ā-gus) *a.* [G. *phagein*, eat] feeding on plants.

phytotomy (fi-tof'-u-mi) *n.* [G. *tomē*, a cutting] the dissection of plants.

phytozoan (fi-tu-zō-an) *n.*; *pl.* **phytozoa** (fi-tu-zō-ā) [G. *phuton*, a plant, and *zōon*, animal] a zoophyte; an animalcule in the tissues of plants.

piacular (pi-ak'-ū-lar) *a.* [L. *piaculum*, propitiatory, fr. *piare*, appease] expiatory; needing expiation; atrociously bad.

pia mater (pi-ā mā-ter) [L.] the vascular membrane investing the brain.

pianette, pianino (pē-ā-net', pē-ā-nē-nō) *n.* a small piano.

pianissimo (pē-ā-nis'-i-mō) *a.* [It., *superl.* of *piano*] very soft.

pianist (pi-an-ist) *n.* a performer on the pianoforte.

piano (pi-an-ō) *n.* See **pianoforte**.

piano (pi-ā-nō) *a.* [It.] soft.

pianoforte (pi-an'-u-for-te) *n.* [It. *piano*, soft, and *L. fortis*, strong] a musical instrument consisting of wires of graduated tension, struck by hammers moved by the notes on a keyboard, and inclosed in a wooden case.

piassaba, piassava (pi-as'-ā-bā, -va) *n.* [Pg.] the hard, tough fibres of the palm (used for brooms, etc.).

piastre (pi-as-ter) *n.* [It. *piastro*] a silver coin of Turkey, etc.; the Spanish dollar.

piazza (pi-az-ā, pē-ad'-zā) *n.* [It.] a square, open space surrounded by buildings.

pibroch (pē-brōch) *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, a pipe-tune, fr. *E. pipe*] a wild, irregular species of music played on the bagpipe.

pica (pi-ka) *n.* [L.] the magpie; a depraved or unnatural appetite; a directory for devotional services; a printing type having 6 lines in an inch.

picador (pik-ā-dōr) *n.* [Sp. *pica*, a pike] a horseman armed with a lance, who commences the exercises of a bull-fight.

picamar (pik-ā-mār) *n.* [L. *pix*, *picis*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter] the bitter element of tar.

picaresque (pik-ā-resk') *a.* relating to picaroons.

picaroon (pik-ā-rōon') *n.* [Sp.] a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a rogue; a cheat.

picayune (pik-ā-yōon') *n.* [F.] a small coin [Amer.].

piccadill, piccadilly (pik-ā-dil, pik-ā-dil'-i) *n.* [Sp. *pica*, pike] a standing collar with the points turned over; a ruff.

piccalilli (pik-ā-lil'-i) *n.* [Etym. uncertain] a pickle of vegetables with pungent spices.

piccaninny, pickaninny (pik-ā-nin-i) *n.* [Sp. *pequeño*, small, and *niño*, child] a negro child.

piccolo (pik-u-lō) *n.* [It.] a small flute, with sound one octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pice (pis) *n.* [Marathi *paśā*] a copper coin of India.

pichiciago (pich-i-si-ā-gō) *n.* [S. Amer.] a little truncate armadillo.

pichurim bean (pich-oo-rim bēn) *n.* [S. Amer.] a cotyledon used for nutmeg.

pick (pik) *v. t.* [Low L. *pica*, a pike] to peck at, like birds with their bills; to strike at with anything pointed; to pierce; to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock; to steal from; to gather; to pluck; to play, as the guitar; to remove that which adheres, as with the fingers, teeth, or a pointed instrument; to pull into small pieces; to choose; to select; to cull; —*v. i.* to eat slowly or by morsels; to do anything nicely; to steal; to pilfer; —*n.* a sharp-pointed tool used for loosening and breaking up hard earth, stones, etc., or for dressing stone; choice.

pickaxe (pik-aks) *n.* a pick with a point at one end, and a transverse blade at the other.

picked (pikt) *a.* prickly; selected; choice.

picker (pik-er) *n.* one that picks or culls; one that dresses the letters in stereotype plates; a machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces.

pickerel (pik-e-rel) *n.* [*dim.* of *pike*] a kind of pike. Pickerel-weed, a water-herb.

picket (pik-et) *n.* [F. *pique*, a small pickaxe, peg, cf. *pick*] a stake sharpened (used in fortifications, fences, etc.); a guard posted in front of an army; a body of troops kept ready for special service; trades-unionists sent to annoy men working, or prevent their working, during the progress of a strike; a punishment in which a person is made to stand with one foot on a pointed stake; —*v. t.* to fortify, inclose, or fence, with pickets; to fasten to a picket; to post, as a guard.

picking (pik-ing) *n.* act of one that picks; that which is left to be picked or gleaned; stealing; pilfering; perquisites not honestly obtained.

pickle (pik-l) *n.* [Etym. uncertain] a solution of salt and water in which fish or meat may be preserved; brine; vinegar, sometimes spiced, in which vegetables, fish, etc., may be preserved; any article preserved in pickle; a troublesome child; awkward plight; —*v. t.* to preserve, or season, in pickle.

picklock (pik-lōk) *n.* an instrument for opening locks without the key; a thief.

pickpocket (pik-pok-et) *n.* one that steals from the pocket of another.

pickpurse (pik-purs) *n.* one that steals the purse, or from the purse, of another.

pickthank (pik-thangk) *n.* an officious fellow; a toady; a parasitical informer.

Pickwickian (pik-wik-i-an) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, *Pickwick*, one of Dickens' characters. *Pickwickian* sense, a merely technical or constructive sense.

picnic (pik-nik) *n.* [*pick*=to nibble, and *nic* for *knick*, a trifle] formerly an entertainment at which each person contributed some article for the general table; a party, the members of which carry provisions with them, on an excursion of pleasure into the country;—*v. i.* to go on a picnic.

picotee (pik-u-tē) *n.* [*Picot*, a French botanist] a variety of carnation.

picotite (pik-u-tit) *n.* a variety of spinel.

picric (pik-rik) *a.* [G. *picros*, bitter] carbazotic.

picrolite (pik-ru-lit) *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone] a variety of serpentine.

picromerite (pik-rom'e-rit) *n.* [G. *meros*, part] a sulphate of magnesia and potash.

picrophyll (pik-ru-fil) *n.* [G. *phyllon*, plant] a fibrous mineral from Sala, Sweden.

picrosmine (pik-ros-min) *n.* [G. *osmē*, odour] a silicate of magnesia with an argillaceous smell when moistened.

picrotoxin (pik-ru-tok-sin) *n.* [G. *picros*, bitter, and *toxikon*, poison] a poisonous principle in the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*.

Pict (pikt) *n.* [*L. pingere*, *pp. pictus*, to paint] one of a race of people that formerly settled in the Highlands of Scotland (so named from tattooing themselves).

Pictish (pik-tish) *a.* pertaining to the Picts.

pictorial (pik-tō-ri-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

pictorially (pik-tō-ri-əl-i) *adv.* in a pictorial manner.

picture (pik-tūr) *n.* [*L. pictura*, the art of painting, *cf. Pict*] a painting exhibiting the image of anything; a likeness; a graphic representation; an image;—*v. t.* to draw, or paint, a resemblance of; to represent to the mind; to recall vividly. **Picture-gallery**, a gallery or apartment in which pictures are exhibited.

picturesque (pik-tū-resk) *a.* fitted to form a good or pleasing picture; vivid in description.

picturesquely (pik-tū-resk-lī) *adv.* in a picturesque manner.

picturesqueness (pik-tū-resk-nes) *n.* quality of being picturesque.

picul (pik-ul) *n.* [Malay] a Chinese weight of 133½ lbs.

picus (pik-kus) *n.* [*L. fr. pingere*, to paint] the spotted woodpecker.

piddle (pid-l) *v. t.* [*peddle*] to deal in trifles; to make water (a childish word).

piddock (pid-uk) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a mollusk used for bait.

pidgin-English (pid-jin-ing-lish) *n.* [*pidgin*, Chinese corruption of *E. business*] an artificial dialect of English used in Chinese ports.

pie (pi) *n.* [F.] paste baked with apples, minced meat, etc., under it. **Pie-plant**, garden-rhubarb (used in pies).

pie (pi) *n.* [*L. pica*] a magpie; [Print.] type confusedly mixed.

piebald (pi-bawld) *a.* [*pie*, a magpie, and *bald*, *i. e.* streaked] of various colours.

piece (pēs) *n.* [O.F. *piece*] a part of anything; a bit; portion; a distinct part or quantity; a literary or artistic work; a coin; a gun; a woman (in contempt or pleasantry);—*v. t.* to enlarge; to mend; to patch; to unite;—*v. i.* to unite by a coalescence of parts. **Piece-goods**, goods usually sold by the piece, as shirtings, longcloths, etc. **Piece-work**, work done by the piece or job. **Of a piece**, of the same nature.

pieceless (pēs-les) *a.* not made of pieces; entire.

piecemeal (pēs-mēl) *adv.* [A.S. *mālum*, by parts] in pieces; by little and little;—*a.* made of pieces.

piecer (pēs-er) *n.* one that pieces; a patcher.

pied (pid) *a.* [*pie*, magpie] variegated; spotted.

Piedmontese (pēd-mon-tēs', -tēz') *a.* of, or pertaining to, Piedmont, a district in north-west of Italy;—*n.* a native of Piedmont.

piedmontite (pēd-mon-tit) *n.* [*Piedmont*] a mineral containing manganese, allied to epidote.

piedness (pid-nes) *a.* diversity of colours in spots.

piepoudre (pi-pou-dēr) *n.* [F. fr. *L. pes*, foot, and *poudre*, powder] an old court of record, incident to every fair and market.

pier (pēr) *n.* [G. *petra*, rock] a mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch, the timbers of a bridge, etc.; the part of a wall between windows or doors; a mass of stone-work projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves; a projecting wharf or landing-place. **Pier-glass**, a mirror hanging between windows. **Pier-table**, a table standing between windows.

pierage (pēr-ij) *n.* toll for using a pier.

pierce (pērs) *v. t.* [F. *percer*, fr. O.F. *pertuisier*, fr. *L. pertundere*, *pp. pertusus*, to bore through] to thrust into with a pointed instrument; to force a way into; to touch, as the affections; to dive into;—*v. i.* to enter; to penetrate.

pierceable (pēr-sa-bl) *a.* capable of being pierced.

piecer (pēr-ser) *n.* one that, or that which, pierces; an instrument that bores, as a gimlet.

piercing (pēr-sing) *a.* penetrating; sharp; that affects keenly.

piercingly (pēr-sing-li) *adv.* in a piercing manner.

Pierian (pi-ēr-i-an, pi-er-i-an) *a.* [*Pieria*, in Thessaly, haunted by the Muses] of, or pertaining to, Pieria or the Muses.

piet (pi-et) *n.* [*pie*] the magpie.

pietà (pi-ē-tā) *n.* [It.] a picture or statue of the dead Christ with the Virgin.

Pietism (pi-ē-tizm) *n.* the religion of the pietists.

Pietist (pi-ē-tist) *n.* one of a class of religious reformers in Germany who sought to restore piety to the Lutheran church in the end of the 17th century; one professing great sanctity of life.

pietistic, pietistical (pi-ē-tis-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to the Pietists or to Pietism.

pietra dura (pi-ā-tā dōd-rā) *n.* [It.] a mosaic of hard stones.

piety (pi-ē-ti) *n.* [*L. pietas*, fr. *pius*, devout] affectionate reverence of parents, friends, or country; obedient love of the will of God; devotion.

piezometer (pi-ē-zom-ē-ter) *n.* [G. *piezein*, to press, and *metron*, a measure] an instrument for determining the compressibility of liquids.

pig (pig) *n.* [*cf. A.S. pēg*, a pig] the young of swine; a hog; an oblong mass of metal as first extracted from the ore;—*v. i.* to bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs. **Pig-eyed**, having small, sunken eyes. **Pig-headed**, stupidly perverse. **Pig-headedness**, stupid obstinacy. **Pig-iron**, iron in pigs. **Pig-lead**, lead in pigs.

pigeon (pi-jun) *n.* [F. fr. *L. pipio*, *pipionis*, chirper, fr. *pipire*, chirp] a common bird, of several species; a dove; a silly fellow; a dupe. **Pigeon-English**. See *pidgin-English*. **Pigeon-hearted**, timid; easily frightened. **Pigeon-hole**, a little opening or division in a case for papers. **Pigeon-livered**, mild in temper; soft; gentle.



Piddock.



Pigeon.

piggin (pig'-in) *n.* [Gael.] a small wooden vessel with erect handle, used as a dipper.

piggish (pig'-ish) *a.* pertaining to, or like, pigs.

pigmean See **pygmean**.

pigment (pig'-ment) *n.* [L. *fr. pingere, pp. pictus, paint*] a preparation to impart colours to bodies; paint; organic colouring matter.

pigmental (pig'-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, pigment.

pigmy See **pygmy**.

pignon (pēn'-yon) *n.* [F. *fr. L. pinus, pine*] the edible seed of certain pine-cones.

pignoration (pig-nō-rā'-shun) *n.* [L. *pignus, pignoris, a pledge*] act of pledging; the impounding of trespassing cattle.

pignut (pig'-nut) *n.* the earth-nut.

pigtail (pig'-tāl) *n.* the tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a cue; a roll of twisted tobacco.

pik (pik) *n.* a Turkish unit of length; a cubit.

pike (pik) *n.* [A.S. *pic, a point*] a sharp point; a long wooden shaft or staff with a flat-pointed steel head; a voracious fresh-water fish (so named from its long snout).

piked (pikt) *a.* ending in a point.

pikelet, pikelin (pik'-let, 'lin) *n.* a light cake.

pikeman (pik'-man) *n.* a soldier armed with a pike.

pikestaff (pik'-staf) *n.* a staff with a sharp metal spike.

pilaster (pi-las'-ter) *n.* [L. *pila, pillar*] a square column, usually set in a wall.

pilau (pi-lō') *n.* [Per.] meat or fowl boiled with rice, raisins, and spice.

pilchard (pil'-chard) *n.* [Celt.] a food-fish resembling the herring.

pile (pil) *n.* [L. *pilus, hair*] hair; fur; the fibre of wool or cotton; the nap.

pile (pil) *n.* [L. *pila, pillar*] a mass or collection of things; a heap; a collection of combustibles for burning a dead body; a large building or mass of buildings; a series of metal plates with discs of cloth or paper between them, moistened with acid water, for producing a current of electricity; —*v.t.* to lay or throw into a pile or heap; to accumulate.

pile (pil) *n.* [A.S. *pil, a stake, fr. L. pilum, javelin*] a beam driven into the earth to support a building, bridge, etc.; —*v.t.* to drive piles into. **Pile-driver**, an engine for driving down piles.

pilate, pileated (pī'-le-āt, -a-ted) *a.* [L. *pileus, a cap*] capped [Bot.]; having the form of a cap; crested, as a bird.

piler (pī'-ler) *n.* one that piles or forms a heap.

piles (pīlz) *n. pl.* [L. *pila, ball*] tumours formed upon the verge of the anus.

pilewort (pīl'-wurt) *n.* a variety of buttercup.

pilfer (pil'-fer) *v.t.* and *i.* [O.F.] to steal in small quantities.

pilferer (pil'-fer-er) *n.* one that pilfers.

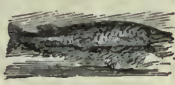
pilferingly (pil'-fer-ing-li) *adv.* with petty theft.

pilgarlick (pil'-gār-lik) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a forsaken wretch.

pilgrim (pil'-grim) *n.* [L. *per, through, and ager, field*] a wanderer; traveller, esp. one that travels to visit a holy place.

pilgrimage (pil'-gri-mij) *n.* a journey to a sacred place; the journey of life.

piliferous, piligerous (pī-lif-er-us, -lij-er-us) *a.* [L.] bearing, or covered with, hairs.



Pike.



Pilaster.



Pilgrim.

From a drawing in a 14th-century MS. in the British Museum.

piling (pī'-ling) *n.* process of driving piles; pile-work.

pill (pil) *n.* [L. *pilula, dim. of pila, ball*] a little ball of medicine for swallowing whole; anything nauseous.

pillage (pil'-ij) *n.* [F. *fr. L. pilare, plunder*] act of plundering; that which is taken by force; plunder; spoil; —*v.t.* to strip of money or goods by open violence; to spoil.

pillager (pil'-i-jer) *n.* one that pillages.

pillar (pil'-ar) *n.* [L. *pila*] a column; a support; a supporter; something like a pillar in form.

Pillar-box, a short hollow pillar for containing letters.

pillared (pil'-ard) *a.* supported by pillars; having the form of a pillar.

pillarist, pillar-saint (pil'-ar-ist, -sānt) *n.* a stylite.

pillau, pillaw (pi-lō', pi-law) *n.* See **pilau**.

pilliocaustia, pillicoshy (pil-i-o-kaw'-si-ā, pil-i-kō-shi) *n.* powder of aloes and canella.

pillion (pil'-yun) *n.* [L. *pellis, a skin*] a cushion attached to a saddle behind, as a seat for a woman.

pillory (pil'-u-ri) *n.* [O.F.] a frame of wood with holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were formerly put to punish him; —*v.t.* to punish with the pillory; to expose to ridicule or abuse.

pillow (pil'-ō) *n.* [L. *pilivinus*] a cushion to support the head of a person when reposing; the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported; a bearing or journal-box; a plain, coarse fustian; a wooden cross-piece for raising or lowering the beam of a plough; —*v.t.* to rest, or lay, for support. **Pillow-bier, pillow-case, pillow-slip**, a cover drawn over a pillow.

pillowy (pil'-ō-i) *a.* like a pillow; soft.

pillwort (pil'-wurt) *n.* a cryptogamous plant (named from its pellet-shaped reproductive organs).

pilose (pī'-lōs) *a.* [L. *pilus, hair*] hairy; covered with hairs.

pilosity (pī'-lōs-i-ti) *n.* hairiness.

pilot (pī'-lut) *n.* [O.F. *pedot, fr. G. pēdōtēs, steersman, fr. pēdon, a redder, oar*] a steersman; one licensed to steer vessels into or out of harbour, or along certain coasts, etc.; a guide; —*v.t.* to direct the course of, esp. where navigation is dangerous; to guide through dangers or difficulties. **Pilot-bird**, a bird found about the Caribbean Islands, indicating by its presence to seamen their approach to land. **Pilot-cloth**, coarse, stout cloth, as worn by pilots. **Pilot-engine**, locomotive sent before a train to clear the way. **Pilot-fish**, a kind of mackerel.

pilotage (pī'-lu-tij) *n.* a pilot's remuneration; services of a pilot; guidance.

pilous (pī'-lus) *a.* consisting of, or like, hair.

pilula (pil'-ū-lā) *n.* [L.] a pill.

pilular (pil'-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, pills.

pilule (pil'-ūl) *n.* a little pill or pellet.

pimanic (pī'-mar'ik) *a.* [pine and maritime] obtained from, or found in, maritime pine, as **pimario aced**, found in its turpentine.

pimelite (pim-e-lit) *n.* [G. *pimēle, fat, and lithos, stone*] an unctuous green clay.

pimelitis (pim-e-lī'tis) *n.* inflammation of fatty tissue.

pimelode (pim-e-lōd) *n.* [G. *pimelōdes, fatty, fr. pimēle, fat, and eidos, form*] a catfish.

pimento (pī-men-to) *n.* [Sp. *fr. L. pigmentum, spice*] allspice, or the tree producing it.

pimlico (pim'-li-kō) *n.* [Imit.] the Australian friar-bird.



Pillion.

pimp (pimp) *n.* [F. *pimper*, dress up smartly] a pander; —*v.i.* to pander.

pimpernel (pimp-per-nel) *n.* [F. fr. L. *bipennis*, two-winged] a little annual with a red or scarlet flower.

pimple (pim-pl) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a small red pustule; any protuberance like a pimple; —*v.t.* to cover with pimples.

pimply (pim-pli) *a.* full of pimples; spotted.

pin (pin) *n.* [L. *pinna*] a peg or bolt, as of metal, for fastening things together; a small, pointed piece of wire with a head, used for fastening clothes, etc.; a lynch pin; a cylindrical roller made of wood; a trifle; —*v.t.* to fasten, as with a pin; to inclose. **Pin-bush**, a fine polishing tool. **Pin-feather**, a small, ungrown feather. **Pin-feathered**, not fully fledged. **Pin-fire**, denoting a cartridge for a breech-loading gun, or the breech-loading gun itself. **Pin-grass**, the stork's-bill. **Pin-money**, a sum of money settled on a wife for her private expenses. **Pin-point**, a mere trifle. **Pin-prick**, the prick of a pin; an irritation. **To pin one's faith on**, rely on.

piña (pě-nyá) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *pinca*, pine-cone] the spiny cone of silver which remains in the treatment of silver amalgam. **Piña-cloth**, a fabric made from the fibres of the pineapple leaves.

pinafore (pin-a-for) *n.* a child's apron to cover the front part of the body.

pinang (pi-nang) *n.* [Malay] the betel-nut palm, or its fruit.

pinaster (pi-nas-ter) *n.* [L. *pinus*, pine] the cluster-pine.

pince-nez (pangs-né) *n.* [F. *pincer*, to pinch, and *nez*, nose] eye-glasses kept on the nose by a spring.

pincers (pin-serz) *n. pl.* [*pinch*] an instrument with two hinged jaws for drawing nails, etc.; the grasping claws of animals.

pinch (pinsh) *v.t.* [F. *pincer*] to press hard or squeeze, as between the thumb and finger; to press between two hard bodies; to squeeze painfully; to drive to straits; —*v.i.* to bear hard; to spare; to be covetous; —*n.* a close compression with the ends of the fingers; that which is taken between the ends of the fingers; a gripe; pang; straits; difficulty; a lever having a fulcrum foot, used to roll heavy wheels (also pinch-bar).

pinchbeck (pinsh-bek) *n.* [fr. the inventor] an alloy of copper and zinc.

pincher (pin-sher) *n.* one that, or that which, pinches.

pinchfist, pinchgut, pinchpenny (pinsh-fist, -gut, -pen-i) *n.* a niggard.

pinchingly (pin-shing-li) *adv.* sparingly.

pincho (pin-chó) *n.* [S. Amer.] a South American marmoset.

pinc-pinc (pingk-pingk) *n.* [Imit.] the reed-warbler.

pincushion (pin-kóosh-un) *n.* a cushion in which pins are stuck; and the scabious plant (named in its convex flower-head).

pin (pind) *v.t.* [A.S. *pinan*, pound] to inclose in a pound.

bindaree (pin-dar-é) *n.* [Hind.] one of a gang of mounted robbers in India.

Pindaric (pin-dar-ik) *a.* after the style of Pindar, a lyric poet of Greece; —*n.* a Pindaric or irregular ode.

Pindarism (pin-da-rism) *n.* a style of writing in imitation of Pindar.

pindejajap (pind-ja-jap) *n.* [Malay] a boat of Sumatra, generally with two masts, carrying square sails.

pin (pin-dust) *n.* small particles of metal rubbed off in making pins.

pine (pin) *n.* [L. *pinus*] a coniferous tree, valuable for its timber; wood of the pine-tree; a pineapple.

pine (pin) *v.t.* [G. *piné*, penalty] to grieve for; to bemoan; —*v.i.* to grow lean from pain or longing; to languish with desire. **Pine-beauty, pine-carpet**, a British moth whose larvæ feed on coniferous trees.

pineal (pin-é-ál) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling in form, a pine-cone; denoting a small, conical gland of nervous matter attached to the brain.

pineapple (pin-ap-l) *n.* a tropical plant and its fruit (called from the resemblance of the latter to a pine-cone); a kind of porcupine fish (named from its prickly skin).

pinery (pí-ner-i) *n.* a hot-house where pineapples are raised; a pine-forest.

pinetum (pí-né-tum) *n.* plantation of pine-trees; a treatise on pines.

pinfold (pin-fold) *n.* [*pin* and *fold*] a Pineapple place in which cattle are confined; a pound.

pinfooted (pin-foot-ed) *a.* having the toes bordered by a skin.

pinguid (ping-gwid) *a.* [L. *pinguis*, fat] fat; unctuous.

pinguite (ping-gwit) *n.* a soft, green variety of chloropal.

pinhole (pin-hól) *n.* a very small aperture.

pinic (pí-nik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, the pine-tree.

pinion (pin-yun) *n.* [L. *penna*, feather, wing] feather; a wing; the joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body; a fetter or band for the arm; a small wheel with teeth working into the teeth of a larger wheel or rack; —*v.t.* to bind or confine the wings of; to cripple by cutting off the pinions; to restrain by binding the arm, or arms, to the body; to shackle.

pinite (pin-it, pí-nít) *n.* [*Pini*, a mine in Saxony] a hydrous silicate of aluminum and potash.

pink (pink) *n.* [M.E. *pinken*, prick] an eyelet-hole; a native garden plant; a light crimson colour, like that of pink; that which is supremely excellent; a small fish; a minnow (named from its colour); —*v.t.* to cut in small scollops; to pierce; to dye of a pink colour; —*a.* of the colour pink. **Pink-eye**, a contagious disease in horses; a small eye. **Pink-needle**, a shepherd's bodkin; the stork's-bill.

pink (pink) *n.* [D.] a kind of boat with a very narrow stern. **Pink-sterned**, having a very narrow stern.

pinker (pink-ker) *n.* one that scollops fabrics.

pinkiness (pink-ki-nes) *n.* pink colour.

pinky (pink-ki) *a.* of a pink colour.

pinna (pin-a) *n.* [L.] a feather; the fin of a fish; a part of a pinnate leaf; the projecting portion of the external ear.

pinnacle (pin-as) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pinus*, pine] a ship's boat, usually with eight oars.

pinnacle (pin-a-k) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pinna*, a feather] a slender turret or structure elevated above the main building; a high point, like a spire; top or summit; —*v.t.* to furnish with pinnacles; to place on a pinnacle.

pinnate, pinnated (pin-át, -á-ted) *a.* feather-shaped [Bot.]; having wings or fins.

pinnatifid (pi-nat-i-fid) *a.* [*L. findere*, cleave] cut pinnately.

pinnatiped (pi-nat-i-ped) *a.* [*L. pes, pedis*, foot] fin-footed.

pinner (pin-er) *n.* one that pins or fastens; a pinafore.

pinniped (pin-i-ped) *a.* [*L. pinna*, Pinnacle, feather, and *pes, pedis*, foot] fin-footed; —*n.* a crab with hinder-feet like flippers, fitted for swimming; a marine fin-footed carnivorous animal, as the walrus.

pinnock (pin-uk) *n.* [Prov. E.] a hedge-sparrow; a titmouse.

pinnoite (pin-ó-it) *n.* [*Pinno*, mineralogist] a hydrous borate of magnesium.

pinnulate, pinnulated (pin-ú-lát, -lá-ted) *a.* provided with pinnules.

pinnule (pin-ül) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather] part of a pinnate leaf; a small fin-like appendage.

pinny, pinnie (pin-i) *n.* [*dim.* of *pinafore*] a pinafore (a childish expression).

pinole (pi-nó-le) *n.* [Mex.] an aromatic powder for making chocolate; an article of food including maize.



pint (pint) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pictus*, painted] half a quart.

pintado (pin-tá-dó) *a.* [Sp.] painted; spotted; —*n.* the pied petrel; the guinea-fowl; chintz.

pintail (pin-tál) *n.* the pintailed duck.

pintle (pin-tl) *n.* [*dim.* of *pin*] a pivot-pin; a long iron bolt; the bolt on which a rudder turns.

pinworm (pin-wurm) *n.* a thread-like intestinal worm.

piny, piney (pī-ni) *a.* abounding with pines.

pioneer (pī-u-nēr) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *peon*, foot-soldier, fr. L. *pes*, foot] to go before and prepare a way for; —*n.* one that marches with or before an army to repair the road, or clear it of obstructions, etc.; one that goes before to prepare the way; a first explorer.

pioscope (pī-u-skóp) *n.* [G. *piōn*, fat, and *skopein*, to view] a kind of lactoscope.

pious (pī-us) *a.* [L. *pius*] having affectionate or filial reverence for a parent or superior; having reverence and love for the Supreme Being; dictated by reverence to God; devout; practised under the pretence of religion.

piously (pī-us-li) *adv.* in a pious manner.

pip (pip) *n.* [L. *pituita*, slime, phlegm] a disease in the mouth of fowls; — [*pippin*] the seed, as of an apple; a spot on cards; —*v.t.* [*peep*] to chirp as a chick.

pipage (pī-pij) *n.* distribution by pipes, as of water.

pipe (pip) *n.* [L. *pipare*, chirp] a tubular instrument of music; a tube or hollow body; a tube, as of clay, with a bowl at one end for smoking; a pipeful; a wine-measure, usually containing 126 gallons; the voice, or pitch of the voice; —*v.t.* to perform on a pipe; to utter in a sharp tone; to summon by the boatswain's whistle; —*v.t.* to play on a pipe; to have a shrill sound; to whistle.

Pipe-clay, *n.* a white clay, used in making tobacco-pipes, or in cleaning the leather belts of a soldier; —*v.t.* to whiten or cleanse with pipe-clay. **Pipe-tree**, the lilac.

piped (pip-t) *a.* formed with a pipe; tubular.

pipemouth (pip-mouth) *n.* a fish named from its tubular snout.

piper (pī-per) *n.* one that plays on a pipe; a sand-piper. **To pay the piper**, to pay expenses.

piperic (pī-per-ik) *a.* [L. *piper*, pepper] derived from pepper.

piperidge (pī-per-ij) *n.* [*Barberry*] the barberry.

piperine (pī-per-in) *n.* a piperic alkaloid.

pipette (pī-pet) *n.* [*dim.* of *pipe*] a small tube to transfer fluids from one vessel to another.

pipewort (pip-wurt) *n.* a marsh-plant.

piping (pī-ping) *a.* giving forth a shrill sound; simmering; boiling; —*n.* act or sound of piping; a system of pipes; a kind of cord trimming for ladies' dresses; a piece cut off to be planted.

pipistrel, pipistrelle (pip-is-trel) *n.* [L. *vespertilio*, bat] a small European bat.

pipit (pip-it) *n.* [Imit.] a bird of many species.

pipkin (pip-kin) *n.* [*pipe*] a small earthen boiler.

pippin (pip-in) *n.* [F. *pepin*, seed of fruit, fr. G. *pepōn*, melon] a kind of tart apple.

pipul (pip-ul) *n.* [Hind.] the sacred fig-tree.

piquancy (pē-kān-si) *n.* quality of being piquant.

piquant (pē-kānt) *a.* [F.] stimulating to the tongue; sharp; tart; pungent; lively; sparkling.

piquantly (pē-kānt-li) *adv.* in a piquant manner.

pique (pēk) *n.* [F.] annoyance or resentment from a social slight or injury; wounded pride; irritation; grudge; —*v.t.* to irritate; to stimulate, by causing resentment or jealousy; to pride or value one's self.

piqué (pē-ká) *n.* [F.] a cotton material with a corded surface.

piquet (pī-ke-t) *n.* [F.] a game at cards.

piracy (pī-rá-si) *n.* crime of robbing on the high seas; infringement of the law of copyright.

pirate (pī-rá) *n.* [G. *peirān*, attempt, attack] one that practises piracy; a piratical vessel; —*v.t.* to reproduce without permission, as books; —*v.t.* to practise piracy.

piratical (pī-rá-ti-ká) *a.* pertaining to a pirate or piracy; engaged in piracy; practising literary piracy.

piratically (pī-rá-ti-ká-li) *adv.* in a piratical manner.

pirn (pērn) *n.* [Etyrn. doubtful] a bobbin; the reel of a fishing-rod.

pirogue (pī-róg) *n.* [Sp.] a canoe hewed out of the trunk of a tree.

pirol (pī-rul) *n.* [G. *purros*, flame-coloured, yellow] the European oriole.

pirouette (pī-ró-ét) *n.* [F.] a whirling about on the toes in dancing; a quick, short turn of a horse; —*v.t.* to execute a pirouette.

pisanite (pī-zá-nit) *n.* [*Pisani*, French mineralogist] a sulphate of iron and copper.

piscary (pis-ká-ri) *n.* [L. *piscis*, fish] right of fishing in another man's water.

piscatorial, piscatory (pis-ká-tó-ri-ál) *a.* relating to fishing.

Pisces (pis-éz) *n.pl.* the Fishes, the twelfth sign of the Zodiac.

pisciculture (pis-i-kul-tūr) *n.* the artificial propagation and nurture of fish.

piscina (pi-si-na) *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish] a tank; a fish-pond; a stone basin in which the priest washes his hands, or the chalice.

piscinal (pis-i-nál) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a piscina.

piscine (pis-in) *a.* pertaining to fishes.

piscivorous (pi-siv-ó-rus) *a.* [L. *vorare*, devour] feeding on fish.

pisé (pē-zá) *n.* [L. *pisere*, to pound] stiff clay, used in forming walls.

pish (pish) *int.* [Imit.] pshaw (an exclamation of contempt); —*v.t.* to express contempt.

pisiform (pī-si-form) *a.* [L. *pisum*, pea, and *forma*, shape] formed like a pea; —*n.* a sesamoid bone shaped like a pea.

pismire (pī-smir) *n.* [F. *miss*, and M.E. *mire*, ant] the ant or emmet.

pisolite (pī-sol-it) *n.* [G. *pisos*, pea, and *lithos*, stone] limestone with pea-like globules.

pisolitic (pī-sol-it-ik) *a.* like pisolite in structure.

piss (pis) *v.i.* [F.] to make water; —*n.* urine.

pistachio (pis-tá-shi-ó) *n.* [Sp. fr. Per. *pištā*,] the nut of a turpentine-tree, containing a greenish kernel of a pleasant taste.

pistacite (pī-sá-sit) *n.* epidote (named from its colour).

pistarene (pis-tá-rēn) *n.* [Sp.] the peseta.

piste (pist) *n.* [L. *pisere*, *pp.* *pistus*, beat] the track of a horseman.

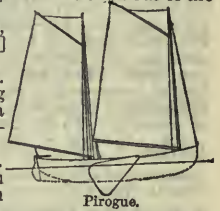
pistil (pis-til) *n.* [L. *pestillum*, a pestle] the female organ in plants.

pistillaceous (pis-ti-lá-shus) *a.* of, or growing on, a pistil.

pistillate (pis-ti-lát) *a.* having a pistil.

pistol (pis-tul) *n.* [F. fr. *Pistoia*, in Italy, where they were first made] a small fire-arm to be fired from one hand; —*v.t.* to shoot with a pistol. **Pistol-dirk**, a weapon consisting of a pistol and a dirk combined.

pistole (pis-tól) *n.* [*pistol*] a gold coin of Spain, worth about 16s.



Pirogue.



Piscina.



Pistil.

piston (pis-tun) *n.* [*L. pinsere, pp. pistus, pound*] a short cylinder, which fits exactly into a tube, with reciprocating motion.



Piston.

pit (pit) *n.* [*L. puteus*] a deep hole in the ground; an abyss; hell; the grave; an indenture or hollow; the lowest place in a theatre; an area for cock-fighting, etc.;—*v.t.* to indent; to mark with little hollows, as by pustules; to provoke to combat; to lay in a pit.

pitapat (pit-a-pat) *adv.* [a reduplication of *pat*] in a flutter; with palpitation;—*n.* a light, quick step.

pitch (pich) *n.* [*L. pix*] a thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar;—*v.t.* to cover over with pitch. **Pitch-blend**, oxide of uranium.

pitch (pich) *v.t.* [*pick*] to toss; to fix; to plant; to set in order; to set the keynote of;—*v.t.* to fall headlong; to fix choice; to encamp; to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship;—*n.* the highest point; height; depth; degree of elevation or depth; declivity; slope; distance between the centres of any two teeth of a wheel or a saw, or between the threads of a screw, measured parallel to the axis. **Pitch-farthing**, chuck-farthing. **Pitch-pipe**, a wind instrument for regulating the pitch of the key. **Pitch-wheels**, toothed wheels which work together.

pitched (pich) *a.* fully arranged for, and deliberately entered upon; sloping.

pitcher (pich-er) *n.* [*L. bicarium*] a vessel with open spout for pouring; [*Bot.*] an ascidium.

pitchfork (pich-fork) *n.* a fork for pitching or throwing hay, etc.; a tuning-fork;—*v.t.* to lift with a pitchfork; to put hastily into a position.

pitchiness (pich-i-nes) *n.* blackness; darkness.

pitchstone (pich-stōn) *n.* a volcanic rock resembling pitch.

pitchy (pich-i) *a.* partaking of the qualities of pitch; black, like pitch; smeared with pitch; dark; dismal.

piteous (pit-e-us) *a.* fitted to excite pity; sorrowful; sad; evincing pity; compassionate.

piteously (pit-e-us-li) *adv.* in a piteous manner.

piteousness (pit-e-us-nes) *n.* piteous quality or state.

pitfall (pit-fawl) *n.* a pit slightly covered, intended to entrap animals; a trap.

pith (pith) *n.* [*A.S. pītha*] the soft, spongy substance in the centre of plants; quintessence; importance; strength; cogency; concentrated vigour.

pithily (pith-i-li) *adv.* in a pithy manner; with vigour.

pithiness (pith-i-nes) *n.* state of being pithy.

pithless (pith-less) *a.* destitute of pith; wantling cogency.

pithy (pith-i) *a.* consisting of, or containing, pith; forcible.

pitiable (pit-i-a-bl) *a.* deserving pity.

pitiableness (pit-i-a-bl-nes) *n.* state of being pitiable.

pitiful (pit-i-fool) *a.* full of pity; tender; moving compassion; sad; despicable; paltry.

pitifully (pit-i-fool-i) *adv.* in a pitiful manner.

pitifulness (pit-i-fool-nes) *n.* the state of being pitiful.

pitiless (pit-i-les) *a.* destitute of pity; exciting no pity; hard-hearted.

pitilessly (pit-i-les-li) *adv.* without mercy or compassion.

pitilessness (pit-i-les-nes) *n.* state of being pitiless.

pitman (pit-mān) *n.* one that works in a pit or mine; the connecting rod in a saw-mill.

pitpan (pit-pan) *n.* a narrow flat-bottomed canoe for navigating rivers, etc.

pitsaw (pit-saw) *n.* a large saw worked vertically by two men.

pittacal (pit-a-kal) *n.* [*G. pitta, pitch, and kalos, beautiful*] a blue dye-stuff obtained from wood-tar.

pittance (pit-ans) *n.* [*Fr. L. pietas*] an allowance of food; a dole; a small allowance.

pitted (pit-ed) *a.* marked with small hollows.

pitticite (pit-i-sit) *n.* [*G. pitta, pitch*] pitchy iron ore.

pituitary (pi-tū-i-tar-i) *a.* [*L. pituita, phlegm*] secreting phlegm or mucus.

pity (pit-i) *n.* [*L. pietas*] sympathetic feeling or suffering; cause of grief or regret;—*v.t.* to have sympathy for; to commiserate;—*v.i.* to be compassionate.

pityingly (pit-i-ing-li) *adv.* compassionately.

pityriasis (pit-i-rī-a-sis) *n.* [*G. pituron, bran*] a scaly eczema; dandruff.

pityroid (pit-i-roid) *a.* [*G. eidos, form*] bran-like; resembling bran.

pivot (pit-ut) *n.* [*Fr. fr. Low L. pipa, a pipe*] a pin on which a wheel or other body turns; a turning point; that on which important results depend;—*v.t.* to place on a pivot;—*v.i.* to hinge.

pixy, pixie (pik-si) *n.* [*Scand.*] a fairy or elf.

pizzicato (pit-si-kā-tō) *a.* [*It.*] denoting a direction for stringed instruments, whereby the strings are twitched with the fingers.

pizzle (piz-l) *n.* [*Low Ger.*] the penis of an animal, as the bull.

placability (plak-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being placable.

placable (plak-a-bl) *a.* [*L. placabilis, fr. placare, pacify*] capable of being appeased or pacified; willing to forgive.

placableness (plak-a-bl-nes) *n.* placability.

placard (pla-kārd, plak-ard) *n.* [*Fr. fr. plaque, plate, fr. D. plak, a flat piece of wood*] a written or printed paper posted in a public place;—*v.t.* to post placards on; to notify publicly.

place (plas) *n.* [*Fr. fr. G. platus, flat, broad*] a broad way in a city; an open space; a distinct portion of space; locality; a residence; a village or town; a fortified post; point or degree in priority; rank; position; official station; portion of a book or writing; room; stead;—*v.t.* to put or set in a particular place; to appoint; to ordain; to fix; to establish; to put out at interest; to invest.

placeman (plas-man) *n.* one that has an office under government.

placenta (pla-sen-tā) *n.* [*L., cake*] the soft, spongy disk which connects the fetus with the womb; the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached.

placental (pla-sen-tal) *a.* pertaining to, or having, a placenta.

placer (plā-ser) *n.* one that places or sets;—(plas-er) [*Sp.*] mineral deposits occurring in superficial detritus.

placid (plas-id) *a.* [*L. placidus, fr. placere, please*] unruffled; serene; quiet; gentle; mild.

placidity (pla-sid-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being placid.

placidly (plas-id-li) *adv.* in a placid manner.

placidness (plas-id-nes) *n.* placidity.

placket (plak-et) *n.* [*F.*] the opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt; a petticoat; a woman.

placoid (plak-oid) *a.* [*G. plaks, plakos, plate, and eidos, form*] plate-like; having such scales.

pladarosis (plad-a-rō-sis) *n.* [*G. pladan, be flaccid*] a soft tumour on the eyelid.

plafond (pla-fond) *n.* [*F.*] the ceiling of a room; a soffit.

plagal (plā-gal) *a.* [*G. plagos, side*] denoting a cadence where the subdominant chord precedes the tonic one.

plagiarism (plā-ji-a-rizm) *n.* act of plagiarizing; literary theft.

plagiarist (plā-ji-a-rist) *n.* one that plagiarizes.

plagiarize (plā-ji-a-riz) *v.t.* to steal or purloin from the writings of another.

plagiary (plā-ji-a-ri) *n.* [*L. plaga, net*] a plagiarist; plagiarism;—*a.* practising literary theft.

plagioklastic (plā-ji-ō-klas-tik) *a.* [*G. plagos, oblique, and klastos, broken*] denoting minerals with oblique cleavage, as albite, etc.

plagionite (plā-jī-ō-nīt) *n.* a sulphide of antimony and lead found in crystals with obliquely cut axes.

plagium (plā-jī-um) *n.* [L.] the crime of kidnapping, originally punishable with death.

plague (plāg) *n.* [L. *plaga*, blow, stroke] any afflictive evil or calamity; an acute, malignant epidemic; one that, or that which, vexes or ravages; —*v.t.* to infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind; to vex; to harass.

plaguer (plā-ger) *n.* one that plagues.

plaguiely (plā-gi-li) *adv.* vexatiously; extremely.

plaguy (plā-gi) *a.* vexatious.

plaiçe (plās) *n.* [G. *platrus*, flat] a flat fish allied to the flounder.

plaid (plād) *n.* [Gael.] a garment of variegated woollen cloth; —*a.* marked with stripes of colour at right angles to one another.

plaided (plā-ded) *a.* made of plaid; tartan; wearing a plaid.

plain (plān) *a.* [L. *planus*] smooth; even; level; open; clear; easy; manifest; obvious; void of ornament; simple; homely; artless; frank; sincere; mere; bare; not rich or highly seasoned; —*adv.* plainly; —*n.* level land; a field of battle. **Plain clothes**, private or non-official dress. **Plain-dealing**, *a.* honest; sincere; —*n.* sincerity. **Plain-hearted**, sincere; without art or hypocrisy. **Plain-song**, vocal music in churches, resting upon a system of octaves.

plain (plān) *v.t.* and *v.i.* [L. *plangere*, to lament] to lament.

plainly (plān-li) *adv.* in a plain manner.

plainness (plān-nes) *n.* quality or state of being plain.

plaint (plānt) *n.* [L. *plangere*, lament] audible expression of sorrow; a sad song; [Law] propounding of the cause of action.

plaintiff (plān-tif) *n.* one that commences a suit [Law].

plaintive (plān-tiv) *a.* indicating grief; sad.

plaintively (plān-tiv-li) *adv.* in a plaintive manner.

plaintiveness (plān-tiv-nes) *n.* quality of being plaintive.

plait (plāt) *n.* [L. *plicare*, pp. *plīcatus*, fold] a fold; a braid; —*v.t.* to fold; to double in narrow folds; to braid.

plaiter (plā-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, plaits.

plakat (plak-at) *n.* [Siamese] the fighting-fish.

plan (plān) *n.* [L. *planus*, flat, level] the representation of anything drawn on a plane, esp. representation in a horizontal section; method or procedure; scheme; project; —*v.t.* to form a plan; to scheme; to devise.

planar, planary (plā-nār, -nā-ri) *a.* lying in a plane; flat.

planch (plānsh) *n.* [plank] a slab of fire-brick used in enamelling; a mule's flat iron shoe.

planchet (plān-shet) *n.* a disc of metal for a coin.

planchette (plān-shet) *n.* a heart-shaped board, mounted on two castors, and a pencil-point.

plane (plān) *a.* [L. *planus*] level; flat; —*n.* a flat, level surface; a tool for paring or smoothing woodwork; —*v.t.* to make smooth. **Plane-sailing**, art of determining a ship's position, on the supposition that the surface of the ocean is plane. **Plane-table**, an instrument used in surveying.

plane (plān) *n.* [G. *platus*, broad] the plane-tree.

plane-tree, a tree with fine-grained wood.

planer (plā-ner) *n.* a tool for planing.

planerite (plan'er-it) *n.* [Planer, director of mines in the Ural] a hydrous phosphate of aluminium resembling wavelite.

planet (plan-et) *n.* [G. fr. *planē*, wandering] a celestial body revolving round the sun in an elliptic orbit. **Planet-struck**, affected by the influence of planets; blasted. **Planet-wheels**, toothed wheels revolving round the axis of the wheel by which they are driven.

planetarium (plan-e-tā-ri-um) *n.* an instrument for representing the motions of the planets.

planetary (plan'e-tā-ri) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, planets; under the influence of, or produced by, planets; erratic.

planetic, planetical (pla-net'ik, -i-kal) *a.* of, pertaining to, or resembling, a planet.

planetoid (plan'e-toid) *n.* [G. *eidos*, form] a minor planet; one of the small planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter.

planimeter (plā-nim-e-ter) *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument to measure a plane area.

planimetric (plā-ni-met'rik) *a.* pertaining to planimetry.

planimetry (plā-nim-et'ri) *n.* the mensuration of plane surfaces.

planipetalous (plā-ni-pet'-a-lus) *a.* having flat petals.

planish (plan-ish) *v.t.* [plane, *a.*] to render smooth or plane, as a metallic surface, by light blows of a hammer; to polish.

planisher (plan-ish'er) *n.* one that planishes; a tool for smoothing brass work.

planisphere (plan-i-sfēr) *n.* a representation of a sphere on a plane, esp. of the celestial sphere.

plank (plāngk) *n.* [L. *planca*] a piece of timber thicker than a board; an article of a political programme; —*v.t.* to cover or lay with planks.

planner (plan'er) *n.* one that plans, or forms a plan.

planoblast (plā-nō-blast) *n.* [G. *planos*, wandering, and *blastos*, germ] a wandering bud.

plano-concave, -conical, -convex (plā-nō-kon-kāv, -kon-i-kal, -kon'veks) *a.* [L. *planus*, plane] plane on one side, and concave, conical, or convex on the other.

planometer (plā-nom-e-ter) *n.* a plane surface, used as a gauge.

Planorbis (plā-nor-bis) *n.* [L. *orbis*, circle] a genus of fresh-water snails with discoidal shells.

Planorbite (plā-nor-bit) *n.* a fossil species of planorbis.

plant (plānt) *n.* [L. *planta*] a vegetable; a shoot ready for transplanting; a sapling; the fixtures and tools necessary to carry on business; a dodge; —*v.t.* to put or set in the ground for growth; to furnish with plants; to engender; to establish; to introduce; —*v.i.* to sow seeds, or set shoots, in the ground for growth.



Plant-louse.

plantable (plān-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being planted.

plantain (plān-tān) *n.* [L. *plantago*, *plantaginis*] a native weed, with large spreading leaves, used for binding wounds; —[F. fr. G. *platus*, broad] an endogenous tropical tree, yielding nutritious fruit.

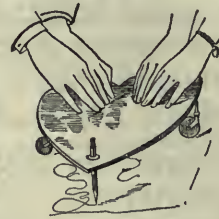
plantation (plān-tā-shun) *n.* ground planted with trees; a shrubbery; an estate cultivated by negroes; colonisation; introduction or establishment.

planter (plān-ter) *n.* one that plants; one that owns a plantation.

plantership (plān-ter-ship) *n.* the occupation of a planter; management of a plantation.



Plantain.



Planchette.

planticle (plan'ti-kl) *n.* a young plant.

plantigrade (plan'ti-grād) *a.* [L. *planta*, sole, and *gradis*, walk] walking on the sole of the foot; —*n.* a plantigrade animal.

planting (plān'ting) *n.* the art of setting in the ground for propagation, or of forming the plantations of trees; a plantation.

plantlet, plantule (plān'tlet, plān'tūl) *n.* a little undeveloped plant.

planuria, planury (plā-nū'ri-a, plān'ū-ri) *n.* [G. *planos*, straying, and *ouron*, urine] discharge of urine through an abnormal passage.

plap (plap) *v.i.* [imit.] to plash; to fall with a plashing sound.

plaque (plak) *n.* [F.] the plate of a clasp, brooch, etc.; a plate of metal on which enamels are painted; the enamel itself.

plaqueette (pla-ke't) *n.* a small plaque.

plash (plash) *v.t.* [L. *placere*, weave] to bend down and intertwine the branches of; —*v.i.* [D.] to dabble in water; to splash; —*n.* a puddle; a dash of water; a splash; a branch partly cut, and bound to other branches.

plashy (plash'i) *a.* watery; abounding with puddles; speckled.

plasm (plazm) *n.* [G.] a mould or matrix in which anything is cast or formed.

plasma (plaz-ma) *n.* a variety of chalcedony; protoplasm; the fluid part of the blood, as opposed to the corpuscles.

plasmatic, plasmatical, plasmic (plaz-mat'ik, -i-kal, plaz-mik) *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, plasma.

plasmine (plaz-mīn) *n.* a proteid precipitated from blood-plasma by adding salts.

plasmogen (plaz-mō-jen) *n.* true protoplasm; bioplasm.

plasmogony (plaz-mog'ō-ni) *n.* [G. *gennan*, to produce] the generation of an organism from plasma.

plasmology (plaz-mol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] histology.

plasmolysis (plaz-mol'i-sis) *n.* [G. *lusis*, loosing] contraction of the protoplasm under the action of reagents.

plaster (plās-ter) *n.* [G. *emplastron*, a plaster] a composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls; gypsum, for making ornaments, mouldings, etc.; an adhesive external application; —*v.t.* to cover with plaster, as walls; to cover with a plaster, as a wound; to smooth over; to add gypsum to. **Plaster of Paris**, plaster-stone, gypsum.

plasterer (plās-ter-er) *n.* one that plasters.

plastering (plās-ter-ing) *n.* act of overlaying with plaster; a covering of plaster.

plastic (plās'tik) *a.* [G.] capable of moulding, or of being moulded or modelled; capable of change; appropriate to, characteristic of, or produced by, moulding or modelling. **Plastic-clay**, a bed of the Eocene period, used in making pottery.

plasticity (plās-tis-i-ti) *n.* quality of being plastic.

plastilina (plās-ti-lī-na) *n.* a modelling-clay, which remains moist a considerable time.

plastography (plās-tog-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] forgery.

plastral (plās'tral) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the plastron.

plastron (plās'tron) *n.* [G. *emplastron*, a plaster] a breastplate; part of a garment covering the breast: the under-part of the shell, as of the turtle.

plat (plat) *n.* [*plot*, a piece of ground] a plot of ground; —*v.t.* to lay out in plots.

platt (plat) *v.t.* [*plait*] to plait; —*n.* work done by plaiting.

platan, platane (plāt'an, -ān) *n.* [L.] the plane-tree.

plattband (plāt-band) *n.* [F. *plat*, flat] a border of flowers; a flat, square moulding; a lintel; the fillet between the flutes of a column.

plate (plāt) *n.* [Low L. *platta*, a lamina] a flat sheet of metal; armour made of thin sheets of metal;

domestic articles of gold or silver, as cups, forks, spoons, etc.; similar articles, of inferior metal, inlaid with gold or silver; a flat, shallow dish, as of china or earthenware, for table use; a prize run for by horse-racers, etc.; the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters; a piece of metal on which anything is engraved; an impression from an engraved plate; a page of stereotype for printing from; —*v.t.* to cover or overlay with metal; to arm with metal for defence; to beat into thin, flat pieces. **Plate-glass**, a fine kind of thick glass, used for mirrors, windows, etc. **Plate-layer**, one that lays down rails. **Plate-mark**, a special mark stamped upon gold and silver plate, to indicate the place of manufacture, etc.

plateau (pla-tō) *n.* [F.] an extensive tract of elevated land.

platen (plat-en) *n.* [F. *plat*, flat] the flat part of a press which makes the impression.

platform (plat-form) *n.* [F.] an elevated structure with level surface; a terrace; a stage for mounting cannon; a landing-stage at a railway station, etc.; a programme, as of political principles.

plating (plā-ting) *n.* the art of covering a baser metal with a thin plate of gold or silver; a thin coating of metal.

platinic (plā-tin'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, platinum.

platiniferous (plā-tinif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] producing platinum.

platinize (plat'i-niz) *v.t.* to cover with platinum.

platinoid (plat'i-noid) *n.* one of various metals found associated with platinum.

platinotype (plat-in-u-tip) *n.* the production of photographs by means of paper coated with a preparation of platinum; a picture produced in this way.

platinous (plat'i-nus) *a.* containing platinum.

platinum (plat'i-num) *n.* [Sp. *plata*, silver] a very ductile metal of silver colour.

plattitude (plat'i-tūd) *n.* [F. fr. *plat*, flat] flatness; dullness; a dull, empty, or trite remark.

Platonic (plā-ton'ik) *a.* pertaining to Plato or Platonism. **Platonic love**, pure spiritual affection between the sexes. **Platonic year**, time of revolution of the earth's axis, about 26,000 years.

Platonically (plā-ton'ik-al-i) *adv.* in a Platonic manner.

Platonism (plā-tu-nizm) *n.* the doctrines of Plato and his followers.

Platonist (plā-tu-nist) *n.* a follower of Plato.

platoon (plā-tōon) *n.* [F. *peloton*, fr. L. *plata*, a ball] a subdivision of a company of soldiers.

platten (plāt-en) *v.t.* [G. *platus*, flat] to open out and flatten into a sheet, as blown glass.

platter (plāt-er) *n.* [F. *plat*, plate] a large, shallow dish, for holding the provisions of a table.

plattig (plāt-ing) *n.* the operation of weaving; the work made by weaving.

plattnerite (plāt-ner-it) *n.* [*Plattner*, a German mineralogist] native lead dioxide.

platypus (plāt'i-pus) *n.* [G. *platus*, broad, and *pous*, foot] the ornithorhynchus.

plaudit (plaw'dit) *n.* [L. *plaudere*, praise] a mark or expression of applause; acclamation.

plauditory (plaw'di-tu-ri) *a.* applauding; commending.

plausibility (plaw-zi-bil'i-ti) *n.* plausible quality.

plausible (plaw'zi-bl) *a.* worthy of favour or approbation; apparently right; using specious arguments.

plausibleness (plaw'zi-bl-nes) *n.* plausibility.

plausibly (plaw'zi-bli) *adv.* in a plausible manner.

play (plā) *v.t.* [A.S. *plega*, a game] to put in action or motion; to perform music upon; to act the part of; to perform in contest; to play off; to display; to play upon; to trifle with; to delude; —*v.i.* to engage in sport or lively recreation; to frolic; to trifle; to contend in a game; to gamble; to perform on an instrument of music; to operate; to move irregularly; to personate a character; —*n.* an amusement or diversion; sport; frolic; gaming; practice in any contest; manner of action; a dramatic

composition or representation; a play upon words; a pun; play of colours; appearance of prismatic colours in quick succession; movement; swing; liberty of acting; scope. **Play-day**, a day given to diversion.

playbill (plā-bil) *n.* a bill to advertise a play.

player (plā-er) *n.* one that plays.

playfellow (plā-fel-ō) *n.* a companion in amusements or sports; a playmate.

playful (plā-fool) *a.* sportive; indulging a sportive fancy.

playfully (plā-fool-i) *adv.* sportively.

playfulness (plā-fool-nes) *n.* sportiveness.

playgoer (plā-gō-er) *n.* one that frequents theatres.

playhouse (plā-hous) *n.* a theatre.

playmate (plā-māt) *n.* a playfellow.

playsome (plā-sum) *a.* playful.

playsomeness (plā-sum-nes) *n.* playfulness.

plaything (plā-thing) *n.* a toy.

plea (plē) *n.* [L. *placere*, please] a lawsuit; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration; an excuse; apology; urgent entreaty.

pleach (plēch) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *placere*, to plait] to intertwine the branches of.

plead (plēd) *v.t.* [*plea*] to allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse; to argue; —*v.i.* to urge reasons in support of or against; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to seek to influence by argument or entreaty.

pleadable (plē-da-bl) *a.* capable of being alleged in proof, defence, or vindication.

pleader (plē-der) *n.* one that pleads, esp. a lawyer that makes a plea in a court of justice.

pleadingly (plē-ding-li) *adv.* with entreaty.

pleadings (plē-dingz) *n.pl.* written statements of parties in support of their claims.

pleasant (plez-ant) *a.* [O.F. *plaisir*, to please, fr. L. *placere*] fitted to please; grateful to the mind or senses; cheerful; lively; merry; facetious.

pleasantly (plez-ant-li) *adv.* in a pleasant manner.

pleasantness (plez-ant-nes) *n.* quality of being pleasing.

pleasantry (plez-ant-ri) *n.* cheerfulness; raillery; liveliness; a sprightly saying; a laughable trick.

please (plēz) *v.t.* to excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify; to delight; to satisfy; —*v.i.* to give pleasure; to gain approval; to like; to choose.

pleaser (plē-zer) *a.* one that pleases or gratifies.

pleasing (plē-zing) *a.* agreeable; gratifying; —*n.* gratification; satisfaction.

pleasingly (plē-zing-li) *adv.* so as to please.

pleasingness (plē-zing-nes) *n.* quality of being pleasing.

pleasurable (plezh-ur-ā-bl) *a.* pleasing.

pleasurably (plezh-ur-ā-bli) *adv.* in a pleasurable manner; with pleasure.

pleasure (plezh-ur) *n.* gratification of the senses or mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; sensual gratification; dictate of the will; choice; —*v.t.* to give or afford pleasure to.

plebeian (ple-bē-an) *a.* [L. *plebs*, common people] pertaining to, or consisting of, the common people; vulgar; —*n.* one of the common people.

plebeianism (ple-bē-an-izm) *n.* conduct of plebeians; vulgarity.

plebicolist (ple-bik-ō-list) *n.* [L. *plebs*, common people, and *colere*, cultivate] one that courts the common people.

plebiscite (pleb-i-sit) *n.* [L. *plebs*, people, and *scire*, pp. *scitus*, know] a vote of the whole community.

plectrum (plek-trum) *n.* [G.] a small rod for plucking the strings of a lyre, etc.

pledge (plej) *n.* [O.F. *plege*, a surety] something deposited or considered as a security; a surety; a token, as of agreement; a drinking to the health of; —*v.t.* to deposit in pawn; to leave as security; to engage for, by promise or declaration; to drink the health of.



Plectrum.

pledger (plej-er) *n.* one that pledges.

pledget (plej-et) *n.* [*dim.* of *plug*] a small plug; a flat lint-laid over a wound.

Pleiads, Pleiades (plē-ādz, -ā-dēz) *n.pl.* [G.] a group of seven small stars in the constellation Taurus.

pleistocene (plīs-tū-sēn) *n.* [G. *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, new] deposits of the newest division of the tertiary formation.

plenargyrite (plē-nār-ji-rit) *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and G. *argyros*, silver] a sulphide of bismuth and silver found in Baden.

plenarily (plē-na-ri-li) *adv.* [L. *plenus*, full] fully; completely.

plenariness (plē-na-ri-nes) *n.* state of being plenarily.

plenarty (plē-nār-ti) *n.* occupancy by an incumbent.

plenary (plē-na-ri) *a.* full; entire; complete. **Plenary indulgence**, remission of all church penalties due to sin. **Plenary inspiration**, full inspiration of the sacred Scriptures in every part.

plenipotent (plē-nip-tē-nt) *a.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *potens*, powerful] possessing full power.

plenipotentiary (plē-ni-pō-ten-ṣā-ri) *a.* furnished with full powers; —*n.* a person with full powers.

plenist (plē-nist) *n.* [L. *plenus*, full] one that maintains that all space is full of matter.

plenitude (plēn-i-tūd) *n.* fullness; completeness; abundance.

plenteous (plēn-tē-us) *a.* plentiful; well provided for; rich.

plenteously (plēn-tē-us-li) *adv.* in a plenteous manner.

plenteousness (plēn-tē-us-nes) *n.* state of being plenteous; abundance.

plentiful (plēn-ti-fool) *a.* adequate to every purpose; abundant; affording ample supply.

plentifully (plēn-ti-fool-i) *adv.* in a plentiful manner.

plentifulness (plēn-ti-fool-nes) *n.* state of being plentiful; abundance.

plenty (plēn-ti) *n.* full or adequate supply; abundance; fruitfulness; —*a.* plentiful; abundant.

pleonasm (plē-u-nazm) *n.* [G. *pleiōn*, more] redundancy in language.

pleonast (plē-u-nast) *n.* one addicted to redundancy.

pleonaste (plē-u-nast) *n.* [F.] a variety of spinel.

pleonastic (plē-u-nas-tik) *a.* redundant.

pleonastically (plē-u-nas-ti-kā-li) *adv.* with redundancy.

pleonexia (plē-u-nek-si-ā) *n.* [G. *pleiōn*, more, and *echein*, have] morbid selfishness.

pleiomorphic, pleiomorphous (plē-si-u-mor-fik, -fus) *a.* nearly alike in form.

pleiomorphism (plē-si-u-mor-fizm) *n.* [G. form] close resemblance of crystals in form.

plet (plet) *n.* [Russ.] a whip for chastising prisoners.

plethora (plēth-ō-rā) *n.* [G. *plēthos*, a crowd] over-fullness; excess of blood.

plethoric (plē-thor-ik) *a.* of full habit of body; over-full.

pleura (plō-ō-rā) *n.* [G., side] the serous membrane of the thorax which invests the lungs.

plural (plóó-rál) *a.* relating to the pleura.
pleurisy (plóó-ri-si) *n.* inflammation of the pleura.
Pleurisy-root, a milkweed plant (named from its medicinal use).
pleuritic, pleuritical (plóó-rit'ik, -i-kál) *a.* pertaining to, or having, pleurisy; causing pleurisy.
pleurodirous (plóó-ró-dí-rus) *a.* [G.] bending the neck sidewise.
pleurodont (plóó-ró-dont) *a.* [G. *odontos*, *odontos*, tooth] laterally fixed in the jaw.
pleurodynia (plóó-ró-din-i-á) *n.* [G. *pleura*, side, and *odyné*, pain] pain in the muscles of the chest.
pleuro-pneumonia (plóó-ró-nú-mó-ni-á) *n.* a contagious disease in cattle of the pleura and lungs.
plexiform (plek-si-form) *a.* [*plexus*] in the form of network; complicated.
pleximeter (plek-sim-e-ter) *n.* [G. *pléssein*, to strike] a plate for diagnosing disease, as on the chest, by mediate percussion.
plexus (plek-sus) *n.* [L.] network of nerves, vessels, or fibres; collection of related parts or ideas.
pliability (plí-á-bil'i-ti) *n.* pliable quality; flexibility.
pliable (plí-á-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *plicare*, fold] easy to be bent; readily yielding to influence.
pliability (plí-á-bl-nes) *n.* pliability.
plially (plí-á-bli) *adv.* in a pliable manner.
pliancy (plí-án-si) *n.* state of being pliant.
pliant (plí-ánt) *a.* easily bent; readily influenced; flexible. *supple*
pliantly (plí-ánt-li) *adv.* in a pliant manner.
pliantness (plí-ánt-nes) *n.* pliant quality.
plica (plí-ka) *n.* [L. *plicare*, to fold] a matted state of the hair, arising from disease; an entangled mass of small twigs; a fold of a membrane.
plicate, plicated (plí-kát, -ká-ted) *a.* folded like a fan;
 plaited [Bot.].
plication (plí-ká-shun) *n.* act of folding; a folding or fold; that which is folded.
pliers (plí-erz) *n.pl.* [*ply*] small pincers.
plight (plít) *n.* [A.S. *plíht*, danger] assurance; security;—*v.t.* to pledge;—*n.* [L. *plicare*, fold] condition; state of perplexity.
plighter (plí-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, pledges.
plinth (plínth) *n.* [G. *plínthos*, brick] a square, projecting slab, forming the base of a column.
pliocene (plí-u-sén) *n.* [G. *pleiōn*, more, and *kainos*, recent] the most recent tertiary deposits.
plod (plod) *v.t.* [*cf.* Ir. *plod*, pool] to tread with a heavy, labouring step;—*v.i.* to travel or work with steady, laborious diligence; to toil; to study heavily.
plodder (plod'er) *n.* one that plods.
plodding (plod'ing) *a.* diligent and persevering, but dull and slow.
ploddingly (plod'ing-li) *adv.* in a plodding manner.
plonge, plongée (plonj, plong-zhá) *n.* [F.] the superior slope of a parapet; the descending part of the path of a bomb.
plot (plot) *n.* [A.S.] a small extent of ground; a plan of a field, farm, etc., drawn to a scale;—[F.] a complicated scheme, stratagem, or plan; the plan or intrigue of a play, romance, etc.; contrivance;—*v.t.* to plan; to make a plan of;—*v.i.* to form a plot; to conspire.
plotter (plot'er) *n.* one that plots or contrives; a conspirator.
plotting (plot'ing) *n.* act of making a plan, or of forming a conspiracy;—[F. *pelote*, ball] formation of soap into cakes.

plough (plou) *n.* [A.S. *plōh*, plot of land] an implement for turning up the soil; agriculture; tillage; an instrument that grooves, or acts like a plough; a knife or press for trimming paper;—*v.t.* to turn up with a plough; to furrow; to traverse like a plough; to trim, as paper, with a plough; to reject, as a candidate in an examination;—*v.i.* to till the soil with a plough.
Plough Monday, Monday after Twelfth-day.
Plough-staff, a kind of paddle to clear the share and coulter of weeds, etc.
Plough-tail, handle of a plough. To put one's hand to the plough, to begin a task.
ploughable (plou'á-bl) *a.* arable.
ploughboy (plou'boi) *n.* a boy that guides a plough; a rustic boy.
plougher (plou'er) *n.* one that ploughs land; a cultivator.
ploughman (plou'mán) *n.* one that ploughs; a farm labourer.
ploughshare (plou'shár) *n.* the part of a plough that cuts the ground.
plover (pluv'er) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pluvia*, rain] a bird frequenting marsh lands, river banks, etc.
pluck (pluk) *v.t.* [A.S. *pluccian*] to pull with sudden force or effort; to pull off with a twitch; to strip by plucking; to reject in an examination;—*n.* a pull; a twitch; the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; spirit; courage.
plucked (plukt) *a.* having resolution.
plucker (pluk'er) *n.* one that, or that which, plucks.
pluckily (pluk'i-li) *adv.* with spirit.
pluckiness (pluk'i-nes) *n.* courage.
plucky (pluk'i) *a.* having resolute and enduring courage; spirited.
pluffy (pluf'i) *a.* [imit.] fluffy.
plug (plug) *n.* [D.] anything used to stop a hole; a stopple; a flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco;—*v.t.* to stop with a plug.
plum (plum) *n.* [A.S. fr. G. *prounon*] a raisin; a tree or its delicate fruit; a handsome fortune or property; the choicest thing; £100,000 sterling.
plumage (plóó-mij) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pluma*, feather] the feathers of a bird.
plumaged (plóó-mijd) *a.* feathered.
plumb (plum) *n.* [L. *plumbum*, lead] a weight of lead attached to a line to indicate perpendicularity; the vertical;—*a.* perpendicular;—*adv.* perpendicularly;—*v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line; to sound with a plummet; to test.
plumbaginous (plum-baj'i-nus) *a.* resembling, or consisting of, plumbago.
plumbago (plum-bá-gó) *n.* [L. *plumbum*, lead] blacklead; graphite; lead-wort.
plumbean (plum-bé-an) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, lead; leaden; dull; stupid.
plumbeous (plum-bé-us) *a.* lead-coloured; heavy; leaden.
plumber (plum'er) *n.* one that works in lead.
plumbery (plum'er-i) *n.* articles of lead; the business of a plumber; a place where plumbing is carried on.
plumbic (plum'bik) *a.* of, or belonging to, lead; leaden.
plumbiferous (plum-bif'e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] yielding lead.
plumbing (plum'ing) *n.* the art of casting and working in lead; lead pipes and other apparatus for conveying water in a building.
plumbism (plum'bizm) *n.* lead-poisoning.
plumbless (plum'les) *a.* unfathomable.
plume (plóóm) *n.* [L. *pluma*] a feather; a large, handsome feather; a set of feathers worn as ornament;—*v.t.* to pick and adjust the plumes of; to strip of feathers; to decorate with feathers; to boast.



Plover.



Cross-section of a plicate grape-leaf.

plumeless (plóóm'les) *a.* featherless.

plumelet (plóóm'let) *n.* a down-feather.

plumery (plóó-me-ri) *n.* plumes in general; display of plumes.

plumicorn (plóó-mi-korn) *n.* [*L. cornu, horn*] an egret on an owl's head.

plumiped (plóó-mi-ped) *a.* [*L. pluma, a feather, and pes, pedis, foot*] having feathered feet; —*n.* such a bird.

plummet (plum-et) *n.* [*plumb*] a piece of lead attached to a line (used to sound the depth of water, or determine a perpendicular).

plummy (plum-i) *a.* containing plums; rich; desirable.

plumose, plumous (plóó-mos', -mus) *a.* [*plume*] feathery.

plumosity (plóó-mos'i-ti) *n.* plumose state.

plump (plump) *a.* [*cf. D. plomp, clumsy*] swelled with fat or flesh; fat; round; full; —*v. i.* to swell; —[*plumb*] *v. t.* to cause to drop heavily; —*v. i.* to fall suddenly; to vote for one candidate when two or more are to be elected; —*adv.* at once, as with a sudden, heavy fall; suddenly; —*a.* unqualified; blunt.

plumper (plum-per) *n.* something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; a voter that pumps; the vote given; an unqualified lie.

plumply (plump-li) *adv.* fully; roundly; without reserve.

plumpness (plump-nes) *n.* state of being plump.

plumule (plóó-mūl) *n.* [*plume*] a down-feather; a rudimentary stem in an embryo.

plumy (plóó-mi) *a.* feathery.

plunder (plun-der) *v. t.* [*Ger. plunder, trumpery, baggage*] to take the goods of by force; to spoil; —*n.* pillage; spoil.

plunderage (plun-der-ij) *n.* embezzlement of goods on board ship.

plunderer (plun-der-er) *n.* one that plunders.

plunge (plunj) *v. t.* [*L. plumbum, lead*] to immerse or thrust in a fluid; to drive or force into a state; —*v. i.* to dive or rush in; to fall or rush, as into distress; to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse; —*n.* act of plunging.

plungeon (plun-'jun) *n.* a diving-bird.

plunger (plun-jer) *n.* one that plunges; a long, solid cylinder, used as a forcer in pumps; one that bets heavily.

pluperfect (plóó-per-fekt) *a.* [*L. plus, more*] denoting an action that took place previously to another; —*n.* the pluperfect tense.

plural (plóó-ral) *a.* [*L. plus, pluris, more*] containing, or designating, two or more; —*n.* the inflection of a word that signifies more than one.

pluralism (plóó-ral-izm) *n.* quality of being plural; the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time.

pluralist (plóó-ral-ist) *n.* a clergyman that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one.

plurality (plóó-ral-i-ti) *n.* pluralisin; a greater number.

pluralize (plóó-ral-iz) *v. t.* to make plural.

plurally (plóó-ral-i) *adv.* in a sense implying more than one.

pluriliteral (plóó-ri-lit'e-ral) *a.* containing more letters than one; —*n.* such a word.

plus (plus) *n.* [*L., more*] a character, +, sign of addition.

plush (plush) *n.* [*F. fr. L. pilus, hair*] a textile fabric with a velvet nap.

pluteus (plóó-te-us) *n.* [*L. pluteus, a penthouse, a parapet*] a light railing on a porch or balcony, or between columns; a larval form of various echinoderms.

plutocracy (plóó-tok-ra-si) *n.* [*G. kratain, to rule*] government by the rich.

plutocrat (plóó-tu-krat) *n.* [*G. ploutos, wealth, and kratain, to rule*] one of a plutocracy.

Plutonian (plóó-tó-ni-an) *a.* [*Pluto, god of Hades*] pertaining to Pluto, or the interior of the earth; dark; subterranean.

Plutonic (plóó-ton'ik) *a.* Plutonian; pertaining to the system of the Plutonists. **Plutonic theory**, the theory that the formation of the earth's crust is due to igneous fusion.

Plutonium (plóó-tu-niz) *n.* Plutonic views.

Plutonist (plóó-tu-nist) *n.* one that adopts the Plutonic theory.

pluvial (plóó-vi-al) *a.* [*L. pluvia, rain*] humid; very rainy; caused by the action of rain.

pluviometer (plóó-vi-om'e-ter) *n.* a rain-gauge.

pluviometric, pluviometric (plóó-vi-om'e-rik, -ri-ka) *a.* determined by a pluviometer.

Pluviose (plóó-vi-ös) *n.* [*F.*] the fifth month of the republican calendar.

pluvius (plóó-vi-us) *a.* rainy; pluvial.

ply (pl) *v. t.* [*L. plicare, to bend*] to urge; to solicit; to employ or practise with diligence; to keep busy; —*v. i.* to work steadily; to busy one's self; to endeavour to make way against the wind; to make regular trips; —*n.* a fold; a plait; bent; turn; bias.

Plymouth brethren (plim'uth-breth-ren) *n.* a Christian sect with no established ministry, which arose in Plymouth about 1830.

Plymouthism (plim'uth-izm) *n.* doctrines of the Plymouth brethren.

Plymouthist, Plymouthite (plim'uth-ist, -ite) *n.* an advocate of Plymouthism.

pneograph (né-u-graf) *n.* [*G. pnein, breathe, and graphein, write*] an instrument for indicating expiratory movement.

pneumatic (nü-mat'ik) *a.* [*G. pneumatikos, fr. pneuma, wind, air*] pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, air or gas; moved or played by means of air; filled with air; —*pl.* the science of the mechanical properties of gases.

pneumatocyst (nü-ma-tu-sist) *n.* [*G. kistis, bladder*] a small air-bladder; the air sac or float in oceanic hydrozoa.

pneumatological (nü-ma-tu-loj'i-ka) *a.* pertaining to pneumatology.

pneumatologist (nü-ma-tol'o-jist) *n.* one versed in pneumatology.

pneumatology (nü-ma-tol'o-j-i) *n.* [*G. logos, discourse*] science of the functions of the mind; the doctrine of spiritual existences; the doctrine of the Holy Spirit; pneumatics.

pneumatometer (nü-ma-tom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument to measure the quantity of air in a respiration.

pneumatoxis (nü-ma-tö-sis) *n.* morbid accumulation of gas in the body.

pneumogastric (nü-mö-gas'trik) *a.* [*G. pneumon, lung, and gaster, stomach*] denoting certain cerebral nerves that supply the lungs, throat, and stomach.

pneumonia (nü-mö-ni-a) *n.* inflammation of the lungs.

pneumonic (nü-mon'ik) *a.* pertaining to the lungs; —*n.* a lung medicine.

pneumonitis (nü-mu-ni'tis) *n.* pneumonia.

poach (pöch) *v. t.* [*F.*] to cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water; —*v. i.* to trespass on, for the purpose of killing or snaring game.

poach (pöch) *v. t.* [*O. F.*] to pierce; to spear, as fish; to render slushy; —*v. i.* to be swampy or soft.

poacher (pö-cher) *n.* one that poaches or steals game.

poachiness (pö-chi-nes) *n.* the state of being poachy.

poaching (pö-ching) *n.* practice of killing or snaring game unlawfully.



Pluto.

poachy (pō'chī) *a.* wet or swampy; easily indented, as by the feet of beasts.

pochard (pō'chārd) *n.* [*poach*, to pierce] a sea-duck.

pock (pok) *n.* [*A.S.*] a pustule, as in small-pox.

pocket (pok'et) *n.* [*Icel. poki*, a bag] a small bag inserted in a garment to hold small articles; a small bag into which the balls are driven in billiards; a measure, as of hops—*v.t.* to put or conceal in the pocket; to take clandestinely. **POCKET-BOOK**, a small book or case for carrying papers or money in the pocket. **POCKET-MONEY**, money for occasional expenses.

pockwood (pok'wood) *n.* the *lignum-vitæ*.

pocky (pok'y) *a.* full of pocks; infected with an eruptive disease, *esp.* with syphilis.

poco (pō'kō) *adv.* [*It. fr. L. parvus*, little] a little [*Mus.*].

pococurante (pō'kō-kōō-ran'te) *n.* [*It.*] a careless or indifferent person.

pod (pod) *n.* [*pad*] a capsule of a plant, *esp.* a legume;—*v.i.* to swell; to produce pods. **POD-LOVER**, a kind of moth.

podagra (po-dag'ra) *n.* [*G. pous, podos*, foot, and *agra*, catching] gout in the foot.

podagral, podagric, podagrical,
podagrous (pod'ā-gral, po-dag'rik, -ri-kal, pod'ā-grus) *a.* gouty.

podargue (pō'dārg) *n.* [*G. pous, podos*, foot, and *argos*, swift] the more-pork bird.

podesta (pō-des'tā) *n.* [*L. potestas*, power] a magistrate in Italy.

podge (poj) *n.* [*plod*] a puddle; a plash.

podgy (poj'y) *a.* [*pod*] short and fat; thick.

podite (pod'it) *n.* [*G. pous, podos*, foot] a limb of a crustacean.

podium (pō'di-um) *n.* a continuous pedestal; a raised platform around the arena of the amphitheatre.

podophyllin (pod'ō-fil'in) *n.* [*G. pous, podos*, foot, and *phylon*, leaf] a purgative resin, obtained from the root-stalk of the May-flower.

podophyllous (pod'ō-fil'us) *a.* with compressed, leaf-like feet.

podospERM (pod'ō-spern) *n.* [*G. sperma*, seed] the stalk of an ovule or seed.

podothecal (pod'ō-thē'kal) *a.* [*G. thēkē*, sheath] investing the foot.

poe-bird (pō'e-berd) *n.* [*New Zealand*] a bird valued for its plumage, fineness of song, and powers of mimicry.

poem (pō'em) *n.* [*G. poiein*, make] a metrical composition; a composition in verse; an impassioned prose composition.

poephagous (pō-ef-ā-gus) *a.* [*G. poa*, grass, and *phagein*, eat] feeding on grass.

poesy (pō'e-si) *n.* art or skill of composing poems; poetry; metrical composition.

poet (pō-et) *n.* the author of a poem; one skilled in making poetry; one highly imaginative.

poetaster, poeticule (pō-et-as-ter, pō-et-i-kūl) *n.* a would-be poet; a petty rhymester.

poetess (pō-et-es) *n.* a female poet.

poetic, poetical (pō-et'ik, i-kal) *a.* pertaining, or suitable, to poetry; expressed in poetry; possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; imbued with a taste for poetry.

poetically (pō-et-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a poetic manner.

poetics (pō-et'iks) *n.* the criticism that treats of the nature and laws of poetry.

poetize (pō-et-iz) *v.i.* to write as a poet; to compose verse.

poetry (pō-et-ri) *n.* a species of fine art, operating by means of language; metrical composition; verse; imaginative composition.

pogge (pog) *n.* the armed bull-head.

poh (pō) *int.* an exclamation of contempt.

poignancy (poi'nan-si) *n.* state of being poignant.

poignant (poi'nant) *a.* [*F. fr. L. pungerē*, *ppr. pungens, pungentis*, prick] acutely painful; severe, as grief; keen; satirical; pointed.

poignantly (poi-nant-li) *adv.* in a poignant manner; with point.

pointing (point'ing) *n.* [*point*] enforcement of a claim by seizing a debtor's property.

poinsettia (poi-set-i-ā) *n.* [*Poinsett*, who discovered it] a plant with large scarlet floral leaves, cultivated in conservatories.

point (point) *n.* [*L. pungerē*, *pp. punctus*, prick] the sharp end of an instrument, as a needle; the mark made by it; a railway switch; a small promontory or cape; precise matter at issue; precise place or degree; object; aim; a distinct assertion; a detail; the pith or gist of an argument or discussion; a lively turn of thought; epigrammatic expression; a characteristic, salient trait; a mark of punctuation; in cricket, the fieldsmen standing slightly in front of the batsman, to his right; a tagged lace; [*Geom.*] that which has position, but not magnitude—*v.t.* to sharpen; to aim direct towards; to indicate; to punctuate; to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel; to give piquancy to;—*v.i.* to direct the finger for designating an object; to direct attention; to show distinctly by any means; to indicate the presence of game, as dogs. **POINT-BLANK**, *a.* direct; plain; express;—*adv.* directly. **POINT-DEVICE**, **POINT-DEVICE**, neat, precise. At all points, completely. At, or on, the point of, in the act of. In point, apposite.

pointed (point'ed) *a.* sharp; having a sharp point; directly applicable; epigrammatic.

pointedly (point'ed-li) *adv.* with lively turns of thought or expression.

pointedness (point'ed-nes) *n.* sharpness; keenness; epigrammatical smartness.

pointel (point'el) *n.* a style, or pencil.

pointer (point'er) *n.* one that, or that which, points; a dog trained to point out game.

pointing (point'ing) *n.* punctuation; the marks made by punctuation; act of filling the crevices of walls with mortar, or the material with which they are filled.

pointlace (point'lās) *n.* a fine lace wrought with the needle.

pointless (point'les) *a.* having no point; wanting point or keenness.

pointsman (point's-man) *n.* the man that has charge of railway switches.

poise (poiz) *n.* [*O.F. poiser*, *fr. L. pendere*, *pp. pensus*, weigh] weight; gravity; the weight used in steel-yards; a counterpoise; equilibrium—*v.t.* to balance; to weigh; to consider.

poison (poi-zn) *n.* [*L. potio, potionis*, *fr. potare*, drink] any substance that is noxious to life or health; that which taints or destroys moral purity or health;—*v.t.* to infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by poison; to taint or corrupt.

poisonable (poi-zn-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being poisoned.

poisoner (poi-zn-er) *n.* one that, or that which, poisons or corrupts.

poisonous (poi-zn-us) *a.* having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing.

poisonously (poi-zn-us-li) *adv.* with fatal or injurious effects.

poisonousness (poi-zn-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being poisonous.

poitrel (poi'trel) *n.* [*F. fr. L. pectoralis*, of the breast] armour to protect the breast of a horse.

poitrine (poi'trin) *n.* [*F. fr. L. pectoris*, *pectoris*, breast] the breastplate of a knight; poitrel.

pokal (pō-kal, pō'kal) *n.* [*F. bocal*] an ornamental drinking vessel.

poke (pok) *n.* [*Icel. poki*] a pocket; a small bag.

poke (pok) *v.t.* [*M.E. poken*] to thrust or push against, *esp.* with anything pointed; to stir;—*v.i.* to grope, as in the dark; to search;—*n.* a thrust or push; a lazy person.



Pointer dog.

poker (pō'ker) *n.* [*poke*, to push] an iron bar used in stirring a fire;—[Dan. *pokker*, devil] any frightful object; a bugbear;—[Etym. obscure] a game at cards.

poking (pō'king) *a.* drudging; servile.

polacca, polacre, polaque (pō-lak'-a, -er, pō-lak') *n.* [It.] a vessel with two or three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

pole (pō'lar) *a.* [*pole*] pertaining to the poles of the earth; proceeding from, or found in, the regions near the poles; pertaining to the magnetic pole. **Polar angle**, angle at a pole, formed by two meridians. **Polar bear**, a white arctic bear. **Polar circles**, the arctic and antarctic circles. **Polar distance**, the distance of the circle of a sphere from its pole.



Polar bear.

polarimeter (pō-la-rim'-e-ter) *n.* a polariscope.

polariscope (pō-lar'-i-skōp) *n.* [*G. skopein*, to view] an optical instrument for exhibiting the phenomena of polarized light.

polarity (pō-lar'-i-ti) *n.* the condition of having opposite poles; the power of being attracted to one pole, and repelled from the other.

polarizable (pō'lar-i-zā-bl) *a.* that may be polarized.

polarization (pō-lar-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of polarizing; state of being polarized.

polarize (pō-lar'-i-zē) *v.t.* to communicate polarity to; to resolve light, by reflection or transmission, so that the transverse vibrations of the particles are limited to one plane.

polarizer (pō-lar'-i-zēr) *n.* that by which light is polarized.

polatouche (pōl-ā-toosh') *n.* [F.] a small flying-squirrel.

polder (pōl'dēr) *n.* [D.] a bog; a morass; and marshy land reclaimed and cultivated.

pole (pōl) *n.* [*L. palus*] a long, slender piece of wood deprived of its branches, esp. when rounded and tapering; a measure of length of 5½ yards; a rod; a perch.

pole (pōl) *n.* [*L. polus*, fr. *G. polein*, be in motion] one of the extremities of the earth's axis, or one of the two points in which it cuts the celestial sphere; one of two points equally distant from every point of a circle of the sphere; a point of maximum intensity of a force which has polarity; an origin of polar co-ordinates. **Pole-axe**, -ax [*poll*, head] an axe fixed to a long handle. **Pole-star**, a star nearly vertical to the pole of the earth; a guide or director.

Pole (pōl) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Poland.

polecat (pōl'kat) *n.* [F. *poule*, hen, and *chat*, cat, because it feeds on poultry] a carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel, which exhales a disagreeable odour.



Polecat.

polemarch (pōl'e - märk) *n.* [*G. polemós*, war, and *archein*, to rule] an official in ancient Greek states.

polemic (pō-lēm-ik) *a.* controversial; disputative; —*n.* a controversial disputant; a controversy.

polemical (pō-lēm-i-kal) *a.* controversial.

polemically (pō-lēm-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a controversial spirit.

polemics (pō-lēm-iks) *n.* [*G. polemós*, war] the system or art of controversy; controversial writings on religious topics.

polemoscope (pō-lēm-u-skōp) *n.* [*G. skopein*, to view] a glass with mirror to view obliquely (named from its probable use in observing the enemy's movements behind defences).

polenta (pō-len'-ta) *n.* [It. fr. *L.*] a porridge made of maize.

polewig (pōl-wig) *n.* the spotted goby-fish.

polianite (pōl-i-an-ī-t) *n.* [*G. polios*, gray] a light-gray crystal.

polianthea (pōl-i-an-thē-a) *n.* [*G. polus*, many, and *anthos*, flower] a book containing many flowery extracts.

police (pu-lēs') *n.* [F. fr. *G. polis*, city] the government of a city or country with reference to the preservation of order and enforcement of laws; body of civil officers organized for this purpose;—*v.t.* to preserve order in. **Police-office**, **police-station**, the headquarters of the police, and temporary prison for petty offenders.

policeman (pu-lēs-mān) *n.* one of the ordinary police.

policy (pōl-i-si) *n.* the system of measures by which the affairs of a nation are administered; a line of procedure, or scheme of measures; prudence or wisdom in conduct; [Scot.] the grounds about a gentleman's country-house;—[F. fr. *G. polus*, many, and *ptux*, ptuchos, fold] a ticket or warrant for money in the public funds; the instrument embodying a contract of insurance.

poligar (pōl-i-gār) *n.* [Hind.] a zemindar.

poling (pōling) *n.* the act of using a pole; a structure in a tunnel for temporary support; a process used in toughening copper.

polish (pōl-ish) *v.t.* [*L. polire*] to make smooth and glossy, as by friction; to refine; to make elegant and polite;—*v.i.* to become polished;—*n.* a smooth, glassy surface, as by friction; a substance to impart smoothness; refinement; elegance of manners.

Polish (pōl-ish) *a.* pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants;—*n.* language of the Poles; a domestic hen of brilliant plumage.

polishable (pōl-ish-a-bl) *a.* capable of being polished.

polished (pōl-ish) *a.* made smooth by polishing; smooth and shining; elegant; refined.

polisher (pōl-ish-ēr) *n.* one that, or that which, polishes.

polissoir (pōlēs-swōr) *n.* a tool for flattening sheet-glass.

polite (pu-lit') *a.* [*L. politus*, polished] elegant in manners; well-bred; courteous; obliging; refined in style.

politely (pu-lit'-li) *adv.* in a polite manner; courteously.

politeness (pu-lit'-nes) *n.* quality of being polite; polish of manners.

politic (pōl-i-tik) *a.* [*G. fr. polis*, city] consisting of citizens; sagacious in policy; artful; well-devised; prudent.

political (pu-lit'-ikal) *a.* pertaining to, or concerned in, the administration of public affairs; treating of politics; having a definite system of government. **Political economy**, the science dealing with the nature, production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.

politically (pu-lit'-ikal-i) *adv.* in a political manner.

politician (pōl-i-tish-ian) *n.* one versed in the science of government; one devoted to politics.

politically (pōl-i-tik-li) *adv.* in a political manner; cunningly.

politics (pōl-i-tiks) *n.* the science of civil government and the conduct of state affairs; government by an organized political party; political schemes or trickery; political views.

polity (pōl-i-ti) *n.* the form or constitution of the government; the body of persons forming a political community.

politzerize (pōl-it-ser-iz) *v.t.* [*Politzer*, of Vienna] to inflate the Eustachian tube and tympanum of.

polka (pōl-ka) *n.* [Pol.] a round dance; the air played to the dance.

poll (pōl) *n.* [O. Low Ger.] the head; back part of the head; a register of heads, or persons; a list of those that vote in elections; the voting at an election; count of votes given; place where an election is held; the butt of a hammer;—*v.t.* to remove the head of; to clip; to lop; to shear; to enter in a register; to enrol; to pay, as personal tax; to receive or cast at the polls; to bring to the polls; to canvass;—*v.i.* to vote at a poll. **Poll-tax**, a capitation tax.

poll (pōl) *n.* [*Polly*] a parrot (familarly so called);—[*G. polus*, much, many] a student at Cambridge who takes the ordinary degree (named as being one of the many); a pollman.

pollack, pollock (pól'ak, -uk) *n.* [Gael. *pollag*, a whitening] a gadoid fish.

pollam (pól'am) *n.* [Hind.], the district of a poligar.

pollan (pól'an) *n.* [*cf.* *pollack*] the fresh-water herring of Ireland.

pollard (pól'ard) *n.* [*poll*, the head] a tree having its top cut off, that it may throw out branches; the chub-fish; a polled ox or stag; a mixture of bran and meal.

polled (pöld) *a.* lopped; clipped; wanting horns, as a stag or ox.

pollen (pól'en) *n.* [L., fine flour] the fecundating powder of the anthers of flowers;—*v.t.* to cover with pollen; to provide with pollen.

pollenarious (pól-e-ná'ri-us) *a.* consisting of pollen or meal.

pollenize (pól'en-iz) *v.t.* to impregnate with pollen.

poller (pól'er) *n.* one that polls or lops trees; one that registers voters; one that votes.

pollicate (pól-i-kat) *a.* [L. *pollex*, *pollicis*, thumb] having thumbs, as certain mammals.

pollicitation (pól-i-si-fá'shun) *n.* [L. *polliceri*, to promise] a voluntary engagement; a paper containing it; promise not yet accepted.

pollinar (pól-i-nár) *a.* covered with a fine dust like pollen.

pollinate (pól-i-nát) *v.t.* to convey pollen to the stigma of.

pollination (pól-i-ná'shun) *n.* the supplying of pollen to the stigma of; impregnation with pollen through the medium of insects, etc.

polliniferous (pól-i-ní-fé-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] yielding pollen.

pollinose (pól-i-nós) *a.* pollinar.

polliwig, polliwog (pól-i-wig, -wog) *n.* [*poll* and *wiggle*] a tadpole.

pollman (pól'mán) *n.* a student at Cambridge that is a candidate for ordinary degree.

pollute (pól-lüt) *v.t.* [L. *polluere*, *pp.* *pollutus*] to make foul or unclean; to defile morally; to profane; to render legally or ceremonially unclean; to violate sexually; to corrupt.

pollutedly, pollutingly (pól-lüt'ed-li, -ting-li) *adv.* with pollution or defilement.

pollutedness (pól-lüt'ed-nes) *n.* defilement.

polluter (pól-lüt'er) *n.* one that pollutes or profanes.

pollution (pól-lüt'shun) *n.* act of polluting; state of being polluted.

Pollux (pól-uks) *n.* a fixed star in the constellation Gemini.

polo (pó'lo) *n.* [E. Ind.] a game resembling hockey, played on horseback; a Spanish gipsy dance.

polonaise (pól-u-náz) *n.* a dress worn by ladies; a Polish dance, or music suitable to it.

Polonese (pól-u-nés', -néz) *n.* the Polish language.

polony (pól-ló'ni) *n.* [*Bologna*] a sausage of partly-cooked pork.

polska (pól'ská) *n.* [Sw. fr. Pol.] a Swedish dance, or music appropriate to it.

polt (pölt) *n.* [*pél*] a blow; a stroke.

poltroon (pól-tróon') *n.* [F. fr. It. *poltro*, bed] a sluggard; a wretch without spirit or courage; a dastard.

poltroonery (pól-tróon'é-ri) *n.* cowardice; want of spirit.

polverin, pulverine (pól-ver-in) *n.* [L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, powder] the calcined ashes of a plant used in the manufacture of glass.

polyacoustic (pól-i-a-kou'stik) *a.* [G. *polus*, many] tending to multiply or magnify sound;—*n.* a polyacoustic instrument.

polyadelph (pól-i-a-delf) *n.* [G. *adelphos*, brother] a polyadelphous plant.

polyadelphian, polyadelphous (pól-i-a-del'fi-an, -fus) *a.* having the stamens in three or more bundles.

polyadelphite (pól-i-a-del'fit) *n.* a variety of iron garnet.

polyandrian, polyandrous (pól-i-an'dri-an, -dri-us) *a.* [G. *polus*, many, and *anēr*, *andros*, man, male] having more than twenty stamens; having more than one mate.

polyandry (pól-i-an'dri) *n.* plurality of husbands.

polyanthus (pól-i-an'thus) *n.* [G. *anthos*, flower] a variety of the oxlip.

polyarchy (pól-i-ár-ki) *n.* [G. *archein*, to rule] a government by many.

polyarsenite (pól-i-ár'se-nit) *n.* [*arsenic*] sarkinite.

polyatomic (pól-i-a-tom'ik) *a.* having more than one atom in the molecule.

polyautography (pól-i-aw-tog'ra-fi) *n.* the process of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting.

polybasic (pól-i-bá'sik) *a.* [G. *basis*, base] having, or combined with, more than two bases.

polybasite (pól-i-bá'sit) *n.* an iron-black ore of silver.

polychætos (pól-i-ké'tus) *a.* [G. *polus*, many, and *chaitē*, long hair] having numerous bristles, as an annelid.

polychord (pól-i-kord) *a.* having many chords;—*n.* a musical instrument with ten strings.

polychroite (pól-i-kró'it) *n.* [G. *chroia*, colour] the colouring matter of saffron.

polychromatic (pól-i-kró-mat'ik) *a.* many-coloured; exhibiting a play of colours.

polychrome (pól-i-króm) *a.* [G. *chrōma*, colour] having, or done in, many colours;—*n.* a fluorescent substance obtained from horsechestnut; a picture or statue in many colours.

polychromy (pól-i-kró-mi) *n.* decoration in many colours; the practice of colouring statues or buildings.

Polycletan (pól-i-klé'tan) *a.* pertaining to Polycletus, a Greek sculptor and architect, or to his school of sculpture.

polycrase (pól-i-kráz) *n.* [G. *krasis*, mixing] a titanoniobate of uranium.

polydipsia (pól-i-dip-si-á) *n.* [G. *dipsa*, thirst] excessive thirst.

polydymite (pól-i-dit) *n.* [G. *polus*, many, and *didymos*, two-fold] a sulphide of nickel.

polyfoil (pól-i-foil) *a.* adorned with more than five foils.

polygamian (pól-i-gá-mi-an) *a.* bearing hermaphrodite, male, and female flowers.

polygamist (pól-i-gá-mist) *n.* a person that practises or advocates polygamy.

polygamous (pól-i-gá-mis) *a.* [G. *polus*, many, and *gamos*, marriage] pertaining to, or characterized by, polygamy.

polygamy (pól-i-gá-mi) *n.* a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time.

polygastric (pól-i-gás'trik) *a.* [G. *gastēr*, stomach] having many stomachs.

polygenesis (pól-i-jen'e-sis) *n.* the theory that organisms originated from many cells or embryos.

polygenist (pól-i-jé-nist) *n.* [G. *polus*, many, and *genos*, race] an advocate of polygeny.

polygenous (pól-i-jé-nus) *a.* composite; heterogeneous.

polygeny (pól-i-jé-ni) *n.* the theory of the independent origin of human races.

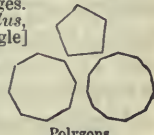
polyglot (pól-i-glót) *a.* [G. *glōtta*, tongue] containing several languages;—*n.* a book, esp. the Scriptures, in several languages.

polygon (pól-i-gon) *n.* [G. *polus*, many, and *gōnia*, angle] a closed plane figure of many angles.

polygonal (pól-i-gon'al) *a.* having many angles. Also **polygonous**.

polygony (pól-i-gó-ni) *n.* [G.] knot-grass.

polygram (pól-i-gram) *n.* [G. *gramma*, line] a figure of many lines.



polygraph (pol-i-graf) *n.* [*G. graphein*, write] a polygraphic instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a collection of different works; an author of many works.

polygraphic (pol-i-graf-ik) *a.* pertaining to the multiplying of copies of a writing.

polygraphy (pol-i-gra-fi) *n.* [*G. polus*, many, and *graphein*, to write] the art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

polygynian, polygynous (pol-i-jin-i-nus) *a.* having many pistils; polygamous, as a male.

polygynist (pol-i-jin-i-nist) *n.* one that practises or advocates polygyny.

polygyny (pol-i-jin-i-ni) *n.* [*G. gynē*, female] polygamy as practised by the male.

polyhalite (pol-i-hā-lit) *n.* [*G. hals*, salt] a brick-red mineral or salt.

polyhedral, polyhedric, polyhedral, polyhedrous (pol-i-hē-dral, -drik, -dri-kal, -drus) *a.* having many sides, as a solid.

polyhedron (pol-i-hē-drum) *n.* [*G. polus*, many, and *hedra*, seat, base] a solid contained by plane faces, *esp.* by more than four.

polyhistor (pol-i-his-tor) *n.* [*G.*] a person deeply read in many departments of knowledge.

polymathy (pol-lim-a-thi) *n.* the knowledge of many arts and sciences.

polymeric (pol-i-mer-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, polymerism.

polymerism (pol-lim-er-izim) *n.* [*G. meros*, part] the property of bodies differing in molecular weight, though composed of the same elements in the same proportion.

polymignite (pol-i-mig-nit) *n.* [*G. mignunai*, mix] a black, lustrous mineral.

polymnite (pol-lim-nit, pol-lim-nit) *n.* [*G. polus*, many, and *mnion*, moss] a stone marked with dendrites and black lines.

polymorphic, polymorphous (pol-i-mor-fik, -fus) *a.* [*G. morphē*, form] having many forms.

polymorphism (pol-i-mor-fizm) *n.* the property of crystallizing in various forms; capability of wide variation in form.

polyneme (pol-i-nēm) *n.* [*G. nēma*, thread] a fish of the tropical seas (named from the filaments of its pectoral rays).

Polynesian (pol-i-nē-shān) *a.* [*G. nēsos*, island] of, or pertaining to, Polynesia; — *n.* a native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

polynomial (pol-i-nō-mi-al) *a.* [*L. nomen*, name] containing many names or terms.

polyoptrum, polyoptron (pol-i-op-trum, -tron) *n.* a lens that gives many diminished images.

polyopy (pol-i-u-pi) *n.* [*G. polus*, many, and *ops*, opus, face] multiple vision.

polyp, polype (pol-īp) *n.* [*G. polus*, many, and *pous*, foot] an aquatic animal of the radiate type.

polypary (pol-i-pa-ri) *n.* a polyp-stock; the horny envelope of many Hydrozoa.

polypean (pu-lip-e-an, pol-i-pē-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a polyp or polypus; — *n.* a polyp; a polyp-like organism.

polypetalous (pol-i-pet-a-lus) *a.* having many petals.

polyphagous (po-lif-a-gus) *a.* [*G. phagein*, eat] living on many kinds of food.

polyphagy (po-lif-a-ji) *n.* the habit of living on many varieties of food.

polyphonic (pol-i-fon-ik) *a.* [*G. phōnē*, sound] having, or consisting of, many voices or sounds; pertaining to counterpoint.

polyphonism (pol-i-fu-nizm, po-lif-i-nizm) *n.* state of being polyphonic.

polyphonist (pol-i-fu-nist, po-lif-u-nist) *n.* a ventriloquist; a contrapuntist.

polyphony (pol-i-fu-ni, po-lif-u-ni) *n.* counterpoint.

polyphyletic (pol-i-fi-let-ik) *a.* [*G. phulē*, tribe] having several different lines of descent; denoting the theory that animals are derived from many different sources.

polyphyllous (pol-i-fil-lus, po-lif-il-lus) *a.* [*G. phullon*, leaf] many-leaved.

polypidom (pol-i-pi-dum, po-lip-i-dum) *n.* [*G. domos*, house] a polyp-stock.

polypite (pol-i-pit) *n.* primary element in a polyp; constituent of a polyp-stock; a fossil polyp.

polypod, polypode (pol-i-pōd, -pōd) *a.* [*G. pous*, podos, foot] having many feet or rays; — *n.* a polypod insect.

polypody (pol-i-pō-di) *n.* a fern growing on rocks.

polypoid (pol-i-poid) *a.* [*G. eidos*, form] resembling a polyp or polypus.

polypose, polyposus (pol-i-pōs, -pus) *a.* having the nature of a polyp; relating to, resembling, or affected with polypus.

polypus (pol-i-pus) *n.*; *pl.* **polypī** (pol-i-pi) *a.* polyp; a kind of tumour.

polyscope (pol-i-skōp) *n.* a multiplying lens.

polysepalous (pol-i-sep-a-lus) *a.* having many separate sepals, as a calyx.

polyspermal, polyspermous (pol-i-sper-mal, -mus) *a.* [*G. sperma*, seed] containing many seeds.

polysporous (pol-i-spō-rus) *a.* yielding many spores.

polystome (pol-i-stōm) *n.* [*G. stoma*, mouth] an animal with many mouths.

polystyle (pol-i-stil) *a.* having many columns; — *n.* a building with many columns.

polysyllabic (pol-i-sil-la-bik) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, many syllables.

polysyllable (pol-i-sil-la-bl) *n.* a word of many syllables.

polysyndeton (pol-i-sin-dē-ton) *n.* [*G. polus*, many, and *syndetos*, bound together] a figure of speech consisting in the repetition of conjunctions.

polysynthetic (pol-i-sin-thet-ik) *a.* composed of many elements.

polytechnic (pol-i-tek-nik) *a.* [*G. technē*, art] comprehending many arts; denoting a school in which many arts are taught.

polythalamous (pol-i-thal-a-mus) *a.* [*G. polus*, many, and *thalamos*, chamber] having many cells.

polytheism (pol-i-thē-izm) *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

polytheist (pol-i-thē-ist) *n.* one that believes in, or maintains, polytheism.

polytheistic (pol-i-thē-is-tik) *a.* pertaining to polytheism; believing in a plurality of gods.

polytocous (pol-i-tō-kus) *a.* [*G. tokos*, offspring] producing many at a birth.

polytomous (pol-i-tō-mus) *a.* [*G. tomē*, a cutting] divided into many parts, which are not jointed to the petiole [Bot.].

polytype (pol-i-tip) *n.* a cast in metal of an engraving.

Polyzoa (pol-i-zō-a) *n.* molluscoid animals, forming associated organisms, produced by germination from one individual.

polyzoan, polyzoon (pol-i-zō-an, -on) *n.* [*G. polus*, many, and *zōon*, animal] one of the Polyzoa.

polyzonal (pol-i-zō-nal) *n.* composed of many zones or belts.

pomace (pom-ā-s) *n.* [*L. pomum*, apple] the substance of apples, etc., crushed by grinding; refuse of fishes deprived of oil.

pomaceous (pō-mā-shus) *a.* consisting of apples; like pomace.

pomade (pu-mād) *n.* [*F. pomade*, fr. *L. pomum*, apple] perfumed ointment, *esp.* for the hair.

pomander (pō-man-der, pō-man-der) *n.* [*O.F. pomme d'ambre*, a ball of amber] a perfumed ball.



Polyp.



Pomander.

Pomard (pō-mār) *n.* [F.] a fine red Burgundy wine, produced near Pomard, in France.

pomatum (pu-mā-tum) *n.* pomade.

pombe (pom-be) *n.* [Afr.] a beer made in Central Africa.

pome (pōm) *n.* [L. *pomum*, fruit] a fleshy fruit with one or more cells, as the apple; a metal globe containing hot water (used during mass).

pomegranate (pom-gran-āt) *n.* [L. *pomum*, fruit, and *granatus*, having many seeds] a tree and its fruit, of the size of an orange, with hard rind filled with numerous seeds.

pomelo, pummelo (pom-e-lō, pum-e-lō) *n.* [E. Ind.] a shaddock; the grape-fruit.

pomeroy (pom-roi) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pomum*, apple, and *rex*, king] the royal apple.

pomfret (pom-fret) *n.* [Pg.] a fish found in the Indian and Pacific oceans, valued for its flesh.

pomiferous (pō-mē-fē-rus) *a.* [L. *pomum*, fruit, and *ferre*, bear] apple or pome-bearing.

Pomino (po-mē-nō) *n.* [F.] a fine dry, red wine of Tuscany.

pommel (pum-el) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *pomum*, apple] a knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; —*v.t.* to beat, as with a pommel, or something thick or bulky.

pomological (pō-mu-loj-i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, pomology.

pomologist (pō-molō-jist) *n.* one versed in pomology.

pomology (pō-molō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] the art or science of raising fruits.

pomp (pomp) *n.* [G. *pompē*, fr. *pompain*, send] show of magnificence or splendour; parade.

pompano (pom-pā-nō) *n.* [Sp.] a fish found off the coasts of America.

pompholyx (pom-fō-lik) *n.* [G. fr. *pomphos*, blister] flowers of zinc; an eruptive disease, usually in hands and feet.

pom-pom (pom-pom) *n.* [Imit.] a one-pounder quick-firing shell gun.

pompon (pom-pon) *n.* [F.] the ball of coloured wool worn in front of the shako.

pomposity (pom-pos-i-ti) *n.* pompous character; ostentation.

pompous (pom-pus) *a.* displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; ostentatious; magnificent; dignified; lofty.

pompously (pom-pus-li) *adv.* in a pompous manner.

pompousness (pom-pus-nes) *n.* state of being pompous.

ponceau (pon-sō) *n.* [F. fr. L. *punicus*, red] a corn-poppy, or its colour.

ponceau (pon-sō) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pons*, bridge] a small bridge or culvert.

poncho (pon-chō) *n.* [Sp.] a loose garment worn in South America.

pond (pond) *n.* [A.S. *pyndan*, shut in] a body of water, less extended than a lake.

pondage (pon-dij) *n.* available storage of water.

ponder (pon-der) *v.t.* [L. *pondus*, ponderis, weight; fr. *pendere*, weigh] to weigh in the mind; to consider; —*v.i.* to think; to deliberate.

ponderability (pon-der-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* property of having weight.

ponderable (pon-der-a-bl) *a.* capable of being weighed.

ponderableness (pon-der-a-bl-nes) *n.* ponderability.

ponderer (pon-der-er) *n.* one that ponders.

ponderingly (pon-der-ing-li) *adv.* with consideration or deliberation.

ponderosity (pon-der-os-i-ti) *n.* state of being ponderous.

ponderous (pon-der-us) *a.* very heavy; weighty; clumsy.

ponderously (pon-der-us-li) *adv.* with great weight.

ponderousness (pon-der-us-nes) *n.* ponderosity.

pone (pōn) *n.* [Amer.-Ind.] bread made of maize, or with milk and eggs.

pongee (pon-jē, pon-jē) *n.* [Chin.] a soft silk woven in China.

pongo (pong-gō) *n.* an ape of Borneo, like the orang-outang.

poniard (pon-yārd) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pugnis*, fist] a dagger; —*v.t.* to pierce with a poniard.

pontage (pon-tij) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pons*, *pontis*, bridge] a duty paid for the use or maintenance of bridges.

pontee (pon-tē) *n.* a pontil.

Pontic (pon-tik) *a.* [G. *Pontos*, the Black Sea] pertaining to the Black Sea.

pontifex (pon-ti-feks) *n.*; *pl.* **pontifices** (pon-tif-i-sēz) [L.] one of the sacred college in ancient Rome. **Pontifex Maximus**, the head of the sacred college in ancient Rome; the pope.

pontiff (pon-tif) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pontifex*] a pontifex; a Jewish high priest; the pope.

pontifical (pon-tif-i-kal) *a.* belonging to a high priest; popish; —*n.* a book containing ecclesiastical formulae; —*pl.* the dress of a priest, bishop, or pope.

pontifically (pon-tif-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a pontifical manner.

pontificate (pon-tif-i-kat) *n.* the state or dignity of a high priest or pope; the reign of a pope.

pontil (pon-til) *n.* [F. *dim.* of *point*] an iron rod for handling in glass-making.

Pontine, Pomptine (pon-tin, pomp-tin) *a.* [L.] pertaining to a large marshy district south-east of Rome.

pontlevis (pont-lev-is, pont-lē-vis) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pons*, *pontis*, bridge, and *levare*, raise] a draw-bridge; the rearing of a horse.

pontonier, pontonnier (pon-too-nēr) *n.* a soldier in charge of a pontoon; one that constructs pontoons.

pontoon (pon-tōon) *n.* [F. fr. L. *ponto*, a boat] a light frame-work or float, used in forming a temporary bridge; a lighter or barge used in loading and unloading ships.

pony (pō-ni) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *pullus*, a foal] a small horse, 13 hands or less in height; £25; a translation of a Latin or Greek author; a crib; a very small glass for beer or spirits, or its contents.

pooa, puya (pōō-a, pōō-ya) *n.* [E. Ind.] an Indian urticaceous plant.

pood (pood) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian weight of 36 lbs.

poodle (pōō-dl) *n.* [Ger.] a small dog with long, silky hair.

pooh (pōō) *int.* [Imit.] an exclamation of scorn or contempt. **Pooh-pooh**, to sneer at.

pookoo (pōō-kōō) *n.* [Afr.] a kind of kob.

pool (pōōl) *n.* [A.S. *pōl*] a small pond; part of a stream relatively still, deep, and wide; —[F. *poule*, a hen, stakes being regarded as eggs to be gained from the hen] the stakes in a game on a billiard-table.

poonac (pōō-nak) *n.* [E. Ind.] the cake left after expressing oil from cocoa-nut pulp.

poonahlite (pōō-na-lit) *n.* [Poonah and G. *lithos*, stone] a variety of scolecite from Poonah, in India.

poongy (pōōng-jī) *n.* a Buddhist priest in Burmah.

poop (pōōp) *n.* [L. *puppis*] a deck above the after-part of the spar deck; the stern of a ship; —*v.t.* to strike upon the stern of, as a heavy sea.

poor (pōōr) *a.* [O.F. *povre*, fr. L. *pauper*] destitute of property; needy; indigent; insignificant; trifling; palty; lean; emaciated; barren; exhausted; feeble; dejected; jejune; bald, as style; deserving pity; miserable; wretched (in contempt). **Poor-house**, a public establishment for the support of the poor; an almshouse. **Poor-rate**, an assessment for the relief or support of the poor. **Poor-spirited**, of a mean spirit; cowardly. **Poor-spiritedness**, meanness; cowardice.

poorly (pōōr-li) *adv.* in want; with little or no success; without spirit; —*a.* somewhat ill.

poorness (pōōr-nes) *n.* the state of being poor.

pop (pop) *n.* [Imit.] a small, smart, quick sound or report; an effervescent beverage (from its issuing with a sound); —*v.t.* to push or thrust suddenly; —*v.i.* to make a sharp, quick sound; to enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden motion; —*adv.* suddenly.

pope (pōp) *n.* [*L. papa*, bishop, father] the bishop of Rome, the head of the R.C. church; a perch fish, the ruffe. **Pope-Joan**, a game of cards. **Pope's-eye**, the gland surrounded with fat in the thigh of a sheep or ox, noted for its delicacy.

popedom (pōp-dōm) *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction, of the pope.

popekin, popeling (pōp-kin, -ling) *n.* an insignificant pope.

popery (pōp-er-i) *n.* the R.C. religion (used in contempt).

popgun (pop-gun) *n.* a child's gun for shooting pellets by the expansion of compressed air.

popinjay (pop-in-jā) *n.* [*F. papegai*, a parrot] a parrot; the green woodpecker; a mark, in the form of a parrot, to be shot at; a fop or coxcomb.

popish (pōp-ish) *a.* relating to the pope or popery.

popishly (pōp-ish-li) *adv.* with a tendency to popery.

poplar (pōp-lar) *n.* [*L. populus*, poplar] a tree of rapid growth, with soft wood.

poplin (pōp-lin) *n.* [*F. popeline*] a fabric of silk and worsted.

popliteal (pop-li-tē'al) *a.* [*L. poples*, *poplitis*, ham] pertaining to the back of the knee.

poppet (pop-et) *n.* [*puppet*] timber to support a vessel while being launched; one of the heads of a lathe; a term of endearment.

poppy (pop-i) *n.* [*L. papaver*] a showy plant of several species, one of which yields opium.

populace (pop-ū-las) *n.* [*L. populus*, people] the common people; the vulgar; the multitude.

popular (pop-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to, or suitable to, common people; easy to be comprehended; familiar; enjoying the favour of, or pleasing to, the people.

popularity (pop-ū-lar-i-ti) *n.* the quality or state of being popular.

popularize (pop-ū-lar-iz) *v.t.* to make familiar to the common mind; to spread among the people.

popularly (pop-ū-lar-li) *adv.* so as to please the populace; prevalently.

populate (pop-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to furnish with inhabitants; to people.

population (pop-ū-lā-shun) *n.* act or operation of peopling; the whole number of people in a country, etc.; populousness.

populin (pop-ū-lin) *n.* [*L. populus*, poplar] a sweet, crystallizable substance obtained from the aspen.

populus (pop-ū-lus) *a.* [*L. populus*, people] containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

populously (pop-ū-lus-li) *adv.* in a populous manner.

populousness (pop-ū-lus-nes) *n.* the state of being populous.

porbeagle (por-bē-gl) *n.* [*F. porc*, hog] a kind of tope or mackerel shark.

porcate (pōr-kat) *a.* [*L. porca*, ridge] ridged; formed with ridges.

porcelain (pōrs-lān) *n.* [*F. fr. It. porcellana*, a shell-fish, Venus' shell, which porcelain resembles—hence, porcelain fr. *L. porcus*, pig, so called because shaped like a pig's back] the finest kind of earthenware—white, glazed, and semi-transparent; —*a.* belonging to, or consisting of, porcelain. **Porcelain-clay**, kaolin.

porcelainized (pōrs-lān-izd) *a.* altered so as to resemble porcelain.



Pope.

porcelane (pōr-se-lān) *n.* [*It. porcellana*] the money-cowry.

porcellanite (pōr-se-lā-nīt) *n.* a porcelainized clay.

porcellanous (pōr-se-lā-nus) *a.* relating to, or resembling, porcelain.

porch (pōrch) *n.* [*F. fr. L. porta*, door] a covered entrance to a doorway; a portico; covered walk. **The Porch**, public portico in Athens, where Zeno the Stoic philosopher taught; school of the Stoics.

porcine (pōr-sin) *a.* [*L. porcus*, swine] pertaining to, or like, swine.

porcupine (pōr-kū-pin) *n.* [*L. porcus*, pig, and *spina*, spine] a rodent quadruped furnished with spines. **Porcupine-fish**, a tropical fish covered with prickles.



Porcupine.

pore (pōr) *n.* [*F. fr. G. poros*, passage] a minute orifice, esp. for the passage of fluids, as in the skin; an interstice between the molecules of a body; —*v.t.* [*cf. Sv. pora*, to work slowly] to look with steady attention or application.

porgy (pōr-ji) *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] a fish of various species.

poriferous (pō-rif-er-us) *a.* [*L. ferre*, to bear] furnished with pores.

porism (pō-riz-m) *n.* [*G. porizein*, to procure] a corollary; a proposition to find the conditions that will render certain problems indeterminate.

porismatic (pō-ris-mat-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a porism.

poristic (pō-ris-tik) *a.* rendering a determinate problem indeterminate.

porite (pō-rīt) *n.* [*G. poros*, a passage] a perforate coral.

pork (pōrk) *n.* [*F. porc*, fr. *L. porcus*, pig] the flesh of swine used for food.

porker (pōr-ker) *n.* a hog.

porket, porkling (pōr-keṭ, pōrk-ling) *n.* a young pig.

porky (pōr-ki) *a.* pork-like; fat; plump.

porose, porous (pō-rōs, -rus) *a.* full of pores.

porosis (pō-rō-sis) *n.* [*G.*] formation of callus.

porosity (pō-rō-si-ti) *n.* quality or state of being porous.

porousness (pō-rus-nes) *n.* porosity.

porpezite (pōr-peṭ-it) *n.* [*Porpez*, in Brazil] a variety of gold containing palladium.

porphyraceous, porphyritic (pōr-fī-rā-shus, -rit-ik) *a.* resembling, or consisting of, porphyry.

porphyzation (pōr-fī-rī-zā-shun) *n.* act of porphyzizing; state of being porphyzied.

porphyzize (pōr-fī-rīz) *v.t.* to render like porphyry; to grind with a miller on a slab of porphyry.

porphyry (pōr-fī-ri) *n.* [*G. porphura*, purple] *orig.* a rock with a purple base, inclosing crystals of felspar; now, an igneous acidic rock having a ground-mass containing crystals of felspar or quartz.

porpoise (pōr-pus) *n.* [*L. porcus*, hog, *piscis*, fish] a cetacean mammal.

porporino (pōr-pu-rē-nō) *n.* [*It. fr. porpora*, purple] an alloy of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur.



Porpoise.

porraceous (pō-rā-shus) *a.* [*L. porrum*, leek] like leek in colour; greenish.

porridge (pōr-ij) *n.* [*pottage*] a soup; meal or flour boiled in water to the consistency of thin paste.

porriginous (pō-rij-i-nus) *a.* pertaining to, or affected with, porridge.

porrigo (pō-rī-gō) *n.* [*L.*] a disease of the scalp.

porringer (pōr-in-jer) *n.* [*porridge*] a small dish (formerly a porridge-dish).

port (pɔrt) *n.* [L. *portus*] a harbour; a haven; an inlet or recess of the sea, where ships may be secure from storms. **Port-bar**, a bank or shoal at the mouth of a harbour; booms thrown across a port to prevent the passage of vessels. **Port-charges**, **port-dues**, dues to which a ship, or its cargo, is liable in a harbour. **Port-mote**, a court of freemen in a port. **Port of entry**, a port with a custom-house.

port (pɔrt) *n.* [L. *porta*] a passage-way; a gate; a port-hole; the lid of a port-hole. **Port-bar**, a stanchion to secure a ship's ports in a gale of wind. **Port-hole**, the embrasure of a ship of war, *esp.* through which cannon are fired; a passage leading to a steam-way.

port (pɔrt) *n.* [L. *portare*, carry] carriage; mien; demeanour; —*v.t.* to hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body. **Port-crayon**, metallic handle to hold crayons, pencils, etc., in drawing. **Port-fire**, a slow-match, formerly used to fire guns, etc.

port (pɔrt) *n.* [*Oportio*, in Portugal] a dark-purple astringent wine; —[Etym. obscure] the larboard or left side of a ship; —*v.t.* to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship.

portability (pɔrt-ə-bil-i-ti) *n.* character of being portable.

portable (pɔrt-ə-bl) *a.* [L. *portare*, carry] capable of being carried; conveyed without difficulty.

portableness (pɔrt-ə-bl-nes) *n.* portability.

portage (pɔrt-tij) *n.* the act of carrying; the price of carriage; a break in a chain of water-communications, over which goods, etc., have to be carried.

portal (pɔrt-əl) *n.* [L. *porta*, gate] a door or gate; a passage-way; the framework of the entrance.

portamento (pɔrt-tā-men-tō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *portare*, carry] a gliding smoothly from note to note without a break.

portcullis (pɔrt-kul-lis) *n.* [Fr. L. *porta*, gate, and *colare*, to strain] a framework of pointed timbers hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

Porte (pɔrt) *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *porta*, gate] the government of the Turkish empire, called from the gate of the palace, where Justice was administered.

porte-cochere (pɔrt-ko-shēr) *n.* [F.] a carriage-entrance.

portemonnaie (pɔrt-mu-nā) *n.* [F.] a purse.

portend (pɔrt-tend) *v.t.* [L. *pro*, forth, and *tendere*, to stretch] to foreshow; to betoken.

portent (pɔrt-tent) *n.* that which portends or fore-tokens; an omen of ill.

portentous (pɔrt-tent-tus) *a.* serving to portend; ominous; wonderful; monstrous.

portentously (pɔrt-tent-tus-li) *adv.* ominously.

porter (pɔrt-ter) *n.* [L. *porta*, gate, door] one that has charge of a door or gate.

porter (pɔrt-ter) *n.* [L. *portare*, carry] a person that carries burdens, etc., for hire; a dark-brown malt liquor (said to be so called as having been first used chiefly by the London porters).

porterage (pɔrt-ter-ij) *n.* money paid for carriage by a porter; the business of a porter.

portfolio (pɔrt-fō-li-ō) *n.* [L. *portare*, carry, and *folium*, leaf] a portable case for loose papers, etc.; the office of a minister of state.

portico (pɔrt-ti-kō) *n.* [L. *porticus*, fr. *porta*, gate] a covered space at entrance of a building.

portiere (pɔrt-tyār) *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *porta*, door] a door-curtain.

portion (pɔrt-shun) *n.* [L.] a part of a whole separated from it, or considered by itself; an allotment; the part of an estate descending to an heir by law; a wife's fortune; —*v.t.* to separate into portions or shares; to divide; to furnish with a portion; to endow.

portioner (pɔrt-shun-er) *n.* one that divides or apportions; [Scots Law] the proprietor of a small feu; [Eccl.] a portionist.

portionist (pɔrt-shun-ist) *n.* one that has a certain academical allowance; one of the incumbents of a benefice.

portionless (pɔrt-shun-les) *a.* having no portion.

portlast, portoise (pɔrt-last, pɔrt-tiz) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] the gunwale of a ship.

portliness (pɔrt-li-nes) *n.* state of being portly.

portly (pɔrt-li) *a.* having a dignified port or mien; bulky; corpulent.

portmanteau (pɔrt-man-tō) *n.* [Fr. fr. *porter*, carry, and *manteau*, cloak] a bag, usually of leather, for carrying apparel.

portrait (pɔrt-trat) *n.* [*portray*] a picture or representation of a person, *esp.* of the face, drawn from life; a likeness in oil or water-colours, etc.; a graphic description.

portraitist (pɔrt-trā-tist) *n.* a portrait-painter.

portraiture (pɔrt-trā-tūr) *n.* a portrait; portraits collectively; art of portraying.

portray (pɔrt-trā) *v.t.* [Fr. fr. L. *protrahere*, draw forth] to paint, or draw, the likeness of; to describe vividly in words.

portrayal (pɔrt-trā-əl) *n.* the act of portraying; description.

portrayer (pɔrt-trā-er) *n.* one that portrays.

portreeve (pɔrt-rēv) *n.* [A.S. *port* and *gerēfa*, reeve] the chief magistrate of a port.

portress (pɔrt-tres) *n.* a female porter.

porzana (pɔr-zā-nə) *n.* [N.L.] a water-rail or crane.

posada (pɔ-sā-dā) *n.* [Sp. fr. *posar*, rest] an inn.

pose (pɔz) *n.* [G. *pausis*, a pause] an attitude assumed for effect; posture; —*v.t.* [*oppose*] to puzzle; to embarrass by questioning; —*v.i.* to assume an attitude.

posé (pɔ-zā) *a.* [Fr. *poser*, to place] standing still, as a horse [Her.]

poser (pɔ-zēr) *n.* one that puzzles by difficult questions; a puzzling question.

position (pɔ-zish-un) *n.* [L. *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place] the manner in which anything is placed; situation; place or station; disposition; posture; the principle in an argument; a proposition or thesis; standing; social rank; a method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions.

positive (pɔz-i-tiv) *a.* real; actual; absolute; definitely laid down; express; indisputable; prescribed by express enactment or institution; confident; dogmatic; not negative; —*n.* reality; that which settles by absolute appointment; a picture corresponding in its lights and shades with the original. **Positive degree**, simple value of an adjective or adverb. **Positive philosophy**, positivism.

positively (pɔz-i-tiv-li) *adv.* in a positive manner.

positiveness (pɔz-i-tiv-nes) *n.* state of being positive.

Positivism (pɔz-i-tiv-izm) *n.* the system of philosophy founded by Comte, which maintains that the only possible knowledge is the knowledge of phenomena.

Positivist (pɔz-i-tiv-ist) *n.* an adherent of positivism.

posnet (pos-net) *n.* [O.F.] a small basin.

posologic, posological (pɔ-su-log-ik, -i-kəl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, posology.

posology (pɔ-sol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *posos*, how much, and *logos*, discourse] the science that treats of quantity; [Med.] the art of quantitative dosing.

posse (pos-e) *n.* [L.] a body of men.

possess (pu-zes) *v.t.* [L. *possidere*, pp. *possessus*] to occupy in person; to own; to enter into and influence, as an evil spirit or passion; to enthrall.

possessed (pu-zest) *a.* influenced, as by an evil spirit; demented.

possession (pu-zesh-un) *n.* act of possessing; actual occupancy; ownership; state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit; a country held by conquest; a thing possessed; estate or goods; wealth.

possessive (pu-zes-iv) *a.* pertaining to, or expressing, possession; —*n.* the possessive case.

possessively (pu-zes'iv-li) *adv.* in a manner denoting possession.

possessor (pu-zes'ur) *n.* one that possesses; an owner.

possessory (pu-zes'ur-i) *a.* relating to, or having, possession.

posset (pos'et) *n.* [O.F. *possette*, cf. W. *posel*, curdled milk, posset] milk curdled, as by wine.

Possibilist (pos'i-bil-ist) *n.* a partisan in Spain who aims at establishing a republic by constitutional means; a French socialist.

possibility (pos'i-bil-i-ti) *n.* power of being or existing; state of being possible; that which is possible.

possible (pos'i-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *posse*, be able] liable to happen.

possibly (pos'i-bl) *adv.* by any power really existing; perhaps.

post (pōst) *n.* [L. *ponere*, pp. *positus*, place] a piece, as of timber, set upright as a support; a fixed place; a station, esp. a military station; a garrison; an office or position of service, trust, or emolument; a messenger; a postman; an established conveyance for letters; the mail; a sort of writing-paper; —*v.t.* to attach to a post; to advertise; to brand; to station; to place; to put in the post-office; to carry an account from the journal to the ledger; to inform; —*v.i.* to travel with post-horses; to travel with speed; —*adv.* with post-horses; with great rapidity. **Post-bill**, a bill transferable after endorsement; a way-bill of letters sent from a post-office. **Post-captain**, a captain in the British navy. **Post-card**, a stamped card sent by post. **Post-chaise**, **post-coach**, a carriage for the conveyance of travellers. **Post-day**, the day of arrival or despatch of the mail. **Post-haste**, *n.* haste or speed in travelling; —*adv.* with speed or expedition; —*a.* expeditious. **Post-office**, an office where letters are received for distribution; postal department. **Post-paid**, having the postage paid. **Post-town**, a town having a post-office.

post (pōst) *adv.* and *prep.* [L.] after. **Post-communion**, part of the liturgy subsequent to communion. **Post-date**, to date after the real time. **Post-existence**, subsequent or future existence. **Post-mortem**, *a.* after death; —*n.* a post-mortem examination. **Post-note**, a note issued by a bank payable at some future specified time. **Post-nuptial**, occurring after marriage. **Post-obit**, a bond to secure to the lender a sum of money on the death of some specified individual. **Post-tertiary**, denoting the period following the tertiary; quaternary [Geol.].

postage (pōs-tij) *n.* the price for conveyance by post. **Postage-stamp**, an adhesive stamp affixed to letters, etc.

postal (pōs-tal) *a.* belonging to the post-office or mail service.

postboy (pōst-boi) *n.* a boy that rides as post; a courier.

postdiluvial, postdiluvian (pōst-di-lū'v-i-al, -an) *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *diluvium*, flood] after the flood.

postea (pōs-te-a) *n.* [L.] the judge's record of the proceedings at a trial.

poster (pōs-ter) *n.* one that posts; a courier; a large advertising bill.

poste restante (pōst res'tant) *n.* [F.] a department in a post-office where letters are kept until called for.

posterior (pos-tē'ri-ur) *a.* [L. comp. of *posterus*, fr. *post*, after] later or subsequent in time; behind; —*n.pl.* the hinder parts.

posteriority (pos-tē'ri-or-i-ti) *n.* the state of being later or subsequent.

posteriorly (pos-tē'ri-ur-li) *adv.* subsequently; toward the hinder part.

posterity (pos-ter-i-ti) *n.* offspring; descendants; succeeding generations.

postern (pos'tern) *n.* a private entrance; a small door or gate; a covered passage under a rampart leading to the ditch.



Postern.

postfix (pōst'fiks) *n.* a suffix; —(pōst'fiks) *v.t.* to add to the end of a word.

posthumous (pōst-tū-mus) *a.* [L. *postumus*] born after the death of the father; published after the death of the author.

posthumously (pōst-tū-mus-li) *adv.* after one's decease, said esp. of an author.

postil (pōs'til) *n.* [L. *post illa verba*, after those words] a marginal note, esp. in the Bible (called because it followed the text); a sermon or homily.

postillate (pōs'til-āt) *v.t.* to explain by a postil; —*v.i.* to write or deliver a postil.

postillation (pōs-ti-lā'shun) *n.* the act of postillating.

postillator (pōs'til-lā-tur) *n.* one that postillates.

postiller (pōs'til-er) *n.* one that writes or composes a postil.

postillion (pōs'til-yun) *n.* [It. *posta*, post] one that rides and guides the near horse.

posting (pōs'ting) *n.* travelling by post, or with post-horses; the act of transferring accounts to the ledger.

postique, postiche (pōs'tēk, -tēzh) *a.* [F.] denoting an additional ornament.

postliminium, postliminy (pōst-li-min'i-um) *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *limen, liminis*, threshold] a restoration to one's former status.

postman (pōst-mān) *n.* a letter-carrier.

postmark (pōst-mārk) *n.* the mark, or stamp, of a post-office on letters, etc.; —*v.t.* to mark with a post-office stamp.

postmaster (pōst-mās-ter) *n.* one that supplies post-horses; one that has charge of a post-office. **Postmaster-general**, the chief head of the post-office department.

postmeridian (pōst-me-rid-i-an) *a.* [L. *post*, after] of, or belonging to, the afternoon; —*n.* the afternoon.

postoral (pōst-ō-ral) *a.* [L. *post*, behind, and *os, oris*, mouth] being behind the mouth.

postorbital (pōst-or-bi-tal) *a.* being on the hinder-part of the orbit of the eye; —*n.* a postorbital bone.

postpone (pōst-pōn) *v.t.* [L. *post*, after, and *ponere*, put] to defer to a future time; to delay; to set below in importance.

postponement (pōst-pōn-ment) *n.* the act of postponing.

postponer (pōst-pō-ner) *n.* one that postpones.

postposition (pōst-pō-zish'un) *n.* act of placing after; state of being put after.

postpositive (pōst-pōz-i-tiv) *a.* appended.

postprandial (pōst-pran'di-əl) *a.* [L. *prandium*, luncheon] occurring after dinner.

postscenium (pōst-se'ni-um) *n.* [L. *post*, behind, and *scena*, scene] the back part of the stage of a theatre.

postscript (pōst-skript) *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, to write] a paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; an addition, or appendix, to a book.

postulant (pōs'tū-lant) *n.* one that makes a request; a candidate.

postulate (pōs'tū-lāt) *n.* [L. *postulare*, pp. *postulatus*, fr. *poscere*, to demand] a proposition assumed without proof; an assumption of something possible; —*v.t.* to assume without proof.

postulation (pōs-tū-lā'shun) *n.* the act of assuming without proof; the election or presentation of a person to an ecclesiastical office in spite of some disqualification.

postulatory (pōs'tū-lā-tu-ri) *a.* assuming, or assumed, without proof.

posture (pōs-tūr) *n.* [L. *ponere*, pp. *positus*, to place] position of a figure or of its several members; attitude; situation; condition; —*v.t.* to put in a particular place, disposition, or attitude; —*v.i.* to assume an artificial attitude. **Posture-maker**, a contortionist.

posy (pō-zī) *n.* [*poesy*] a motto or verse sent with a bunch of flowers, or cut on a ring; a bouquet.

pot (pɒt) *n.* [A.S. *potl*] a metallic vessel for cooking; an earthen vessel for containing anything; a mug, or its contents; a small size of writing-paper; a large sum; —*v.t.* to place in pots; to preserve seasoned in pots; to plant in pots; to put in casks for draining off the molasses, as sugar. **Pot-boiler**, a work of art or literature produced solely for subsistence. **Pot-companion**, a companion in drinking. **Pot-hanger**, **pot-hook**, a hook on which pots are hung over a fire; a letter or character like a pot-hook; an irregularly-shaped letter. **Pot-herb**, a herb used in cooking. **Pot-hole**, a circular cavity formed in a rock by the action of stones or gravel in the eddy of a stream. **Pot-house**, an ale-house. **Pot-lead**, graphite. **Pot-luck**, what may chance to be in provision for dinner. **Pot-man**, a pot-companion or potboy. **Pot-metal**, an alloy of copper with lead. **Pot-valiant**, courageous by strong drink. **Pot-walloper**, a voter prior to 1832 (so called because, as a householder, he boiled a pot). **To go to pot**, to be ruined or destroyed. **To keep the pot boiling**, to continue brisk and active.

potable (pə'ta-bl) *a.* [L. *potare*, drink] drinkable; —*n.* something drinkable.

potableness (pə'ta-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being potable.

pot-ale (pɒt-äl) *n.* refuse from a grain-distillery.

potamological (pɒt-a-mu-lɔʒ-i-kəl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, potamology.

potamology (pɒt-a-mɒ-lɔʒ-i) *n.* [G. *potamos*, river, and *logos*, discourse] the science of rivers; a treatise on rivers.

potash (pɒt-ash) *n.* [pot and ash] a powerful alkali from wood-ashes. **Potash-water**, aerated water containing bicarbonate of potash.

potass, potassa (pɒt'as, pɒ-tas'sə) *n.* potash.

potassium (pɒ-tas-i-um) *n.* the metallic base of potash.

potation (pɒ-ti-shun) *n.* [L.] a drinking, or drinking-bout; a draught.

potato (pə'teɪ-tə) *n.* [Sp. *patata*, fr. Hayti, *batata*, yam] a well-known plant, and its tuber.

potboy (pɒt-boi) *n.* an attendant in a beer-house.

potch (pɒtʃ) *v.t.* [*poach*] to perform gas-bleaching on, as paper.

poteen, potheen (pə'teɪn) *n.* [Ir.] Irish whisky, esp. illicitly distilled.

poteline (pɒt'e-lin) *n.* [*Potel*, inventor] a mixture of gelatine, glycerine, and tannin.

potelot (pɒ'te-lɒt) *n.* [D. *pot*, and *lood*, lead] sulphide of molybdenum.

potence (pɒ'tens) *n.* a bearing resembling letter T.

potencée (pɒ'ten-sə) *a.* ending in a potence.

potency (pɒ'ten-si) *n.* state of being potent.

potent (pɒ'tent) *a.* [L. *posse*, *ppr.* *potens*, *potentis*, be able, fr. *potis*, able] physically strong; having great authority or influence; cogent.

potentate (pɒ'ten-tāt) *n.* one that has great authority; a prince; a sovereign.

potential (pɒ'ten-shəl) *a.* existing in possibility, not in act; expressing power or possibility; —*n.* a possibility; power to do work.

potentiality (pɒ'ten-shi-äl-i-ti) *n.* possibility, not actuality.

potentially (pɒ'ten-shəl-i) *adv.* in a potential manner.

potentiary (pɒ'ten-sha-ri) *n.* one invested with authority.

potently (pɒ'tent-li) *adv.* with potency.

potentness (pɒ'tent-nes) *n.* potency.

pother (pɒtʰ-er) *n.* [E. variant of *potter*] bustle; confusion; flutter; —*v.t.* to harass; to perplex; to puzzle; —*v.i.* to make a pother or fuss.

potiche (pə'tesh) *n.* [F. *pot*] a vase with a rounded body and a short neck.

potichomania (pɒt-i-ko-mä-ni-ä) *n.* [F. *potiche* and L. *mania*, madness] coating the inside of a glass vessel with varnished paper.

potin (pɒ'tin, pɒ-tang) *n.* [F.] a mixed metal of which Roman coins were made.

potion (pə'shun) *n.* [L. *potio*, *potionis*, fr. *potare*, to drink] a draught; a dose.

potpourri (pɒ-pɒr-ri) *n.* [F. fr. *pot*, *pot*, and *pourrir*, fr. L. *putrere*, to rot] stewed meat; a medley, as of flowers, literary work, etc.

potsherd (pɒt-sherd) *n.* [E. *pot* and A.S. *scæard*, a shred] a piece of a broken pot.

potstone (pɒt-stɒn) *n.* a concretion of flint; steatite, or soapstone.

pottage (pɒt-iʃ) *n.* [F. *potage*, soup, fr. *pot*] a soup; porridge.

potter (pɒt-er) *n.* one that makes earthen vessels; —*v.t.* [*put*, to push] to push; to disturb; —*v.i.* to occupy one's self over trifles; to hobble; to loiter.

potterer (pɒt-er-er) *n.* one that, or that which, potters.

pottery (pɒt-er-i) *n.* the vessels or ware made by potters; earthen ware, or the place where it is manufactured.

potting (pɒt-ing) *n.* the act of transferring plants into pots.

pottle (pɒt-l) *n.* [*dim.* of *pot*] a liquid measure of 4 pints; a little pot; a small fruit-basket.

potto (pɒt-ə) *n.* [Afr.] a small African lemuroid; the kinkajou.

pottu (pɒt-tu) *n.* [E. Ind.] a caste-mark worn by a Brahman on the forehead.

pouch (pɒtʃ) *n.* [O.F. *pouche*] a small bag; a pocket; a sac-like expansion; a paunch; the sac of a bird; the marsupium; a cartridge-box; —*v.t.* to pocket; to swallow (said of fowls).

pouchong (pɒʃ-shong) *n.* [Chin.] a kind of black tea.

poudrette (pɒ-dret) *n.* [F.] a dry manure composed of night-soil, gypsum, charcoal.

poulaine (pɒ-län) *n.* [O.F.] a mediæval shoe with a long, pointed toe.

poupl, pouple (pɒpl) *n.* [F. fr. L. *Polypus*] a cuttlefish or octopus.

poult (pɒlt) *n.* [F. *poulet*, *dim.* of *poule*, a hen, fr. L. *pullus*] a young chicken, partridge, etc.

poultterer (pɒlt-ter-er) *n.* one that deals in poultry.

poultice (pɒlt-is) *n.* [L. *puls*, *pultis*, thick pap; a soft composition applied to sores, etc.]; a cataplasm; —*v.t.* to cover with a poultice.

poultry (pɒl-tri) *n.* [*poult*] domestic fowls.

pounce (paʊns) *n.* [L. *pungere*, *pp.* *punctus*, prick, pierce] the claw or talon of a bird of prey; —*v.t.* to perforate; to work in eye-holes; —*v.t.* to fall on suddenly and seize with the claws.

pounce (paʊns) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pumex*, *pumicis*] a fine powder to prevent blotting on paper; a powder used in making designs on paper; —*v.t.* to sprinkle or rub with pounce. **Pounce-box**, a box to sprinkle pounce, or hold perfume for smelling.

pounced (paʊnst) *a.* ornamented with holes; provided with claws; powdered.

pouncet-box (paʊn-set-bɒks) *n.* a pounce-box.

pound (paʊnd) *n.* [L. *pondo*, by weight] a unit of weight, 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; twenty shillings sterling. **Pound-cake**, a rich cake, its ingredients being measured by the pound. **Pound-foolish**, lavish with large sums of money.

pound (paʊnd) *n.* [A.S. *pund*, inclosure] an inclosure in which stray cattle are confined; —*v.t.* to confine in a pound; to imprison; to restrain.

pound (paʊnd) *v.t.* [A.S. *punian*] to beat or strike, as with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows; to pulverize; —*n.* a blow.

poundage (paʊn-diʃ) *n.* an allowance of so much per pound; confinement in a pound; a fine levied on the owner of impounded cattle.

pounder (paʊn-der) *n.* one that, or that which, pounds; a pestle; a gun discharging a ball of certain weight; an elector that pays so many pounds rent.

pounson (paʊn-sun) *n.* a dense, soft clay under the coal seam.

pour (pɔr) *v.t.* [L. *parus*, pure] to cause to flow, as a liquid out of a vessel; to send forth in a flowing or profuse manner; to emit; to give vent to; to shed; —*v.i.* to issue forth in a stream, or in great numbers; to rain heavily.

pourboire (póor-bwár) *n.* [F. fr. *pour* and *boire*, fr. L. *bibere*, to drink] drink-money; a tip. **Policy of pourboire**, the custom of granting equivalents for a particular governmental procedure.

pourer (pór-er) *n.* one that, or that which, pours.

pourparler (póor-pár-lá) *n.* [F. *pour*, before, and *parler*, speak] a preliminary consultation.

pourpoint (póor-point) *n.* [F.] a stuffed and quilted garment;—*v.t.* to stuff and quilt.

pourridie (póo-ré-di-á) *n.* [F. fr. L. *putrere*, be rotten] a disease in vine roots.

pousse-café (póos-ka-fá) *n.* [F.] a cordial served after coffee.

poussette (póo-set) *v.i.* [F. fr. *pousser*, to push] to swing round in couples, as in a country-dance.

pout (pout) *n.* [A.S. *cele-pútan*, eel-pouts] a variety of cod-fish; a fit of sullenness;—[*pouti*] a pout;—*v.i.* to thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; to look sullen; to be prominent; to swell up; to protrude.

pouter (pou-ter) *n.* one that pouts; a domestic pigeon (named from its inflated breast).

poutingly (pou-ting-li) *adv.* in a sullen manner.

poverty (pov-er-ti) *n.* [O.F. *poverté*, fr. L. *pauper-tas*, fr. *pauper*, poor] state or quality of being poor; indigence; a lack of ideas or sentiments.



Pouter pigeon.

powder (pou-der) *n.* [O.F. *poudre*, *poldre*, fr. L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*] minute particles; dust; gunpowder; a perfumed dust used in the toilet; a medicinal powder;—*v.t.* to sprinkle with, or as with, powder; to salt; to pickle;—*v.i.* to fall to dust; to use powder in the toilet. **Powder-mine**, a hollow containing gunpowder for blasting operations, etc.

powderiness (pou-der-i-nes) *n.* powdery character.

powdery (pou-der-i) *a.* friable; sprinkled with, or resembling, powder.

power (pou-er) *n.* [O.F. *pooir*, fr. L. *potere*, to be able] ability to act, regarded as inherent; might; faculty; energy; ability to move and direct; authority; legal warrant; one in authority; government; ruler; a spiritual being; that by which work can be done; the degree to which a lens, or other optical instrument, magnifies; the product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself. **Power-loom**, a loom worked by mechanical power. **Power-press**, a printing-press worked by mechanical power.

powerful (pou-er-fool) *a.* having great power; mighty; potent; efficacious.

powerfully (pou-er-fool-i) *adv.* in a powerful manner.

powerfulness (pou-er-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being powerful.

powerless (pou-er-les) *a.* destitute of power; weak; impotent.

powerlessly (pou-er-les-li) *adv.* in a powerless manner.

powerlessness (pou-er-les-nes) *n.* powerless character.

powwow (pou-wou) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a conjurer; a conjuration;—*v.t.* to conjure.

pox (poks) *n.* [*pocks*] a disease attended by pustules.

poyou (poi-óo) *n.* [native name] the six-banded armadillo.

pozzo (pot-só) *n.* [It. fr. L. *puteus*, a well] a well-curb.

pozzuolana (pot-sóo-u-lá-na) *n.* [*Pozzuoli*, near Naples, where first found] a volcanic ash, used in hydraulic cement.

pram (prám) *n.* See **pram**.

practicability (prak-ti-ka-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being practicable.

practicable (prak-ti-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being practised or performed; admitting of use, or of being passed over.

practicableness (prak-ti-ka-bl-nes) *n.* practicability.

practicably (prak-ti-ka-bli) *adv.* in a practicable manner.

practical (prak-ti-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or engaged in, practice; capable of being turned to account; not speculative or theoretical; virtual.

practically (prak-ti-ka-li) *adv.* in a practical manner.

practice (prak-tis) *n.* [O.F. *practiser*, fr. G. *praktikos*, fit for business, fr. *prassein*, do] frequent or customary actions; custom; performance; action; exercise of a profession, or the limits within which it is exercised; skill; artifice; a rule in arithmetic for abridging operations; the prescribed form of conducting legal proceedings;—[*practise*] *v.t.* to put into action; to do, or perform, frequently or habitually; to exercise, as a profession; to exercise one's self in; to scheme;—*v.i.* to perform certain acts frequently or customarily; to learn by practice; to try artifices or stratagems; to exercise a profession.

practised (prak-tist) *a.* skilled by practice; experienced.

practiser (prak-ti-ser) *n.* one that practises; a practitioner; a conspirator.

practitioner (prak-tish-un-er) *n.* one engaged in a profession, esp. law or medicine.

præcognitum (præ-kog-ni-tum) *n.*; *pl.* **præcognita**, (præ-kog-ni-ta) *n.* [L. *prae* and *cognoscere*, pp. *cognitus*, know] something known before to understand something else.

præcordia (præ-kor-di-a) *n.* [L. *cor*, *cordis*, the thoracic organs in front of the heart.

præfatio (præ-fá-shi-ó) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *fari*, speak] a prayer that precedes the *sanctus* in the Roman mass.

præmunire (præ-mú-ni-re) *n.* [L. *monere*, to warn] the offence of disobeying the sovereign's mandate, incurring forfeiture; the writ grounded on that offence; the penalty incurred.

prænomen (præ-no-men) *n.* a name prefixed to the family name; a generic name.

prætecta (præ-teks-ta) *n.* [L. *texere*, weave] a toga with purple border.

prætor (præ-tur) *n.* See **pretor**.

pragmatic (prag-mat-ik) *n.* [G. fr. *pragma*, an ordinance issued by the head of a state.

pragmatical (prag-mat-i-ka) *a.* diligent; pertaining to business; material; officious; meddling; intrusive.

pragmatically (prag-mat-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a pragmatic manner.

pragmaticalness (prag-mat-i-ka-nes) *n.* quality of being pragmatic, esp. officiousness.

pragmatism (prag-ma-tizm) *n.* pragmat-icalness.

pragmatist (prag-ma-tist) *n.* an interfering, meddling person.

prairie (prá-ri) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pratium*, meadow] level land, destitute of trees.

Prairie-dog, a small rodent animal, with a cry like the bark of a dog, found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. **Prairie-hen**, a species of grouse.



Prairie-dog.

praise (práz) *n.* [O.F. *preis*, merit, fr. L. *pretium*, price] commendation for worth; approval of merit; tribute of gratitude or homage, esp. to God; object, ground, or reason, of praise;—*v.t.* to express approbation of; to extol; to do honour to; to glorify.

praiseful (práz-fool) *a.* worthy of praise.

praiseless (práz-les) *a.* without praise or merit.

praiser (práz-zer) *n.* one that praises.

praiseworthy (práz-wur-thi-li) *adv.* in a praiseworthy manner.

praiseworthiness (práz-wur-thi-nes) *n.* praiseworthy quality.

praiseworthy (práz-wur-thi) *a.* worthy of praise; laudable.

Prakrit (prá-krit) *n.* [Skr.] an Indian dialect derived from the Sanskrit.

pram (prám) *n.* [D. fr. Slav.] a flat-bottomed lighter (used in the Baltic and Netherlands).

prance (práns) *v.t.* [*prank*] to spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride gaily or insolently; to walk or strut about in a showy manner.

prancer (prán-ser) *n.* a lively horse.

prancing (prán-sing) *n.* a bounding or springing, as of a mettlesome horse;—*a.* rearing; bounding; riding ostentatiously.

prancingly (prán-sing-li) *adv.* in a prancing manner.

prandial (prán-di-ál) *a.* [L. *prandium*, meal] pertaining to dinner, or other meal.

prank (pránsk) *v.t.* [M.E. *pranken*, to trim] to adorn in a showy manner;—*v.i.* to make a gaudy show;—*n.* a playfully mischievous act.

pranker (prang-ker) *n.* one that pranks.

prankingly (prang-king-li) *adv.* ostentatiously.

prankish (prang-kish) *a.* full of pranks.

prase (práz) *n.* [G. *prason*, leek] a leek-green quartz.

praline, prasinous (pras-in, -i-nus) *a.* yellowish-green.

prasoid (prá-soid) *n.* [G. *eidos*, form] resembling prase.

prate (prát) *v.t.* [M.E. *praten*] to utter foolishly;—*v.i.* to talk much, to little purpose; to chatter;—*n.* trifling talk; tattle.

prater (prá-ter) *n.* one that prates.

pratincole (prat-ing-kól) *n.* [L. *pratium*, meadow, and *incola*, inhabitant] a glareole.

prating (prat-ing) *n.* idle-talk;—*a.* talking idly; chattering.

pratingly (prat-ing-li) *adv.* with idle talk; with loquacity.

pratique (prá-ték, prat-ék) *n.* [F. *pratique*] licence to trade with a place after quarantine.

prattle (prat-l) *v.i.* [*frequentative* of *prate*] to prate; to talk idly, like a child;—*n.* trifling or childish talk; twaddle.

prattler (prat-ler) *n.* one that prattles.

pravity (prav-i-ti) *n.* [L. fr. *pravus*, crooked, perverse] depravity; moral corruption.

prawn (prawn) *n.* [L. *perna*, a mussel] a small crustacean, allied to the shrimp, prized for food.

praxis (prak-sis) *n.* [G. *prassein*, do] practice; an example for practice; a model.

pray (prá) *v.t.* [L. *precari*, to pray] to address earnest request to; to ask earnestly for; to supplicate; to petition;—*v.i.* to ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favour; to entreat; to supplicate; to beg; to pay one's devotions to God.

prayer (prár) *n.* one that prays; a suppliant; act of praying; supplication; part of a petition containing the specific request; a solemn address to God; words used in praying; a form of devotion; practice of praying to God. **Prayer-book**, a book containing prayers and forms of devotion. **Prayer-meeting**, a meeting for prayer and sacred song.

prayerful (prár-fool) *a.* given to prayer; devotional.

prayerfully (prár-fool-li) *adv.* in a prayerful manner.

prayerfulness (prár-fool-nes) *n.* state of being prayerful.

prayerless (prár-les) *a.* neglecting the duty of prayer.

prayerlessly (prár-les-li) *adv.* without prayer.

prayerlessness (prár-les-nes) *n.* habitual neglect of prayer.

prayingly (prá-ing-li) *adv.* with devotion.

preach (préch) *v.t.* [L. *prae*, before, and *dicare*, tell] to proclaim or publish; to inculcate

with earnestness; to deliver, as a sermon;—*v.i.* to pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject; to deliver a sermon; to give earnest advice on moral or religious grounds.

preacher (pré-cher) *n.* one that preaches.

preachership (pré-cher-ship) *n.* office of a preacher.

preaching (pré-ching) *n.* act of one that preaches; a sermon.

preachment (pré-ment) *n.* a discourse or sermon (used in contempt).

preacquaint (pré-a-kwánt) *v.t.* to acquaint beforehand.

preacquaintance (pré-a-kwánt-tans) *n.* previous knowledge.

Preadamic (pré-a-dam-ik) *a.* being before Adam.

Preadamite (pré-ad-a-mit) *a.* Preadamic; pertaining to the Preadamites;—*n.* one supposed to have lived before Adam; one that maintains that man existed before Adam.

Preadamitic (pré-ad-a-mit-ik) *a.* Preadamite.

preadmonish (pré-ad-mon-ish) *v.t.* to admonish previously.

preadmonition (pré-ad-mu-nish-un) *n.* previous warning.

preamble (pré-am-bl) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *ambulare*, to walk] an introductory portion to a discourse or writing; preface; the introductory part of a statute which states the reasons and intents of the act;—*v.i.* to precede.

pre-appoint (pré-a-point) *v.t.* to appoint previously.

pre-appointment (pré-a-point-ment) *n.* previous appointment.

pre-arrange (pré-a-ránj) *v.t.* to arrange beforehand.

pre-audience (pré-aw-di-ens) *n.* right of being heard before another; precedence at the bar among lawyers.

prebend (pré-bend) *n.* [O. F. fr. L. *prae*, before, and *habere*, have] the maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church; prebendaryship.

prebendal (pré-en-dál) *a.* pertaining to a prebend or prebendary.

prebendary (pré-en-da-ri) *n.* a clergyman that enjoys a prebend; a prebendaryship.

prebendaryship (pré-en-da-ri-ship) *n.* office of a prebendary.

precarious (pré-ká-ri-us) *a.* [L. *precarium*, pray] depending on the will or pleasure of another; of doubtful tenure; doubtful; uncertain.

precariously (pré-ká-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a precarious manner.

precariousness (pré-ká-ri-us-nes) *n.* quality or state of being precarious.

precative (prék-a-tiv) *a.* suppliant; beseeching.

precatory (prék-a-tu-ri) *a.* [L. *precarium*, pray] of the form of prayer or supplication.

precaution (pré-kaw-shun) *n.* previous caution; act of foresight;—*v.t.* to warn or advise beforehand.

precautionary (pré-kaw-shun-a-ri) *a.* containing, or characterized by, previous caution.

precautious (pré-kaw-shus) *a.* taking precaution.

precautiously (pré-kaw-shus-li) *adv.* with precaution.

precede (pré-séd) *v.t.* to go before in place, time, rank, or importance.

precedence (pré-sé-dens) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *cedere*, to go] act of preceding; priority in position, rank, or time; superiority.

precedent (pré-sé-dent) *a.* preceding; antecedent;—(pré-sé-dent) *n.* something done, or said, that may serve as an example in similar or analogous cases; a preceding example or custom.

precedented (pré-sé-den-ted) *a.* authorized by precedent.

precedently (pré-sé-dent-li) *adv.* beforehand; antecedently.

precentor (prĕ-sen-tur) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *canere*, sing] the leader of a church choir, or congregation, in the psalmody.

precentorship (prĕ-sen-tur-ship) *n.* the post, or office, of a precentor.

precept (prĕ-sep-t) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *capere*, take] a commandment or order for the regulation of moral conduct; injunction; instruction; maxim; a species of writ or warrant.

preceptive (prĕ-sep-tiv) *a.* giving precepts; didactic.

preceptor (prĕ-sep-tur) *n.* a teacher; an instructor; the president of a college of Knights Templars.

preceptorial (prĕ-sep-tō-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to a preceptor.

preceptory (prĕ-sep-tu-ri) *n.* a religious house of the Knights Templars.

preceptress (prĕ-sep-tres) *n.* a female teacher.

precession (prĕ-sesh-un) *n.* [L. *cedere*, pp. *cessus*, go] the act of going before or forward. Precession of the equinoxes, slow, backward motion of the equinoctial points from east to west.

precessional (prĕ-sesh-un-āl) *a.* relating to, or resulting from, precession.

precinct (prĕ-singt) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *cingere*, pp. *cingulus*, gird] the limit or boundary; confine; a minor territorial division.

precious (prĕsh-us) *a.* [L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium*, price] of great price; costly; highly esteemed; fastidious; affectively nice; in irony or contempt, worthless; contemptible. Precious blood, blood shed by Christ on the cross. Precious metals, gold and silver. Precious stone, a gem; a jewel.

preciously (prĕsh-us-li) *adv.* at a great price; valuably.

preciousness (prĕsh-us-nes) *n.* valuableness; high price; worth; anything valuable; fastidiousness; affected niceness.

præcipe, præcipe (prĕ-si-pe) *n.* [L.] a writ requiring something to be done, or the reason for non-fulfilment.

precipice (prĕ-si-pis) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *caput*, capitis, head] a very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place; an abrupt declivity; a perilous situation.

precipient (prĕ-sip-i-ent) *a.* [L.] commanding; directing.

precipitability (prĕ-sip-i-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being precipitable.

precipitable (prĕ-sip-i-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

precipitance, precipitancy (prĕ-sip-i-tan-si) *n.* headlong hurry; rash haste.

precipitant (prĕ-sip-i-tant) *a.* falling or rushing headlong; lacking due deliberation; —*n.* a substance that, when added to a liquid, decomposes it, and precipitates a sediment.

precipitantly (prĕ-sip-i-tant-li) *adv.* with great haste; rashly.

precipitate (prĕ-sip-i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *praecipere*, headlong] to throw headlong; to urge with violence; to hurry on blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution; —*v.i.* to fall headlong; to hasten without preparation; to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment; —*a.* falling headlong; rushing, as with steep descent; rash; hasty; hurried; rapid; —*n.* that which is precipitated in a liquid; sediment. Red precipitate, red oxide of mercury. White precipitate, ammonio-chloride of mercury.

precipitately (prĕ-sip-i-tāt-li) *adv.* with steep descent; headlong; incautiously.

precipitation (prĕ-sip-i-tā-shun) *n.* act of precipitating; state of being precipitated; rash haste; moisture deposited, as dew.

precipitative (prĕ-sip-i-tā-tiv) *a.* tending to precipitate.

precipitator (prĕ-sip-i-tā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, precipitates.

precipitous (prĕ-sip-i-tus) *a.* very steep; headlong; rapidly descending.

precipitously (prĕ-sip-i-tus-li) *adv.* with steep descent; in violent haste.

precipitousness (prĕ-sip-i-tus-nes) *n.* steepness; rash haste.

prĕcis (prĕ-sĕ) *n.* [F., an abstract, fr. L. *praeclusum*, a bit cut off] a succinct statement.

precise (prĕ-sis) *a.* [L. *praecludere*, pp. *praeclusus*, cut off] exact; definite; not loose or equivocal in expression; formal; superstitiously exact; punctilious.

precisely (prĕ-sis-li) *adv.* in a precise manner.

preciseness (prĕ-sis-nes) *n.* character of being precise.

precisian (prĕ-zish-an) *n.* one rigidly observant of rules; —*a.* punctilious; formal.

precisianism (prĕ-sizh-an-izm) *n.* exactness; superstitious rigour; formality.

precision (prĕ-zish-un) *n.* quality of being precise.

preclude (prĕ-klōod) *v.t.* [L. *prae*, before, and *cludere*, to shut] to shut out by anticipative action; to hinder; to prevent from happening.

preclusion (prĕ-klōod-zhun) *n.* act of precluding; state of being precluded.

preclusive (prĕ-klōod-siv) *a.* shutting out; tending to preclude.

preclusively (prĕ-klōod-siv-li) *adv.* in a preclusive manner.

precocious (prĕ-kōsh-us) *a.* [L. *prae*, before, and *coquere*, cook] ripe or developed before the natural time; too forward; premature.

precociously (prĕ-kōsh-us-li) *adv.* in a precocious manner.

precociousness (prĕ-kōsh-us-nes) *n.* precocity.

precocity (prĕ-kōsh-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being precocious.

precognition (prĕ-kōg-nish-un) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *cognoscere*, to know] previous cognition; [Scots Law] examination of witnesses to determine whether there is ground for prosecution, and to get material for framing a libel.

precognosce (prĕ-kog-nos) *v.t.* to take the precognition of.

preconceit (prĕ-kun-sēt) *n.* a notion previously formed.

preconceive (prĕ-kun-sēv) *v.t.* to form a previous notion or idea of.

preconception (prĕ-kun-sep-shun) *n.* conception previously formed.

preconcert (prĕ-kun-sert) *v.t.* to settle by previous agreement; —(prĕ-kon-sert) *n.* previous arrangement.

preconcertedly (prĕ-kun-ser-ted-li) *adv.* by previous agreement.

preconcertion (prĕ-kun-ser-shun) *n.* act of preconcerting.

precondemn (prĕ-kun-dem) *v.t.* to condemn beforehand.

preonization (prĕ-kon-i-zā-shun) *n.* ratification of a herald; on an ecclesiastical appointment by a papal edict.

preonize (prĕ-kon-niz) *v.t.* [L. *praeco*, *praecōnis*, a herald] to proclaim publicly; to ratify by a papal edict.

preconsign (prĕ-kun-sin) *v.t.* to make over in advance.

precontract (prĕ-kon-trakt) *n.* a previous agreement; —(prĕ-kon-trakt) *v.t.* to contract beforehand with; —*v.i.* to make a precontract.

precordia (prĕ-kor-di-ā) *n.* See *præcordia*.

precordial (prĕ-kor-di-āl) *a.* pertaining to the *præcordia*.

precurar (prĕ-kur-ar) *n.* [L. *praecari*, pray] a headsmen.

precurrent (prĕ-kur-ent) *a.* [L. *prae*, before, and *currere*, to run] running forward.

precursive (prĕ-kur-siv) *a.* preceding.

precursor (prĕ-kur-sur) *n.* one that, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach; a harbinger; a messenger.

precursory (prĕ-kur-su-ri) *a.* forerunning; indicating something to follow.

predacean (prĕ-dā-shān) *n.* a carnivorous animal.

predaceous (prĕ-dă-shus) *a.* [*L. praeda, prey*] living by prey; predatory.

predate (prĕ-dăt) *v.t.* to antedate.

predatorily (prĕ-dă-tu-ri-ly) *adv.* in a predatory manner.

predatoriness (prĕ-dă-tu-ri-nes) *n.* predatory character.

predatory (prĕ-dă-tu-ri) *a.* [*L. praeda, prey, booty*] characterized by plundering; practising rapine.

predecease (prĕ-de-sĕs) *v.t. and i.* to die before; —*n.* death before another.

predecessor (prĕ-de-sĕs-ur) *n.* one that precedes another in a place, state, or office.

predesign (prĕ-de-zin) *v.t.* to purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

predestinarian (prĕ-des-ti-nă-ri-an) *n.* one that believes in the doctrine of predestination; —*a.* pertaining to predestination.

predestinate (prĕ-des-ti-năt) *a.* predestinated; fated; —*v.t.* to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose; to predetermine; to foreordain.

predestination (prĕ-des-ti-nă-shun) *n.* the act of predestinating; the unchangeable decree of God, ordaining whatsoever comes to pass, esp. man's future lot.

predestine (prĕ-des-tin) *v.t.* to decree beforehand; to foreordain.

predetermine (prĕ-de-ter-mi-năt) *a.* determined beforehand.

predetermination (prĕ-de-ter-mi-nă-shun) *n.* act of predetermining; purpose formed beforehand.

predetermine (prĕ-de-ter-min) *v.t.* to determine beforehand; to doom by previous decree.

predial (prĕ-di-al) *a.* [*L. praedium, farm, estate*] consisting of, or attached to, land or farms; growing or issuing from land.

predicability (prĕ-di-ka-bil-i-ti) *n.* [*L. praedicare*] predicable quality.

predicable (prĕ-di-ka-bil) *a.* capable of being predicated or affirmed; —*n.* a general attribute or notion affirmable of many.

predicament (prĕ-dik-a-ment) *n.* a category; condition; particular state; an unfortunate or trying position; awkward plight.

predicamental (prĕ-dik-a-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to a predicament.

predicant (prĕ-di-kant) *a.* predicating; affirming; preaching; —*n.* one that affirms anything; a preaching friar; [*S. Afr.*] a clergyman.

predicate (prĕ-di-kăt) *v.t.* [*L. prae, before, and dicare, to publish, to tell*] to affirm something of another; to assert, as the truth of a proposition; —*n.* the thing or quality affirmed of the subject; the word, or words, in a proposition expressing what is affirmed of the subject.

predication (prĕ-di-kă-shun) *n.* act of affirming one thing of another; assertion.

predicative (prĕ-di-kă-tiv) *a.* expressing predication.

predicatively (prĕ-di-kă-tiv-ly) *adv.* like a predicate.

predicatory (prĕ-di-kă-tu-ri) *a.* affirmative.

predict (prĕ-dikt) *v.t.* [*L. praee, before, and dicere, pp. dictus, to say*] to tell beforehand; to prophesy; to prognosticate.

prediction (prĕ-dik-shun) *n.* act of foretelling; prophecy; prognostication.

predictive (prĕ-dik-tiv) *a.* foretelling; prophetic.

predictor (prĕ-dik-tur) *n.* a foreteller; one that prophesies.

predigest (prĕ-di-jest) *v.t.* to digest by artificial means before eating.

predigestion (prĕ-di-jest-yun) *n.* artificial digestion; too hasty digestion.

predilection (prĕ-di-lek-shun) *n.* [*L. prae, before, and diligere, pp. dilectus, to love*] a prepossession of mind in favour of something.

prediscovery (prĕ-dis-kuv-er-i) *n.* a discovery previously made.

predisponent (prĕ-dis-pō-nent) *a.* predisposing; —*n.* that which predisposes. **Predisponent cause, a predisposing cause.**

predispose (prĕ-dis-pōz) *v.t.* to incline beforehand; to adapt previously.

predisposition (prĕ-dis-pō-zish-un) *n.* state of being predisposed.

predominance, predominancy (prĕ-dom-i-năns, -năn-si) *n.* quality of being predominant.

predominant (prĕ-dom-i-nănt) *a.* prevalent over others; superior; ascendant; controlling; over-ruling.

predominantly (prĕ-dom-i-nănt-li) *adv.* with superior strength or influence.

predominate (prĕ-dom-i-năt) *v.i.* to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence; to prevail.

predomination (prĕ-dom-i-nă-shun) *n.* act of being predominant; the state of predominating; the state of being predominant.

predoom (prĕ-doom) *v.t.* to condemn beforehand; to foreordain.

predorsal (prĕ-dor-sal) *a.* in front of the back.

pre-eminence (prĕ-em-i-nens) *n.* state or quality of being pre-eminent.

pre-eminent (prĕ-em-i-nent) *a.* distinguished above others; superior to, or surpassing, others.

pre-eminently (prĕ-em-i-nent-li) *adv.* in a pre-eminent degree; with superiority above others.

pre-emption (prĕ-em-shun) *n.* the act or right of purchasing before others.

pre-emptor (prĕ-em-tur) *n.* one that takes up land by virtue of prerogative of pre-emption.

preen (prĕn) *n.* [*A.S. preōn, clasp, bodkin*] a forked instrument used in dressing cloth.

preen (prĕn) *v.t.* [variant of *prune*] to dress with a beak, as birds their feathers.

pre-engage (prĕ-en-găj) *v.t.* to engage by previous contract or influence.

pre-engagement (prĕ-en-găj-ment) *n.* prior engagement; a previous attachment.

pre-establish (prĕ-es-tab-lish) *v.t.* to establish or settle beforehand. **Pre-established harmony, a theory proposed by Leibnitz, to explain the connection between mind and body.**

pre-establishment (prĕ-es-tab-lish-ment) *n.* settlement beforehand.

pre-examination (prĕ-eg-zam-i-nă-shun) *n.* previous examination.

pre-examine (prĕ-eg-zam-in) *v.t.* to examine beforehand.

pre-exilic (prĕ-eg-zil-ik) *a.* before the exile.

pre-exist (prĕ-eg-zist) *v.i.* to exist beforehand, or before something else.

pre-existence (prĕ-eg-zis-tens) *n.* existence previous to something else; existence of the soul before its union with the body.

pre-existent (prĕ-eg-zis-tent) *a.* existing beforehand; preceding.

preface (prĕ-fas) *n.* [*L. prae and fari, speak*] remarks introductory to a book, etc.; introduction; prelude; —*v.t.* to introduce by preliminary remarks; —*v.i.* to make preliminary observations.

prefacer (prĕ-fă-ser) *n.* one that prefaces.

prefatorily (prĕ-fă-tu-ri-li) *adv.* by way of preface; introductory.

prefatory (prĕ-fă-tu-ri) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory.

prefect (prĕ-fekt) *n.* [*L. praef, over, and facere, pp. factus, make*] a chief magistrate; a governor; a monitor; the head of a French civil department.

prefectoral (prĕ-fek-tu-ral) *a.* relating to, or exercised by, a prefect.

prefectship (prĕ-fekt-ship) *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

prefecture (prĕ-fĕk-tūr) *n.* the department or official residence of a prefect; the officials of a prefecture.

prefer (prĕ-fĕr) *v.t.* [*L. prae*, before, and *ferre*, bear,] to set forth; to offer; to present; to advance to an office or dignity; to exalt; to set above in estimation; to choose. **Preferred stock**, preference shares.

preferable (prĕ-fĕr-ə-bl) *a.* worthy to be preferred before something else; more desirable.

preferableness (prĕ-fĕr-ə-bl-nes) *n.* preferable quality or state.

preferably (prĕ-fĕr-ə-bli) *adv.* in preference; by choice.

preference (prĕ-fĕr-ens) *n.* act of preferring one thing before another; superior estimation of; state of being preferred; that which is preferred; choice. **Preference shares**, shares which rank before ordinary shares in payment of dividend.

preferential (prĕ-fĕr-en-shal) *a.* indicating or having a preference.

preferentially (prĕ-fĕr-en-shal-i) *adv.* preferably.

preferment (prĕ-fĕr-mĕnt) *n.* act of preferring or advancing in dignity or office; state of being advanced; promotion; exaltation; a higher place or office, *esp.* in the church.

preferrer (prĕ-fĕr-er) *n.* one that sets forth, as an entreaty.

prefiguration (prĕ-fĕg-ū-rā-shun) *n.* act of prefiguring; state of being prefigured; antecedent representation.

prefigurative (prĕ-fĕg-ū-rā-tiv) *a.* prefiguring.

prefigure (prĕ-fĕg-ūr) *v.t.* to exhibit, or suggest, by previous types and similitudes.

prefigurement (prĕ-fĕg-ūr-mĕnt) *n.* act of prefiguring; prefiguration.

prefix (prĕ-fĕks) *v.t.* to put or fix before, or at, the beginning;—(prĕ-fĕks) *n.* a letter, syllable, or word, prefixed to a word to vary its signification.

prefixion, prefixure (prĕ-fĕk-shun, -fĕks-tūr) *n.* act of prefixing.

prefloration (prĕ-flō-rā-shun) *n.* estivation.

prefoliation (prĕ-fō-li-ā-shun) *n.* vernalion.

preform (prĕ-form) *v.t.* to form beforehand.

preformation (prĕ-for-mā-shun) *n.* previous formation. **Theory of preformation**, the theory that the development of a germ consists in the unfolding of pre-existent parts.

preformative (prĕ-for-mā-tiv) *a.* forming beforehand;—*n.* a formative letter, or syllable, at the beginning of a word.

prefulgency (prĕ-ful-jen-si) *n.* superior brightness.

preglacial (prĕ-glā-shal) *a.* before the glacial or drift period.

pregnable (prĕg-nā-bl) *a.* [*L. prendere*, seize] capable of being taken or won by force.

pregnancy (prĕg-nān-si) *n.* condition of being pregnant; fruitfulness; significance.

pregnant (prĕg-nānt) *a.* [*L. praegnans, praegnantis*, fr. *prae*, before, and *gnatus*, born] being with young; teeming; fruitful; fertile; full of meaning; suggestive; shrewd; witty; apt; clever.

pregnantly (prĕg-nānt-li) *adv.* in a pregnant manner.

pregustation (prĕ-gus-tā-shun) *n.* [*L. gustare*, taste] act of tasting before.

prehensile (prĕ-hen-si-bl) *a.* [*L. prehendere*, pp. *prehensus*, seize] admitting of being seized.

prehensile (prĕ-hen-sil) *a.* adapted to seize or grasp; seizing; grasping.

prehension (prĕ-hen-shun) *n.* a seizing, as with the hand.

prehensory (prĕ-hen-su-ri) *a.* prehensile.

prehistoric (prĕ-his-tō-rik) *a.* prior to the period in which history begins.

prehnite (prĕn-tit) *n.* [*Col. Prehn*, discoverer] a silicate of aluminium and lime crystallizing in rhombs.

prehuman (prĕ-hū-man) *a.* being before human existence.

Preignac (prā-nyak) *n.* a white wine of Bordeaux, produced in Preignac.

preinstruct (prĕ-in-strukt) *v.t.* to instruct beforehand.

preintimation (prĕ-in-ti-mā-shun) *n.* intimation or suggestion beforehand.

prejudge (prĕ-juj) *v.t.* to judge before hearing; to condemn beforehand.

prejudgment (prĕ-juj-mĕnt) *n.* the act of prejudging; judgment without trial or examination.

prejudical (prĕ-jōō-di-kal) *a.* relating to some undecided matter.

prejudicate (prĕ-jōō-di-kāt) *v.i.* to form a judgment without due examination.

prejudication (prĕ-jōō-di-kā-shun) *n.* act of prejudicating.

prejudicative (prĕ-jōō-di-kā-tiv) *a.* forming an opinion without due examination.

prejudice (prĕ-juj-dis) *n.* prejudgment; an unreasonable predilection; an opinion or leaning formed without proper grounds; bias; damage; injury;—*v.t.* to prepossess with prejudice; to injure by prejudice; to damage; to impair.

prejudicial (prĕ-juj-dish-əl) *a.* tending to impair; injurious; hurtful; disadvantageous.

prejudicially (prĕ-juj-dish-əl-i) *adv.* in a prejudicial manner.

prejudicialness (prĕ-juj-dish-əl-nes) *n.* state of being prejudicial.

prelacy (prĕ-l-ā-si) *n.* office or dignity of a prelate; government by prelates; episcopacy; bishops collectively.

prelate (prĕ-lat) *n.* [*L. prae*, before, and *latus*, borne] a clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop.

prelateship (prĕ-lat-ship) *n.* the office of a prelate.

prelatess (prĕ-l-ā-tes) *n.* a female prelate; wife of a prelate.

prelatic, prelatical (prĕ-lat-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to prelates or prelacy; advocating prelacy.

prelatically (prĕ-lat-ik-əl-i) *adv.* with reference to prelates.

prelatism (prĕ-l-ā-tizm) *n.* prelacy; episcopacy; views of a prelatist.

prelatist (prĕ-l-ā-tist) *n.* an advocate of government by prelates; a high churchman.

prelatize (prĕ-l-ā-tiz) *v.t.* to influence towards prelacy.

prelature (prĕ-l-ā-tūr) *n.* office or dignity of a prelate; period of office of a prelate; prelates collectively.

prelect (prĕ-lect) *v.i.* to read a lecture or public discourse.

prelection (prĕ-lect-shun) *n.* [*L. legere*, pp. *lectus*, read] a lecture or public discourse.

prelector (prĕ-lect-tur) *n.* a reader of discourses; a lecturer.

preliminarily (prĕ-lim-i-nā-ri-li) *adv.* as a preliminary.

preliminary (prĕ-lim-i-nā-ri) *a.* [*L. prae*, before, and *limen*, *limes*, threshold] preceding the main discourse or business; introductory; preparatory;—*n.* introduction; preface.

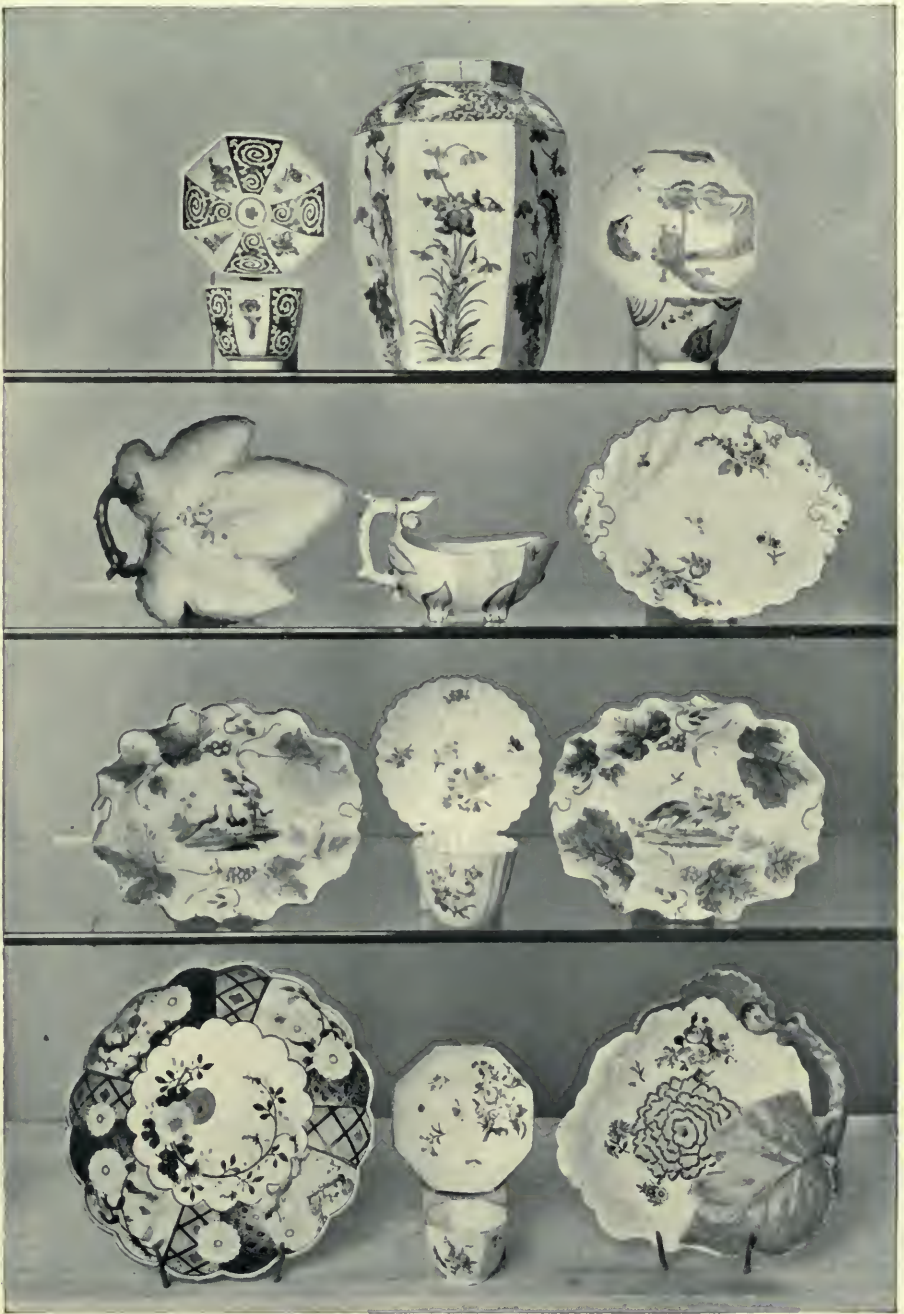
prelude (prĕ-lūd) *n.* [*L. ludere*, play] an introductory performance preceding, and preparing for, the principal matter; a musical strain introducing the theme or chief subject; introduction; preliminary;—(prĕ-lūd) *v.t.* to introduce with a prelude; to precede, as introductory;—*v.i.* to serve as an introduction; to play an introduction.

preluder (prĕ-lū-der) *n.* one that preludes; one that plays a prelude.

prelusive, prelusory (prĕ-lū-siv, -su-ri) *a.* introductory.

prelusively, prelusorily (prĕ-lū-siv-li, -su-ri-li) *adv.* by way of prelude.

prematore (prĕ, prĕ-mā-tūr) *a.* [*L.*] ripe before the natural or proper time; happening, or arriving, before the proper time; too early.



By permission of the Trustees, Victoria and Albert Museum.]

Chelsea (about 1755).

The octagonal specimens on the top row are painted in imitation of Japanese Kakiyemon ware.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN (PLATE I.)



By permission of the Trustees, Victoria and Albert Museum.

Derby (period 1810-1830).

Flower-pots and plates for domestic use. The tray in the centre of the second row bears a view of Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN (PLATE II.)



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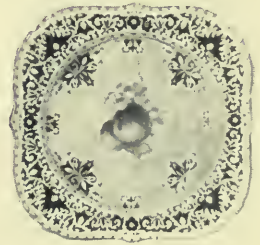
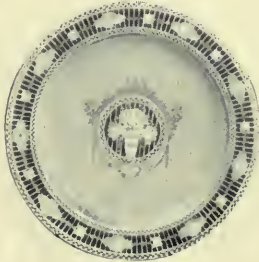
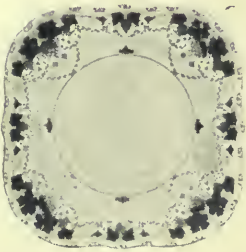
Worcester (period 1810-1860).

Vases and Plates : the specimen in the bottom right-hand corner is from a service made for Queen Victoria.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN (PLATE III.)



Decorative and Domestic Ware, by Carter, Stabler, and Adams.



Modern Royal Worcester Dinner Plates.



Modern Jasper Tea Service by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN (PLATE IV.)

prematurely (pre', prē-mā-tūr-li) *adv.* in a premature manner.

prematurity, prematureness, prematurity (pre', prē-mā-tūr-nes, pre-, prē-mā-tūr-i-ti) *n.* premature state.

premeditate (prē-med'i-tāt) *v.t.* to think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; —*v.i.* to deliberate.

premeditation (prē-med-i-tā'shun) *n.* act of premeditating; previous contrivance or design formed.

premier (prē-mi-er) *a.* [Fr. *L. primarius*, of the first rank, fr. *primus*, first] first; chief; principal; [Her.] most ancient; —*n.* the first minister of state; the prime minister.

premiership (prē-mi-er-ship) *n.* the office or dignity of a premier.

premillennial (prē-mi-len-i-al) *a.* happening before the millennium.

premise (pre-miz) *v.t.* [L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send] to set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to lay down general propositions on which rest the subsequent reasonings; —*v.i.* to make or state antecedent propositions.

premise (pre-mis) *n.* a proposition antecedently supposed or proved; a proposition from which an inference or conclusion is drawn; —*pl.* the subject matter of a deed; a building and its adjuncts.

premiss (pre-mis) *n.* a premise in logic.

premium (prē-mi-um) *n.* [L. *prae*, above, and *emere*, buy] a recompense; a prize; a bounty, or boon, given as an incentive; a fee paid to learn a trade or profession; a bonus; something given for the loan of money; money paid for insurance; value of shares in stock above the original price. **At a premium**, above par; in great demand.

premonish (prē-mon-ish) *v.t.* to forewarn; —*v.i.* to forebode.

premonition (prē-mu-nish-un) *n.* previous warning or information.

premonitor (prē-mon-i-tur) *n.* one that forewarns.

premonitorily (prē-mon-i-tur-i-li) *adv.* as a premonition.

premonitory (prē-mon-i-tur-i) *a.* giving previous warning or notice.

Premonstrant (prē-mon-strant) *n.* [Prémontré] a member of a Roman Catholic order founded at Prémontré, near Laon, France.

Premonstratensian (prē-mon-strā-ten-si-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Premonstrants; —*n.* a Premonstrant.

premorse (prē-mors') *a.* [L. *prae*, before, and *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, bite] bitten off; ending irregularly, as if bitten off [Bot.].

premosaic (prē-mo-zā-ik) *a.* being before the time of Moses.

promotion (prē-mō'shun) *n.* previous motion or excitement to action.

premunition (prē-mū-nish-un) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *munire*, to fortify] an anticipation of objections.

prenasal (prē-nā-zal) *a.* anterior, with respect to the nasal passages.

prenatal (prē-nā-tal) *a.* previous to birth.

prenotion (pre-nō'shun) *n.* foreknowledge; anticipation.

prentice (prentis) *n.* [apprentice] an apprentice.

prenticehood, apprenticeship (prentis-hood, -ship) *n.* apprenticeship.

preobtain (prē-ob-tān) *v.t.* to get or acquire before.

preoccupancy (prē-ok-ū-pān-si) *n.* act or right of taking possession before another.



Premonstrant nun.

preoccupation (prē-ok-ū-pā'shun) *n.* act of being preoccupied; prepossession; prejudice.

preoccupied (prē-ok-ū-pid) *a.* occupied previously; engrossed; meditative.

preoccupy (prē-ok-ū-pi) *v.t.* to take possession of before another; to prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

preocular (prē-ok-ū-lar) *a.* situated before the eye.

preopinion (prē-ō-pin-yun) *n.* prepossession.

preoption (prē-op'shun) *n.* right of first choice.

preoral (prē-ō-ral) *a.* situated before the mouth.

preordain (prē-or-dān) *v.t.* to ordain beforehand; to predetermine.

preordinance (prē-or-di-nāns) *n.* a previous ordinance.

preordination (prē-or-di-nā'shun) *n.* act of foreordinating.

preparable (pre-pā-rā-bl) *a.* capable of being prepared.

preparation (pre-pā-rā'shun) *n.* act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; state of being prepared or got ready; preparatory act or measure; that which is made or compounded for a particular purpose; composition; manufacture; a part of an animal body preserved as a specimen.

preparative (pre-pā-rā-tiv) *a.* preparatory; —*n.* that which prepares.

preparatively (pre-pā-rā-tiv-li) *adv.* by way of preparation.

preparatory (pre-pā-rā-tur-i) *a.* preparing, or tending to prepare, the way for anything; preliminary; antecedent; introductory.

prepare (pre-pār) *v.t.* [L. *prae*, before, and *parare*, make ready] to fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose; to make ready; to procure as suitable; to provide; to form; to compound; —*v.i.* to make all things ready; to make one's self ready; to get ready.

preparedly (pre-pā-red-li) *adv.* with preparedness.

preparedness (pre-pā-red-nes) *n.* state of being prepared or in readiness.

preparer (pre-pā-rer) *n.* one that makes ready or provides.

prepay (pre-pā') *v.t.* to pay in advance or beforehand.

prepayment (pre-pā-ment) *n.* payment in advance.

prepense (pre-pens') *a.* [L. *prae*, before, and *pensare*, weigh] deliberate; premeditated.

prepensely (pre-pens-li) *adv.* with deliberation; premeditatedly.

prepollent (pre-pol-lent) *a.* [L. *prae*, before, and *pollere*, pp. *pollens*, *pollentis*, be strong] having superior influence or power; prevailing.

preponderance (pre-pōn-der-āns) *n.* state or quality of preponderating; superiority of weight, influence, or power.

preponderant (pre-pōn-der-ant) *a.* preponderating; outweighing.

preponderantly (pre-pōn-der-ant-li) *adv.* so as to preponderate.

preponderate (pre-pōn-der-āt) *v.t.* [L. *prae*, before, and *ponderare*, pp. *ponderatus*, weigh, fr. *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight] to outweigh; to overpower by stronger influence or moral power; —*v.i.* to exceed in weight, influence, or power.

preponderation (pre-pōn-de-rā'shun) *n.* act or state of outweighing.

preposition (pre-p-u-zish-un) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *ponere*, pp. *positus*, to place] a word going with a noun, or its equivalent, to form a qualifying or adverbial phrase.

prepositional (pre-p-u-zish-un-al) *a.* pertaining to, or having the nature or office of, a preposition.

prepositionally (pre-p-u-zish-un-al-li) *adv.* as a preposition.

prepositive (pre-poz-i-tiv) *a.* put before; prefixed; —*n.* a word or particle put before another word.

prepositor (prē-poz-i-tur) *n.* a scholar appointed to superintend others; a monitor.

prepositure (prē-poz-i-tūr) *n.* a provostship.

prepossess (prē-pu-zes) *v.t.* to take previous possession of; to preoccupy, as the mind or heart; to bias or prejudice.

prepossessing (prē-pu-zes-ing) *a.* inviting a favourable opinion; winning.

prepossessingly (prē-pu-zes-ing-li) *adv.* in a prepossessing manner.

prepossession (prē-pu-zesh-un) *n.* preoccupation; prior possession; opinion or disposition previously formed, usually favourable; a favourable opinion.

prepossessor (prē-pu-zes-ur) *n.* one that prepossesses.

preposterous (prē-pos-te-rus) *a.* [L.] contrary to nature, truth, reason, or common sense; absurd; foolish; monstrous.

preposterously (prē-pos-te-rus-li) *adv.* in a preposterous manner.

preposterousness (prē-pos-te-rus-nes) *n.* absurdity.

prepotence, prepotency (prē-pō-tens, -ten-si) *n.* prepotent state or quality.

prepotent (prē-pō-tent) *a.* superior in power or influence; prevailing.

prepuce (prē-pūs) *n.* [L. *præputium*] the skin that covers the glans penis.

prepunctual (prē-pungk-tū-əl) *a.* excessively punctual; happening before the appointed time.

prepunctuality (prē-pungk-tū-əl-i-ti) *n.* excessive punctuality.

preputial (prē-pū-shā) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the prepuce.

Preraphaelite (prē-raf-ā-el-it) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, Preraphaelitism; one that practices, or advocates, Preraphaelitism.

Preraphaelitism (prē-raf-ā-el-ī-tizm) *n.* a revival of style of painting in vogue prior to the time of Raphael, characterised by its strict adherence to natural form and effect.

prerequisite (prē-re-kwir) *v.t.* to require beforehand.

prerequisite (prē-rek-wi-zit) *a.* previously required, or necessary, to a given end; —*n.* something necessary, or requisite, to a given end.

prerogative (prē-roq-a-tiv) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *rogare*, pp. *rogatus*, ask] an exclusive or peculiar privilege by reason of one's status; right; immunity. **Prerogative-court**, an ecclesiastical court for the trial of testamentary suits.

prerogatively (prē-roq-a-tiv-li) *adv.* by exclusive or peculiar privilege.

presage (pres-ij, prē-sā) *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *sagire*, perceive acutely] something that foreshows a future event; prognostic; omen; presentiment; foreknowledge; —*v.t.* to have a presentiment of; to foretell; to predict; —*v.i.* to forebode.

presageful (prē-sā-j-fool) *a.* full of presage; prophetic.

presager (prē-sā-j-er) *n.* one that presages; a foreteller.

presbyope (pres-bi-ōp) *n.* one affected with presbyopia.

presbyopia (pres-bi-ō-pi-ā) *n.* [G. *presbus*, old, and *ōps*, *ōpos*, eye] indistinct vision of near objects, incident to old age.

presbyter (pres-bit) *n.* a presbyope.

presbyter (pres-bi-ter) *n.* [G. *presbuteros*, comp. of *presbus*, old] an elder; in Episcopal churches, one ordained to the second order in the ministry; a priest; a member of a presbytery.

presbyteral, presbyterial (pres-bit-er-āl, -bi-tēr-āl) *a.* presbyterian.

Presbyterian (pres-bi-tēr-ian) *n.* one that maintains Presbyterianism; a member of a Presbyterian church; —*a.* pertaining to church government by presbyters or presbyteries.

Presbyterianism (pres-bi-tēr-ian-izm) *n.* the principles of Presbyterian churches; system of vesting the government of the church in ministers or elders, possessed of equal power.

presbytery (pres-bi-ter-i) *n.* a body of elders in the Christian church; a judicatory consisting of all pastors within a certain district, and one ruling elder from each church; the district specified; the space in a cathedral between the altar and the choir.

prescience (prē-shi-ens) *n.* foresight; foreknowledge.

prescient (prē-shi-ent) *a.* [L. *prae*, before, and *sciens*, pp. *sciens*, *scientis*, know] having knowledge of events before they take place.

presciently (prē-shi-ent-li) *adv.* with prescience.

prescind (prē-sind) *v.t.* [L. *scindere*, cut asunder] to consider by a separate act of attention or analysis; —*v.i.* to abstract the attention.

prescribe (pre-skrib) *v.t.* [L. *prae*, and *scribere*, to write] to lay down authoritatively for direction; to direct, as a remedy to be used by a patient; —*v.i.* to give law; to dictate; to give medical directions; to claim by prescription, or on the ground of immemorial use.

prescriber (pre-skri-ber) *n.* one that prescribes.

prescript (prē-skript) *a.* directed; prescribed; —*n.* direction; rule authoritatively laid down.

prescriptibility (pre-skrip-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being prescriptible.

prescriptible (pre-skrip-ti-bil) *a.* depending on or derived from prescription.

prescription (pre-skrip-shun) *n.* act of prescribing or directing; that which is prescribed; direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment.

prescriptive (pre-skrip-tiv) *a.* acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment; pleading the authority of custom.

presence (pres-enz) *n.* [L. *praesens*, being near] state of being present or in view; approach face to face; nearness; neighbourhood to one of superior or exalted rank; the person of a superior; a noble company; companionship; society; mien; personal appearance; a presence-chamber. **Presence-chamber**, room in which a great personage receives company. **Presence of mind**, undisturbed possession and exercise of the faculties in an emergency. **Real presence**, presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist.

presension (prē-sen-shun) *n.* [L.] presentiment.

present (prez-ent) *a.* [L. *praesens*, being near] being in a certain place; at hand, or within call; now existing; being now under consideration; ready; quick in emergencies; —*n.* that which is presented or given; a gift; present time; business under consideration; —*pl.* writing in a legal document. **Present tense**, the tense of a verb which expresses what is true now, or makes a universal statement.

present (pre-zent) *v.t.* to put, or place, in the presence of some one, esp. of a superior; to give a formal introduction to; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer; to make a gift of; to bestow; to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a public body or court for consideration; to indict; to point, as a weapon. **To present arms**, to salute a superior officer by holding out the musket, sword, or other weapon.

presentable (pre-zen-ta-bl) *a.* capable or admitting of being presented.

presentation (prez-en-tā-shun) *n.* act of presenting a present; exhibition; representation; act, or right, of appointing a clergyman to a benefice; the particular position of the fetus in labour.

presentative (pre-zen-tā-tiv) *a.* having the right of presenting to a benefice; pertaining to immediate cognition.

presentee (prez-en-tē) *n.* one presented to a benefice.

presenter (pre-zen-ter) *n.* one that presents.

presential (pre-zen-'shal) *a.* denoting actual presence; present.
presentiality (pre-zen-shi-alki-ti) *n.* state or quality of being presential.
presentially (pre-zen-shal-i) *adv.* in person.
presentient (pre-zen-'shi-ent) *a.* perceiving beforehand.
presentiment (pre-zen-'shi-ent) *n.* previous conception or opinion; anticipation of evil; foreboding.
presentive (pre-zen-'tiv) *a.* causing presentiment.
presentiveness (pre-zen-'tiv-nes) *n.* state or quality of being presentive.
presently (pre-zen-'ti) *adv.* at once; soon; by and by.
presentment (pre-zen-'ment) *n.* act of presenting; presentation; delineation; representation; notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them.
presentness (pre-zen-'nes) *n.* presence.
presentoir (pre-zen-'twor) *n.* [F.] a tray; a salver; a cup-holder.
preservable (pre-zer-'va-bl) *a.* capable of being preserved.
preservation (pre-zer-'va-shun) *n.* act of preserving or keeping safe; state of being preserved; security.
preservative (pre-zer-'va-tiv) *a.* preserving; tending to preserve;—*n.* that which preserves; a preventive of injury or decay.
preservatory (pre-zer-'va-tur-i) *a.* preservative;—*n.* that which preserves; a contrivance for preserving food-stuffs, or a place where the operation of preserving is carried on.
preserve (pre-zer-'v) *v.t.* [L. *prae*, and *servare*, save] to keep, or save, from injury or destruction; to protect; to uphold; to keep in a sound state; to save from decay by the use of a preservative substance; to maintain or keep throughout, as appearances;—*n.* fruits, etc., preserved; a place for the preservation of game, fish, etc.
preserver (pre-zer-'ver) *n.* one that, or that which, preserves; one that makes preserves of fruits, etc.; one that preserves game.
preses (pre-'sez) *n.* [L.] a president; chairman of a meeting [Scot.].
preside (pre-'zid) *v.i.* [L. *prae*, before, and *sedere*, sit] to occupy the places of ruler, director, or the like; to exercise superintendence.
presidency (pre-'zi-den-si) *n.* superintendence; presidentship; a large administrative district in British India.
president (pre-'zi-dent) *n.* one elected or appointed to preside; a presiding officer; the chief officer of a corporation, company, etc.; the chief executive of a republic.
presidential (pre-'zi-den-'shal) *a.* pertaining to a president or presidency.
presidentship (pre-'zi-dent-'ship) *n.* the office, or term of office, of president.
presidial, presidary (pre-'sid-i-äl, -ä-ri) *a.* [L.] pertaining to, or having, a garrison.
presignification (pre-'sig-ni-fi-kä-shun) *n.* act of presignifying.
presignify (pre-'sig-ni-fi) *v.t.* to intimate or signify beforehand.
press (pres) *v.t.* [L. *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press] to urge with force or weight; to compress; to crush; to squeeze; to embrace closely; to hug; to drive with violence; to hurry; to urge with earnestness; to force; to solicit with importunity; to constrain; to smooth by pressure—*v.i.* to exert pressure; to bear heavily; to strive eagerly; to crowd; to throng; to approach unseasonably or importunately;—*n.* an instrument or machine for squeezing, compressing, etc.; a machine for printing; art, or business, of printing and publishing; publications in general; printed literature; a case, or closet, in which clothes or other articles are kept; a crowd; multitude; act of pressing; urgent demands. **Press-bed**, a bed that may be raised

and inclosed in a press or closet. Press of sail, as much sail as wind will allow. To correct the press, to correct proofs.
press (pres) *v.t.* [L. *prae*, before, and *stare*, stand] to force into service, esp. into the army or the navy;—*n.* a commission to force men into service. **Press-gang**, a detachment empowered to impress men into the naval service. **Press-money**, **prest-money**.
presser (pres-'er) *n.* one that presses.
pressing (pres-'ing) *a.* urgent.
pressingly (pres-'ing-li) *adv.* with force or urgency; closely.
pression (presh-'un) *n.* act of pressing; pressure.
pressiroster (pres-i-ros-'ter) *n.* [L. *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press, and *rostrum*, beak] a wading bird having a compressed beak, as the plover.
pressirostral (pres-i-ros-'tral) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the pressirosters.
pressman (pres-'man) *n.* a printer that attends to the press; a writer or reporter; one of a press-gang.
pressure (presh-'ur) *n.* act of pressing; condition of being pressed; action of a force against some opposing force; a constraining force or impulse; difficulties; embarrassments; distress; urgency; impression; stamp or character impressed.
presswork (pres-'wurk) *n.* preparation of types for the press.
prester (pres-'ter) *n.* [*presbyter*] a priest. **Prestler John**, a mythical Christian king and priest of the mediæval ages.
prestdigitation (pres-ti-dij-i-tä-'shun) *n.* legerdemain; jugglery.
prestdigitator (pres-ti-dij-i-tä-'tur) *n.* [L. *praesto*, quickly, and *digitus*, finger] one skilled in legerdemain; a juggler.
prestige (pres-tëzh, pres-'ti) *n.* [L. *praestigium*, illusion] weight or influence coming from past success, character, or deeds.
prestigiator (pres-tij-'i-ä-tur) *n.* [L.] a juggler; a cheat.
prestimony (pres-ti-mu-ni) *n.* [Low L. *praestimonium*, fr. L. *praestare*, discharge] a fund for the support of a priest.
prestissimo (pres-tis-'i-mō) *adv.* [It. fr. L. *praesto*, ready] very quickly [Mus.].
prest-money (pres't-mun-i) *n.* [L. *praestare*, to furnish] money paid to men when they enlist.
presto (pres-'tō) *adv.* [It. fr. L. *praesto*, ready] quick [Mus.].
presumable (pre-zū-'mä-bl) *a.* such as may be presumed, or supposed, to be true.
presumably (pre-zū-'mä-bli) *adv.* by, or according to, presumption.
presume (pre-zū-'m) *v.t.* [L. *prae*, before, and *sumere*, take] to suppose to be true, without positive proof; to take for granted;—*v.i.* to act in a forward or venturesome manner; to take liberties.
presumedly (pre-zū-'med-li) *adv.* presumably.
presumer (pre-zū-'mer) *n.* one that presumes; an arrogant person.
presuming (pre-zū-'ming) *a.* presumptuous.
presumably (pre-zū-'ming-li) *adv.* presumptuously.
presumption (pre-zū-'shun) *n.* act of, or ground for, presuming; strong probability; supposition grounded on probability; forward, over-confident, or arrogant, opinion or conduct.
presumptive (pre-zū-'tiv) *a.* grounded on probable evidence.
presumptively (pre-zū-'tiv-li) *adv.* by presumption.
presumptuous (pre-zū-'tü-us) *a.* full of presumption; going beyond bounds of due self-appreciation or modesty; done with rash confidence; foolhardy; forward; arrogant; insolent.
presumptuously (pre-zū-'tü-us-li) *adv.* in a presumptuous manner.

presumptuousness (pre-zum-tū-us-nes) *n.* quality of being presumptuous.

presuppose (prē-su-pōz') *v.t.* to take for granted; to assume.

presupposition (prē-sup-u-zish'un) *n.* previous supposition.

pretence (pre-tens') *n.* act of pretending; simulation; that which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show; act of laying claim, esp. to merit, etc.; assumption; a right alleged.

pretend (pre-tend') *v.t.* [*L. praec*, before, and *tendere*, stretch] to simulate in words or actions; to counterfeit; to hold out falsely, or for the purpose of deceiving; to claim;—*v.i.* to lay claim; to profess to be; to make believe; to strive after; to aspire. **Pretended title**, a title to land urged by one out of possession against one in possession.

pretendedly (pre-ten-ded-li) *adv.* by false appearance or representation.

pretender (pre-ten-der) *n.* one that simulates or feigns; one that lays claim, esp. to a kingdom, on a false plea of birthright; *specifically*, the son, or the grandson, of James II., who claimed the crown of Great Britain.

pretendership (pre-ten-der-ship) *n.* claim, position, or character of a pretender.

pretendingly (pre-ten-ding-li) *adv.* presumptuously; arrogantly.

pretension (pre-ten-shun) *n.* act of advancing a claim, esp. false claim, as to wealth or merit; claim laid; right alleged or assumed.

pretentious (pre-ten-shus) *a.* full of pretension; disposed to claim more than is one's due.

pretentiously (pre-ten-shus-li) *adv.* in a pretentious manner.

pretentiousness (pre-ten-shus-nes) *n.* quality of being pretentious.

preterhuman (pre-ter-hū-man) *a.* [*L. praeter*, beyond] more than human.

preterist (pre-ter-ist, pre-ter-ist) *n.* one whose chief concern is in the past; one that maintains that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have been fulfilled;—*a.* pertaining to the preterists or their ideas.

preterit, preterite (pre-ter-it) *a.* [*L. praeter*, beyond, and *ire*, pp. *itus*, go] past (applied to the tense that expresses past action or being);—*n.* the preterite tense.

preterital (pre-ter-ish'al) *a.* having been active [*Biol.*].

preterition (pre-ter-ish'un) *n.* act of going past; state of being past; a rhetorical figure by which a speaker, in pretending to pass over anything, makes a summary mention of it; the divine act of passing by those that finally perish.

pretermission (pre-ter-mish'un) *n.* act of passing by; omission; neglect; [*Rhet.*] preterition.

pretermit (pre-ter-mit') *v.t.* [*L. mittere*, send] to pass by; to omit; to disregard.

preternatural (pre-ter-nat'ū-ral) *a.* beyond or different from what is natural; out of the regular or natural course of things.

preternaturalism (pre-ter-nat'ū-ral-izm) *n.* belief in the preternatural; preternatural existence.

preternaturally (pre-ter-nat'ū-ral-i) *adv.* in a preternatural manner.

preternaturalness (pre-ter-nat'ū-ral-nes) *n.* a state or manner different from the common order of nature.

preterperfect (pre-ter-per'fekt) *a.* perfect [*Gram.*].

preterpluperfect (pre-ter-plōō-per-fekt) *a.* pluperfect.

pretext (pre-tekst, pre-tekst) *n.* [*L. praec*, before, and *texere*, pp. *textus*, weave] ostensible reason or motive assumed under cover of the real one; false show or appearance; pretence; cloak.

pretibial (pre-tibi'al) *a.* being in front of the tibia.

pretor (pre-tur) *n.* [*L. ire*, pp. *itus*, go] among the ancient Romans, a civil magistrate or judge.

pretorian (prē-tō'ri-an) *a.* belonging to a pretor; judicial. **Pretorian gate**, the gate in a Roman camp nearest the enemy. **Pretorian guard**, a Roman emperor's body-guard.

pretorium (prē-tō'ri-um) *n.* the part of a Roman camp occupied by the general's tent; the residence of a Roman governor; a court of justice.

pretorship (prē-tur-ship) *n.* the office of pretor.

prettily (prit-i-li) *adv.* in a pretty manner; pleasingly; with neatness and taste; becomingly.

prettiness (prit-i-nes) *n.* quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty; neatness and taste; affectation of niceness; petty artificial adornment.

pretty (prit-i) *a.* [*A. S. prettig*, crafty, wily] pleasing by delicacy or grace; neat and tasteful; graceful; elegant; well arranged; skilfully set off; not very small; moderate; affectedly nice; foppish; pleasing; fine; excellent; nice; petty; mean;—*adv.* in some degree; tolerably; moderately. **Pretty much**, very nearly. **Pretty-spoken**, speaking or spoken gracefully or pleasingly.

pretypify (pre-tip-i-fi) *v.t.* to prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

pretzel (pre-tsel) *n.* [*Ger.*] a biscuit of wheat flour baked crisp; eaten in Germany, etc., as a relish with beer.

prevail (pre-vāl) *v.i.* [*L. praec*, before, and *valere*, be strong] to overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to succeed; to be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to persuade or induce.

prevailing (pre-vā-ling) *a.* superior in power, influence, or efficacy; predominant; most general in existence, extension, or reception.

prevailingly (pre-vā-ling-li) *adv.* with superior power or influence; currently.

prevalence (pre-vā-lens) *n.* condition or quality of being prevalent.

prevalent (pre-vā-lent) *a.* gaining advantage or superiority; influential; efficacious; most generally received or current; extensively existing.

prevalently (pre-vā-lent-li) *adv.* prevalently; powerfully.

prevaricate (pre-var-i-kāt) *v.t.* [*L. praec*, before, and *varicare*, pp. *varicatus*, straddle, fr. *varus*, awry] to evade by a quirk or quibble;—*v.i.* to evade the truth; to shuffle; to quibble; to equivocate.

prevarication (pre-var-i-kā-shun) *n.* act of prevaricating; evasive evidence; equivocation; saying one thing, and meaning another.

prevaricator (pre-var-i-kā-tur) *n.* one that prevaricates; a quibbler.

prevenience (pre-vēn-yens) *n.* act of going before; anticipation.

prevenient (pre-vēn-yent) *a.* going before; preceding; preventive.

prevent (pre-vent') *v.t.* [*L. praec*, before, and *venire*, pp. *ventus*, come] to intercept and stop; to thwart; to obviate; to hinder; to render impossible.

preventable (pre-vent-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being prevented or hindered.

preventative (pre-vent-tā-tiv) *n.* a preventive.

preventer (pre-vent-ter) *n.* one that prevents or hinders; a preventive; in ships, an additional rope or stay used to relieve the strain on another.

prevention (pre-ven-shun) *n.* act of preventing or hindering; obstruction; precaution; a preventive.

preventive (pre-ven-tiv) *a.* tending to prevent;—*n.* that which prevents; an antidote to keep off disease. **Preventive-service**, duty, or coast-guard engaged in the duty, of preventing smuggling.

preventively (pre-ven-tiv-li) *adv.* by way of prevention.

previous (pre-vi-us) *a.* [*L. praec*, before, and *via*, way] going before in time; prior.

previously (pre-vi-us-li) *adv.* in time preceding; beforehand.



Pretorian guards.

previousness (prē-vi-us-nes) *n.* priority in time.

previse (prē-viz') *v.t.* [*L. prae*, before, and *videre*, pp. *visus*, see] to foresee; to forewarn.

prevision (prē-vizh'ūn) *n.* foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

prewarn (prē-wawrn') *v.t.* to warn beforehand; to give previous notice.

prey (prā) *n.* [*L. praeda*] spoil; plunder; booty; ravage; depredation; pillage; that which is seized to be devoured; a victim;—*v.t.* to take booty; to pillage; to seize and devour; to waste away; to cause to pine; to weigh heavily.

preyer (prā'er) *n.* one that, or that which, preys.

price (prīs) *n.* [*O.F. pris*, fr. *L. pretium*] the amount at which a thing is valued; that which must be given or done to obtain a thing; value; estimation; excellence; worth;—*v.t.* to set a price on; to value. **Above price, without price, invaluable.**

priced (prīst) *a.* placed at a value (used in composition); containing the prices.

priceite (prī-sit) *n.* [Thomas Price, San Francisco] a hydrous borate of lime, found in Oregon.

priceless (prīs'les) *a.* invaluable; above price.

prick (prik) *v.t.* [*A.S. prician*] to pierce with a sharp point; to fix by the point; to hang on by puncturing; to designate by a puncture; to choose; to trace by pricking; to deck out; to spur; to goad; to incite; to affect with sharp pain; to sting; to erect into a point;—*v.t.* to give or feel a sensation of being pricked, or of sharp pain; to spur onward; to point upward;—*n.* a sharp, thin, piercing, instrument; a spur; a sharp, stinging pain; a point; a mark; a puncture; a small roll, as of spun yarn or tobacco. **To kick against the pricks, offer an ineffectual resistance. To prick up the ears, to listen sharply.**

pricked (prik't) *a.* set-off with small depressions (said of pottery).

pricker (prik'er) *n.* one that, or that which, pricks; a pointed instrument.

pricket (prik-et) *n.* a candlestick; a wax-taper; a buck in his second year; the wall-pepper.

pricking (prik-ing) *n.* the act of piercing with a sharp point; a sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked. **Pricking for sheriffs, the ceremony of electing sheriffs (so called because the names of those appointed are marked with a prick).**

prickle (prik-l) *n.* [*dim. of prick*] a little prick; a small pointed projection growing from the bark; a sharp projection or spine;—*v.t.* to pierce with fine, sharp points; to prick slightly; to give a pricking sensation to. **Prickle-back, stickle-back.**

prickliness (prik-li-nes) *n.* state of being prickly.

prickly (prik-li) *a.* full of sharp points; armed with prickles; stinging.

Prickly-ash, a shrub with prickly branches, valued for its medicinal property.

Prickly heat, a tropical skin disease, accompanied with stinging pains.

Prickly-pear, a tree, or its prickly, edible, and pear-shaped fruit.

pride (prīd) *n.* [*A.S. prȳte*] state or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; noble self-esteem; elevation of character; insolence or arrogance; that of which one is proud; that which excites boasting; decoration; ornament; show; ostentation; elevation; dignity; full force;—*v.t.* to indulge in pride; to value, as one's self.

prideful (prīd'fool) *a.* full of pride; scornful; insolent.

pridefully (prīd'fool-i) *adv.* in a prideful manner.

pridefulness (prīd'fool-nes) *n.* state of being prideful.

pridian (prīd-i-an) *a.* [*L. prius*, before, and *dies*, day] of, or pertaining to, the previous day.

prie-dieu (prē-dye') *n.* [*F. prier*, pray, and *Dieu*, God] a praying-desk.

prier (prī'er) *n.* [*pry*] one that searches and scrutinizes.

priest (prēst) *n.* [*A.S. preōst*, fr. *L. presbyter*] one that officiates at the altar, or performs the

rites of sacrifice; a minister; in Episcopal churches, one of the order between bishop and deacon.

priestcraft (prēst-kraft) *n.* the stratagems practised by priests to impose on credulity, or to acquire influence and wealth.

priestess (prēs'tes) *n.* a female priest.

priesthood (prēst'hood) *n.* the office or character of a priest; priests collectively.

priestliness (prēst'li-nes) *n.* appearance and manner of a priest.

priestly (prēst'li) *a.* pertaining to a priest; sacerdotal; becoming a priest.

priest-ridden (prēst-rid-n) *a.* managed or governed by priests.

prig (prig) *n.* [*prick*, to deck out] a pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow.

priggery (prig'er-i) *n.* conceit.

priggish (prig'ish) *a.* affected; coxcombical; conceited.

priggishly (prig-ish-li) *adv.* conceitedly.

priggishness (prig'ish-nes) *n.* priggish character.

priggism (prig-izm) *n.* priggishness.

prill (pril) *n.* brill.

prill (pril) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] the superior parts of ore; a metal globe from an assay.

prim (prim) *a.* [*L. primus*, first] formal; precise; affectedly nice;—*v.t.* to deck with great nicety.

prima (prē-mā) *n.* [It. fr. *L. primus*, first] first.

Prima-donna, the chief actress in comic opera.

Prima-donna, the first female singer in an opera.

primacy (prī-mā-si) *n.* office or dignity of primate; supremacy; excellency.

primage (prī-mij) *n.* a small payment, originally paid to the master of a ship for his care of goods, now retained by the shipowner.

primal (prī-mā) *a.* [*L. primatis*, fr. *primus*, first] first.

primarily (prī-mā-ri-li) *adv.* in a primary manner; in the first place; originally.

primariness (prī-mā-ri-nes) *n.* state of being primary.

primary (prī-mā-ri) *a.* [*L. primarius*, fr. *primus*, first] first in order of time or development; first in dignity or importance; elementary; rudimental; radical; original;—*n.* that which stands highest in rank or importance; a large feather on the last joint of a bird's wing. **Primary colours, the colours into which a ray of light from the sun may be decomposed, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Primary rocks, the oldest rocks, as granite, etc.**

primate (prī-mat) *n.* the chief ecclesiastic in a church; an archbishop; one of the highest order, comprising man, monkeys, and lemurs.

primateship (prī-mat-ship) *n.* office or dignity of a primate.

prime (prim) *a.* [*L. primus*, first] original; primary; first in rank, degree, dignity, or importance;

first in excellence; of highest quality; early; blooming;—*n.* the first part; beginning; dawn; spring; youth;

full health, strength, or beauty; best portion; the first canonical hour succeeding to lauds;—*v.t.* to charge with powder, for communicating fire to the charge; to lay the first colour in painting upon; to instruct beforehand;

—*v.t.* to insert a priming-powder; to carry over hot water, with the steam, from boiler into cylinder. **Prime-**

meridian, the meridian from which longitude is measured. Prime minister, the first minister of state.

Prime number, a number indivisible without remainder except by unity. Prime vertical, a celestial great

circle passing through the east and west points and the zenith.

primely (prim'li) *adv.* excellently; supremely well.

primeness (prim'nes) *n.* state of being first; supreme excellency.

primer (prim'er, prī-mer) *n.* a small prayer-book; an office of the Virgin Mary; a small elementary book used in teaching; [Print.] a type of which there are two sizes—long-primer and great-primer.



Prickly-pear.

primer (prī-mēr) *n.* one that, or that which, primes.

primero (prī-mē-rō) *n.* [Sp.] a game at cards.

primeval (prī-mē-val) *a.* [L. *primus*, first, and *ævum*] age, original; primitive.

primevally (prī-mē-val-i) *adv.* in a primeval manner; in primitive times.

primigenial, primigenious, primigenous (prī-mi-jē-ni-āl, -us, -mi-jē-nus) *a.* [L. *primus*, first, and *gignere*, beget] first born or generated; original.

primine (prīm-in) *n.* the outer sac of an ovule.

priming (prī-ming) *n.* action of the verb to *prime*; the powder, percussion cap, etc., used to communicate fire to the charge; the first colour laid on canvas, etc.; *water* carried by steam from boiler to cylinder. **Priming-iron, priming-wire**, a pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece to clear it, or to pierce the cartridge.

primiparous (prī-mip-ā-rus) *a.* [L. *parere*, bear] bearing a child for the first time.

primitiæ (prī-mish-i-ē) *n.* first fruits, esp. first fruits of a benefice.

primitive (prīm-i-tiv) *a.* [L. *primitivus*, fr. *primus*, first] pertaining to the beginning or origin; old-fashioned; plain and rude; original; primary; radical; —*n.* an original or root word. **Primitive colours**, red, yellow, and blue (so called from false assumption that all colours may be obtained from combinations of them). **Primitive rocks, primary rocks.**

primatively (prīm-i-tiv-li) *adv.* originally; at first; primarily; not derivatively; according to the original rule or ancient practice.

primitiveness (prīm-i-tiv-nes) *n.* state of being primitive.

primly (prīm-li) *adv.* in a prim or precise manner; neatly.

primness (prīm-nes) *n.* affected formality; stiffness; preciseness.

primo (prē-mō) *n.* first part in music.

primogenital, primogenitary (prī-mō-jen-i-tāl, -tā-ri) *a.* [L.] of, or pertaining to, primogeniture.

primogenitive (prī-mō-jen-i-tiv) *a.* relating to primogeniture.

primogenitor (prī-mō-jen-i-tur) *n.* the first father or forefather.

primogeniture (prī-mō-jen-i-tūr) *n.* seniority by birth among children; the right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son.

primogenitureship (prī-mō-jen-i-tūr-ship) *n.* the state or privileges of the first-born son.

primordial (prī-mor-di-āl) *a.* [L. *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order] first in order; original; existing from the beginning; in a rudimentary state; first formed; —*n.* first principle or element.

primordiality (prī-mor-di-āl-i-ti) *n.* quality of being primordial.

primordially (prī-mor-di-āl-i) *adv.* originally.

primordiate (prī-mor-di-āt) *a.* primordial.

primp (primp) *v.t.* [*prink*] to *prink*; —*v.i.* to be formal or affected.

primrose (prīm-rōz) *n.* [O.F. *primerole*, fr. L. *primus*, first] an early flowering plant of several varieties; —*a.* gay; showery; yellow. **Primrose Day**, April 19, the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death. **Primrose League**, a Conservative association, founded by Lady Randolph Churchill in 1881.

primulin (prīm-ū-lin) *n.* a crystallizable substance, extracted from root of cowslip.

primum-mobile (prīm-mob-i-lē) *n.* [L.] first cause of motion; in the Ptolemaic system, the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to give motion to all the others.

primus (prī-mus) *a.* [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal church, the head bishop.

prince (prins) *n.* [L. *princeps*, fr. *primus*, first, and *capere*, take] a sovereign; a monarch;

the son of a sovereign; a person of rank next to a sovereign; a title of nobility; a chief or ruler; the leading spirit of any body; —*v.t.* to play the prince: to assume dignity. **Prince of Peace, Christ. Prince of Wales**, the heir-apparent to the British throne. **Princeroyal**, the eldest son of a sovereign. **Prince's feather**, a beautiful garden annual.

princedom (prins-dum) *n.* the jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.

princekin (prins-kin) *n.* a small or petty prince.

princelike (prins-lik) *a.* becoming a prince; noble; munificent.

princeliness (prins-li-nes) *n.* quality of being princely.

princely (prins-li) *a.* of, or relating to, a prince; regal; of highest rank or authority; noble; resembling or becoming a prince; of great wealth or magnificence; —*adv.* in a princelike manner.

princess (prīn-sēs) *n.* a female prince: the daughter of a king; the consort of a prince. **Princess-royal**, eldest daughter of a sovereign.

princified (prīn-si-fid) *a.* characterized by pompous airs.

principal (prīn-si-pal) *n.* [L. *principalis*] highest in rank, authority, character, or importance; most considerable; chief; —*n.* a chief or head; one that takes the lead; one that exercises chief authority; the head of a university or college; the chief actor in a crime; a chief obligor or debtor; one that employs another to act for him; a capital sum of money placed out at interest; an organ stop.

principality (prīn-si-pal-i-ti) *n.* sovereignty; supreme power; a prince; one invested with sovereignty; the territory of a prince.

principally (prīn-si-pal-i) *adv.* in the chief respect; above all; mainly.

principalness (prīn-si-pal-nes) *n.* state of being principal.

principalship (prīn-si-pal-ship) *n.* office or dignity of a principal.

principient (prīn-sip-i-ant) *a.* relating to beginnings; —*n.* a beginner; a tyro.

principle (prīn-si-pl) *n.* [L. *principleum*, beginning, fr. *princeps*, a chief] a source or origin; that from which anything proceeds; an original faculty or endowment of the soul; a fundamental truth or tenet; an elementary proposition; a settled rule of action; a right rule of conduct; an element; —*v.t.* to establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill.

prink (prīnk) *v.t.* [*prank*] to dress to ostentation; —*v.i.* to dress for show; to strut.

print (prīnt) *v.t.* [O.F. *empreindre*, fr. L. *in* and *primere*, press] to press or impress; to stamp; to form characters, etc., by pressure; to imprint; to reproduce, as copies from types or plates; to publish; —*v.i.* to use, or practise, the art of typography; to publish a book; —*n.* a mark made by impression or by pressure; a stamp or impression; a stamped likeness; engraving; a printed sheet of news; newspaper; a fabric figured by stamping; calico; that which impresses its form on anything; a mould or cast. **Print-seller**, a dealer in prints and engravings. **Print-shop**, a shop where prints are kept for sale. **Print-works**, manufactory for printing cottons, calicoes, etc. **In print**, in a printed form; in stock. **Out of print**, used when all copies of a book are sold.

printer (prīn-ter) *n.* one that prints, esp. one that prints books, newspapers, etc. **Printer's devil**, a message-boy in a printing office.

printing (prīn-ting) *n.* act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; typography. **Printing-press**, a press for printing books, newspapers, etc.

printless (prīn-tes) *a.* bearing or leaving no impression.

prior (prī-ur) *a.* [L., former, superior] preceding; anterior; former; previous; —*n.* the superior of a priory; one next in dignity to an abbot.

priorate (prī-ur-āt) *n.* government by a prior; office, or term of office, of a prior.

prioress (prī-ur-es) *n.* a female superior of a convent of nuns.

priority (prī-ur-i-ti) *n.* state of being antecedent in time; precedence in place or dignity.

priorship (pri-ur-ship) *n.* the state or office of prior.

priory (pri-ur-i) *n.* a religious house, the head of which was a prior or prioress.

prisage (pri-zij) *n.* [F. *prise*, taking] a former custom duty on wine; the share of merchandise, taken as lawful prize at sea, which belongs to the king.

prize (priz) *n.* and *v.* See *prize*.

prism (prizm) *n.* [G. *prisma*] a solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

prismatic, prismati-
cal (priz-mat'ik, i-kal) *a.* resembling, or related to, a prism; separated or distributed by a prism.

prismatically (priz-mat'i-kal-i) *adv.* in form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

prismatoid, prismoid (priz'ma-toid, -moid) *n.* [G. *eidos*, form] a prism-like solid.

prismatoidal, prismoidal (priz-matoid' dal, -mol'dal) *a.* in the form of a prismatoid.

prismy (priz-mi) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a prism; prismatic.

prison (priz-n) *n.* [F. fr. L. *prehensio*, seizing, fr. *prehendere*, seize] a building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals; a jail; any place of confinement or restraint;—*v.t.* to shut up in a prison; to restrain from liberty.

prisoner (priz-ner) *n.* one under arrest or in custody; one confined in a prison or jail; one taken in war; a captive; one whose liberty is restrained. **Prisoner's base**, a children's game.

pristav (pris'tav) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian official.

pristine (pris'tin) *a.* [L.] belonging to the earliest time; original; first; primitive.

pritheo (pri-thē) a corruption of *I pray thee*.

privacy (pri-vā-si, silvā-si) *n.* a state of being in retirement; solitude; a place of seclusion; retirement; secrecy.

private (pri-vat) *a.* [L. *privare*, pp. *privatus*, deprive, fr. *privus*, single] belonging to an individual; peculiar; personal; individual; sequestered from company; secluded; not publicly known; secret; having no official rank;—*n.* a common soldier.

privateer (pri-va-tēr) *n.* an armed private vessel carrying a commission or letters of marque; the commander of a privateer;—*v.i.* to cruise in a privateer.

privateering (pri-va-tēr-ing) *n.* plundering an enemy's ships by privateers.

privately (pri-vat-li) *adv.* in a secret manner; not openly or publicly; in a manner affecting an individual.

privateness (pri-vat-nes) *n.* secrecy; privacy; seclusion; retirement.

privation (pri-vā-shun) *n.* act of depriving of office; degradation in rank; state of being deprived, esp. of something required; destitution.

privative (pri-va-tiv) *a.* causing privation; consisting in the absence of something; denoting negation;—*n.* that which derives its character from, or of which the essence is, the absence of something; a prefix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a contrary sense.

privatively (pri-va-tiv-li) *adv.* in a privative manner.

privet (priv-et) *n.* [O.F. *prim*, sharp] an ornamental shrub, much used in hedges.

privilege (priv-i-li) *n.* [L. fr. *privus*, private, and *lex, legis*, law] a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favour; a right or immunity enjoyed by one or more, not by all; prerogative; franchise;—*v.t.* to grant some particular right or exemption to; to exempt. **Breach of privilege**, violation of the rights of members of legislative assemblies. **Writ of privilege**, writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

privileged (priv'i-lid) *a.* enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.

privily (priv'i-li) *adv.* [*privy*] privately; secretly.

privy (priv'i-ti) *n.* private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; a bond of union between parties.

privy (priv-i) *a.* [L. *privatus*, private] pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; private; not public; secret; appropriated to retirement; secretly cognizant; admitted to the knowledge of a secret;—*n.* a partaker; a person having an interest in anything; a necessary house. **Privy-chamber**, a private apartment in a royal residence. **Privy-council**, a number of distinguished persons selected by a sovereign to form a body of advisers. **Privy-councillor**, a member of privy council. **Privy-purse**, the income set apart for the sovereign's personal use. **Privy-seal**, the seal that the sovereign uses in grants, etc.; the cabinet minister that holds the privy-seal.

prize (priz) *n.* [F. fr. L. *prehendere*, to grasp] a lever; the hold of a lever;—*v.t.* to raise with a lever; to pry.

prize (priz) *n.* [F. *prise*, fr. L. *prehendere*, seize] anything captured during war, esp. a captured vessel; anything offered or carried off as the award of a contest; that which is won in a lottery; anything worth striving for; an advantage or privilege;—*v.t.* to set or estimate the value of; to rate; to value highly; to esteem. **Prize-court**, a court that adjudicates on captures made at sea. **Prize-fight**, a boxing-match for a prize. **Prize-fighter**, a professed boxer. **Prize-fighting**, professional boxing. **Prize-money**, the share accruing to each captor from the proceeds of captured vessels, stores, etc. **Prize-ring**, an open space, fenced off with ropes, for pugilistic combat; the practice of boxing.

prizeman (priz-man) *n.* winner of a prize.

prizer (priz-er) *n.* one that estimates the value of a thing; an appraiser.

proa (prō-a) *n.* [Malay] a long, narrow, sail canoe, noted for its speed (used in the regions of the trade-winds).

probabiliorism (prob-a-bil'yur-izm) *n.* the Roman Catholic doctrine, that of two probable opinions, one must act according to the more probable.

probabiliorist (prob-a-bil'yur-ist) *n.* an advocate of probabiliorism.

probabilism (prob-a-bil-izm) *n.* the Roman Catholic doctrine, that of two probable opinions, one may follow the particular one favourable to one's inclination.

probabilist (prob-a-bil-ist) *n.* an advocate of probabilism; one that holds that faith and practice depend on probability.

probability (prob-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being probable; likelihood; something probable; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth; ratio of the number of favourable chances to the whole number of chances.

probable (prob'ə-bl) *a.* [L. *probabilis*, fr. *probare*, try, prove] having more evidence for than against; likely; giving ground for belief.

probably (prob'ə-bli) *adv.* with appearance of truth; in likelihood; likely.

probang (prō-bang) *n.* [*probe*] a slender rod of whalebone, with a sponge at the end, for insertion into the throat.

probate (prō-bat) *n.* [L. *probare*, pp. *probatus*, prove] official proof, esp. proof that an instrument purporting to be the last will of the deceased is genuine; right or jurisdiction of proving wills;—*a.* pertaining to probate. **Probate-duty**, a government tax on property passing by will.

probation (prō-bā-shun) *n.* act of proving; proof; evidence; trial; examination; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, character, qualification, or the like; trial of clergymen previous to admission to charge; the period of novitiate before entrance into a monastic or conventual life; moral trial; one's actions as a test of one's personal qualities.

probational (prō-bā-shun-al) *a.* serving for trial.

probationary (prō-bā-shun-a-ri) *a.* relating to probation; probational.

probationer (prō-bā'shun-er) *n.* one that is undergoing probation; a novice; in Scotland, one licensed to preach the gospel, but not ordained to a charge.

probationership (prō-bā'shun-er-ship) *n.* state of a probationer.

probative (prō-bā-tiv) *a.* serving for trial or proof.

probator (prō-bā-tur) *n.* an examiner.

probatory (prō-bā-tu-ri) *a.* pertaining to, or serving for, trial or proof.

probe (prōb) *n.* [*L. probare*, to test] an instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, etc. or cavity, etc.; —*v.t.* to examine, as a wound, ulcer, etc., by the use of an instrument thrust into the part; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into; to search to the bottom.

probity (prōb-i-ti) *n.* [*L. probitas*, fr. *probus*, good, honest] tried virtue or integrity; rectitude.

problem (prōb-lem) *n.* [*G. fr. pro*, before, and *ballein*, throw] a question proposed for solution; a matter difficult of solution or settlement; [*Math.*] a proposition to be wrought out and demonstrated.

problematic, problematical (prōb-ik, -i-kal) *a.* having the nature of a problem; questionable; uncertain; disputable; doubtful.

problematically (prōb-le-mat-i-kal-i) *adv.* doubtfully; dubiously.

proboscitate (prō-bos'i-dat) *a.* having a proboscis.

proboscidean (prō-bos'id-e-an) *a.* having a proboscis; pertaining to the Proboscidea; —*n.* an animal with a long, flexible trunk, as the elephant.

proboscis (prō-bos'is) *n.* [*G. pro*, before, and *boskein*, feed, graze] an extensible hollow tube projecting from the head of the elephant and other animals; a snout; a trunk. The proboscis of insects is usually a horny tube, formed by the modified jaws.

procacious (prō-kā'shu-s) *a.* [*L. procax, procacis*, fr. *procare*, ask] pert; saucy.

procacity (prō-kas'i-ti) *n.* petulance; pertness.

procardium (prō-kār-di-um) *n.* [*G. pro*, before, and *kardia*, heart] the pit of the stomach.

procarp (prō-kārp) *n.* [*G. karpos*, fruit] a female sexual organ in certain algae and fungi.

procedure (prō-sē-dūr) *n.* manner of proceeding; a step taken; an act performed; course; conduct; method of conducting judicial business.

proceed (prō-sēd') *v.i.* [*L. pro*, forward, and *cedere*, move, go] to move, pass, or go forward or onward; to pass from a stated point or topic to another; to come forth, as from a source; to issue; to make progress; to advance; to act by method; to commence and carry on a legal process; to prosecute.

proceeder (prō-sē-der) *n.* one that proceeds or makes progress.

proceeding (prō-sē-ding) *n.* act of going forward; advance; movement or process; a measure or step taken; transaction; —*pl.* the several steps or methods of prosecuting a charge, claim, etc. [*Law*]; record of business done by a society.

proceeds (prō-sēdz) *n.pl.* produce; yield; sum realized by a sale.

proceleusmatic (prō-sē-lus-mat'ik) *a.* [*G. keleuētēn*, to order] inciting; encouraging; pertaining to a metrical foot of four short syllables.

procellarian (prō-sē-lā-ri-an) *a.* [*L. procella, storm*] pertaining or related to the petrels; —*n.* a petrel.

procerite (prō-sē-rit) *n.* [*G. pro*, before, and *keras*, horn] a filament of many joints terminating the feeler, as of a lobster.

procerity (prō-sē-ri-ti) *n.* height; loftiness.

procerous (prō-sē-rus) *a.* [*L. procerus*] tall, as a bird.

process (prō-sēs) *n.* [*L. procedere, pp. processus, proceed*] act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; advance; series of actions or experiments; operations; series of motions or changes, as of growth or decay; course, as of time; [*Anat.*] a projecting part or growth; protuberance; method or manner of action; [*Law*] the whole course of proceedings in a cause.

procession (pru-sesh-un) *n.* act of proceeding; regular, orderly, or ceremonious, progress; a ceremonious train of individuals advancing in order.

processional (pru-sesh-un-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession.

processionalist (pru-sesh-un-əl-ist) *n.* a processionist.

processionally (pru-sesh-un-əl-i) *adv.* in ceremonious march.

processionary (pru-sesh-un-ə-ri) *a.* consisting or moving in a procession.

processionist (pru-sesh-un-ist) *n.* one that takes part in a procession.

procès-verbal (prō-sā-ver-bāl) *n.* [*F.*] an authentic minute of an official act; statement of facts [*French Law*].

prochronizm (prō-krun-izm) *n.* [*G. pro*, before, and *chronos*, time] an error consisting in antedating.

procidence (prō-si-dens) *n.* a falling down; a prolapsus.

procident (prō-si-dent) *a.* [*L. procidere, ppr. procidentis, procidentis*, fr. *pro*, before, and *cadere*, fall] falling; fallen; affected by prolapsus.

proclaim (prō-klām') *v.t.* [*L. pro*, before, and *clamare*, to cry] to make conspicuously known by public announcement; to publish; to promulgate; to declare.

proclaimer (prō-klā-mer) *n.* one that proclaims or publishes.

proclamation (prō-klā-mā'shun) *n.* act of publishing abroad; official or published ordinance.

proclivity (prō-kliv-i-ti) *n.* inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency; readiness; facility.

proclivous (prō-kliv-us) *a.* [*L. clivus*, slope] inclined; slanting.

procelian, procelous (prō-sē-li-an, -lus) *a.* [*G. koilos*, hollow] hollowed in front, as a vertebra; having procelian vertebrae, as a crocodile.

proconsul (prō-kon-sul) *n.* a Roman officer that discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul.

proconsular (prō-kon-sū-lar) *a.* pertaining to a proconsul; under the government of a proconsul.

proconsulship (prō-kon-sul-ship) *n.* the office, or term of office, of a proconsul. Also *proconsulate*.

procrastinate (prō-kras'ti-nāt) *v.t.* [*L. crastinus*, of to-morrow, fr. *cras*, to-morrow] to put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer to a future time; —*v.i.* to delay; to be dilatory.

procrastination (prō-kras-ti-nā'shun) *n.* a putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

procrastinator (prō-kras-ti-nā-tur) *n.* one that procrastinates.

procrastinatory (prō-kras-ti-nā-tu-ri) *a.* pertaining to procrastination; dilatory.

procreant (prō-kre-ant) *a.* generating; producing.

procreate (prō-kre-āt) *v.t.* to beget; to generate; to engender.



Structure of an elephant's proboscis.

1. Proboscis or trunk of the Indian elephant, with the skin removed to show the arrangement of muscles and tendons. 2. Cross-section of a proboscis, showing the position of the nasal tubes and the internal arrangement of muscles and tendons.

procreation (prō-kre-ā-'shun) *n.* act of begetting; generation of young; production.

procreative (prō-kre-ā-'tiv) *a.* generative; having the power to beget.

procreativeness (prō-kre-ā-'tiv-nes) *n.* the power of begetting or producing.

procreator (prō-'kre-ā-'tar) *n.* one that begets; a generator; a sire.

Procrustean (prō-'krus-tē-'an) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, Procrustes, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model.

proctor (prōk-'tur) *n.* [*L. procurator*] one that is employed to manage the affairs of another, esp. in an admiralty or ecclesiastical court; an officer in a college that enforces obedience to the regulations.

proctorage (prōk-'tur-ij) *n.* management by a proctor; superintendence.

proctorial (prōk-'tō-ri-'al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a proctor.

proctorship (prōk-'tur-'ship) *n.* office or dignity of a proctor.

procumbent (prō-'kum-'bent) *a.* [*L. procumbere*, *ppr. procumbens, procumbentis*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *cumbere*, to recline] lying down, or on the face; [*Bot.*] prone; trailing; prostrate.

procurable (pru-'kūr-ā-'bl) *a.* capable of being procured.

procuracy (prōk-'ūr-ā-'si) *n.* management of an affair for another.

procuration (prōk-'ūr-rā-'shun) *n.* the act of procuring, as girls for immoral purposes; management of another's affairs; the instrument empowering a person to transact the affairs of another; a sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, as an equivalent to that formerly due for visitations. **Procuration-money**, money taken by procurators, etc., when they effect a loan.

procurator (prōk-'ūr-rā-'tur) *n.* one that manages another's affairs; a governor of a province under the emperors of Rome; one that had the management of the revenue. **Procurator-fiscal**, in Scotland, a public prosecutor.

procuratorial (prōk-'ūr-rā-'tō-ri-'al) *a.* pertaining to, or performed by, a procurator.

procuratorship (prōk-'ūr-rā-'tur-'ship) *n.* office of a procurator.

procuratory (prōk-'ūr-rā-'tur-ij) *a.* pertaining to procuration; —*n.* an instrument authorizing procuration.

procure (pru-'kūr) *v.t.* [*L. pro*, for, and *curare*, take care, fr. *cura*, care] to bring into possession; to acquire or provide; to contrive and effect; to bring about; —*v.i.* to pimp.

procurement (pru-'kūr-'ment) *n.* act of procuring; obtainment; agency.

procurer (pru-'kūr-'er) *n.* one that procures or obtains; a pimp; a pander.

procuress (pru-'kūr-'res, prōk-'ūr-'res) *n.* a female procurer.

procurive (prō-'kūr-'siv) *a.* running forward.

Procyon (prō-'si-'on) *n.* [*G. kuōn*, dog] principal star of constellation Canis Minor; a genus of mammals, including the racoons.

prod (prōd) *n.* [*Scand.*] a pointed instrument; goad;awl; a prick or punch; —*v.t.* to thrust some prod into; to pierce; to prick.

prodigal (prōd-'i-'gal) *a.* [*L. prodigius*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *agere*, to drive] given to extravagant expenditure; recklessly profuse; wasteful; lavish; —*n.* one that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a spendthrift.

prodigality (prōd-'i-'gal-'i-'ti) *n.* quality of being prodigal.

prodigally (prōd-'i-'gal-'i) *adv.* in a prodigal manner.

prodigate (prōd-'i-'gāt) *v.t.* to spend lavishly or recklessly.

prodigious (pru-'dij-'us) *a.* enormous in size, quantity, extent, or the like; monstrous; wonderful; extraordinary; extreme.

prodigiously (pru-'dij-'us-'li) *adv.* in a prodigious manner.

prodigiousness (pru-'dij-'us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being prodigious; enormousness.

prodigy (prōd-'i-'ji) *n.* [*L. prodigium*, portent, token] something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent; anything wonderful or astonishing; miracle; marvel; monster.

produce (pru-'dūs) *v.t.* [*L. ducere*, to lead] to bring into view; to exhibit; to bring forth; to generate; to yield; to cause; to effect; to form or fashion; to manufacture; to yield, as interest; to lengthen out; to prolong; to extend; —(prōd-'ūs) *n.* that which is produced; product; agricultural products.

producer (pru-'dū-'ser) *n.* one that, or that which, produces or brings forth.

producibility (pru-'dū-'si-'bil-'i-'ti) *n.* quality of being producible.

producible (pru-'dū-'si-'bl) *a.* capable of being produced.

producibleness (pru-'dū-'si-'bl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being producible.

product (prōd-'ukt) *n.* [*L. producere*, *pp. productus*] that which is produced, brought forth, or effected; fruit, whether of growth or labour; the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers or quantities.

productile (pru-'duk-'til) *a.* capable of being extended or prolonged.

production (pru-'duk-'shun) *n.* act of producing; thing produced; fruit of labour; composition; a lengthening out.

productive (pru-'duk-'tiv) *a.* having the quality or power of producing; producing good crops; fertile.

productively (pru-'duk-'tiv-'li) *adv.* by process of production; abundantly.

productiveness (pru-'duk-'tiv-'nes) *n.* quality of being productive.

proem (prō-'em) *n.* [*L. prooemium*, fr. *G. pro*, before, and *omos*, way, road] preface; introduction; prelude.

proemial (prō-'em-'i-'al) *a.* introductory; prefatory.

proemptosis (prō-'emp-'tō-'sis) *n.* [*G. en*, in, and *πτειν*, to fall] the addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon's happening a day too soon.

profanation (prōf-'ā-'nā-'shun) *n.* act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

profane (pru-'fān) *a.* [*L. pro*, outside, and *fanum*, temple] irreverent to sacred things; impious; unholy; blasphemous; not sacred; secular; not consecrated; common; unclean; taking God's name in vain; —*v.t.* to treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; to put to a wrong or unworthy use; to desecrate; to pollute; to defile.

profanely (pru-'fān-'li) *adv.* in a profane manner.

profaneness (pru-'fān-'nes) *n.* quality or character of being profane.

profaner (pru-'fā-'ner) *n.* one that treats sacred things with irreverence; polluter; defiler.

profanity (pru-'fān-'i-'ti) *n.* profaneness; any profane act or word.

profess (pru-'fes) *v.t.* [*L. profiteri*, *pp. professus*, to avow, fr. *pro*, before, forward, and *feri*, speak] to make open declaration of; to confess publicly; to affirm belief in, or adherence to; to make pretence to; to pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in; —*v.i.* to declare solemnly, or in strong terms.

professed (pru-'fes-'t) *a.* avowed; pledged by profession.

professedly (pru-'fes-'ed-'li) *adv.* by profession; by avowal.

profession (pru-'fesh-'un) *n.* act of professing; open declaration; public avowal; that which one professes; a declaration; occupation; calling; such a vocation as requires a previous college education; the collective body of persons engaged in a calling; act of taking a religious or monastic vow.

professional (pru-'fesh-'un-'al) *a.* pertaining to a profession or calling; being by profession; engaged in for money; —*n.* one that makes one's living by an art or amusement.

professionalism (pru-fesh'-un-al-izm) *n.* the qualities or practices of professional persons; *esp.* said of sports.

professionally (pru-fesh'-un-al-i) *adv.* by profession or calling.

professor (pru-fes'-ur) *n.* one that makes profession of one's sentiments, beliefs, or views; a public teacher of any science or branch of learning, *esp.* in a university; one that exhibits skill and dexterity for pay, as in legerdemain, acrobaticism, etc.; an empirical practitioner in medicine, etc.

professorate, professoriate (pru-fes'-ur-āt, -fe-sō'-ri-āt) *n.* professorship; term of office of a professor; body of professors in a college or university.

professorial (pru-fe-sō'-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to a professor.

professorially (pru-fe-sō'-ri-āl-i) *adv.* as becomes a professor.

professorship (pru-fes'-ur-ship) *n.* office of a professor or public teacher.

proffer (prof'-er) *v.t.* [L. *pro*, forward, and *ferre*, bring] to offer for acceptance;—*n.* an offer made; something proposed for acceptance.

profferer (prof'-er-er) *n.* one that proffers.

proficiency, proficiencies (pru-fish'-ens, -en-si) *n.* state of being proficient.

proficient (pru-fish'-ent) *a.* [L. *proficere*, *pp.* *proficiens*, *proficientis*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *facere*, make] well advanced in any business or branch of knowledge; well-skilled; versed;—*n.* one that is proficient; an expert; adept.

proficiently (pru-fish'-ent-li) *adv.* in a proficient manner; by proficiency.

profile (prō'-fil, prō'-fil) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pro* and *filum*, thread] an outline or contour; a head, or portrait, represented in a side view;—*v.t.* to draw the outline of; to exhibit the features, or contour, in a side view.

profilist (prō'-fel-ist, prō'-fil-ist) *n.* one that profiles.

profilograph (prō'-fēl-u-graf) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] a self-recording machine, for registering the profile of the ground it traverses.

profit (prof'-it) *n.* [F. fr. L. *proficere*, *pp.* *profectus*, to advance, fr. *pro*, forward, and *facere*, make] benefit; advantage; gain, or good; acquisition beyond expenditure; pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation; valuable results; emolument;—*v.t.* to be of service to; to improve; to advance;—*v.i.* to gain advantage; to make improvement; to grow richer; to bring good.

profitable (prof'-i-tā-bl) *a.* yielding, or bringing, profit or gain; lucrative; advantageous; serviceable.

profitableness (prof'-i-tā-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being profitable.

profitably (prof'-i-tā-bli) *adv.* in a profitable manner.

profitless (prof'-it-less) *a.* void of profit, gain, or advantage.

profligacy (prof'-il-gā-si) *n.* condition or quality of being profligate; a very vicious course of life.

profligate (prof'-il-gat) *a.* [L. *profligare*, *pp.* *profligatus*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *figere*, strike] abandoned to vice; shamelessly immoral or vicious; dissolute; depraved;—*n.* a profligate or abandoned person.

profligately (prof'-il-gat-li) *adv.* in a profligate manner.

profligateness (prof'-il-gat-nes) *n.* profligacy.

profound (pro-found) *a.* [L. *pro*, forward, and *fundus*, bottom] descending far below the surface; low bending; exhibiting or expressing deep humility; humble; characterized by intensity; deeply felt; intellectually deep;—*n.* an abyss, *esp.* the sea; the ocean.

profoundly (pro-found-li) *adv.* in a profound manner; deeply; with deep penetration or knowledge.

profoundness (pro-found-nes) *n.* profundity; depth.

profundity (pro-fun-di-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being profound; depth of place, knowledge, feeling, etc.

profuse (pro-fus') *a.* [L. *profusus*, fr. *pro*, forth, and *fundere*, pour] giving without stint; extravagant; prodigal; superabundant; exuberant; copious.

profusely (pro-fūs-li) *adv.* in a profuse manner.

profuseness (pro-fūs-nes) *n.* extravagant expenditure; profusion.

profusion (pro-fū-zhun) *n.* prodigality; rich abundance; exuberant plenty.

prog (prog) *v.i.* [W.] to wander about and beg; to flich;—*n.* victuals sought by begging; food; one that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

progenitor (prō'-jen-i-tur) *n.* an ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

progeniture (prō'-jen-i-tūr) *n.* begetting, or birth.

progeny (prō'-e-ni) *n.* [O.F. *progenie*, fr. L. *pro*, forth, and *genus*, kin] descendants of the human kind, or offspring of lower animals; children.

proglottid, proglottis (prō'-glōt-tid, -is) *n.* [G. *glōtia*, tongue] a detached sexually mature segment, as of a tapeworm.

prognathic (prog-nath'-ik) *a.* [G. *gnathos*, jaw] having projecting jaws.

prognathism (prog-na-thizm) *n.* quality of being prognathic.

prognosis (prog-nō-sis) *n.* [G. *gignōskein*, know] a forecast; act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms.

prognostic (prog-nōs-tik) *a.* indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing;—*n.* a prognostic sign; omen; a prediction.

prognosticable (prog-nōs-ti-ka-bl) *a.* such as may be prognosticated.

prognosticate (prog-nōs-ti-kāt) *v.t.* to foreshow; to foretell from present appearances; to predict; to prophesy.

prognostication (prog-nōs-ti-kā-shun) *n.* act of prognosticating; a foretoken; previous sign.

prognosticator (prog-nōs-ti-kā-tur) *n.* one that prognosticates.

programme (prō'-gram) *n.* [G. fr. *pro*, before, and *gramma*, writing, fr. *graphein*, write] an outline, or printed statement, of the intended proceedings in public ceremonies or entertainments; outline of future procedure. **Programme music**, music suggesting a series of scenes or incidents.

progress (prō'-gres, prog-res) *n.* [L. *progrēdi*, *pp.* *progressus*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *gradī*, to walk] a moving or going forward; advancement; course; passage onwards; growth; intellectual advancement; improvement; a circuit; a journey of state;—(prō'-gres) *v.i.* to move forward; to advance; to make improvement; to go on in the same course; to proceed.

progression (pro-gresh-un) *n.* act of moving forward; motion onward; course; passage; intellectual advance or improvement; [Mus.] a regular succession of chords, or movement of the parts in harmony. **Arithmetical progression**, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal difference. **Geometrical progression**, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios.

progressional (pro-gresh-un-āl) *a.* tending or relating to progress.

progressionist (pro-gresh-un-ist) *n.* one that maintains that animals and plants were gradually evolved from one simple organism.

progressist (pro-gres-ist, prog-res-ist) *n.* one that advocates progress in politics.

progressive (pro-gres-iv) *a.* moving forward; advancing; evincing progress; improving; favouring progress.

progressively (pro-gres-iv-li) *adv.* in a progressive manner.

progressiveness (pro-gres-iv-nes) *n.* state or quality of being progressive; state of improvement.

prohibit (prō'-hib-īt) *v.t.* [L. *pro*, before, and *habere*, have] to forbid; to interdict by authority; to hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

prohibiter (prō'-hib-i-ter) *n.* one that prohibits or forbids.

prohibition (prō-hi-bish'un) *n.* act of forbidding or interdicting; interdict; interdiction of sale of intoxicating drinks.

prohibitionist (prō-hi-bish-un-ist) *n.* one in favour of prohibition, *esp.* of the sale of alcoholic liquors.

prohibitive, prohibitory (prō-hib'i-tiv, -tu-ri) *a.* tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; implying prohibition.

project (prō-jekt') *v.t.* [*L. proficere, pp. projectus, fr. pro, forward, and jacere, throw*] to throw out; to cast forward; to scheme; to devise; to draw or exhibit;—*v.i.* to shoot forward; to jut;—(prō-jekt') *n.* that which is projected or designed; an idle scheme; a design not practicable.

projectile (prō-jekt'il) *a.* impelling forward; given by impulse; impelled forward;—*n.* a body projected or impelled by force, *esp.* through the air; a ball, shot, etc., as from cannon;—*pl.* that part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, etc., of bodies thrown by an impelling force above the earth.

projection (prō-jekt-shun) *n.* act of throwing or shooting forward; a part jutting out, as of a building; act of scheming; representation; delineation, *esp.* representation on a perspective plane; the representation on a plane of a curved surface or sphere, as in Mercator's projection of the globe. **Gnomonic projection**, perspective projection from centre of a sphere. **Orthographic projection**, perspective projection from a point at infinite distance. **Stereographic projection**, perspective projection from a point on surface of sphere.

projective (prō-jekt'iv) *a.* produced by projection.

projector (prō-jekt'tur) *n.* one that forms a scheme or design; a lens for projecting a beam of light.

projecture (prō-jekt'tūr) *n.* a projecting or jutting out.

projet (prō-zhā') *n.* [*F.*] scheme; design, *esp.* draft of a proposed treaty in international law.

prolapse (prō-laps') *n.* prolapsus;—*v.i.* to fall down or out.

prolapseus (prō-lap'sus) *n.* [*L. prolabi, pp. prolapsus, fall or slide forward*] the falling down of a part from its normal position, as of the uterus or rectum.

prolate (prō-lāt) *a.* [*L. ferre, pp. latus, bring*] elongated in one direction.

proleg (prō-leg) *n.* [*L. pro, for*] the fleshy prominence which represents a leg in the hinder segments of caterpillars.

prolegomena (prō-le-gom'e-na) *n.pl.* [*G. fr. pro, before, and legein, say*] preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise.

prolegomenous (prō-le-gom'e-nus) *a.* preliminary; introductory; addicted to making long prolegomena.

prolepsis (prō-lep-sis) *n.* [*G.*, a taking beforehand, *fr. lambanein, take*] a figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented; an error in chronology when an event is antedated.

proleptic, proleptical (prō-lep'tik, -tikal) *a.* pertaining to prolepsis; antecedent; anticipating the usual time; axiomatic.

proleptically (prō-lep'ti-kal-l) *adv.* by way of anticipation.

proletaire (prō-le-tār) *n.* [*Fr. fr. L. proletarius, in ancient Rome a citizen that served the state by the help of his children only, fr. proles, offspring*] a proletarian.

proletarian (prō-lē-tā-ri-an) *a.* belonging to the commonalty; mean; vulgar;—*n.* one of the lowest class of a community; one without capital.

proletarianism (prō-le-tā-ri-an-izm) *n.* condition of the proletarians.

proletariat, proletariate (prō-le-tā-ri-āt, -āt) *n.* proletarians in general; the poorer classes.

proletary (prō-le-tā-ri) *a.* and *n.* proletarian.

prolicide (prō-li-sid) *n.* [*L. proles and caedere, kill*] crime of killing one's offspring.

proliferate (prō-lif-u-rāt) *v.t.* to bear;—*v.i.* to reproduce; to develop generative zooids.

proliferous (prō-lif-u-rus) *a.* [*L. ferre, bear*] bearing offspring, as a flower; developing another.

proliferously (prō-lif'e-rus-li) *adv.* in a proliferous manner.

prolific (prō-lif-ik) *a.* [*L. facere, make*] producing young or fruit; generative; fruitful; productive; serving to produce; fruitful of results; active.

prolifically (prō-lif-ik-al-l) *adv.* in a prolific manner; fruitfully.

prolification (prō-lif-i-kā-shun) *n.* generation of young animals or plants; state of being proliferous.

prolificness (prō-lif-ik-nes) *n.* the state of being prolific.

proligerous (prō-lif-er-us) *a.* [*L. gerere, bear*] germinating; proliferous.

prolix (prō-lik) *a.* [*L. prolixus, extended*] extending to a great length; indulging in protracted discourse; diffuse; tedious; wearisome.

prolixity (prō-lik-si-ti) *n.* state of being prolix; minute detail.

prolixly (prō-lik-si-l) *adv.* in a prolix manner; at great length.

prolixness (prō-lik-si-nes) *n.* quality of being prolix; prolixity.

prolocutor (prō-lok'ū-tur) *n.* [*L. pro, before, for, and loqui, pp. locutus, speak*] the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

prolocutorship (prō-lok'ū-tur-ship) *n.* the office or station of a prolocutor.

prologue (prō-log) *n.* [*G. prologos, fr. pro, before, and legein, say*] the preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, *esp.* the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance begins;—*v.t.* to introduce with a formal preface.

prolong (prō-long) *v.t.* [*F. prolonger, fr. L. pro, forth, and longus, long*] to lengthen in time; to put off to a distant time; to extend in space or length; to protract.

prolongation (prō-long-gā-shun) *n.* act of lengthening in time or space; a part prolonged; extension of time by delay or postponement.

prolonger (prō-long'er) *n.* one that, or that which, lengthens.

prolusion (prō-lū-zhun) *n.* [*L. fr. pro, before, and ludere, pp. lusus, play*] a prelude or introduction; a preparatory essay.

promenade (prom-e-nād' -nād') *n.* [*Fr. fr. L. pro, forward, and minare, drive, lead*] a walk for amusement or exercise; a place for walking;—*v.t.* to walk for amusement, exercise, or show. **Promenade concert**, a concert with promenading (or dancing) during the music.

promenader (prom-e-nā'der) *n.* one that promenades.

Promerops (prom'e-rops) *n.* [*G. pro, before, and merops, the bee-eater*] a genus of tennirostral passerine birds with very long tail.

Promethean (pru-mē-the-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Prometheus, fabled to have stolen fire from heaven and shown man its uses.

prominence, promi-

nency (prom'i-nens, -nen-si) *n.* state of standing out from the surface; projection; state of excelling others; conspicuousness; distinction.

prominent (prom'i-nent) *a.* [*L. prominere, pp. prominens, prominentis, jut out, fr. pro, forth, and minere, project*] standing out beyond a line or surface; jutting; protuberant; in full relief; eminent; distinguished above others; most visible or striking.

prominently (prom'i-nent-li) *adv.* in a prominent manner; eminently.

promiscuity (prom-is-kū-ti) *n.* promiscuousness; promiscuous sexual union.



Promerops.

promiscuous (pro-mis-kū-us) *a.* [L. fr. *pro* and *miscere*, to mix] mingled; consisting of particulars, or individuals, united at random or confusedly; common; indiscriminate; distributed, or applied, to all and sundry.

promiscuously (pro-mis-kū-us-li) *adv.* in a promiscuous manner; without order or distinction.

promiscuousness (pro-mis-kū-us-nes) *n.* state of being mixed without order or distinction.

promise (prom-is) *n.* [L. *pro*, forth, and *mittere*, *pp. missus*, send] a declaration, verbal or written, by which one binds one's self to do or forbear a specified act, *esp.* an engagement to do or give something for the benefit of another; that which affords expectation; ground of hope; prospective likelihood of future good, distinction, etc.; grant promised; fulfilment of what was promised;—*v.t.* to engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like; to afford reason to expect;—*v.i.* to give assurance by a promise; to afford hopes or expectations. **Breach of promise**, breaking of a matrimonial contract, rendering one liable for damages.

promisee (prom-i-sē) *n.* one to whom a promise is made.

promiser (prom-i-ser) *n.* one that promises.

promising (prom-i-sing) *a.* giving reasonable grounds of future good or distinction.

promisingly (prom-i-sing-li) *adv.* in a promising manner.

promisor (prom-i-sor) *n.* a promiser [Law].

promissory (prom-i-su-ri) *a.* containing a promise, or binding declaration, of something to be done or forborne. **Promissory note**, a written promise to pay to some person named, and at a time specified therein, a certain sum.

promontory (prom-un-tu-ri) *n.* [L. *pro*, before, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain] a high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland; a high cape.

promote (pro-mōt) *v.t.* [L. *pro*, forward, and *movere*, *pp. motus*, to move] to contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of, as anything valuable; to advance; to further or increase, as evil; to exalt in station, rank, or honour.

promoter (pro-mō-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, promotes; one that assists in getting up a joint-stock company.

promotion (pro-mō-shun) *n.* act of promoting; advancement; preferment; a higher station or official place.

promotive (pro-mō-tiv) *a.* tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage.

prompt (promt) *a.* [L. *promere*, *pp. promptus*, bring forward, fr. *pro*, forth, and *emere*, take] ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; quickly or readily given or performed; not dilatory; hasty; petulant;—*v.t.* to move or excite to action; to suggest to the mind, *esp.* to assist, as a speaker or a learner, when at a loss. **Prompt-book**, book for the use of a prompter.

prompter (prom-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, prompts, *esp.* one that assists speakers or actors in a play when at a loss.

prompting (prom-ting) *n.* act of a prompter; suggestion; incitement.

promptitude (prom-ti-tūd) *n.* readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; cheerful alacrity.

promptly (promt-li) *adv.* with promptitude.

promptness (promt-nes) *n.* promptitude; cheerful willingness.

promptuary (prom-tū-ā-ri) *n.* a magazine or repository.

prompture (prom-tūr) *n.* suggestion; instigation.

promulgate (pro-mul-gāt) *v.t.* [L.] to make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; to announce; to proclaim.

promulgation (pro-mul-gā-shun) *n.* act of promulgating; publication. open declaration.

promulgator (prom-ul-gā-tur) *n.* one that promulgates.

promulge (pro-mulj) *v.t.* to promulgate; to teach openly; to publish.

promulger (pro-mul-jer) *n.* a promulgator.

pronaos (prō-nā-os) *n.* [G. fr. *pro*, before, and *naos*, temple] an open space in front of a temple.

pronate (prō-nāt) *v.t.* to turn the palm of the hand downwards.

pronation (prō-nā-shun) *n.* act of pronating; position of forearm when palm is pronated.

pronator (prō-nā-tur) *n.* a muscle of the forearm which assists in pronating.

prone (prōn) *a.* [L. *pronus*, *cf.* G. *prōnēs*] bending forward; inclined; lying with face downward; running downward; sloping; declivous; inclined; disposed (usually in an ill sense).

pronely (prōn-li) *adv.* in a prone manner or position.

proneness (prōn-nes) *n.* state of being prone.

prong (prong) *n.* [W.] a sharp-pointed instrument; the tine of a fork, or similar instrument; a pointed projection;—*v.t.* to stab with, or as with, a prong.

prongbuck (prōng-buk) *n.* the American antelope.

pronghorn (prōng-horn) *n.* prongbuck.

pronominal (pro-nom-i-nal) *a.* belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of a pronoun.

pronominally (pro-nom-i-nal-i) *adv.* in a pronominal manner.

pronoun (prō-noun) *n.* a part of speech that differs from a noun in naming by means of a reference.

pronounce (pro-nouns) *v.t.* [F. *prononcer*, fr. L. *pro*, forth, and *nuntiare*, announce] to utter articulately; to speak distinctly; to utter formally, officially, or solemnly; to speak rhetorically; to deliver; to declare or affirm;—*v.i.* to utter an opinion; to articulate.

pronounceable (pro-noun-sā-bl) *a.* capable of being pronounced or uttered.

pronounced (pro-nounst) *a.* strongly marked; decided.

pronouncement (pro-nouns-ment) *n.* a formal declaration.

pronouncer (pro-noun-ser) *n.* one that utters or declares.

pronouncing (pro-noun-sing) *a.* teaching or indicating pronunciation.

pronuncial (pro-nun-si-al) *a.* pertaining to pronunciation.

pronunciamento, pronuncia-

miento (prō-nun si-ā-men-tō, si-ā-mi-en-tō) *n.* a pronouncement; manifesto.

pronunciation (pro-nun-si-ā-shun) *n.* act of uttering with articulation; utterance; mode of uttering words distinctly; art or manner of uttering a discourse with propriety and gracefulness; delivery.

pronunciative (pro-nun-si-ā-tiv) *a.* of, or pertaining to, pronunciation.

pronunciator (pro-nun-si-ā-tur) *n.* one that pronounces.

pronunciatory (pro-nun-si-ā-tū-ri) *a.* pertaining to pronunciation.

proof (prōof) *n.* [F. *preuve*, a trial, fr. L. *probare*, prove] a test; trial; experiment; any process or operation to ascertain correctness, truths, or facts; evidence that convinces the mind and produces belief; evidence; argument; firmness of mind; constancy; stability; that which has been assayed or tested, as armour; impenetrability; the degree of strength in alcoholic spirits; a trial impression from type, an engraved plate, etc., taken for correction;—*a.* firm or successful in resisting; denoting alcoholic spirits of certain degree of strength. **Proof-plane**, a small insulated metal disc for carrying electricity. **Proof-sheet**, a printer's proof. **Proof-text**, a passage of Scripture adduced for proving a doctrine.

proofless (próof-les) *a.* wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; unproved.

prop (prop) *v.t.* [*cf.* D. *prop*, a stopple] to support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against; to sustain; to support;—*n.* that on which anything rests for support; stay; staff.

propædeutic (pró-pē-dū-tik) *a.* [*G. pro*, before, and *paidēuein*, teach] pertaining to propædantics;—*n.* (in *pl.*) knowledge preliminary to an art or science.

propædeutical (pró-pē-dū-ti-kal) *a.* propædeutic.

propagable (próp-a-gá-ble) *a.* capable of being propagated.

propaganda (próp-a-gan-dá) *n.* a society in Rome charged with the management of the R.C. missions; any organized society for diffusing particular doctrines, or for proselytizing.

propagandism (próp-a-gan-diz-m) *n.* art or practice of propagating tenets or principles; proselytism.

propagandist (próp-a-gan-dist) *n.* one that devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

propagate (próp-a-gát) *v.t.* [*L. propagare*, *pp. propagatus*, *fr. pro*, forth, and *pagere*, set] to continue or multiply by generation or successive production (applied to animals and plants); to spread or extend; to spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of;—*v.i.* to have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation.

propagation (próp-a-gá-shun) *n.* act of propagating; production; generation; extension; spread; diffusion; transmission, as of sound by waves.

propagative (próp-a-gá-tiv) *a.* serving to propagate.

propagator (próp-a-gá-tur) *n.* one that propagates.

propagatory (próp-a-gá-tu-ri) *a.* tending to propagate; reproductive.

propel (pró-pel) *v.t.* [*L. pro*, forward, and *pellere*, drive] to drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.

propellant (pró-pel-ant) *n.* that which propels.

propellent (pró-pel-ent) *a.* pushing forward.

propeller (pró-pel-er) *n.* one that, or that which, propels; a contrivance for propelling a steamboat, by the action of a revolving screw in the stern; a steamboat thus propelled.



Propellers.

propelment (pró-pel-ment) *n.* act of propelling; the driving mechanism in clocks, etc.

propense (pró-pens) *a.* [*L. pendere*, *pp. pensus*, hang] inclined; disposed either to good or evil; prone.

propensely (pró-pens-li) *adv.* with natural inclination.

propenseness (pró-pens-nes) *n.* state of being propense; inclination.

propension, propensity (pró-pen-shun, -si-ti) *n.* bent of mind; leaning or inclination; disposition; natural tendency.

proper (próp-er) *a.* [*L. proprius*, one's own] peculiar; individual; belonging to one; own; belonging to the natural or essential constitution of; natural; original, *esp.* befitting one's nature; appropriate; correct; just; according to usage; well-formed; handsome; pertaining to an individual or species.

properly (próp-er-li) *adv.* in a proper manner; suitably; fitly; in a strict sense; strictly.

properness (próp-er-nes) *n.* the quality of being proper.

property (próp-er-ti) *n.* [*F. fr. L. proprietas*, *fr. proprius*, one's own] an inherent or essential attribute; quality; disposition; thing owned; exclusive right of possessing; ownership; possessions; an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money;—*pl.* theatrical requisites, as scenery, dresses, etc. **Property-man**, the man in charge of stage properties. **Property-tax**, tax levied on income derived from land, fees, or tenements.

prophasis (próf-a-sis) *n.* [*G. pro*, forth, and *phainéin*, to show] prognosis [*Med.*].

prophecy (próf-es-i) *n.* a declaration of something to come, *esp.* an inspired foretelling; a book of prophecies.

prophesier (próf-es-si-er) *n.* one that prophesies or predicts.

prophesy (próf-es-i) *v.t.* to foretell; to predict;—*v.i.* to utter predictions; to utter by divine inspiration.

prophesying (próf-es-si-ing) *n.* the act of predicting.

prophet (próf-et) *n.* [*G. prophētēs*, *fr. pro*, before, publicly, and *phēmí*, I speak] one that prophesies; a predictor; an inspired writer of Scripture that foretold the future; an interpreter or teacher of the Mosaic law.

prophetess (próf-et-es) *n.* a female prophet.

prophethood (próf-et-hood) *n.* condition or office of a prophet.

prophetic, prophetic (próf-et-ik, -i-kal) *a.* containing prophecy; foretelling future events; revealing or disclosing.

prophetically (pró-fet-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a prophetic manner.

prophylactic (próf-i-lak-tik) *a.* [*G. phulassein*, to guard] preventive;—*n.* a preventive medicine; prophylaxis.

prophylaxis (próf-i-lak-sis) *n.* mode of defending against disease.

propination (próp-i-ná-shun) *n.* [*L. fr. G. pro*, before, and *pinein*, to drink] act of drinking to one's health.

propinquate (pró-ping-kwát) *v.i.* to approach; to be near.

propinquity (pró-ping-kwi-ti) *n.* [*L. fr. propinquus*, near] nearness in place, time, or relationship; neighbourhood.

propionic (pró-pi-on-ik) *a.* [*G. protos*, first, and *pión*, fat] of, pertaining to, or containing, a supposed radical found in glycerine.

propitiable (pró-pish-i-a-ble) *a.* capable of being propitiated.

propitiate (pró-pish-i-át) *v.t.* [*L. propitiare*, *pp. propitius*, *fr. propitiuus*, favourable] to appease and render favourable; to make propitious; to conciliate;—*v.i.* to make atonement.

propitiation (pró-pish-i-á-shun) *n.* act of propitiating or making propitious; the atonement, or atoning sacrifice, for man's salvation.

propitiator (pró-pish-i-á-tur) *n.* one that propitiates.

propitiatorily (pró-pish-i-á-tu-ri) *adv.* for the purpose of propitiation.

propitiatory (pró-pish-i-á-tu-ri) *a.* having the power to make propitious; expiatory.

propitious (pró-pish-us) *a.* [*L. propitiuus*] favourable; kind; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; favourable; genial, as weather.

propitiously (pró-pish-us-li) *adv.* in a propitious manner.

propitiousness (pró-pish-us-nes) *n.* character of being propitious.

proplasm (pró-plazm) *n.* [*G. pro*, before, and *plassein*, to form, mould] a mould; matrix.

proplastic (pró-plas-tik) *a.* forming a proplasm.

proplastics (pró-plas-tiks) *n.* art of making moulds for casting.

propolis (próp-u-lis) *n.* [*G. pro*, before, and *polis*, city] a resinous substance collected by bees to stop the holes in their hives.

proponent (pró-pó-ment) *n.* [*L. ponere*, *pp. ponens*, *ponentis*, put] one that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

proportion (pró-pór-shun) *n.* [*L.*] arrangement of parts; relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, with respect to magnitude or quantity; equal or just share; lot; symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment; relative form; equality of ratios; the rule of three, in which from three given terms a fourth is found, bearing the same relation

to the third as the second does to the first;—*v.t.* to adjust the comparative relation of; to form with symmetry. In proportion, according as; to the degree that.

proportionable (pro-pōr-shun-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being proportioned or made proportional; being in suitable proportion.

proportionableness (pro-pōr-shun-ə-bl-nes) *n.* state of being proportionable.

proportionably (pro-pōr-shun-ə-bli) *adv.* proportionally.

proportional (pro-pōr-shun-əl) *a.* having a due proportion; relating to proportion; having the same, or a constant, ratio;—*n.* a term in arithmetical proportion; [Chem.] equivalent.

proportionality (pro-pōr-shu-nal-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being proportional.

proportionally (pro-pōr-shun-əl-i) *adv.* in proportion; in due degree.

proportionate (pro-pōr-shun-ət) *a.* adjusted to something else according to a proportion; proportional;—*v.t.* to make proportionate.

proportionately (pro-pōr-shun-ət-i) *adv.* with due proportion; according to the proper rate or degree.

proportionateness (pro-pōr-shun-ət-nes) *n.* suitability of proportions.

proposal (pro-pōz-əl) *n.* that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; proposition; offer; tender; terms or conditions proposed; offer of marriage.

propose (pro-pōz) *v.t.* [L. *pro*, before, and *pausa*, a pause, fr. G. *pausis*] to offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption;—*v.t.* to purpose; to intend; to offer one's self in marriage.

proposer (pro-pōz-er) *n.* one that makes a proposition.

proposition (prop-u-zish-un) *n.* [L.] that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a complete sentence in grammar; [Math.] theorem, or problem.

propositional (prop-u-zish-un-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition.

propound (pro-pound) *v.t.* [orig. *propoune*, fr. L. *propouere*, put forth] to offer for consideration; to propose; to put or set, as a question.

propounder (pro-pound-er) *n.* one that proposes or offers.

propretor, proprætor (prō-prē-tur) *n.* a pretor in Rome sent out to govern a province.

proprietary (pro-prī-e-tā-ri) *n.* a proprietor or owner; a body of proprietors collectively;—*a.* pertaining to a proprietor or property.

proprietor (pro-prī-e-tur) *n.* one that has the legal right, or exclusive title, to anything; an owner.

proprietorship (pro-prī-e-tur-ship) *n.* state of being proprietor.

proprietress, proprietrix (pro-prī-e-tres, -triks) *n.* a female proprietor.

propriety (pro-prī-e-ti) *n.* [L. fr. *proprius*] suitability to an acknowledged or correct rule, principle, or custom; fitness; justness.

props (props) *n. pl.* [*prop*] a gambling game played with four shells.

proptosis (prop-tō-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *pro*, before, and *ptēin*, to fall] protrusion, as of the eye-ball.

propulsion (pro-pul-shun) *n.* the act of driving forward.

propulsive, propulsory (pro-pul-siv, -su-ri) *a.* tending, or having power, to propel.

propylæum (prop-i-lē-um) *n.* [G. *pro*, before, and *pylæ*, gate] an ornamental structure in front of a temple or other inclosure.

propylite (prop-i-lit) *n.* a volcanic rock found in silver-mining districts (so called because believed to have opened a new epoch in volcanic geology).

propylitic (prop-i-lit-ik) *a.* related to, or of the nature of, propylite.

propylon (prop-i-lon) *n.* [G.] an ornamental gateway in front of an Egyptian temple.

prore (prōr) *n.* [L. *prora*] the prow or beak of a ship.

prorector (prō-rek-tur) *n.* an officer in a German university who performs the duties of the rector.

prorogation (prō-ru-gā-shun) *n.* act of extending time; prolongation; continuance; act or right of proroguing.

prorogue (prō-rōg) *v.t.* [L. *pro*, forward, and *rogare*, ask] to continue from one session to another; to adjourn for an indefinite time (applied to parliament).

proruption (prō-rup-shun) *n.* [L. fr. *pro*, forth, and *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break] act of bursting forth.

prosaic, prosaic (prō-zā-ik, -i-kal) *a.* [L. *prosa*, prose] dull; uninteresting; prosy.

prosaically (prō-zā-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a dull or prosaic manner.

prosaism (prō-zā-izm) *n.* prosaic writing.

prosaist (prō-zā-ist) *n.* a writer of prose.

proscenium (prō-sē-ni-um) *n.* [L. fr. G. *pro*, before, and *skēnē*, tent, stage] the stage; the part of the stage in front of the drop-scene.

proscribe (pro-skrīb) *v.t.* [L. *pro*, publicly, and *scribere*, write] to doom to death, and confiscate one's property; to put out of protection of the law; to denounce and condemn as dangerous; to prohibit; to interdict.

proscriber (pro-skrīb-er) *n.* one that proscribes.

proscription (pro-skrīp-shun) *n.* act of proscribing; outlawry; prohibition; denunciation.

proscriptive (pro-skrīp-tiv) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription.

prose (prōz) *n.* [F. fr. L. *prosa*, fr. *pro*, forth, and *verte*, pp. *versus*, to turn] the natural language of man; language not in verse; common or trite remarks;—*v.t.* to write prose; to talk in a dull, prosy, tedious manner;—*a.* pertaining to, or composed of, prose; prosaic.

prosect (pro-sekt) *v.t.* [L. *pro*, before, and *secare*, cut] to dissect beforehand for anatomical illustration;—*v.t.* to act as prosector.

prosection (pro-sek-shun) *n.* act of prosecting; dissection by a prosector.

prosector (pro-sek-tur) *n.* one that prosects.

prosecute (pros-e-kūt) *v.t.* [L. *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, pp. *secutus*, follow] to follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to seek to obtain by legal process; to accuse of some crime, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal;—*v.t.* to carry on a legal prosecution.

prosecution (pros-e-kū-shun) *n.* act or process of prosecuting; the institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law; the party instituting the suit.

prosecutor (pros-e-kū-tur) *n.* one that pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business; one that institutes and carries on a suit before a court, esp. a criminal court. **Public prosecutor**, one whose duty it is to conduct prosecutions in a court in the public interest.

prosecutrix (pros-e-kū-triks) *n.* a female prosecutor.

proselyte (pros-e-lit) *n.* [G. *proselutos*, fr. *pros*, toward, and *elthein*, come] a convert to some religion, opinion, system, or party, esp. a heathen convert to Jewish religion;—*v.t.* to convert to some religion, opinion, or system.

proselytism (pros-e-lī-tizm) *n.* act of proselyting; the making of converts.

proselytize (pros-e-lī-tiz) *v.t.* to make a proselyte of; to convert;—*v.t.* to make converts or proselytes.

proselytizer (pros-e-lī-tī-zēr) *n.* one that proselytizes.

prosenchyma (pros-eng-'ki-mā) *n.* [G. *pros*, to, and *enchyma*, infusion] the cells composing the tissues of plants.

prosenchymatous (pros-eng-kim'ā-tus) *a.* pertaining to, or like, prosenchyma.

proser ('prō-zēr) *n.* a writer of prose; a tedious writer or speaker.

proseucha, proseuche (pros-ū'ka, -kē) *n.* [G. *euchesthai*, to pray] a place of devotion, esp. a Jewish chapel that was not a synagogue.

prosilily (prō'zi-li) *adv.* in a prosy manner; tediously.

prosimian (pro-sim'i-an) *a.* [L. *pro*, before, and *simia*, ape] lemurine; —*n.* a lemur.

prosiness (prō'zi-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being prosy.

prosing (prō'zing) *n.* dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing; wearisome talk.

prosingly (prō'zing-li) *adv.* prosily.

prosodial, prosodical (pro-sō'di-āl, -sō'di-kal) *a.* pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody.

prosodian (pro-sō'di-an) *n.* one skilled in prosody; a prosodist.

prosodist (pros-ō'dist) *n.* one that understands prosody.

prosody (pros-ū'di) *n.* [G. *pros*, to, and *ōdē*, song] that part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

prosopopeia, prosopopœia (pro-sō-pu-pō'ē-ya) *n.* [G. *prosōpon*, face, person, and *poieîn*, make] a figure of speech by which inanimate things, deceased or absent persons, are introduced as speaking; rhetorical personification.

prospect (pros-'pekt) *n.* [L. *prospicere*, pp. *prospiculus*, to look forward, fr. *pro*, forth, and *specere*, to look] that which is embraced by the eye in vision; view; position of the front of a building; a view into futurity; anticipation; reasonable hope; expectation; promise of future good; —(pro-'spekt') *v.t.* to search; —*v.i.* to make a search, as for metals.

prospection (pro-'spek-shun) *n.* the act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

prospective (pro-'spek-tiv) *a.* looking forward in time; acting with foresight; relating to the future; expected; —*n.* outlook; view.

prospectively (pro-'spek-tiv-li) *adv.* with reference to the future.

prospectiveness (pro-'spek-tiv-nes) *n.* foresight.

prospector (pro-'spek-tur) *n.* one that searches for precious metals.

prospectus (pro-'spek-tus) *n.* the outline or plan of a literary work, or of any public undertaking; syllabus of lectures, etc., in a literary or scientific institute.

prosper (pros-'per) *v.t.* to favour; to render successful; —*v.i.* to be successful; to make gain; to flourish; to thrive.

prosperity (pros-'per-i-ti) *n.* state of being prosperous; successful progress in any business or enterprise; good fortune.

prosperous (pros-'per-us) *a.* [L. fr. *pro*, according, and *speo*, to hope] thriving; successful; making increase or gain; advancing in the pursuit of what is good or desirable; well-to-do; favourable; propitious.

prosperously (pros-'per-us-li) *adv.* in a prosperous manner.

prosperousness (pros-'per-us-nes) *n.* prosperity.

prostate (pros-'tāt) *a.* [G. fr. *pro*, before, and *histana*, to stand] being in front; denoting the prostate gland; —*n.* a gland opening into the urethra in males.

prostatic (pros-'tat-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the prostate gland.

prosthesis (pros-'the-sis) *n.* [G. *pros*, to] the addition of a letter, or letters, to a word; the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect.

prosthetic (pros-'thet-ik) *a.* characterized by prothesis; prefixed.

prostitute (pros-'ti-tūt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *pro*, before, forth, and *stature*, put, place] to offer to a lewd use; to devote to base or unworthy purposes; —*a.* openly devoted to lewdness; devoted to base or infamous purposes; —*n.* a woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a base hireling.

prostitution (pros-'ti-tū-shun) *n.* act or practice of prostituting.

prostrate (pros-'trāt) *a.* [L. *pro*, before, and *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, stretch out] lying at length; occupying a humble, lowly, or suppliant position; —*v.t.* to lay flat; to throw down; to overthrow; to ruin; to cause to sink totally; to reduce, as physical strength; to bow in humility or adoration.

prostration (pros-'trā-shun) *n.* act of prostrating; throwing or laying flat; act of bowing in reverence or worship; great depression; dejection; exhausted state of vital energies.

prostyle (prō'stil) *a.* [G. *pro*, before, and *stulos*, column] denoting a portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building; denoting a temple with columns in front only.



Plan of Roman prostyle temple. Temple of Augustus at Pola, Istria: a, a, ante; c, c, cells; b, b, projecting piers of podium.

prosy (prō'zi) *a.* like prose; dull and tedious.

prosyllogism (prō-sil-'jizm) *n.* a syllogism in which the conclusion forms the major or minor term of another.

protagonist (prō-'tag-ū-nist) *n.* [G. *prōtos*, first, and *agonistēs*, actor] the leading actor in the Greek drama; a leading character.

protasis (prō-'gā-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *pro*, forward, and *teinain*, stretch] a proposition; maxim; the antecedent term; the first clause of a conditional sentence; the first part of the classic drama, in which the characters are announced.

protatic (prō-'tat-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to protasis; previous; placed in the beginning.

Protean (prō-'tē-an) *a.* pertaining to Proteus, a sea-god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; readily changing form or appearance; versatile.

protect (prō-'tekt') *v.t.* [L. *pro*, before, and *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, to cover] to cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve; to shelter; to foster by means of protective duties.

protection (prō-'tek-shun) *n.* act of protecting; defence; state of being protected; preservation; shelter; that which preserves from injury; a writing that protects; safe-conduct; passport; an advantage conceded to home products by duties levied on imported products.

protectionism (prō-'tek-shun-izm) *n.* the views of the protectionists.

protectionist (prō-'tek-shun-ist) *n.* one that seeks to encourage any branch of home industry by imposing duties on foreign industry; an advocate of the corn laws; —*a.* favouring protection to home products.

protective (prō-'tek-tiv) *a.* affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

protector (prō-'tek-tur) *n.* one that defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression; guardian; preserver; one that had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; title held by Cromwell.

protectorate (prō-'tek-tur-āt) *n.* government by a protector; office, or term of office, of a protector; the authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior one.

protectorial (prō-'tek-tōri-āl) *a.* relating to a protector.

protectorian (prō-'tek-tōri-an) *a.* protectorial; pertaining to the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell.

protectorless (prō-'tek-tur-less) *a.* without a protector.

protectorship (prō-'tek-tur-ship) *n.* the office of a protector or regent.

protectress (pro-tek'tres) *n.* a woman that protects.

protégé (pro-tā-zhā') *n.*; *fem.* **protégée** (prō-tā-zhā) [F.] one under the care and protection of another.

proteid (prō-te-id) *n.* [G. *prōtos*, first] constituent of food, as gluten, casein, albumen, etc.

protein (prō-te-in) *n.* the essential element of a proteid.

proteles (prōt'e-lēz) *n.* [G. *pro*, before, and *telos*, completion, so called as having five toes on fore-feet] the aardwolf of South Africa.



Proteles.

protend (prō - hold out') *v.t.* to hold out; to stretch forth.

protesion (pro - ten shun) *n.* duration.

protensity (pro-ten'si-ti) *n.* protensive quality.

protensive (pro-ten'siv) *a.* extended.

proterandrous (prot-e-ran'drus) *a.* characterized by proterandry.

proterandry (prot-e-ran'dri) *n.* [G. *proteros*, former, and *anēr*, andros, male] ripening of the stamens of a flower before the pistils.

proterogynous (prot-e-roj'i-nus) *a.* characterized by proterogyny.

proterogyny (prot-e-roj'i-ni) *n.* [G. *proteros*, fore, former, and *gunē*, female] ripening of the pistils of a flower before the stamens.

protervity (prō-ter-vi-ti) *n.* [L. fr. *protervus*, wanton] petulance; wantonness.

protest (prō-test') *v.t.* [L. *pro*, before, and *testari*, testify] to assert with solemnity; to note or mark a bill as not paid when due;—*v.i.* to affirm in a public or formal manner; to make a solemn declaration (usually the written one) expressive of opposition;—

(prō-test) *n.* a solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act, *esp.* a declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of the majority; a declaration in writing, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, against parties liable for any loss by the non-acceptance or non-payment of the bill or note.

protestant (prōt'es-tant) *a.* making a protest; or pertaining to Protestants, or to their faith and practices;—*n.* one that protests, *esp.* one opposed to Roman Catholicism; a member of a Christian sect which arose during the Reformation in 1529.

Protestantism (prōt'es-tan-tizm) *n.* the Protestant religion.

protestation (prōt'es-tā-shun) *n.* a solemn declaration, *esp.* of dissent; a declaration in pleading.

protestator (prōt'es-tā-tur) *n.* a protester.

protester (prō-tes'ter) *n.* one that protests, or makes a protest.

protestingly (prō-tes-ting-li) *a.* in the manner of a protest.

prothalamion, prothalamium (prō-thā-lā-mi-on, -um) *n.* [G. *pro*, before, and *thalamos*, bride-chamber] a song in honour of a marriage.

prothesis (prōth'e-sis) *n.* [G. *pro*, before, and *thesis*, position] the preparation of the eucharist elements on a table, preparatory to being taken to the altar; such a table; prosthesis.

prothonotary, protonotary (prō - to-nō-tā-ri) *n.* [G. *prōtos*, first] a chief notary or clerk; a chief clerk of a court; one of twelve persons, constituting a college, that receive the last will of cardinals, etc.

prothorax (prō-thō-raks) *n.* [G. *pro*, before] the anterior thoracic segment in insects.

protist (prō'tist) *n.* one of the protista.

Protista (prō-tis-tā) *n.pl.* [G., *superl.* of *prōtos*, first] an order of organisms not definitely recognized as plants or animals.

protistan (prō-tis-tan) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the protista;—*n.* one of the protista.

protocol (prō-tu-kol) *n.* [G. *prōtos*, first, and *kolla*, glue] in diplomacy, the original

copy of any writing, as of a despatch or treaty; rough draft of an instrument or transaction; a record or registry;—*v.t.* to form a protocol of;—*v.i.* to issue protocols.

protocolist (prō-tu-kol-ist) *n.* a registrar or clerk.

protogenesis (prō-tu-jen'e-sis) *n.* formation of living from non-living matter.

protogenic (prō-tu-jen'ik) *a.* denoting the first-formed rocks.

protogine (prō-tu-jēn) *n.* a granite found in the Alps.

protograph (prō'tu-graf) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] an introductory outline or declaration.

protogynous (prō-toj'i-nus) *a.* See **proterogynous**.

protogyny (prō-toj'i-ni) *n.* See **proterogyny**.

proto-martyr (prō-tō-mār-ter) *n.* [G. *prōtos*, first] the first martyr, Stephen; or is sacrificed, in any cause.

protonotary (prō - to-nō-tā-ri) *n.* See **prothonotary**.

protopapas (prō-tu-pap-as) *n.* a priest of high rank.

protophyte (prō-tu-fit) *n.* [G. *prōtos*, first, and *phuton*, plant] a plant of the lowest and simplest order.

protoplasm (prō-tu-plazm) *n.* a soft, inelastic substance, from which the primitive tissue of animal and vegetable life is formed.

protoplasmal, protoplasmatic, protoplasmic (prō-tu-plaz-mal, -plaz-mat'ik, -plaz'mik) *a.* first-formed; primitive; pertaining to, or containing, protoplasm; having the character of protoplasm.

protopiast (prō-tu-plast) *n.* the first creation; a protozoan.

protoplastic (prō-tu-plas'tik) *a.* pertaining to a protoplast; original.

protopterous (prō-top'te-rus) *n.* [G. *pteron*, wing] having a primitive kind of limb, as a dipnoan.

protornis (prō-tor-nis) *n.* [G. *ornis*, bird] a sparrow-like bird found in Eocene rocks—the oldest known fossil bird.

protosalt (prō-tu-sawit) *n.* a salt corresponding to the lowest oxide of a metal.

protospore (prō-tu-spōr) *n.* [G. *sporos*, seed] an original spore of certain fungi.

protothere (prō-tu-thēr) *n.* a prototherian.

prototherian (prō-tu-thēr-ian) *a.* [G. *thēr*, wild beast] primitive; ancestral; of, or pertaining to, the prototherians;—*n.* one of a mammalian order represented by the monotremes, or lowest order of mammals.

prototype (prō-tu-tip) *n.* an original, or model, after which anything is copied; pattern; exemplar; archetype.

protovum (prō-tō-vum) *n.* an original egg; an ovum, or ovule, in its primitive stage.

protoxide (prō-tok'sid) *n.* a compound of an oxygen atom with a bivalent atom, or two univalent atoms.

protozoan, protozoon (prō-tu-zō-an, -on) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal] an animal of the lowest and simplest class.

protozoic (prō-tu-zō'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the protozoans; containing the first organic remains.

protract (pro-trakt') *v.t.* [L. *pro*, forward, and *trahere*, *pp.* *tractus*, draw] to draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to put off; to delay; to defer; to lay down with scale and protractor.

protractedly (pro - trak'ted-li) *adv.* in a protracted manner; tediously.

protractor (pro-trak'ter) *n.* one that protracts or lengthens in time.

protractile (pro-trak'til) *a.* protrusile.

protraction (pro-trak't-shun) *n.* act of drawing out in time; prolongation; act of plotting on paper the dimensions, as of a field; that which is plotted.

protractive (pro-trak-tiv) *a.* prolonging; delaying.

protractor (pro-trak-tur) *n.* one that protracts; an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper; a muscle which draws forward or extends a part.



Protractor.

protrude (pro-tróod) *v.t.* [*L. trudere, thrust*] to thrust onward; to thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement;—*v.i.* to shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

protrusile (pro-tróo-sil) *a.* susceptible of being protruded.

protrusion (pro-tróo-zhun) *n.* act of thrusting forward; state of being protruded.

protrusive (pro-tróo-siv) *a.* thrusting or impelling forward.

protrusively (pro-tróo-siv-li) *adv.* in a protrusive manner.

protrusiveness (pro-tróo-siv-nes) *n.* protrusive quality.

protuberance (pro-tú-be-rans) *n.* anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; prominence; tumour.

protuberant (pro-tú-be-rant) *a.* prominent beyond the surrounding surface; swelling; bulging out.

protuberantly (pro-tú-be-rant-li) *adv.* in a protuberant manner; prominently.

protuberate (pro-tú-be-rát) *v.i.* [*L. tuber, swelling*] to swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

protuberation (pro-tú-be-rá-shun) *n.* act of protuberating.

protyle (pró-tíl) *n.* [*G. prótos, first, and hulē, matter*] a supposed primitive matter.

proud (próud) *a.* [*A.S. prūð*] showing inordinate self-esteem; having a high or unreasonable conceit of one's attainments, etc.; elated; arrogant; haughty; self-respecting; daring; presumptuous; grand; ostentatious; fungous, as proud flesh.

proudly (próud-li) *adv.* in a proud manner.

proudness (próud-nes) *n.* pride.

proustite (próos-tít) *n.* [*Proust, French chemist*] a light-red mineral of arsenic and silver.

provable (próo-va-bl) *a.* capable of being proved.

provableness (próo-va-bl-nes) *n.* susceptibility of being proved.

provably (próo-va-bli) *adv.* in a manner capable of proof.

prove (próov) *v.t.* [*A.S. profian, fr. L. probare, prove, fr. probus, good, proper*] to try or ascertain by experiment, or by a test or standard; to test the genuineness or validity of; to ascertain as fact, by offering evidence; to demonstrate; to experience; to endure; [*Arith.*] to show the correctness of a result by another process;—*v.i.* to make trial; to be found by experience or trial; to be ascertained by the event subsequent.

provedor, provedore (prov'e-dor, -dór) *n.* [*provide*] a purveyor.

proven (próo-vn) *a.* proved. **Not proven**, verdict given in a Scotch criminal court when evidence is insufficient for a conviction.

provender (prov-en-der) *n.* [*O.F. provendre, provende, fr. Low L. prae'benda, fr. prae, before, and habere, have*] dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, and oats; provisions; food.

prover (próo-ver) *n.* one that, or that which, proves.

proverb (prov'erb) *n.* [*L. proverbium, fr. pro, before, and verbum, word*] an old and common saying, esp. a sentence briefly and forcibly expressing some practical truth; a striking or paradoxical assertion; an enigma; a by-word; an expression of contempt;—*pl.* a book of the Old Testament; a dramatic piece based on some popular saying.

proverbial (pro-ver-bi-al) *a.* mentioned in a proverb; universally spoken of; current; resembling, or suitable to, a proverb.

proverbialism (pro-ver-bi-al-izm) *n.* a proverbial phrase.

proverbialist (pro-ver-bi-al-ist) *n.* one that speaks, or collects, proverbs.

proverbially (pro-ver-bi-al-i) *adv.* in a proverb.

provide (pro-vid') *v.t.* [*L. pro, before, and videre, see*] to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare; to furnish; to supply; to make a proviso;—*v.i.* to procure supplies or means of defence; to furnish; to stipulate previously.

provided (pro-vi-ded) *conj.* on condition.

providence (pro-vi-dens) *n.* foresight; timely care; prudence in expenditure; wise economy; frugality, esp. the care of God over all His works; divine superintendence; God Himself as the giver of all good, and disposer of all events; an event or incident regarded as a special interposition of God.

provident (pro-vi-dent) *a.* [*L. pro, before, and videre, pp. videns, videntis, foresee*] foreseeing wants, and making provision to supply them; cautious; prudent; frugal; economical.

providential (pro-vi-den-shal) *a.* effected by the providence of God; referable to the divine agency or providence.

providentially (pro-vi-den-shal-i) *adv.* in a providential manner.

providently (pro-vi-dent-li) *adv.* in a provident manner; with prudent foresight.

providentness (pro-vi-dent-nes) *n.* cautiousness; prudence.

provider (pro-vi-der) *n.* one that provides or furnishes.

province (prov-ins) *n.* [*L. vincere, conquer*] a country or region dependent on a distant authority; a region of country; an administrative district; jurisdiction of an archbishop; a department of knowledge or speculation; one's appropriate duty or calling;—*pl.* districts remote from the capital.

provincial (pro-vin-shal) *a.* pertaining to a province; appendant to the principal kingdom or state; exhibiting the ways of a province; countrified; unpolished; not general; local;—*n.* a person belonging to a province.

provincialism (pro-vin-shal-izm) *n.* idioms peculiar to a province; narrow ideas; lack of refinement.

provincialist (pro-vin-shal-ist) *n.* one that lives in a province.

provinciality (pro-vin-shi-al-i-ti) *n.* quality of being provincial.

provincially (pro-vin-shal-i) *adv.* in a provincial manner.

provine (pro-vin') *v.t.* [*F.*] to lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for generation.

provision (pru-vizh-un) *n.* [*L. videre, pp. visus, see*] act of providing or making previous preparation; measures taken beforehand; supply provided; stores; stock, esp. in *pl.* victuals; food; a condition or proviso;—*pl.* the articles of an instrument or statute [*Law*];—*v.t.* to supply with victuals or food.

provisional (pru-vizh-un-al) *a.* provided for present need or for the occasion; temporary.

provisionally (pru-vizh-un-al-i) *adv.* by way of provision; temporarily.

provisionary (pru-vizh-un-er-i) *a.* provident; furnishing details of provisions; provisional.

proviso (próo-vi-zo) *n.* [*L. proviso quod, it being provided that*] a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, law, or the like; a special enactment in a statute or legislative act; a hawser carried to shore to steady a ship.

provisor (próo-vi-zur) *n.* one appointed by the pope to a benefice, before the death of the actual incumbent.

provisory (próo-vi-zur-i-li) *adv.* in a provisory manner.

provisory (próo-vi-zur-i) *a.* containing a proviso or condition; conditional; making temporary provision; temporary.

provocation (prov-u-ké-shun) *n.* act of provoking; that which provokes or excites anger; annoyance; stimulus.

provocative (pru-vô-ka-tiv) *a.* serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate;—*n.* any provocative thing; a stimulant.

provocativeness (pru-vô-ka-tiv-nes) *n.* provocative character.

provoke (pru-vôk) *v.t.* [*F.* *provocuer*, fr. *L.* *pro*, forth, and *vocare*, *pp.* *vocatus*, to call] to excite or stimulate to action, *esp.* to arouse to anger or passion; to irritate; to exasperate; to call forth; to induce by motives.

provoker (pru-vô-ker) *n.* one that, or that which, stimulates or excites.

provokingly (pru-vô-king) *a.* serving to provoke or exasperate; annoying.

provokingly (pru-vô-king-li) *adv.* so as to excite anger.

provost (prov-ust) *n.* [*O.F.* *provost*, *prevost*, fr. *L.* *praeponere*, *pp.* *praepositus*, fr. *prae*, before, and *ponere*, set] a person that is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of Scotch towns; the head of a college; the chief dignity of a cathedral. **Lord provost**, chief magistrate of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth. **Provost-marshal** (prov-ust or pru-vô-mar-shal), **provost-sergeant**, an officer or sergeant in charge of the military police, or of the prisoners in the navy.

provostship (prov-ust-ship) *n.* the office of a provost.

pro (prow) *n.* [*F.* *proue*, fr. *G.* *πρόρα*, fr. *pro*, before] the forepart of a ship.

proress (prow-es) *n.* [*O.F.* fr. *prou*, good] distinguished bravery; valour, *esp.* military bravery; gallantry.

prowl (prowl) *v.t.* [*M.E.* *prollen*, to search after continually] to rove over stealthily;—*v.i.* to rove or wander clandestinely, *esp.* for prey.

prowler (prow-ler) *n.* one that prowls or roves about for prey.

prowlingly (prow-ling-li) *adv.* in a prowling manner.

proximal (prok-si-mal) *a.* nearest; next; denoting the part, as of a bone or limb, nearest the point of attachment;—*n.* the basal end of a limb, etc.

proximate (prok-si-mat) *a.* [*L.* *proximare*, *pp.* *proximatus*, draw near, fr. *proximus*, nearest] next; nearest; closest; immediate.

proximately (prok-si-mat-li) *adv.* without intervention.

proximity (prok-sim-i-ti) *n.* state of being next in time, place, influence, etc.

proximo (prok-si-mô) *n.* the immediately succeeding month.

proxy (prok-si) *n.* [short for *procuracy*] the agency of a substitute; one deputed to act for another; a writing empowering one person to vote for another; a substitute.

proxyship (prok-si-ship) *n.* the office, or agency, of a proxy.

prude (prôod) *n.* [*F.*] a woman of affected, or over-sensitive, modesty or reserve.

prudence (prôod-dens) *n.* state of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.

prudent (prôod-dent) *a.* [*L.* *prudens*, *prudentis*, fr. *pro*, before, and *videre*, see] sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; careful; cautious; circumspect; considerate; discreet; judicious.

prudential (prôod-den-shal) *a.* proceeding from, or prescribed by, prudence; exercising prudence;—*n.* a matter for good judgment.

prudentially (prôod-den-shal-i) *n.* character of being prudential.

prudentially (prôod-den-shal-i) *adv.* in conformity with prudence; prudently.

prudently (prôod-dent-li) *adv.* in a prudent manner; with prudence.

prudery (prôod-ê-ri) *n.* quality or state of being prudish; affected scrupulousness; coyness.

prud'homme (prôod-dom) *n.* [*F.*] a prudent or discreet man; a member of a French council for arbitrating in trade disputes.

prudish (prôod-dish) *a.* like a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved.

prudishly (prôod-dish-li) *adv.* in a prudish manner.

prudishness (prôod-dish-nes) *n.* prudery.

prunescence (prôo-i-nes-ens) *n.* state or quality of being pruinose.

pruinose, pruinous (prôo-i-nôs, -nus) *a.* [*L.* *pruina*, hoarfrost] covered with a powder like hoarfrost.

prune (prôn) *v.t.* [*F.* *pruvigner*, propagate, fr. *L.* *propago*, *propaginis*, layer] to lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees; to trim; to dress or trim, as a bird its feathers;—*v.i.* to dress; to prink.

prune (prôn) *n.* [*F.* fr. *G.* *proumnon*, *prounon*] a dried plum; a fresh plum.

prunella (prôo-nel-â) *n.* a kind of lasting for making women's shoes (so called from its colour resembling that of prunes); [*Ger.*] *angina pectoris*; sore throat; a genus of labiate plants.

prunello (prôo-nel-ô) *n.* a prune of the best quality.

pruner (prôo-ner) *n.* one that prunes, or removes what is superfluous.

pruniferous (prôo-ni-fer-us) *a.* [*L.* *ferre*, to bear] bearing plums.

pruning (prôo-ning) *n.* act of trimming or lopping off superfluous parts, *esp.* of trees or shrubs. **Pruning-hook**, a knife with curved blade for pruning trees, etc.

prurience, pruriency (prôo-ri-ens, -en-si) *n.* state or quality of being prurient.

prurient (prôo-ri-ent) *a.* [*L.* *prurire*, *pp.* *pruriens*, *prurientis*, to itch, to burn] uneasy with desire; itching; lustful; libidinous.

pruriently (prôo-ri-ent-li) *adv.* in a prurient manner.

pruriginous (prôo-rij-i-nus) *a.* [*L.* *prurio*, itch] tending to, caused or affected by, prurigo.

prurigo (prôo-ri-gô) *n.* a papular disease of the skin, characterized by insufferable itching.

Prussian (prush-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Prussia;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Prussia. **Prussian-blue**, a deep-blue salt of potassium and iron (used as a pigment).

prussiate (prus-i-ât) *n.* a salt of prussic acid.

prussic (prus-ik) *a.* pertaining to Prussian-blue. **Prussic acid**, a virulent poison; hydrocyanic acid (formerly obtained from Prussian-blue).

prussine (prus-in) *n.* cyanogen.

pry (pri) *v.i.* [*O.F.* *prier*, to pillage, fr. *Low L.* *predare*, to plunder, to investigate, fr. *L.* *praeda*, prey] to inspect closely; to search intrusively;—*n.* a curious, impertinent person.

pry (pri) *n.* [*prize*, a lever] a lever;—*v.t.* to work on with a pry or lever.

prying (pri-ing) *a.* looking minutely; curious; inquisitive.

pryingly (pri-ing-li) *adv.* with minute inspection; with impertinent curiosity.

prytaneum (prit-a-nê-um) *n.* [*G.* fr. *prutanis*, a presiding magistrate] a public hall in Greek cities, *esp.* in Athens, where strangers and honoured citizens were entertained.

psalm (sâm) *n.* [*G.* *psalmos*, fr. *psallein*, to play on a stringed instrument] a sacred song or hymn;—*pl.* a book of the Old Testament.

psalmist (sâ-mist, sal-mist) *n.* a writer of psalms. **The Psalmist**, David.

psalmodic, psalmodical (sal-mod-ik, -i-ka) *a.* relating to psalmody.

psalmodist (sâ-mu-dist, sal-mu-dist) *n.* one that sings, or composes, sacred songs.

psalmody (sâ-mu-di, sal-mu-di) *n.* [*G.* *ôde*, song, *ôdel* act, practice, or art, of singing psalms; psalms collectively].

psalter (saw-ter) *n.* the book of Psalms, *esp.* as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.

psalterian (sal-tê-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to a psaltery; musical.

psaltery (saw-ter-i) *n.* a stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.

psammitic (sa-mit-ik) *a.* [*G.* *psammos*, sand] like sandstone in structure.

psellism (sel-izm) *n.* [*G.* fr. *psellos*, stammering] indistinct pronunciation.

psephism (sē'fiz-m) *n.* [G. *psēphos*, pebble] a public vote of the ancient Athenian assembly; a decree enacted by such a vote.

pseudæsthesia (sū-des-thē'si-a) *n.* [G. *pseudēs*, false, and *aisthēsis*, feeling] a false sense of feeling in organs that have been removed.

pseudepigrapha (sū-de-pig'ra-fā) *n.* [G. *epigraphēin*, inscribe] spurious writings, esp. doubtful biblical literature.

pseudepigraphic, pseudepigraphous (sū-dep-i-graf'ik, -de-pig'ra-fus) *a.* inscribed with a false name; pertaining to the biblical pseudepigrapha.

pseudepigraphy (sū-de-pig'ra-fi) *n.* false ascription of names of authors to books.

pseudo-apostle (sū-dō-a-pos-l) *n.* a false apostle; one that falsely pretends to be an apostle.

pseudoblepsis (sū-dō-blep'sis) *n.* [G. *blepein*, look] visual deception.

pseudograph, pseudography (sū-dō-graf, su-dog'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *pseudēs*, false, and *graphēin*, write] false writing; a forgery; incorrect spelling.

pseudomorph (sū-dō-morph) *n.* [G. *morphē*, form] a mineral having the external crystalline form of another.

pseudomorphic, pseudomorphous (sū-dō-mor'fik, -fus) *a.* not having the true form; denoting a pseudomorph mineral.

pseudonym (sū-dō-nim) *n.* [G. *onoma*, name] a fictitious name assumed, esp. by an author.

pseudonymity (sū-dō-nim'i-ti) *n.* assumption of a false name; writing under a fictitious name.

pseudonymous (sū-don'i-mus) *a.* bearing a false or fictitious name.

pseudophone (sū-dō-fon) *n.* [G. *phōnē*, voice] an instrument for producing illusions as to the direction of sounds.

pseudopsia (sū-dop'si-a) *n.* [G. *opsis*, sight] deceptive vision.

pseudoscope (sū-dō-skop) *n.* [G. *skopein*, see] an instrument that exhibits objects with their proper relief reversed.

pshaw (shaw) *int.* an exclamation expressing contempt, disdain, or dislike.

psilanthropist (si-lan'thru-pist) *n.* one that believes that Christ was a mere man.

psilanthropy (si-lan'thru-pi) *n.* [G. *psilos*, bare, mere, and *anthrōpos*, man] the belief of the psilanthropists.

psilomelane (si-lom'e-lān) *n.* [G. *mēlas*, *mēlanos*, black] a hydrous ore of manganese, of a black to gray colour.

psilomelanic (si-lō-me-lan'ik) *n.* pertaining to, or containing, psilomelane.

psittacid (sit'a-sid) *n.* [G. *psittakos*, a parrot] a parrot; -*a.* psittacine.

psittacine (sit'a-sin) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, parrots.

psittacinite (sit'a-si-nit) *n.* a vanadate of lead and copper, from Montana, of a parrot-green colour.

psosas (sō'as) *n.* [G. *psosa*] a muscle of the loins and pelvis.

psora (sō'ra) *n.* [G. fr. *psan*, rub] a cutaneous disease, esp. the itch.

psoriasis (sō-rī'a-sis) *n.* a scaly skin-disease.

psoric (sō'rik) *a.* pertaining to the itch; -*n.* a remedy for the itch.

psoroid (sō'roid) *a.* [G. *eidos*, form] like, or relating to, the itch.

psyche (si'kē) *n.* [L. fr. G. *psychē*, soul] the soul, mind, or spirit; a genus of bombycid moths; a full-length mirror.

psychiatry (si'ki-a-tri) *n.* [G. *iatros*, a physician] medical treatment of mental diseases.

psychic, psychical (si'kik, -ki-kal) *a.* of, human soul; pertaining to the force averred by spiritualists to produce the so-called spiritualistic phenomena.

psychically (si'ki-kal-i) *adv.* in a psychical manner.

psychist (si'kist) *n.* a believer in psychic force; a spiritualist.

psychogenesis (si-kō-jen'e-sis) *n.* psychic development.

psychological (si-kō-loj-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to psychology.

psychologically (si-kō-loj-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a psychological manner.

psychologist (si-kol'ō-jist) *n.* one that is versed in psychology.

psychology (si-kol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] scientific knowledge of mental phenomena; mental philosophy.

psychomancy (si-kō-man-si) *n.* [G. *manteia*, divination] necromancy.

psychonology (si-kō-nō-sol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *nomos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse] the science of mental disease.

psychopathy (si-kop'a-thi) *n.* [G. *pathos*, disease] mental derangement.

psychophysics (si-kō-fiz'iks) *n.* the science of the relations between stimuli and mental sensations.

psychosis (si-kō'sis) *n.* a state of consciousness; a mental derangement.

psychrometer (si-krom-i-ter) *n.* [G. *psuchros*, cool, and *metron*, measure] an instrument to determine the quantity of moisture in the air.

ptarmigan (tār-mi-gan) *n.* [F. fr. Gael. *tarmachan*] a bird of the grouse family, having the feet feathered to the toes.

Pteraspis (te-ras'pis) *n.* [G. *pteron*, wing, and *aspis*, shield] a fossil genus of fishes.

Pterichthys (te-rik'this) *n.* [G. *ichthys*, fish] a fossil genus of fishes inhabiting the Devonian seas.

pteridologist (ter-i-dol'ō-jist) *n.* one versed in the study of ferns.

pteridology (ter-i-dol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *ptēris*, *pteridos*, fern, and *logos*, discourse] the science of, or a treatise on, ferns.

pterocarpous (ter-u-kār'pus) *a.* [G. *karpōs*, fruit] having winged fruit.

Pterocles (ter'ō-klēz) *n.* [G. *kleis*, key] the sandgrouse family.

pterodactyl, pterodactyle (ter-u-dak'til) *n.* [G. *daktulos*, finger] an extinct flying reptile.

pterodactylous (ter-u-dak'ti-lus) *a.* [G. *daktulos*, a finger] fitted for flying, as a pterodactyl, by having a digit of the fore-limb webbed; relating to the pterodactyls.

pterographer (te-rog'ra-fer) *n.* one that writes a treatise on feathers.

pterography (te-rog'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] a treatise on plumage.

pteroma (ter'ō-ma) *n.* [G. *pteron*, a wing] a peridrome; a side-wall.

pteron (tē'ron) *n.* a range of columns; a portico.

pterope (ter'ōp) *n.* [G. *pous*, foot] a flying-fox, or fruit-bat.

pteropod (ter-u-pod) *a.* [G. *pteron*, a wing, and *podos*, *podos*, foot] having limbs like flippers for swimming; -*n.* a pteropod mollusk.

pterosaur, pterosaurian (ter-u-sawr, ri-an) *n.* [G. *sauros*, lizard] a pterodactyl.

pterygoid (ter-i-goid) *a.* [G. *ptērus*, *ptērugos*, wing, and *eidos*, form] wing-shaped.

pterylosis (ter-i-lō'sis) *n.* [G. *pteron*, feather, and *hulē*, wood] disposition of feathers in tracts.

ptilosis (ti-lō'sis) *n.* [G. fr. *ptilon*, feather] plumage; loss of the eye-lashes.

ptisan (tiz-an) *n.* [G. fr. *ptissein*, to peel, to husk] a mild drink, as barley-water.

Ptolemaic (tol-e-mā'ik) *a.* pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient astronomer who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving round it.

ptomaine (tō-mā-in, -mān) *n.* [G. *ptōma*, a corpse] an alkaloid, usually poisonous, derived from putrefying animal matter.

ptosis (tō-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *ptēin*, to fall] inability to raise the upper eyelid.

ptyalin, ptyaline (tī-a-lin) *n.* [G. fr. *ptuein*, to spit] the essence of saliva.

ptyalism (tī-a-lizm) *n.* a morbid and copious excretion of saliva; salivation.

ptyalogogue, ptysmagogue (tī-al-tis-ma-gog) *n.* [G. *ptualon*, spittle, and *agein*, to lead] a medicine to induce salivation.

puberty (pū-ber-ti) *n.* [L. *pubertas*, fr. *puber*, *pubes*, adult] the age marked by development of sexual functions.

pubescence (pū-bes-ens) *n.* state of puberty; the soft, short hairs on plants.

pubescent (pū-bes-ent) *a.* arriving at puberty; covered with down or soft hairs.

public (pub'lik) *a.* [L. *publicus*, fr. *populus*, people] pertaining to the people; relating to a nation, state, or community; open to the knowledge of all; notorious; infamous; regarding the good of many; open for general use; accessible to all; —*n.* the general body of mankind, or of a state or community; the people indefinitely; a public-house. **Public-house**, an inn; a dram-shop. **Public-spirited**, disposed to advance the interests of the community; done for the public good. **Public-spiritedly**, in a public-spirited manner. **Public-spiritedness**, character of being public-spirited. In public, openly.

publican (pub'li-kan) *n.* in ancient Rome, a farmer of the taxes; a collector of tribute; the keeper of an inn or public-house.

publication (pub'li-kā'shun) *n.* the act of publishing or making known; promulgation; divulcation; the act of offering a book or writing for sale or gratuitous distribution; any pamphlet or book offered for sale.

publicist (pub'li-sist) *n.* one versed in, or that writes on, the laws of nations or current political events.

publicity (pub'lis-i-ti) *n.* state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community.

publicly (pub'lik-li) *adv.* without concealment; openly; avowedly; in the name, or with the consent, of the community.

publish (pub'lish) *v.t.* [L. *publicus*, public] to make public; to divulge; to promulgate or proclaim; to make known by posting or reading; to print for sale; to utter or put into circulation.

publisher (pub'lish-er) *n.* one that publishes, esp. literary works.

puccoon (pu-kōon') *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the blood-root.

puce (pūs) *n.* [F. fr. L. *pulex*, a flea] dark-brown; brownish-purple.

pucele (pū-sel') *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *pullus*, a young animal] a maid; a virgin; a wanton girl. La Pucelle, Joan of Arc, Maid of Orleans.

pucherite (pōo-her-it) *n.* [*Pucher*, in Saxony, where found] a vanadate of bismuth.

puck (puk) *n.* [A.S. *pūca*] a little fairy; an elf; a sprite. Puck-ball, a puff-ball.

pucker (puk-er) *v.t.* [Scand., cf. *poke*, a bag, and *poke*] to gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate; —*v.t.* to become puckered or wrinkled; —*n.* a fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds; a state of perplexity; confusion.

puddening (pood-ning) *n.* [*pudding*] a thick web, as of yarn.

pudder (pud-er) *n.* [*pothor*] a tumult; confused noise; bustle.

pudding (pood-ing) *n.* [Ir.] a kind of food soft or moderately hard (often a compound of flour with milk and eggs); an intestine stuffed with meal, suet, and other ingredients; puddening. **Pudding-head**, an empty, ignorant person. **Pudding-pie**, pudding with meat baked in it. **Pudding-sleeve**, the sleeve of a clergyman's black gown. **Pudding-stone**, conglomerate rock. **Pudding-time**, dinner-time.

puddle (pu'dl) *n.* [A.S. *pudd*, ditch] a small quantity of dirty, standing water; a mixture of clay and sand rendered water-tight; —*v.t.* to make foul or muddy; to render impervious to water with puddle; to subject to puddling, as iron.

puddler (pu'd-ler) *n.* a workman that puddles cast-iron.

puddling (pu'd-ling) *n.* act of rendering water-tight by means of puddle; process by which cast-iron is decarbonized and converted into wrought-iron.

puddly (pu'd-li) *a.* muddy; foul; dirty.

puddock (pu'd-ok) *n.* [*puddock*] a small inclosed field; a toad.

puddenda (pū-den-da) *n.pl.* [L. *puddere*, to feel shame] the parts of generation.

puadic, pudical (pū-dik, -di-kal) *a.* pertaining to the pudenda.

puadicity (pū-dis-i-ti) *n.* modesty; chastity.

Pueblo (pweb-lō) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *populus*, people] a town or settlement in Spanish America.

puerile (pū-er-il) *a.* [L. fr. *puer*, child, boy] boyish; childish; youthful; juvenile; silly.

puerilely (pū-er-il-i) *adv.* in a puerile manner

puerileness (pū-er-il-nes) *n.* puerility.

puerility (pū-er-il-i-ti) *n.* childishness; age of childhood; trifling or silly thought, expression, or conduct.

puerperal (pū-er-per-al) *a.* [L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman, fr. *puer*, child, and *parere*, to bear] pertaining to childbirth.

puff (puf) *n.* [imit.] a sudden, single emission, as of breath from the mouth; any sudden, short blast; a whiff; a puff-ball; a light pastry; a substance of loose texture for sprinkling powder on the hair or skin; an exaggerated expression of praise; —*v.t.* to drive with a puff; to blow; to inflate with pride, flattery, self-esteem, etc.; to praise with exaggeration; —*v.i.* to blow with short and sudden whiffs; to blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt; to breathe with vehemence. **Puff-adder**, a venomous South African viper. **Puff-ball**, a ball-shaped fungus which, when ripe, discharges its spores as a fine powder. **Puff-box**, a box containing a puff and toilet powder. **Puff-paste**, a short, flaky paste for fine pastry.

puffer (pufer) *n.* one that puffs, or praises, with noisy commendation; one employed to raise prices at a sale by fictitious bidding.

puffery (pufer-i) *n.* system of puffing; exaggerated praise.

puffin (puft-in) *n.* a marine diving-bird with short, puffed-out beak.

puffiness (puft-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being puffy.

puffing (puft-ing) *n.* exaggerated praise. **Puffing-pig**, a porpoise.

puffingly (puft-ing-li) *adv.* in a puffing manner.

puffleg (puft-leg) *n.* a humming-bird with downy tufts on the legs

puffy (puft-i) *a.* swelled with air; any soft matter; inflated; bombastic; coming in gusts.

pug (pug) *n.* [*puck*] a monkey; a kind of small dog; a fox. **Pug-faced**, having a face like a monkey. **Pug-nose**, a short, thick nose; a snub nose.

pug (pug) *v.t.* [*poke*] to cover, as partition walls, with coarse mortar, etc., to prevent the passage of sound; to render clay plastic by grinding with water; —*n.* clay kneaded for bricks, etc. **Pug-mill**, a mill for grinding and mixing clay.

pugging (pug-ing) *n.* process of kneading clay for bricks, etc.; any substance for deafening, as floors, walls, etc.

pugh (pōo, pooh) *int.* pshaw! pish! (used in contempt or disdain).

pugilism (pū-jil-izm) *n.* [L. *pugil*, boxer, fr. *fighting with the fists*]

pugilist (pū-jil-ist) *n.* one that fights with his fists; a boxer.

pugilistic (pū-jil-ist-ik) *a.* pertaining to boxing, or fighting with the fists.



Puffin

pugnacious (pug-nā'-shus) *a.* [*L. pugnax, pugnacis, fr. pugnare, to fight*] disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

pugnaciously (pug-nā'-shus-li) *adv.* in a pugnacious manner.

pugnacity (pug-nas-i-ti) *n.* inclination to fight; combativeness.

pugree (pug-rē) *n.* [Hind.] a scarf round the hat to keep off the sun's rays.

puisne (pū-nē) *a.* [*Fr. puisne*] younger or inferior in rank (said of judges);—*n.* a puisne judge.

puissance (pū-'i-sans) *n.* power; strength; might.

puissant (pū-'i-sant) *a.* [*Fr. fr. L. posse, be able*] powerful; strong; mighty.

puissantly (pū-'i-sant-li) *adv.* powerfully.

puke (pūk) *v.i.* [*spew*] to vomit;—*n.* a vomiting; a medicine that excites vomiting.

puker (pū-'ker) *n.* one that vomits.

pulchritude (pul-'kri-tūd) *n.* [*L. fr. pulcher, beautiful*] comeliness; beauty.

pule (pūl) *v.i.* [imit.] to chirp; to whimper; to whine.

pulicat, pullicat (pul-'i-kat) *n.* a chequered cotton handkerchief.

puling (pū-'ling) *a.* whining; complaining;—*n.* a plaintive whining.

pulingly (pū-'ling-li) *adv.* whiningly; with childish complaint.

pulkha (pul-'ka) *n.* a Laplander's travelling sledge.

pull (pool) *v.t.* [*A.S. pullian*] to draw, or attempt to draw, towards one; to draw forcibly; to drag; to haul; to tear; to rend; to gather; to pluck; to extract; to impress by a hand printing-press; to move or impel, as a boat;—*v.i.* to give a pull; to tug;—*n.* act of pulling or drawing with force; effort; strain; that which is pulled, as a bell-pull; [colloq.] hold over another; upper-hand. To pull down, to demolish; to degrade. To pull through, to free from a difficulty. To pull up, to tear up; to eradicate; to stop, or cause to stop, by drawing the reins.

pullback (pool-'bak) *n.* that which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding; a drawback.

puller (pool-'er) *n.* one that, or that which, pulls.

pullet (pool-'et) *n.* [*Fr. dim. of poule, hen, fr. L. pullus, young fowl*] a young hen.

pulley (pool-'i) *n.* [*L. pullus, a young animal*] a wheel for transmitting power or motion by means of a cord or rope. Fast pulley, a pulley firmly attached to the shaft. Loose pulley, a pulley loosely fitted on a shaft.

Pullman-car (pool-man-kār) *n.* [*Pullman, American inventor*] a railway sleeping or palace car.

pullulate (pul-'ū-lāt) *v.i.* [*L. pullulus, dim. of pullus, a foal*] to germinate; to bud.

pullulation (pul-'ū-lā'shun) *n.* act of budding; germination; first shoot or growth.

pulmobranchiate (pul-mō-brang-ki-āt) *a.* [*L. pulmo, pulmonis, lung, and branchiæ, gills*] having the gills modified for breathing, as molluscs or spiders.

pulmometer (pul-mōm-'e-ter) *n.* [*L. pulmo, lung, and G. metron, measure*] an instrument for measuring lung-capacity.

pulmonary (pul-mu-nā-ri) *a.* [*L. pulmonarius, fr. pulmo, pulmonis, lung*] pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; pulmoniferous.

pulmonate (pul-mu-nāt) *a.* pulmoniferous;—*n.* a snail or spider.

pulmonic (pul-mon-'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs;—*n.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs; one that has a lung complaint.

pulmoniferous (pul-mu-nif-'e-rus) *a.* [*L. ferre, bear*] having lungs, or lung-like organs, as a mollusc.

pulp (pulp) *n.* [*Fr. pulpe, fr. L. pulpa*] a soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of animal or vegetable matter; marrow; the soft, succulent part of fruit; the

material of which paper is made, etc.—*v.t.* to render into pulp; to remove the pulp from.

pulper (pul-'per) *n.* a machine that pulps.

pulpify (pul-'pi-fi) *v.t.* to convert into pulp.

pulpiness (pul-'pi-nes) *n.* a pulpy state.

pulpit (pool-'pit) *n.* [*Fr. fr. L. pulpitum, a stage*] an elevated place in a church in which the preacher stands. The pulpit, preachers in general, or their sermons.

pulpiteer (pool-pi-'tēr) *n.* a preacher (used in contempt).

pulpous (pul-'pus) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, pulp.

pulpousness (pul-'pus-nes) *n.* quality of being pulpous; softness.

pulpy (pul-'pi) *a.* like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent.

pulque (pul-'kā) *n.* [*Sp. fr. Mex.*] a fermented Mexican drink, from the juice of the agave.

pulsate (pul-'sāt) *v.i.* [*L. pulsare, pp. pulsatus, beat, strike*] to beat or throb, as the heart.

pulsatile (pul-'sā-til) *a.* pulsative; producing sounds by being struck.

pulsation (pul-'sā-shun) *n.* the act of pulsating; a beat or throb; a stroke by which some medium is affected.

pulsative, pulsatory (pul-'sā-tiv, -sā-tā-ri) *a.* capable of pulsating; throbbing.

pulse (puls) *n.* [*L. pellere, pp. pulsus, beat, strike*] the beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, esp. of the arteries; any measured or regular beat; oscillation; vibration;—*v.t.* to beat, as the heart;—*n.* [*L. puls, pottage*] leguminous plants or their seeds, as beans, peas, etc. To feel one's pulse, to ascertain the force of the blood in the arteries; to sound one's opinions.

pulseless (puls-'les) *a.* having no pulsation.

pulselessness (puls-'les-nes) *n.* want of pulsation.

pulsimeter (pul-'sim-'e-ter) *n.* [*G. metron, measure*] an instrument for ascertaining the movements of the pulse.

pulsion (pul-'shun) *n.* [*L.*] the act of driving forward.

pulsometer (pul-som-'e-ter) *n.* a pulsimeter; a steam-condensing pump, similar in construction to the heart.

pultaceous (pul-'tā-'shus) *a.* [*L. puls, pultis, pottage*] soft; pulpy; macerated.

pulu (pōō'lōō) *n.* [Hawaiian] a silky fibre, used for stuffing mattresses, etc.

pulverin, pulverine (pul-'ve-rin) *n.* ashes of barilla.

pulverizable (pul-'ve-rī-zā-bl) *a.* admitting of being pulverized.

pulverization (pul-'ve-rī-zā-'shun) *n.* act of reducing to dust or powder.

pulverize (pul-'ve-rī-z) *v.t.* [*Fr. fr. L. pulvis, pulveris, dust, powder*] to reduce to fine powder, as by beating or grinding;—*v.i.* to turn to powder; to fall to dust; to roll in the dust, as fowls.

pulverizer (pul-'ve-rī-zer) *n.* one that, or that which, pulverizes; a pulverulent bird.

pulverous (pul-'ver-'us) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, powder.

pulverulence (pul-'ver-'ū-lens) *n.* state of being pulverulent; dustiness.

pulverulent (pul-'ver-'ū-lent) *a.* consisting of fine powder; powdery; dusty; given to wallowing in the dust, as fowls.

pulvil (pul-'vil) *n.* [*It. fr. L. pulvinus, a cushion*] a sweet-scented powder; a bag containing it;—*v.t.* to perfume with a pulvil sachet.

pulvinar (pul-'vī-nar) *a.* pillow; pad-like;—*n.* a pillow; medicated cushion.

pulvinate (pul-'vi-nāt) *a.* pulvinar; cushion-shaped [Bot.].

pulvinated (pul-'vi-nā-ted) *a.* denoting a bulging out, as a frieze.

pulwar (pul-'wār) *n.* a light, keelless boat, used on the Ganges.

puma (pū-mā) *n.* [Peruv.] the cougar.

pumice (pū-mis, pum-'is) *n.* [*L. pumex, pumicis*] light, porous lava;—*v.t.* to polish, etc., with pumice. Also **pumice-stone**.

pumiceous (pū -mish-'us) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, pumice.

pumiciform (pū-mis-i-form) *a.* like pumice in texture.

pummel (pum-'el) *n.* and *v.* See **pommel**.

pump (pump) *n.* [*F. pompe*] a machine for raising or transferring water or other fluids; a machine that acts by the power of suction, consisting of a piston working air-tight in a hollow cylinder;— [*pomp*] a low shoe with a thin sole, used for dancing, etc.;—*v.t.* to raise with a pump, as water; to draw out by artful interrogatories; to examine by artful questions for the purpose of eliciting secrets from;—*v.t.* to work a pump; to raise water with a pump. **Pump-brake**, the arm or handle of a pump. **Pump-dale**, a hose to convey water from a pump over the ship's side. **Pump-room**, a room at a mineral spring for the convenience of those that drink the waters.

pumper (pum-per) *n.* one that, or that which, pumps.

pumpernickel (pum-per-nik-el) *n.* [Ger., *orig.* heavy fellow] coarse rye-bread used in Westphalia.

pumpkin (pump-'kin) *n.* [*F. pompon*, fr. G. *pepōn*, ripe] a well-known plant and its fruit.

pun (pun) *n.* [A.S. *punan*, bruise] a play on words that resemble each other in sound, but differ in sense;—*v.t.* to influence by puns;—*v.t.* to use puns.

puna (poo-'na) *n.* [Peruv.] a lofty table-land in the Peruvian Andes.

puna-luan (poo-'na-loo-'an) *a.* [Hawaiian] pertaining to a family system where brothers (or sisters) have wives (or husbands) in common.

punch (punch) *n.* [Skr. *pañcha*, five] a drink composed of five ingredients—water, sugar, lemon-juice, spice, and spirits; spirits sweetened, with hot water. **Punch-bowl**, a bowl in which punch is made.

Punch (punch) *n.* [*Punchinello*] the buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show.

punch (punch) *n.* [*punchion*] a tool used for stamping, or for perforating holes, as in metallic plates;—*v.t.* to perforate with a punch.

punch (punch) *v.t.* [*punchish*] to beat; to bruise; to hit with the fist;—*n.* a blow, as with the fist or elbow.

punch (punch) *a.* [*bunch*] short and fat;—*n.* a short, fat man; a short-legged, stout-built horse.

punchayet (pun-chi-'et, pun-'cha-yet) *n.* [Hind. fr. *punch*, five] a court of arbitration in Hindustan, consisting of five persons.

punchion (pun-'shun) *n.* [*L. punctio, punctiois*, pricking, fr. *pungere*, *pp. punctus*, to prick] a punch tool; a short, upright piece of timber in framing; a stud; a cask, or liquid measure, containing 72 to 120 gallons.

puncher (pun-'sher) *n.* one that punches; a punch or perforating instrument.

Punchinello (pun-shi-nel-'o) *n.* [It.] a short, thick, and hump-backed character; any comical or grotesque person.

punctate, punctated (pungk-tāt, -tā-ted) *a.* [*L. punctum, point*] pointed; having dots scattered over the surface.

punctator (pungk-tā-'tur) *n.* one that marks with dots, *esp.* said of the Masorites, who invented the Hebrew vowel-points.

punctilio (pungk-til-'i) *n.* a nice point in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding.

punctilious (pungk-til-'i-us) *a.* attentive to punctilio; excessively exact in the observance of forms or rules.

punctiliously (pungk-til-'i-us-li) *adv.* with exactness or great nicety.

punctiliousness (pungk-til-'i-us-nes) *n.* quality of being punctilious.

punctist (pungk-'tist) *n.* a punctator.

puncto (pungk-'tō) *n.* [*L. punctum, a point*] the point of the foil in fencing.

punctual (pungk-tū-'al) *a.* observant of nice points; punctilious, *esp.* adhering to the exact time of an appointment; prompt; at the appointed time.

punctuality (pungk-tū-'al-i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being punctual, *esp.* adherence to the exact time of an appointment.

punctually (pungk-tū-'al-i) *adv.* in a punctual manner.

punctuate (pungk-tū-'at) *v.t.* to separate into sentences, clauses, etc., by points; to emphasize in some significant manner.

punctuation (pungk-tū-'ā-shun) *n.* the act, or art, of punctuating; composition.

punctuative (pungk-tū-'a-tiv) *a.* pertaining, or relating, to punctuation.

punctum (pungk-'tum) *n.* [*L.*] a point.

puncturation (pungk-tū-'rā-shun) *n.* the act of puncturing; incision in the skin.

puncture (pungk-'tūr) *n.* [*L. punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *pp. punctus*, prick] the act of perforating with a pointed instrument; a small hole made by a point;—*v.t.* to pierce with a small, pointed instrument.

pundit (pun-'dit) *n.* [Hind. *pandit*] a learned Brahmin; an expounder of the Sanskrit language, literature, and laws; a philosopher; a savant.

pungency (pun-'jen-si) *n.* character, or quality, of being pungent.

pungent (pun-'jent) *a.* sharply affecting the taste or smell; pricking; piercing; acrid; biting; stimulating; sharply painful; keen; acrimonious.

pungently (pun-'jent-li) *adv.* in a pungent manner; sharply.

Punic (pū-'nik) *a.* [*L. Punicus*, fr. *Poenus*, Carthaginian] pertaining, or appropriate, to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; deceitful;—*n.* the language of the Carthaginians. **Punic apple**, the pomegranate. **Punic faith**, treachery.

punicaceous (pū-'nish-us) *a.* purple; crimson; or of a pomegranate colour.

puniness (pū-'ni-nes) *n.* condition of being puny.

punish (pun-'ish) *v.t.* [*L. punire*, fr. *poena*, penalty] to afflict with pain, loss, or calamity, for a crime or fault; to chastise; to visit with bodily pain; to pound or pommel.

punishable (pun-'ish-a-bl) *a.* liable to punishment; worthy of punishment.

punisher (pun-'ish-er) *n.* one that inflicts punishment.

punishment (pun-'ish-ment) *n.* act of punishing; chastisement; correction; pain; sufferings inflicted for a crime or fault. **Capital punishment**, death.

punitive (pū-'ni-tiv) *a.* pertaining to, involving, awarding, or inflicting, punishment.

punitory (pū-'ni-tu-ri) *a.* implying punishment; punitive.

Punjabee, Punjabi (pun -jā' bē) *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Punjab.

punk (pungk) *n.* [*spunk*] fungus, or some decayed wood, used as tinder; a prostitute; strumpet.

punka, punkah (pung-'ka) *n.* [Hind.] in India, a feather fan, *esp.* a large fan for cooling the atmosphere of a room.

punnet (pun-'et) *n.* a small, broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers.

punning (pun-'ing) *n.* practice of making puns; playing on words.

punster (pun-'ster) *n.* one that puns, or is skilled in punning.

punt (punt) *n.* [A.S. fr. *L. ponto*, a punt] a flat-bottomed boat; a kick of a football, when dropped from the hands, before it touches the ground;—*v.t.* to propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of the water; to give a punt to.

punt (punt) *n.* [*F. fr. L. punctum, point*] a point in a game of basset;—*v.i.* to play at basset.

punt, pntee (punt, pun-'tē) *n.* a pontil.

punter (pun-'ter) *n.* one that fishes or shoots in a punt; one that puns a boat; one that marks the points in basset; a marker.

punto (pun-tō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *punctum*, point] a dot or point in music; a thrust or pass in fencing.

puny (pū-ni) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *post natus*, born after] small and feeble; inferior; petty.

pup (pup) *v.i.* [*puppy*] to bring forth whelps or puppies;—*n.* a puppy; a young seal.

pupa (pū-pa) *n.*; *pl.* **pupæ** (pū-pē) [L.] the third state in the metamorphosis of an insect; a chrysalis.

pupil (pū-pil) *n.* [L. *pupillus*, *pupilla*, *dim.* of *pupus*, boy, and *pupa*, girl] a youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor; one under puberty; minor; the small opening in the centre of the iris through which rays of light pass to the retina. **Pupil-teacher**, one in apprenticeship as a teacher.

pupilage, pupillage (pū-pil-ij) *n.* the state of being a pupil; wardship; minority; nonage.

pupilarity, pupillarity (pū-pil-ar-i-ti) *n.* age of puberty.

pupillary, pupillary (pū-pil-lar-i) *a.* pertaining to a pupil or ward; or, of pertaining to, the pupil of the eye.

Pupipara (pū-pip-a-ra) *n.pl.* [L. *pupa* and *parere*, bring forth] an order of insects in which the larvæ become pupæ within the parent.

pupiparous (pū-pip-a-rus) *a.* pertaining to the pupipara; bringing forth pupæ.

pupivorous (pū-piv-u-rus) *a.* [*vorare*, devour] living on the pupæ of other insects.

puppet (pup-et) *n.* [O.F. *poupette*, fr. L. *pupa*, doll, girl] a figure moved by a wire in a mock drama; one managed by the will of another. **Puppet-player**, one that manages the motions of a puppet. **Puppet-show**, a mock drama performed with puppets moved by wire. **Puppet-valve**, a disc attached to a stem, with vertical displacement.

puppetry (pup-et-ri) *n.* ostentation; affectation.

puppy (pup-i) *n.* [F. *poupée*, doll, fr. L. *pupa*] a young dog; a whelp; a person contemptible from insignificance and conceit; a dandy;—*v.i.* to pup or whelp. **Puppy-headed**, silly; stupid.

puppyism (pup-i-izm) *n.* extreme affectation or conceit.

Purana (poo-rā-na) *n.* [Skr.] a class of sacred Sanskrit literature.

puranic (poo-ran-ik) *a.* pertaining to the Puranas.

purbeck-stone (pur-bek-stōn) *n.* a limestone from the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

purblind (pur-blind) *a.* [*pure* and *blind*] near-sighted, or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.

purblindness (pur-blind-nes) *n.* near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

purchasable (pur-cha-sa-bl) *a.* capable of being purchased.

purchase (pur-chas) *v.t.* [O.F. *purchaer*, fr. L. *pro*, for, and *capere*, to seize, seek eagerly] to obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy; to obtain by any outlay or expense of labour, time, sacrifice, etc.; to gain a mechanical advantage; to raise or lift, as the anchor;—*v.i.* to draw in the cable;—*n.* acquisition of title to, or property in, anything for a price or equivalent; a thing bought; an acquisition; any mechanical advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

purchaser (pur-cha-ser) *n.* one that purchases anything; a buyer.

purdah (pur-dā) *n.* [Hind.] a curtain; a curtain serving to screen women of high rank from sight of men or strangers; a mark of caste.

pure (pūr) *a.* [F. *pur*, fr. L. *purus*] separate from all extraneous matter; free from mixture; clear; not muddy; genuine; real; free from guilt; blameless; free from moral defilement; unsullied; untarnished; modest; chaste; absolute; out and out; sheer; free from errors or improprieties; unmixed; not embracing other topics; unadulterated.

puree (pe-rā) *n.* [F.] a soup made by boiling some article, as beans, etc., and rubbing it through a sieve.

purely (pūr-li) *adv.* in a pure manner; innocently; chastely; absolutely; quite.

pureness (pūr-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being pure; purity.

purfle (pur-fl) *v.t.* [O.F. *pourfiler*, fr. L. *pro*, before, and *filum*, thread] to embroider; to decorate richly;—*n.* a trimming for women's gowns; a border of embroidered work.

purfling (pur-fling) *n.* an ornamental border on edges of stringed instruments.

purgation (pur-gā-shun) *n.* act of cleansing or purifying; the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt; act of purging the bowels.

purgative (pur-gā-tiv) *a.* having the power of purging; cathartic;—*n.* a purgative medicine; a cathartic.

purgatorial (pur-gā-tō-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to purgatory.

purgatorian (pur-gā-tō-ri-an) *a.* purgatorial;—*n.* a believer in purgatory.

purgatory (pur-gā-tu-ri) *a.* tending to cleanse; expiatory;—*n.* among Roman Catholics, a place or state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified by expiation of such offences committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation; state or period of trial, suffering, and misery.

purge (pur) *v.t.* [L. *purgare*] to cleanse, clear, or purify; to operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine; to clear from guilt, moral defilement, accusation, or the charge of a crime, etc.; to clarify; to defecate, as liquids;—*v.i.* to become pure, as by clarification; to have preternatural evacuations from the intestines;—*n.* a medicine that evacuates the intestines; cathartic.

purger (pur-jer) *n.* one that, or that which, purges or cleanses.

purging (pur-jing) *n.* excessive evacuation of the bowels; looseness; diarrhoea.

purification (pūr-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act or operation of cleansing, or of removing foreign substances; act or operation of cleansing ceremonially; a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin.

purificator (pūr-i-fi-kā-tur) *n.* a cloth used in R.C. churches during the ablutions.

purifier (pūr-i-fi-er) *n.* one that, or that which, purifies; a refiner.

puriform (pūr-i-form) *a.* [L. *pus*, *puris*, pus] like pus.

purify (pūr-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *purus*, pure, and *facere*, make] to make pure or clear; to free from guilt, moral, ceremonial, or legal defilement; to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language;—*v.i.* to grow, or become, pure or clear.

Purim (pūr-rim) *n.* [H. *pūr*, a lot] among the Jews, the feast of lots.

purism (pūr-izm) *n.* the quality of being pure or nice, esp. in the choice of language.

purist (pūr-ist) *n.* an advocate or critic of extreme purity and nicety in literary language and style; a stickler for purity in any sense.

puristic (pūr-ist-ik) *a.* pertaining to purism.

Puritan (pūr-i-tan) *n.* a Protestant reformer in the times of Elizabeth and the Stuarts, who advocated a rigid simplicity in the church service; one strict and severe in moral duty, religious faith and practice; in a bad sense, a canting hypocrite;—*a.* pertaining to the Puritans.

puritanic, puritanical (pūr-i-tan-ik, -i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice; precise in observance of religious requirements; over-scrupulous.

puritanically (pūr-i-tan-ik-āl) *adv.* in a puritanical manner.

puritanism (pūr-i-tan-izm) *n.* the doctrines or practice of Puritans.

purity (pūr-i-ti) *n.* [L. *puritas*, fr. *purus*, pure] condition or quality of being pure.

purl (purl) *n.* [*purfle*] an embroidered and puckered border; a plait or fold; a spiral of wire used in lace-making; inversion of the stitches in knitting;—[Sw.] a gentle murmur, as of a brook;—[Zurr] a ripple or eddy;—[pearl] malt liquor medicated or spiced (named from the bubbles on its surface);—*v.t.* to decorate with fringe or embroidery; to invert; to seam;—*v.i.* to ripple; to make a murmuring sound, as running water.



Puritan.

purlieus (pur-lüz) *n. pl.* [*orig. pourallee, O.F. pur, for, and alee, a going; form changed through confusion with P. lieu, a place*] envious; neighbourhood.

purlin, purline (pur-lin) *n.* [*F. par, through, and ligne, line*] a timber lying across the rafters to support them underneath.

purloin (pur-loin') *v. t.* [*O.F. purloigner*] to steal; to filch; to pilfer;—*v. i.* to steal.

purloiner (pur-loi-ner) *n.* one that purloins; a thief.

purple (pur-pl) *a.* [*G. porphura, the purple-fish*] of a colour composed of red and blue; imperial; regal;—*n.* a purple colour; a purple robe or dress; a token of imperial authority; imperial dignity; the dignity of cardinal;—*pl.* spots of a livid colour on the skin; a disease of wheat; a purple-flowered orchid;—*v. t.* to make purple;—*v. i.* to become purple.

purplish (pur-plish) *a.* tinged with a purple hue.

purport (pur-pört) *n.* [*A.F. fr. L. pro, for, and portare, carry*] meaning; import;—(*pur-pört'*) *v. t.* to intend; to mean; to signify.

purpose (pur-pus) *n.* [*O.F.*] object in view; end or aim; design; intention; effect; consequence; subject at issue; purport;—*v. t.* to determine on; to intend;—*v. i.* to design; to intend; to mean. **Of purpose, on purpose, purposely.** Purpose-like, with a definite object in view; apparently fit for a purpose.

purposeful (pur-pus-fool) *a.* having a definite aim in view; important; intended.

purposefully (pur-pus-fool-i) *adv.* with design.

purposeless (pur-pus-less) *a.* having no effect; aimless.

purposelessly (pur-pus-less-i) *adv.* by purpose or design; intentionally.

purpresture (pur-pres-tür) *n.* [*O.F.*] an encroachment on public property.

purprise (pur-priz) *n.* [*F. fr. L. pro, for, and prendere, pp. prensus, seize*] a close, or inclosure; precincts of a manor.

Purpura (pur-pü-ra) *n.* [*G. porphura, the purple-fish*] the purples; a genus of gastropods which yield a purplish fluid (hence the name).

purpurate (pur-pü-rät) *a.* purple in colour;—*n.* a salt of purpuric acid.

purpureal (pur-pü-räl) *a.* purple.

purpuric (pur-pü-rik) *a.* purple; yielding a purple colour; denoting an acid formed by the action of nitric on uric acid; characteristic of, or pertaining to, the purples.

purpurin (pur-pü-rin) *n.* a colouring matter found in madder.

purr (pur) *n.* [*imit.*] the low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat;—*v. t.* to signify or express by purring;—*v. i.* to utter a low, murmuring, continued sound.

purree (pur-é) *n.* [*Hind. peori, yellow*] a yellow pigment; Indian yellow.

purreic (pu-ré-ik) *a.* obtained from purree.

purse (purs) *n.* [*O.F. borse, fr. G. bursa, hide, skin*] a small bag to carry money in; money; resources; a treasury; a sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present; a certain sum in Turkey;—*v. t.* to put in a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse. **Purse-net,** a net the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. **Purse-pride,** a feeling of elation or arrogance, on the ground of having wealth or riches. **Purse-proud,** proud of wealth; elated with riches. **Purse-strings,** command of the purse; power to increase or check expenditure. **Light, or empty, purse,** poverty. **Long, or heavy, purse,** wealth or riches.

purser (pur-ser) *n.* a paymaster in the navy; an officer that has charge of the provisions, accounts, etc., in a ship.

purser'ship (pur-ser-ship) *n.* office of a purser.

pursiness (pur-si-nes) *n.* state of being pearly; shortness of breath.

purslane, purslain (purs-lan) *n.* [*L. portulaca, portulaca*] an annual plant with fleshy, succulent leaves (used as a pot-herb in salads, etc.).

pursuable (pur-sü-äb) *a.* capable of being, or fit to be, pursued or prosecuted.

pursuance (pur-sü-äns) *n.* act of pursuing or prosecuting; process; consequence.

pursuant (pur-sü-änt) *a.* done in consequence, or prosecution, of anything;—*adv.* pursuantly; according.

pursuantly (pur-sü-änt-li) *adv.* agreeably; conformably.

pursue (pur-sü) *v. t.* [*O.F. poursuivre, fr. L. pro, forward, and sequi, follow*] to follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to seek; to use measures to obtain; to prosecute; to be engaged in; to continue;—*v. i.* to go on; to proceed; to institute a suit at law.

pursuer (pur-sü-er) *n.* one that pursues or follows in haste; [*Scots Law*] a plaintiff.

pursuit (pur-sü) *n.* act of following with haste; effort to reach or attain; prosecution; continued exertion or effort; a business or occupation.

pursuivant (pur-svi-vänt) *n.* a state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

pursy (pur-si) *a.* [*O.F. pourcüy, fr. L. pulsare, push*] fat, short, and thick; short-breathed.

purtenance (pur-te-näns) *n.* [*appurtenance*] that which pertains or belongs to, esp. the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal.

purulence, purulency (pü-rü-lens, -lens-i) *n.* generation of pus or matter; suppuration; pus.

purulent (pü-rü-lent) *a.* [*pus*] consisting of, or pertaining to, pus or matter.

purvey (pur-vä) *v. t.* [*L. providere, to provide*] to furnish or provide, as with provisions;—*v. i.* to purchase or procure provisions; to provide; to cater.

purveyance (pur-vä-äns) *n.* act of purveying; procurement; that which is provided; the old royal prerogative of obtaining necessaries on specially favourable terms, and enforcing personal service.

purveyor (pur-vä-ür) *n.* one whose business is to make provision for the table; a caterer; a procurer; a pimp.

purview (pur-vü) *n.* [*O.F.*] a stipulation or condition; body of a statute; scope or limits.

pus (pus) *n.* [*L.*] the yellowish-white liquid produced by suppuration.

Puseyism (pü-z'i-izm) *n.* the doctrines, Romanizing in their tendency, advanced by Dr. Pusey and other Oxford divines in 1830-47.

Puseyite (pü-z'i-ti) *n.* one that holds the principles of Puseyism.

push (poosh) *v. t.* [*O.F. pousser, fr. L. pellere, pp. pulsus, drive*] to press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; to strike with the horns; to butt; to press or urge forward; to prosecute energetically; to embarrass by arguments;—*v. i.* to make a thrust or effort; to advance persistently;—*n.* a thrust; any pressure, impulse, or force applied; an assault or attack; emergency; exigency; extremity; unflagging energy.

pusher (poosh-er) *n.* one that, or that which, pushes.

pushing (poosh-ing) *a.* pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic; forward.

pushingly (poosh-ing-li) *adv.* in a vigorous, enterprising manner.

pushtu, pushtoo (push-tóo) *n.* [*Afghan*] the language of the Afghans.

pusillanimity (pü-si-lä-nim-i-ti) *n.* quality of being pusillanimous.

pusillanimous (pü-si-lan-i-mus) *a.* [*L. animus, spirit*] destitute of manly courage or firmness of mind; dictated by, or evincing, weakness of mind or want of courage; cowardly; timid; feeble.

pusillanimously (pü-si-lan-i-mus-li) *adv.* in a pusillanimous manner.

puss (poos) *n.* [*imit.*, from noise made by cat in spitting] a cat; a hare; a child; a young woman.



Purse.

pusstail (poos-tāl) *n.* the foxtail grass.

pussy (poos-i) *n.* a *dim.* of puss.

pustular (pus-tū-lar) *a.* arising from, or characteristic of, pustules; pustulate.

pustulate (pus-tū-lāt) *v. i.* to form pustules; —*a.* having protuberances like pustules.

pustule (pus-tūl) *n.* [L. *pustula*, a pimple] an elevation of the cuticle containing pus.

pustulous (pus-tū-lus) *a.* full of, or covered with, pustules.

put (poot) *v. t.* [A.S. *putian*, to push] to move in any direction; to thrust; to push; to place; to set; to apply; to set in action; to oblige; to require; to urge; to incite; to propose, as a question; to advance; to offer; to express in words; to translate; —(put) to cast or throw; to strike a golf ball into a hole; —*v. i.* to place; to turn. **Put-off**, a shift for evasion or delay; an excuse. **To put about**, to change the course of; to embarrass. **To put by**, to lay aside; to divert. **To put down**, to suppress; to degrade; to silence. **To put forth**, to extend; to publish; to exert. **To put in**, to introduce; to present. **To put off**, to delay; to defer; to take off; to strip. **To put on**, to invest with; to assume; to impose. **To put out**, to extinguish; to extend; to shoot forth; to expel; to dismiss; to publish; to invest. **To put to**, to add; to unite; to expose to. **To put up**, to pack; to hoard. **To put up with**, to overlook; to suffer.

put (poot) *n.* a thrust; a game at cards; —(put) a cast or throw; a short, careful stroke at golf; —[W. *putt*] a rustic; a clown; —[O.F.] a whore.

putage (pū-tij) *n.* [O.F. fr. *pute*, prostitute] fornication on the part of a woman.

putanism (pū-ta-nizm) *n.* habitual lewdness in a female.

putative (pū-ta-tiv) *a.* [L. fr. *putare*, *pp.* *putatus*, suppose] commonly thought; supposed.

putchuk, putchock (puch-uk) *n.* [Malay] the costus-root, a fragrant root used in incense.

puteal (pū-te-al) *n.* [L. fr. *puteus*, well] an enclosure surrounding the opening of a well.

puteli (poot-, put-ē-lī) *n.* [E. Ind.] a broad, flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges.

putlog (put-log) *n.* a short piece of timber to support the floor of a scaffold.

putrescious (pū-tred-i-nus) *a.* [L. *puter*, *putris*, rotten] proceeding from, or partaking of, putrefaction; stinking.

putrefaction (pū-tre-fak-shun) *n.* act or process of putrefying; corruption.

putrefactive (pū-tre-fak-tiv) *a.* pertaining to, or causing, putrefaction.

putrefy (pū-tre-fi) *v. t.* [L. *putris*, rotten, and *facere*, make] to render putrid; to cause to rot; to corrupt or foul; to make morbid, carious, or gangrenous; —*v. i.* to become putrid; to decay offensively.

putrescence (pū-tres-ens) *n.* liability to become fetidly rotten; a putrid state; rottenness; decay.

putrescent (pū-tres-ent) *a.* becoming putrid; pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

putrescible (pū-tres-i-bl) *a.* tending to become putrid.

putrid (pū-trid) *a.* [L. *putridus*, stinking] tending to decay; decomposed; fetidly rotten; indicating, or proceeding from, putrefaction.

putridity (pū-trid-i-ti) *n.* putridness; any putrid substance.

putridness (pū-trid-nes) *n.* state of being putrid; corruption.

putrification (pū-tri-fi-kā-shun) *n.* putrefaction.

putt (put) *v. i.* [put] to attempt to hole a ball at golf; —*n.* the stroke made in putting.

putter (poot-er) *n.* one that puts or sets; —(put-er) a club used in golf. **Putter on**, one that incites or instigates.

putter (put-er) *v. i.* [potter] to potter.

puttier (put-i-er) *n.* one that putties.

puttock (put-uk) *n.* [M.E.] a species of kite; the common buzzard.

putty (put-i) *n.* [F. *potée*] a kind of paste, or cement, of whiting and linseed oil; a powder of calcined tin for polishing; —*v. t.* to cement or fill up with putty.

pu (pwe) *n.* [F.] one of the small volcanic cones of Auvergne.

puzzle (puz-l) *v. t.* [oppose] to involve in perplexity; to put to a stand; to nonplus; to gravel; to make intricate; to entangle; —*v. i.* to be bewildered; to be awkward; —*n.* something that perplexes; a mechanical toy, or geometric figure, to try a child's ingenuity; a riddle; enigma; bewilderment; perplexity.

puzzler (puz-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, puzzles or perplexes.

puzzling (puz-ling) *a.* embarrassing; perplexing.

puzzlingly (puz-ling-li) *adv.* in a puzzling manner.

puzzolana, puzzolite (puz-u-lā-na, puz-u-lit) *n.* pozzuolana.

pyæmia, pyæmic See *pyemia, pyemic*.

pycnite (pik-nit) *n.* [G. *pyknos*, thick] a variety of topaz from Saxony and Bohemia.

pycnodont (pik-nu-dont) *n.* [G. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth] a fossil ganoid fish.

pycnometer (pik-nom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *pyknos*, thick, and *metron*, measure] an instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of a body.

pycnostyle (pik-nu-stil) *a.* denoting a short specific space between the columns of a building.

pyemia (pi-ē-mi-a) *n.* [G. *puon*, pus, and *haima*, blood] a disease caused by the absorption of pus or fetid matter.

pyemic (pi-ē-mik) *a.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or affected with, pyemia.

pyengadu (pi-eng-ga-doo) *n.* [E. Ind.] a kind of acacia tree.

pygarg (pi-garg) *n.* [G. *pygē*, rump, and *argos*, white] the white-tailed eagle; the osprey.

pygmean (pig-mē-an) *a.* pertaining to a pygmy; dwarfish.

pygmy, pigmy (pig-mi) *n.* [G. *pygmē*, measure of 13½ inches] one of a fabled nation of dwarfs, said to have been devoured by cranes; a dwarf; any very small thing; —*a.* very small or little.

pylon (pi-lon) *n.* [G. *pylē*, gate] an ornamental gateway, as to an Egyptian temple; a mark set up to guide aeroplanes during a flight over a stated course.

pylorus (pi-lō-rus) *n.* [G. *pylē*, gate, and *ouros*, guardian] the orifice of the stomach through which the food passes on to the intestines.

pyoid (pi-oid) *a.* [G. *puon*, pus, and *eidos*, form] characteristic of, or like, pus.

pyoscope (pi-u-skop) *n.* [G. *pyon*, fat, and *skopein*, view] an instrument to ascertain the amount of fat in milk.

pyracanth (pir-a-kanth) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *akanthos*, thorn] the evergreen thorn of the south of Europe.

pyrallolite (pi-ral-ō-lit) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, *allos*, other, and *lithos*, stone] an altered variety of pyroxene from Finland.

pyramid (pir-a-mid) *n.* [G. *pyramis*, *pyramidos*] a solid body on a plane base, and with plane sides, terminating in a point; an edifice thus shaped, esp. an Egyptian pyramid; —*pt.* a game played on a billiard-table.

pyramidal (pi-ram-i-dal) *a.* relating to, or having the form of, a pyramid.

pyramidally (pi-ram-i-dal-i) *adv.* in the form of a pyramid.

pyramidal, pyramidal (pir-a-mid-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pyramidal.



A section of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh, Egypt.
a, passage-ways; b, queen's chamber; c, king's chamber; d, five small chambers to relieve pressure; e, one of two ventilators; f, a subterranean room.

pyramidist (pī-rā-mid-ist) *n.* one versed in the features and history of pyramids.

pyrargyrite (pī-rār-jī-rīt) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *argyros*, silver] a sulphide of silver and antimony.

pyre (pīr) *n.* [G. *pur*, *puros*, fire] a funeral pile.

pyrene (pī-rēn) *n.* [G. *purēn*] a putamen, the hard bony stone of some fruits.

pyrene (pī-rēn) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire] a hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar.

pyreneite (pī-rē-nē-īt) *n.* [*Pyrenees*, where found] a variety of garnet.

pyretic (pī-ret-ik) *a.* [G. *pyretos*, fever, fr. *pur*, fire] feverish; — *n.* a medicine for fever.

pyretology (pī-rē-tol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] the doctrine of fevers.

pyrexia (pī-rek-si-ā) *n.* fever.

pyrexial, pyrexix, pyrexical (pī-rek-si-āl, -sik, -si-kāl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, fever.

pyrheliometer (per-hē-li-omē-ter) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, *hēlios*, sun, and *metron*, measure] an instrument to determine the intensity of the sun's heat.

pyridine (pī-rī-dīn) *n.* a liquid of pungent smell, obtained from coal-tar (used for asthma).

pyriform (pī-rī-'-form) *a.* [L. *pirum*, pear] pear-shaped.

pyrites (pī-rī-tēz) *n.* [G. *puritēs*, flint, a mineral that strikes fire, fr. *pur*, *puros*, fire] sulphur combined with iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, etc.

pyritic, pyritical (pī-rī-tīk, -ī-kāl) *a.* pertaining to pyrites; consisting of, or resembling, pyrites.

pyritiferous (pī-rī-tif-ē-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] yielding pyrites.

pyritize (pī-rī-tīz) *v.t.* to convert into pyrites.

pyritous (pī-rī-tūs) *a.* consisting of pyrites.

pyrochlore (pī-rū-klōr) *n.* [G. *chlōros*, yellowish-green] a mineral, chiefly titanite of calcium (named from the colour it assumes under the blow-pipe).

pyrochroite (pī-rōk-rō-īt) *n.* [G. *chroa*, colour] a mineral resembling brucite.

pyro-electric (pī-rō-ē-lek-'-trik) *a.* thermo-electric.

pyro-electricity (pī-rō-ē-lek-'-tris-'-i-'-ti) *n.* electricity generated by change of temperature.

pyrogen (pī-rū-jen) *n.* matter the absorption of which causes fever; the electric fluid.

pyrogenic (pī-rū-jen-ik) *a.* causing fever.

pyrogenous (pī-roj-ē-nus) *a.* [G. *gignesthai*, become] tending to cause fire or heat; produced by the action of heat; igneous.

pyrognostic (pī-rog-nos-tīk) *a.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *gnōstikos*, knowing] denoting the qualities of a mineral observed by the blow-pipe.

pyrolatry (pī-rol-ā-trī) *n.* [G. *latreia*, worship] fire-worship.

pyroleter (pī-rol-ē-ter) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *olēter*, destroyer] a fire-extinguishing apparatus discharging carbonic acid.

pyroligneous (pī-rū-līg-nē-us) *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood] generated by the distillation of wood, as an impure acetic acid.

pyrolignite (pī-rū-līg-nīt) *n.* a salt of pyroligneous acid.

pyrolithic (pī-rū-līth-ik) *a.* [G. *lithos*, stone] cyanuric.

pyrologist (pī-rol-ō-jist) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] one versed in pyrology.

pyrology (pī-rol-ō-jī) *n.* the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

pyrolusite (pī-rū-lūs-it) *n.* [G. *lousis*, washing, fr. *louein*, wash] a gray ore of manganese.

pyromancy (pī-rū-man-sī) *n.* [G. *manteia*, divination] divination by fire.

pyromania (pī-rū-mā-ni-ā) *n.* insanity characterized by strong passion to set things on fire.

pyrometer (pī-rom-ē-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer; an instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

pyrometric, pyrometrical (pī-rū-met-rik, -rī-kāl) *a.* pertaining to the pyrometer, or pyrometry.

pyrometry (pī-rom-ē-trī) *n.* act, art, or science, of measuring expansion by heat.

pyromorphite (pī-rū-mor-fit) *n.* [G. *morphē*, form, so named from the form it assumes when cooling] a chlorophosphate of lead.

pyromorphous (pī-rū-mor-fus) *a.* crystallizing upon fusion.

pyronaphtha (pī-rū-naf-tha) *n.* an illuminating product obtained from the distillation of Baku petroleum in Russia.

pyrope (pī-rōp) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *ōps*, *ōpos*, the eye] a dark-red garnet.

pyrophan (pī-rū-fān) *n.* [G. *phainein*, to show] a pyrophanous opal.

pyrophanous (pī-rof-'-a-nus) *a.* rendered transparent by heat.

pyrophorous (pī-rof-ō-rus) *a.* pertaining to, or like, pyrophorus.

pyrophorus (pī-rō-ō-rus) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *pherein*, to bear] a substance that takes fire on exposure to air.

pyrosclerite (pī-rō-sklē-rīt) *n.* [G. *sklēros*, hard] a green mineral, allied to the chlorites, found in Elba.

pyroscope (pī-rū-skōp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, to view] an instrument for ascertaining the intensity of radiant heat or cold.

pyrosis (pī-rō-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *pur*, *puros*, fire] a disorder of the stomach, with heart-burn and eructation of watery fluid.

pyrosmalite (pī-rōs-ma-līt) *n.* [G. *osmē*, smell, and *lithos*, stone] a Swedish mineral which exhales the odour of chlorine when heated.

pyrotechnic (pī-rū-tek-nīk) *a.* pertaining to fireworks, or their manufacture.

pyrotechnics (pī-rū-tek-'-nīks) *n.* the art of making fireworks.

pyrotechnist (pī-rū-tek-nist) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *technē*, art] one skilled in pyrotechny; one that makes fireworks.

pyrotechny (pī-rō-tek-'-ni) *n.* pyrotechnics.

pyrotic (pī-rō-tīk) *a.* [G. *purōtikos*, fr. *pur*, fire] caustic; — *n.* a caustic medicine.

pyroxene (pī-rok-sēn) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *zenos*, guest] a mineral group including many varieties.

pyroxenic (pī-rok-sen-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, pyroxene.

pyroxyle (pī-rok-sil) *n.* pyroxyline.

pyroxylic (pī-rok-sil-'-ik) *a.* [G. *xulon*, wood] produced by the distillation of wood.

pyroxylin, pyroxyline (pī-rok-'-si-līn) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood] an explosive substance obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acid; gun-cotton.

pyrrhic (pī-rīk) *n.* [G. *pyrrhichē*, war-dance, so called fr. *Pyrrhichos*, inventor] a foot consisting of two short syllables; an ancient military dance to the accompaniment of the flute; — *a.* pertaining to, or containing, pyrrhics; of, or pertaining to, an ancient military dance.

Pyrrhonic (pī-ron-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Pyrrho, or scepticism.

Pyrrhonism (pī-rū-nizm) *n.* [*Pyrrho*, Greek philosopher, B.C. 360-270] scepticism; universal doubt.

Pyrrhonist (pī-rū-nist) *n.* a sceptic.

Pythagorean (pī-thag-ū-rē-'-ān) *n.* a follower of Pythagoras, the founder of a school of philosophy; — *a.* of, or pertaining to, Pythagoras or his philosophy. **Pythagorean system**, the Copernican, or solar, system.

Pythagorism (pī-thag-ū-rizm) *n.* the doctrines of Pythagoras.

pythiad (pith-'i-ad) *n.* the period intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the next.

Pythian (pith-'i-an) *a.* [G. *Pythios*] pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles at Delphi. **Pythian games**, one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated every four years near Delphi, in honour of Apollo.

pythogenic (pi-thu-jen-'ik) *a.* [G. *pythēn*, rot, and *gignesthai*, become] produced by filth or fetid matter.

Python (pi-'thon) *n.* [G.] a genus of large snakes that kill their prey by crushing it in their folds; a rock-snake; a soothsaying spirit.

Pythonesse (pi-'thu-nes) *n.* the priestess at Delphi, in Greece; a witch.

pythonic (pi-'thon-'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a python; oracular; prophetic.

pythicism (pi-'thu-nizm) *n.* the art of predicting events by divination.

pyx (piks) *n.* [G. *pyxis*, box, esp. of box-wood] the box in which the host is kept; a box or chest in which coins are put for trial and assay at the mint;—*v.t.* to test by assay.

pyxidium (pik-sid-'i-um) *n.* [G. *dim.* of *pyxis*, box] a capsule that opens like the lid of a box, as in the purslane.

pyxis (nik-'sis) *n.* a pyx; a pyxidium; a tortoise having the anterior part of its sternum moving and shutting like the lid of a box.

q

Q, q the seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant of the English alphabet, is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being pronounced like *kw*, as *quack*.

quab (kwob) *n.* [Ger. *quappe*] a flat, soft fish; the eel-pout or burbot.

quack (kwak) *v.i.* [Imit.] to cry like the common domestic duck; to boast; to act as a quack;—*n.* the cry of the domestic duck; a boastful pretender to medical skill; a mountebank; a charlatan;—*a.* pertaining to quackery; used by quacks.

quackery (kwak-'e-ri) *n.* the practice of a quack; empiricism.

quackish (kwak-'ish) *a.* like a quack; boastful; trickish.

quackism (kwak-'izm) *n.* the practice of quackery; the system, or art, of an empiric or charlatan.

quacksalver (kwak-'sal-ver) *n.* [D.] a quack doctor; a charlatan; an empirical practitioner in physic.

quad (quod) *n.* [*quadrat*] a quadrat;—*v.t.* to fill with quadrats [Print.].

quad, quod (kwod) *n.* [*quadrangle*] a quadrangle; a prison;—*v.t.* to put in prison.

quadra (kwod-'ra) *n.* [L. *quadrus*, square] a square border or frame round a bas-relief, panel, etc.; a band or fillet of the Ionic base; the plinth, or lower member, of a podium or continued pedestal.

quadrage (kwod-'ra-'jēn) *n.* in the R.C. church, an indulgence of forty days.

quadragesima (kwod-'ra-'jes-'i-ma) *n.* [L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth] the forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.

quadragesimal (kwod-'ra-'jes-'i-mal) *a.* belonging to, or used in, Lent.

quadrangle (kwod-'rang-'gl) *n.* [L. *quadrangulum*] a plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides; a square or court surrounded by buildings.

quadrangular (kwod-'rang-'gū-lar) *a.* having four angles and four sides.

quadrant (kwod-'rant) *n.* [L. *quadrans*, a fourth part] the fourth part; an arc of 90°; the fourth of the area of a circle; an instrument for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies (constructed in the form of a quadrant, with two straight limbs and one

arched limb, to which is appended a graduated scale of 90°, or, in Hadley's reflecting quadrant, 45°); in gunnery, an instrument of similar construction, with a plummet line to mark the degrees (used in pointing guns or mortars to any required elevation). **Quadrant of altitude**, a thin, flexible piece of brass, graduated to a scale of 90° (used to measure distances, etc., on an artificial globe).

quadrantal (kwod-ran-'tal) *a.* pertaining to a quadrant.

quadrat (kwod-'rat) *n.* a piece of type-metal cast lower than the letters, and used to fill up the spaces between words or sentences, so as to leave a blank on the paper, when printed, where it is placed [Print.].

quadrate (kwod-'rät) *a.* [L. *quadratus*, squared, pp. of *quadrare*, to square] having four equal sides, and four right angles; square; divisible by four; even; equal; exact; suited; applicable; correspondent;—*n.* a square;—*v.i.* to square; to agree; to suit; to correspond.

quadratic (kwod-rät-'ik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or resembling, a square; a square; square. **Quadratic equation**, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

quadratics (kwod-rät-'iks) *n.* that part of algebra dealing with quadratic equations.

quadratrix (kwod-rät-'tri-ks, -rät-'riks) *n.* a curve for finding the sides of a square equal to the area contained by a given curve.

quadrature (kwod-rät-'tūr) *n.* the act of squaring, or reducing to a square; the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure, as a circle; the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°.

quadrel (kwod-'rel) *n.* a square stone, brick, tile, or piece of turf.

quadrennial (kwod-ren-'i-al) *a.* [L. fr. *quattuor*, four, and *annus*, year] having four years; occurring once in four years.

quadrennially (kwod-ren-'i-al-i) *adv.* once in four years.

quadrennium (kwod-ren-'i-um) *n.* a period of four years.

quadribasic (kwod-ri-'bā-sik) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *E. basic*] applied to an acid that has four displaceable atoms of hydrogen.

quadridentennial (kwod-ri-sen-'ten-'i-al) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *E. centennial*] consisting of, or pertaining to, a period of four hundred years;—*n.* the commemoration of an event that happened four hundred years before.

quadricorn (kwod-'ri-'korn) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *cornu*, horn] having four horns or antennæ;—*n.* an animal with four horns or antennæ.

quadricycle (kwod-'ri-'si-kl) *n.* [G. *kuklos*, circle] a four-wheeled machine, which is meant to be propelled by the feet of the rider.

quadridentate (kwod-ri-'den-'tät) *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth] having four teeth.

quadrigitate (kwod-ri-'dij-'i-tät) *a.* [L.] having four digits.

quadrinnium See **quadrennium**.

quadrifid (kwod-'ri-'fid) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *findere*, split] cut into four parts.

quadrifoliate (kwod-ri-'fō-'li-ät) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *folium*, leaf] having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.

quadriform (kwod-'ri-'form) *a.* [L.] fourfold as regards form or arrangement.

quadrifurcate (kwod-ri-'fur-'kät) *a.* [L. *furca*, fork] having four forks.

quadriga (kwod-'ri-'ga) *n.* [L. *quadrigae*] an ancient two-wheeled chariot, drawn by four horses all abreast.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-'lat-'er-'al) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side] having four sides;—*n.* a plane figure having four sides; space within, and protected by, four fortresses.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-'lit-'er-'al) *a.* [L. *littera*, letter] consisting of four letters.



Quadrangle.



Quadrilateral.

quadrille (ka-dril', kwo-dril') *n.* [F. fr. L. *quattuor*, four] a game played by four persons with forty cards; a kind of dance made up of sets of dancers, four couples of dancers being in each set; also, the music played to such a dance.

quadrillion (kwo-dril'-yun) *n.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *E. million*] in the English notation, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or the number represented by a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; in the French notation, a unit with 15 ciphers annexed.

quadrilocular (kwod-ri-lok'-ū-lar) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *loculus*, a cell] having four cells or compartments [Bot. and Zool.].

quadrinomial (kwod-ri-nō-mi-al) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *G. nomē*, a division] consisting of four terms; —*n.* an expression of four terms [Alg.].

quadrupartite (kwod-ri-pār-tit) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *partiri*, to divide] divided into four parts (a term used in botany, conchology, and heraldry).

quadrupartitely (kwod-ri-pār-tit-li) *adv.* in four parts.

quadripennate (kwod-ri-pen'-āt) *a.* having four wings.

quadrireme (kwod-ri-rēm) *n.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar] a galley with four benches of oars.

quadrisection (kwod-ri-sek-shun) *n.* a cutting into four equal parts.

quadrisyllable (kwod-ri-sil'-ā-bl) *n.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *syllaba*, syllable] a word consisting of four syllables.

quadrivial (kwod-riv'-i-al) *a.* [L. *via*, a way] having four ways meeting in a point.

quadrivium (kwod-riv'-i-um) *n.* in the Middle Ages, a course consisting of arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

quadroon (kwod-rōon) *n.* [Sp. *cuarteron*, fr. L. *quartus*, fourth] the offspring of a mulatto and a white; a person quarter-blooded.

quadroxide (kwod-rox'-id) *n.* a compound consisting of one atom of a metal with four of oxygen [Chem.].

quadrumane (kwod-roo-mān) *n.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand] an animal having four feet that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.

quadrumanous (kwod-roo-mā-nus) *a.* having four hands; four-handed.

quadruped (kwod-roo-ped) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *pēs, pedis*, a foot] having four feet; —*n.* an animal having four feet (often restricted to the mammals).

quadruple (kwod-roo-pl) *a.* [L. *quadruplus*] fourfold; four times told; —*v.* four times the sum or number; —*v.t.* to multiply by four; to increase fourfold; —*v.i.* to be multiplied by four.

quadruplet (kwod-roo-plet) *n.* one of four born at a birth; a set of four things.

quadruplicate (kwod-roo-pli-kār) *v.t.* [L. *quattuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold] to make fourfold; to quadruple; —*a.* fourfold; four times repeated.

quadruplication (kwod-roo-pli-kā-shun) *n.* act of quadrupling.

quadruply (kwod-roo-pli) *adv.* to a fourfold amount or degree.

quæstor See *questor*.

quaff (kwaf) *v.t.* [G. *kauka*, a cup] to swallow in large draughts; to drink down; to drink copiously of; —*v.i.* to drink largely or luxuriously.

quaffer (kwaf-er) *n.* one that quaffs or drinks largely.

quag (kwag) *n.* [abbrev. of *quagmire*] a bog; a quagmire.

quagga (kwag-gā) *n.* [S. African] an African quadruped of the horse family, closely related to the zebra.

quaggy (kwag-gi) *a.* of the nature of a quagmire; spongy; boggy.

quagmire (kwag-mir) *n.* [*quake-mire*] soft, wet land, which shakes or yields under the feet; —*v.t.* to sink or overwhelm, as in a quagmire.

quahaug (kwā-hog', kwā'-hog) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] an edible clam found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

quaiçh, quaigh (kwāh) *n.* [Gael. *cuach*] a small, shallow cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for handles (generally of wood, but sometimes of silver).

quail (kwā) *v.t.* [A.S. *owelan*, to die, perish] to crush; to subdue; —*v.i.* to lose spirit; to shrink; to cower.

quail (kwā) *n.* [Middle D. *quaoken*, to quack] a native gallinaceous bird allied to the partridge, but smaller, and esteemed excellent game. **Quail-call, quail-pipe**, a pipe or call for alluring quails into a net.



Quail.

quaint (kwānt) *a.* [L. *cognitus*, known] characterized by ingenuity or art; subtle; artificially elegant; odd and antique; curious and fanciful; whimsical; singular.

quaintly (kwānt-li) *adv.* in a quaint manner; ingeniously; artfully; affectedly; oddly.

quaintness (kwānt-nes) *n.* quality of being quaint; ingenuity; affected art.

quake (kwāk) *v.i.* [A.S. *cwacian*] to tremble; to shake with fear, cold, or emotion; to shake or tremble either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; to vibrate; to tremble; to shudder; to quiver; —*n.* a tremulous agitation; a shake; a trembling; a shudder.

quaker (kwāk-ker) *n.* one that quakes; a dummy cannon; (Quaker) a member of the Society of Friends.

Quakeress (kwāk-ker-es) *n.* a female Quaker.

Quakerish (kwāk-ker-ish) *a.* like, or pertaining to, a Quaker.

Quakerism (kwāk-ker-izm) *n.* the peculiar character, manners, dress, tenets, or worship, of the Quakers.

quaking (kwāk-king) *a.* shaking; trembling (usually through fear). **Quaking-bog, peat-bog** in a growing state, and so saturated with water that a considerable extent of surface will quake or shake when pressed on by the foot or other body. **Quaking-grass**, a grass of the genus *Briza*, the spikelets of which are always in tremulous motion.

quakingly (kwāk-king-li) *adv.* with shaking of the limbs, or tremor of the nerves.

quaky (kwāk-ki) *a.* shaky; quaking.

qualifiable (kwol-i-fi-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable.

qualification (kwol-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of qualifying, or condition of being qualified; any endowment or acquirement that fits a person for an office or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success; act of limiting, or state of being limited or restricted—hence, abatement; modification; restriction.

qualificative (kwol-i-fi-kā-tiv) *a.* serving to qualify; —*n.* that which serves to qualify.

qualified (kwol-i-fid) *a.* fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified; limited; competent; fit; adapted.

qualifiedly (kwol-i-fid-li) *adv.* in a qualified manner.

qualifiedness (kwol-i-fid-nes) *n.* the state of being qualified.

qualifier (kwol-i-fi-er) *n.* one that, or that which, qualifies.

qualify (kwol-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *qualis*, of what sort, and *facere*, to make] to adapt to a given standard; to furnish needful qualities to; to fit for active service or office; to prepare, by requisite training and acquisition of knowledge, skill, etc. for special or general duty; to make fit for entering a higher state by culture and discipline of the moral faculties; to make capable of exercising a privilege, as the franchise, etc.; to furnish with the legal title to; to limit; to modify by exceptions; to abate; to diminish; to regulate, as sounds; to reduce the strength of, as liquors; —*v.i.* to be, or become, qualified; to render one's self fit for a certain position.

qualitative (kwol-i-tā-tiv) *a.* relating to quality. **Qualitative analysis**, the act or process of ascertaining, by test or experiment, the qualities or properties of a compound substance, and determining thereby its constituent elements [Chem.].

qualitatively (kwol-i-tā-tiv-li) *adv.* in a qualitative manner.

quality (kwol-i-ti) *n.* [L. fr. *qualis*, of what sort] particular property inherent in a body or substance; the essential attribute which may be predicated of it; distinguishing feature or characteristic; nature or character of, in relation to right or wrong, as of an action; power of producing effects; special virtue, as of medicinal herbs; disposition; temper of mind; acquirement; accomplishment; comparative rank, *esp.* superior rank; high birth or station; persons of high birth or rank; nobility collectively.

qualm (kwám) *n.* [A.S. *cwalm*, death] a sudden attack of illness, faintness, distress, or pain, *esp.* a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a scruple of conscience.

qualmish (kwá-mish) *a.* sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.

qualmishly (kwá-mish-li) *adv.* in a qualmish manner.

qualmishness (kwá-mish-nes) *n.* the state of being qualmish.

quandary (kwon-dá-ri) *n.* [fr. *hypochondria*] a state of difficulty or perplexity.

quant (kwant) *n.* a pushing or jumping pole with a flange at the end to prevent its sinking in mud.

quantic (kwon'tik) *n.* [L. *quantus*, how great] a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables.

quantification (kwon-ti-f-ká-shun) *n.* the act of quantifying.

quantify (kwon'ti-fi) *v.t.* to determine, or mark, the quantity of.

quantitative (kwon-ti-tā-tiv) *a.* relating to quantity. **Quantitative analysis**, the chemical process of determining the quantities, or proportion, of each element or ingredient in a compound substance.

quantitatively (kwon-ti-tā-tiv-li) *adv.* in a quantitative manner.

quantity (kwon'ti-ti) *n.* [L. fr. *quantus*, how much] the property of being measurable; amount; bulk; size; a certain part; a considerable amount; a large bulk, sum, or portion; the extent or extension of a general conception; [Gram.] the relative time occupied in pronouncing a syllable; [Mus.] the relative duration of a tone; [Math.] that which can be multiplied, divided, or measured.

quantum (kwon'tum) *n.* [L.] quantity; amount.

quaquaversal (kwá-kwa-ver-sal) *a.* [L.] inclined outwards in all directions from a central point; [Geol.] dipping so as to face all sides.

quaquaversally (kwá-kwa-ver-sal-i) *adv.* in a quaquaversal manner.

quarantinable (kwor-an-tē-na-bl) *a.* admitting of, or demanding, quarantine.

quarantine (kwor-an-tēn) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *quadraginta*, forty] the term (usually forty days) during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forebear all intercourse with the shore;—*v.t.* to put under quarantine.

quarl (kworl) *n.* [quarrel, an arrow] a segment-shaped fire-brick;—[Ger.] a jellyfish.

quarrel (kwor-el) *n.* [L. *querela*, fr. *queri*, to complain] an angry contest; a petty fight or brawl; a breach of friendship or concord; a dispute; ground or cause of dispute;—*v.i.* to dispute violently; to wrangle; to fall out; to find fault; to cavil. To pick a quarrel, to provoke a dispute.

quarrel (kwor-el) *n.* [L. *quadrus*, square] an arrow with a square head; a diamond-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond.

quarreller (kwor-el-er) *n.* one that quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

quarrelling (kwor-el-ing) *n.* differing and disputing in angry language; finding fault, or cavilling; contention; noisy strife.

quarrelsome (kwor-el-sum) *a.* apt to quarrel; irascible; contentious.

quarrelsome (kwor-el-sum-li) *adv.* in a quarrelsome manner.

quarrelsomeness (kwor-el-sum-nes) *n.* the quarrelsome state or quality.

quarriable (kwor-i-a-bl) *a.* capable of being quarried.

quarried (kwor'id) *a.* dug from a quarry.

quarrier (kwor-i-er) *n.* one that works in a quarry.

quarry (kwor-i) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *quadrus*, square] a pane of glass, tile, or paving-stone, square or lozenge-shaped; a quarrel or dart.

quarry (kwor-i) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *corium*, hide] game, *esp.* the game hunted for by hawking; a heap of game killed; also, the entrails of game given to the dogs.

quarry (kwor-i) *n.* [L. *quadrus*, square] a place where stones are dug from the earth for building or other purposes;—*v.t.* to dig from a quarry.

quarrying (kwor-i-ing) *n.* the business of hewing stones from a quarry.

quarryman (kwor-i-man) *n.* a person that is occupied in quarrying stones.

quart (kwort) *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth] the fourth part of a gallon; two pints; a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

quart, quarte (kárt) *n.* [F.] a sequence of four cards at piquet; a position in fencing.

quartan (kwor'tan) *a.* [L. *quartus*, fourth] occurring every fourth day;—*n.* an intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day.

quarter (kwor'ter) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *quartus*, fourth] one of four equal parts into which anything is divided, or is regarded as divided; in avoirdupois weight, the fourth of 1 cwt., or 28 lbs.; in dry measure, 8 bushels, as of grain; 9 bushels, or a fourth of a chaldron of coal; one of the four divisions of the globe; one of the four cardinal points of the compass; the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; one limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; that part of a shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp; that part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel; a term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; properly, a fourth part of the year; part of a ship's side between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern; a region; a territory; a division of a town, county, or the like; a district; a locality; proper station; assigned position—hence, a station at which officers and men are posted in battle; place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; merciful treatment shown to an enemy; remission of life;—*v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; to furnish with shelter or entertainment; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms; to divide or apportion soldiers for lodging—hence, to diet;—*v.i.* to lodge; to have a temporary residence. **Quarter-bill**, in the navy, a sheet or list of the different stations, posts, or duties of the ship, with the names of the officers and men assigned to each. **Quarter-bred**, having a fourth pure blood (said of horses, cattle, etc.). **Quarter-day**, a day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year—hence, one on which rent becomes due. **Quarter-deck**, that part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the main-mast. **Quarter-foil**, an ornamental figure disposed in four segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of four petals.



Quarter-plate, in photography, a size of plate measuring 3½ by 4½ inches.

Quarter-sessions, a general court of criminal jurisdiction, held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county in England. **Quarter-staff**, a stout staff formerly used as a weapon of defence (so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other half-way between the middle and the end). **Quarter-tone**, an interval of half a semitone [Mus.]. **Close-quarters**, see *close*. **Winter-quarters**, the quarters of an army during winter.

quarterage (kwor'ter-ij) *n.* a quarterly allowance.

quartering (kwor'ter-ing) *n.* act of dividing or separating in parts; a station; an assignment of quarters or lodgings for soldiers; billet; [Her.] the partition of a shield into compartments

(orig. four, but often more, according to the number of families that, by intermarriage, add their coats of arms to the family arms).

quarterly (kwor-ter-li) *a.* containing, or consisting of, a fourth part; recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; —*n.* a periodical work published once in a quarter of a year, or four times a year; —*adv.* by quarters; once in a quarter of a year.

quartermaster (kwor-ter-mas-ter) *n.* an army officer that provides quarters, provisions, clothing, transportation, etc., for the army, and superintends the supplies; a petty officer that attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, etc., under the direction of the master. **Quartermaster-general**, a staff officer that looks after matters connected with transport, marches, encamping, clothing, etc. **Quartermaster-sergeant**, a quartermaster's assistant.

quartern (kwor-tern) *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth] the fourth part of a pint; a gill; the fourth part of a peck; a loaf weighing 4 lbs.

quartette, quartet (kwor-ter) *n.* a composition in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument; the set of four persons that perform a piece of music in four parts [Mus.]; a stanza of four lines.

quartile (kwor-til) *n.* an aspect of the planets when their longitudes differ from each other by a quarter of a circle [Astrol.].

quarto (kwor-to) *n.* [fr. L. *in quarto*, in a fourth part] a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper, or in which every sheet, being folded twice, makes four leaves — written 4to; — *a.* denoting the size of a sheet or book in which the paper is folded to make four leaves.

quartz (kworts) *n.* (Ger. *quarz*) pure silica, found in crystals and massive. **Quartz-crusher**, a machine for crushing quartz. **Quartz-rock, quartzite.**

quartziferous (kwort-sif-e-rus) *a.* consisting of quartz, or containing quartz.

quartzite (kwort-sit) *n.* a sandstone hardened by the deposition of a siliceous cement.

quartzitic (kwort-sit-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, quartzite or quartz.

quartzose, quartzous (kwort-sos, -sus) *a.* consisting of quartz.

quartzzy (kwort-si) *a.* containing quartz; resembling quartz.

quash (kwosh) *v. t.* [O.F. *quasser*, fr. L. *quassare*, to shake] to crush; to subdue; to put down summarily and completely; [Law] to abate, annul, overthrow, or make void.

quasi (kwā-si) [L.] as if; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree (used as a prefix).

quasimodo (kwās-i-mō-dō) *n.* the first Sunday after Easter (from the first words of the introit for the day).

quass (kwās) *n.* See **kwass**.

quassation (kwās-ā-shun) *n.* [L. fr. *quassare*, to shake] act of shaking; concussion; state of being shaken.

quassative (kwās-ā-tiv) *a.* easily shaken; tremulous.

quassia (kwash-ā-a) *n.* [fr. the name of a negro, *Quassi*, who prescribed this article as a specific] a bitter wood obtained from various trees, all of which are natives of tropical America (the wood and bark are employed in medicine).

quassin (kwās-in) *n.* the bitter principle of quassia.

quater-centenary (kwa-ter-sen-te-nā-ri) *n.* a 400th anniversary.

quatern (kwot-ern) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four] consisting of four; growing by fours.

quaternary (kwa-ter-nā-ri) *n.* the number four; — *a.* consisting of four; by fours; denoting strata above the tertiary; recent.

quaternion (kwa-ter-ni-un) *n.* [L. *quaterni*, four each, fr. *quattuor*, four] the number four; a set of four parts, objects, or individuals; a file of four soldiers; the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraic symbol of quadrinomial form; — *v. t.* to divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

quaternity (kwa-ter-ni-ti) *n.* the state of being four; a combination of fours.

quatorzain (ka-tor-zān) *n.* [F.] a stanza of fourteen lines.

quatorze (ka-tor-z) *n.* [F.] in piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens.

quatrain (kwot-rān) *n.* [F. fr. *quatre*, fr. L. *quattuor*, four] a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

quatrefoil (kā-, kwā-ter-foil) *n.* [F. *quatre*, four, and *Jewille*, leaf] an architectural ornament representing four leaves of a cruciform pattern.

quaver (kwā-ver) *v. i.* [cf. *quake*] to shake; to sing or play with tremulous modulations; — *n.* a trembling; a shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music; a note or measure of time equal to half a crotchet, or the eighth of a semibreve.

quaverer (kwā-ver-er) *n.* one that, or that which, quavers.

quaveringly (kwā-ver-ing-li) *adv.* in a quavering manner.

quay (kē) *n.* [O.F. fr. Celt.] a mole or bank formed toward the sea, or on the side of a river, for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels.

quayage (kē-ij) *n.* wharfage.

quayberth (kē-berth) *n.* a loading or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock.

queachy (kwē-chi) *a.* [fr. *queach*, a modification of *quitch*] yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.

quean (kwēn) *n.* [A.S. *cwene*] a woman, esp. a low woman; a girl; a wench; a slut.

queasily (kwē-zi-li) *adv.* in a queasy manner.

queasiness (kwē-zi-nes) *n.* state of being queasy; nausea.

queasy (kwē-zi) *a.* [Icel. *queisa*, belly-ache, pains in the stomach] sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; fastidious; squeamish; causing nausea.

quebrada (ke-brā-dā) *n.* [Sp. Amer.] a ravine.

queen (kwēn) [A.S. *cwēn*] the consort of a king; a woman that is the sovereign of a kingdom; the sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive; any woman that is chief or pre-eminent above others of her sex; a playing-card on which the figure of a queen is painted; one of the chief pieces in the game of chess; — *v. t.* to play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen. **Queen-apple**, a variety of apple.

Queen-bee, the female of the hive. **Queen-consort**, the wife of a king. **Queen-dowager**, the widow of a king.

Queen-mother, a queen-dowager that is also mother of the reigning monarch. **Queen of the May**, a young girl that is crowned with flowers, and enthroned as the ruler of the May-day sports. **Queen-pigeon**, a magnificent bird found in many of the islands of the Indian Ocean, remarkable for having on its head a beautiful tuft of feathers bordered with white.

Queen-post, one of two suspending posts in a trussed roof, framed below into the tie-beam, and above into the principal rafters. **Queen-regent**, a queen that reigns as regent. **Queen-regnant**, a queen in her own right. **Queen's-metal**, an alloy of tin. **Queen's-ware**, glazed earthenware of a creamy colour.

queencake (kwēn-kāk) *n.* a kind of confection.

queenhood (kwēn-hood) *n.* the state or position of a queen; queenly quality.

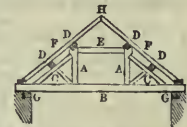
queening (kwē-ning) *n.* a kind of apple.

queenlike (kwēn-lik) *a.* resembling or befitting a queen.

queenliness (kwēn-li-nes) *n.* the state of being queenly.

queenly (kwēn-li) *adv.* like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

queer (kwēr) *a.* [Low Ger. *queer*, athwart] going athwart what is usual or normal; odd; singular; quaint; whimsical.



Queen-post roof.
 AA, queen-posts; B, tie-beam; CC, struts or braces; DD, purlins; E, straining beam; FF, common rafters; GG, wall-plates; II, ridge-piece.

querly (kwēr-ly) *adv.* in an odd or singular manner; oddly; singularly; whimsically.

queerness (kwēr-nes) *n.* oddity; singularity; particularity.

quell (kwel) *v.t.* [A.S. *cweellan*, to kill] to subdue; to put down;—*v.i.* to abate; to cease; to die;—*n.* murder; means of quelling.

queller (kwel-er) *n.* one that quells; one that crushes.

quench (kwensh) *v.t.* [A.S. *cwencan*] to extinguish; to put out, as fire; to allay; to abate, as thirst; to still; to quiet, as passion; to repress; to stifle, as a mental impulse or desire; in Scripture, to resist, as the Holy Ghost;—*v.i.* to cool; to become cool.

quenchable (kwensh-ə-bl) *a.* admitting of being quenched.

quencher (kwensh-er) *n.* one that, or that which, quenches.

quenchless (kwensh-les) *a.* incapable of being quenched; irrepresible.

quenchlessly (kwensh-les-li) *adv.* in a quenchless manner.

quenchlessness (kwensh-les-nes) *n.* the state of being quenchless.

quenelle (ke-nel) *n.* [F.] a ball of minced-meat paste.

quercetin (kwēr-se-tin) *n.* a substance obtained from quercitrin.

quercine (kwēr-sin) *a.* [L. *quercus*, an oak] of, or pertaining to, oak.

quercitrin (kwēr-si-trin) *n.* a yellow crystalline substance which is the colouring principle of quercitron bark.

quercitron (kwēr-si-trun) *n.* [L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron-tree] the bark of the black oak, or dyer's oak (used in tanning and in dyeing yellow).

quercivorous (kwēr-siv-ō-rus) *a.* [L. *quercus*, oak, and *vorare*, to devour] feeding on oak.

Quercus (kwēr-kus) *n.* [L.] a genus of trees, containing the oaks.

querela (kwe-rē-lā) *n.* [L.] a complaint preferred in a court.

querent (kwē-rent) *n.* [L. *quaerere*, to seek] a questioner; a plaintiff.

querimonious (kwēr-i-mō-ni-us) *a.* [L. *queri*, to complain] complaining;

querulous; apt to complain.

querimoniously (kwēr-i-mō-ni-us-li) *adv.* querulously.

querimoniousness (kwēr-i-mō-ni-us-nes) *n.* querulous temper.

querist (kwē-ris-t) *n.* [L. *quaerere*, to search for, to seek] one that inquires, or asks questions.

quern (kwern) *n.* [A.S. *cweorn*] a rude hand-mill for grinding grain.

querulous (kwēr-ū-lus) *a.* [L. fr. *queri*, to complain] apt to repine, or habitually complaining; murmuring; discontented; peevish; fretful; expressing complaint, as voice or tone; whining.

querulously (kwēr-ū-lus-li) *adv.* in a querulous manner.

querulousness (kwēr-ū-lus-nes) *n.* state of being querulous; disposition to complain; the habit or practice of murmuring.

query (kwē-rī) *n.* [L. *quaerere*, to seek for] a question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved;—*v.t.* to seek by questioning; to inquire into; to doubt of; to interrogate; to note or mark with a query;—*v.i.* to ask questions; to make inquiry.

quest (kwest) *n.* [L. *quaerere*, pp. *quaesivus*, to seek for] act of seeking or looking after anything; search; a searching party; request; a jury of inquest;—*v.t.* to search for;—*v.i.* to go in search.

question (kwest-yun) *n.* [L. fr. *quaerere*, to seek for] act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; examination; judicial investigation or trial, esp. examination by torture; that which is asked; a query; subject propounded for inquiry; disquisition; discussion; dispute, or subject of dispute; a matter of doubt or difficulty; a problem;—*v.t.* to inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; to doubt of; to be uncertain of; to call in question;—*v.i.* to ask a question, or questions; to inquire; to debate. **In question**, under discussion or consideration. **Leading**

question, a question so put as to suggest the answer. **Out of question**, beyond question; doubtless. **Out of the question**, not worthy of consideration. **Previous question**, in parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be taken on the main issue or not. **To beg the question**, to assume the point to be proved. **To call in question**, to doubt; to examine judicially.

questionable (kwest-yun-ə-bl) *a.* inviting inquiry; doubtful; uncertain.

questionableness (kwest-yun-ə-bl-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

questionably (kwest-yun-ə-bli) *adv.* in a questionable manner; doubtfully.

questionary (kwest-yun-ər-i) *a.* inquiring; asking questions;—*n.* a hawk or indulgences or relics.

questioner (kwest-yun-er) *n.* one that asks questions; an inquirer.

questionist (kwest-yun-ist) *n.* a questioner.

questionless (kwest-yun-les) *adv.* beyond a question or doubt; doubtless.

questor (kwēs-tor) *n.* [L.] in ancient Rome, a public treasurer; the receiver of taxes, tribute.

questorship (kwēs-tur-ship) *n.* the office of a questor or Roman treasurer; the term of a questor's office.

queue (kü) *n.* [F. fr. L. *cauda*, a tail] the tie of a wig; a pig-tail; a file of people waiting to be admitted in order of arrival; [Her.] the tail of a beast.

quib (kwib) *n.* See **quip**.

quibble (kwib-əl) *n.* [*dim.* of *quib*, a sarcasm; cf. *quip*] an evasion; a cavil; a pretence; a pun; a low conceit;—*v.i.* to evade the point in question by artifice, caviling, or any conceit; to pun; to play upon words; to practise verbal wit.

quibbler (kwib-ler) *n.* one that quibbles; a punster.

quibblingly (kwib-ling-li) *adv.* in a quibbling manner.

quick (kwik) *a.* [A.S. *cwic*] alive; living; characterized by liveliness; smart; animated; sprightly; speedy; swift; active; brisk; nimble; agile; hasty; impetuous; pregnant;—*adv.* nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily; in a short time; without delay; soon; promptly;—*n.* a living animal or plant, esp. the hawthorn, quickset; the part of the body which is sensitive to pain; the living flesh. **Quick-eyed**, having acute sight. **Quick-hedge**, a hedge formed of growing plants, as hawthorn, privet, etc. **Quick-march**, quick-step, a march at the rate of 110 paces a minute. **Quick-match**, a combustible preparation made of threads of cotton, or cotton-wick, soaked in boiling gun-water and gunpowder. **Quick-sighted**, having quick sight or acute discernment. **Quick-sightedness**, quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern. **Quick-tempered**, irascible; bad-tempered. **Quick-witted**, having ready wit. **Quick-wittedness**, the state of being quick-witted.

quicken (kwik-n) *v.t.* to make alive; to vivify; to make active or sprightly; to sharpen; to stimulate; to incite; to hasten; to accelerate; in Scripture, to make alive, as the soul; to impart a living, active principle of grace; to revive or refresh by new supplies of grace, comfort, etc;—*v.i.* to become alive; to move with rapidity or increased activity; to beat faster, as the pulse; to acquire distinctive vitality, as the fetus in the womb.

quickener (kwik-n-er) *n.* one that, or that which, quickens.

quicklime (kwik-lim) *n.* any carbonate of lime, as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, etc., deprived of its carbonic acid.

quickly (kwik-li) *adv.* speedily; soon; without delay.

quickness (kwik-nes) *n.* rapidity of motion; speed; velocity; celerity; activity; briskness; acuteness of perception; keen sensibility.

quicksand (kwik-sand) *n.* sand easily moved, or readily yielding to pressure, esp. loose or moving sand mixed with water.

quickset (kwik-set) *v.t.* to plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence;—*n.* made of quickset or young living shrubs, as a hedge.

quicksilver (kwik'-sil-ver) *n.* [*E. quick and silver*, so called from its fluidity] mercury; a fluid of a metallic nature.

quicksilvered (kwik'-sil-verd) *a.* overlaid with quicksilver.

quid (kwid) *n.* [a form of *quid*] a portion suitable to be chewed; a cud; a chew of tobacco.

quiddany (kwid-a-ni) *n.* [*L. cydonium*] a conffection of quinces prepared with sugar.

quiddity (kwid-i-ti) *n.* [*L. quid*, what] the essence or nature of a thing; a trifling nicety; a captious question.

quiddle (kwid-l) *v.i.* [*L. quid*, what] to waste time in trifling employments.

quiddler (kwid-ler) *n.* one that quiddles.

quidnunc (kwid-nungk) *n.* [*L.*, what now?] one that is curious, or that pretends, to know everything that passes.

quiesce (kwi-es) *v.t.* [*L. quiescere*, rest] to be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.

quiescence (kwi-es-ens) *n.* rest; repose; rest of the mind; silence; the condition of having no sound, as of a letter.

quiescent (kwi-es-ent) *a.* being in a state of repose; still; not moving; not ruffled with passion; quiet; not sounded; —*n.* a silent letter.

quiescently (kwi-es-ent-li) *adv.* in a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

quiet (kwí-et) *a.* [*L. quies, quietis*, rest] being in a state of rest, still; peaceful; unmolested; peaceable; not giving offence; meek; mild; contented; calm; not agitated by wind; undisturbed; not crying or restless, as a child; silent; reserved; not glaring or showy; —*n.* state of a thing not in motion; rest; repose; freedom from disturbance or alarm; tranquillity; peace; security; —*v.t.* to stop motion in; to reduce to a state of rest; to calm; to appease; to pacify; to ally; to suppress; —*v.i.* to become quiet.

quieten (kwí-et-n) *v.t.* to make quiet; —*v.i.* to become quiet.

quieter (kwí-et-er) *n.* one that, or that which, quiets.

quietism (kwí-et-izm) *n.* peace; tranquillity; (Quietism) the system of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to His will.

Quietist (kwí-et-ist) *n.* a believer in Quietism.

quietistic (kwi-e-tis-tik) *a.* pertaining to Quietism or Quietists.

quietly (kwí-et-li) *adv.* in a quiet state or manner.

quietness (kwí-et-nes) *n.* state of being quiet.

quietude (kwí-et-üd) *n.* [*L.*] rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

quietus (kwí-ët-tus) *n.* [*L.*] rest; repose; death.

quill (kwil) *n.* [*cf.* Low Ger. *kiel*, a goose-quill] a large, strong feather of the goose, swan, crow, etc. (used as a pen); a pen; a spine or prickle, as of a porcupine; a piece of small reed on which weavers wind thread; the tube of a musical instrument; an implement for striking the strings of certain instruments; —*v.t.* to wind on a quill, as thread or yarn; —(*O.F. fr. L. colligere*, collect) to plait or to form into small ridges. Quill-driver, a clerk.

quillet (kwil-et) *n.* [*L. quilibet*, what you will] a quibble.

quilling (kwil-ing) *n.* a narrow border or trimming of lace, and the like, folded or plaited.

quillon (kel-yong) *n.* [*F.*] one of the branches of the cross-guard of a sword.

quillwort (kwil-wurt) *n.* a cryptogamic aquatic plant (*Isoetes lacustris*), having a grass-like shape (it is found on the shallow bottoms of ponds, both in Europe and America).

quilt (kwilt) *n.* [*L. culcita*, a bed, cushion, mattress] a cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance between two cloths, and sewing them together; —*v.t.* to stitch together with some soft and warm substance between, or in the interior of; to sew with a stitch used in a quilt; to beat or thrash.

quilter (kwil-ter) *n.* one that quilts.

quilting (kwil-ting) *n.* act of forming a quilt; quilted work; a figured material for bed-quilts, toilet-covers, etc.; a thrashing with a rope's end.

quina (kwí-ná) *n.* [*Sp.*] quinine.

quinary (kwí-ná-ri) *a.* [*L. quini*, five each] consisting of, or arranged in, fives.

quinate (kwí-nát) *a.* having five leaflets on a petiole [*Bot.*].

quince (kwins) *n.* the fruit of a small tree (so named from Cydonia, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit; it has a taste and pleasant flavour, and is much used in making pies, tarts, and marmalade).

quincenary (kwín-sen-té-ri) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, five hundred years; —*n.* a five-hundredth anniversary.

quincuncial (kwín-kum-shal) *a.* having the form of a quincunx.

quincunx (kwín-kungks) *n.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce] an arrangement or disposition of things, esp. of trees, by fives, one being placed at each corner and one in the middle of a square.

quindecagon (kwín-dek-a-gon) *n.* [*L. quinque*, five, *G. deka*, ten, and *gônia*, an angle] a plane figure with fifteen angles and sides.

quindecemvir (kwín-de-sem-ir) *n.* [*L. quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man] in ancient Rome, one of an ecclesiastical college of fifteen men whose chief duty was to take care of the Sibylline books.

quinic (kwín-ik) *a.* obtained from quinine.

quinine (kwín-i-sin) *n.* the amorphous alkaloid into which quinine is converted by heat.

quinidine (kwín-i-din) *n.* an alkaloid found in association with quinine.

quinine (kwí-nin', -nēr) *n.* [*Peruv. kina*] a basic alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona or Jesuit's bark; one of the salts of quinine, esp. the sulphate used as a tonic and febrifuge.

quinoa (kwí-nó-a, kē-no-a) *n.* [*Peruv.*] a herb of Peru and Chili, cultivated for its seeds, which are made into cakes.

quingagesima (kwín-kwa-jes-i-má) *a.* [*L. quingagesimus*, fiftieth] fiftieth; denoting the Sunday fifty days before Easter.

quingangular (kwín-kwang-gū-lar) *a.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *angulus*, an angle] having five angles or corners.

quinquecapsular (kwín-kwe-kap-sū-lar) *a.* having five capsules.

quinquedentate (kwín-kwe-den-tát) *a.* having five teeth.

quinquefarious (kwín-kwe-fá-ri-us) *a.* opening into five parts.

quinquefid (kwín-kwe-fid) *a.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *fidere*, to cleave] five-cleft.

quinquefoliate (kwín-kwe-fó-li-át) *a.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *folium*, leaf] having five leaves or leaflets.

quinqueliteral (kwín-kwe-lit-er-al) *a.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *litera*, letter] consisting of five letters.

quinquelobate (kwín-kwe-ló-bát) *a.* [*L. lobus*, lobe] having five lobes.

quinquelocular (kwín-kwe-lok-ū-lar) *a.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *loculus*, cell] having five cells.

quinquennial (kwín-kwen-i-ál) *a.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *annus*, year] occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

quinquennially (kwín-kwen-i-ál-i) *adv.* once in five years.

quinquepartite (kwín-kwe-pár-tit) *a.* divided into five parts.

quinquereme (kwín-kwe-rēm) *n.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *remus*, oar] a galley having five tiers of rowers.

quinsy (kwín-zí) *n.* [*O.F. fr. G. kuōn*, a dog, and *angeheīn*, to choke] an inflammation of the tonsils of the throat; any inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, accompanied by inflammatory fever.

quint (kwint) *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth] a sequence of five.

quintain (kwint'an) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *quintus*, fifth] an ancient tilting-block; an upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned on a pivot, at one end of which was a broad board, and at the other a sand-bag, and the play was to tilt on horseback with a lance against the broad end, and avoid being struck by the sand-bag, which was driven round to the tilter's back.

quintal (kwint'al) *n.* [F. fr. L. *centum*, a hundred] a weight of 100 or 112 lbs.

quintan (kwint'an) *n.* [L. *quinque*, five] a fever, the paroxysms of which return every fifth day.

quintessence (kwint-tes'ens) *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth] the fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body; pure or concentrated essence; an extract from anything containing all its virtues in a small or condensed form; the essential part or substance of a thing.

quintessential (kwint-te-sen'shal) *a.* consisting of quintessence.

quintette, quintet (kwint-ten'te) *n.* [It.] a composition for five voices or instruments; a company of five singers or players.

quintile (kwint'il) *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth] the aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

quintillion (kwint-til'yun) *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth] according to the English notation, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

quintuple (kwint-tu-pl) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *placare*, to fold] multiplied by five; fivefold; —*v.t.* to make fivefold; to multiply by five.

quip (kwip) *n.* [*orig.* *quippy*, fr. L. *quippe*, forsooth] a smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort; a jeer; —*v.t.* to taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort; —*v.i.* to scoff; to manifest contempt by derision.

quipu, quipo (kë-poo') *n.* [Peruv.] an arrangement of coloured and knotted cords used to record and convey information.

quire (kwir) *n.* See *choir*.

quire (kwir) *n.* [O.F. *quater*, a book of loose sheets] a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single folio.

Quirites (kwir-i'tez) *n. pl.* [L.] the ancient Romans in their civil capacity.

quirk (kwerk) *n.* [L. *cura*, care] a sudden turn; an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; a smart taunt or retort; a flight of fancy; a conceit; [Arch.] an acute angle or projection. **Quirk - moulding**, a moulding having a sudden convexity in the form of a conic section.



Quirks.

a, b, quirk-mouldings; c, d, quirk-beads.

quirkish (kwerk'ish) *a.* consisting of quirks, quibbles, or artful evasions; given to quibbles or evasions; tricky; artful.

quirky (kwerk'i) *a.* full of quirks.

quirt (kwert) *n.* [Sp. *cuerda*, a rope] a kind of riding-whip; —*v.t.* to flog with a quirt.

quit (kwit) *v.t.* [L. *quietus*, quiet] to release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to acquit; to meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; to discharge, as an obligation or duty; to have done with; —*a.* released from obligation, charge, penalty, or the like; free; clear; absolved. **Quit-claim**, to release or relinquish a claim to by deed; —*a.* a deed of release. **Quit-rent**, a rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from all other service. To be quits, to be on equal terms. To quit cost, to pay expenses; to be remunerative. To quit scores, to make even; to balance accounts.

quitch-grass (kwich'gras) *n.* [*quick*] dog-grass or couch-grass (a species of grass which roots deeply, and is not easily killed).

quite (kwit) *adv.* [*quit*] completely; wholly; entirely; totally; to a great extent or degree.

quittable (kwit'a-bl) *a.* capable of being quitted or vacated.

quittal (kwit'al) *n.* return; repayment.

quittance (kwit'ans) *n.* discharge from a debt or obligation; acquittance; recompense.

quitter (kwit'er) *n.* one that quits; a hard, round swelling on the coronet, and usually on the inside, of a horse's foot.

quiver (kwiv'er) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *kohhar*] a case or sheath for arrows.

quiver (kwiv'er) *v.i.* [A.S. *cwifer*] to shake with slight and tremulous motion; to shudder; to shiver; to tremble; —*n.* the act or state of quivering.

quivered (kwiv'erd) *a.* furnished with a quiver; sheathed, as in a quiver.

quivering (kwiv'er-ing) *n.* shaking; fluttering motion.

quiveringly (kwiv'er-ing-li) *adv.* with trembling or agitation.

quiverish (kwiv'er-ish) *a.* tremulous.

qui vive (kë-vëv') [F., who lives] who goes there? the challenge of a French sentinel. To be on the qui vive, to be on the alert.

quixotic (kwiks-ot'ik) *a.* like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

quixotically (kwiks-ot-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a mad or romantic manner.

quixotism, quixotry (kwiks-ot-izm, -ri) *n.* romantic and absurd ideas; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of the romance by Cervantes.

quiz (kwiz) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a riddle; an enigma; one that quizzes others; an odd fellow; —*v.t.* to puzzle; to ridicule or make sport of, by deceiving; to look sharply and mockingly at; to peer at.

quizzer (kwiz'er) *n.* one that quizzes others.

quizzery (kwiz'er-i) *n.* the act or practice of quizzing.

quizzical (kwiz-i-kal) *a.* partaking of the nature of a quiz; given to quizzing.

quizzicality (kwiz-i-kal-i-ti) *n.* quizzical quality; a quizzing look or remark.

quizzically (kwiz-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a quizzical manner.

quizzing-glass (kwiz-ing-glas) *n.* a small eye-glass.

quod (kwod) *n.* See *quod*.

quodlibet (kwod'li-bet) *n.* [L., what you please] a nice point; a subtlety; a musical medley improvised by several performers.

quodlibetic, quodlibetical (kwod-li-bet'ik, -i-kal) *a.* not restricted to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

quodlibetically (kwod-li-bet-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a quodlibetical manner.

quoif (koif) *n.* See *coif*.

quoin (koin) [F. *coin*] a corner; a wedge; a metallic wedge for raising cannon and other military engines; any external angle, esp. the external angle of a building; [Print.] a small wooden wedge used to lock the types in the galley, chase, or form.

quoit (koi't) [O.F.] a circular ring or piece of iron, stone, or other material, to be pitched at a fixed object in play; —*pl.* the play or game itself; —*v.i.* to throw quoits; to play at quoits.

quoll (kwol) *n.* a marsupial quadruped of Australia (it is nearly the size of a cat).

quondam (kwon'dam) *a.* [L., formerly] having been formerly; former, as a friend.

quorum (kwó-rum) *n.* [L., of whom] such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.

quota (kwó'ta) *n.* [L. *quota* (*sc. pars*), how great (a part)] a proportional part or share.

quotable (kwó'ta-bl) *a.* capable or worthy of being quoted or cited.



Quiver.

quotability (kwō-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* capability of being quoted.
quotation (kwō-tā-shun) *n.* act of quoting or citing; that which is quoted or cited; a passage adduced from an author as evidence or illustration; the naming of the price of commodities; the price specified to a correspondent.
quote (kwōt) *v.t.* [O.F. *quoter*, to quote, fr. L. *quotus*, how many] to cite, as a passage from some author; to name the price of; to note.
quoteless (kwōt'les) *a.* that cannot be quoted.
quoter (kwōt'er) *n.* one that cites the words of another.
quoth (kwōth) *v.i.* [A.S. *cwæth*] said; spoke.
quotha (kwōth'a) *int.* [quoth he] forsooth; indeed.
quotidian (kwō-tid'i-an) *a.* [L.] occurring or returning daily; —*n.* anything returning daily, esp. a fever whose paroxysms return every day.
quotient (kwō'shent) *n.* [L. *quotiens*, how often, fr. *quot*, how many] the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

r

R, r, the eighteenth letter and the fourteenth consonant of the English alphabet, is a liquid or semi-vowel. R has two sounds, the first being heard when it begins a word or a syllable, or follows a consonant, as in *rat, merit, three*. When it stands in any other position, the pronunciation varies in different districts. As an abbreviation, it stands for *Rex, King, Regina, Queen*, as *Victoria R.*; also for *Royal*, as *R.N.*, *Royal Navy*, etc. **The three R's**, a familiar expression for reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Ra (rā) *n.* in Egyptian mythology, the sovereign sun-god.

raad (rād) *n.* [A.] the thunder-fish of the Nile.

raad (rāt) *n.* [S. Afr.] a legislative assembly.

rabat (rā-bāt) *n.* [F. *rabattre*, to beat down] a neck-band with flaps in front; a collar turned down and falling on the shoulders.

rabate (rā-bāt) *v.t.* [F. *rabattre*] to lure back or recover, as a hawk; to rebate.

rabban (rab-an) *n.* [H.] a title of honour among the Jews, given to superior rabbis.

rabbit (rab-et) *v.t.* [F.] to cut with such an edge as will overlap a corresponding edge, and form with it a close joint; —*n.* a cut or groove made on the edge of a board so as to form, with a corresponding edge, a close joint. **Rabbit-plane**, a plane for making grooves.

rabbi, rabbin (rab'i, -i, -in) *n.* [H. *rabbī*, my master, fr. *rab*, master] a Jewish title of respect, or courtesy, for a teacher or doctor of the law.

rabbinate (rab'i-nāt) *n.* the office or position of a rabbi.

rabbinic (ra-bin'ik) *n.* the dialect of the rabbins; the later form of the Hebrew tongue.

rabbinical (ra-bin'i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the rabbins or Jewish doctors of the law, or to their opinions, learning, and language, esp. noting Jewish writings subsequent to the Christian era.

rabbinism (rab'i-nizm) *n.* a rabbinistic expression; the religious system of the rabbinites.

rabbinit, rabbinite (rab'i-nist, -nīt) *n.* one among the Jews that adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins.

rabbit (rab'it) *n.* [O.D. *robbe*] a small rodent four-footed mammal which burrows in the earth (it resembles the hare, but is smaller, and has shorter legs and ears); —*v.i.* to hunt rabbits. **Rabbit-hutch**, a box in which rabbits are kept. **Rabbit-warren**, a piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits. **Welsh-rabbit**, melted cheese seasoned with mustard and pepper, and served on toast.

rabbit (rab'it) *n.* [F. *rabot*] a wooden instrument used in mixing mortar.

rabbiter (rab'i-ter) *n.* one that hunts rabbits.

rabble (rab'l) *n.* [O.D. *rabbelen*, to chatter] a crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob; the dregs of the people; —*v.t.* to insult or drive away by a mob; to mob; to hustle; —*v.i.* to utter nonsense.

rabble (rab'l) *n.* [F. fr. L. *rutabulum*, a poker] an iron instrument used in the operation of puddling; —*v.t.* to stir with this instrument.

rabblement (rab'l-ment) *n.* silly talk; a rabble.

rabbler (rab'ler) *n.* one that uses a rabble.

rabboni (ra-bō'ni) *n.* [H., my great master] a title of honour among the Jews.

rabdology (rab-dol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *rhabdos*, rod, stick, and *logos*, discourse] the method or art of performing arithmetical operations by means of little square rods, called **Napier's-bones**.

rabdomancy (rab-du-man-si) *n.* [G. *rhabdos*, rod, and *manteia*, divination] divination by means of rods or wands.

Rabelaisian (rab-e-lā'zi-an) *n.* relating to, or in the style of, *Rabelais*; broadly humorous.

rabic (rab'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, rabies.

rabid (rab'id) *a.* [L. *rabidus*] furious; raging; mad; unduly enthusiastic.

rabidly (rab'id-li) *adv.* in a rabid manner.

rabidness (rab'id-nes) *n.* condition of being rabid; madness; furiousness, as of animals—hence, virulence; malignity of disposition; intense bitterness of thought or speech.

rabies (rā'bi-ēz, rā'b'i-ēz) *n.* [L.] canine madness; hydrophobia.

rabinet (rab'i-net) *n.* [F. *rabine*] a kind of small ordnance.

raca (rā'kā) *a.* [C.] empty; beggarly; foolish; worthless; loose in life and manners (a term expressing contempt).

raccahout (rak'a-hōöt) *n.* [A.] a farinaceous food prepared from acorns.

raccoon, racoon (rā-kōön) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a carnivorous mammal inhabiting North America, allied to the bear.



Raccoon.

race (rās) *n.* [It. *razza*] the descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed to belong to the same stock; one of the distinct varieties of the human species; lineage; family; birth; a peculiar breed, as of horses, etc.; a particular strength, taste, or flavour, indicating the stock or soil from which it was produced, as of wine; a characteristic quality or disposition.

race (rās) *n.* [Icel. *rāsa*, course] a movement or progression; a course of action or effort; process; career; swift progress; rapid course or motion; act of running in competition or for a prize, as foot-race, yacht-race, etc., esp. the running of horses for stakes, cups, etc.; a strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a canal or water-course leading from a dam to a water-wheel, which it drives; —*pl.* meetings for the sport of horse-racing, or running horses in competition or trial of speed; —*v.t.* to cause to run rapidly, as a horse in a race; —*v.i.* to run swiftly; to run, or contend in running. **Race-course**, the path, generally circular or elliptical, over which horse-races are run. **Race-horse**, a horse bred or kept for running in contests. **Race-meeting**, a gathering for the purpose of horse-racing.

race (rās) *n.* [L. *radix*, root] a root, as of ginger.

racemation (ras-e-mā'shun) *n.* [raceme] the trimming or harvesting of clusters of grapes; a cluster of grapes.

raceme (rā'sēm) *n.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster] a flower-cluster with short and equal lateral flowered pedicels, as in the currant.

racemic (rā-sē'mik) *a.* relating to racemes (applied to an acid, isomeric with tartaric acid, obtained from several vineyards on the Rhine).

racemiferous (rās-e-mif'e-rus) *a.* bearing racemes.

racemose, racemous (rās-e-mōs, -mus) *a.* arranged in, or like, racemes.

racemule (rās'e-mūl) *n.* a small raceme.

racer (rā'ser) *n.* one that races, or contends in a race; a race-horse.

rach, ratch (rach) *n.* [A.S. *ræcc*] a dog that hunts by scent.

rachidian (rā-kid'i-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the rachis.

rachilla (rā-kil'a) *n.* a little or secondary rachis [Bot.].

rachis (rā-kis) *n.* [G.] the spine, or vertebral column, in animals; something resembling this, as the stem of a plant or a feather.

rachitic (rā-kit'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or affected by, rachitis.

rachitis (rā-kī'tis) *n.* [G. *rachis*, the spine] a disease of early childhood, in which the bones soften, become swollen and distorted, and the body deformed; rickets.

racial (rā-shāl) *a.* pertaining to race or lineage.

racily (rā-si-li) *adv.* in a racy manner.

raciness (rā-si-nes) *n.* quality of being racy; peculiar and piquant flavour.

rack (rak) *v.t.* [cf. O.D. *racken*, stretch] to stretch or strain; to extend; to stretch on the rack or wheel; to torment; to torture; to harass by exaction; to exhaust;—*n.* an instrument for racking, stretching, or extending anything, as an engine of torture, on which the body of a person is gradually stretched until sometimes the joints are dislocated—hence, torture; extreme pain; a wooden frame of open-work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle; a framework on which earthenware, bottles, or other articles are arranged and deposited; in ships, a strong frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which passes the running rigging; in mechanics, a straight bar with teeth on its edge, to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it. **Rack-rent**, an annual rent raised to the utmost;—*v.t.* to subject to the payment of rack-rent. **Rack-renter**, one that rack-rents his tenants; one that has to pay a rack-rent. **On the rack**, in a state of torture, as if on the rack. **To put to the rack**, to subject to torture or pain.

rack (rak) *v.t.* [O.F.] to draw off from the lees; to decant.

rack (rak) *n.* [*wrack*=wreck] a word used in the phrase, "to go to rack and ruin."

rack (rak) *n.* arrack.

rack (rak) *v.t.* [Icel. *reka*, to drive] to move with a quick amble, as a horse;—*n.* a peculiar gait of a horse, between a trot and a gallop.

rack (rak) *n.* [A.S. *hracca*, the neck] the neck of mutton, or collar of veal.

rack (rak) *n.* [Icel. *rek*, drift, moisture] thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapour in the sky;—*v.t.* to drift, as vapour.

rackarock (rak-a-rok) *n.* [*rack* and *rock*] an explosive of potassium, chlorate, and nitro-benzol.

racker (rak'er) *n.* one that racks or torments; a horse that moves with a racking pace.

racket, raquet (rak'et) *n.* [O.F. *raquette*, fr. A. *rāhat*, palm of the hand] a sort of hoop, from side to side of which a net-work of cord is stretched, and furnished with a handle (used in tennis); a snow-shoe;—*pl.* a ball game played in a paved court surrounded by four walls—*v.t.* to strike with a racket. **Racket-court**, a tennis-court.

racket (rak'et) *n.* [Gael.] a confused, clattering noise; clamour; din;—*v.t.* to make a confused noise or clamour; to frolic boisterously.

racketing (rak'e-ting) *n.* confused and noisy mirth.

rackety (rak'e-ti) *a.* making a racket; noisy.

racking (rak'ing) *a.* tormenting; excruciating; straining;—*n.* act of stretching on the rack; torture; mental anguish; torment; uneasiness; act of stretching cloth on a frame to dry and stiffen it; act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.

raconteur (rā-kong-ter) *n.* [F.] a good storyteller.

racoon See **raccoon**.

Racovian (rā-kō-vi-an) *n.* [*Racow*, Poland] one of a sect of Polish Socinians in the 17th century.

racy (rā-si) *a.* having a strong flavour indicating origin; tasting of the soil; exciting to the mental taste, by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language; spicy; spirited; piquant.

raddle (rad'l) *n.* [*hurdle*] a long piece of wood, interwoven with others, to form a fence; a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs; a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs, employed by domestic weavers;—*v.t.* to interweave; to twist together.

raddle, reddle (rad'l, red'l) *n.* See **ruddle**.

radial (rā-di-āl) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray] pertaining to a radius; proceeding, or extended, from a centre or nucleus; pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the forearm of the human body.

radially (rā-di-āl-i) *adv.* in a radial manner.

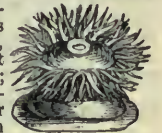
radian (rā-di-an) *n.* the angle at the centre of a circle, subtended by an arc equal in length to the radius.

radiance, radiancy (rā-di-ans, rā-di-an-si) *n.* the quality of being radiant; vivid brightness; brilliancy; splendour.

radiant (rā-di-ant) *a.* [L. *radius*, a ray] emitting or proceeding from a centre; radiating; radiate, *esp.* emitting or darting rays of light or heat; emitting a vivid light or splendour;—*n.* [Opt.] the object or point from which light emanates; [Astr.] the point from which a meteor-shower seems to come; [Geom.] a straight line from a fixed point or pole, round which it is supposed to revolve.

radiantly (rā-di-ant-li) *adv.* with glittering splendour.

radiate (rā-di-āt) *n.* an animal in which all the parts are arranged uniformly around the longitudinal axis of the body, as the star-fish, polyp, etc.;—*v.t.* to emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat; to illuminate;—*v.i.* to issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat or light; to issue in rays, as light; to emit rays; to be radiant;—*a.* formed of rays diverging from a centre.



A radiate.

radiated (rā-di-āt-ed) *a.* adorned with rays; [Min.] having crystals or fibres diverging from a centre; [Zool.] formed like a radiate.

radiately (rā-di-āt-li) *adv.* in a radiate manner.

radiation (rā-di-ā-shun) *n.* act of radiating, or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body; the divergence of anything from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light.

radiator (rā-di-ā-tur) *n.* that which radiates or emits rays, *esp.* that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat.

radical (rad'i-kal) *a.* [L. *radix*, *radicis*, a root] pertaining to, or proceeding directly from, the root or origin; primitive; original; implanted by nature; native; proper; constitutional; reaching to the cause, source, or first principles; searching; thorough-going; proceeding from the stem at, or below, the surface of the ground; belonging to the root of a plant; [Gram.] relating to a root or ultimate source of derivation;—*n.* a primitive word; a root or simple, undervived, uncompounded word; a letter that belongs to the root; an extreme Liberal in politics; a member of a political party that advocates radical or thorough reform in the constitution and administrative government of the country; [Chem.] the original element or principle in a compound substance; that which constitutes the distinguishing principle of an acid or base, by its union with an

acidifying or basifying element or ingredient. Radical quantity, a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed. Radical sign, the sign \surd (*orig.* the letter *r*, the initial of *radix*, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted.

radicalism (rad-i-kal-izm) *n.* the doctrine or principle of Radicals.

radically (rad-i-kal-i) *adv.* at the origin or root; fundamentally; originally; essentially.

radicalness (rad-i-kal-nes) *n.* the state of being radical, or of being a Radical.

radicant (rad-i-kant) *a.* [*L. radix*, *radix*, a root] sending forth roots from the stem.

radicate (rad-i-kat) *v.t.* to root; to plant firmly; —*v.i.* to take root; —*a.* rooted.

radication (rad-i-kat-shun) *n.* process of taking root deeply; disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex or stem.

radiciform (ra-dis-i-form) *a.* of the form of a root.

radicle (rad-i-kl) *n.* [*L. radícula*, *dim.* of *radix*, root] the stem of the embryo.

radicular (ra-dik-u-lar) *a.* pertaining to a radicle.

radiograph (rā-di-u-graf) *n.* [*L. radius* and *G. graphēin*, write] an instrument for measuring and recording the intensity of the heat given by the sun.

Radiolite (rā-di-u-lit) *n.* [*L. radius* and *G. lithos*, stone] a genus of fossil molluscs.

radiometer (rā-di-om'e-ter) *n.* [*G. metron*, measure] an instrument formerly used for measuring angles; an instrument showing the conversion of light and heat into mechanical energy.

radish (rad-ish) *n.* [*L. radix*, a root] a cultivated plant whose root is eaten as a salad.

radium (rā-di-um) *n.* [*L. radius*, a ray] a substance whose salts, for some unexplained cause, maintain a temperature above that of their environment.

radius (rā-di-us) *n.* *pl.* radii (rā-di-i) [*L.*] a right line extending from the centre of a circle to the periphery; the spoke of a wheel; the exterior bone of the forearm; the ray of a flower.



radix (rā-diks) *n.* [*L.*, root] a primitive word from which spring other words; a radical; a root; the base of any system of logarithms or numbers; origin; source.

raff (raf) *n.* [*O.F. raffer*, to snatch] a promiscuous heap; the rabble; the mob; a worthless fellow.

raffle (raf-l) *v.t.* [*Ger. raffeln*, snatch up] to dispose of by means of a raffle; —*v.i.* to engage in a raffle; —*n.* a lottery in which several persons deposit or furnish a part of the value of some article, and it is determined by chance who shall become sole possessor.

Rafflesia (raf-lē-zi-ā) *n.* [named after Sir S. Raffles] a genus of large, stemless, parasitic plants, natives of East Indies.

raft (raft) *n.* [*Ice. raftir*, a rafter, spar] a collection of boards, planks, etc., fastened together horizontally, either to serve as a support upon the water, or to move the materials from one place to another; —*v.t.* to carry on, or in, a raft.

rafter (raf-ter) *n.* [*A.S.*] a roof-timber; a piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building toward the ridge, and serves to support the covering of the roof; —*v.t.* to make into, or like, a rafter; to provide with rafters; to plough so as to turn the grass side of each furrow upon an unploughed ridge.

raftsman (rafts-man) *n.* a man that manages a raft.

rag (rag) *n.* [*Scand.*] a piece of cloth torn off; a tattered fragment; a shred; a patch; —*pl.* mean or tattered attire. Rag-bolt, an iron bolt with a barbed shank. Rag-wheel, a wheel having a notched or serrated edge.

ragamuffin (rag-a-muf-in) *n.* [*Etym. doubtful*] a paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

rage (rā) *n.* [*L. rabies*] violent excitement; eager passion, esp. violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; vehemence of anything painful or destructive; extreme violence; the subject of eager desire; —*v.i.* to be furious with anger;

to be violent and tumultuous; to act, or move, furiously; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect.

rageful (rāj-fool) *a.* full of rage.

ragged (rag-ed) *a.* rent or worn into tatters, as clothes; jagged; wearing tattered clothes; dressed in rags; not smooth to the ear; unequal, as rhymes. Ragged-schools, schools for the very poor.

raggedly (rag-ed-li) *adv.* in a ragged condition.

raggedness (rag-ed-nes) *n.* the state of being dressed in rags or tatters; state of being jagged or broken irregularly; jaggedness, as of rocks; unevenness, as of rhymes or metrical verse.

raggee (rag-ē) *n.* [*Hind.*] an Indian grain-plant.

raging (rāj-ing) *n.* fury; violence; impetuosity.

ragingly (rāj-ing-li) *adv.* with fury; with violent impetuosity.

ragman (rag-man) *n.* a man that collects or deals in rags.

ragman (rag-man) *n.* [*Ice.*] a coward; the devil. Ragman-roll, the list of the instruments in which the Scottish nobles subscribed allegiance to Edward I.

ragout (ra-gōt) *n.* [*F.*] fragments of meat stewed, and highly seasoned; a stew; a hash.

ragshop (rag-shop) *n.* a shop in which are sold rags collected by ragmen.

ragstone (rag-stōn) *n.* a rough, sandy limestone (so named from its rag-like fracture).

raguly, raguled (rag-ū-li, rag-ūld) *a.* [*rag*, a fragment] irregularly notched or jagged, as an ordinary [*Her.*].

ragwort (rag-wurt) *n.* a native plant of the genus *Senecio*, of several species.

raid (rād) *n.* [*roād*] a hostile or predatory incursion, esp. an inroad or incursion of mounted men; —*v.t.* to make a raid upon; —*v.i.* to go upon a raid.

rail (rāl) *n.* [*L. regula*] a piece of timber, iron, or other substance, extending from one post or support to another; a bar of iron forming the upper part of the superstructure on which the wheels of vehicles roll; a narrow plank on a ship's upper works; a curved piece of timber, extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stem, to support the knee of the head, etc.; —*v.t.* to inclose with rails; to send by rail.

rail (rāl) *n.* [*F. râle*] a bird of the genus *Rallus*, of several species.

rail (rāl) *v.t.* [*F. railler*] to affect by railing; —*v.i.* to use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff.

rail (rāl) *n.* [*A.S. hregl*, a dress] part of a woman's night-dress.

railer (rāl-er) *n.* one that makes rails; one that scoffs, insults, or censures.

railing (rāl-ing) *n.* a series of rails; a fence; the materials for rails; reproachful or insolent language; abusive speech; —*a.* insulting; abusive.

railingly (rāl-ing-li) *adv.* in a railing manner.

railery (rāl-er-i) *n.* [*F. raillerie*, fr. *railler*] good-humoured pleasantry, or slight satire.

railroad (rāl-rōd) *n.* a railway.

railway (rāl-wā) *n.* a road or way on which iron rails are laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads in vehicles. Railway-carriage, a vehicle that runs on a railway for passenger-traffic. Railway company, a joint-stock company that owns and controls a railway. Railway-crossing, a place where the high road crosses the railway track.

raiment (rā-ment) *n.* [*abbrev. of arrangement*] clothing; garments; vesture.

rain (rān) *n.* [*A.S. regn*] water falling in drops from the atmosphere; a fall or descent, like rain; a shower; —*v.t.* to pour or shower down from above, like rain from the clouds; —*v.i.* to fall in drops from the clouds, as water; to fall or drop, like rain. Rain-gauge, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a given time. Rain-water, water that has fallen from the clouds in rain. Red rain, rain tinged red by meteoric dust.



Rail.

rainbow (rân-bô) *n.* a bow or arch exhibiting the several colours of the spectrum, and formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain in that part of the sky opposite the sun. **Rainbow-tinted**, tinted like a rainbow.

raindrop (rân-drop) *n.* a drop of rain.

rainfall (rân-fawl) *n.* fall of rain; the amount of rain that falls in a particular place in a given time.

raininess (rân-ni-nes) *n.* the state of being rainy.

rainless (rân-les) *a.* without rain.

rainstorm (rân-storm) *n.* a storm of rain.

rainy (rân-i) *a.* abounding with rain; wet; showery. **A rainy day**, time of need.

raise (râz) *v.t.* [*lcel. reisa*, make to rise] to cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; to elevate in rank, dignity, and the like; to increase the strength, vigour, or vehemence of; to recall from death; to give life to; to cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture; to arouse from a state of quiet, or the like; to awaken; to rouse to action; to stir up; to build up; to erect; to bring together; to collect; to produce by cultivation; to grow, as vegetables, etc.; to breed; to rear, as live stock; to begin; to institute, as an action at law; to levy, as forces; to animate; to enliven; to relinquish; to give up, as a siege; to give increased vent or utterance; to swell or heighten, as the pitch of the voice; to make light and spongy, as bread by leaven; in navigation, to bring into view, or make more prominent by a gradual approach, as land or landmark. To raise the wind, to obtain ready-money in some way or other.

raiser (râz-er) *n.* one that, or that which, raises; in joinery, one of the upright boards on the front of the steps of a staircase.

raisin (râz-n) [*F. fr. L. racemus*] a grape dried in the sun, or by artificial heat.

raising (râz-ing) *n.* act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life; operation of setting up the frame of a building, or any structure of timber.

raison d'être (râ-zong-dâ-tr) *n.* [*F.*] a reason or excuse for being.

raisonné (râ-zu-nî) *a.* [*F.*] reasoned out; accurate; with brief notes or digests of the subjects under the different headings, as a catalogue.

raj (râj) *n.* [*Skr.*] sovereignty; rule.

rajah, raja (râ-jâ) *n.* [*Skr.*] in India, a native prince or king.

rajahship (râ-jâ-ship) *n.* the dignity or principality of a rajah.

rajput, rajpoot (râj-poot) *n.* a member of an aristocratic Hindu race.

rake (râk) *n.* [*A.S. raca*] an instrument for collecting hay or other light things, or for smoothing the earth; an instrument used at the gaming-table to draw the stakes from the pool;—*v.t.* to scrape or scratch with something rough; to clear the surface-soil, and make it smooth with a rake; to gather from the ground; to draw together, as mown hay, etc.; to scour; to ransack; to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of; to heap together and cover, as the fire with ashes or small coal;—*v.i.* to use a rake for searching or collecting. **Rake-dredge**, a toothed drag (drawing a bag-net behind it) which disturbs the sea floor and collects small animals and plants. To rake up, to bring out from oblivion or obscurity.

rake (râk) *n.* [*Scand.*] a loose, disorderly, vicious man;—*v.i.* to lead a dissolute life.

rake (râk) *n.* [*Scand.*] the projection of the upper parts of the keel; the inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction;—*v.i.* to incline from a perpendicular direction, as the mast of a ship.

rake (râk) *v.i.* [*A.S. racian*, to run] to take a wrong course, as hawks and dogs; to gad about.

rakehell (râk-hel) *n.* [*M.E. rakel*, rash, *fr. Scand.*] a lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee.

rakehelly (râk-hel-i) *a.* dissolute; wild; licentious.

raker (râk-er) *n.* one that, or that which, rakes.

raki, rakee (rak-ê) *n.* [*Turk.*] an aromatic liquor flavoured with mastic.

raking (râ-king) *n.* act of using a rake; the space of ground raked at once, or the quantity of hay, etc., collected by using a rake once; the pitch or inclination of a roof;—*a.* enflaming; inclining.

rakish (râ-kish) *a.* given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched; having a great rake, or backward inclination of the masts.

rakishly (râ-kish-i) *adv.* in a rakish manner; dissolutely.

rakishness (râ-kish-nes) *n.* dissolute practices.

rakshasa (rak-sha-sâ) *n.* [*Hind.*] one of a class of evil spirits.

râle (râl) *n.* [*F. fr. Low Ger. ratelen*, to rattle] a rattling noise in the lungs.

rallentando (râl-en-tân-dô) *a.* [*It.*] becoming slower [*Mus.*].

rallier (ral-i-er) *n.* one that rallies or reunites.

rally (ral-i) *v.t.* [*F. fr. L. re, ad., and ligare*, to bind] to collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite; to recover; to reanimate;—*v.i.* to come into orderly arrangement; to assemble; to unite; to renew or recover health, strength, etc.;—*n.* a lively assembly; act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks; act of regaining vigour or normal condition; in lawn-tennis, the repeated return of the ball in quick succession.

rally (ral-i) *v.t.* [*F. rallier*, to deride] to attack with raillery; to banter;—*n.* exercise of good humour, or satirical merriment.

ralph (ralf) *n.* [*personal name*] a raven; an imaginary demon that haunts printing-houses.

ram (ram) *n.* [*A.S.*] the male of the sheep; a tup; [*Astr.*] Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March; the constellation Aries, or group of fixed stars in the imagined figure of a ram; an ancient engine of war used for butting or battering; a battering-ram; the hammer of a pile-driving machine; a hydraulic engine; an iron or iron-plated vessel, with a strong pointed beak, for cutting or ranning down other vessels;—*v.t.* to thrust or drive with violence; to fill by pounding or driving; to stuff in; to cram. **Ram-head**, a lever for raising heavy stones, etc.

Ramadan, Ramadhan (râ-ma-dan) *n.* [*A.*] the ninth Mohammedan month; the great annual fast or Lent of the Mohammedans, kept through the ninth month.

Râmâyana (râ-mâ-yâ-nâ) [*Skr.*] a Hindu epic poem.

rambade (ram-bâd) *n.* [*F.*] a platform on the prow of a galley, for the convenience of a boarding-party.

ramble (ram-bl) *v.i.* [*M.E. rament*] to wander carelessly; to rove about; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view; to expand, or grow, without constraint or direction—hence, to be discursive or incoherent in spoken or written discourse;—*n.* a going or moving from place to place, without any determinate business or object; a short stroll or walk.

rambler (ram-bl-er) *n.* one that rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

rambling (ram-bl-ing) *n.* act of wandering or roving; irregular excursion.

ramblingly (ram-bl-ing-i) *adv.* in a rambling manner; discursively.

rambooze (ram-bôoz) *n.* [*E. rasm*, strong, and *booze*] a drink made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar in winter, and of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water in summer.

rambutan (ram-bôo-tan) *n.* [*Malay*] the fruit of a tree of the Malay Archipelago.

ramekin (ram-é-kin) *n.* [*F.*] toasted bread covered with cheese and eggs.

ramentaceous (ram-en-tâ-shus) *a.* [*L. ramenta*, shavings, scales] covered with weak, shrivelled, brown, scale-like processes, as the leaves of ferns.

ramification (ram-i-fi-kâ-shun) *n.* process of branching or shooting branches

from a stem, or the mode of their arrangement; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch; a division into principal and subordinate classes or heads; production of figures resembling branches.

ramify (ram-i-fi) *v.t.* [F. fr. *L. ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make] to divide into branches or parts; —*v.i.* to shoot into branches; to be divided.

rammer (ram-er) *n.* one that, or that which, rams or drives; an instrument for driving anything with force; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun; a ramrod.

rammish (ram-'ish) *a.* [Icel. *ramr*, strong] rank; strong-scented; lustful. Also *ram*, *rammy*.

rammishness (ram-'ish-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being rammish.

ramollescence (ram-ü-les-'ens) *n.* [F.] a softening or mollifying.

ramollissement (ram-u-les-'mäng) *n.* [F.] a morbid softening of some organ or tissue, *esp.* of the brain.

ramoon (ra-'móon) *n.* [Sp.] a West Indian tree (*Trophis Americana*).

ramose, ramous (ra-'mös, -mus) *a.* [*L. ramus*, a branch] branched, as a stem or root; consisting of branches; branchy.

ramosely (ra-'mös-li) *adv.* in a ramose or ramous manner.

ramp (ramp) *v.i.* [F. *rampier*, to creep, to climb] to climb, as a plant; to creep up; to spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic; to romp; —*n.* a leap; a spring; a bound; a romp; [Arch.] an inclined plane leading from one level to another.

rampage (ram-'päi) *n.* violent or riotous behaviour; a state of excitement or passion; —*v.i.* to dash about violently; to storm; to prance; to romp.

rampageous (ram-'pä-jus) *a.* of a ramping character.

rampancy (ram-'pan-si) *n.* quality or state of being rampant; excessive growth or practice; exuberance; extravagance.

rampant (ram-'pant) *a.* springing or climbing unchecked; overgrowing the usual bounds; exuberant; overleaping restraint; [Her.] standing upright on the hind legs. **Rampant-arch**, an arch having one abutment higher than the other.

rampantly (ram-'pant-li) *adv.* in a rampant manner.

rampart (ram-'pärt) *n.* [F.] that which fortifies and defends from assault; an elevation or mound of earth round a place upon which the parapet is raised; —*v.t.* to fortify with ramparts.

rampion (ram-'pi-un) *n.* [*L. rapum*, a turnip] a bell-flower with edible root.

ramrod (ram-'rod) *n.* the rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun, etc.

ramshackle (ram-'shak-l) *a.* [Icel. *ramskakker*] loose; old; falling to pieces.

ramshorn (ramz-'horn) *n.* a semicircular work in a fort; an ammonite.

ramskin (ram-'skin) *n.* [*ramekin*] a kind of cheese-cake.

ramson (ram-'sun) *n.* [A.S. *hramsan*] a kind of garlic.

ram-stam (ram-'stan) *a.* [E. *ram* and *stamp*] headlong; impetuous; pressing on heedless of obstacles, etc.; —*n.* a bold, heedless person.

ramulose (ram-'ü-los) *a.* [F. fr. *L. ramulus*, a small branch] having small branches.

ran (ran) *n.* [cf. *rand*] in rope-making, a reel of twenty yarns or cords.

Rana (rä-'nä) *n.* [L.] the genus that contains frogs and toads.

Rana (rä-'nä) *n.* [Hind.] the title of the ruling prince in some parts of India.

rancescent (ran-'ses-'ent) *a.* [*L. rancescere*, to grow rancid] becoming rancid.

ranch (ranch) *n.* [Sp.] a rancho.

ranchero (ran-'chä-rö) *n.* [Sp.] a herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho.

rancho (ran-'chö) *n.* [Sp.] a rude hut, as of posts covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen or farm-labourers live; a large farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

rancid (ran-'sid) *a.* [L.] having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; musty.

rancidity (ran-'sid-i-ti) *n.* quality of being rancid; a strong, sour scent, as of old oil.

rancidly (ran-'sid-li) *adv.* in a rancid manner; with a rancid odour.

rancidness (ran-'sid-nes) *n.* quality of being rancid; rancidity.

rancorous (rang-'kur-us) *a.* evincing intense and bitter hatred; implacably spiteful or malicious; malevolent; virulent.

rancorously (rang-'kur-us-li) *adv.* with deep malignity.

rancour (rang-'kur) *n.* [L.] the deepest malignity or spite; inveterate hatred; implacable wrath and malice; corruption; virulence.

rand (rand) *n.* [A.S.] a border; an edge; a margin; a thin inner sole for a shoe; —[S. Afr.] a high land above a river valley, as the Rand in the Transvaal.

ran-dan (ran-'dan) *n.* [Etyim. doubtful] a boat rowed by three persons; the finest part of wheat-bran; a spree.

random (ran-'dum) *n.* [O.F. fr. Ger. *rand*, edge] a roving motion; a course without definite direction; hazard; chance; —*a.* done at hazard, or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance.

randy (ran-'di) *a.* [*rand*] riotous; disorderly; obstreperous; —*n.* a sturdy beggar; a vagrant or vagabond; a female scold; a loud-tongued, abusive woman; a romping, wild young woman.

range (ränj) *v.t.* [F. *rang*, a row] to set in a row, or in rows; to rank; to dispose in a classified or systematic order; to rove over; to pass over; —*v.i.* to wander without restraint or direction; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, *esp.* as to horizontal distance; to be placed in order; to admit of arrangement or classification; to have a particular direction; to be in a line with; to pass from one point to another; to fluctuate between, as prices, etc.; —*n.* a rank; a row; a series of things set in a line; the horizontal length of a block or group of buildings; an order; division; class; a wide kitchen apparatus for roasting, boiling, etc., with an oven on one side and a boiler on the other, all heated from a small central fire; a wandering or roving; a ramble; space or room for exercise or play; a place for shooting at a mark; extent or variety of personal knowledge or mental acquirement; the step of a ladder; a rung; a bolting sieve to sift meal; the length of a cable needing to be paid out that the anchor may find bottom; the horizontal distance to which a projectile can be carried; a tract or piece of land in which cattle may graze and pasture.

ranger (rän-'jer) *n.* one that ranges or wanders; a mounted trooper sent on exploring or foraging expeditions; a robber; a marauder; a dog that beats the ground for game; a keeper of a park or forest.

rangership (rän-'jer-ship) *n.* the office of the keeper of a forest or park.

ranine (rä-'pin) *a.* [*L. rana*, frog] of, or pertaining to, frogs.

rank (rangk) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *hrinc*] a row or line of things; a line of soldiers standing side by side (opposed to *file*); a status in military or naval service; a division; a class; a particular set of men in public or social life; social position; nobility; title; eminence, etc.; —*pl.* the common soldiers; —*v.t.* to place abreast, or in a line; to range in a particular class, order, or division; to class; to dispose methodically; to take precedence of; to outrank; —*v.i.* to be ranged or set as in a particular degree, class, order, or division; to have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life; to put in a claim against a bankrupt estate. **Rank and file**, common soldiers.

rank (rangk) *a.* [A.S. *ranc*] luxuriant in growth; exuberant; tall and strong, as grass; causing vigorous growth; very fertile; strong to the smell; rancid; high-tasted; inflamed with sexual desire; salacious; gross; coarse; rampant; excessive.

ranking (rang-'king) *n.* arrangement; disposition; act of claiming, or being legally entitled to claim, for debt on a bankrupt estate.

rankle (rang-'kl) *v.i.* [O.F.] to grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester; to become more violent; to rage.

rankling (rang-'kling) *n.* act or process of festering, or of becoming more virulent.

rankly (rang⁴kli) *adv.* with vigorous growth; luxuriantly; coarsely; grossly.

rankness (rangk⁴nes) *n.* vigorous growth; luxuriance; grossness; coarseness.

ransack (ran⁴sak) *v.t.* [Icel. *rannsaða*, to explore, examine] to search thoroughly; to search every place, or part of; to plunder; to pillage completely.

ransom (ran⁴sum) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *redemptio*] release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy; the money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy; the atonement; —*v.t.* to redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit; to redeem from sin.

ransomable (ran⁴sum-a-bl) *a.* capable of being ransomed.

ransomer (ran⁴sum-er) *n.* one that ransoms or redeems.

ransomless (ran⁴sum-les) *a.* free from ransom.

rant (rant) *v.i.* [D.] to rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language; —*n.* boisterous, empty declamation.

ranter (ran⁴ter) *n.* a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher; —*pl.* Primitive Methodists.

ranterism (ran⁴ter-izm) *n.* the doctrines of the Ranters.

rantingly (ran⁴ting-li) *adv.* in a ranting manner.

rantipole (ran⁴ti-pól) *n.* [E. *rant* and *pole*] a wild, romping child; —*v.i.* to run about wildly; —*a.* wild; romping; rakish.

Ranunculus (ra⁴nun⁴kú-lus) *n.* [L., a little frog, a medicinal plant, *dim.* of *rana*, a frog] a genus of plants embracing many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants, diversified with many rich colours; crowfoot; buttercup.

ranz-des-vaches (rang⁴z-dá-vash⁴) *n.* [F., the rangs of the cows] a simple melody of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the Alpine horn.

rap (rap) *v.t.* [Sw. *rappa*, to strike] to strike with a quick blow; to knock on; —*v.i.* to strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock; —*n.* a quick, smart blow; a knock; a small copper coin. To rap out, to utter with sudden violence.

rap (rap) *v.t.* [Sw. *rappa*, to snatch] to snatch away; to seize and hurry off; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture.

rapacious (ra⁴pá-shus) *a.* [L. *rapere*, to seize and carry off] given to plunder; seizing by force; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; greedy; ravenous; voracious.

rapaciously (ra⁴pá-shus-li) *adv.* in a rapacious manner; by rapine.

rapaciousness (ra⁴pá-shus-nes) *n.* quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder, or to exact by oppression.

rapacity (ra⁴pas-i-ti) *n.* art or practice of taking or plundering by force; exorbitant greediness of gain or possessions, etc.; disposition or habit of making gain by extortion or exaction.

rape (ráp) *n.* [L. *rapere*, to seize] a carrying or snatching away; sexual intercourse with a woman against her will; —*v.t.* to ravish.

rape (ráp) *n.* [L. *rapa*] a plant of the cabbage tribe, cultivated for its herbage and seeds, from which oil is extracted; the Swedish turnip. **Rape-cake**, a cake made from rape-seed, after the oil has been expressed. **Rape-oil**, oil expressed from rape-seed (also rape-seed oil). **Rape-seed**, the seed of the rape.

rape (ráp) [Icel.] a division of the county of Sussex.

rape (ráp) [O.F.] the refuse stalks and skins of grapes.

Raphaelism (rafá-el-izm) *n.* the principles of painting introduced by Raphael.

Raphaelite (rafá-el-ió) *n.* one that adopts the principles of Raphael.

raphania (ra⁴fá-ni-a) *n.* [L. *raphanus*, radish] a disease resembling ergotism.

raphe (rá-fe) *n.* [G.] the cord that connects the hilum with the chalazas of a seed; a line connecting the nodules on a diatom-valve [Bot.]; a line of junction [Anat.].

raphides (raf-i-déz) *n.* [G. *rhaphis*, needle] crystals found among the tissues of plants.

rapid (rap⁴id) *a.* [L. fr. *rapere*, to snatch] very swift or quick; moving with celerity, as motion or flight; running or flowing swiftly, as current or river; advancing quickly, as growth or improvement; following quickly, as misfortunes, etc. —*n.* a sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual waterfall or cascade.

rapidity (rap⁴pi⁴i-ti) *n.* swiftness; velocity; celerity; quickness of utterance, as of speech; quickness of growth, progress, or advance.

rapidly (rap⁴id-li) *adv.* with great speed, celerity, or velocity; with quick progression; with quick utterance; glibly.

rapidness (rap⁴id-nes) *n.* swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

rapier (rá-pi-er) *n.* [F.] a light sword with a very narrow blade, fit only for thrusting.

rapine (rap⁴in) *n.* [L. *rapere*, to seize] act of plundering; spoliation; pillage; violence.

rapparee (rap⁴a-ré) *n.* [Ir.] a wild Irish plunderer; a vagabond.

rappee (ra⁴pe) *n.* [F. *rapé*, fr. *ráper*, to grate] a coarse kind of snuff.

rappel (rap⁴pe) *n.* [F.] the beat of the drum to call soldiers to duty.

rapper (rap⁴er) *n.* one that raps, as a spiritualistic medium; the knocker of a door.

rapping (rap⁴ing) *n.* act of knocking or striking with a quick, sharp blow.

rapport (ra⁴pör, -pört) *n.* [F.] relation; proportion; correspondent relation; sympathy.

rapscallion (rap⁴skal-yun) *n.* [rascallion] a low villain; a rascal; a wretch.

rapt (rapt) *a.* transported; in a state of rapture.

raptorial (rap⁴tó-ri-al) *a.* [L. *raptor*, a plunderer] rapacious; living upon prey.

rapture (rap⁴tür) *n.* [L. *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, to carry off by force] enthusiasm; excited imagination; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy; transport.

raptured (rap⁴türd) *a.* enraptured.

rapturous (rap⁴tür-us) *a.* ecstatic; transporting; ravishing.

rapturously (rap⁴tür-us-li) *adv.* with rapture; enthusiastically; ecstatically.

rare (rär) *a.* [L. *rarus*, thin, rare] thin; not dense or close; subtle; loose in texture; porous; seldom occurring; infrequent; extremely valuable; of the highest excellence; singular; unique.

rare (rär) [A.S. *hrær*, raw] nearly raw; imperfectly cooked; underdone.

rarebit (rär-bit) *n.* a Welsh rabbit; an erroneous form.

raree-show (rä-ré, rar⁴é-shó) *n.* [rarity-show] a peep-show.

rarefaction (rä-re-fak⁴shun) *n.* act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts and making them more rare and porous.

rarefiable (rä-re-fi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being rarefied.

rarefy (rä⁴re-fi) *v.t.* [L. *rarus*, thin, rare, and *facere*, to make] to make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; —*v.i.* to become thin and porous.

rarely (rä⁴ri) *adv.* in a rare manner or degree; seldom; not often; finely; nicely.

rareness (rä⁴ri-nes) *n.* state of being rare; thinness; tenuity; uncommonness; infrequency.

rareripe (rä⁴ri-p) *n.* [E. *rathe*, soon] an early fruit, esp. a kind of peach that ripens early.

rarity (rä⁴ri-ti, rar⁴i-ti) *n.* [L.] quality or state of being rare; rareness; infrequency; a rare or uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.

ras (ras) *n.* [A.] a governor or vizier in Abyssinia; a cape; a headland.

rascal (ras⁴kal) *n.* [F. *racaille*, the rabble] a mean fellow; a scoundrel; a worthless fellow; a trickish, dishonest person; a rogue; —*a.* mean; low; contemptible; unfit for the chase, as a lean deer.

rascaldom (ras⁴kal-dum) *n.* rascals collectively.

rascalism (ras⁴kal-izm) *n.* rascality.

rascality (ras⁴kal-i-ti) *n.* the acts and conduct of a rascal; low trickery; mean fraud or dishonesty; base villainy.

rascallion (ras-kal'yun) *n.* [*rascal*] a low, mean wretch.

rascally (ras-kal-i) *a.* like a rascal; meanly trickish or dishonest; low; vile; base; villainous.

rase (rāz) *v.t.* [F. *raser*, fr. L. *radere*, *pp.* *rasus*, to scrape, shave] to strike or touch on the surface; to blot out; to cancel; to erase; to level with the ground.

rash (rash) *a.* [cf. Sw. *rask*, quick] hasty; quick; sudden; rapid, esp. hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; inconsiderate; thoughtless; uttered without reflection; careless; unguarded.

rash (rash) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *radere*, *pp.* *rasus*, to scrape, scratch] an eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

rash (rash) *n.* [It.] a kind of textile fabric, chiefly of silk; a coarse satin.

rash (rash) *v.t.* [F. *arracher*] to cut in pieces; to split; to cut in slices; to slice.

rasher (rash-er) *n.* [*rash*, quick, because quickly cooked] a thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.

rashly (rash'li) *adv.* in a rash or hasty manner; hastily.

rashness (rash-nes) *n.* the quality of being rash; temerity; foolhardiness; precipitancy; hastiness; indiscretion; inconsideration.

Raskolnik (ras-kol'nik) *n.* [Russ.] a dissenter from the orthodox or Greek church.

Rasores (ra-sō-res) *n.pl.* [L. *rasor*, fr. *radere*, to scrape, scratch] a genus of gallinaceous birds, having strong feet and claws for scratching the ground in search of their food, as domestic poultry, game-birds, peacocks, etc.

rasorial (ra-sō-ri-ā) *a.* pertaining to the Rasores, or scraping-birds.

rasp (rasp) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *raspōn*, to rasp] a species of coarse file; raspberry;—*v.t.* to rub or file with a rasp or rough file; to grate harshly upon; to utter in a grating manner;—*v.t.* to make a sharp, grating noise.

raspberry (raz-ber-i) *n.* a native garden plant or shrub of the genus *Rubus*, akin to the bramble and blackberry; also, the fruit of the shrub. **Raspberry-bush**, the shrub or plant producing raspberries. **Raspberry-vinegar**, a cordial prepared from raspberry-juice.

rasper (ras-per) *n.* one that, or that which, rasps; a scraper.

raspy (ras-pi) *a.* grating; harsh; rough.

rasure (rāzh'ūr) *n.* [L. *rasura*, fr. *radere*, *pp.* *rasus*, to scrape, to shave] act of scraping, shaving, or erasing; obliteration; an erasure.

rat (rat) *n.* [A.S. *ræf*] one of several species of small rodent mammals, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships; one that deserts his party or associates—hence, in the workshop or manufactory, one that works at less than the established prices, or engages while the hands are on strike;—*v.t.* to desert one's former party or associates from interested motives; to work at less than the established prices, or when the hands have struck. **Rat-catcher**, one whose employment it is to catch rats. To smell a rat, to suspect that there is something wrong.

ratability (rā-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* the condition of being ratable.

ratable (rā-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being rated or set at a certain value; liable to be rated.

ratably (rā-ta-bl) *adv.* by rate or proportion; proportionally.

ratafia (rat-a-fē-ā) *n.* [Malay *arak*, arrack, and *tāfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses] a fine spirituous liquor, flavoured with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, and sweetened with sugar.

ratany (rat-a-ni) *n.* [Peruv.] a Peruvian plant (*Krameria triandra*).

rataplan (rat-a-plāng) *n.* [F.] the rattle of a drum; music in imitation of this.

rat-a-tat (rat-a-tat') *n.* [Imit.] a sound like the beating of a drum.

ratch (rach) *n.* [*rack*] a ratchet; a ratchet-wheel; the wheel that makes a clock strike; a horizontal bar having inclined angular teeth, into which a pawl drops, as into a ratchet-wheel; a white spot on a horse's face.

ratchet (rach'et) *n.* a bar or piece of mechanism turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only; a pawl; a click; a detent. **Ratchet-wheel**, a circular wheel having angular teeth, into which a pawl may drop to prevent the wheel from running back.



Ratchet-wheel.

rate (rāt) *n.* [L. *rata* (*se. pars*), fr. *ratus*, reckoned, fixed by calculation] established portion or measure; fixed allowance; degree; standard; proportion; ratio; value; price; movement, as fast or slow, or the like; a tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use; assessment;—*v.t.* to set a certain estimate on; to value at a certain price or degree; to settle the relative scale, rank, or position of;—*v.i.* to be set or considered in a class, as a ship; to have, or take, rank; to make an estimate.

rate (rāt) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *ad* and *reputare*, to count] to chide with vehemence; to scold.

ratel (rā-tel) *n.* [D. *ratel*, a rattle, fr. the noise the animal makes with its tail] an animal allied to the gluttons, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

ratepayer (rāt-pā-er) *n.* one that is assessed for poor-rates, or other municipal or county rates.

rater (rā-ter) *n.* one that rates, sets a value, or makes an estimate.

rath, rathe (rāth) *a.* [A.S.] early;—*adv.* soon; early.

rath (rath) *n.* [Ir.] a prehistoric hill fort.

rather (rāth-er) *adv.* [A.S. *comp.* of *rath*, early, soon] more readily or willingly; preferably; on the other hand; on the contrary; somewhat; moderately; tolerably; more correctly speaking. **Had rather, prefer.** The *rather*, for the reason that.

ratification (rat-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of ratifying; the state of being ratified.

ratifier (rat-i-fi-er) *n.* one that, or that which, ratifies or sanctions.

ratify (rat-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *ratus*, firm, and *facere*, to make] to approve and sanction; to make valid, esp. to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or servant.

rating (rā-ting) *n.* act of valuing or estimating; assessment; proportional rate; chiding.

ratio (rā-shi-ō) *n.* [L.] proportion; rate; degree; [Math.] the relation that one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the first divided by the second; fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os-i-nāt) *v.t.* [L.] to reason or argue.

ratiocination (rash-i-os-i-nā-shun) *n.* act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises; deduction.

ratiocinative (rash-i-os-i-nā-tiv) *a.* argumentative; carried on by process of reasoning, or in accordance with the laws of thought; logical; addicted to reasoning or argumentation.

ration (rā-shun) *n.* [L. *ratio*, a reckoning] a portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage to each person in the military or naval service;—*v.t.* to supply with rations. **Forage ration**, the allowance of food issued for each horse [Mil.].

rational (rash-un-āl) *a.* [L. *ratio*, reason] relating to the reason; having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; reasonable; sensible;—*n.pl.* breeches worn by women instead of skirts.

rationale (rash-un-nā'le) *n.* a detailed account of a matter or question, with causes or reasons in explanation; a solution of the difficulties, and elucidation of the principles, of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, etc.

rationalism (rash-un-āl-izm) *n.* an exclusive reliance on reason or the logical faculty; a theory or system that makes reason the sole means of acquiring knowledge and of testing truth, esp. a theological system which rejects the prophecies, miracles, supernatural revelations, and inspiration of the Bible as contrary to reason.

rationalist (rash-un-al-ist) *n.* one that proceeds in scientific or philosophic inquiry solely on reason; one that makes reason the sole test of truth in religion; one that rejects the miraculous, supernatural, or inspired, in any revelation from God.

rationalistic (rash-un-al-ist'ik) *a.* belonging to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

rationalistically (rash-un-al-ist'ik-al-i) *adv.* in a rationalistic manner.

rationality (rash-un-al-i-ti) *n.* quality of being rational.

rationalize (rash-un-al-iz) *v.t.* to convert to rationalism; to interpret like a rationalist; *-v.i.* to act as a rationalist.

rationally (rash-un-al-i) *adv.* in a rational manner; in consistency with reason.

rationalness (rash-un-al-nes) *n.* the state of being rational.

ratline, ratlin, rattling (rat'lin, -ling) *n.* [rat-line] a small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-head.

ratoon (ra-tóon) *n.* [Hind.] a new shoot from the root of a sugar-cane.

ratsbane (rats-ban) *n.* poison for rats; arsenious acid.

rattan, ratan (ra-tan) *n.* [Malay *rōtan*] a plant of the genus *Calamus*; a walking-stick or cane made from the rattan.

rattan (ra-tan) *n.* [Imit.] the beat of a drum:

ratteen (ra-tēn) *n.* [F.] a kind of thick woollen stuff, quilted or twilled.

ratten (rat-n) *v.t.* [rat] to injure the tools, property, or person of a workman that has left, or refuses to join, the trades-union.

rattening (rat-n-ing) *n.* a system of wilfully injuring or destroying the tools or property of workmen that refuse to subscribe to the terms of the union.

ratting (rat-ing) *n.* the act of deserting one's party, and going over to the opposite side.

rattle (rat'l) *v.t.* [A.S.] to cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to stun with noise; to scold; *-v.i.* to make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to speak eagerly and noisily; *-n.* a rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; loud, rapid talk; clamorous chiding; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made; a jabberer; a common meadow weed. **Rattle-brained, rattle-headed, noisy, giddy, unsteady. Rattle-pate, a chatterer. Rattle-snake, a poisonous snake, having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail, which make a rattling sound. Rattle-trap, an old rickety vehicle.**



Rattle-snake.

rattler (rat'ler) *n.* one that rattles, or talks a great deal without reflection.

rattling (rat'ling) *n.* noise produced by wheels, as of a carriage in rapid motion; any swift succession of sharp sounds.

raucity (rau'si-ti) *n.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse, rough] harshness of sound; hoarseness.

raucous (rau'kus) *a.* hoarse; harsh.

ravage (rav'ij) *n.* [F. *ravir*, fr. L. *rapere*, to carry off] desolation by violence; violent ruin or destruction; devastation; pillage; waste; ruin; *-v.t.* to lay waste by force; to pillage; to plunder.

ravager (rav'ij-er) *n.* a plunderer; one that lays waste.

rave (rav) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *rabere*, to be mad] to speak wildly; *-v.i.* to wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to utter furious cries, as a madman; to be unreasonably fond of; to dote upon.

ravel (rav-el) *v.t.* [O.D. *ravelen*] to disentangle; to entangle; to make intricate; to involve; *-v.i.* to be disentangled; to become twisted and involved; to fall into confusion.

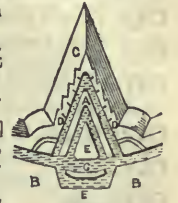
ravelin (rav'lin) *n.* [F.] a detached work with two faces meeting in a salient angle at the front, and open at the rear.

ravellings (rav-el-ingz) *n.pl.* threads drawn out from a twisted or woven fabric.

ravelment (rav-el-ment) *n.* entanglement.

raven (rav'n) *n.* [A.S. *hræfn*] a bird of a black colour, allied to the crow, but larger; *-a.* black, as a raven.

raven (rav'n) *v.t.* [L. *rapina*, plunder] to obtain by violence; to devour with great eagerness; *-v.i.* to prey with rapacity; to be greedy; *-n.* prey; plunder. **Raven-stone, a place of execution, so called because ravens gather to the carrion.**



Ravelin.

A, ravelin; B, bastion; C, glacis; D, covered way; E, cavalier; F, curtain; G, ditch.

ravener (rav'-ner) *n.* one that ravens or plunders.

ravening (rav'-ning) *n.* eagerness for plunder.

ravenous (rav'-e-nus) *a.* furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; eager for prey or gratification; rapacious; greedy.

ravenously (rav'-e-nus-li) *adv.* in a ravenous manner; voraciously.

ravenousness (rav'-e-nus-nes) *n.* extreme voracity; rage for prey.

raver (rav'-er) *n.* one that raves or is furious.

ravin (rav-in) *n.* food obtained by violence; plunder; prey.

ravine (ra-vēn) *n.* [L. *rapina*, violence] a deep and narrow hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; a deep hollow pass between mountains.

raving (rav'-ing) *n.* delirium; frenzy; furious crying, as of a madman; incoherent or wild talk, as of a person in fever—hence, absurd talk.

ravingly (rav'-ing-li) *adv.* in a raving manner.

ravish (rav-ish) *v.t.* [L. *rapere*, to snatch] to seize and carry away by violence; to force a woman against her will; to violate; to transport with pleasure or joy; to charm the eye or ear with something exquisite in form or sound.

ravisher (rav-ish-er) *n.* one that ravishes or takes by violence; one that transports with delight; one that forces a woman to his carnal embrace.

ravishing (rav-ish-ing) *n.* seizing and carrying off by force; rape; violation; transport of the senses; ecstasy; excessive pleasure or delight.

ravishingly (rav-ish-ing-li) *adv.* in a ravishing manner; with transport.

ravishment (rav-ish-ment) *n.* act of carrying away by force; abduction; rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy; forcible violation of chastity.

raw (raw) *a.* [A.S. *hræaw*] not cooked; undressed, as meat or provisions; not covered with skin; tender, as a wound; bleak; cold with damp, as a day; immature; unripe, as fruit; untried; unpractised, as recruits; unspun or untwisted, as silk or other material; not mixed, as spirits; not tried, or melted and strained, as tallow; not tanned, as hide; *-n.* a sore; a gall. **Raw-boned, having little flesh on the bones. Raw-head, a spectre or goblin. Raw-hide, untanned hide; a whip made of untanned skin.**

rawish (raw-ish) *a.* somewhat raw.

rawly (raw-li) *adv.* in a raw manner; unskillfully; without experience; hastily; newly.

rawness (raw'-nes) *n.* state of being raw or uncooked; unskillfulness; inexperience; hasty manner; chilliness with dampness.

ray (rā) *n.* [L. *radius*, a beam or ray] one of a number of lines diverging from a common point or centre; a radiating part of a flower or plant; one of the radiating bony spines of fishes; a line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point—hence, a beam of intellectual light; perception; apprehension; *-v.t.* to send forth or shoot out; to cause to shine out; to streak.

Ray (rā) *n.* [*L. raia*] a genus of fishes including skate, thornback, and torpedo.

ray (rā) *n.* a disease of sheep.

ray (rā) *n.* the second note of the diatonic scale [*Mus.*].

rayah (rā-ya) *n.* [*A.*] a Turkish subject who is not a Mohammedan.



Ray.

rayed (rād) *a.* having rays, or ray-like processes.

rayless (rā-less) *a.* destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

raze (rāz) *v.t.* See *rase*.

raze (rā-zē) *n.* [*F. raser*, to rase] an armed ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate;—*v.t.* to cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship.

razor (rā-zur) *n.* [*F. rasoir*, fr. *L. radere*, to scrape] an instrument for removing the beard or hair. **Razor-back**, a kind of hog whose back has a somewhat sharp edge. **Razor-bill**, an aquatic fowl allied to the puffins, guillemots, and auks. **Razor-strop**, a strop for sharpening razors.

razure (rāz-ūr) *n.* act of erasing or effacing; obliteration; that which is razed; erasure. (*rat-zī-a*) *n.* [*A.*] a military incursion into an enemy's country; a raid; a foray.

reabsorb (rē-ab-sorb) *v.t.* to draw back or imbibe; to swallow up again.

reabsorption (rē-ab-sorp-shun) *n.* act or process of reabsorbing.

reach (rēch) *v.t.* [*A.S. rēcan*] to extend; to stretch; to touch by extending the arm, or by an instrument held in the hand; to strike or hit, as by a throw from a distance; to deliver by extending the hand; to attain to, or arrive at, by effort, toil, or study; to acquire; to come to; to enter upon;—*v.i.* to stretch out the hand; to strain after something; to be extended in dimension, time, action, influence;—*n.* act of stretching; extension; power of extending action, influence, or the like; extent of force or capacity; an extended portion of water. **Reach-me-down**, ready-made.

reachable (rēch-a-bl) *a.* that may be reached.

react (rē-akt') *v.t.* to do over again;—*v.i.* to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; to exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect.

reaction (rē-ak-shun) *n.* any action in resisting other action or power; counter tendency or movement; depression of vital force consequent on over-exertion; backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.

reactionary (rē-ak-shun-ar-i) *a.* tending to, or implying, reaction;—*n.* one that promotes reaction.

reactionist (rē-ak-shun-ist) *n.* a reactionary.

reactive (rē-ak-tiv) *a.* pertaining to, or causing, reaction; having power to react.

reactively (rē-ak-tiv-li) *adv.* by reaction.

reactiveness (rē-ak-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being reactive.

read (rēd) *v.t.* [*A.S. rēdan*, to read, declare] to go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite inaudibly; to take in the sense of; to peruse; to gather the meaning of by inspection; to learn by observation;—*v.i.* to perform the act of reading; to be studious; to learn by reading; to appear in reading.

read (red) *a.* instructed by reading; versed in books; learned.

readable (rē-da-bl) *a.* capable of being read; legible; worth reading.

readableness (rē-da-bl-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being readable.

readably (rē-da-bl-i) *adv.* legibly; so as to be read.

reader (rē-der) *n.* one that reads; one that reads much; one whose distinctive office is to read prayers; one that reads lectures on scientific or other subjects; one employed to examine and determine the suitability for publication of manuscripts offered to publishers; a proof-reader; a corrector of the press; a book containing exercises in reading; a reading-book for schools.

readership (rē-der-ship) *n.* the office of reading prayers in a church; the office of a lecturer on scientific or other subjects;

readily (rēd-i-li) *adv.* in a ready manner; quickly; promptly; without delay or objection.

readiness (rēd-i-nes) *n.* state or quality of being ready; quickness; cheerfulness.

reading (rē-ding) *n.* act of one that reads; perusal; study of books; a public lecture or recital; a commentary or gloss on a passage; a version or particular rendering of a text or passage; in legislative assemblies, the formal recital of a bill or enactment, etc.

Reading-desk, a desk used for reading the service in a church. **Reading-room**, a room provided with papers, periodicals, etc., to which persons resort for reading.

readjourn (rē-a-jurn') *v.t.* and *i.* to adjourn a second time.

readjournment (rē-a-jurn-ment) *n.* a second adjournment.

readjust (rē-a-just') *v.t.* to adjust or put in order again.

readjustment (rē-a-just-ment) *n.* the act of readjusting.

readmission (rē-ad-mish-un) *n.* act of admitting again, or state of being

readmitted.

readmit (rē-ad-mit') *v.t.* to admit again.

readopt (rē-a-dopt') *v.t.* to adopt anew; to take up again.

readoption (rē-a-dop-shun) *n.* regaining what has been lost; recovery.

readorn (rē-a-dorn') *v.t.* to deck anew or again; to decorate afresh.

ready (rēdi) *a.* [*A.S.*] prompt; active; apt; dexterous, as a workman; given on the spot; as money; prepared; furnished with necessaries; fitted for use or service; willing; near at hand; glib, as a speaker; on the point of; about to (with an infinitive following);—*adv.* in a state of preparation so as to need no delay;—*n.* money; cash in hand. **Ready-made**, kept on hand to answer demands; not made to order. **Ready-money**, cash paid at time of purchase. **Ready-reckoner**, a book intended to facilitate calculations. **Ready-witted**, having ready-wit. **To make ready**, to prepare; to set in order.

reaffirm (rē-a-ferm') *v.t.* to affirm a second time.

reaffirmation (rē-a-fer-mā-shun) *n.* renewed affirmation.

reagent (rē-ā-jent) *n.* a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies.

reaggravation (rē-ag-ra-vā-shun) *n.* in the R.C. church, the last monitory before excommunication, preceded by three admonitions.

real (rē'al) *a.* [*L. res*, a thing] actually being or existing; true; not counterfeit, artificial, or fictitious; unaffected; unassumed; [*Law*] heritable; denoting estate or property which is not personal or movable. **Real presence**, in the R.C. church, the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ. **Real school**, one intended to give a liberal education of a modern type.

real, rial (rē'al) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. regalis*, royal] a small Spanish coin of silver worth 24d.

realgar (rē-al-gar) *n.* [*A.*] a combination of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant red colour.

realism (rē'al-izm) *n.* in scholastic philosophy, the theory that universal propositions or general descriptions of properties, qualities, etc., in a genus, class, or species, do really exist apart from the actual embodiment of them in the family, tribe, or individual (opposed to **nominalism**); in modern philosophy, the system that conceives of all things external to human consciousness, whether material or mental, as existing independently of our perceptions or thoughts (opposed to the **idealism** of Berkeley); also, a system that regards matter as the sole cause, development, and consummation of all existence, animate or inanimate; materialism; the representation in art and literature of things as they really are.

realist (rē'al-ist) *n.* an advocate or supporter of realism.

realistic (rē-al-ist'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the realists; lifelike.

realistically (rē-al-ist-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a realistic manner.

reality (rē-al-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being real; actual being or existence of anything in distinction from mere appearance; fact; truth; verity; something intrinsically important; a matter of fact and interest, not of mere show; [Law] realty.

realizable (rē-al-i-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being realized.

realization (rē-al-i-zā-shun) *n.* act of realizing, or state of being realized.

realize (rē-al-iz) *v.t.* to make real; to convert from imaginary or fictitious into actual; to impress upon the mind as actual; to feel strongly; to comprehend fully; to bring home to one's own experience; to convert into real property; also, to convert into cash; to obtain, as the result of plans and efforts.

realizing (rē-al-i-zing) *a.* serving to make real, or to bring home as a reality.

realizingly (rē-al-i-zing-li) *adv.* in a realizing manner.

reallege (rē-a-lej') *v.t.* to allege a second time

realiance (rē-a-lī-āns) *n.* a renewed alliance.

really (rē-al-i) *adv.* in a real manner; with, or in, reality; actually; in truth; in fact; verily.

realm (rēlm) *n.* [F. fr. L. *regalis*, royal] a royal jurisdiction or regal government; kingdom; region.

realness (rē-al-nes) *n.* the state of being real.

reality (rē-al-ti) *n.* [contr. fr. *reality*] immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property.

ream (rēm) *n.* [A. *risma*] a package of paper consisting of twenty quires.

ream (rēm) *v.t.* [A.S. *rām*, roomy] to enlarge or bevel out, as a hole in metal.

reamer (rē-mer) *n.* a tool for reaming or enlarging holes.

reanimate (rē-an-i-māt) *v.t.* to revive; to restore to life; to resuscitate; to invigorate.

reanimation (rē-an-i-mā-shun) *n.* resuscitation; resurrection; act of imparting fresh vigour, spirit, or courage.

reannex (rē-a-neks') *v.t.* to annex again; to reunite.

reannexation (rē-an-ek-sā-shun) *n.* the act of annexing again.

reanoint (rē-a-noint') *v.t.* to anoint anew.

reap (rēp) *v.t.* [A.S. *repan*] to cut and gather the produce of a field; to harvest; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works; —*v.i.* to perform the act of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour.

reaper (rē-per) *n.* one that reaps or cuts grain with a sickle; a machine for cutting grain.

reaping-hook (rē-ping-hook) *n.* a curved hook used in cutting grain or grass crops; a sickle; a shearing-hook.

reaping-machine (rē-ping-mā-shēn') *n.* a machine for cutting grain; a reaper.

reapparel (rē-a-par-el) *v.t.* to clothe again.

reappear (rē-a-pēr) *v.i.* to appear a second time.

reappearance (rē-a-pēr-āns) *n.* a second appearance.

reapplication (rē-ap-li-kā-shun) *n.* act of applying again; a second application; fresh solicitation; renewed effort.

reapply (rē-a-pli) *v.t.* and *i.* to apply again.

reappoint (rē-a-point') *v.t.* to appoint again.

reappointment (rē-a-point-ment) *n.* a second appointment.

reapportion (rē-a-pōr-shun) *v.t.* to apportion again.

reapportionment (rē-a-pōr-shun-ment) *n.* a renewed apportionment.

rear (rēr) *n.* [O.F. *riere*, fr. L. *retro*, behind] the back or hindmost part; the part of an army or fleet which is behind the rest; —*a.* being behind, or in

the hindmost part; hindmost; latest in order or time. **Rear-admiral**, an officer next in rank after the vice-admiral. **Rear-guard**, the body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body. **Rear-rank**, the hindermost rank of a body of troops. **Rear-ward** (rēr-wawrd) *n.* the last troop; the rear-guard; the hind or latter part; —*a.* in, or to, the rear. To bring up the rear, to come last.

rear (rēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *rēran*] to raise; to lift after a fall; to bring to maturity, as young; to instruct; to breed, as cattle; to erect; to set up; —*v.t.* to rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

rear (rēr) *a.* [A.S. *hrēr*] raw; half roasted or cooked

rearmost (rēr-mōst) *a.* farthest behind; last.

rearmouse, reremouse (rēr-mous) *n.* [A.S. *hrēre-mūs*] the leather-winged bat.

rearrange (rē-a-rānj') *v.t.* to arrange anew.

rearrangement (rē-a-rānj-ment) *n.* a new arrangement.

reascend (rē-a-send') *v.t.* and *i.* to rise, mount, or climb again.

reascension (rē-a-sen-shun) *n.* the act of reascending; a remounting.

reason (rē-zn) *n.* [L. *ratio*] the gift or exercise of thought; understanding; intelligence; the faculty that draws inferences from facts and premises, apprehends the relation between causes and effects, and devises means towards ends; in English philosophy, the cognitive and perceptive faculties; the logical understanding; in German philosophy, the intuitive or direct apprehension of mental or moral truth; the critical faculty, called **pure reason**, which judges of the conclusions of the logical understanding; the cause or ground of an action; the fundamental idea or principle of a doctrinal or other system; also, the alleged or ostensible cause; consideration; motive; purpose; object; ultimate end or design; that which common sense or general opinion dictates; justice; right; a proper or reasonable claim; moderation; a fair or true account of a matter; rationale; the exercise of the reasoning powers; ratiocination; —*v.t.* to examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or argue; to persuade by reasoning or argument; —*v.t.* to exercise the rational faculty; to deduce inferences or conclusions from facts or premises; to discuss; to debate; to discourse; to give an account or rationale of a matter; to argue with; to endeavour to persuade or influence by considerations, motives, etc. **By reason of**, on account of. **In reason**, according to reason; reasonable. **To hear reason**, to yield to argument. **To stand to reason**, to be in harmony with sound judgment.

reasonable (rē-zn-a-bl) *a.* having the faculty of reason; governed by reason; agreeable to reason; rational; just; proper; moderate.

reasonableness (rē-zn-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being reasonable.

reasonably (rē-zn-a-bli) *adv.* in a reasonable manner; in consistency with reason; moderately; tolerably.

reasoner (rē-zn-ēr) *n.* one that reasons or argues.

reasoning (rē-zn-ing) *n.* act or process of deriving conclusions from premises; argumentation; ratiocination.

reasonless (rē-zn-les) *a.* devoid of reason.

reassemble (rē-a-sem-bl) *v.t.* and *i.* to assemble or collect again.

reassert (rē-a-sert') *v.t.* to assert again; to advance and maintain, as an old truth or doctrine, or to renew a claim after a temporary suspension.

reassertion (rē-a-ser-shun) *n.* a second assertion of the same thing.

reassign (rē-a-sin') *v.t.* to assign or transfer back or again.

reassimilate (rē-a-sim-i-lā) *v.t.* to assimilate, or cause to resemble anew; to change into a like or suitable substance.

reassume (rē-a-sūm') *v.t.* to resume; to take again.

reassumption (rē-a-sum-shun) *n.* a resuming; a second assumption.

reassurance (rē-ā-shōōr-ans) *n.* assurance or confirmation repeated; a second insurance against loss.

reassure (rē-ā-shōōr) *v.t.* to assure anew; to free from fear or terror; to restore courage or spirit to; to insure a second time against loss.

reassurer (rē-ā-shōōr-er) *n.* a person that reassures; a second underwriter that insures the first, or takes part of his risk.

reasty (rēs-ti) *a.* rusty.

reattach (rē-ā-tach) *v.t.* to attach a second time; to unite again.

reattachment (rē-ā-tach-ment) *n.* a second or renewed attachment.

reattempt (rē-ā-temf) *v.t.* and *i.* to try again; to make a fresh effort or trial.

reave (rēv) *v.t.* [A.S. *reafian*, to rob] to take away by force.

reaver (rē-ver) *n.* one that reaves.

reavow (rē-ā-vou) *v.t.* to avow again.

rebaptism (rē-bap-tizm) *n.* a second baptism.

rebaptize (rē-bap-tiz) *v.t.* to baptize a second time.

rebate (re-bāt) *v.t.* [F. *re*, again, and *battre*, fr. L. *battvere*, to beat, strike] to beat to obtuseness; to blunt; to allow, as discount;—*n.* deduction; [Her.] diminution of bearings.

rebate (re-bāt) *n.* [Etyim. doubtful] a kind of hard freestone.

rebatement (re-bāt-ment) *n.* diminution; rebate.

rebec, rebeck (rē-bek) *n.* [O.F. fr. A. *rabāb*] a musical instrument akin to the violin, with three strings, and played with a bow.

Rebecca (re-bek-ā) *n.* the leader of a conspiracy in Wales, in 1830, to destroy the turnpike gates (so called because the leader assumed the disguise of a woman; see Genesis xiv. 60).

Rebeccaism (re-bek-ā-izm) *n.* the principles and practices of the Rebeccaites.

Rebeccaites (re-bek-ā-it) *n.* a follower of Rebecca; a breaker down of turnpike gates for the abolition of tolls.

rebel (rē-bel) *n.* [L. *rebellis*, rebellious] one that rebels;—(re-bel') *v.i.* to revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government; to refuse obedience to; to resist lawful authority.

rebeller (re-bel-er) *n.* one that rebels; insurgent.

rebellion (re-bel-yun) *n.* open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance.

rebellious (re-bel-yus) *a.* engaged in rebellion; violently resisting lawful authority.

rebelliously (re-bel-yus-li) *adv.* in a rebellious manner.

rebelliousness (re-bel-yus-nes) *n.* the state of being rebellious; spirit of resistance to lawful authority; contumacy.

rebellow (rē-bel-ō) *v.t.* to echo back a loud, roaring noise.

rebind (rē-bind) *v.t.* to bind anew.

rebirth (rē-berth) *n.* a new entrance into a living form.

reboant (rē-bō-ant) *a.* [L.] rebelling.

reboil (rē-boil) *v.t.* to cause to boil again;—*v.i.* to boil again; to rekindle.

rebound (re-bound) *v.t.* to drive back; to re-verse;—*v.i.* to spring back; to re-echo;—*n.* act of flying back upon collision with another body.

rebrace (rē-brās) *v.t.* to brace up afresh.

rebuff (re-huf) *v.t.* [It. *rebuffo*] to beat back; to check; to repel violently, harshly, or un-courteously;—*n.* a beating back; sudden resistance; sudden check; repulse; refusal.

rebuild (rē-bild) *v.t.* to build or construct, as something that has been demolished.

rebukable (re-bū-ka-bl) *a.* worthy of rebuke or reprehension.

rebuke (re-būk) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *re* and *bucca*, cheek] to check, silence, or put down with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily; in Scripture, to check or heal, as disease; to restrain; to calm, as the wind; to chasten; to afflict;—*n.* a direct and pointed reproof; reprimand; chastisement; punishment.

rebukeful (re-būk-fool) *a.* full of rebuke.

rebukefully (re-būk-fool-i) *adv.* in a rebuqueful manner.

rebuker (re-bū-ker) *n.* one that rebukes; a chider.

rebukingly (re-bū-king-li) *adv.* by way of rebuke.

rebury (rē-ber-i) *v.t.* to bury or inter again.

rebus (rē-bus) *n.* [L., by things] enigmatical representation of words by figures; a riddle made up of such representations; [Her.] a device containing allusion to the name, etc., of the bearer.

rebut (re-but) *v.t.* [L. *re* and M. H. Ger. *bözen*, beat] to drive back; to repel by force; to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof;—*v.i.* to make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

rebuttable (re-but-ā-bl) *a.* that may be rebutted.

rebuttal (re-but-ā) *n.* act of throwing back or repelling; refutation of an assertion or argument by countervailing assertion or proof.

rebutter (re-but-er) *n.* one that rebuts; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's surrejoinder.

recalcitrant (re-kal-si-trant) *a.* showing repugnance or opposition.

recalcitrate (re-kal-si-trāt) *v.t.* [L. *re* and *calx*, calcis, heel] to kick back; to kick against anything; to express repugnance.

recalcitration (re-kal-si-trā-shun) *n.* the act or state of being recalcitrant.

recall (re-kaw) *v.t.* to call back; to summon to return; to revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to call to mind; to recollect; to remember;—*n.* a calling back; a revocation.

recallable (re-kaw-l-ā-bl) *a.* that may be recalled.

recant (re-kant) *v.t.* [L. *re* and *cantare*, to sing] to take back, as one's words or opinions, esp. in religion; to retract;—*v.i.* to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay or abjure what has been said.

recantation (rē-kan-tā-shun) *n.* act of recanting; retraction.

recanter (re-kan-ter) *n.* one that recants, retracts, or abjures.

recapacitate (re-ka-pas-i-tāt) *v.t.* to qualify anew.

recapitulate (rē-ka-pit-ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *capitulum*, a small head] to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate or detail the matter or substance of a previous discourse in brief;—*v.i.* to sum up what has been previously said or defended.

recapitulation (rē-ka-pit-ū-lā-shun) *n.* act of recapitulating; a summary.

recapitulatory (rē-ka-pit-ū-lā-tur-i) *a.* repeating again.

recaption (rē-kap-shun) *n.* reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods without force from one that wrongfully detains them.

recaptor (rē-kap-tur) *n.* one that recaptures.

recapture (rē-kap-tūr) *n.* the act of retaking, esp. the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor; a prize retaken;—*v.t.* to retake, esp. to retake from an enemy a vessel, town, goods, etc., that had been previously taken.

recarburize (rē-kār-bū-riz) *v.t.* to restore the carbon to metal.

recast (rē-kāst) *v.t.* to throw again; to mould anew; to throw into a new form or shape; to compute a second time.

recede (re-sēd) *v.t.* [L. *re*, back, and *cedere*, to go] to cede back; to yield to a former possessor;



Rebec.

—*v.i.* to move back; to retreat; to withdraw a claim or pretension.

receipt (re-sēt) *n.* [L. *recipere*, *pp.* *receptus*, to receive] the act of receiving; reception; power of receiving or containing; capacity; place of receiving; a plan or formulary, according to the direction of which things are to be combined; a recipe; a written acknowledgment of payment; that which is received; —*v.t.* to give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account.

Receipt-book, a book that contains receipts.

receipted (re-sē'ted) *a.* acknowledged as paid; discharged by receipt.

receivable (re-sē-va-bl) *a.* capable of being received.

receivableness (re-sē-va-bl-nes) *n.* capability of being received.

receive (re-sēv) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *capere*, to take] to take from another anything, whether good or evil; to have or get, as an offer; to take, as a gift; to accept; to take what is due; to get payment of; to take as a reward or return; to obtain, as thanks or compensation; to take from by contact, as contagious disease; to get from the hand of, as a hurt or wound; to take or obtain intellectually; to acquire, as an idea, opinion, knowledge, etc.; to give belief or acceptance to; to hold; to retain, as a practice or custom; to take in; to contain; to admit to intimacy or fellowship; to lodge and entertain, as a guest; in Scripture, to take up, as into heaven; to bear with; to believe in.

receiver (re-sē-ver) *n.* one that, or that which, takes or receives; an officer appointed to take public money; one that takes stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen; one that partakes of the eucharist; [Chem.] a vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still in the process of distillation; a vessel of the air-pump from which the air can be exhausted.

receiving (re-sē-ving) *n.* the act of receiving. **Receiving-box**, a post-office box into which letters for transmission are put.

recelebrate (rē-sel'e-brāt) *v.t.* to celebrate or commemorate again.

recelebration (rē-sel'e-brā'shun) *n.* a second or renewed celebration.

recency (rē-sen-si) *n.* state or quality of being recent; newness; freshness.

recension (re-sen'shun) *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *cernere*, to value, estimate] act of reviewing or revising; review; the critical review of a text; a text established by critical revision.

recensionist (re-sen'shun-ist) *n.* one that makes recensions.

recent (rē-sent) *a.* [L. *recens*, *recentis*] of late origin, existence, or occurrence; new; late; fresh; modern; [Geol.] noting a formation subsequent to the creation of man.

recently (rē-sent-li) *adv.* newly; lately; freshly; not long since.

recentness (rē-sent-nes) *n.* quality of being recent or new; newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

receptacle (re-sep'ta-kl) *n.* [L. *recipere*, to receive] that which receives, or into which anything is received and held; [Bot.] a portion of the axis on which flowers are seated.

receptibility (re-sep-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being receptible.

receptible (re-sep-ti-bl) *a.* admitting reception; receivable.

reception (re-sep'shun) *n.* [L.] act of receiving; admission; state of being received; a receiving, or manner of receiving, for entertainment; entertainment—hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests; admission, as of an opinion or doctrine. **Reception-room**, a room for the reception of visitors.

receptive (re-sep'tiv) *a.* having the quality of receiving.

receptivity (rē-sep-tiv'i-ti) *n.* the state, power, or capacity of receiving or acquiring impressions, as of the senses.

recess (re-ses) *n.* [L. *recessus*, a withdrawing or retiring; retirement; retreat; privacy; remission or suspension of business; intermission, as of a legislative body or school; part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, etc.; place of retirement or secrecy; secret or abstruse part; the retiring of the shore

of a sea or lake from the general outline of the land; bay; cove, etc.;—*v.t.* to make a recess in.

recession (re-sesh-un) *n.* act of receding or withdrawing, as from a place, a claim, or demand; act of ceding back; restoration.

recessional (re-sesh-un-al) *a.* pertaining to recession; —*n.* a hymn sung as the clergyman, or choir, leaves the chancel after service.

Rechabites (rek'a-bits) *n. pl.* the descendants of Jonadab, the son of *Rechab*, who abstained from all intoxicating drinks; a friendly society composed of total abstainers.

recharge (rē-chārj) *v.t.* to charge anew.

réchauffé (rā-shō-fā) *n.* [F.] a warmed-up dish; a literary relash.

recheat (rē-chēt) *n.* [O.F.] a strain which the huntsman winds on his horn when the hounds have lost the scent.

recherché (re-she'r-shā) *a.* [F.] of rare attraction; of studied elegance.

rechristen (rē-kris'n) *v.t.* to christen again.

recidivist (re-sid'i-vist) *n.* [L. *recidivus*, falling back] a relapsed criminal.

recipe (res'i-pē) *n.* [L. imperative of *recipere*, to receive] a prescription for making some combination, esp. a prescription for medicine.

reciency (re-sip'i-en-si) *n.* state or quality of being recipient.

recipient (re-sip'i-ent) *n.* [L.] a receiver; the person or thing that receives; —*v.* receiving.

reciprocal (re-sip'ru-kal) *a.* [L. *reciprocus*] acting or recurring in vicissitude; done by each to the other; given and received; mutually interchangeable; reflexive (applied to pronouns and verbs); moving to and fro; —*n.* an idea or term alternating with, or corresponding to, another by contrast or opposition; the quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity.

reciprocally (re-sip'ru-kal-i) *adv.* in a reciprocal manner; interchangeably; mutually; in the manner of reciprocals.

reciprocalness (re-sip'ru-kal-nes) *n.* the quality of being reciprocal.

reciprocate (re-sip-ru-kāt) *v.t.* to make return for; to require; to interchange; —*v.i.* to act interchangeably; to alternate.

reciprocation (re-sip-ru-kā'shun) *n.* act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; mutual giving and receiving; alternation; regular return of two symptoms of disease, as fever and ague.

reciprocity (res-i-pros'i-ti) *n.* action and reaction; the discharge of mutual duties or obligations, as between two individuals or parties; equal enjoyment of mutual rights or benefits; esp. in international trade, equal facilities or advantages by abolition of prohibitory or protective duties, or by equalizing the rates in each country.

recision (re-sizh'un) *n.* [L. fr. *recidere*, to cut off] the act of cutting off.

recital (re-si'tal) *n.* act of reciting; rehearsal; narration; that which is recited; a story; the formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing; a musical performance, esp. by one person.

recitation (res-i-tā'shun) *n.* act of reciting; rehearsal; a public reading, esp. as an elocutionary exhibition; the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

recitative (re-si-tā-tēv) *n.* a species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation; also, the recitation itself, or a piece of music intended for recitation; —*v.* reciting; pertaining to musical pronunciation; noting such parts in an oratorio or opera as are to be chanted and declaimed.

recite (re-sit) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *citare*, to call] to repeat, as something already prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like; to narrate; to relate; to describe; —*v.i.* to repeat, pronounce, or rehearse, something prepared or committed to memory.

reciter (re-si'ter) *n.* one that recites or rehearses.

reck (rek) *v.t.* [A.S. *reccan*, to care for] to heed; to regard; to care for; —*v.i.* to take heed; to care.

reckless (rek'les) *a.* rashly negligent; heedless; careless; indifferent; regardless.

recklessly (rek'les-li) *adv.* in a reckless manner; heedlessly; carelessly.

recklessness (rek'les-nes) *n.* state or quality of being reckless; heedlessness.

reckon (rek'n) *v.t.* [A.S. *gerecennan*, to explain] to count; to number; to set in the number, rank, or class of; to esteem; to make a reckoning; to calculate;—*v.i.* to make account; to go through with a calculation; to make up accounts; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; to think; to suppose; to imagine.

reckoner (rek'n-er) *n.* one that reckons or computes.

reckoning (rek'n-ing) *n.* act of one that counts or computes; calculation; adjustment of claims and accounts—hence, exaction of penalty incurred; charges or account made by a host; hotel bill; esteem; account; estimation; a calculation of the ship's position from the last point of departure.

reclaim (re-klam') *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *clamare*, to cry aloud] to call back; to demand the return of; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to tame, as an animal; to bring into a state of cultivation or productiveness, as waste land, etc.; to bring back from error, sin, or vicious conduct; to reform; to recover; to regain;—*v.i.* to cry out; to exclaim; to object to; to remonstrate; [Scots Law] to appeal from the Lord Ordinary to the Inner House of the Court of Session;—*n.* the act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed.

reclaimable (re-klam'-a-bl) *a.* capable of being reclaimed or reformed.

reclaimant (re-klam'-ant) *n.* one that objects to, or remonstrates against.

reclaimer (re-klam'-er) *n.* one that reclaims.

reclaiming (re-klam'-ing) *a.* recalling; recovering; demanding.

reclamation (rek-la-mā'-shun) *n.* recovery; demand of something to be restored; exception taken.

recline (rek-li-nāt, rek-klī-nāt) *a.* reclined or bent downward, as a leaf.

reclination (rek-li-nā'-shun) *n.* act of leaning or reclining; in dialling, the angle that the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.

recline (re-klīn') *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *clinare*, to lean, incline] to lean back; to lean to one side, or sidewise;—*v.i.* to rest or repose; to take a recumbent position; to lean.

recliner (re-klī'-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, reclines.

reclothe (rē-klōth') *v.t.* to clothe again.

recluse (re-klōōs') *a.* [L. *recludere*, pp. *reclusus*, to open] shut up; sequestered; retired from the world, or from public notice;—*n.* a person that lives in retirement or seclusion; a religious devotee.

reclusely (re-klōōs'i) *adv.* in a recluse manner.

recluseness (re-klōōs'-nes) *n.* retirement; seclusion from society.

reclusion (re-klōō'-zhun) *n.* a state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

reclusive (re-klōō'-siv) *a.* affording retirement from society.

recluse (re-klōō'-su-ri) *n.* the abode of a recluse.

recoction (rē-kok'-shun) *n.* [L. *recoquere*, pp. *recoctus*, to cook again] a second coction or preparation; something dressed up a second time.

recognition (rek-ug-nish-un) *n.* [L.] act of recognizing, or state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal; knowledge confessed or avowed.

recognitor (re-kog-ni-tur) *n.* one of a jury impanelled on an assize.

recognitory (re-kog-ni-tur-i) *a.* pertaining to recognition.

recognizability (rek-ug-ni-za-bil'i-ti) *n.* capability of being recognized.

recognizable (rek-ug-ni-za-bl) *a.* capable of being recognized.

recognizably (rek-ug-ni-za-bli) *adv.* so as to be recognized.

recognizance (re-kog'-ni-zans) *n.* acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition; an obligation entered into before some court or magistrate duly authorized, to do some particular act; pledge; badge; armorial distinction.

recognize (rek-ug-niz) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *cognoscere*, to know] to know again; to recover or recall knowledge of; to avow knowledge of; to allow that one knows; to admit with a formal acknowledgment;—*v.i.* to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal.

recognizee (re-kog-ni-zē') *n.* the person to whom a recognizance is made.

recognizor (re-kog-ni-zor) *n.* one that enters into a recognizance.

recoil (re-koil') *v.i.* [L. *re* and *culus*, the hinder part] to start, roll, bound, or fall back; to draw back, as from anything repugnant, distressing, alarming, and the like; to shrink;—*n.* a starting or falling back; a rebound; the reaction of fire-arms when discharged.

recoiler (re-koil'-er) *n.* one that recoils.

recoilment (re-koil'-ment) *n.* the act of recoiling.

recoin (rē-koin') *v.t.* to coin anew.

recoinage (re-koil'-nij) *n.* the act of coining anew; that which is coined anew.

recoiner (rē-koil'-ner) *n.* one that recoins.

recollect (rek-u-lekt) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and E. *collect*: *lit.* to collect again] to recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember;—(rē-ku-lekt') to collect again; to gather what has been scattered.

recollection (rek-u-lek'-shun) *n.* act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory; that which is recollected; reminiscence.

recollective (rek-u-lek'-tiv) *a.* having the power of recollecting.

Recollet (rek-u-lā) *n.* [F.] a strict monk of the order of St. Francis.

recombine (rē-kom-bin') *v.t.* to combine again.

recomfort (rē-kum-furt) *v.t.* to comfort again.

recommence (rē-ku-mens') *v.t.* to commence again; to begin anew.

recommencement (rē-ku-mens'-ment) *n.* beginning anew.

recommend (rek-u-mend') *v.t.* to commend to the favourable notice of another; to bestow commendation on; to make acceptable; to commit; to give in charge; to advise, as an action, practice, measure, remedy, etc.

recommendable (rek-u-men'-da-bl) *a.* worthy of recommendation.

recommendableness (rek-u-men'-da-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being recommendable.

recommendably (rek-u-men'-da-bli) *adv.* in a recommendable manner.

recommendation (rek-u-men-dā'-shun) *n.* act of recommending; that which procures or insures a kind and favourable reception.

recommendatory (rek-u-men-dā-tur-i) *a.* serving to recommend.

recommender (rek-u-men-der) *n.* one that recommends.

recommission (rē-ku-mish-un) *v.t.* to commission again; to fit and send out a second time for active service.

recommit (rē-ku-mit') *v.t.* to commit again; to refer again to a committee; to send back to prison, as an accused person, after examination.

recommitment, recommitment (rē-ku-mit'-ment, -al) *n.* a second commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

recompact (rē-kum-pakt') *v.t.* to compact anew.

recompense (rē-kum-pens) *v.t.* [L. *re* and *compensare*, compensate] to compensate; to make a return to; to render an equivalent for service, loss, etc.; to reward; to remunerate; to pay back; to requite;—*n.* an equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; remuneration; reward; requital.

recompenser (rē-kum-pen-ser) *n.* one that gives a recompense; a requiter.

recompile (rē-kum-pil') *v.t.* to compile anew.

recomplete (rē-kum-plēt') *v.t.* to complete afresh, as after mutilation.

recompletion (rē-kum-plē-shun) *n.* the act or process of re completing, or being re completed.

recompose (rē-kum-pōz') *v.t.* to compose again; to form anew; to tranquilize.

reconcilable (rē-kun-sī-lā-bl) *a.* capable of being reconciled.

reconcilableness (rē-kun-sī-lā-bl-nes) *n.* the reconcilable quality.

reconcilably (rē-kun-sī-lā-bli) *adv.* in a reconcilable manner.

reconcile (rē-kun-sīl) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *re*, again, and *conciliare*, to bring together] to conciliate anew; to restore to friendship or favour after estrangement; to bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; to make consistent or congruous; to adjust; to settle.

reconciliation (rē-kun-sīl-ment) *n.* the act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; reconciliation.

reconciler (rē-kun-sīl-er) *n.* one that reconciles; one that brings parties at variance into renewed friendship; one that discovers the consistency of propositions seemingly contradictory.

reconciliation (rē-kun-sīl-i-ā-shun) *n.* act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; atonement; propitiation.

reconciliatory (rē-kun-sīl-i-ā-tur-i) *a.* serving or tending to reconcile.

recondensation (rē-kon-dens-sā-shun) *n.* the act of recondensing.

recondense (rē-kon-dens') *v.t.* to condense again.

recondite (rē-kon-dīt) *a.* [L. *reconditus*, put away, hidden] secret; hidden from the view or intellect; dealing in things abstruse; profound.

reconditeness (rē-kon-dit-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being recondite.

reconditory (rē-kon-di-tu-ri) *a.* a repository.

reconduct (rē-kun-duk't') *v.t.* to conduct back or again.

reconfirm (rē-kun-ferm') *v.t.* to strengthen anew; to confirm again; to reassure.

reconjoin (rē-kun-join') *v.t.* to join together anew.

reconnaissance (rē-kon-ā-sāns) *n.* [F.] the operation of reconnoitring; preliminary survey.

reconnoitre (rē-kun-noi'ter) *v.t.* [O.F. *reconoître*, fr. L. *recognoscere*, to know again] to examine by the eye; to make a preliminary survey of; to survey with a view to military or engineering operations; to spy and watch, as the position, movements, force, etc., of an enemy.

reconquer (rē-kong-ker) *v.t.* to conquer again; to recover by conquest; to recover.

reconquest (rē-kong-kwest) *n.* a renewed conquest.

reconsecrate (rē-kon-se-krā't) *v.t.* to consecrate anew.

reconsecration (rē-kon-se-krā'-shun) *n.* a renewed consecration.

reconsider (rē-kun-sid-er) *v.t.* to consider again; to review; to take up for renewed consideration, as a motion, vote, or the like.

reconsideration (rē-kun-sid-er-ā'-shun) *n.* act of reconsidering, or state of being reconsidered; renewed consideration or review.

reconsolidate (rē-kun-sol-i-dāt) *v.t.* to consolidate afresh.

reconsolidation (rē-kun-sol-i-dā'-shun) *n.* a fresh consolidation.

reconstitute (rē-kon-s'ti-tūt) *v.t.* to constitute anew.

reconstitution (rē-kon-s'ti-tū'-shun) *n.* the act or process of reconstituting.

reconstruct (rē-kun-strukt') *v.t.* to construct again; to rebuild.

reconstruction (rē-kun-struk'-shun) *n.* act of constructing again; rebuilding; as of an edifice; act of forming upon new principles; reconstitution, as of the government of a country.

reconstructive (rē-kun-struk-tiv) *a.* tending to reconstruct.

reconvene (rē-kun-vēn') *v.t.* to convene or call together again;—*v.i.* to assemble or come together again.

reconvention (rē-kun-ven'-shun) *n.* a contrary or cross action brought by the defendant in a suit against the plaintiff.

reconversion (rē-kun-ver'-shun) *n.* a second conversion; renewal of grace.

reconvert (rē-kun-vert') *v.t.* to convert again.

reconvey (rē-kun-vā') *v.t.* to convey back; to transfer to a former owner.

reconveyance (rē-kun-vā'-āns) *n.* act of reconveying or transferring a title to a former proprietor.

record (rē-kord') *v.t.* [L. *recordare*, to remember] to preserve the memory of by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make note of; to enrol; to register; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; to celebrate;—(rē-kord) *n.* a register; an authentic copy of any writing, or an account or memorial of any facts and proceedings entered in a book for preservation. **Record-office**, the place where public records are kept.

recorder (rē-kor-der) *n.* one that records; *specifically*, a person whose official duty it is to register writings or transactions; the chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs; a kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet.

recordership (rē-kor-der-ship) *n.* the office of a recorder.

recount (rē-kount') *v.t.* [O.F. *reconter*, to relate again] to relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to narrate; to rehearse; to enumerate.

recount (rē-kount') *v.t.* to count again;—(rē-kount) *n.* a second or repeated enumeration.

recoup (rē-kōop') *v.t.* [F.] to recover; to indemnify by a set-off, discount, etc.; to make an abatement or deduction.

recoupment (rē-kōop-ment) *n.* the act of retaining something due; discount or deduction [Law].

recourse (rē-kōrs') *n.* [L. *recurrere*, to run back] return; recurrence; application made to another in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; a going for help; resort; [Law] right of action or appeal; proper mode of prosecuting an action.

recover (rē-kuv-er) *v.t.* to cover again.

recover (rē-kuv-er) *v.t.* [L. *recuperare*] to get or obtain again; to win back; to regain; to bring back to life or health; to restore from sickness; to revive from apparent death; to gain, as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt;—*v.i.* to regain health after sickness; to grow well; to regain a former state or condition after misfortune; to obtain a judgment in a lawsuit.

recoverability (rē-kuv-er-ā-bil'i-ti) *n.* recoverableness.

recoverable (rē-kuv-er-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being recovered, restored, or regained.

recoverableness (rē-kuv-er-ā-bl-nes) *n.* capability of being recovered.

recoveree (rē-kuv-er-ē) *n.* the person against whom a judgment is obtained in recovery [Law].

recoverer (rē-kuv-er-er) *n.* one that recovers; a recoveror.

recoveror (rē-kuv-er-or') *n.* the person that obtains a judgment in recovery.

recovery (re-kuv'er-l) *n.* act of regaining, retaking, or obtaining, possession; restoration from sickness, weakness, misfortune, or the like; the obtaining of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.

recreancy (rek're-an-si) *n.* quality of being recreant.

recreant (rek're-ant) *a.* [L. *re* and *credere*, believe] crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; cowardly; craven; apostate; false; unfaithful;—*n.* one that yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

recreantly (rek're-ant-li) *adv.* with cowardice; in a recreant way or manner.

recreate (rek're-ät) *v.t.* [L. *recreare*, *pp.* *recreatus*, to revive] to give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive, *esp.* to revive the exhausted strength or languid spirits of; to refresh from weariness; to delight; to gratify;—*v.i.* to take recreation.

recreate (rë-kre-ät') *v.t.* to create or form anew.

recreation (rek're-ä'shun) *n.* act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion.

recreation (rë-kre-ä'shun) *n.* a forming anew; a new creation.

recreative (rek're-ä-tiv) *a.* giving new vigour or spirit; refreshing.

recreatively (rek're-ä-tiv-li) *adv.* in a recreative manner.

recreativeness (rek'rë-ä-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being recreative.

recrement (rek're-ment) *n.* [L.] superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; spume.

recremental, recremential

(rek're-men'tal, -tish-al) *a.* consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.

recriminate (re-krim-i-nät) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *criminari*, to accuse of a crime] to accuse in return;—*v.i.* to return one accusation with another; to retort a charge.

recrimination (re-krim-i-nä'shun) *n.* act of recriminating; return of one accusation with another; counter-charge brought by the accused against the accuser in the same case or issue.

recriminator (re-krim-i-nä-tur) *n.* one that retorts a charge or accusation upon the accuser.

recriminatory (re-krim-i-nä-tu-ri) *a.* retorting accusation; answering an accuser by a counter-charge.

recrudescence (rë-kroöd-des'ens) *n.* the state of being recrudescent; a fresh outbreak.

recrudescent (rë-kroöd-des'ent) *a.* [L. *ppr.* of *recrudescere*, to become raw again] growing raw, sore, or painful again.

recruit (re-kroöt') *v.t.* [F.] to repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; to supply lack or deficiency in—hence, to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate; to supply with new men, as an army;—*v.i.* to gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, and the like; to gain new supplies of men for military or other service;—*n.* supply of anything wasted; *specifically*, a newly-enlisted soldier.

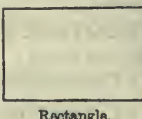
recruiter (re-kroöd'ter) *n.* one that recruits.

recruiting (re-kroöt'ing) *n.* act of regaining health and strength; act of making up for deficiency or loss; business of raising or enlisting new men for the military or naval service. **Recruiting-ground**, a place where recruits may be obtained. **Recruiting-party**, a party of soldiers employed in raising soldiers for the army. **Recruiting-sergeant**, a sergeant that enlists recruits.

recrystallize (rë-kris'tal-iz) *v.i.* to crystallize a second time.

rectangle (rek'tang-gl) *n.* [L. *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle] a right-angled parallelogram.

rectangled (rek'tang-gld) *a.* having a right angle, or right angles.



Rectangle.

rectangular (rek-tang'gü-lar) *a.* right-angled.

rectangularity (rek-tang-gü-lar-i-ti) *n.* the quality or state of being rectangular.

rectangularly (rek-tang-gü-lar-li) *adv.* in a rectangular manner.

rectifiable (rek'ti-fi-ä-bl) *a.* capable of being corrected or set right.

rectification (rek-ti-fi-kä'shun) *n.* act or operation of correcting, amending, or setting right; process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation.

rectifier (rek-ti-fi-er) *n.* one that, or that which, rectifies.

rectify (rek-ti-fi) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *rectus*, right, and *jacere*, to make] to make straight or right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation; to amend; to reform; to redress.

rectilinear, rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'e-äl, -är) *a.* [L. *rectus*, right, and *linea*, line] right-lined; consisting of, or bounded by, right lines.

rectilinearly, rectilinearly (rek-ti-lin'e-äl, -är-li) *adv.* in a right line; straightly.

rectitis (rek-ti'tis) *n.* inflammation of the rectum.

rectitude (rek-ti-tüd) *n.* [F. fr. L. *rectitudo*, uprightness, fr. *rectus*, right, straight] rightness of principle or practice, according to either divine or human law; uprightness; integrity; honesty; justice; equity.

rector (rek-tur) *n.* [L. fr. *regere*, *pp.* *rectus*, to lead straight, to rule] a ruler; governor; a clergyman that has the charge and cure of a parish; a pastor; a parson of a parish in which the tithes are not inappropriate; the head-master of a public school; the chief elective officer of some universities; the superior or chief of a convent or religious house.

rectorate (rek-tu-rät) *n.* the office of a rector.

rectorial (rek-tö-ri-äl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, government; relating to a rector.

rectorship (rek-tur-ship) *n.* office or rank of a rector; rectorate.

rectory (rek-tur-i) *n.* a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes; a parsonage-house.

rectrices (rek-tri-sëz) *n.pl.* the large feathers in the tails of birds, which act as rudders in regulating the direction of their flight.

rectum (rek-tum) *n.* [L.] the terminal part of the large intestines.

recultivate (rë-kul'ti-vät) *v.t.* to cultivate anew.

recumbency (re-kum'bën-si) *n.* posture of leaning or lying; repose; rest; idle or indolent state.

recumbent (re-kum'bent) *a.* [L. *recumbens*, fr. *re*, back, and *cumbere*, to lie down] leaning; reclining; reposing; inactive; idle.

recumbently (re-kum'bent-li) *adv.* in a recumbent posture.

recuperable (re-kü'per-ä-bl) *a.* recoverable.

recuperate (re-kü'per-ät) *v.i.* [L.] to recover health.

recuperation (re-kü'per-ä'shun) *n.* recovery.

recuperative, recuperatory (re-kü'per-ä-tiv, -tu-ri) *a.* tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

recur (re-kur') *v.i.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *currere*, to run] to come back; to return again or repeatedly; to occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule, *esp.* to return to the mind or thoughts; to resort; to have recourse.

recurrence (re-kur'ens) *n.* act of recurring; return; resort.

recurrent (re-kur'ent) *a.* returning from time to time; recurring.

recurring (re-kur'ing) *a.* returning again. **Recurring-decimal**, a decimal in which one or more figures are continually repeated.

recurvate (re-kur'vāt) *a.* bent or curved backward or outward.

recurvation (rē-kur-vā'shun) *n.* a bending or flexure backward.

recurve (rē-kurv') *v.t.* [*L. re, again, back, and curvare, to bend*] to bend back.

recurvuous (re-kur'vus) *a.* bent or curved backward.

recusancy (rek'ū-zan-si) *n.* nonconformity; the tenets of a recusant.

recusant (rek'ū-zant) *a.* [*L. re, again, and causa, a cause*] obstinate in refusal; specifically, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion, or to conform to the rites of the Established Church;—*n.* one that refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the crown in matters of religion, as a papist; one that refuses communion with the Church of England; a nonconformist.

recusative (re-kū-za-tiv) *a.* tending to refuse; opposing; negative.

red (red) *a.* [*A.S. read*] of the colour of blood, or of a tint resembling that colour; noting a simple or primitive colour, including many different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange-red, and the like;—*n.* the colour of blood, or a tint resembling this. **Red-backed**, having a red back. **Red-book**, a book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. **Red-bud**, the Judas-tree. **Red-coat**, a soldier. **Red-deer**, the common stag. **Red-gum**, an eruption of red pimples in early infancy; tooth-rash; a disease of grain; a kind of blight. **Red-haired**, having hair of a red or bright sandy colour. **Red-handed**, having red hands—hence, in the very act, *orig.* of a murderer. **Red-hot**, red with heat; heated to redness. **Red-lead**, a preparation of lead of a fine red colour (used in painting, and in the arts). **Red-tape, red-tapism**, tape for tying up letters, documents, parcels, etc. (usually of a red colour in public and government offices)—hence, official forms; system of routine; adherence to established practice and precedent; application of the same rules and forms to all cases, without reference to the special circumstances, necessities, etc., of each. **Red-tapist**, a public or government official that adheres rigidly to the customary forms and routine of the office—hence, a statesman that tries to conduct public affairs by old rules and precedents, without regard to the altered conditions of the times, or the specialities of the case.

redacteur (re-dak'tur) *n.* [*F.*] one that collates, arranges, abridges, and prepares for publication; an editor.

redaction (re-dak'shun) *n.* [*L. red, re, again, back, and agere, to put in motion, to drive*] the act of digesting or reducing to order, as literary or scientific materials; a digest.

redan (re-dan') [*O.F. redent, a double notching, fr. L. re, again, back, and dens, a tooth*] a work having two faces uniting, so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy [*Fort.*].

redargue (re-dār'gū) *v.t.* [*O.F.*] to refute.

redbreast (red'breſt) *n.* a bird (so called from the colour of its breast); the robin.

redcap (red'kap) *n.* the goldfinch.

redcapped (red'kapt) *a.* having a red cap.

redcross (red'kros) *a.* wearing a red cross, as the cross of St. George.

redde (red'n) *v.t.* to make red;—*v.i.* to grow or become red—hence, to blush from modesty; to flush from anger.

reddish (red'ish) *a.* somewhat red; moderately red.

reddishness (red'ish-nes) *n.* redness in a moderate degree.

reddition (re-dish'un) *n.* [*L. fr. reddere, to give back, to return*] a returning of anything; restitution; surrender; explanation; representation.

redditive (red-i-tiv) *a.* answering; conveying a reply.

redde (red'li) *n.* a red variety of iron ore; red chalk.

redeem (re-dēm') *v.t.* [*L. re, again, back, and emere, to buy*] to purchase back; to

repurchase—hence, to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying the principal, interest, and costs of the mortgage; to receive back by paying the value, as a promissory note; to ransom from captivity, bondage, or the like—hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties; to discharge, as a penalty or obligation; to make good by performance, as a promise; to make amends for; to compensate; to recover by subsequent conduct, as character or reputation; to employ or spend wisely, as time.

redeemable (re-dē-mā-bl) *a.* capable of being redeemed.

redeemableness (re-dē-mā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being redeemable.

redeemer (re-dē-mēr) *n.* one that redeems or ransoms; specifically, the Saviour of the world, JESUS CHRIST.

redeliver (rē-de-liv'er) *v.t.* to deliver back; to liberate a second time.

redelivery, redeliverance (rē-de-liv'er-i, -ans) *n.* act of delivering back; a second delivery or liberation.

redemand (rē-de-mand') *v.t.* to demand again.

redemise (rē-de-miz') *v.t.* to convey or transfer back, as an estate;—*n.* the transfer of an estate back to the person that has demised it.

redemption (re-dem'shun) *n.* [*L.*] act of buying back or delivering by payment of an equivalent; repurchase; ransom; release; the liberation of an estate from a mortgage; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering upon an estate mortgaged; the deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law; the Atonement.

redemptionary (re-dem'shun-ari) *n.* one that may be redeemed by payment of a ransom or bond.

redemptioner (re-dem'shun-ēr) *n.* one that redeems himself, esp. one that pays for a passage in a ship by his services.

redemptive (re-dem'tiv) *a.* redeeming.

Redemptorist (re-dem'tur-ist) *n.* one of a religious order founded by Liguori in 1732 (order of the Holy Redeemer).

redemptory (re-dem'tur-i) *a.* paid for ransom; serving to redeem.

redented (rē-den-ter'd) *a.* [*L. dens, dentis, tooth*] indented; formed like the teeth of a saw.

redeye (red-i) *n.* a name for several fish that have the iris red.

redfish (red'fish) *n.* a kind of salmon.

redgum (red'gum) *n.* [*M.E. reedgounde, red matter (of a sore)*] an eruptive disease of infants.

redingote (red'ing-gōt) *n.* [*riding-coat*] a double-breasted outside coat.

redintegrate (re-din'te-grāt) *v.t.* [*L. re, again, and integrare, to make whole*] to renew; to renew; to renew.

redintegration (re-din-te-grā'shun) *n.* restoration to a whole or sound state; renovation.

redirect (rē-di-rekt') *v.t.* to direct again.

redisburse (rē-dis-burs') *v.t.* to repay; to refund.

redispose (rē-dis-pōz') *v.t.* to arrange or adjust anew, or in a different position.

redisposition (rē-dis-pō-zish'un) *n.* the act, process, or result, of redisplaying.

redisseizin (rē-dis-sē-zin) *n.* a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor [*Law.*].

redisseizor (rē-dis-sē-zur) *n.* one that disseizes lands or tenements a second time.

redistribute (re-dis-trīb'ū-t) *v.t.* to deal out or apportion again.

redistribution (re-dis-trīb'ū-shun) *n.* a renewed distribution.

redletter-day (red'let-er-dā) *n.* a fortunate or auspicious day (so called because the saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters).

redly (red'li) *adv.* with redness.



Redan.

rede, n. cow. d.
v. m. is.

redness (red'-nes) *n.* quality of being red; red colour.

redolence (red'-u-lens) *n.* quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent.

redolent (red'-u-lent) *a.* [*L.* *ppr.* of *redolere*, to emit a scent] diffusing odour or fragrance; scented; odoriferous.

redouble (rē-'dub'-l) *v.t.* to double again, or repeatedly; to augment greatly; to multiply;—*v.i.* to become greatly, or repeatedly, increased; to be multiplied.

redoubt, redout (re-'dout') *n.* [*F.* fr. *L.* *reductus*, drawn back, retired] an inclosed work of any polygonal form without re-entering angles; an outwork placed within another outwork.

redoubtable (re-'dout'-ta-bl) *a.* [*O.F.*] formidable; terrible to foes—hence, valiant.

redoubted (re-'dout'-ted) *a.* redoubtable.

redound (re-'dound') *v.i.* [*L.* *re*, again, and *undare*, to surge, fr. *undae*, a wave] to roll back, as a wave or flood; to come back, as a consequence or result; to have effect; to conduce; to contribute; to be in excess; to be redundant.

redpoll, redpole (red-'pōl) *n.* a British song-bird marked by a red tuft on the head.

redraft (re-'drāft') *v.t.* to draft anew;—*n.* a second draft or copy.

redraw (re-'draw') *v.t.* to draw again, as a second bill of exchange; to make a second draft or copy.

redress (re-'dres') *v.t.* to put in order again; to repair; to set right, as a wrong; to make amends for; to remedy; to make amends or compensation to;—*n.* reformation; amendment; deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; relief; reparation; remedy.

redressal, redressment (re-'dres'-al, -ment) *n.* act of restoring to a right state; correction of wrong, injustice, or oppression; reparation; indemnification.

redresser (re-'dres'-er) *n.* one that gives redress.

redressible (re-'dres'-i-bl) *a.* capable of being remedied, indemnified, or restored to a right state.

redressive (re-'dres'-iv) *a.* giving redress; affording relief.

redressless (re-'dres'-les) *a.* without redress.

redriven (rē-'driv'-n) *a.* driven back or again.

redsear (red-'sēr) *v.i.* to break or crack when red-hot, as iron under the hammer.

redshank (red-'shangk) *n.* a native bird, longirostral and grallatorial, akin to the snipe (so called from the colour of its legs); also, a Scotch Highlander (in contemptuous allusion to his bare legs).

redskin (red-'skin) *n.* a Red Indian.

redstart (red-'stārt) *n.* [*E.* *red* and *start*, a tail, fr. *A.S.* *stecort*] a small, handsome singing-bird found in Europe, and allied to the nightingale.

redstreak (red-'strēk) *n.* a sort of apple (so called from its red streaks).

reduce (re-'dūs) *v.t.* [*L.* *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead] to bring back, or bring to a former state; to change into any state—good, bad, or indifferent; to bring into subjection; to subdue; to bring low; to humble; to lower in dignity; to degrade; to diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, rank, quantity, or the like; to bring into a certain order, class, rank, etc.; [*Arith.*] to change, as numbers, from one denomination into another without altering their value; [*Chem.*] to separate, as a metal, from other substances with which it is combined; [*Surg.*] to restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part; [*Scots Law*] to set aside, as a deed, etc.

reducement (re-'dūs-'ment) *n.* the act of reducing.

reducer (re-'dū-'ser) *n.* one that reduces.

reducible (re-'dū-'si-bl) *a.* capable of being reduced; convertible.

reducibility (re-'dū-'si-bl-nes) *n.* capability of being reduced. Also *reducibility*.

reduct (re-'dukt') *n.* in building, a little piece taken out of a larger to make it uniform.

reduction (re-'duk-'shun) *n.* [*L.*] act of reducing, or state of being reduced; subjugation; diminution; curtailment; process of making a copy of something on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportions; [*Arith.*] act or operation of changing numbers from one denomination to another, or of changing the form of a quantity or expression without altering the value; [*Alg.*] act or operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation; [*Chem.*] operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined; [*Surg.*] operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place; also, diminution of inflammation, swellings, etc.

reductive (re-'duk-'tiv) *a.* having the power of reducing;—*n.* a substance, or agent, that has the power of reducing.

reductively (re-'duk-'tiv-li) *adv.* by reduction.

redundance, redundancy (re-'dun-'dāns, -dāns-i) *n.* quality of being redundant; superfluity.

redundant (re-'dun-'dānt) *a.* [*L.*] superfluous; superabundant; exuberant; exceeding what is natural or necessary; using more words or images than are necessary or useful; excessive.

redundantly (re-'dun-'dānt-li) *adv.* superfluously; superabundantly.

reduplicate (re-'dū-'pli-kāt) *v.t.* to redouble; to multiply; to repeat;—*a.* repeated.

reduplication (re-'dū-'pli-kā-'shun) *n.* act of reduplicating, or state of being reduplicated; repetition of the first syllable or root of a word.

redwater (red-'waw-'ter) *n.* a disease of cattle (so called from the redness of the urine, which is a symptom).

redwing (red-'wing) *n.* the red-winged thrush.

redwood (red-'wood) *n.* a valuable Californian tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*), or its wood.

re-echo (re-'ek-'ō) *n.* the echo of an echo;—*v.t.* to echo back; to reverberate again;—*v.i.* to return back or be reverberated, as an echo; to resound.

reechy (rēch-'i) *a.* [*reek*; a form of *reeky*] dirty; smoky; sooty; tanned.

reed (rēd) *n.* [*A.S.* *hreōd*] one of a large family of plants with hollow, jointed stems,

such as the common reed, the bamboo, etc.; a musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a rustic or pastoral pipe; an arrow, as made of a reed; a thin piece of wood attached to the mouthpiece of instruments of the clarinet species; one of the thin pieces of metal the vibrations of which produce the tones of a melodeon, accordion, etc.; a frame of parallel flat strips of wood through which the warp threads pass. **Reed-bird**, the bobolink. **Reed-grass**, a large waterside grass.

reeded (rē-'ded) *a.* covered with reeds; formed as if covered with reeds.

reeden (rē-'n) *a.* consisting of a reed or reeds.

re-edification (re-'ed-i-fi-kā-'shun) *n.* the act or process of rebuilding.

re-edify (re-'ed-i-fi) *v.t.* to rebuild; to build again after destruction.

reediness (rē-'di-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being reedy.

reedless (rē-'di-les) *a.* without reeds.

reedy (rē-'di) *a.* abounding with reeds; having the quality of a reed in tone, *i.e.*, harsh and thick, as a voice.



Redoubt.



Reed-pipe of an organ. a, Body of pipe; b, foot-cover; c, tuning-hole; d, tongue of reed; e, tuning-wire.

reef (rēf) *n.* [D. *reef*] a certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom, and a row or band pierced with eyelet-holes, to which short pieces of rope are attached, by which it can be taken in and made fast to the yard or boom, in order to contract the sail in a gale or storm;—*v.t.* to contract or reduce the extent of, as a sail, by taking in a reef or portion of it, and fastening it with the reef-points to the yard or boom. **Reef-points**, small pieces of rope attached to the eyelet-holes of a reef, by which it is hauled up and made fast to the yard or boom. **Close-reefed**, with all reefs taken in.

reef (rēf) *n.* [D. *reef*] a chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water; a shoal or bank in the sea; a kind of sponge. **Reef-builder**, a coral that builds reefs.

reefer (rē-fer) *n.* one that reefs; a midshipman.

reefing (rē-fig) *n.* act of reducing sail by taking in one or more reefs.

reek (rēk) *n.* [A.S. *rēc*] vapour; steam; smoke;—*v.t.* to emit vapour, usually that which is warm and moist; to steam; to smoke.

reeky (rē-ki) *a.* soiled with smoke or steam; smoky.

reel (rēl) *n.* [A.S. *hrēol*] a frame on which yarn, thread, lines, etc., are wound; also, a cylinder turning on an axis on which seamen wind the log-lines, and anglers their fishing-line;—*v.t.* to wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle;—*v.i.* to move in walking first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate; to stagger.

reel (rēl) *n.* [Gael.] a lively dance, in which the couples form the figure 8; the music for such a dance;—*v.s.* to dance the reel.

re-elect (rē-e-lect) *v.t.* to elect again.

re-election (rē-e-lek'shun) *n.* election a second time, or repeated election.

re-eligibility (rē-el-i-jī-bil-i-ti) *n.* capacity of being elected again.

re-eligible (rē-el-i-jī-bl) *a.* capable of being elected again to the same office.

reeling (rē-ling) *n.* process of winding yarn, thread, etc., from the spindle, or into a skein; a staggering; unsteady walking.

re-embark (rē-em-bārk) *v.t.* to embark or put on board again;—*v.i.* to embark or go on board again.

re-embarkation (rē-em-bār-kā'shun) *n.* a putting on board, or a going on board, again.

re-enact (rē-en-akt) *v.t.* to enact again.

re-enactment (rē-en-akt'ment) *n.* the enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law.

re-engage (rē-en-gāj) *v.t.* to engage a second time;—*v.i.* to engage again or anew; to enlist a second time.

re-engagement (rē-en-gāj'ment) *n.* a renewed or repeated engagement.

re-enlist (rē-en-list) *v.t.* and *i.* to enlist again.

re-enlistment (rē-en-list'ment) *n.* a renewed enlistment.

re-enslave (rē-en-slāv) *v.t.* to enslave anew.

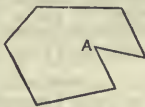
re-enter (rē-en-ter) *v.t.* to enter again or anew; in engraving, to cut deeper, as those incisions of the plate which the acid has not bitten in sufficiently;—*v.i.* to enter anew or again.

re-entering (rē-en-ter-ing) *a.* entering anew; entering in return or by backward movement. **Re-entering angle**, the angle of a work whose point turns inward towards the defended place or special point of defence [Fort.].

re-enthrone (rē-en-thrōn) *v.t.* to replace on a throne.

re-entrance (rē-en-trāns) *n.* act of entering again.

re-entrant (rē-en-trānt) *a.* [F.] re-entering.



A re-entering angle.

re-entry (rē-en-tri) *n.* the resuming or retaking a possession that one has lately foregone, applied especially to land.

re-establish (rē-es-tab'lish) *v.t.* to establish anew; to fix or confirm again.

re-establishment (rē-es-tab'lish-ment) *n.* act of establishing again; state of being re-established; renewed confirmation.

reeve (rēv) *v.t.* [D.] to pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, or the like.

reeve (rēv) *n.* [A.S. *gerēfa*] a steward; a peace-officer; a magistrate; head bailiff.

re-examination (rē-eg-zam-i-nā'shun) *n.* a repeated examination.

re-examine (rē-eg-zam-in) *v.t.* to examine anew.

re-exchange (rē-eks-chānj) *n.* a renewed exchange; [Com.] the difference in the value of a bill of exchange from being dishonoured in a foreign country, in which it was payable.

re-export (rē-eks-pōrt) *v.t.* to export again, as what has been imported;—(rē-eks-pōrt) *n.* a commodity that is re-exported.

re-exportation (rē-eks-por-tā'shun) *n.* the act of re-exporting.

refashion (rē-fash'un) *v.t.* to fashion anew.

refasten (rē-fas'n) *v.t.* to fasten again.

refection (rē-fek'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *re*, again, and *facere*, to make] refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a simple repast; a lunch.

refective (rē-fek'tiv) *a.* refreshing;—*n.* that which refreshes.

refectory (rē-fek'tu-ri) *n.* a room of refreshment; a room in convents and monasteries where meals are eaten in common.

refer (rē-fer) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *ferre*, to bear] to carry or send back; to transfer, as a cause or suit, to another court for judgment; to appeal to, as the opinion or decision of another; to direct to, as an authority, book, or other competent source of information; to assign to; to ascribe, as a reason, motive, or other ground of explanation; to reduce or assign to a particular order, class, or genus;—*v.i.* to have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self; to have reference or relation to; to intimate indirectly; to bring in, as an authority or illustration; to offer, as personal or written testimony in evidence of character, qualification, etc.

referable, referrible (rē-fer-a-bl, -i-bl) *a.* capable of being referred.

referee (rē-fer-ē) *n.* one to whom a matter, or question, is referred for settlement.

reference (rē-fer-ens) *n.* act of referring; a delivering or sending, as for decision, information, and the like; appeal to the judgment of another; relation; respect; allusion; intimation; one of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like, of another; a passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage.

referendary (rē-fer-end-a-ri) *n.* one to whose decision a cause is referred.

referendum (rē-fer-en-dum) *n.* the submission of a proposed law to the people for ratification or rejection.

referential (rē-fer-en-shāl) *a.* containing a reference.

referment (rē-fer-ment) *v.t.* to ferment again.

refill (rē-fil) *v.t.* to fill again.

refine (rē-fin) *v.t.* to reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities; to reduce, as metals from the ore; to purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, and the like;—*v.i.* to become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter; to improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence of any kind; to affect nicely or subtly in thought or language.

refinedly (rē-fī-ned-li) *adv.* in a refined manner.

refinedness (rē-fī-ned-nes) *n.* state of being refined; purity; refinement.

refinement (rē-fī-nment) *n.* act of purifying from dross or other feculent matter;

state of being refined; high culture; elegance; polish of manners; graceful courtesy; decorum; polish of language; nicety of speech; purity in taste; delicate sense or perception of beauty and propriety; purity of mind and morals; artificial practice; subtlety; affectation of elegance; over-nicety.

refiner (re-fī'ner) *n.* one that, or that which, refines.

refinery (re-fī'ner-i) *n.* the place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, and the like.

refining (re-fī'ning) *n.* the act of purifying a metal from an alloy or other substance; the practice of great refinement or subtlety.

refit (re-fit) *v. t.* to fit or prepare again; to repair; to fit out or provide a second time;—*v. i.* to repair damages;—*n.* the repairing of damages.

refitment (re-fit'ment) *n.* a second fitting out.

reflect (re-flekt') *v. t.* [L. *re* and *flectere*, to bend or turn] to bend or throw back, *esp.* to cause to return after striking upon any surface; to give back an image of; to mirror;—*v. i.* to throw back light, heat, or the like; to turn back the thoughts upon anything; *specifically*, to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to think in relation to moral truth or law; to revolve in the mind; to consider attentively; to contemplate; to bring reproved; to cast reproach.

reflected (re-flek'ted) *a.* bent or curved backward, or away from the axis [Bot.].

reflectible (re-flek'ti-bl) *a.* capable of being reflected.

reflecting (re-flek'ting) *a.* throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other surface; given to reflection or serious consideration; thoughtful.

reflectingly (re-flek'ting-li) *adv.* in a reflecting manner; reproachfully.

reflection (re-flek'shun) *n.* act of reflecting or throwing back, as bodies that have impinged or struck on a surface; the return of the rays of heat or light, or the waves of sound and the like, from a surface; the shadow or image of an object given back from a mirror or other reflecting surface; act or operation of the mind by which it turns its view upon itself, and considers its own acts and processes; conscious thought; attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation of the past or of the absent; the expression of thought; result of meditation;—usually *pl.*, utterances of truth; wise maxims; pregnant sayings; also, censure; reproach cast.

reflective (re-flek'tiv) *a.* throwing back images; capable of exercising thought or judgment; reflexive; reciprocal.

reflectively (re-flek'tiv-li) *adv.* by reflection.

reflectiveness (re-flek'tiv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being reflective.

reflector (re-flek'tnr) *n.* one that reflects or considers; that which reflects; a polished surface of metal, or other suitable material for reflecting.

reflex (rē'fleks) *a.* directed back; retroactive; introspective, as a mental act or thought; [Mech.] produced by resistance or reaction; [Bot.] bent back; recurved; [Paint.] noting the parts of a picture illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture; [Anat.] noting the involuntary action of the motor nerves under a stimulus from the sensory nerves;—*n.* reflection; a reflected image.

reflexibility (re-flek-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being reflexible.

reflexible (re-flek-si-bl) *a.* capable of being reflected or thrown back.

reflexive (re-flek'siv) *a.* bending or turned backward; reflexive; having for its direct object a pronoun that refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent (said of certain verbs).

reflexively (re-flek'siv-li) *adv.* in a reflexive manner.

reflexiveness (re-flek'siv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being reflexive.

reflexly (rē'fleks-li, re-fleks-li) *adv.* in a reflex manner.

reflorescence (rē-flō-res'ens) *n.* a blossoming anew.

reflourish (rē-flur'ish) *v. i.* to flourish anew.

reflow (rē-flō') *v. i.* to flow back; to ebb;—*n.* a flowing back.

reflower (rē-flou'gr) *v. i.* to flower again.

refluctuation (rē-fluk-tū-ā'shun) *n.* refluxence.

refluence (ref-lōō-ens) *n.* a flowing back.

refluent (ref-lōō-ent) *a.* [L. *ppr.* of *refluere*, to flow back] flowing back; returning; ebbing.

reflux (rē'fluks) *a.* returning or flowing back; reflex;—*n.* a flowing back; ebb.

refold (rē-fold') *v. t.* to fold anew or again.

reforge (rē-fōrj') *v. t.* to forge again or anew—hence, to refashion or refabricate; to make over again.

reform (rē-form') *v. t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, again, and *formare*, to form] to form again; to create or shape anew, *esp.* to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; to amend; to correct; to rectify; to improve;—*v. i.* to return to a good state; to be amended or corrected;—*n.* amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; rectification; correction.

reformable (rē-for'ma-bl) *a.* capable of being reformed.

reformation (rē-for-mā'shun) *n.* act of reforming, or state of being reformed; change from worse to better; the religious movement at the beginning of the 16th century, which resulted in the separation of the Protestant church from the Roman See; amendment; correction; rectification.

reformation (rē-for-mā'shun) *n.* act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

reformative (rē-for-mā-tiv) *a.* forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

reformatory (rē-for-mā-tur-i) *a.* tending to produce reformation;—*n.* an institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders.

reformed (rē-form'd) *a.* corrected; amended; restored. **Reformed church**, the section of the Protestant church which separated from the Lutherans, and adopted the doctrines of Zwingli and Calvin.

reformer (rē-for'mer) *n.* one that effects a reformation or amendment; one of those that commenced the reformation of religion from popery in the 16th century; an advocate of political reform; a Liberal; a Radical; an opponent or corrector of corruption, jobbery, or other abuse of official place and power.

reformist (rē-for'mist) *n.* a reformer.

refortify (rē-for'ti-fi) *v. t.* to fortify anew.

refract (re-frakt') *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break] to bend sharply and abruptly back; to cause to deviate from a direct course, as rays of light.

refractable (re-frak'ta-bl) *a.* capable of being refracted.

refracting (re-frak'ting) *a.* serving to refract.

refraction (re-frak'shun) *n.* act of refracting, or state of being refracted; the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved. **Angle of refraction**, the angle made by a refracted ray of light and a line perpendicular to the surface of the medium through which it passes. **Astronomical, or atmospheric, refraction**, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, due to the refracting power of the earth's atmosphere. **Double refraction**, refraction of light in two directions.

refractive (re-frak'tiv) *a.* serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction.

refractiveness (re-frak'tiv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being refractive.

refractometer (rē-frak-tom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring refractive indices.

refractorily (re-frak'tur-i-li) *adv.* in a refractory manner.

refractoriness (re-frak'tur-i-nes) *n.* quality or condition of being refractory; perverse or sullen obstinacy; unmanageableness; difficulty of fusion (said of metals).

refractory (re-frak'tur-i) *a.* [*L.* *refringere*, *pp.* *refractus*, to bend back] sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate; unmanageable; not readily yielding to heat or to the hammer, as metals; difficult of fusion, reduction, etc.

refragability (ref-ra-ga-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being refragable.

refragable (ref-ra-ga-bl) *a.* [*L.*] capable of being refuted; refutable.

refrain (re-frān) *v.t.* [*O.F. fr. L. re*, back, and *frenum*, a rein] to hold back; to restrain; to keep within prescribed bounds; to curb; to govern; —*v.i.* to keep one's self from action or interference; to forbear; to abstain; —*n.* [*O.F. fr. L. re* and *frangere*, to break] the burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition; repeat.

refrangibility (re-fran-ji-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being refrangible; disposition of rays of light to be turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another of different density. Also **refrangibleness**.

refrangible (re-fran-ji-bl) *a.* capable of being refracted.

refresh (re-fresh') *v.t.* [*L. re* and *O. H. Ger. frise*, fresh] to cool; to allay heat; to give new strength to; to invigorate; to relieve or revive after fatigue or pain; to reanimate, as the spirits; to cheer; to enliven; to improve by new touches; to brighten; to revive, as a drooping plant by rain, etc.

refresher (re-fresh'er) *n.* one that, or that which, refreshes; an extra fee to an advocate in addition to the retaining fee.

refreshing (re-fresh-ing) *a.* cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating; —*n.* refreshment; relief after pain, fatigue, or want.

refreshingly (re-fresh-ing-li) *adv.* in a refreshing manner; so as to invigorate or give new life.

refreshment (re-fresh-ment) *n.* act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigour, or liveliness; that which refreshes or adds fresh strength or vigour, as rest or food—hence, *pl.* provisions; meat and drink; a light refectation, as distinguished from a regular or set meal.

refrigerant (re-frij'er-ant) *a.* cooling; allaying heat; —*n.* that which abates heat, or cools; a cooling medicine or external application.

refrigerate (re-frij'er-āt) *v.t.* [*L. re*, again, and *frigere*, to make cool] to allay the heat of; to cool; to refresh.

refrigeration (re-frij'er-ā'shun) *n.* act of cooling; abatement of heat; state of being cooled.

refrigerative (re-frij'er-ā-tiv) *a.* cooling; refrigerant.

refrigerator (re-frij'er-ā-tur) *n.* that which refrigerates or keeps cool, as a box for keeping articles cool in summer by means of ice; an apparatus for rapid cooling connected with a still, etc.; a cooling medicine or draught. Also **refrigeratory**.

refrigeratory (re-frij'er-ā-tur-i) *a.* cooling; allaying or diminishing heat.

refuge (ref-ūj) *n.* [*L. refugere*, to flee back] shelter or protection from danger or distress; that which shelters or protects; a place inaccessible to an enemy; stronghold; an expedient to secure protection or defence; expedient in general; device; —*v.t.* to shelter; to protect. **City of Refuge**, one of six Levitical cities appointed as places of refuge for manslayers. **House of Refuge**, an institution for the shelter of the destitute and homeless.

refugee (ref-ū-jē) *n.* one that flees to a shelter or place of safety, esp. one that flees to a foreign power or country for safety.

refulgence (re-ful'jens) *n.* quality of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendour; radiance. Also **refulgency**.

refulgent (re-ful-jent) *a.* [*L. ppr. of refulgere*, to shine bright] casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; shining; splendid.

refulgently (re-ful-jent-li) *adv.* with great brilliancy.

refund (re-fund') *v.t.* [*L. fr. re*, again, back, and *fundere*, to pour] to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to repay.

refunder (re-fun'der) *n.* one that repays.

refurbish (rē-fur-bish) *v.t.* to refurbish anew.

refurnish (rē-fur-nish) *v.t.* to furnish anew.

refusable (re-fū'zā-bl) *a.* capable of being refused.

refusal (re-fū'zəl) *n.* act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; the right of taking in preference to others; option; preference; pre-emption.

refuse (re-fūz') *v.t.* [*O.F. fr. L. refundere*, to pour back] to deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to accept; to reject; —*v.i.* to decline something offered; not to comply.

refuse (ref-ūs) *a.* refused; rejected—hence, of no value; worthless; —*n.* that which is rejected as useless; waste matter; dregs; dross.

refuser (re-fū-zēr) *n.* one that refuses or rejects.

refutability (re-fū-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* capability of being refuted.

refutable (re-fū-tā-bl) *a.* admitting of being refuted or disproved.

refutation (ref-ū-tā'shun) *n.* act or process of refuting or disproving, or of state of being refuted; act of proving false or erroneous.

refutatory (re-fū-tā-tur-i) *a.* tending to refute; refuting.

refute (re-fūt') *v.t.* [*L.*] to disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute, as testimony, opinions or theories, and disputants.

refuter (re-fū'ter) *n.* one that, or that which, refutes.

regain (re-gān') *v.t.* [*F.*] to gain anew; to recover, as what has escaped or been lost.

regal (rē-gal) *a.* [*L. fr. rex, regis*, a king] pertaining to a king; kingly; royal.

regal (rē-gal) *n.* [*F.*] a small portable organ in use in the 16th and 17th centuries.

regale (re-gāl') *v.t.* [*O.F.*] to entertain in a royal or sumptuous manner—hence, to gratify; to refresh; to entertain with something that delights the senses; —*v.i.* to feast; to fare sumptuously.

regalement (re-gāl'ment) *n.* refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

regalia (re-gā'li-ā) *n. pl.* [*L. n. pl. of regalis*, royal] ensigns of royalty;

regal symbols or paraphernalia—hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order.

regalism (rē-gal-izm) *n.* the royal supremacy in ecclesiastical matters.

regality (re-gal'i-ti) *n.* royalty; sovereignty; kingly jurisdiction.

regally (rē-gāl-i) *adv.* in a regal or royal manner.

regard (re-gārd') *v.t.* [*F.*] to observe; to notice or remark particularly; to pay respect to; to treat as of peculiar importance; to value; to esteem; to keep; to observe religiously; to consider seriously; to lay to heart; to respect; to have relation or reference to; —*n.* look; aspect; view; attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; that state of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration; esteem; reverence; account; reason; relation; reference; eminence; note; distinction; —*pl.* compliments; respects; good wishes, etc.

regarder (re-gār'der) *n.* one that regards or observes.

regardful (re-gārd'fool) *a.* taking notice; observing with care; heedful; attentive.

regardfully (re-gārd'fool-i) *adv.* attentively; heedfully.

regardless (re-gārd-les) *a.* not looking or attending; heedless; negligent; careless; unconcerned; inattentive; neglectful.

regardlessly (re-gārd-les-li) *adv.* heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.



Regalia.

regardlessness (re-gård-les-nes) *n.* heedlessness; carelessness; inattention; negligence; carelessness.

regather (rê-gath-er) *v.t.* to gather or collect again.

regatta (re-gat-a) *n.* [It.] *orig.* a rowing-match of gondolas in Venice; now a public competition in which yachts and boats contend for prizes in their respective classes.

regelate (rê-jel-ât) *v.i.* to freeze or become congealed again.

regelation (rê-jel-â-shun) *n.* [L.] the freezing together of two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact with each other.

regency (rê-jen-si) *n.* the office of a ruler; rule; authority; government, *esp.* the office or dominion of a vicarious ruler; the body of men intrusted with vicarious government; the period during which a regent rules.

regeneracy (re-jen-er-a-si) *n.* the state of being regenerated.

regenerate (re-jen-er-ât) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *generare*, to beget, create] to generate or produce anew; to cause to be spiritually born anew; to recreate the moral nature; to convert by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit to the love and service of God;—*a.* reproduced; born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

regenerateness (re-jen-er-ât-nes) *n.* state of being regenerated.

regeneration (re-jen-er-â-shun) *n.* act of regenerating; reproduction; the power some animals have of renewing or reproducing parts that have been destroyed; act of recreating from a natural to a spiritual state; the new birth.

regenerative (re-jen-er-ât-iv) *a.* of, or belonging to, regeneration.

regeneratory (re-jen-er-a-tur-i) *a.* having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

regent (rê-jent) *a.* [L. *ppr.* of *regere*, to rule] ruling; governing; regnant; exercising vicarious authority;—*n.* one that rules or reigns; one that governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; formerly, one of a certain standing or attainment licensed to teach in universities; a member of a university having a share in the duties of instruction or government; a professor.

regentship (rê-jent-ship) *n.* the power of governing, or the office of a regent.

regeneration (rê-jer-min-â-shun) *n.* a germinating anew.

regicidal (rê-jî-sî-dal) *a.* belonging to, or pertaining to, a regicide.

regicide (rê-jî-sîd) *n.* [L. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *caedere*, to kill] one that murders a king; *specifically*, one of the judges that condemned Charles I. to death; the killing of a king.

régime (râ-zhêm) *n.* [F.] mode or style of rule or management; administration.

regimen (rê-jî-men) *n.* [L. fr. *regere*, to rule, to rule] orderly government; any regulation or remedy intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; the systematic use of food and drink; a relation of syntax between two words.

regiment (rê-jî-ment, rêj-ment) *n.* a body of men commanded by a colonel, and constituting the largest permanent unit.

regimental (rê-jî-men-tal) *a.* belonging to, or concerning, a regiment.

regimentals (rê-jî-men-talz) *n.pl.* the uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

region (rê-jûn) *n.* [L. fr. *regere*, to guide, direct] a portion of space or territory of indefinite extent; country; province; district; neighbourhood; also, a part of the body.

register (rê-jîs-ter) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *regere*, *pp.* *registus*, to carry back, to register] a written account or entry; a memorial record; a list; the book in which a list, record, or register is kept; the officer or person whose business it is to keep such an account; that which registers or records; *specifically*, a contrivance for noting down or calculating the performance of a machine, or the rapidity of a process; a lid or sliding plate in a furnace, stove, etc., for regulating the admission of air

and the heat of the fire; the inner part of the mould in which types are cast; [Print.] correspondence of pages or columns on the opposite sides of the sheet; a document issued by the custom-house to be kept on board a vessel on a voyage; compass of a voice or instrument; a portion of the compass of a voice; a stop or set of pipes in an organ;—*v.t.* to enter in a register; to record; to enrol;—*v.t.* to correspond in relative position, as the columns or pages of a printed sheet. **Parish register**, a book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a parish are registered. **Register office**, an office where registers or records are kept; an agency for the employment of domestic servants. **Register-plate**, a perforated disc regulating the position of the strands in rope-making. **To make register**, to make the pages and columns on opposite sides of a sheet exactly correspond [Print.].

registership (rê-jîs-ter-ship) *n.* the office of register.

registrar (rê-jîs-trâr) *n.* one that registers; a recorder; a keeper of records. **Registrar-general**, an officer that superintends the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

registrate (rê-jîs-trât) *v.t.* to enter in a register.

registration (rê-jîs-trâ-shun) *n.* act of inserting in a register; enrolment of a birth, death, or marriage in the official register; entering, as a deed, title, etc., in the public record office; enrolment of the names of those qualified to vote at parliamentary or municipal elections.

registry (rê-jîs-trî) *n.* act of recording or writing in a register; place where a register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

regium donum (rê-jî-um dô-num) *n.* [L.] an annual grant of money, *orig.* made by Charles II. to the Irish Presbyterian ministers (commuted in 1871), and in later years to the non-conforming clergy of England and Scotland.

regius (rê-jî-us) *a.* appointed by the crown. **Regius professor**, in England, one whose chair was founded by Henry VIII.; in Scotland, one whose chair was founded by the crown.

reglet (rê-jet) *n.* [F. fr. L. *regula*] a kind of flat, narrow moulding; a fillet; a thin strip of wood used instead of a printer's lead.

regnal (rê-nal) *a.* pertaining to the reign of a sovereign. **Regnal years**, the number of years a sovereign has reigned.

regnancy (rê-nan-si) *n.* rule; predominance.

regnant (rê-nant) *a.* [L. *ppr.* of *regnare*, to reign] exercising regal authority; reigning; predominant; prevalent.

regorge (rê-gorj) *v.t.* to vomit up; to swallow again; to swallow eagerly.

regraft (rê-graft) *v.t.* to graft again.

regrant (rê-grant) *v.t.* to grant back.

regrate (rê-grât) *v.t.* [F.] to remove the outer surface of, as of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance; to buy, as provisions, in order to sell again in or near the same market or fair; to engross; to forestall, as the market.

regrater (rê-grât-ter) *n.* one that regrates.

regreet (rê-grêt) *v.t.* to greet or salute again.

regress (rê-gres) *n.* [L. *re*, back, and *gradus*, a step, pace] passage back; return; the power, or liberty, of returning or passing back.

regression (rê-gresh-un) *n.* act of returning; retrogression.

regressive (re-gres-iv) *a.* passing back; returning.

regressively (re-gres-iv-li) *adv.* in a regressive manner.

regret (re-gret) *v.t.* [F.] to grieve over; to be sorry for; to look back at with sorrowful longing; to lament; to repent; to bewail;—*n.* grief; sorrow; pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; sorrowful longing; pain of conscience; remorse; repentance.

regretful (re-gret-fool) *a.* full of regret.

regretfully (re-gret-fool-i) *adv.* with regret or sorrow.

regrettable (re-gret-a-bl) *a.* to be regretted; calling for regret.

regrettably (re-gret-a-bli) *adv.* in a regrettable manner.

reguerdon (rê-ger-don) *n.* a reward; recompense; —*v.t.* to reward.

regula (reg-û-la) *n.* [L.] a rule; a book of rules or directions in monastic institutions; [Arch.] a fillet or listel.

regular (reg-û-lar) *a.* [L. *regula*, a rule] conformed to a rule; normal; being or constituted in accordance with a general law or principle, the prescribed or legal mode, or the ordinary custom or practice; governed by rule or principles of action; orderly; methodical; steady or uniform in a course or practice; periodical; stated; accustomed; constituted by the proper authority, as a physician or other licentiate of a university; noting the clergy in the Romish church that belong to a monastic order, as distinguished from the *secular* clergy or parish priests; —*n.* a member of any religious order that has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; a soldier belonging to a permanent or standing army.

regularity (reg-û-lar-i-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being regular; method; steadiness.

regularize (reg-û-lar-îz) *v.t.* to make regular.

regularly (reg-û-lar-li) *adv.* in a regular manner; in due order.

regulate (reg-û-lât) *v.t.* [L. *regulare*, *pp.* *regulatus*, fr. *regula*, a rule] to adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to subject to governing principles or laws; to put in good order; to dispose; to methodize; to arrange; to direct; to order; to rule.

regulation (reg-û-lâ-shun) *n.* act of regulating, or state of being regulated or reduced to order; a prescribed rule or order.

regulative (reg-û-lâ-tiv) *a.* regulating; tending to regulate.

regulator (reg-û-lâ-tur) *n.* one that regulates; a contrivance to produce uniformity of motion or regulate it, as a watch-spring, fly-wheel, governor, etc.

regulus (reg-û-lus) *n.* [L., a petty king, prince, *dim.* of *rex*, *regis*, a king] any metal that still retains to some extent the impurities of the ore; a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.

regurgitate (reg-ur-jî-tât) *v.t.* [Low L. *regurgitare*, fr. L. *re*, again, back, and *gurgis*, *gurgitis*, a gulf] to throw or pour back in great quantity; —*v.i.* to be thrown or poured back.

regurgitation (reg-ur-jî-tâ-shun) *n.* act of flowing or pouring back by the office of entrance; the act of swallowing again.

rehabilitate (rê-hâ-bil-i-tât) *v.t.* [L.] to reinstate; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited.

rehabilitation (rê-hâ-bil-i-tâ-shun) *n.* act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

rehear (rê-hêr) *v.t.* to hear again; to try a second time.

rehearing (rê-hêr-ing) *n.* a second hearing.

rehearsal (re-hêrs-al) *n.* act of rehearsing; recital; repetition of a school lesson or exercise; narration; recounting, as incidents or adventures; *esp.* a private trial or performance of a play, opera, etc., preparatory to the public exhibition of it.

rehearse (re-hêrs) *v.t.* [O.F. *reherser*, to harrow over again] to repeat, as what has been already said; to narrate; to recount; to relate; to recite in private, for practice and improvement, before a public representation.

rehearser (re-hêrs-er) *n.* one that rehearses or narrates.

rehibition, redhibition (rê-hi-bish-ûn, red-hi-bish-ûn) *n.* [L.] the returning of a thing purchased to the seller, on the ground of some defect or fraud; the annulling of a sale.

reif (rêf) *n.* [A.S. *reaf*] robbery; forcible theft; plunder.

reign (rân) *n.* [L. *regnum*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king] royal authority; supreme power; the time during which a king, queen, or emperor possesses the

supreme authority; kingdom; dominion; power; influence; prevalence; —*v.t.* to possess or exercise sovereign power or authority—hence, to be predominant; to prevail; to have uncontrolled dominion.

reimbody (rê-im-bod-i) *v.t.* to embody again.

reimburse (rê-im-burs) *v.t.* [F. fr. *re*, back, *em*, in, and *bourse*, purse] to replace in a treasury or purse; to pay back; to refund; to make up for loss or expense by an equivalent; to indemnify.

reimbursement (rê-im-burs-ment) *n.* act of repaying or refunding.

reimburser (rê-im-burs-er) *n.* one that reimburses or refunds.

reimport (rê-im-pôrt) *v.t.* to import again; to carry back; to reconvey.

reimportation (rê-im-por-tâ-shun) *n.* the act of importing what has been exported; that which is reimported.

reimpress (rê-in-pres) *v.t.* to impress or enforce anew.

reimpression (rê-im-presh-ûn) *n.* a repeated impression or mental conviction; a reprint.


reimprison (rê-im-priz-n) *v.t.* to imprison a second time, or for the same cause, or after release from imprisonment.

reimprisonment (rê-im-priz-n-ment) *n.* the act of confining in prison a second time.

rein (rân) *n.* [L. *retinere*, to hold back] the strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which to restrain and govern the horse, etc.; a leading string—hence, an instrument of restraining or governing; —*v.t.* to govern by a bridle; to restrain; to control. To give the reins, to give licence; to leave without restraint. To take the reins, to take control.

reincur (rê-in-kur) *v.t.* to incur a second time.

reindeer (rân-dêr) *n.* [Scand.] a ruminant mammal of the deer kind, of several species, found in the colder part of both hemispheres. Reindeer-moss, a lichen that forms the sole winter food of the reindeer. Reindeer period, the time when the reindeer flourished in Central Europe. Reindeer tribes, the tribes of the reindeer period.



reinforce (rê-in-fôrs) *v.t.* to strengthen with new force, assistance, or support; *esp.* to strengthen, as an army or a fort with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships; —*n.* part of a gun near the breech, which is stronger than the rest of the piece.

reinforcement (rê-in-fôrs-ment) *n.* act of reinforcing; that which reinforces; additional force, *esp.* additional troops or ships to strengthen an army or navy.

reinform (rê-in-form) *v.t.* to inform again.

reingratiate (rê-in-grâ-shi-ât) *v.t.* to bring into, or recommend to, favour again.

reinhabit (rê-in-hab-îit) *v.t.* to inhabit again.

reinless (rân-les) *a.* unchecked; uncontrolled.

re inoculation (rê-in-ok-û-lâ-shun) *n.* a fresh inoculation.

reins (rânz) *n. pl.* [L. *renes*] the kidneys; the lower part of the back, being the ribs and hip-bone over the kidneys; the affections and passions (formerly supposed to have their seat in that part of the body).

reinsert (rê-in-ser) *v.t.* to insert a second time; to plant or graft again; to reintroduce.

reinsertion (rê-in-ser-shun) *n.* a second insertion; repetition of an advertisement.

reinspect (rê-in-spekt) *v.t.* to inspect again.

reinspection (rê-in-spek-shun) *n.* the act of inspecting a second time.

reinspire (rê-in-spîr) *v.t.* to inspire anew; to reanimate.

reinstal (rê-in-staw) *v.t.* to instal again; to seat anew.

carib

Reindeer.

reinstalment (rē-in-stawl'-ment) *n.* a reinstalment; a renewed instalment.

reinstatement (rē-in-stāt') *v.t.* to place again in possession, or in a former state.

reinstatement (rē-in-stāt'-ment) *n.* the act of reinstating; a renewed instalment.

reinsurance (rē-in-shōór'-ans) *n.* a contract of indemnity to anyone that has insured property against loss by his insurance; insurance a second time.

reinsure (rē-in-shōór') *v.t.* to insure property in favour of one that has previously insured it; to insure again.

reinsurer (rē-in-shōór'-er) *n.* one that reinsures.

reintegrate (rē-in-tē-grāt') *v.t.* to renew; to restore.

reintegration (rē-in-tē-grā'-shun) *n.* the act of reintegrating; a renewing.

reinter (rē-in-ter') *v.t.* to inter again.

reinvest (rē-in-vest') *v.t.* to invest anew.

reinvestment (rē-in-vest'-ment) *n.* the act of investing anew; a second or renewed investment.

reinvigorate (rē-in-vig'-ur-āt') *v.t.* to revive vigour in.

reissuable (rē-ish'-ū-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being reissued.

reissue (rē-ish'-ū) *v.t.* to issue a second time;—*n.* a second issue; republication.

reiter (rē-ter) *n.* [Ger., a rider] a mounted trooper; one of the hired bands, chiefly German, in the religious wars of the 14th and 15th centuries.

reiterate (rē-it'-er-āt') *v.t.* to repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly.

reiteratedly (rē-it'-er-ā-ted'-li) *adv.* with reiteration.

reiteration (rē-it'-er-ā'-shun) *n.* repetition.

reiterative (rē-it'-er-ā-tiv) *n.* a word, or part of a word, repeated so as to form a reduplicated word; a word signifying repeated action.

reject (re-jekt') *v.t.* [L. *re*, back, and *jacere*, to throw] to cast from one; to throw away; to slight; to despise; to refuse to accept, as an offer; to decline; to refuse to grant, as a petition; to deny; to refuse to receive, as an explanation; to repudiate; to decline harshly or haughtily.

rejectable (re-jek'-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being rejected; worthy to be rejected.

rejectamenta (re-jek'-tā-men-tā) *n.pl.* things thrown away; refuse; excrement.

rejecter (re-jek'-ter) *n.* one that rejects or refuses.

rejection (re-jek'-shun) *n.* act of rejecting, throwing away, casting off, or forsaking.

rejective (re-jek'-tiv) *a.* tending to reject.

rejectment (re-jek'-ment) *n.* matter thrown away.

rejoice (re-jois') *v.t.* [O.F. *rejoir*] to give joy to; to make joyful; to gladden; to cheer; to delight;—*v.i.* to feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to exult; to triumph.

rejoicer (re-jois'-er) *n.* one that rejoices.

rejoicing (re-jois'-ing) *n.* act of expressing joy or gladness; sense or experience of joy; cause or occasion of joy;—*pl.* public expressions of joy, triumph, etc.; festivities; fêtes, etc.

rejoicingly (re-jois'-ing-li) *adv.* with joy or exultation.

rejoin (re-join') *v.t.* to unite after separation; to meet another again; to enter again, as a company, society, etc.;—*v.i.* to answer to a reply.

rejoinder (re-join'-der) *n.* an answer to a reply; or, in general, an answer; [Law] the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

rejoint (re-join't) *v.t.* to reunite the joints of; *specifically*, to fill up the joints of, as stones in buildings.

rejudge (rē-juj') *v.t.* to judge again; to re-examine; to review.

rejuvenate (re-jōō'-ven-āt) *v.t.* [L. *re* and *juvenis*, young] to make young again.

rejuvenation (re-jōō'-ven-ā'-shun) *n.* the act of rejuvenating, or the state of being rejuvenated.

rejuvenescence (re-jōō'-ven-es'-ens) *n.* a renewing of youth or youthfulness; [Bot.] the formation of a new generative cell from the protoplasm of a cell already in existence. Also **rejuvenescency**.

rejuvenescent (re-jōō'-ven-es'-ent) *a.* becoming young again.

rekindle (rē-kin'-dl) *v.t.* to kindle again; to set on fire anew; to excite or rouse anew.

relais (re-lā') *n.* [F.] a narrow walk just outside the rampart [Fort.].

reland (rē-land') *v.t.* to land again; to put on shore what had been shipped;—*v.i.* to go on shore after having embarked.

relapse (re-laps') *v.i.* [L. *re* and *labi*, pp. *lapsus*, to fall] to slip or slide back; to fall back; to return to a former state or practice—generally, a state of error or vice; to fall back from a convalescent state, as in fever, etc.;—*n.* a sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals.

relapser (re-lap'-ser) *n.* one that relapses into vice or error.

relate (re-lā't) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *latus*, borne] to recount; to narrate; to recite; to tell over; to ally by connection or kindred;—*v.i.* to stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; to refer.

related (re-lā'-ted) *a.* allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance.

relatedness (re-lā'-ted-nes) *n.* the state or condition of being related.

relater (re-lā'-ter) *n.* one that recites or narrates; a historian; narrator.

relation (re-lā'-shun) *n.* act of relating or telling; also, that which is related; account; narration of facts; narrative; connection between things; respect; reference; regard; relative quality or condition; kindred; alliance; connection by consanguinity or affinity; a person connected by consanguinity or affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.

relational (re-lā'-shun-āl) *a.* having relation or kindred; indicating or specifying some relation.

relationship (re-lā'-shun-ship) *n.* the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

relational (rel-ā-tiv'-val) *a.* pertaining to relative words.

relative (rel-ā-tiv) *a.* [L.] having relation; respecting; bearing on the subject in hand; pertinent; arising from, or dependent on, relation or connection with something else; not self-existing; not absolute; mutual; reciprocal; [Logic] indicating a correlation (said of terms, as master and servant, husband and wife); [Gram.] noting a relation or reference to an antecedent word, sentence, or series of sentences;—*n.* a person connected by blood or affinity; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman; a word relating to an antecedent word, clause, sentence, or paragraph.

relatively (rel-ā-tiv'-li) *adv.* in a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

relativeness, relativity (rel'-ā-tiv-nes, rel-ā-tiv'-i-ti) *n.* relative state or quality.

relator (re-lā'-tur) *n.* relater; [Law] a prosecutor.

relax (re-laks') *v.t.* [L. *re* and *laxus*, loose] to make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like; to make less severe or rigorous; to abate the stringency of; to remit or slacken in attention, assiduity, or effort; to unbend; to ease; to open; to loose; to make languid or feeble, as the nerves; to relieve from constipation;—*v.i.* to become loosened or feeble; to be made lax; to abate in severity; to remit in close attention or effort.

relaxant (re-lak'-sant) *n.* a medicine that relaxes or opens.

relaxation (re-lak-sā'-shun) *n.* act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed or slackened; remission of closeness, firmness, tension, rigour, effort, or constipation; remission from attention and effort.

relaxative (re-lak'sa-tiv) *a.* having the quality of relaxing; laxative; —*n.* a medicine that relaxes; a laxative.

relay (re-lā') *n.* [F. *relais*, fr. L. *relaxare*] a supply of fresh horses provided at the several stages of the road, to take the place of those that have gone the previous stage; also, a leash of hunting dogs kept in readiness to relieve those that have tired in the pursuit; anything laid up in store.

relay (re-lā') *v.t.* to lay again or a second time.

releasable (re-lē'sa-bl) *a.* capable of being released.

release (re-lās') *v.t.* [L. *relaxare*, to relax] to set free from restraint or confinement; to give liberty to; to free from, as pain, care, trouble, grief, etc.; to free from obligation or penalty; to absolve; to acquit; to let go, as a legal claim; to quit; to discharge, as a debt; to relinquish, as a joint right to lands or tenements, in favour of him that holds them in possession —*n.* act of letting loose or freeing, or state of being let loose or freed; relief from care, pain, or any burden; discharge from obligation or responsibility; a giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim; a quitclaim; acquittance; discharge. **Deed of release**, a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in an estate to another having some former estate in possession.

releasee (re-lē-sē') *n.* the person to whom a release is given; a releasee [Law].

releasement (re-lēs-ment) *n.* the act of releasing.

releaser (re-lē-ser) *n.* one that releases.

releasor (re-lē-sor') *n.* one that grants a release; a releasor [Law].

relegate (re-lē-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *legare*, to send with a commission] to despatch; to transfer; to send into exile; to banish.

relegation (re-lē-gā-shun) *n.* act of relegating; consignment; banishment; exile.

relent (re-lent') *v.i.* [L. *re*, ad, and *lentus*, slow] to become less harsh, cruel, or the like; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

relenting (re-lent-ting) *n.* act of becoming more mild, forgiving, etc.; —*a.* inclining to relent or yield.

relentless (re-lent-less) *a.* unmoved by appeals to sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distress of others; implacable; unmerciful.

relentlessly (re-lent-less-li) *adv.* in a relentless manner; pitilessly; inexorably.

relentlessness (re-lent-less-ness) *n.* the quality of being unmoved by pity.

relessee (re-lē-sē') *n.* the person to whom a release is given [Law].

relessor (re-lē-sor') *n.* the person that gives a release [Law].

relet (rē-let') *v.t.* to let anew, as a house.

relevance (re-lē-vāns) *n.* state of being relevant, or bearing on the subject; pertinence; applicableness; appositeness. Also **relevancy**.

relevant (re-lē-vant) *a.* [F. *ppr.* of *relever*, to raise again] bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; pertinent; applicable; [Scots Law] sufficient to bring about a decision.

relevantly (re-lē-vant-li) *adv.* with relevance.

reliability (re-lī-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being reliable. Also **reliableness**.

reliable (re-lī-a-bl) *a.* suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance.

reliably (re-lī-a-bli) *adv.* in a reliable manner.

reliance (re-lī-āns) *n.* act of relying on what is deemed sufficient support or authority; state of confiding in; dependence; trust; confidence; rest or repose of mind resulting from conviction or assurance; that which is relied on; ground or basis of trust.

reliant (re-lī-ant) *a.* having reliance; confident; trusting.

relic (re-līk) *n.* [L. *relinquere*, *pp.* *relictus*, to leave behind] that which remains after loss or decay; a corpse; specifically the body, or some part of the body, of deceased saints or martyrs—hence, a memorial; any remembrancer.

relict (re-līkt) *n.* [L. *relinquere*, to leave behind] a woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

relicted (re-līk-ted) *a.* left dry, as land by the sudden recession of the sea [Law].

reliction (re-līk-shun) *n.* the sudden recession of the sea; land left uncovered by such recession [Law].

relief (re-lēf') *n.* [*relieve*] removal of pain, distress, or other evil; a temporary abatement; partial alleviation; also, a complete and final delivery; that which abates or removes evil; remedy; succour; support; dismissal of a sentry, picket, or guard from their post; also, the sentry or soldiers which relieve them and take their place; [Sculp.] prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed; [Law] remedy; redress; indemnification; in feudal law, a fine or composition paid by a tenant to the new lord of the manor for permission to hold and renew the lease. **Relief church**, a body of Presbyterians that seceded from the Church of Scotland in 1752 on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage. **Relief-map**, a map showing the elevations and depressions of a country in relief. **Relief-work**, work organized by the authorities to relieve those otherwise unemployed.

relier (re-lī-er) *n.* one that relies.

relievable (re-lē'va-bl) *a.* capable of being relieved.

relieve (re-lēv') *v.t.* [L. *relevare*, to lift up] to cause to rise—hence, to cause to seem to rise; to set off by contrast; to raise or remove, as anything which weighs down or crushes; to alleviate; to assuage; to free from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; to succour; to assist; to aid by alms; to support; to release from a post or station by substitution of others; to ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition; to remedy; to redress; to indemnify. **Relieving-officer**, an official appointed to superintend the relief of the poor in a parish. **To relieve of**, to free from (said of what is burdensome).

relievement (re-lēv-ment) *n.* the act of relieving or the state of being relieved.

reliever (re-lē-ver) *n.* one that, or that which, relieves.

relievo (re-lē'vō, rel-yā-vō) *n.* relief [Sculp.].

relight (rē-līt') *v.t.* to light anew; to illuminate again; to set on fire again.

religieuse (re-lē-zhi-ēz') *n.* [F.] a nun.

religieux (re-lē-zhi-ē') *n.* [F.] a monk.

religion (re-līj-un) *n.* [L. *religio*, piety] the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience; the whole relation and duty of man toward God; a body of truths or doctrines regarding the being and perfections of God, the requirements of His law, the nature, duties, and responsibilities of man, and a future state of rewards and punishments; revelation; theology; divinity; godliness; practical piety, as distinguished from doctrinal belief; observance of the duties of the first table of the law; devotion; worship, as distinguished from morality or observance of the duties of the second table; any system or mode of faith and worship; any experience or expression of man's dependence on God; sense of the unseen and spiritual; superstitious reverence; feeling of awe. **Established religion**, that form of religion in a country which is recognized by the state. **Natural religion**, that knowledge of, and reverent feeling towards, God, which is based on nature, apart from revelation. **Revealed religion**, religion derived from positive revelation.

religious (re-līj-un-a-ri) *a.* relating to religion.

religionism (re-līj-un-izm) *n.* practice of, or adherence to, religion; affected or false religion.

religionist (re-līj-un-ist) *n.* one earnestly or bigotedly devoted to a religion.

religionize (re-līj-un-iz) *v.t.* to imbue with religion.

religionless (re-līj-un-less) *a.* devoid of religion.

religiosity (re-līj-un-ōs-i-ti) *n.* religiousness; susceptibility to religious sentiments, unaccompanied by moral effort.

religious (re-lij'us) *a.* pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; pious; or godly; devoted to religion; bound by monastic vows; teaching or treating of religion; appropriated or set apart for acts or exercises of worship; faithful; exact; strict; conscientious; scrupulous.—*n.* a person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, to lead a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun. **Religious house**, a monastery or nunnery.

religiously (re-lij'us-li) *adv.* in a religious manner; piously; devoutly; according to the rites of religion; reverently; in accordance with religious principles or doctrines; conscientiously.

religiousness (re-lij'us-nes) *n.* the character or condition of being religious.

relinquish (re-ling-kwish) *v.t.* [L. *relinquere*, to leave behind] to withdraw from; to leave behind; to give up; to renounce a claim to; to resign; to forsake; to abandon; to forego.

relinquisher (re-ling-kwish-er) *n.* one that relinquishes.

relinquishment (re-ling-kwish-ment) *n.* the act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to; abandonment.

reliquary (re-li-kwor-i) *n.* [F. *reliquaire*, fr. L. *reliquiae*, remains] a small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept.

reliquiæ (re-lik-wi-ë) *n.* [L.] relics; remains; fossil remains.

reliquian (re-lik-wi-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a relic.

reliquidate (re-lik-wi-dät) *v.t.* to liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

reliquidation (re-lik-wi-dä-shun) *n.* renewed adjustment; second liquidation.

relish (rel'ish) *v.t.* [O.F. *reles*, *relais*, that which is left behind] to taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavour of—hence, to enjoy; to give a pleasing flavour to;—*v.i.* to have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure or satisfaction; to have a flavour; to savour.—*n.* a pleasing sensation in eating or drinking; a tickling of the palate; taste; savour; gout; that which is used to make food more palatable or impart a flavour to it, as sauce, seasoning, etc.; zest; gusto; piquancy; a small quantity; taste for; fondness of.

relishable (rel'ish-a-bl) *a.* having an agreeable taste; enjoyable.

relive (re-liv') *v.t.* to reanimate;—*v.i.* to live again.

relucient (re-lü-sent) *a.* [L. fr. *re* and *lucere*, to shine] shining; eminent; clear; pellucid.

reluctance (re-luk-tans) *n.* state or quality of being reluctant; aversion of mind; repugnance; unwillingness; dislike. Also **reluctancy**.

reluctant (re-luk-tant) *a.* [L.] striving against; much opposed in heart; proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; unwilling; disinclined; backward.

reluctantly (re-luk-tant-li) *adv.* in a reluctant manner; unwillingly.

relume (re-lüm) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *lumen*, light] to rekindle; to light again.

relumine (re-lü-min) *v.t.* to light anew; to rekindle; to illuminate again.

rely (re-li') *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, back, and *lipare*, to bind] to rest with confidence, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts; to trust; to depend; to confide.

remain (re-män') *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *manere*, to stay] to stay behind while others withdraw or are removed; to be left as not included or comprised; to continue in a fixed place, an unchanged form or condition, an undiminished quantity; to continue; to abide; to last; to endure;—*n.* that which is left; relic;—chiefly in the *pl.*, a dead body; a corpse; the literary works of one that is dead.

remainder (re-män-der) *n.* anything that remains or is left; remains; remaining survivors; the part that is left after the greater portion is spent, as the remainder of life; the sum that is left after subtraction, or the quantity after deduction; [Law] a remnant of an estate depending upon a particular prior estate, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate; rest; residue; remnant.

Remainder-man, one that has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

remake (re-mäk') *v.t.* to make anew.

remand (re-mänd') *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *mandare*, to order] to order back; to send back, esp. to recommit or send back to prison;—*n.* the act of remanding, or state of being remanded.

remandment (re-mänd-ment) *n.* the act of remanding.

remanence (rem'a-nens) *n.* the state or quality of being remanent.

remanent (rem-a-nent) *a.* remaining; continuing.

remark (re-märk') *v.t.* [F. *remarquer*, fr. *re*, again, and *marquer*, to mark] to take notice of; to observe; to express in words or writing as observed or noticed; to call attention to;—*v.i.* to say or observe; to speak; to say; to comment; to animadvert on;—*n.* act of remarking or attentively noticing; the expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed—hence, a casual observation.

remarkable (re-mär-ka-bl) *a.* worthy of, or capable of, being remarked on or noticed; unusual; extraordinary; distinguished; eminent.

remarkableness (re-mär-ka-bl-nes) *n.* remarkable quality.

remarkably (re-mär-ka-bli) *adv.* in a remarkable manner or degree.

remarked (re-märkt') *a.* conspicuous; remarkable.

remarker (re-mär-ker) *n.* one that remarks.

remarriage (re-mär-ij) *n.* a second (third, etc.) marriage.

remarry (re-mär-i) *v.t.* to marry again.

remasticate (re-mas-ti-kät) *v.t.* to chew over and over again, as the cud.

remastication (re-mas-ti-kä-shun) *n.* the act of chewing over again.

remblai (rong-blä) *n.* [F.] the portion of an earth-work formed by the excavated materials.

remediable (re-mé-di-a-bl) *a.* capable of being remedied or cured.

remediably (re-mé-di-a-bli) *adv.* in a manner susceptible of remedy or cure.

remedial (re-mé-di-al) *a.* affording a remedy; intended for a remedy.

remedially (re-mé-di-äl-i) *adv.* in a remedial manner; in a way to afford relief.

remediless (re-mé-di-les) *a.* incapable of being restored or prevented; incurable; desperate, as disease; irreparable, as loss; unchangeable; irreversible, as doom; not answering, as a remedy—hence, ineffectual; powerless.

remedilessly (re-mé-di-les-li) *adv.* in a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

remedilessness (rem'e-di-les-nes) *n.* the state of being remediless.

remedy (rem'e-di) *n.* [L. *remedium*, fr. *re*, again, and *mederi*, to heal, to cure] that which cures a disease; that which counteracts an evil of any kind; the legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong; reparation; relief;—*v.t.* to apply a remedy; to restore to soundness, health, integrity, and the like; to heal; to cure, as disease; to remove, as mischief or evil; to repair; to redress; to relieve.

remember (re-mem-ber) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to remembrance] to bring to mind again; to recall; to keep in mind; to preserve fresh in the memory; to bear in mind with esteem; to reward; to celebrate; to keep as sacred; to observe; to reverence; to obey. **To remember one to**, to recall one to the remembrance of.

rememberer (re-mem-ber-er) *n.* one that remembers.

remembrance (re-mem-brans) *n.* act of remembering; state of being remembered or held in mind; memory; recollection; that which serves to keep in, or bring to, mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir; memorandum; note to aid the memory; power of remembering; time within which a fact can be remembered.

remembrancer (re-mem-bran-ser) *n.* one that, or that which, serves to bring to or keep in mind; a memento; a memorial; an officer of the Court of Exchequer; a recorder.

remex (rĕ-mĕks) *n.*; *pl.* **remiges** (rĕ-mi-jĕz) [L.] one of the quill feathers of a bird's wing.

remigrate (rĕ-mĭ-grāt) *v. i.* to migrate again.

remigration (rĕ-mĭ-grā-'shun) *n.* repeated migration.

remind (rĕ-mĭnd') *v. t.* to put in mind; to bring to the remembrance, or to the notice or consideration of.

reminder (rĕ-mĭn-'dĕr) *n.* one that, or that which, reminds.

remindful (rĕ-mĭnd-'fool) *a.* serving to remind.

reminiscence (rĕ-m-i-nis-'ens) *n.* state of being reminiscent or inclined to call to mind; the faculty of reviving old and forgotten ideas, feelings, and impressions, and recalling past events or incidents; a suggestion of the past; a relation or statement of what one recollects or recalls concerning the past; —*pl.* autobiographical notes or sketches.

reminiscent (rĕ-m-i-nis-'ent) *a.* [L. *ppr.* of *reminisci*, to recall to mind, to recollect] capable of or inclined to call to mind.

reminiscential (rĕ-m-i-nis-'en-shl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, reminiscence.

remiped (rĕ-mĭ-'ped) *a.* [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, a foot] having oar-shaped feet; —*n.* a remiped animal.

remise (rĕ-mĭz) *n.* [O.F.] a granting back; a surrender; —*v. t.* to grant back; to surrender.

remiss (rĕ-mĭs') *a.* [L. *pp.* of *remittere*, to send back, to relax] not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements; lacking earnestness or activity; slack; dilatory; negligent; careless; inattentive; heedless.

remissible (rĕ-mis-'i-bl) *a.* capable of being remitted or forgiven.

remission (rĕ-mĭsh-'un) *n.* [L.] act of remitting; relaxation; abatement; moderation of intensity; diminution in part, or release in full, from a penal sentence—hence, pardon; forgiveness of sin; discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain.

remissive (rĕ-mĭs-'iv) *a.* that remits; remitting; forgiving.

remissly (rĕ-mĭs-'li) *adv.* carelessly; negligently; slowly; slackly; without earnestness or zeal; indolently.

remissness (rĕ-mis-'nes) *n.* slowness; slackness; carelessness; negligence; inattention; want of ardour or vigour; want of punctuality.

remissory (rĕ-mis-'o-ri) *a.* pertaining to remission; serving to remit.

remit (rĕ-mĭt') *v. t.* [L. *re*, back, and *mittere*, to send] to send back; to refer; to transfer, as a cause to another court; to defer to the judgment of another; to send back to prison; to recommit; to forgive; to pardon, as sin; to relax, as a sentence or penal doom; to give up; to surrender; to resign; to transmit to a distance, as money, bills, or the like; —*v. i.* to abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; to become moderated; —*n.* a remission; a sending back [Scots Law].

remitment (rĕ-mĭt-'ment) *n.* the act of remitting.

remittal (rĕ-mĭt-'l) *n.* a remitting; a giving up; a surrender.

remittance (rĕ-mĭt-'ans) *n.* act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place; the sum, or thing, remitted.

remittent (rĕ-mĭt-'ent) *a.* having remissions from time to time; temporarily ceasing or abating, as a fever; —*n.* a remittent fever.

remitter (rĕ-mĭt-'er) *n.* one that remits or makes remittance; one that pardons or forgives; the restitution of one that obtains possession of property under a defective title, to his rights under a more ancient or valid title.

remnant (rĕm-'nant) *n.* [F. fr. L. *remanere*, to remain] residue; remainder; what remains after a part is removed, performed, etc.—hence, a small portion; a slight trace; a fragment.

remodel (rĕ-mod-'el) *v. t.* to model or fashion anew.

remollient (rĕ-mol-'i-ent) *a.* [F.] mollifying; softening.

remolten (rĕ-mōl-'ten) *a.* melted again.

remonstrance (rĕ-mon-'strans) *n.* [L.] act of expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure, course of action, conduct, etc.; forcible suggestions against an act; warnings, as of conscience, etc.; the terms in which one remonstrates; earnest advice or reproof.

remonstrant (rĕ-mon-'strant) *a.* inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory; —*n.* one that remonstrates, esp. an Arminian that rebelled against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618.

remonstrate (rĕ-mon-'strāt) *v. t.* [L. fr. *re*, again, back, and *monstrare*, to show] to show or make evident by strong representation; —*v. i.* to exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings.

remonstration (rĕ-mon-'strā-'shun) *n.* the act of remonstrating.

remonstrator (rĕ-mon-'strā-'tur) *n.* one that remonstrates.

remontant (rĕ-mon-'tant) *a.* [F.] blooming twice in the season (said of a class of roses).

remora (rĕm-'u-rā) *n.* a fish (*Echeneis remora*), found in the Mediterranean, having an oval sucking-disc on the top of the head (it was fabled to retard the motion of ships by attaching itself to the sides or bottom of them).

remorse (rĕ-mors') *n.* [L. fr. *remordere*, *remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment] the keen or gnawing pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction; regret.

remorseful (rĕ-mors-'fool) *a.* full of remorse or compunction; compassionate; feeling tenderly; pitiable.

remorsefully (rĕ-mors-'fool-i) *adv.* in a remorseful manner.

remorsefulness (rĕ-mors-'fool-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being remorseful.

remorseless (rĕ-mors-'les) *a.* without remorse or sensibility; cruel; insensible to distress; pitiless; relentless; merciless.

remorselessly (rĕ-mors-'les-li) *adv.* without remorse.

remorselessness (rĕ-mors-'les-nes) *n.* insensibility to distress; savage cruelty; unrelenting severity.

remote (rĕ-mōt') *a.* [L. *removere*, *pp.* *remotus*, to remove] removed to a distance; not near; far away (said in respect to *time* or *place*)—hence, removed; not agreeing, according, or being related; alien; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.

remotely (rĕ-mōt-'li) *adv.* in a remote manner; at a distance in space, time, consanguinity, and the like; in a small degree; slightly; inconsiderably.

remoteness (rĕ-mōt-'nes) *n.* state of being remote; distance in time or space; distance in affinity or consanguinity; distance in causal operation or efficiency; faintness, as of resemblance.

remould (rĕ-mōld') *v. t.* to mould or shape anew; to remodel.

remount (rĕ-'mount) *v. t.* and *i.* to mount again; to reascend.

removability (rĕ-mōv-'va-bil-i-ti) *n.* the capacity of being removable from an office or station.

removable (rĕ-mōv-'va-bl) *a.* admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another; applied to an Irish magistrate holding office during the government's pleasure; —*n.* a magistrate of this kind.

removably (rĕ-mōv-'va-bli) *adv.* so as to be removable.

removal (rĕ-mōv-'val) *n.* act of removing from a place, as a family; act of dismissing from station, office, etc.; act of remedying or taking away; state of being removed; change of place; act of putting an end to, as a grievance; departure; death.

remove (rĕ-mōv') *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *movere*, to move] to take or put away; to move from its place, or from the position occupied; to carry to, or place at, a distance; to dismiss from a post; to displace from office; to cause to leave a person or thing

—hence, to banish; to carry from one court to another, as a case by appeal; to take from this world or present state of being, as by death;—*v. i.* to change place in any manner; to change residence; to go from place to place; to emigrate;—*n.* act of removing; removal; departure; state of being removed; change of place or station; translation or substitution of one man in place of another; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains on the table; movement of a piece in chess or draughts; distance or space through which anything is removed; a step in any scale of gradation.

removed (re-móovd') *a.* remote; separate from others.

removedness (re-móóv'-ved-nes) *n.* the state of being removed; remoteness.

remover (re-móóv'-ver) *n.* one that removes.

remugient (re-mú'-ji-ent) *a.* [L.] rebelling.

remunerability (re-mú-ne-řa-bil'-i-ti) *n.* the capacity of being remunerated.

remunerable (re-mú-ne-řa-bl) *a.* capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed.

remunerate (re-mú-ne-rát) *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *munus*, *muneris*, a gift, present] to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; to reward; to recompense; to requite; to repay.

remuneration (re-mú-ne-rá'-shun) *n.* act of remunerating; reward; recompense; the equivalent given for services, loss, sufferings, etc.; compensation; repayment; requital.

remunerative (re-mú-ne-rá-tiv) *a.* intended to remunerate, as payment; exercised in recompensing, as justice; yielding a sufficient remuneration, as labour.

remuneratively (re-mú-ne-rá-tiv-li) *adv.* so as to remunerate.

remunerativeness (re-mú-ne-rá-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being remunerative.

remuneratory (re-mú-ne-rá-tu-ri) *a.* yielding remuneration.

remurmur (řé-mur'-mur) *v. t.* to repeat in murmurs;—*v. i.* to echo a murmuring sound.

renable (ren'-a-bl) *a.* an old form of reasonable.

renaissance (re-ná'-řans) *n.* [F., new birth, restoration] the revival of letters and arts after the Middle Ages, usually dated from the end of the 15th century; a style of architecture introduced as a reaction from the Gothic, partly classic and partly Byzantine, but with florid decorations peculiar to itself; a style of ornamentation in sculptured, carved, or chased work, in which the subjects are classical, but the treatment less simple, chaste, and quiet than the antique models.

renal (řé-nal) *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys or reins] pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

rename (řé-nám) *v. t.* to name again; to give a new name to.

renard (ren'-árd) *n.* [Low Ger. *Reinaert*] a fox (so called in fables or familiar tales, and in poetry).

renascency (re-nas'-en-si) *n.* the state of being renascent, or of being produced again. Also **renascence**.

renascent (re-nas'-ent) *a.* [L. *re*, again, and *nasci*, to be born] springing or rising into being again; reproduced; able or likely to be renewed or reproduced.

renascible (re-nas'-i-bl) *a.* capable of being reproduced.

rencounter (ren-koun'-ter) *n.* [F.] a meeting of two persons or bodies—hence, a meeting in opposition or contest; action or engagement; a sudden contest without premeditation; conflict; collision; clash;—*v. t.* to attack hand to hand;—*v. i.* to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come into collision; to skirmish; to fight hand to hand.

rend (rend) *v. t.* [A. S. *rendan*, to cut] to separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; to take from, or deprive of, by force.

render (ren-der) *n.* one that rends or tears.

render (ren-der) *v. t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, again, back, and *dare*, to give] to return; to pay back; to restore; to inflict, as a retribution; to give on demand; to surrender—hence, to furnish; to contribute; to afford; to make up; to state; to deliver, as accounts; to cause to be or to become; to translate from one language into another; to express fully, exactly, and forcibly, the meaning and spirit of a passage or book; to represent; to exhibit; to boil down and clarify; to plaster roughly;—*v. i.* to give, yield, or slip under a strain, as a hitch, knot, purchase-tackle, etc. [Naut.]; to give account; to state; to explain;—*n.* a surrender; a giving up; a return.

renderable (ren-der'-a-bl) *a.* capable of being rendered.

renderer (ren-der'-er) *n.* one that renders; restorer; distributor.

rendering (ren-der-ing) *n.* the act of rendering; translation; version; the act of laying the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work.

rendezvous (rang'-dā-vóó) *n.* [F. *rendez vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place] a place for meeting, esp. the appointed place for troops, or for the ships of a fleet, to assemble; a meeting by appointment; a sign or signal which draws men together;—*v. t.* to assemble or bring together at a certain place;—*v. i.* to assemble or meet at a particular place.

rendition (ren-dish'-un) *n.* act of rendering; surrender, as of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government; translation; version.

renegade (ren'-e-gād) *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, one that denies the faith, fr. L. *re* and *negare*, to deny] one faithless to principle or party, esp. an apostate from a religious faith; one that deserts from a military or naval post; a deserter; a common vagabond.

renew (re-nú) *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, and *E. new*] to make new; to revive; to restore to a former state; to repair; to re-establish; to confirm, as a treaty; to grant, or to accept, a new bill or note for the amount of a former one; to begin again; to repeat, either exactly or almost exactly; to furnish again; to implant holy affections in the heart; to regenerate;—*v. i.* to be made new; to grow or commence again.

renewability (re-nú-a-bil'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being renewable.

renewable (re-nú'-a-bl) *a.* capable of being renewed.

renewal (re-nú'-al) *n.* act of forming anew; revival; restoration; regeneration; a reload on a new note given in place of a former note.

renewedly (re-nú'-ed-li) *adv.* again; once more.

renewedness (re-nú'-ed-nes) *n.* the state of being renewed.

renewer (re-nú'-er) *n.* one that renews.

renewing (re-nú'-ing) *a.* regenerating; quickening; reviving, as grace;—*n.* act of regenerating; act of quickening or imparting new impulse to the regenerated soul.

reniform (ren'-i-form) *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys, and *forma*, form] having the form or shape of the section of a kidney—broader than long, and more or less rounded, with the lower margin concave, as the ground-ivy leaf.

renitency (re-ní'-ten-si) *n.* [L.] the resistance of a body to pressure; moral resistance; reluctance. Also **renitence**.

renitent (re-ní'-tent) *a.* [L.] resisting pressure or the effect of it, as an elastic body—hence, reluctant; actively opposed to.

rennet (ren'-et) *n.* [Prov. E. *run*, to congeal] the inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or an infusion or preparation of it (used for coagulating milk).

rennet (ren'-et) *n.* [F.] a species of French apple; queen-apple.

renounce (re-nouns) *v. t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, again, back, and *nunciare*, to announce] to declare against; to disavow; to refuse to own or acknowledge; to give up; to resign, as a title or claim; to deny; to disclaim, as a duty or obligation; to cast off; to reject, as allegiance or authority; to quit by sacramental vow; to abjure, as the world; to disown, as a connection;—*v. i.* to declare a renunciation; in card-playing, to

revoke; to fall in following suit, when a card of the suit is in the player's hand;—*n.* a revoke in cards.

renouncement (re-noun-sment) *n.* act of disclaiming; renunciation.

renouncer (re-nouns-er) *n.* one that renounces or disclaims.

renovate (ren-u-vät) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *novare*, to make new] to make over again; to render as good as new.

renovation (ren-u-vä-shun) *n.* act of renovating; renewal; state of being renovated or renewed.

renovator (ren-u-vä-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, renovates or renews.

renown (re-noun) *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *nomen*, name] the state of being much known and talked of; fame; celebrity; great reputation;—*v.t.* to make famous.

renowned (re-nound') *a.* celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; famous; distinguished; eminent; remarkable; wonderful.

renownedly (re-nou-need-h) *adv.* in a renowned manner.

rent (rent) *n.* [fr. *rend*] a fissure; an opening made by rending; a break or breach made by force; a tear; a split; a schism; a separation.

rent (rent) *n.* [F. *rente*, fr. L. *reddita*, fr. *reddere*, to give back, to pay] a certain periodical profit in money, provisions, or labour, issuing out of lands and tenements; rental; revenue; the stipulated sum paid by a tenant annually, quarterly, monthly, or weekly, for the temporary use and possession of lands, moors, houses, rooms, etc.;—*v.t.* to grant the possession and enjoyment of; to lease; to take and hold by lease the possession of;—*v.i.* to be leased or let for rent. **Rent-day**, the day on which rents are due. **Rent-free**, without payment of rent. **Rent-roll**, a list of rents and a rental.

rentable (ren-tä-bl) *a.* capable of being rented.

rental (ren-täl) *n.* [Low L. *rentale*, fr. *renta*] a schedule or account of rents, with the names of the tenants, etc.; a rent-roll; also, the annual amount of rent.

rente (rongt) *n.* [F.] interest; *esp.* in *pl.*, that paid by a government on public loans.

renter (ren-ter) *n.* one that rents or leases an estate; more generally, the lessee or tenant that takes an estate or tenement on rent.

renter (ren-ter) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, back, and *trahere*, to draw] to sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to fine-draw; to darn neatly, as a rent.

renterer (ren-ter-er) *n.* one that renters.

renuent (ren-ü-ent) *a.* [L.] throwing back the head (applied to muscles that do this).

renumber (rē-num-bēr) *v.t.* to number again.

renunciation (re-nun-si-ä-shun) *n.* [L.] act of renouncing; a disowning; rejection; disclaimer; abandonment.

renunciatory (re-nun-si-a-tu-ri) *a.* of, or pertaining to, renunciation.

renverse (ren-vers') *a.* reversed; set with the head downward, or contrary to the natural posture [Her.].

reobtain (rē-ob-tän) *v.t.* to get back; to obtain again.

reobtainable (rē-ob-tä-na-bl) *a.* that may be obtained again.

reopen (rē-ö-pen) *v.t.* and *i.* to open again.

reordain (rē-or-dän) *v.t.* to ordain again.

reorder (rē-or-dēr) *v.t.* to order a second time.

reordination (rē-or-di-nä-shun) *n.* a second ordination.

reorganization (rē-or-gan-i-zä-shun) *n.* the act of organizing anew.

reorganize (rē-or-ga-niz) *v.t.* to organize anew; to reduce again to a regular system, or to form in a regular body.

rep (rep) *a.* [probably a corruption of *rib*] formed with a surface closely corded, or of a cord-like appearance;—*n.* a kind of stuff having a surface appearing as if made of small cords.

repacify (rē-pas-i-fi) *v.t.* to pacify again.

repack (rē-pak') *v.t.* to pack a second time.

repair (re-pär) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, again, back, and *parare*, to prepare] to restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to fill up by substitution of something in place of what has been lost; to mend by patching, as a garment; to rebuild, as a breach;—*n.* restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; reparation; patching; mending.

repair (re-pär) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *repatriare*, to return home again] to go; to betake one's self to a place of resort;—*n.* act of betaking one's self to a place; resort; abode; haunt.

repairable (re-pär-a-bl) *a.* repairable.

repairer (re-pär-er) *n.* one that repairs, restores, or makes amends.

repairment (re-pär-ment) *n.* the act of repairing.

repand (re-pand') *a.* [L.] having a sinuous margin, as a leaf [Bot.].

repandous (re-pän-dus) *a.* [L.] bent upward; convexly crooked.

reparability (rep-a-rä-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being repairable.

reparable (rep-a-rä-bl) *a.* [L.] capable of being repaired; retrievable; recoverable.

reparably (rep-a-rä-bl) *adv.* in a repairable manner.

reparation (rep-a-rä-shun) *n.* act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state; state of being repaired; that which is done, or made, in order to repair; indemnification for loss or damage; restitution; compensation; amends.

reparative (re-par-a-tiv, rep-a-rä-tiv) *a.* restoring to a sound state; tending to amend defect or make good;—*n.* that which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

repartee (rep-ar-tē) *n.* [O.F. *repartir*, to reply, to divide] a smart, ready, and witty reply; retort;—*v.i.* to make smart and witty replies.

repartition (rē-pär-tish-un) *n.* a new separation or division.

repass (rē-pas') *v.t.* to pass again; to cross or travel over a second time;—*v.i.* to pass or go back; to move back.

repassage (rē-pas-i-j) *n.* the act of repassing.

repast (re-past') *n.* [O.F. *repast*, fr. L. *re*, again, and *pascere*, to eat, feed] act of taking food; that which is taken as food; a meal; victuals; *v.t.* and *i.* to feed; to feast.

repatriate (rē-pä-tri-ät) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *re* and *patria*, native land] to restore to one's own country.

repatriation (rē-pä-tri-ä-shun) *n.* restoration to one's native land.

repay (re-pä) *v.t.* to pay back; to make return or requital for; to pay anew or a second time, as a debt; to refund; to restore; to recompense; to reimburse; to reward; to requite.

repayable (re-pä-a-bl) *a.* that is to be repaid or refunded.

repayment (re-pä-ment) *n.* act of paying back; reimbursement; the money, or other thing, repaid.

repeal (re-pēl') *v.t.* [L.] to recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to abrogate by authority; to revoke; to rescind; to annul;—*n.* revocation; abrogation.

repealable (re-pē-lä-bl) *a.* capable of being repealed; revocable; reversible.

repealableness (re-pē-lä-bl-nes) *n.* capability of being repealed. Also

repealability.

repealer (re-pē-ler) *n.* one that repeals, or seeks a repeal; *specifically*, an advocate for the repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

repeat (re-pēt') *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *petere*, to seek] to go over a second time; to do, try, make, attempt again; to renew; to reiterate; to relate; to report, as the sayings of another; to utter and spread, as rumour, scandal, etc.; to recite; to rehearse, as a

lesson;—*n.* act of repeating; repetition; [Mus.] a mark or notation placed before and after a passage, to indicate that it is to be repeated. To repeat one's self, to say or do the same thing over again.

repeatedly (re-pé-ted-li) *adv.* again and again; often; frequently.

repeater (re-pé-ter) *n.* one that recites or rehearses; a watch that strikes the hours at will, by the touch of a spring; a fire-arm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; [Arith.] a decimal in which the same figure or figures constantly recur.

repeating (re-pé-ting) *a.* doing or uttering again; striking the hours, as a watch.

Repeating circle, an astronomical instrument for determining the angular distance between two objects.

Repeating-decimal, a repeater [Arith.]

repel (re-pel) *v.t.* [L. *re*, back, and *pellere*, to drive] to drive back; to force to return; to encounter with effectual resistance, as an encroachment; to repulse; to resist; to oppose;—*v.i.* to act with force against; to have a negative electrical power.

repellency (re-pel-en-si) *n.* quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion.

repellent (re-pel-ent) *a.* driving back; able or tending to repel;—*n.* that which repels or scatters.

repeller (re-pel-er) *n.* one that, or that which, repels.

repent (rep-ent) *a.* [L. *ppr.* of *repere*, to creep] creeping, as a plant.

repent (re-pent) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *poenitere*, to cause to repent, *cf.* *penitent*] to feel pain on account of; to remember with sorrow;—*v.i.* to feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do; to change the mind, or course of conduct, on account of dissatisfaction with what has occurred.

repentance (re-pen-tans) *n.* act of repenting; sorrow or regret for something said or done in the past; penitence.

repentant (re-pen-tant) *a.* inclined to repent; sorry for sin; expressing or showing sorrow for sin;—*n.* one that repents; a penitent.

repentantly (re-pen-tant-li) *adv.* in a repentant manner.

repenter (re-pen-ter) *n.* one that repents.

repeople (re-pé-pl) *v.t.* to people anew; to furnish again with inhabitants.

reperception (re-per-sep-shun) *n.* repeated perception.

repercuss (re-per-kus) *v.t.* [L.] to beat or drive back.

repercussion (re-per-kush-un) *n.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *percutere*, to strike through and through] act of driving back; reverberation.

repercussive (re-per-kus-iv) *a.* having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate; driven back; reverberated;—*n.* a repellent.

repertoire (rep-er-twor) *n.* [F.] a repertory.

repertory (rep-er-tu-ri) *n.* [L. *reperire*, to find again] a place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found; a treasury; a magazine.

reperusal (re-pe-rú-sal) *n.* a second or repeated perusal.

reperuse (re-pe-rúz) *v.t.* to peruse again.

repetend (rep-e-tend) *n.* that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

repetition (rep-e-tish-un) *n.* [L.] act of repeating; iteration of the same acts or deeds; act of reading or rehearsing, as a lesson; *esp.* act of reciting from memory, or the passage recited; [Mus.] act of playing or singing the same part a second time.

repetitional (rep-e-tish-un-al) *a.* containing or consisting in repetition. Also **repetitious**.

repine (re-pin) *v.i.* to continue pining; to fret or vex one's self; to be discontented; to murmur; to complain.

repiner (re-pí-ner) *n.* one that repines or murmurs.

repining (re-pí-ning) *n.* act or state of grieving, complaining, or fretting.

repiningly (re-pí-ning-li) *adv.* in a fretting, grieving, or complaining manner.

repique (re-pék) *n.* [F.] the winning of thirty or more points at piquet before an opponent has scored at all;—*v.t.* to score a repique.

replace (re-plás) *v.t.* to place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, and the like; to refund; to repay; to supply or substitute an equivalent for; to supply the want of; to fulfil the end or office of.

replaceable (re-plá-sa-bl) *a.* that may be replaced.

replacement (re-plás-ment) *n.* the act of replacing; restoration; act of substituting one thing or person for another; substitution.

replacer (re-plá-ser) *n.* one that, or that which, replaces.

replait (re-plát) *v.t.* to plait or fold again.

replant (re-plánt) *v.t.* to plant again.

replantation (re-plán-tá-shun) *n.* the act of planting again.

replead (re-pléd) *v.t.* and *i.* to plead again.

repleader (re-plé-der) *n.* a second pleading; the right of pleading again [Law].

replenish (re-plen-ish) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, again, and *plenus*, full] to fill up again; to fill completely; to stock with numbers, quantities, or in abundance; to finish; to complete;—*v.t.* to recover former fullness.

replenisher (re-plen-ish-er) *n.* one that refurnishes or replenishes.

replenishment (re-plen-ish-ment) *n.* act of being replenished; that which replenishes; supply.

replete (re-plét) *a.* [L. *replere*, to fill again, to fill up] filled again; completely filled; full.

repletion (re-plé-shun) *n.* state of being replete; superabundant fulness; fulness of blood; plethora.

repletive (re-plé-tiv) *a.* [F.] causing repletion.

repletory (re-plé-tu-ri) *a.* of, or pertaining to, repletion; producing repletion.

replevable (re-plev-i-a-bl) *a.* that may be repleved.

replevin (re-plev-in) *n.* a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained; the writ by which goods and chattels are repleved;—*v.t.* to replevy.

replevisable (re-plev-i-sa-bl) *a.* repleviable.

replevy (re-plev-i) *v.t.* [F. *re*, again, and O.F. *plevir*, to be surety] to take or get back, by a writ for that purpose, goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law; to bail.

replica (rep-li-ka) *n.* [It.] an exact copy of a work of art made by the artist that executed the original.

replicate (rep-li-kát) *a.* folded or plaited; [Bot.] folded or rolled up so as to form a groove or channel, as a leaf.

replication (rep-li-ká-shun) *n.* [L.] an answer; a reply; the reply of the plaintiff, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea; answer; response; rejoinder.

replicative (rep-li-ká-tiv) *a.* of the nature of replication.

replier (re-plí-er) *n.* one that replies or answers.

replume (re-plóom') *v.t.* to plume again, as feathers; to rearrange.

reply (re-plí) *v.t.* [O.F. *replier*, fr. L. *replicare*, to fold back, to make a reply] to return for answer; to respond to;—*v.t.* to make a return to in words or writing; to answer a defendant's plea;—*n.* that which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; rejoinder; response.

repolish (re-pólish) *v.t.* to polish again.

reponé (re-pón) *v.t.* [L.] to restore; to replace in an office or rank;—*v.t.* to reply [Scot.].

repopulate (rē-pop-ū-lăt) *v.t.* to populate anew.

report (re-pōrt) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, back, and *portare*, to bring] to bear or bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to describe; to utter and repeat; to circulate publicly; to give a formal or official account of; to mention as having failed in duty, obedience, etc.; to denounce; to make minutes of, as a speech, or the doings of a public body; —*v.i.* to make an official return or statement in answer to a remit; to furnish in writing an account of a speech, or the proceedings of a public assembly; to betake one's self, as to a superior officer, and to be in readiness for orders or to do service; to act as a reporter for the press; —*n.* that which is reported; an account or detailed description of an object, or of a subject of inquiry; narrative of facts, esp. an official statement or account of facts or particulars ascertained by inquiry; a story widely circulated; rumour—hence, common fame; repute; reputation, good or bad; sound; noise; reverberation, as of a pistol, gun, etc.; a detailed account of the cases, pleadings, and decisions in law courts; an account published in the newspapers of the proceedings, debates, etc., of legislative or other public bodies; a return from an auditor, master of chancery, etc., on matters referred to them by the supreme court; a verbal or written statement of what has occurred or been done in his department or hours of service, as from an inferior to his superior officer or master. **To report one's self**, to make known where one may be found.

reporter (re-pōr-ter) *n.* one that relates or repeats stories, rumours, etc.; one that gives in a verbal or written account or statement of matters referred to him for inquiry by a legal court or public body; one that draws up and publishes statements of law pleadings and decisions, proceedings of legislative and other public bodies, and narratives of local incidents, casualties, or other matters likely to interest the public.

reportership (re-pōr-ter-ship) *n.* the office of a reporter.

reporting (re-pōr-ting) *n.* act or business of drawing up and writing out for the public press detailed accounts of the proceedings of legislative, law, or other public bodies, and generally of any matter of public interest.

reposal (re-pō-zal) *n.* act of reposing or resting.

repose (re-pōz) *v.t.* [F. *reposer*, fr. L. *re*, again, and *pausare*, to pause, cf. *pose*] to lay at rest; to cause to be calm or quiet; to compose; to lay up; to deposit; to place in confidence; —*v.i.* to lie; to rest upon; to lie for rest or refreshment; to sleep; to rest in confidence; —*n.* a lying at rest; sleep; mental tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness; in the fine arts, that harmony or moderation which affords rest for the eye.

reposedness (re-pō-zed-nes) *n.* the state of being reposed.

reposer (re-pō-zēr) *n.* one that reposes.

reposit (re-pōz-it) *v.t.* [L.] to lay up or lodge, as for safety or preservation.

reposition (rē-pu-zish-un) *n.* the act of repositing.

repository (rē-pōz-i-tu-ri) *n.* [O.F. *repositoire*, storehouse, fr. L. *reponere*, pp. *repositus*, to lay up, store] a place where things are, or may be, deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a kind of emporium; bazaar; also, a horse-bazaar.

repossess (rē-pu-zes) *v.t.* to possess again.

repossession (rē-pu-zesh-un) *n.* act of possessing again; state of possessing again.

reprehend (rep-re-hend) *v.t.* [L. *reprehendere*, to check, to blame] to blame; to accuse; to charge; to chide; to reprove.

reprehender (rep-re-hen-der) *n.* one that reprehends, blames, or reproves.

reprehensible (rep-re-hen-si-bl) *a.* worthy of reprehension or blame.

reprehensibleness (rep-re-hen-si-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

reprehensibly (rep-re-hen-si-bl) *adv.* in a reprehensible manner.

reprehension (rep-re-hen-shun) *n.* reproof; censure; open blame.

reprehensive (rep-re-hen-siv) *a.* containing reproof.

reprehensively (rep-re-hen-siv-li) *adv.* in a reprehensive manner.

reprehensory (rep-re-hen-su-ri) *a.* reproving.

represent (rep-re-zent) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L.] to exhibit the counterpart or image of; to delineate; to depict; to act the part or character of; to personate; to supply the place or perform the duties of; to exhibit to another mind in language; to bring before the mind; to serve as a sign or symbol of.

representable (rep-re-zen-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being represented.

representation (rep-re-zen-tā-shun) *n.* act of describing or showing; that which represents, as a picture, model, or other fac-simile; a dramatic performance; also, the acting of a particular character in a drama, etc.; a description or statement; a statement of facts; a body of representatives.

representative (rep-re-zen-tā-tiv) *a.* fitted or qualified to represent; exhibiting a likeness; bearing the character or power of another; —*n.* one that, or that which, represents or exhibits the likeness of another; an agent, or substitute, that supplies the place of another or others; a member of the House of Commons elected to represent a constituency.

representatively (rep-re-zen-tā-tiv-li) *adv.* in a representative manner; by substitution, or by delegated power.

representativeness (rep-re-zen-tā-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being representative.

representer (rep-re-zen-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, represents.

repress (re-pres) *v.t.* [L. cf. *press*] to press back or down effectually, or a second time; to crush down or out; to quell; to subdue; to check; to restrain; to suppress; to curb.

represser (re-pres-er) *n.* one that represses.

repressible (re-pres-i-bl) *a.* capable of being repressed.

repressibly (re-pres-i-bl) *adv.* in a repressible manner.

repression (re-pres-hun) *n.* act of repressing; that which represses; check; restraint.

repressive (re-pres-iv) *a.* having power or tending to repress.

repressively (re-pres-iv-li) *adv.* so as to repress.

reprieve (re-prēv) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L., a doublet of *reprove*] to grant on request a respite, delay, or suspension of the execution of a sentence; to respite after sentence of death; to grant temporary relief from any suffering, trouble, etc.; —*n.* temporary suspension of the execution of sentence, esp. the sentence of death; interval of ease or relief; respite.

reprimand (rep-ri-mand) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *reprimendum*, a thing that ought to be repressed, fr. *reprimere*, to repress] to reprove severely; to chide for a fault; to reprove publicly and officially in execution of a sentence; —*n.* severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

reprimander (rep-ri-man-der) *n.* one that reprimands.

reprint (rē-print) *v.t.* to print again; to print a second or any new edition of—hence, to renew the impression of, as on the mind or heart; —(re-print) *n.* a second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; also, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

reprisal (re-prizal) *n.* [O.F. *represaille*, a seizing on, fr. L. *re*, again, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of] act of retaking, esp. the act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation; act of inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner in retaliation.

reprise (re-priz) *n.* [F.] act of taking by way of retaliation; in masonry, a return or inset of the mouldings in an internal angle; [Law] any deduction, rent-charge, etc., to be paid out of manor or lands (often *pl.* *reprises* or *reprizes*).

reproach (re-prōch) *v.t.* [F. *reprocher*, fr. L.] to censure with severity, and sometimes with contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language; to blame; to rebuke; to condemn; to revile;

to vilify;—*n.* an expression of blame or censure; censure mingled with contempt or derision; shame; infamy; disgrace; a cause or occasion of blame or censure, or of shame and disgrace; an object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision.

reproachable (re-prō'čhə-bl) *a.* deserving reproach; opprobrious.

reproachableness (re-prō'čhə-bl-nes) *n.* the character of being reproachable.

reproachably (re-prō'čhə-bl) *adv.* in a reproachable manner.

reproachful (re-prōč'čool) *a.* expressing reproach or censure; opprobrious; scurrilous; abusive, as words; bringing, or deserving, reproach; infamous; base; vile.

reproachfully (re-prōč'čool-i) *adv.* in a reproachful manner; opprobriously; disgracefully; contemptuously.

reproachfulness (re-prōč'čool-nes) *n.* the quality of being reproachful.

reprobance (rep-ru-bāns) *n.* reprobation.

reprobate (rep-ru-bāt) *v.t.* [L.] to disapprove with detestation, or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject; to condemn to punishment without hope; to abandon to wickedness and eternal death;—(rep-ru-bāt) *a.* not enduring test or trial; disallowed; rejected; abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace; abandoned to error and apostasy; finally impenitent; eternally lost;—*n.* a person abandoned; one morally lost.

reprobateness (rep-ru-bāt-nes) *n.* the state of being reprobate.

reprobater (rep-ru-bā-ter) *n.* one that reprobates.

reprobation (rep-ru-bā'shun) *n.* act of reprobating; state of being reprobated; act of abandoning to eternal death; condition of those that are finally lost; a sentence of condemnation; rejection; refusal.

reprobationer (rep-ru-bā'shun-er) *n.* one that believes in the doctrine of reprobation.

reprobatory (rep-ru-bā-tu-ri) *a.* of, pertaining to, or expressing, reprobation.

reproduce (rē-pru-dūs) *v.t.* to produce again; to bring to the memory or the imagination; to renew the production of; to generate.

reproducer (rē-pru-dūs-er) *n.* one that, or that which, reproduces.

reproducible (rē-pru-dūs-ibl) *a.* that may be reproduced.

reproduction (rē-pru-duk'shun) *n.* act or process of reproducing; that which is reproduced.

reproductive, reproductory (rē-pru-duk'tiv, -tu-ri) *a.* pertaining to, or employed in, reproduction.

reproductiveness (rē-pru-duk'tiv-nes) *n.* the quality or condition of being reproductive.

repromulgate (rē-pru-mul'gāt) *v.t.* to proclaim or publish anew.

repromulgation (rē-pru-mul'gā'shun) *n.* a second promulgation.

reproof (re-prōof) *n.* [fr. *reprove*] expression of blame; public rebuke; blame to the face; direct and express censure; reprehension; reproach.

reprovable (re-prōč'və-bl) *a.* worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blameworthy; censurable; reprehensible; culpable.

reprovable (re-prōč'və-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being reprovable.

reprovably (re-prōč'və-bli) *adv.* in a reprovable manner.

reproval (re-prōč'vəl) *n.* reproof.

reprove (re-prōč'v) *v.t.* [O.F.] to chide as blameworthy to the face; to accuse as guilty; to charge with a fault; to convince or convict of; to manifest disapprobation, as by a look; to confute; to disprove; to rebuke; to scold; to blame; to censure.

reprover (re-prōč'ver) *n.* one that, or that which, reproves.

reprovingly (re-prōč'v-ing-li) *adv.* in a reproving manner; so as to rebuke or censure.

reprune (rē-prōon') *v.t.* to prune or trim again.

reptation (rep-tā'shun) *n.* [L.] the act of creeping.

reptatory (rep'tā-tu-ri) *a.* [L.] creeping or crawling.

reptile (rep-til) *a.* [F. *reptile*, fr. L. *reptilis*, creeping, fr. *repere*, pp. *reptus*, to creep] creeping; moving on the belly, or by means of small, short legs; grovelling; low; vulgar;—*n.* an animal that crawls or moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs; a vertebrate animal (oviparous, like birds and fishes; cold-blooded, like fishes; and air-breathing, like birds); a grovelling or very mean person.

Reptilia (rep-til'i-ā) *n.* a class of cold-blooded, oviparous vertebrates.

reptilian (rep-til'i-an) *a.* belonging to the reptiles;—*n.* an animal of the genus Reptilia.

reptiliferous (rep-ti-lif'e-rus) *a.* [reptile and L. *ferre*, to bear] producing reptiles.

reptiliform (rep-til'i-form) *a.* having the form of a reptile.

republic (re-pub'lik) *n.* [L. *res*, a thing, an affair, and *publicus*, public] a state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth. **Republic of letters**, the collective body of literary or learned men.

republican (re-pub-li-kan) *a.* placing the government in the people; democratic; approving of democracy, or of government vested in the people;—*n.* one that favours or prefers a republican form of government. **Republican party**, in the United States, a party that favours a strong central government and a high protective tariff.

republicanism (re-pub-li-kan-izm) *n.* a republican form or system of government; attachment to a republican form of government.

republicanize (re-pub-li-kan-iz) *v.t.* to convert to republicanism; to render republican.

republication (rē-pub-li-kā'shun) *n.* a second issue or reprint of something before published; the publication in one country of a work first issued in another; a reprint.

republish (rē-pub'lish) *v.t.* to publish anew; to issue a new edition of an old work.

republisher (rē-pub'lish-er) *n.* one that republishes.

repudiable (rē-pū-di-ā-bl) *a.* admitting of repudiation; fit or proper to be put away.

repudiate (rē-pū-di-āt) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *puere*, to be ashamed] to cast off; to discard; to reject; to disavow, as claims; to disown; to put away; to divorce, as a wife; to refuse to pay interest or principal of, or to deny obligation for, debts contracted by the state.

repudiation (rē-pū-di-ā'shun) *n.* act of repudiating or disclaiming; rejection; disavowal; divorce of a wife; denial of, or refusal to pay, lawful debts.

repudiator (rē-pū-di-ā-tur) *n.* one that repudiates.

repugn (re-pūn') *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, back, against, and *pugnare*, to fight] to oppose; to resist;—*v.i.* to be opposed to.

repugnance (re-pug'nāns) *n.* act of opposing; resistance; reluctance; unwillingness; inconsistency; incongruity; aversion; dislike.

repugnant (re-pug-nānt) *a.* [L. *re*, again, against, and *pugnare*, to fight] opposite; contrary; inconsistent; distasteful in a high degree; offensive.

repugnantly (re-pug-nānt-li) *adv.* with opposition; in contradiction.

repullulate (rē-pul'ū-lāt) *v.i.* [L.] to bud or sprout again.

repullulation (rē-pul'ū-lā'shun) *n.* [L.] the act of repullulating.

repulse (rē-puls') *n.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *pellere*, to drive] condition of being levelled or driven back; act of repelling or driving back; refusal; denial;—*v.t.* to repel; to beat or drive back.

repulseless (re-puls'les) *a.* that cannot be repelled; irresistible.

repulser (re-pul'ser) *n.* one that, or that which, repulses.

repulsion (re-pul'shun) *n.* act of repelling or driving back; in physics, an inherent property of matter by which certain bodies refuse to unite with other bodies, or by which the particles or atoms of a body recede from each other, and are kept from actual contact or fusion; feeling of aversion or dislike; repugnance.

repulsive (re-pul'siv) *a.* inclined, serving, or able, to repel; repelling; cold; reserved; forbidding.

repulsively (re-pul'siv-li) *adv.* by repulsing; in a repulsive manner.

repulsiveness (re-pul'siv-nes) *n.* the quality of being repulsive.

repurchase (rē-pur'chās) *v.t.* to buy again; to buy back; —*n.* the act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

repurge (rē-purj') *v.t.* to purge again.

repurify (rē-pū'ri-fi) *v.t.* to purify again.

reputable (rep-ū-tā-bl) *a.* worthy of repute; held in esteem; honourable; consistent with a good reputation; fitting; becoming; not mean or disgraceful; creditable; estimable.

reputableness (rep-ū-tā-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being reputable.

reputably (rep-ū-tā-bli) *adv.* in a reputable manner.

reputation (rep-ū-tā'shun) *n.* condition in which one is reputed to be; estimation in which one is held; known or reported character, good or bad; fame; public esteem; general credit; good name.

reputatively (rep-ū-tā-tiv-li) *adv.* by repute.

repute (re-pūt') *v.t.* [O.F. *reputer*, L. *reputare*, to count over, to consider, fr. L. *re*, again, and *putare*, to think] to account; to hold; to reckon; to attribute; —*n.* character attributed; established opinion; estimate; good character; reputation.

reputed (re-pūt'ed) *a.* generally considered to be.

reputedly (re-pūt'ed-li) *adv.* in common opinion or estimation; by repute.

reputeless (re-pūt'les) *a.* without repute; obscure; disreputable.

request (re-kwest') *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, to seek again, to ask for] act of asking, or expression of desire, for something to be granted or done; entreaty; petition; suit; earnest desire; urgent demand; solicitation; expression of the soul's desire toward God; prayer; supplication; that which is asked for or solicited; specific object of entreaty or prayer; a state of being desired, or esteemed desirable; demand; inquiry for; —*v.t.* to ask for earnestly; to express desire for or to; to beg; to solicit; to entreat.

requester (re-kwest'er) *n.* one that requests; a petitioner.

requicken (re-kwik'n) *v.t.* to give new life or spirit to; to reanimate; to revive.

requiem (rē-kwi'en) *n.* [L., *acc.* of *requies*, rest] a hymn or mass sung for the repose of the soul of the dead; a grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person.

quiescence (rek-wi-es'ens) *n.* a state of quiescence.

requirable (re-kwir'ā-bl) *a.* capable of being required.

require (re-kwir') *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *quaerere*, to seek] to insist upon having; to claim as by right and authority; to make necessary; to claim as indispensable; to ask; to request; to call to account; to demand satisfaction for; to take satisfaction for; to avenge; to stand in want of; to need.

requirement (re-kwir'ment) *n.* act of requiring; demand; requisition; that which is required; an essential condition.

requirer (re-kwir'er) *n.* one that requires.

requisite (rek-wi-zit) *a.* [L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, to seek, to ask again] required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; needful; essential; —*n.* that which is necessary; something indispensable.

requisitely (rek-wi-zit-li) *adv.* in a requisite manner; necessarily.

requisiteness (rek-wi-zit-nes) *n.* the state of being requisite or necessary.

requisition (rek-wi-zish'un) *n.* act of requiring; application made as of right; demand; a written call or invitation; that which is required by authority; a quota of supplies or necessaries; —*v.t.* to make a demand upon; to present a requisition to.

requisitionist (rek-wi-zish-un-ist) *n.* one that addresses or signs an invitation.

requisitive (re-kwiz'i-tiv) *a.* expressing demand.

requisitor (re-kwiz'i-tur) *n.* one that makes requisition.

requisitory (re-kwiz'i-tu-ri) *a.* sought for; demanded; conveying a requisition.

requital (re-kwīt'al) *n.* that which requites or repays; return for any service, good or bad; compensation; retaliation; punishment.

requite (re-kwīt') *v.t.* [*re* and *quite*] to repay; to return an equivalent in good, or evil for evil; to compensate; to recompense; to retaliate; to punish.

requiter (re-kwīt'er) *n.* one that requites.

rerebrace (rēr-brās) *n.* [F.] the armour covering the arm from the shoulder to the elbow.

reredos (rēr'dos) *n.* [F.] a screen or partition-wall behind an altar; an altar-piece; back of a fire-place.

reree (re-rē) *n.* [E. Ind.] the narrow-leaved cat's-tail (*Typha augustifolia*).

rerefief (rēr-fēf) *n.* [F.] a fief held of a superior feudatory [Scots Law].

reremouse, rearmouse (rēr-mous) *n.* [A.S.] a bat.

resail (rē-sāl') *v.t.* and *i.* to sail back.

resale (rē-sāl') *n.* a second sale.

resalute (rē-sa-lūt') *v.t.* [L.] to salute or greet anew; to return a salutation.

rescind (re-sind') *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *scindere*, to cut, split] to cut off; to annul or abrogate, as a law, act, or decision by the enacting authority, or by superior authority; to repeal; to reverse.

rescindable (re-sin-da-bl) *a.* capable of being rescinded, as a law.

rescindment (re-sind'ment) *n.* the act of rescinding; rescission.

rescission (re-sizh'un) *n.* [L.] act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating.

rescissory (re-sis'u-ri) *a.* having the power, or the effect, of rescinding.

rescribe (rē-skrīb') *v.t.* [L.] to write back; to answer; to write over again.

rescript (rē-skrīpt) *n.* [O.F. *rescript*, a written reply, L. *re*, again, back, and *scribere*, to write] among the Romans, the answer of an emperor when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question—hence, an edict or decree; a decretal epistle of the pope on a question of ecclesiastical discipline.

rescription (rē-skrīp'shun) *n.* [L.] a writing back; the answering of a letter.

rescriptive (rē-skrīp-tiv) *a.* pertaining to a rescript, or to rescription; determining or settling questions of appeal; having power to decide and decree.

rescriptively (rē-skrīp-tiv-li) *adv.* by rescript, edict, or decree.

rescuable (res-kū'ā-bl) *a.* capable of being rescued.

rescue (res-kū) *v.t.* [O.F. *rescourre*, to rescue, fr. Low L. *rescutiere*, to drive away again, fr. L. *re*, *ez*, and *quatero*, to shake] to take or get back; to liberate by forcible or illegal means; to free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; —*n.* act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger; [Law] the forcible retaking of a legal distress from the distrainor; the forcible liberation of a prisoner from the custody of the bailiff, police, or other officer. **Rescue-grass**, a species of brome-grass.

research (re-serch') *n.* [F.] laborious and patient search, as for truth; diligent inquiry or

examination in seeking facts or principles; inquiry; scrutiny;—*v.t.* to search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently; to search again; to examine anew.

researcher (re-seĕr-cher) *n.* one that makes researches.

researchful (re-seĕch-fool) *a.* full of research; inquisitive.

reseat (rē-sēt) *v.t.* to seat or set again.

resect (re-sekt) *v.t.* [L.] to cut or pare off.

resection (re-sek-shun) *n.* [L.] the act of cutting or paring off.

re seize (rē-sēz) *v.t.* to seize again or a second time; to take possession of, as lands and tenements which have been disseized.

reseizer (rē-sēz-er) *n.* one that reseizes.

re seizure (rē-sēz-ūr) *n.* a second seizure; act of seizing again.

resell (rē-sel) *v.t.* to sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

resemblance (re-zem-ĕ-blāns) *n.* state of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity; something resembling; similitude; representation; image; counterpart; likeness.

resemble (re-zem-hl) *v.t.* [O. F. fr. *L. re* and *simulare*, to make like] to be like to (said of one thing as compared with another); to be alike or similar to (said of two or more objects with respect to one another); to liken; to compare.

resembler (re-zem-ĕ-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, resembles.

resemblingly (re-zem-ĕ-ling-li) *adv.* so as to resemble.

resend (rē-send) *v.t.* to send again.

resent (re-zent) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *sentire*, to feel] to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree provoked at.

resenter (re-zent-er) *n.* one that resents.

resentful (re-zent-fool) *a.* inclined to resent; easily provoked; irritable; captious.

resentfully (re-zent-fool-i) *adv.* in a resentful manner.

resentingly (re-zent-ting-li) *adv.* with a sense of injury or affront; with deep or continued anger.

resentive (re-zen-tiv) *a.* quick to resent; resentful.

resentment (re-zent-ment) *n.* act of resenting; deep sense of injury or affront; anger; continued anger; indignation; irritation.

reservation (rez-er-vā-shun) *n.* [L.] act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment in the mind; something kept back or not given up; something withheld or not disclosed; custody; state of being treasured up, kept in store, or kept ready for use; a proviso; [U.S.] a tract of land reserved for some public use, as for schools, the use of Indians, etc. **Mental reservation**, the intentional withholding of something which, if disclosed, would materially alter a statement.

reservative (re-zer-vā-tiv) *a.* keeping back; reserving.

reservatory (re-zer-va-tu-ri) *n.* a place in which things are reserved or kept.

reserve (re-zerv) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *servare*, to keep] to keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep; to retain; to withhold; to lay up and keep for a future time;—*n.* act of reserving or keeping back; that which is reserved; a store, stock, force, troops, etc., kept at hand in case of need; something in the mind withheld from disclosure; secret purpose or idea; exception; special exemption; exception in favour of; restraint in personal behaviour; caution in words and actions; modesty; diffidence; sullenness; coldness; shyness.

reserved (re-zervd) *a.* restrained from freedom in words or actions; not free or frank; cautious; backward; cold; shy. **Reserved list**, in the navy, a list of retired naval officers put on half-pay, but liable to be called out in an emergency.

reservedly (re-zerv-ved-li) *adv.* with reserve; cautiously; coldly; scrupulously.

reservedness (re-zer-ved-nes) *n.* the state of being reserved; want of frankness, openness, or freedom; closeness.

reservée (rez-er-vē) *n.* [F.] one to whom anything is reserved.

reserver (re-zer-ver) *n.* one that, or that which, reserves.

reservist (rē-zer-vest) *n.* a soldier that belongs to the reserve.

reservoir (rez-er-vvor) *n.* [F.] a place where anything is kept in store, esp. a place where water is collected and kept for use; a basin; cistern; mill-pond, etc.

reset (rē-sēt) *v.t.* to set over again, as a page of printed matter; to furnish with a new setting, border, or adornment.

reset (re-sēt) *v.t.* and *i.* [O.F. *recceter*, to receive] to receive, as stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen;—*n.* the receiving of such goods.

resettable (rē-sēt-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being reset.

resetter (rē-sēt-er) *n.* one that resets or places over again.

resetter (re-set-er) *n.* one that receives or conceals, as stolen goods or a criminal.

resettle (rē-set-l) *v.t.* to settle again; to instal again, as a minister of the gospel;—*v.i.* to settle in the gospel ministry a second time; to be installed again.

resettlement (rē-set-l-ment) *n.* act of settling or composing again; state of settling or subsiding again; a second settlement in the gospel ministry.

reshape (rē-shāp) *v.t.* to shape or form anew.

reship (rē-ship) *v.t.* to ship again; to put on board a vessel for transmission to another port, as goods which have been imported.

reshipment (rē-ship-ment) *n.* the act of reshipping; the shipping for exportation what has been imported; that which is reshipped.

reside (re-zid) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *sedere*, to sit] to dwell permanently, or for a length of time; to have one's dwelling or home; to have a seat or fixed position; to lie or be, as an attribute or element; to sink; to fall to the bottom; to subside; to settle.

residence (rez-i-dens) *n.* act of residing, abiding, or dwelling, in a place for some continuance of time; the place where one resides; dwelling.

residency (rez-i-den-si) *n.* a residence, esp. the official residence of a British minister at a native court in India.

resident (rez-i-dent) *a.* dwelling, or having an abode, in a place for a time; fixed; residing;—*n.* one that resides in a place for some time; a public minister that resides at a foreign court.

residential (rez-i-den-shal) *a.* pertaining to a residence or residence; adapted for residence.

residential (rez-i-den-sha-ri) *a.* having or keeping residence;—*n.* one that is resident; an ecclesiastic that keeps a certain residence.

residentialship (rez-i-den-sha-ri-ship) *n.* the station of a residential.

residentialship (rez-i-dent-ship) *n.* the functions or station of a resident.

resider (re-zid-ēr) *n.* one that resides in a particular place.

residual (re-zid-ū-āl) *a.* remaining after a part is taken.

residuary (re-zid-ū-a-ri) *a.* pertaining to the residue or part remaining. **Residuary legatee**, the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed, after deducting debts and legacies.

residue (rez-i-dū) *n.* [L.] that which remains after a part is taken; balance or remainder of a debt or account; rest; remnant; balance; residuum.

residuum (re-zid-ū-um) *n.* [L.] that which is left after any process of separation or purification; residue; [Law] the part of the estate of a testator which remains after payment of debts and legacies; the remainder of a bankrupt or trust estate, after payment of preferable debts and claims.

resign (re-zin') *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *signare*, to sign] to give up; to give back, as an office or commission; to surrender in a formal manner, as an official position, charge, or trust; to withdraw, as a claim; to give up in confidence; to yield to, as to the judgment or guidance of others; to submit.

resignation (rez-ig-nā-shun) *n.* act of giving up, as a claim, possession, office, place, or the like; surrender; abdication; submission; quiet acquiescence, esp. submission to the will of God; Christian patience and endurance; meekness.

resigned (re-zind') *a.* submissive to the will of God; subdued; acquiescent; patient.

resignedly (re-zī-ned-li) *adv.* with resignation.

resignee (re-zī-nē') *n.* [F.] the person to whom a thing is resigned [Law].

resigner (re-zī-ner) *n.* one that resigns.

resignment (re-zin'-ment) *n.* the act of resigning.

resile (rez-īl') *v.i.* [L.] to start back; to recede or draw back from a purpose, engagement, etc.

resilience (rē-zil'-ēns) *n.* act of springing back or of rebounding. Also written **resiliency**.

resilient (rē-zil'-ēnt) *a.* [L. *resilire*, to leap back] leaping or springing back; rebounding.

resin (rez-in) *n.* [L. *resina*, fr. G. *rhētīnē*, resin] a solid, inflammable substance, brittle, translucent, and yellow in colour, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils (it exudes from certain trees in combination with essential oil and with gum; consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; and is extensively used in preparations of varnish, soap, etc., and also in medical compounds). Also **rosin**.

resinate (rez-i-nāt) *v.t.* [L.] to flavour or impregnate with resin.

resiniferous (rez-i-nif'-e-rus) *a.* [L. *resina*, resin, and *ferre*, to bear] yielding resin.

resinify (rez-i-ni-fi) *v.t.* to change into resin; —*v.i.* to become resinous.

resino-electric (rez-i-nō-e-lek'-trik) *a.* capable of being negatively electrified, as amber and other resins.

resinous (rez-in-us) *a.* partaking of the qualities of resin, or resembling it; pertaining to, or obtained from, resin. Also **resiny**, **resinoid**.

resinously (rez-i-nus-li) *adv.* like resin.

resinousness (rez-i-nus-nes) *n.* quality of being resinous.

resipiscence (res-i-pis-ēns) *n.* [F. fr. L. *resipiscētia*, change of mind, fr. *respicere*, to repent] wisdom after the event; repentance.

resist (re-zist') *v.t.* [L. *re*, back, and *sistere*, to stand] to stand against; to withstand; to strive against; to oppose; to endeavour to defeat or frustrate; to baffle; to disappoint; to counteract as a force by inertia or reaction.

resistance (re-zis'-tans) *n.* act of resisting; quality of not yielding to force or external impression; opposition; rebuff; hinderance; check.

resistant (rē-zis'-tānt) *n.* one that, or that which, resists.

resister (re-zis'-ter) *n.* one that opposes or withstands.

resistibility (re-zis-ti-bil'-i-ti) *n.* quality of resisting; power of resistance; quality of being resistible. Also **resistibleness**.

resistible (re-zis-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being resisted, or of resisting.

resistingly (re-zis-ting-li) *adv.* with resistance or opposition.

resistive (re-zis-tiv) *a.* having power to resist.

resistively (re-zis-tiv-li) *adv.* with, or by means of, resistance.

resistless (re-zis'-les) *a.* incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

resistlessly (re-zis'-les-li) *adv.* in a resistless manner.

resistlessness (re-zis'-les-nes) *n.* the state or condition of being resistless.

resmooth (rē-smōōth') *v.t.* to make smooth again.

resolder (rē-sōl'-der) *v.t.* to solder afresh.

resoluble (rez-'u-lū-bl) *a.* admitting of being resolved or melted.

resolute (rez-'u-lūt) *a.* having a decided purpose; constant in pursuing a purpose; determined; firm; decided; steady; bold; steadfast.

resolutely (rez-'u-lūt-li) *adv.* in a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily.

resoluteness (rez-'u-lūt-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being resolute; fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

resolution (rez-'u-lū-shun) *n.* act of resolving; act of separating a compound into its elements or parts; analysis; act or process of clearing difficulties in mental or moral subjects; elucidation of a doubtful or obscure question; process of separating the component parts of bodies by decay or death; dissolution; fixed determination; settled thought or purpose; firmness; steadiness; constancy; persistence in good or evil; that which is resolved or determined; the decision of a court, or the vote of an assembly; [Med.] the dispersing of a tumour, inflammation, fever, etc., without coming to full activity; [Math.] reduction; solution; [Mus.] the relieving of a discord by a following concord.

Resolutioner (rez-'u-lū-shun-er) *n.* a supporter of the resolution passed in 1650 by the committee of the Scottish Estates, condemning the Remonstrance, which had rejected Charles II. till he should show himself worthy of confidence. Opposed to **remonstrant** or **protester**.

resolutionist (rez-'u-lū-shun-ist) *n.* one that makes a resolution.

resolutive (rez-'u-lū-tiv) *a.* having the power to resolve or dissolve.

resolvability (rez-'u-lū-bil'-i-ti) *n.* the property of being resolvable. Also **resolvableness**.

resolvable (re-zol'-va-bl) *a.* capable of being resolved.

resolve (re-zolv') *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, to loosen, dissolve] to separate the component parts of; to solve and reduce to a different form; to reduce to simple or intelligible notions; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt; to cause to perceive or understand; to form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination; [Math.] to solve, as a problem; to find the answer to, or the result of; [Med.] to disperse or scatter; [Mus.] to cause to pass from dissonance to concord; —*v.i.* to be separated into its component parts or distinct principles; to melt; to dissolve; to form a resolution or purpose; to determine unambiguously or by vote; —*n.* act of resolving or making clear; fixed purpose; resolution; also, legal or official determination; legislative act or declaration.

resolvedly (re-zol'-ved-li) *adv.* in a resolved manner; with resolution.

resolvedness (re-zol'-ved-nes) *n.* fixedness of purpose; firmness.

resolvent (re-zol'-vent) *a.* having power to resolve; —*n.* that which has the power of resolving, or causing solution; [Med.] that which has power to disperse inflammation, and prevent the suppuration of tumours; a discutient.

resolver (re-zol'-ver) *n.* one that resolves or forms a firm purpose; one that clears up or settles, as cases of conscience; that which separates, dissolves, or disperses parts or ingredients.

resonance (rez-'u-nāns) *n.* state of being resonant; a resounding; reverberated sound. Also **resonancy**.

resonant (rez-'u-nānt) *a.* [L. *resonare*, to resound] able to return sound; resounding.

resonantly (rez-'u-nānt-li) *adv.* in a resonant manner; with resonance.

resorb (re-sorb') *v.t.* [L. *re*, back, and *sorbere*, to suck or drink in] to swallow up.

resorbent (rē-sor'-bent) *a.* swallowing up.

resorcinol (re-zor'-si-nōl) *n.* [*resin* and *orcine*] a colourless crystalline substance (C₆H₆O₂).

resorption (re-sorp'-shun) *n.* the act of drinking in or swallowing up again.

- resortive** (re-sorpt'iv) *a.* characterized by resortion.
- resort** (re-zort') *v.i.* [*L. re* and *sors, sortis*, lot] to go; to repair; to betake one's self; to have recourse; to fall back to, as an inheritance; —*n.* act of going to, or making application; assembly; meeting; concourse; frequent meeting; place frequented; place to which one frequently betakes oneself; haunt. Last resort, the last resource or refuge; final tribunal.
- resorter** (re-zort'er) *n.* one that resorts or frequents.
- resound** (re-zound') *v.t.* [*L. re, again, back, and sonare, to sound*] to sound again or repeatedly; to send back sound; to echo; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of; —*v.i.* to sound loudly; to make a loud din; to clatter; to ring; to be loudly spoken of; to echo or reverberate; —*n.* echo; return of sound.
- resource** (re-zors') *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. resurgere, to rise again*] that to which one resorts, or on which one depends, for supply or support; —*pl.* pecuniary means; funds; available means or capabilities of any kind.
- resourceful** (re-zors'-fool) *a.* full of resource; good at devising expedients.
- resourcefulness** (re-zors'-fool-nes) *n.* the character or condition of being resourceful.
- resourceless** (re-zors'-les) *a.* destitute of resources.
- resow** (rē-sō) *v.t.* to sow again.
- respeak** (rē-spēk') *v.t.* to speak again; to answer.
- respect** (re-spekt') *v.t.* [*L. respicere, pp. respectus, to look back*] to notice with special attention; to esteem; to reckon worthy; to have reference to; to relate to; to affect; to concern; —*n.* act of respecting or noticing; consideration; attention; act of holding in estimation; regard; honour; respectful manner of treating others; proper deference; good-will; favour; high character; relation; reference; —*pl.* expression of esteem.
- respectability** (re-spekt-ta-bil'i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being respectable; the state or quality that deserves or commands respect.
- respectable** (re-spekt-ta-bl) *a.* worthy of respect; fitted to awaken esteem; deserving regard; moderate in degree, excellence, number, etc.; fair; ordinary; commonplace; decent, etc.
- respectableness** (re-spekt-ta-bl-nes) *n.* respectability.
- respectably** (re-spekt-ta-bl) *adv.* in a respectable manner; in a manner to merit respect; decently; fairly.
- respector** (re-spekt-ter) *n.* one that respects.
- respectful** (re-spekt-fool) *a.* marked or characterized by respect; deferential; civil.
- respectfully** (re-spekt-fool-i) *adv.* in a respectful manner; in a manner comporting with due estimation.
- respectfulness** (re-spekt-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being respectful.
- respecting** (re-spekt-ting) *ppr.*, but commonly used as a *prep.*, having regard or relation to; regarding; concerning.
- respective** (re-spekt-iv) *a.* having reference to; relative; not absolute; relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own.
- respectively** (re-spekt-iv-li) *adv.* as relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each; relatively; not absolutely; partially.
- respectiveness** (re-spekt-iv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being respective.
- respell** (rē-spel') *v.t.* to spell again.
- respere** (re-sper's) *v.t.* [*L. re, back, and spargere, to spread*] to sprinkle; to disperse in small quantities.
- resperion** (re-sper-shun) *n.* act of sprinkling.
- respirability** (res-pi-ra-bil'i-ti, re-spir-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being respirable; fitness for respiration. Also **respirableness**.
- respirable** (re-spir-a-bl) *a.* capable of being breathed; fit for respiration.
- respiration** (res-pi-rā'-shun) *n.* the act of breathing or drawing breath; the act of inhaling air into the lungs, and expelling or exhaling it in return; the absorption of oxygen from the air, and the emission of carbonic acid.
- respirator** (res'pi-rā-tur) *n.* an instrument covering the mouth, through which persons of weak lungs can breathe without injury.
- respiratorium** (res-pi-ra-tō-ri-um, re-spir-a-tō-ri-um) *n.* a gill-like organ in certain aquatic larvæ.
- respiratory** (re-spir-a-tu-ri, res-pi-rā-tu-ri) *a.* serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration.
- respire** (re-spir') *v.t.* [*L. re, again, and spirare, to breathe*] to breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe; —*v.i.* to breathe out.
- respirometer** (res-pi-rom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument used to determine the condition of respiration; an apparatus for supplying air to a diver under water.
- respite** (res-pit) *n.* [*O.F. respit, fr. L. respectus, looking back*] a postponement or delay; temporary intermission; pause; interval; suspension of the execution of a capital sentence; reprieve; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt, etc.; suspension of toil or labour; moment of repose; —*v.t.* to give or grant a respite to; to reprieve; to relieve by a pause or interval of rest.
- respiteless** (res-pit-les) *a.* without respite.
- resplendence** (re-splen-dens) *n.* state of being resplendent; vivid brightness; splendour; brilliancy. Also **resplendency**.
- resplendent** (re-splen-dent) *a.* [*L. re, again, back, and splendere, to shine*] shining with brilliant lustre; very bright.
- resplendently** (re-splen-dent-li) *adv.* with great brightness.
- resplit** (rē-split') *v.t.* to split again; —*v.i.* to split, open, or crack again.
- respond** (re-spond') *v.i.* [*L. re, again, back, and spondere, to promise*] to answer; to reply; to correspond; —*n.* a short anthem chanted at intervals during the reading of a lection; [*Arch.*] a psalter, etc., placed against a wall, to receive the impost of an arch.
- respondence** (re-spon-dens) *n.* the state or quality of being respondent.
- Also **respondency**.
- respondent** (re-spon-dent) *a.* disposed or expected to respond; answering; —*n.* one that answers in certain suits or proceedings; the defendant; one that maintains a thesis in reply, and answers objections or arguments.
- respondentia** (res-pon-den-shi-a) *n.* a loan on depending on the safe arrival of the vessel.
- responsal** (re-spon-sal) *a.* responsible; —*n.* a response; an answer.
- response** (re-spons') *n.* act of responding; an answer or reply; the answer of the people to the priest in the litany and other parts of the Episcopal service; a reply to an objection in formal disputation; in the Romish church, an anthem after morning lessons, etc.
- responsibility** (re-spon-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable; that for which anyone is responsible or accountable; ability to answer in payment, as obligations or debts, etc.
- responsible** (re-spon-si-bl) *a.* liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; able to respond; accountable; answerable; amenable.
- responsibleness** (re-spon-si-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being responsible.
- responsibly** (re-spon-si-bl) *adv.* in a responsible manner.
- responsions** (re-spon-shuns) *n.* at Oxford, the first examination undergone by candidates for the B.A. degree.
- responsive** (re-spon-siv) *a.* able, ready, or inclined to respond; suited to something else; correspondent.
- responsively** (re-spon-siv-li) *adv.* in a responsive manner.

responsiveness (re-spon-'siv-nes) *n.* the state of being responsive.

responsorial (res-pon-sō-'ri-əl) *a.* responsive; *n.* an office-book containing the responsories.

responsory (re-spon-'su-ri) *a.* containing or making answer; *n.* a psalm sung between lectures; the answer of the people to the priest in the church service.

ressaut (re-sō', re-saw't) *n.* [O.F. fr. *L. resiliare*, to leap back] a projection of one architectural part from another.

rest (rest) *n.* [A.S.] a state of quiet or repose; a cessation from motion or labour; freedom from everything that wears or disturbs; that on which anything rests or leans for support; a place where one may rest; a pause; an interval during which voice or sound is intermitted; the mark of such intermission; slumber; quiet; stillness; tranquillity; peacefulness; peace; *v.t.* to lay or place at rest; to quiet; to place, as on a support; *v.i.* to cease from action or motion of any kind; to be free from whatever wears or disturbs; to lie; to repose; to recline; to stand on; to be supported by; to sleep; to slumber; to sleep the final sleep; to die; to be satisfied with; to acquiesce; to remain with, or depend on, for decision, etc.; to be left over; to lean; to trust; to rely. **Rest-cure**, seclusion, quiet, massage, and generous feeding, as the remedial treatment of exhaustion. **Rest-harrow**, *Ononis spinosa*, a common European under-shrub, having a tough wood root, which arrests the prongs of the harrow.

rest (rest) *v.i.* [*L. re*, back, again, and *stare*, to stand] to remain; to continue to be; *n.* that which remains after the separation of a part; those not included in a proposition or description; in banking, the balance of profits, after paying dividends, kept as a reserve fund.

restagnant (rē-stag-'nānt) *a.* stagnant.

restagnate (rē-stag-'nāt) *v.i.* to stagnate.

restagnation (rē-stag-'nā-'shun) *n.* stagnation.

restant (res-'tānt) *a.* persistent.

restatement (rē-stāt-'ment) *n.* a second or fresh statement.

restaur (res-'taw'r) *n.* [*L. restaurare*, to restore] a claim against a guarantor against loss, or against a joint assurer.

restaurant (res-'to-rāŋ) *n.* [F.] a place for the sale of refreshments.

restaurateur (res-'tō-rā-ter) *n.* the keeper of a restaurant or refreshment-room; a purveyor for public dinners, soirees, etc.

restful (rest-'fool) *a.* quiet; composed; being at rest.

restfully (rest-'fool-i) *adv.* in a state of rest; composedly.

restfulness (rest-'fool-nes) *n.* the state of being restful.

restiform (res-'ti-form) *a.* [*restis*, a rope, and *forma*, form] formed like a rope; made up of strands. **Restiform body**, the part of the medulla oblongata joining the cerebellum.

restily (res-'ti-li) *adv.* in a resty manner; stubbornly.

restinction (rē-'stīŋk-'shun) *n.* act of quenching or extinguishing.

restiness (res-'ti-nes) *n.* the state of being resty.

resting-place (rest-'īŋ-plās) *n.* a place for rest; station for halting or stopping, as on a journey; [Arch.] a half or quarter pace in a staircase.

restinguish (rē-'stīŋ-'gwiŋ) *v.t.* to quench or extinguish.

restipulate (rē-'stīp-'ū-lāt) *v.i.* to stipulate anew.

restipulation (rē-'stīp-'ū-lā-'shun) *n.* a second or fresh stipulation.

restitution (res-'ti-tū-'shun) *n.* [*L.*] the act of restoring; *esp.* the act of restoring anything to its rightful owner, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; that which is offered in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed; indemnification; reparation; compensation; amends.

restitutive (res-'ti-tū-'tiv) *a.* relating to, or characterized by, restitution.

restitutor (res-'ti-tū-'tor) *n.* one that makes restitution.

restive (res-'tiv) *a.* [O.F. fr. *L. restare*, to stay back, resist] inclined to stand still; unwilling to go, or only running back; stubborn; impatient; uneasy.

restively (res-'tiv-li) *adv.* in a restive manner; stubbornly; obstinately.

restiveness (res-'tiv-nes) *n.* quality or state of being restive.

restless (rest-'les) *a.* never resting; continually moving; passed in unequityness; not affording rest; hard; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; discontented with one's lot, residence, or the like; unsettled; disquieted; sleepless; anxious; roving.

restlessly (rest-'les-li) *adv.* in a restless manner; unquietly.

restlessness (rest-'les-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being restless; uneasiness; agitation of body or mind.

restorable (re-'stōr-'ā-bl) *a.* capable of being restored.

restorableness (re-'stōr-'ā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being restorable.

restoration (res-'tu-rā-'shun) *n.* act of restoring or bringing back to a former place, station, or condition; revival; recovery, as of health or spirits; re-establishment, as of peace, concord, etc.; renewal from a fallen or vicious state; *esp.* the re-establishment of monarchy by the return of Charles II. in 1660; [Theol.] final redemption of all created things from sin and its curse; universal salvation.

restorationist (res-'tu-rā-'shun-ist) *n.* one that believes in the final restoration of all men to God's favour; a Universalist.

restorative (re-'stōr-'ā-tiv) *a.* having power to renew strength, vigour, etc.; *n.* a medicine for restoring strength and vigour.

restoratively (re-'stōr-'ā-tiv-li) *adv.* in a restorative manner or degree.

restore (re-'stōr) *v.t.* [*L. restaurare*] to return, as property to the owner; to replace; to put a thing, or person, into its former or right place; to bring back; to recover; to recover from ruin or decay; to rebuild; to repair; to recover from evil; to renew; to regenerate; to recover from disease; to heal; to bring back to life; to resuscitate; to re-establish, as intercourse or friendship; to make restitution of or satisfaction for; to give in place of; to recover from error or corruption, as the text of a book; to render or insert, as the true sense or words; in the fine arts, to retouch, revarnish, as an old statue, painting, etc.

restorer (re-'stōr-er) *n.* one that, or that which, restores.

restrain (re-'strān) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *L. re*, back, and *stringere*, to bind] to hold from acting, proceeding, or advancing; to check; to hinder; to repress; to subdue; to limit; to confine; to abridge; to hinder from free enjoyment; to withhold; to forbear.

restrainable (re-'strā-'nā-bl) *a.* capable of being restrained.

restrainedly (re-'strā-'ned-li) *adv.* with restraint; with limitation.

restrainer (re-'strā-'ner) *n.* one that, or that which, restrains.

restraining (re-'strā-'ning) *ppr.* serving to restrain.

restraintment (re-'strān-'ment) *n.* the act of restraining; restraint.

restraint (re-'strānt) *n.* act of restraining; abridgment of liberty; limitation; restriction; prohibition; that which restrains; obstacle or influence, physical, mental, moral, or social.

restrial (re-'stri-'āl) *a.* divided barwise, palewise, and pilewise [Her.].

restrict (re-'strikt) *v.t.* [*L. re*, and *stringere*, to bind] to limit; to confine; to circumscribe.

restrictedly (re-'strikt-'ted-li) *adv.* in a restricted manner.

restriction (re-'strikt-'shun) *n.* act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within bounds; that which restricts; a restraint.

restrictionist (re-'strikt-'shun-ist) *n.* an advocate of territorial restriction of slavery [U.S.].

restrictive (re-strik-tiv) *a.* having the power or tendency to restrict; expressing limitation; imposing restraint.

restrictively (re-strik-tiv-li) *adv.* in a restrictive manner.

restrictiveness (re-strik-tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being restrictive.

restringent (re-strin-'jent) *n.* an astringent.

resty (res-ti) *a.* restive; disposed to rest.

resubjection (rē-sub-jek-'shun) *n.* a second subjection.

resublimation (rē-sub-li-mā-'shun) *n.* a second sublimation.

resublime (rē-sub-lim) *v.t.* to sublime again.

resudation (rē-sū-dā-'shun) *n.* [*L. re, again, and sudare, to sweat*] the act of sweating again.

result (re-zult) *v.i.* [*L. resultare, to rebound again*] to come out or have an issue; to proceed or spring, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, thought, or endeavour; to issue or terminate in;—*n.* the conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation; effect; consequence; conclusion; inference; issue; event.

resultance (re-zult-'tans) *n.* the act of resulting; that which results.

resultant (re-zult-'tant) *n.* a force that is the joint effect of two or more forces;—*a.* resulting or issuing from a combination.

resultless (re-zult-'less) *a.* without result.

resumable (re-zū-mā-'bl) *a.* capable of being resumed.

résumé (rā-zū-mā) *n.* [*F.*] a summing up; an abridgment or brief recapitulation.

resume (re-zūm) *v.t.* [*L. re, again, back, and sumere, to take*] to take back; to enter upon, or take up again; to begin again, as something which has been interrupted.

resummon (rē-sum-'un) *v.t.* to summon or call again; to recall; to recover.

resummons (rē-sum-'unz) *n.* a second summons.

resumption (re-zum-'shun) *n.* act of resuming, taking back, or taking again.

resumptive (re-zum-'tiv) *a.* tending to resumption.

resupinate, resupine (rē-sū-'pī-nāt, rē-sū-'pīn) *a.* [*L. resupinus, lying on the back*] turned upside down; inverted in position by a twisting of the stock [*Bot.*].

resupination (rē-sū-pī-nā-'shun) *n.* the state of being resupinate.

resurgent (re-sur-'jent) *a.* [*L.*] rising again.

resurrection (rez-u-rek-'shun) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. resurgere, pp. resurrectus, to rise again*] a rising again, esp. the rising again from the dead; resumption of life; the future state.

resurrectionist (rez-u-rek-shun-'ist) *n.* one that disinters and steals bodies from the grave for dissection.

resurvey (rē-sur-vā) *v.t.* to survey anew; to review.

resuscitable (re-sus-i-tā-'bl) *a.* capable of being resuscitated.

resuscitant (re-sus-i-tānt) *n.* one that, or that which, resuscitates.

resuscitate (re-sus-i-tāt) *v.t.* [*L. re, again, and suscitare, to raise, rouse*] to revivify; to revive, esp. to recover from apparent death; to stir up; to rekindle, as quarrel or anger;—*v.i.* to come to life again.

resuscitation (re-sus-i-tā-'shun) *n.* act of reviving from a state of apparent death; state of being revived.

resuscitative (re-sus-i-tā-'tiv) *a.* tending to resuscitate; reviving; raising from apparent death.

resuscitator (re-sus-i-tā-'tur) *n.* one that resuscitates.

ret (ret) *v.t.* [*D.*] to expose to moisture, as flax, in order to render easier the abstraction of the fibre.

retable (rē-tā-'bl) *n.* [*F.*] an ornamental structure above the back of an altar.

retail (re-tāl) *v.t.* [*O.F. re, again, and tailler, to cut*] to cut up and dispose of in small parcels; to sell at second hand; to deal out or sell in small portions;—(rē-tāl) *a.* noting sale by small quantities or parcels, as opposed to wholesale;—*n.* the sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand.

retailer (re-tā-'ler) *n.* one that sells goods at retail, or by small quantities or parcels.

retailé (re-tā-'lyā) *a.* [*F.*] divided twice, as an escutcheon [*Her.*].

retailment (re-tāl-'ment) *n.* the act of retailing.

retain (re-tān) *v.t.* [*L. re, again, back, and tenere, to hold, keep*] to continue to hold; to keep in possession; to keep in pay; to hire or engage; to keep back; to withhold; to keep from departure.

Retain-wall, retaining-wall, a wall erected to maintain and support a body of earth.

retainable (re-tā-'nā-'bl) *a.* capable of being retained.

retainer (re-tā-'ner) *n.* one that retains; one that is retained or kept in service; an attendant; an adherent; a dependant; a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counsellor—**retaining fee.**

retake (rē-tāk) *v.t.* to take or receive again; to recapture.

retaker (rē-tā-'ker) *n.* one that retakes.

retaliate (re-tal-i-'tāt) *v.t.* [*L. retaliare, fr. re, again, back, and talio, talion, retaliation, fr. talis, like*] to return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received, esp. to return evil for evil;—*v.i.* to return like for like.

retaliation (re-tal-i-'ā-'shun) *n.* act of returning like for like; requital; repayment; retribution; punishment.

retaliative, retaliatory (re-tal-'i-'ā-'tiv, -tu-ri) *a.* tending to retaliation; returning like for like; requiting.

retard (re-tārd) *v.t.* [*F. fr. L. re, again, back, and tardus, slow*] to continue to hinder; to prevent from progress; to delay; to put off; to render more late; to obstruct; to procrastinate; to defer.

retardation (rē-tār-dā-'shun) *n.* act of retarding or delaying; hindrance; act of diminishing the velocity of a moving body, or of checking motion; also, the force that diminishes velocity, or stops motion. Also **retardment.**

retardative (re-tār-dā-'tiv) *a.* having power or tendency to retard; delaying.

retarder (re-tār-'der) *n.* one that retards or delays.

retch (rech) *v.i.* [*A.S.*] to make an effort to vomit.

rete (rē-tē) *n.* [*L., net*] a net-work, as of vessels or nerves.

retell (rē-tel) *v.t.* to tell again.

retent (re-tent) *n.* that which is retained.

retention (re-ten-'shun) *n.* [*L.*] act of retaining or keeping; state of being retained or confined; custody; power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.

retentive (re-ten-'tiv) *a.* having the power or disposition to retain; gripping; close; reticent; having the faculty of retaining.

retentively (re-ten-'tiv-li) *adv.* in a retentive manner.

retentiveness (re-ten-'tiv-nes) *n.* quality of being retentive; power of retaining.

retepore (rē-te-pōr) *n.* [*L. rete, net, and porus, pore*] a kind of coral.

retexture (rē-tek-'tūr) *n.* the act of weaving again.

retiary (rē-ti-a-ri, rē-'shi-a-ri) *a.* [*L. rete, a net*] net-like; spinning a net to catch prey; armed with a net;—*n.* an insect that spins webs in which to catch its prey; a gladiator that fought with a net.

reticence (ret-i-sens) *n.* state of being reticent, or observing continued silence.

reticent (ret-i-sent) *a.* [*L. reticens, fr. re, again, and tacere, to be silent*] inclined to keep silent; reserved; taciturn.

reticle (ret-i-kl) *n.* [*L. rete, net*] a small net or bag.

reticular (ret-i-kl-er) *a.* having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices.

reticularly (ret-i-kl-er-li) *adv.* in a reticular manner.

reticulated (re-tik-ū-lā-ted) *a.* resembling net-work; netted; having distinct veins, fibres, or lines crossing like net-work, as a leaf; also reticulate. Reticulated work, work in which square stones are laid lozenge-wise, or point to point, producing thereby a surface like the meshes of a net [Arch.].

reticulately (ret-i-kl-ū-lā-ti) *adv.* in a reticulate manner.

reticulation (ret-i-kl-ū-lā-shun) *n.* state of being reticulated or net-like; net-work.

reticule (ret-i-klil) *n.* [*L. dim. of rete, a net*] a little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag; an attachment to a telescope having a net-work of lines for measuring small celestial distances.

reticulum (ret-i-kl-ū-lum) *n.* [*L.*] the second stomach of ruminants.

retiercé (re-tyār-sā) *a.* [*F.*] divided horizontally into three equal bands, each similarly divided and similarly tintured.

retiferous (re-tif-e-rus) *a.* [*L. rete, net, and ferre, bear*] having a rete; retiform.

retiform (rē-ti-form) *a.* [*L. rete, a net, and forma, form*] having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.

retina (ret-i-nā) *n.* [*L. rete, a net*] the semi-transparent, internal nervous tissue of the eye which receives the impressions resulting in vision.

retinal (ret-i-nal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the retina.

retinalite (re-tin'-a-lit) *n.* [*G. rhētine, resin, and lithos, stone*] a variety of serpentine.

retinite (ret-i-nit) *n.* pitchstone.

retinitis (ret-i-nī-tis) *n.* inflammation of the retina.

retinoid (ret-i-noid) *a.* [*G. rhētine, resin*] like resin.

retinol (ret-i-nol) *n.* a liquid compound obtained by distilling resin.

retinoscopy (ret-i-nos-kō-pi) *n.* [*E. retina and G. skopein, view*] the examination of the eye by the ophthalmoscope.

retinue (ret-i-nū) *n.* [*O.F. fr. retinir, to retain, engage hire*] a body of retainers; a train of attendants on a king or illustrious personage; a suite.

retirade (ret-i-rād) *n.* [*F.*] a central retrenchment to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence [Fort.].

retiral (ret-i-ral) *n.* the act of retiring and withdrawing.

retire (re-tir) *v.t.* [*F. re, again, back, and tirer, to draw*] to pay up and withdraw from circulation; to cause to retire; to designate as no longer qualified for active service; — *v.i.* to draw back or away; to retreat from action or danger; to withdraw from a public station; to fall back; — *n.* the act of retiring.

retired (re-tīr') *a.* secluded; private; secret. Retired list, list of officers that have withdrawn or been removed from active service.

retiredly (re-tī-red-li) *adv.* in solitude or privacy.

retiredness (re-tī-red-nes) *n.* a state of retirement; solitude.

retirement (re-tī-ment) *n.* act of retiring or withdrawing from company, or from public notice or station; state of being retired or withdrawn; the place to which anyone retires; private abode; retreat; seclusion; privacy.

retirer (re-tī-rer) *n.* one that retires.

retiring (re-tī-ring) *a.* not forward or obtrusive; reserved; modest; assigned or suitable to one that retires from office or station, as a pension or allowance.

retort (re-tort) *v.t.* [*L. re, again, back, and torquere, to turn, twist*] to bend or curve back; to throw back; to reverbate; to return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; — *v.i.* to return an argument or charge; to make a smart or severe reply; — *n.* the return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; a quick and witty response; a vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat (made of different forms and materials for different uses).

Retort-holder, a device for holding a retort in position. **Retort-house**, that part of gas-works in which the retorts are situated.



Retort.

retorter (re-tor-ter) *n.* one that retorts.

retortion (re-tor-shun) *n.* act of retorting or throwing back. Also **retorsion**.

retoss (rē-tos) *v.t.* to toss back again.

retouch (rē-tuch) *v.t.* to improve by new touches; — *n.* additional touch or effort to improve or elaborate, as an artistic or literary production; [*Paint.*] handling of the brush to renew or intensify colour, etc.

retoucher (rē-tuch-er) *n.* one that retouches; [*Phot.*] one that corrects defects in negatives and in prints.

retouching (rē-tuch-ing) *n.* the act and process of correcting defects in negatives and prints [*Phot.*].

retrace (rē-trās) *v.t.* to trace back, as a line; to draw or sketch over a former tracing; to renew the outline of a drawing; to carry or conduct back in the same path or course; to reverse.

retraceable (re-trā-sa-ble) *a.* capable of being retraced.

retract (re-trakt) *v.t.* [*L. re, back, and trahere, to draw*] to draw back, as claws; to take back; to resume, as a gift; to withdraw, as a statement, opinion, or concession; to unsay; to recant; to abjure; — *v.i.* to take back what has been said; to revoke; to unsay.

retractability (re-trak-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* the property of being retractable. Also **retractibility**.

retractable (re-trakt-ā-ble) *a.* capable of being retracted. Also **retractible**.

retractate (re-trakt-āt) *v.t.* to recant; to disavow; to abjure.

retraction (rē-trak-tā-shun) *n.* recalling of a statement, opinion, or concession.

retractile (re-trakt-īl) *a.* capable of being drawn back.

retractility (rē-trak-til-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being retractile.

retraction (re-trak-shun) *n.* act of drawing back; act of withdrawing something advanced or done; recantation; disavowal; act of withdrawing, as a claim; [*Surg.*] a drawing up or shortening of a part.

retractive (re-traktiv) *a.* able or ready to retract; retractile.

retractively (re-traktiv-li) *adv.* in a retractive manner.

retractor (re-trakt-ur) *n.* a muscle that draws back, or retracts, the part on which it acts; a surgical instrument employed in amputation to hold back the soft parts; a device for withdrawing cartridge shells from breech-loading fire-arms.

retrahens (rē-trā-hens) *n.* a muscle that retracts an organ.

retrait (rē-trāt) *n.* [*L. re and trahere, draw*] a drawing; a portrait.

retral (rē-tral) *a.* [*L. retro, back*] posterior; hinder.

retranché (re-trāng-shā) [*F.*] divided diagonally twice into three parts [Her.].

retransfer (rē-trans-fer) *v.t.* to transfer a second time; — (*rē-trans-fer*) *n.* a second transfer.

retransform (rē-trans-form) *v.t.* to transform a second time; to change back to a previous state.

retransformation (rē-trans-for-mā-shun) *n.* a second or repeated transformation; change back again, as to a former state.

* Reticle. Hairline across bridge of nose.
Substantive.

retranslate (rē-trans-lāt') *v.t.* to translate back or anew.

retranslation (rē-trans-lā-shun) *n.* the act or process of retranslating; what is retranslated.

retransmission (rē-trans-mish'un) *n.* the act of retransmitting; a repeated transmission.

retransmit (rē-trans-mit') *v.t.* to transmit back or again.

retraverse (rē-trav'ers) *v.t.* to traverse again.

retraxit (re-trak'sit) *n.* [L.] the withdrawing of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action [Law].

retread (rē-tred') *v.t.* to tread again; to walk over, as the same spots or scenes.

retreat (rē-trēt') *n.* [L. *retrahere*, to withdraw] act of retiring or withdrawing one's self; the place to which anyone retires; place of seclusion or privacy; place of safety or security; the retiring of an army, or body of men, from the face of an enemy; the withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; retirement; solitude; asylum; shelter; refuge; —*v.i.* to move back from any position or place; to withdraw; to take shelter; to betake one's self to a place of security; to retire from an enemy, or from any advanced position.

retreater (re-trē-ter) *n.* one that retreats.

retree (re-trē') *n.* [F. fr. L. *retrahere*] among stationers, paper slightly imperfect.

retrench (re-trensh') *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and O.F. *trencher*, to cut] to cut off; to pare away; to lessen; to abridge; to curtail; —*v.i.* to live at less expense.

retrenchment (re-trensh'ment) *n.* act of lopping off what is superfluous; act of lessening or abridging; diminution or curtailment of expenditure; saving; [Fort.] a work constructed within another to prolong the defence of the latter.

retrial (rē-trī'al) *n.* a repeated trial.

retributory (re-trib-ū-ta-ri) *a.* retributive.

retribute (rē-trib-ūt) *v.t.* to pay back; to make compensation or reward in return.

retribution (ret-ri-bū-shun) *n.* [L. *re* and *tribuere*, give] act of retributing; return; repayment; compensation; reward; return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action; *specifically*, reward and punishment as distributed at the general judgment.

retributive (re-trib-ū-tiv) *a.* tending to retribute; punitive; rewarding for good deeds, and punishing for evil; repaying or requiting according to desert. Also retributory.

retributor, retributer (re-trib-ū-tur-ter) *n.* one that makes retribution.

retrievable (re-trē-va-bl) *a.* capable of being retrieved.

retrievably (re-trē-va-bli) *adv.* in a retrievable manner.

retrieval (re-trē-va) *n.* the act of retrieving.

retrieve (re-trēv') *v.t.* [O.F. *retrover*, to find again] to gain back; to reclaim; to restore from loss or injury; to remedy the evil consequences of.

retrievement (re-trēv'ment) *n.* act of retrieving; retrieval.

retriever (re-trē-veg) *n.* one that retrieves; a dog trained to find and bring in birds that are shot.

retriment (ret-ri-ment) *n.* [L.] dregs.

retroact (rē-trō-akt') *v.i.* [L. *retro*, back, and E. *act*] to act backward, in return, or in opposition.

retroaction (rē-trō-ak'shun) *n.* action contrary to the preceding action; retrospective reference.

retroactive (rē-trō-ak'tiv) *a.* fitted or designed to retroact; affecting what is past; retrospective.

retroactively (rē-trō-ak'tiv-li) *adv.* in a retroactive manner.

retrocede (rē-trō-sēd') *v.t.* to cede or grant back; —*v.i.* [L. *retro*, back, and *cedere*, to go] to go back; to retreat; to give place.

retrocession (rē-trō-sesh'un) *n.* act of retreating; state of being retroceded or granted back.

retrocessional (rē-trō-sesh'un-al) *a.* pertaining to, or involving, retrocession.

retrochoir (rē-trō-kwīr) *n.* any part of a church behind the altar.

retrodate (rē-trō-dāt) *v.t.* to give to a book a date earlier than the actual date of publication.

retroduct (rē-trō-duk't) *v.t.* [L.] to lead or bring back.

retroduction (rē-trō-duk'shun) *n.* the act of retroducting.

retroflex (rē-trō-fleks) *a.* [L. *retroflexere*, pp. *retroflexus*, to bend back] suddenly bent backward.

retrofract, retrofracted (rē-trō-frakt, -frak-ted) *a.* bent back so as to appear broken [Bot.].

retrogradation (rē-trō-grā-dā'shun) *n.* act of moving backward; the apparent motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs, that is, from east to west; a going backward; decline in excellence.

retrograde (rē-trō-, rē-trō-grād) *v.i.* [L. *retrogradi*, fr. *retro*, back, and *gradi*, to step, go] to go or move backward; —*a.* tending to a backward or contrary direction; declining from a better to a worse state; apparently moving backward, as a planet.

retrogression (rē-trō-gresh'un) *n.* [L. *retrogressus*, fr. *retrogradi*] the act of going backward; retrogradation.

retrogressive (rē-trō-gres'iv) *a.* going or moving backward.

retrogressively (rē-trō-gres'iv-li) *adv.* in a retrogressive manner.

retromingent (rē-trō-min'jent) *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *mingere*, to urinate] urinating backwards; —*n.* a retromingent animal.

retropulsive (rē-trō-pul'siv) *a.* driving back; repelling.

retrose (re-trōrs') *a.* [L. *retroorsus*] turned backwards; bent in a backward direction.

retrosely (re-trōrs'li) *adv.* in a backward direction.

retrospect (ret-rō-, rē-trō-spekt) *v.i.* [L. *retro*, back, and *specere*, pp. *spectus*, to look] to look back; to affect what is past; —*n.* view or contemplation of something past; review; survey; re-examination.

retrospection (ret-rō-, rē-trō-spek'shun) *n.* act or faculty of looking back on things past.

retrospective (ret-rō-, rē-trō-spek'tiv) *a.* tending or fitted to look back; looking back; having reference to what is past.

retrospectively (ret-rō-, rē-trō-spek'tiv-li) *adv.* by way of retrospect.

retroussage (re-trō-sāzh) *n.* [F.] the removal of ink from certain parts of the plates, so as to give a soft effect in etchings.

retroussé (re-trō-sā) *a.* [F.] turned up, as the end of a nose; pug.

retrovaccinate (rē-trō-vak'si-nāt) *v.t.* to vaccinate a cow with human virus; to vaccinate with lymph from an animal so vaccinated.

retrovaccination (rē-trō-vak-si-nā'shun) *n.* the act of retrovaccinating.

retrovare (rē-trō-vēn) *a.* inclined backward.

retroversion (rē-trō-ver'shun) *n.* a turning or falling backward.

retrovert (rē-trō-vert) *v.t.* [L. *retro*, back, and *vertere*, to turn] to turn back; —*n.* one that goes back to his original belief.

retrovision (rē-trō-vizh'un) *n.* the power of mentally picturing past events.

retrude (re-trōd') *v.t.* [L. *re*, back, and *trudere*, thrust] to thrust back.

retting (ret-ing) *n.* the act or process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, etc.

rettory, rettery (ret-u-ri, -e-ri) *n.* a place where the operation of retting flax is carried on.

retund (re-tund) *v.t.* [L. *retundere*] to blunt or dull.

return (re-turn) *v.t.* [F. *re*, back, and *tourner*, to turn] to bring, carry, or send back; to repay; to requite or recompense; to give back in reply; to report officially; to render back to a tribunal or to an office; to transmit; to convey; — *v.i.* to go or come again to the same place or condition; to come again, as a visitor; to appear or begin again after a period or periodical revolution; to revert; to retort; to recriminate; to answer; to reply; — *n.* act of coming back to the same place or condition; act of returning or sending back to the same place or condition; that which is returned, as a payment; a remittance; an answer; a formal account or report; the profit on labour, on an investment, and the like; restitution; restoration; retribution; requital; relapse; revolution; periodical renewal. **Return-match**, a second match played by the same opponents. **Return-ticket**, a ticket issued at a reduced rate, for a journey to a place and back again within a stated time.

returnability (re-tur-na-bil-i-ti) *n.* the character of being returnable.

returnable (re-tur-na-bl) *a.* capable of being returned or restored; legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered.

returner (re-tur-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, returns.

returning-officer (re-tur-ning-of-i-ser) *n.* the officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, etc.; the presiding officer at an election.

returnless (re-tur-n-less) *a.* admitting no return.

retuse (re-tüs) *a.* [L. *retundere*, *pp.* *retusus*, to blunt] terminating in a round end, the centre of which is somewhat indented.

reunification (re-ü-ni-fi-kä-shun) *n.* the act of reunifying, or the state of being reunified.

reunify (re-ü-ni-fi) *v.t.* to bring back to a state of union.

reunion (re-ün-yun) *n.* a second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; an assembling or assembly of familiar friends.

reunite (re-ü-nit) *v.t.* to unite again; to join after separation or variance; — *v.i.* to be united again; to join and cohere again.

reunitedly (re-ü-nit-ed-li) *adv.* in a reunited manner.

reunion (re-ü-ni-shun) *n.* reunion.

reunitive (re-ü-ni-tiv) *a.* causing reunion; characterized by reunion.

reurge (re-urj) *v.t.* to urge again.

reus (rê-us) *n.* [L.] a defendant [Law].

reuse (rê-üz) *v.t.* to use again; — (rê-üs) *n.* repeated use.

reutilize (re-ü-ti-liz) *v.t.* to utilize again.

revaccinate (re-vak-si-nät) *v.t.* to vaccinate again.

revaccination (re-vak-si-nä-shun) *n.* a fresh vaccination.

revalenta (rev-a-len-tä) *n.* [L. *ervum*, a kind of pulse, and *E. lens*] a preparation of lentil-meal.

revaluation (re-val-ü-ä-shun) *n.* a second valuation.

revalue (re-val-ü) *v.t.* to value again.

reveal (re-vél) *v.t.* [L. fr. *re*, again, back, and *velare*, to veil, fr. *velum*, a veil] to make known something unknown, undiscovered, or concealed (used *esp.* of what could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural instruction); to disclose; to divulge; to unveil; to discover; to impart; to show; — *n.* the vertical side of an aperture, doorway, or window.



Retuse leaf.

revealable (re-vé-la-bl) *a.* capable of being revealed.

revealer (re-vé-ler) *n.* one that discloses or makes known; one that, or that which, brings to view or discovers.

revelment (re-vél-ment) *n.* act of revealing; disclosure.

reveille (re-väl-yä, re-vä-yä) *n.* [O. F. *re*, again, and *esveiller*, to awake] the beat of drum, about break of day, to rouse soldiers.

revel (rev-el) *v.i.* [O. F. fr. L. *rebellare*, to rebel] to feast in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse; — *n.* a riotous feast; a carousal. **Revel-rout**, tumultuous festivity; a rabble; a mob.

revelation (rev-e-lä-shun) *n.* act of disclosing to others what was before unknown, *esp.* the communication by God himself of divine truth, directly to prophets, apostles, etc., and mediately through them to mankind; any manifestation of God, or of divine truth; inspired prophecy, doctrine, type, etc.; the truth of God; Christ in his person, character, teaching, works, and death; the Old and New Testaments; the Apocalypse, or prophecies of St. John.

revelational (rev-e-lä-shun-äl) *a.* pertaining to, or involving, revelation.

revellent (re-vel-ent) *a.* [L. *revellere*, pluck away] causing revulsion.

reveller (rev-el-er) *n.* one that revels.

revelling (rev-el-ing) *n.* feasting with noisy merriment; carousal.

revelry (rev-el-ri) *n.* act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity. Also **revelment**.

revenant (rev-e-nant) *n.* [F.] one that returns from a long absence; a ghost.

revenge (re-venj) *v.t.* [O. F. fr. L. *re* and *vincicare*, to vindicate] to inflict punishment in vindication of; to exact satisfaction for; to inflict pain, loss, hurt, or other evil, in return for wrong, injury, or injustice; to take the law in one's own hand, and wreak one's wrongs on the offender in a spiteful or malignant spirit; — *n.* act of revenging; spiteful or malicious infliction of pain, injury, etc., in return for an offence, injustice, etc.; passion for vengeance. **To give one his revenge**, in card-playing, to play a return-match with a defeated opponent.

revengeful (re-venj-ful) *a.* full of revenge; wreaking revenge; resentful.

revengefully (re-venj-fool-i) *adv.* by way of revenge; vindictively.

revengefulness (re-venj-fool-nes) *n.* state of being revengeful.

revengeless (re-venj-less) *a.* unavenged.

revengement (re-venj-ment) *n.* revenge.

revenger (re-venj-er) *n.* one that revenges.

revengingly (re-venj-ing-li) *adv.* revengefully; vindictively.

revenue (rev-e-nü) *n.* [O. F. fr. L. *re*, back, and *venire*, to come] that which returns or comes back from an investment; income; annual profits from lands, etc., *esp.* the annual income of a state derived from taxes, custom, and excise duties, etc., and appropriated to the payment of national expenses; return; reward. **Revenue-cutter**, a government vessel of small tonnage, swift, and well-manned, cruising on the coasts to prevent smuggling. **Revenue-officer**, an officer or clerk in the customs or excise. **Inland revenue**, public money derived from income-tax, excise, etc.

reverable (re-vér-la-bl) *a.* capable of being revered.

reverberant (re-ver-ber-ant) *a.* reverberating; resounding.

reverberate (re-ver-ber-ät) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *verberare*, to lash, whip] to return or send back, as sound; to echo; to reflect, as light or heat; to repel from side to side; — *v.i.* to resound; to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo.

reverberation (re-ver-ber-ä-shun) *n.* act of reflecting light and heat, or re-echoing sound; the circulation of flame in a specially constructed furnace to produce intense heat.

reverberative (re-ver-ber-ä-tiv) *a.* tending to reverberate; reverberant.

begin

reverberator (re-ver-ber-ā-tur) *n.* that which reverberates or reflects.

reverberatory (re-ver-ber-a-tu-ri) *a.* producing reverberation; returning or driving back; —*n.* a kind of furnace in which a crucible, or any substance, is exposed to the action of intense heat without contact with the fuel.

revere (re-vēr) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *vereri*, to fear] to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to adore.

reverence (rev-er-ens) *n.* veneration; fear mingled with respect and esteem; an act or token of respect; bow; courtesy; a person entitled to be revered; a title applied to priests or ministers; —*v.t.* to regard with reverence. *Save, or saving, your reverence, with all due respect to you. To do reverence, to show respect; to treat with reverence.*

reverencer (rev-er-en-ser) *n.* one that reverences.

reverend (rev-er-ent) *a.* worthy of reverence; —*n.* a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics.

reverent (rev-er-ent) *a.* [L.] expressing reverence, veneration, or submission; disposed to revere; submissive; humble.

reverential (rev-er-en-shal) *a.* proceeding from, or expressing, reverence.

reverentially (rev-er-en-shal-i) *adv.* in a reverential manner; with respectful regard or veneration; solemnly; with awe.

reverently (rev-er-ent-li) *adv.* in a reverent manner.

reverter (re-vē-ter) *n.* one that reverts.

reverie, reverry (rev-er-i) *n.* [F. fr. *réver*, dream; loose musing; unconscious meditation; state in which the mind abandons itself, without active control over the subjects or processes of thought, to the suggestions of fancy and associations of imagination, memory, etc.; a romantic vision; vain dream; chimera.

revers (rē-vār, -vēr) *n.* that part of a garment which is turned back.

reversability (re-ver-sa-bil-i-ti) *n.* reversibility.

reversible (re-ver-sa-bl) *a.* reversible.

reversal (re-ver-sal) *n.* a change or overthrowing.

reverse (re-vers) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn] to turn back; to turn end for end, or upside down; to overthrow; to subvert; to turn to the other or opposite side; to put each in the place of the other; [Law] to make void; to undo or annul for error; —*v.i.* to change position or motion to the opposite; —*n.* that which appears, or is presented, when anything is reverted or turned back; that which is directly opposite or contrary to something else; complete change, esp. a change from better to worse; misfortune; defeat; the back side, as of a medal or coin; —*a.* turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction.

reversed (re-verst) *a.* turned side for side, or end for end; [Law] annulled; repealed; [Bot.] having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower; [Conch.] having the turns of the spiral made to the left, or reverse of the common corkscrew.

reverseless (re-vers-les) *a.* not to be reversed.

reversely (re-vers-li) *adv.* in a reverse manner; on the other hand.

reverser (re-ver-ser) *n.* one that, or that which, reverses.

reversi (re-ver-si) *n.* a game played by two persons on a draught-board with sixty-two counters.

reversibility (re-ver-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* the property of being reversible.

reversible (re-vers-i-bl) *a.* capable of being reversed.

reversibly (re-ver-si-bli) *adv.* in a reversible manner.

reversion (re-ver-shun) *n.* [L.] the act of returning or reverting; [Bio.] the return of an animal or plant towards some ancestral type; [Law] the return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after the grant is determined; the estate that remains to the

grantor where he grants away an estate smaller than that which he has himself; a right or hope of future possession or enjoyment; a deferred annuity.

reversionary (re-ver-shun-ar-i) *a.* pertaining to, or involving, a reversion.

revert (re-vert) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn] to turn back or to the contrary; to reverse; to drive or send back; to reverberate; —*v.i.* to return; to fall back; to go back to an earlier type; to return to the proprietor after the determination of a particular estate granted by him.

reverter (re-ver-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, reverts.

reversible (re-ver-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being reverted.

revertive (re-ver-tiv) *a.* turning back; reversing.

revertively (re-ver-tiv-li) *adv.* by way of reversion.

revest (rē-vest) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, again, and *vestire*, to clothe] to vest again with possession or office; to reinvest; to lay out; to invest; —*v.i.* to take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner.

revestiary (re-ves-ti-a-ri) *n.* [F.] a place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited; a vestry.

revetment (re-vet-ment) *n.* a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet [Fort.]; a retaining-wall; [Arch.] an ornamental facing of stone, metal, or wood.

revictual (rē-vit-ūl) *v.t.* to furnish again with provisions.

revie (rē-vī) *v.t.* and *i.* in card-playing, to back one's own card by a higher stake than the opponent vies or backs his.

review (re-vū) *n.* [F. fr. L. *re*, again, and E. *view*] a second view; a retrospective survey; revision; re-examination with a view to amendment or improvement; a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; criticism; critique; an examination or inspection of troops under arms; a periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications, and critical essays on literary, scientific, political, or other topics; —*v.t.* to look back on; to see again; to re-examine; to reconsider; to consider critically; to revise; to survey; to inspect; to make a formal or official examination of, as troops, etc.

reviewable (re-vū-a-bl) *a.* capable of being reviewed; subject to review.

reviewal (re-vū-āl) *n.* act of reviewing; revision; critique.

reviewer (re-vū-er) *n.* one that reviews; one that critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merits.

revigorate (rē-vig-ur-āt) *v.t.* to give new vigour to; —*a.* reinvigorated.

revile (re-vil) *v.t.* to assail with opprobrious language; to vilify; to upbraid; to calumniate.

revilement (re-vil-ment) *n.* the act of reviling; abuse.

reviler (re-vī-ler) *n.* one that reviles another.

reviling (re-vī-ling) *n.* the act of treating another with abusive or reproachful language.

revilingly (re-vī-ling-li) *adv.* with reproachful or contemptuous language.

revindicate (rē-vin-di-kāt) *v.t.* to vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back.

revindication (rē-vin-di-kā-shun) *n.* the act of revindicating.

revisal (re-vī-zal) *n.* act of revising or re-examining for correction and improvement; revision.

revise (re-vīz) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *videre*, pp. *visus*, to see] to look at again; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction; to review, alter, and amend; —*n.* a second proof-sheet; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

reviser (re-vī-zer) *n.* one that revises or re-examines for correction.

revision (re-vīz-un) *n.* act of revising; re-examination for correction; revisal.

revisional, revisionary (re-vīz-un-āl, -ā-ri) *a.* pertaining to revision; reviewing, altering, and amending; pertaining to, or of the nature of, revision.

revisionist (re-vizh-'un-ist) *n.* one that favours revision.

revisit (rē-viz-'it) *v.t.* to visit again; —*n.* a second or repeated visit.

revisitant (rē-viz-'i-tant) *a.* revisiting.

revisitation (rē-viz-'i-tā-'shun) *n.* the act of revisiting.

revisory (re-vī-'zu-ri) *a.* having power to revise; revising.

revitalize (rē-vī-'tā-'iz) *v.t.* [L.] to restore vitality to.

revivability (re-vī-'vā-'bi-li-ti) *n.* the quality of being revivable.

revivable (re-vī-'vā-'bl) *a.* capable of being revived.

revivably (re-vī-'vā-'bli) *adv.* so as to admit of revival.

revival (re-vī-'vā-'l) *n.* act of reviving; restoration to life, or recovery from apparent death; return from a state of languor or depression; renewed activity, attention, etc.; renewed interest in religion after indifference and decline; renewed cultivation or flourishing state of, as of arts, letters, etc.; renewed prevalence of, as a practice or fashion; restoration of force, validity, and effect to, as a law.

revivalism (re-vī-'vā-'l-izm) *n.* the form of religious activity which manifests itself in revivals.

revivalist (re-vī-'vā-'l-ist) *n.* an advocate of religious revivals.

revive (re-vī-'v) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, again, and *vivere*, to live] to bring again to life; to reanimate; to recover from a state of neglect or depression; to renew in the mind or memory; to awaken, as recollection; to rouse; to quicken; to bring again into action; to renew; to bring again into notice; [Chem.] to reduce to its natural state, as a metallic or other substance existing in combination; —*v.t.* to return to life; to become reanimated or reinvigorated; to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression.

reviver (re-vī-'ver) *n.* one that brings again into notice, or redeems from neglect, depression, etc.; that which restores or reinvigorates.

revivification (rē-vī-'vī-'fi-kā-'shun) *n.* renewal of life; restoration of life; [Chem.] reduction of a metallic substance from a state of combination to its metallic state.

revivify (rē-'viv-'i-'fi) *v.t.* to reanimate; to recall to life; to reinvigorate.

reviviscence (rē-vī-'vis-'ens) *n.* reanimation; awakening from a torpid state.

reviviscent (rē-vī-'vis-'ent) *a.* reviving.

revocability, revocableness (rev-'u-'kā-'bi-li-ti, rev-'u-'kā-'bi-'nes) *n.* the quality of being revocable.

revocable (rev-'u-'kā-'bi) *a.* capable of being recalled or revoked.

revocably (rev-'u-'kā-'bli) *adv.* so that it may be recalled or repealed; not absolutely.

revocation (rev-'u-'kā-'shun) *n.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *vocare*, to call] act of calling back; state of being recalled; repeal; reversal.

revocatory (re-'vō-'kā-'tu-'ri, rev-'u-'kā-'tu-'ri) *a.* [F. *revocatoire*, fr. L.] tending to revoke; revoking; recalling.

revoke (re-'vōk) *v.t.* [O.F. *revocquer*, fr. L. *revocare*, to recall] to annul by recalling or taking back; to reverse; to repeal; to rescind; to abrogate; —*v.t.* in card-playing, to fail to follow suit; to renounce; —*n.* act of renouncing, or neglecting to follow suit.

revokement (re-'vōk-'ment) *n.* the act of revoking.

revoker (re-'vōk-'er) *n.* one that revokes.

revolt (re-'vōlt) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *re*, back, and *volvere*, to turn] to put to flight; to overturn; to cause to revolt; to do violence to; to shock; —*v.i.* to turn away; to renounce allegiance or subjection; to rise in rebellion against the government; to be grossly offended or shocked; —*n.* act of revolting; desertion; dereliction; departure from duty, esp. a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; sedition; rebellion; mutiny.

revolter (re-'vōlt-'er) *n.* one that revolts.

revolting (re-'vōlt-'ing) *ppr.* shocking; causing abhorrence or disgust.

revoltingly (re-'vōlt-'ing-'li) *adv.* in a revolting manner.

revolute (rev-'u-'lūt) *a.* [L.] rolled backward or downward [Bot. and Zool.].

revolution (rev-'u-'lū-'shun) *n.* [L.] act of revolving or turning round on an axis; rotation; circular motion of a body round a fixed point or centre, bringing every part of the surface or periphery back to its first place or position; any great or vital change of ideas, sentiments, etc.; a total or radical change in the government and constitution of a country, usually implying suddenness, violence, or force, as contrasted with reform; [Astr.] the motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit until it returns to the same point again; space measured by the motion of a revolving body in its orbit; also, time or period in which it returns to the same point or place; continued course or time marked by the regular return of seasons, years, etc. **The Revolution**, the expulsion of James II. from the British throne in 1689.

revolutionary (rev-'u-'lū-'shun-'ar-i) *a.* tending or pertaining to a revolution in government.

revolutionist (rev-'u-'lū-'shun-'ist) *n.* one engaged in effecting a change of government; a favourer of revolutions.

revolutionize (rev-'u-'lū-'shun-'iz) *v.t.* to change completely, as by a revolution.

revolve (re-'vōlv) *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *volvere*, to turn] to cause to turn, as upon an axis; to rotate—hence, to turn over and over; to reflect repeatedly upon; —*v.i.* to turn or roll round on an axis; to move round a centre; to fall back; to return.

revolvency (re-'vōlv-'en-'si) *n.* [L.] the act or condition of revolving.

revolver (re-'vōlv-'er) *n.* one that, or that which, revolves; *speci-*
fically, a fire-arm with several loading chambers or barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis and be discharged in succession by the same lock.

revolving (re-'vōlv-'ing) *ppr.* turning round. **Revolving-light**, a lamp, as in a lighthouse or light-ship, made to revolve so as to show the light at regular intervals.

revulsion (re-'vul-'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *revellere*, *pp.* *revulsus*, to pluck or pull away] act of holding or drawing back; act of drawing humours from a remote part of the body; state of feeling aversion to; marked repugnance or hostility.

revulsive (re-'vul-'siv) *a.* tending to revulsion; —*n.* that which has the power of diverting disease from one part of the body to another.

rewaken (rē-'wā-'kn) *v.t.* and *i.* to waken again.

reward (re-'wārd) *v.t.* [O.F.] to requite; to give in return, whether good or evil (commonly in a good sense)—hence, to repay; to recompense; to compensate; —*n.* that which is given in return for good or evil received, esp. that which comes in return for some good; a token of regard; a gift; recompense; remuneration; a bribe; a sum offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for finding or recovery of property lost; requital; punishment.

rewardable (re-'wawrd-'dā-'bl) *a.* capable or worthy of being rewarded.

rewardableness (re-'wawrd-'dā-'bl-'nes) *n.* the quality of being rewardable.

rewardably (re-'wawrd-'dā-'bli) *adv.* in a rewardable manner.

rewarder (re-'wawrd-'der) *n.* one that rewards or recompenses.

rewardless (re-'wawrd-'les) *a.* having no reward.

reword (rē-'wurd) *v.t.* to put into words anew or again.

rewrite (rē-'rit) *v.t.* to write over again.

rex (reks) *n.* [L.] a king.



Revolver.

reynard (rā'nard, ren'ard) *n.* [F.] See **renard**.

rhabarbarate (ra-bār'ba-rāt) *a.* [L.] impregnated with rhubarb.

rhabdoid (rab'doid) *n.* a small rod-like body found in certain vegetable cells.

rhabdoidal (rab-doi'dal) *a.* [*G. rhabdos*, rod, and *eidos*, form] rod-like.

rhabdology (rab-dol'ō-jī) *n.* See **rabdology**.

rhabdomancy (rab-du-man-si) *n.* See **rabdomancy**.

rhabdosphere (rab-du-sfēr) *n.* microscopic spherical body found in abyssal muds and believed to be an alga.

Rhadamanthine, Rhadaman-tine (rad-a-man'thin, tin) *a.* [L. *Rhadamanthus*, a fabled judge of the lower world] judicially strict; severe.

rhapsodical (rap-sod'i-ka) *a.* pertaining to rhapsody; unconnected.

rhapsodically (rap-sod'i-ka-i) *adv.* in a rhapsodical manner.

rhapsodist (rap-su-dist) *n.* one that recites or composes a rhapsody, *esp.* one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets; one that writes or speaks in a disconnected manner with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

rhapsodize (rap-su-diz) *v.t.* to sing or recite, as a rhapsody; *-v.i.* to recite rhapsodies.

rhapsody (rap-su-di) *n.* [*G. rhapsōidia*] a collection of verses, *esp.* one of the books of Homer learnt and sung or recited by the rhapsodists—hence, any number of pieces or passages gathered together without natural connection or coherence; a wild, rambling composition or discourse.

rhein-berry (rin'ber-i) *n.* [Ger.] buckthorn.

Rhenish (ren'ish) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the river Rhine; *-n.* Rhine wine.

rheometer (re-om'e-ter) *n.* [*G. rhein*, to flow, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the strength of the electric current.

rheometry (re-om'e-trī) *n.* the measurement of electric currents.

rheomotor (re-u-mō-tur) *n.* the apparatus by which an electric current is originated.

rheophore (re-u-fōr) *n.* [*G. rhein*, to flow, and *pherein*, to bear] the conductor joining the poles of a voltaic cell.

rheoscope (re-u-skōp) *n.* [*G. skopein*, see] an instrument by which the existence or strength of an electric current may be ascertained.

rheostat (re-u-stat) *n.* [*G. rhein*, to flow, and *statos*, standing] an instrument for regulating the electric current.

rheotome (re-u-tōm) *n.* [*G. rhein*, to flow, and *tomos*, cutting] a device by which an electric current may be periodically interrupted.

rhetrope (re-u-trōp) *n.* [*G. rhein*, to flow, and *tropos*, turning] an instrument for changing the direction of an electric current.

rhesus (rē-sus) *n.* [L.] an Indian monkey, considered sacred.

rhetoric (ret-u-rik) *n.* [*G. rhētōr*, an orator] science of oratory; art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion or attraction: that which allures or charms—hence, art of presenting arguments, or stating facts, in an attractive manner; persuasive reasoning; seductive eloquence; art of employing figures, images, or other ornaments of style; art of appealing to the feelings, passions, etc.; in a bad sense, artificial or unreal eloquence: sophistry.

rhetorical (re-tor'i-ka) *a.* of, pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical.

rhetorically (re-tor'i-ka-i) *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.

rhetorician (ret-u-rish'an) *n.* one well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; a practised speaker; an orator; one that teaches the art of rhetoric; an artificial orator; a sophist.

rhetorize (ret-u-ri-z) *v.t.* to represent by an oratorical figure; *-v.i.* to play the orator.

rheum (róom) *n.* [*G. rhein*, to flow] an increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ;

a thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh; tears; saliva.

rheumatic (róo-mat'ik) *a.* [*G.*] pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature; suffering from rheumatism.

rheumatism (róo-ma-tizm) *n.* [*G.*] a painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, and attended by local stiffness and swellings.

rheumy (róo-mi) *a.* full of watery humour (said *esp.* of the eye); affected with rheum, or discharging it; consisting of rheum, or resembling it, as humour discharging.

rhinoceros (ri-nos'e-ros) *n.* [*G. rhis*, rhinos, the nose, and

keras, a horn] a pachydermatous mammal allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, etc., and characterized by having a very strong horn (sometimes two) on the nose. **Rhinoceros-bird**, a species of hornbill found in the East Indies, having a curved horn on the forehead joined to the upper mandible.



Rhinoceros.

rhinoplastic (ri-nu'plas-tik) *a.* [*G. rhis*, rhinos, the nose, and *plastikos*, fit for moulding] forming a nose.

rhinoplasty (ri-nu-plas-ti) *n.* the process of forming an artificial nose by bringing down flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

rhinoscope (ri-nu-skōp) *n.* [*G. rhis*, nose, and *skopein*, to view] an instrument for examining the nose.

rhinoscopic (ri-nu-skop'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, rhinoscopy or the rhinoscope.

rhinoscopy (ri-nos'ku-pi) *n.* [*G.*] inspection of the nose by means of the rhinoscope.

rhizomatose (ri-zō-ma-tōs) *a.* having creeping stems [Bot.].

rhizome (ri-zōm) *n.* [*G. rhizoma*] a root-like stem growing under the ground [Bot.].

rhizophagous (ri-zof-a-gus) *a.* [*G. rhiza*, root, and *phagein*, eat] root-eating.

rhizophorous (ri-zof-u-rus) *a.* [*G. pherein*, to bear] root-producing [Bot.].

rhodanic (rō-dan'ik) *a.* [*G. rhodon*, the rose] noting an acid that produces a red colour with salts of iron.

rhodium (rō-di-um) *n.* [*G. rhodon*, the rose] a metal of a white colour and metallic lustre, extremely hard and brittle (so called from the rose-red colour of its salts).

Rhododendron (rō-du-den'dron) *n.* [*G. rhodon*, the rose, and *dendron*, tree] a genus of shrubs or small trees having evergreen leaves, and beautiful rose-coloured or purple flowers.

rhodomontade *n.* See **rodomontade**.

rhomb, rhombus (rom, rom-bus) *n.* [*G.*] a parallelogram having its four sides equal, but with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse. **Rhomb-spar**, a variety of dolomite occurring in rhombohedral crystals.



Rhomb.

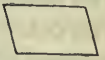
rhombic (rom'bik) *a.* having the figure of a rhomb.

rhombohedral (rom-bō-hē-dral) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a rhombohedron.

rhombohedron (rom-bō-hē-dron) *n.* [*G. rhombos*, rhomb, and *hedra*, base] a solid contained by six rhombic planes.

rhomboid, rhomboidal (rom'boid, rom-boi'dal) *n.* [*G.*

rhombos, rhomb, and *eidos*, shape] a parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different; *-a.* having the shape of a rhomboid; [*Anat.*] noting a muscle between the base of the shoulder-blade and the top of the spine; [*Bot.*] diamond-shaped, as a leaf.



Rhomboid.

rhonchus (rong-kus) *n.* [*G. rhonchos*, snoring] a rattling or wheezing sound, as of disordered respiration, heard in auscultation.

rhubarb (róó'-bárb) *n.* [F. fr. L. fr. G. *rheon bar-
baron*, rhubarb, or rheum fr. the barbarian
country] a plant of the genus *Rheum*, of several species.
The fleshy and acid stalks of the common species are
much used in cookery. The roots of several other species
furnish a valuable cathartic medicine.

rhubarby (róó'-bárb-i) *a.* like rhubarb.

rhumb (rum) *n.* [G. *rhombos*, whirling motion;
a rhombus] any given point of the com-
pass; a line making a given angle with the meridian;
a rhumb-line. **Rhumb-line**, the course of a vessel which
cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

rhyme, rime (rim) *n.* [F. *rime*] (spelt *rhyme*
through confusion with rhythm);
correspondence of sound in the terminating words or
syllables of verses; verses, usually two, in rhyme with
each other; a couplet; a triplet;—hence, a poem; poetry;
a word answering in sound to another word;—*v.t.* to put
into rhyme; to influence by rhyme;—*v.i.* to make verses;
to accord in sound. **Female rhymes**, words rhyming in
the two last syllables. **Male rhymes**, words rhyming
in the last syllable. **Neither rhyme nor reason**, neither
good sound nor good sense; without any redeeming
feature. **Without rhyme or reason**, headstrongly.

rhymeless (rim'-les) *a.* wanting rhyme; not
having a proper consonance in the
terminal sounds.

rhymér (rí-mer) *n.* one that makes rhymes; a
versifier. **The Rhymér**, Thomas of
Ercildoune.

rhymic (rí-mik) *a.* pertaining to rhyme.

rhymster (rim'-ster) *n.* one that makes rhymes; a
poor or mean poet.

rhyncholite (ring-ku-lit) *n.* [G. *rhynchos*, beak,
and *lithos*, stone] the fossil beak of
a bird.

rhythm (ríthm) *n.* [G.] a dividing of time into
short portions by a regular succession of
motions, sounds, etc., producing an agreeable effect, as
in music, dancing, or the like; movement in musical
time, or the periodical recurrence of accent; a division
of lines into short portions by a regular succession of
percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables;
the harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

rhythmical (ríth-mi-kál) *a.* pertaining to
rhythm; characterized by rhythm.

rhythmically (ríth-mi-kál-i) *adv.* in a
rhythmical manner.

rhythmics (ríth-miks) *n.* the science of rhythm.

rial (ré-ál) *n.* [L. *regalis*, royal] a gold coin formerly
current in England; a royal; a real.

Rialto (ré-ál-tó) *n.* [L. *rius*, river, and *altus*, deep]
a bridge over the Grand Canal at Venice.

riancy (rí-an-si) *n.* the state or quality of being
riant; gaiety.

riant (rí-ánt) *a.* [F.] laughing; exciting laughter.

rib (rib) *n.* [A.S. *ribb*] one of the long bones including
the thoracic cavity in animal bodies;
a piece of timber which forms or
strengthens the side of a ship; an arch-
formed piece of timber for supporting the
lath and plaster work of a vault; also,
a projecting piece on the interior of a vault,
etc.; any marked nerve or vein of a leaf;
a prominent line or rising, like a rib in
cloth; a thin, narrow piece; a strip, as of
land;—*v.t.* to furnish with ribs; to inclose
with ribs; to shut in. **Rib-grass**, the
English plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

Rib-roast, to beat soundly; to cudgel.

Rib-roasting, a beating; a thrashing.

Rib-stitch, a crochet-stitch for producing
a rib in the pattern of the work.

Rib-vaulting, vaulting having ribs projecting
below the general surface.

ribald (rib-ald) *n.* [O.F.] a low, vulgar, brutal, foul-
mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow;—*a.* low;
base; mean; filthy; obscene.

ribaldish (rib-ál-dish) *a.* inclined to ribaldry.

ribaldry (rib-ál-dri) *n.* the talk of a ribald; low,
vulgar language; obscenity.



Architectural ribs.

a. transverse ribs; *b.* diagonal; *c.* longitudinal (a wall-rib).

riband (rib'-ánd) *n.* and *v.* See ribbon.

ribbed (ribd) *a.* furnished or encircled with ribs;
made with, or marked by, rising lines and
channels, as cloth.

ribbing (rib'-ing) *n.* an arrangement of ribs, as in
a vaulted ceiling, etc.

ribbon (rib-un) *n.* [F.] a fillet of fine cloth, commonly
of silk or satin; a narrow strip or shred; a
piece of silk worn as an ornament by women, or as a
badge by members of masonic or other societies, or as
part of the insignia of an order of knighthood;—*pl.* the
reins or lines by which a horse is guided and held;—*v.t.*
to adorn with ribbons; to mark with stripes resembling
ribbons. **Ribbon-grass**, a striped green-and-white variety
of grass. **Blue Ribbon**, a decoration worn by members
of the Order of the Garter;—hence, the highest object
of attainment in any sphere; the badge of a total abstinence
society. **Red Ribbon**, the badge of the Order of the Bath.

Ribbonism (rib'-un-izm) *n.* the principles and
practices of a secret association of
the Irish for the purpose of violence and assassination.

Ribbonman (rib-un-man) *n.* one of a secret
society formed by Irishmen in
opposition to the Orangemen (so called from the badge,
a green ribbon, worn by the members).

ribless (rib'-les) *a.* having no ribs.

ribston-pippin (rib-stun-pip'-in) *n.* [*Ribston*,
in Yorkshire] a variety of
apple of a delicious flavour.

rice (ris) *n.* [O.F. *ris*, fr. L. fr. G. *oruz*a] a plant
cultivated in all warm climates, and
its seed, which forms an important article
of food. **Rice-bird**, the bobolink; the
Java sparrow; a beautiful bird common in
China, etc. **Rice-biscuit**, a sweet biscuit
made of flour mixed with rice. **Rice-dust**,
the refuse of rice which remains when it is
cleaned. **Rice-milk**, milk boiled
and thickened with rice. **Rice-paper**, a kind of
thin, delicate paper, brought from China,
and used for painting upon, and for the
manufacture of fancy articles. **Rice-pudding**, a pudding
made of rice, eggs, sugar, etc. **Rice-soup**, a soup made
with rice, and thickened with flour, etc. **Rice-water**,
water boiled and thickened with rice. **Rice-worm**, a
beetle that feeds on rice.



Rice.

rich (rich) *a.* [A.S. *rice*] wealthy; opulent; abounding
in material possessions; possessed of an unusually
large amount of property;—hence, well supplied; plenti-
ful; affording abundant supplies; productive or fertile;
composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients;
splendid; sumptuous; abounding in agreeable or nutri-
tive qualities; also, highly seasoned or flavoured; not
faint or delicate; vivid; bright; full of sweet and
harmonious sounds; abounding in beauty; abounding in
humour; exciting amusement.

riches (rich-es) *n.pl.* [F. *richesse*, wealth, fr. O. H.
Ger. *rihht*, rich] that which makes one rich;
abundant possessions or treasures; wealth; opulence;
affluence; plenty; abundance.

richly (rich-ly) *adv.* in a rich manner; with riches;
plenteously; abundantly; gaily; magnifi-
cently; fully; amply; really.

richness (rich-nes) *n.* the state of being rich;
opulence; wealth; finery; splendour;
fecundity; fruitfulness; fulness; abundance; extent or
perfection of any good quality, gift, ingredient, etc.

ricinoleic (ris-i-nó-lé-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or
obtained from, castor oil.

ricinolein (ris-i-nó-lé-in) *n.* [L.] the chief
constituent of castor oil.

rick (rik) *n.* [A.S. *hrycce*] a heap or pile of grain or
hay in the field or open air, sometimes sheltered
with a covering of some kind. **Rick-stand**, a basement
of timber or iron on which a rick may be built.

rickets (rik'-ets) *n.pl.* [Prov. E., cf. *rickety*] a
disease that affects children, and is
characterized by a bulky head and softened bones
(technically called *rachitis*).

rickety (rik'-e-ti) *a.* affected with rickets; feeble
in the joints; imperfect; weak; unstable.

ricochet (rik-u-shá, -shet) *n.* [F.] rebound or skip-
ping of a body projected obliquely on a
flat surface; the rebound of a ball, striking the ground in

front of the target, on to the target. **Ricochet-firing**, method of firing guns with small charges of powder, and at a low elevation, so that the balls strike just over the parapet or in front of the enemy's lines, and bound or roll along the rampart or lines.

rid (rid) *v.t.* [A.S. *hræddan*, to deliver, and *Icel. rýthja*, to clear] to free; to deliver; to clear; to disencumber; to drive away by violence; to destroy.

riddance (rid-ans) *n.* the act of ridding or freeing; deliverance; a clearing up or out; the state of being rid or free; freedom; escape. A good riddance, a welcome relief from unpleasant company, etc.; something of which one is glad to be quit.

riddle (rid-l) *n.* [A.S. *hriddler*] a sieve with coarse meshes for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, gravel from sand, etc.;—*v.t.* to separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to perforate with balls so as to make like a riddle.

riddle (rid-l) *n.* [A.S. *ræðels*] something that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma; anything ambiguous or puzzling;—*v.t.* to solve; to explain; to unriddle;—*v.i.* to speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.

riddler (rid-ler) *n.* one that uses a riddle.

riddler (rid-ler) *n.* one that speaks in riddles, or ambiguously.

riddlingly (rid-ling-li) *adv.* secretly; ambiguously.

riddlings (rid-lingz) *n.pl.* what is left in the riddles after sifting.

ride (rid) *v.t.* [A.S.] to sit on, so as to be carried; to manage insolently at will;—*v.t.* to be carried on the back of any animal, as a horse; to be borne in a carriage; to be borne on, or in, the water; to be supported in motion; to rest on something; to practise riding; to manage a horse well;—*n.* an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; also, a road cut in a wood, or through pleasure grounds, or in public parks, for the diversion of riding therein. To ride a hobby, to pursue a favourite notion. To ride down, drive over and trample upon in riding. To ride easy, said of a ship when she does not strain her cables. To ride hard, said of a ship when she pitches violently at anchor, so as to strain her cables. To ride over, to treat harshly and despotically. To ride roughshod, to pursue a violent or selfish course, regardless of what may happen to others. To ride the wild mare, to play at see-saw. To ride to hounds, to take part in a fox-hunt.

rider (ri-der) *n.* one that rides; one that breaks or manages a horse; a mounted robber; a trooper; an addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill; a supplement or amendment tacked on to the original motion; [Math.] an exercise on some book problem or theorem.

riderless (ri-der-less) *a.* having no rider.

ridge (rij) *n.* [M.E. *rigge*, fr. A.S. *hrycg*, the back of a man or a beast] the back, or top of the back; a protuberance; a hump; any steep elevation or eminence; a line of rocks above high-water mark; a range of hills or mountains; also, the summit or highest part thereof; the top of the roof of a house rising in an acute angle; also, the longitudinal summit of the roof; the strip of ground thrown up by the plough and standing up between the furrows;—*pl.* risings or swellings of flesh in a horse's palate;—*v.t.* to form a ridge of; to make into a ridge or ridges; to wrinkle. **Ridge-bone**, backbone.

ridgel (rij-el) *n.* a male animal half castrated. Also **ridgeling**.

ridgingly (rij-ing-li) *adv.* in a ridgy manner; so as to form ridges.

ridgy (rij-i) *a.* having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

ridicule (rid-i-kū) *n.* [L. *ridere*, to laugh] the expression of laughter mingled with contempt; derision; raillery; banter; that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter; mockery; irony; gibe; jeer; sneer;—*v.t.* to deride; to banter; to rally; to burlesque; to mock.

ridiculer (rid-i-kū-ler) *n.* one that ridicules.

ridiculous (ri-dik-ū-lus) *a.* fitted to excite ridicule; contemptuous and laughable; ludicrous; droll; absurd; preposterous.

ridiculously (ri-dik-ū-lus-li) *adv.* in a ridiculous manner; absurdly; preposterously.

ridiculousness (ri-dik-ū-lus-nes) *n.* quality of being ridiculous; laughableness; absurd incongruity; preposterousness.

riding (ri-ding) *n.* the act of one that rides; a road made for the diversion of riding.

Riding-clerk, one of the six clerks in Chancery; a commercial traveller.

Riding-glove, a stout glove worn in riding.

Riding-habit, dress worn by ladies on horseback, esp. a long, cloth skirt depending from the waist considerably below the feet.

Riding-hood, a hood formerly used by women when travelling.

Riding-master, a person that instructs in the art of riding.

Riding-rhyme, **-rhyme**, the form of verse known as the heroic couplet.

Riding-school, a school or circus where the art of riding is taught.

Riding-whip, a whip used when riding.

Riding (ri-ding) *n.* [Scand. *thridding*, a third] one of the three jurisdictions of Yorkshire.

ridotto (ri-dot-to) *n.* [It.] a favourite Italian public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing; a public assembly or merry-making.

riem (rēm) *n.* [D.] a raw-hide thong.

rietbok (rēt-bok) *n.* [Ger. *riet* or *riet*, reed, and *bok*, buck] an African species of antelope.

rifacimento (rē-fā-chi-nen-tō) *n.* [It.] the re-creating of a literary or musical composition to adapt it to changed circumstances.

rife (rif) *a.* [A.S.] prevailing; prevalent; abounding.

rifely (rif-li) *adv.* prevalently; frequently.

rifeness (rif-nes) *n.* quality of being rife; frequency; prevalence.

riff-raff (rif-raf) *n.* [raff] sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society.

rifle (rif) *v.t.* [O.F. *rifler*, to spoil, fr. Teutonic] to seize and bear away by force; to carry off; to strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

rifle (rif) *n.* [O.F. *rifler*, to scratch, fr. Dan. *riide*, a groove] a gun, the inside of whose barrel is formed with spiral grooves or channels, thus securing for the ball a rotary motion and great precision;—*v.t.* to groove internally with spiral channels. **Rifle-ball**, the bullet of a rifle. **Rife-bird**, an Australian bush bird with beautiful plumage (*Ptiloris paradisea*). **Rife-corps**, any body of soldiers armed with the rifle; also, a regiment of volunteers armed with, and trained to the use of, the rifle. **Rife-pit**, a pit dug for the shelter and protection of sharpshooters.

rifleman (rif-man) a man armed with a rifle.

rifler (ri-fler) *n.* one that rifles; a robber.

rift (rift) *n.* [fr. *rive*, to rend] an opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure; a fording-place;—*v.t.* to cleave; to rive; to split;—*v.i.* to burst open; to split; [Scot.] to belch.

rig (rig) *v.t.* [Scand.] to fit, as a ship, with apparatus or gear; to dress;—*n.* the manner in which the masts and sails of a vessel are rigged or fitted; dress; clothing; a turnout for driving.

rig (rig) *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful] to romp; to play the wanton;—*n.* a wanton; a strumpet; a practical joke. To run a rig, to play a practical joke. To run the rig upon, to practice a sportive trick on.

rigadoon (rig-a-dōon) *n.* [F.] a lively dance for one couple; the music for such a dance.

rigation (ri-gā-shun) *n.* [L.] the act of watering; irrigation.

rigger (rig-er) *n.* one that rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship; a cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery.

rigging (rig-ing) *n.* dress; tackle, esp. the ropes that support the masts, and the masts, extend and contract the sails, etc., of a ship. **Lower-rigging**, that of the lower masts and their yards. **Running-rigging**, braces, sheets, halyards, clewlines, and the like. **Standing-rigging**, the shrouds and stays.

riggish (rig-ish) *a.* wanton; lewd.

right (rit) *a.* [A.S. *riht*] straight; not crooked; most direct; upright; erect; not oblique; according with truth and duty; unswerving; just; equitable;

lawful; becoming; real; true; actual; unquestionable; passing a true judgment; correct; not mistaken or wrong; not left, but its opposite; most convenient or dexterous; being on the same side as the right hand; well placed or adjusted; orderly;—*adv.* in a right manner; in a right or straight line; directly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; according to any rule of art; according to fact or truth; in a great degree; very; extremely;—*n.* that which is right or correct; the perfect standard of truth, justice, purity, and duty; uprightness; integrity; purity; holiness; truth; adherence to fact; freedom from error; equity; also, justice in special circumstances; propriety; decorum; a just claim; legal title; ownership; property; interest; also, claim by custom or courtesy; social title or privilege; sovereign claim; prerogative; acquired claim; immunity; claim to exercise authority; legal power; that which is on the right side, or opposite to the left; the outward or most finished surface; on the continent, the ministerial party in a parliament;—*v.t.* to set upright; to make right or straight, as having been wrong or crooked; to do justice to; to relieve from wrong;—*v.i.* to recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright. **Right-angle**, an angle of 90°, or an angle measured by a quadrant. **Right-angled**, containing a right angle, or right angles. **Right-hand**, belonging to, or situated on, the right hand; serving as a right-hand. **Right-handed**, using the right-hand habitually, or more easily than the left. **Right-hander**, one that is right-handed; a blow with the right-hand. **Right-hearted**, having right dispositions. **Right-minded**, having a right mind; well-disposed. **Right-mindedness**, the state of being right-minded. To put, or set, to rights, to arrange in order. To right the helm, to put the helm amidships—that is, in a line with the keel.

Right angle.

righteous (rit'yus) *a.* [A.S.] just; upright; honest; incorrupt; doing that which is right; justified; accepted of God, as free from sin; also, merited; equitable; just, as punishment.

righteously (rit'yus-li) *adv.* in a righteous manner; equitably; justly.

righteousness (rit'yus-nes) *n.* the quality of being righteous; exact rectitude; purity of heart; godliness; virtue; justification.

righter (rit'er) *n.* one that sets right.

rightful (rit'fool) *a.* consonant to justice; just, as a war; having the right or just claim, as an heir; being by right or lawful authority.

rightfully (rit'fool-i) *adv.* according to the right; according to law or justice.

rightfulness (rit'fool-nes) *n.* state of being rightful.

rightless (rit'les) *a.* destitute of right.

rightly (rit'li) *adv.* according to justice; honestly; uprightly; properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately; according to truth or fact; exactly.

rightness (rit'nes) *n.* straightness; correctness; exactness; rectitude; righteousness.

rightward (rit'wawrd) *adv.* toward the right hand or right side; to the right.

rigid (rij'id) *a.* [L. *rigere*, to be stiff] stiff; not pliant; not easily bent; strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; not lax or indulgent; severe; inflexible; unyielding; exact; austere; stern; rigorous.

rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti) *n.* want of pliability; quality of resisting change of form; stiffness of appearance or manner; strictness; severity; inflexibility.

rigidly (rij'id-li) *adv.* in a rigid manner; stiffly; inflexibly.

rigidness (rij'id-nes) *n.* quality of being rigid; rigidity.

riglet (rig'let) *n.* Same as reglet.

rigmarole (rig'mar-rol) *n.* [fr. *ragmanroll*, a list of many names] hence, a succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense.

riquette (ri-gò-let-tò) *n.* [It.] a kind of round dance.

rigore (ri-gò-rà) *n.* [It.] precision, as of rhythm [Mus.].

rigorism (rig'ur-izm) *n.* strictness; austerity; the doctrine that one must always take the safer way, that of obedience to the law.

rigorist (rig'ur-ist) *n.* a person of strict principles; a believer in the doctrine of rigorism.

rigoroso (rè-go-rò-zò) *a.* [It.] precise and exact, as regards tune [Mus.].

rigorous (rig'ur-us) *a.* manifesting, exercising, or favouring rigour; severe; stiff; austere; stern; harsh; strict; exact.

rigorously (rig'ur-us-li) *adv.* in a rigorous manner; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation; severely; austere; strictly.

rigorousness (rig'ur-us-nes) *n.* state of being rigorous; severity; austerity.

rigour (rig'ur) *n.* [L. fr. *rigere*, to be stiff] the state of being rigid; a convulsive shuddering, or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever; severity of climate or season; stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; austerity; strictness.

Rig-Veda (rig-và-dà) *n.* [Skr.] chief of the Vedas, the sacred books of the Hindus.

rill (ril) *n.* [Low Ger. *rille*] a small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet;—*v.t.* to flow in a small stream. **Rill-mark**, a mark made on a surface by a rill of water.

rillet (ril'et) *n.* a small stream; a rivulet.

rim (rim) *n.* [A.S. *rima*] the border, edge, or margin, of something circular or curving;—*v.t.* to furnish with a rim.

rim (rim) *n.* [A.S. *reōma*] the membrane inclosing the abdomen.

rime (rim) *n.* [A.S. *hrim*] white or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour;—*v.t.* and *i.* to freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

rime (rim) *n.* [L. *rima*, a crack] a fissure; a chink; a long aperture.

rime, rimer, etc. See rhyme, rhymer, etc.

rimer (ri'mer) *n.* a carpenter's tool for boring rimes or holes.

rimless (rim'les) *a.* having no rim.

rimose (rim'òs) *a.* [L.] full of rimes or chinks like those in the bark of trees. Also **rimous**.

rimy (ri'mi) *a.* abounding with rime; frosty.

rimd (rimd) *n.* [A.S.] the external covering or coat; the skin; the external cover of fruit; peel; bark; the external coat of a nut; shell.

rinderpest (rin'der-pest) *n.* [Ger.] a malignant, infectious disease of cattle.

ring (ring) *n.* [A.S.] a circle or circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; a circle of gold, or other substance, worn as an ornament; a circle of persons formed for a dance or other sports; also, the area within the circle for wrestling, boxing, etc.

—hence, the **ring**; pugilism; prize-fighting; a combination of persons for the purpose of effecting personal and selfish ends;—*v.t.* to surround with a ring, or as with a ring; to encircle; to cut out a ring of, as bark. **Ring-bolt**, an iron bolt with an eye at its head and a ring through the eye. **Ring-fence**, a fence encircling a field or estate within one entrance. **Ring-finger**, finger of the left hand on which the marriage ring is worn; third finger. **Ring-formed**, shaped like a ring; annular. **Ring-master**, one that directs the performances in a circus ring. **Ring-money**, ancient rings used as money. **Ring-net**, a net with its mouth stretched on a hoop or ring. **Ring-ouzel**, a bird of the thrush kind, closely allied to the blackbird. **Ring-tail**, a bird having a white tail; the female of the hen-harrier.

ring (ring) *v.t.* [A.S. *hringan*] to cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body; to produce by ringing, as a sound or peal; to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly;—*v.i.* to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to chime; to resound; to continue to sound or vibrate; to tinkle; to be filled with report or talk;—*n.* a sound, esp. the sound of metals; any loud sound, or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; a chime or set of bells harmonically tuned. To ring in, to usher in by ringing. To ring the changes on, see change.

ringbone (ring'bón) *n.* [Dan.] a bony callus on one or both pastern-bones of a horse, which causes lameness.

ringdove (ring-duv) *n.* a species of pigeon (so called from the white upon the neck, which forms a portion of a ring about it); the cushat.

ringed (ringd) *a.* having a ring; [Bot.] encircled by lines or bands upon the surface of the bark.

ringent (rin-jent) *a.* [F.] gaping (said of the corolla of a flower) [Bot.].

ringer (ring-er) *n.* one that rings, esp. one that rings chimes on bells.

ringing (ring-ing) *n.* act or art of making music with bells; chiming of a set of bells.

ringleader (ring-led-er) *n.* the leader of a ring, esp. the leader of an association of men engaged in violation of law, or an illegal enterprise.

ringless (ring-less) *a.* having no ring.

ringlet (ring-let) *n.* [*dim.* of *ring*] a small ring; a curl; and a curl, esp. a curl of hair.

ringworm (ring-wurm) *n.* a vesicular eruption of the skin, forming rings, whose area is slightly discoloured.

rink (ringk) *n.* [a form of *ring*] a course; a race; esp. in curling, the ring or circle on the ice to which the stones are played; also, a set or opposite side of players in the game.

rinse (rins) *v.t.* [O.F. *rinser*] to cleanse with a second application of water after washing; to cleanse by the introduction of water.

rinser (rin-ser) *n.* one that rinses.

riot (ri-ut) *n.* [O.F. *riote*, *brawling*] wanton or unrestrained behaviour; noisy festivity; excessive feasting; tumult; uproar; any public disturbance of the peace; the doing of an act in a violent and tumultuous manner against the peace, by three or more persons assembled together of their own authority for that purpose;—*v.i.* to revel; to banquet in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or other sensual indulgence; to luxuriate; to be highly excited; to raise an uproar or sedition. To run riot, to behave wildly; without restraint.

rioter (ri-ut-er) *n.* one that indulges in a riot, or engages in a riot.

rioting (ri-ut-ing) *n.* riotous or loose conduct.

riotous (ri-ut-us) *a.* involving or engaging in riot; luxurious; wanton; licentious; tumultuous; unruly; guilty of riot; seditious.

riotously (ri-ut-us-li) *adv.* in a riotous manner; licentiously; turbulently; seditiously.

riotousness (ri-ut-us-nes) *n.* state or quality of being riotous.

rip (rip) *v.t.* [M.E. *ripen*, to search into, fr. Nor. *ripa*, to scratch] to divide or separate the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear off or out by violence; to take out or away by cutting or tearing—hence, to search out; to bring to view; to disclose (with up);—*n.* a rent made by ripping; a tear; a dissipated person.

rip (rip) *n.* [M.E. *rippe*, fr. Icel. *hríp*, a basket] a wicker basket to carry fish in.

riparian (ri-pä-ri-an) *a.* [L. *ripa*, a bank] pertaining to, or situated on, the banks of a river;—*n.* one that dwells on a river-bank.

ripe (rip) *a.* [A.S.] ready for reaping; having attained perfection, as grain, fruit, etc.; advanced to the state of fitness for use; having attained its utmost development—hence, characterized by completeness or finish; consummate; perfected; ready for action or effect; prepared; resembling ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness, as a lip; matured; suppurated, as an abscess;—*v.t.* to ripen.

riperly (rip-li) *adv.* maturely; at the fit time.

ripen (ri-pn) *v.t.* to make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature: to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection;—*v.i.* to grow ripe; to approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared.

ripeness (rip-nes) *n.* the state of being ripe, or brought to a state of perfection; maturity; completeness.



Ringdove.

ripening (rip-n-ing) *n.* the process of becoming ripe.

ripper (rip-er) *n.* one that rips; something, or someone, very good or very vigorous.

ripple (rip-l) *v.t.* [frequentative of *rip*] to fret or dimple, as the surface of running water; to graze slightly;—*v.i.* to become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water; to be covered with small waves or undulations;—*n.* the fretting or dimpling of the surface of water; a little wave or undulation. Ripple-grass, a species of plantain; rib-grass. Ripple-mark, a mark on sand as if made by the waves. Ripple-marked, having ripple-marks.

ripple (rip-l) *n.* [M.E. *rippelen*, fr. *ripple*, a flax-comb, fr. A.S. *ripan*, to reap] a kind of comb through which flax plants are passed to remove the seed-vessels;—*v.t.* to clean; to separate the seed from flax.

rippling (rip-ling) *n.* a breaking in ripples.

rippingly (rip-ling-li) *adv.* in a wavy manner.

riprap (rip-rap) *n.* [Dan. *rips-raps*, refuse] a foundation of stones thrown irregularly together, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

ripsaw (rip-saw) *n.* a hand-saw with coarse teeth which have but a slight pitch (used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre).

ript (ript) *past tense and pp.* of *rip*.

rise (riz) *v.i.* [A.S. *risan*] to move or pass in any manner from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to attain a height; to get up from a chair, or after a fall; to get out of bed; to spring; to grow up; to break forth above the horizon; to emerge from darkness or obscurity; to become apparent; to originate; to proceed from; to swell or mount up; to increase in size, force, value, price, or the like; to become excited, opposed, or hostile; to increase in interest or power; to come to mind; to be suggested; to come to hand; to offer itself; to come to life; to revive; to close a session; to adjourn;—*n.* act of rising; ascent; distance through which anything rises; that which rises, or seems to rise; an acclivity; spring; source; origin; increase; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, etc.; increase of sound; elevation or ascent of the voice. To give rise to, to cause. To rise to the occasion, to acquit one's self worthily in difficult or unexpected circumstances. To take a rise out of, to make sport of.

riser (riz-er) *n.* one that rises; the upright piece in a stair.

risibility (riz-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality of being risible.

risible (riz-i-bl) *a.* [L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, to laugh] having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; worthy to be laughed at; ludicrous; laughable; amusing; ridiculous.

risibleness (riz-i-bl-nes) *n.* risibility.

risibly (riz-i-bli) *adv.* in a risible manner; laughably.

rising (riz-ing) *n.* the act of rising from a sitting or recumbent position; the appearance of the sun, or any of the heavenly bodies, above the horizon; rebelling against lawful authority; a tumour on the body; resurrection from the dead; closing or adjournment of a session;—*a.* increasing in wealth, power, and distinction; growing; advancing.

risk (risk) *n.* [F.] danger; peril; exposure to hurt or loss; the hazard of loss, as of a ship, freight, or other property—hence, the degree of hazard or liability to loss; that which is liable to loss; a venture; a doubtful undertaking;—*v.t.* to expose to danger or possible injury or loss; to endanger; to hazard; to put to chance; to venture; to try an issue; to undertake.

risker (ris-ker) *n.* one that risks.

risky (ris-ki) *a.* attended with danger; hazardous.

risorial (ri-zo-ri-al) *a.* [L. *risus*, laughter] laughing; producing laughter.

rissole (ris-öl) *n.* [F.] a kind of paté or small pie of minced meat.

ritardando (ri-tar-dän-dö) *a.* [It.] becoming gradually slower [Mus.]. Usually written rit. or ritard.

rite (rit) *n.* [L. *ritus*, a custom] formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage; observance; ordinance.

ritornello (rē-tor-nel-lō) *a.* [It.] an instrumental prelude or interval; a refrain; a chorus [Mus.].

ritual (rit-ū-ā) *a.* [L. *ritualis*, fr. *ritus*, a rite] pertaining to, or consisting of, rites; ceremonial; ceremonious; prescribing rites;—*n.* the manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion; a book containing the rites to be observed.

ritualism (rit-ū-ā-lizm) *n.* prescribed forms of religious worship; observance of prescribed forms in religion; system or doctrine of faith, grace, and salvation, founded on a strict observance of the rites and ceremonies prescribed by the church, esp. the principles and practices of those High-church Anglicans who are called Ritualists.

ritualist (rit-ū-ā-lis-t) *n.* one skilled in, or devoted to, a ritual; esp. in the Church of England, a member of that party which advocates the resumption of ancient ritual.

ritualistic (rit-ū-ā-lis-tik) *a.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, the ritual; adhering to rituals.

ritually (rit-ū-ā-lī) *adv.* by rites, or by a particular rite.

rivage (riv-ij) *n.* [F. *rivage*, fr. L., cf. *river*] a bank, shore, or coast.

rival (ri-val) *n.* [L. *rivales*, two neighbours having the same brook in common, rivals, fr. *rivus*, a stream] one in pursuit of the same object as another; competitor; emulator; antagonist;—*a.* having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority;—*v.t.* to stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object in opposition to; to strive to equal or excel; to emulate. **Rival-hating**, jealous.

rivalry (ri-val-ri) *n.* act of rivaling; effort or strife to obtain an object which another is seeking; endeavour to equal or excel another in excellence, attainment, etc.

rivalship (ri-val-ship) *n.* the state or condition of being a rival; rivalry.

rive (riv) *v.t.* [Icel.] to rend asunder by force; to split; to cleave;—*v.i.* to be split or rent asunder.

rivel (riv-el) *v.t.* [A.S.] to wrinkle; to shrink.

riven (riv-n) *pp.* of *rive*; split; burst asunder.

river (riv-er) *n.* [O.F. *riviere*, fr. L. *ripa*, shore, bank] a stream of water, larger than a rivulet or brook, flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river; a copious flow; abundance. **River-bed**, the channel in which a river flows. **River-course**, the course of a river. **River-crab**, a fresh-water crab. **River-craft**, small vessels which ply on a river, and are not meant for deep-sea sailing. **River-god**, the tutelary divinity of a river; a naiad [Myth.]. **River-horse**, the hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers. **River-man**, one that gets his living along a river.

river (ri-ver) *n.* one that cleaves or splits.

riverhead (riv-er-hed) *n.* the spring or source of a river.

riverside (riv-er-sid) *n.* the bank of a river.

rivet (riv-et) *n.* [O.F.] a pin of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered and spread;—*v.t.* to fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; to clinch—hence, to fasten firmly; to make firm or strong.

riveter (riv-et-er) *n.* one that rivets.

riveting (riv-et-ing) *n.* the act of joining with rivets; the whole set of rivets collectively.

rivose (ri-vōs) *a.* [L.] marked with sinuous furrows.

rivulet (riv-ū-let) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *rivulus*, *dim.* of *rivus*, a brook] a small river; a streamlet.

rix-dollar (riks-dol-ār) *n.* [D. *riks-daalder*, fr. Ger. *reichsthaler*, i.e., dollar of the realm] a silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, ranging in value in different places from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. (the standard Prussian coin is worth about 3s.).

roach (rōch) *n.* [O.F. *roce*, fr. D.] a gregarious fresh-water fish of the carp family (it is of a silver-white colour, with a greenish back).

roach (rōch) *n.* a curve or arch cut in the foot of square sails to improve the fit.



Roach.

roach (roch) *n.* an abbrev. of cockroach.

road (rōd) *n.* [A.S. *rād*, road, raid, cf. *ride* and *raid*] an open way or public passage; a public track for travelling; a place or ground where vessels may ride at anchor; act or state of travelling; inroad; incursion; highway; route; passage; course. **Road-agent**, a highwayman. **Road-bed**, the foundation on which a railroad or a highway rests. **Road-book**, a guide-book of towns, roads, distances, etc. **Road-metal**, the broken stone used in macadamizing roads. **Road-roller**, a heavy roller used to press together the material on macadamized roads. **Road-side**, the side of the road; footpath. **By road**, on the highway, as distinguished from by rail or waterway. **On the road**, passing; travelling, esp. on business. **To take to the road**, to become a highway robber.

roadman (rōd-mān) *n.* one that keeps roads in repair.

roadstead (rōd-sted) *n.* [E. *road* and *stand*] a place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore.

roadster (rōd-ster) *n.* a vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay; a horse fitted for riding or driving on the road; a strongly-built cycle for road use.

roadway (rōd-wā) *n.* course of a public road; highway.

roam (rōm) *v.t.* [O.F. *romier*, a pilgrim to Rome, fr. L.] to range or wander over; to rove; to range; to stroll; to ramble;—*v.i.* to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.

roamer (rōm-er) *n.* one that roams; a wanderer; a rover.

roan (rōn) *a.* [F. *rouan*] having a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed (said of a horse); also, having a shade or touch of red;—*n.* the colour of a roan horse; a roan horse; a kind of leather for bookbinding, made from sheepskin, in imitation of morocco.

roan-tree (rōn-trē) *n.* [fr. *rouan*] native tree of the genus *Pyrus*; the mountain ash; wild service tree (it produces clusters of berries of a bright red colour and acid taste). Also **rowan-tree**, **roddan**, etc.

roar (rōr) *v.i.* [A.S. *rarian*] to cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a lion or other beast; to cry aloud, as in distress; to bawl; to squall, as a child; to make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, and the like; to engage in riotous conduct; to be disorderly; to laugh out loudly and continuously;—*n.* the sound of roaring; a loud cry of the lion or other beast; cry of a child or person in distress; any loud sound or noise, as of the wind, sea, cannon, etc.; outcry; clamour of mirth or festivity.

roarer (rōr-er) *n.* one that, or that which, roars; a riotous fellow; a broken-winded horse.

roaring (rōr-ing) *n.* cry of a lion or other beast; loud, continued sound of the billows, tempest, etc.; outcry of distress; a disease of the bronchial tubes in horses;—*a.* characterized by noise, etc.; brisk. **The roaring game**, charing.

roast (rōst) *v.t.* [M.E. *rosten*, fr. O.F. *rostit*, fr. O.H. Ger. *rost*, a gridiron] to cook or prepare, as meat for the table, by exposure to heat before the fire; to dry and parch by exposure to heat—hence, to heat violently or to excess; [colloq.] to jeer; to banter;—*v.i.* to be cooked by exposure to heat before a fire; to be roasted;—*n.* that which is roasted; also, that part of an animal which is reckoned fitter for roasting than for boiling, steaming, etc.;—*a.* roasted. **To rule the roast**, to take the lead or the mastery.

roaster (rōs-ter) *n.* one that roasts meat; a contrivance for roasting; a pig or other animal or article for roasting.

roasting (rōs-ting) *n.* the act of roasting, as meat; a severe teasing, bantering, or raillery; [Metal.] the protracted appliance of heat lower than the fusing point, to dissipate the volatile parts of ores. **Roasting-jack**, a utensil for turning the spit in roasting meat before a fire.

rob (rob) *v.t.* [M.E. *robben*, fr. O.F. *robber*, *rober*, to disrobe, plunder] to take away from by force; to strip by stealing; to plunder; to steal from; to take property from the person feloniously, forcibly, or by putting in fear; to defraud; to withhold what is due. **Robbing Peter to pay Paul**, robbing one person to pay another; sacrificing one interest to advance another.

rob (rob) *n.* [F. fr. A. *rub*] the inspissated juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistency of a conserve.

robber (rob-er) *n.* one that commits a robbery; one that takes property feloniously and by violence; depreedor; despoiler; plunderer; pillager.

robbery (rob-er-i) *n.* the crime of robbing or stealing by force; act of taking away or defrauding by violence, injustice, or oppression; depreedation; spoliation; plunder; pillage.

robbins (rob-inz) *n.pl.* in navigation, small ropes used to tie the upper edges of square sails to the yards (corrupted from *rope-bands*). Also written *robands*, *robins*.

robe (röb) *n.* [F. fr. O. H. Ger. *raup*, booty, spoil] an outer garment for man or woman, esp. one of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make—hence, a dress of state, rank, office, and the like; —*v.t.* to invest with a robe; to dress; to array.

robin (rob-in) *n.* [an abbrev. of *Robert*] a European singing bird having a reddish breast; the ruddock; robin-redbreast; an American singing bird having the breast of a somewhat dingy orange-red colour. Called also *migratory thrush*. **Robin Good-fellow**, a domestic fairy. **Robin-redbreast**, robin.

roburant (rob-u-rant) *a.* [L. *robوران*, fr. *robur*, a hard oak, strength] strengthening; — *n.* a strengthening medicine; a tonic.

robust (rö-bust) *a.* [L. fr. *robur*, strength] evincing strength; strong; muscular; sound; vigorous, as health; requiring strength and vigour, as employment; rough; rude; lusty; sinewy; sturdy.

robustious (rö-bust-yus) *a.* strong; vigorous; violent; boisterous; unwieldy (generally used in contempt or ridicule).

robustly (rö-bust-li) *adv.* with great strength; in a robust manner.

robustness (rö-bust-nes) *n.* the quality of being robust; strength; soundness.

roc (rok) *n.* [F. fr. Per. *ruk*] the monstrous bird well-known in the mythology of the Arabians. **Roc's-egg**, something marvellous, but untrue; a mare's-nest.

rocambole (rok'am-bö) *n.* [F.] a plant of the onion kind, resembling garlic.

Roccella (rok-sel-a) *n.* [It.] a genus of lichens; archil.

roccellic (rok-sel-ik) *a.* noting a crystalline acid derived from Roccella.

Rochelle-salt (rö-shel-sawli) *n.* [*La Rochelle*, in France] the tartrate of soda and potash (used as an aperient).

rochet (roch-et) *n.* [F.] a linen garment like a surplice, but with tight sleeves, worn by bishops.

rock (rok) *n.* [O.F. *roke*, *rocque*, *roche*] a large mass of stony material; any natural deposit of stony material, whether consolidated or not, thus including sand, earth, or clay, when in natural beds; that which resembles a rock in firmness; a solid or firm foundation—hence, defence; fortress; strength. **Rock-alum**, pure alum. **Rock-basin**, a basin or hollow in a rock. **Rock-bound**, hemmed in by rocks. **Rock-cod**, a cod found on a rocky bottom. **Rock-cork**, a cork-like variety of asbestos. **Rock-crystal**, limpid quartz; pure crystals of quartz. **Rock-deer**, a species of Alpine deer. **Rock-drill**, a machine-drill. **Rock-oil**, petroleum. **Rock-pigeon**, a pigeon that breeds among rocks (*Columba livia*). **Rock-rose**, a plant of the genus *Cistus*. **Rock-ruby**, a ruby-red garnet. **Rock-salt**, chloride of sodium, or common salt, occurring in rock-like masses in mines. **Rock-snake**, a snake that frequents rocky places. **Rock-soap**, a bluish-black, greasy mineral used for crayons. **Rock-temple**, a temple hewn out of the solid rock. **Rock-wood**, ligniform asbestos. **Rock-work**, stones fixed in mortar in imitation of natural masses of rock; a rockery.

rock (rok) *n.* [Icel. *rokkr*, Sw. *rock*, a distaff] a distaff used in spinning.

rock (rok) *v.t.* [M.E. *rokken*, fr. A.S. *roccian*] to move backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath; to put to sleep by rocking—hence, to still; to quiet; —*v.i.* to be moved backward and forward; to reel; to totter.

rockaway (rok-a-wä) *n.* a low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.


rockier (rok-er) *n.* one that rocks the cradle; the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks; any implement capable of a rocking motion.

rockery (rok-er-i) *n.* an artificial mound formed of earth, stones, etc., for the cultivation of plants.

rocket (rok-et) *n.* [Old It. *rocchetto*] an artificial firework which, being tied to a stick and fired, is projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion.

rocket (rok-et) *n.* [F. fr. L. *eruca*, a colewort] a popular name for some species of Brassica and other Cruciferae.

rocketer (rok-et-er) *n.* a bird, as a pheasant, that rises straight up in the air when flushed.

rockfish (rok-fish) *n.* a name for several kinds of fish that are found about rocks. 

rockiness (rok-i-nes) *n.* the state of being rocky.

rocking (rok-ing) *n.* act of moving backwards and forwards; mass of metal or small stones forming the bed of a road. **Rocking-chair**, arm-chair set on rockers so as to swing backwards and forwards. **Rocking-horse**, hobby-horse. **Rocking-stone**, a stone so nicely balanced that a small force causes it to rock.

rockless (rok-les) *a.* destitute of rocks.

rockling (rok-ling) *n.* a gadoid fish of the genus *Motella*.

rocky (rok-i) *a.* full of rocks; formed of rocks; resembling a rock; unfeeling; obdurate.

rococo (rö-kö-kö) *n.* [F.] an extravagant and debased kind of ornament common in the 17th century; bad taste in art or literature.

rocta (rok-ta) *n.* [Low L.] a musical instrument of the 13th century, resembling the violin.

rod (rod) *n.* [A.S.] the shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub; any long, slender stick; a wand; an instrument of punishment or correction; discipline; chastisement; a kind of sceptre or badge of office—hence, power; authority; tyranny; oppression; a measure of length containing 16½ feet; a perch; a pole.

rodent (rö-dent) *a.* [L.] gnawing; —*n.* an animal that gnaws, as a rat.

Rodentia (rö-den-shi-a) *n.* an order of quadrupeds with two abnormally large incisor teeth in each jaw, suitable for gnawing.

rodeo (rö-dä-ö) *n.* [Sp.] a gathering of cattle to be branded or marked.

Rodiyas (rö-di-yas) *n.pl.* a degraded tribe of the natives of Ceylon.

rodemel (rod-u-mel) *n.* [G. *rhodon*, rose, and *meli*, honey] the juice of roses mixed with honey.

rodomont (rod-u-mont) *n.* [*Rodomonte*, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*] a braggart; —*a.* boasting; bragging.

rodomontade (rod-u-mon-täd) *n.* vain boasting; vaunting; bluster; rant; —*v.i.* to boast; to brag; to bluster.

roe (rö) *n.* [A.S. *rā*] a species of deer; roebuck; the female of the hart.

roe (rö) *n.* [Icel. *hrogn*] the spawn or sperm of a fish. **Roe-stone**, oolite.

roebuck (rö-buk) *n.* a small species of deer having erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit. Also **roedeer**.

rogation (rö-gä-shun) *n.* [L. *rogare*, pp. *rogatus*, to ask] in ancient Rome, the demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people; litany; supplication. **Rogation-days**, the three days before the festival of Ascension, being days of special supplication. **Rogation-flower**, the milkwort. **Rogation-Sunday**, Sunday before Ascension. **Rogation-week**, the week in which the rogation days occur.

rogatory (rō-ga-tu-ri) *a.* commissioned to gather information; requesting another court to gather facts, and report.

Roger de Coverley (roj'er de kuv'er-li) *n.* a kind of country-dance.

roggenstein (rog'en-stin) *n.* [Ger.] an oolite in which the cementing matter is argillaceous.

rogue (rōg) *n.* [F.] a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond; a deliberately dishonest person; a knave; a cheat; one that is mischievous or frolicsome; a sly fellow; a wag; also, a term of fondness or endearment. **Rogue-elephant**, an elephant of dangerous temper living apart from the herd. **Rogue's-march**, an air or tune played when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment. **Rogue's-yarn**, or **twist**, a yarn distinguishable from the rest of the yarns in a rope, and serving to identify it as having been made in a government dockyard.

roguey (rō-ger-i) *n.* knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; waggery; arch tricks.

rogueship (rōg-ship) *n.* the character or person of a rogue.

roguish (rō-gish) *a.* dishonest; knavish; waggish; slightly mischievous.

roguishly (rō-gish-li) *adv.* like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly; archly.

roguishness (rō-gish-nes) *n.* quality or state of being roguish; knavery; mischievousness; archness.

roil (roil) *v.t.* [F.] to render turbid by stirring up the dregs; to excite to some degree of anger; to rile.

roister (rois-ter) *v.i.* [L. *rusticus*, rustic] to bluster; to swagger; to be at free quarters; to roam about and be noisy and turbulent. Also **roist**.

roisterer (rois-ter-er) *n.* a bold, blustering, turbulent fellow. Also **roister**.

rokelay (rok'e-lā) *n.* See **roquelaure**.

rôle (rōl) *n.* [F.] a part performed by an actor in a drama—hence, any conspicuous action or duty performed by anyone.

roll (rōl) *v.t.* [M.E. *rollen*, fr. O.F. *roler*, fr. Low L. *rotulare*, to revolve, fr. L. *rota*, a wheel] to cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body; to bind or involve by winding; to drive or impel forward with a swift and easy motion, as of rolling; to press or level with a roller; to move on, or by means of, rollers or small wheels; to beat with rapid strokes, as a drum; —*v.i.* to move by turning on a surface; to revolve upon an axis; to keep falling over and over; to perform a periodical revolution; to turn; to move circularly; to move up and down, as waves or billows; also, to rock or move from side to side, as a ship; to run on wheels; to be formed into a cylinder or ball; to spread under a roller or rolling-pin; to wallow; to tumble; —*n.* act of rolling, or state of being rolled; that which rolls; a roller; a cylinder of wood used in the kitchen and laundry; a cylinder of stone or iron used on fields, roads, etc.; a cylindrical twist of tobacco; cloth wound into a cylindrical form; bread made from dough rolled up; the uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear; an official or public document; list; register; catalogue; [Archæol.] a volume; a book consisting of sheets of parchment, skin, etc., rolled up—hence, a chronicle; a history. **Roll-call**, the act or time of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers. **Master of the Rolls**, the head of the Record Office.

rollable (rō-lā-bl) *a.* capable of being rolled.

roller (rō-ler) *n.* that which rolls; that which turns on its own axis, *esp.* a cylinder of wood, stone, metal, etc., used in husbandry and the arts; a long and broad bandage used in surgery; a long, swelling wave; a kind of bird which turns somersaults in the air; a cylinder coated with a composition of glue and molasses, which takes up ink from the inking-table and distributes it over the types in printing. **Roller-bolt**, the bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached. **Roller-skate**, a skate mounted on rollers or wheels.

rollick (rol-ik) *v.i.* [fr. *roll*] to move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air.

rolling (rō-ling) *a.* moving; undulating; continuous; used for rolling; —*n.* the act of rolling. **Rolling-mill**, a mill furnished with heavy rollers, through

which heated metal is passed to form it into sheets or rails, etc. **Rolling-pin**, a cylindrical piece of wood to roll out paste or dough with. **Rolling-plant**, **rolling-stock**, the locomotives, carriages, waggons, etc., of a railway. **Rolling-press**, an engine by which cloth is calendered, waved, and tabled; also, an engine for taking impressions from copper-plates.

roly-poly (rō-li-pō-li) *n.* [fr. *roll*] a game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins; also, a pudding of a roll or layers of paste or dough inclosing fruit or preserves.

rom (rom) *n.* a gipsy word for man; a gipsy.

Romaic (rō-mā-ik) *n.* [G. *Rhōmaïkos*] the modern Greek language; —*a.* of, or relating to, modern Greece or its language.

romaika (rō-mā-i-ka) *n.* a modern Greek dance in which the dancers throw handkerchiefs at each other.

romal (rō-māl) *n.* [L. *ramus*, branch] a species of silk fabric brought from the East; a braided thong of leather, or horse-hair, serving as a horseman's whip.

Roman (rō-man) *a.* pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people; pertaining to, or professing, the R.C. religion; upright; erect (said of the letters ordinarily used, as distinguished from *Italic* characters); expressed in letters, not in figures, as I., IV., i., iv., etc. (said of numerals, as distinguished from the Arabic numerals, 1, 4, etc.); —*n.* a native, citizen, or permanent resident of Rome; a Roman Catholic. **Roman architecture**, a style marked by the size and boldness of its round arches and vaults. **Roman cement**, a cement of pozzuolan and lime. **Roman candle**, a firework that throws up sparks and balls of fire at intervals. **Roman Catholic**, *n.* a member or adherent of the Church of Rome, of which the pope is the visible head; —*a.* pertaining to the Church of Rome; popish. **Roman indiction**, a cycle of fifteen years.

romance (rō-mans') *n.* [O.F. *romanz*, a romance, fr. *Romanus*, Roman] a narrative or fable of knight-errantry in the Middle Ages; a ballad or chant of chivalrous adventures in love and war, composed or recited or sung by the troubadours—hence, any fictitious narrative or work of fiction treating of the olden times and of great personages and events; a historical novel; a vain dream; imaginary notion; foolish conceit; an invention or fiction; a lie; —*v.i.* to write or tell romances; to deal in extravagant stories. **Romance language**, language in which the early romances were composed; a mixture of corrupt Latin with the language of the Franks; Provençal; also, Latin modified by the native elements so as to form the modern Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages.

romancer (rō-man-ser) *n.* one that writes romances or historical novels; one that invents fictitious stories; a forger of improbable or lying accounts. Also **romancist**.

Romanesque (rō-man-esk') *a.* representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance [Paint.]; somewhat resembling the Roman architecture; —*n.* in historical painting, the portrayal of fabulous or fanciful subjects; a style of drawing and colouring natural objects or scenery in imaginary or fantastic forms, and not from the life; any of the forms of architecture derived from the Roman, as Byzantine, Lombard, Saxon, etc.; the common dialect of Languedoc, and some other districts in the south of France.

Romanic (rō-man-ik) *a.* pertaining to Rome or its people; pertaining to any of the languages that, during the Middle Ages, sprang out of the old Roman; related to the Roman people by descent.

Romanism (rō-man-izm) *n.* the tenets of the Church of Rome.

Romanist (rō-man-ist) *n.* an adherent to the Roman Catholic religion.

Romanize (rō-man-iz) *v.t.* to convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions; to Latinize; to print in Roman letters; —*v.i.* to conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech; to use Latin expressions; to print in Roman letters.

Romanizer (rō-man-i-zer) *n.* one that Romanizes.

Romansch (rō-mansh) *n.* [L. *Roma*, Rome] the language of the Grisons in Switzerland; a corruption of Latin.

romantic (rō-man'tik) *a.* pertaining to, involving, or resembling, romance—hence, fictitious; fanciful; characterized by novelty, strangeness, or variety; extravagant; wild; chimerical.

romantically (rō-man'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a romantic manner.

romanticism (rō-man'ti-sizm) *n.* the state of being romantic or fantastic; a movement in art and literature towards freedom in subject and treatment (opposed to **classicism**).

romanticist (rō-man'ti-sist) *n.* one imbued with romanticism.

romanticness (rō-man'tik-nes) *n.* the state of being romantic; wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.

Romany, Romany (rom-'ā-ni) *n.* [rom] a gipsy; the language of the gipsies;—*a.* belonging to the gipsies. **Romany rye**, a gentleman that cultivates the society of gipsies.

Romic (rō-mik) *n.* Mr. Sweet's system of phonetic notation.

Romish (rō-mish) *a.* belonging or relating to Rome, or to the R.C. church.

romp (romp) *n.* [ramp] a rude game that indulges in boisterous play; rude play or frolic;—*v. i.* to play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about.

rompish (rom-'pish) *a.* given to rude play; inclined to romp.

rompishly (rom-'pish-li) *adv.* in a rompish manner.

rompishness (rom-'pish-nes) *n.* the quality of being rompish; rudeness.

rompu (rom-'pū) *a.* [F.] broken or interrupted; fracted [Her.].

rondache (ron-'dash') *n.* [O.F.] a buckler.

ronde (rond) *n.* [F.] an angular form of script or writing type.

rondeau (ron-'dō) *n.* [F. fr. O.F. *rondel*, cf. *roundel*] a poem, usually of thirteen iambic lines of eight or ten syllables, with two rimes, the opening words recurring additionally, as a burden, after the eighth and thirteenth lines; a rondo.

rondel (ron-'del) *n.* [O.F.] a small, round tower erected at the foot of a bastion; a poem of thirteen or fourteen iambic lines of eight or ten syllables, with two rimes, the first line recurring as a closing refrain, and the first two as the seventh and eighth.

rondelet (ron-'de-let) *n.* [O.F.] a poem of seven lines, of which two are recurrences of the whole, or part, of the first.

rondelle (ron-'del) *n.* [O.F.] anything round; a crust formed on molten metal.

rondo (ron-'dō) *n.* the musical setting of a rondeau; a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, usually in three parts, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains; a kind of jig; a game of hazard played with small balls.

rondoletto, rondino (ron-'dō-let'tō, ron-'dō-nō) *n.* a brief rondo.

rongeur (rong-'zher) *n.* [F.] a forceps for gouging bones [Surg.].

ronion, ronyon (run-'yun) *n.* [F.] a mangy animal; a scurvy person.

ront (ront) *n.* See **runt**.

röntgen-rays (ren-'gen-rāz) *n.* See **X-rays**.

rood (rōdd) *n.* [A.S. *hrōð*, *rōd*, *cross*] a representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it; the fourth part of an acre; a measure of length containing 40 perches or poles. **Rood-loft**, a gallery over the entrance to the choir where the rood was fixed. **Rood-screen**, a screen between the nave and the choir.

roody (rōd-'di) *a.* rank; coarse; luxuriant.

roof (rōof) *n.* [A.S. *hrōf*] the cover or upper part of any building, house, barn, etc. (classified according to the material of which it is formed, as **wood**, **slate**, **tile**, **brick**, **stone**, etc.; also classified according to its external form, as **shed-roof**, **gable-roof**); that which resembles the interior of a roof; a vault; an arch; an overhanging canopy, as the sky; the upper part of the mouth; the palate;—*v. t.* to cover with a roof; to inclose in a house; to shelter. **Roof-plate**, a wall-plate bearing

the lower ends of the rafters. **Roof-tree**, the beam in the angle of a roof; the roof itself—hence, house; household; home.

roofer (rōof-'fer) *n.* one that makes and puts on roofs.

roofing (rōof-'fing) *n.* act of covering with a roof; materials of or for a roof—hence, the roof itself.

roofless (rōof-'les) *a.* having no roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.

rooflet (rōof-'let) *n.* a small roof, covering, or shelter.

rook (rook) *n.* [F. fr. Per. *rokh*] in chess, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

rook (rook) *n.* [A.S. *hrōc*] a gregarious bird resembling the crow, but differing from it in feeding chiefly on insects and grain, instead of carrion and the like; a cheat; a trickish or dishonest gambler;—*v. t.* to cheat; to defraud by cheating;—*v. i.* to cheat; to defraud.

rooker (rook-'er) *n.* a sharper.

rookery (rook-'er-i) *n.* a place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood; also, rocks and islets frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs; a brothel; an over-crowded, dilapidated cluster of buildings.

rooky (rook-'i) *a.* inhabited by rooks; dark; gloomy.

room (rōóm) *n.* [A.S. *rām*] space that has been, or may be, set apart or appropriated to any purpose; an apartment in a house; possibility of admission; freedom to act; place unobstructed; place or stead left by another;—*pl.* suite of apartments; lodgings;—*adv.* off from the wind [Naut.]. **To make room**, to open a way or passage.

room (rōóm) *n.* [Assam.] a deep-blue dye.

roomily (rōó-'mi-li) *adv.* spaciously; with plenty of room.

roominess (rōó-'mi-nes) *n.* state of being roomy; spaciousness; space.

roomy (rōó-'mi) *a.* having ample room; spacious; wide.

roop (rōóp) *v. i.* [A.S. *hrōpan*] to cry; to roar;—*n.* a cry; a call; hoarseness.

roopy (rōó-'pī) *a.* hoarse.

roost (rōóst) *n.* [A.S. *hrōst*] the pole on which birds rest at night; a perch; a collection of fowls roosting together;—*v. i.* to sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole or tree; to perch.

rooster (rōóst-'er) *n.* the male of the domestic fowl, considered as the head or chief of the roost; a cock.

root (rōót) *n.* [Dan. *rod*, Sw. *rot*, Icel. *rōt*] that part of a plant which is under ground, and which supports and sends nourishment upwards to the stem, branches, etc.; a plant of which the root is edible, as beetroot, etc.; that part of anything which grows or spreads like a root, as of a tooth, cancer, etc.; the bottom or lower part of anything; the original or first cause of anything; an ancestor or progenitor; the fundamental or elementary part of a word; [Math.] the quantity that satisfies an equation, or renders it an identity; that factor of a quantity which, when multiplied into itself, will produce that quantity; [Mus.] the fundamental note of any chord;—*v. t.* to plant and fix deeply in the earth—hence, to impress deeply and indelibly in the mind; to establish firmly; to ground and settle;—*v. i.* to enter the earth, as roots; to be firmly fixed or established; to sink deep. **Root-crop**, a crop of esculent roots, esp. those of such plants as produce single roots, as beetroot, carrot, etc. **Root-eater**, a root-eating animal. **Root-leaf**, a leaf apparently growing directly from the root, but really springing from the base of the stem. **Root-stock**, a prostrate stem, as of ginger or orris roots, yielding yearly young branches or plants. **Root and branch**, completely. **Root of bitterness**, error or evil, considered with reference to its consequences or fruit. **The root of the matter**, that which is essential. **To take, or strike, root**, to become fixed.



Rook.

root (rōót) *v.t.* [A.S. *wrōtan*] to turn up with the snout, as swine—hence, to tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate;—*v.i.* to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

rooted (rōót'ed) *a.* fixed; permanent; deep.

rootedly (rōót'ed-li) *adv.* deeply; in or from the heart.

rootedness (rōót'ed-nes) *n.* the state or condition of being rooted.

rooter (rōót'ter) *n.* one that roots up.

rootery (rōót'ter-i) *n.* a mound formed with the roots of trees, in which plants are set.

rootless (rōót'les) *a.* having no roots.

rootlet (rōót'let) *n.* a radicle; a little root

rooty (rōót'ti) *a.* full of roots.

rope (rōep) *n.* [A.S. *rāp*] a large, stout line or cord, of several strands twisted together, and not less usually than an inch in circumference; a row or string consisting of a number of things united;—*v.t.* to fasten or catch with a rope;—*v.i.* to be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread. **Rope-dancer**, one that walks or dances on a rope extended through the air. **Rope-ladder**, a ladder made of ropes. **Rope-maker**, one whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage. **Rope's-end**, the end of a rope (often used in punishment). **Rope-walk**, a long covered walk or building where ropes are manufactured. **Rope-yarn**, threads or small lines of yarn twisted into strands for making ropes or serving rigging, etc. **Rope of sand**, tie or union easily broken. **On the high rope**, elated; haughty. **To give one rope**, to let one go on without hindrance, usually to one's own injury or ruin. **Wire-rope**, a collection of wires twisted into the form of a rope.

ropery (rōep-ri) *n.* a place where ropes are made; also, the tricks or practices of a rogue.

ropiness (rōep-i-nes) *n.* quality of being rosy; viscosity.

ropy (rōep-i) *a.* [fr. *rope*] stringy; adhesive; viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

roquefort (rōk'fōr) *n.* [*Roquefort*, in France] a cheese of ewes' milk.

roquelaure (rōk'ke-lōr) *n.* [F.] a kind of short cloak.

croquet (rōk'kē) *v.t.* [cf. *croquet*] in croquet, to strike one ball with another;—*n.* the stroke so made.

roral (rōr'al) *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew] dewy; abounding with dew. Also *rorid*.

roric (rōr'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, dew.

roriferous (rōr'rif-e-rus) *a.* generating or producing dew.

rorqual (rōr'kw'al) *n.* [Scand.] a cetaceous mammal or whale resembling the common whale, but having a more slender body.

rosaceous (rō-zā'shus) *a.* [L. *rosaceus*, fr. *rosa*, rose] rose-like; having a corolla composed of several roundish petals arranged in a circle; belonging to the rose family.

rosaniline (rō-zā'n'i-lin) *n.* a red colouring matter derived from aniline.

rosarian (rō-zā'ri-ān) *n.* a lover of roses.

rosarium (rō-zā'ri-um) *n.* a rose-garden.

rosary (rō-zā-ri) *n.* [L. *rosa*, a rose] a bed of roses, or place where roses grow; a series of prayers, and a string of beads by which they are counted.

rosid (rōs'id) *a.* [L.] formed of dew; abounding in dew; dewy.

rose (rōz) *n.* [L. *rosa*, fr. G. *rhodon*] a well-known plant and flower of many species and varieties; a rosette; a knot of ribbons; a delicate pink; a perforated nozzle; erysipelas. **Rose-bud**, a bud of a rose-tree. **Rose-bug**, a species of beetle which feeds on the blossoms of the rose (also *rose-chaffer*). **Rose-bush**, a shrub that bears roses. **Rose-cheeked**, having ruddy cheeks. **Rose-colour**, the colour of the rose; a deep pink; fancied beauty. **Rose-coloured**, having the colour of a rose; uncommonly beautiful—hence, exaggerated; extravagantly praised (also *rose-hued*).

Rose-drop, a lozengé flavoured with rose-essence. **Rose-engine**, an appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood, metal, etc., is engraved with a variety of curved lines. **Rose-hued**, rose-coloured. **Rose-lake**, a rich tint prepared from lac and madder precipitated on an earthy basis (called also *rose-madder*). **Rose-leaf**, leaf of a rose;—*pl.* **rose-leaves**, dried leaves of the rose kept in ornamental vases as a perfume. **Rose-noble**, an ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III., and current at 6s. 8d. **Rose-water**, *n.* water tinctured with roses by distillation;—*a.* having the odour of rose-water—hence, affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental. **Rose-window**, a circular window with a series of mullions diverging from the centre, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose (also called *Gatharine-wheel* and *Marigold-window*). **Rose-wood**, the wood of several different kinds of trees growing in warm climates (it is much used in cabinet-work). **Under the rose** [L. *sub rosa*], in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.

rose (rōz) past tense of the verb *to rise*.

roseal (rō-ze'al) *n.* like a rose in colour or smell.

roseate (rō-ze-āt) *a.* [L. *roseus*, prepared from roses, fr. *rosa*, a rose] full of roses; rosy; of a rose colour; blooming.

roselite (rō-ze-lit) *n.* [Gustav Rose, mineralogist, and G. lithos, stone] a hydrous arseniate of cobalt and calcium.

rosemary (rōz-ma-ri) *n.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine] a plant growing in south-eastern Europe, also in Asia Minor and China (it has a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitterish taste).

roseola (rō-ze-u-lā) *n.* [L. *rosca*, a rose] a rash occurring in certain febrile diseases.

rosery (rōz'er-i) *n.* a nursery for rose bushes.

roset (rō-zet) *n.* [F.] a red pigment used by painters.

Rosetta-stone (rō-zet'a-stōn) *n.* a stone found at Rosetta, which furnished a key to Egyptian hieroglyphics.

rosetta-wood (rō-zet'a-wood) *n.* a finely-marked East Indian wood, of a bright orange-red colour, used in cabinet-making.

rosette (rō-zet') *n.* [F. *dim.* of *rose*, a rose] an imitation of a rose made of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament of dress; [Arch.] an ornament in the form of a rose. **Red Rosette**, the rosette of the Legion of Honour.

Rosicrucian (rōz-i-krōó'shi-ān) *n.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *crux*, cross] one of a sect of hermetical philosophers about the close of the 17th century (they made pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature).

Rosicrucianism (rōz-i-krōó'shi-ān-izm) *n.* the principles or practices of Rosicrucians.

rosily (rōz'i-li) *adv.* in a rosy manner.

rosin (rōzin) *n.* [F. *resine*] resin in a solid state; colophony; the resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from the different species of turpentine;—*v.t.* to rub with rosin.

rosiness (rōz-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being rosy, or resembling the rose in colour; red bloom, as of an apple or the cheek.

rosing (rōz'ing) *n.* the process of dyeing raw silk pink.

rosiny (rōz'i-ni) *a.* like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

rosland (rōs-land) *n.* [*ross*, a swamp] moorland.

rosmarine (rōs-ma-rēn) *n.* [cf. *rosemary*] sea-dew; rosemary;—[Scand.] the walrus.

Rosminian (rōs-min'i-ān) *n.* a member of the R.C. Institute of Charity founded by Antonio Rosmini-Serbatì.

Rosminianism (rōs-min'i-ā-nizm) *n.* the philosophy of Antonio Rosmini-Serbatì, who taught that all knowledge is based on direct perception of the Infinite Being.

rosolio (rō-zō-li-ō) *n.* [L. *ros solis*, dew of the sun] a red wine of Malta; a sweet cordial.

rossignol (ros'í-nyol) *n.* [F.] the nightingale.

rostellate (ros-te-lát) *a.* having a rostellum.

rostelliform (ros-tel'i-form) *a.* having the form of a rostellum.

rostellum (ros-tel-um) *n.* [L.] any small beak-shaped process; a portion of the stigma in many orchids [Bot.].

roster (ros'ter) *n.* [a corruption of *register*] a list of officers, etc., with their duties and hours of active service.

rostral (ros'tral) *a.* [L. *rostrum*, a beak] resembling, or pertaining to, a rostrum; pertaining to the beak. **Rostral column**, a column in honour of a naval triumph (so called because it was decorated with the rostra, or prows, of ships).

rostrate (ros-trát) *a.* [L.] having a process resembling the beak of a bird; beaked [Bot. and Conch.]; furnished or adorned with beaks, as a ship. Also **rostrated**.

rostriform (ros'tri-form) *a.* having the form of a rostrum or beak.

rostrum (ros'trum) *n.*; *pl.* **rostra** (ros'tra) [L.] the beak or bill of a bird; the beak of a ship; in ancient Rome, an elevated place in the forum for public speakers—hence, any elevated platform from which a speaker addresses an audience; pulpit; tribune.

rosulate (roz-ú-lát, ro-zú-lát) *a.* having the leaves arranged in rose-like clusters [Bot.].

rosy (ró-zí) *a.* resembling a rose in colour, form, or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.

rot (rot) *v.t.* [A.S. *rotian*] to make putrid; to bring to corruption;—*v.i.* to be decomposed into simple parts; to go to decay;—*n.* the process of rotting; decay; putrefaction; a fatal distemper incident to sheep; a form of decay which attacks timber (usually called **dry-rot**); a disease very injurious to the potato; nonsense.

rota (ró-ta) *n.* [L.] a wheel; a course; a roster; an ecclesiastical tribunal in the R.C. church.

rotary (ró-tar-i) *a.* [L. *rota*, wheel] turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis; rotary.

rotatable (ró-tá-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being rotated.

rotatably (ró-tá-ta-blí) *adv.* in a rotatable manner.

rotate (ró-tát) *v.t.* [L.] to cause to revolve;—*v.i.* to revolve or move round a centre; to go in rotation;—(ró-tát) *a.* wheel-shaped, as a calyx [Bot.].

rotation (ró-tá-shun) *n.* [L.] act of rotating or turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis; any return or succession in a series; vicissitude; course or time of succession by which officials or others relieve each other in turn. **Rotation of crops**, a recurring series of different crops on the same ground.

rotative (ró-ta-tiv) *a.* turning, as a wheel; rotary.

rotatively (ró-ta-tiv-í) *adv.* in a rotative manner.

rotator (ró-tá-tur) *n.* [L.] one that, or that which, rotates; a muscle causing rotation.

rotatory (ró-ta-tu-ri) *a.* turning on an axis, as a wheel; going in a circle; following in succession.

rote (rót) *n.* [W. *crwth*, a violin] an instrument similar to the hurdy-gurdy.

rote (rót) *n.* [O.F. *rote*, track, fr. L. *rumpere*, to break] a frequent repetition of sounds, words, or forms of speech, so as to fix them in the memory.

rote (rót) *n.* [A.S. *hrutan*, to roar] the roar of the surf.

rother (ROTH'er) *n.* [A.S. *hróther*] a bovine animal; a cow, or animal of the cow kind.

rothoffite (ró't-of-ít) *n.* [Herr *Rothoff*] a brown or black variety of garnet.

rotifer (ró'tí-fer) *n.* one of the Rotifera.

Rotifera (ró-tí-fe-ra) *n. pl.* [L.] a class of animalcules (so named from their seemingly rotatory movement).

rotonde (ró-tond') *n.* [F.] a large ruff at one time fashionable.

rotor (ró-tur) *n.* [*rotator*] a vector having definite position in space, as that representing rotation about a given axis.

rotten (rot'n) *a.* having rotted; putrid; decayed; not sound, hard, or firm; not to be trusted; treacherous; faithless; offensive to the smell; fetid; stinking. **Rotten-stone**, a soft stone used for polishing and for cleaning metallic substances.

rottenly (rot'n-li) *adv.* in a rotten manner.

rotteness (rot'n-nes) *n.* the state of being rotten.

rotula (ró-tu-la) *n.* [L. *rota*, wheel] the patella or knee-pan.

rotular (rot-ú-lar) *a.* pertaining to the knee-pan.

rotuliform (rot'ú-li-form) *a.* shaped like a knee-pan.

rotund (ró-tund') *a.* [L. *rota*, a wheel] round; circular; spherical.

rotunda, rotundo (ró-tun'da, -dó) *n.* [It. fr. L. *rotundus*, round] any building that is round both on the outside and the inside, as the Pantheon at Rome.

rotundifolious (ró-tun-dí-fó-li-us) *a.* having round leaves.

rotundity (ró-tun'dí-tí) *n.* state of being rotund; roundness; sphericity; circularity.

roturier (ró-tú-ri-ā) *n.* [F.] a plebeian.

rouble (róó'bl) *n.* [Russ.] a silver coin of Russia, equal to about 3s.

rouche, ruhe (róósh) *n.* [F.] a gofferred quilling of lace, ribbon, etc.

roucou (róó-kóó) *n.* [Braz.] a dye; arnotto.

roué (róó-ā) *n.* [F.] a debaucher; a rake.

rouelle (róó-el') *n.* [F.] a wheel-like amulet of the ancient Gauls, a representation of the sun. **Rouelle-guard**, a round, flat dagger-guard.

rouge (róózh) *n.* [F.] a cosmetic used for giving a red colour to the cheeks or lips;—*v.t.* to paint or tinge with rouge;—*v.i.* to paint the face or cheeks with rouge.

rouge-et-noir (róózh-ā-nwār) *n.* [F., red and black] a game at cards, in which persons play against the owner of the table, or banker (so called because the table is marked by two red and two black diamond-shaped figures).

rouget (róó-zhā) *n.* [F.] a disease of swine.

rough (ruf) *a.* [A.S. *rūh*, rough, hairy] rugged; stony, as land or road; not wrought or finished; coarse, as materials; unpolished; uncut, as a diamond; harsh to the taste, as wine; harsh to the ear; discordant; grating; jarring; violently agitated; boisterous, as the sea; stormy; tempestuous, as wind, weather, etc.; coarse; disordered in appearance; hairy; shaggy; coarse in manners; rude; uncivil; harsh in temper; severe; austere; harsh in treatment; violent; brutal; hard-featured; not delicate, as visage; dreadful; terrible; not precise; having the aspirated sound of *h*;—*n.* a rude, coarse fellow; state of being coarse, unfinished, and the like; a calk;—*v.t.* to render rough; to roughen; to provide with calks;—*v.i.* to act roughly. **Rough-and-ready**, rough or crude in character, but ready in action or use. **Rough-cast**, *v.t.* to form or mould rudely; to plaster with a mixture of lime and gravel;—*n.* a rude model; a mixture of lime with gravel, used for covering buildings. **Rough-diamond**, an uncut diamond; a person possessing real ability and worth, but uncultivated or impolite. **Rough-draft**, first drawing or delineation; unfinished sketch; preliminary outline of proceedings; first copy of a writing, speech, deed, etc. **Rough-draw**, to draw or delineate coarsely. **Rough-hew**, to hew coarsely without smoothing, as timber; to give the first form or shape to a thing. **Rough-rider**, one that breaks horses, or rides unbroken horses. **Rough-shod**, shod with shoes armed with points. **Rough-work**, to work coarsely, or without regard to nicety and finish. **To ride rough-shod**, to carry things with a high hand. **To rough it**, to put up with hardship and discomfort.

roughen (ruf'n) *v.t.* to make rough;—*v.i.* to grow or become rough.

roughing (ruf'ing) *n.* act of plastering with a thin or first coat of plaster.

roughly (ruf'li) *adv.* in a rough manner; unevenly; harshly; rudely.

roughness (ruf-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being rough; unevenness; harshness; rudeness; asperity; severity.

roulade (róo-lád) *n.* [F.] an embellishment; a flourish [Mus.].

rouleau (róo-ló) *n.* [F. *dim.* of O.F. *role*, a roll] a little roll; a roll of coins in paper; a large piping or trimming; [Mil.] a bundle of fascines.

roulette (róo-let') *n.* [F. *dim.* of O.F. *roule*, wheel] a game of chance, in which a small ball is made to roll round on a disc in the centre of a table divided off into red or black spaces; a small toothed wheel used by engravers to roll over the surface of a plate to produce dots; a hair-curling roller; [Geom.] a kind of curve.

rounce (rouns) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] the handle of a printing-press; a game with cards or dominoes.

round (round) *a.* [O.F. *roünd*, fr. L. *rotundus*, fr. *rota*, a wheel] having every portion of the surface or circumference equally distant from the centre; cylindrical; globular; spherical; circular; whole; total; not fractional or divisional, as a sum; large; more than sufficient, as price; smooth; flowing, as style or diction; plain; fair; candid, as dealing; quick; brisk, as pace or trot; bold; positive; decided, as an assertion; plump; well-developed, as limb or other part of the body;—*n.* a circular body or circle in motion; a globe; a sphere; orb; revolution; a series of events ending where it began; a cycle; a course of action or conduct performed by a number of persons in turn; a carousal; bumpers; toasts; walk by a guard or officer to visit the posts, sentries, etc.; the beat of a policeman, watchman, etc.; a circular dance; rotation, as in office; succession; the step of a ladder; a short, vocal piece, in which three or four voices follow each other in a species of fugue in unison; a general discharge of firearms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once;—*adv.* on all sides; around; circularly; by or in a circuit; back to the starting point;—*prep.* on every side of; around; about;—*v.t.* to make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to surround; to encircle; to encompass; to make protuberant; to raise into relief; to remove the edge or angles of anything; to smooth; to polish—hence, to complete; to make full, smooth, and flowing, as periods in rhetorical speech or writing;—*v.i.* to grow or become round or full in form; to go round, as a guard. **Round-arched**, having semicircular arches. **Round-backed**, having a round or curved back. **Round-hand**, a style of penmanship in which the letters are made full and round; half-text lines, or a copy intermediate between large and small text; a kind of bowling at cricket. **Round-robin**, a petition having the signatures arranged in a circular form. **Round-shouldered**, round-backed. **Round-table**, a huge, circular, marble table, round which King Arthur and his knights sat in social fellowship.

Round-tower, a cylindrical tower with a conical top, of great antiquity, very frequent in Ireland (they range in height from 40 to 130 feet, with a diameter of from 20 to 30 feet, and are strong, massive structures). **All-round**, in every direction; in all respects. **In round numbers**, approximately.

round (round) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *rūnian*, to whisper] to whisper. **To round on**, to inform against; to scold.

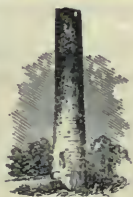
roundabout (roun-dá-bout) *a.* indirect; going

round; loose; ample; extensive; encircling; encompassing;—*n.* a kind of jacket; a merry-go-round; a round dance; a cyclone.

roundel (roun-del) *n.* [O.F. *rondel*] a round form or figure; a small circular shield in the 14th or 15th centuries; an ordinary in the form of a small circle; a roundelay; a kind of dance; a roundel.

roundelay (roun-dé-lá) *n.* [O.F. *rondel*, fr. *rond*, round] a sort of ancient poem in which certain parts are repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense; also, an air or tune in three parts, in which the first strain is repeated in the others; a kind of round or country dance.

rounder (roun-der) *n.* one that, or that which, makes round;—*pl.* a game played with a bat and a small, soft ball.



Round-tower.

Roundhead (round'hed) *n.* a Puritan (so called in the time of Charles I. from the practice that prevailed among them of cropping the hair close round); a republican in the time of the Commonwealth.

roundhouse (round'hous) *n.* a constable's prison; station-house; guard-room; in the merchant navy, a cabin or apartment in the after-part of the quarter-deck; a privy near the head of the vessel.

roundish (roun-dish) *a.* somewhat round; nearly round.

roundlet (round'let) *n.* a little circle.

roundly (round'li) *adv.* in a round form or manner; openly; boldly; plainly; briskly; with speed; vigorously; earnestly.

roundness (round-nes) *n.* quality or state of being round; circularity; rotundity; fullness; plumpness; smoothness of flow; plainness; boldness; positiveness.

roundridge (round'rij) *v.t.* to form round ridges by ploughing.

roup (roup) *v.t.* [A.S. *hrōpan*, to cry] to cry or shout—hence, to expose for sale by auction;—*n.* an outcry; a sale of goods by auction [Scot.].

roup (róop) *n.* [fr. *roup*, to cry] a disease of poultry.

rouse (rouz) *v.t.* [Scand.] to wake from sleep or repose; to excite to lively thought or action; to awaken, as the attention or some passion, emotion, or faculty; to put into motion; to agitate; to startle or surprise;—*v.i.* to awake from sleep or repose; to be excited to thought or action.

rouse (rouz) *n.* [Dan. *rūs*] a carousal; a festival; a drinking frolic.

rouser (rou-zer) *n.* one that, or that which, rouses.

rousing (rou-zing) *ppr.* having power to rouse; surprisingly great; startling.

rousingly (rou-zing-li) *adv.* in a rousing manner.

roussette (róo-set') *n.* [F.] a fruit-eating bat of the East Indies.

roust (roust) *v.t.* [*rouse*, to stir] to rouse; to disturb; to vex;—*v.i.* to stir about.

roustabout (roust-ta-bout) *n.* a wharf-labourer or deck-hand.

roust (roust) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *rupere*, *pp.* *ruptus*, to break] a fashionable assembly or large evening party; a tumultuous crowd; a rabble; an uproar; a noise; defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops defeated and put to flight;—*v.t.* to defeat and throw into confusion; to overthrow an enemy's ranks and scatter them in flight.

roust (roust) *v.i.* [A.S. *hrūtan*] to snore.

roust (roust) *v.t.* [cf. *root*] to turn up with the snout; to cut by scooping or gouging;—*v.i.* to poke about.

route (róot) *n.* [F.] the course or way which is travelled or to be passed; a course; a march.

router (rou-ter) *v.t.* to cut by scooping;—*n.* a routing-tool. **Router-gauge**, a tool used in cutting grooves in inlaid work.

routier (róo-tyá) *n.* [F.] a military robber.

routine (róo-tén) *n.* [F.] a round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; any regular course of action adhered to by force of habit; a regular course or system of performing official duties, without regard to altered circumstances or conditions.

routinist (róo-tén-ist) *n.* one that goes by routine.

roux (róo) *n.* [F.] melted butter, flour, and browning, used as a thickening [Cookery].

rove (róv) *n.* a roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.

rove (róv) *v.t.* [*reeve*] to draw through an eye or aperture; to draw out into thread; to card.

rove (róv) *v.t.* [fr. *rover*] to wander over;—*v.i.* to wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass, without certain direction, in any manner.

rover (róv-er) *n.* [D.] a wanderer; a fickle or inconstant person; a robber or pirate; a freebooter;

a kind of arrow; in croquet, a ball that has passed through all the hoops.

roving (rō-ving) *n.* rambling; wandering; act of passing a cord or thread through an eye.
(rō-ving-i) *adv.* in an unsettled or wandering manner.

row (rō) *n.* [A.S. *rāw*] a series of persons or things in a continued line; a line; a rank; a row.

row (rō) *v.t.* [A.S. *rōvan*] to impel, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water by oars; to transport by rowing;—*v.i.* to labour with the oar; to be moved by oars;—*n.* an excursion taken in a boat with oars. **Row-boat**, a boat impelled by oars. **Row-ports**, holes for oars near the water-line of small vessels.

row (rou) *n.* [Dan. *ruus*] a riotous, noisy disturbance.

rowan (rou-an) *n.* [Sw. *rönn*] the mountain-ash, or its fruit.

rowdy (rou-di) *n.* one that engages in rows or riots; a riotous, turbulent fellow.

rowdiness (rou-di-iz-iz) *n.* the conduct of a rowdy.

rowel (rou-el) *n.* [O.F. *rouelle*, a little wheel, fr. L. *rota*, a wheel] the wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points; a roll of hair or silk, answering to a seton in surgery; a little flat ring or wheel, of plate or iron, on horses' bits;—*v.t.* to insert a rowel in; to apply the spur to.

rowen (rou-en) *n.* [*rough*] the aftermath, or second crop of hay off the same field in one year; a stubble-field left unploughed till late autumn.

rower (rō-er) *n.* one that rows or manages an oar.

rowlock (rul-uk, rō-lok) *n.* [A.S. *ārloc*] the part of a boat's gunwale, usually indented and plated, on which the oars rest in rowing;—*pl.* wooden or metallic pins between which the oars work. Also *rollock*, *rullock*.

Roxburghe (roks-bur-o) *n.* [Third Duke of *Roxburgh*] a style of book-binding—cloth or paper sides, leather back, gilt top, front and bottom trimmed.

royal (roi-al) *a.* [F. fr. O.F. *roial*, fr. L. *regalis*, cf. *regal*] kingly; regal; pertaining to the crown; becoming a king or queen; magnificent; noble; illustrious; august; majestic; magnanimous;—*n.* a large kind of paper, usually 20 by 25 inches; a small sail above the topgallant-sail; the third shoot of a stag's head; a small mortar; an imperial. **Royal-mast**, the fourth mast from the deck.

royalism (roi-al-izm) *n.* principles or conduct of royalists; attachment to the cause of royalty, or to the system of monarchical government.

royalist (roi-al-ist) *n.* an adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

royally (roi-al-i) *adv.* in a royal or kingly manner.

royalty (roi-al-ti) *n.* [F.] state of being royal; kingship; kingly office; the person of a king or sovereign; rights of a king; royal prerogative; royal domain; a tax or duty paid to the crown or government, as on the produce of a mine—hence, a duty paid by one that uses the patent of another, at a certain rate for each article manufactured; or a percentage paid to the owner of an article or privilege by one that hires the use of it;—*pl.* the bounds of a royal burgh [Scot.].

roysterer See *roisterer*.

rub (rub) *v.t.* [M.E. *rubben*] to move over with pressure or friction—hence, to wipe; to clean; to scour; to spread a substance thinly over the surface of; to smear;—*v.i.* to move along the surface with pressure; to fret; to chafe; to move or pass with difficulty;—*n.* act of rubbing; friction; a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch; inequality of the ground which hinders the motion of a bowl; something grating to the feeling; sarcasm; joke. **Rub-a-dub**, the roll of a drum. **Rub-stone**, stone for scouring, polishing, or sharpening; whetstone. **To rub down**, to comb or curry, as a horse. **To rub off**, to clean; to remove by friction, as rust, etc. **To rub out**, to obliterate; to erase. **To rub over**, to gloss; to polish. **To rub the wrong way**, to irritate. **To rub up**, to burnish; to furnish. **To rub upon**, to touch hard; to tease or irritate by sarcastic remarks, etc.

rubasse (rōo-bas') *n.* [F.] a beautiful variety of rock crystal which comes from Brazil.

rubato (rōo-bā-tō) *a.* [It.] lengthening some notes in a measure, and shortening others in a corresponding degree [Mus.].

rubber (rub-er) *n.* one that, or that which, rubs; the cushion of an electric machine; a coarse file; a whetstone; rub-stone; a contest in some games of chance, as whist, etc. (consisting of three games usually); also, the winning game;—*a.* made of caoutchouc.

rubbing (rub-ing) *n.* the act of scouring by friction; polishing.

rubbish (rub-ish) *n.* [O.F. fr. O. H. Ger., corrupted fr. old *pl.* of *rubbe*] waste or rejected matter; anything worthless; fragments; ruins; debris; confusion; mixed mass—hence, incongruity; absurdity.

rubbishy (rub-ish-i) *a.* consisting of rubbish; worthless; trashy.

rubble (rub-l) *n.* [O.F. *robel*, fr. O. H. Ger.] water-worn or rough stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between walls. **Rubble-stone**, rubble; a kind of conglomerate rock, composed of fragments of different kinds of rock cemented together by some substance. **Rubble-work**, mason-work built of rubble-stone.

rubbly (rub-li) *a.* consisting of rubble.

rubedinous (rōo-bed-i-nus) *a.* [L. *rubere*, be red] of a red tint.

rubefacient (rōo-be-fā-shi-ent) *a.* making red;—*n.* an application that causes redness where it is applied.

rubefaction (rōo-be-fak-shun) *n.* redness produced by a rubefacient.

rubellite (rōo-bel-it) *n.* [L. *rubellus*, reddish] a red or pink variety of tourmaline.

rubeola (rōo-bē-u-lā) *n.* measles.

rubescence (rōo-bes-ens) *n.* a reddening; a flush.

rubescent (rōo-bes-ent) *a.* [L. *ppr.* of *rubescere*, to grow red] growing or becoming red; tending to a red colour.

rubian (rōo-bi-an) *n.* the colouring principle of madder root.

rubican (rōo-bi-kan) *a.* [F.] noting the colour of a bay, sorrel, or black horse, with gray or white on the flanks.

rubicelle (rōo-bi-sel) *n.* an orange-coloured variety of spinel.

rubicund (rōo-bi-kund) *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubere*, to be red, fr. *rubere*, red] inclining to redness.

rubicundity (rōo-bi-kun-di-ti) *n.* state of being red; redness; floridness.

rubidium (rōo-bid-i-um) *n.* [L. *rubidus*, red] a soft, silvery-white metallic element.

rubific (rōo-bif-ik) *a.* [L. *rubere*, red, and *facere*, to make] making red.

rubification (rōo-bi-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of making red; that which serves to make red.

rubiform (rōo-bi-form) *a.* [L. *rubere*, red, and *forma*, form] having the form or nature of red.

rubify (rōo-bi-fi) *v.t.* to make red; to redden.

rubiginous (rōo-bij-i-nus) *a.* affected by rubigo; having a rusty or brownish-red colour; mildewed.

rubigo (rōo-bi-gō) *n.* [L. *rubigo*, rust of metals, mildew on grain] a kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom; mildew.

rubin (rōo-bin) *n.* fuchsin.

ruble (rōo-bl) *n.* See *rouble*.

rubic (rōo-brik) *n.* [L. fr. *rubere*, red] that part of any work which, in the early manuscripts and typography, was coloured red—hence, specifically, the title of a statute (so called as being anciently written in red letters); the directions and rules for the conduct of the church service, formerly printed in red; a flourish after a signature;—*v.t.* to print or adorn with red; to make the subject of a rubric.

rubric, rubrical (róó-brik, -bri-kal) *a.* coloured in red; pertaining to the rubric.

rubricate (róó-bri-kát) *v.t.* [L.] to mark or distinguish with red; to arrange, as in a rubric.

Rubus (róó-bus) *n.* [L.] a genus of creeping plants, including the bramble.

ruby (róó-bi) *n.* [L. *rubeus*, red, reddish, fr. *ruber*, red] a precious stone or mineral, next to the diamond in hardness and value, of various shades of red, of which the most prized is carmine red; redness; red colour; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle; the red bird of Paradise; a size of printing type smaller than nonpareil (in the United States it is called *agate*); [Her.] the tincture gules; —*a.* having the colour of the ruby; red. **Rock-ruby**, a red garnet.

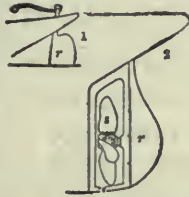
ruche (róósh) *n.* [F.] a kind of plaited or goffered quilting; *rouche*.

ruck (ruk) *v.t.* [Scand.] to draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease; to put close; to cower; —*v.i.* to be drawn into wrinkles or folds; to lie covered or close; to cower; —*n.* a wrinkle, fold, or plait in a piece of cloth; the crowd; the common run.

ructation (ruk-tá-shun) *n.* [L. *ructare*, to belch] act of belching wind from the stomach.

rudd (rud) *n.* [A.S. *rudu*, redness] a fresh-water European fish of the carp family (it has red irises).

rudder (rud-er) *n.* [A.S. *róther*] the instrument by which a ship is steered; that which resembles a rudder in directing or governing the course. **Rudder-wheel**, a small wheel on a plough, to help in guiding it.



1. Rudder of a sail-boat. 2. Rudder of a single-screw steamer. *r*, *r*, rudders; *s*, screw.

ruddiness (rud-i-nes) *n.* state of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh-colour.

ruddle (rud-^l) *n.* [A.S. *rudu*, redness] a species of red earth; earth coloured by sesquioxide of iron; red ochre.

ruddock (rud-^ok) *n.* [A.S.] a native bird; redbreast or robin.

ruddy (rud-i) *a.* [A.S. *rudig*] of a red colour; red; of a lively flesh-colour; bright yellow, as gold.

rude (róód) *a.* [F. fr. L. *rudis*] rough; uneven; rugged; coarse in manners; unpolished; uncivil; clownish; rustic; impetuous; violent; boisterous; tumultuous; ignorant; untaught—hence, savage; barbarous; shapeless; unformed; inelegant; clumsy.

rudely (róód-li) *adv.* in a rude manner; coarsely; unskillfully; uncivilly; violently.

rudeness (róód-nes) *n.* the condition of being rude; unevenness; coarseness; inelegance; unskillfulness; incivility; violence; impetuosity.

rudenture (róód-den-tür) *n.* [F. fr. L. *rudens*, a rope] the figure of a rope or staff, either plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are frequently filled up [Arch.]

ruderal (róód-de-rál) *a.* [L. *rudus*, *ruderis*, rubbish] growing in waste places [Bot.]

Rudesheimer (róód-es-hi-mer) *n.* [Ger.] one of the white Rhine wines.

rudiment (róód-di-ment) *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis*, rude] an element or first principle of any art or science; that which is to be first learnt; elementary book, or first part of education; the original or beginning of anything; first form or shape, usually imperfect or experimental—usually in *pl.*, an imperfect organ; an organ that is never fully formed; —*v.t.* to instruct in first principles or elementary rules; to ground.

rudimental, rudimentary (róód-di-men-tál, -tá-ri) *a.* pertaining to rudiments, or consisting in first principles; initial; imperfectly developed.

rue (róó) *v.t.* [A.S. *hréowan*] to lament; to regret; to grieve for; —*v.i.* to have or feel compassion; to repent; —*n.* sorrow; repentance.

rue (róó) *n.* [L. *ruta*] a plant having a strong, heavy odour, and a bitter taste.

rueful (róó-fool) *a.* causing one to rue or lament; woeful; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow; lugubrious. **The knight of the rueful countenance**, Don Quixote.

ruefully (róó-fool-i) *adv.* in a rueful manner; mournfully.

ruefulness (róó-fool-nes) *n.* sorrow; mournfulness; expression of dejection and unavailing regret.

ruelle (róó-el') *n.* [F.] a morning reception by French ladies of the 17th and 18th centuries, where the hostess reclined on a bed; such a reception chamber; the space between a bed and the wall.

rufescence (róó-fes-ens) *n.* [L. *rufus*, red] reddishness.

ruff (ruf) *n.* [*ruffle*] a muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted; something formed in plaits, or puckered, as the front of a shirt; a bird allied to the woodcock and sandpiper (the male has a tuft of feathers around the neck during the breeding season); a certain species of pigeon; —[*rough*] a native fish allied to the perch; —*v.t.* to pucker; to ruffle; to disarrange; to applaud by stamping the feet.



Ruff.

ruff (ruf) *n.* [It.] an old game of cards; the act of trumping when one cannot follow suit; —*v.t.* to trump instead of following suit.

ruffian (ruf-i-an) *n.* [O.F. *rufien*, fr. It.] a boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; —*a.* brutal; savagely boisterous.

ruffianish (ruf-i-an-ish) *a.* having the manners of a ruffian.

ruffianism (ruf-i-an-izm) *n.* act or conduct of a ruffian.

ruffianly (ruf-i-an-li) *a.* like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious.

ruffle (ruf-l) *v.t.* [D.] to make into a ruff; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds; to furnish with ruffles; to roughen or disturb the surface of; to discompose; to agitate; to throw into disorder or confusion; to bully; —*v.t.* to play loosely; to flutter; to grow rough or boisterous; to jar; to be at variance; to bully; —*n.* a strip of plaited cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to a garment; a frill; a state of being ruffled or disturbed; agitation; commotion.

ruffle (ruf-l) *n.* [Imit.] a low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll, and used as a military salute to general officers; —*v.t.* to beat the ruff or ruffle of a drum.

ruffler (ruf-ler) *n.* a bully; a swaggerer.

ruffing (ruf-ling) *n.* disturbance; commotion; a particular beat of a regimental drum, used as a military salute.

rufous (róó-fus) *a.* [L. *rufus*] reddish; brownish-red.

ruffter-hood (ruf-ter-hood) *n.* [*cf.* *ruff*, a frill] in falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

rug (rug) *n.* [Sw. *rugga*, rough, entangled hair] a coarse, nappy, woollen fabric, used for protecting a carpet; a coverlet for a bed; a travelling wrap, etc.; a coarse kind of frieze used for winter garments; a rough, shaggy dog; a kind of strong spirituous liquor.

Rug-work, Berlin-work.

rug (rug) *v.t.* to pull roughly and hastily; to tear [Scot.]

rugate (róó-gát) *a.* [L. *rugosa*, a wrinkle] having alternate ridges and depressions; wrinkled.

Rugby (rug-bi) *n.* a form of football in which the ball may be seized and run with.

rugged (rug-ed) *a.* [Sw. *rugga*, rough, entangled hair] full of asperities on the surface; rough; jagged; craggy; uneven; not neat or smooth; shaggy; rough with bristles or hair; harsh; crabbed; austere, as temper; stormy; turbulent; tempestuous (said of weather, wind, storms, and the like); rough to the ear; sour; surly; frowning, as looks; violent; rude; vigorous; robust; hardy.

ruggedly (rug-ed-li) *adv.* in a rough or rugged manner.

ruggedness (rug-ed-nes) *n.* quality or state of being rugged; roughness of surface; harshness; surliness; coarseness; rudeness; violence.

rugging (rug-ing) *n.* material for rugs.

rugine (róó-jin) *n.* [F.] an instrument for scraping bone [Surg.].

rugose, rugous (róó-gôs, -gus) *a.* [L. fr. *rugosa*, a wrinkle] wrinkled; full of wrinkles.

rugosely (róó-gôs-li) *adv.* in a rugose manner.

rugosity (róó-gos-i-ti) *n.* state of being rugose or wrinkled.

ruin (róó-in) *n.* [L. *ruina*, fr. *ruere*, to fall down, to rush] that change of anything which destroys it, or unfits it for use; fall; overthrow; defeat; mischief; bane; destruction; loss; decay; perdition; eternal misery; the remains of a demolished or decayed city, fortress, castle, work of art, etc.; the enfeebled powers or faculties, as of the mind in infirmity or disease; the state of being decayed or worthless;—*v.t.* to bring to ruin; to demolish; to pull down, as a structure; to subvert; to destroy, as government; to injure; to impoverish, as trade, fortune; to hurt; to impair, as health; to counteract; to defeat, as a project; to spoil; to mar; to bring to everlasting misery; to seduce;—*v.i.* to fall in ruins; to run to ruin.

ruinable (róó-in-á-bl) *a.* capable of being ruined.

ruination (róó-i-ná-shun) *n.* subversion; overthrow; demolition.

ruiner (róó-i-ner) *n.* one that ruins or destroys.

ruiniform (róó-in-i-form) *a.* having the appearance of ruins.

ruinous (róó-i-nus) *a.* fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished; destructive; baneful; pernicious; composed of, or consisting in, ruins; injurious.

ruinously (róó-i-nus-li) *adv.* in a ruinous manner; destructively.

ruinousness (róó-i-nus-nes) *n.* state or quality of being ruinous.

rulable (róó-l-á-bl) *a.* accordant or conformable to rule; capable of being ruled.

rule (róól) *n.* [O.F. *reule*, fr. L. *regula*, fr. *regere*, to govern] government; sway; supreme authority over, or command of; control; a prescribed law or ordinance; in ecclesiastical law, a canon; a directory; in English law courts, an order or judgment of the court determining the general practice or further course of proceedings in a case; established or customary principle or mode of action in individual or social life; regulation; received opinion; habitual practice; that by which a thing is to be judged of, or to which it is to be adapted or conformed; standard; an instrument by which straight lines are drawn; ruler; also, an instrument for measuring short lengths in carpentry, or for performing various operations in mensuration; [Arith.] determinate mode of making a calculation and producing a required result;—*v.t.* to exercise authority over; to govern; to control; to manage; to keep in check; to subdue; to establish by a decree or decision; to enter a rule against; to mark with lines by a ruler;—*v.i.* to have power or command; to exercise supreme authority; to decide; to order by rule; to enter a rule; to stand or maintain a level, as prices in the commercial market. **Rule of three**, proportion. **Rule of thumb**, any empirical process. **As a rule**, generally; on the whole.

ruleless (róól-les) *a.* without rule; lawless.

rulelessness (róóól-les-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being without rule.

ruler (róó-ler) *n.* an instrument with straight edges or sides, either flat or cylindrical, for drawing lines; a rule; one that rules; a governor.

ruling (róó-ling) *a.* deciding; determining; predominant; reigning; prevailing; prevalent;—*n.* the decision of a judge or chairman. **Ruling-machine**, a machine for ruling lines.

rulingly (róó-ling-li) *adv.* so as to rule.

rum (rum) *n.* [E. *contr.* fr. *rumboeing*, a sailor's name for grog] a kind of spirit distilled from cane-juice, or from treacle or molasses. **Rum-blossom**,

rum-bud, a pimple on the nose. **Rum-shrub**, a liqueur of rum, lemon or lime juice, etc.

rum (rum) *a.* [Hind.] old-fashioned; queer; odd.

rumal (róó-mál) *n.* [Hind.] a kerchief; veil; small shawl, etc.

rumble (rum-bl) *v.i.* [*cf.* D. *rummelen*] to make a low, heavy, continued sound;—*n.* a low, heavy, continuous sound, as of thunder; a seat for servants behind a carriage.

rumbler (rum-bl-er) *n.* one that, or that which, rumbles.

rumbling (rum-bling) *n.* a dull, heavy, continued sound, as distant thunder.

rumblingly (rum-bl-ing-li) *adv.* in a rumbling manner.

rumbooze (rum-bóóz) *n.* [rum] any alcoholic drink. Also **rumbo**, **rumboillion** (rum-bul-yun).

rumen (róó-men) *n.* [L.] the first stomach of a ruminant.

ruminant (róó-mi-nant) *a.* [L.] chewing the cud; thoughtful; meditative;—*n.* an animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and oxen.

Ruminantia (róó-mi-nan-shi-á) *n.pl.* [L.] the ruminants.

ruminantly (róó-mi-nant-li) *adv.* after the manner of a ruminant.

ruminare (róó-mi-nāt) *v.t.* to chew over again; to muse on; to meditate;—*v.i.* to chew the cud; to muse; to meditate; to ponder.

ruminare (róó-mi-nā-shun) *n.* act of ruminating or chewing the cud; deliberate meditation or reflection.

ruminative (róó-mi-nā-tiv) *a.* given to meditation.

ruminator (róó-mi-nā-tur) *n.* one that ruminates or muses.

rummage (rum-ij) *v.t.* [room] to search or examine thoroughly; to remove, as goods or luggage, from one place to another;—*v.i.* to search a place narrowly;—*n.* the act of rummaging.

rummager (rum-i-j-er) *n.* one that rummages.

rummer (rum-er) *n.* [D. *roemer*, a wine glass] a drinking cup; a large glass.

rummy (rum-i) *a.* like rum.

rummy (rum-i) *a.* queer (slang).

rumour (róó-mur) *n.* [F. fr. L. *rumor*, a noise, story] murmur; current report; flying or popular story; story passing from one person to another without any known authority for the truth of it; fame; reputation;—*v.t.* to report; to tell or circulate a story.

rump (rump) *n.* [Ice. *rumpur*] the end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the buttocks; the fag-end or remnant of anything.

Rump Parliament, the fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members by Cromwell. **Rump-steak**, a choice quality of beef-steak cut from the rump.

rumple (rum-pl) *v.t.* [A.S. *hrimpan*] to make uneven; to wrinkle; to crease; to crumple;—*n.* an irregular fold or plait.

rumpled (rump-les) *a.* having no tail.

rumpus (rum-pus) *n.* a disturbance; noise and confusion.

rumpy (rum-pi) *n.* [Manx] a tailless cat.

rumswizzle (rum-swiz-l) *n.* an undyed Irish wool fabric.

run (run) *v.i.* [A.S. *rinnan*] to cause to run, in the various senses of the word; to cause to enter; to thrust; to drive or force; to melt; to fuse; to shape; to mould; to cast; to cause to be drawn; to mark out; to keep going or sailing between places; to ply; to discharge; to pour forth; to smuggle; to be exposed to the risk of; to hazard; to venture; to sew by passing the needle through cloth back and forth in a continuous line;—*v.t.* to go with a lighter or more rapid gait than by walking; to hurry; to retreat; to steal off; to quit; to depart; to contend in a race; to press for payment, as upon a bank with numerous demands; to flow, as a liquid; to descend, as a stream; to proceed along a

surface; to extend; to spread; to turn, as a wheel; to move on wheels or runners; to go back and forth from place to place, as a train, a packet, and the like; to make progress; to pass; to continue in operation; to have a course or direction; to be in form thus, as a combination of words; to have growth or development; to tend; to incline; to spread and blend together; to continue without falling due, as a promissory note or bill; to hold good; —*n.* act of running; motion; flow; also, a method or rate of running; course; process; will; unconstrained liberty; state of being current; currency; prevalence; a small stream; a brook; a creek; a pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes; a range or extent of ground for feeding stock; the distance sailed by a ship; voyage; the foremost part of a ship's bottom; the greatest degree of swiftness in marching. **By the run**, suddenly. **In the long run**, at length. **The common run**, or, **the run of mankind**, the generality. **To run after**, to pursue. **To run against**, to collide with. **To run at**, to attack. **To run away with**, to carry off in sudden flight; to lead too far. **To run before**, to flee from. **To run down**, *v.t.* to run against and sink; —*v.i.* to have the motive power exhausted, as a clock. **To run down a coast**, to sail along it. **To run hard**, to press hard in a race or competition. **To run in one's head**, to linger in one's memory. **To run on**, to keep on; to continue talking. **To run out**, to come to an end. **To run over**, *v.t.* to go through cursorily; —*v.i.* to overflow. **To run riot**, to give way to excess. **To run through**, to spend. **To run to seed**, to shoot up and yield flowers and seeds, instead of developing the parts for which they are valued (said of herbaceous plants). **To run up**, to increase in amount or value.

runagate (run-'a-gā) *n.* [F.] a fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade.

runaway (run-'a-wā) *n.* one that flees from danger or restraint; a fugitive; a deserter; —*a.* fleeing from danger or restraint; accomplished by, or during, flight.

runch (runch) *n.* charlock.

runcinate (run-'si-nāt) *a.* [L. *runcina*, a plane] irregularly saw-toothed, with the teeth inclining backwards [Bot.].

rundale (run-'dāl) *n.* [run and *dale*] a system of holding land in single holdings made up of detached pieces.

rundle (run-'dl) *n.* [E. *round*] a round; a step of a ladder; something put round an axis; the drum of a capstan; a cylinder with spokes in it, by which it may be turned.

rundlet, runlet (run-'let) *n.* [F.] a small barrel; a unit of capacity equal to about 18 gallons.

rune (rōon) *n.* [A.S.] one of the letters or characters of the old Teutonic and Scandinavian alphabets; a mystery; a secret; —*pl.* words or sentences in Teutonic or Scandinavian characters inscribed on sepulchral stones; Gothic verses or rhymes.

runer (rōo-'ner) *n.* a Gothic bard.

rung (rung) *n.* [A.S.] a floor timber in a ship; one of the rounds of a ladder; one of the stakes of a cart; a round, heavy staff; a cudgel.

runic (rōo-'nik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the runes, or the language and letters of the Teutonic and Scandinavian races.

runlet (run-'let) *n.* [*dim.* of *run*] a little run or stream; a brook.

runn (run) *n.* [Hind.] a boggy or sandy tract, liable to be overflowed.

runnel (run-'el) *n.* [A.S.] a small brook or rivulet.

runner (run-'er) *n.* one that, or that which, runs; a racer; a messenger; a letter-carrier; a slender branch running along the ground, and forming at its extremity roots and a young plant; one of the curved pieces on which a sledge or sleigh slides; any bird of the Cursores; a rope to increase the mechanical power of a tackle; the rotating stone of a grinding-mill.

runnet (run-'et) *n.* rennet.

running (run-'ing) *n.* the act of going, moving, or passing with speed; that which runs or flows; the discharge of an ulcer or other sore. In the **running**, competing in a contest; likely to win. **Out of**

the **running**, not competing; not likely to win. **To make the running**, to force the pace.

running (run-'ing) *a.* moving with rapidity; flowing; kept in training or entered for a race, as a horse; following in succession; still going on; current; discharging pus or matter; open, as an abscess or sore. **Running-fight**, a fight between a party pursuing and a party pursued. **Running-fire**, a constant firing of arms. **Running-gear**, the parts of a vehicle which have to do with the running, as the wheels and axles. **Running-hand**, the style of handwriting in which the letters are formed without lifting the pen. **Running-knot**, a knot made so as to tighten when the rope is pulled. **Running-title**, a title that is put at the top of every page [Print.].

runrig (run-'rig) *n.* the ownership of alternate ridges in a field (*cf.* *rundale*).

runr (runr) *n.* [A.S. *hrýther*, ox] any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species; a dwarf; a variety of pigeon; stalk or stem of the colewort.

runway (run-'wā) *n.* the run of an animal; the channel of a stream.

rupee (rōo-'pē) *n.* [Hind. *rūpiyah*] a coin and money of account in the East Indies, nominally worth 2s.

Rupert's drop (rōo-'per-ts-drop) *n.* a drop of glass thrown in a liquid state into water, and hardening into a retort-like shape (if the end of the tail be nipped off, the whole flies into dust).

rupia (rōo-'pi-'a) *n.* [G.] a severe, non-contagious, syphilitic skin-disease.

rupture (rup-'tūr) *n.* [L. *rumpere*, *pp.* *ruptus*, to break] act of breaking or bursting; state of being broken or violently parted; breach of peace or concord between nations; open hostility or war, *heunia*; breach; disruption; —*v.t.* to part by violence; to break.

rural (rōo-'rāl) *a.* [L. *rūs, ruris*, the country] pertaining or belonging to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; pertaining to farming or agriculture. **Rural-dean**, an ecclesiastic that has the supervision of the churches in a district.

ruralist (rōo-'rāl-ist) *n.* one that leads a rural life.

ruralize (rōo-'rāl-iz) *v.i.* to go into or dwell in the country; to rusticate.

rurally (rōo-'rāl-'i) *adv.* in a country manner or style; as if in the country.

ruralness (rōo-'rāl-'nes) *n.* the character of being rural.

Rusa (rōo-'zā) *n.* [Malay] a genus of East Indian stags.

ruscus (rus-'kus) *n.* [L.] butcher's broom.

ruse (rōoz) *n.* [F.] artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit. **Ruse de guerre**, a trick of war.

rush (rush) *n.* [A.S. *Risece*] a plant of the genus *Juncus*, of many species, growing in wet ground, and largely used for making mats, chair-bottoms, etc.; the merest trifle; a straw. **Rush-bottomed**, having a bottom made with rushes. **Rush-candle**, a light made by dipping the pith of a rush in tallow. **Rush-light**, a rush-candle or its light—hence, a small, feeble light. **Rush-mat**, a mat made of rushes.

rush (rush) *v.t.* [M.E. *ruschen*] to push forward violently; —*v.i.* to move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; to enter with eagerness, or without due deliberation or preparation; —*n.* a driving forward with eagerness and haste; an impetuous or violent onset; heavy flow or current of water, wind, etc.

rusher (rush-'er) *n.* one that rushes.

rushiness (rush-'i-nes) *n.* the state of being rushy.

rushing (rush-'ing) *n.* act of moving forward with impetuous force; rapid and violent course; tumultuous movement.

rushlike (rush-'lik) *a.* resembling a rush; weak; impotent.

rushy (rush-'i) *a.* abounding with, or made of, rushes.

rusine (rōo-'zīn) *a.* resembling, or related to, the Rusa.

rusk (rusk) *n.* [Sp. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusks, a biscuit, fr. *rosca*, a roll or twist of bread] a kind of

light cake or biscuit; a kind of light, hard bread; a hard, brittle kind of bread for stores.

Russ (rus) *n.* a Russian; the language of the Russians.

russet (rus-et) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *russus*, red] of a reddish-brown colour; homespun; rustic; coarse;—*n.* a kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin; a country dress, homespun and dyed red.

russety (rus-et-i) *a.* of a russet colour; russet.

Russia-leather (rush-ə-let-i-er) *n.* a soft kind of leather made in Russia, impregnated with an oil obtained from birch bark (much used in bookbinding).

Russian (rush-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Russia; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Russia.

Russophile (rush-u-fil) *n.* [Russ. and G. *philos*, loving] one that favours Russia; —*a.* favourable to Russia.

Russophobia (rush-u-fō-bi-ə) *n.* [Russ. and G. *phobos*, fear] dread of, or strong feeling against, Russia and the Russians.

rust (rust) *n.* [A.S. *rūst*, rust, redness] an oxide of iron which forms a rough, reddish coat on the surface of that metal—hence, sometimes, any metallic oxide; any foul matter concreted externally; mildew; loss of power; inactivity; dulness through inaction; a dust-like parasitic fungus which forms on the leaves and stalks of grain;—*v.t.* to cause to contract rust; to corrode with rust; to impair by time and inactivity;—*v.i.* to be oxidized and contract a roughness on the surface; to become dull by inaction; to contract mildew, or other foul, extraneous matter.

rustic (rust-ik) *a.* [L. fr. *rus*, the country] pertaining to the country; rural; rude; unpolished; coarse; plain; simple; artless;—*n.* an inhabitant of the country; peasant; husbandman; bumpkin; swain; hind. **Rustic-chair**, a garden seat made of cuttings of branches twisted together. **Rustic-ware**, a kind of terra-cotta. **Rustic-work**, summer-houses, etc.; a style in which the faces of the stones are picked or hatched so as to give a natural rough appearance [Arch.].

rustically (rust-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a rustic manner; rudely.

rusticalness (rust-i-kal-nes) *n.* the character of being rustic; coarseness.

rusticate (rust-ti-kā) *v.t.* to compel to reside in the country; to banish from the town, or college, for a time;—*v.i.* to dwell in the country.

rustication (rust-ti-kā-shun) *n.* residence in the country; in universities, punishment of an undergraduate by banishing him for a term from his hall or college.

rusticity (rust-tis-i-ti) *n.* state of being rustic; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

rustily (rust-ti-li) *adv.* in a rusty state.

rustiness (rust-ti-nes) *n.* the state of being rusty.

rustle (rust-l) *v.i.* [*rush*] to move quickly; to make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves;—*n.* a quick succession of small sounds made by rubbing; a rustling.

rustre (rust-er) *n.* [F.] a lozenge having a circular opening [Her.]; one of the overlapping scales in a suit of armour.

rusty (rust-ti) *a.* covered or affected with rust; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; dull; covered with foul matter, as bacon; surly; morose, as temper; hoarse; grating, as voice.

rut (rut) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *rugire*, to roar] the copulation of animals, esp. of deer;—*v.t.* to cover in copulation;—*v.i.* to seek copulation.

rut (rut) *n.* [cf. *route*] a track worn by a wheel; a groove;—*v.t.* to cut in ruts.

ruth (róoth) *n.* [A.S. *hrēow*, pity] sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness.

ruthful (róoth-fool) *a.* full of ruth; pitiful; full of sorrow; merciful; tender.

ruthfully (róoth-fool-i) *adv.* in a ruthful manner.

ruthless (róoth-les) *a.* having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless.

ruthlessly (róoth-les-li) *adv.* in a ruthless manner; cruelly.

ruthlessness (róoth-les-nes) *n.* the state of being ruthless.

rutilant (róó-ti-lant) *a.* [L.] shining; glittering.

rutile (róó-til) *n.* [F.] red oxide of titanium.

rutter (rut-er) *n.* [O.F.] a trooper; a man of fashion; a marine chart.

ruttish (rut-ish) *a.* lustful; libidinous.

ruttishness (rut-ish-nes) *n.* the state of being ruttish.

rutty (rut-i) *a.* full of ruts.

rye (ri) *n.* [A.S. *ryge*] a hardy esulent plant closely allied to wheat; also, its grain or fruit. **Rye-grass**, a grass-like plant cultivated for cattle in England.

rynd (rind) *n.* [A.S. *hrindan*, to push] an iron bar for supporting an upper millstone.

ryot (ri-ut) *n.* [Hind. fr. A. *ra'iyat*, a tenant] a cultivator of the soil; a peasant in Hindostan.

S

S, s, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, and fifteenth consonant. It has two distinct articulations or sounds—a hard, hissing sound, as in *sand, sin, thus*; and a softer humming or buzzing sibilant sound, as in *muse, wise*, pronounced like *z, müz, wíz*. In some words it is silent, as *isle (il)*.

Sabæism, Sabaism (sā-be-izm, sā-bā-izm) *n.* idolatry of the sun, moon, and stars; Sabianism.

sabalo (sab-ə-lō) *n.* [Sp.] the tarpon.

Sabaoth (sa-bā-oth) *n. pl.* [H.] armies; hosts (used only in the phrase, LORD OF SABAOth).

Sabbatarian (sab-ə-tā-ri-ān) *n.* [fr. *Sabbath*] one that regards the seventh day of the week as holy, as distinguished from one that keeps the first day of the week, or Christian Sabbath; one that holds extreme views as to the binding obligation of the Sabbath, or Judaical or Pharisaic views as to the mode of its observance; a strict observer of the Sabbath;—*a.* pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sabbatarianism (sab-ə-tā-ri-ān-izm) *n.* the tenets or practices of the Sabbatarians; rigid observance of the Sabbath.

Sabbath (sab-ath) *n.* [H. *shabbāth*, Sabbath, rest, fr. *shābath*, to rest] the seventh or last day of the week, the observance of which, as a day of rest or worship, was enjoined upon the Jews in the decalogue; among Christians, the first day of the week, the day on which Christ arose from the dead; the seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like. **Sabbath-breaker**, one that breaks or profanes the Sabbath. **Sabbath-breaking**, violation of the fourth commandment; profanation of the Sabbath.

Sabbathless (sab-ath-less) *a.* having no Sabbath; without intermission of daily labour.

Sabbatic, Sabbatical (sa-bat-ik, i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath. **Sabbatical year**, in the Jewish ritual, every seventh year, in which the lands were left untilled, etc.

Sabbatically (sa-bat-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a Sabbatic manner.

Sabbatism (sab-ə-tizm) *n.* intermission of labour, as upon the Sabbath; rest; heavenly rest.

Sabbatize (sab-ə-tiz) *v.t.* to convert into, or observe, as a Sabbath or day of rest;—*v.i.* to keep the Sabbath.

sabaton (sab-ə-ton) *n.* [Low L.] a shoe of rich materials; an armoured shoe.

Sabean (sā-bē-an) *n.* a native of Yemen, or Saba in Arabia; a Sabian;—*a.* of, or relating to, Saba; Sabian.

sabeline (sā-bē-lin) *a.* [O.F.] of, or pertaining to, the sable;—*n.* the skin of the sable used as a fur.

Sabellian (sa-bel'i-an) *n.* a follower of Sabellius, who maintained that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, operations, or offices of one God, the Father.

Sabellianism (sa-bel'i-an-izm) *n.* the above doctrine of the Godhead.

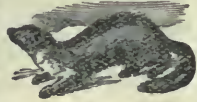
Sabian (sā-bi-an) *a.* relating to the religion of Sabā in Arabia, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies; *-n.* an adherent of the Sabian religion; a worshipper of the heavenly bodies.

Sabianism (sā-bi-an-izm) *n.* the worship of the stars, as the symbols and embodiments of the Deity.

sabine (sab-in) *n.* [L. *sabina*] a small tree of the genus *Juniperus*.

Sabine (sab-in) *n.* one of an ancient people of Italy; *-a.* of, or pertaining to, the Sabines.

sable (sā-bl) *n.* [O.F.] a carnivorous animal of the weasel family, found in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia; the fur of the sable, consisting of a downy under-wool, with a dense coat of hair; [Her.] the tincture or colour black (represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other); a black cloth; mourning garments; *-a.* of the colour of the sable's fur; black; made of sable; *-v.t.* to render sable or dark in colour. **Sable-stoled**, wearing a black vestment. **Sable-vested**, clothed with black.



Sable.

sablère (sab-li-är) *n.* [F.] a sand-pit; a short piece of timber under a girder.

sabot (sā-bō) *n.* [F.] a kind of wooden shoe worn by the lower classes in some European countries.

sabre (sā-ber) *n.* [F.] a sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back and a little curved toward the point; a cavalry sword; *-v.t.* to strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.

sabretache (sā-ber-tash) *n.* a leathern case suspended from the sword-belt, worn by cavalry.

sabrina-work (sa-brī-nā-wurk) *n.* a kind of apple-pie work — *i.e.*, ornamental work laid on some other material.

sabulosity (sab-ū-los-i-ti) *n.* [L. *sabulum*, sand] the quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

sabulous (sab-ū-lus) *a.* sandy; gritty.

saburration (sab-u-rā-shun) *n.* [L. *saburra*, sand] the application of hot sand to the body; sand-bathing.



Sabot.

sac (sak) *n.* [L. *saccus*] a bag or receptacle for a liquid; cyst.

sacbut (sak-but) *n.* See sackbut.

saccade (sa-kād) *n.* [F.] a sudden check of a horse with the reins; a strong pressure of a violin bow against the strings.

saccate (sak-āt) *n.* bag-shaped [Bot.].

saccharic (sa-kar'ik) *a.* [L. *saccharon*, sugar] pertaining to, or obtained from, sugar. **Saccharic acid**, an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on sugar, starch, etc.

sacchariferous (sak-ā-rif'e-rus) *a.* [L. *saccharon*, sugar, and *ferre*, bear] producing sugar.

saccharify (sa-kar'i-fi) *v.t.* to convert into sugar.

saccharilla (sak-ā-ril'ā) *n.* [L. *saccharon*, sugar] a kind of muslin.

saccharine (sak'ā-rin) *a.* pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar.

saccharite (sak'ā-rit) *n.* a variety of felspar of a vitreous lustre.

saccharometer (sak-ā-rom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *saccharon*, sugar, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution, *esp.* in brewers' and distillers' wort.

saccharometry (sak-ā-rom'e-tri) *n.* the art of determining the amount of sugar in a solution.

Saccharomyces (sak-ā-rō-mi'sēz) *n.* [G. *sakcharon*, sugar, and *mykēs*, a mushroom] a genus of the yeast fungi.

saccharous (sak'ā-rus) *a.* pertaining to sugar.

saccholactic (sak-ō-lak'tik) *n.* [L. *saccharon*, sugar, and *lact*, milk] acid obtained from sugar of milk. Also called **muic acid**.

sacciform (sak'si-form) *a.* having the form of a sac; baggy.

saccos (sak'os) *n.* [G.] a vestment resembling the dalpatic.

saccular (sak'ū-lār) *a.* like a sac; sacciform.

saccule (sak'ūl) *n.* a little sack or bag; a cyst.

sacellum (sa-sel-um) *n.* [L.] a little sanctuary or chapel; a canopied altar-tomb.

sacerdotal (sas-er-dō-tal) *a.* [L. *sacerdos*, a priest] pertaining to priests, or to the order of priests; priestly.

sacerdotalism (sas-er-dō'tal-izm) *n.* the system, spirit, or character of the priesthood.

sacerdotally (sas-er-dō'tal-i) *adv.* in a sacerdotal manner.

sachem (sā-chem) *n.* a chief of a tribe of the American Indians; a sagamore.

sachemship (sā-chem-ship) *n.* the office or position of a sachem.

sachet (sa-shā) *n.* [F.] a scent-bag or perfume-cushion.

sack (sak) *n.* [G. *sakkos*, fr. H. *sag*] a bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a large pouch; usually a large, strong, and coarse bag for carrying wool, cotton, flour, coals, etc.; a variable measure; a loose garment or cloak; *-v.t.* to put into sacks or bags; to discharge or dismiss from office. **Sack-barrow**, a kind of barrow used in granaries for moving sacks. **Sack-emptier**, a contrivance for emptying sacks. **Sack-packer**, a machine for filling sacks with flour, etc. **Sack-race**, a race in which the legs of the contestants are incased in sacks. **To get the sack**, to be dismissed.

sack (sak) *n.* [F. *sec*, dry] any dry wine; sherry; canary; a drink or beverage, warmed and spiced, made of sherry, canary, etc.

sack (sak) *n.* [F.] the pillage or plunder, as of a town or city; devastation; ravage; *-v.t.* to plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to devastate; to ravage.

sackage (sak'ij) *n.* act of taking by storm and pillaging; sack.

sackbut (sak-but) *n.* [F. *saquebute*, fr. L. *sambuca*] a brass wind-instrument of music, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened; a trombone; in Scripture, a kind of harp or lyre.

sackcloth (sak-kloth) *n.* cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; in Scripture, a cloth or garment worn in mourning or distress.

sacked (sakt) *a.* wearing a garment called a sack. **Sacked friar**, a monk that wore a coarse upper garment.

sacker (sak'er) *n.* one that captures or plunders a town.

sacker (sak'er) *n.* one that makes or fills sacks.

sackful (sak'fool) *n.* as much as a sack will hold.

sacking (sak-ing) *n.* cloth of which sacks or bags are made; the coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

sacking (sak-ing) *n.* the act of plundering or pillaging a town after capture.

sackless (sak'les) *a.* [A.S. *sacledis*, without strife] innocent; peaceful; simple.

sacque (sak) *n.* a loosely-hanging garment for men or women, worn like a cloak about the shoulders.

sacrament (sak'ra-ment) *n.* [L. *sacramentum*, an oath] a solemn oath; a sacred obligation; a sacred doctrine; a mystery; *specifically*, one of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ to be observed by His followers; baptism; the

Lord's Supper; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace—hence, any solemn or religious rite, as in the Romish and Greek churches.

sacramental (sak-ra-men-tal) *n.* that which relates to, or forms part of, a sacrament;—*pl.* the elements, or the bread and wine, used in the eucharist;—*a.* belonging to a sacrament; solemnly binding; bound by a sacrament or oath.

sacramentally (sak-ra-men-tal-i) *adv.* after the manner of a sacrament.

sacramentarian (sak-ra-men-tā-ri-ān) *n.* one that believes in the efficacy of sacraments, duly administered, to confer grace and salvation as *opus operatum*; advocate of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration;—*a.* belonging to sacraments, *esp.* noting a theory of the efficacy of the administration of sacraments to confer grace and salvation; holding the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

sacramentary (sak-ra-men-tā-ri) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the sacraments or sacramentarians;—*n.* an old office-book containing the rites and prayers connected with the sacraments.

sacrarium (sa-kra-ri-um) *n.* [L.] a kind of private chapel or oratory.

sacre (sā-ker) *v.t.* [F.] to hallow; to dedicate; to consecrate;—*n.* a sacred solemnity or service.

sacred (sā-kred) *a.* [M.E. *saceren*, *pp.* *sacered*, to render holy, fr. F. fr. L. *sacrare*, to consecrate, fr. *sacer*, holy] holy; pertaining to the worship or service of God; set apart from secular uses, and consecrated to God; proceeding from God; divine; treating of religion; religious, as writings, history, etc.; devoted to religious uses; pious; entitled to reverence; venerable; erected in memory of; dedicated to; religiously binding; inviolable.

sacredly (sā-kred-li) *adv.* in a sacred manner; religiously; inviolably; strictly.

sacredness (sā-kred-nes) *n.* state of being sacred; holiness; inviolableness.

sacrific, sacrificial (sa-krif-ik, -i-kal) *a.* employed in sacrifice.

sacrificant (sa-krif-i-kant) *n.* one that offers a sacrifice.

sacrificatory (sa-krif-i-kā-tu-ri) *a.* offering sacrifice.

sacrifice (sak-ri-fis) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *sacer*, holy, and *facere*, make] to make an offering of; to consecrate or present by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving, to some divinity—hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something;—*v.i.* to make offerings to God, or to a deity, of things consumed on the altar;—*n.* the offering of anything to God, or to a god; anything consecrated and offered to a divinity; destruction or surrender of anything made for the sake of something else—hence, also, the thing so devoted or given up.

sacrificer (sak-ri-fi-ser) *n.* one that sacrifices or immolates; a priest.

sacrificial (sak-ri-fish-əl) *a.* relating to, concerned with, or consisting in, sacrifice; performing sacrifice.

sacrificially (sak-ri-fish-əl-i) *adv.* after the manner of a sacrifice.

sacrilege (sak-ri-lēj) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *sacer*, sacred, and *legere*, gather, to steal] the crime of violating or profaning sacred things; church robbery; alienation of church lands or property to secular or common purposes.

sacrilegious (sak-ri-lē-jus) *a.* violating sacred things; profane; impious.

sacrilegiously (sak-ri-lē-jus-li) *adv.* in a sacrilegious manner.

sacrilegiousness (sak-ri-lē-jus-nes) *n.* the quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to sacrilege.

sacrilegist (sak-ri-lē-jist) *n.* one that is guilty of sacrilege.

sacring (sā-kring, sa-kring) *n.* consecration; the sacrament. **Sacring-bell**, a bell rung at intervals during the celebration of the Mass. Also called *sanctus-bell*.

sacrist (sā-krist) *n.* a sexton; a sacristan; a janitor of a college; the officer that bears the mace in Scotch university ceremonies; in cathedral choirs, one that copies the music and keeps the music-books.

sacristan (sak-ris-tan) *n.* [O.F. *sacristain*, fr. L. *sacer*, sacred] an officer of the church that has the care of its utensils or movables; a sexton.

sacristy (sak-ris-ti) *n.* [F.] an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; a vestry.

sacrosanct (sak-ru-sangk) *a.* [L.] superlatively sacred and inviolable.

sacrum (sā-krum) *n.* [L. *sacrum* (os), sacred bone at the base of the spinal column.

sad (sad) *a.* [A.S. *sæd*, sated] sorrowful; affected with grief; habitually melancholy; gloomy; serious; grave; dejected; downcast; calamitous; distressing; dark-coloured; sombre; heavy; ponderous; bad; naughty; troublesome;—*v.t.* to make firm or solid;—*adv.* closely; firmly. **Sad-coloured**, of dark or sober hue. **Sad-eyed, sad-faced**, having a sad or sorrowful face. **Sad-iron**, an instrument for ironing clothes; a flat-iron.

sadden (sad-n) *v.t.* to make sad; to make melancholy or sorrowful; to tone down;—*v.i.* to become sad or sorrowful; to be downcast or dejected.

saddening (sad-n-ing) *n.* a process in cloth-dyeing and prints of deadening the colours.

saddle (sad-li) *n.* [A.S. *saddol*] a seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on; something resembling a saddle in form, use, or the like; a piece of meat containing a part of the back-bone of an animal with the ribs on each side;—*v.t.* to put a saddle upon; to fix as a charge or burden upon; to encumber. **Saddle-back**, a hill, or its summit, when shaped somewhat like a saddle; the harness; a kind of gull. **Saddle-backed**, having a low back, with an elevated head and neck (said of a horse). **Saddle-bags**, bags united by straps for carriage on horseback, one bag being placed on each side. **Saddle-bow**, the bow or arch in front of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front. **Saddle-cloth**, a cloth under the saddle, and extending out behind; the housing. **Saddle-girth**, a band passing under the belly of a horse to hold the saddle in its place. **Saddle-horse**, horse for riding, as distinguished from one for driving. **Saddle-leather**, leather prepared for saddlers' use. **Saddle-tree**, the frame of a saddle.



Saddle.

saddler (sad-ler) *n.* one whose occupation is to make saddles and harness for horses.

saddlery (sad-ler-i) *n.* materials for making saddles and harness; the articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop; the employment of a saddler.

Sadducean (sad-ū-sē-an) *a.* pertaining to the Sadducees—hence, denying the resurrection and a future state; sceptical; irreligious.

Sadducee (sad-ū-sē) *n.* [H.] one of a sect among the ancient Jews who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels.

Sadduceism (sad-ū-sē-izm) *n.* the doctrines of the Sadducees; scepticism.

sadly (sad-li) *adv.* sorrowfully; mournfully; gravely; seriously; grievously; severely; darkly; in sable colours.

sadness (sad-nes) *n.* sorrowfulness; mournfulness; seriousness; seditate gravity of the mind; melancholy; gloomy look, as of the face; woeful expression; heaviness; grief; dejection.

safe (sāf) *a.* [O.F. *sauv*, fr. L. *salvus*] free from harm, injury, or risk; conferring safety; securing from harm; to be relied upon; sure; certain; kept in good care or custody; preserved; no longer dangerous; made incapable of doing harm;—*n.* a place for safety; *specifically*, a fireproof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, or the like; a rectangular case of wood or metal, with wire-gauze panels admitting air and excluding flies, etc., to keep meat, butter, etc., fresh and cool. **Safe-conduct**, that which gives a safe passage; a convoy or guard through an enemy's country; a written warrant to pass free in a foreign land; a passport. **Safe-keeping**, secure guardianship.

safeguard (sāf-gārd) *n.* that which defends or protects; defence; protection; a convoy or guard; a warrant of security given by a sovereign or military commander to protect anyone; a passport;—*v.t.* to guard; to protect.

safely (sāf-li) *adv.* in a safe manner; without injury; without escape; in close custody; without risk or danger.

safeness (sāf-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being safe; freedom from harm or danger; security; safety.

safety (sāf-ti) *n.* condition or state of being safe; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; freedom from danger or hazard; security or insurance in case of loss; preservation from escape; close custody.

Safety-belt, a belt to enable a person to float in water. **Safety-bicycle**, a low-wheeled bicycle. **Safety-lamp**, a lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire-gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.

Safety-lock, a lock that is difficult to pick; in a rifle, a device for preventing an accidental discharge. **Safety-match**, a match that must be rubbed on a special surface before it will ignite. **Safety-pin**, a pin in which the point is protected.

Safety-plug, a plug in a steam-boiler which, by melting at a certain temperature, relieves the pressure by allowing an escape of steam. **Safety-rein**, a rein intended to prevent a horse from running away. **Safety-valve**, a valve fitted to the boiler, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.



Safety-lamp.

safflower (saf-'lou-er) *n.* [*A. safrā*, yellow] saffron; a plant of the genus *Carthamus*, the flowers of which are used as a dye-stuff and in making rouge; a deep-red substance from safflowers.

saffron (saf-'run) *n.* [*A.F. fr. A. za'farān*] a bulbous plant of the genus *Crocus*, having flowers of a purple colour; a substance extracted from the dried stigmas of the plant, of a deep yellow colour (used in confectionery and to dye liquours, butter, cheese, varnishes, etc.);—*a.* having the colour of saffron flowers; deep yellow;—*v.t.* to tinge with saffron; to make yellow.

saffrony (saf-run-i) *a.* having the colour of saffron.

safranine (saf-ra-'nin) *n.* a coal-tar colour used in dyeing.

sag (sag) *v.t.* [*M.E. saggan, cf. Low Ger. sakkten*, to settle (as drags)] to cause to bend or give way; to load or burden;—*v.t.* to lean, incline, bend from an upright or horizontal position; to shake; to stagger; to give way; to yield; to lurch or tend to leeward, as a ship;—*n.* a bending or drooping, as of a rope, etc.

saga (sā-gā, sā-gā) *n.* [*Ice.*, a tale, *cf. say*] an ancient Scandinavian tale or tradition.

sagacious (sa-gā-'shus) *a.* [*L. sagax, fr. sagire*, to perceive by the senses] quick of scent, as a hound; quick of thought; acute in penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious.

sagaciously (sa-gā-'shus-li) *adv.* in a sagacious manner.

sagaciousness (sa-gā-'shus-nes) *n.* quality of being sagacious.

sagacity (sa-gas-'ti) *n.* quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery; readiness of apprehension; faculty of discerning and distinguishing between ideas, and of penetrating and detecting motives—hence, soundness of judgment; worldly wisdom; shrewdness.

sagaman (sā, sā-gā-'man) *n.* a narrator or chanter of sagas; a minstrel.

sagamore (sag-'a-mōr) *n.* the head of a tribe among the North American Indians.

sagapenum (sag-'a-pē-'num) *n.* [*L.*] a gum resin obtained from a species of *ferula*.

sage (sā) *n.* [*O.F. sauge, fr. L. salvia* (fr. its supposed power of healing), *fr. salvare*, to heal] a plant of several species (the common sage is much employed in cookery as a condiment). **Sage-apple**, a gall formed on a species of sage. **Sage-cock**, **sage-grouse**, the largest of the American grouse. **Sage-green**, a gray mixed slightly with green.

sage (sā) *a.* [*F. fr. L. sapere*, to be wise] having nice discernment and powers of judging; wise; prudent; also, grave, sober, as a counsellor; well devised or adapted; judicious, as counsel;—*n.* a wise man; a man of sound judgment and prudence, *esp.* a wise philosopher venerable for his years.

sagely (sāj-li) *adv.* wisely; prudently.

sageness (sāj-'nes) *n.* wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

sagger, saggard (sag-'er, -ar) *n.* [*safeguard*] a cylindrical clay-pot in which earthenware is baked in the kiln;—*v.t.* to place in, or upon, a sagger. **Sagger-house**, a building where the process referred to is carried on.

sagging (sag-'ing) *n.* a bending or sinking under pressure; drifting to leeward.

sagittal (sāj-'i-'tal) *a.* [*L. sagitta*, an arrow] pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrow-like appendage.

Sagittarius (saj-'i-'ta-'ri-us) *n.* [*L. sagitta*, an arrow] the Archer, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22.

sagittary (sāj-'i-'ta-'ri) *a.* pertaining to an arrow, or to archery;—*n.* Sagittarius; a centaur.

sagittate (sāj-'i-'tāt) *a.* shaped like an arrow-head.

sago (sā-gō) *n.* [*Malay*] a dry, granulated starch, imported from the East Indies (it is the prepared pith of several different palms; it is much used as an article of diet for the sick, and as starch for textile fabrics).

sagoin, sagouin, saguin (sā-'gō-'in, sag-'win) *n.* a monkey of South America, having a long, hairy tail.

sagum (sā-'gum) *n.* [*L.*] the military cloak worn by Roman soldiers.

sagy (sā-'ji) *a.* full of sage; seasoned with sage.

sahib (sā-'ih) *n.* [*Hind. fr. A. sâhib*, lord, master] a term of respect used by natives of India and Persia in addressing Europeans.

sahlite (sā-'lit) *n.* [*Sahla*, in Sweden] a variety of green angite.

saic (sā-'ik, sā-'ik) *n.* [*Turk.*] a vessel without topgallant-sail, common in the Levant.

said (sā-'id) *pp.* before-mentioned; already spoken of or specified; aforesaid (used chiefly in legal style).

saiga (sā-'gā, sī-'gā) *n.* [*Russ.*] a species of antelope found on the steppes of Russia in Asia.

sail (sāl) *n.* [*A.S. segel, segl*] a sheet of canvas, or of some other substance, spread to the wind, to assist the progress of a vessel in the water; a sailing vessel; a ship of any kind; a craft; a journey or excursion upon the water;—*v.t.* to pass or move in a ship by means of sails; to cross, traverse, or navigate the sea; to fly through; to direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel;—*v.t.* to be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; to be conveyed in a vessel on water; to set sail; to begin a voyage; to move smoothly through the air, as a bird without striking its wings; to float in the air, as a balloon; to swim. **Sail-cloth**, duck or canvas used in making sails. **Sail-cover**, a canvas cover for protecting a furled sail. **Sail-loft**, a loft or an apartment where sails are cut out and made. **Sail-room**, an apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed. **Sail-yard**, the yard or spar on which sails are extended. **Full-sail**, with all sails set. **To make sail**, to set sail; to depart. **To sail close to the wind**, to run great risks. **To shorten sail**, to reduce the extent of sail. **To strike sail**, to lower the sails suddenly. **To take the wind out of one's sails**, to deprive one of an advantage. **Under sail**, to have the sails spread.

sailable (sā-'la-'bil) *a.* capable of being sailed on or through; navigable.

sailer (sā-'ler) *n.* a ship or other vessel (with qualifying words descriptive of speed).

sailing (sā-'ling) *n.* act of a person or thing that sails; art or method of directing a ship's way on the ocean; navigation; act of setting sail or beginning a voyage; movement through the air. **Sailing-ice**, floating-ice through which a ship can make her way. **Sailing-master**, an officer in a ship of war who superintends the navigation of the vessel. **Sailing-orders**, orders directing a ship or fleet to proceed to sea, and indicating its destination.

sailless (sāl-'les) *a.* destitute of sails.



Sagittarius.

sailmaker (sāl-mā-ker) *n.* one that makes sails by profession for sale; an officer, in ships of war and large merchant vessels, that repairs or alters sails, and has charge of the sail-room.

sailor (sā-lur) *n.* one that follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels; mariner; seaman; tar. **Sailor-fish**, the sword-fish. **Sailor-like**, like a sailor. **Sailor-man**, a seaman. **Sailors' home**, an institution where sailors may be lodged and cared for while on shore.

saily (sā-li) *a.* like a sail.

sainfoin (sān-foin) *n.* [F.] a leguminous plant widely cultivated for fodder.

saint (sānt) *n.* [O.F. *seint*, fr. L. *sanctus*] a holy or godly person; one of the blessed in heaven; one canonized by the Romish church; —*v.t.* to make a saint of; to beatify; to canonize; —*v.i.* to act with a show of piety; to profess superior holiness or moral virtue. **Saint's day**, festival or fête of a saint. **Saint-seeming**, having the appearance or character of a saint. **Saint-Simonian**, pertaining to, or believing in, the principles of Saint-Simon. **Saint-Simonism**, the socialistic system advocated by the Comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1825), by which the state was to possess all property, and each person was to be rewarded according to services rendered. **All-saints' day**, festival of all the saints, esp. of such as have no other day set apart for them. **Later-day saints**, the Mormons. **Patron saint**, a saint who is held to be a protector.

sainthood (sānt-dum) *n.* the state or condition of being a saint; canonization.

sainted (sānt-ed) *a.* consecrated; sacred; holy; pious; gone to heaven.

saintish (sānt-ish) *a.* affected with piety.

saintism (sānt-tizm) *n.* sanctimonious character or profession.

saintlike (sānt-lik) *a.* resembling a saint (said of persons); saintly.

saintliness (sānt-li-nes) *n.* the state or character of being saintly.

saintly (sānt-li) *a.* like a saint; becoming a holy person.

saintologist (sān-toi'ō-jist) *n.* one that writes the lives of saints; one versed in the history of saints.

sainthood (sānt-ship) *n.* the character or qualities of a saint.

saiva (sī'va) *n.* [Hind.] a votary of Siva, the Destroyer and Reproducer, the third person of the Hindu Triad.

sajene (sa-jēn) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian measure of length, about 7 English feet.

sajou (sa-zhōó', -jōó') *n.* a South American monkey.

sake (sāk) *n.* [A.S. *sacu*, strife] final cause; end; purpose; reason; account; regard or respect.

sake, saki (sak-e, sak-i) *n.* [Jap.] a Japanese fermented liquor made from rice.

saker (sāk-er) *n.* [F.] a bird of the genus Falco; a hawk; a small piece of artillery.

saki (sā-ki, sak-i) *n.* [native name] a South American monkey with a bushy, non-prehensile tail.

sakieh, sakia (sak-i-e, -ā) *n.* [A.] a form of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for purposes of irrigation.

sal (sal) *n.* [L.] salt (a word much used in chemistry and pharmacy). **Sal-alembroth**, a solution of equal parts of corrosive sublimate and ammonium chloride. **Sal-gemma**, rock-salt. **Sal-seignette**, Rochelle salt. **Sal-volatile**, a solution of ammonium carbonate in alcohol.

salaam, salam (sā-lām) *n.* [A.] a salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect in the East; —*v.t.* to salute; to greet.

salacious (sā-lā-shus) *a.* [L. *salax*, fr. *salire*, to leap] lustful; lecherous — hence, exciting; stimulating.

salaciously (sā-lā-shus-li) *adv.* lustfully; with strong animal desire.

salacity (sā-las-i-ti) *n.* lust; lecherousness. Also **salaciousness**.

salad (sal'ad) *n.* [F. fr. L. *sal*, salt] uncooked herbs dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten as a relish; a dish composed of some kind of meat

chopped fine, and mixed with uncooked herbs, as lettuce, etc., seasoned with mustard and other condiments. **Salad days**, days of youthful inexperience. **Salad-oil**, olive-oil used in dressing salads.

salading (sal'ā-ding) *n.* herbs for salads; the making of salads.

salagrama (sā-lā-grā-mā) *n.* [Hind.] a stone, usually a fossil shell-fish, sacred to Vishnu, and used by the Brahmans in their rites.

salamander (sal'ā-man'der) *n.* [L. G. *salamandra*] one of a genus of batrachian reptiles having some affinities with lizards, but more with frogs (the salamander was formerly supposed able to live in fire); a large iron poker which, being made red-hot, is used for lighting fires; a flat-iron made red-hot, and used for glazing cooked meats. **Salamander's hair**, Salamander's wool, fibrous asbestos.

salamandrine (sal'ā-man'drin) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander; enduring fire.

salaried (sal'ā-rid) *a.* in receipt of a fixed pay.

salary (sal'ā-ri) *n.* [L. *salarium*, salt money, fr. *sal*, salt] recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services; stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance; —*v.t.* to fix or pay a salary to one.

sale (sāl) *n.* [A.S. *salā*] act of selling; the transfer of property for a price in money; opportunity of selling; demand; market; public exposition of goods; auction; state of being venal or open to bribery; price. **Sale-room**, an auction-room; the retail department in a wholesale house; a show-room in a manufacturing establishment.

sale (sāl) *n.* [A.S. *seath*, willow] a wicker basket made of willows or willows.

saleable (sā-lā-bl) *a.* capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in good demand.

saleableness (sā-lā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being saleable.

saleably (sā-lā-bli) *adv.* in a saleable manner.

salebrosity (sal-e-bros-i-ti) *n.* the state of being rough or rugged.

salebrous (sal'e-brus) *a.* [L. *salebrosus*, rough] rough; rugged; uneven.

salep, salop (sal'ep, -up) *n.* [A.] the roots of orchidaceous plants dried and reduced to powder.

saleratus (sal-e-rā-tūs) *n.* [L. *sal aeratus*, aerated salt] an impure bicarbonate of potash, much used as baking-powder.

salesman (sālz-man) *n.* one whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

salework (sāl-wurk) *n.* work or things made for sale—hence, work carelessly done.

Salian (sā-li-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Salii, or priests of Mars, in ancient Rome.

Salic, Salique (sal-ik) *a.* [F. *Salique*, belonging to the Salic tribe] designating a law by which, as in France, only males can inherit the throne.

salicin (sal'i-sin) *n.* [L. *salix salicis*, a willow] a bitter substance obtained from the bark and leaves of willows and poplars.

salicylic (sal-i-sil'ik) *a.* derived from the willow. **Salicylic acid**, an antiseptic acid much used in medicine, and in preserving food.

salience (sā-li-ens) *n.* the condition of being salient; a projection.

salient (sā-li-ent) *a.* [L. *salire*, to leap] moving by leaps; shooting out or up; projecting; springing—hence, figuratively, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous; projecting outwardly, as an angle; [Her.] represented in a leaping position, as a lion; —*n.* a projection.

saliently (sā-li-ent-li) *adv.* in a salient manner.

saliferous (sā-lif'e-rus) *a.* bearing or producing salt.

salifiable (sāl'i-fi-q-bl) *a.* capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

salification (sal-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* the act of salifying, or state of being salified.

salify (sāl-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *facere*, make] to form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid.

saligot (sal'i-got) *n.* [F.] the water-chestnut; a ragout of tripe.

salina (sa-li'na) *n.* [Sp.] a salt-marsh; salt-works.

salination (sal-i-nā'shun) *n.* the act of washing with, or soaking in, salt liquor.

saline (sal'in, sa-lin') *a.* [F. *salin*, fr. L. *sal*, salt] consisting of, or containing, salt; partaking of the qualities of salt; — *n.* a salt-spring, or a place where salt-water is collected in the earth.

salineness (sal'in-nes, sa-lin'-nes) *n.* saline character or condition.

saliniferous (sal-i-nif'e-rus) *a.* producing salt.

salinity (sa-lin'i-ti) *n.* saline character or quality; degree of saltiness.

salinometer (sal-i-nom'e-ter) *n.* [L. *sal*, salt, and G. *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring the amount of salt in a solution.

salinous (sa-li'nu-s) *a.* consisting of, or containing, salt; saline.

Salique (sal'ik) *n.* See **Salic**.

salitral (sal'i-tral) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *sal*, salt] a place where salt-petre is found, or is collected.

saliva (sa-li'va) *n.* [L., a spittle] the transparent, alkaline liquid secreted by certain glands in the mouth; spittle.

salival (sa-li'val) *a.* pertaining to saliva; salivary.

salivant (sal'i-vant) *a.* exciting salivation; — *n.* medicine which excites salivation.

salivary (sal'i-va-ri) *a.* pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva.

salivate (sal'i-vāt) *v.t.* [L. *salivare*] to produce an abnormal secretion of saliva, as by the use of mercury; to purge by the salival glands.

salivation (sal-i-vā'shun) *n.* act or process of producing an excessive secretion of saliva; a continued, unnatural flow of spittle; ptyalism.

salivous (sa-li'vus) *a.* pertaining to saliva.

Salix (sā'liks) *n.* [L., a willow] a genus of trees containing the willow or sallow.

salle (sal) *n.* [F.] a hall.

sallet (sal'et) *n.* [M.F. *salade*, fr. L. *coelare*, to engrave] a light kind of helmet introduced during the 15th century; a headpiece.

sallow (sal'ō) *n.* [A.S. *sealh*] a tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*, allied to the willow (the branches are used for hoop-making, and the bark for tanning).

sallow (sal'ō) *a.* [A.S. *salth*] yellowish; of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a dark yellow; — *v.t.* to tinge yellow.

sallowish, sallowy (sal'ō-ish, -i) *a.* rather sallow.

sallowness (sal'ō-nes) *n.* paleness; tinged with a dark yellow.

sallowy (sal'ō-i) *a.* abounding in sallows or willows.

sally (sal'i) *n.* [F. *saillir*, to issue forth, fr. L. *salire*, leap] a leaping forth; an issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers; excursion from the usual track; digression; a flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like; act of levity; escapade; — *v.i.* to leap or rush out; to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers. **Sally-port**, a postern gate, or a passage under ground, to afford free egress for troops in a sortie.

salmagundi (sal-ma-gun'di) *n.* [F. *salmigondis*] a dish of salted, preserved, or highly-spiced ingredients; an olio or medley.

salmi, salmis (sal'mē) *n.* [F.] a ragout of game stewed with wine, etc.

Salmo (sal'mō) *n.* [L.] the typical genus of the salmon family.

salmon (sam'un) *n.* [O.F. *saumon*, fr. L. *salmo*, fr. *salire*, to leap] a large fish of a yellowish red colour, found in the northern seas, and which ascends rivers to spawn (it is highly esteemed for



Sallet.



Salmon.

food). **Salmon-fly**, artificial fly for catching salmon. **Salmon-fry**, salmon under two years old. **Salmon-ladder**, a ladder, or series of steps, for helping salmon to ascend difficult parts of a river. **Salmon-leap**, a salmon-ladder; a waterfall that salmon reach the top of by leaping. **Salmon-spear**, **salmon-tackle**, instruments for capturing salmon. **Salmon-trout**, a small fish resembling the common salmon in colour (also called sea-trout). **Calvered salmon**, pickled salmon.

salon (sā-long') *n.* [F.] an apartment for the reception of company; — *pl.* fashionable parties; reunions of fashionable, literary, scientific, or political celebrities.

saloon (sā-lōon) *n.* [F. *salon*] a lofty, spacious hall, usually vaulted, with two stories and two rows of windows; a state-room; a public reception-room; a hall or gallery for works of art; a public dining-room; principal cabin, cuddy, or sitting-room in a passenger vessel; refreshment-room in a theatre. **Saloon-car**, a drawing-room car on a railroad. **Saloon-deck**, a light, airy deck above the quarter or poop deck, with glass windows all round.

saloop (sā-lōop) *n.* [cf. *salep*] a drink prepared from sassafras bark.

salpicon (sal-pi-kon) *n.* [F.] stuffing; chopped meat or bread used to stuff legs of veal.

salpinx (sal-pingks) *n.* [G., a trumpet] a Fallopian tube; an Eustachian tube.

salse (sals) *n.* [F.] a mud volcano; a conical hill of soft, muddy material, formed by the decomposition of volcanic rock.

salsify (sal'si-fi) *n.* [F.] a plant cultivated for its root.

salsilla (sal-sil'a) [Sp.] a name for several plants yielding edible roots.

salsoda (sal-sō'da) *n.* impure carbonate of soda.

salsuginous (sal-sū'ji-nus) *a.* [L. *salsugo*, fr. *sal*, salt] saltish; somewhat salt.

salt (sawlt) *n.* [A.S. *sealt*] the chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, etc.; that which preserves from corruption; that which gives flavour or zest; taste; savour; smack; seasoning; piquancy; wit; a salt-cellar; an old sailor; a combination of an acid with a base, forming a compound which has properties differing from those of either constituent; — *a.* furnished, impregnated with, or containing, salt; prepared with, or tasting of, salt; pungent; bitter; [colloq.] dear; costly; — *v.t.* to sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt. **Salt-box**, a wooden box for holding salt. **Salt-burned**, injured by over-salting. **Salt-cake**, crude sulphate of soda prepared for glass and soap makers. **Salt-cellar** [for *salt-sellar*; *seller*, an old word for salt-holder] a small dish for salt at table. **Salt-cote**, a salt-pit. **Salt-fish**, fish salted and dried. **Salt-garden**, a large, shallow pond for evaporating brine. **Salt-group**, a series of rocks containing salt. **Salt-horse**, salt beef. **Salt-junk**, salt beef for use at sea. **Salt-lick**, a salt-spring to which animals resort for the salt there deposited. **Salt-marsh**, land under pasturage liable to be overflowed by the sea. **Salt-mine**, a mine where salt-rock is obtained. **Salt-pan**, a large, shallow pan or vessel in which sea-water or brine is evaporated to obtain salt. **Salt-pit**, a pit where salt is obtained. **Salt-rheum**, a popular name for all non-febrile skin eruptions. **Salt-silvered**, silvered and salted, as fish for bait. **Salt-spring**, a spring of salt-water. **Salt-water**, water impregnated with salt; sea-water. **Salt-work**, a house or place where salt is made. **Above the salt**, to be near the head of the table. **Attic salt**, wit. **To be worth one's salt**, to be worthy of one's hire. **To eat one's salt**, to be under one's protection. **To lay salt on the tail of**, to capture. **To take with a grain of salt**, to believe with some reserve. **White salt**, salt dried and calcined.

saltant (sal'tant) *a.* [L. *saltare*, dance] leaping; jumping; dancing.

saltarello (sal-ta-rel'ō) *n.* [It.] a very animated Italian and Spanish dance for a single couple; music for such a dance.

saltation (sal-tā'shun) *n.* a leaping or jumping; beating or palpitation.

saltatorial (sal-ta-tō-ri'al) *a.* [L. *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, to dance] pertaining to dancing; fitted for leaping.

saltatorious, saltatory (sal-ta-tō-ri-us, sal-ta-tu-ri) *a.* leaping or dancing, or having the power of leaping or dancing; used in leaping or dancing.

salted (sawlt-ed) *a.* having acquired immunity from disease by a previous attack.

salter (sawlt-ter) *n.* one that salts; one that sells salt; drysalter.

saltern (sawlt-tern) *n.* a salt-work; a place where salt is made.

saltigrada (sal-ti-grā-da) *n. pl.* [L.] a group of spiders weaving no web, and distinguished by their ability to leap.

saltigrade (sal-ti-grād) *a.* [L. *saltus*, a leap, and *gradī*, walk] having feet or legs formed for leaping.

saltin (sawlt-ing) *n.* the act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt; a marsh subject to be overflowed with salt-water; a salt-marsh.

saltire, saltier (sal-tēr) *n.* [F.] an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends crossing each other [Her.].

saltish (sawlt-ish) *a.* tingured with salt; somewhat salt; salty.

saltishly (sawlt-ish-li) *adv.* with a moderate degree of saltiness.

saltishness (sawlt-ish-nes) *n.* moderate saltiness; state of being somewhat salt.

saltless (sawlt-less) *a.* destitute of salt; insipid; wanting savour or relish.

salty (sawlt-li) *adv.* with the taste of salt; dearly; exorbitantly.

saltiness (sawlt-nes) *n.* quality of being, salt or impregnated with salt; taste of salt.

saltpetre (sawlt-pē-ter) *n.* [L. *sal petrae*, salt of the rock, rock-salt] a salt consisting of nitric acid and potassium; nitrate of potassium; nitre.

saltpetrous (sawlt-pē-trus) *a.* pertaining to, or impregnated with, saltpetre.

salts (sawltz) *n. pl.* combinations of acids with alkaline or salifiable bases [Chem.]; saline cathartics, as Epsom, Rochelle, etc. [Med.]; the salt or sea water in a tidal river.

saltus (sal-tus) *n.* [L.] a breach of continuity in time, motion, or line; in logic, an unwary or unwarranted inference.

saltwort (sawlt-wurt) *n.* a name for several maritime plants.

salty (sawlt-ti) *a.* somewhat salt; saltish.

salubrious (sa-lū-bri-us) *a.* [L. *salus*, health] favourable to health; promoting health; wholesome; healthy; salutary.

salubriously (sa-lū-bri-us-li) *adv.* in a salubrious manner.

salubriousness (sa-lū-bri-us-nes) *n.* salubrity.

salubrity (sa-lū-bri-ti) *n.* quality of being salubrious; wholesomeness; healthfulness; favourableness to the preservation of health; mildness, as of the air, season, etc.

salutarily (sal-tū-ta-ri-li) *adv.* favourably to health; healthfully; wholesomely.

salutariness (sal-tū-ta-ri-nes) *n.* quality of being salutary.

salutary (sal-tū-ta-ri) *a.* [L. *salus*, health] wholesome; healthful; promoting health; promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose; advantageous.

salutation (sal-tū-tā-shun) *n.* act of saluting, or paying respect or reverence, by the customary words or actions; act of greeting; that which is uttered in saluting or greeting; address; welcome; congratulation.

salutatorian (sa-lū-ta-tō-ri-an) *n.* one that pronounces a salutatory exercise.

salutatorily (sa-lū-ta-tu-ri-li) *adv.* by way of salutation.

salutatory (sa-lū-tā-tu-ri) *a.* containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; greeting.

salute (sa-lūt) *v. t.* [L. *salutare*, to wish health to, fr. *salus*, health] to address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet; to hail—hence, to greet with a kiss or a wave of the hand; to honour, as some special day, person, or nation, by a discharge of cannon or small

arms, by striking colours, by shouts, or the like;—*n.* act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting; a kiss; a discharge of cannon or small arms in honour of some distinguished personage, or on the anniversary of some festival (sometimes also performed by lowering the colours or beating the drums).

saluter (sa-lūt-ter) *n.* one that salutes.

salutiferous (sal-tū-tif-er-us) *a.* health-bearing; medicinal.

salvability (sal-va-bil-i-ti) *n.* possibility of being saved or received to eternal life.

salvable (sal-va-bl) *a.* [L. *salvus*, safe] capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.

salvableness (sal-va-bl-nes) *n.* the state or condition of being salvable.

salvably (sal-va-bli) *adv.* in a salvable manner.

salvage (sal-vij) *n.* [O.F., a saving, fr. *salver*, fr. L. *salvare*, to save] the compensation allowed to persons that voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril; the property saved. **Salvage corps**, a body of uniformed men attached to the fire department in cities, for the salvage of property from fire.

salvation (sal-vā-shun) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *salvare*, pp. *salvatus*, to save] act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity; redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death; gift of eternal life; remission of sin; saving grace; proclamation of saving mercy; the gospel; a benediction or ascription of praise and glory. **Salvation Army**, an organization formed upon a military pattern for the revival of religion among the masses.

salvationist (sal-vā-shun-ist) *n.* a member of the Salvation Army.

salvatory (sal-va-tu-ri) *n.* a place where things are preserved; a repository; a safe.

salve (salv, sāv) *n.* [A.S. *sealf*] an adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; plaster; a remedy; succour; aid;—*v. t.* to heal by applications or medications; to apply salve to; to help.

salve (salv) *v. t.* [*cf.* *salvage*] to save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction.

salver (sal-ver) *n.* one that saves goods, vessels, etc., from loss by fire, shipwreck, etc.

salver (sā-ver, sal-ver) *n.* one that salves or cures, or pretends to cure.

salver (sal-ver) *n.* [Sp. *salva*, fr. *salvar*, to save, to taste the food of one to save him from poison] a piece of plate standing on a foot or tripod; a plate or waiter on which anything is presented.

salvo (sal-vō) *n.* [L. *salve*, hail] a general discharge of guns, intended as a salute.

salvo (sal-vō) *n.* [L. *salvo jure*, the right being reserved] an exception; reservation.

salvor (sal-vur) *n.* one that saves a ship or cargo at sea.

salvy (sā-vi, sal-vi) *a.* like salve or ointment.

samara (sam-a-ra) *n.* [L.] a dry, indehiscent fruit provided with a wing [Bot.].

Samaritan (sa-mar-i-tan) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel; denoting the alphabet in use among the Jews before the Babylonish captivity;—*n.* native or inhabitant of Samaria; the language of Samaria, a variety of Chaldaic; a benevolent person.

Samaveda (sā-ma-vā-da) *n.* [Skr.] the name of one of the four Vedas, or sacred books of India.

sambo (sam-bō) *n.* [Sp. *zambo*, fr. L. fr. G. *skambos*, having crooked legs] the offspring of a black person and a mulatto—hence, humorously, a negro.

sambou (sam-bōo) *n.* See *sambur*.

Sambucus (sam-bū-kus) *n.* [L.] a genus of trees and shrubs, including the elders.

sambuke, sambuca (sam-būk, sam-bū-ka) *n.* [L. fr. H.] an ancient musical instrument.

sambur (sam-bur) *n.* [Hind.] a rusine deer inhabiting the hill-country of India.

same (sām) *a.* [A.S.] not different or other; identical; of like kind, species, sort, or dimensions; corresponding; similar; equal; just mentioned before; aforesaid; of the same value; indifferent.

sameness (sām-'nes) *n.* state of being the same; identity; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; tedious monotony.

Samian (sā-'mi-ān) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Samos, an island west of Asia Minor;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Samos. **Samian earth, Samian stone**, a kind of marl found in Samos. **Samian ware**, an ancient kind of pottery made of Samian earth.

samiel (sā-'mi-el) *n.* [Turk.] a hot and destructive wind that blows in Arabia and the adjacent countries from the desert; the simoom.

samisen (sam-'i-sen) *n.* [Jap.] a guitar or banjo of three strings, used in Japan.

samite (sam-'it) *n.* [O.F. fr. G. *hexamiton*, a cloth woven with six kinds of thread] a rich silk material; any lustrous silk stuff.

samlet (sam-'let) *n.* young of the salmon before it takes to the sea; parr. Also **salmonet**.
Samnite (sam-'nit) *a.* pertaining to the Sabines, a people of ancient Italy;—*n.* a Roman gladiator, having helmet, shield, partial body armour, and a short sword.

samovar (sam-'u-vār) *n.* [Russ.] a copper tea-urn used in Russia, etc., in which water is kept boiling by live charcoal being placed in a tube passing up through the centre of the urn.

Samoyed (sa-mō-'yed) *n.* [Russ.] one of a race inhabiting the extreme north of Europe and Asia.

samp (sāmp) *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] maize broken and crushed.

sampan (sam-'pan) *n.* [Malay fr. Chin.] a Chinese boat, from 12 to 15 feet long, usually impelled by a bow oar and a stern skull (on the Canton river it is the habitation of the boatman and his family).

samphire (sam-'fir) *n.* [F. fr. *herbe de Saint Pierre*] a fleshy herb that grows on rocks by the sea-shore (its leaves are used in the form of a pickle as an article of diet).

sample (sam-'pl) *n.* [O.F. *essample*, fr. L. *ex-emplum*, example] a part of anything presented for inspection, or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; specimen; example; pattern;—*v.t.* to match; to follow the pattern; to select; to try; to test. **Sample-room**, a room where samples are kept and shown; a bar-room; a grog-shop.

sampler (sam-'plēr) *n.* one that distributes things into samples for inspection; a pattern work; a piece of needle-work formerly executed by girls as a specimen of their skill.

sampling (sam-'pling) *n.* act of making up samples of goods for sale; act of tasting or comparing samples.

samshu (sam-'shòu) *n.* a spirituous liquor distilled from rice by the Chinese.

samson-post (sam-'sun-pòst) *n.* [*Samson*, the strong man] in a ship, a pillar resting on the keelson and supporting a deck-beam.

sanability (san-'a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state of being sanable or curable.

sanable (san-'a-bl) *a.* [L. *sanare*, heal] capable of being healed or cured; remediable.

sanableness (san-'a-bl-nes) *n.* sanability.

sanative (san-'a-tiv) *a.* having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; sanatory.

sanativeness (san-'a-tiv-nes) *n.* healing property or power.

sanatorium (san-'a-tō-'ri-um) *n.* a place, house, hotel, or military station, to which people go for the sake of their health.

sanatory (san-'a-tu-ri) *a.* conducive to health; healing; curative.

sanbenito (san-'be-nē-tō) *n.* [Sp. *San Benito*, St. Benedict] a loose cloak, painted over with flames and figures of devils, worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition on their way to the stake (so called because it was of the same cut as that worn by the monks of the order of St. Benedict).

sancho (sang-'kō) *n.* a kind of guitar used by negroes.

sanctification (sangk-'ti-fi-kā-'shun) *n.* act of sanctifying or making holy; state of being sanctified; consecration.

sanctified (sangk-'ti-fi-d) *a.* made holy; consecrated; affecting holiness.

sanctifiedly (sangk-'ti-fi-'ed-li) *adv.* sanctimoniously.

sanctifier (sangk-'ti-fi-ēr) *n.* one that sanctifies or makes holy; the Holy Spirit.

sanctify (sangk-'ti-fi) *v.t.* [L. *sanctus*, holy, and *facere*, make] to make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to hallow; to consecrate; to purify; to make holy or free from sin; to render productive of holiness or piety; to secure from violation; to give sanction to.

sanctifying (sangk-'ti-fi-ing) *ppr.* tending to sanctify.

sanctifyingly (sangk-'ti-fi-ing-li) *adv.* in a manner tending to sanctify.

sanctimonious (sangk-'ti-mō-'ni-us) *a.* possessing sanctimony; sacred; saintly; making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious.

sanctimoniously (sangk-'ti-mō-'ni-us-li) *adv.* in a sanctimonious manner; with affectation of piety.

sanctimoniousness (sangk-'ti-mō-'ni-us-nes) *n.* state of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it.

sanctimony (sangk-'ti-mu-'ni) *n.* [L. *sanctus*, holy] holiness; devoutness; sanctity; artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness.

sanction (sangk-'shun) *n.* [L. *sanctare*, pp. *sanctus*, to render sacred] solemn or ceremonious ratification; approbation and acceptance; anything done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another; confirmation; countenance; support;—*v.t.* and *i.* to give validity or authority to; to confirm; to authorize; to countenance.

sanctionable (sangk-'shun-'a-bl) *a.* worthy of sanction or approval.

sanctionary (sangk-'shun-'a-ri) *a.* relating to, or implying, sanction.

sanctitude (sangk-'ti-tūd) *n.* holiness; sacredness; sanctity.

sanctity (sangk-'ti-ti) *n.* state or quality of being sacred; state of being pure, godly, and devout; state of being sacred or solemnly binding.

sanctuarize (sangk-'tū-'a-rīz) *v.t.* to shelter by means of a sanctuary.

sanctuary (sangk-'tū-'a-ri) *n.* [O.F. *saintuarie*, a shrine, fr. L. *sanctus*, holy] a sacred place; holy ground; the most sacred part of the Jewish tabernacle and temple; holy of holies; in R.C. churches, the site of the high altar; a house consecrated to the worship of God; a church; a sacred asylum; place of protection for fugitives from justice—hence, protection; shelter;—*v.t.* to place in safety, as in a sanctuary.

sanctum (sangk-'tum) *n.* [L.] a sacred place; a private retreat or room. **Sanctum sanctorum**, the holy of holies in the Jewish temple; a specially private place.

sanctus (sangk-'tus) *n.* [L.] a part of the Roman mass, and of the Anglican communion service. **Black sanctus**, a profane or burlesque hymn, performed with loud and discordant noises.

sand (sand) *n.* [A.S.] fine particles of stone, esp. of silicious stone, but not reduced to powder or dust—hence, from the use of sand in the hour-glass, a moment; a measured interval;—*pl.* tracts of land consisting of sand;—*v.t.* to sprinkle or cover with sand. **Sand-bag**, *n.* coarse bag filled with sand or earth, used for repairing breaches in a fortification, etc.; also, for stopping crevices in windows, doors, etc.;—*v.t.* to hit or beat with a sand-bag. **Sand-bagger**, one that uses a sand-bag; a robber that stuns his victim with a sand-bag. **Sand-ball**, a ball of soap mixed with sand, for use at the toilet. **Sand-bank**, a bank of sand thrown up by the sea. **Sand-bath**, a vessel containing hot sand, used as a heater for retorts; the rolling of fowls in sand. **Sand-blast**, **sand-jet**, sand driven by a blast of air or steam, for engraving glass, etc. **Sand-blind** [*sam*, half], having a defective vision, so that motes float before the eyes. **Sand-blower**, **sand-bellows**, a hand-bellows for throwing sand on a newly-painted surface, to give it the appearance of stone. **Sand-box**, a box with a perforated top for sprinkling paper with sand. **Sand-crack**, a fissure in the hoof of a horse; a crack in a moulded brick. **Sand-dance**, a step-dance performed on a floor sprinkled with sand.

Sand-drift, drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand. **Sand-dune**, a ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind. **Sand-eel**, a small eel-like fish, which buries itself in the moist sand. **Sand-flood**, a vast body of sand moving along a desert, as in Arabia. **Sand-glass**, an instrument for measuring time by the running of sand; an hour-glass. **Sand-guard**, in vehicles, a device for preventing sand from entering the bearings of wheels. **Sand-heat**, the heat of warm sand, used in chemical operations. **Sand-lark**, some small wading bird that runs along the sand. **Sand-lob**, the lob-worm, much used as bait. **Sand-martin**, a small swallow which makes its nest in sand-pits, etc. **Sand-pipe**, a deep hollow penetrating the white chalk in England and France, and filled with sand and gravel. **Sand-pit**, a place from which sand is taken out. **Sand-spout**, a moving pillar of sand. **Sand-storm**, a storm of wind carrying with it large clouds of sand.

sandal (san'dal) *n.* [F. fr. L. fr. G. *sandalon*] a kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, with parallel openings across the instep.

sandal (san'dal) *n.* [A.] a long, narrow boat with two masts, used on the Barbary coast.

sandaliform (san'da-li-form) *a.* shaped like a sandal.

sandalled (san'dald) *a.* wearing sandals; fastened with a sandal.

sandalwood (san'dal-wood) *n.* [F. fr. Skr. *chandana*, the sandal-tree] the wood of a low tree having a general resemblance to the privet or prim (when old, it has a yellow colour and great fragrance).

sandarac (san'da-rak) *n.* [L. fr. Skr.] red sulphuret of arsenic; a resin in white tears which exudes from the bark of the sandarac-tree, a native of Morocco.

sanded (san'ded) *a.* covered with sand; marked with small spots; speckled; having a sandy colour; as a hound; dim-sighted.

Sandemanian (san-de-mā-ni-an) *n.* a follower of Robert Sandeman (1718-1771), who introduced into England and America the doctrine of the Glassites.

sanderling (san'der-ling) *n.* a small wading bird, allied to the dotterel and sand-piper.

sanders (san'derz) *n.* sandalwood.

sandiferous (san-dif'e-rus) *a.* bearing or throwing up sand.

sandiness (san-di-nes) *n.* state of being sandy, or of having a sandy colour.

sanding (san-ding) *n.* act of sprinkling or covering with sand.

sandiver (san-di-ver) *n.* [O. F. *suin de verre*, scum or grease of glass] a saline scum which rises to the surface of fused glass in the pot.

sandix (san'diks) *n.* [G.] red lead prepared by calcining lead carbonate.

sandman (sand-man) *n.* a fabulous person, supposed to make children sleepy, the children rubbing their eyes as if to get rid of sand in them.

sandpaper (sand-pā-per) *n.* stout paper coated with glue, and then sprinkled with sand, and used for smoothing wood, etc. —*v.t.* to rub, smooth, or polish with sandpaper.

sandpiper (sand-pi-per) *n.* a small wading bird that runs along the sand, and utters a piping note.

sandstone (sand'ston) *n.* a rock formed by the consolidation of sand.

sandwich (sand'wich) *n.* two thin pieces of bread and butter, with a thin slice of meat between them (said to have been a favourite dish of the Earl of Sandwich, who died 1792); —*v.t.* to make into a sandwich—hence, to form of alternate parts, or alternating layers of different nature. **Sandwich-man**, a man carrying two advertising-boards, one slung before and one behind him.



Sandal.

sandy (san'di) *a.* abounding with sand; full of sand; covered with sand; consisting of sand; not firm or stable; resembling sand in colour; yellowish-red colour. Also **sandish**.

sane (sān) *a.* [L. *sanus*] sound; healthy; not disordered or shattered, *esp.* not disordered in intellect; in one's right mind; of sound reason.

sanely (sān'li) *adv.* in a sane manner.

saneness (sān'nes) *n.* state of being sane, or of sound mind.

sangaree (sang-ga-rē) *n.* [Sp.] wine and water sweetened and spiced; —*v.t.* to mix with water and sweeten.

sang-froid (sang-frwaw') *n.* [F. *sang*, blood, and *froid*, cold] freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference.

sangreal, sangraal (sang-grā-al, sang-grāl) *n.* [cf. *grail*] in legends, the holy vessel supposed to have been the cup used at the Last Supper.

sangsue (sang'sū) *n.* [F. fr. L. *sanguis*, blood] a leech.

sanguiferous (sang-gwi-f'e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] conveying blood.

sanguification (sang-gwi-fi-kā-shun) *n.* production of blood; conversion of chyle into blood.

sanguifier (sang-gwi-fi-er) *n.* a producer of blood.

sanguifluous (sang-gwi-floo-us) *a.* flowing or running with blood.

sanguify (sang-gwi-fi) *v.i.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *facere*, make] to produce blood.

sanguinarily (sang-gwi-na-ri-li) *adv.* in a bloodthirsty manner.

sanguinariness (sang-gwi-na-ri-nes) *n.* sanguinary disposition or condition.

sanguinary (sang-gwi-na-ri) *a.* bloody; attended with much bloodshed; eager to shed blood; bloodthirsty.

sanguine (sang-gwin) *a.* [F. *sanguin*, fr. L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis*, blood] having the colour of blood; red; characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood; plethoric; cheerful; warm; ardent; anticipating the best; feeling assured; full of hope; lively; confident; —*n.* blood colour; —*v.t.* to stain with blood; to dye or varnish red.

sanguineless (sang-gwin-less) *a.* destitute of blood.

sanguinely (sang-gwin-li) *adv.* in a sanguine manner; ardently; confidently.

sanguineness (sang-gwin-nes) *n.* redness; floridness, as of the skin; fullness of blood; plethora; confidence; eagerness.

sanguineous (sang-gwin-e-us) *a.* abounding with blood; plethoric; bloody; pertaining to blood; constituting blood; blood-red.

sanguinity (sang-gwin-ti) *n.* sanguineness; ardour.

sanguinivorous, sanguivorous (sang-gwi-niv'u-rus, -gwi'u-rus) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *vorare*, to devour] subsisting on blood; eating blood.

sanguinolence, sanguinolency (sang-gwin'u-lens, -len-si) *n.* the being tinged or mingled with blood.

sanguinolent (sang-gwin'u-lent) *a.* tinged or mingled with blood.

sanguisuction (sang-gwi-suk'shun) *n.* the act of blood-sucking.

sanguisuge (sang-gwi-sū) *n.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *sugere*, suck] a blood-sucker; a leech; a horse-leech.

sanguisugent, sanguisugous (sang-gwi-sū-jent, -jus) *a.* blood-sucking.

sanguivole (sang-gwi-v'u-lent) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *volens*, wishing] bloodthirsty.

Sanhedrim, Sanhedrin (san'he-drim, -drin) *n.* [H.] the great council of the Jews, which consisted of



Sandpiper.

70 members, to whom the high priest was added as president. Under the Romans it could condemn, but could not put to death. In each town there was a Lower Sanhedrim of 3 or 23 members, subject to the Greater Sanhedrin.

sanicle (san-'i-kl) *n.* [*L. sanare, heal*] a plant of several species; black snake-root (so called from its reputed healing qualities).

sanidine (san-'i-din) *n.* [*G. sanis, sanidos, a plank*] a variety of orthoclose.

sanies (sā-'ni-ēz) *n.* [*L.*] a thin, reddish discharge from wounds or sores.

sanious (sā-'ni-us) *a.* [*L. sanies*] thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge; excreting or effusing a thin, serous, reddish matter.

sanitarian (san-i-tā-'ri-ān) *n.* a promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures.

sanitarily (san-'i-tā-'ri-li) *adv.* as regards health, or its preservation.

sanitarium, sanitorium (san-i-tā-'ri-um, -tō-'ri-um) *n.* a health retreat or station.

sanitary (san-'i-tā-'ri) *a.* [*L. sanatas, health*] pertaining to, or designed to secure, health; relating to the preservation of health: hygienic. **Sanitary science**, the science that deals with the preservation of health and the prevention of disease.

sanitation (san-i-tā-'shun) *n.* the carrying out of sanitary measures.

sanity (san-'i-ti) *n.* [*L. sanus, sound*] condition or quality of being sane; soundness or healthiness of body or mind, esp. the latter.

sanjak (san-'jak) *n.* [*Turk.*] an administrative sub-division of a wilayat.

sank (sangk) past tense of the verb *sink*.

Sankhya (sāng-'kya) *n.* [*Skr.*] one of the six leading systems of Hindu philosophy.

sannup (san-'up) *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] the husband of a squaw.

sannyasa (san-'nyā-'sa) *n.* [*Skr.*] withdrawal from the world.

sannyasi (san-'nyā-'si) *n.* a hermit; a faker.

sansa (san-'sa) *n.* a kind of labor.

sans-appel (sans-a-'pel') *n.* [*F.*, without appeal] one against whose decision there is no appeal.

sansculotte (sanz-kū-'lot') *n.* [*F.*] a ragged fellow; a name of reproach given in the first French Revolution to the extreme republican party, who rejected breeches as an emblem or badge peculiar to the upper classes or aristocracy—hence, an extreme or radical republican; a Jacobin.

sansculottic (sanz-kū-'lot-'ik) *a.* pertaining to the sansculottes, or their principles.

sansculottism, sansculotterie (sanz-kū-'lot-'izm, -er-i) *n.* the principles of the sansculottes.

sansculottist (sanz-kū-'lot-'ist) *n.* an extreme republican.

Sanskrit, Sanscrit (san-'skrit) *n.* the ancient language of Hindustan, in which are embodied the religion, laws, and philosophy of the Brahmans (it is now obsolete as a spoken language).

Sanskritist, Sanscritist (sans-'kri-'tist) *n.* one skilled in Sanskrit.

sans-nombre (sanz-nom-'br) *n.* covered with repetitions of the same charge; —*a.* repeated often and covering the field [*Her.*].

santalaceous (san-tā-'lā-'shus) *a.* [*cf. sandal*] belonging to the sandalwood family.

santallic (san-tal-'ik) *a.* pertaining to sandalwood.

santalin (san-tā-'lin) *n.* the colouring matter of red sandalwood.

santer (san-'ter) *n.* [*A.*] an Oriental dulcimer.

santon (san-'ton) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. sanctus, holy*] a dervish or Turkish priest, regarded as a saint.

santonin (san-'tu-nin) *n.* [*F.*] a bitter substance, the active principle of wormseed.

sap (sap) *n.* [*A.S.*] the juice of plants of any kind; the albumen of a tree; sap-wood; a soft fellow; a hard student; —*v.t.* to study hard. **Sap-colour**, a vegetable colour inspissated by evaporation. **Sap-green**, a light-green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the buckthorn. **Sap-rot**, dry-rot in timber. **Sap-sucker**, a kind of wood-sucker. **Sap-tube**, a vessel conveying sap. **Sap-wood**, albumen, or the exterior part of the wood of a tree next the bark. **Crude sap**, the ascending sap.

sap (sap) *v.t.* [*O.F. fr. G. skaptein, dig*] to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; to undermine; to pierce with saps; —*v.t.* to proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining; —*n.* an approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, etc. **Sap-roller**, **sap-shield**, a gabion used in sapping.

sapajou, sajou (sap-a-'zhōó, sa-'zhōó') *n.* [*F.*] a monkey of South America having a prehensile tail.

sapful (sap-'fool) *a.* full of sap.

saphena (sā-'fē-'na) *n.* a saphenous vein or nerve.

saphenous (sā-'fē-'nus) *a.* [*G. saphēnēs, clear*] showing on the surface.

sapid (sap-'id) *a.* [*L. sapere, taste*] possessing savour or flavour; exciting the organs of taste; palatable; savoury.

sapidity (sā-'pid-'i-ti) *n.* sapid character or property; tastefulness; relish.

sapidless (sap-'id-'les) *a.* without taste or relish; insipid.

sapidness (sap-'id-'nes) *n.* taste; savour; tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate; savouriness.

sapience (sā-'pi-'ens) *n.* quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

sapient (sā-'pi-'ent) *a.* [*L. sapere, know*] having wisdom; discerning; wise; sage; generally in an ironical sense, knowing; would-be wise; supposing one's self sage.

sapiential (sā-'pi-'en-'shāl) *a.* affording lessons of wisdom; instructive.

sapiently (sā-'pi-'ent-'li) *adv.* wisely; sagaciously; generally in an ironical sense, knowingly; stupidly.

Sapindus (sā-'pin-'dus) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of tropical trees and shrubs.

sapiutan (sap-'i-'ōó-'tan) *n.* [*Malay*] a small buffalo-like ruminant of Celebes.

sapless (sap-'les) *a.* destitute of sap; not juicy; dry; old; withered.

sapling (sap-'ling) *n.* a young tree; a youth; a greyhound pup. **Sapling-cup**, a wooden cask-shaped tankard.

sapo (sā-'pō, sá-'pō) *n.* [*L.*] soap; —[*Sp.*] the toadfish.

sapodilla (sap-u-'dil-'ā) *n.* [*Sp.*] a large tree, native of tropical America, much cultivated for its fruit.

saponaceous (sap-u-'nā-'shus) *a.* [*L. sapo, saponis, soap*] resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy.

saponification (sā-'pon-'i-'fi-'kā-'shun) *n.* act of converting into soap, or state of being converted into soap.

saponify (sā-'pon-'i-'fi) *v.t.* [*L. sapo, soap, and facere, make*] to convert into soap.

saponin (sap-'u-'nin) *n.* a poisonous substance found in soap-wort, horse-chestnut, etc.

saponite (sap-'u-'nit) *n.* a soft mineral found in soap-like masses.

saponule (sap-'ō-'nūl) *n.* an imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

sapor (sā-'pur) *n.* [*L. sapere, taste*] taste; relish; flavour; savour; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

saporific (sap-'u-'rif-'ik) *a.* having the power to produce taste.

saporosity (sap-'u-'ros-'i-'ti) *n.* the quality that excites the sensation of taste.

saporous (sap-'u-'rus) *a.* having taste; yielding some kind of taste.

sapotin (sap-u-tin) *n.* [Sp.] a substance occurring in the seeds of the *spodilla-plum*.

sappan, sapan (sap-an) *n.* [Sp.] a dye-wood from Southern Asia.

sapper (sap-er) *n.* one that saps, digs, or mines; non-commissioned officer or private of the Royal Engineers (usually called **sappers** and **miners**).

sapper (sap-er) *n.* a chisel used to cut away waste or sap wood.

Sapphic (saf-ik) *a.* pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; in the manner of Sappho; noting a kind of metre or verse said to have been invented by Sappho, in which three lines of five feet each are followed by an Adonic line of two feet; —*n.* a Sapphic verse.

sapphire (saf-ir) *n.* [*H. sappir*] pure, crystallized alumina; a precious stone next in hardness to the diamond, used in jewellery, of several colours (as crimson or carmine red, *ruby*; violet or purple, *amethyst*; yellow, *topaz*; green, *emerald*; and blue, *sapphire* proper) [Her.] the lincture blue; —*a.* deep pure blue. **Sapphire-wing**, a South American humming-bird.

sapphirine (saf-i-rin) *a.* resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; —*n.* a mineral of a pale-blue colour.

sapphism (saf-iz'm) *n.* [*Sappho*] unnatural sexual relations between women.

sappiness (sap-i-nes) *n.* state or quality of being sappy or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

sappy (sap-i) *a.* abounding with sap; juicy; succulent—hence, young; weak; weak in intellect; musty; tainted; putrid.

sapremia, sapremia (sa-pré-mi-a) *n.* [*G. sapos, putrid, and haima, blood*] septic-poisoning.

sapræmic, sapremic (sa-pré-mik) *a.* poisoned by septic matters.

saprogenic (sap-rô-gen-ik) *a.* [*G. sapos, putrid, and root gen, to produce*] causing putrefaction.

saprogenous (sap-roj-e-nus) *a.* developing in putrefying matter.

Saprolegnia (sap-rô-leg-ni-a) *n.* [*G. sapos, putrid, and legnon, a hem*] a genus of fungi, one of which causes salmon-disease.

Saprophaga (sap-rof-a-ga) *n. pl.* [*G. sapos, putrid, and phagein, eat*] a group of beetles that feed on decomposing substances.

saprophagan (sap-rof-a-gan) *n.* one of the Saprophaga.

saprophagous (sap-rof-a-gus) *a.* feeding on decomposing matter.

saprophyte (sap-rû-fit) *n.* a plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter.

saprophytic (sap-rô-fit-ik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or partaking the properties of, a saprophyte.

saprophytically (sap-rô-fit-i-kal-i) *adv.* in the manner of a saprophyte.

saprophytism (sap-rô-fi-tizm) *n.* the condition of a saprophyte.

sapropyra (sap-ro-pi-ra) *n.* [*G. sapos, putrid, and pur, fire*] putrid fever.

saprostomous (sap-rô-ti-mus) *a.* [*G. sapos, putrid, and stoma, mouth*] having an offensive breath.

sapsago (sap-sa-gô) *n.* [Ger.] a kind of hard cheese, of a greenish colour, made in Switzerland.

sapucaia (sap-oo-kû-ya) *n.* [Pg.] a Brazilian tree of the myrtle family.

sarab (sá-rab) *n.* [A.] a mirage; an illusion; deceit.

saraband (sar-a-band) *n.* [Sp.] a stately Spanish dance to an air in triple time; the air.

Saracen (sar-a-sen) *n.* [A. *sharqin*, Oriental] an Arabian; a Mussulman; an adherent or propagator of Mohammedanism in countries farther west than Arabia.

Saracenic (sar-a-sen-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Saracens; noting a kind of architecture; Moorish arabesque.

Saracenicism (sar-a-se-nizm) *n.* Mohammedanism.

sarangi (sa-rang-gi) *n.* [E. Ind.] a kind of violin.

sarangousty (sar-an-gôôst-ti) *n.* stucco made water-proof.

sarasin, sarrasin (sar-a-sin) *n.* [F.] a port-cullis; a horse.

sarbacand (sar-ba-kand) *n.* [O.F.] a blow-gun.

sarcasm (sâr-kazim) *n.* [*G. sarkazein, sneer*] a satirical remark, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a keen reproach; taunt; scoffing gibe.

sarcastic (sâr-kas-tik) *a.* bitterly satirical; scornfully severe; taunting.

sarcastically (sâr-kas-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

sarcel (sâr-sel) *n.* [O.F.] the pinion, or outer joint, of a hawk's wing.

sarcelle (sâr-sel) *n.* [F.] a teal.

sarcelled (sâr-seld) *a.* [*sarcel*] cut through the middle [Her.].

sarcenchyme (sâr-s-en-kim) *n.* [*G. sarks, sarks, flesh, and engechuma, an infusion*] a soft tissue in sponges.

sarcenet (sâr-s-net) *n.* [O.F.] a species of fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, etc. Also written **sarsenet**.

sarcin, sarcine (sâr-sin) *n.* [*G. sarks, sarks, flesh*] a compound originating in the decomposition of proteins in organic tissues.

sarcitis (sâr-si-tis) *n.* muscular inflammation.

sarcoblast (sâr-kô-blast) *n.* [*G. sarks, sarks, flesh, and blastos, a germ*] the germ of animal protoplasm.

sarcocarp (sâr-kô-kârp) *n.* [*G. sarks, flesh, and karpos, fruit*] the fleshy parts of certain fruits between the epicarp and the endocarp, as in the plum, peach, etc.

sarcocele (sâr-kô-sel) *n.* [*G. kêlê, tumour*] cancer of the testicle.

sarcocol, sarcocolla (sâr-kô-kol, sâr-ku-kol-ta) *n.* [*G.*] a gum-resin.

sarcode (sâr-kôd) *n.* [*G. sarks, sarks, flesh, and eidos, form*] animal protoplasm.

sarcodic (sâr-kod-ik) *a.* pertaining to sarcode.

sarcoid (sâr-kôid) *a.* resembling flesh.

sarcolemma (sâr-kô-lem-ta) *n.* [*G. lemma, husk*] the tubular sheath surrounding muscular fibrils.

sarcologic, sarcological (sâr-kô-loj-ik, -i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, sarcology.

sarcology (sâr-kô-lô-ji) *n.* [*G. sarks, flesh, and logos, discourse*] that part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

sarcoma (sâr-kô-ma) *n.* [*G. fr. sarks, flesh*] a tumour of fleshy consistence.

sarcophagal, sarcophagous (sâr-kôf-a-gal, -gus) *a.* [*G. sarks, sarks, flesh, and phagein, eat*] feeding on flesh; flesh-eating; of, or pertaining to, the Sarcophaga, a group of marsupials.

sarcophagus (sâr-kôf-a-gus) *n.* [*G.*] a species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins (it was thought to consume the flesh of bodies deposited in it); a stone coffin; a monumental chest or vase, of stone or bronze, erected over graves; an article of furniture, in the shape of a sarcophagus, for holding knives, plate, etc.; a kind of cellaret.

sarcophagy (sâr-kôf-a-ji) *n.* the practice of eating flesh.

sarcophile (sâr-kô-fil) *n.* [*G. sarks, sarks, flesh, and philos, loving*] a flesh-eating animal; one of the Sarcophili, marsupials containing the Tasmanian Devil.



Sarcophagus.

sarcophilous (sár-kof-i-lus) *a.* flesh-eating; fond of flesh.

sarcosis (sár-kō-sis) *n.* [G.] generation or growth of flesh; a fleshy tumour.

sarcostosis (sár-kō-stō-sis) *n.* cancerous softening of bony tissue.

sarcostyle (sár-kō-stil) *n.* [G. *sarks, sarkos*, flesh, and *stulos*, a pillar] a muscular fibril.

sarcotic (sár-kot-ik) *a.* causing flesh to grow;—*n.* a medicine, or an application, which promotes the growth of flesh.

sarcous (sár-kus) *a.* fleshy.

sard (sárd) *n.* [*Sardis*, the ancient capital of Lydia] a precious stone; a variety of chalcedony.

sardachate (sár-da-kát) *n.* a kind of agate, containing layers of sard.

sardel (sár-del) *n.* [O.F. fr. G. *Sardō*, Sardinia] a sardine; a small fish similarly prepared.

sardine (sár-dén) *n.* a Mediterranean fish of the herring family (often prepared or put up with olive-oil as a delicacy).

sardine (sár-din) *n.* [*sard*] a precious stone, probably a carnelian, of which one was set in Aaron's breastplate. Also **sardius**.

Sardinian (sár-din-i-an) *a.* pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people, of Sardinia;—*n.* a native of Sardinia.

sardonic (sár-don-ik) *a.* [G. *sardonion*, a plant of Sardinia, which was said to screw up the face of the eater] forced, heartless, or bitter (said of a laugh or smile); concealing bitterness of heart; mocking.

Sardonic laugh, sardonic smile, a spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the face. Also **Sardonian**.

sardonically (sár-don-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a sardonic manner.

sardonyx (sár-don-iks) *n.* [G. *sardonux*, Sardinian onyx] a silicious stone or gem; a variety of chalcedony of an orange or reddish-yellow colour, formerly used in the production of cameos.

sargasso (sár-gas-ō) *n.* [Pg.] the gulf-weed. **Sargasso sea**, the part of the Atlantic covered by the gulf-weed.

Sargassum (sár-gas-um) *n.* a genus of seaweeds.

sari (sá-ri) *n.* [Hind.] the principal garment of a Hindu woman.

sarigue (sa-rég) *n.* [F.] a South American opossum.

sark (sárk) *n.* [A.S. *syric*, *syrc*] a shirt.

sarking (sár-king) *n.* [*sark*] thin boards for lining, to be used under slates, and for similar purposes; linen for shirts.

sarkinite (sár-ki-nit) *n.* [G. *sarks, sarkos*, flesh] an arseniate of manganese.

sarlac, sarlak (sár-lak) *n.* [Mongol.] the yak.

Sarmatian (sár-mā-shān) *a.* relating to Sarmatia or its inhabitants;—*n.* one of the Sarmatian people.

sarmatier (sár-ma-tyā) *n.* [F.] a dark-coloured polecat found in eastern Europe.

sarment (sár-ment) *n.* [L. *sarmentum*, a twig] a prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of the strawberry.

sarmentose, sarmentous (sár-men-tōs,-tus) *a.* having runners [Bot.].

sarmentum (sár-men-tum) *n.*; *pl.* **sarmenta** (sár-men-ta) a runner [Bot.].

saroh (sar-ō) *n.* [E. Ind.] a musical instrument with three metal strings.

saron (sar-un) *n.* [E. Ind.] a kind of xylophone.

sarong (sa-rong) *n.* [Malay] a garment worn in the East Indies; the cloth used for this garment.

saros (sā-ros) *n.* [G.] a cycle of 6585½ days, equal to about 19 synodic revolutions of a lunar node, and to 223 lunar months, and hence used by the Chaldeans to predict eclipses.

sarothrum (sa-rō-thrum) *n.* [G. *sarōtron*, a broom] the fungi of bristles on the legs of bees, forming a receptacle for pollen.

sarplar, sarpler (sár-plar, -pler) *n.* [O.F.] sacking or packing-cloth; a large sack or bale of wool containing 2240 lbs.

Sarracenia (sar-a-sē-ni-a) *n.* [Dr. *Sarrazin*, of Quebec] a genus of plants with pitcher-like leaves.

sarrazin (sar-ā-zin) *n.* [F.] buckwheat.

sarrusophone (sa-rus-ō-fōn) *n.* [*Sarrus*, French bandmaster] a musical instrument of the oboe kind.

sarsaparilla (sár-sa-pa-ril-lā) *n.* [Sp.] a plant of the genus *Smilax*, whose rhizome is valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities.

Sarsen (sár-sen) *n.* one of the old inhabitants of south-west England.

sart (sárt) *n.* woodland turned into arable land.

sartage (sár-tij) *n.* the turning of woodland into arable land.

sartorial (sár-tō-ri-al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a tailor or tailors.

sartorius (sár-tō-ri-us) *n.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor] the muscle that throws one leg across the other, reaching from above the hip to below the knee; tailors' muscle.

sash (sash) *n.* [Per. *shast*] a silken band; an ornamental belt or band worn by officers round the waist or over the shoulders, by clergymen over their cassocks, and by females round the waist;—*v.t.* to dress or ornament with a sash.

sash (sash) *n.* [F. fr. L. *capsa*, chest] the frame of a window in which the panes of glass are set;—*v.t.* to furnish with sashes or frames for glass. **Sash-door**, a door fitted with panes of glass. **Sash-gate**, a valve or gate worked like a window-sash. **French sash**, a sash hinged at the side.

sasin (sas'in) *n.* [E. Ind.] a kind of antelope found in India, remarkable for its swiftness and beauty.

sasine (sas'in) *n.* [F. *sasine*] act of conveying or giving possession of feudal property; infertment; also, the instrument or deed of conveyance.

sassafras (sas-a-fras) *n.* [F. fr. L. *saxi/fragra*] a tree of the laurel family, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

sasse (sas) *n.* [D. *sas*, a sluice] a sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river.

Sassenach (sas'e-nah) *n.* [Gael.] a Saxon; an Englishman.

sassoline (sas'u-lēn) *n.* [F.] native boracic acid.

sassorol (sas'u-rol) *n.* [It.] the rock-pigeon.

Satan (sā-tan) *n.* [H.] the grand adversary of man; the devil.

satanic, satanical (sa-tan'ik, -i-kal) *a.* having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; devilish; infernal.

satantically (sa-tan'i-kal-i) *adv.* in a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

satanicalness (sa-tan'i-kal-nes) *n.* satanic character or quality.

satanism (sā-tan-izm) *n.* the evil disposition of Satan; an evil spirit, doctrine, or contrivance.

sataphony (sā-ta-nof-ā-ni) *n.* [G. *phainein*, to appear] a manifestation of Satan.

sataphobia (sā-ta-nof-ō-bi-a) *n.* [G. *phobos*, fear] extreme fear of Satan.

satara (sat'ā-rā) *n.* a kind of woollen cloth.

satchel (sach'el) *n.* [L. *saccus*, sack] a little sack or bag; a school-boy's bag.

sate (sāt) *v.t.* [L. *satiare*] to satisfy the desire or appetite of; to glut; to surfeit.

sate (sat) past tense of the verb *sit*.



Leaves and fruit of sassafras.

Lohi
Eblis

sateen (sa-tēn) *n.* [*satīn*] a kind of woollen or cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.

sateless (sāt-les) *a.* not capable of being satisfied; insatiable.

satellite (sat-e-lit) *n.* [*L. satelles, satellitis*] a small planet revolving round another; a moon; an obsequious dependent or follower.

satellitious (sat-e-lish-us) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a satellite.

satiability (sā-shi-ǵ-blī-ti) *n.* the character of being satiable.

satiabile (sā-shi-ǵ-bl) *a.* that may be satiated or satisfied.

satiate (sā-shi-āt) *v.t.* [*L. satiare*] to satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full; to fill to repletion or loathing; to cloy; to gorge; to overfill; to surfeit; to glut; —*a.* filled to satiety; glutted.

satiation (sā-shi-āt-shun) *n.* state of being satiated.

satiety (sa-tī-e-ti) *n.* the state of being satiated or glutted; fullness of gratification, even beyond desire; repletion; surfeit.

satin (sat-in) *n.* [*F. fr. L. seta, a hair*] a glossy silk cloth of a thick, close texture and overshot wool; —*a.* made of satin; —*v.t.* to give a satin finish to.

Satin-bird, a bird remarkable for the bowers it builds.

Satin-carpet, one of the British moths.

Satin-de-laime, a kind of cassimere.

Satin-paper, a fine kind of writing-paper.

Satin-spar, **satin-stone**, a fine, fibrous variety of calcite.

Satin-sultan, a silk material made in India.

Satin-wood, an ornamental cabinet wood from the East and West Indies.

satinet (sat-i-net) *n.* a thin species of satin; a certain kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woollen filling.

satinity (sā-tin-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being satiny.

satiny (sat-i-ni) *a.* like, or composed of, satin.

satire (sat-ir) *n.* [*F. fr. L. satira*] a composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem, essay, or discourse; keenness and severity of remark; ridicule.

satiric, satirical (sā-tir-ik, i-kal) *a.* belonging to, or conveying, satire; of the nature of satire; censorious; severe in language; poignant; sarcastic; bitter; reproachful; abusive.

satirically (sā-tir-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a satirical manner.

satiricalness (sā-tir-i-kal-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being satirical.

satirist (sat-i-rist) *n.* one that writes satire.

satirize (sat-i-riz) *v.t.* to make the object of satire; to censure with keenness or severity.

satisfaction (sat-is-fak-shun) *n.* [*L. satisfactio*] the act of pleasing to the full: gratification of desire; complete enjoyment; state of mind arising from full gratification of wishes, or possession of the object of desire; contentment; repose of mind; release from a state of suspense, doubt, or uncertainty; conviction; state of assurance; that which answers a claim; amends; recompense; indemnification—hence, atonement; payment; discharge, as of a debt, etc.; a meeting or duel.

Satisfaction theory (of the atonement), that Christ's death satisfied Divine justice, and thus made man's forgiveness possible.

satisfactorily (sat-is-fak-tu-ri-ly) *adv.* in a manner to give satisfaction or content; in a manner to impress belief or conviction; agreeably; comfortably.

satisfactoriness (sat-is-fak-tu-ri-nes) *n.* quality or condition of being satisfactory, or giving satisfaction.

satisfactory (sat-is-fak-tu-ri) *a.* giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; making amends, indemnification, or recompense; atoning; agreeable; pleasing to both parties.

satisfiable (sat-is-fi-ǵ-bl) *a.* capable of being satisfied.

satisfier (sat-is-fi-ǵ) *n.* one that satisfies or gratifies.

satisfy (sat-is-fi) *v.t.* [*L. satis, enough, and facere, make*] to gratify fully the desire of; to make content; to comply with the rightful demands of; to answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand,

or the like; to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to; —*v.i.* to give satisfaction or content; to feed or supply to the full; to make payment; to atone.

satisfying (sat-is-fi-ing) *ppr.* giving, or fitted to give, satisfaction.

satisfyingly (sat-is-fi-ing-li) *adv.* so as to satisfy.

sative (sā-tiv) *n.* [*L. sativus, fr. serere, sow*] sown in gardens.

satrap (sat-rap, sā-trap) *n.* [*G. satrapēs*] the governor of a province.

satrapal (sat-ra-pal, sā-tra-pal) *a.* pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

satrapy (sat-rap-i, sā-trap-i) *n.* the government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

saturable (sat-ū-ra-bl) *a.* admitting of being saturated.

saturant (sat-ū-rant) *a.* saturating; soaking to fullness.

saturate (sat-ū-rāt) *v.t.* [*L. satur, full*] to cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; —*a.* saturated.

saturater (sat-ū-rā-ter) *n.* one that saturates.

saturation (sat-ū-rā-shun) *n.* act of saturating, or state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation; [*Chem.*] the union of one body by natural affinity or attraction with another, till the receiving body can assimilate or contain no more; or the solution of a body in a solvent, until the solvent can absorb or neutralize no more of it.

Saturday (sat-ur-dā) *n.* [*A.S.*] the seventh or last day of the week.

Saturn (sat-urn) *n.* [*L.*] one of the oldest and principal deities, the father of Jupiter; one of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun; [*Chem.*] lead; [*Her.*] the black colour used to blazon the arms of sovereign princes.

Saturn's rings, a large number of small satellites surrounding the planet Saturn.

Saturn's tree, see **Arbor Saturni**.

Saturnalia (sat-ur-nā-li-ǵ) *n.pl.* [*L.*] among the Romans, the festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes—hence, a period or occasion of general license or excess.

Saturnalian (sat-ur-nā-li-ǵ) *a.* pertaining to the Saturnalia; of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry.

Saturnia (sā-tur-ni-ǵ) *n.* a genus of bombycid moths.

Saturnian (sā-tur-ni-ǵ) *a.* pertaining to the epoch of Saturn, and his mild, beneficent reign; primitive; golden; distinguished for simplicity, purity, and peacefulness.

Saturnian verse, an old form of Latin verse.

saturnine (sat-ur-nin) *a.* born under the influence of the planet Saturn; phlegmatic; dull; heavy; grave.

satyr (sat-er, sā-ter) *n.* [*G. satyros*] one of a class of sylvan deities, represented as monsters, part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous merriment and lasciviousness.

satyral (sat-i-ral) *n.* a monster having the head of a man and the limbs of various animals [*Her.*].

satyriasis (sat-i-ri-ǵ-sis) *n.* a diseased and unrestrained venereal appetite in man.

Also **satyrisism** and **satyromania**.

satyric, satirical (sā-tir-ik, i-kal) *a.* pertaining to satyrs.

Satyric drama, an ancient Greek kind of burlesque.

satyriion (sā-tir-i-on) *n.* one of several orchids.

sauba-ant (saw-bā-ant) *n.* [*S. Amer. Ind.*] a leaf-carrying ant, very hurtful to plantations.

sauce (saws) *n.* [*F. fr. L. sal, salt*] a mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish; —*v.t.* to accompany with something intended to give a higher relish; to give zest, flavour, or interest to; to be impudent or saucy to.

Sauce-boat, china or earthenware dish in which sauce is served at table.

Sauce-box, a saucy, impudent fellow.

Sauce-crayon, a very soft, black pastel used in crayon drawings.

Poor man's sauce, hunger.

saucepan (saw's-pan) *n.* a small metallic pot, more broad than deep, with a long handle (used for frying and stewing).

saucer (saw-ser) *n.* [sauce] formerly a round basin in which sauce was served at table; a small, round, flat china dish in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set; something resembling a saucer. **Saucer-eyed**, having large, round eyes.

saucily (saw-si-li) *adv.* [saucy] in a saucy manner; impudently.

sauciness (saw-si-nes) *n.* quality of being saucy; impudence; impertinence; petulance.

saucisse (sô-sês) *n.* [F.] a long pipe or bag, filled with powder, for firing a mine; a long bundle of faggots, or fascines, for raising batteries.

saucy (saw-si) *a.* bold to excess; pert; petulant; impudent; insolent to superiors, esp. in language; forward; assuming; expressive of impudence, as a look.

sauer-kraut (sour-krount) *n.* [Ger.] a favourite German dish of chopped cabbage pressed with salt till it ferments.

saugh (saw) *n.* [sallow] the willow [Scot.].

sault (sô) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *salire*, to leap] a rapid in a river.

saunter (sân-ter) *n.* [L. *ex* and E. *adventure*] a loitering walk; a stroll; a road or place for sauntering; idle occupation; waste of time;—*v.i.* to wander idly; to lounge; to stroll; to idle.

saunterer (sân-ter-er) *n.* one that saunters or wanders about idly.

sauntering (sân-ter-ing) *n.* act or habit of wandering about; idling.

saunteringly (sân-ter-ing-li) *adv.* in a sauntering manner; idly.

saurian (saw-ri-an) *a.* [G. *sauros*, a lizard] pertaining to, or of the nature of, a saurian;—*n.* an animal of the order of reptiles, which includes all that are covered with scales and have four legs, as the lizard, alligator, etc.

saurichnite (saw-rik-nit) *n.* [G. *sauros*, a lizard, and *ichnos*, a footprint] the fossil track of a saurian.

sauriosis (saw-ri-ô-sis) *n.* a form of skin disease in which the skin becomes like a lizard.

sauroid (saw-roid) *n.* a large fossil fish resembling the saurians, found in the carboniferous and secondary formations.

saurophagous (saw-rof-a-gus) *a.* [G. *sauros*, lizard, and *phagein*, to eat] feeding on lizards.

saury (saw-ri) *n.* [F.] the skipper or bill fish.

sausage (saw-sij) *n.* [L. *salvus*, salted] meat minced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical skin (usually the intestine of an animal). **Sausage-machine**, a machine for mincing meat for sausages. **Sausage-roll**, meat minced and seasoned, enveloped in flour paste, and cooked.

saussurite (saw-sû-rit) *n.* [H. B. de Saussure, Swiss naturalist] a fine-grained mineral of a white, gray, or green colour.

sauter (sô-tâ) *v.i.* [F.] to fry quickly with little grease.

sautereau (sôt-e-rô) *n.* [F.] the jack or hopper of a pianoforte, etc.

sauterelle (sô-te-rel) *n.* [F.] an instrument used by stone-cutters for tracing and forming angles.

Sauterne (sô-tern) *n.* a kind of French wine, from *Sauterne*, in the Gironde.

sautoir (sô-twor) *n.* [F.] a ribbon; a saltire.

savegard (sôv-gârd) *n.* [F.] a monitor-lizard; a safeguard.

savable (sâ-va-bl) *a.* capable of being saved.

savableness (sâ-va-bl-nes) *n.* capability of being saved.

savage (sav-ij) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *silva*, a wood] pertaining to the forest; remote from human residence and improvement; wild; untamed; uncivilized; unpolished; cruel; inhuman; fierce; barbarous; [colloq.] enraged; irritated;—*n.* a human being in his native state of rudeness; a man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

savagedom (sav-ij-dum) *n.* a savage state or condition; savages collectively.

savagely (sav-ij-li) *adv.* in a savage manner; cruelly; inhumanly.

savageness (sav-ij-nes) *n.* state or quality of being savage.

savagery (sav-ij-ri) *n.* state or condition of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism; an act of cruelty; barbarity.

savagism (sav-ij-izm) *n.* savagery; utter barbarism.

savanna, savannah (sa-van-á) *n.* [Sp.] an extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees and covered with grass.

savant (sav-ong, sa-váng) *n.* [F.] a man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

save (säv) *n.* [L. *salvia*] the herb sage.

save (säv) *v.t.* [L. *salvus*, safe] to make safe; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to keep from being spent or lost; to lay up; to insure against; to spare; to hinder from occurring; to prevent; to catch; to be in time for; to preserve from eternal death; to rescue from final condemnation and perdition; to keep in temptation; to deliver from the dominion, power, and pollution of sin; to keep up; to maintain, as appearances; to keep out of account; to except;—*v.i.* to hinder expense; to be economical;—*prep.* except; excepting; not including. **Save-all**, any contrivance intended to prevent waste or loss. **Save-reverence**, a kind of apologetic remark interjected into a discourse when anything filthy or indecent is said.

saveloy (sav-é-loi) *n.* [F.] a highly-seasoned dried sausage, made of salted pork.

saver (sä-ver) *n.* one that saves, preserves, or rescues; one frugal in expense; an economist.

Savigny (sa-vé-nyi) *n.* a red wine of Burgundy.

savin, savine (sav'in) *n.* [L. *sabina*] an evergreen tree or shrub of the genus *Juniperus*, with dark-coloured foliage, and producing small berries.

saving (sä-ving) *a.* avoiding unnecessary expenses; frugal; economical; incurring no loss, though not gainful; securing everlasting salvation; delivering from sin; sustaining, as grace;—*prep.* with the exception of; in favour of; excepting;—*n.* exception; reservation; escape from expense; something preserved from being spent; economy in expenditure; frugality;—*pl.* money laid by; sums saved by frugality or parsimony; earnings or gains gathered from day to day by industry. **Savings-bank**, a bank in which small savings or earnings are deposited and put to interest.

savingly (sä-ving-li) *adv.* with frugality or economy; so as to be finally saved from eternal death.

savingness (sä-ving-nes) *n.* frugality; parsimony; tendency to promote and secure the salvation of the soul.

Saviour (säv-yur) *n.* [L. *salvare*, save] one that saves or delivers from destruction or danger; specifically, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

savoir-faire (sav-wor-fâr) *n.* [F.] tact.

savoir-vivre (sav-wor-vê-vr) *n.* [F.] good breeding.

savonette (sav-o-net) *n.* [F.] a kind of toilet soap. **Savonette-tree**, a West Indian tree whose bark can be used as soap.

savory (sä-vur-i) *n.* [savour] an aromatic plant of the nature of thyme.

savour (sä-vur) *n.* [L. *supor*, taste, savour] quality affecting the organs of taste or smell; taste; odour; that which pleases or stimulates the bodily appetite; relish; rich or high flavour; in Scripture, character; reputation; cause; occasion;—*v.t.* to like; to taste or smell with pleasure; to relish; to delight in; to favour;—*v.i.* to have a particular smell or taste; to partake of the quality or nature of; to resemble; to betoken by similarity of taste or odour; to have the appearance or intellectual taste of; to indicate the presence or influence of.

savourily (sä-vur-i-li) *adv.* in a savoury manner; with taste or appetite; with an agreeable relish, pleasing taste, or smell.

savouriness (sā'vur-i-nes) *n.* quality or condition of being savoury.

savourless (sā'vur-less) *a.* having no savour; insipid.

savourous (sā'vur-us) *a.* agreeable to the taste; pleasant.

savory (sā'vur-i) *a.* having savour or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell.

savoy (sa-voï) *n.* [*Savoy*, in France] a variety of the common cabbage having curled leaves, much cultivated for winter use.

Savoyard (sa-voï'gärd) *n.* a native of Savoy.

saw (saw) *n.* [*A.S. saga*] an instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade or plate of steel, with a series of sharp teeth on one edge;—*v.t.* to cut or separate with a saw; to form by cutting with a saw;—*v.i.* to use a saw; to practise sawing; to cut with a saw; to be cut with a saw. **Saw-file**, a three-cornered file, used for sharpening saw-teeth. **Saw-fish**, a cartilaginous fish, of the genus *Pristis*, allied to the sharks and the rays (it has the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak or snout, with teeth arranged along both edges). **Saw-pit**, a pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. **Saw-set**, **saw-wrest**, a tool to slant the teeth of a saw alternately outward. **Circular saw**, a saw made of a circular plate with a toothed edge; a disc of steel with saw-teeth upon its periphery, and revolved on an arbor. **Cross-cut saw**, a saw adapted by its filing and setting to cut across the grain.



Saw-fish.

saw (saw) *n.* [*A.S. sawu*] a saying; sentence; maxim; proverb.

saw (saw) past tense of the verb *see*.

sawbones (saw'bönz) *n.* a surgeon.

sawdër (saw'der) *n.* [*solder*] flattery; blarney.

sawdust (saw'dust) *n.* dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, made by the attrition of a saw.

sawhorse (saw'hors) *n.* a support or rack for holding wood while it is cut by a saw.

sawmill (saw-mil) *n.* a mill for sawing timber or marble, etc.

Sawney, Sawny (saw'ni) *n.* a Scotsman; a frequent use of the name Alexander in Scotland.

sawwort (saw'wurt) *n.* a plant of the genus *Serratula* (so called from the serration of the leaves).

sawyer (saw'yer) *n.* one that saws timber into planks or boards, or wood for fuel; [*Amer.*] a tree that, having fallen into a stream, lies fast by the roots, with its branches rocking above and below the surface of the water like the motion of a saw.

sax (saks) *n.* [*A.S.*] a knife; sword; a slate-cutter's hammer.

saxatile (sak'sa-til) *a.* [*L. saxum*, a rock] pertaining to, growing on, or dwelling in, rocks.

saxhorn (saks'horn) *n.* a musical instrument of the trumpet class, invented by Adolphe Sax, 1840.

saxicavous (sak-sik'a-vus, sak'si-kä-vus) *a.* [*L. saxum*, rock, and *cavus*, hollow] hollowing out stone, as certain bivalves.

saxicoline, saxicolous (sak-sik'ü-lin, -lus) *a.* [*L. colere*, to inhabit] living among rocks.

saxifragant (sak-sif'ra-gant) *a.* breaking or destroying stones in the bladder;—*n.* a remedy for calculi.

saxifrage (sak'si-fräj) *n.* [*L. saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, break] a plant that embraces many species, mostly hardy herbs, growing naturally on or among rocks.

saxifragous (sak-sif'ra-gus) *a.* breaking or dissolving stone in the bladder.

Saxon (sak'sn) *n.* [*A.S. Saxa*, *Saxan*, fr. *sax*, a knife] one of a people that formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; an

Anglo-Saxon; a native of Saxony; the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon;—*a.* pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language; Anglo-Saxon; of, or pertaining to, Saxony or its inhabitants. **Saxon shore**, in former times the south-west coasts of Britain, as being especially exposed to Saxon invaders.

Saxondom (sak'sn-dum) *n.* peoples or communities of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin.

Saxonic (sak-sön'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Saxons.

Saxonism (sak-sn-izm) *n.* an idiom of the Saxon language.

Saxonist (sak'sn-ist) *n.* a Saxon scholar; one versed in Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

saxony (sak'sn-i) *n.* a fine cloth made of Saxony wool.

saxophone (sak'su-fön) *n.* a musical instrument of the clarinet order, invented by Adolphe Sax.

say (sä) *v.t.* [*A.S. secgan*] to utter in words; to tell; to speak; to repeat; to rehearse; to recite; to announce, as a decision or opinion—hence, to be sure about; to confess; to testify; to allege by way of argument; to assert; to utter in reply; to answer; to pronounce without singing or chanting;—*n.* a speech; something said.

say (sä) *n.* [*O.F. saie*, fr. *G. sagos*, a soldier's mantle] a thin silk; a kind of serge used for linings, aprons, etc.

say (sä) *v.t.* [*essay*] to attempt; to try; to assay;—*n.* trial; assay; proof by trial.

sayette (sä-ët) *n.* [*F.*] a light stuff made of pure wool, adapted for linings, etc.

saying (sä'ing) *n.* a verbal utterance; spoken or written expression of thought; declaration of sentiments; an expression, esp. a proverbial expression; adage; maxim; proverb; by-word.

saymaster (sä-mas-ter) *n.* one that makes trial or proof; an assay-master.

sayon (sä'un) *n.* [*F.*] a medieval sleeveless jacket.

sbirro (sbir'ró) *n.* or *pl. sbirri* (sbir'rë) [*It.*] an Italian police-officer.

scab (skab) *n.* [*Dan.*] an incrustation over a sore or wound; a contagious disease of sheep; the mange, or itch, among horses; a mean, low fellow;—*v.i.* to form a scab; to heal over.

scabbard (skab'ärd) *n.* [*O.F.*] the case in which the blade of a sword, etc., is kept; a sheath;—*v.t.* to sheathe; to put in a scabbard or sheath.

scabbed (skab'ed) *a.* abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs; mean; paltry; vile.

scabbedness (skab'ed-nes) *n.* the state of being scabbed.

scabbily (skab'i-li) *adv.* in a scabby manner.

scabbiness (skab'i-nes) *n.* state or quality of being scabby.

scabble (skab'l) *v.t.* [*A.S. scafan*, to shave] to dress stones with a broad chisel.

scabbling (skab-ling) *n.* a chip or fragment of stone.

scabby (skab'i) *a.* affected with scabs; full of scabs; diseased with the scab or mange.

scabellum (ska-bel'um) *n.* [*L.*] an ancient musical instrument, consisting of a thick-soled wooden shoe, containing a small metal machine in a fissure between its upper and its lower surface.

scabies (skä'bi-ëz) *n.* [*L.*] the itch, a contagious disease of the skin.

scabious (skä'bi-us) *a.* consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous;—*n.* a plant of the genus *Scabiosa*.

scabrities (skab-rish'i-ëz) *n.* a morbid roughness of the inner surface of the eyelid.

scabrous (skä-brus, skab-rus) *a.* [*L. scaber*] having hard, short, rigid points; rough; rugged; harsh; unmusical.

scabrouness (skä-brus-nes, skab-rus-nes) *n.* roughness; ruggedness.

scad (skad) *n.* a fish, the shad; the horse-mackerel.

scaffold (skaf'uld) *n.* [*O.F. eschaufaut*] a temporary gallery erected for exhibitions or shows, put

and for the convenience of spectators; a temporary structure of timber, boards, etc., for supporting workmen and the materials in building, etc.; *esp.* a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal; *-v.t.* to furnish with a scaffold; to prop up; to support.

scaffoldage (skaf-'ul-dij) *n.* a gallery in a theatre or place of public exhibition.

scaffolding (skaf-'ul-ding) *n.* a frame or structure for temporary support; a scaffold; materials for scaffolds.

scaglia (skal-'ya) *n.* [It.] a variety of chalk of a reddish colour.

scagliola (skal-yo-'la) *n.* [It.] an imitation of marble, formed by studding the surface of a substratum of gypsum, mixed with glue, with splinters of stone of different colours, and then polishing it.

scala (skäl-'la) *n.*; *pl.* **scalæ** (skäl-'lë) [L., ladder] a surgical instrument for reducing a dislocation; one of the passages of the cochlea.

scalable (skäl-'la-bl) *a.* capable of being scaled.

scalade, scalado (skä-'lad', -läd-'dö) *n.* a storm or assault on a besieged place with ladders to mount the walls; an escalade.

scalariform (skä-'lar-i-form) *a.* [L. *scala*, ladder] having the shape of a ladder.

scalawag, scallawag (skal-'a-wag) *n.* [Scalloway, Shetland] an undersized, scraggy animal; a worthless fellow; a scapegrace.

scald (skawld) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *ex*, very, and *calidus*, hot] to burn with hot liquid; to expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor; *-n.* a burn or injury to the skin and flesh by some hot liquid, or by steam.

scald (skawld) *n.* [*orig.* *scall*] scurf on the head; scab. **Scald-head**, a popular term for disease of the scalp.

scald, skald (skawld, skald) *n.* [Icel. *skald*] a reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, etc., among the Norsemen.

scalded (skawld-'ded) *a.* burned or injured by boiling liquor, steam, etc.; exposed to a boiling heat in water.

scaldier (skawl-'der) *n.* one that scalds meat, vessels, etc.

scaldic (skal-'dik, skawl-'dik) *a.* pertaining to the scalds, or poets, of the ancient Scandinavian nations; composed or rehearsed by scalds.

scalding (skawl-'ding) *n.* the act or process of burning with hot liquid or steam; the thing scalded. **Scalding-hot**, so hot as to scald the skin.

scaldino (skal-'de-'no) *n.* [It.] a small earthenware brazier used for warmth.

scale (skäl) *n.* [Icel. *skäl*] the dish of a balance—hence, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing, chiefly in the *pl.*; Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac; *-v.t.* to measure; to weigh; to compare. **Scale-beam**, the lever or beam of a balance.

scale (skäl) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *scala*] one of the small, thin, membranous or bony pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles—hence, any thin layer or leaf of metal or other material; *-v.t.* to deprive of scales; to peel; to shell; to husk; to pare down; to spill; to spread; *-v.t.* to separate. **Scale-armour**, armour consisting of scales of metal secured to leather or cloth, so as to overlap one another. **Scale-work**, overlapping scales.

scale (skäl) *n.* [L. *scala*] a ladder; series of steps; act of mounting or storming a place by ladders; escalade; a mathematical instrument, of brass or wood, marked by lines or degrees at regular intervals; rule; measure; [Mus.] gamut, or graduating series of all the tones, ascending or descending, from the key-tone to its octave—hence, gradation; scheme of comparative rank or order; relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts; *-v.t.* to climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to clamber up. **Scale-micrometer**, a scale in the field of vision of a telescope or microscope for measuring distances.



Scales of fishes.

scaled (skäld) *a.* having scales like a fish; squamous.

scaleless (skäl-'les) *a.* destitute of scales.

scalene (ska-'lën) *a.* [L. *scalenus*] having the sides and angles unequal (said of a triangle); *-n.* a triangle having its sides and angles unequal.

scaleno hedron (ska-'lë-nö-hë-'dron) *n.* [G. *skalēnos*, uneven, and *hedra*, seat] a pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, in which the pyramids are six-sided, and the faces are scalene triangles.



Scalene triangle.

scalenus (ska-'lë-'nus) *n.* a triangular muscle.

scaler (skä-'ler) *n.* one that scales; an instrument for removing tartar from the teeth.

scaliness (skäl-'li-nes) *n.* the state of being scaly; roughness.

scaling (skä-'ling) *n.* the process of removing incrustations from the inner surface of boilers; the act of removing the scales of fish; *-a.* liable to rub the scales off fish, as some nets.

scaling (skä-'ling) *n.* the process of adjusting sights to the guns on board of a ship.

scaling-ladder (skä-'ling-lad-'er) *n.* ladder made for enabling troops to scale or mount a wall, etc., in storming a besieged place.

scall (skawl) *n.* [Icel. *skalli*] scab; scabbiness; leprosy; *-a.* mean; paltry; low.

scalled, scald (skawld) *a.* scabby; affected with scald; scurvy; wretched; contemptible.

scallion (skal-'yun) *n.* [L. *caepa*] *Ascalonia*, onion of Ascalon] a kind of onion; a shallot.

Scallion-faced, having a mean, scurvy face.

scallop, scollop (skal-'up, skol-'up) *n.* [O. D. *schelpe*] a marine shell-fish or bivalve mollusc, often used for food (the shell being abundant on the shores of Palestine, was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land); a curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle; a kind of dish for baking oysters in; *-v.t.* to mark or cut the edge of into rounded lobes; to cook in the shell, as oysters.



Scallop-shell.

scalloped, scolloped (skal-'up, skol-'up) *a.* made or done with, or in, a scallop; having the edge or border cut or marked with segments of circles. **Scalloped oysters**, oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, etc., *orig.* in a scallop-shell.

scalloper, scolloper (skal-'up-'er) *n.* one that gathens scallops.

scalma (skal-'ma) *n.* [O. H. Ger.] an infectious disease of the nasal passages and bronchia of the horse.

scalp (skalp) *n.* [Icel. *skälpr*] skull; cranium; bones that inclose the brain; brain-pan; that part of the integument of the head usually covered with hair—hence, the skin of the head, or a part of it, with the hair torn off by North American Indian warriors as a token of victory; [Her.] a stag's horns with the skin of the head attached; *-v.t.* to deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head. **Scalp-lock**, a long lock or tuft of hair left on the scalp by the North American Indians.

scalpel (skal-'pel) *n.* [L. *scalpellum*] a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

scalper (skal-'per) *n.* one that scalps; a machine for scalping.

scalping (skal-'ping) *a.* that scalps. **Scalping-iron**, a surgical instrument; a raspatory. **Scalping-knife**, a knife used by the Red Indians for scalping their enemies.

scalpsless (skalp-'les) *a.* having no scalp; bald.

scaly (skäl-'li) *a.* covered or abounding with scales; rough; resembling scales, laminae, or layers; mean; scabby.

scamble (skam'bl) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to mangle; to maul; to scatter; to squander;—*v.i.* to stir quick; to be busy; to scramble; to be awkward;—*n.* a scramble; struggle.

scambler (skam'bler) *n.* one that scrambles; a bold intruder on one's hospitality.

scamblingly (skam'bling-li) *adv.* with turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

scamel (skam'el) *n.* a bar-tailed godwit.

scamillus (ska-mil'us) *n.* [L.] a small plinth at the base of a column [Arch.].

scammony (skam'u-ni) *n.* [G. *skammōnia*] a plant of the genus *Convolvulus*, growing abundantly in Syria, and used extensively as an ingredient in purgative medicines, as colocynth pills, etc.; the inspissated sap obtained from it, having a blackish-gray colour, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste.

scamp (skamp) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *ex*, out, and *campus*, field] a great rascal; a scoundrel; a mean villain;—*v.t.* [Icel. *skamta*] to execute work in a careless manner, or with bad material.

scamper (skam'per) *v.i.* [*scamp*] to run with speed; to hasten escape;—*n.* a run; a hasty flight.

scampish (skam'pish) *a.* knavish; like a scamp; scoundrelly.

scan (skan) *v.t.* [L. *scandere*, climb] to go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed; to go over and examine point by point; to scrutinize.

scandal (skan'dal) *n.* [G. *skandalon*] reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, heinous, or flagrant; imputed disgrace; reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report; detraction; slander; calumny; reproach; shame; disgrace;—*v.t.* to throw scandal on; to defame; to traduce.

Scandal-bearer, a propagator of scandal.

scandalization (skan'da-li-zā'shun) *n.* defamation; scandal.

scandalize (skan'da-liz) *v.t.* to give offence to; to excite the reprobation of; to reproach; to defame; to disgrace; to vilify; to traduce.

scandalize (skan'da-liz) *v.t.* [*scantle*] to trice up the tack and drop the peak of a sail to reduce its area.

scandalmonger (skan'dal-mung-er) *n.* a scandal-bearer.

scandalous (skan'da-lus) *a.* giving offence; exciting reprobation; disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; defamatory; libellous; disgraceful; base; shameful.

scandalously (skan'da-lus-li) *adv.* in a manner to give offence; shamefully; censoriously; opprobriously.

scandalousness (skan'da-lus-nes) *n.* quality of being scandalous, disgraceful, or of giving public offence.

scandalum magnatum (skan'da-lum mag-nā-tum) *n.* [L.] defamation of high personages of the realm.

scandent (skan'dent) *a.* [L. *scandere*, climb] climbing, either with spiral tendrils for support, or by adhesive fibres, as a stalk.

Scandinavian (skan-di-nā-vi-an) *a.* pertaining to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, their language or literature;—*n.* a native of Scandinavia.

scandium (skan'di-num) *n.* an elementary body, discovered by Nilson in 1879, in the Scandinavian mineral euxenite.

scanning (skan'ing) *n.* act of looking on, examining, or measuring with a critical eye; act of measuring verse or lines of poetry with regard to the number of feet, and the length or quantity of the syllables in each foot; also, act of reciting verse so as to distinguish syllables and feet.

scansion (skan'shun) *n.* [L. *scandere*, climb] the act of scanning.

Scansores (skan-sō-rēs) *n.pl.* [L. *scandere*, climb] a genus of birds with the toes arranged in pairs to facilitate climbing and perching, as the woodpeckers, parrots, etc.

scansorial (skan-sō-ri-al) *a.* climbing, or adapted for climbing.

scant (skant) *v.t.* [Icel. *skamt*, short] to stint; to limit; to make small, narrow, or scanty;—*v.i.* to fail or become less;—*a.* scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose; bare; narrow; parsimonious; saving or sparing;—*n.* scarcity; scantiness;—*adv.* scarcely; hardly; not quite.

scantly (skan'ti-li) *adv.* in a scanty manner; not fully or plentifully; sparingly; niggardly.

scantiness (skan'ti-nes) *n.* quality or condition of being scanty; narrowness; want of sufficiency; bareness; scarcity.

scantle (skan'tl) *v.t.* [O.F. *eschantillon*, a small cantel] to cut into small pieces; to partition;—*v.t.* to cut short; to scant;—*v.i.* to become less;—*n.* a gauge by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

scantlet (skan'tlet) *n.* a small pattern; measurement.

scantling (skan'tling) *n.* a pattern; a quantity cut or made for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity; in carpentry the dimensions of a piece of timber in breadth and thickness; a piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, etc.

scantly (skan'tli) *adv.* in a scant manner; sparingly; scarcely; barely.

scantness (skan'tnes) *n.* condition or quality of being scant.

scanty (skan'ti) *a.* wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; poor; bare; not abundant for use or necessity; hardly sufficient; sparing.

scape (skāp) *v.t.* and *i.* [*escape*] to escape;—*n.* escape; flight from hurt or danger; means of escape, evasion; loose act; freak; escapade. **Scape-gallows**, a graceless fellow; a villain. **Scape-wheel**, the wheel in an escapement, as of a clock, which drives the pendulum, and into the teeth of which the pallet plays.

scape (skāp) *n.* [G. *skapos*, shaft] the spring of a column [Arch.]; a leafless radical stem bearing the fructification [Bot.].

scape (skāp) *n.* [Imit.] the cry of the snipe when flushed.

scapegoat (skāp-gōt) *n.* in the Mosaic ritual, a goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness.

scapegrace (skāp-grās) *n.* a graceless, hair-brained fellow.

scapeless (skāp-less) *a.* destitute of a scape [Bot.].

scapement (skāp-ment) *n.* escapement.

scapha (skā-fa) *n.* [L., a skiff] the scaphoid fossa of the helix of the ear.

scaphander (skā-fan'der) *n.* [G. *skapḗ*, a boat, and *anēr*, andros, man] a diver's water-tight suit.

scaphism (skaf-izm) *n.* [G. *skapḗ*, a hollow] a barbarous punishment inflicted among the Persians, by confining the victim in a hollow tree, and smearing him with honey to attract wasps, etc.

scaphium (skā-fi-um) *n.* [G. *skapḗon*, a basin] the keel of the papilionaceous corolla.

scaphocephalic (skaf-ō-se-fal'ik) *a.* [G. *skapḗ*, boat, and *kephalē*, head] having the skull boat-shaped.

scaphoid (skaf-oid) *a.* [G. *skapḗ*, a boat, and *eidos*, likeness] resembling a boat.

scapiform (skā-pi-form) *a.* shaped like a scape.

scapinade (skap-i-nād) *n.* [F.] an act or process of trickery or roguery.

scapolite (skap-u-lit) *n.* [G. *skapos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone] a silicate of lime and alumina, found massive or in crystals.

scapple (skap-l) *v.t.* See *scabble*.

scapula (skap-ū-lā) *n.* [L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blades] the shoulder-blade.

scapular (skap-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula;—*n.* a part of the habit of certain religious orders in the R.C. church, consisting of two bands of woollen stuff worn over the

gown, of which one crosses the back or shoulders and the other the stomach; a bandage for the shoulder;—*pl.* the shoulder-feathers of birds.

scapulary (skap-ü-lä-ri) *a.* having the form of a scapular.

scapulimancy (skap-ü-li-man-si) *n.* [*L. scapulae*, shoulder-blades, and *G. manteia*, divination] divination by means of a shoulder-blade.

scapus (skä-pus) *n.* [*L.*] the shaft of a column [*Arch.*], the scape of a feather [*Ornith.*].

scar (skär) *n.* [*G. eschara*] a mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a blemish;—*v.t.* to mark with a scar or scars.

scar (skär) *n.* [*Icel. sker*] a bare and broken place on the side of a mountain; a cliff; a precipice; a naked, detached rock.

scarab, scarabee (skar-ab, skar-a-bē) *n.* a beetle; a scarabæus; a seal or gem cut in the shape of a beetle, worn as an amulet by the Egyptians.



Scarab.

Scarabæus (skar-a-bē-us) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of coleopterous insects, of which the beetle is the type.

scaramouch (skar-ä-mouch) *n.* [*Scaramuccia*, a famous Italian zany] a buffoon or clown in motley dress; a personage in the old Italian comedy characterized by great boastfulness and politroonery—hence, a person of like characteristics.

scarce (skärs) *a.* [*L. ex*, out, and *carpere*, pluck] not plentiful or abundant; not easily to be procured; few in number, or scattered; infrequent; deficient; uncommon; unusual—*adv.* hardly; barely; scarcely. To make one's self scarce, to go away.

scarcely (skärs-li) *adv.* with difficulty; hardly; scantily; barely; but just.

scarce-ness (skärs-nes) *n.* the state or condition of being scarce.

scarcity (skär-si-ti) *n.* condition of being scarce; deficiency; lack; want; penury; dearth; rareness; rarity; infrequency.

scare (skär) *v.t.* [*Icel. skjarr*, timid] to terrify suddenly; to make afraid; to affright; to alarm; to terrify—*n.* a sudden fright; a panic. **Scare-babe, scare-bug**, something to frighten children; a bugbear.

scarecrow (skär-kro) *n.* anything set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn-fields—hence, anything terrifying without danger; a vain terror; a miserable-looking person.

scarf (skärf) *n.* [*F.*] a light article of dress worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck; a thin shawl;—*v.t.* to throw loosely on; to put on like a scarf. **Scarf-loom**, a loom for weaving figured fabrics. **Scarf-pin**, an ornamental pin worn in a scarf. **Scarf-ring**, a ring worn on a scarf and securing it.

scarf (skärf) *v.t.* [*Sw. skarv*, seam, joint] to cut a scarf on, as for a joint in timber; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber by letting the end of one into the end of the other; to remove the skin and blubber from an animal;—*n.* the part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint; the joint so formed.

scarfed (skärf) *a.* covered or adorned with scarfs or pendants.

scarfing (skär-fing) *n.* mode of joining two pieces of timber longitudinally, or end to end, by cutting equal portions off the thickness of each, but from opposite sides, so that, when brought together and secured by bolts, the joint is of equal thickness and depth with the main pieces.

scarfing (skär-fing) *n.* the act or process of removing blubber from a whale.

scarfskin (skär-f-skin) *n.* [*scarv*] the outer thin integument of the body; the cuticle; the epidermis.

scarfwise (skär-f-wiz) *adv.* as a scarf or sash; crosswise.

scarification (skar-i-fi-kä-shun) *n.* incision of the skin with a lancet for the purpose of blood-letting; in dentistry, separating the

gum from the tooth with a lancet; act of scarifying with the cupping instrument.

scarificator (skar-i-fi-kä-tur) *n.* one that scarifies; an instrument used in scarification.

scarifier (skar-i-fi-er) *n.* one that scarifies; the instrument used for scarifying; an implement for stirring and loosening the soil.

scarify (skar-i-fi) *v.t.* [*L. scarificare*] to scratch or cut the skin of; to make small incisions in by means of a lancet or cupping instrument; to stir the surface soil of.

scarious, scariose (skä-ri-us, -ös) *a.* [*L. scaria*, a thorny shrub] thin, dry, and membranaceous; scaly; scurfy [*Bot.*].

scarlatina (skär-lä-tē-na) *n.* [*It.*] scarlet-fever.

scarlatinous (skär-lä-tē-nus) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, scarlatina.

scarless (skär-les) *a.* free from scars; unwounded.

scarlet (skär-let) *n.* [*F. fr. Per. saqaläi*] a bright red colour of many tints, hues, and shades; cloth of a scarlet colour;—*a.* of the colour called scarlet; of a bright red colour;—*v.t.* to make scarlet; to redden. **Scarlet-bean, scarlet-runner**, a climbing plant. **Scarlet-fever**, a contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash. **Scarlet-hat**, a cardinal's hat. **Scarlet-lake**, a red paint prepared from cochineal. **The scarlet woman**, the woman referred to in *Rev. xvii. 4, 5* (variously applied to pagan Rome, to papal Rome, and to the spirit of worldliness and evil).

scarp (skärp) *n.* [*F. escarpe*, *fr. D. scherp*] a perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular, slope; the interior slope of the ditch nearest the parapet;—*v.t.* to cut down perpendicularly, or nearly so.

scarp (skärp) *n.* [*O.F. escarpe*, belt] a shoulder-belt or scarf; [*Her.*] a *dim.* of the bend sinister (supposed to represent an officer's scarf).

scarped (skärpt) *a.* steeply sloping.

scarpines (skär-pinz) *n.pl.* [*F. escarpins*, shoes] an instrument of torture resembling the boot (used by the Inquisition).

scarred (skärd) *a.* marked by scars.

scarry (skä-ri) *a.* marked with scars; disfigured.

scarus (skä-rus) *n.* [*L.*] a fish of the genus *Scarus*.

scary (skä-ri) *a.* scaring; causing fright; timid.

scat (skät) *n.* [*A.S. scat*, a coin, money] a tax; tribute; a land-tax paid in the Shetland Islands.

scatch (skach) *n.* [*F.*] a kind of bit for bridles.

scatches (skach-er) *n.pl.* [*O.F., cf. skate*] stilts used for walking in dirty places.

scathe (skäTH) *n.* [*Scand.*] damage; injury; waste; harm;—*v.t.* to do harm to; to injure; to damage; to waste; to destroy.

scathefulness (skäTH-fool-nes) *n.* injuriousness; destructiveness.

scathful (skaTH-fool) *a.* injurious; harmful; destructive.

scathing (skä-THing) *a.* damaging; wounding; blasting; scorching; bitter; severe.

scathless (skäTH-les) *a.* without waste or damage.

scatter (skät-er) *v.t.* [*A.S. scateran*, a form of *shatter*] to strew about; to sprinkle around; to cause to separate in different directions; to disperse—hence, to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow; to set or spread thinly, as seed; to dissipate; to waste;—*v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated. **Scatter-brain**, a giddy or thoughtless person. **Scatter-brained**, thoughtless; heedless; giddy. **Scatter-good**, a spendthrift.

scattered (skät-er) *pp.* widely separated; wandering; vague; disunited; irregularly spread.

scatterer (skät-er-er) *n.* one that scatters.

scattering (skät-er-ing) *n.* act of dispersing or distributing around; a sprinkling; a little here and there;—*ppr.* separating; sporadic; diversified.

scatteringly (skat'ér-ing-lí) *adv.* in a scattered or dispersed manner; thinly; loosely; sparsely.

scaup (skawp) *n.* [Icel.] a duck found in Europe and North America.

scaur (skawr) *n.* [scaur] a precipitous bank or rock; a scar.

savage (skav'ij) *n.* [O.F.] a duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers for goods offered for sale.

scavagery (skav'ij-ri) *n.* street-cleaning.

scavaging (skav'ij-ing) *n.* the sweeping up and removal of filth from the streets, etc., of a town.

scavenger (skav'en-jer) *n.* [orig. scavager, an inspector of goods for sale, and later, of the cleansing of streets, fr. O.F. *escaveur*, to examine] a person that cleans streets by scraping or sweeping and carrying off the filth. **Scavenger's daughter**, an engine of torture which crushed the body together (said to be the invention of Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower in Henry VIII.'s time).

scavengering (skav'en-jer-ing) *n.* the work of scavengers; cleaning work.

scavenging (skav'en-jing) *n.* street-cleaning; removal of filth.

scenario (she-ná-ri-ó) *n.* [It.] a skeleton libretto of a dramatic work; the plot of a play.

scene (sēn) *n.* [L. *scena*, fr. G. *skēnē*, a tent or stage] the structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; stage; one of the slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; a division or portion of a play subordinate to an act; place, time, circumstances, etc., in which anything is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, or the like, is laid; an assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; show; exhibition; view; a dramatic or striking exhibition of passionate feeling; a pathetic interview, or the like; also, action, or course of action, done for effect; — *v.t.* to exhibit; to display. **Scene-man**, **scene-shifter**, one that moves the scenery in a theatre. **Scene-painter**, one that paints scenes for theatres. **Behind the scenes**, out of sight of the audience; having information or knowledge of affairs not apparent to the public. **To make a scene**, to make a noisy or an unpleasant exhibition of feeling.

scenery (sē-ner-i) *n.* the paintings and hangings representing the scenes of a play; the representation of the place, whether indoors or out of doors, with its accessories and surroundings, in which any action is supposed to have occurred; the whole arrangement or disposition of the characters, actions, and incidents in a work of fiction; the appearance of a locality, or of the different objects seen in conjunction in any particular locality; the prominent points or features of a landscape; pictorial representation of a landscape, as accessories in historical, genre, or portrait painting.

scenic (sen'ik, sē-nik) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, scenery, esp. the scenery of a theatre; theatrical; dramatic. Also **scenical**.

scenically (sen'i-, sē-ni-kal-i) *adv.* in a scenic manner; theatrically.

scenographer (se-nog-ra-fer) *n.* one that practises scenography.

scenographic (sē-nu-graf-ik) *a.* pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective. Also **scenographical**.

scenographically (sē-nu-graf-i-kal-i) *adv.* in perspective.

scenography (se-nog-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *skēnē*, stage, and *graphēin*, write] the art of perspective; the representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it, in all its dimensions, as it appears to the eye.

scent (sent) *v.t.* [for *sent*, F. *sentir*, to feel, fr. L. *sentire*, to perceive] to perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; to imbue or fill with odour; to perfume; — *n.* odour; smell; power of smelling; sense of smell; chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track. **Scent-bag**, the bag or pouch of an animal which secretes an odoriferous substance, as those of deer, beavers, skunks, etc. **Scent-bottle**, a small bottle for holding perfume. **Scent-gland**, **scent-organ**, a glandular organ that secretes an odoriferous substance, as musk or castoreum.

scentful (sent'fool) *a.* odorous; yielding much scent or perfume; quick in smell; of keen scent.

scentless (sent'les) *a.* having no scent; inodorous.

sceptic (skep'tik) *n.* [G. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective] one that doubts, or hesitates to believe; one that calls in question any fact, truth, or doctrine; one that doubts the commonly received facts, principles, laws, or truths, in philosophy or religion; a Pyrrhonist; one that doubts the certainty of truth or knowledge in the universe; one that doubts the existence of God, the truth of revelation, or the facts and doctrines of Christianity; unbeliever; rationalist.

sceptical (skep-ti-kal) *a.* doubting; questioning; disbelieving; doubting the existence of God, or the truth of revelation; suspicious; fond of raising doubts or difficulties; captious.

sceptically (skep-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a doubting manner; with a disposition to doubt.

scepticalness (skep-ti-kal-nes) *n.* the state of being sceptical.

scepticism (skep-ti-sizm) *n.* doubt; unbelief; infidelity; act or habit of calling in question, disbelieving, or denying, as a fact, truth, or system of doctrines; [Met.] the doctrines or opinions of the Pyrrhonists, that nothing, even existence, is demonstrably certain; universal doubt; [Theol.] doubt or denial of the being of God; denial of the truth of revelation, or of the doctrines of Christianity.

sceptre (sep-ter) *n.* [F. fr. G. *skēptron*, leaning-staff, fr. *skēpein*, to prop, to hurl] a staff borne by kings on state occasions as a badge of authority; a royal mace—hence, royal power or authority; — *v.t.* to invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

sceptred (sep-terd) *a.* bearing a sceptre; regal.

sceptreless (sep-ter-les) *a.* having no sceptre.

schabzieger (sháp-tsē-ger) *n.* a kind of green cheese made in Switzerland.

schedule (shed'ül) *n.* [L. *scheda*, leaf of paper] a written or printed scroll of paper; a document, esp. a smaller document attached to, or forming part of, the principal document, deed, bill, etc.; a supplementary clause; an official list or inventory of goods and chattels; — *v.t.* to note and enter in a list; to inventory.

scheelite (shē-lit) *n.* native calcium tungstate (so named after Scheele, a Swedish chemist).

schema (skē'ma) *n.*; *pl.* **schemata** (skē'ma-ta) [G.] a diagram, or graphical representation, of certain relations of a system of things.

schematically (skē-mat'i-kal-i) *adv.* as a scheme or outline.

schematism (skē'ma-tizm) *n.* particular form or disposition of a thing; outline, esp. combination of the aspect of the heavenly bodies.

schematist (skē'ma-tist) *n.* one given to forming schemes; a projector.

schematize (skē'ma-tiz) *v.t.* to form into a scheme; to outline.

scheme (skēm) *n.* [G. *schēma*, form, appearance] a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system; a plan; a project; a design; a contrivance; a plot; representation of the aspects of the heavenly bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram; horoscope; — *v.t.* to plan; to contrive; to project; — *v.i.* to form a plan or project; to contrive.

schemer (skē-mer) *n.* one that schemes or contrives.

scheming (skē-ming) *n.* act of planning or contriving; intriguing; plotting.

schemingly (skē-ming-li) *adv.* by scheming or contriving; by intrigue or cunning.

schemist (skē-mist) *n.* a schemer; projector; plotter.

schene (skēn) *n.* [G. *schoinos*, a cord] an ancient Egyptian measure of length, about 4 miles.

scherif (she-rēf') *n.* See **sherif**.

scherzo (sker-tsō) *n.* [It.] a light, lively movement or part of a sonata or symphony.

schesis (skē-sis) *n.* [G.] a habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things.

scap do



Schiedam (skē-dam') *n.* Schiedam schnapps, or Holland gin.

schism (sizm) *n.* [G. *schizein*, to split] division or separation; *specifically*, permanent division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions or other reason; among Episcopalians, any separation from their church.

schismatic, schismatical (siz-mat-ik, -i-kal) *a.*

pertaining to, or implying, schism; tending to schism; —*n.* one that separates from an established church, or other religious body, on account of opinions.

schismatically (siz-mat-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a schismatic manner; with disposition or tendency to divide the church.

schismaticalness (siz-mat-i-kal-nes) *n.* state of being schismatic.

schismatize (siz-mat-i-z) *v.t.* to commit or practise schism.

schist (shist) *n.* [G. *schistos*, easily cleft, fr. *schizein*, divide] a rock having a slaty structure.

schistic, schistose, schistous (shis'tik, -tōs, -tus) *a.* admitting of division into flags, slabs, or slates; like schist. **Schistose mica**, mica slate.

schnapps, schnaps (schnaps) (Holland gin.)

scholar (skol-ar) *n.* [L. *schola*, school] one that attends a school; one that learns of a teacher; a pupil; a man of letters, *esp.* a man of erudition; one of high attainments in literature or philosophy; a man of books; one that has theoretical, as distinguished from practical, knowledge; one that receives a learned or college education; in English universities, one that is entered on the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues during his academical curriculum; a bursar; one that learns easily; an adept. **Scholar-like**, scholarly. **King's, or Queen's, scholar**, a scholar in a school founded by royal charter, or a scholar supported by royal endowment or foundation; a student in a normal college. **King's, or Queen's, student**, a student in training as a teacher under a Local Committee.

scholarly (skol-ar-i) *a.* like a scholar; becoming a scholar.

scholarship (skol-ar-ship) *n.* the qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; a foundation for the support of a student.

scholastic (sko-las-tik) *n.* one that adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools; —*a.* pertaining to, or suiting, a scholar, a school, or schools; pertaining to the schoolmen or philosophers and divines of the Middle Ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation—hence, pedantic; formal.

scholastically (sko-las-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

scholasticism (sko-las-ti-sizm) *n.* the method or subtleties of the schools of philosophy; scholastic formality.

scholiast (skō-lī-as't) *n.* [G. *scholion*, a scholium] a commentator or annotator.

scholiastic (skō-lī-as'tik) *a.* pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuits.

scholium (skō-lī-um) *n.* [G. *scholion*, interpretation] a marginal annotation; explanatory observation; note; comment; usually a grammatical or philological note; [Math.] a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

school (skōol) *n.* [L. fr. *scholē*, leisure, a school] a house or building for discipline and instruction; an institution for any species of teaching and learning; a degree examination, or place of such examination; time, hours, or exercises of instruction; the body of persons under instruction; place of elementary instruction; place of gratuitous instruction, or founded by royal, public, or other grants; place for instruction in classical literature, science, and other branches of a higher education; a college; a university; one of the medieval seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were characterized by academical disputations and subtleties of reasoning; the disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, etc.; also, a system, habit, or practice (usually with old or new); —*v.t.* to train in an institution of learning; to tutor; to chide and admonish. **School-**

board, a public body elected to provide for the primary instruction of every child in their district. **School-book**, a book used in schools. **School-boy**, a boy that attends a school. **School-dame**, a schoolmistress. **School-days**, the time in life passed at school. **School-fellow**, one bred at the same school, and at the same time, as another. **School-girl**, girl attending school. **School-house**, a house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction; a dwelling-house for the schoolmaster or schoolmistress. **School-inspector**, an official appointed to examine schools, and determine whether the education given in them is satisfactory. **School-name**, an abstract term; an abstraction. **School-room**, a place for teaching in; school accommodation. **School-teacher**, one that gives regular instruction in a school. **School-time**, the time at which a school opens; school-days. **The schoolmaster is abroad**, a phrase to express the general diffusion of education (often used ironically to imply a condition of ignorance).

school (skōol) *n.* [D., a shoal; a doublet of shoal] a shoal of fish.

schooling (skōol-ing) *n.* instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand; compensation for instruction.

schoolman (skōol-man) *n.* a university professor or writer in the school or system of philosophy and divinity prevalent in the Middle Ages; a subtle logician; a dialectician; a writer or commentator on scholastic philosophy or divinity.

schoolmaster (skōol-mās-ter) *n.* a man that presides over, or teaches in, a school; a male teacher or instructor; that which disciplines or guides.

schoolmistress (skōol mis-tres) *n.* a woman that presides over, or teaches in, a school.

schooner (skōó-ner) *n.* [Prov. E. *scoon*, to glide swiftly] a small, sharp-built vessel, usually having two masts, with fore-and-aft sails.



Schooner.

schol (shorl) *n.* [Sw. *skörl*, brittle] black tourmaline.

schottish, schottische (sho-tēsh') *n.* [Ger., Scottish] a dance, being a variation of the polka in common time; the music appropriate to a dance.

shout (skout) *n.* [D.] a bailiff or sheriff.

sciagraph (sī-a-graf) *n.* the section of a building to show its interior [Arch.]

sciagraphic (sī-ag-graf-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, sciagraphy.

sciagraphy (sī-ag-graf-i) *n.* [G. *skia*, a shadow, and *graphein*, write] the art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature; the art of dialling; [Arch.] the profile or vertical section of a building; the art of finding the hour by the shadow of the sun, moon, etc.

sciಾಮachy (sī-am'a-ki) *n.* See **sciomachy**.

sciometry (sī-am'e-tri) *n.* [G. *skia*, shade, and *metrein*, to measure] the doctrine of eclipses.

sciatheric (sī-a-ther-ik) *a.* [G. *skia*, shade, and *thēran*, chase] of, or pertaining to, a sun-dial; —*n.* the art of dialling.

sciatic, sciatical (sī-at-ik, -i-kal) *a.* [G. *ischion*, hip-joint] pertaining to, or affecting, the hip.

sciatica (sī-at-i-kā) *n.* neuralgia of the sciatic nerve; a rheumatic affection of the hip-joint, or of the parts surrounding it.

sciatically (sī-at-i-kal-i) *adv.* with, because of, or in the manner of, sciatica.

science (sī-ens) *n.* [L. *scientia*, fr. *scire*, know] knowledge; comprehension or understanding of the truths or facts on any subject or department of inquiry; certain knowledge; truth ascertained by observation, experiment, and induction; the whole body of truths or facts known and believed respecting mind and matter; systematic arrangement of the truths or facts known under classes or heads; induction of general laws or principles from particular truths or facts; statement or embodiment of the laws of

mind or matter in definite terms or formulas; theoretical knowledge, as distinguished from practical; knowledge of the principles and rules of invention, construction, mechanism, etc., as distinguished from art; any art or species of knowledge, as opposed to literature, or the knowledge of the rules and modes of composition and style, as opposed to the composition itself. **Absolute science**, knowledge of things in themselves. **Mental science**, mental philosophy. **Natural science**, science which investigates the nature and properties of material bodies and natural phenomena. **Pure science**, science based on self-evident truths; mathematics. **The dismal science**, political economy. **The science**, the art of boxing; pugilism. **The seven liberal sciences**, grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music.

scientific (si-en-shal) *a.* pertaining to science or knowledge; skillful; knowing.

scientific (si-en-tif-ik) *a.* [L. *scientia*, science, and *facere*, make] agreeing with the rules or principles of science; producing certain knowledge, as a demonstration; well instructed or versed in science.

scientifically (si-en-tif-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a scientific manner; according to the principles of science.

scientist (si-en-tist) *n.* a person versed in, or devoted to, science; a savant.

scientific (si-en-tis-tik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a scientist; making pretensions to scientific method, but really not in the right.

scilicet (si-li-set) *adv.* [L.] to wit; videlicet; namely (generally contracted to *scil.* or *sc.*).

Scilla (sil-a) *n.* [L.] a genus of bulbous plants containing the squills.

scimitar (sim-i-tar) *n.* [F. fr. Per. *shimshir*] a short one-edged sword, with a convex edge or recurved point.

scintilla (sin-til-a) *n.* [L., a spark] a spark; a gleam; the least particle; an atom.

scintillant (sin-ti-lant) *a.* emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

scintillate (sin-ti-lat) *v. i.* to emit sparks or fine igneous particles; to sparkle, as the fixed stars.

scintillation (sin-ti-lā-shun) *n.* act of emitting sparks, or of twinkling; a spark or igneous particle; the tremulous beam of light from the larger fixed stars.

scintillometer (sin-ti-lom-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of scintillation of the stars.

sciography (si-og-ra-fi) *n.* See *sciagraphy*.

sciolism (si-u-lizm) *n.* the knowledge of a sciolist; superficial science.

sciolist (si-u-list) *n.* [L. *scire*, know] one that knows anything superficially; a smatterer.

sciolous (si-u-lus) *a.* superficial; shallow.

sciomachy (si-om-a-ki) *n.* [G. *skia*, a shadow, and *machē*, a battle] a contest with shadows; imaginary or futile combat.

sciomancy (si-u-man-si) *n.* [G. *manteia*, divination] divination by means of shadows.

scion (si-un) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *secare*, cut] *orig.* a cutting; a shoot or twig of a plant, *esp.* when cut for grafting in a stock; a descendant; an heir of noble or royal lineage.

scioptic, scioptric (si-op-tik, -trik) *a.* [G. *skia*, shadow, and *optikos*, belonging to sight] of, or pertaining to, a certain optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room. **Scioptic-ball**, the lens of a camera obscura mounted in a wooden ball, which fits a socket in a window-shutter, so as to be readily turned, like the eye, to different parts of the landscape.

sciopticon (si-op-ti-kon) *n.* a form of magic-lantern.

scioptics (si-op-tiks) *n.* the art of exhibiting luminous images, *esp.* those of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, etc.

sciotheism (si-u-the-izm) *n.* [G. *skia*, shade] deification of ghosts; ancestor worship.

scirrhoty (sir-, skir-os'i-ti) *n.* a morbid induration, as of a gland.

scirrhou (sir-, skir-'us) *a.* proceeding from scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

scirrhus (sir-, skir-'us) *n.* [G. *skirros*, a hard swelling] an indolent induration, particularly of the glands; a hard, cancerous growth, which emits a creaking sound when incised.

scissel (sis-el) *n.* [O.F. *cisaille*, fr. *cisel*, a chisel] clippings of metals made in various mechanical operations.

scissile, scissible (sis-il, sis-i-bl) *a.* [L. *scindere*, *pp.* *scissus*, to cut] capable of being cut or divided.

scission (sizh-'un) *n.* [L.] act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument.

scissor (siz-ur) *v. t.* to cut with scissors or shears.

scissoring (siz-ur-ing) *n.* a clipping made with scissors.

scissors (siz-'urz) *n. pl.* [M.E. *sisoures*, fr. O.F. *cisoires*, shears, fr. L. *caedere*, *pp.* *caesus*, to cut] a cutting instrument, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the centre; small shears. **Scissors and paste**, mere mechanical compilation by means of clippings pasted together, as distinguished from original literary work.

scissorwise (siz-ur-wiz) *adv.* in the manner of scissors.

scissure (sizh-'ur) *n.* [L. *scindere*, *pp.* *scissus*, cut] a longitudinal opening made by cutting; a cleft; a fissure.

Sclav, Slave See *Slav*.

sclerema (skle-rē-ma) *n.* [G. fr. *sklēros*, hard] induration of the cellular tissue.

scleroma (skle-rō-ma) *n.* sclerosis.

sclerometer (skle-rom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *sklēros*, hard, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the degree of hardness of a mineral.

sclerosis (skle-rō-'sis) *n.* [G. *sklēros*, hard] a hardening or induration; [Bot.] the hardening of a tissue or cell-wall.

sclerotic (skle-rot-'ik) *a.* hard; firm; —*n.* the firm, white, outer coat of the eye.

scobs (skobz) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [L. *scabere*, to scrape] raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, etc.; the dross of metals.

scoff (skof) *v. t.* [Scand.] to treat with derision or scorn; to mock at; —*v. i.* to gibe; to jeer; to utter insolent ridicule or contemptuous language; —*n.* expression of scorn or contempt; a mock.

scoffer (skof-er) *n.* one that mocks or derides, *esp.* one that mocks at religion or morality.

scoffing (skof-ing) *n.* act of mocking or deriding; scoffing or ridiculing.

scoffingly (skof-ing-li) *adv.* in a scoffing manner; with mockery or contempt; in derision.

scold (sköld) *v. t.* [D. *schelden*] to chide with rudeness and boisterous clamour; to rate; to rebuke or reprove with severity; —*v. i.* to find fault; to chide sharply or coarsely; —*n.* one that scolds; a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a shrew; a scolding.

scolder (sköld-der) *n.* one that scolds or rails.

scolding (sköld-ding) *n.* act of chiding loudly and rudely; railing; abusive language.

Scolding-match, a contest between two female scolds.

solex (skō-leks) *n. pl.* *soleices* (skō-li-sēz) [G., a worm] the larva of the tapeworm.

scoliosis (skol-i-ō-sis) *n.* [G.] lateral curvature of the spinal column.

scollop (skol-up) *n.* [*scallopp*] a kind of shell-fish; a pectinated shell; an indenting like those of a scallop-shell; —*v. t.* to form or cut with scollops.

Scolopendra (skol-u-pen-dra) *n.* [G.] a genus of articulate animals, containing the centipedes; some imaginary sea-monster.

Scolopendrium (skol-u-pen-dri-um) *n.* a genus of ferns, containing the hart's-tongue.

Scolytus (skol-i-tus) *n.* [G. *skoluptein*, to strip] a genus of beetles destructive to trees.

scomm (skom) *n.* [G. *skomma*] a mock; a jeer; a flout; a buffoon.

sconce (skons) *n.* [O.F. *escouse*, a hiding-place, also a dark lantern, fr. L. *abscondere*, to hide, cf. *abscond*] a fortification; a fort; a helmet; the head; the skull; and also, brains; sense; discretion; a protection for a light—hence, a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; the circular tube, with a brim, in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted; a mulct or fine; —*v.t.* to punish by fine; to mulct; to fortify or defend with a sconce.



Sconce.

scone (skón) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a thin, flat cake of barley meal or flour [Scot.].

scoop (skóop) *n.* [O.F. *escupe*, fr. Sw. *skopa*] a vessel with a long handle, used to raise or throw out water or other fluid; a small hollow piece of wood for baling boats; a small metallic vessel without a handle, used for lifting tea, sugar, etc., in small quantities to the weighing scale; a sort of spoon-shaped vessel in a room; coal-scuttle; [Surg.] a spoon-shaped vessel, used to extract certain foreign bodies; a basin-like cavity; a sweep; a stroke; a swoop; —*v.t.* to take out with a scoop, or with a sweeping motion; to empty by lading; to make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; to gain by force or fraud. **Scoop-net**, a net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river. **Scoop-wheel**, a wheel with buckets round it, used to raise water, or for dredging.

scooper (skóop-er) *n.* one that scoops; a tool used by engravers.

scope (skóp) *n.* [G. *skopos*, a mark] that at which one aims; the thing or end to which the mind directs its view; room or opportunity for free outlook or aim; amplitude of opportunity; free course or vent; length; extent; sweep; object; tendency; drift.

scopeless (skóp-les) *a.* having no scope or aim; purposeless; useless.

scopiform (skóp-i-form) *a.* [L. *scopa*, a broom] having the shape of a broom or besom.

scorbutic (skor-bút-ik) *a.* [Low L. *scorbutus*, scurvy] pertaining to, resembling, or affected with, scurvy. Also **scorbutical**.

scorbutically (skor-bút-ik-ál-i) *adv.* in a scorbutic manner; with scurvy, or a tendency to it.

scorch (skorch) *v.t.* [orig. to flay, fr. O.F. *escorcher*, to flay, fr. L. *ex*, off, and *cortex*, bark, husk] to burn superficially; to parch or shrivel by heat the surface; to affect painfully with heat, or as with heat; —*v.i.* to be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

scorched (skorcht) *a.* burned; parched with heat.

scorcher (skorch-er) *n.* anything that burns or parches; anything caustic, biting, or severe; a cyclist that rides furiously.

scorching (skorch-ing) *a.* burning; very hot; caustic; scathing; —*n.* the process of roughing out tools on a dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered; furious riding by a cyclist.

scorchingly (skorch-ing-li) *adv.* in a scorching manner; so as to parch or burn the surface.

score (skór) *n.* [M.E. fr. Icel. *skor*, a notch, a score, also twenty, cf. *shear*] a notch or incision, esp. a mark made for the purpose of keeping account of something; a tally-mark; an account or reckoning; amount of debt; bill; reason; motive; also, relative motive; account; sake; the number of twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; the original and entire draft, or its transcript, of a musical composition, with the parts for the different instruments or voices; —*v.t.* to mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to cut; to engrave, esp. to mark with significant lines or notches for keeping account of something; to set down; to charge; to write down, as music, in proper order and arrangement; —*v.i.* to make or get marks by strokes or hits, as in cricket, shooting, etc.; to mark a game won, or a number toward game. In **score**, having the parts in proper order, and methodically arranged [Mus.]. To **pay off old scores**, to repay old grudges. To **run up a score**, to contract a debt.

scorer (skór-er) *n.* one that, or that which, scores; one that keeps account; one that makes or runs up a score or number of marks, as in cricket, etc.; a woodman's bill for marking and numbering trees.

scoria (skó-ri-á) *n.* [L. fr. G. *skória*, dross, scum, fr. *skór*, dung] the recement of metals in fusion; slag; dross; the cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano.

scoriaceous (skó-ri-á-shus) *a.* pertaining to dross, or of the nature of scoria.

scorification (skó-ri-fi-ká-shun) *n.* the act or process of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

scoriform (skó-ri-form) *a.* [L. *scoria*, dross, and *forma*, form] like scoria; in the form of dross.

scorify (skó-ri-fi) *v.t.* to reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

scoring (skó-ri-ng) *n.* the bursting or splitting of a metal-casting in cooling; the act of writing out music in score.

scorn (skorn) *n.* [O.F. *escorner*, to mock at] extreme and passionate contempt; that which is scorned; an object of extreme disdain; derision; contumely; —*v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt; to bring to scorn; to deride; to mock; —*v.i.* to scoff; to jeer. To **laugh to scorn**, to deride. To **think scorn**, to despise.

scorner (skór-ner) *n.* one that scorns; a contemptor; a scoffer; a derider.

scornful (skorn-fool) *a.* full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; contumelious; insolent.

scornfully (skorn-fool-i) *adv.* in a scornful manner; with contempt or contumely.

scornfulness (skorn-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being scornful; disdain; insolent contempt.

scorodite (skor-u-dít) *n.* [G. *skordon*, garlic] a hydrous arseniate of iron.

scorpioid (skor-pi-oid) *a.* resembling, or related to, a scorpion; coiled in a flat spiral.

scorpion (skór-pi-un) *n.* [L. *scorpio*] a sort of spider having an elongated body, terminated by a long, slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in a very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid; a painful scourge; the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about October 23.



Scorpion.

Scorpion-dagger, a small dagger used in India. **Scorpion-fly**, a common British insect, about half an inch long. **Scorpion-grass**, the forget-me-not or mouse-ear.

scorse (skórs) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a course or manner of dealing; barter; exchange; —*v.t.* to exchange; to barter; to swap. Also **scourse**.

scortatory (skor-tá-tu-ri) *a.* [L. *scortari*, fornicate, fr. *scortum*, a whore] pertaining to fornication or lewdness.

Scorzonera (skor-zu-né-rah) *n.* [It.] a genus of plants, some of which afford edible roots.

scot (skot) *n.* [O.F. *escot*, payment, fr. Icel. *skot*, a shot, contribution, cf. *shoot*] a portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a fine. **Scot-free**, untaxed; unhurt; safe. **Scot and lot**, parish payments; assessment levied not according to the proper rating or rental, but according to the tenant's means or ability to pay.

Scot (skot) *n.* [A.S. *Scottas*, the Scots] a native or inhabitant of Scotland. **Pound Scots**, ls. 8d.

Scotch (skoch) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish; —*n.* the people of Scotland; the Scottish dialect; Scotch whisky. **Scotch-collops**, beef cut into small pieces and stewed.

scotch (skoch) *v.t.* to support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling; —*n.* a prop or strut placed before or behind a wheel.

scotch (skoch) *n.* [Scand.] a slight cut; a shallow incision; —*v.t.* to scratch; to score; to hack; to wound slightly. **Scotched-collops**, Scotch-collops.

scotching (skoch-ing) *n.* [scotch, a cut] a method of dressing stones with a pick, or with pick-shaped chisels.

Scotchman (skoch-man) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

scoter (skō'ter) *n.* [Icel.] a large sea-duck.

scotia (skō'ti-a) *n.* [G.] a concave moulding at the base of an Ionic column.

Scotism (skō'tizm) *n.* the metaphysical system of John Duns Scotus.

Scotist (skō'tist) *n.* a follower of Duns Scotus, a Franciscan monk and school divine.

scotograph (skō't-u-graf) *n.* [G. *skotos*, darkness, and *graphein*, write] an instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for aiding the blind to write.

scotoma, scotomy (sko-tō'-ma, skō't-u-mi) *n.* [G. *skotos*, darkness] dimness of sight, accompanied by giddiness.

Scots (skōts) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Scotch; Scottish; —*n.* the Scottish dialect.

Scotticism (skōt-i-sizm) *n.* an idiom peculiar to the natives of Scotland.

Scotticize (skōt-i-siz) *v.t.* to render Scottish in character or form.

Scottish (skōt-ish) *a.* pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language.

scoundrel (skoun'drel) *n.* [Lowland Scots *scunner*, to disgust, to shrink through fear; literally, one that shrinks, a coward, a loathsome fellow] a mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a base villain; —*a.* low; base; mean; unprincipled.

scoundrelism (skoun-drel-izm) *n.* baseness; turpitude; rascality.

scoundrelly (skoun-drel-i) *a.* like a scoundrel; mean; rascally.

scour (skour) *v.t.* [O.F. *escurare*, fr. L. *ex* and *currere*, to take care of] to rub hard with something rough for the purpose of cleaning; to cleanse from grease, dirt, etc.; to bleach; to polish; to purge violently; —*v.i.* to clean anything by rubbing; to cleanse; to be purged to excess; —*n.* a kind of dysentery or diarrhoea in cattle; the clearing action of a strong, swift current; removal of material from the bed of a river by the current.

scour (skour) *v.t.* [O.F. *escorre*, *escourre*, to run out, fr. L. *ex* and *currere*, to run] to pass swiftly over; to range; to traverse thoroughly; —*v.i.* to run with celerity; to scamper; to rove over; to range.

scourage (skour-ij) *n.* refuse water after cleansing or scouring.

scourer (skour-er) *n.* one that, or that which, scours; one that runs with speed; a rough and strong cathartic.

scourge (skurj) *n.* [A.F. *escorpe*, fr. L. *excoriare*, to flay off, to whip] a lash; a strap or cord, esp. one used to inflict pain or punishment; a whip—hence, a punishment, or a means of inflicting punishment; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys; continued evil or calamity; a pestilence; plague; instrument of divine punishment; a whip for a top; —*v.t.* to whip severely; to lash; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction; to chastise; to punish.

scourger (skur-jer) *n.* one that scourges or punishes.

scouring (skour-ing) *n.* act of rubbing hard for cleaning, polishing, etc.; a cleansing from dirt, grease, etc.; cleansing by purgation; looseness.

scourse (skōrs) *n.* and *v.t.* See **scorse**.

scout (skout) *n.* [O.F. *escoute*, a spy, fr. L. *auscultare*, listen] a person sent out to gain and bring in tidings of the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy; a look-out; a college servant at Oxford; —*v.t.* to spy out; to pass over, or through, for the purpose of spying out; to reconnoitre; —*v.i.* to act as a scout.

scout (skout) *v.t.* [Icel. *skúti*, a taunt] to ridicule; to sneer at; to reject with scorn.

scoutingly (skou-ting-li) *adv.* sneeringly; with ridicule.

scovel (skuv-l) *n.* [L. *scopa*, a broom] a mop for sweeping ovens.

scow (skow) *n.* [D. *schouw*] a large, flat-bottomed boat; —*v.t.* to transport in a scow.

scowl (skow) *v.t.* [Dan. *skule*] to repel with sullen, gloomy looks; —*v.i.* to wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure—hence, to look gloomy, dark, or pestuous; —*n.* the wrinkling of the brows in frowning—hence, gloom; dark or rude aspect.

scowlingly (skow-ling-li) *adv.* in a scowling manner; with a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.

scrabble (skrab-l) *v.t.* [frequentative of *scrape*] to mark or write over with irregular lines or letters; to scribble; —*v.i.* to scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble; —*n.* a moving on the hands and knees.

scrag (skrag) *n.* [Prov. Sw. *skragga*, a feeble old man] something thin or lean, with roughness; a thin, raw-boned person. **Scrag-necked**, being long and thin about the neck. **Scrag of mutton**, the lean end of a neck of mutton.

scragged (skrag-ed) *a.* rough, with irregular points; scraggy; lean, with roughness; ill-conditioned.

scraggedness (skrag-ed-nes) *n.* state or quality of being scragged; leanness; roughness; raggedness. Also **scragginess**.

scraggily (skrag-i-li) *adv.* in a scraggy manner; with leanness and roughness.

scragginess (skrag-i-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; ruggedness.

scraggy (skrag-i) *a.* rough, with irregular points; scragged; lean and rough.

scramble (skram-bl) *v.t.* [a form of *scrabble*] to stir or toss together in a random fashion; to mix and cook in a confused mass; —*v.i.* to go on all-fours; to clamber with hands and knees; to struggle with others for something thrown upon the ground; —*n.* act of scrambling; climbing on all-fours, or clambering; act of jostling and pushing for something desired.

scrambler (skram-bler) *n.* one that scrambles.

scrambling (skram-bling) *a.* clambering with hands and knees; catching at any object eagerly and without ceremony.

scramblingly (skram-bling-li) *adv.* in a scrambling manner, by catching or seizing eagerly.

scran (skran) *n.* [Icel.] scraps; broken victuals; food in general. **Bad scran to you**, bad luck to you. **Out on the scran**, begging.

scrannel (skran-el) *a.* [cf. *scrag*] slight; slender; thin; squeaking.

scrap (skrap) *n.* [Icel. *skrap*, trifles] scrapings; something scraped off—hence, a small piece; a bit; a fragment; —*pl.* the skinny substance that remains after trying or melting animal fat; —*v.t.* to consign to the scrap-heap. **Scrap-book**, a blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers, or prints and engravings, may be pasted and kept.

scrape (skrap) *v.t.* [Icel. *skrapa*] to rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to abrade; to remove by rubbing or grating; to clean or polish; to erase; to obliterate; to move or act on the surface with a grating noise; to draw or move the feet along the floor, as a mark of disapprobation in public meetings; —*v.i.* to rub over the surface of anything with something that roughens or removes it; to make a harsh, grating noise—hence, to play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin, etc.; to make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot; to scratch in the earth, as fowls; —*n.* a rubbing over with something harsh—hence, the effect produced by rubbing, as of a scraping instrument, etc., the foot, etc; an obsequious bow; a difficulty; awkward predicament; a mess. **Scrape-penny**, a miser. **To scrape acquaintance with**, to insinuate one's self into acquaintance with a person.

scraper (skrá-per) *n.* one that scrapes; a miser; a poor or vile fiddler; an instrument with which anything is scraped.

scraping (skrá-ping) *n.* something scraped off; that which is separated from a substance, or is collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing.

Scraping-ground, a place to which deer resort to scrape or rub the velvet off their antlers. **A scraping acquaintance**, a mere bowing acquaintance.

scrappy (skrap-i) *a.* made up of odds and ends; fragmentary.

scrat (skrat) *v.t.* to scratch; —*v.i.* to rake; to search.

scratch (skrach) *v.t.* [Scand.] to rub and tear the surface of with something sharp or ragged;

to dig or excavate with the claws; to wound slightly; to mark or abrade the skin; to tear with the nails;—*v.i.* to use the claws in tearing or digging;—*n.* break in the surface of a thing made by scratching; a slight incision; a laceration with the nails; a slight tear of the skin; a wound; a line across the prize-ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight—hence, test, trial, or proof of courage; the devil;—*a.* taken at random or haphazard. **Scratch-wig**, a wig that covers only a part of the head. **To come up to the scratch**, to toe the scratch, to be ready when wanted; to stand the test.

scratcher (skrach-er) *n.* one that, or that which, scratches; a bird that scratches for food, as the common domestic fowl, peacock, etc.

scratchy (skrach-i) *a.* consisting of mere scratches; ragged; rough; of little depth of soil.

scrawl (skrawl) *v.t.* [*contr.* of *scrabble*] to draw or write awkwardly and irregularly; to scribble;—*v.i.* to write unskillfully and inelegantly;—*n.* unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing.

scrawler (skraw-ler) *n.* one that scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

scrawny (skraw-ni) *a.* [*cf.* *serag*] meagre; wasted; raw-boned.

scray, **scraye** (skrā) *n.* [*W.*, *cf.* *F. screau*, *gull*] the common tern or sea-swallow.

screak (skrēk) *v.i.* [*screech*] to utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream; to creak, as a door or wheel;—*n.* a creaking; a screech.

scream (skrēm) *v.i.* [*cf.* *skraema*, *terrify*] to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or extreme pain; to shriek;—*n.* a shriek or sharp, shrill cry uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain.

screamer (skrē-mer) *n.* one that screams; something very great, excellent, or exciting.

screaming (skrē-ming) *n.* crying out in terror or severe pain;—*a.* crying or sounding shrilly; causing a scream.

scree (skrē) *n.* [*cf.* *skritha*, a landslip] a pile of debris at the base of a cliff; a talus.

screech (skrēch) *v.i.* [*cf.* *skrakja*, to howl, *cf. shriek*] to utter a

harsh, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek;—*n.* a harsh, shrill cry uttered in acute pain or in a sudden fright; a harsh, shrill cry, as of a fowl. **Screech-owl**, an owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry. **Screech-thrush**, the missel-thrush.

screecher (skrē-cher) *n.* one that, or that which, screeches; the swift.

screechy (skrē-chi) *a.* shrill and harsh; given to screeching; creamy.

screed (skrēd) *n.* [*A.S. screde*, a shred] a wooden rule for running mouldings; a strip of mortar; also, the sound made by rending or tearing cloth; a piece that is rent off; a long piece, as of a speech, sermon, etc.;—*v.t.* to rend; to tear; to utter glibly.

screen (skrēn) *n.* [*O.F. ecran*] anything that shelters or protects from danger, prevents inconvenience, shuts off view, etc.; a partition that separates one part of a church from the other; a division in a hall or public room; a curtain; a long, coarse riddle or sieve;—*v.t.* to provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to protect by hiding; to conceal; to pass through a screen; to sift; to riddle.

screener (skrē-ner) *n.* one that screens.

screenings (skrē-ningz) *n. pl.* the refuse-matter left after sifting coal, etc.

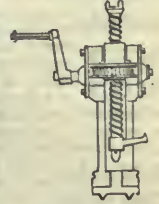
screw (skrōd) *n.* [*O.F. escroue*] a cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally, used for various purposes (it is one of the six mechanical powers); anything shaped or acting like a screw, *esp.* a form



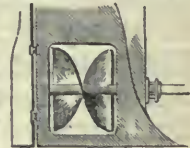
Common forms of screws.

1. Skein-screw. 2. Wood-screw.
3. Saw-screw. 4. Cap-screw. 5. Lag-screw. 6. Shoulder-screw.
7. Round-head thumb-screw. 8. Flat-head thumb-screw. 9. Slotted self-screw. 10. Square-head collar-screw.

of wheel for propelling steam-vessels; a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper; a steam-vessel propelled by a screw instead of paddle-wheels; pressure; pay; salary;—*v.t.* to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; to force; to squeeze; to press; to use violent means toward; to deform by contortions; to distort; to examine minutely, as a student; to oppress by exactions; to extort;—*v.i.* to have, or assume, a spiral motion. **Screw-bolt**, an iron bolt with a knob or flat head at one end, and a screw at the other, used for fastening timbers together. **Screw-driver**, an implement for turning screw-nails, resembling a blunt chisel. **Screw-jack**, a contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw; a powerful combination of toothed wheels working in a stock or frame. **Screw-key**, a wrench for driving and locking screw-bolts, fastening or unfastening nuts. **Screw-nail**, a small nail with a flat head and fine thread, used in carpenters' and joiners' work. **Screw-pine**, a tree or bush having long, lanceolate leaves, like those of the pineapple, arranged spirally about the trunk, whence the name. **Screw-press**, a press in which the force is applied by means of a screw. **Screw-propeller**, the screw or spiral-bladed wheel used in the propulsion of steam-vessels. **Screw-steamer**, a steamer propelled by a screw. **Screw-wrench**, a tool for gripping the flat surfaces of screws and turning them. **A screw loose**, somewhat defective, *esp.* mentally.



Screw-jack.



Screw-propeller.

screw (skrōd) *n.* [*a form of shrew*] a stingy fellow; a penurious person; an extortioner; a miser; a skinflint; a vicious, unsound, or broken-down horse.

screwable (skrōd-a-bl) *a.* capable of being screwed.

screwer (skrōd-er) *n.* one that screws.

screwy (skrōd-i) *a.* tortuous, like the thread or motion of a screw.

scribal (skri-bal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a scribe or penman; clerical.

scribble (skrib-l) *v.t.* [*L. scribere*, write] to write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance; to fill or cover with worthless writing;—*v.i.* to write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl;—*n.* hasty or careless writing; a trivial composition or article.

scribble (skrib-l) *v.t.* [*Sw. skrubbå*, card] to card or tease coarsely.

scribbler (skrib-ler) *n.* one that scribbles; a writer of no reputation.

scribbler (skrib-ler) *n.* a machine used for carding cotton or woollen fibre.

scribbling (skrib-ling) *n.* the act of writing hastily and carelessly.

scribe (skrib) *n.* [*L. scribere*, write] one that writes; a writer, *esp.* an official or public writer; a notary; a writer and a doctor of the law; one that read and explained the law to the people; a pointed instrument for marking lines on wood, metal, etc., to serve as a guide in cutting;—*v.t.* to mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit, as one edge of a board, etc., to another edge, or to a surface; to adjust;—*v.i.* to write.

scribing (skri-bing) *n.* writing; marks or marking; marking wood, etc.

scribism (skri-bizm) *n.* the functions, teachings, and literature of the Hebrew scribes.

scriggle (skrig-l) *n.* [*cf. skrika*, to slip] a wriggle; wriggling.

scrim (skrim) *n.* thin, strong cotton or woollen cloth, used in upholstery for linings, etc.

scrim (skrim) *v.i.* [*F. escrimer*, to fence] to fence; to play with the sword.

scrimmer (skri-mer) *n.* a fencing-master; a swordsman.

scrimmage (skrim-i-j) *n.* [*cf. skirmish*] a skirmish; a confused row or contest; a tussle.

scrimp (skrimp) *v.t.* [A.S.] to make too small or short; to limit or straiten; to stint; —*a.* short; scanty; meagre; bare; —*n.* a niggard; a miser.

scrimped (skrimpt) *a.* narrow; contracted; pinched.

scrimply (skrimp-'li) *adv.* barely; hardly; scarcely.

scrimpness (skrimp-nes) *n.* scantiness; smallness of allowance.

scrimshaw (skrim-'shaw) *n.* a shell or piece of ivory fancifully carved.

scrine (skrīn) *n.* [O.F. *escrin*] a chest or case for relics or curiosities; a shrine.

scrip (skrip) *n.* [A.F. *escrèpe*, fr. Icel. *skreppa*] a small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

scrip (skrip) *n.* [*script*] a small writing, certificate, or schedule; an interim certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property; one of the forms of certificate given in exchange for a loan.

script (skript) *n.* [L. *scribere*, write] a kind of type made in imitation of handwriting. **Script type**, writing; written characters; style of writing.

scription (skrip-'shun) *n.* handwriting.

scriptorium (skrip-'tō-ri-um) *n.* a writing-room; a room set apart in a monastery for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

scriptory (skrip-'tu-ri) *a.* expressed in writing; not verbal.

Scriptural (skrip-'tū-ral) *a.* contained in, or according to, the Scriptures.

Scripturalism (skrip-'tū-ral-iz-əm) *n.* adherence to the letter of Scripture.

Scripturalist (skrip-'tū-ral-ist) *n.* one that adheres literally to the Scriptures.

Scripturally (skrip-'tū-ral-i) *adv.* from, or in accordance with, the Scriptures.

Scripture (skrip-'tūr) *n.* [L. *scribere*, write] anything written; a writing; the books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible (chiefly in the *pl.*); —*a.* relating to the Bible. **Scripture-reader**, an evangelist employed to read the Bible in the houses of the poor and ignorant, in hospitals, barracks, etc.

Scripturist (skrip-'tū-r-ist) *n.* one strongly attached to, or versed in, the Scriptures.

scrivener (skri-'e-ner) *n.* [*orig. scriven*, fr. O.F. *escrivain*, fr. L. *scribere*, write] one whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings; one whose business is to place money at interest; a public writer; a notary.

scrofula (skrof-'ū-lā) *n.* [L. *scrofulae*] a constitutional disease, generally hereditary, which affects the lymphatic glands, oftenest those of the neck; king's-evil.

scrofulous (skrof-'ū-lus) *a.* pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; diseased with scrofula.

scrofulously (skrof-'ū-lus-li) *adv.* in a scrofulous manner; with scrofula.

scrofulousness (skrof-'ū-lus-nes) *n.* scrofulous character or condition.

scrog (skrog) *n.* [M.E., *cf. scrag*] a thick, stunted bush or shrub; a thicket; brushwood.

scroggy (skrog-'i) *a.* stunted; thick and brushy; abounding with brushwood.

scroll (skrōl) *n.* [*dim.* of M.E. *scroue*, fr. O.F. *escroue*] a roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a schedule, list, or inventory; a first copy of a writing; a rough draft; an architectural ornament formed of convolutions or undulations of lines, bands, leaves, etc.; [Her.] the ornamented exterior part of the shield in which the motto is inscribed —*v.t.* to write the first rough draft or copy of; to scribble; to roll up; to ornament with scrolls.

scrollwork (skrōl-'wurk) *n.* ornamental work of any kind in which scrolls are an element.

scroop (skrōóp) *v.i.* [imit.] to emit a harsh or grating sound; —*n.* a harsh sound or cry.

scrotal (skrō-'təl) *a.* pertaining to the scrotum.

scrotiform (skrō-'ti-form) *a.* [L. *scrotum* and *forma*, form] purse-shaped; pouch-shaped.

scrotum (skrō-'tum) *n.* [L.] the bag which contains the testicles.

scrow (skrou) *n.* [O.F. *escroue*, a strip, *cf. scroll*] carriers' cuttings or clippings from hides.

scrub (skrub) *v.t.* [Sw. *skrubba*] to rub hard; usually, to rub with a brush, or with something coarse or rough; —*v.i.* to be diligent and penurious; to cleanse, scour, or polish things; —*n.* one that labours hard and lives meanly; something small and mean; a worn-out brush; bushes; stunted forest; —*a.* mean; paltry; petty; covered with underwood.

scrubbed (skrubd) *a.* dwarfed or stunted; scrubby.

scrubber (skrub-'er) *n.* one that, or that which, scrubs; a cloth used in scrubbing; a kind of broom or scrubbing brush; an apparatus for freeing coal-gas from impurities.

scrubby (skrub-'i) *a.* small and mean; stunted in growth.

scruple (skrōó-'pl) *n.* [L. *scrupulus*, a small stone (in a shoe)—hence, a hinderance, perplexity] doubt; perplexity; difficulty; hesitation from the difficulty of deciding what is right or expedient; reluctance or backwardness in speech or action; a weight of 20 grains; the third part of a drachm—hence, a very small quantity; —*v.t.* to question the correctness or propriety of; —*v.i.* to be reluctant as regards decision or action; to doubt or hesitate.

scrupler (skrōó-'pler) *n.* a doubter; one that hesitates.

scrupulosity (skrōó-pū-'los'f-i) *n.* quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting decision or action—hence, excessive caution or care in action; tenderness of conscience; nicety; delicate sense of propriety in small matters; exactness; preciseness.

scrupulous (skrōó-pū-'lus) *a.* full of scruples; cautious in decision, from a fear of offending or doing wrong; careful; nice; precise; exact; given to objections; captious.

scrupulously (skrōó-pū-'lus-li) *adv.* in a scrupulous manner; with a nice regard to minute particulars, or to exact propriety.

scrupulousness (skrōó-pū-'lus-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being scrupulous; exactness or caution, in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expedience.

scrutable (skrōó-'tā-bl) *a.* [L. *scrutari*, search] capable of being submitted to scrutiny; discoverable by scrutiny or inquiry.

scrutator (skrōó-'tā-tūr) *n.* one that scrutinizes; a close inquirer.

scrutineer (skrōó-'ti-nēr) *n.* one that examines the votes given at an election.

scrutinize (skrōó-'ti-niz) *v.t.* to search closely; to examine or inquire into critically.

scrutinizer (skrōó-'ti-ni-zer) *n.* one that examines with critical care.

scrutinizingly (skrōó-'ti-ni-zing-li) *adv.* with due scrutiny; searchingly.

scrutinious (skrōó-'ti-nus) *a.* strict; careful; precise.

scrutinously (skrōó-'ti-nus-li) *adv.* with strict or sharp scrutiny.

scrutiny (skrōó-'ti-ni) *n.* [L. *scrutari*, to search] close search; minute inquiry; critical examination; examination of votes given at an election.

scruto (skrōó-'tō) *n.* a kind of trap-door in theatres.

scud (skud) *v.t.* [Dan. *skyde*, to shoot] to pass over quickly; —*v.i.* to be driven, or to flee, with haste; to fly; to be driven with precipitation before a tempest, with little or no sail spread; —*n.* act of scudding; a driving along; loose, vapoury clouds driven swiftly by the wind; a slap with the hand.

scuddle (skud'f) *v.i.* [*scud*] to run away in haste, or with seeming hurry; to scuttle.

scudo (skōó-'dō) *n.*; *pl.* **scudi** (skōó-'dē) [It.] a name for several old Italian coins.

scuff (skuf) *v.i.* [Sw. *skuffa*, push] to walk without raising the feet from the ground; to shuffle.

scuffle (skuf'l) *n.* [a frequentative of *scuff*, *cf. shuffle*] a contention, or trial of strength, between two persons—hence, a confused contest; a fight; —*v.i.* to strive or struggle with close grapple—hence, to strive or contend tumultuously.

scuffler (skuf'ler) *n.* one that scuffles; an agricultural implement for loosening and turning the surface of land.

scuft, scuff, scruff (skuft, skuf, skruff) *n.* [Icel. *skopt*, hair of the neck.] the nape of the neck.

sculduddery (skul-dud'e-ri) *n.* [Scot.] grossness; lewdness;—*a.* gross; lewd. Also **skulduddery**.

scull (skul) *n.* [Icel. *skál*, a hollow] a boat; an oar so short that one man can work a pair; *esp.* a single oar used in propelling a boat, it being placed over the stern;—*v.t.* to impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

sculler (skul'er) *n.* a boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars; one that sculls, or rows with sculls.

scullery (skul'er-i) *n.* [O.F. *escuelle*, a dish, fr. L. *scutella*, a salver] a place where dishes, kettles, etc., are kept; an apartment, attached to the kitchen, where the dirty work is done.

sculling (skul'ing) *n.* the act or operation of propelling a boat with a scull.

scullion (skul'yun) *n.* [O.F. *escouillon*, a dish-clout] the lowest domestic servant, who cleans pots, kettles, washes dishes, etc., and does other menial work in the kitchen; a low, mean fellow.

scullionly (skul'yun-li) *a.* like a scullion; vile; mean.

scullionry (skul'yun-ri) *n.* the work of a scullion.

sculp (skulp) *v.t.* [L. *sculpere*] to hew in wood; to chisel in stone; to carve; to engrave; to flense or flay a seal, etc.;—*n.* the skin of a seal, etc., with the blubber attached.

sculpin (skul-pin) *n.* [*scorpion*] a small fish, with bony and prickly dorsal and abdominal fins.

sculptile (skulp-til) *a.* [L.] made by carving.

sculptor (skulp-tur) *n.* one that carves wood, stone, or other materials into images or figures; a carver; an engraver.



Sculpia.

sculptress (skulp-tres) *n.* a female sculptor.

sculptural (skulp-tū-ral) *a.* pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

sculpturally (skulp-tū-ral-i) *adv.* by means of sculpture.

sculpture (skulp-tūr) *n.* [L. *sculpere*, *pp.* *sculptus*, carve] the art of carving wood, stone, or other material into images; carved work of any kind; engraving in copper; *esp.* carving figures or images in marble or other stone; statuary;—*v.t.* to form with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal; to carve; to engrave.

sculptured (skulp-tūrd) *a.* carved; engraved; [Bot. and Zool.] having raised or incised markings on the surface.

sculpturesque (skulp-tū-resk') *a.* possessing the character of sculpture; clean-cut; statue-like.

scum (skum) *n.* [Dan. *skum*, froth] the impurities that rise to the surface of liquids in boiling or fermentation, or that form on the surface by other means; also, the scoria of metals; dross—hence, refuse; that which is vile or worthless;—*v.t.* to skim.

scumber (skum-ber) *v.t.* [O.F.] to dung, as foxes;—*n.* fox dung.

scumble (skum-bl) *v.t.* [scum] to cover lightly or spread thinly, as a painting in oil, water-colour drawing, etc., with opaque or semi-opaque colours, to modify the effect; to glaze.

scumbling (skum-bling) *n.* art of covering or glazing with a semi-opaque colour or neutral tint.

scummer (skum'er) *n.* an instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors.

scummings (skum-ingz) *n.pl.* that which is skimmed off from boiling liquors; skimmings; scum.

scummy (skum'i) *a.* full of scum; throwing off scum; impure; foul.

scun (skun) *v.t.* [Norw. *skunna*, hasten] to cause to skip or skim;—*v.i.* to skip or skim; to pass quickly along.

scunner (skun'er) *v.i.* [A.S. *scunian*, loathe] to feel dislike or disgust at; to loathe; to nauseate;—*v.t.* to disgust;—*n.* loathing; dislike; disgust.

scupper (skup'er) *n.* [Sw. *skopa*, a scoop] the channel cut through the water-ways and side of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck. Also **scupper-hole**. **Scupper-hose**, a spout or shoot on the outside of a scupper, to conduct the water clear of the side. **Scupper-nail**, a short nail with a very broad head. **Scupper-plug**, a plug for a scupper. **Scupper-valve**, a valve to prevent water from entering a scupper.

scuppernong (skup'er-nong) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a variety of the southern fox-grape of the United States; a wine made from it.

scurf (skurf) *n.* [Sw. *skorf*] a dry scab, or mealy crust, formed on the skin of an animal; anything adhering to the surface.

scurfer (skur'fer) *n.* one that removes scale from boilers.

scurfiness (skur'fi-nes) *n.* the state of being scurfy.

scurfy (skur'fi) *a.* having scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

scurrile (skur'il) *a.* [L. *scurra*, a buffoon] such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious in language; abusive; indecent; low; mean.

scurrility (sku-ri-li-ti) *n.* quality of being scurrile or scurrilous; mean, vile, or obscene jocularity; indecency of language; foul or abusive language; vulgarity; baseness in act or conduct.

scurrilous (skur-i-lus) *a.* using low and indecent language; containing low indecency or abuse; offensive; gross; vile; vulgar; foul; foul-mouthed; mean.

scurrilously (skur-i-lus-li) *adv.* in a scurrilous manner.

scurrilousness (skur-i-lus-nes) *n.* quality of being scurrilous.

scurry (skur'i) *v.i.* [scour] to hurry along; to move hastily; to scamper;—*n.* hurry; bustling haste; a flurry.

scurvily (skur-vi-li) *adv.* in a scurvy manner; basely; meanly.

scurviness (skur-vi-nes) *n.* state of being scurvy; vileness; meanness.

scurvy (skur-vi) *n.* [scur] a disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, paleness, languor, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes;—*a.* covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scurfy; diseased with the scurvy; vile; mean; low; contemptible. **Scurvy-grass**, a cruciferous plant, *Cochlearia*, formerly in repute as an antiscorbutic and salad.

scut (skut) *n.* [Icel. *skott*, allied to W. *cwt*, a rump or tail] the tail of a hare, or other animal whose tail is short.

scutage (skū-tij) *n.* [L. *scutum*, a shield] in feudal law, a tax on a knight's fee; personal military service; a commutation for personal service.

scutate (skū-tāt) *a.* formed like an ancient buckler; rounded; shield-shaped [Bot.]; protected by scales, or shield-like processes [Zool.].

scutch (skuch) *v.t.* [O.F. *escusser*, shake] to beat or whip slightly; to dress by beating and separating woody fibre from, as flax; to beat and loosen the fibre of, as the filaments of cotton;—*n.* a coarse tow separated from flax during dressing.

scutcheon (skuch-un) *n.* [escutcheon] a shield for armorial bearings; an emblazoned shield; a metal plate or shield, as on a door, etc.

scutcheoned (skuch-und) *a.* emblazoned.

scutcher (skuch'er) *n.* a wooden implement for separating flax or hemp from the stalk; a flax-scutching machine.

scutching-sword (skuch-ing-sōrd) *n.* a wooden blade used in scutching flax by hand.

scute (skūt) *n.* [L. *scutum*, shield] a thin plate or covering; a large scale [Zool.].

scutellated (skū-te-lā-ted) *a.* [L. *scutella*, a salver] formed like a plate or salver; composed of plate-like surfaces.

scutiform (skū-ti-form) *a.* [L. *scutum*, shield] having the form of a buckler or shield.

scuttle (skut'l) *n.* [*L. scutella*, a dish] a broad, shallow basket; *specifically*, a wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal.

scuttle (skut'l) *n.* [*O.F. escoutille*] a small opening in an outside wall or roof, furnished with a lid; the lid or door that covers or closes an opening in a wall, roof, or the like; in ships, a small hatchway in the floor of the deck, or a small opening in the closed hatchways; also, a similar opening in the bows or sides; —*v.t.* to cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of, as a ship; to sink, as a ship, by making holes through the bottom. **Scuttle-butt**, **scuttle-cask**, a cask having an opening in its side, or top, to hold water for daily use.

scuttle (skut'l) *v.i.* [*soud*] to run hurriedly; —*n.* a quick pace; a short run.

scutulum (skū-tū-lum) *n.* [*L.*] a scale or scurf on a sore.

scutum (skū-tum) *n.* [*L.*] the large oblong Roman shield; a pent-house, shed, or awning; [*Zool.*] a large scale.

scytale (sit'-a-le) *n.* [*G.*] a roller or staff used in ancient Sparta as a means of sending military messages; a kind of snake.

scythe (sith) *n.* [*A.S. siðe*] an instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like (composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle); a sharp, curved blade attached to war chariots in ancient times, and serving to cut down the enemy in driving through their ranks; —*v.t.* to mow; to cut with a scythe; to arm or furnish with a scythe.

scythemán (sith-man) *n.* one that uses a scythe; a mower.

Scythian (sith-i-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Scythia; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Scythia; the language of the Scythians.

sdain, sdeign (sdán) *n.* and *v.t.* disda *n.*

'sdeath (sdeth) *int.* a corruption of *God's death*, expressing impatience, etc.

sea (sē) *n.* [*A.S. sæ*] one of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface; an inland body of water; a lake; the ocean; the swell of the ocean, or other body of water, in a tempest; a high wave or billow; a surge; [*colloq.*] a large quantity; a body or volume; also, a state of disturbance. **Sea-air**, air or breeze from the sea; atmospheric quality of air at or near the sea-coast. **Sea-anchor**, the anchor lying towards the sea when a ship is moored; a floating anchor used at sea in a gale, to keep the ship's head to the wind. **Sea-ape**, the sea-fox; the sea-otter (so called from its gambols). **Sea-bank**, the sea-shore; a bank or mole to defend against the sea. **Sea-bar**, the sea-swallow, or tern. **Sea-barrow**, the egg-case of the ray or skate (so called from its shape). **Sea-bathing**, bathing in the sea or salt-water, as distinguished from bathing in rivers or in artificial ponds, baths, etc. **Sea-bear**, white or polar bear; also, a kind of seal. **Sea-beat**, **sea-beaten**, beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves. **Sea-bird**, bird that frequents the sea; any aquatic fowl. **Sea-biscuit**, ship-biscuit; sea-bread. **Sea-boat**, a vessel considered with reference to her power of resisting a storm. **Sea-born**, born of the sea; produced by the sea. **Sea-borne**, carried on the sea. **Sea-bow**, a rainbow formed when the sun's rays strike the spray of breaking waves. **Sea-breach**, irruption of the sea by breaking banks. **Sea-breeze**, a wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land. **Sea-built**, built for the sea; built on the sea. **Sea-calf**, a marine animal, the common seal. **Sea-canary**, the white whale. **Sea-cap**, a cap to be worn at sea; a basket-shaped sponge found in Florida. **Sea-captain**, the captain of a vessel. **Sea-card**, the card of the mariner's compass; a chart or map of the ocean. **Sea-change**, a change wrought by the sea. **Sea-cloth**, a painted cloth used in theatres to represent the sea. **Sea-coal**, mineral coal (so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea). **Sea-coast**, the shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean. **Sea-cow**, the walrus. **Sea-craft**, skill in navigation. **Sea-crow**, a local name of various birds, such as the sea-cormorant, the pewit-gull, the skua, etc. **Sea-cucumber**, a trepang, or béche-de-mer. **Sea-devil**, a fish of the genus *Lophius*, growing to a large size, with the head as large as the body; the fishing-frog; frog-fish. **Sea-dog**, the dog-fish; also, the seal or sea-calf; a pirate; an old

sailor. **Sea-dragon**, a fish common in the Indian Ocean, and resembling the mythical dragon. **Sea-ear**, a mollusc in a shell resembling an ear. **Sea-egg**, a sea-urchin. **Sea-elephant**, a species of seal of great size, and remarkable for the prolongation of the nose, in the male, into a soft, elastic snout. **Sea-fennel**, samphire. **Sea-fight**, an engagement between ships at sea; a naval action. **Sea-foam**, the froth or foam of the sea; meerschaum. **Sea-fox**, the fox-shark, or thrasher. **Sea-gage**, **gauge**, the depth that a vessel sinks in the water; an apparatus for taking deep-sea soundings. **Sea-girt**, surrounded by the sea; insular. **Sea-god**, a marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea, as Neptune. **Sea-going**, going upon the sea, *esp.* sailing upon the deep sea. **Sea-goose**, a dolphin. **Sea-gown**, a gown with short sleeves for wearing at sea. **Sea-grass**, a name for various marine plants; a variety of cirrus cloud, a forerunner of stormy weather. **Sea-green**, having the colour of sea-water; being of a faint green colour, with a slightly bluish tinge. **Sea-haar**, a chilly, piercing fog or mist, arising from the sea. **Sea-hedgehog**, a sea-urchin; a globe-fish. **Sea-hog**, the porpoise. **Sea-holm**, a small, uninhabited isle. **Sea-horse**, the walrus; the hippopotamus, or river-horse; a fish allied to the pipe-fish, and having a prehensile tail. **Sea-island cotton**, cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. **Sea-kale**, a plant found growing along sandy shores, the young shoots and leaf-stalks of which are used as food. **Sea-king**, one of the leaders of piratical squadrons among the Danes or Normans; a Norse pirate chief. **Sea-lace**, a species of algae. **Sea-lark**, a sandpiper; a ring-plover. **Sea-lawyer**, a quarrelsome or captious sailor. **Sea-legs**, ability to stand or walk on the deck of a vessel during a storm. **Sea-leopard**, a spotted seal of the southern seas. **Sea-level**, level of the surface of the sea. **Sea-lion**, one of several large-eared seals. **Sea-mark**, any elevated object on land which serves as a guide to ships, as a lighthouse, a mountain; a beacon. **Sea-mew**, a sea-gull. **Sea-mud**, a rich, saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. **Sea-nettle**, any medusa that has the property of stinging when touched. **Sea-nymph**, a nymph, or goddess of the sea. **Sea-onion**, the squill. **Sea-otter**, an aquatic animal found in the North Pacific, the fur of which is highly valued. **Sea-owl**, the lump-fish. **Sea-pad**, a star-fish. **Sea-pass**, a passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war. **Sea-pie**, a sailor's dish, made of salt meat, vegetables, and dumplings, baked with a crust; a sea fowl, the oyster-catcher. **Sea-piece**, a picture representing a scene at sea. **Sea-pike**, a garfish, or sea-needle. **Sea-purse**, the leathery envelope in which sharks and rays deposit their eggs. **Sea-rat**, a pirate. **Sea-reach**, the straight course, or reach, of a winding river which stretches out toward the sea. **Sea-risk**, hazard or risk at sea. **Sea-room**, room to handle a ship during a storm, without danger of running ashore. **Sea-rover**, a pirate; a piratical vessel. **Sea-serpent**, an enormous marine animal of serpentine form said to inhabit the ocean. **Sea-service**, occupation or duty of serving in the navy, *esp.* in time of war. **Sea-shore**, land adjacent to the sea; [*Law*] the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark. **Sea-snake**, one of a family of snakes, mostly of small size, that inhabit the sea. **Sea-squid**, a cuttle-fish. **Sea-stick**, a herring cured at sea as soon as caught. **Sea-stock**, provisions for a voyage. **Sea-term**, a word or phrase peculiar to seamen or the art of navigation. **Sea-unicorn**, the narwhal. **Sea-urchin**, a radiate animal having a firm shell, and covered with spines. **Sea-wall**, a breakwater; an embankment of stones thrown up by the waves. **Sea-wolf**, a large, voracious fish, the bass; a viking; a pirate. **Sea-wrack**, seaweed thrown up by the sea. **At sea**, on the open sea; uncertain; wide of the mark. **Half-seas over**, half-tipsy. **On the high seas**, on the open sea. The four seas,



Sea-elephant.



Sea-otter.

those surrounding Britain. To follow the sea, to become a sailor.

seaboard (sē-bōrd) *n.* the sea-shore; coast-line; the country bordering on the sea;—*a.* bordering on, or adjoining, the sea.

seafarer (sē-fār-er) *n.* one that follows the seas; a mariner; a sailor.

seafaring (sē-fār-ing) *a.* following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

seah (sē'a) *n.* [H.] a Jewish dry measure of nearly fourteen pints.

seal (sēl) *n.* [A.S. *seolh*] a carnivorous and amphibious mammal inhabiting the sea-coasts in all high latitudes, but most abundant in the South Pacific, where the seal-fishery is most extensively carried on for the sake of the oil and the skin;—*v.t.* to hunt or catch seals.

Seal-club, a club to kill seals.

Seal-fishery, the catching of seals; a sealery.

seal (sēl) *n.* [O.F. *seel*, fr. L. *sigillum*, a seal] a round or oval piece of metal or stone on which is engraved some image, device, cipher, or motto, used to make an impression on wax; a brass stamp used to impress wafers in closing letters; the impression made by a seal or stamp on wax, wafers, etc.;—*v.t.* to set or affix a seal to; to confirm; to ratify; to mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality; to fasten with a seal; to shut, or keep close; to make fast; to keep secret; to imprint on the mind, as instruction; to fix; to settle, as doom; to fulfill; to complete. **Seal-engraving**, art of cutting gems for seals. **Seal-ring**, a signet-ring. **Great Seal**, the official seal of the United Kingdom, used to seal writs summoning parliament, treaties, etc. **Hand and seal**, signature in handwriting, and impression in wax of the writer's seal or signet—hence, attestation of a deed; confirmation of a grant or act; that which confirms or ratifies; assurance; that which makes fast or secures; bond. To set one's seal to, to give one's authority to.

sealed (sēld) *a.* certified by seal; closed by sealing. **Sealed book**, anything unknown or undiscoverable.

sealer (sē'ler) *n.* a man, or a ship, engaged in the seal-fishery.

sealer (sē'ler) *n.* one that seals, esp. an officer whose duty it is to seal writs, to stamp weights and measures, and the like.

sealery (sē'ler-i) *n.* a place in which seals abound; a seal-fishing station.

sealing (sē'ling) *n.* the operation of catching seals, curing their skins, and obtaining the oil.

sealing (sē'ling) *n.* the act of impressing with a seal; confirmation by a seal. **Sealing-wax**, a compound of the resin lac with some less brittle resin (used for sealing letters).

sealskin (sēl'skin) *n.* the prepared skin of the seal;—*a.* made of the skin of the seal.

Sealskin-cloth, a stuff in imitation of sealskin, prepared from Angora wool.

seam (sēm) *n.* [A.S. *seām*] the fold or line on the surface of cloth formed by the sewing together of two different pieces; a suture; the juncture of planks in a ship's deck or sides; the intervening line between the joints of the planks; a scar; a cicatrix; (Geol.) a vein or stratum of ore, coal, and the like; a thin layer or narrow vein between two thicker ones;—*v.t.* to form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together; to mark with something resembling a seam; to scar. **Seam-presser**, a tailor's tool. **Seam-rent**, rent or ripped at the seams. **Seam-roller**, a carrier's tool. **Seam-set**, a ground punch used by tinsmiths for closing seams.

seam (sēm) *n.* [A.S. fr. L. *sagma*, a load] a horse-load; eight bushels of grain or malt.

seaman (sē-man) *n.* a mariner; a sailor (applied to both officers and common mariners).

seamanly (sē-man-li) *a.* characteristic of, or befitting, a seaman.

seamanship (sē-man-ship) *n.* the skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of working a ship.

seamer (sē-mēr) *n.* one that seams; a seamster.

seaming (sē-ming) *ppr.* or gerund of the verb *seam*. **Seaming-lace**, lace, or lace-like material, sewed upon seams. **Seaming-machine**, a machine for bending sheet-metal; a kind of sewing-machine.

seamless (sēm'les) *a.* without a seam.

seamster, sempster (sēm'ster, sem'ster) *n.* one that sews by profession, or sews well.

seamstress, sempstress (sēm'stres, sem'stres) *n.* a woman whose occupation is sewing.

seamy (sē-mi) *a.* containing seams, or showing them. **Seamy-side**, the worst side.

sean See seine.

séance (sā-āngs) *n.* [F. fr. L. *sedere*, sit] session, as of some public body; a meeting of spiritualists; an exhibition by a medium, or an exponent of the methods of mediums.

seannachie (sen'-ā-hē) *n.* [Gael.] a Highland chronicle or bard.

seaport (sē-pōrt) *n.* a port on the sea-shore; an ocean harbour; also, a town or city situated on a harbour, on or near the sea.

sear (sēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *seārian*, dry] to wither; to dry up; to expose to a degree of heat such as changes the colour or hardness of the surface; to scorch; to make callous or insensible;—*a.* dry; withered. Also written *sere*. To sear up, to close by cauterizing.

sear (sēr) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *sera*, a bar] the catch in the lock of a fire-arm that holds it at cock or half-cock (the catch is pressed by the sear-spring).

searce (sērs) *n.* [O.F. *seas*, fr. L. *seta*, a hair] a sieve;—*v.t.* to sift through a sieve.

search (serch) *v.t.* [L. *circare*, go about, seek] to look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to inquire after; to look for; to try, or put to the test; explore; examine; scrutinize; investigate;—*v.i.* to seek; to look; to make inquiry or exploration; to hunt;—*n.* act of seeking or looking for something; inquiry; research; examination; quest; pursuit; scrutiny; exploration; investigation. **Search-light**, an electric light so arranged as to illuminate a large tract of land or water. **Search-warrant**, a warrant to enable officers of the law to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods. **Right of search**, the right claimed by a nation to authorize the commanders of their cruisers to board the vessels of other nations, and examine their papers and cargo, in time of war.

searchable (ser-cha-bl) *a.* capable of being searched, examined, or explored.

searchableness (ser'-cha-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being searchable.

searcher (ser-cher) *n.* one that, or that which, searches, explores, or examines; a seeker; an inquirer; an examiner; a trier; a custom-house officer that searches ships, goods, personal luggage, etc., for articles that are liable to duty; a similar officer in the police that searches the person of accused parties.

searching (ser'-ching) *a.* penetrating; trying; touching the heart and conscience.

searchingly (ser'-ching-li) *adv.* in a searching manner.

searchingness (ser'-ching-nes) *n.* the quality of being searching.

searchless (serch'-les) *a.* eluding research or investigation; inscrutable.

searedness (sēr-ed-nes) *n.* the state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened;

hardness; insensibility.

seascape (sē-skāp) *n.* a picture of a scene at sea.

seasick (sē-sik) *a.* affected with sickness or nausea by the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

seasickness (sē-sik-nes) *n.* the sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship.

seaside (sē-sīd) *n.* the land bordering on the sea.

season (sē-zn) *n.* [O.F. *saïson*, fr. L. *serere*, sow] one of the four divisions of the year—spring,

summer, autumn, winter; a suitable or convenient time;

proper conjuncture; a certain period of time not very long; a while; a time; that which gives a relish; flavouring; condiment;—*v.t.* to render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; to habituate; to accustom; to prepare by drying or hardening, or removal of natural juices; to render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice; to fit for enjoyment; to render agreeable; to qualify by admixture; to temper; to imbue;—*v.i.* to become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate; to become dry and hard, as timber. **In season**, ready for use; on the market; edible. **In season and out of season**, at all times; always. **Out of season**, unseasonable; inopportune.

seasonable (sē-zn-a-bl) *a.* occurring in good time, or in proper time for the purpose; opportune; timely; fit; convenient.

seasonableness (sē-zn-a-bl-nes) *n.* opportuneness or suitability of time; state of being in good time, or sufficiently early or convenient time.

seasonably (sē-zn-a-bli) *adv.* in due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early.

seasonal (sē-zn-al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the seasons.

seasonally (sē-zn-al-i) *adv.* periodically; according to the season.

seasoner (sē-zn-er) *n.* one that, or that which, seasons; that which gives a relish.

seasoning (sē-zn-ing) *n.* that which is added to food to give it a higher relish; a condiment; something to enhance pleasure or enjoyment. **Seasoning-tub**, a tray in which dough is set to rise.

seasonless (sē-zn-les) *a.* without succession of the seasons; without relish; insipid.

seat (sēt) *n.* [Icel. *seti*, seat] the place or thing upon which one sits; the place where anything is situated, resides, or abides; station; site; abode; a right to sit; regular place of sitting; posture or way of sitting on horseback; a part on which another part rests;—*v.t.* to place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to station; to locate; to establish; to fix; to assign a seat to, or the seats of; to fix; to set firm; to repair by making the seat new; to furnish or fit up with seats;—*v.i.* to fix or take up abode; to rest; to lie down. **Seat-earth**, the clay underlying a coal-seam. **Seat-worm**, a thread-worm causing irritation in the anus.

seating (sē-ting) *n.* the act of placing on a seat; the act of furnishing with a seat or seats; material for making seats.

seaward (sē-ward) *a.* directed toward the sea;—*adv.* in the direction of the sea.

seaweed (sē-wēd) *n.* a marine plant of the class of Algae.

seaworthiness (sē-wur-THI-nes) *n.* state of being fit for going to sea, or on a voyage.

seaworthy (sē-wur-THI) *a.* fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety.

seax (sē-aks) *n.* [A.S.] a curved sword used by Germanic and Celtic peoples; [Her.] a seax-like bearing.

sebaceous (se-bā-shus) *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow] made of, or pertaining to, tallow or fat; affording fatty secretions, as the glands in the cellular membrane under the skin. **Sebaceous-glands**, small glands yielding a fatty secretion.

sebacic (se-bas-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, fat; obtained from fat.

se-Baptists (sē-bap-tists) *n.pl.* [L. *se*, oneself] seceders from the Brownists in the 17th century, the leader having baptized himself.

sebastomania (se-bas-tu-mā-ni-a) *n.* [G. *sebastos*, revered] religious insanity.

Sebat (sē-bat) *n.* [H.] a Jewish month.

sebate (sē-bāt) *n.* salt of sebacic acid.

sebiferous (se-bif-e-rus) *a.* producing fat or fatty matter.

sebilla (se-bil-a) *n.* [Sp.] a wooden vessel holding sand and water, used in stone-cutting.

sebka (seb-ka) *n.* [Afr.] the salt-encrusted dry bed of a lake; a salt-marsh.

seborrhea, seborrhœa (seb-u-rē-ā) *n.* [L. *sebum*, tallow, and G. *rhein*, flow] a morbid secretion from the sebaceous glands.

sebum (sē-bum) *n.* the fatty secretion of the sebaceous glands.

sebundy (sē-bun-di) *n.* [Hind.] in the East Indies, a native soldier or policeman.

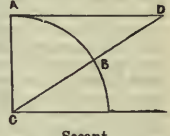
SEC (sek) *a.* [F.] dry (said of wines).

secability (sek-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* [L. *secare*, cut] capability of being cut or divided.

Secale (se-kā-le) *n.* [L.] a genus of grasses, including rye.

secancy (sē-kan-si) *n.* [L. *secare*, cut] a cutting or intersection.

secant (sē-kant) *a.* cutting; dividing into two parts;—*n.* a line that cuts another; a right line drawn from the centre of a circle through one end of an arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end (thus the line *cd* is the secant of the arc *ab*).



secco (sek-kō) *n.* [It.] a fresco painting in which the colours have a dry look, from absorption into the plaster;—*a.* plain; performed without accompaniment [Mus.].

secede (se-sēd) *v.i.* [L. *se*, aside, and *cedere*, go] to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to withdraw from the Established Church; in the United States, to withdraw, as a State, from the National Union.

seceder (se-sē-der) *n.* one that secedes; one of a body of Presbyterians that separated from the Established Church in Scotland in 1733, and formed the Associate Synod; also, one of another body of Presbyterians that left the Establishment on the question of patronage, and formed the Relief Synod in 1761 (the Associate and Relief Synods were incorporated in 1847, under the name of United Presbyterian Church); also, one of a small body that left the Secession on Establishment principles, and now forms the synod of United Original Seceders.

secern (se-sern) *v.t.* [L. *se*, aside, and *cernere*, separate] to separate; to distinguish; to secrete.

secerment (se-ser-ment) *a.* separating; secreting;—*n.* that which promotes secretion.

secerment (se-sern-ment) *n.* the process or act of secreting.

secession (se-sesh-un) *n.* [L. *secessio*] act of seceding from fellowship or association; the withdrawal, or attempt to withdraw, from the National Union in America; the whole body of seceders from the Established Church in Scotland.

secessionism (se-sesh-un-izm) *n.* the doctrine of secession; the principle that affirms the right of a person or party to secede from an organization, or the right of a state to secede from a federal union.

secessionist (se-sesh-un-ist) *n.* one that upholds secession.

seckel (sek-el) *n.* [fr. Mr. *Seckel*, of Pennsylvania, who introduced it] a small, delicious variety of pear.

seclude (se-klōd) *v.t.* [L. *se*, aside, and *cludere*, shut] to shut up apart from others; to withdraw; to prevent from entering; to preclude.

secluded (se-klōd-ded) *a.* living in retirement; retired.

secludedly (se-klōd-ded-li) *adv.* in a secluded manner.

seclusion (se-klōd-zhun) *n.* act of secluding; separation from society or connection; solitude; retirement; privacy.

seclusionist (se-klōd-shun-ist) *n.* one that favours seclusion.

seclusive (se-klōd-siv) *a.* tending to seclude; sequestering, or keeping in retirement.

second (sek-und) *a.* [L. *secundus*, fr. *sequi*, follow] immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time; next in value, power, excellence, or rank; other; another; favourable;—*n.* one that follows or comes after; one next and inferior in

place, time, rank, or the like; one that attends another for his support and aid; one that acts as another's aid in a duel, prize-fight, etc.; the sixtieth part of a minute of time, or of a degree; the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the staff next above it; the second part in a concerted piece;—*pl.* a coarse kind of flour;—*v.t.* to follow or attend; to support; to back; to encourage; to support, as a motion or proposal; to speak in favour of. **Second-cousins**, the children of first-cousins. **Second estate**, the House of Lords. **Second-hand**, not original; not new; having been used or worn; dealing in second-hand goods. **Second-rate**, of inferior quality, size, value, etc. **Second-sight**, the power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision, formerly supposed inherent in some of the Scottish Highlanders.

secondarily (sek-un-da-ri-li) *adv.* in a secondary manner or degree.

secondariness (sek-un-da-ri-nes) *n.* state of being secondary.

secondary (sek-un-da-ri) *a.* succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, rank, and the like; acting by deputation or delegated authority; not primary; not of the first intention; subordinate; inferior; acting under or in subordination to;—*n.* one that occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place; a satellite; a quill growing on the second bone of a bird's wing. **Secondary education**, that intermediate between elementary and university education. **Secondary school**, one in which education is carried to the point reached in secondary education. **Secondary strata**, the rocks between the primary and the tertiary. **Secondary tints**, subdued tints.

seconde (se-gōngd') *n.* [F.] a downward thrust, parry, etc., to the left [Fencing].

seconder (sek-un-der) *n.* one that seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.

secondly (sek-und-li) *adv.* in the second place.

secondo (sā-kōn-dō) *n.* [It.] the second part in concerted music.

secrecy (sē-kre-si) *n.* state of being secret; separation; retirement; privacy; concealment; forbearance of discovery; close silence; fidelity in keeping a secret.

secret (sē-kret) *a.* [L. *secretere*, *pp.* *secretus*, *put* apart] separate; concealed from general notice or knowledge; known only to one or to few; unseen; occult; private; secluded; faithful to a secret intrusted; keeping counsel; privy; not proper to be seen; clandestine; underhand; mysterious;—*n.* something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; a thing not discovered; a mystery; privacy; a key or explanation; hidden armour; a skull-cap of steel bars; a prayer said in a low tone. **Open secret**, a secret that all who care to inquire into it may learn.

secreta (se-kre'ta) *n. pl.* [L.] secretions.

secretage (sē-kre-tij) *n.* [F.] a method of dressing furs.

secretaire (sek-re-tār) *n.* a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing.

secretarial (sek-re-tār-i-əl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a secretary.

secretariate (sek-re-tār-i-āt) *n.* the office, or official position, of secretary; the place where a secretary transacts business.

secretary (sek-re-tār-i) *n.* [O. F. fr. L. *secretum*, a secret] a person employed to write orders, letters, despatches, public or private papers, records, and the like;—an officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing; an escriptore. **Secretary-bird**, **snake-eater**, a bird of South Africa, with an aquiline head and beak, the legs of a crane, and a lengthened crest and tail (it lives almost exclusively on the larger snakes, which it captures with much skill).

secretaryship (sek-re-tār-i-ship) *n.* the office of a secretary.

secrete (se-kret') *v.t.* [L. *secretere*, separate] to hide; to conceal; to deposit in a place of hiding; to remove from observation; to separate by the processes of the vital economy from the circulating fluids, as the blood, sap, etc.;—*a.* separate; distinct.

secretion (se-kre't-shun) *n.* act of secreting, *esp.* production from the general nourishing substance of particular substances in the vital economy; the matter secreted.

secretitious (sē-kre-tish-us) *a.* produced by animal secretion.

secretive (se-kre'tiv) *a.* tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private.

secretively (se-kre'tiv-li) *adv.* in a secretive manner.

secretiveness (se-kre'tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being secretive; [Phren.] a bump or organ situated at the inferior margin of the parietal bones, which, when large or fully developed, is said to impel the individual to concealment or secrecy.

secretly (sē-kret-li) *adv.* in a secret or clandestine manner; privately; privily; covertly.

secretness (sē-kret-nes) *n.* state or quality of being secret; privacy; concealment; the quality of keeping a secret.

secretor (se-kre'tur) *n.* a secreting organ.

secretory, secretional (se-kre'tu-ri, -shun-al) *a.* performing the office of secretion.

sect (sekt) *n.* [L. *secare*, *pp.* *sectus*, to cut] a part cut off; a cutting; a scion.

sect (sekt) *n.* [L. *sequi*, *pp.* *secutus*, to follow] a body of persons that have separated from others in virtue of some special doctrine, or set of doctrines, which they hold in common; the disciples or followers of a philosophical teacher or leader of thought; a religious denomination which has separated from the Established Church; a party; a faction.

sectant (sekt-ant) *n.* [L. *secare*, *pp.* *sectus*, to cut] a portion of space cut off from the rest by three planes, but extending to infinity.

sectarial (sek-tār-i-əl) *a.* sectarian. **Sectarial marks**, distinguishing emblems on the forehead of Indian sectaries.

sectarian (sek-tār-i-ən) *a.* pertaining or peculiar to a sect, or to sects; devoted to a sect—hence, narrow-minded; one-sided; bigoted—*n.* one of a sect; in philosophy or art, a member or adherent of a special school; one of a religious body which separates from the Established Church, or maintains doctrines and practices different from those prevailing in the community; one devoted to his party; a bigot; a partisan.

sectarianism (sek-tār-i-ən-izm) *n.* system of division into sects; disposition to form sects or divisions from the prevalent or established forms; the quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to the interests of a party.

sectarianize (sek-tār-i-ən-īz) *v.t.* to render sectarian; to imbue with sectarian principles or feelings.

sectary (sek-tār-i) *n.* a sectarian; a member or adherent of a sect.

sectile, sective (sek-til, -tiv) *a.* [L. *secare*, cut] capable of being cut; capable of being cut smoothly without fracture (said of minerals intermediate between brittle and malleable, as plumbago, etc.).

sectility (sek-til-i-ti) *n.* the property of being easily cut.

section (sek'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *secare*, cut off] act of cutting, or of separating by cutting; a part separated from the rest; a division; a portion; a distinct part of a book or writing; the subdivision of a chapter, law, or other writing—hence, the character (§), often used to denote such a division; a distinct part of a city, country, people, class, or the like; representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; profile;—*v.t.* to make a section of; to divide into sections. **Section-box**, a box placed in a hive to receive honey. **Section-cutter**, a machine for preparing sections for the microscope. **Section-liner**, an instrument for drawing parallel lines.

sectional (sek'shun-əl) *a.* pertaining to a section; partial.

sectionalism (sek'shun-al-izm) *n.* care for the interests of a section.

sectionality (sek'shun-al-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being sectional.

sectionalize (sek'shun-al-īz) *v.t.* to render sectional in scope or spirit.

sectionally (sek-shun-əl-i) *adv.* in a sectional manner.

sector (sek-tur) *n.* [L. fr. *secare*, cut] a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc; an astronomical instrument used for measuring the zenith distances of heavenly bodies passing within a few degrees of the zenith; a mathematical instrument marked with lines of chords, sines, secants, tangents, etc., and used in making plans, diagrams, sections, etc.; a kind of gear-wheel.



sectoral (sek-tu-rəl) *a.* of, or belonging to, a sector.

sectorial (sek-tō-ri-əl) *a.* cutting, or adapted for cutting; —*n.* a sectorial tooth.

secular (sek-ū-lar) *a.* [L. *seculum*, a generation] coming or observed once in an age or century; appreciable only at long intervals; pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; worldly; not bound by monastic vows or rules; —*n.* a layman; in the Romish church, an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules; a church officer whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

secularism (sek-ū-lar-izm) *n.* exclusive attention to the present life and its duties.

secularist (sek-ū-lar-ist) *n.* one that rejects all forms of religious faith and worship; —*a.* holding the principles of secularism.

secularity (sek-ū-lar-i-ti) *n.* supreme attention to the things of the present life.

secularization (sek-ū-lar-i-zā-shun) *n.* act of rendering secular, or state of being rendered secular; conversion from religious to lay possession and uses.

secularize (sek-ū-lar-iz) *v.t.* to convert from regular or monastic into secular; to convert from spiritual to secular or common use; to make worldly or unspiritual.

secularly (sek-ū-lar-li) *adv.* in a secular or worldly manner.

secularness (sek-ū-lar-nes) *n.* secular condition; worldliness.

secund (sē-kund) *a.* [L. *secundus*] arranged on one side only, as flowers or leaves on a stalk.

secundarius (sek-un-dā-ri-us) *n.* a lay vicar.

secundine (sek-un-dīn) *n.* [L. *secundus*, following] the second coat of an ovule [Bot.]; —*pl.* the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

secundogeniture (sek-kun-dō-jen-i-tūr) *n.* a right of inheritance given to a second son.

securable (se-kūr-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being secured.

secure (se-kūr) *a.* [L. *securus*, without care] free from care or anxiety; easy in mind; free from fear or apprehension; confident; assured; not doubting or distrusting; sure of; free from danger or harm; safe; being preserved, or in good keeping; wanting caution; careless; over-confident; —*v.t.* to make safe; to guard; to protect; to make certain; to assure; to insure; to make fast; to close, inclose, or confine effectually; to get possession of; to make one's self secure of; to make sure of payment.

securely (se-kūr-li) *adv.* in a secure manner; without fear or apprehension; without danger; safely.

securement (se-kūr-ment) *n.* cause of safety; defence; protection.

secureness (se-kūr-nes) *n.* security; safety; exemption from fear.

securer (se-kūr-rer) *n.* one that, or that which, secures or protects.

securicula (sek-ū-rik-ū-lā) *n.* [L.] a small axe; an axe-shaped charm or ornament.

securifer (se-kū-ri-fer) *n.* [L. *securis*, axe, and *ferre*, bear] one of a family of hymenopterous insects, having a saw-shaped or hatchet-shaped appendage to the posterior part of the abdomen.

securiform (se-kū-ri-form) *a.* having the form of an axe or hatchet [Bot.].

securite (sek-ū-rit) *n.* a kind of high explosive.

security (se-kū-ri-ti) *n.* that which secures; protection; defence; state of safety or safe-keeping; freedom from fear, care, or anxiety; confidence—hence, carelessness; want of caution or vigilance; certainty; assurance; act of giving caution, or of being bound; or anything given as a bond, caution, or pledge; one that becomes surety for another.

sedan (se-dan) *n.* [fr. *Sedan*, in France, where it was first made] a portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, borne on poles by two porters.

sedate (se-dāt) *a.* [L. *sedare*, allay] unruffled by passion; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; serene; undisturbed; sober; serious.

sedately (se-dāt-li) *adv.* in a sedate manner; soberly.

sedateness (se-dāt-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being sedate; freedom from agitation; composure; serenity; tranquillity.

sedation (se-dā-shun) *n.* the act of calming.

sedative (sed-ə-tiv) *a.* tending to calm or tranquillize; allaying irritation; composing; soothing; —*n.* a remedy that allays irritability, and irritative activity or pain.

sedent (sē-dent) *a.* [L. *sedere*, ppr. *sedens*, *sedentis*, sit] sitting inactive; at rest.

sedentarily (sed-en-tā-ri-li) *adv.* in a sedentary manner.

sedentariness (sed-en-tā-ri-nes) *n.* state or quality of being sedentary; inactivity; studious habit or disposition.

sedentary (sed-en-tā-ri) *a.* accustomed to sit much or long, as students, tailors, sempstresses, etc.; requiring a sitting posture or long sitting, as employment; passed for the most part in sitting; inactive; motionless; sluggish; accustomed to sit much; secluded; —*n.* a sedentary person.

sederunt (se-dē-runt) *n.* [L.] a single sitting or meeting of a court, or other body of men; a more or less formal meeting. **Acts of sederunt**, decrees of the Scottish Court of Session.

sedge (sej) *n.* [A.S. *seop*] a plant growing in dense tufts, generally in wet grounds, allied to the grasses, but distinguished by having jointless stems. **Sedge-flat**, sedge-land below high-water mark. **Sedge-warbler**, a British summer bird.

sedge (sej) *n.* [*siege*] a flock of herons, etc.

sedged (sejd) *a.* composed of flags or sedge.

sedgy (sej-i) *a.* overgrown with sedge; pertaining to sedge.

sedigitated (se-dij-i-tā-ted) *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *digitum*, finger] having six fingers on one hand.

sedilia (se-dil-i-ā) *n.pl.* [L.] stone seats on the south side of the altar in churches for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon.

sediment (sed-i-ment) *n.* [L. *sedere*, settle] the matter that subsides to the bottom from water or any other liquid; lees; dregs.

sedimental (sed-i-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, sediment or dregs.

sedimentary (sed-i-men-tā-ri) *a.* pertaining to, formed by, or consisting of, matter that has subsided.

sedimentation (sed-i-men-tā-shun) *n.* the accumulation of sediment, as in the formation of sedimentary rocks.

sedition (se-dish-un) *n.* [L. *seditio*] the raising of commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection; excitement of resistance to lawful authority; tumult; uproar; riot; revolt.

seditious (se-dish-un-ə-ri) *a.* seditious; —*n.* an inciter or promoter of sedition.

seditious (se-dish-us) *a.* [L. *seditiosus*, fr. *sed*, aside, and *ire*, pp. *irius*, go] pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of sedition; tending to excite sedition; turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition; riotous; mutinous; rebellious.



Sedan.

seditiously (se-dish-'us-li) *adv.* in a seditious manner.

seditiousness (se-dish-'us-nes) *n.* the quality of being seditious; disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law, or the act of doing so.

seduce (se-dūs) *v. t.* [L. *se*, aside, and *ducere*, lead] to draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty; to lead astray; to tempt; to allure; to corrupt; to deprave; to deceive, as innocence; to induce to surrender chastity.

seducement (se-dūs-'ment) *n.* act of seducing; seduction; the means employed to seduce.

seducer (se-dū-'ser) *n.* one that seduces or draws away; a corrupter; a betrayer; a tempter; one that prevails, by art and persuasions, over the chastity of a woman.

seducible (se-dū-'si-bl) *a.* capable of being seduced or led astray.

seducingly (se-dū-'sing-li) *adv.* in a seducing, or seductive manner.

seductive (se-dū-'siv) *a.* seductive.

seduction (se-duk-'shun) *n.* act of seducing or of enticing from the path of duty; the act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity; that which seduces; means of leading astray.

seductive (se-duk-'tiv) *a.* tending to lead astray; apt to deceive or mislead; alluring; enticing—hence, showy; specious.

seductively (se-duk-'tiv-li) *adv.* in a seductive manner; with seduction.

seductiveness (se-duk-'tiv-nes) *n.* seductive character; influence.

seductor (se-duk-'tur) *n.* one that seduces or leads astray; a leader of sedition.

sedulity (se-dū-'li-ti) *n.* quality of being sedulous; unremitting industry; diligent and persevering application; constant attention.

sedulous (se-dū-'lus) *a.* [L. *sedere*, sit] diligent in application or pursuit; steadily industrious; persevering; close; unremitting; assiduous.

sedulously (se-dū-'lus-li) *adv.* in a sedulous manner; assiduously; industriously.

sedulousness (se-dū-'lus-nes) *n.* assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence.

Sedum (sē-'dum) *n.* [L. *house-leek*] a genus of plants of the house-leek or stone-crop family.

see (sē) *n.* [Fr. *L. sedes*, a seat] a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop; the seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; the seat, place, or office, of the pope or Roman pontiff; the authority of the pope or court of Rome. **Holy See**, the papal court.

see (sē) *v. t.* [A.S. *seōn*] to perceive by the eye; to behold; to discover; to perceive; to observe; to note; to mark; to form an idea or conception; to discern; to comprehend; to regard or look to; to take care of; to have an interview with; to visit; to fall in with; to meet or associate with; to experience; to suffer; to know by revelation; to apprehend by faith; to enjoy, or be blessed in, the full knowledge of, as God.—*v. i.* to have the power of sight; to have intellectual apprehension; to penetrate; to discern; to examine into; to inquire; to be attentive; to pay regard; to give heed.

seeable (sē-'a-bl) *a.* capable of being seen.

seebright (sē-'brīt) *n.* a flower, the common clary, from its supposed effect on the eyes.

seecatchie (sē-'kach-i) *n.* the male fur-seal, or sea-bear of Alaska.

seecawk (sē-'kawk) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the skunk.

seed (sēd) *n.* [A.S. *sed*, fr. *sāwan*, sow] the embryo with its envelope, or the matured ovule, which gives origin to a new plant; the generative fluid of the male; semen; that from which anything springs; first principle; the principle of production; progeny; offspring; race; generation; birth;—*a.* small or seed-like, as a seed-gall, seed-pearl, etc.—*v. t.* to sprinkle with seed, or as if with seed; to sow;—*v. i.* to grow to maturity, so as to produce seed; to shed the seed. **Seed-basket**, a vessel for holding the seed to be sown (also **seed-bag**, **seed-**

cod, seed-lop). **Seed-bed**, bed or plot of ground for raising seed. **Seed-bud**, the germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule. **Seed-cake**, a sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. **Seed-coral**, coral in very small and irregular pieces. **Seed-corn**, corn or grain for seed. **Seed-down**, a fine feathery or hairy substance on some seeds, by which they are wafted by the wind; the pappus or hairy crown. **Seed-drill**, a machine for sowing seed in rows or drifts; a drill. **Seed-lac**, lac dried. **Seed-leaf**, a cotyledon or primary leaf [Bot.]. **Seed-leap**, a seed-basket. **Seed-plot**, the ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; a nursery. **Seed-time**, the season proper for sowing. **Seed-vessel**, the case which contains the seeds; a pod. **Seed-wool**, raw cotton before the seeds have been separated from the fibre.

seeded (sē-'ded) *a.* bearing seed; matured; full-grown; sown.

seeder (sē-'der) *n.* one that plants or sows seeds; a seeding-machine; a seed-drill; a machine for removing seeds from fruit; a spawning fish.

seedful (sēd-'fool) *a.* full of seed; pregnant; rich in promise.

seediness (sēd-'i-nes) *n.* state of being seedy; abundance of seeds; threadbare or shabby condition, as of clothes, etc.; nervous debility or depression after intoxication.

seedless (sēd-'les) *a.* having no seeds.

seedling (sēd-'ling) *n.* a plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, or the like;—*a.* produced from the seed.

seedsman (sēd-'z-mān) *n.* a person that deals in seeds; a sower.

seedy (sē-'di) *a.* abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; run to seed; exhausted; worn out; poor and miserable looking; suffering from the effects of intoxication.

seeing (sē-'ing) *conj.* in view of the fact that; considering; inasmuch as; since;—*n.* act of perceiving objects by the eye; sight; vision; perception.

seek (sēk) *v. t.* [A.S. *secan*, to follow] to go in search or quest of; to endeavour to find, or gain, by any means; to solicit; to ask for; to inquire for; to pursue; to hunt;—*v. i.* to make search or inquiry; to endeavour; to strive; to pursue; to aim at injuring or destroying. **To seek**, to be sought; to be at a loss. **To seek to**, to apply to; to resort.

seeker (sē-'ker) *n.* an inquirer; one of a sect that profess no determinate religion.

seel (sēl) *v. t.* [O.F. *siller*, fr. *L. cilium*, eyelash] to sew the eyelids together, as a hawk—hence, to shut the eyes off; to render blind.

seel (sēl) *a.* [A.S.] good; happy; fortunate;—*n.* good fortune; happiness; bliss.

seel (sēl) *v. i.* [Icel. *sigla*, sail] to lean; to incline to one side; to heel; to roll;—*n.* a roll or pitch, as of a ship in a storm.

seeliness (sē-'li-nes) *n.* happiness; blissfulness.

seely (sē-'li) *a.* happy; lucky; good; simple; artless; trifling.

seem (sēm) *v. i.* [A.S. *sēman*] to have a show or semblance; to present an appearance; to appear to oneself.

seemer (sē-'mer) *n.* one that seems; one that carries an appearance or semblance.

seeming (sē-'ming) *a.* appearing like; having the semblance of; specious;—*n.* appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance.

seemingly (sē-'ming-li) *adv.* in appearance; apparently; ostensibly.

seemingness (sē-'ming-nes) *n.* fair appearance; plausibility.

seemless (sēm-'les) *a.* unseemly; unfit.

seemlily (sēm-'li-li) *adv.* in a becoming manner; decently.

seemliness (sēm-'li-nes) *n.* state or quality of being seemly; comeliness; comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency.

seemly (sēm-'li) *a.* suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; meet; decent; decorous;—*adv.* in a decent or proper manner.

seen (sēn) *a.* manifest; evident; versed; skilled; —*pp.* of the verb to see.

seep (sēp) *v.i.* [A.S. *siþian*, soak] to ooze or percolate gently; to trickle; to drain off.

seepy (sē-pi) *a.* oozing; full of moisture.

seer (sēr, sē-er) *n.* one that sees; a person that foresees events; a prophet.

seeress (sēr-es, sē-er-es) *n.* a female seer; a prophetess.

seerpaw (sēr-paw) *n.* [Hind.] in India, a robe of honour.

seership (sēr, sē-er-ship) *n.* the office, or character, of a seer.

seersucker (sēr-suk-er) *n.* [Hind.] a thin East Indian linen fabric.

seesaw (sē-saw) *n.* [fr. the verb *saw*] a play among children, in which two persons, seated upon the opposite ends of a board which is supported in the middle, move alternately up and down; a board adjusted for this purpose; a vibratory or reciprocating motion; —*v.i.* to move backward and forward, or upward and downward; —*a.* moving up and down, or to and fro; having a reciprocating action.

seethe (sēth) *v.t.* [A.S. *seōthan*] to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil; —*v.i.* to be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

seether (sē-ther) *n.* one that seethes; a pot for boiling.

seetulpatty (sē-tul-pu-ti) *n.* [Hind.] a kind of mat made in Bengal of fine grass or reeds, and used to sleep on.

seg (seg) *n.* sedge; a castrated bull.

seggar (seg-qr) *n.* See **sagger**.

segrom (seg-rom) *n.* the ragwort.

seghol (se-gōl) *n.* a Hebrew vowel point, corresponding to e in *bet*.

segment (seg-ment) *n.* [L. *secare*, cut] one of the parts into which any body naturally separates or is divided; a section; a portion; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane, *esp.* that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle; —*v.i.* to divide, or be divided, into segments.

segmental (seg-men-tal) *a.* relating to, forming, or resembling, a segment.

segmentally (seg-men-tal-i) *adv.* in a segmented manner.

segmentation (seg-men-tā-shun) *n.* the act of cutting into segments; a division into segments.

segmented, **segmentary**, **segmentate** (seg-men-tēd, seg-men-tā-ri, -tāt) *a.* divided into segments.

segnitia (seg-nish-i-a) *n.* [L. *segnis*, slow] a bodily function.

segnitude (seg-ni-tūd) *n.* [L. *segnis*, slow] slowness; inactivity; dullness.

segno (sē-nyō) *n.* [L.] a sign or mark to indicate the beginning or end of repetitions [Mus.].

segreant (seg-re-ant) *a.* [surge] standing on the hind legs with wings expanded and addressed [Her.].

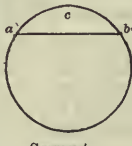
segregate (seg-re-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *segregare*] to separate from others; to set apart; —*v.i.* to separate or go apart; —*a.* select; choice; special; [Zool.] solitary; not compound.

segregation (seg-re-gā-shun) *n.* act of segregating; separation from others; a parting; [Geol.] the separation in solution and deposition of certain rock constituents.

segregative (seg-re-gā-tiv) *a.* tending to separate into clusters.

seguidilla (seg-i-dēl-ya) *n.* [Sp.] a lively Spanish dance for two dancers; music for such a dance.

seiche (sāsh) *n.* [F.] a name given in Switzerland to certain irregular fluctuations of the level of Lake Geneva.



Segment.
a b, chord; a c b, segment.

Seidlitz-powders (sēd', sīd', sēd'litz-pou-derz) *n.pl.* [Seidlitz, in Bohemia] aperient powders, containing bicarbonate and potasso-tartrate of soda, and tartaric acid.

seignior, seigneur (sē-nyur) *n.* [F. fr. L. *senior*, elder] a lord; the lord of a manor; a title of honour or respectful address. **Grand Seignior**, a title given to the Sultan of Turkey; a great personage.

seigniorage, seignorage (sē-nyur-ij) *n.* something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; a certain toll or deduction on bullion brought to the mint to be coined.

seignioralty (sē-nyur-al-ti) *n.* the jurisdiction or territory of the lord of a manor.

seigniorial, seigneurial (sē-nyō-ri-āl, sē-nyōō-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial; vested with large powers.

seignory, seignory (sē-nyur-i) *n.* power or authority of a lord; dominion; a lordship; a manor; the municipal council in a medieval Italian republic.

seine (sēn, sän) *n.* [F.] a large net for catching fish; —*v.t.* to catch fish with a seine. **Seine-boat**, a boat used in fishing with a seine. **Seine-crew**, **Seine-gang**, a body of seiners. **Seine-engine**, a steam-engine used in hauling seines. **Seine-fisher**, a seiner.

seiner (sē-ner, sā-ner) *n.* one that fishes with a seine.

seining (sē-ning, sā-ning) *n.* fishing with a seine.

seint (sänt) *n.* [F.] a girdle or belt.

seiriasis (sī-ri-ä-sis) *n.* [G.] sunstroke.

seirospore (sī-ru-spōr) *n.* [G. *seira*, band, and E. *spore*] one of a chain of spores in certain algae.

seismal, seismic (sīs-mal, -mik) *a.* belonging to earthquakes.

seismogram (sīs-mu-gram) *n.* the record made by a seismometer.

seismograph (sīs-mu-graf) *n.* a seismometer.

seismographer (sīs-mog-ra-fer) *n.* a seismologist.

seismographic, seismographi-cal (sīs-mu-graf-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to a seismograph, or to seismography.

seismography (sīs-mog-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *graphein*, write] the study of earthquake phenomena.

seismologic, seismological (sīs-mu-|oj-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to seismology.

seismologist (sīs-mol-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in seismology.

seismologue (sīs-mō-log) *n.* a detailed account of earthquakes.

seismology (sīs-mol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *seismos*, earthquake, and *logos*, discourse] doctrine of earthquakes, or a treatise on the causes and phenomena of earthquakes.

seismometer (sīs-mom-ē-ter) *n.* [G. *seismos*, a shaking, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the time of occurrence, duration, direction, and intensity of earthquakes, earthquakes, etc.

seismoscope (sīs-mō-skōp) *n.* [G. *seismos*, earthquake, and *skopein*, view] an instrument for showing visibly the movements or undulations of the ground in an earthquake.

seismoscopic (sīs-mu-skop-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a seismoscope.

seismotic (sīs-mot-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, earthquakes.

seity (sē-i-ti) *n.* [L. *se*, oneself] individuality.

seizable (sē-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being seized; liable to be taken.

seize (sēz) *v.t.* [O.F. *saisir*] to catch; to grasp; to take hold of; to invade; to fall or rush upon suddenly, and lay hold on; to take possession of by force;

to take possession of by warrant or legal authority; to bind or fasten together, as ropes;—*v.t.* to take hold or possession.

Seizer (sē-zēr) *n.* one that seizes.

seizin, seisin (sē-zin) *n.* [*F. saisine*] possession of an estate of freehold; the thing possessed; possession; the act of taking or entering on possession.

seizing (sē-zing) *n.* the act of taking hold or possession; the operation of fastening, or lashing with several turns of a cord.

seizor (sē-zur) *n.* one that seizes or takes possession.

seizure (sē-zūr) *n.* act of seizing; sudden and violent grasp or gripe; possession; thing laid hold of or possessed; act of taking by warrant, as goods; act of coming suddenly upon; attack, as of disease; a catching or catch, as of words.

sejant, sejeant (sē-jant) *a.* [*F.*] sitting with the fore-legs upright [*Her.*].

sejugous (sē-jōo-gus) *a.* [*L. seex, six, and jugum, yoke*] having six pairs of leaflets [*Bot.*].

sejunction (se-jungk-shun) *n.* [*L. sejungere, separate*] act of separating or disjoining; separation; division.

sekos (sē-kos) *n.* [*G.*] any sacred building or inclosure; a sanctuary or shrine.

selah (sē-lā) *n.* [*H.*] a silence, or a pause, in the musical performance of the Psalms where it is introduced.

selcouth (sel-kōoth) *a.* [*A.S.*] rarely or little known; unusual;—*n.* a wonder.

seldom (sel-dum) *adv.* [*A.S.*] rarely; not often; not frequently;—*a.* rare; infrequent.

seldomness (sel-dum-nes) *n.* rarity; uncommonness; infrequency.

select (se-lekt') *v.t.* [*L. seligere, pp. selectus, choose*] to choose and take from a number; to pick out; to cull;—*a.* taken from a number by preference; of special value or excellence; chosen; picked; choice.

selected (se-lek-ted) *a.* specially chosen; select; set apart or devoted.

selectedly (se-lek-ted-li) *adv.* with care in selection.

selection (se-lek-shun) *n.* act of selecting, or state of being selected; choice by preference from many others; that which is selected; something chosen or culled; also, the collection of things culled. **Natural selection**, the preservation of some forms of animal and vegetable life, and the destruction of others, by the operation of natural causes.

selective (se-lek-tiv) *a.* exercising care and discrimination in choosing.

selectively (se-lek-tiv-li) *adv.* by means of selected specimens; by selection.

selectness (se-lek-nes) *n.* state of being select or well chosen.

selector (se-lek-tur) *n.* one that selects or chooses.

selenate (sel-e-nāt) *n.* a compound of selenic acid with a base.

selenic, selenious (sel-en-ik, se-lē-ni-us) *a.* pertaining to selenium.

selenide (sel-e-nid) *n.* a compound of selenium with an element or a radical.

selenite (sel-e-nit) *n.* a transparent variety of gypsum; an imaginary inhabitant of the moon.

selenium (se-lē-ni-um) *n.* [*L. fr. G. selēnē, the moon*] an elementary substance, allied to sulphur, of a dark-brown colour, with a metallic lustre.

selenograph (se-lē-nu-graf) *n.* a delineation or picture of the surface, or part of the surface, of the moon (now executed by photography).

selenography (se-lē-nog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. selēnē, the moon, and graphein, describe*] a description of the surface of the moon; the scientific study of the moon.

selenology (sel-e-nol-ō-ji) *n.* [*G. selēnē, the moon, and logos, discourse*] selenography.

self (self) *a.* [*A.S.*] same; very same; pure or unmixed, as a colour; made of one piece of wood, as a bow or arrow;—*n.*; *pl. selves* (selvz) one's individual person; one's personal interest; a flower having a

simple unvariegated colour. **Self-abandonment**, disregard of self, or of self-interest. **Self-abased**, humbled by the conscious sense of guilt or shame. **Self-abasement**, humiliation proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame. **Self-abuse**, abuse of one's own person or powers; [*Med.*] masturbation. **Self-acting**, automatic. **Self-activity**, an inherent power of acting or moving. **Self-adjusting**, adjusting itself. **Self-affected**, well-affected toward one's self. **Self-assertion**, the act of asserting one's self, or one's rights, in an over-confident or presumptuous way. **Self-assumption**, self-conceit. **Self-begotten**, begotten by one's own powers. **Self-binder**, the binding device of a reaping machine. **Self-centred**, centred in self. **Self-closing**, closing or shutting automatically. **Self-collected**, self-possessed; confident; calm. **Self-coloured**, of the natural colour; dyed in the wool or thread; coloured with a single tint. **Self-command**, calmness or equanimity; control of temper; cool and collected exercise of the mental powers and resources. **Self-complacent**, pleased with one's self; self-satisfied. **Self-conceit**, conceit of one's self; a high opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity. **Self-conceited**, having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits; vain. **Self-confident**, relying on one's powers or judgment; self-relying (usually in a bad sense); presumptuous. **Self-conscious**, conscious of one's acts or states; conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others; estimating too highly one's capacities, claims, or importance. **Self-consciousness**, the state of being self-conscious. **Self-consistent**, consistent, or not at variance, with one's self. **Self-contained**, contained, or wrapped up, in one's self; reserved; not sympathetic or communicative. **Self-content**, satisfaction with one's self; self-complacency. **Self-contradiction**, a repugnancy in terms; a proposition of which one part, or term, contradicts the others. **Self-control**, control exercised over one's self. **Self-convicted**, convicted by one's own conscience or declarations. **Self-culture**, culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of teachers. **Self-deception**, act of deceiving one's self; erroneous conception regarding one's self. **Self-defence**, the act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation. **Self-delation**, accusation of one's self. **Self-denial**, the denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires. **Self-despair**, a despairing view of one's character, prospects, etc. **Self-destruction**, suicide. **Self-determining**, deciding by itself, or for itself; free; not necessary, as the power of the will. **Self-development**, development by one's self. **Self-devotion**, the devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment. **Self-enjoyment**, internal satisfaction or pleasure. **Self-esteem**, the esteem or good opinion of one's self; complacency. **Self-evident**, evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty, or clear conviction, upon a bare presentation to the mind. **Self-evolution**, development by inherent power or quality. **Self-examination**, act or duty of searching and trying one's character, motives, and actions, esp. by the law of Christ. **Self-existence**, inherent or independent existence (an attribute of God). **Self-existent**, existing of, or by, Himself, independently of any other being. **Self-faced**, undressed or unhewn, as a stone having its natural face or surface. **Self-fertilization**, the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower. **Self-glazed**, covered with glaze of a single tint. **Self-glorious**, boastful. **Self-government**, government of self; government of a people by themselves. **Self-importance**, egotism; pomposity. **Self-imposed**, taken voluntarily on one's self. **Self-impotent**, of a flower, unable to fertilize itself with its own pollen. **Self-interest**, private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self. **Self-knowledge**, knowledge of one's real character, abilities, or worth. **Self-love**, the love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage. **Self-made**, made by one's self; noting a man that has risen to wealth, learning, fame, or power, by his own talents or energies. **Self-murder**, act of killing one's self; suicide. **Self-opinionative**, obstinate in one's opinion. **Self-praise**, the praise of one's own self. **Self-pollution**, self-abuse; masturbation. **Self-possession**, the possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command; presence of mind. **Self-preservation**, act or duty of protecting one's self from hurt, loss, death,

etc. **Self-registering, self-recording**, that registers or records observations automatically, as a thermometer. **Self-reliance**, reliance on one's own powers; self-confidence; self-sufficiency. **Self-reproach**, the act of reproaching or condemning one's self. **Self-respect**, a proper regard for one's own person or character. **Self-restraint**, having control over one's desires or appetites; self-control. **Self-righteous**, righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaic. **Self-righteousness**, personal righteousness; reliance for salvation on one's own character and works. **Self-sacrifice**, sacrifice of what constitutes the happiness of life for the sake of duty, or other high motive. **Self-satisfied**, satisfied with one's own abilities or virtues. **Self-seeking**, selfish; seeking one's own interest or pleasure. **Self-styled**, called by one's self; pretended. **Self-sufficient**, having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments—hence, haughty; overbearing. **Self-suggestion**, determination by causes inherent in the organism. **Self-taught**, taught by one's self; self-instructed; self-disciplined. **Self-will**, one's own will; obstinacy. **Self-willed**, governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; obstinate; **Self-worship**, the idolizing of one's self.

selfish (self-'fish) *a.* caring only for self; influenced solely, or chiefly, by motives of personal pleasure or advantage.

selfishly (self-'fish-i) *adv.* in a selfish manner.

selfishness (self-'fish-nes) *n.* selfish character, disposition, or conduct.

selfsame (self-'sām) *a.* precisely the same; the very same; identical.

selictar (se-'lik-'tar) *n.* [Turk. *silih-dār*] a sword-bearer.

sell (sel) *n.* [O.F. *setle*, fr. L. *sella*, a seat] a saddle; a royal seat; throne.

sell (sel) *v.t.* [A.S. *sellian*, to hand over] to transfer to another for an equivalent; to dispose of in return for something, esp. for money—hence, to accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray; to impose upon;—*v.i.* to practise selling; to be sold;—*n.* an imposition or trick.

sellanders, sellenders (sel-'an-derz, self-en-'derz) *n.* [F. *solandre*] a dry scab in a horse's pastern.

seller (sel-'er) *n.* one that sells; a vender.

seltzer-water (self-'zer-'waw'ter) *n.* a mineral water, containing much free carbonic acid.

selvage (sel-'vij) *n.* [O.D. *self*, self, and *egge* edge] the edge of cloth woven in such a manner as to prevent ravelling; list. Also selvedge.

selvaged, selvedged

(sel-'vijd) *a.* having a selvage.

selvagee (sel-'va-'jē) *n.* a rope of spun yarns bound together by marlines.

semaphore (sem-'a-'fōr) *n.* [G. *sēma*, a sign, and *pherein*, to bear] an apparatus, usually a mast with movable arms, for signalling; a signal telegraph.

semaphoric (sem-'a-'for-'lik) *a.* pertaining to semaphores; telegraphic.

semaphorically (sem-'a-'for-'i-'kal-i) *adv.* by telegraphy.

semasiology (se-mā-'si-'ol-'ō-'ji) *n.* [G. *sēmasiōnēin*, signify, and *legein*, speak] the science of the development and connections of the meanings of words.

sematic (se-'mat-'ik) *a.* [G. *sēma*, a sign] significant; warning.

sematology (sem-'at-'ol-'ō-'ji) *n.* [G. *sēma*, a sign] the science of signs in the operations of thinking and reasoning.

semblable (sem-'blā-'bl) *a.* [F.] like; resembling;—*n.* likeness; resemblance.

semblance (sem-'blāns) *n.* [F. *sembler*, to resemble, fr. L. *similis*, like] seeming; appearance; show; form; likeness; resemblance; similitude.

semblant (sem-'blānt) *a.* resembling; similar;—*n.* appearance; face; aspect.

semblative (sem-'blā-'tiv) *a.* resembling; seeming.

semé (se-'mā) *a.* [F., sown] strewn over with small figures, as stars, crosses, etc. [Her.];—*n.* in art, a powdering; a small, constantly repeated figure.

semeiography (sē-'mi-'og-'rā-'fi) *n.* [G. *sēma*, a sign, and *graphein*, write] the doctrine of signs; a description of the marks or symptoms of disease. Also **semeiography**.

semeiotics (sē-'mi-'ot-'iks) *n.* [G. *sēmeion*, a mark, a sign] doctrine or knowledge of symptoms in disease; symptomatology; the science of sign-language.

semen (sē-'men) *n.* [L. fr. *serere*, sow] seed, esp. the male generative product of animals; sperm.

semese (se-'mēs) *a.* [L. *semesvus*] half-eaten.

semester (se-'mes-'ter) *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and *mensis*, month] a period, or term, of six months.

semestral (se-'mes-'trāl) *a.* relating to a semester; half-yearly.

semi (sem-'i) [L.] a prefix, meaning half; in part; imperfectly. **Semi-annual, semi-annually, half-yearly. Semi-annular**, forming a half-circle.

Semi-ape, a lemur. **Semi-Arian**, a member of a body of Arians, who held that the Son was created by the will of the Father, and that the Father and Son are of similar and not of different, substances. **Semi-chorus**, a small number of singers selected from all parts of a large chorus; a chorus made up of fewer than the full number of parts. **Semi-conscious**, half or partly conscious. **Semi-crome**, a sixteenth note [Mus.]. **Semi-cylindrical**, half cylindrical. **Semi-detached**, partly separated.

Semi-diameter, half of a diameter; a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the centre of a circle, sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference; a radius. **Semi-diapason**, a diminished octave. **Semi-diaphanous**, half or imperfectly diaphanous or transparent; translucent. **Semi-dome**, half a dome, as formed by a vertical section. **Semi-falence**, pottery having a transparent glaze. **Semi-fluid**, imperfectly fluid. **Semi-god**, a demi-god. **Semi-lunar**, resembling in form a half moon. **Semi-metal**, a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, etc. **Semi-official**, having some degree of official authority. **Semi-Pelagian**, a follower of Cassianus, a monk of the 5th century, who denied the Augustinian doctrines of original sin, moral inability, unconditional election, and perseverance of the saints, and taught that divine grace is co-operative with, but not necessarily precedent to, man's will in the scheme of salvation. **Semi-quadrate**, an aspect of two planets when separated from each other by 45° [Astr.]. **Semi-Saxon**, Early Middle English. **Semi-tangent**, the tangent of half an arc. **Semi-transparent**, half or imperfectly transparent; partly opaque. **Semi-vitrified**, half or imperfectly vitrified; partly converted into glass. **Semi-vocal**, pertaining to a semi-vowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding. **Semi-vowel**, a sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, and sometimes used in language with the value of a vowel; the sign representing such a sound. **Semi-weekly**, made, issued, or occurring twice a week.

semibreve (sem-'i-'brēv) *n.* a whole note, or the space of time measured by it [Mus.].

semicircle (sem-'i-'ser-'kl) *n.* the half of a circle; a body in the form

of half of a circle.

semicircular (sem-'i-'ser-'kū-'lar) *a.* having the form of half of a circle.

semicirque (sem-'i-'serk) *a.* semicircle; a semicircular hollow.

semicolon (sem-'i-'kō-'lun) *n.* a point or sentential mark (;) used to indicate a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma, but less than a colon, and a pause in reading usually of longer duration.



A marine semaphore.

The upper arm represents the pennant, the middle arm the ball, and the lower arm the flag, in the code of distance-signals.



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semicope (sem-i-kōp) *n.* an ancient clerical garment; a half cloak.

seminal (sem-i-nal) *a.* [L. *semen, seminis*, seed] pertaining to seed; contained in seed; holding the relations of seed, source, or first principle; radical; rudimental; original;—*n.* a seed.

seminality (sem-i-nal-i-ti) *n.* the state of being seminal; the power of being produced.

seminally (sem-i-nal-i) *adv.* as a seed germ, or reproductive element.

seminarist (sem-i-na-ris-t) *n.* a member of a seminary; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

seminary (sem-i-na-ri) *n.* an institution of education; a school, academy, college, or university, in which young persons are instructed in various branches of learning; a source of propagation; a nursery.

seminate (sem-i-nāt) *v.t.* to sow; to spread; to propagate.

semination (sem-i-nā-shun) *n.* act of sowing; natural dispersion of seeds.

seminiferous (sem-i-nif-e-rus) *a.* seed-bearing; producing seed.

seminific (sem-i-nif-ik) *a.* forming or producing seed, or the originative principle.

seminol (sem-i-nōl) *n.* one of a certain tribe of American Indians.

semiology, semeiology (sē-mi-ol-ō-jī) *n.* See **semeiotics**.

semipalmate (sem-i-pal-mat) *a.* half-webbed, as the toes of a bird.

semiped (sem-i-ped) *n.* [L. *semi*, half, and *pes, pedis*, a foot] in prosody, a half foot.

semiquaver (sem-i-kwā-ver) *n.* a note of half the duration of the quaver; a sixteenth note [Mus.].

semispherical (sem-i-sfer-i-ka) *a.* having the figure of a half sphere.

semitaur (sem-i-tawr) *n.* [L. *semi*, half, and *taurus*, a bull] a fabulous animal, half bull and half man.

Semite (sem-it) *n.* a descendant of Shem, son of Noah;—*a.* of, or belonging to, Shem.

semitarian (sem-i-ter-shān) *n.* an intermittent fever or ague, compounded of a tertian and quotidian.

Semitic (se-mit-ik) *a.* pertaining to the descendants of Shem and the countries peopled by them; pertaining to the Hebrew race; noting one of the great families of language, usually classified as *Assyrian, Aramean, Hebrew, Phœnician, Ethiopic, and Arabic*.

Semitism (sem-i-tizm) *n.* a Semitic word or idiom; Semitic ways, life, etc.

Semitize (sem-i-tiz) *v.t.* to render Semitic in character, language, or religion.

semitone (sem-i-tōn) *n.* half a tone; one of the intervals of the diatonic scale.

semitonic (sem-i-ton-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a semitone or semitones.

semolina (sem-u-lē-nā) *n.* [L. *simila*, fine wheat flour] the hard grains of wheat retained after the bolting-machine after the fine parts have passed through; granules of the floury part of wheat.

sempervirent (sem-per-vi-vent) *a.* [L. *virens, flourishing*] evergreen; fresh.

sempiternal (sem-pi-ter-nal) *a.* [L. *semper, always*, and *eternus, eternal*] everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.

sempiternity (sem-pi-ter-ni-ti) *n.* future duration without end.

semplíce (sem-pli-chā) *a.* [It.] simple; unaffected [Mus.].

sempre (sem-pre) *adv.* [It.] throughout. See **seamster**.

sempster See **seamstress**.

sempstress See **seamstress**.

semuncia (se-mun-shi-a) *n.* [L.] a Roman coin equal to the twenty-fourth part of an as; a half-ounce weight.

sen (sen) *n.* a Japanese coin, in value 1-100th part of a yen or dollar.

senary (sen-a-ri) *a.* [L. *seni*, six each, fr. *sex*, six] belonging to, or containing, six.

senate (sen-at) *n.* [O.F. *senat*, fr. L. *senatus*, council of elders, fr. *senex, senis*, old, an old man] an assembly or council of citizens distinguished by birth, dignities, wealth, influence, etc., and invested with a share in the government, as in ancient Rome; a body of elders chosen from the nobles of the nation, and having supreme legislative authority; the upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France and in the United States—hence, in general, a legislative body; a state council; the governing body of Cambridge University.

senator (sen-a-tur) *n.* a member of a senate.

senatorial (sen-a-tō-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to, or becoming, a senator or a senate.

senatorially (sen-a-tō-ri-āl-i) *adv.* in the manner of a senate; with dignity.

senatorship (sen-a-tur-ship) *n.* the office or dignity of a senator.

senatus (se-nā-tus) *n.* [*cf. senate*] a senate; the governing body in certain universities.

Senatus academicus, the principal and professors of a Scotch university as a governing body.

send (send) *v.t.* [A.S. *sendan*] to cause to go in any manner; to despatch; to procure the going, carrying, transmission, etc., of; to emit; to cast; to hurl; to commission or direct to go and act; to cause to happen; to inflict; to propagate; to diffuse; to grant; to bestow;—*v.i.* to despatch an agent or messenger; to transmit a message; among seamen, to pitch forward, as a ship;—*n.* a message; messenger; impulse of a wave.

Send-off, a start on a journey. To send forth, to send out, to produce; to bring forth; to emit. To send to Coventry, to send to an imaginary place of social banishment; to treat with neglect.

sendal (sen-dal) *n.* [O.F.] a silken material formerly used for dresses, flags, etc.

sender (sen-der) *n.* one that sends, despatches, or transmits; a telegraphic transmitter.

Senecio (se-nē-shi-ō) *n.* [L.] a genus of composite plants, containing groundsel, etc.

senescence (se-nēs-ens) *n.* [L. *senescere, ppr. senescens*, to grow old] the state of growing old; decay by time.

senescent (se-nēs-ent) *a.* growing old; decaying with the lapse of time.

seneschal (sen-ē-shal) *n.* [O.F., *orig.* an old servant] a steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries that has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies.

senile (sē-nil) *a.* [L. *senex*, old, an old man] pertaining to old age; proceeding from age.

senility (se-nil-i-ti) *n.* state of being senile; old age.

senior (sē-ni-ur) *a.* [L. *comp. of senex*, old] more advanced in age or rank; elder; belonging to the fourth year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the third year in professional schools;—*n.* one that is older than another; one older in office; one prior in grade or rank; an aged person. **Senior counsel**, at the English bar, one that, by professional standing and acquisitions, or by official position, leads in a case and takes precedence of other counsel, called **junior**. **Senior wrangler**, formerly in the university of Cambridge, the graduate that took highest honours in mathematics.

seniority (sē-ni-ur-i-ti) *n.* quality or condition of being senior; priority of birth; eldership; priority, or superiority, in office or rank.

senna (sen-a) *n.* [It. fr. A. *sanā*] a leguminous plant, and esp. its leaves, which are largely used in medicine as a cathartic.

sennet (sen-et) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *signum*, a signal] a signal-call on a trumpet.

sennight (sen-it) *n.* [sevennight] the space of seven nights and days; a week.

sennit (sen-it) *n.* in ships, a kind of flat cordage formed by plaiting five or seven rope-yarns together, and used for covering fenders, etc.

senocular (se-nok-ū-lar) *a.* [L. *seni*, six each, and *oculus*, eye] having six eyes.

señor (se-nyōr) *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish form of address; sir; a gentleman.

señora (se-nyō-ra) *n.* a lady; in address, madam; Mrs.



A sen.

señorita (sen-yō-rē-tā) *n.* a young lady; in address, Miss.

sensate, sensated (sen-'sat, -sā-ted) *a.* [*L. sensus, sense*] perceived by the senses.

sensation (sen-sā-'shun) *n.* [*F. fr. L. sensus, sense*] the perception of external objects by means of the bodily senses; the effect produced on the sensorium, or centre and seat of feeling, by something acting on the bodily organs or nerves; impressions produced by a foreign body on an organ of sense; impression in the living system produced by the actions of its own parts or organs; [*Philos.*] mental faculty by which we acquire the knowledge of objects and of their qualities; perception; apprehension; the faculty of apprehending beauty, harmony, novelty, sublimity, etc.; emotional or artistic sense—hence, generally, any impression made upon the mind; strong feeling of interest; agreeable or disagreeable feelings produced by the exhibition or description of scenes, incidents, or characters, whether real or fictitious; excitement; commotion.

sensational (sen-sā-'shun-al) *a.* constituted by, consisting in, or having the nature of, sensation or perception; melodramatic; fitted to produce unnatural interest and excitement.

sensationalism (sen-sā-'shun-al-izm) *n.* the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation or perception of external objects through the senses (opposed to *idealism*); art or practice of writing, depicting, etc., so as to produce unreal and unnatural scenes of interest and excitement.

sensationalist (sen-sā-'shun-al-ist) *n.* a believer in, or an upholder of, the doctrine of sensationalism or sensualism.

sensationally (sen-sā-'shun-al-i) *adv.* in a sensational manner.

sense (sens) *n.* [*L. sentire, pp. sensus, to feel, to perceive*] faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; sight; touch; taste; hearing; smell; perception by the bodily organs or five senses; feeling; perception by the intellect; apprehension of mind; discernment; quickness or keenness of perception; sensibility; understanding; soundness of mind; natural reason; proper cause, ground, object, or motive; rationale; opinion; judgment; notion; consciousness; conviction; moral perception; feeling of right or wrong; true meaning; import; signification;—*v.t.* to perceive by the senses; to understand. **Common sense**, the inherent intelligence proper to mankind; instinctive and intuitive discernment of what is right, becoming, suitable, or expedient; natural sagacity; shrewdness; mother wit. **Moral sense**, natural and inherent faculty in man which determines between right and wrong; conscience. **Sense-flament**, a filament that performs the functions of an organ of sense. **Sense-rhythm**, Hebrew parallelism.

senseful (sens-'fool) *a.* full of sense; reasonable.

senseless (sens-'les) *a.* destitute of sense; incapable of feeling; insensible; wanting appreciation or sympathy; without sensibility; destitute of understanding; foolish; stupid; contrary to reason or sound judgment; unwise; ill-judged; foolish.

senselessly (sens-'les-li) *adv.* in a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

senselessness (sens-'les-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being senseless; unreasonableness; folly; stupidity.

sensibility (sen-si-'bil-i-ti) *n.* quality or condition of being sensible; capacity to feel or perceive; the capacity of the soul to exercise or to be the subject of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; also, the capacity for any specific feeling or emotion; acuteness of sensation or of perception; quick emotion or sympathy; that quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy.

sensible (sen-'si-bl) *a.* capable of being perceived by the senses, esp. perceptible to the mind; easily affected; having nice perception or acute feeling; also, readily moved or affected by natural agents; perceiving, or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; satisfied; persuaded; having moral perception; possessing or containing sense or reason; characterized by good sense; intelligent.

sensibleness (sen-'si-bl-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being sensible; sensibility; susceptibility; intelligence; reasonableness.

sensibly (sen-'si-bli) *adv.* in a sensible manner; perceptibly to the senses; with intelligence or good sense; judiciously; feelingly; with sensibility; acutely; visibly; audibly.

sensific (sen-'sif-ik) *a.* producing, or resulting in, sensation.

sensile (sen-'sil) *a.* capable of affecting the senses.

sensitive (sen-'si-tiv) *a.* having sense or feeling, esp. having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected; shrinking from the touch; tender; delicate; pertaining to, or depending on, sensation;—*n.* a sensitive person. **Sensitive-flame**, a flame readily affected by sound. **Sensitive-plant**, a leguminous plant of the genus *Mimosa*, the leaves of which shrink and close at the slightest touch.

sensitively (sen-'si-tiv-li) *adv.* in a sensitive manner.

sensitiveness (sen-'si-tiv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being sensitive or easily affected by external objects, events, or influences; quick and keen sensibility; in physics, susceptibility of chemical action or change.

sensitivity (sen-'si-tiv-i-ti) *n.* the state of being sensitive.

sensitize (sen-'si-tiz) *v.t.* to render sensitive.

sensorial (sen-'sō-'ri-al) *a.* pertaining to the sensorium, or sensorium.

sensorium (sen-'sō-'ri-um) *n.* [*L. sensus, feeling*] the seat of sense or sensation; that part of the body where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the brain.

sensory (sen-'su-'ri) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the sensorium; conveying sensation; sensitive;—*n.* the sensorium.

sensual (sen-'sū-'al) *a.* [*L. sensus, feeling*] pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses or bodily organs of perception; carnal; fleshly; pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of sense or the indulgence of appetite; devoted to the pleasures of sense or appetite; luxurious; voluptuous.

sensualism (sen-'sū-'al-izm) *n.* the doctrine of sensualism; sensualism; state of subjection to animal or carnal feelings and appetites; fleshly indulgence; luxurious living; habit or practice of lewdness.

sensualist (sen-'sū-'al-ist) *n.* one given to the indulgence of the appetite or senses; a carnal or worldly-minded man; a bon vivant; an epicure; a lewd or loose liver; a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

sensualistic (sen-'sū-'al-'is-'tik) *a.* sensual; upholding the doctrine of sensualism.

sensuality (sen-'sū-'al-'i-ti) *n.* quality of being sensual; devotedness to the senses or perceptions of sense; addiction to the objects of bodily or animal desire; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

sensualization (sen-'sū-'al-'i-zā-'shun) *n.* the act of sensualizing, or the state of being sensualized.

sensualize (sen-'sū-'al-'iz) *v.t.* to make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.

sensually (sen-'sū-'al-'i) *adv.* in a sensual manner.

sensualness (sen-'sū-'al-'nes) *n.* sensual character; sensuality.

sensuosity (sen-'sū-'os-'i-ti) *n.* sensuous character or quality.

sensuous (sen-'sū-'us) *a.* pertaining to, or addressing, the senses; connected with sensible objects.

sensuously (sen-'sū-'us-li) *adv.* in a sensuous manner.

sensuousness (sen-'sū-'us-nes) *n.* sensuous character or disposition.

sentence (sen-'tens) *n.* [*L. sententia, a way of thinking, fr. sentire, feel, think*] an opinion; a decision, esp. a philosophical or theological opinion; in the civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause; in the common law, a judgment passed on a criminal by a court or judge; a

short saying containing moral instruction; a maxim; a combination of words, which is complete as expressing a thought;—*v.t.* to pass or pronounce judgment upon; to condemn. **Master of the sentences**, Peter Lombard, a 12th century schoolman.

sentential (sen-ten'shal) *a.* comprising sentences; pertaining to a sentence or full period.

sententially (sen-ten'shal-i) *adv.* in a sentential manner; by means of sentences.

sententious (sen-ten'shus) *a.* abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic; comprising sentences.

sententiously (sen-ten'shus-li) *adv.* in a sententious manner; in short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

sententiousness (sen-ten'shus-nes) *n.* quality of being sententious; comprehension in a sentence; brevity, with strength of thought; condensed force of style; pithiness of remarks. Also **sententiousity**.

sentience, sentiency (sen'shi-ens, -en-si) *n.* sentient character or state; feeling; consciousness.

sentient (sen'shi-ent) *a.* having a faculty of sensation or perception; perceiving; feeling; thinking; reflecting; noting parts of the body which are more susceptible of feeling than others; sensitive;—*n.* the mind, as capable of feeling.

sentiently (sen'shi-ent-li) *adv.* in a sentient or perceptive manner.

sentiment (sen-ti-ment) *n.* [O.F. *sentement*, fr. L. *sentire*, to perceive] a thought prompted by passion or feeling; feeling toward, or respecting, some person or thing; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning; opinion; idea; notion; judgment; a thought or wish expressed in words; a toast; also, the sense or meaning considered apart from the language or mode of expression; sensibility; feeling; tender susceptibility.

sentimental (sen-ti-men'tal) *a.* abounding with sentiments or reflections; having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic; fanciful; extravagant.

sentimentalism, sentimentality (sen-ti-men'tal-izm, sen-ti-men-tal'i-ti) *n.* character or behaviour of a sentimentalist.

sentimentalist (sen-ti-men'tal-ist) *n.* one that affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

sentimentalize (sen-ti-men'ta-liz) *v.t.* to render sentimental;—*v.i.* to affect exquisite sensibility.

sentimentally (sen-ti-men'tal-i) *adv.* in a sentimental manner; with intellectual perception; with refined feeling; with affection of sensibility; romantically.

sentinel (sen-ti-nel) *n.* [O.F. *sentinelle*, fr. L. *sentire*, to perceive] a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise;—*a.* acting as a sentinel; watching;—*v.t.* to watch over like a sentinel; to furnish with a sentinel; to place under the guard of a sentinel.

sentisection (sen-ti-sek'shun) *n.* [L. *sentire*, feel] painful vivisection.

sentry (sen'tri) *n.* [O.F. *sentrec*, a path. *dim.* of *sente*, fr. L. *sentia*, a path] a soldier on guard; a sentinel; guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel. **Sentry-box**, a box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather. **Sentry-go**, active military duty.

sepal (sep'al, sĕ-pal) *n.* [L. *sepal*, separate] a leaf or division of the calyx.

sepaloid (sep-a-loid) *a.* like a sepal, or distinct part of a perianth. Also **sepaline, sepalous**.

separability (sep-a-ra-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being separable.

separable (sep-a-ra-bl) *a.* capable of being separated, disjoined, or disunited.

separableness (sep-a-ra-bl-nes) *n.* separability.

separably (sep'a-ra-bli) *adv.* in a separable manner.

separate (sep-a-rät) *v.t.* [L. *separare*, pp. *separatus*, to sever, fr. *se*, aside, and *parare*, to prepare] to part in any manner; to divide; to break into parts or portions; to let loose; to disconnect; to disjoin—hence, to divorce; to withdraw; to sever, as by an intervening space; to set apart; to select;—*v.i.* to part; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other; to cleave; to split; to open;—*a.* divided from others; disjoined; disconnected; not united; distinct; disunited from the body; incorporeal **Separate estate**, the property of a married woman which she holds independently of her husband. **Separated flowers**, flowers in which the sexes are separated. **Separate maintenance**, the allowance made by a husband to his wife, when with his consent she lives apart.

separately (sep'a-rät-li) *adv.* in a separate state; apart; distinctly; singly.

separateness (sep-a-rät-nes) *n.* the state of being separate.

separation (sep-a-rä-shun) *n.* act of separating; disjunction; state of being separate; disunion; disconnection; act of resolving or decomposing substances; chemical analysis; divorce.

separatism (sep-a-rä-tizm) *n.* disposition to withdraw from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

separatist (sep-a-rä-tist) *n.* one that withdraws or separates himself; one that favours separation, esp. one that withdraws from a church to which he has belonged; a seceder; a dissenter; a schismatic; a sectary;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, separatists or separatism; advocating separation.

separative (sep-a-rä-tiv) *a.* separating; promoting separation; distinctive.

separator (sep'a-rä-tur) *n.* one that separates.

separatory (sep'a-rä-tu-ri) *n.* a chemical vessel for separating liquors; a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium;—*a.* serving to separate, carry off, and discharge, as the lacteal ducts or glands.

separatrix (sep'a-rä-triks) *n.* something that separates; the line separating light and shade on any partly illuminated surface.

separatum (sep-a-rä-tum) *n.* a separate copy or reprint of a paper.

sepia (sĕ-pi-a) *n.* [G. *sepia*, the cuttle-fish, or squid] the cuttle-fish, a genus of cephalopods of several species; a dark pigment prepared from the black juice secreted in certain glands of the cuttle-fish of India; a brown pigment prepared from the secretions of the cuttle-fish of the Mediterranean—hence, used adjectively to note a kind of drawing or sketching in water-colour, with a dark background and prevailing tone or hue of brown;—*a.* done in sepia.

sepic (sĕ-pik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, sepia; done in sepia.

sepiment (sep-i-ment) *n.* [L. *sepimentum*, a hedge] a hedge; a fence.

sepioid (sĕ-pi-oid) *a.* resembling a cuttle-fish.

Sepoy (sĕ-poi) *n.* [Hind. *sipāhi*, horseman, soldier, fr. Per. *sipāh*, an army] a native of India employed as a soldier in the British service.

Seps (seps) *n.* [E.] a genus of snake-like lizards.

sepsis (sep'sis) *n.* [G. *sepsis*] putrefaction.

sept (sept) *n.* [a variant of *sect*] a clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor (used of the races or families in Ireland).

septal (sep'tal) *a.* of, or belonging to, a sept or clan.

septangle (sep-tang-gal) *n.* a figure with seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

septangular (sep-tang-gul-ar) *a.* having seven angles.

septarium (sep-tä-ri-um) *n.*; pl. *septaria* (sep-tä-ri-a) [L. *septum*, an inclosure] flattened balls of stone, usually ironstone, containing in the centre irregular masses of another mineral.

September (sep-tem-ber) *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March] the month



Sentry.

following August; the ninth month of the year, reckoning from January.

Septembrist (sep-tem-'brist) *n.* one of those that, during the French Revolution, took part in the massacre of loyalists in Paris during September, 1792.

septemvir (sep-tem-'vir) *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *vir*, a man] in ancient Rome, one of seven men associated in office.

septemvirate (sep-tem-'vir-ət) *n.* office of a septemvir.

septenarius (sep-ten-'nā-ri-us) *n.* [L.] a verse of seven feet.

septenary (sep-ten-'nā-ri) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven] consisting of, or relating to, seven; lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years—*n.* the number seven.

septenate, septenous (sep-'te-nat-, -nus) *a.* in sevens.

septennate (sep-ten-'āt) *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year] a period of seven years; an arrangement to last seven years.

septennial (sep-ten-'i-əl) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year] continuing seven years; happening once in every seven years.

septennially (sep-ten-'i-əl-i) *adv.* once in seven years.

septentrion (sep-ten-'tri-on) *n.* [L.] the north, or northern regions;—*a.* northern.

septentrional (sep-ten-'tri-on-əl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the north.

septentrionally (sep-ten-'tri-on-əl-i) *adv.* northerly; toward the north.

Septentriones (sep-ten-'tri-ō-nēs) *n. pl.* the seven stars in the Great Bear.

septet, septette (sep-'te-t) *n.* a work for seven voices or instruments; a company of seven performers [Mus.].

septfoil (sep-'foil) *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *folium*, leaf] a plant of the genus *Tormentilla*, the roots of which are used in tanning and in dyeing leather and worsted yarn, and also in medicine as an astringent; an architectural ornament radiating from a centre in seven branches or leaves; a circle divided into seven equal segments, to represent the seven sacraments, etc.

septic, septical (sep-'tik-, -ti-kəl) *a.* [G. *septikos*, putrefying] having power to produce or promote putrefaction;—(*septic*) *n.* a substance that generates or induces putrefaction.

septically (sep-'ti-kəl-i) *adv.* in a septic manner; by means of septic.

septicemia, septicaemia (sep-'ti-sē-'mi-ə) *n.* [G. *septikos* and *haima*, blood] blood-poisoning caused by the absorption of putrid matter into the circulation.

septicity (sep-'tis-i-ti) *n.* tendency to promote putrefaction.

septifarious (sep-'ti-fā-'ri-us) *a.* turned seven different ways [Bot.].

septiferous (sep-'tif-er-us) *a.* bearing septa [Bot.].

septifluous (sep-'tif-'loo-us) *a.* flowing in seven streams.

septifolious (sep-'ti-fō-'li-us) *a.* [L. *septem* and *folium*, leaf] having seven leaves.

septilateral (sep-'ti-lat-'e-rəl) *a.* [L. *latus*, side] having seven sides.

septillion (sep-'til-yun) *n.* [L. *septem*, and *millio*] a million raised to the seventh power.

septimal (sep-'ti-mal) *a.* relating to the number seven.

septimanarian (sep-'ti-mā-'nā-'ri-'an) *n.* a monk on duty for a week.

septime (sep-'tēm) *n.* the 7th position of a swordsman, after drawing his weapon.

septimole (sep-'ti-mōl) *n.* a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six [Mus.]. Also *septole*.

septinsular (sep-'tin-'sū-lar) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *insula*, island] pertaining to, or made up of, seven islands.

septisyllable (sep-'ti-sil-'ə-bl) *n.* a word of seven syllables.

septuagenarian (sep-'tū-aj-'e-nā-'ri-'an) *n.* a person that is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

septuagenary (sep-'tū-aj-'e-nā-ri) *a.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy] consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old;—*n.* a person seventy years of age; a septuagenarian.

Septuagesima (sep-'tū-aj-'es-i-mā) *n.* [L.] the third Sunday before Lent (so called because it is seventy days before Easter).

septuagesimal (sep-'tū-aj-'es-i-mal) *a.* consisting of seventy, or of seventy years.

Septuagint (sep-'tū-aj-'int) *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy] a Greek version of the Old Testament (so called because it was said to be the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two, translators, at Alexandria, about 270 years B.C.);—*a.* pertaining to the Septuagint. Also written **LXX**.

septuary (sep-'tū-ā-ri) *n.* a collection of seven—hence, a week.

septulum (sep-'tū-lum) *n.; pl. septula* (sep-'tū-lā) [L.] a little septum, or small partition.

septum (sep-'tū-m) *n.; pl. septa* (sep-'tā) [L., fr. *sepire*, hedge in] a partition that separates the cells of the fruit; [Anat.] a partition that separates two cavities, as of the nostrils.

septuple (sep-'tū-pl) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven] seven times as much; sevenfold—*v.t.* to multiply by seven;—*v.i.* to become septuple.

sepulchral (se-'pul-'kral) *a.* pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; monumental; deep; grave; hollow, as voice or tone; gloomy; dismal, as look.

sepulchre (sep-'ul-'ker) *n.* [O.F. *sepulore*, fr. L. *sepulcrum*, *sepulchrum*, a tomb, fr. *sepelire*, *pp. sepultus*, bury] a place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose; a grave; a tomb;—*v.t.* to bury; to inter; to entomb.

sepulchral (se-'pul-'tū-rāl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, sepulture or burial.

sepulture (sep-'ul-'tūr) *n.* [L. *sepelire*, bury] act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave; burial; interment;—*v.t.* to bury; to entomb.

sequacious (se-'kwā-'shus) *a.* [L. *sequi*, follow] inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant; having, or observing, logical sequence; ductile; pliant.

sequaciousness (se-'kwā-'shus-nes) *n.* disposition to follow; sequacity.

sequacity (se-'kwās-i-ti) *n.* act of following; tendency to follow; ductility.

sequel (se-'kwel) *n.* [F. fr. L. *sequi*, follow] that which follows; a succeeding part; continuation; consequence; event.

sequela (se-'kwē-lā) *n.; pl. sequelæ* (se-'kwē-lē) [L.] that which follows; a following; a band of adherents; an inference.

sequence (se-'kwens) *n.* [O.F. fr. L.] a following; or that which follows; consequent; result; line or order of succession; natural course, [Mus.] a regular recurrence or alternate succession of similar chords; in gaming, a set of cards following each other immediately in the same suit; in the Romish church, a short hymn introduced into the mass on certain days (so named because appointed to follow the gradual or introit).

sequent (se-'kwent) *a.* following; succeeding—hence, resulting; consequent;—*n.* a follower; a sequence.

sequential (se-'kwen-'shal) *a.* succeeding; following.

sequentiality (se-'kwen-shal-i-ti) *n.* the state of being sequential; natural connection of thought, incident, etc.

sequentially (se-'kwen-'shal-i) *adv.* by sequence or succession.

sequester (se-'kwes-'ter) *v.t.* [M.F. *sequester*, to separate from the owner for a time; to take from, or set aside from, as parties in controversy, and put into the possession of an indifferent person; to set apart; to separate from other things; to cause to withdraw or retire into obscurity; to seclude or separate one's self from



a Septum.

society; to withdraw for privacy;—*v.i.* to renounce, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband; to withdraw; to retire;—*n.* the act of sequestering; seclusion.

sequestered (se-kwes-terd) *a.* secluded; private; separated from others.

sequestrable (se-kwes-tra-bl) *a.* capable of separation; subject to privation; liable to sequestration.

sequesterate (se-kwes-trät) *v.t.* to sequester.

sequestration (sek-wes, se-kwes-trä-shun) *n.* state of being set aside; separation; retirement; disunion; disjunction; the act of taking a thing from the parties contending for it, and intrusting it to a neutral party; in chancery law, alienation of the disputed property from both parties in the suit till the right be legally determined (called voluntary when made by consent of parties, and necessary when made by order of the court); [Scots Law] legal process by which an insolvent, to avoid bankruptcy, transfers all his property to trustees acting on behalf of the creditors; the act of seizing the property of a criminal, traitor, etc., for the use of the state.

sequestrator (sek-wes, se-kwes-trä-tur) *n.* [L.] one that takes possession for a time of an estate, property, or business, to satisfy demands or claims out of rents or profits; one to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

sequestrotomy (se-kwes-trot-u-mi) *n.* [G. tomé, a cutting] the excision of a sequestrum, or piece of dead bone.

sequin (se-kwin) *n.* [It. *zecchino*, a Venetian coin, fr. *zecca*, the mint, fr. *A. sikkah*, a die, a stamp] a gold coin of Italy, worth about 9s. 3d., and of Turkey, worth from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. sterling.

Sequoia (se-kwoi-a) *n.* *Sequoioid*, a Cherokee Indian; a genus of coniferous trees.

séracs (sā-raks) *n.* [F.] cuboidal masses into which glacier ice breaks on steep inclines.

seraglio (se-räl-yö) *n.* [It. *serraglio*, an inclosure, fr. *L. sera*, a bolt] the palace of the Grand Seignior or Turkish Sultan, in which are confined the females of the harem; a harem; a house of debauchery.

serai (se-rä) *n.* [Per.] a palace; a place for the accommodation of travellers in India and Tartary; a caravansary or rest-house.

seralbumen (ser-al-bü-men, ser-al-bü-men) *n.* the albumen of the blood.

serang (se-rang) *n.* [Per. *serhang*, overseer] the boatswain of a Lascar crew.

serape (se-rä-pä) *n.* [Mex.] a Mexican shawl for men, often of gay colours.

seraph (ser-ä) *n.*; *pl. seraphs, seraphim* (ser-äfs, ä-fim) [H. *serä-phim*, exalted ones, seraphs] an angel of the highest order.

seraphic, seraphical (se-rafik, i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, becoming, or suitable to, a seraph; angelic; sublime; burning or inflamed with love or zeal; pure; refined from sensuality; holy; spiritual.

seraphically (se-raf-i-käl-i) *adv.* in the manner of a seraph.

seraphine (ser-ä-fen) *n.* a wind-instrument of the organ kind, with metallic reeds.

Serapis (se-rä-pis) *n.* [L.] the Roman name of Apis, a deity of Egyptian origin.

seraskier (se-ras-ker) *n.* [Turk.] a Turkish general or commander of land forces, esp. the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

Serb (serb) *a.* [Servian] of, or pertaining to, Servia or the Servians;—*n.* a native of Servia.

Serbonian (ser-bö-ni-an) *a.* applied to a lake or dangerous bog of Serbomis in Egypt—hence, to a difficult or complicated situation.

serere (sēr) *a.* [cf. *sear*] dry; withered; sear.

serein (se-rang) *n.* [F.] a mist or fine rain falling from a cloudless sky.

serena (se-rē-na) *n.* [L. *serenus*, serene] the damp, unwholesome air of evening;—(sā-rä-nä)

evening music.

serenade (ser-e-näd) *n.* [M.F. fr. It. *serenata*, fr. *L. serenus*, bright] music performed in the open air at night, in compliment to some person, esp. to a lady; also, a song or air composed or suitable for such a purpose;—*v.t.* to entertain with nocturnal music;—*v.i.* to perform nocturnal music.

serenader (ser-e-näd-ger) *n.* one that serenades.

serenata (ser-e-nä-tä) *n.* [It., cf. *serenade*] an instrumental work intended for performance in the open air [Mus.].

serene (se-rēn) *a.* [L. *serenus*] clear and calm; fair; bright; unruffled; undisturbed;—*n.* serenity; calmness; tranquillity;—*v.t.* to make clear or calm. **Serene** is given as a title to several princes and magistrates in Europe, as *Serene Highness, Most Serene.*

serenely (se-rēn-ly) *adv.* in a serene manner; calmly; quietly; with unruffled temper.

sereness (se-rēn-nes) *n.* state of being serene; serenity.

serenity (se-rēn-i-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; stillness; peace; calmness of mind.

serf (serf) *n.* [F., a servant, fr. *L. servus*, a slave] a servant or slave employed in husbandry; a bondman; a vassal; a dependant.

serfage, serfdom (ser-fij, serf-dum) *n.* the state or condition of serfs. Also **serfhood, serfism.**

serge (serj) *n.* [F. fr. *L. sericus*, silken, belonging to the Seres, fr. *G. Sères*, Chinese] a woollen twilled stuff, the warp of which is worsted, and the weft woolen; at one time made of silk.

sergeancy, serjeantcy, serjeantcy (sär-jen-si, -jent-si) *n.* the office of a serjeant.

sergeant, serjeant (sär-jent) *n.* [O.F. *sergant*, *serjant*, an officer, fr. *L. servire*, serve] formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; a non-commissioned officer next in rank above the corporal, in a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, etc.; a lawyer of the highest rank. **Sergeant-at-arms**, an officer that executes the commands of a legislative body, in preserving order and punishing offences. **Sergeant-major**, the highest non-commissioned officer, that assists the adjutant.

sergeantship, serjeantship (sär-jent-ship) *n.* the office of a serjeant.

sergeanty, serjeanty, serjeanttry (sär-jen-ti, -tri) *n.* a kind of feudal tenure. **Grand sergeanty**, a particular kind of knight-service, by which the tenant was bound to attend on the king in person. **Petit sergeanty**, a tenure in which the services stipulated for bore some relation to war, as the payment of rent in weapons.

serial (sē-ri-äl) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; appearing in successive parts;—*n.* a periodical publication; a book issued in a series or succession of parts; a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.

seriality (sē-ri-äl-i-ti) *n.* succession or sequence.

serially (sē-ri-äl-i) *adv.* in a series, or regular order; successively; periodically.

seriate (sē-ri-ät) *a.* arranged in a series or rows; (sē-ri-ät) *v.t.* to put into the form of a series

seriately (sē-ri-ät-i) *adv.* in orderly series, rows, or succession.

seriatim (sē-ri-ät-im) *adv.* [L.] in regular order; one after the other.

sericeous (se-rish-üs) *a.* [L. *sericum*, silk] pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky; [Bot.] covered with fine soft hairs, as a leaf.

sericulture (ser-i-kul-tür) *n.* the breeding, rearing, and treatment of silkworms.

series (sē-rēz, sē-ri-ēz) *n.* [L., a row, fr. *serere*, to join] a number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; a line or row of things; sequence; order; course; succession of things; [Nat. Hist.] an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies; [Math.] an indefinite



Seraph.

number of terms succeeding one another, and increasing or diminishing proportionally to a determinate rate.

serif (ser-íf) *n.* [D.] the short cross-line at the end of a stroke of a letter.

serin (ser-in) *n.* [F.] a finch closely related to the canary.

serio-comic (sĕ-ri-ō-kom-ik) *a.* having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

serious (sĕ-ri-us) *a.* [L. *serius*] grave in manner or disposition; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile; solemn; really intending what is said; important; weighty; not trifling—hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger; earnest in religion.

seriously (sĕ-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest.

seriousness (sĕ-ri-us-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being serious; gravity of manner; solemnity; earnest attention; solemn frame of mind.

serjeant (săr-'jent) *n.* See **sergeant**.

sermon (ser-'mun) *n.* [L. *sermo, sermonis*, a speaking] a discourse delivered in public for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture (classified as *extempore addresses* and *written discourses, delivered from memory or read from the manuscript*); a printed religious discourse—hence, a serious address; a set exhortation or reproof;—*v.t.* to discourse of; to tutor; to lecture.

sermoneer, sermoner (ser-'mu - nĕr', ser-'mu-nĕr) *n.* a preacher of sermons.

sermoning (ser-'mu-ning) *n.* the act of preaching or teaching; instruction; advice.

sermonium (ser-'mō-ni-um) *n.* a kind of sacred play.

sermonize (ser-'mu-niz) *v.i.* to compose or write a sermon or sermons; to preach; to inculcate rigid rules; to exhort or reprove.

sermonizer (ser-'mu - ni - zer) *n.* one that sermonizes.

sermuncle (ser-'mung-kl, ser-'mung-kl) *n.* a little sermon or discourse; a sermonet.

seron, seroon (se-'ron, se-'rōon) *n.* [Sp. *seron*, a hamper] a bale or package of skin or leather, for drugs or the like; a weight of variable amount.

serosity (se-'ros-i-ti) *n.* the state of being serous; the thin, watery liquid forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids; a fluid that exudes from the serum of the blood when coagulated by heat.

serotine (ser-'u-tin, -tĭn) *n.* [L. *serus*, late] a kind of bat.

serotinous (se-'rot-i-nus) *a.* appearing late.

serous (sĕ-'rus) *a.* [L. *serum*, whey] thin; watery; like whey; pertaining to serum.

serpent (ser-'pent) *n.* [L. *serpens, -tis*] a snake; an ophidian reptile without feet, with an extremely elongated body, and moving by means of the folds it forms when in contact with the ground; a subtle or malicious person; a species of firework having a serpentine motion; a constellation in the northern hemisphere; a wind-instrument (so called from its form).

Serpent-charmer, one that charms, or professes to control, serpents, by any means, but *esp.* by the power of music. **Serpent-charming**, fascination exercised over serpents by means of music, etc. **Serpent's-tongue**, a species of fern; adder's-tongue; a name given to the fossil teeth of the shark; a short sword whose blade is divided into two points. **The old serpent, Satan.**

serpentaria (ser-'pen-tă-ri-a) *n.* the rhizome and rootlets of a plant; snakeroot.

serpentine (ser-'pen-tin) *a.* resembling a serpent, moving like a serpent; meandering; crooked; spiral;—*n.* a magnesian mineral or rock, usually of an obscure green colour, with a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin;—*v.i.* to wind like a serpent; to meander. **Serpentine verse**, a verse that begins and ends with the same word. **Serpentine ware**, a variety of pebbleware, usually gray and green.

serpentinely (ser-'pen-tin-li) *adv.* in a serpentine or winding manner.

serpentinization (ser-'pen-tin-i-ză-'shun) *n.* the conversion of rock-forming materials into serpentine.

serpentine (ser-'pen-tiz) *v.i.* to wind; to turn or bend.

serpentry (ser-'pen-tri) *n.* a winding about; a place infested by serpents.

serpolet (ser-'pu-let) *n.* [F.] the wild thyme.

Serpula (ser-'pū-lă) *n.* [L. *serpere*, to creep] a genus of worms.

serpulate (ser-'pū-lit) *n.* a fossil serpula.

serrate, serrated (ser-'at, ser-'ă-ted, se-'ră-tĕd) *a.* [L. *serra*, a saw] notched on the edge like a saw.

serration (se-'ră-'shun) *n.* the state of being serrate.

serrature (ser-'ă-tūr) *n.* a notching like that between the teeth of a saw, in the edge of anything.

serried (ser-'id) *a.* [F. *serrier*, to press close, fr. L. *serare*, to bolt, fr. *serere*, to join] thick; close; compact; crowded.

serrulate, serru-

lated (ser-'ū-lăt, -lă-ted) *a.* finely serrate; minutely notched.

serry (ser-'i) *v.t.* [F. *serrier*] to crowd; to press together.

serum (sĕ-'rum) *n.* [L., whey, serum] the liquid portion of the blood after the separation of the coagulum or clot; whey.

servable (ser-'va-bl) *a.* capable of being served.

servage (ser-'vij) *n.* servitude; subjection; service.

serval (ser-'val) *n.* [Afr.] the African tiger-cat.

servant (ser-'vant) *n.* [F. fr. L. *servire*, serve] one that serves, or does service, voluntarily or involuntarily; a domestic, male or female; one employed as an instrument in accomplishing a purpose; one in a state of subjection; a person of base condition or ignoble spirit; a term of civility or respect in addressing another.

servantry (ser-'vant-ri) *n.* servants collectively; a body of servants.

serve (serv) *v.t.* to work for; to act as servant to; to be in the employment of; to do duty, as in the army, navy, etc.; to obey servilely or meanly; to be subservient to; to minister to; to wait on; to bring in or up, as food from the kitchen; to present food, as on plate, china, etc.; to deal out; to distribute, as rations, stores, etc.; to help by good offices; to benefit; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; to be in the place of; to act as a substitute for; to treat; to deal with; to requite; to render spiritual homage and obedience; to worship; to manage; to load and fire, as guns; to contribute; to conduce; to in ships, to cover or pay over with rope-yarn;—*v.i.* to be a servant or slave; to be in subjection; to be in the employment of; to wait; to attend; to act as a soldier, seaman, etc.; to be of use; to be sufficient; to answer. **To serve an attachment**, to levy such a writ on the person or goods by seizure [Law]. **To serve an office**, to discharge the duties incident to an office. **To serve a sentence**, to undergo a term of imprisonment. **To serve one right**, to treat one as he deserves. **To serve up**, to prepare and present at table.

Server (ser-'ver) *n.* one that serves; a plate or salver.

service (ser-'vis) *n.* act of serving; occupation of a servant; performance of labour for the benefit of another, or at another's command; assistance or kindness rendered; office; employment; place; duty; work; business; religious duty; worship; obedience; submission; public office of devotion; hour or form of divine worship; a musical composition for use in churches; *specially*, military or naval duty; useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; avail; profession of respect, uttered or sent; a set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table; order of dishes at table; course; the materials used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, etc. **Service-book**, a prayer-book or missal. **Service-pipe**, a branch pipe from the main to a building. **Service-tree** [L. *sorbus*, the service-tree] a tree of the genus *Pyrus*.



Serrate leaves.

Active service, military or naval service against an enemy. **At your service**, a phrase of civility. **Dinner-service**, a full set of dishes for dinner. **Table-service**, a set of utensils for the table. **To have seen service**, to have been in active military or naval service; to have been put to hard use or wear. **To take service**, to engage as a servant.

serviceable (ser'-vi-sə-bl) *a.* doing service; beneficial; advantageous.

serviceableness (ser'-vi-sə-bl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being serviceable; beneficialness; usefulness.

serviceably (ser'-vi-sə-bl) *adv.* in a serviceable manner.

servient (ser'-vi-ent) *a.* [*L. servire, ppr. serviens, serve*] subordinate; [*Law*] subject to an easement or servitude.

serviette (ser'-vi-et') *n.* [*F.*] a napkin for the table.

servile (ser'-vil) *a.* [*L. servire, serve*] pertaining to, or befitting, a servant or slave; slavish; mean; held in subjection; dependent; meanly submissive; cringing; fawning; [*Gram.*] not belonging to the original root; not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel;—*n.* a letter not forming part of the root of a word; a letter not sounded in pronunciation of the word; a slave; a menial.

servilely (ser'-vil-i) *adv.* in a servile manner; slavishly; meanly.

servileness (ser'-vil-nes) *n.* servility.

servility (ser'-vil-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being servile; slavish deference; mean submission; obsequiousness.

serving (ser'-ving) *a.* that serves. **Serving-maid**, a female servant; a menial. **Serving-man**, a male servant; a menial.

servitor (ser'-vi-tur) *n.* [*L. fr. servire, serve*] a servant; an attendant; a follower or adherent; in Oxford, an undergraduate that is partly supported by the college funds.

servitorship (ser'-vi-tur-ship) *n.* office or condition of a servitor.

servitude (ser'-vi-tūd) *n.* [*L.*] state of voluntary, or involuntary, subjection to a master; slavery; bondage; state of a conquered country; slavish dependence; in civil law, the right or title to the use of a thing for general or for a particular purpose, without having personal interest or property in it (such as right of way, water, etc., on another man's land).

sesame (ses'-ə-me) *n.* [*G. sesamē, szamon*] an annual herbaceous plant, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed. **Open sesame**, a charm, mentioned in the *Arabian Nights*, by which the door of the robbers' dungeon flew open; a specific for gaining entrance to a place; a key to a difficulty.

sesamoid (ses'-ə-moid) *a.* resembling the seeds of sesame in form.

seseli (ses'-e-li) *n.* [*G.*] a genus of umbelliferous plants.

sesquialtera (ses-kwi-ol'-te-ra) *n.* the interval of a perfect fifth, having the ratio of 2 to 3; a rhythm in which three minims are made equal to two preceding ones [*Mus.*].

sesquialteral (ses-kwi-ol'-te-ral) *a.* [*L.*] one and a half more.

sesquiduple (ses-kwi-dū'-pl) *a.* of three and a half times.

sesquipedalian (ses-kwi-pe-dā'-lyan) *a.* [*L.*] containing, or measuring, a foot and a half; addicted to the use of long words.

sesquipedality (ses-kwi-pe-dal'-i-ti) *n.* the being over-large.

sesquitone (ses'-kwi-tōn) *n.* a minor third [*Mus.*].

sess (ses) *v.t.* to assess; to tax;—*n.* a tax.

sessile (ses'-il) *a.* [*L. sessilis*] attached without any sensible projecting support; issuing directly from the main stem or branch without a footstalk.

session (sesh'-un) *n.* [*L. sedere, sit*] act of sitting, or state of being seated; actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc., for the transaction of business; the time or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business. **Court of Session**, see **Court Kirk**, or **church session**,

see **kirk**. **Petty-sessions**, meetings of two or three justices of the peace for the trial of petty offenders, and inquiry into graver charges previous to remitting the accused to the central or circuit court. **Quarter-sessions**, see **quarter**. **Special-sessions**, meetings of the justices to grant licences, visit the prisons, etc.

sessional (sesh'-un-əl) *a.* pertaining to a session, or to sessions.

sesspool (ses'-pool) *n.* See **cesspool**.

sesterce (ses'-ters) *n.* [*L. sestertius*] a Roman coin, in value originally containing two asses and a half, afterwards four asses (equal to about 2d. sterling).

sestertium (ses-ter-shi-um) *n.* a sum equal to 1000 sesterces.

setet, setette (ses'-tet) *n.* [*L. sextus, sixth*] a composition for six instruments or voices [*Mus.*]; the last six lines of a sonnet.

sestina, sestine (ses-tē-na, ses-tin) *n.* [*It. fr. L. sex, six*] an old form of verse of six stanzas of six lines each, with a final triplet, the same final words occurring in different order in each stanza.

set (set) *v.t.* [*A.S. settan*] to cause to sit; to seat; to place; to put; to fix; to attach to; to put or place on; to put in a condition or state; to cause to be; to make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless—hence, to stop; to obstruct; to predetermine; to dispose; to appoint; to assign; to name; to designate; to render stiff or rigid; to plant; to fix, as a precious stone in metal—hence, to place in or amid something which embellishes and shows off; to convert into curd; to put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to put in due order, as an instrument; to give a fine edge, as a razor; to extend, as the sail of a ship; to give a pitch to, as a tune; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, as a limb; to stake at play; to wager; to adapt, as words to notes; to prepare for singing; to variegate with objects placed here and there; to exhibit; to display; to offer for choice; to propose; to put a price on; to value; to let; to grant to a tenant;—*v.i.* to pass below the horizon; to go down; to strike root; to begin to germinate; to become fixed or rigid; to congeal or concrete; to have a certain direction in motion; to tend; to indicate the position of game (said of a dog); to apply one's self; to begin;—*a.* fixed; firm; obstinate; regular; uniform; formal; established; prescribed;—*n.* act of setting; descent below the horizon; that which is set, placed, or fixed, as a young plant for growth; permanent change of figure in consequence of pressure; a number of things of the same kind ordinarily used together; an assortment; a suit; a number of persons associated by custom, office, common opinion, or quality, or the like; a clique; direction or course.

Set-down, a humiliating rebuke; a rebuff. **Set-fair**, in barometers, the word placed opposite to the height of the column of mercury which indicates a continuance of fair weather. **Set-hammer**, a hammer of which the handle is not wedged. **Set-in**, a beginning. **Set-off**, that which is set off against another thing; an offset; a decoration; an ornament; [*Law*] a counterclaim; a claim filed or set up by the defendant against the plaintiff's demand. **Set-piece**, **set-scene**, a piece of scenery set up on the stage with a supporting framework. **Set-speech**, a regularly composed or written speech or discourse. **Set-stitched**, stitched according to a set pattern. **Set-to**, a fight; a boxing-match; a heated argument. **Sharp-set**, keen, as a saw; eager; keenly resentful. **A dead set**, the act of a setter dog, when it finds the game, and stands stiffly pointing; a concerted scheme to defraud a player; a determined stand in argument; a determined attack. **To set forth**, to present to view; to declare; to publish; to equip; to adorn. **To set forward**, to aid in advancing. **To set out**, to assign; to publish; to define; to adorn. **To set up**, to erect; to supply; to fit out in business; to display; to utter loudly; to propose for consideration; to bring about; to begin business; to make claims; [*Print.*] to put in type.

setaceous (se-tā'-shus) *a.* [*L. seta, a bristle*] set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly; having the slender form of a bristle.

setiferous (se-tif-e-rus) *a.* bristling; having bristles.

setiform (se'-ti-form) *a.* [*L. seta, bristle, and forma, form*] bristle-shaped.

setigerous (se-tij'e-rus) *a.* setiferous.

seton (sĕ-tun) *n.* [*L. seta*, a bristle] a few horse hairs, or a twist of silk or fine linen, drawn through the skin by means of a large needle, by which a small opening is made, and continued, for the discharge of humours.

setose (sĕ-tōs) *a.* [*L. seta*, bristle] having the surface set with bristles; bristly.

setous (sĕ-tus) *a.* setose.

sett (set) [*set*] a match; a number of mines taken on lease; a piece placed on the top of a pile when it is beyond the reach of a pile-driver.

settable (set'a-bl) *a.* that may be set.

settee (se-tĕ) *n.* [*It. scettia*] a vessel with one deck, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, used on the Mediterranean.

settee (se-tĕ) *n.* [*settle*] a long seat with a back; a kind of arm-chair for several persons to sit in at once.

setter (set'er) *n.* a sporting hound that indicates, by sitting or crouching, the place where game lies hid; one that finds victims for thieves; one that adapts words to music; a composer. **Setter-on**, an instigator; inciter. **Rough-setter**, a mason that merely builds rough walling.



Setter.

setting (set-ing) *n.* act of placing, fixing, or establishing; act of sinking, or seeming to sink, below the horizon; something set in, or inserted; that in which something, as a gem, is set; the direction of a current, sea, or wind; in building, the hardening of plaster, mortar, or cement; also, the art of placing stones or bricks level and fair; act of taking birds with a setter; also, faculty of pointing at game, as a setter.

settle (set'l) *n.* [*A.S. setl*] a wide step or platform lower than some other part; a bench with a high back; a seat; a stool.

settle (set'l) *v.t.* [*A.S. settan*, fix] to place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable—hence, to establish in business, in situation, and the like; to establish in the pastoral office; to marry or give in marriage, as a daughter; to convey or secure by legal act or deed, as a pension, annuity, etc.; to confer; to render quiet; to still; to compose; to make firm or compact; to clear of dregs and impurities; to render clear; to restore to a dry or passable condition, as roads; to cause to sink; to lower; to depress; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to determine; to adjust, as something in discussion or controversy; to adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance; to plant with inhabitants; to colonize;—*v.i.* to become fixed or permanent; to assume a lasting form or condition; *specifically*, to fix one's place or residence; to marry; to be established in an employment or profession; to become quiet or clear; to become dry and hard, as ground after rain or frost; to clarify and deposit dregs, as a liquid; to sink gradually; to subside; to become calm; to cease from agitation; to adjust differences or accounts; to rest; to repose.

settled (set'ld) *a.* fixed; established; stable; secure; quiet; sober; grave; arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, etc.

settledness (set'ld-nes) *n.* the state of being settled.

settlement (set'l-ment) *n.* act of settling; establishment in business, condition, or the like; ordination or installation, as pastor; establishment of inhabitants; colonization; act or process of adjusting or determining; composure of doubts or differences; liquidation of accounts; bestowal, or giving possession, under legal sanction; a disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees; matter that subsides; lees; dregs; a colony newly established; a place settled; the sum secured to a person, *esp.* a jointure made to a woman at her marriage; a settled place of abode; residence; legal residence. **Act of Settlement**, an act passed in 1702, by which the succession to the British crown was settled on the royal house of Hanover.

settler (set'ler) *n.* one that confers or conveys a gift, grant, etc. [*Law*]; one that makes his home in a new country; colonist; a vessel in which a separation is effected by settling; that which is decisive.

settling (set'ling) *n.* act of making a settlement; act of subsiding, as lees; adjustment of differences; act of liquidating, as accounts and debts; contraction or hardening, as of building materials;—*pl.* lees; dregs; sediment.

setule (set'il) *n.* [*L. seta*, a bristle] a little bristle.

seven (sev'n) *a.* [*A.S. seofu*] one more than six;—*n.* the number greater by one than six; a symbol representing seven units, as 7 or vii. **Seven deadly sins**, see **sin**. **Seven dolours**, seven sorrowful experiences in the life of the Virgin Mary. **Seven sciences**, see **science**. **Seven stars**, the Pleiades; the Great Bear. **Seven wise men of Greece**, seven Grecian sages, including Periander of Corinth, Solon, and Thales. **Seven wonders of the world**, the Pyramids, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the tomb of Mausolus at Caria, the Colossus of Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias, and the Pharos, or watch-tower, of Alexandria.

sevenfold (sev'n-fold) *a.* repeated seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount;—*adv.* seven times as much or as often; in the proportion of seven to one.

sevensnight (sev'n-nit) *n.* a week; the period of seven days and nights; sennight.

sevenscore (sev'n-skōr) *n.* seven times twenty, or a hundred and forty.

seventeen (sev'n-tĕn) *a.* [*A.S. seofontyne*, *i.e.*, *seventen*] one more than sixteen or less than eighteen;—*n.* the sum of ten and seven; a symbol representing seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.

seventeenth (sev'n-tĕnth) *a.* coming next in order after the sixteenth; constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts;—*n.* one of seventeen equal parts; the next in order after the sixteenth.

seventh (sev'nth) *a.* coming next in order after the sixth; constituting or being one of seven equal parts;—*n.* one of seven equal parts; one next in order after the sixth; the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the seventh degree of the staff next above.

seventhly (sev'nth-li) *adv.* in the seventh place.

seventieth (sev'n-ti-eth) *a.* next in order after the sixty-ninth; constituting or being one of seventy equal parts into which anything is divided;—*n.* one of seventy equal parts; one next in order after the sixty-ninth.

seventy (sev'n-ti) *a.* [*A.S. seofontig*] seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine;—*n.* the sum of seven times ten; a symbol representing seventy units, as 70 or lxx.

sever (sev'er) *v.t.* [*O.F. severer*, fr. *L. separare*, separate] to part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending; to disjoin; to remove by distance; to disconnect; to disunite; to put in different orders or places; to keep distinct or apart; to make a distinction respecting; to part possession of;—*v.i.* to make a separation or distinction; to distinguish; to be parted or rent asunder; to suffer disjunction.

severable (sev'er-a-bl) *a.* capable of being severed.

several (sev'er-al) *a.* separate; distinct; diverse; different; various; consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many;—*n.* a loose outer garment for women; each particular or number singly taken; an inclosed or separate place.

severality (sev'er-al-i-ti) *n.* the character of being several; a distinction.

severalize (sev'er-al-iz) *v.t.* to separate; to distinguish.

severally (sev'er-al-i) *adv.* separately; distinctly; apart from others.

severalty (sev'er-al-ti) *n.* a state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

severance (sev'er-ans) *n.* act of severing or dividing; separation.

severe (se-vĕr) *a.* [*F. fr. L. severus*] serious in feeling or manner; grave; sober; harsh; sharp; rigorous; cruel; strict; rigidly methodical, or

adherent to rule or principle; painful; afflictive; biting; keen; extreme, as cold; concise; not diffuse or flowery, as style; exact; critical; nice, as a test; minute.

severely (se-vēr-ly) *adv.* in a severe manner; gravely; strictly; painfully; extremely.

severeness (se-vēr-nes) *n.* state or quality of being severe; severity.

severity (se-vēr-i-ti) *n.* quality of being severe; gravity or austerity; extreme strictness; extreme coldness or inclemency; harshness; cruel treatment; exactness; rigorosity; strictness.

Sèvres (sā-vr) *n.* Sèvres porcelain.

sevum (sē-vum) *n.* [L.] suet.

sew (sō) *v.t.* [A.S. *siwian*] to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread;—*v.i.* to practise sewing.

sew (sō) *n.* [A.S. *seāw*, sap] juice; broth; gravy.

sew (sū) *v.t.* [L. *ex*, out, and *aqua*, water] to drain; to drain off;—*n.* a drain; sewer.

sewage (sū-ij) *n.* the refuse matter and filth of a city sent down in a liquid form through subterranean pipes or drains, and discharged into a river, firth, or on a tidal shore, etc.; the arrangement of pipes and canals for this purpose; the refuse and filth separated from the fluid matter, mixed with some deodorizing substance, and transported for manure (called *dry sewage*).

sewer (sū-er) *n.* [O.F. *sewievre*, *seviere*, fr. L. *ex*, out, and *aqua*, water] a drain or passage to convey water and filth under ground;—*v.t.* to drain by means of sewers; to provide with sewers. **Sewer-gas**, the contaminated air of sewers.

sewer (sō-er) *n.* one that sews or uses a needle.

sewer (sū-er) *n.* [O.F. *asseoir*, place, fr. L. *ad*, near, and *sedere*, sit] a head or upper servant charged with the service of the table.

sewerage (sū-er-ij) *n.* construction of a sewer; the system of sewers in a city, town, etc.; the general drainage of a place by sewers; the materials collected in, and discharged by, sewers; sewage.

sewing (sō-ing) *n.* the act or occupation of sewing or using the needle; that which is sewed with the needle.

Sewing-machine, a machine of American invention, originally for basting, hemming, etc., but now adapted for all kinds of needle-work and embroidery.

sex (seks) *n.* [L. *sexus*] the distinguishing peculiarity of male or female; the physical difference between male and female; one of the two groups of organic beings formed on the distinction of male and female; the distinguishing peculiarity of plants, as staminate or pistillate.



Sewing-machine.

sexagenarian (sek-sa-je-nā-ri-an) *n.* a person of the age of sixty years;—*a.* sixty years old.

sexagenary (sek-sa-je-na-ri) *a.* [L. *sexageni*, sixty each] pertaining to, or designating, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties;—*n.* a sexagenarian; a thing composed of sixty parts.

sexagene (sek-sa-jēn) *n.* an arc or angle of 60°.

Sexagesima (sek-sa-jes-i-ma) *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth] the second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Tuesday (so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter).

sexagesimal (sek-sa-jes-i-mal) *a.* pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

sexagesm (sek-sa-jes-m) *n.* a sixtieth part of any unit.

sexangle (sek-sang-gl) *n.* a figure having six angles; a hexagon.

sexangular (sek-sang-gū-lar) *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *angulus*, angle] having six angles; hexagonal.

sexation (sek-sā-shun) *n.* sexual generation.

sexcentenary (sek-sen-te-na-ri) *a.* relating to, or consisting of, six hundred;—*n.* a six-hundredth anniversary.

sexdigitism (seks-dij-i-tizm) *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and *digitus*, a finger] the possession of six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet.

sexed (seks-t) *a.* having sex; sexual; having certain qualities of either sex.

sexennial (sek-sen-yal) *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year] lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

sexfoil (seks-foil) *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf] having six leaves, as certain plants or flowers.

sexless (seks-les) *a.* having no sex.

sexlocular (seks-lok-ū-lar) *a.* having six cells.

sext, sexte (sekst) *n.* [L. *sextus*, sixth, fr. *sex*, six] the R. C. office for the sixth hour.

sextain (seks-tān) *n.* [L. *sextus*, sixth, fr. *sex*, six] a stanza of six lines.

sextan (seks-tan) *a.* recurring every sixth day.

sextans (seks-tanz) *n.* [L.] a Roman bronze coin worth one-sixth of an as.

sextant (seks-tant) *n.* the sixth part of a circle; a nautical instrument for measuring by reflection the altitude of the heavenly bodies to determine the latitude, or their angular distances to determine the longitude, of a vessel at sea (it differs from the quadrant in that the limb or arch comprehends only the sixth part of a circle or 60°, that the limb is graduated more minutely, and a telescope substituted for the eye-slit of the quadrant in making the observation, and a magnifying glass for reading it off).



Sextant.

sextet, sextette (seks-tet) *n.* a sextet [Mus.]

sextic (seks-tik) *n.* of the sixth degree.

sextile (seks-til) *n.* [L. *sextus*, the sixth] aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60°.

sextillion (seks-til-yun) *n.* a million raised to the sixth power.

sexto (seks-tō) *n.* [L. *sextus*, sixth] a book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

sextodecimo (seks-tō-des-i-mō) *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *decimus*, the tenth] formed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves; of, or equal to, the size of sheets so folded;—*n.* a book composed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages; the size of a book thus composed (16mo, 16°).

sexton (seks-tun) *n.* [contr. fr. *sacristan*] an under officer of the church who takes care of the vessels, vestments, etc., of the church; one that digs graves, buries the dead, has charge of the vaults, etc.; a grave-digger; a burying-beetle.

sextonship (seks-tun-ship) *n.* the office of a sexton.

sextuple (seks-tū-pl) *a.* [L. *sextus*, sixth] six times as much; sixfold; having six parts.

sextuplet (seks-tū-plet) *n.* a note divided into six parts instead of four [Mus.].

sexual (sek-sū-al) *a.* [L. *sexus*, sex] pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing sex; relating to the distinct organs of the sexes. **Sexual system**, a mode of classification of plants based on the distinction of certain organs (the male organ or stamen producing the pollen or fine dust, which fecundates the stigma of the female organ or pistil).

sexualist (sek-sū-al-ist) *n.* one that maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; one that classifies plants by the sexual system.

sexuality (sek-sū-al-i-ti) *n.* the state of being distinguished by sex.

sexualize, sexualise (sek-sū-al-iz) *v.t.* to separate by sex; to give sex or gender to.

sexually (sek-sū-al-i) *adv.* in a sexual manner or relation.

sforzando (sfor-isān-dō) *a.* [It.] forced or pressed; with energy [Mus.].

sfregazzi (sfra-gát-si) *n.* [It.] drawing the finger, dipped in colour, over some part of a painting to produce a soft shadow.

sfumato (sfóó-má-tó) *a.* [It.] having hazy outline as a drawing or painting.

shab (shab) *v.t.* [*scab*] to rub or scratch;—*v.i.* to play mean tricks; to act shabbily;—*n.* a disease incident to sheep; scab.

shabbily (shab-i-li) *adv.* in a shabby manner; meanly; raggedly.

shabbiness (shab-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being shabby; raggedness; meanness.

shabby (shab-i) *a.* [*scabby*] torn or worn to rags; poor; ragged; clothed with ragged or soiled garments; mean; paltry; despicable.

shabrak (shab-rak) *n.* [Turk. *chaprak*] a saddle-cloth

shack (shak) *v.i.* [*shake*] to shed or fall, as corn in harvest; to feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field;—*n.* liberty of winter pasturage; grain left after harvest or gleanings; fallen mast or acorns.

shackle (shak-l) *v.t.* [A.S. *scacul*, fetter] to tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to fetter; to join by a link or chain; to confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action; to impede;—*n.* a fetter; gyve; chain—hence, that which obstructs or embarrasses free action; a link for connecting railroad carriages or vans; in ships, a ring to which tackle, etc., is hooked (generally in the *pl.*).

shacklebar (shak-l-bár) *n.* the coupling between a locomotive and its tender.

shackly (shak-li) *a.* [*shake*] shaky; rickety; tottering; in feeble health.

shad (shad) *n.* [A.S. *scadd*] an anadromous fish of the herring tribe, highly prized for food.

shaddock (shad-uk) *n.* a tree of the orange genus, named after a Captain Shaddock, who brought it from China to the West Indies.



Shad.

shade (shād) *n.* [A.S. *scadu*, a shade] comparative obscurity owing to the interception of the rays of light; darkness; obscurity; an obscure place; a secluded retreat; a screen; something to intercept light or heat; protection; shelter; cover; figure of anything formed by interception of the rays of light; a shadow; the soul after its separation from the body; a spirit; a ghost; the darker portion of a picture; degree or variation of colour, as darker or lighter; a very minute difference; degree;—*pl.* the invisible world, or region of the dead—hence, deep obscurity; total darkness [Myth.];—*v.t.* to shelter or screen by intercepting the rays of light; to cover from injury; to protect; to overspread with darkness; to obscure; to darken; to mark with gradations of light or colour; to cover from the heat of the sun.

shaded (shā-ded) *a.* marked with gradations of colour; screened; sheltered.

shadeless (shād-les) *a.* without shade or shelter.

shader (shā-der) *n.* one that shades.

shadily (shā-di-li) *adv.* under shade; umbrageously; faintly; indefinitely; obscurely.

shadiness (shā-di-nes) *n.* state of being shady; umbrageousness.

shading (shā-ding) *n.* the act or process of making a shade; that which represents the effect of light and shade in a picture or drawing; the filling up of an outline.

shadoof, shaduf (sha - dóóf') *n.* [A.] a contrivance, used in Egypt and the East generally, for raising water.

shadow (shad-ō) *n.* [A.S. *scadu*] shade within defined limits, representing the form of a body that intercepts the rays of light; a plane projection, in darkened outline, of the form and relative proportions of a body placed in front of the light; darkness; shade; obscurity; obscure place; secluded retreat; shelter made by anything which intercepts light, heat, or air; protection; cover; the darker or less illuminated part of a picture; that which follows or attends a person or thing, like a shadow; a spirit; a ghost; an imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image—hence, mystical representation; type; something unsubstantial; phantom; mockery;—

v.t. to cut off light from; to put in shade; to cloud; to darken; to make cool; to refresh by intercepting light or heat; to conceal under cover; to screen from danger; to dog or attend closely; to paint in obscure colours; to mark with slight gradations of colour or light; to shade; to represent faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate; to represent typically. **Shadow-figure**, a silhouette. **Shadow-stitch**, in lace-making, a mode of using the bobbins so as to produce delicate open-work borderings.

shadowiness (shad-ō-ines) *n.* state of being shadowy; unreality.

shadowing (shad-ō-ing) *n.* shade or gradation of light and colour; act of typifying; act of casting correctly the shadows of objects, and representing the effects of light and shade.

shadowless (shad-ō-les) *a.* having, or casting, no shadow—hence, viewless; unsubstantial; ghostly.

shadowy (shad-ō-i) *a.* full of shade; serving to shade—hence, dark; obscure; gloomy; faintly light; not bright or luminous; faintly representative; typical; unsubstantial; unreal.

shady (shā-di) *a.* abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade; sheltered from light or sultry heat; of doubtful honesty or morality.

shaffling (shaf-ling) *a.* indolent;—*n.* an awkward person.

shaft (shaft) *n.* [A.S. *scaft*] a body of a long, cylindrical shape; the cylindrical, cone-shaped part of anything; the stem of an arrow—hence, an arrow; a missile weapon; the body of a column between the base and the capital; the part of a chimney above the roof; the spire of a steeple; the handle of a weapon; the stem or stock of a feather or quill; the pole, or one of the thills, of a carriage; a bar having one or more journals on which it rests and revolves; a well-like excavation in the earth, through which the inner cavity of a mine is reached and the ore is brought to the surface. **Shaft-furnace**, an upright furnace.

shafted (shaf-ted) *a.* having a handle, as a spear-head.

shafting (shaf-ting) *n.* a system of shafts for the transmission of power in machinery.

shag (shag) *n.* [A.S. *scacga*, a bush of hair] coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair; a kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap; a mixture of tobacco leaves cut and shredded for smoking; a bird, the cormorant;—*v.t.* to make rough or hairy; to make shaggy; to deform. **Shag-dog**, a dog with shaggy hair. **Shag-eared**, having shaggy ears.

shagbark (shag-bárk) *n.* a kind of hickory.

shagged (shag-ed) *a.* rough; coarse; long and tangled; covered with scrub.

shaggily (shag-i-li) *adv.* roughly; so as to be shagged.

shagginess (shag-i-nes) *n.* state of being shaggy.

shaggy (shag-i) *a.* rough with long hair or wool; rough; rugged.

shagling (shag-ling) *a.* shackling; rickety; infirm.

shagreen (sha-grēn) *n.* [Turk. *sāghrī*, the skin of a horse's back] a kind of leather prepared without tanning, from the skins of horses, asses, and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples or granulations.

shah (shā) *n.* [Per.] the sovereign of Persia; the ruler of a land.

shaheen (sha-hēn) *n.* [Hind.] a kind of falcon.

shairl (shārl) *n.* a kind of cashmere made from the wool of the shairl goat.

shaitan (shī-tan) *n.* [A.] the devil; any evil spirit, or evil-disposed person.

shake (shāk) *v.t.* [A.S. *scacan*] to cause to move with quick vibrations; to make to tremble or shiver; to agitate; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to cause to waver; to impair the resolution of; to give a tremulous note to; to trill; to move, or remove, by agitating; to rid one's self of; to throw down; to throw off;—*v.i.* to be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter;—*n.* a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation; a concussion; a shock; a severe trial or strain of the system by acute

disease; a motion given and received of clasped hands; a rapid alternation of two tones on contiguous degrees of the staff; a trill. **Shake-scene**, a scene-shifter. **Shake-up**, a commotion; disturbance.

shakedown (shāk-down) *n.* a heap of straw spread on the floor of the kitchen, barn, etc., serving as a bed for menials, vagrants, etc.; any temporary substitute for a bed.

shaken (shā-ken) *a.* impaired; weakened; disordered.

shaker (shā-ker) *n.* a person, or thing, that shakes; one of a sect of Christians (so called from the dancing, or jumping, which accompanies their devotional exercises); a variety of fancy pigeon.

Shakerism (shā-ker-izm) *n.* the principles and practices of the sect called Shakers.

Shakespearian (shāk-spē-ri-ən) *a.* of, or pertaining to, William Shakespeare, or his style; — *n.* a Shakespearian scholar.

shakily (shā-ki-li) *adv.* in a shaky manner; feebly.

shakiness (shā-ki-nes) *n.* state or quality of being shaky; instability; insecurity.

shaking (shā-king) *n.* the act of agitating; brandishing; concussion; shock; vibratory motion; trembling; shivering.

shako (shāk-o) *n.* [F. fr. Hung.] a military cap.

shakudo (shāk-oo-dō) *n.* [Jap.] a Japanese alloy of copper and gold, much used for ornamental metal-work.

shaky (shā-ki) *a.* full of slits, clefts, or cracks, as timber; unsound; loosely put together — hence, weak; likely to fall.

shale (shāl) *n.* [Ger. *schale*] a shell or husk; a coal or pod; a fine-grained rock having a slaty structure; — *v.t.* to peel. **Shale-oil**, a grade of naphtha.

shall (shal) *v.i.* and *aux.* [A.S.] used to express futurity, compulsion, obligation, etc.

shalli (shal'i) *n.* See **challis**.

shalloon (sha-lōon') *n.* [fr. *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made] a certain kind of worsted stuff.

shallop (shal-up) *n.* [F. *chaloupe*, fr. D. *sleep*] a sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner; a small boat with lug-sails.

shallot, shalot (sha-lot') *n.* [O.F. fr. H. *Ash-quetōn*, Ascalon] a bulbous plant resembling the garlic; eschalot.

shallow (shal-ō) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] having little depth; shoal; slight; not of low, heavy, or penetrating sound; not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating; simple; ignorant; superficial; empty; silly; — *n.* a place where the water is of little depth; a shoal; a flat; a sand-bank; a shelf; — *v.t.* to make shallow; — *v.i.* to become shallow. **Shallow-bodied**, not deep in the hold, as a vessel. **Shallow-brained**, empty-headed. **Shallow-hearted**, superficial; trifling.

shallowly (shal-ō-li) *adv.* with no great depth; foolishly.

shallowness (shal-ō-nes) *n.* state of being shallow; want of depth; superficiality of intellect; emptiness; silliness.

shalm See **shawm**.

shaly (shā-li) *a.* partaking of the qualities of shale.

sham (sham) *n.* [*shame*] any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture; feint; pretence; counterfeit; — *a.* false; counterfeit; pretended; — *v.t.* to deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to obtrude by fraud or imposition; to imitate; to ape; — *v.i.* to make false pretences; to deceive. **Shamfight**, a pretended fight; a mock combat.

Shaman (sham-an) *n.* [Per.] a wizard or conjurer in some northern Asiatic regions.

Shamanism (sham-an-izm) *n.* a form of religion practised in Northern Asia, where the tribes believe that the government of the world is in the hands of deities, whom it is necessary to propitiate by magic rites and spells.

Shamanist (sham-an-ist) *n.* a believer in Shamanism.

shamble (sham-bl) *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful] to walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along; — *n.* a shambling walk or gait.

shambles (sham-blz) *n. pl.* [A.S. *scamel*, a bench, form, stool, fr. L. *scamellum*] the place where butchers' meat is killed and sold; flesh-market.

shambling (sham-bl'ing) *n.* an awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait; — *a.* irregular; clumsy.

shame (shām) *n.* [A.S. *scamu*] a painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something that injures reputation; sense of decency; decorum; reproach incurred or suffered; dishonour; the cause or reason of shame; the parts that modesty requires to be covered; — *v.t.* to make ashamed; to cover with reproach or ignominy; to dishonour; to disgrace; to put to the blush; to mock at; to scorn; — *v.i.* to be ashamed; to think shame.

shamefaced (shām-fāst) *a.* [*shamefast*] easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful.

shamefacedly (shām-fāst-li) *adv.* modestly; bashfully.

shamefacedness (shām-fāst-nes) *n.* excess of modesty; bashfulness; also, a becoming modesty.

shamefast (shām-fāst) *a.* modest; bashful.

shameful (shām-fool) *a.* bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; raising shame in others; unbecoming; disgraceful; infamous; indecent; shocking modesty.

shamefully (shām-fool-i) *adv.* in a manner to bring reproach; disgracefully; infamously; in a way to offend modesty; indecently.

shamefulness (shām-fool-nes) *n.* modesty; shameful character; shame.

shameless (shām-les) *a.* destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; unblushing; audacious; immodest; indecent; indelicate.

shamelessly (shām-les-li) *adv.* in a shameless manner; without shame; impudently; unblushingly.

shamelessness (shām-les-nes) *n.* destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonour; impudence; immodesty.

shamer (shā-mer) *n.* one that makes ashamed.

shammatha (shā-mā-thā) *n.* [H.] final excommunication.

shammel (sham-el) *n.* [A.S. *scamel*, a bench, fr. L. *scamellum*] a process of lifting ore or water by bringing it first to an intermediate platform before raising it to the surface.

shammer (sham-er) *n.* one that shams; an impostor.

shammy (sham-i) *n.* a kind of leather prepared from the skin of the chamois, and esteemed for its softness and pliancy; also from the skin of the common goat or sheep. Also **shamois**, **shamoy**.

shamoy (sham-oi) *v.t.* to prepare leather by working oil into the skin, in tanning.

shampoo (sham-pōo') *v.t.* [Hind. *chāmpnā*, press] to rub and percuss the whole surface of the body of, in connection with the hot bath; to wash thoroughly, and rub the head of, with soap, or a soapy preparation; — *n.* the act or operation of shampooing.

shampooer (sham-pōo-er) *n.* one that shampoos.

shampooing (sham-pōo-ing) *n.* act or process of rubbing the limbs, and kneading the joints, to restore tone and vigour to the muscular and nervous system; trippis.

shamrock (sham-rok) *n.* [Ir. *scamrog*, *seamar*] a plant used by the Irish as their national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

Shan (shan) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Shan States.

shandry (shan-dri) *n.* [Ir.] a light two-wheeled cart or gig; any old, rickety conveyance. Also **shandrydan**.



Shako.



Shamrock.

shandygaff (shan-'di-gaf) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a mixture of bitter ale or beer with ginger-beer.

shanghai (shang-'hi) *n.* a very long-legged hen, with feathered shanks, said to have been introduced from Shanghai, China; a tall person; —*v.t.* to drug and ship, as a sailor.

Shangti (shang-'tè) *n.* [Chin.] a name used among the Christians in China for God.

shank (shangk) *n.* [A.S. *scaanca*] the lower joint of the leg, from the knee to the foot; the shin—hence, the bone of the leg; the whole leg; that part of an instrument, or tool, which connects the acting part with a handle or part by which it is held or moved; the shaft of an anchor; [Arch.] the shaft of a column; the space between the two channels of the Doric triglyph; —*v.i.* to be affected with disease in the footstalk [Bot.]; to take to one's legs.

shanked (shangk't) *a.* having a shank; affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.

shanker (shangk-'ker) *n.* See chancre.

shanking (shangk-'king) *n.* the process by which lenses are roughly made circular.

shanny (shan-'i) *n.* [E.] a fish, the smooth blenny.

shanty (shan-'ti) *n.* [Ir. *sean*, old, and *tigh*, a house] a mean dwelling; a hut; a temporary building; —*v.i.* to live in a shanty.

shanty (shan-'ti) *n.* [F. *chanter*, sing] a song with a boisterous chorus, sung by sailors while heaving at the capstan or windlass.

shapable (shā-'pa-bl) *a.* that may be shaped; having a proper shape or form.

shape (shāp) *v.t.* [A.S. *gesceap*] to form or create; to mould or make into a particular form; to adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to image; to conceive; —*n.* character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance; figure made by lines, angles, curves, etc.; the trunk of the human body; bodily make or form; also, a living being as endowed with form; a figure; an embodiment of form; mould; pattern; idea; conception of form; guise; manner.

shapeable (shā-'pa-bl) *n.* See **shapable**.

shaped (shāpt) *a.* having a varied ornamental form.

shapeless (shāp-'les) *a.* destitute of shape or regular form.

shapelessness (shāp-'les-nes) *n.* the state of being shapeless; want of angles, curves, or lines; deformity.

shapeliness (shāp-'li-nes) *n.* beauty of form; proportion; symmetry.

shapely (shāp-'li) *a.* having a regular shape; symmetrical; well-formed.

shaper (shā-'per) *n.* one that makes forms or shapes; a stamping-machine.

shaping (shā-'ping) *n.* act of giving form to, or embodying, as an idea, argument, etc., in words; act of cutting out, as materials to be sewed for dress; act of designing, moulding, etc., in fictile arts.

shard (shārd) *n.* [A.S. *sceard*, a fragment] a piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance; the hard wing-case of a beetle; the shell of an egg or snail; a notch; a gap; a division.

sharded (shārd-'ded) *a.* having shards or elytra, as a beetle.

shardy (shārd-'di) *a.* resembling a shard; like shards.

share (shār) *n.* [A.S. *scearu*, part] the broad iron or blade of a plough which cuts the ground; a certain portion; a part; a division; the part allotted or belonging to one; one of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided; —*v.t.* to part among two or more, to divide; to partake or enjoy with others; —*v.i.* to have part; to receive a portion. **Share-beam**, that part of the plough into which the share is fixed. **Share-bone**, the pubis. **Share-broker**, a dealer in stocks, shares, and securities. **Share-line**, the summit-line of elevated ground. **Share-list**, a list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, etc.

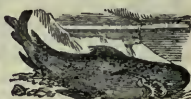
shareholder (shār-'hōl-der) *n.* one that holds or owns a share or shares.

sharer (shār-'er) *n.* one that shares; one that participates in anything with another.

sharesman (shārz-'man) *n.* a member of the crew of a fishing-vessel, who has a share in the profits instead of wages.

shark (shārk) *n.* [L. *circare*, to go round, fr. *circus*, a ring] a

cartilaginous fish having a long, round body, tapering from the head, the surface set with minute osseous granules in place of scales, and the gill-openings placed upon the sides of the neck (the mouth is set with successive rows of sharp teeth); a rapacious, artful fellow; a sharper; —*v.t.* to pick up hastily, slyly, or in small quantities; —*v.i.* to play the petty thief; to swindle; to live by shifts and stratagems.



Shark.

sharker (shār-'ker) *n.* one that lives by sharking; an artful fellow; a sponge.

sharking (shār-'king) *n.* petty rapine; seeking a livelihood by shifts and devices.

sharp (shārp) [A.S. *scearp*] having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; cutting; terminating in a point or edge; peaked or ridged; having ready or nice perception; quick, as of sight or hearing; acute in mind; penetrating; shrewd; knowing; attentive; vigilant; eager in pursuit; earnest; intent; quick to punish; severe; cruel; alive to one's interest; good at a bargain; affecting the taste; acrid; sour; affecting the air; shrill; discordant; high in pitch; raised a semitone in pitch; so high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch; eager for food; keen, as appetite; subtle; fine, as distinctions; witty; smart, as sayings; pungent; sarcastic, as criticism; biting; piercing, as wind, weather, etc.; lean; emaciated, as visage; among masons, hard, as sand; painful; afflictive, as discipline; short and fierce; violent, as a contest; uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, as certain consonants; whispered; —*n.* an acute sound, esp. a note raised a semitone above its proper pitch; the character (#) which directs that a note

be thus raised; a sharper; a shark; an expert; —*pl.* the hard parts of wheat; —*v.t.* to make keen, acute, penetrating, and the like; to sharpen; to raise above the proper pitch; to raise a semitone above the natural tone; —*v.i.* to play the sharper; to trick or cheat in bargaining, etc.; —*adv.* sharply; exactly to the moment. **Sharp-cut**, well-defined; clear. **Sharp-ground**, ground upon a wheel tillsharp. **Sharp-looking**, having the appearance of sharpness; emaciated. **Sharp-set**, having a sharp appetite. **Sharp-shod**, having shoes with calks or sharp spikes, for safety in moving over ice. **Sharp-sighted**, having quick or acute sight; having quick discernment or acute understanding. **Sharp-witted**, having an acute mind. **sharpen** (shār-'pn) *v.t.* to make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to; to render more quick or acute in perception; to make more eager; to make biting, sarcastic, or severe; to render less flat, or more shrill and piercing; to make more tart or acid; to sour; to raise, as a sound by means of a sharp; —*v.i.* to grow or become sharp.

sharpened (shār-'per) *n.* one that sharpens.

sharper (shār-'per) *n.* a shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming; rogue; a tool for sharpening.

sharply (shār-'li) *adv.* with keen edge or point; exactly; minutely; keenly; acutely; severely; violently.

sharpness (shār-'nes) *n.* the condition or quality of being sharp; keenness of edge, as a knife; quickness of perception, as of sight; acuteness of intellect; eagerness of desire; intensity; painfulness, as of grief; severity of language; pungency; shrillness, as of sound; acidity; sourness to the taste.

sharpshooter (shār-'shōo-ter) *n.* one skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; a good marksman.

sharpshooting (shār-'shōo-'ting) *n.* a shooting with great precision and effect—hence, a keen contest of wit or argument.

shaster, shastra (shas-'ter, -tra) *n.* [Hind.] a Hindu treatise containing religious instructions and precepts.

shatter (shat-'er) *v.t.* [*scatter*] to break at once into many pieces; to rend; to crack; to split; to disorder; to derange; to render unsound; —

v. i. to be broken into fragments; —*n.* a fragment of anything forcibly rent or broken (used generally in the *pl.*). **Shatter-brain**, a careless, giddy person. **Shatter-brained**, disordered in intellect.

shattery (shat'ēr-i) *a.* easily breaking and falling into many pieces; brittle; not compact; loose of texture.

shave (shāv) *v. t.* [*A.S. scāfan*] to cut or pare off from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument; to make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface or surface-covering of; to cut off thin slices, or to cut in thin slices; to skim along or near the surface of; to strip; to fleece; —*v. i.* to use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely—hence, to be hard in a bargain; to cheat; —*n.* a thin slice; a shaving; a cutting of the beard; the operation of shaving; a tool with a long blade, and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops; a trick; any piece of deception. **To shave notes**, to purchase promissory notes at a rate of discount greater than usual.

shaveling (shāv-ling) *n.* a man shaved—hence, a monk or Romish priest.

shaver (shā-ver) *n.* one that shaves; one that is close in bargains; a cheat; one that fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer; a little fellow; a humorist; a wag.

shaving (shā-ving) *n.* act of paring the surface; a thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

shaw (shaw) *n.* [*A.S. scaga*] a thicket; a grove; a stem of a plant with the leaves.

shawl (shawl) *n.* [*Per. shāl*] a cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders; —*v. t.* to cover with a shawl.

shawless (shaw'les) *a.* without a shawl.

shawm, shalm (shawm) *n.* [*O.F. chalemie*, fr. *G. kalamos*, a reed] a musical instrument of the oboe class.

shayak (sha-yak) *n.* a coarse woollen cloth made in Tripoli.

shaya-root (shā'yā-rōót) *n.* See **chaya-root**.

she (shē) *pron.* [*A.S. sef*] this or that female; the woman understood or referred to; a woman; a female (used humorously as a noun); also, used in composition to designate the female sex, as *she-bear*.

shea (shē-ā) *n.* [native name] the tree yielding shea-butter.

sheading (shē-ding) *n.* [*shed*] in the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division.

sheaf (shēf) *n.* [*A.S. scūfan*, shove] a quantity or armful of stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other grain, bound together; any similar bundle or collection; in mechanics, a solid cylindrical wheel movable in a block or groove, and round a pin or axis; a sheave; —*v. t.* to collect and bind in sheaves; to make sheaves; —*v. i.* to collect and bind; to make sheaves.

sheafy (shē-fī) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, a sheaf or sheaves.

shealing (shē-ling) *n.* [*Ice. skjöl*, shelter] a hut or small cottage, such as shepherds use in the fields, or fishermen on the shore.

shear (shēr) *v. t.* [*A.S. scēran*, shear] to cut or clip with shears, scissors, or a like instrument; to cut or clip from a surface; to strip; to fleece; to use shears; to cut and reap grain; —*v. i.* to divide or part; —*n.* a clipping; a stress tangential to the plane of separation; a curve or sweep. **Shear-steel**, blister-steel heated, rolled, and tilted, to improve the quality.

shearbill (shēr-bil) *n.* the scissorbill, cutwater, or black-skimmer.

shearer (shēr-ēr) *n.* one that shears.

shearing (shēr-ing) *n.* the act or operation of clipping by shears; fleecing; extortion; that which is shorn or clipped off; harvest.

shearling (shēr-ling) *n.* a sheep that has been but once sheared.

shears (shēz) *n. sing.* and *pl.* a cutting instrument, consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances; anything in the form of shears, esp. an apparatus for raising heavy weights; two or more spars or pieces of timber fastened together near the top, and having the necessary tackles.

shearwater (shēr-wav-ter) *n.* a web-footed water-fowl, which takes its food by skimming along the surface of the sea, with its sharp and thin lower mandible plunged beneath the surface.

sheath (shēth) *n.* [*A.S. scēth*] a case for a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard; any thin covering for defence or protection; a membrane enveloping the stem, as in some grasses; the wing-case of an insect; an embankment of loose materials to keep a river in its channel. **Sheath-knife**, a knife worn in a sheath attached to the waist-belt. **Sheath-winged**, having the wings incased in elytra.

sheathe (shēTR) *v. t.* to put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; to case or cover with boards, or with sheets of copper; to cover or line.

sheathed (shēTHD) *a.* put into a sheath; covered with sheathing.

sheathing (shē-THING) *n.* that which sheathes, esp. the casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering (usually thin sheets of copper).

sheathless (shēth'les) *a.* having no case or covering; unsheathed; unprotected.

sheathy (shē-thī) *a.* forming a sheath or case.

sheave (shēv) *n.* [*shive*] a wheel in a block rail, mast, yard, etc., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley; a scutechon for a keyhole.

sheave (shēv) *v. t.* [*A.S. scūfan*, shove] to bring together into sheaves.

sheaved (shēvd) *a.* made of straw; finished round the top with a flare, like that of a sheaf.

shebeen (shē-bēn) *n.* [*Ir. fr. E. shop*] a shop or house where excisable liquors are sold without the licence required by law.

shebeener (shē-bē-ner) *n.* one that keeps a shebeen.

shebeening (shē-bē-ning) *n.* the act or practice of keeping a shebeen.

shechinah, shekinah (shē-kī'nā) *n.* [*H.*] the visible emblem of the glory of God; a bright light resting on the mercy-seat in the tabernacle.

shed (shed) *v. t.* [*A.S. scēddan*] to cause to emanate, proceed, or flow out; to throw off or give forth from one's self; to emit; to diffuse; to throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell, and the like; —*v. i.* to let fall the parts; to throw off a covering or envelope; —*n.* a division or parting; the slope of land, or of a hill. **Shed-line**, a water-parting line.

shed (shed) *n.* [*shade*] a slight or temporary erection built to shelter something; an out-building; a hut. **Shed-roof**, the simplest form of roof, formed of rafters sloping from a higher to a lower wall.

shedder (shēd-ēr) *n.* one that sheds, or causes to flow out.

shedding (shēd-ing) *n.* a parting; separation; a branching off; a pouring out or spilling; effusion; the act of letting fall, or casting off, something; that which is shed or cast off.

shedding (shēd-ing) *n.* a collection of sheds.

sheen (shēn) *a.* [*A.S. scēne*] bright; glittering; showy; —*n.* brightness; splendour.

sheeny (shē-nī) *a.* bright; glittering; beautiful.

sheep (shēp) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [*A.S. scēap*] a small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool; the people of God, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd; a simple fellow; a simpleton. **Sheep-biter**, an ill-trained shepherd dog, that snaps or worries sheep; a petty thief. **Sheep-cote**, a small inclosure for sheep; a pen. **Sheep-dog**, a dog trained to guard and manage sheep; [slang] a chaperon. **Sheep-faced**, sheepish; bashful. **Sheep-headed**, dull; silly; stupid. **Sheep-market**, place or fair where live sheep are sold. **Sheep-master**, a sheep-farmer. **Sheep-pen**, an inclosure for sheep. **Sheep-run**, a district or tract for feeding sheep. **Sheep's-eye**, a modest, diffident look; a loving or desiring glance. **Sheep-shank**, among seamen, a knot or hitch to shorten a rope, halyard, etc.; something lank, slender, or weak. **Sheep's-head**, the head of a sheep dressed for food; also used adjectively to note broth or pies made from it. **Sheep-shearer**, one that shears the wool from sheep. **Sheep-shearing**, act of shearing sheep; time of shearing sheep; also, a feast

made on that occasion. **Sheep-wash**, a lotion or wash applied to the fleece or skin of sheep, to kill vermin or preserve the wool.

sheepfold (shēp-fōld) *n.* a pen for sheep; a place where sheep are collected or confined.

sheepish (shē-pish) *a.* like a sheep; bashful; timorous; diffident; shy.

sheepishly (shē-pish-li) *adv.* in a sheepish manner; bashfully.

sheepishness (shē-pish-nes) *n.* the quality of being sheepish; excessive modesty or diffidence; bashfulness.

sheepskin (shēp-skin) *n.* the skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it; a diploma or deed engrossed on parchment.

sheepwalk (shēp-wawk) *n.* pasture for sheep.

sheer (shēr) *v. t.* [Icel. *skærr*] separate from anything foreign; pure; clear; being what it seems to be; simple; mere; perpendicular; straight up and down; very thin and delicate;—*adv.* quite; clean.

sheer (shēr) *v. t.* [D. *scheren*, to withdraw] to decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside;—*n.* the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. **Sheer-hulk**, an old, dismantled ship, with a pair of sheers mounted on it for masting ships. **To sheer alongside**, to come alongside carefully, or by a curving movement.

sheers (shērz) *n. sing. and pl.* See shears.

sheet (shēt) *n.* [A.S. *scēte*, a sheet, of *scēotan*, to shoo] in general, any broad, uninterrupted expanse; a broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed furniture next to the body; a broad piece of paper from the mill; a piece pressed, cut, and folded; a piece printed and folded; a newspaper, pamphlet, or book; a broad expanse of water, or the like; a broad, thinly-expanded portion of metal or other substance; a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular situation;—*v. t.* to fold in a sheet; to cover, as with a sheet; to draw or expand, as a sheet. **Sheet-anchor**, the largest anchor of a ship, which, in stress of weather, is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore—hence, the chief support; the last refuge for safety. **Sheet-cable**, the cable attached to the sheet-anchor, being the strongest and best cable of a ship. **Sheet-iron**, iron in sheets, or broad thin plates. **Sheet-lightning**, lightning diffused over the sky in wide expanded flashes, but not accompanied by thunder. **Three sheets in the wind**, tipsy.

sheeted (shē'ted) *a.* wrapped in a sheet; made in sheets.

sheeting (shē-ting) *n.* cloth for sheets; the act of forming into sheets; a lining of timber.

sheik, sheikh (shēk) *n.* [A.] a chief; a lord; a man of eminence.

shekel (shēk-el) *n.* [H.] a Jewish weight and coin about half an ounce avoirdupois, and in value equal to about 2s. 6d. sterling.

sheld (sheld) *a.* [M.E.] spotted; variegated.

sheldrake (shel-drāk) *n.* [A.S. *scylđ*, shield, and E. *drake*] an aquatic fowl.

shelduck (shel-duk) *n.* the female of the sheldrake.

shelf (shelf) *n.*; *pl.* shelves (shelvz) [A.S. *scilf*] a board elevated above the floor, and fixed or set horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, books, etc.; a sand-bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships; in mining, a level vein or stratum, or a flat projecting layer of rock. **To put, or lay, on the shelf**, to place aside from duty or service.

shelfy (shel-fi) *a.* abounding in, or composed of, shelves; full of dangerous shallows.

shell (shel) *n.* [A.S. *scell*] a hard outside covering, esp. that serving as the natural protection of certain fruits and animals; also, the covering or outside layer of an egg; the hard organized substance forming the skeleton of many invertebrate animals (usually external, but sometimes internal); the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, etc.; a hollow sphere of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar or cannon, bursts into pieces when the powder explodes; a bomb; any frame-

work or exterior structure regarded as not complete or filled in; a coarse kind of wooden coffin; a frail boat; the outer ear; the outer part of a house unfinished; an instrument of music, as a lyre;—*v. t.* to strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell; to separate from the ear; to throw shells or bombs upon; to bombard;—*v. i.* to fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat; to cast the shell or exterior covering. **Shell-bit**, a form of bit for boring in wood. **Shell-board**, a frame placed over a cart, and projecting laterally, to carry a larger load of hay, straw, etc. **Shell-fish**, an aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell—either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, etc., or crustaceous, as in the lobster. **Shell-gauge**, a form of callipers for determining the thickness of a hollow projectile. **Shell-jacket**, an undress military jacket. **Shell-lime**, lime obtained by burning sea-shells. **Shell-mound**, a mound or heap of shells of molluscs, which have in former times been used for food. **Shell-proof**, proof against bombshells; iron-cased. **To shell out**, to hand over; to give up.

shellac (shel-ak, she-lak) *n.* [shell-lac] the resin lac spread into thin plates, after being melted and strained;—*v. t.* to coat with shellac.

shellback (shel-bak) *n.* an old sailor; a sea-dog; a barnacle.

shelled (sheld) *a.* having a shell.

sheller (shel-er) *n.* one that shells.

shelling (shel-ing) *n.* the act of removing the shell; the act of bombarding a place.

shelly (shel-i) *a.* abounding with shells; consisting of shells; of the nature of a shell.

shelter (shel-ter) *n.* [A.S. *scildtruma*, a guard] that which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; refuge; retreat; state of being covered or protected; security; protection—hence, a defender; a protector;—*v. t.* to furnish a shelter for; to cover from harm or injury; to defend; to protect; to harbour; to betake to cover, or a safe place (used reflexively); to cover from notice; to disguise;—*v. i.* to take shelter.

shelterless (shel-ter-less) *a.* destitute of shelter or protection; homeless.

sheltie, shelty (shel-ti) *n.* one of a breed of Shetland, where they originated; a small, strong horse.

shelve (shelv) *v. t.* [shel] to furnish with shelves; to place on a shelf; to put aside to prevent reappearance; to lay by, as unfit for use; to remove from the list of those that are employed in, or capable of, active duty; to postpone or give the go-by to a motion or question;—*v. i.* to incline; to be sloping.

shelver (shel-ver) *n.* a waggon or truck sloping towards the back.

shelving (shel-ving) *n.* operation of fitting up or fixing shelves; materials for shelves.

shelvy (shel-vi) *a.* full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow.

Shemitic (she-mit-ik) *a.* See Semitic.

shend (shend) *v. t.* [A.S. *scendan*] to shame; to blame; to revile; to ruin; to defeat.

shendful (shend-fool) *a.* disgraceful; ignominious.

shendship (shend-ship) *n.* shame; punishment; harm.

Sheol (shē-ōl) *n.* [H. *shē-ōl*, a hollow place] the place, or state, of the dead.

shepherd (shēp-erd) *n.* [A.S. *scēap-hyrde*, keeper of sheep] a man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep; a swain; a rural lover; one that feeds and tends the sheep or flock of Christ; pastor of a church, parish, or congregation; overseer; bishop (called *under-shepherd*);—*v. t.* to tend or guide; to wait on; to watch over. **Shepherd's crook**, a long staff, having the end curved so as to form a large hook (used by shepherds). **Shepherd's purse**, a wayside weed. **Chief Shepherd, Good Shepherd, Christ**, (shēp-er-des) *n.* a woman that tends sheep—hence, a rustic lass.

shepherdess (shēp-er-dish) *a.* resembling a shepherd; pastoral.

shepherdly (shēp-erd-li) *a.* pastoral; rustic.

sheppy (shēp-i) *n.* a sheep-cote; a sheep-shed.

sherbet (sher-'bet) *n.* [A. fr. *shariba*, he drank] a drink used in the East, composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar.

sherbetlee (sher-'bet-lee) *n.* an itinerant vendor of sherbet.

sherd (sherd) *n.* a fragment; a shard.

Sherif, Shereef (she-'ref) *n.* [A. *sharif*, noble] a descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; a prince or ruler; the chief magistrate of Mecca.

sheriff (sher-'if) *n.* [A.S. *scir*, a shire, and *gerēfa*, a reve] the chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws; in Scotland, the chief local judge of a county or district. **Sheriff-clerk**, [Scots Law] the clerk in a sheriff court who has charge of the records. **Sheriff-depute**, the sheriff proper. **Sheriff-officer**, an officer charged with arrests, the serving of processes, etc. **Sheriff-substitute**, the acting sheriff. **Sheriff-tooth**, an old tax for entertaining the sheriff. **Under-sheriff**, an English sheriff's deputy.

sheriffalty (sher-'if-al-ti) *n.* the office or jurisdiction of sheriff.

sheriffdom (sher-'if-dum) *n.* the office of a sheriff; the district or territory over which a sheriff presides.

sheriffhood (sher-'if-hood) *n.* the office of sheriff.

sheriffwick (sher-'if-wik) *n.* the district under a sheriff's jurisdiction.

sherry (sher-'i) *n.* a strong wine of a deep amber colour, and having, when good, an aromatic odour (so called from Xeres, in Spain, where it is made). **Sherry-cobbler**, sherry, sugar, and iced water sucked through a straw.

sheth (sheth) *n.* [cf. *sheath*] the post or standard of a plough.

Shetlander (shet-'lan-der) *n.* a native of Shetland. **Shetland lace**, an open-work woollen trimming. **Shetland pony**, a variety of pony peculiar to Shetland, of small size and sturdy build. **Shetland wool**, a fine worsted, spun from the wool of the sheep in the Shetland Islands.

sheva (she-'vá) *n.* a Hebrew point (:) written below its consonant, and indicating properly the absence of a vowel.

shew (shō) See **show**.

shibboleth (shib-'u-leth) *n.* [H., an ear of corn, or a stream] a word that was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites—the Ephraimites not being able to pronounce the letter *sh* (*sh*), pronounced the word *sibboleth* (see Judges xi. and xii.)—hence, that which distinguishes one party from another.

shide (shīd) *n.* [A.S. *scīd*] a thin piece of board.

shield (shēld) *n.* [A.S. *scīld*, *scēld*] a broad piece of defensive armour carried on the arm; a buckler; anything that protects or defends; defence; shelter; protection; figuratively, a person that protects or defends; the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms;—*v.t.* to cover, as with a shield; to secure from danger; to protect; to defend against; to ward off.



Shield.

shielder (shēl-'der) *n.* one that shields.

shieldless (shēld-'les) *a.* destitute of a shield, or of protection.

shieldlessly (shēld-'les-li) *adv.* in a shieldless manner; without protection.

shieldlessness (shēld-'les-nes) *n.* unprotected state or condition.

shieling (shē-'ling) *n.* See **shealing**.

shift (shift) *v.t.* [A.S. *sciftan*, divide] to change; to alter; to transfer from one place or position to another; to put off, or out of the way, by some expedient; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes;—*v.i.* to move; to change place or position; to change course or direction; to veer; to give place to another; to exchange places; to change in opinions, principles, or language; to vary; to be slippery or shifty; to change one's clothes, esp. the under garments; to use

indirect methods; to try different expedients; to move from place to place, or from one scheme or employment to another; to break loose and roll from one side to another, as cargo in a ship; to take or seek methods of safety;—*n.* a turning from one thing to another; a change; a mean refuge or resort; last resource; an evasion or subterfuge; a temporary or deceitful expedient; fraud; artifice; a woman's under garment; a chemise; a dislocation of a seam or stratum; a squad or relay of men. **To make shift**, to find out a way of doing anything; to contrive. **To shift about**, to vacillate. **To shift for one's self**, to provide for one's self. **To shift off**, to put off; to defer.

shiftable (shif-'ta-bl) *a.* capable of being shifted or changed.

shifter (shif-'ter) *n.* one that shifts or changes, as scenes in a theatre; one that plays tricks or practises artifice; one that cozens.

shiftiness (shif-'ti-nes) *n.* the character of being shifty.

shifting (shif-'ting) *n.* act of changing; act of evading or putting off by some expedient;—*a.* changing; unstable; shifty. **Shifting-boards**, bulkheads of plank put up in a ship's hold to prevent ballast from shifting.

shifingly (shif-'ting-li) *adv.* in a shifting manner; deceitfully.

shiftness (shif-'les) *a.* destitute of mental resources, contrivances, or devices; lacking skill to discover, or energy to prosecute, schemes or expedients with success; handless; incompetent.

shiftnessless (shif-'les-li) *adv.* in a shiftnessless manner.

shiftnesslessness (shif-'les-nes) *n.* shiftness character or condition; lack of resource; inefficiency; improvidence.

shifty (shif-'ti) *a.* full of shifts; fertile in expedients or contrivances; tricky; artful; evasive.

Shiism (shē-'izm) *n.* the principles or doctrines of the Shiah, one of the two great divisions of the Mohammedans.

shikar, shikaree, shikari (shi-'kār, -kār-i) *n.*

[Hind.] in India, hunting; sport.

shiko (shik-'ō) *n.* [Burma] in Burma, the posture of prostration, with folded hands, assumed by a native before a superior.

shillalah (shi-'lā-'la) *n.* [*Shillelagh*, a Wicklow barony famous for oaks] an oaken cudgel. Also **shillelah, shillelagh**.

shilling (shil-'ing) *n.* [A.S. *scilling*] an English silver coin, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. **To take the king, or queen's shilling**, to enlist as a soldier. **To take the shilling**, to enlist in the army (before 1879, a man on enlisting got a shilling from the recruiting officer).

shilly-shally (shil-'i-shal-i) *n.* [*shall I?*] foolish trifling; irresolution; hesitation;—*v.i.* to hesitate;—*adv.* in a hesitating manner. **To stand shilly-shallying**, to hang off and on; to be irresolute or undecided; to dawdle.

Shiloh (shī-'lō) *n.* [H., quiet, rest] the Messiah (so called by Jacob on his death-bed; see Gen. xlix. 10).

shim (shim) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a thin slip of metal, or other material, placed between parts of a machine liable to wear;—*v.t.* to wedge up.

shimmer (shim-'er) *v.i.* [A.S. *scimrian*] to gleam; to glisten; to glimmer with a faint white light;—*n.* a gleaming; a glimmering.

shimmer (shim-'er) *n.* a workman that fills up cracks, or makes parts fit, with shims.

shimmering (shim-'er-ing) *n.* a faint and tremulous gleaming or shining.

shimming (shim-'ing) *n.* the insertion of shims to make parts fit, or to fill cracks.

shin (shin) *n.* [A.S. *scina*] the fore part of the leg, esp. of the human leg, between the ankle and the knee;—*v.t.* to kick on the shins;—*v.i.* to use the shins in climbing; to go afoot; to walk. **Shin-piece**, a piece of leg-armour. **The shin-bone**, the tibia.

shin (shin) *n.* [Chin. and Jap.] a god or gods.

shindy (shin-'di) *n.* [Gipsy *chindi*, quarrel] an uproar or disturbance; a row; a riot. **To kick up a shindy**, to make an uproar.

shine (shin) *v. i.* [A.S. *scinan*] to emit rays of light; to give light; to be lively and animated; to be brilliant; to be glossy or bright, as silk; to be gay, splendid, or beautiful; to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; in Scripture (with *upon*), to be favourable; to countenance; to be less; — *n.* fair weather; state of shining; brightness; splendour; lustre; gloss; polish; a disturbance; row. **To shine deer**, to attract them by fire at night for the purpose of killing them.

shiner (shī'ner) *n.* one that shines; a sovereign.

shingle (shing'gl) *n.* [Norw. *singl*, fr. *singla*, to tinkle] coarse gravel and pebbles.

shingle (shing'gl) *n.* [L. *scandula*] a piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, in order to lap lengthwise (used in covering buildings, esp. the roof); — *v. t.* to cover with shingles or tiles, as a roof; to purify puddled iron from scoriae in converting it into malleable iron; to cut the hair very close.

shingled (shing'gld) *a.* covered with shingles; built with overlapping planks.

shingler (shing'gler) *n.* one that attends a machine for shingling puddled iron; one that roofs houses with shingles.

shingles (shing'glz) *n.* [L. *cingulum*, a girdle] a kind of herpes, which spreads around the body like a girdle; an eruptive disease.

shingling (shing'gling) *n.* act of covering with shingles; process of expelling the impurities from blooms of puddled iron by hammering or squeezing, and converting it into malleable iron.

shingly (shing'glij) *a.* composed of, or covered with, shingles.

shinness (shī'ni-nes) *n.* shiny or glossy character or condition; lustre; glossiness.

shining (shī'ning) *a.* bright; splendid; radiant; illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; — *n.* effusion or clearness of light; brightness.

shiningly (shī'ning-li) *adv.* brightly; splendidly.

shiningness (shī'ning-nes) *n.* resplendency; splendour; brilliancy.

shintiyan, shintigan (shin-ti-yan, -gan) *n.* [A.] wide, loose trousers worn by Moslem women.

Shinto (shin-tō) *n.* [Jap.] the system of nature-worship formerly prevailing in Japan.

shinty (shin-ti) *n.* [Gael. *sinteag*, a bound] a Scotch game similar to hockey, played between opposite sides of players with curved sticks and a ball; the curved stick used in the game.

shiny (shī'ni) *a.* bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

ship (ship) *n.* [A.S. *scip*] a large, hollow vessel of wood, iron, or a composition of both, made to pass over the sea with sails or by steam power, esp. a sailing-vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, each of which is composed of a lower mast, top-mast, and top-gallant-mast, and is square-rigged; — *v. t.* to put on board of a ship or vessel for transportation—hence, to dispose of; to get rid of; to engage for service on board of a ship; to receive on board of a ship or vessel; to fix anything in its place; — *v. i.* to engage for service on board of a ship; to embark. **Ship-biscuit**, a kind of biscuit baked hard, so as to keep on a voyage; biscuit used in ships. **Ship-boy**, a boy that serves on board of a ship. **Ship-breaker**, one that breaks up vessels unfit for sea. **Ship-broker**, an agent for the sale or purchase of ships; one that negotiates or effects insurances on ships; one that supplies outfits, stores, etc., to ships. **Ship-builder**, a man whose occupation is to construct vessels; a naval architect. **Ship-canal**, a canal through which large vessels can pass. **Ship-captain**, captain or commander of a vessel. **Ship-carpenter**, a carpenter that works at ship-building; a shipwright; also, a petty officer in a man-of-war and other large vessel that has charge of the spare spars, and keeps all the wood-work in proper repair. **Ship-chandler**, one that deals in cordage, canvas, and



Sailing-ship.

other furniture of ships. **Ship-letter**, a letter sent by a ship that does not carry mails. **Ship-pound**, a unit of weight used in the Baltic, etc. **Ship-railway**, a railway having a number of trucks, with a car or cradle, on which vessels can be carried overland. **Ship's papers**, documents carried by a ship giving particulars about the ship and its cargo. **To ship a sea**, to have a large wave come aboard. **To ship the oars**, see oar. **To take ship**, to go on board a ship.

shipboard (ship'bōrd) *n.* the deck or side of a ship.

shipless (ship-'les) *a.* destitute of ships.

shipman (ship-'mān) *n.* a sailor; a seaman.

shipmaster (ship-'mās-ter) *n.* the captain, master, or commander of a ship.

shipmate (ship-'māt) *n.* one that serves on board of the same ship; a fellow-sailor.

shipment (ship-'ment) *n.* act of putting anything on board of a ship; embarkation; that which is shipped.

shipowner (ship-'ō-ner) *n.* the owner of a ship or ships.

shippage (ship-'ij) *n.* freightage.

shipped (shipt) *a.* furnished with a ship or ships; delivered to a carrier; forwarded for transportation.

shipper (ship-'er) *n.* one that ships, or places goods on board a ship for transportation; a mariner; a skipper.

shipping (ship-'ing) *n.* the collective body of ships in one place; vessels of navigation generally; tonnage; the act of sending freight by ship; — *a.* relating to ships. **Shipping-articles**, articles of agreement between a captain and his men as to wages, etc. **Shipping-bill**, an invoice of goods put on board a ship. **Shipping-master**, the official before whom sailors sign the articles of agreement, and in whose presence they are paid off after the voyage.

shippo (shī-'pō) *n.* [Chin.] Japanese cloisonné—enamel ware.

shipshape (ship-'shap) *adv.* in a seaman-like manner—hence, properly.

shipway (ship-'wā) *n.* the sloping-way on which a vessel is built.

shipwreck (ship-'rek) *n.* the breaking in pieces of a ship, or other vessel, by being driven against rocks, shoals, and the like; a ship destroyed upon the water, or the parts of such a ship—hence, total destruction; ruin; failure; miscarriage; — *v. t.* to destroy, as a ship at sea, by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks, or by the force of wind and waves in a tempest; to expose, as sailors, to destruction by the loss of a ship. **To make shipwreck of**, to ruin.

shipwright (ship-'rit) *n.* one whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.

shipyard (ship-'yard) *n.* a yard in which vessels are built.

Shiraz (shē-'rāz) *n.* a wine from Shiraz, in Persia.

shire (shīr) *n.* [A.S. *scīr*] a portion of the kingdom originally under the supervision of an ealdorman; a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes comprising a smaller district; [Amer.] a division of a state embracing several contiguous townships; a county. **Shire-hall**, the court-house or assembly-room of a shire or county. **Shire-moot**, a court formerly held twice a year in each county. **Shire-town**, the capital town of a county; a county town.

shirk (sherk) *v. t.* [*shark*] to avoid or get off from; to slink away; — *n.* one that seeks to avoid duty; one that lives by shifts and tricks.

shirker (shēr-'ker) *n.* one that shirks duty or danger.

shirky (shēr-'ki) *a.* disposed to shirk; evasive.

shirl (sherl) *v. i.* [Prov. E.] to slide; to romp about rudely.

shirr (sher) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a gathering by gathering-threads; an insertion of cord (usually elastic) in cloth, or between two pieces of cloth; the cord itself, or the cloth made with it; — *v. t.* to pucker or draw up cloth by gathering-threads; to poach in cream, as eggs.

shirred (sherd) *a.* having lines or cords inserted in, or between two pieces of, cloth; poached in cream, as eggs.

shirring (sher-ing) *n.* decorative needlework, the material being gathered by stitches, etc.

shirt (shert) *n.* [Icel. *skyrta*] an under garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys;—*v.t.* to cover or clothe, as with a shirt; to change the shirt of. A **boiled shirt**, a white or linen shirt. **Bloody shirt**, the symbol of murder or outrage.

shirting (sher-ting) *n.* cloth of the right width for shirts.

shirtless (shert-less) *a.* wanting a shirt; poor; destitute.

shittah (shit-ə) *n.* the tree that produced the shittim wood of Scripture.

shittim (shit-im) *n.* [H.] a precious wood, of which the tables, altars, and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews.

shive (shiv) *n.* [cf. Icel. *skífa*, slice] a slice; a broad, thin cork-stopper.

shiver (shiv-er) *n.* [*shive*] a small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence; a thin slice; a species of blue slate; schist; shale; [Naut.] a small wheel; a sheave;—*v.t.* to break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow;—*v.i.* to break into small pieces.

shiver (shiv-er) *v.t.* [*quiver*] to cause to shake in the wind (applied to sails);—*v.i.* to quake; to tremble; to vibrate; to quiver from cold; to be affected with a thrilling sensation of chilliness; to shake from fear; to shudder;—*n.* act of shivering; a shaking or shuddering caused by cold, pain, fear, or the like; a tremor. **The shivers**, ague; chills.

shivered (shiv-erd) *a.* broken into fragments.

shivering (shiv-er-ing) *n.* the act of breaking or dashing to fragments; severance; a trembling or shaking from cold, or dread of danger.

shiveringly (shiv-er-ing-li) *adv.* with shivering or slight trembling.

shivery (shiv-er-i) *a.* full of shivers, or inclined to shiver; trembling; easily falling into many pieces; brittle.

shizoku (shē-zō-kōō) *n.* [Jap.] the military or two-sworded men of Japan; the gentry.

shoad (shōd) *n.* [*shode*] a train of metallic stones, or fragments of ore, which have become separated by the action of water, and which serve to direct in the discovery of mines.

shoal (shōl) *n.* [A.S. *scōlu*, a company] a crowd; a throng (said esp. of fish);—*v.t.* to assemble in a multitude; to crowd; to throng.

shoal (shōl) *a.* [A.S. *scēald*, shallow] shallow; of little depth;—*n.* a sand-bank or bar; shallow; a sand-bank that shows at low water;—*v.t.* to cause to become shallow;—*v.i.* to become shallow.

shoaler (shō-ler) *n.* a sailor in the coast trade; a coaster.

shoalness (shō-li-nes) *n.* the state of being shoaly; shallowness; little depth of water.

shoalness (shōl-nes) *n.* the state of being shoal; shallowness.

shoalwise (shōl-wīz) *adv.* in shoals or crowds.

shoaly (shō-li) *a.* full of shoals or shallow places; shallow.

shock (shok) *n.* [cf. D. *schok*] a collision; a sharp concussion of one thing against another; a violent onset; conflict of contending armies; [Elec.] the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the battery; also, the application of the force of the battery to any body; [Med.] any agitation or derangement of organic functions, and esp. of the nervous system; an impression of disgust; an offence; a blow;—*v.t.* to strike against suddenly; to encounter; to strike with surprise, horror, or disgust; to offend; to horrify.

shock (shok) *n.* [cf. D. *schocke*] a group of sheaves of grain placed standing with the stalk-ends down;—*v.t.* to make up into shocks or stooks.

shock (shok) *n.* [*shag*] a dog with long, rough hair; a disordered mass of hair;—*a.* shaggy.

shocker (shok-er) *n.* one that shocks; a bad character; a vulgar, exciting tale or description.

shocking (shok-ing) *a.* striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with disgust; extremely offensive; appalling; frightful; terrible.

shockingly (shok-ing-li) *adv.* in a manner to shock, or to strike with horror.

shockingness (shok-ing-nes) *n.* state or quality of disgusting.

shod (shod) past tense and past participle of the verb *shoe*.

shoddy (shod-i) *a.* [cf. A.S. *scēddan*, to part] noting a mill for the manufacture of yarn and cloth from old cloths and rags; made of shoddy; trashy; inferior; sham;—*n.* a fibrous material obtained by devilling or tearing refuse woollen goods, rags, etc. (it is usually mixed with fresh wool and re-spun, forming inferior and coarse cloth for pea-jackets, druggets, etc., but sometimes worked up to sell for fine cloth); any article manufactured of inferior or adulterated materials, but offered as genuine.

shode (shōd) *n.* [A.S. *scēad*, separation] separation; distinction; a chasm or ravine; the line of parting of the hair on the head.

shoe (shōō) *n.* [A.S. *scōō*] a covering for the foot (usually of leather); also, anything resembling

a shoe in form or use; a plate of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury; a plate of iron, or slip of wood, nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or sledge; an iron socket to receive the end of a rafter or a strut; small block of wood fastened to the fluke of an anchor, to prevent it from cutting the ship's sides in hoisting, etc.;—*v.t.* to furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; to cover at the bottom. **Shoe-brush**, a brush for cleaning, blacking, or polishing shoes. **Shoe-buckle**, a buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot. **Shoe-fastener**, any device for fastening a shoe; a button-hook. **Shoe-hammer**, a hammer with a broad face for pounding leather on a lapstone. **Shoe-latchet**, tie or fastening for a shoe. **Shoe-leather**, leather of which shoes are made. **Shoe-tie**, **shoe-string**, a ribbon or string used for fastening a shoe to the foot. **To be in one's shoes**, to be in one's position or place. **To die in one's shoes**, to die suddenly by violence.

shoeblack (shōō-blak) *n.* one that cleans and blacks shoes and boots.

shoeing (shōō-ing) *n.* the act of putting on shoes; foot-covering; shoes. **Shoeing-horn**, a curved piece of horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe—hence, anything by which a transaction is facilitated; a tool; a pander.

shoeless (shōō-les) *a.* wanting shoes; barefoot.

shoemaker (shōō-mā-ker) *n.* one that makes shoes and boots.

shoemaker (shōō-mā-king) *n.* the trade of making shoes and boots.

shoer (shōō-er) *n.* one that furnishes or puts on shoes; a blacksmith that shoes horses.

shog (shog) *n.* [*shock*] a concussion; shake; jog;—*v.t.* to shake; to agitate by sudden shakes;—*v.i.* to move off; to jog.

shogging (shog-ing) *n.* a concussion; shaking; joggling.

shoggle (shog-l) *v.t.* to shake; to joggle.

shogun (shōō-gōōn) *n.* [Jap.] under the Japanese feudal system, the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army.

shoo (shōō) *int.* [imit.] begone; away (used in scaring away fowls and other animals);—*v.t.* to scare or drive away.

shook (shuk) *n.* [*shock*, a group of sheaves] a set of staves and headings for a cask ready for setting up;—*v.t.* to pack in shocks.

shooldarry (shōō-dar-i) *n.* [Hind.] in India, a small tent with a steep roof and low sides.



Shoes.

shoot (shóót) *v.t.* [A.S. *scēotan*] to let fly, or cause to be driven with force, as an arrow or bullet; to discharge; to dart; to let off; to fire; to strike with anything shot; to hit with a missile; to send out or forth, *esp.* with a rapid or sudden motion; to emit; to hurl; to push or thrust forward; to pass rapidly through or under; to variegate, as if by sprinkling or intermingling; to kill by a ball, etc.;—*v.i.* to perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving anything by means of an engine or instrument; to be shot or propelled forcibly; to be emitted, sent forth, or driven along; to be felt, as if darting through one; to germinate; to bud; to sprout—hence, to make progress; to grow; to advance; to spread over; to be pushed out; to jut; to project;—*n.* act of propelling or driving anything with violence; discharge of a fire-arm or bow; a shooting match or party; a rapid in a stream; a young antler; a young branch; the spring or thrust of an arch; an inclined plane, either artificial or natural, down which timber, coal, etc., are caused to slide.

shootable (shóó-ta-bl) *a.* that can or may be shot; to may be shot over.

shot (shóó-ted) *a.* played or pared, as with a chisel.

shooter (shóó-ter) *n.* one that shoots; an archer; a gunner; that which shoots.

shooting (shóó-ting) *n.* the act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force; sensation of a quick, glancing pain; the act or practice of killing game; a district over which game is shot; a quick dart. **Shooting-box**, a small house or lodge for sportsmen. **Shooting-coat**, **shooting-jacket**, an outer coat, with large inside pockets for holding game. **Shooting-iron**, a fire-arm; a revolver. **Shooting-star**, an incandescent meteor moving suddenly across the sky.

shop (shop) *n.* [A.S. *scēoppa*, a treasury, a store-house] a building in which goods, wares, drugs, etc., are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work; one's own business or calling;—*v.i.* to visit shops for purchasing goods. **Shop-board**, bench on which any work is done. **Shop-walker**, an overseer that walks about directing customers, and sees that they are properly served. **To talk shop**, to make one's profession, business, etc., the subject of one's conversation.

shopkeeper (shop-kē-per) *n.* a trader that sells goods in a shop, or by retail.

shoplifter (shop-lif-ter) *n.* one that steals or takes goods privately from a shop.

shoplifting (shop-lif-ting) *n.* larceny committed in a shop.

shoplike (shop-lik) *a.* having the manners or ways of a shop; tricky; vulgar.

shopman (shop-man) *n.* a petty trader; a tradesman; one that serves in a shop.

shopmate (shop-māt) *n.* a fellow-workman.

shopocracy (sho-pok-rā-si) *n.* the body of shopkeepers.

shopper (shop-er) *n.* one that shops.

shopping (shop-ing) *n.* the practice of visiting shops for purchasing or seeing goods.

shoppish (shop-ish) *a.* having the manners and habits of a shopman.

shoppy (shop-i) *a.* pertaining to a shop or shops; commercial; given to talking shop.

shorage (shōr-ij) *n.* duty paid for goods brought on shore.

shore (shōr) *n.* [A.S. *scora*] the coast or land adjacent to a sea or lake.

shore (shōr) *n.* [cf. A.S. *scorian*, project] a prop or timber placed as a brace or support on the side of a building or other thing; [Naut.] a prop placed beneath a ship's side or bottom for support on the stocks;—*v.t.* to support by a post or buttress; to prop.

shoreless (shōr-less) *a.* having no shore or coast; boundless.

shoreward (shōr-wārd) *adv.* towards the shore.

shoring (shōr-ing) *n.* the act of supporting or strengthening with a prop or shore; a system of props; props collectively.

shorl, **schorl** (shorl) *n.* [Sw. *skörl*] black tourmaline.

shorling (shor-ling) *n.* the skin of a sheep shorn living.

shorn (shorn) *a.* cut off; having the hair or wool cut off or sheared; deprived.

short (short) *a.* [A.S. *scort*, *scortl*] not long; brief; having limited duration; limited in quantity;

stinted; scanty; insufficient; inadequate; defective; imperfect; not coming up, as to a measure or standard; near at hand; not far distant; not fetching a compass; not going or reaching to the point intended; breaking off suddenly or sharply; brittle; friable; crumbling in the mouth; crisp; narrow; contracted; laconic; concise; pointed; severe; abrupt; petulant; not tenacious; forgetting easily, as memory; inferior; lower; not equal or equivalent; less; pronounced with a less prolonged utterance, and with a somewhat thinner and more slender sound;—*n.* a summary account;—*pl.* the part of ground grain sifted out, which is next finer than the bran; in rope-making, the shorter fibres of hemp, or the topplings and tailings of long hemp dressed for bolt ropes and whale lines;—*adv.* in a short manner, as briefly, abruptly, suddenly, and the like. **Short-breathed**, having short breath or quick respiration. **Short-cake**, **short-bread**, a sweet, friable cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour. **Short-clothes**, the short frocks worn by infants after dispensing with the long robes or clothes. **Short-coarse**, one of the grades of wool into which a fleece is divided. **Short-dated**, having little time to run, as a bill; drawn and made payable at an early date. **Short-handed**, not having the usual number of servants or workers. **Short-head**, a sucking whale under one year old. **Short-horned**, having short horns; noting a distinct and valuable breed of cattle. **Short-hose**, stockings reaching only up to the knee. **Short-jointed**, having short intervals between the joints. **Short-rib**, a false rib. **Short-shipped**, put on board ship in deficient quantity. **Short-sighted**, having short sight; of limited intellect; not gifted with foresight; proceeding from a want of foresight. **Short-spoken**, sharp in address; curt of speech. **Short-winded**, affected with shortness of breath; unable to bear long exertion. **Short-witted**, having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect. **In short**, briefly. **The long and the short**, the gist; the substance; the whole. **To come short**, to fail. **To make short work of**, to overcome some opposition or difficulty quickly. **To sell short**, to sell stocks, etc., for future delivery. **To stop short**, to come to a sudden stop; to fail to reach the point wished.

shortcoming (short-kum-ing) *n.* act of failing or coming short, as a crop;

neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty.

shorten (shor-tn) *v.t.* to make short in measure,

length, or time; to reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent; to contract; to abbreviate;

to confine; to restrain; to lop; to deprive; to make short or friable, as pastry with butter;—*v.i.* to become short or shorter; to contract.

shortening (short-ning) *n.* a making or becoming short or shorter; that which renders pastry short or friable, as butter or lard;

the act of putting an infant into short clothes.

shorthand (short-hand) *n.* a compendious method of writing by substituting characters,

abbreviations, or symbols for words; stenography.

shorthorn (short-horn) *n.* one of a breed of cattle having very short horns.

shortly (short-li) *adv.* in a brief time or manner; in few words; briefly; snappishly.

shortness (short-nes) *n.* quality of being short; brevity; limited extent; deficiency.

shory (shō-ri) *a.* lying near the coast; shelving.

shot (shot) *n.* [A.S. *scōtan*, shoot] act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon; a missile

weapon, particularly a ball or bullet; small globular masses of lead for killing birds and other small animals;

flight of a missile weapon, or the distance that it passes from the engine; a marksman; one that practises shooting;—*v.t.* to load with shot over a cartridge. **Shot-belt**, a belt having a pouch for carrying shot and other ammunition. **Shot-box**, box or locker in which balls, grape, canister, or other shot are stored (also **shot-locker**). **Shot-gun**, a smooth-bore gun used for firing small shot. **Shot-hole**, hole or perforation made in a ship by a cannon ball. **Shot-proof**, proof against shot.

Shot-prop, a cone of wood driven into a shot-hole to prevent leakage. **Shot-tower**, a high tower in which small shot are made by dropping molten lead from the

top. **Shot-window**, a form of window projecting from the wall. **A shot in the locker**, a reserve of money or provisions. **Shot of a cable**, the splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two thus spliced.

shot (shōt) *n.* [Icel. *skot*] sum charged; reckoning; individual share of the reckoning. **Shot-free**, **scot-free**, free from charge; exempted from any share of the expense; unpunished.

shotted (shōt-ed) *a.* loaded with a ball as well as with the cartridge of powder; weighted with a shot.

shotten (shōt-n) *a.* having ejected the spawn; shooting into angles or nooks; dislocated; shot out of its socket, as a bone.

shotty (shōt-i) *a.* shot-like; resembling pellets of lead.

should (shood) past tense of *shall*.

shoulder (shōl-der) *n.* [A.S. *sculdor*] the joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body; the flesh and muscles connected with the shoulder-joint; the upper part of the back; that which supports or sustains; support; that which resembles a human shoulder, as any protuberance or projecting appendage from the body of a thing; the fore leg of an animal dressed for market;—*v.t.* to push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence; to take upon the shoulder. **Shoulder-belt**, a belt that passes across the shoulder. **Shoulder-blade**, the flat bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone. **Shoulder-knot**, an ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; a kind of epaulet. **Shoulder-pegged**, gourdy; stiff. **Shoulder-shotten**, sprained in the shoulder.

shouldering (shōl-der-ing) *n.* the act of pushing or crowding with the shoulder; a sloping bank or projection.

shout (shout) *v.t.* [M.E.] to utter with a shout; to cry; to treat with shouts or clamour;—*v.t.* to utter a sudden and loud outcry (usually in joy, triumph, or exultation);—*n.* a loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, *esp.* of a multitude.

shouter (shou-ter) *n.* one that shouts.

shove (shuv) *v.t.* [A.S. *scōfan*] to propel with the hand; to push by direct strength without a sudden impulse; to impel a body by sliding it along the surface of another body; to push up; to press against; to push along, aside, or away, in a careless or rude manner; to jostle;—*v.i.* to push or drive forward; to push off; to move in a boat with a pole;—*n.* the act of shoving, pushing, or pressing; a sudden impetus.

shovel (shuv-l) *n.* [A.S. *scōfl*, *shovel*] a kind of spade with a broad blade slightly hollowed (used for lifting grain, sand, or other loose substances); also, a semi-cylindrical vessel of copper, closed at one end and rounded at the other, for lifting tea, sugar, flour, etc.; a scoop;—*v.t.* to take up and throw with a shovel; to gather in great quantities. **Shovel-board**, a game played by shoving wooden discs at a mark; the table or board on which the game is played. **Shovel-hat**, a hat with a broad brim, which is turned up at the sides and straight in front, worn by bishops, deans, etc.

shovelful (shuv-l-fool) *n.* as much as a shovel will hold.

shoveller (shuv-l-er) *n.* one that shovels; a duck with a very broad bill.

show, shew (shō) *v.t.* [A.S. *scōwian*, see] to display or present to view; to exhibit; to cause to see; to enable to perceive; to inform; to point out to—hence, to usher or guide; to conduct; to make apparent or clear by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; to evince; to explain; to bestow; to confer; to afford; to manifest; to publish; to proclaim;—*v.i.* to appear; to look; to seem;—*n.* act of showing or bringing to view; appearance; exhibition; that which is shown or brought to view; a spectacle; proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp; semblance; likeness; appearance; pretext; specious plausibility; representation; theatrical action; dramatic exhibition. **Show-bill**, a broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters, placed at shop doors, windows, etc. **Show of hands**, vote taken at a public meeting by raising hands for or against a motion, candidate, etc. **To show off**, to make an ostentatious display. **To show up**, to expose; to hold up to ridicule.

show (shō) *n.* refuse.

showbread (shō-bred) *n.* in the Mosaic ritual, loaves of bread placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary (they were twelve in number, representing the tribes of Israel, ornamented with gold leaves, and served up hot with frankincense and salt). Also **shewbread**.

shower (shō-er) *n.* one that shows or exhibits.

shower (shō-er) *n.* [A.S. *scōr*] a fall of rain or hail of short duration; that which resembles a shower in falling through the air copiously and rapidly; a rapid succession or thick fall, as of arrows, etc.; an abundant supply; liberal distribution, as of gifts, blessings, etc.;—*v.t.* to water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; to bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter abroad;—*v.i.* to rain in showers. **Shower-bath**, a bath in which water is showered upon the person from above.

showeriness (shō-er-i-nes) *n.* the state of being showery.

showerless (shō-er-les) *a.* wanting showers.

showery (shō-er-i) *a.* raining in showers; pertaining to, or produced by, showers; rainy; abounding in rainfalls.

showily (shō-i-li) *adv.* in a showy manner; pompously.

showiness (shō-i-nes) *n.* quality or state of being showy; pompousness; parade; ostentation; gaudiness; splendour.

showing (shō-ing) *n.* act of presenting to view; exhibition; verbal representation; statement; demonstration.

showman (shō-man) *n.* one that exhibits shows.

showy (shō-i) *a.* making a show; attracting attention; presenting a marked appearance; gaudy; gorgeous; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.

shrab (shrab) *n.* [Hind. *sharāb*, wine] sherbet; wine or spirits.

shrapnel (shrap-nel) *n.* [General *Shrapnel*, died 1842] a shell filled with bullets and a small bursting-charge, just sufficient to burst it open and release the bullets at a given point.

shred (shred) *v.t.* [A.S. *scraēde*] to cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather;—*n.* a long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip; a fragment; a piece. **Shred-pie**, mince-pie.

shredding (shred-ing) *n.* that which is cut off; piece; strip; fragment.

shreddy (shred-i) *a.* consisting of shreds; ragged.

shrew (shrō) *n.* [A.S. *scraēwa*] a peevish, spiteful, vexatious woman; a brawling or clamorous woman; a scold; a shrew-mouse;—*a.* wicked; unkind;—*v.t.* to deprave; to curse. **Shrew-mouse**, an insectivorous animal which burrows in the ground. **Shrew-struck**, smitten with a malady which a shrew was supposed to impart by its bite or touch.

shrewd (shrōod) *a.* having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; peevish; sly; artful; cunning; knowing; astute; sharp; sagacious; penetrating; discriminating; painful; pinching; mischievous. **shrewdly** (shrōod-li) *adv.* archly; sagaciously; with good guess; mischievously; vexatiously; sharply; bitingly.

shrewdness (shrōod-nes) *n.* quality or state of being shrewd; astuteness; sagacity; sly cunning; archness; mischievousness.

shrewish (shrōod-ish) *a.* having the qualities of a shrew; peevish; petulantly clamorous.

shrewishly (shrōod-ish-li) *adv.* in a shrewish manner; peevishly; clamorously.

shrewishness (shrōod-ish-nes) *n.* the state of being shrewish; forwardness; petulance; clamorously.

shriek (shrek) *v.t.* [*screech*] to utter sharply and shrilly;—*v.t.* to utter a loud, sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish;—*n.* a sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

shrieker (shrek-er) *n.* one that shrieks.

shrieval (shrĕ-*v*əl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a sheriff.

shrievalty (shrĕ-*v*əl-ti) *n.* office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; sheriffalty.

shrieve (shrĕv) *n.* a sheriff.

shriff (shrĭft) *n.* [A.S. *scrift*, confession] confession made to a priest; absolution after confession; —*v.t.* to confess and absolve. **Shriff-father**, a father confessor. **Short-shriff**, the infliction of punishment without delay.

shrike (shrik) *n.* [*cf.* Icel. *skrikja*] a rapacious bird of the genus *Lanius*, characterized by a strong, compressed, conical beak, more or less hooked, with which they prey on birds, frogs, and insects. The shrikes are gregarious, fly precipitately with a sharp, shrill cry—hence the name—and are said to suspend their prey, when killed, on thorns—hence called **butcher-birds**.

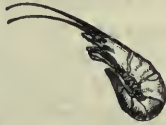
shrill (shrĭll) *a.* [M.E.] uttering an acute sound; sharp; piercing; —*n.* a keen or piercing sound; —*v.t.* to utter in a shrill tone; to pierce; to penetrate; —*v.i.* to sound in a sharp, shrill tone; to have an acute or piercing effect; —*adv.* in a shrill manner. **Shrill-gorged**, having a throat that emits an acute sound. **Shrill-tongued**, speaking in a high and shrill voice.

shrilling (shrĭl-ĭng) *n.* a piercing, shrill sound.

shrillness (shrĭl-*nes*) *n.* the state of being shrill or acute in sound; sharpness or fineness of voice.

shrilly (shrĭl-i) *a.* somewhat shrill or piercing; sharp; —(shrĭl-ti) *adv.* with a sharp sound or voice; acutely; piercingly.

shrimp (shrimp) *n.* [*cf.* A.S. *scrimman*, dry up] a long-tailed, decapod crustacean (there are numerous species, some of which are used for food); a little, wrinkled man; a dwarf (in contempt). **Shrimp-net**, a small-meshed net for catching shrimps.



Shrimp.

shrimper (shrim-*per*) *n.* a person that catches shrimps.

shrimping (shrim-*ping*) *n.* the occupation or business of catching shrimps.

shrinal (shrĭ-nəl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a shrine.

shrine (shrĭn) *n.* [A.S. *scrin*, fr. L. *scrinium*, a desk] a case, box, or receptacle in which sacred relics are deposited; a tomb of a saint; a mausoleum; any hallowed place, or place endeared or sanctified by associations; an altar; a place of worship; —*v.t.* to place in a shrine; to deify. **Bell-shrine**, a cover put over a bell when not in use.



Shrine.

shrink (shrink) *v.t.* [A.S. *serincan*] to cause to contract; —*v.i.* to become wrinkled by contraction; to shrivel; to contract; to dry up; to withdraw or retire, as from danger; to express fear or horror by shrugging or contracting the body; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress; —*n.* act of shrinking; contraction; corrugation; a withdrawing or contraction of the body from fear or horror; recoil. **To shrink on**, to fix firmly by causing to shrink.

shrinkable (shrink-*ka*-bl) *a.* capable of being shrunk.

shrinkage (shrink-*ki*) *n.* contraction into a less compass; reduction in the bulk or dimensions of anything by shrinking.

shrinker (shring-*ker*) *n.* one that shrinks.

shrinking (shring-*king*) *n.* act of falling back, as from danger, or drawing back, as from fear; contraction from exposure to heat, water, etc., as of woollen goods, timber, etc.

shrinkingly (shring-*king*-l) *adv.* in a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

shrive (shrĭv) *v.t.* [A.S. *scrifan*] to hear or receive the confession of (said of a priest); to confess (used reflexively); —*v.i.* to receive confessions.

shrivel (shrĭv-l) *v.t.* [*cf.* Sw. *skrypla*] to cause to shrink; —*v.i.* to be drawn into wrinkles.

shrivel (shrĭ-*ver*) *n.* a priest that hears confessions, and gives absolution.

shriving (shrĭ-*ving*) *n.* shrift; confession taken.

shroff (shrof) *n.* [A. *sarrāf*, a banker] in India, a banker or money-changer; —*v.t.* to ascertain the quality of coins.

shroffage (shrof-*ij*) *n.* the examination of coins by an expert, and the separation of the good from the debased or defaced.

shroud (shroud) *n.* [A.S. *scrūd*, a garment] that which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment, esp. a winding-sheet; a cover; a shield; the crypt of a cathedral church; —*pl.* a set of ropes reaching from the mast-heads to the sides of a vessel, to support the masts; —*v.t.* to cover with a shroud, esp. to inclose in a winding-sheet; to cover, as with a shroud; to hide; to veil; to defend; to protect; to cover entirely; to overwhelm; —*v.i.* to take shelter; to harbour.



Shrouds.

shroud (shroud) *v.t.* [*shred*] to lop the branches

from; —*n.* a cutting; a slip; a bough; branch; foliage. **shrouding** (shrou-*ding*) *n.* the sides of a water-wheel which form the ends of the buckets.

shroudless (shroud-*les*) *a.* without a shroud; buried hastily.

shroudlike (shroud-*lik*) *a.* resembling a shroud; funeral.

shroudy (shrou-*di*) *a.* affording shelter.

shrove (shrōv) *n.* [A.S. *scrifan*, shrive] shrift; shroving; —*v.t.* to take part in the festivities of Shrove-tide; to make merry. **Shrove-cake**, a pancake made at Shrove-tide. **Shrove-tide**, the Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday.

shroving (shrō-*ving*) *n.* the celebration of Shrove-tide; merry-making.

shrub (shrub) *n.* [A.S. *scrob*] a low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; —*v.t.* to prune down.

shrub (shrub) *n.* [*shrab*] a liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

shrubby (shrubd) *n.* shrubby.

shrubby (shrub-*er*-id) *a.* abounding in shrubbery.

shrubby (shrub-*er*-i) *n.* a collection of shrubs taken as a whole; a place where shrubs are planted.

shrubbiness (shrub-*i*-nes) *n.* state or quality of being shrubby.

shrubby (shrub-*i*) *a.* full of shrubs; resembling a shrub; bushy; consisting of shrubs.

shrubless (shrub-*les*) *a.* destitute of shrubs.

shruff (shruf) *n.* [*scurf*] dross of metals; refuse; — [*shrub*] light refuse wood, used as fuel.

shrug (shrug) *v.t.* [*cf.* Dan. *skrugge*, to stoop] to draw up; to contract, esp. by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like; —*v.i.* to raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror, dissatisfaction, aversion, dread, doubt, or the like; —*n.* a drawing up of the shoulders, expressing dislike, dread, or doubt.

shrunk (shrung-*ku*) *a.* having shrunk; shrivelled up; contracted.

shuck (shuk) *n.* [*cf.* *chuck*, to throw] a husk or pod; the shell of the oyster; a case or covering; —*v.t.* to remove the husk, pod, or shell from.

shudder (shud-*er*) *v.i.* [M.E.] to tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake; —*n.* a tremulous motion; a vibration; a convulsive shiver.

shuddering (shud'er-ing) *a.* shaking; shivering with fear, horror, cold, etc.

shudderingly (shud'er-ing-li) *adv.* with a shudder; tremulously.

shuffle (shuf'l) *v.t.* [A.S. *scifian*, shove] to shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; to mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; to change the relative positions of, as cards in the pack;—*v.i.* to change the relative position of cards in a pack; to shift ground; to practise shifts to elude detection; to evade fair questions; to prevaricate; to evade duty; to skulk; to move in a slovenly, dragging manner; to shove or scrape the floor with the foot in dancing;—*n.* act of shuffling; act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places; an evasion; a trick; an artifice; a rapid, scraping movement of the foot in dancing. **Shuffle-cap**, a game in which money is shaken in a cap.

shuffler (shuf'ler) *n.* one that shuffles or prevaricates.

shuffling (shuf'ling) *n.* the act of throwing into disorder; confusion; evasion; trick; an irregular walk or gait;—*a.* moving with irregular gait; prevaricating; evasive.

shufflingly (shuf'ling-li) *adv.* with irregular pace or gait; evasively.

shulwaars (shul'wawrz) *n.pl.* loose trousers worn by Asiatics of both sexes.

shun (shun) *v.t.* [A.S. *scunian*] to avoid; to keep clear of; to get out of the way of; to escape from; to neglect;—*v.i.* to decline; to avoid doing a thing; to eschew.

shunless (shun'les) *a.* not to be shunned; unavoidable.

shunner (shun'er) *n.* one that shuns or avoids.

shunt (shunt) *v.t.* [M.E. *shunten*, to start aside, to avoid] to turn off to one side, *esp.* to turn off, as a railway carriage, upon a side track; to switch off—hence, to put off upon one;—*v.i.* to go aside; to turn off;—*n.* a turn off to a side or short rail, that the principal rail may be left free. **Shunt-gun**, a muzzle-loading rifled cannon with two sets of grooves, one deeper than the other.

shunter (shun'ter) *n.* one that shunts; a hand-lever used to start and move a railroad car.

shunting (shun'ing) *n.* act of diverting a train from the main line to a side track; also, the track or line into which a train is diverted.

shut (shut) *v.t.* [A.S. *scytlan*, shut] to close, as the fingers; to contract; to close, so as to hinder ingress or egress; to forbid entrance into; to prohibit; to bar; to exclude; to preclude;—*v.i.* to close itself; to become closed;—*a.* having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant; closed;—*n.* the act of closing; the time of shutting or ending; a shutter; the line or place where two pieces of metal are united by welding. **Shut in**, to inclose; to confine; to imprison. **Shut out**, to deny admission to; to exclude. **Shut up**, to close; to obstruct; to bar the way; to confine; to imprison; to hedge in; to compel to a certain course, opinion, determination, etc.; to terminate; to conclude. **To shut down**, to stop working.

shutter (shut'er) *n.* one that shuts or closes; a close cover for a window or other aperture;—*v.t.* to provide or cover with shutters. **Shutter-dam**, a form of barrage, or movable dam.

shutterless (shut'er-less) *a.* having no shutters.

shuttle (shut'l) *n.* [A.S. *scöotan*, shoot] an instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the woof from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp;—*a.* headlong; rash; slippery;—*v.t.* and *i.* to move to and fro like a shuttle.

shuttlecock (shut'l-kok) *n.* a cork stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play itself;—*v.t.* to throw to and fro.

shuttlewise (shut'l-wiz) *adv.* like a shuttle.

shwanpan, swanpan (shwan'pan, swan'pan) *n.* [Chin.] the abacus, or reckoning-board, in use among the Chinese.

shy (shi) *a.* [A.S. *scööh*] sensitively timid; reserved; easily frightened; shrinking; modest; bashful; cautious; wary; suspicious;—*n.* start or swerving

suddenly aside of a horse;—*v.i.* to start suddenly aside, as if a little frightened.

shy (shi) *v.t.* [*shy*, *a.*] to fling; to jerk; to toss;—*n.* a quick, jerking, or careless throw; a fling; a sneer; a trial; an experiment.

shyly (shi-li) *adv.* in a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.

shyness (shi-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being shy; bashfulness; reserve; coyness.

shyster (shi'ster) *n.* one that does business trickly.

si (sē) a syllable applied in solmization to the seventh tone of the major diatonic scale.

sialogogue (si-al'u-gog) *n.* [G. *sialon*, spittle, and *agein*, lead] a drug that produces a flow of saliva.

siamang (si'a-mang) *n.* [Malay] a kind of gibbon.

Siamese (si-a-mēz) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Siam or its people;—*v.t.* to join, in the manner of the Siamese twins. **The Siamese twins**, two Siamese men who were joined to each other by a short cartilaginous band.

sib (sib) *n.* [A.S.] kindred; kin; a relative; an intimate companion;—*a.* having kinship;—*v.t.* to bring into relation; to make friendly.

Siberian (si-bē-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to Siberia;—*n.* a native of Siberia.

siberite (si-bē-rit) *n.* red tourmaline from Siberia.

sibilance (sib'i-lans) *n.* the character or quality of being sibilant; a hissing sound.

sibilancy (sib'i-lan-si) *n.* sibilance.

sibilant (sib'i-lant) *a.* [L. *sibilare*, hiss] making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing;—*n.* a letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.

sibilate (sib'i-lāt) *v.t.* to pronounce with a hissing sound.

sibilation (sib-i-lā-shun) *n.* utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself.

sibilus (sib'i-lus) *n.* [L., a hissing] a small flute used to teach singing-birds.

sibyl (sib-il) *n.* [L. *sibylla*] a woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy; a female fortune-teller or gipsy.

sibylline (sib'i-lin) *a.* pertaining to the sibyls; uttered or composed by sibyls; prophetic; oracular; also, mysterious. **Sibylline-books**, books brought by the sibyl of Cumæ, in Italy, to Tarquin the Proud, and supposed to contain oracles respecting the fortunes of Rome.

sibyllist (sib'i-list) *n.* a believer in sibylline prophecies.

sic (sik) *adv.* [L.] so; thus. **Sic passim**, so throughout.

sicca (sik'a) *a.* [Hind.] newly coined (said of the rupee in India).

siccate (sik'at) *v.t.* [L. *siccus*, dry] to dry; to dry gradually for preservation.

siccation (sik-kā-shun) *n.* the act or process of drying.

siccative (sik'a-tiv) *a.* drying; causing to dry;—*n.* that which promotes drying.

siccity (sik'si-ti) *n.* dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture.

sice (sis) *n.* [L. *sex*] the number six at dice.

sice, syce, saice (sis) *n.* [Hind.] a groom.

Sicilian (si-sil'yan) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Sicily. **Sicilian Vespers**, the name given to a general massacre of the French residents of Sicily by the native inhabitants in 1282.

siciliano, siciliana (si-sil-i-ā'nō, -na) *n.* [It.] a Sicilian dance.

sicilienne (si-sil-i-en') *n.* a textile fabric of silk with a ribbed surface.

sick (sik) *a.* [A.S. *scöc*] affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit; having a strong dislike; disgusted; affected with disease of any kind; disordered; distempered; indisposed; ailing; morbid. **Sick-bed**, the bed upon which a person is confined by sickness. **Sick-berth**, in a man-of-war, a room or hospital for the sick. **Sick-call**, a summons to

minister to a sick person. **Sick-leave**, leave of absence from duty on account of sickness. **Sick-list**, a list containing the names of the sick. **Sick-report**, a return of the number, state, etc., of the sick. **Sick-room**, a room in which a person lies sick, or to which he is confined by sickness.

sicken (sik'n) *v.t.* to make qualms; to disgust; to make sick; to disease;—*v.i.* to become sick; to fall into disease; to grow weak; to decay; to droop; to languish; to be filled to disgust; to be filled with abhorrence; to be satiated.

sickener (sik'n-er) *n.* something that sickens; a cause of disgust.

sickening (sik'n-ing) *a.* making sick; causing faintness or disgust.

sickeningly (sik'n-ing-li) *adv.* in a sickening manner.

sicker (sik-er) *a.* [L. *securus*] sure; certain; firm; fast;—*adv.* certainly; surely;—*v.t.* to secure.

sickerly (sik-er-li) *adv.* surely; firmly; fast.

sickness (sik-er-nes) *n.* sureness; firmness; fast hold or grip.

sickish (sik-ish) *a.* somewhat sick or diseased; exciting sickness or disgust; nauseating.

sickishly (sik-ish-li) *adv.* in a sickish manner.

sickishness (sik-ish-nes) *n.* quality of being sickish, or of exciting disgust.

sickle (sik'l) *n.* [L. *secare*, cut] a reaping-hook; a curved blade or hook of steel set in a wooden handle, and having the sharp edge in the interior of the curve (used for cutting grain). **Sickle-wort**, self-heal.

sickled (sik'ld) *a.* furnished with a sickle.

sickleman (sik'l-man) *n.* one that uses a sickle; a reaper.

sickliness (sik-li-nes) *n.* state of being habitually diseased; state of producing sickness extensively (said of a season); disposition to generate disease extensively (said of the climate).

sickly (sik-li) *a.* somewhat sick; disposed to illness; producing, or tending to, disease; appearing as if sick; not healthy; not sound; faint; weak; languid; disordered; producing disease extensively, as an unhealthy season; tending to produce disease; unhealthy, as climate; unwholesome; pestilential, as air; nauseating; offensive, as smell;—*adv.* in a sick or unhealthy manner; faintly; languidly;—*v.t.* to disease; to taint with the hue or odour of disease.

sickness (sik-nes) *n.* state of being sick or diseased; a disease or malady, *esp.* nausea; disorder; distemper; ailment; indisposition.

side (sid) *n.* [A.S.] the margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface, *esp.* one of the longer edges; one of the surfaces that define or limit a solid, *esp.* one of the longer surfaces; any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to, or contrasted with, another; one half of the body considered as opposite to the other half; the part of the body about the ribs; a slope or declivity, as of a hill; position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party; a body of advocates or partisans; faction; sect; the interest or cause that one maintains against another; a line of descent traced through one parent, as distinguished from that traced through another branch; the bias of a billiard ball; part; region; quarter;—*a.* being on the side, or toward the side; lateral—hence, indirect; oblique; collateral;—*v.i.* to lean on one side; to incline to; to suit; to pair with; to embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party. **Side-arms**, weapons carried by the side. **Side-box**, a box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre, distinct from the centre-boxes or dress-circle. **Side-chapel**, a chapel in an aisle, or at the side of a church. **Side-dish**, a dish placed at the side, as opposed to dishes at the top or bottom of the table. **Side-drum**, a small drum used in military bands. **Side-glance**, a glance or brief look to one side. **Side-light**, light coming from the side; a lantern carried on the side of a vessel at night. **Side-note**, a marginal note. **Side-piercing**, heartrending. **Side-rod**, the coupling-rod of a locomotive engine. **Side-saddle**, a saddle for a woman to sit upon when on horseback, not astride, but with both feet on one side of the horse. **Side-show**, a minor

show; an incidental diversion. **Side-slip**, a slip or twig from the side; an illegitimate child; the sudden side movement of the lower rim of a bicycle wheel. **Side-table**, a table placed against the wall, or aside from the principal table. **Side-view**, a view on or from one side; an oblique view. **Side-wind**, a wind from one side, or blowing laterally—hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means. **To put on side**, to be conceited. **To take a side**, to join a particular party.

sideboard (sid-börd) *n.* a piece of cabinet-work placed on one side in a dining-room to hold dishes and the like.

sided (sid-ded) *a.* having a side (used in composition).

sideless (sid-less) *a.* completely open at the sides.

sideling (sid-ling) *a.* inclining to one side; sloping;—*adv.* sidewise; aslant.

sidelong (sid-long) *a.* lateral; oblique; not directly in front;—*adv.* laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side; on the side.

sider (sid-er) *n.* one that takes a side, or sides with a party.

sideral (sid-e-ral, si-dē-ral) *a.* [L. *sidus*, a star] sideral.

siderated (sid-e-rā-ted) *a.* blasted; planet-struck.

sideration (sid-e-rā-shun) *n.* a sudden blasting in plants, supposed vulgarly from sideral influence; sudden deprivation of sense.

sideral (si-dē-re-al) *a.* relating to the stars; stary; astral; measured by the apparent motion of the stars; pertaining to, marked out, or accompanied by, a return to the same position in respect to the stars. **Sideral year**, the time in which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun.

siderism (sid-e-rizm) *n.* the doctrine that the stars influence the destinies of men.

siderite (sid-e-rit, si-dē-rit) *n.* [G. *sideros*, iron] the loadstone; a meteorite wholly composed of iron.

siderographic (si-dē-ru-graf'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or done by, siderography.

siderographer (si-dē-rog-raf'ist) *n.* one that engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.

siderography (si-dē-rog-raf'i) *n.* [G. *sideros* iron, and *graphein*, engrave] art or practice of steel-engraving.

siderolite (sid-er-n-lit, si-dē-ru-lit) *n.* [G. *sideros*, and *lithos*, a stone] a meteorite composed partly of iron and partly of stone.

sideromancy (si-dē-ru-man-si) *n.* [G. *sideros*, and *mantia*, divination] divination performed by burning straws, etc., on red-hot iron, and observing their bendings, etc.

sideroscope (sid-e-ru-sköp, si-dē-ru-sköp) *n.* an instrument for detecting small quantities of magnetism.

siderostat (sid-e-ru-stat, si-dē-ru-stat) *n.* a heliostat regulated to sideral time.

siderurgy (sid-er-ur'ji) *n.* [G. *sideros*, iron, and *ergon*, work] the manufacture of iron in any state.

sidesman (sidz-man) *n.* a deputy churchwarden; a partisan.

sidewalk (sid-walk) *n.* a raised way for foot-passengers at the side of a street or road; a foot-pavement.

sideward, sidwards (sid'-ward, -wardz) *adv.* towards the side; sidewise.

sideways, sideway (sid'-wards, -wā) *adv.* sidewise.

sidewise (sid'-wiz) *adv.* towards one side; inclining; laterally; on one side.

siding (sid-ing) *n.* act of taking a side, or joining with a party or faction; a short line of rails on which trains are shunted from the main line.

side (si-dl) *v.i.* to go or move side-foremost.

sidling (sid-ling) *adv.* sidewise; with the side foremost.

siege (sēj) *n.* [F., seat, throne, fr. L. *sedere*, sit] orig. a sitting down; the setting of an army around or before a fortified place, for the purpose of compelling

the garrison to surrender—hence, a continued attempt to gain possession; the floor of a glass-furnace; a mason's bench;—*v.t.* to besiege; to invest. **Siege-piece**, a siege-gun; a rudely-fashioned coin issued in a beleaguered town. **Siege-gun**, a heavy cannon for breaching purposes. **Siege-train**, material carried by an army for the purpose of besieging a place.

sienna (si-en-ə) *n.* [*Sienna*, in Italy] an earthy pigment of a brownish-yellow colour (it is a silicate of iron and alumina).

sierra (si-er-ə) *n.* [*Sp.*, a saw, fr. *L. serra*] a chain of mountains with saw-like ridges.

siesta (si-es-tə) *n.* [*Sp.* fr. *L. sexta* (*oc. hora*), the sixth hour of the day, noon] a short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner.

sieve (siv) *n.* [*A.S. sife*] a utensil for separating the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse; a kind of coarse basket; one that cannot keep a secret.—*v.t.* to sift.

siffle (sif-l) *n.* [*F. siffler*, fr. *L. sibillare*] a whistling, hissing sound.—*v.t.* to whistle; to hiss.

siffleur (sif-ler) *n.* a whistler.

sift (sift) *v.t.* [*A.S. sifian*] to separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; to separate or part, as if by a sieve; to separate the good or bad of; to analyze—hence, to scrutinize.

sifter (sif-ter) *n.* one that sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

sifting (sif-ting) *n.* act of one that sifts; critical examination.

sigh (si) *v.t.* [*A.S. sican*] to utter sighs over; to lament or mourn over; to express by sighs;—*v.i.* to make a deep, single respiration, as the expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like—hence, to lament; to grieve; to make a sound like sighing;—*n.* a single, deep respiration; a long breath; a manifestation of grief or sorrow.

sigher (sī-er) *n.* one that sighs.

sighingly (sī-ing-li) *adv.* with sighing.

sight (sit) *n.* [*A.S. siht, gesiht*] act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; power of seeing; the faculty of vision; instrument of seeing; the eye; state of admitting unobstructed vision; visibility; region which the eye at one time surveys; that which is seen; a spectacle; a show; exhibition; particularly anything novel or remarkable; wonder; pageant; inspection; examination; notice; knowledge; a small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which the direction is settled or ascertained; a piece of metal near the muzzle or the breech of a fire-arm, to guide the eye in taking aim; [colloq.] a great number, quantity, or sum;—*v.t.* to get sight of; to see; to look at through a sight; to see accurately; to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight;—*v.t.* to obtain a distinct view; to take aim by a sight. **Sight-draft**, a draft payable at sight. **Sight-reader**, one that reads at sight, as music, etc. **Sight-seeing**, given to seeing sights; eager for novelties or curiosities. **Sight-seer**, one eager to see novelties or new places. **At sight**, without study or practice; on presentation for payment. **To lose sight of**, to cease to see. **To take sight**, to aim.

sighted (sit-ed) *a.* gifted with sight; seeing in a peculiar manner (with qualifying adjective, as *near*, *short*, etc.); adjusted for taking aim.

sightening (sit-ning) *n.* a colour used temporarily to enable a calico-printer to judge of the pattern.

sightful (sit-fool) *a.* having full sight; clear-sighted.

sightless (sit-les) *a.* wanting sight; blind; unpleasant to the eye; unsightly.

sightlessly (sit-les-li) *adv.* in a sightless manner.

sightlessness (sit-les-nes) *n.* the state of being sightless.

sightliness (sit-li-nes) *n.* state of being sightly; comeliness.

sightly (sit-li) *a.* open to sight; conspicuous; pleasing to the sight; comely.

sightsman (sits-man) *n.* a guide; one that reads music readily at sight.

sigil (sij-il) *n.* [*L. sigillum, dim. of signum, a sign*] seal; signature.

Sigillaria (sij-i-lā-ri-ə) *n.* [*L. sigillum, a seal*] a genus of fossil trees found in the coal formation.

sigillography (sij-i-log-ra-fi) *n.* [*L. sigillum, a seal, and G. graphēin, write*] the study, or science, of seals.

sigla (sig-la) *n.pl.* [*L. sigillum*] abbreviations of names and words on coins, seals, etc.

sigmoid (sig-moid) *a.* shaped like the Greek letter Σ , σ .

sign (sin) *n.* [*L. signum*] a token; that by which anything is made known or represented; any visible thing, motion, appearance, or event, which indicates the existence or approach of something real or future; a wonder; miracle; prodigy; phenomenon; an appearance, transaction, or event, offered or intended as evidence of something else—hence, proof; evidence by sight; a monument; a memorial; something to preserve the memory of a thing; visible mark or representation of inward and spiritual grace; typical representation; symbol; a mark of distinction; badge; cognizance; a word, emblem, or figure of speech; subscription of one's name; signature; a motion, action, or gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or wish made known—hence, one of the conventional manual motions by which conversation is carried on, as by the deaf and dumb; a conspicuous notice placed before a house to advertise the business prosecuted or wares sold there; the twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac; [*Alg.*] a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them; [*Mus.*] any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc.;—*v.t.* to represent by a sign; to signify; to denote; to show; to affix a signature to; to notify by hand or seal; to ratify;—*v.i.* to make a sign or signal; to communicate intelligence by signs. **Sign-board**, a board on which a man sets his name, a notice of his occupation, and of articles for sale. **Sign-manual**, a signature; a royal signature. **Sign-painter**, one that paints signs for shops. **Sign-post**, a post on which a sign hangs, or on which public notices are fixed.

signable (sī-n-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being signed; requiring to be signed.

signal (sig-nal) *n.* [*F. fr. L. signum*] a sign that has been agreed upon to give notice of some occurrence, command, or danger, to a person at a distance, or as the occasion of concerted action—hence, a token; an indication;—*a.* distinguished from what is ordinary; eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous;—*v.t.* to communicate by signals;—*v.i.* to make signals. **Signal-book**, a book of the code of signals. **Signal-box**, **signal-cabin**, a place where railway signals are worked. **Signal-code**, a code, or system, of arbitrary signals. **Signal-fire**, **signal-gun**, **signal-lamp**, a fire, gun, or lamp used for a signal. **Signal-service**, the occupation of signalling.

signalize (sig-nal-iz) *v.t.* to make signal or eminent; to distinguish.

signally (sig-nal-i) *adv.* in a signal manner; eminently; remarkably.

signalman (sig-nal-man) *n.* one whose duty is to convey intelligence, or warning, by means of signals; one that works railway signals.

signalment (sig-nal-ment) *n.* a making known by signs; the act of signalling.

signation (sig-nā-shun) *n.* an emblem; that which is used as a token or sign.

signatory (sig-nā-tu-ri) *n.* one that is bound by signature to the terms of an agreement;—*a.* pertaining to, or used in, sealing; bound by signature and seal.

signature (sig-nā-tūr) *n.* [*L. signare, pp. signatus, to sign*] a sign, stamp, or mark impressed, esp. the name of any person written with his own hand; a sign-manual; the flats or sharps at the beginning of a composition, which indicate the key or scale; a letter, or figure, by which the sheets of a book or pamphlet are distinguished and their order designated; the sheet on which such a mark is placed; in physiognomy, a feature or expression indicative of personal character; a mark or form in plants by which their medicinal uses were supposed formerly to be indicated; any distinguishing sign;—*v.t.* to mark out.

signer (sī-ner) *n.* one that signs or subscribes his name.

signet (sig-net) *n.* [*F. dim. of signe, fr. L. signum, a mark*] a seal, esp. the seal used by the

sovereign in sealing private letters, and grants that pass by bill under the sign-manual. **Signet-ring**, a seal-ring the seal of which is a signet.

signifer (sig-ni-fer) *n.* [L. *signum*, a sign, and *ferre*, bear] the zodiac.

signifiable (sig-ni-fi-a-bl) *a.* that may be signified.

significance, significancy (sig-nif-i-kans, kan-si) *n.* state of being significant; meaning; import; peculiar force; earnestness; power of impressing the mind; that which is signified; moment; weight.

significant (sig-nif-i-kant) *a.* [L. *significare*, to show by signs] fitted or designed to signify or make known something; standing as a sign or token; deserving to be considered; important; momentous; —*n.* a meaning; sign; indication.

significantly (sig-nif-i-kant-li) *adv.* in a significant manner.

signification (sig-ni-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of signifying or making known; that which is signified or made known; meaning; sense.

significative (sig-nif-i-kā-tiv) *a.* betokening or representing by an external sign; having signification or meaning; peculiarly expressive; forcibly suggesting the intended idea.

significatively (sig-nif-i-kā-tiv-li) *adv.* so as to represent or express by an external sign.

significativeness (sig-nif-i-kā-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality of being significative.

significator (sig-nif-i-kā-tur) *n.* one that signifies.

significatory (sig-nif-i-kā-tu-ri) *a.* having signification or meaning; —*n.* that which betokens or represents.

signifier (sig-ni-fi-er) *n.* one that signifies.

signify (sig-ni-fi) *v.t.* [F. *signifier*, to betoken, fr. L. *signum*, a sign, and *jacere*, make] to make known by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token; to convey the notion of; to make known; to intimate; to betoken; to denote; to imply; to mean; —*v.i.* to have import or meaning.

signless (sīn-less) *a.* making no sign; quiet; passive.

signor, signior (sē-nyōr) *n.* [It.] an Italian lord or gentleman; a title of respect or address for a man, equivalent to *Mr.*

signora (sē-nyō-ṛa) *n.* [It.] an Italian title of respect or address for a woman.

signorina (sē-nyō-rē-na) *n.* [It.] an Italian title of respect for a young woman; *Miss.*

signory, signiory (sē-nyō-ri) *n.* a signiory; the aristocracy.

sike (sik) *n.* [Icel. *sik*, a ditch] a small stream of water.

Sikh (sēk) *n.* [Hind., follower, disciple] a member of a religious community of India, founded about 1500, and professing pure Deism.

silage (sī-lij) *n.* food for cattle prepared by treatment in a silo; —*v.t.* to make silage of.

silence (sī-lens) *n.* state of being silent; entire absence of sound or noise; forbearance from, or absence of, speech; secrecy; cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; calmness; quiet; absence of mention; oblivion; —*int.* be silent; —*v.t.* to compel to silence; to restrain from speaking; to put down by argument; to answer; to confute; to put to rest; to quiet; to restrain from noise; to still; to appease; to pacify; to put an end to; to finish; to cause to cease firing; to disable or dismantle, as a gun, battery, etc.; to restrain from preaching by revoking the licence.

silent (sī-lent) *a.* [L. *silere*, to be silent] free from sound or noise; absolutely still; indisposed to talk; speechless; mute; habitually taciturn; not expressed, but understood; calm; quiet; keeping at rest; inactive; not personally transacting business; unpronounced; not having a distinct sound, as a vowel or consonant. **Silent-partner**, a sleeping-partner.

silentiary (sī-len-shi-a-ri) *n.* one appointed to keep silence and order; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

silentious (sī-len-shus) *a.* habitually silent; taciturn.

silently (sī-lent-li) *adv.* in a silent manner; quietly.

silentness (sī-lent-nes) *n.* state of being silent; silence; stillness.

sillesia (sī-lē-sha) *n.* [*Silesia*, Germany] a fine brown holland; a thin twilled cotton.

Silesian (sī-lē-shan) *a.* pertaining to Silesia, a duchy now incorporated with Prussia; made in Silesia; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Silesia.

silex (sī-lēks) *n.* [L., a flint] silicic acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting flint, quartz, and most sands and sandstone.

silhouette (sil-ō-ēt) *n.* [F., so called, in derision, from Etienne de Silhouette, a French minister of finance, 1759] a representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black colour; a profile.

silica (sil-i-kā) *n.* [L. *silex*, flint] silicic acid in a state of purity.

silicate (sil-i-kāt) *n.* a salt formed by the union of silica and a base, as alumina, lime, soda, magnesia, potassa, etc. (silicates form the great part of the hard minerals that encrust the earth).

silicated (sil-i-kā-ted) *a.* combined with silica.

siliceous, silicious (sil-ish-us) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, silica, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

silicic (sil-i-shik) *a.* [L. *silex*, flint] of, pertaining to, or obtained from, flint or quartz.

siliciferous (sil-i-sif-er-us) *a.* bearing or containing silica.

silicification (sil-i-sif-i-kā-shun) *n.* conversion into silica.

silicify (sil-i-sif-i) *v.t.* to convert into silica; —*v.i.* to become silica.

silicle, silicule (sil-i-kl, -kūl) *n.* a short and broad kind of silique.

silicon, silicium (sil-i-kon, si-lish-i-um) *n.* a dark, nut-brown, elementary substance, destitute of metallic lustre, and a non-conductor of electricity (it is the base of silex or silica).

siliquea (sil-i-kwa) *n.* [L.] a silique; a weight of four grains; a carat.

silique (si-lēk) *n.* [L. *siliqua*, a pod or husk] an oblong seed-vessel, consisting of two valves, and a dissepiment between, and opening by sutures at either margin.

siliquiform (sil-i-kwi-form) *a.* having the form of a silique.

siliqueose, siliquous (sil-i-kwōs, -kwus) *a.* bearing siliques; pertaining to, or resembling, siliques.

silk (silk) *n.* [A.S. *seolc*] the fine, soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars in the form of a cocoon, esp. that produced by the silkworm—hence, thread spun, or cloth woven, from the above-named material; —*a.* made of silk. **Silk-figured**, having the ornamental pattern in silk. **Silk-man, silk-mercer**, a dealer in silks. **Silk-mill**, a mill for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk. **Silk-printing**, the art or practice of printing on smooth and thin silk fabrics. **Silk-thrower, silk-throwster**, one that twists or spins silk, and prepares it for weaving. **Silk-weaver**, one that weaves silk stuffs. **To take silk**, to be appointed king's, or queen's, counsel.

silken (sil-ken) *a.* made of, resembling, or pertaining to, silk—hence, soft; delicate; tender; smooth; dressed in silk; —*v.t.* to make soft or smooth.

silkiness (sil-ki-nes) *n.* state of being silky or silken; softness and smoothness.

silkworm (sil-k-wurm) *n.* the caterpillar that produces silk; the larva of a white or cream-coloured moth.

Silk-worm-gut, a fine line for angling, made from the silky secretion of the silkworm.

silky (sil-ki) *a.* made of, or pertaining to, silk; silk-like; soft and smooth.

Sill (sil) *n.* [A.S. *syll*] the basis or foundation of a thing; a piece of timber on which anything rests; the lowest part of a structure, as



Silhouette.



Silkworm.

of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like—hence, the timber or stone at the bottom of a door; the threshold; the timber or stone on which a window-frame stands.

sillabub, sillibub (sil-'a-bub, sil-'i-bub) *n.* [*orig. sillibouk* (?) fr. E. *silly*, merry, and A.S. *būc*, the belly] milk or cream beaten up with sugar into froth; a dish composed of sponge-cakes, fruits, and wine, and covered with whipped cream; trifle; anything light or gossamer.

Sillery (sil-'e-ri) *n.* [*Sillery*, in Marne, France] a famous still white wine.

silly (sil-'i-li) *adv.* in a silly manner; foolishly.

silliness (sil-'i-nes) *n.* state of being silly; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; imbecility; a mild form of insanity.

silligraph (sil-'u-graf) *n.* [*G. sillos*, satire, and *graphein*, write] a satirist; a writer of satirical poems.

sillometer (si-'lom'e-ter) *n.* [*F. siller*, to make way] an instrument for finding the speed of a ship without the aid of a log-line.

sillon (sil-'on) *n.* [*F.*] a work raised in a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide [*Port.*].

silly (sil-'i) *a.* [*A.S. sælig*, timely] harmless; simple; innocent; weak in intellect; childish; foolish; witless; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; weak; helpless; frail;—*n.* a silly person.

silo (si-'lo) *n.* [*Sp. fr. G. viros*, a pit for corn] a pit for storing green crops for future use, as fodder in the state called ensilage;—*v.t.* to preserve in a silo.

silphology (sil-'fol-'ō-ji) *n.* [*G. silphē*, beetle, and *logos*, discourse] the science of larvæ, or larval forms.

silt (silt) *n.* [*Sw. sila*, to drain] mud, or fine earth, deposited from running or standing water;—*v.t.* to choke, fill, or obstruct with mud;—*v.t.* to flow into, or percolate through, as muddy water; to ooze.

silty (sil-'ti) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, silt.

Silurian (si-'lū-'ri-ən) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Silures, who inhabited a part of England and South Wales; noting the group, or strata, of sedimentary rocks immediately below the Old Red Sandstone, containing hardly any vertebrates and land plants; also, noting the period in which these rocks were deposited; early palæozoic.

silurus (si-'lū-'rus) *n.* [*G. silourus*] a fish; the sheat-fish; also, the sturgeon.

silva, sylvā (sil-'va) *n.* [*L.*] the natural history of the forest trees of a country, or of the forest trees collectively; a collection of poems.

silvan, sylvan (sil-'van) *a.* [*L. silva*, a wood or grove] pertaining to, or composed of, woods or groves; woody.

silver (sil-'ver) *n.* [*A.S. seol*(*or*) a soft, white, metallic element, very malleable and ductile, and capable of a high polish; coin made of silver; silver money; anything having the lustre or appearance of silver; silverware; plate;—*a.* made of silver; resembling silver; white, as hair; having a pale lustre, as the moon; soft; sweet, as voice or sound;—*v.t.* to cover with silver; to polish like silver; to cause to resemble silver; to make smooth and bright; to make hoary, or white and shining like silver. **Silver-bath**, a solution of silver nitrate, used for sensitizing plates in photography. **Silver-fir**, a tree of the genus *Abies*. **Silver-fish**, a variety of gold-fish; the tarpon. **Silver-fox**, a species of fox found in northern regions with valuable black, glossy fur; it has a silvery spot on the forehead. **Silver-glace**, native sulphide of silver. **Silver-grain**, the medullary rays in timber. **Silver-haired**, having white or gray hair. **Silver-headed**, with white hair. **Silver-heater**, one that prepares silver-foil by heating. **Silver-leaf**, silver beaten out into a thin leaf. **Silver-paper**, white tissue-paper of good quality. **Silver-plate**, metallic articles coated with silver. **Silver-plated**, plated with silver. **Silver-print**, a photographic print produced by using a sensitizing salt of silver. **Silver-shafted**, carrying silver arrows. **Silver-solder**, a solder for uniting objects of silver. **Silver-stick**, the name given to a field-officer of the Life Guards when attending at the royal palace. **Silver-tongued**, eloquent; plausible. **Silver-top**, a disease affecting grasses. **Silver-white**, a very pure form of white-lead. **Silver-work**, decorative work in silver.

silverer (sil-'ver-er) *n.* one that silvers; one employed in silvering glass.

silverette (sil-'ve-ret') *n.* a fancy breed of domestic pigeons.

silveriness (sil-'ver-i-nes) *n.* the state or character of being silvery.

silvering (sil-'ver-ing) *n.* art, operation, or practice, of covering the surface of anything with silver; the silver thus laid on.

silverite (sil-'ver-it) *n.* one that favours the free use of silver as money; a bimetalist.

silverless (sil-'ver-less) *a.* without silver; impetuous.

silverling (sil-'ver-ling) *n.* a small silver coin.

silvery (sil-'ver-li) *adv.* like silver in appearance or tone.

silvern (sil-'vern) *a.* made of, or resembling, silver.

silverside (sil-'ver-sid) *n.* a silver-fish, sand-smelt, or atherine; the lower and choicer part of the round of beef.

silversmith (sil-'ver-smith) *n.* one that works in silver.

silverware (sil-'ver-wär) *n.* articles made of silver.

silvery (sil-'ver-i) *a.* resembling, or having the lustre of, silver; besprinkled or covered with silver; white; clear; soft; mellow.

simar, simarre (si-'mar) *n.* [*fr. Sp. chamarra*, a sheep-skin coat] a woman's long dress or robe; also, a light covering; a scarf.

Simaruba (sim-'a-rō-'bā) *n.* [*Caribbean*] a genus of tropical American trees.

Simeonite (sim-'e-un-'ti) *n.* a follower of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1759-1830), a leader of the Low-church party.

simial, simious (sim-'i-əl, -us) *a.* like an ape; simian.

simian (sim-'i-an) *a.* [*L. simia*, an ape] like an ape or monkey; apish;—*n.* an ape or monkey.

similar (sim-'i-lar) *a.* [*L. similitis*, like] exactly corresponding; precisely alike; somewhat like; nearly corresponding; resembling.

similarity (sim-'i-lar-'i-ti) *n.* state of being similar; likeness; perfect or partial resemblance.

similarly (sim-'i-lar-li) *adv.* in a similar manner; in like manner.

simile (sim-'i-le) *n.* [*L.*] a formal or avowed comparison of one thing to another, the comparison being made, as a rule, by such a word as "so," "as," "like," "resembles."

similiter (si-'mil-'i-ter) *adv.* [*L.*] in like manner.

similitude (si-'mil-'i-tūd) *n.* [*L. similitis*, similar] state of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness; a figure of speech based on similarity, as a simile, a metaphor, an allegory.

similitudinary (si-'mil-'i-tū-'di-nar-i) *a.* making or involving similitudes.

similor (sim-'i-lor) *n.* [*F. fr. L. similitis*, like, and *aurum*, gold] a gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc, used for flash jewellery.

simitar (sim-'i-tar) *n.* See *scimitar*.

simmer (sim-'er) *v.t.* [a frequentative of *sim*, the sound made in boiling, cf. *Sw. summa*, hum] to cause to boil gently;—*v.i.* to boil gently, or with a gentle hissing;—*n.* a gentle, gradual heating; dial.

simnel (sim-'nel) *n.* [*O.F. simenel*, fr. *L. simila*, fine flour] a cake made of fine flour, offered as a gift at Christmas and Easter.

simoniac (si-'mō-'ni-ak) *n.* one that practises simony, or that buys or sells preferment in the church.

simoniacal (sim-u-'nī-'a-kal) *a.* guilty of, consisting of, or pertaining to, simony.

simoniacally (sim-u-'nī-'a-kal-i) *adv.* with the guilt or offence of simony.

Simonian (si-'mō-'ni-an) *n.* a follower of Simon Magus, the first heretic.

simony (sim-'u-ni) *n.* [*fr. Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit (Acts viii.)] the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

simoom, simoon (si-móóm', -móón') *n.* [A. *samūm*] a hot, dry wind that blows in Arabia from the interior deserts.

simous (sī-mus) *a.* [L. *simus*, flat-nosed] having a flat nose; concave.

simper (sim-per) *v.i.* [Norw. *semper*, fine] to smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner; — *n.* a smile with an air of silliness, affectation, or conceit.

simperer (sim-per-er) *n.* one that simpers.

simpering (sim-per-ing) *a.* wearing a simper; affected; silly.

simperingly (sim-per-ing-li) *adv.* with a silly smile.

simple (sim-pl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *simplex*, fr. *semel*, once, and *plicare*, fold] single; not complex; consisting of one ingredient or substance; whole; entire; mere; bare; plain; unadorned; weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly; undesigning; artless; harmless; innocent; artless in manner; unconstrained; undisguised; straightforward; sincere—hence, plain; honest; clear; intelligible; unmistakable; [Bot.] undivided, as a root or stem; single, or having only one on a petiole, as a leaf; or one on a peduncle, as a flower; [Chem.] elementary; not decomposable or resolvable into components or ingredients;—*n.* something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal plant (so called because each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy);—*v.i.* to gather simples. **Simple-hearted**, having a simple heart; ingenuous. **Simple-minded**, lacking intelligence or penetration; undesigning; unsuspecting. **Simple-mindedness**, the state of being simple-minded.

simplesness (sim-pl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being simple, single, or uncompounded; artlessness; simplicity; silliness; imbecility.

simpler (sim-pler) *n.* one that collects simples or medicinal plants; an herbalist; a simplist.

simpleton (sim-pli-tun) *n.* a silly person; a person of weak intellect; a fool.

simpliciter (sim-pli-i-ter) *adv.* simply; not relatively.

simplicity (sim-plis-i-ti) *n.* quality of being simple, unmixed, or uncompounded; quality of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; sincerity; freedom from artificial ornament; plainness; freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness; weakness of intellect; silliness.

simplification (sim-pli-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of simplifying or making simple.

simplificative (sim-pli-fi-kā-tiv) *a.* simplifying, or tending to simplify.

simplify (sim-pli-fi) *v.t.* [L. *simplex*, simple, and *facere*, make] to make simple, plain, or easy; to reduce from the complex state by analysis; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making.

simplism (sim-plizm) *n.* the advocacy or cultivation of simplicity.

simplist (sim-plist) *n.* one skilled in simples or medicinal plants.

simply (sim-pli) *adv.* in a simple manner; without art; without subtlety; artlessly; plainly; when considered in or by itself; merely; solely; barely; weakly; foolishly.

simulacrum (sim-ū-lā-krum) *n.*; *pl.* *simulacra* (sim-ū-lā-krā) [L.] an image; a shadowy likeness; a formal sign.

simulant (sim-ū-lant) *a.* simulating; appearing to be;—*n.* one simulating something.

simular (sim-ū-lar) *a.* practising simulation; feigning;—*n.* one that simulates or feigns.

simulate (sim-ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *simulare*, *pp.* *simulatus*, to make like, fr. *similis*, like] to assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign;—*a.* feigned; pretended.

simulation (sim-ū-lā-shun) *n.* act of simulating or putting on what is not true; assumption of a false or unreal character; pretending to be what one is not.

simulatory (sim-ū-lā-tu-ri) *a.* counterfeiting; pretending; artful; politic.

simultaneity (sim-ul-tā-nē-i-ti) *n.* the state or fact of being simultaneous.

simultaneous (sim-ul-tā-ne-us) *a.* [L. *simul*, together] existing or happening

at the same time; entered on or performed together, in concert, or with mutual aim or endeavor.

simultaneously (sim-ul-tā-ne-us-li) *adv.* at the same time; together; in concert; in conjunction.

simultaneousness (sim-ul-tā-ne-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of existing or happening at the same time; conjunction in time, and co-operation in endeavor, to the same end.

sin (sin) *n.* [A.S. *synn*] transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine command; moral deficiency in the character; iniquity; depravity; sinfulness; corruption of the moral and spiritual nature; ungodliness;—*v.i.* to depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate any known rule of duty; to violate human rights, laws, or propriety; to trespass; to err. **Sin-born**, born of sin. **Sin-worm**, borne down by sin. **A sin-offering**, an offering made to atone for sin. **Mortal sin**, deliberate sin, which deprives the soul of divine grace. **The seven deadly sins**, pride, covetousness, lust, gluttony, anger, envy, sloth.

Sinaitic (sī-nā-ī-tik) *a.* [fr. *Sinai*, the mountain] of, or pertaining to, Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai, as the Moral Law.

Sinapis (sī-nā-pis) *n.* [G. *sinari*, mustard] a genus of crucifers, from the seeds of which mustard is prepared.

sinapism (sin-ā-pizm) *n.* mustard seed pulverized with some other ingredients (used as an external application).

since (sins) *adv.* [M.E. *sithens*, fr. A.S. *siththan*] in the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago;—*prep.* from the time of; subsequently to; after (with a past event or time for the object);—*conj.* since the time when; from the (past) time that; seeing that; because; considering.

sincere (sin-sēr) *a.* [L. *sincerus*] pure; unmixed; unadulterated; being in reality what it appears to be; not simulated or falsely assumed; real; honest; unfeigned; true; genuine; unhurt; uninjured.

sincerely (sin-sēr-li) *adv.* in a sincere manner; honestly; unfeignedly.

sincereness (sin-sēr-nes) *n.* sincerity.

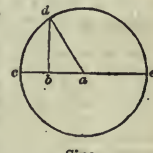
sincerity (sin-ser-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from disguise, pretence, or hypocrisy.

sincipital (sin-sip-i-tal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the sinciput.

sinciput (sin-si-put) *n.* [L. fr. *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head] the fore part of the head, from the forehead to the coronal suture.

sinдон (sin-dun) *n.* [G.] a thin fabric of cotton, linen, or silk; a wrapper.

sine (sīn) *n.* [L. *sinus*, a curve] a right line drawn perpendicular from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity—thus *d*, *c* being the arc, *e*, *c* the diameter, and *a*, *d* the radius, *d*, *b* is the sine of the arc *d*, *c*, and of the angle *d*, *a*, *c*. **Versed sine**, that part of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc—thus *b*, *c* is the versed sine of the arc *d*, *c*, and of the angle *d*, *a*, *c*.



Sine.

sinecural (sī-ne-kūr-āl) *a.* of, or relating to, a sinecure.

sinecure (sī-ne-kūr) *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care] an ecclesiastical benefice without the cure of souls—hence, an office that has revenue without employment;—*a.* free from exacton; profitable, without requiring labour;—*v.t.* to place in a sinecure.

sinecurism (sī-ne-kūr-izm) *n.* the holding of sinecures.

sinecurist (sī-ne-kūr-ist) *n.* one that has a sinecure.

sinew (sin-ū) *n.* [A.S. *simi*] that which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon; a muscle; a nerve;—*pl.* strength; means or supplies of strength;—*v.t.* to knit, as by sinews; to strengthen; to harden. **Sinew-shrunk**, having the sinews of the belly-muscles shrunk by excessive fatigue, as a horse. **Sinews of war**, money.

sinewed (sin-ūd) *a.* furnished with sinews; strong; firm; vigorous.

sinewiness (sin-'ū-i-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being sinewy.

sinewless (sin-'ū-les) *a.* having no sinews, and hence no strength or vigour.

sinewy, sinewous (sin-'ū-i-, -us) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews; nervous; strong; vigorous; firm.

sinful (sin-'fool) *a.* full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholly; consisting in sin.

sinfully (sin-'fool-i) *adv.* in a sinful manner; wickedly; iniquitously.

sinfulness (sin-'fool-nes) *n.* quality or state of being sinful, or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; criminality; corruption; depravity.

sing (sing) *v.t.* [A.S. *singan*] to utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate in song; to praise in verse;—*v.i.* to utter sounds with musical inflections, or melodious modulations of voice; to utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds; to make a small, shrill sound; to celebrate something in poetry;—*n.* a singing. **Sing-song**, bad singing, or drawing; a convivial meeting, where each one is expected to sing. **To sing another song, or tune**, to take a different tone. **To sing out**, to speak out loudly and distinctly. **To sing small**, to adopt a humble tone.

singable (sing-'a-bl) *a.* capable of being sung; suitable for singing.

singe (sing) *v.t.* [A.S. *sengan*, literally to make a singing or hissing noise, as in burning logs, fr. *singan*, to sing] to burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of;—*n.* a burning of the surface; a slight burn. **Singed cat**, a cat with burnt fur; a person better than he looks. **To singe one's beard**, to deal a stinging insult to one.

singeing (sin-'jing) *n.* the act or process of burning superficially; the removal of feathers and down from fowls by burning.

singer (sin-'jer) *n.* one that sings.

singer (sing-'er) *n.* one that sings; one whose profession is to sing; a bird that sings.

Singhalese, Sinhalese Same as Cingalese.

singing (sing-'ing) *n.* act of one that sings; modulation of the voice in melody; musical articulation; a humming or buzzing sound ringing in the ears. **Singing-book**, a song-book. **Singing-gallery**, a gallery for singers. **Singing-man**, a chorister. **Singing-master**, one that teaches vocal music.

singingly (sing-'ing-li) *adv.* in a singing manner.

single (sing-'gl) *a.* [L. *singulus*] one only, as distinguished from many or the whole; individual; separate; alone; having no companion—hence, unmarried; performed by one person, or one on each side; uncompounded; pure; unmixed—hence, unprejudiced; unbiased; sincere;—*v.t.* to select from among a number; to choose one from others; to consider alone, or by itself. **Single-banked**, carrying but one oarsman on a thwart, as a boat; having but one bank, or row of keys, as an organ. **Single-blessedness**, celibacy. **Single-entry**, in book-keeping, the entry of a transaction into one account only. **Single-eyed**, unselfish. **Single-foot**, a gait of horses. **Single-handed**, having one hand or workman only; alone; unassisted. **Single-hearted**, free from duplicity. **Single-minded**, having but one purpose or design—hence, sincere; honest. **Single-stick**, a cudgel used in fencing or fighting; a game at cudgels. **Single woman**, an unmarried woman.

singleness (sing-'gl-nes) *n.* state of being single or separate from all others; freedom from duplicity or secondary and selfish ends; purity of mind and purpose; simplicity; sincerity.

singlet (sing-'glet) *n.* an unlined waistcoat; an undershirt.

singleton (sing-'gl-tun) *n.* in whist, a hand containing only one card of some suit.

singlings (sing-'glingz) *n.* in distilling, the crude spirit that comes over first.

singly (sing-'gli) *adv.* individually; particularly; only; by one's self; without partners, companions, or associates; honestly; sincerely.

singspiel (sing-'spēl) *n.* [Ger.] a light form of dramatic entertainment in which music accompanies, but is subordinate to, dialogue.

singular (sing-'gū-lar) *a.* [L. *singulus*, single] existing by itself; single; individual; particular; special; [Gram.] denoting one person or thing; not plural; also, proper; individual; not common or general—hence, rare; unusual; remarkable; eminent; distinguished; strange; queer; odd; peculiar; solitary; only; being alone; noting that of which there is but one; unique;—*n.* a single instance; a particular; [Gram.] the singular number.

singularist (sing-'gū-lar-ist) *n.* one that affects singularity.

singularity (sing-'gū-lar-i-ti) *n.* state of being distinguished from all, or from most others; peculiarity; anything remarkable; curiosity; uncommon form, appearance, or character; manners or trait of character different from others; oddity.

singularize (sing-'gū-lar-iz) *v.t.* to make singular; to contrive a singular form for; to signalize; to distinguish.

singularly (sing-'gū-lar-li) *adv.* in a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely; oddly; so as to express one, or the singular number.

singularness (sing-'gū-lar-nes) *n.* singularity.

singult (sin-'gult) *n.* [L. *singultus*] a sob or sigh.

singultous (sin-'gul-tus) *a.* relating to, or affected with, hicough.

Sinicism (sin-'i-sizm) *n.* [L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese] something characteristic of the Chinese, as their manners, customs, and principles.

sinister (sin-'is-ter) *a.* [L.] on the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left; unlucky; inauspicious (the left being regarded as the unlucky side); dishonest; unfair; perverse; corrupt; [Her.] denoting the sinister or left side of the escutcheon.

sinisterly (sin-'is-ter-li) *adv.* unfairly; perversely.

sinisterness (sin-'is-ter-nes) *n.* the state or character of being sinister.

sinistrad (sin-'is-trad) *adv.* towards the left.

sinistral (sin-'is-tral) *a.* inclining to the left; sinistrous; [Conch.] having the turns of the spiral made to the left; reversed.

sinistrally (sin-'is-tral-i) *adv.* in a sinistral direction; to, or toward, the left.

sinistraction (sin-'is-trā-'shun) *n.* a turning to the left.

sinistrorse, sinistrorsal (sin-'is-'trors, sin-'is-'tror-'sāl) *a.* turning, or turned, to the left.

sinistrous (sin-'is-trus) *a.* being on the left side; inclined to the left; wrong; perverse.

sinistrously (sin-'is-trus-li) *adv.* in a sinistrous manner; perversely; wrongly; unluckily; with a tendency to use the left hand.

sink (singk) *v.t.* [A.S. *sincan*] to cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid; to depress; to degrade; to make by digging or delving; to reduce in quantity; to cause to decline or fall; to keep out of sight; to suppress; to lower in value or amount; to reduce in amount; to diminish or annihilate by payment; to waste; to dissipate;—*v.i.* to fall by the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to enter deeply; to fall beneath or below the surface—hence, to enter so as to make an abiding impression; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to fail in strength; to decline; to decay; to decrease in volume, as a river;—*n.* a drain to carry off filthy water; a shallow box connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, etc., as in a kitchen; any place where corruption is gathered. **Sink-hole**, a hole for foul liquids to pass through; a resort of depraved persons; a cavity in limestone rocks, where the waters sink and are lost. **Sink-room**, a scullery.

sinkable (sing-'ka-bl) *a.* capable of being sunk.

sinker (sing-'ker) *n.* a weight on something, as on a fish-line, to sink it.

sinking (sing-'king) *n.* a falling or settling down; a subsidence; the process of excavating downwards through the rocks in mining; an angular groove in the corner of a board. **Sinking-fund**, a fund set aside for the reduction of a public debt.

sinless (sin-'les) *a.* free from sin; pure; perfect; innocent of transgression or trespass.

sinlessly (sin-'les-li) *adv.* in a sinless manner; innocently.

sinlessness (sin-'les-ness) *n.* state of being sinless; perfect innocence; freedom from sin and guilt.

sinner (sin-'er) *n.* one that has violated the law of God; one that has voluntarily disobeyed a divine precept, or neglected known duty; an offender; a criminal; one at enmity with God; an unbelieving or unregenerate man; a persistent or unrepenting transgressor;—*v.i.* to act as a sinner.

sinological (sin-u-'loj-'i-kał) *a.* pertaining to sinology.

sinology (si-'nol-'o-ji) *n.* [G. *Sinai*, the Chinese, and *logos*, discourse] that branch of knowledge that deals with the Chinese language, history, etc.

sinopis (si-'nō-'pis, si-'nu-'pis) *n.* [L.] a pigment of a fine red colour, prepared from sinople.

sinople (sin-'ō-, si-'nō-'pl) *n.* [*Sinope*, on the Black Sea] a ferruginous clay, used as a pigment.

sinter (sin-'ter) *n.* [Ger.] a calcareous or silicious precipitate from mineral waters.

Sinto (sin-'tō) *n.* See **Shinto**.

sinuate (sin-'ū-'āt) *v.t.* [L. *sinuare*, bend, fr. *sinus*, a curve] to bend in and out; to wind; to turn;—*a.* curved and indented on the margin, as a leaf.

sinuated (sin-'ū-'ā-'ted) *a.* sinuate.

sinuately (sin-'ū-'āt-'li) *adv.* in a sinuate manner.

sinuation (sin-'ū-'ā-'shun) *n.* a winding or bending in and out.

sinuosity (sin-'ū-'os-'i-ti) *n.* quality of being sinuous, or bending in and out; a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

sinuous, sinuose (sin-'ū-'us, -ōs) *a.* [L.] *sinus*, a bosom, bend, curve] bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; winding; crooked; morally crooked.

sinuously (sin-'ū-'us-'li) *adv.* in a sinuous manner; windingly; crookedly.

sinuousness (sin-'ū-'us-'nes) *n.* sinuosity.

sinus (sī-'nus) *n.* [L., a bend, fold] an opening; a hollow; a recess in the shore, or an opening into the land; a bay; [Surg.] a cavity in a bone or other part; an elongated abscess with a small orifice; [Conch.] a groove, or hollow inequality.

sip (sip) *v.t.* [M.E. *sippen*, cf. A.S. *syppian*, to absorb moisture] to drink or imbibe in small quantities; to take in with the lips in small quantities; to draw into the mouth; to extract; to drink out of;—*v.i.* to drink a small quantity;—*n.* the taking of a liquor with the lips; a small draught taken with the lips; a mouthful; a taste.

sipe (sip) *v.i.* [cf. *sip*] to ooze; to trickle; to steep; to soak.

siphilis (sif-'i-lis) *n.* See **syphilis**.

siphon (sī-'fun) *n.* [F. fr. G. *siphōn*, a small pipe or reed] a bent tube or pipe, with arms of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another; a vessel for holding aerated waters;—*v.t.* to convey or transfer by a siphon. **Siphon-gauge**, an instrument for indicating the degree of rarefaction in the receiver of an air-pump.

siphonage (sī-'fun-'ij) *n.* the action or operation of a siphon.

siphonal (sī-'fun-'al) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a siphon.

siphonic, siphonate (sī-'fon-'ik, sī-'fon-'āt) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a siphon.

siphonless (sī-'fun-'les) *a.* having no siphon.

sipper (sip-'er) *n.* one that sips.



Sinuate leaf.



Siphon.

sippet (sip-'et) *n.* [*dim.* of *sop*] a small sop; anything soaked in liquid; a fragment.

sipple (sip-'l) *v.t.* to drink by sips;—*v.i.* to sip frequently; to tipple.

sir (ser) *n.* [O.F. *sire*] a man of social authority and dignity; a master; a gentleman (applied as a title of deference or respect to any man of position); a knight or baronet; formerly a priest or curate.

sircar (ser-'kār, ser-'kār) *n.* [Hind.] in India, the supreme authority; the government; a Hindu clerk or accountant. Also **sirkar**.

sirdar (ser-'dār, ser-'dār) *n.* [Per. *sar*, head, and *-dār*, holding] a native chief; headman; a military officer; in Egypt, the commander-in-chief.

sire (sir) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *senior*, elder] a father; a progenitor; one that stands in the relation of a father, as a king or emperor; an author; an originator; the male parent of a beast (applied *esp.* to horses);—*v.t.* to beget; to procreate (used *esp.* of stallions).

siren (sī-'ren) *n.* [G.] one of two, three, or several nymphs said to dwell on an island off the south-west of Italy, and to sing with such sweetness that sailors were lured to death [Myth.]; an enticing or alluring woman; a large fog-horn; a siren;—*a.* pertaining to a siren, or to dangerous enticements; bewitching; fascinating; alluring.

sirene (sī-'rēn) *n.* [F.] an instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations corresponding to a note of any given pitch.

Sirenia (sī-'rē-nī-'a) *n.pl.* an order of marine mammals allied to the whales, and containing the manatees and dugongs.

sirenian (sī-'rē-nī-'an) *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a siren.

sirenize (sī-'rē-nī-z) *v.i.* to play the siren; to fascinate.

Sirius (sī-'ri-'us) *n.* [G.] the large and bright star, called the Dog-star, situated in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major.

sirloin (ser-'loin) *n.* [O.F. *surlonge*, fr. *sur*, upon, and *longe*, loin] a loin of beef.

sirocco (si-'rok-'ō) *n.* [It. fr. A. *sharg*, the east] an oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

sirrah (sir-'ā) *n.* [F. fr. L., a contemptuous extension of *sire*] sir (a word of reproach and contempt, or of familiarity and playfulness).

sirup, sirop (sir-'up) *n.* See **syrup**.

siskin (sis-'kin) *n.* [Low Ger. *zieske*] a song-bird, *Carduelis spinus*.

sist (sist) *v.t.* [L. *sistere*, to make to stand] to stop; to delay, as legal proceedings; to cite; to summon.

sister (sis-'ter) *n.* [A.S. *sweostor*] a female whose parents are the same as those of another person; correlative of brother; a woman of the same faith; a female of the same society, convent, abbey, etc.; a female of the same kind or nature;—*a.* standing in the relation of a sister; related;—*v.t.* to resemble closely;—*v.i.* to be akin; to be near to. **Sister-in-law**, a husband's or wife's sister; a brother's wife. **Sister-like**, systerly.

sisterhood (sis-'ter-'hood) *n.* a society of sisters, or of women united in one faith or order; state of being a sister.

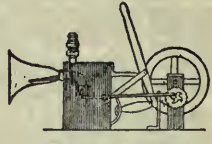
sisterless (sis-'ter-'les) *a.* having no sister.

sisterly (sis-'ter-'li) *a.* like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

Sistine (sī-'tīn, sī-'tēn) *a.* of, or pertaining to, any Pope named Sixtus. **Sistine chapel**, a chapel in the Vatican at Rome. **Sistine Madonna**, a famous painting by Raphael. Also **sixtine**.

sistrum (sis-'trum) *n.* [G. *seisin*, to shake] a kind of tinsel of a thin, oval, metal frame (used by Egyptian priests in the worship of Isis).

Sisyphean (sis-'i-'fē-'an) *a.* relating to Sisyphus, a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for his crimes consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, whence it rolled down again; [Myth.] unceasing; incessantly recurring.



Siren, or foghorn.

Sisal, grass for cordage.

sit (sit) *v.t.* [A.S. *sittan*] to keep the seat upon, as a horse; to cause to be seated (used reflexively); —*v.i.* to rest upon the haunches; to perch, as birds; to remain in a state of repose; to rest; to abide; to be adjusted; to fit; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; to be officially engaged in public business, as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind; to be in any assembly or council, as a member; to have a seat; to have a local position; to be in a particular quarter, as the wind; —*n.* a subsidence, or fall of the roof, of a coal-mine. **To sit down**, to take a seat; to rest. **To sit on**, or **upon**, to hold an official inquiry about; to snub. **To sit out**, to sit apart; to wait to the end of, as a concert. **To sit under**, to attend the preaching of. **To sit up**, to rise from a recumbent position; to remain out of bed; to be upon the alert.

sitar (si-tár, sit-ar) *n.* an Oriental musical instrument like a guitar.

site (sit) *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *situs*, a place] place where anything is fixed; situation; local position; a place fitted or chosen for an edifice.

sited (sit-ed) *a.* having a site; located; placed.

sitfast (sit-fast) *a.* stationary; immovable; steadfast; —*n.* a horny sore on a horse's back.

sith (sith) *conj.* [short for M.E. *sithen*, *af. since*] since; seeing that.

sitology, sitology (si-tol-ô-ji, sit-i-ol-ô-ji) *n.* [G. *sitos*, food, and *logos*, discourse] that department of medicine that relates to the regulation of diet; dietetics.

sitophobia, sitiophobia (si-tu-fô-bi-a, si-ti-u-fô-bi-a) *n.* [G. *phobia*, fear] morbid or insane aversion to food.

sitter (sit-er) *n.* one that sits; one that is placed for his portrait or photograph; a bird that sits.

sitting (sit-ing) *n.* posture of being on a seat; act of placing one's self on a seat; a seat, or the space occupied by a person in a church; act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness; a course or period of unremitting study; unremitting application; actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business; a session; a time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit; —*a.* resting on the haunches; perched; [Bot.] sessile. **Sitting-room**, a parlour.

situate (sit-ü-ät) *v.t.* [L. *situs*, a site] to give a site or position to; to locate; to place in a particular state or condition; —*a.* located; situated.

situated (sit-ü-ä-ted) *a.* having a situation; seated, placed, or standing, with respect to any object, person, or place; placed or being in a state or condition with reference to other interests, affairs, etc.; conditioned; permanently fixed; stationed; residing.

situation (sit-ü-ä-shun) *n.* location in respect to something else; seat; site; position with respect to society or circumstances; condition; place; office; berth; post; plight; predicament.

situs (sit-us) *n.* [L.] situation; site.

sitz-bath (sits-báth) *n.* [Ger. *sitz*, a seat] a hip-bath.

Siva (sē-va) *n.* in Hindu mythology, the Supreme Being in the character of the avenger and destroyer, and the reproducer; the third person of the Hindu triad.

Sivan (sē-van, siv-an) *n.* [H.] the third month of the Jewish sacred year, and the ninth of the civil year.

Six (siks) *a.* [A.S.] twice three; one more than five; —*n.* the sum of three and three; a symbol representing six units, as 6 or vi.

Six-pounder, a cannon carrying a shot of six pounds weight. **At sixes and sevens**, in disorder and confusion.

sixfold (siks-fôld) *a.* six times as much or many; —*adv.* in a sixfold degree.

sixpence (siks-pens) *n.* an English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling; the value of six pennies, or half a shilling.

sixpenny (siks-pen-î) *a.* worth sixpence; bought or sold for sixpence.



Siva.

sixteen (siks-tēn) *a.* six and ten; consisting of six and ten; —*n.* the sum of six and ten; a symbol representing sixteen units.

sixteenth (siks-tēnti) *a.* sixth after the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth; being one of sixteen equal parts into which anything is divided; —*n.* one of sixteen equal parts; an interval comprising two octaves and a second.

sixth (siksth) *a.* next in order after the fifth; being one of six equal parts into which anything is divided; —*n.* one of six equal parts; the interval of four tones and a semitone, six diatonic degrees of the scale.

sixthly (siksth-li) *adv.* in the sixth place.

sixtieth (siks-ti-eth) *a.* next in order after the fifty-ninth; being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided; —*n.* one of sixty equal parts.

sixty (siks-ti) *a.* six times ten; three score; —*n.* the sum of six times ten; a symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or lx., or LX.

sizable (si-zä-bl) *a.* of considerable size or bulk; being of reasonable or suitable size.

sizar (si-zar) *n.* [size, an allowance of food] a student at Cambridge or Dublin admitted at lower fees.

sizarship (si-zar-ship) *n.* the station or rank of a sizar at Cambridge or Dublin.

size (siz) *n.* [short for *assize*] an allowance of food; bulk; bigness; comparative magnitude; extent of superficies or volume; a settled quantity or allowance; a conventional relative measure of dimension (applied to shoes, gloves, and the like); —*v.t.* to regulate the weight, extent, value; to arrange according to size; to purchase; to supply with sizes; to rate; to rank; —*v.i.* at Cambridge University, to order victuals from the buttery. **Size-stick**, a shoemaker's rule for measuring the foot. **To size up**, to measure; to estimate; to consider carefully.

size (siz) *n.* [It. *sisa*] a kind of weak glue made from the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, fish-skin, and the like (it is used in paper-making, book-binding, paper-hanging, etc., and by painters as the vehicle of certain colours); a pasty composition for giving a smooth surface to leather; the buffy coat that appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation; —*v.t.* to cover with size; to prepare with size.

sized (sizd) *a.* adjusted according to size; having a particular size or magnitude (with a qualifying adjective).

sized (sizd) *a.* having size in its composition; covered or washed with size.

sizer (si-zer) *n.* a contrivance, as a perforated plate, wirework, etc., for sorting articles.

siziness (si-zi-nes) *n.* state of being sizo; glutinousness; viscosities.

sizing (si-zing) *n.* in university use, an order for extra food or drink from the buttery; a size; sorting articles into various sizes.

sizing (si-zing) *n.* a kind of weak glue used in manufactures, arts, etc.; size; the act or process of applying size.

sizo (si-zi) *a.* size-like; glutinous, thick, and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size, as diseased blood.

sizz (siz) *v.i.* to hiss; to sizzle.

sizzle (sizl) *v.t.* [imit.] to make a hissing or sputtering sound; to dry and shrivel up with hissing by the action of fire; —*n.* a hissing or sputtering sound; extreme heat.

sizzling (siz-ling) *n.* a hissing or sputtering.

sjambok (syám-bok) *n.* [S. Afr.] a short whip; —*v.t.* to beat with such a whip.

skald See scald.

skale (skäl) *v.t.* [Scand.] to disjoin; to separate; to scatter; to disperse; to spill; —*v.i.* to part one from another; to disperse, as an assembly or congregation.

skat (skat) *n.* [O. H. Ger.] a kind of card game.

skate (skät) *n.* [D. *schaats*] a frame for the foot like the sole of a shoe, furnished with a metallic runner for moving rapidly on ice; —*v.t.* to slide or move on skates.

skate (skāt) *n.* [Icel. *skata*] a cartilaginous fish having the body flattened, the skin set above with spines or thorns, and pectoral fins which form broad, lateral expansions, and give the whole body a rhomboid form.

skater (skā-ter) *n.* one that skates.

skating (skā-ting) *n.* act or exercise of sliding on the ice upon skates.

skean (skēn) *n.* [Gael. *sgian*, a knife] a short sword or knife. **Skean-dhu** (dōó) a knife used by the Scottish Highlanders; the knife that, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

skedaddle (ske-dad-l) *v. i.* [Ety. unknown] to scamper off; to run away with precipitation, as if in a panic;—*n.* a hasty, disorderly flight.

skee (skē) *n.* [Dan. *skj*] a wooden runner used in sliding, as a snow or ice shoe.

skeel (skēl) *n.* [Icel. *skjöla*, a pail] a shallow wooden vessel; a milking-pail.

skeet (skēt) *n.* a scoop used for watering the decks and sails of vessels.

skeg (skæg) *n.* [Icel.] a wooden peg; the after-part of a ship's keel.

skegger (skæg-er) *n.* [Gael.] a salmon of the first year; a smolt.

skein (skān) *n.* [M.F. *escaigne*] a knot, or a number of knots, of thread, silk, or yarn; a quantity of yarn after it is taken from the reel; a flock of wild geese or swans; a shaved split of osier in wicker-work.

skeletal (skel'e-tal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a skeleton.

skeletogeny (skel'e-toj'e-ni) *n.* [G. *skeleton*, skeleton, and root *gen*, producing] the origin and development of the skeleton.

skeletology (skel'e-toj'e-ji) *n.* the sum of the scientific knowledge concerning the skeleton.

skeleton (skel'e-tun) *n.* [G. *skeleton*, a dried body, a mummy] the bony framework of the body; the bones of an animal body separated from the flesh, and retained in their natural situation or relative position; a very thin or lean person; the general structure or frame of anything; the heads and outline of any literary work;—*a.* containing mere outlines or heads. **Skeleton-key**, a key of skeleton form, to avoid the wards and impediments in a lock. **A skeleton in the cupboard**,—house, etc., any family secret which, if proclaimed, would cause grief or shame.

skeletonize (skel'e-tun-iz) *v. t.* to reduce to a skeleton.

skelp (skelp) *v. t.* [Gael. *scealp*, a slap] to beat with the palm of the hand; to spank;—*v. i.* to move or go rapidly and vigorously; to dash along or through;—*n.* a blow; a smart stroke.

skelter (skel-ter) *v. i.* to rush; to hurry; to dash along. See **helter-skelter**.

skep (skép) *n.* [Icel. *skeppa*, a chest] a vessel of wood, etc., for holding grain; a basket; a beehive made of straw or wicker-work.

skepsis, scepsis (skép-sis) *n.* [G. *skepsis*, doubt] philosophic doubt.

skeptic (skép-tik) *a.* See **sceptic**.

skerry (sker-i) *a.* [Icel. *sker*] a rocky isle; a reef.

sketch (skech) *n.* [D. fr. G. *schēdijs*, sudden] a first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design; outline; delineation; design;—*v. t.* to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of; to plan by giving the principal points or ideas of; to design; to depict; to portray. **Sketch-book**, a book made with blank leaves for sketching in.

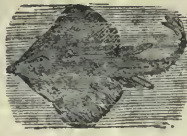
sketchability (skech-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the character or quality of being sketchable.

sketchable (skech-a-bl) *a.* capable of being sketched or delineated.

sketcher (skech'er) *n.* one that sketches.

sketchily (skech'i-li) *adv.* in a sketchy or incomplete manner.

sketchiness (skech'i-nes) *n.* the state of being sketchy; incompleteness.



Skate.

sketchy (skech-i) *a.* containing only an outline or rough form; in the manner of a sketch; incomplete; unfinished.

skew (skū) *v. t.* [O.D. *schuwen*, avoid] to shape or construct in an oblique form or course; to slant;—*v. i.* to walk obliquely; to look obliquely or aside; to squint;—*adv.* awry; obliquely; askew;—*a.* distorted; oblique;—*n.* a deviation; error; mistake; a squint. **Skew-back**, an impost [Arch.]. **Skew-bald**, having irregular markings. **Skew-bridge**, one in which the arch, or arches, are set obliquely.



Skew.

skewed (skūd) *a.* turned aside; distorted.

skewer (skū-er) *n.* [*shiver*, a splinter of wood] a pointed rod for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting (formerly used instead of pins);—*v. t.* to fasten with skewers.

skiagraph (ski-ə-graf) *n.* [G. *skia*, shadow, and *graphem*, write] the picture taken by the X-rays.

skiascopy (ski-a-skō-pi) *n.* [G. *skopein*, see] the shadow-test for determining the refraction of the eye.

skid (skid) *n.* [Norw. *skida*, a thin plank] a piece of timber used to protect the side of a vessel from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it; a chain for fastening the wheel of a waggon to prevent its revolving when descending a steep hill; a shoe; a drag; a piece of timber for supporting anything, or along which something is rolled or caused to move;—*v. t.* to place or move on a skid; to support by a skid; to check with a skid;—*v. i.* to slip; to slide or move along without revolving.

skiff (skif) *n.* [Ger. *schiff*] a small, light boat; a yawl; also, a light wherry employed to cross a river—hence, [colloq.] any light thing that passes by, as a breeze of wind, a shower of rain, a fit of temper or of contention, etc.;—*v. t.* to sail upon in a skiff.

skilful (skil-fool) *a.* possessed of, or displaying, skill; expert; dexterous; adroit; practised.

skilfully (skil-fool-i) *adv.* in a skilful manner; with skill, art, or practised ability.

skilfulness (skil-fool-nes) *n.* quality of possessing skill; dexterousness; knowledge and ability derived from experience.

skill (skil) *n.* [Icel. *skil*, knowledge] knowledge; understanding; familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; ability to perceive and perform; adroitness; expertness; aptitude;—*v. t.* to have discernment; to matter; to signify.

skilled (skild) *a.* having familiar knowledge, united with readiness and dexterity in its application; expert; skilful.

skillless (skil'les) *a.* destitute of skill; ignorant.

skillet (skil-et) *n.* [L. *scutella*, a salver] a small vessel with a handle, used for heating liquors, boiling water, etc.

skilly, skilligalee, skilligolee (ski-li, skil-i-ga-lē, skil-i-go-lē) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] watery broth or soup.

skim (skim) *v. t.* [*scum*] to clear, as a liquid from scum; to take off by skimming; to pass near the surface of; to fly near in an even or smooth course without flapping, as a bird; to run over without attention, or superficially; to glance at here and there; to read or note parts of;—*v. i.* to pass lightly; to glide along near the surface; to hasten along superficially;—*n.* the thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor; scum; refuse. **Skim-milk**, milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk.

skimble-skamble (skim-bl-skam-bl) *a.* [scamble] rambling; confused;—*adv.* confusedly.

skimmer (skim'er) *n.* a shallow vessel or scoop for skimming liquors; one that reads a book, or studies a subject, superficially; a marine bird of the genus Rhynchops; the shearwater;—*v. t.* to skim lightly to and fro.

skimming (skim-ing) *n.* act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid, as scum, cream, or the like;—*pl.* that which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming.

skimmingly (skim'ing-li) *adv.* by moving lightly along or over the surface.

skimmington (skim'ing-ton) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a riot; a ludicrous procession in ridicule of a hen-pecked husband (see *Hudibras*, part 2, canto 2, lines 585-712).

skimp (skimp) *v.t.* [*scamp*, to work carelessly] to deal scant measure to; to scamp; to slight; —*v.i.* to be sparing; to save; to scamp work.

skimping (skim'ping) *a.* sparing; saving; scanty.

skimpingly (skim'ping-li) *adv.* scantily; sparingly.

skin (skin) *n.* [Icel. *skinn*] the external membranous envelope of animal bodies; skin of an animal separated from the body; a hide; a pelt; the exterior coat of fruits and plants; the husk, or bark; [colloq.] the body; the person; —*v.t.* to strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel; to cover with skin, or as with skin; to cover superficially; —*v.i.* to be covered with skin. **Skin-deep**, superficial; slight. **Skin-grafting**, the operation of transplanting a piece of healthy skin to a wound or burned surface to form a new skin. **Skin-tight**, fitting close to the skin. **Skin-wool**, wool taken from the skin or carcase of a sheep. To save one's skin, to escape without injury.

skinflint (skin-flint) *n.* a very penurious person; a miser; a niggard.

skinful (skin-fool) *n.* as much as the stomach can hold.

skink (skink) *n.* [A.S. *scencan*, to pour out drink] drink; pottage; [—*Scot.*, *cf.* *shank*] soup made of the shin of beef cut in small pieces, or the meat itself.

skink (skink) *n.* [G. *skinkos*, a lizard] an African lizard.

skinless (skin-less) *a.* having no skin, or a very thin skin.

skinned (skind) *a.* stripped of the skin; flayed; covered with skin (with qualifying adjective, as *thin*, etc.).

skinner (skin'er) *n.* one that skins; one that deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

skinniness (skin-i-ness) *n.* state of being skinny; leanness; want of flesh.

skinny (skin-i) *a.* consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh.

skio (skyō) *n.* [Norw. *skjaa*, a shed] a hut for curing or storing fish.

skip (skip) *v.t.* [Scand.] to pass over or by; to omit; to miss; to leap over; —*v.i.* to leap; to bound; to spring, as a goat or lamb; —*n.* a leap; a bound; a spring; act of passing over an interval from one thing to another; an omission of a part; the captain of a bowling or curling team; a college scout. **Skip-kennel**, a lackey.

skip (skip) *n.* [*sheep*] a large vessel used for raising ore.

skipetar (skip-e-tar) *n.* and *a.* [Albanian, a mountaineer] Albanian.

skipjack (skip-jak) *n.* a shallow, impertinent fellow; a puppy.

skipper (skip'er) *n.* [D. *schipper*] the master of a small trading or merchant vessel.

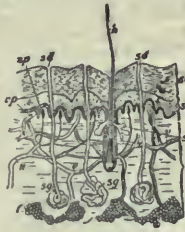
Skipper's daughters, tall, white-crested waves.

skipper (skip'er) *n.* one that skips; a thoughtless person; the cheese maggot; —*v.i.* to move with short skips.

skippet (skip-et) *n.* [*sheep*] a circular box used for covering and protecting a seal.

skipping (skip-ing) *a.* characterized by skips; lighty; wanton. **Skipping-rope**, a small rope used by young persons in skipping, or leaping up and down.

skippingly (skip'ing-li) *adv.* by skips or leaps.



Section through the human skin.

sc. Horny layer; *s.M.* Malpighian layer; *de.* corium; *f.* subcutaneous fat; *sp.* nerve-papillae; *ep.* vascular papillae; *n.* e. v. nerves and vessels of the derma; *ep. ep.* sweat-glands, with their ducts (*ed. ad*); *h.* hair, with sebaceous glands (*se.*).

skirl (skirl) *v.i.* [*shrill*] to scream shrilly; —*n.* a shrill cry.

skirmish (sker-mish) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *scirm*, a guard] a slight fight in war; a light combat or preliminary encounter, as between detachments and small parties; a contest; a contention; —*v.i.* to fight slightly, or in small parties; to engage in a skirmish.

skirmisher (sker-mish'er) *n.* one that skirmishes; —*pl.* detachments from the main body; light troops sent in advance, or thrown out on all sides, to scour the country and clear the road.

skirmishing (sker-mish-ing) *n.* act of fighting in a slight or loose encounter.

skirr (sker) *v.t.* [*scour*] to ramble over; to scour; —*v.i.* to run hastily.

skirret, skerret (skir', sker-et) *n.* [Icel. *skirr*, bright, and *hvitr*, white] the water-parsnip.

skirt (skert) *n.* [Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt] the lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the edge of any part of dress; border; margin; extreme part; a woman's garment, like a petticoat; diaphragm or midriff in animals; —*v.t.* to border; to form the border or edge of, or to run along the edge of; —*v.i.* to be on the border; to live near the extremity. **Divided-skirt**, a skirt in the form of loose trousers.

skirter (sker-ter) *n.* one that skirts; a huntsman or dog that goes around a high hedge or gate, instead of through or over it.

skirting (sker-ting) *n.* the narrow, vertical board placed round the margin of a floor; a strong material for women's underskirts.

skirtless (skert-less) *a.* without a skirt.

skit (skit) *n.* [Sw. *skutta*, leap, and *skytt*, a marksman] a wanton girl; a jeer; a gibe; a jesting reflection or hit; —*v.t.* to cast reflections on; to asperse; to revile; —*v.i.* to leap aside.

skitter (skit'er) *v.i.* [Sw. *skutta*, leap, and *skuta*, shoot] to skim along; to fish by drawing the bait along the surface; to void thin excrement.

skittish (skit-ish) *a.* easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous; shy; wanton; volatile; hasty; changeable; fickle.

skittishly (skit-ish-li) *adv.* in a skittish manner; shyly; wantonly; changeably.

skittishness (skit-ish-ness) *n.* state of being skittish; timidity; shyness; fickleness; wantonness.

skittles (skit-liz) *n.pl.* [Dan. *skytte*, a shuttle] nine-pins.

skiver (skiv'er) *n.* [Icel. *skifa*, a slice] an inferior quality of leather, made of split sheepskin, used in bookbinding; a machine used in cutting leather; —*v.t.* to skewer; to impale.

skoal (skōal) *int.* [Scand.] hail! (a salutation that precedes drinking).

Skraelling (skrel-ing) *n.* one of the North American aborigines.

Skua (skū'a) *n.* [Icel. *skúrr*] a genus of predatory swimming birds, allied to the gulls.

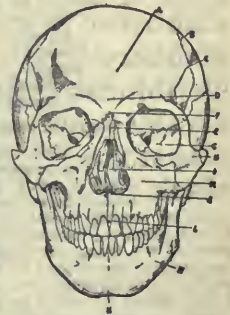
skulk (skulk) *v.i.* [Dan. *skulke*] to get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lurk; —*n.* a skulker.

skulker (skul'ker) *n.* a person that skulks; one that avoids duty; a lurker; a shirk.

skulkingly (skul'king-li) *adv.* in a skulking or sneaking manner.

skull (skul) *n.* [Sw. dial. *skulle*] the bony case that incloses the brain; an empty, brainless head.

skullcap (skul'kap) *n.* a close-fitting cap; also, a headpiece of iron or steel covered with cloth or leather.



Front view (norma frontalis) of the human skull.

s. Frontal bone. *b.* Coronal suture. *c.* Sphenoidal. *d.* Ophryon. *e.* Nasal bone. *f.* Nasion. *g.* Orbit. *h.* Malar bone. *i.* Anterior nares. *j.* Spinal point. *k.* Maxillary bone. *l.* Prosthion. *m.* Mandible. *n.* Genion.

skunk (skungk) *n.* [contracted fr. the Abenaki *seganku*] a fetid, carnivorous animal, found over a very wide extent of country in North America (it is nearly allied to the weasel on the one hand, and to the otter on the other); a base fellow.

skurry (skur-i) *n.* See *scurry*.

sky (ski) *n.* [Icel.] the apparent arch or vault of the heaven; the heavens; the weather; the climate; the pictures near the ceiling;—*v.t.* to raise aloft; to hang a picture near the ceiling; to drive high, as a cricket-ball. **Sky-blue**, blue, like the colour of the sky; azure. **Sky-colour**, the colour of the sky; a particular species of blue colour; azure. **Sky-high**, to the height of the sky; with great elevation or excitement. **Sky-line**, the horizon. **Sky-pilot**, a clergyman. **Sky-rocket**, a rocket that ascends high, and burns as it flies; a species of firework. **Sky-sail**, the sail set above the royal. **Sky-scraper**, a very high building; a triangular sail set above the royal; a ball or missile sent high up into the air. **Sky-tinctured**, of the colour of the sky.

skyeey, skiey (skí-i) *a.* like the sky; ethereal.

skylark (skí-lárk) *n.* a species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies, and is celebrated for its melodious song;—*v.i.* to engage in boisterous fun.

skylarking (skí-lár-king) *n.* act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking.

skyless (ski-les) *a.* without sky; cloudy; dark.

skylight (ski-lit) *n.* a window in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light from above.

skyr (sker) *n.* [Icel.] curds.

skyscape (skí-skáp) *n.* a view of the sky; a part of the sky within the range of vision, or a picture of it.

skyward (skí-wárd) *a.* toward the sky.

slab (slab) *n.* [O.F. *esclape*, a smooth piece of timber] a thin piece of anything, *esp.* of marble or other stone having plane surfaces; an outside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards or planks;—*v.t.* to cut slabs or outside pieces from.

slab (slab) *n.* [cf. Ir. *slab*] moist earth; puddle; slime;—*a.* thick; viscous; pasty.

slabber (slab-er) *v.t.* [cf. Ger. *schlabben*, lap] to wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth, or by liquid spilled; to sup up hastily, as soup, pottage, etc.;—*v.i.* to let the saliva, or other liquid, fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel; to slaver;—*n.* moisture let fall from the mouth; slaver.

slabberer (slab-er-er) *n.* one that slabbers; a driveller.

slabbery (slab-er-i) *a.* covered with slabber; wet; sloppy.

slabbiness (slab-i-nes) *n.* slabby character or condition; muddiness; sloppiness.

slabby (slab-i) *n.* viscous; glutinous; wet; sloppy.

slabstone (slab-stón) *n.* rock that splits readily into slabs or flags.

slack (slak) *a.* [A.S. *slæc*] not tense or tight; not closely drawn together; loose; easy (said of ropes or rigging); weak; not holding fast (said of the hands); remiss; backward; not fervent in business or service; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; not violent; not rapid; slow;—*adv.* in a slack manner; partially; insufficiently;—*n.* the part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it; a quiet time;—*v.t.* to retard; to abate; to relieve;—*v.i.* to become slack; to abate; to become languid. **Slack-backed**, weak or imperfect in the back, as a whale. **Slack-bake**, to under-bake. **Slack-handed**, careless in working. **Slack-salted**, under-salted. **Slack-water**, slow-moving water; ebb-tide. **Slack in stays**, slow in going about, as a ship.

slack (slak) *n.* [Ger. *schlacke*, dross] the finer screenings of coal; coal-dirt.

slack, slacken (slak, slak-n) *v.t.* to render slack; to make less tense or

tight; to loosen; to relax; to remit; to render less earnest, violent, rapid, or decided; to abate; to withhold; to use less liberally; to deprive of cohesion by combining with water; to slake; to repress; to check;—*v.i.* to become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid; to be remiss or backward; to neglect; to lose cohesion, or the quality of adhesion; to abate; to become less violent; to become more slow; to languish; to flag.

slackly (slak-li) *adv.* in a slack manner; loosely; remissly.

slackness (slak-nes) *n.* state of being slack; want of tightness or rigidity; negligence; inattention; slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; weakness.

slade (släd) *n.* [Ir. *slad*, a glen] a little dell; an open space in a wood; a glade;—[Ir.] a peat-spade.

slag (slag) *n.* [Sw. *slagg*] the dross of melted metal; the scoriae of a volcano;—*v.i.* to form a slag.

slaggy (slag-i) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, slag; drossy.

slain (slän) *pp.* of the verb *slay*.

slake (släk) *v.t.* [A.S. *slacian*, grow slack] to quench; to extinguish; to mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place;—*v.i.* to go out; to become extinct.

slake (släk) *n.* [Icel. *slakki*, slope of a hill] a channel through a swamp or mud-flat; slime or mud.

slakeless (släk-les) *a.* incapable of being slaked or quenched; insatiable.

slakin, slacken (släk-i) *n.* [*slack*] in smelting, scoriae mixed with metal ores to prevent or delay fusion of the non-metallic portions.

slam (slam) *v.t.* [Norw. *slemma*, bang] to strike with force or violence; to shut with loud noise, as a door; to beat; to cuff; to defeat at cards by winning all the tricks; to beat an opponent without his scoring a point;—*v.i.* to strike violently and noisily; to strike hard, as a moving part upon its seat;—*n.* a violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door; defeat of an opponent at cards by winning all the tricks, or scoring all the points, of the game; the refuse of alum-works.

slam (slam) *n.* [D. *slap*, loose] an ill-shaped, shambling fellow.

slamkin (slam-kin) *n.* a slatternly woman; a loose morning-gown of the 18th century.

slander (slan-der) *n.* [*scandal*] a false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; defamation; detraction; disgrace; reproach; ill name; disrepute;—*v.t.* to injure by maliciously uttering a false report; to asperse; to defame; to calumniate; to vilify. **Slander** of title, a slander tending to weaken one's title to a vested estate, and causing damage or loss.

slanderer (slan-der-er) *n.* a defamer; a calumniator; one that lays false imputations, or brings false charges, against another.

slanderous (slan-der-us) *a.* given or disposed of slander; calumnious; scandalous; infamous.

slanderously (slan-der-us-i) *adv.* with false or malicious report; calumniously.

slanderousness (slan-der-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

slang (slang) *n.* [Norw. *sleng*, a slinging] low, vulgar, unauthorized language; a colloquial mode of expression, *esp.* such as is in vogue with some particular class in society; cant;—*a.* of the nature of slang;—*v.t.* to abuse with slang;—*v.i.* to use slang.

slang (slang) *n.* a false weight or measure; a travelling show; a hawk's licence;—*pl.* leg-irons.

slanginess (slang-i-nes) *n.* slangy character or quality.

slangy (slang-i) *a.* of the nature of slang; addicted to the use of slang.

slant (slant) *a.* [Sw. *slanta*, slip aside] inclined from a direct line; sloping; oblique;—*v.t.* to turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to;—*v.i.* to be turned or inclined from a right line; to lie obliquely; to slope;—*n.* a slanting direction or plane; a slope; a cutting reflection; sarcastic hit; a transitory breeze of wind.



Skylark.

slantingly (slan'ting-li) *adv.* with a slope or inclination; also, with oblique hint or remark.

slantly (slant'li) *adv.* obliquely; in an inclined direction.

slantwise (slant'wiz) *adv.* in an inclined direction; obliquely.

slap (slap) *n.* [*cf.* Ger. *schlappe*, a slap] a blow given with the open hand, or with something broad; [*Scot.*] a gap; a breach in the wall;—*v.t.* to strike with the open hand, or with something broad;—*adv.* with a sudden and violent blow—hence, quickly; instantly; plumply. **Slap-bang**, suddenly; violently. **Slap-dash**, in a sudden, abrupt manner; a mixture of lime and coarse sand applied to exterior walls; careless action or work. **Slap-jack**, flapjack. **Slap-up**, very good; grand.

slash (slash) *v.t.* [*O.F.* *esclachier*, to sever] to cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long strips or slits; to lash;—*v.i.* to strike violently, and at random, with an edged instrument; to lay about with a sword or cutlass; to dash or cut through rapidly, as a ship;—*n.* a long cut; a cut made at random; a large slit in the thighs and arms of old costumes, made to show a brilliant colour through the openings.

slasher (slash'er) *n.* one that slashes; a cutting weapon.

slashing (slash'ing) *a.* cutting at random; good at the sword; skilled in fighting or fencing; dashing; cutting up; sarcastic; pungent;—*n.* a slash or pane in a garment.

slat (slat) *v.t.* [*Icel.* *stetta*, slap] to strike; to beat;—*v.i.* to flap violently;—*n.* a sudden flap; a sharp blow.

slat (slat) *n.* [*O.F.* *esclat*, a chip] a thin, flat stone; a slate; a stone tile; a long, narrow strip of wood.

slatch (slach) *n.* [*slack*] the slack of a rope; a short time of fair weather or of wind.

slate (slät) *n.* [*O.F.* *esclat*, a shiver, splinter] an argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates; any rock or stone having a slaty structure; a prepared piece of such stone, *esp.* a thin, flat piece for roofing or covering houses, etc.; a tablet for writing upon;—*a.* of the colour of slate;—*v.t.* to cover with slate or plates of stone. **Slate-pencil**, a pencil of slate-clay, used for writing or ciphering on slates. **Slate-works**, a place where slates are split and trimmed.

slate (slät) *v.t.* [*A.S.* *slatan*, tear] to take to task harshly; to abuse.

slater (slät'er) *n.* one that slates buildings; the popular name of a small crustacean animal.

slatify (slät'i-fi) *v.t.* to make slaty in character.

slatiness (slät'i-nes) *n.* slaty character or quality.

slating (slät'ing) *n.* act of covering with slates; the covering thus put on; slates taken collectively; the material for slating.

slating (slät'ing) *n.* baiting; a severe reprimand.

slatted (slät'ed) *a.* furnished with, made of, or covered with, slats.

slatter (slät'er) *v.t.* [*Icel.* *stetta*] to waste; to spill or lose carelessly;—*v.i.* to be careless of dress, and dirty; to be wasteful.

slattern (slät'ern) *n.* a woman that is negligent of her dress or house; a slut; a sloven.

slatternliness (slät'ern-li-nes) *n.* slatternly habits or condition.

slatternly (slät'ern-li) *a.* resembling a slattern; sluttish; negligent; dirty;—*adv.* negligently; awkwardly.

slaty (slät'i) *a.* resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; composed of thin, parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting.

slaughter (slaw'ter) *n.* [*Icel.* *slátr*] extensive destruction of human life; massacre; butchery; act of killing cattle as a matter of business;—*v.t.* to kill; to slay in battle; to butcher; to kill for the market, as cattle. **Slaughter-house**, a house where beasts are butchered for the market.

slaughterer (slaw'ter'er) *n.* a person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.



Slashed costume.

slaughterous (slaw'ter-us) *a.* destructive; murderous.

slaughterously (slaw'ter-us-li) *adv.* murderously; so as to slay.

Slav, Sclav (slav) *n.* [*Etyim.* unknown] one of a race of peoples inhabiting Eastern and Central Europe;—*a.* Slavic; Slavonian.

Slavdom (slav-dom) *n.* the Slav collectively.

slave (släv) *n.* [*O.F.* *esclave*, fr. M. H. Ger. *slave*, one of the Slavs, one taken in war] a person that is held in bondage to another; one that is wholly subject to the will of another; one that has lost the power of resistance; a drudge; one that labours like a slave; bondman; serf;—*v.t.* to drudge; to toil; to labour as a slave. **Slave-born**, born in slavery; not inheriting freedom. **Slave-coast**, a part of the west coast of Africa from which slaves were formerly obtained. **Slave-coffee**, a gang of slaves for sale. **Slave-driver**, an overseer of slaves; an exacting and cruel master. **Slave-grown**, produced by slave labour. **Slave-hunt**, the pursuit of an escaped slave. **Slave-market**, a bazaar for the sale or purchase of slaves. **Slave-ship**, a ship used for transporting slaves; a slaver. **Slave-trade**, the traffic in human beings, or the sale and purchase of Africans and negroes as personal property, goods, or chattels; *esp.* the business of stealing, kidnapping, or purchasing men, women, and children, and transporting them from the western coasts of Africa to the continent of America. **Slave-trader**, one that traffics in slaves; a vessel employed in the slave-trade.

slaveholder (släv-höl'der) *n.* one that holds slaves.

slaver (släv'er) *n.* a vessel engaged in the slave-trade; a person engaged in the purchase and sale of slaves.

slaver (släv'er) *n.* [*Icel.* *slavra*, to slaver] saliva drivelling from the mouth;—*v.t.* to smear with saliva issuing from the mouth;—*v.i.* to suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth; to be besmeared with saliva.

slaverer (släv'er-er) *n.* a driveller; an idiot.

slavery (släv'er-i) *n.* condition of a slave; state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another; bondage; servitude; captivity.

slavery (släv'er-i) *a.* slabbery; wet with slaver.

slavey (släv-i) *n.* a domestic drudge; a maid-servant.

Slavic (släv-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Slavs, or their language, history, etc.

slavish (släv-ish) *a.* pertaining to slaves; such as becomes a slave; servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery—hence, mean; base; also, fettered by rules; dependent on, or copying the example or practice of, others.

slavishly (släv-ish-li) *adv.* in a slavish manner; servilely; meanly; basely.

slavishness (släv-ish-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being slavish; servility.

Slavism (släv-izm) *n.* Slavic character, influence, interests, etc.

slavocracy (släv-vok'ts-i) *n.* slave-owners collectively, or their interests, influence, and power.

Slavonian, Slavonian (släv-vö-ni-an) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Slavonia;—*a.* pertaining to Slavonia, or to its inhabitants; pertaining to the language now spoken, in its various dialects, in Russia, Poland, Bohemia, etc.

Slavonic, Slavonic (släv-von'ik) *a.* Slavic.

Slavonize, Slavonize (släv-vu-niz) *v.t.* to render Slavonian in character, sentiment, etc.

Slavophil (släv-yu-fil) *n.* [*Slav* and G. *philein*, love] one that favours the Slavonic race, and endeavours to further its interests.

Slavophobist (släv-yu-fö-bist) *n.* [*Slav* and G. *phobein*, fear] one not favourable to the Slavs, and fearing their influence and power.

slaw (slaw) *n.* [*D.* *slaa*, salad] sliced cabbage served cooked, or uncooked, as a salad.

slay (slä) *v.t.* [*A.S.* *slæan*, strike] to put to death by a weapon, or by violence; to kill; to destroy.

slay, sley (slā) *n.* [A.S.] the reed of a weaver's loom.
slayer (slā'er) *n.* one that slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin.
slave (slāv) *n.* [Etim. doubtful] the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted;—*v.t.* to separate, as threads (a term used by weavers).
slaziness (slē'zi-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being slazy.
slazy (slē'zi) *a.* [Ger. *schleissig*, worn out] wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy.
sled, sledge (slēd, slēj) *n.* [D.] a vehicle moved on runners, used for conveying heavy loads over the snow; a light seat mounted on runners, used for sliding on snow and ice;—*v.t.* to convey or transport on a sled;—*v.i.* to ride or travel on a sled.
sledded (slēd-ed) *a.* mounted on, or riding in, a sled.
sledder (slēd'er) *n.* one that travels on a sled; a horse that draws a sled.
sledding (slēd-ing) *n.* the use of a sled; the act of riding or carrying on a sled.
sledge (slēj) *n.* [A.S. *slēop*, fr. *slēan*, strike, beat] a large, heavy hammer. **Sledge-hammer**, the largest hammer used in forges, or by a smith in shaping iron on an anvil.
sledman (slēd-mān) *n.* the owner or driver of a sled.
sleek, slick (slēk, sli:k) *a.* [cf. Icel. *slíkr*, smooth] having an even, smooth surface; smooth—hence, glossy; not rough or harsh;—*n.* a smooth, shining place or spot;—*v.t.* to make even and smooth; to render smooth, soft, and glossy; to calm;—*v.i.* to glide; to sweep smoothly;—*adv.* smoothly; neatly; skillfully. **Sleek-headed**, having a sleek, or smooth, and shining head.
sleeker, slicker (slē'ker, slí'ker) *n.* a tool for dressing leather.
sleeking, slicking (slē'king, slí'king) *n.* the act of making a thing sleek or smooth. **Sleeking-glass**, a glass or glass-faced implement, used to give a gloss to textile fabrics.
sleekly (slēk-li) *adv.* in a sleek manner; smoothly.
sleekness (slēk-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface.
sleekstone (slēk-stōn) *n.* a smoothing stone.
sleeky (slē'ki) *a.* of a sleek, or smooth, and glossy appearance; sly; hypocritical.
sleep (slēp) *v.i.* [A.S. *slēpan*] to take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind—hence, to be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned—hence, also, to be dead; to rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive; to lie still; to be unnoticed; to remain without discussion or agitation;—*n.* a natural, periodical suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as those of the voluntary and rational soul; slumber; repose; rest; death; rest in the grave. **Sleep-walker**, a somnambulist; one that thinks or acts in a trance. **Sleep-walking**, the state of trance; somnambulism.
sleeper (slē'per) *n.* one that sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person; a piece of timber or stone on or near the level of the ground, for the support of some superstructure, as joists, etc., or to steady rails or framework; one of the knees that connect the transoms to the after-timbers on the ship's quarter.
sleepful (slēp-fool) *a.* strongly inclined to sleep.
sleepily (slēp-li) *adv.* in a sleepy manner; drowsily; heavily; lazily; stupidly.
sleepiness (slēp-i-nes) *n.* state of being sleepy; drowsiness.
sleeping (slē'ping) *a.* resting or reposing in sleep; occupied for sleeping;—*n.* act or state of resting in sleep; state of not being raised, discussed, or agitated. **Sleeping-bag**, a bag of skin or fur in which explorers in frozen regions sleep. **Sleeping-carriage**, a railway-carriage with sleeping berths. **Sleeping-draught**, a medicine used for inducing sleep. **Sleeping-partner**, one that takes no active share in the business.
sleepless (slēp-les) *a.* having no sleep; wakeful; having no rest; perpetually agitated.

sleeplessly (slēp-les-li) *adv.* in a sleepless manner.
sleeplessness (slēp-les-nes) *n.* want of sleep; inability to sleep.
sleepy (slē'pi) *a.* drowsy; inclined to, or overcome by, sleep; tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; heavy; dull; sluggish.
sleet (slēt) *n.* [Norw. *slætta*, sleet] a fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles;—*v.i.* to snow or hail with a mixture of rain.
sleetiness (slē'ti-nes) *n.* the state of being sleetly.
sleetly (slē'ti) *a.* consisting of sleet, or bringing sleet.
sleeve (slēv) *n.* [A.S. *slōf*] the part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm; a tube surmounting a rod;—*v.t.* to furnish with sleeves; to put sleeves into. **Sleeve-band**, the wristband or cuff. **Sleeve-board**, the board used by tailors in pressing sleeves. **Sleeve-link**, two buttons linked together, and securing the edges of a cuff or wrist-band. **Sleeve-waistcoat**, a waistcoat with sleeves. **Leg-of-mutton sleeve**, a sleeve full in the middle and narrow at each end. **Mandarin-sleeve**, a loose sleeve. **To hang upon one's sleeve**, to be dependent upon one. **To have up one's sleeve**, to have something in readiness for an emergency, without letting others know of it. **To laugh in one's sleeve**, see laugh.



Sleeves of the 14th century

sleeved (slēvd) *a.* having sleeves.
sleeveless (slēv-les) *a.* having no sleeves; wanting a pretext or excuse; bootless; fruitless.
sleid (slād) *v.t.* [*slay, sley*] to sley, or prepare for use in the weaver's sley.
sleigh (slā) *n.* See sled.
sleighting (slā-ing) *n.* the act of riding in a sleigh; the state of the snow that admits of running sleighs.
sleight (slīt) *n.* [Icel. *slēgr*, sly] an artful trick; a feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; dexterous practice; dexterity. **Sleight of hand**, legerdemain; conjuring.
sleighty (slī'ti) *a.* crafty; artful; cunning; dexterous.
slender (slēn'der) *a.* [O.D. *slinder*, thin] thin or narrow, in proportion to circumference or width; weak; feeble; not strong; moderate; trivial; inconsiderable; small; inadequate; meagre; spare; abstemious; simple.
slenderly (slēn'der-li) *adv.* in a slender manner; slightly; feebly; inadequately; sparsely.
slenderness (slēn'der-nes) *n.* state or quality of being slender; thinness; weakness; slightness; feebleness; smallness; insufficiency; sparseness.
slent (slent) *v.t.* [Sw. *slinta*, slip] to cause to turn; to ward off; to rend; to cleave;—*v.i.* to slant; to slope; to glint; to jest;—*n.* a jest.
slenth (slēth) *n.* [Icel. *slóth*, a trail] the track of man or beast, as followed by the scent.
Slenth-hound, a hound that tracks its prey by the scent; a blood-hound.
slaw (slō) past tense of the verb *slay*.
slice (slīs) *v.t.* [O. H. Ger. *slizzen*, slit] to cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from; to cut into parts;—*n.* a thin, broad piece cut off; that which is thin and broad, like a slice; a salver, platter, or tray; a broad, thin knife for taking up or serving fish; an implement resembling a spade, used in fensing whales; a spatula; a tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.
 slicer (slī-ser) *n.* one that slices.
 slick (sli:k) *a.* See sleek.
 slick (sli:k) *n.* [Ger. *schlich*] ore in a fine powder.

slicksides (slik-n-sidz) *n. pl.* [sleek] polished and striated surfaces on rocks, caused by friction, under immense pressure.

slidable (slid-ə-bl) *a.* capable of sliding, or of being slid.

slider (slid-er) *v. i.* [A.S. *slidan*] to slide with interruption.

sliddery (slid-er-i) *a.* slippery.

slide (slid) *v. t.* [A.S. *slidan*] to thrust along, or to thrust by slipping; to pass or put imperceptibly; to slip in; —*v. i.* to move along the surface of any body by slipping; to slip; to glide, *esp.* to move over snow or ice; to pass inadvertently; to move gently onward without friction or hindrance; to slip; to fall; —*n.* a smooth and easy passage; that which slides; a slider; flow; even course; an inclined plane for sending down heavy bodies; descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity; a frozen footpath, or piece of ice for sliding on; [Mus.] a grace consisting of two small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note either above or below.

slider (slid-er) *n.* one that slides; the part of an instrument or machine that slides.

sliding (slid-ing) *n.* act of moving a body along a plane, keeping the same surface of the body in contact with the plane; act of gliding on ice; falling down or away; lapse; declension; backsliding; —*a.* slippery; unstable; movable; graduated; varying. **Sliding-keel**, a thin, oblong frame or platform let down vertically through the bottom of a vessel; a centre-board. **Sliding-rule**, a mathematical instrument consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for the performance of multiplication and division. **Sliding-scale**, a scale of duties varying according to the market.

slidingness (slid-ing-nes) *n.* sliding character or quality; fluency.

slifter (slif-ter) *n.* [A.S. *slifan*, cleave] a crack or crevice.

slight (slit) [Old Low Ger.] not decidedly marked; inconsiderable; unimportant; small; trifling; weak; frail; fragile; slim; slender; thin; not deep; faint; transient; not violent or severe; trifling; silly; soft; gentle; cursory; superficial; —*n.* a moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect; disregard; inattention; disdain; —*v. t.* to disregard, as of little value and unworthy of notice; to neglect; to disdain.

slighter (slif-ter) *n.* one that neglects.

slighting (slif-ting) *n.* scorn; disregard; slight; —*a.* derogatory; disparaging.

slightingly (slif-ting-li) *adv.* with neglect or contempt; without respect.

slightly (slif-li) *adv.* in a slight manner; weakly; superficially; negligently; easily.

slightness (slif-nes) *n.* quality or state of being slight; weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness; inattention; trifling.

slighty (slif-ti) *a.* slim; weak; superficial; trifling.

slily (slif-li) *adv.* See **slily**.

slim (slim) *a.* [O.D. *slim*, crafty] of small diameter or thickness, in proportion to the height; slender; weak; slight; crafty; —*v. t.* to scamp one's work.

slime (slim) [A.S. *slim*] soft, moist earth or clay having an adhesive quality; viscous mud; cringing or fawning words or actions; —*v. t.* to make slimy; to cover with slime; to make slippery. **Slime-pit**, an asphalt or bitumen pit.

slimily (slif-mi-li) *adv.* in a slimy manner.

sliminess (slif-mi-nes) *n.* the quality of being slimy.

slimly (slif-mi) *adv.* in a slim manner; slenderly; sparsely; scantily.

slimmish (slim-ish) *a.* somewhat slim.

slimness (slim-nes) *n.* state of being slim; slenderness.

slimsy (slim-zi) *a.* flimsy; frail; unsubstantial.

slimy (slif-mi) *a.* abounding with slime; consisting of slime; overspread with slime; resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

sling (sling) *n.* [Icel. *slingva*, to sling] an instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings; a throw; a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is sustained; a rope with hoops, by which a cask or bale is swung in or out of a ship; also, a rope or iron band used for securing the centre of a yard to the mast; —*v. t.* to throw with a sling; to hurl; to cast; to hang so as to swing; to put in ropes, or suspend, as a cask, gun, or the like; to hoist or lower, as boats, guns, or heavy goods, by means of slings.



sling (sling) *n.* [Ger. *schlingen*, swallow] toddy with nutmeg grated on the surface.

slinger (sling-er) *n.* one that slings, or uses a sling; in Scripture, a soldier armed with a sling.

slink (slingk) *v. t.* [sling, to cast] to cast prematurely; to miscarry of, as the female of a beast; —*a.* foaled or cast prematurely; thin; lean; starved; sneaky; mean; —*v. i.* [A.S. *slimean*] to creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak; to miscarry, as a beast; —*n.* a sneaking fellow; a cheat.

slinky (sling-ki) *a.* lank; lean; flaccid.

slip (slip) *v. t.* [A.S. *slipan*] to convey secretly; to part from the branches or stem, as a twig of a tree; to take off; to let loose; to throw off; to disengage one's self from; to suffer abortion of; to omit; to lose by negligence; to miss; to pass over; to overlook; to neglect; to escape from; to leave slyly; —*v. i.* to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide; to move or fly out of place; to depart or withdraw secretly; to err; to fall into error or fault; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to enter by oversight; to escape insensibly; to be lost; —*n.* act of slipping; an unintentional error or fault; a twig separated from the main stock; a leash, or string, by which a dog is held; an escape; a secret or unexpected desertion; a long, narrow piece; [Print.] a portion of the columns of a newspaper, or other work, struck off by itself; a loose garment worn by a female; a child's pinafore; a sloping plane on the bank of a river used for shipbuilding; a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, etc.; [Cricket] a position on the off-side, a few yards behind the wicket; the fieldsmen in this position; [Geol.] a mass of strata separated vertically or obliquely. **Slip-board**, a board sliding in grooves. **Slip-dock**, a dock whose floor slopes toward the water, and is laid with rails to support a cradle for hauling up vessels. **Slip-knot**, a knot that slips along the rope or line around which it is made. **Slip-rope**, a rope to secure a cable ready for slipping. To give a person the slip, to escape from anyone by stealth. To slip a cable, to veer out and let go the end. To slip off, to take off noiselessly or hastily; to steal away unperceived. To slip on, to put on loosely or in haste.

slippage (slip-ij) *n.* the act of slipping; the amount of slip.

slipped (slipt) *a.* fitted with slips.

slipper (slip-er) *n.* one that, or that which, slips; a kind of light shoe which may be slipped on with ease; a kind of iron slide or shoe for the wheel of a wagon; a kind of apron slipped over a child's dress.

slipped (slip-er) *a.* wearing, or covered with, slippers.

slipperily (slip-er-i-li) *adv.* in a slippery manner.

slipperiness (slip-er-i-nes) *n.* state or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; uncertainty; want of firm footing.

slippery (slip-er-i) *a.* allowing or causing anything to slip smoothly and easily upon the surface of; smooth; glib; not affording firm footing or confidence; liable or apt to slip away; not standing firm; unstable; changeable; wanton; unchaste.

slippiness (slip-i-nes) *n.* slipperiness.

slippy (slip-i) *a.* easily sliding; slippery; sloppy; full of joints or cracks (said of rocks).

slips (slips) *n. pl.* the upper side-boxes in a theatre.

slipshod (slip-'shod) *a.* wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters or heels; careless in manners, style, etc.; shuffling.

slipslop, slipslap (slip-'slop, -slap) *n.* [a duplication of *slop*] bad liquor; a blunder; imperfect, or weak, work or composition; —*a.* ill constructed or composed; feeble.

slipsloppy (slip-'slop-i) *a.* slushy; wet; flashy.

slipway (slip-'wā) *n.* an inclined plane, the lower end of which extends below the water in a slip-dock.

slirt (slert) *v.t.* [fr. *slap* and *flirt*] to cast or throw off with a jerk; —*n.* a flirt or jerk.

slish (slish) *n.* [*slash*] a cut; a slash.

slit (slit) *v.t.* [A.S. *slitan*] to cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; to cut or make a long fissure in or upon; to rend; to split; —*n.* a long cut, or a narrow opening.

slither (slit-'er) *a.* [*slidder*] slippery; —*n.* a limestone rubble; —*v.i.* to slide.

slithering (slit-'er-ing) *a.* slow; deceitful.

slithery (slit-'er-i) *a.* slippery.

slitter (slit-'er) *n.* one that slits.

slittered (slit-'erd) *a.* cut into strips with square ends.

slitting-mill (slit-'ing-mil) *n.* a mill where iron bars or plates are slit into narrow strips, as nail-rods and the like.

sliver (slit-'ver, sliv-'er) *v.t.* [A.S. *slifan*, split] to cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces; —*v.t.* to split; to become split; —*n.* a long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise; a small bit.

sliverer (slit-'ver-er, sliv-'er-er) *n.* one that slivers fish.

slom (slōm) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] layers of clay between those of coal.

sloat (slōt) *n.* [D. *slot*] a narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; a slat.

slobber (slob-'er) *v.t.* See *slabber*.

slobbery (slob-'er-i) *a.* wet; sloppy; drivelling.

sloe (slō) *n.* [A.S. *slā*] a small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn; also, the plant itself.

slogan (slō-'gan) *n.* [Gael.] the war-cry or gathering-word of a Highland clan in Scotland; the distinctive cry of any body of persons.

slogger (slog-'er) *n.* [A.S. *slēan*, strike] one that slogs or hits hard.

sloid, sloyd (sloid) *n.* [Sw.] a system of manual training that originated in Sweden.

sloop (slōop) *n.* [D. *sloop*] a vessel with one mast, the main-sail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its fore-most edge.

slop (slop) *n.* [A.S. *sloppa*, puddle] water carelessly spilled or thrown about; a puddle; —*pl.* dirty water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed; —*v.t.* to cause to overflow, as a liquid; to spill; to spill a liquid upon; —*v.i.* to overflow or be spilled, as a liquid. **Slop-basin, slop-bowl**, a basin or bowl for emptying the dregs of tea-cups into at table. **Slop-pail**, a pail for containing slops.



Sloop.

slop (slop) *n.* [A.S. *slūpan*, slip] a smock-frock; a night-gown; clothing; ready-made clothing; a tailor. **Slop-chest**, a supply of seamen's clothing taken on board ship to sell during the voyage.

slope (slop) *a.* [A.S. *slūpan*, to slip] inclined, or inclining, from a horizontal direction; —*n.* a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; properly, a direction downward; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; a declivity or acclivity; —*v.t.* to form with a slope; to direct obliquely; to incline; —*v.i.* to take an oblique direction; to be inclined.

slopeswise (slōp-'wiz) *adv.* obliquely; in a slanting direction.

sloping (slō-'ping) *a.* inclining, or inclined, from a horizontal or other right line; oblique; declivitous; gradually bending up or down.

slopingly (slō-'ping-li) *adv.* obliquely; with a slope or gradual inclination.

slopingness (slō-'ping-nes) *n.* the state of sloping.

sloppiness (slop-'i-nes) *n.* the state of being sloppy; muddiness.

sloppy (slop-'i) *a.* [fr. *slop*] wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy; flashy.

slopseller (slop-'sel-er) *n.* one that sells ready-made clothes.

sloppshop (slop-'shop) *n.* a shop for ready-made clothes.

slopy (slō-'pi) *a.* sloping; inclined.

slosh (slosh) *v.i.* [*slush*] to flounder in slush or soft mud; to go about recklessly and carelessly.

slot (slot) *n.* [D. *slot*, a lock] a broad, flat, wooden bar; a slot, or sloat.

slot (slot) *n.* [A.S. *slitan*, slit] a hollow; a hollow in a hill between two ridges; a wide ditch; a cut or opening; an aperture; a trap-door in the stage of a theatre; —*v.t.* to slit; to cut; to gash; to provide with a slot or groove.

slot (slot) *n.* [Icel. *slóth*, a track] the track of a deer, as followed by the scent or mark of the foot; —*v.t.* to track by the slot.

slot (slot) *v.t.* [fr. *slat*] to shut with violence; to slann.

sloth (slōth) *n.* [A.S. *slāwa*, slow] slowness; tardiness; disinclination to action or labour; sluggishness; laziness; a South American mammal of about the size of a common cat (so called from the remarkable slowness of its motions); —*v.t.* to delay; to hinder; to impede; —*v.i.* to be idle.



Sloth.

slothful (slōth-'fool) *a.* addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

slothfully (slōth-'fool-i) *adv.* in a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

slothfulness (slōth-'fool-nes) *n.* state or quality of being slothful; inactivity; laziness.

slottery (slōt-'er-i) *a.* dirty; squalid; untrimmed; foul; wet.

slotting (slōt-'ing) *n.* the operation of making slots.

slouch (slouch) *n.* [O.F. *esloucher*] a depression of the head, or of some other part of the body; an ungainly, lounging gait; an awkward, heavy, clownish fellow; —*v.t.* to depress; to cause to hang down; —*v.i.* to hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner. **Slouch-hat**, a soft hat with a broad and flexible brim.

slouchily (slou-'chi-li) *adv.* in a slouching manner.

slouchiness (slou-'chi-nes) *n.* a slouchy attitude or posture.

slouching (slou-'ching) *a.* hanging down; stooping; awkward; ungainly.

slouchy (slou-'chi) *a.* inclined to slouch.

slough (slou) *n.* [A.S. *slōh*, a hollow place] a place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.

slough (sluf) *n.* [cf. M. H. Ger. *slūch*, the skin of a serpent] the cast skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore; —*v.t.* to cast off, as a slough; —*v.i.* to separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

sloughing (sluf-'ing) *n.* the act or process of casting or shedding the skin, hair, etc.; the separation of dead from living tissue.

sloughy (sluf-'i) *a.* resembling, or of the nature of, a slough; foul.

sloughy (slou-'i) *a.* full of sloughs; miry; boggy.

Slovak, Slovak (slō-'vak) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a Slavic race inhabiting the north of Hungary.

sloven (sluv'n) *n.* [O.D. *slōf*] a person careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness.

Slovenian (slō-vē-ni-ən) *n.* a Slav dialect used in Carinthia and Styria;—*a.* pertaining to such dialect.

slovenliness (sluv'n-li-nes) *n.* state or quality of being slovenly; habitual want of cleanliness; neglect of order and neatness; untidiness; carelessness or perfumtorness in work or duty—hence, want of finish; inelegance.

slovenly (sluv'n-li) *a.* negligent of dress or neatness; loose; disorderly; not neat;—*adv.* in a slovenly manner; coarsely; imperfectly.

slovenry (sluv'n-ri) *n.* neglect of order; untidiness.

slow (slō) *a.* [A.S. *slāw*] not swift; not quick in motion; not happening in a short time; late; lingering; tardy; not ready or prompt; dilatory; procrastinating; acting with deliberation; deliberate; cautious; not quick in temper; calm; easy; listless; dull; heavy; indicating a time later than the true time; not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly; tedious; wearisome; sluggish; dull; inactive;—*v.t.* to render slow; to retard;—*v.i.* to relax or lessen in rate or speed. **Slow-coach**, a person slow in movement, or mentally sluggish. **Slow-gaited**, moving slowly. **Slow-match**, a match made of hemp, cotton, etc., dipped in a solution of saltpetre, so as to burn slowly and at a fixed rate, for firing mines, etc. **Slow-sighted**, **slow-witted**, slow to discern; mentally dull. **Slow-worm**, a harmless reptile, having a very brittle body; the blind-worm.

slowing (slō'ing) *n.* a lessening of speed.

slowly (slō'li) *adv.* in a slow manner; moderately; not rapidly; not early; not rashly; not readily; tardily.

slowness (slō'nes) *n.* the state or quality of being slow; want of readiness or promptness; dullness; deliberation; dilatoriness; tardiness.

slows (slōz) *n.* milk-sickness.

slub (slub) *n.* a roll of wool slightly twisted;—*v.t.* to draw out, and slightly twist (applied to wool).

slubber (slub-er) *v.t.* [D. *slobberen*] to do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely; to stain; to daub.

slubberingly (slub-er-ing-li) *adv.* in a slovenly, careless manner.

sludge (sluj) *n.* [M.E. *sluche*, cf. D. *slijk*, dirt, grease] mud; mire; soft mud; slush; small floating pieces of ice or snow.

slue, slew (slōē) *v.t.* [Icel. *slúa*, to turn] to turn about a fixed point; to twist; to turn a mast, boom, or spar in its cap or boom-iron;—*v.i.* to turn about; to slip or slide from an expected or desired course;—*n.* the turning of a body upon its own axis.

sluer (slōē-er) *n.* the steerer in a whaleboat.

slug (slug) *n.* [Dan. *slug*, drooping] a drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a hindrance; an obstruction; a kind of snail very destructive to plants;—*v.t.* to hinder;—*v.i.* to be lazy; to lie in bed;—*a.* slow; sluggish. **Slug-abad**, one that indulges in lying abed.

slug (slug) *n.* [Dan. *slug*] a cylindrical or oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

slug (slug) *v.t.* [A.S. *slæan*, strike] to strike heavily;—*n.* a heavy or forcible blow.

sluggard (slug'ard) *n.* [Dan. *slug*, drooping] a person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone;—*a.* lazy; sluggish.

slugger (slug-er) *n.* one that hits hard with the fists; a pugilist.

slugging (slug-ing) *n.* hard hitting with the fists.

sluggish (slug-ish) *a.* habitually idle and lazy; slothful; inert; inactive; having no power to move itself; slow; having little flow or current, as a stream or river.

sluggishly (slug-ish-li) *adv.* in a sluggish manner; lazily; slothfully; idly; drowsily; slowly.

sluggishness (slug-ish-nes) *n.* state of being sluggish; sloth; dullness; inertness; slowness.

slug-horn (slug'horn) *n.* [*slogan*, a war-cry] a battle-cry, but wrongly used to mean a kind of horn.

sluice (slōos) *n.* [O.F. *excluse*, fr. Late L. *exclusa*, a flood-gate, fr. *excludere*, to shut out] a water-gate; flood-gate; an artificial passage for water, fitted with a sliding valve or gate for regulating the flow—hence, any opening; that from which anything flows; the stream that flows through a flood-gate—hence, any stream, or source of supply; channel;—*v.t.* to wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; to overwhelm; to emit by flood-gates; to pour forth.

sluicy (slōē-si) *a.* falling in streams, as from a sluice.

slum (slum) *n.* [cf. Dan. *slam*, mire] a back street of a city, esp. one filled with a poor, dirty, and vicious population;—*v.t.* to visit the slums of a city.

slumber (slum-ber) *v.i.* [A.S. *slūma*] to sleep lightly; to doze; to sleep; to be in a state of negligence, sloth, sopiness, or inactivity;—*n.* light sleep; sleep that is not deep or sound; repose.

slumberer (slum-ber-er) *n.* one that slumbers; a sleeper.

slumbering (slum-ber-ing) *n.* the state of sleep or repose.

slumberingly (slum-ber-ing-li) *adv.* in a slumbering manner.

slumberland (slum-ber-land) *n.* the region, or state, of slumber.

slumberless (slum-ber-less) *a.* without slumber; sleepless.

slumberous (slum-ber-us) *a.* inviting slumber; soporiferous.

slumbery (slum-ber-i) *a.* slumberous; inclined to sleep.

slummer (slum-er) *n.* one that visits the slums of a city; a dweller in the slums.

slumming (slum-ing) *n.* visiting slums for curiosity or philanthropic work.

slump (slump) *v.t.* [Imit.] to fall or sink suddenly through or in, as when walking on snow, ice, a bog, etc.;—*n.* a complete failure; a sudden fall in prices.

slump (slump) *n.* [Dan.] a gross amount; a block; lump;—*v.t.* to throw or bring into a mass.

Slump-work, work in the slump or lump.

slur (slur) *v.t.* [O.D. *sluren*, to trail (in mud)—hence, to do negligently or slovenly] to perform or go through hurriedly or carelessly; to run or pass over; to conceal; [Mus.] to sing or play in a smooth, gliding style; to run one into the other, as notes; to soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace; [Print.] to blur or double, as an impression from type; to mackle;—*n.* a mark or stain—hence, slight reproach or disgrace; a trick played upon a person; [Mus.] a mark, thus () or (), connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath; a tie.

slurred (slurd) *a.* marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style [Mus.]; blotted; marred; passed over; done carelessly or imperfectly.

slush (slush) *n.* [*sludge*] soft mud; melting snow; a soft mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication; refuse grease and fat, esp. from salt meat;—*v.t.* to apply slush to; to polish with slush; to wash roughly.

slushy (slush-i) *a.* consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water.

slut (slut) *n.* [M.E. *slutte*, cf. Norw. *slott*, an idler, cf. *sloven*] an untidy woman; a slattern; a female dog; a bitch.

sluttry (slut'er-i) *n.* habits or practice of a slut; untidiness; slovenliness; neglect of cleanliness and neatness; filthiness.

sluttish (slut-ish) *a.* like a slut; untidy; careless; disorderly; dirty; meretricious.

sluttishly (slut-ish-li) *adv.* in a sluttish manner; negligently.

sluttishness (slut-ish-nes) *n.* quality or state of being sluttish; untidiness; slovenliness; negligence of dress and household duty.

sly (slī) *a.* [M.E. *sligh*, fr. Icel. *slæg*, cunning] dexterous in performing an action so as to escape notice; skilful; cautious; shrewd; knowing; artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; insidious; done with, and marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy; crafty; wily. **Sly-boots**, a sly, cunning, or artful person. **On the sly**, secretly.

slyly, sliely (slī-li) *adv.* in a sly manner; with secret cunning; craftily; insidiously.

slyness (slī-nes) *n.* state or quality of being sly; cunning.

smack (smak) *v.t.* [Sw. *smacka*, to smack] to kiss with, as the lips in the act of kissing or after tasting; to make a sharp noise; to strike with, as a whip; to strike with the palm of the hand; to spank; —*v.i.* to kiss with a loud sound; to buss; to make a noise, by the separation of the lips, after tasting anything; —*n.* a loud kiss; a quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip; a quick, smart blow; a slap; —*adv.* sharply; plump; straight.

smack (smak) *v.i.* [A.S. *smacc*, taste, relish] to have a taste; to have a certain character or quality; —*n.* a taste or flavour; scent; smell; a small quantity; a smattering.

smack (smak) *n.* [D. *smak*] a small coasting or fishing vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop.

smacking (smak-ing) *n.* act of making a sharp noise with the lips; act of cracking, as a whip; act of striking with the palm of the hand; a beating; —*a.* making a sharp sound; brisk; lively.

smacksman (smaks-man) *n.* one that sails or works on a smack.

small (smawl) *a.* [A.S. *smæll*] not large or extended in dimensions; slender; thin; fine; not tall; little; diminutive; little in quantity; inconsiderable; little in degree or progress; faint; imperceptible; little in influence or importance; trifling; trivial; evincing little worth or ability; petty; little in amount; cheap; short; not prolonged in duration; gentle; soft; weak; wanting strength; mean; base; unworthy; —*n.* the small or slender part of a thing; —*v.t.* to make little; to lessen; —*adv.* comminutely; in minute pieces; timidly; low; in low tones. **Small-arms**, muskets, rifles, pistols, etc., in distinction from cannon. **Small-beer**, see beer. **Small-clothes**, knee-breeches. **Small-craft**, a vessel, or vessels, of a small size, as coasting-vessels, colliers, fishing-boats, etc. **Small-debt court**, see debt. **Small-debts**, debts that are in England under £20; in Scotland, £12. **Small-hand**, writing of an ordinary size. **Small-hours**, see hour. **Small-pica**, a size of printing-type between longprimer and pica. **Small**, small-clothes; in university language, the previous examination. **Small-talk**, light conversation. **Small-wares**, tape, braid, buttons, etc. In a small way, on a small scale.

smallage (smaw-'ij) *n.* [E. *small* and F. *ache*, parsley] celery.

smallish (smaw-'lish) *a.* somewhat small.

smallness (smaw-'nes) *n.* the state of being small in any of its senses; littleness; diminutiveness; inconsiderableness; meanness.

smallpox (smaw-'poks) *n.* [E. *small* and *pocks*] a disease consisting of a constitutional febrile affection and a cutaneous eruption.

smalt (smawlt) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *smelzan*, to become liquid] common glass tinged of a fined deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt, ground fine, and used as a pigment in various arts.

smaltine (smawlt-'en) *n.* [smalt] an arsenide of cobalt, often containing nickel and iron.

smaragd (smar-agd) *n.* [G. *smaragdus*] the emerald.

smaragdine (sma-rag-'din) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, emerald.

smart (smärt) *n.* [A.S. *smæortan*, to feel pain] quick, pungent, lively pain; severe, pungent pain of mind; —*v.t.* to feel a lively, pungent pain, particularly a pungent, local pain from some piercing or irritating application; to feel a pungent pain of mind; to be punished; —*a.* causing a keen, local pain; severe; poignant; vigorous; sharp; active; efficient; marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty; showy; dashy; spruce; brisk; fresh. **Smart-money**, money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement, or some painful situation; in the army, a sum paid by a recruit previously to being sworn in, to procure his release from service; also, a pension or retiring allowance to wounded and disabled seamen. **Smart-ticket**, a certificate granted to one entitled to smart-money. **Smart-weed**, the water-pepper (so called from its pungent properties).

smarten (smärt-'tn) *v.t.* to make smart or spruce; to render brisk.

smartly (smärt-'li) *adv.* in a smart manner; keenly; vigorously; actively; wittily; showily.

smartness (smärt-'nes) *n.* quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy; tartness; sharpness; acuteness; keenness; quickness; vigour; liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness.

smarty (smärt-'ti) *n.* a would-be smart person.

smash (smash) *v.t.* [E. *smash*, to mix up] to break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush; —*n.* a breaking to pieces; utter destruction; a disastrous collision. **Smash-up**, a serious smash.

smasher (smash-'er) *n.* he that, or that which, smashes or breaks; a stamper of false money; a coiner; also, one that passes bad money.

smashing (smash-'ing) *n.* act of coining or passing bad money; state of being broken; destruction; overthrow; failure.

smatter (smat-'er) *v.i.* [M.E. *smateren*, to make a noise, to talk ignorantly, cf. Sw. *smattra*, to clatter] to talk superficially or ignorantly; to have a slight taste, or a slight superficial knowledge; —*n.* slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

smatterer (smat-'er-er) *n.* one that has only a slight superficial knowledge.

smattering (smat-'er-ing) *n.* a slight superficial knowledge.

smatteringly (smat-'er-ing-li) *adv.* in a smattering way.

smear (smēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *smæru*, fat, grease] to overspread with anything unctuous, viscons, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; to soil; to pollute; —*n.* a spot made by an unctuous or adhesive substance, or as if by such a substance; blotch; daub; stain.

smeariness (smēr-'nes) *n.* the character of being smeary or smeared.

smeary (smēr-'ri) *a.* adhesive; glutinous; dauby; staining; soiling.

smectite (smek-'tīt) *n.* [G. *smēchein*, rub] fuller's earth (used for taking grease out of cloth).

smeddum (smed-'um) *n.* [A.S. *smedema*, fine flour] the finest part of ground malt; sagacity; quickness; spirit; nettles.

smegma (smeg-'ma) *n.*; *pl.* **smegmata** (smeg-'mā-tā) a fatty secretion; an unguent.

smegmatic (smeg-'mat-'ik) *a.* [G. *smēgma*, soap] being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.

smell (smel) *v.t.* [M.E.] to perceive by the nose; to have a sensation excited of, by means of the nasal organs; to perceive, as if by the smell; to give heed to—hence [colloq.] to find out; also, to suspect; —*v.i.* to affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odour or particular scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to exercise the sense of smell; —*n.* sense by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; scent; odour; perfume; fragrance. To smell a rat, see rat. To smell out, to find out by prying or close investigation.

smeller (smel-'er) *n.* one that smells; the nose; a feeler.

smelling (smel-'ing) *n.* the sense by which odours are perceived; the sense of smell.

Smelling-bottle, a small bottle to contain some pungent scent. **Smelling-salts**, volatile salts used for stimulating the nerves of the nose.

smelt (smelt) *n.* [A.S.] a small fish allied to the salmon (it is of a silvery-white colour, and is highly esteemed as delicate food).

smelt (smelt) *v.t.* [Sw. *smälta*] to melt, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal.

smelter (smel-'ter) *n.* one that smelts ore.

smeltery (smel-'ter-i) *n.* a house or place for smelting ores.

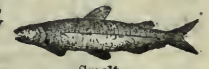
smelting (smel-'ting) *n.* act of melting or fusing ores to extract the metal. **Smelting-furnace**, a furnace in which ores are smelted.

smew (smū) *n.* [perhaps for *ice-mew*] a diving bird, visiting Britain in the winter.

smiddy (smid-'i) *n.* a smithy, or smith's workshop.

smift (smift) *n.* a fuse, as of touchwood, used in mining.

Smilax (smil-'laks) *n.* [G.] a genus of evergreen climbing shrubs (some yield sarsaparilla).



Smelt.

smile (smil) *v.t.* [Sw. *smila*, to laugh] to express by a smile; (with *away*) to bring about, as by means of a smile;—*v.i.* to contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness; to express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity; to look gay and joyous; to be propitious; to favour; to countenance;—*n.* act of smiling; a peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness; a somewhat similar expression of countenance, combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, etc.; favour; gay or joyous appearance.

smileless (smil'les) *a.* without a smile; cheerless.

smilingly (smil'ing-li) *adv.* in a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

smilingness (smil'ing-nes) *n.* the state of being smiling.

smirch (smērč) *v.t.* [M.E. *smeren*, to smear] to cloud; to dusk; to soil;—*n.* a stain.

smirk (smīrk) *v.i.* [A.S. *smerean*, smile] to look affectedly soft or kind; to smile in an affected or concealed manner;—*n.* an affected, concealed, or silly smile; a simper.

smit (smīt) *v.t.* [A.S. *smittian*, to spot] to infect; to mar; to destroy;—*n.* a spot; a stain; infection.

smite (smīt) *v.t.* [A.S. *smitan*] to strike; to hit with the hand or fist; to reach and wound with a cast or throw of a stone or other missile; to pierce with a sword or other weapon—hence, to slay; to kill; to knock or beat down; to defeat with loss or slaughter; to rout in battle; to destroy life; to blast, as vegetation; to afflict; to chasten; to punish; to strike or affect with passion, as love or fear;—*v.i.* to strike; to collide;—*n.* a stroke; a blow.

smiter (smīt'er) *n.* one that smites or strikes; a kind of fancy pigeon.

smith (smīth) *n.* [A.S.] one that forges with the hammer; one that works in metals; one that makes or effects anything; an artificer;—*v.t.* to beat or hammer into shape; to forge. **Smith-work**, the work of a smith; work in metals.

smithery (smīth'er-i) *n.* the workshop of a smith; a smithy; work done by a smith.

smithing (smīth'ing) *n.* the act, art, or process of working metals into shape.

smithy (smīth'i) *n.* the shop of a smith; a smithery.

smitten (smīt'n) *a.* struck; killed; affected with some passion, esp. the passion of love; enamoured; excited by admiration, sense of beauty, etc..

smock (smok) *n.* [A.S. *smoc*] a woman's under garment; a shift; a chemise; a blouse; a smock-frock;—*v.t.* to provide or clothe with a smock. **Smock-frock**, a coarse linen frock, or shirt, worn over the coat by farm-labourers. **Smock-mill**, a form of windmill of which the top is the only part that turns to meet the wind. **Smock-race**, a race for which a smock is the prize.

smocking (smok'ing) *n.* an ornamental shirring, of which the lines form a honey-comb.

smokable (smō'k-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being smoked.

smoke (smōk) *n.* [A.S. *smoca*, smoke] the exhalation, visible vapour, or substance that escapes or is expelled from a burning body; that which resembles smoke, as vapour or watery exhalations; idle talk; vanity; the act of smoking a cigar or pipe;—*v.t.* to apply smoke to; to scent, medicate, or dry by smoke; to burn and draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to subject to smoke, for the purpose of annoying or driving out, or of testing, as drains; to hunt or find out; to detect; to discover; to ridicule; to quiz;—*v.i.* to emit smoke—hence, to burn; to be kindled; to rage; to raise a dust, or smoke, by a rapid motion; to use tobacco in a pipe or cigar; to smell or hunt out; to suspect. **Smoke-black**, lamp-black. **Smoke-board**, a board placed before the upper part of a fire-place to increase the draught. **Smoke-consumer**, an apparatus for consuming or



Smock.

burning all the smoke from a fire. **Smoke-dried**, dried or cured by smoke. **Smoke-dry**, to dry or cure by smoke. **Smoke-house**, a building where meats, or fish, are cured by smoking. **Smoke-jack**, a contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney. **Smoke-painting**, the art or process of producing drawings in lamp-black, or carbon deposited from smoke. **Smoke-tight**, not permitting smoke to escape, as well-constructed drains.

smokeless (smōk'les) *a.* not having, or emitting, smoke.

smoker (smōk'er) *n.* one that dries by smoke; one that uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar.

smokily (smōk'i-li) *adv.* in a smoky manner.

smokiness (smōk'i-nes) *n.* the state of being smoky.

smoking (smōk'ing) *n.* act of emitting smoke; act of curing by smoke; act or practice of inhaling tobacco-smoke from a pipe, etc.;—*a.* emitting smoke; brisk or fierce. **Smoking-carriage**, **smoking-room**, a compartment of a train, or a room, set apart for the use of smokers.

smokingly (smōk'ing-li) *adv.* like, or as, smoke.

smoky (smōk'i) *a.* emitting smoke; having the appearance or nature of smoke; filled with smoke, or with a vapour resembling it; subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places; tarnished with smoke; suspicious.

smolder (smōl'der) *v.t.* See **smoulder**.

smolt (smōlt) *n.* [smelt] a salmon in its second year, when it has acquired its silvery scales.

smooth (smōōTH) *a.* [A.S. *smēthe*] having an even surface; not rough; level; plain; evenly spread; glossy; equal in pace; without starts or obstructions; unruffled; equable; uttered without stops; gently flowing; voluble; not harsh; soft; mellifluous; bland; mild; soothing; adulatory; fawning;—*n.* the act of smoothing;—*v.t.* to make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; to level; to free from obstructions; to make easy; to free from harshness; to make flowing, pleasing, and graceful in sound; to palliate; to calm; to allay; to flatter; to deceive with blandishments. **Smooth-bored**, having a smooth bore; not rifled. **Smooth-chinned**, beardless. **Smooth-dittied**, sung sweetly with a flowing melody. **Smooth-tongued**, soft of speech; plausible.

smoothen (smōō'TH) *v.t.* to make smooth.

smoother (smōō'TH'er) *n.* one that smooths; a flatterer.

smoothing (smōō'TH'ing) *a.* making smooth. **Smoothing-iron**, a utensil in the laundry for smoothing linens, etc., after being washed.

smoothly (smōō'TH-li) *adv.* in a smooth manner; evenly; unobstructedly; blandly.

smoothness (smōō'TH-nes) *n.* the quality or condition of being smooth; evenness of surface; softness; gentleness; blandness.

smother (smūTH'er) *v.t.* [A.S. *smorian*] to destroy the life of by suffocation; to affect, as by suffocation; to stifle—hence, to repress the action of; to cover from the view of the public; to suppress;—*v.i.* to be suffocated or stifled; to be suppressed or concealed; to burn slowly without sufficient air and smoke;—*n.* that which smothers; confusion; suppression.

smotheringly (smūTH'er-ing-li) *adv.* suffocatingly; so as to suppress;

smothery (smūTH'er-i) *a.* tending to smother; stifling.

smouched (smōōcht, smoucht) *a.* [smutch] blotted; stained; dirty.

smoulder (smōl'der) *v.t.* [M.E. *smolder*, a stifling smoke] to waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion; to burn and smoke without flame; to exist in a suppressed state;—*n.* slow combustion.

smudge (smuǰ) *v.t.* [Dan. *smuts*, smut] to smear with dirt; to stain; to blacken with ink or smoke; to stifle; to smother;—*n.* a stain; a blot; a dirty mark; a suffocating smoke.

smudgy (smuǰ'i) *a.* stained or blackened; smeared; making a smudge or dense smoke; stifling.

smug (smug) *a.* [Dan. *smuk*, pretty, fair] studiously neat or nice; spruce; affectedly nice; self-satisfied; —*n.* a self-satisfied person; —*v.t.* to make smug.
smuggle (smug-*l*) *v.t.* [Sw. *smuga*, a lurking-hole, *cf.* A.S. *smugan*, to creep] to import or export secretly, contrary to the law, or without paying the dues imposed by the law; to convey or introduce clandestinely.

smuggler (smug-*ler*) *n.* one that imports or exports goods, either contraband or without paying the excise or custom dues; a vessel employed in smuggling.

smuggling (smug-*ling*) *n.* act, practice, or trade of importing or exporting contraband articles, or other goods, without paying the custom or excise dues.

smugly (smug-*li*) *adv.* neatly; sprucely; in a complacent, self-satisfied manner.

smugness (smug-*nes*) *n.* neatness; trimness; spruceness without refinement or elegance; complacent self-satisfaction.

smur (smur) *n.* [A.S. *smorian*, stifle] fine rain; —*v.i.* to rain slightly; to drizzle.

smut (smut) *n.* [M.E. *smotten*, to foul] foul matter, like soot or coal-dust, or the spot or soil which this makes; a parasitic fungus which forms on grain, blasting it; must or mildew; obscene or filthy language; ribaldry; —*v.t.* to stain or mark with smut; to taint with mildew, as grain; to blacken; to tarnish; —*v.i.* to gather smut; to give off smut. **Smut-ball**, a kind of fungus.

smutch (smuch) *v.t.* [a form of *smut*] to blacken with smoke, soot, or coal; —*n.* a stain; a dirty spot.

smutchy (smuch-*i*) *a.* marked with smutches.

smuttied (smut-*id*) *a.* made smutty.

smuttily (smut-*i-li*) *adv.* in a smutty manner; smokily; foully; with obscene language.

smuttiness (smut-*i-nes*) *n.* quality or condition of being smutty; obscenity.

smutty (smut-*i*) *a.* soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like; tainted with mildew; obscene.

snack (snak) *n.* [M.E. *snacchen*, *cf.* *snatch*, *snatch*] a share; an equal part or portion; a slight, hasty repast. To go snacks, to take part with another; to share or divide the expense.

snaffle (snaf-*l*) *n.* [D. *snavel*, nose] a bridle, consisting of a slender mouth-bit without a curb, and with a single rein; —*v.t.* to bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle. **Snaffle-bit**, a plain, slender bit for a horse.



Snaffle-bit.

snag (snag) *n.* [Norw. *snage*, a tongue of land] a short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a trunk of a tree fixed at one end to the bottom of a river; a knot or stump; a sharp protuberance; a jag; a tooth (in contempt), or a tooth projecting beyond the rest; —*v.t.* to injure or destroy by, or upon, a snag; to fill with snags.

snagged (snag-*ed*) *a.* full of snags; snaggy.

snaggy (snag-*i*) *a.* full of snags; full of short, rough branches, or sharp points; abounding with knots.

snail (snål) *n.* [A.S. *snægl*, *snægel*, a snail] a slimy, slow-creeping, testaceous mollusc, furnished with four horns, or tentacula, on the head, which are retractile, and can be inverted or drawn into the interior of the body, and having its eyes in the extremities of the upper pair of horns; [U.S.] a similar mollusc without the shell; a slug—hence, a drone; a sluggard; a lazy, slow-moving person. **Snail-slow**, as slow as a snail; lazy. **Snail's pace**, a very slow pace.

snailery (snål-*er-i*) *n.* a place where edible snails are reared.

snailly (snål-*i*) *a.* resembling a snail, or its motion.

snake (snāk) *n.* [A.S. *snaca*] an oviparous, vertebrate, creeping animal, without fins or feet; a serpent; a reptile; specifically, a non-poisonous reptile found in all temperate



Snake.

latitudes, and feeding on frogs, birds, birds' eggs, etc.; —*v.t.* to drag or draw, as a snake from a hole [U.S.]; to wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one, or with cord; to worm. **Snake-fence**, a zig-zag fence. **Snake-moss**, the common club-moss. **Snake-proof**, proof against venom or envy.

snakestone (snāk-*stōn*) *n.* a fossil ammonite; any substance applied as a specific for snake-bites.

snaking (snāk-*ing*) *n.* the act or process of hauling a log; a snake-like curl or spiral.

snakish (snāk-*ish*) *a.* having a form, habits, or qualities resembling those of a snake; smooth; slippery; deceitful; tortuous; insinuating.

snaky (snāk-*ki*) *a.* pertaining to a snake, or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding; sly; cunning; insinuating; covered with serpents; having serpents.

snap (snap) *v.t.* [D. *snappen*] to break short, as substances that are brittle; to strike with a sharp sound; to bite or seize suddenly, *esp.* with the teeth; to crack, as a whip; —*v.i.* to break short; to part asunder suddenly; to make an effort to bite; to utter sharp, harsh, angry words; —*n.* a sudden breaking of any substance; a sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth; a crack of a whip; a small catch or fastening, as of a bracelet; a crisp kind of gingerbread nut or cake. **Snap-bolt**, a self-acting bolt or latch. **Snap-shot**, a shot without taking aim. **Snap-vote**, a vote taken suddenly and unexpectedly.

snapdragon (snap-*drag-un*) *n.* a plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*; a play in which raisins or sweetmeats are snatched from burning brandy; the raisins or sweetmeats so snatched.

snape (snāp) *v.t.* to level the end of a plank.

snaphance (snap-*hans*) *n.* [D. *snappen*, to snap, and *haan*, a cock] a spring-lock of a gun or pistol; a fire-arm; a snappish retort.

snapper (snap-*er*) *n.* one that snaps or picks up.

snappish (snap-*ish*) *a.* eager to bite; apt to snap, as a cur; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

snappishly (snap-*ish-li*) *adv.* in a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

snappishness (snap-*ish-nes*) *n.* the quality of being snappish.

snare (snār) *n.* [A.S. *snære*, a string] a contrivance, consisting often of a noose of cords, by which a bird or other creature may be entangled; a trap; a net; a noose; a gin; a catch; a wire; anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble; —*v.t.* to catch with a snare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; to entrap; to inveigle; to seduce.

snarer (snār-*er*) *n.* one that lays snares or entangles.

snarl (snār) *v.i.* [D.] to growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to speak roughly; —*n.* a sharp growl; jealous fault-finding.

snarl (snār) *n.* [snare] a knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, which it is difficult to disentangle; embarrassing difficulty; entanglement; —*v.t.* to entangle; to embarrass; to emboss or flute, as metals; —*v.i.* to make tangles.

snarler (snār-*ler*) *n.* a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

snarler (snār-*ler*) *n.* one that snarls metal.

snarling (snār-*ling*) *n.* act or process of forming raised work or convex lines, figures, etc., in vessels or vases of sheet-metal, where the direct action of the hammer is precluded by the narrowness of the vase or vessel. **Snarling-iron**, **snarling-tool**, a curved tool for embossing or fluting hollow metal-ware.

snarling (snār-*ling*) *a.* growling angrily; grumbling; cynical; snappish; waspish; peevish; quarrelsome.

snarly (snār-*li*) *a.* disposed to snarl; cross.

snary (snār-*i*) *a.* resembling, or consisting of, snares; entangling; insidious.

snatch (snach) *v.t.* [M.E. *snacchen*, *cf.* D. *snakken*, to gasp] to seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony; to seize and transport

away; to pluck; to catch; to grasp; —*n.* a hasty catch or seizing; a short period of vigorous action; a small piece, fragment, or quantity.

snatcher (snach'er) *n.* one that snatches or takes abruptly.

snatchingly (snach'ing-li) *adv.* by snatching; hastily; abruptly.

snatchy (snach'i) *a.* consisting of snatches; irregular.

snathe (snāth) *v.t.* [A.S. *snithan*, to cut] to cut; to lop; to prune.

snattock (snat'uk) *n.* a slice; a cutting; a chip.

sneak (snēk) *v.t.* [A.S. *snican*, creep] to hide; to conceal; —*v.i.* to creep or steal away privately; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle; —*n.* a mean, paltry fellow.

sneaker (snē'ker) *n.* one that sneaks; one that wants spirit; a kind of punch-bowl.

sneaking (snē'king) *a.* marked by cowardly concealment; mean; servile; crouching; covetous; niggardly.

sneakingly (snē'king-li) *adv.* in a sneaking manner; meanly.

sneakingness (snē'king-nes) *n.* the quality of being sneaking; meanness.

sneaky (snē'ki) *a.* somewhat sneaking.

sneap (snēp) *v.t.* [*cf.* *snub*] to check; to reprove; to nip; to bite; —*n.* a reprimand; a snub.

sneck (snek) *n.* [*cf.* *snatch*] the latch of a door.

sneer (snēr) *v.i.* [M.E. *sneren*, *cf.* Dan. *snerre*, to show one's teeth at a person] to show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance; to insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to utter with grimace or grin; —*n.* a look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn; scoff; jeer; gibe.

sneerer (snēr'er) *n.* one that sneers.

sneerful (snēr'fool) *a.* given to sneering.

sneeringly (snēr'ing-li) *adv.* with a look of contempt or scorn.

sneeze (snēz) *v.t.* [A.S. *snēosan*] to emit air through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose; —*n.* a sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound. To be sneezed at, to be thought little of.

sneezewood (snēz'wood) *n.* a S. Air. tree, the dust of which causes sneezing.

sneezing (snē'zing) *n.* act of ejecting air violently through the nostrils.

snell (snel) *a.* [A.S. *snel*, active] keen; piercing; brisk; active.

snib (snib) *v.t.* [Scot.] to fasten; to bolt; —*n.* a catch or fastening of a door; latch; bolt.

snick (snik) *n.* [Icel. *snikka*, to cut out] a small cut or mark; notch; nick; a sharp, glancing stroke at cricket; —*v.t.* to cut; to clip; to nick.

snicker (snik'er) *v.t.* [Imit.] to laugh slyly; to laugh with small, audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter; —*n.* a half-suppressed, broken laugh.

snickersnee (snik'er-snē) *n.* [Icel. *snikka*, to cut out, and D. *snee*, an edge] a kind of knife.

sniff (snif) *v.t.* [Dan. *snive*, to sniff] to draw in with the breath through the nose; to perceive, as by snuffing; to scent; to smell; to snuff; —*v.i.* to draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff; —*n.* perception by the nose; smell; scent; a faint puff of air; a whiff.

sniffer (snif'ler) *n.* a capful of wind.

snift, snifter (snift, snif'ter) *v.i.* [fr. *sniff*] to sniff; to snuff; to smell; to snort; to snivel.

snig (snig) *n.* a fresh-water eel; —*v.t.* to cut.

snigger (snig'er) *v.i.* [Imit.] to laugh in a half-suppressed manner; —*n.* a suppressed laugh.

sniggle (snig-li) *v.t.* [Prov. E. *snag*, an eel] to snare; to catch; —*v.i.* to fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes.

snip (snip) *v.t.* [D. *snippen*] to cut off the nib of, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors; to cut off; to nip; —*n.* a single cut, as with shears or scissors; a clip; a small shred; a bit cut off; [colloq.] a tailor. **Snips**, a strong pair of hand-shears for cutting metal.

Snip-snap, a lively conversation, with quick, tart replies.

snipe (snip) *n.* [Icel.] a bird that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens, distinguished by its long, straight, slender bill; a fool; a blockhead; —*v.i.* to hunt snipes; to shoot at a long range into an encampment during the night; —*v.t.* to hit, or pick off, in this manner.

sniping (snī'ping) *n.* snipe-shooting; firing into an encampment during the night.

snipper (snip'er) *n.* one that snips or cuts; a tailor.

snippet (snip'et) *n.* a small part or share.

snippetty (snip'et-i) *a.* insignificant; very small.

snipy (snī'pi) *a.* resembling a snipe.

snite (snit) *v.t.* [A.S. *snīting*, a sneezing] to blow or wipe the nose; to snuff a candle.

snivel (sniv'l) *n.* [A.S. *snofel*, mucus] mucus running from the nose; snot; —*v.i.* to run at the nose; to cry or whine, as children.

sniveller (sniv'l-er) *n.* one that cries with snivelling; one that weeps easily.

snivelling (sniv'l-ing) *n.* crying like children; a whining and snuffling.

snivelly (sniv'l-i) *a.* running at the nose; whining; pitiful.

snob (snob) *n.* [Icel. *snāpr*, a dolt] an affected and pretentious person, esp. a vulgar person that apes gentility, or affects the intimacy of noble or distinguished persons; an upstart; a parvenu; a shoemaker; a workman that deserts his fellows; a townsman —*i.e.*, not a gownsman.

snobbery (snob'er-i) *n.* the character of being snobbish; the conduct of snobs.

snobbish (snob'ish) *a.* belonging to, or resembling, a snob.

snobbishly (snob'ish-li) *adv.* in the manner of a snob.

snobbishness (snob'ish-nes) *n.* the character or conduct of a snob.

snobbism (snob'izm) *n.* snobbishness.

snobby (snob'i) *a.* of, or relating to, a snob; snobbish.

snobocracy (sno-bok'rā-si) *n.* snobs as a class.

snood (snóód) *v.t.* [A.S. *snōd*] to bind up the hair with a fillet; —*n.* a fillet or ribbon to confine the hair.

snooded (snóó-ded) *a.* wearing or having a snood.

snook (snóók) *v.t.* [M.E. *snoken*, lurk, fr. Low Ger. *snoken*, to search for] to lurk; to pry about.

snooze (snóóz) *n.* [*snore*] a short sleep; a nap; slumber; —*v.i.* to sleep; to doze; to drowse.

snoozer (snóó-zer) *n.* one that snoozes.

snore (snör) *v.i.* [A.S. *snora*, a rough, hoarse noise in sleep] to breathe hard through the nose; —*n.* a breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

snorer (snör'er) *n.* one that snores.

snort (snort) *v.i.* [M.E. *snorten*, to snore] to force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses; to laugh out loudly; to express by a snort; —*n.* a loud, abrupt sound.

snorter (snor'ter) *n.* one that snores or snorts; a gale of wind.

snorting (snor'ting) *n.* act of blowing through the nose, as a horse.



Snipe.



Snood.

snot (snot) *n.* [M.E. *snotte*, fr. A.S. *gesnot*] mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose; a mean fellow.

snottily (snot'i-li) *adv.* in a snotty manner.

snottiness (snot'i-nes) *n.* the state of being snotty.

snotty (snot'i) *a.* foul with snot; mean; dirty.

snout (snout) *n.* [M.E. *snoute*, cf. D. *snuit*] the long, projecting nose of a beast, as that of a pig; the nose of a man (in contempt); any projection like a snout; the nozzle or end of a hollow pipe;—*v.t.* to furnish with a nozzle or point.

snouted (snou'ted) *a.* having a snout; pointed.

snouty (snou'ti) *a.* resembling a snout; long-nosed.

snow (snō) *n.* [A.S. *snāw*] watery particles coagulated into white or transparent crystals or flakes in the air, and falling to the earth;—*v.t.* to scatter like snow;—*v.i.* to fall in snow (chiefly used impersonally). **Snow-blindness**, blindness or dimness of sight caused by the light reflected from snow. **Snow-boot**, an over-boot used to protect the feet while walking in snow. **Snow-break**, a thaw. **Snow-broth**, snow and water mixed; very cold liquid. **Snow-bunting**, a kind of snow-bird which inhabits the arctic regions. **Snow-capped**, having the summit covered with snow. **Snow-drift**, a bank of snow driven together by the wind. **Snow-field**, a large tract covered with snow, esp. permanently. **Snow-line**, the line or mark in altitude of perpetual snow on mountain peaks, varying in height according to climate. **Snow-plough**, a contrivance like a plough for making a track in snow; an appendage in front of a locomotive to clear the rails of snow. **Snow-shed**, a line of sheds protecting a line of railway from snow-drifts. **Snow-shoe**, a light shoe, or racket, worn by men travelling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.

Snow-slip, a large mass of snow falling down the side of a mountain; an avalanche. **Snow-storm**, a storm with falling snow; a heavy fall of snow. **Snow-white**, white as snow; very white. **Snow-wreath**, a bank of snow drifted together by the wind.

snow (snō) *n.* [D. *snaauw*, a boat] a vessel equipped with two masts, and a third small mast, close to the main-mast, to carry a trysail.

snowball (snō'bawl) *n.* a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together;—*v.t.* to pelt with snowballs.

snowdrop (snō'drop) *n.* a bulbous plant bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground.

snowfall (snō'fawl) *n.* the falling of snow; the amount of snow falling in a given time.

snowflake (snō'flak) *n.* a small, thin mass of falling snow.

snowily (snō'i-li) *adv.* in a snowy manner.

snowiness (snō'i-nes) *n.* the state of being snowy.

snowish (snō'ish) *a.* resembling snow.

snowlike (snō'lik) *a.* snowish.

snowy (snō'i) *a.* white like snow; abounding with snow; pure; unblemished.

snub (snub) *n.* [M.E. *snibben*, fr. Dan. *snibbe*, to reprimand] a knot or protuberance in wood; snag; jag; a check or rebuke;—*v.t.* [cf. *sneak*] to clip or break off the end of; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark; to slight designedly. **Snub-nose**, a short or flat nose, as if with the end cut off. **Snub-nosed**, having a snub-nose. **To snub** a cable, to check it suddenly in running out.

snubber (snub'er) *n.* a contrivance for snubbing a cable.

snubby (snub'i) *a.* short or flat.

snudge (snuj) *v.i.* [snug] to move along snugly wrapped up; to save penuriously;—*n.* a miser; a sneaking fellow.

snuff (snuf) *v.t.* [M.E. *snuffen*, cf. Dan. *snubbe*, to nip off, cf. *snub*] to nip off the top of a candle-wick;—*n.* the part of a candle-wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not. **To snuff out**, to extinguish by snuffing; to end or cut off suddenly.

snuff (snuf) *v.t.* [M.D. *snuffen*] to sniff; to smell; to draw in with the breath; to inhale; to perceive by the nose; to scent;—*v.i.* to inhale air with violence or with noise; to turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt—hence, to take offence;—*n.* pulverized tobacco, or other substance, snuffed up, or prepared to be snuffed up, into the nose; resentment; huff. **Snuff-box**, **snuff-mull**, a box for carrying snuff about the person. **Snuff-spoon**, a small spoon for taking snuff out of a snuff-box. **Up to snuff**, knowing; not likely to be deceived easily.

snuffer (snuf'er) *n.* one that snuffs;—*pl.* an instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

snuffiness (snuf'i-nes) *n.* the state or character of being snuffy.

snuffle (snuf'l) *v.i.* [snuff, to sniff] to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, esp. when obstructed; to sniffle;—*n.* a sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; an affected nasal twang—hence, cant;—*pl.* obstruction of the nose by mucus; nasal catarrh.

snuffler (snuf'ler) *n.* one that snuffles, or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

snuffling (snuf'ling) *n.* speaking through the nose.

snuffingly (snuf'ling-li) *adv.* in a snuffling manner.

snuffy (snuf-i) *a.* soiled with snuff—hence, musty.

snug (snug) *v.t.* [Icel. *snöggr*, smooth] to make smooth;—*v.i.* to lie close; to snuggle;—*a.* closely pressed; close; concealed; compact, convenient, and comfortable; neat;—*adv.* snugly.

snuggery (snug'er-i) *n.* a snug, comfortable place or apartment.

snuggle (snug'l) *v.i.* [snug] to lie close for warmth, or from affection; to cuddle; to nestle.

snugly (snug'li) *adv.* in a snug manner; closely; safely.

snugness (snug'nes) *n.* the state of being snug, neat, or convenient.

so (sō) *adv.* [A.S. *sā*] in that manner or degree; in like manner or degree; thus; with equal reason (used correlatively, following *as*); in such manner; to such degree (used correlatively, with *as* or *that* coming after); in such a degree; in the same manner; under these circumstances; in this way (with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied); therefore; for this reason; it is well; let it be; be it so; well; the fact being as it is;—*conj.* provided that; on condition that; on this account; therefore. **So-and-so**, someone, or something, not definitely named. **So-called**, usually styled thus. **So-so**, indifferent; middling.

soak (sōk) *v.t.* [A.S. *socian*] to cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate; to steep; to drench; to wet thoroughly; to penetrate by wetting thoroughly; to draw in by the pores, as the skin;—*v.t.* to lie steeped in water or other fluid; to enter into pores or interstices; to drink excessively or intemperately; to booze;—*n.* a soaking; a drinking-bout; a steep.

soakage (sō'kij) *n.* the act of soaking; the amount of fluid absorbed.

soaker (sō'ker) *n.* one that soaks in a liquid; a hard drinker.

soaking (sō'king) *n.* drenching; state of being wet through and through.

soakingly (sō'king-li) *adv.* as in soaking; gradually.

soaky (sō'ki) *a.* moist on the surface; wet; steeped in water.

soap (sōp) *n.* [A.S. *sāpe*] a substance used in washing, etc., compounded of one or more of the acids obtained from fatty bodies with alkalies or salifiable bases (when the alkali is soda, the soap is *hard*, and when potash, *soft*);—*v.t.* to rub or wash over with soap. **Soap-ashes**, ashes containing lye or potash, and thus useful in making soap. **Soap-boiler**, one whose occupation is to make soap. **Soap-boiling**, the employment of making soap. **Soap-bubble**, a spherical



Snow-shoe.

film of soap-suds formed by inflation. **Soap-stone**, a variety of steatite having a soapy feel. **Soap-suds**, suds; water impregnated with soap. **Soap-work**, an establishment where soap is manufactured.

soapiness (sō'pi-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being soapy.

soapless (sōp'les) *a.* lacking soap; unwashed.

soapwood (sōp'wood) *n.* a West Indian shrub.

soapy (sō'pi) *a.* resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; smeared with soap.

soar (sōr) *v.i.* [*F. essorer*, to expose to air, to soar up, fr. *L. ex* and *aura*, the air] to fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upon wings, or as on wings; to rise, or tower, in thought or imagination; —*n.* a towering flight; the point reached in soaring.

soaring (sōr'ing) *n.* act of mounting on the wings, as a bird; flight upwards; lofty flight; also, act of rising high in thought, idea, language, eloquence, etc.; intellectual flight.

soaringly (sōr'ing-li) *adv.* as if soaring.

sob (sob) *v.i.* [*A.S. seōfan*, bewail] to sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with tears; to weep bitterly, with gasping of the breath; —*n.* a convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow; any sorrowful cry or sound.

sobbing (sob'ing) *n.* grief; lamentation; convulsive sigh or catching of the breath.

sobbingly (sob'ing-li) *adv.* with sobs.

sobeit (sō-bē'it) *conj.* if it be so; provided that.

sober (sō'ber) *a.* [*F. fr. L. sobrius*] habitually temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; not intoxicated by spirituous liquors; exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled; not visionary or extravagant; unimpassioned; calm; cool; collected; steady; regular; sedate; serious in demeanour, habit, or appearance; —*v.t.* to make sober; to cure of intoxication; —*v.i.* to become sober. **Sober-minded**, having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate. **Sober-suited**, clad in dull colours.

soberly (sō'ber-li) *adv.* in a sober manner; temperately.

soberness (sō'ber-nes) *n.* state of being sober; freedom from intoxication; temperance; gravity; calmness.

sobersides (sō'ber-sīdz) *n.* a sedate or serious person.

sobriety (sō'brī'e-tī) *n.* habitual soberness or temperance as to the use of spirituous liquors; habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or over-heated imagination; gravity, without sadness or melancholy; moderation; calmness; coolness; staidness; seriousness; solemnity.

sobriquet (sō-brē'kā') *n.* [*F.*] a nickname. Also *soubriquet*.

soc (sok) *n.* [*A.S.*] the power or privilege of holding a court, as in a manor; liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens. Also *soke*.

socage, soccage (sok'ij) *n.* [*soc*] a tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain services.

sociability (sō-sha-bil'i-tī) *n.* quality of being sociable; sociableness.

sociable (sō'sha-bl) *a.* [*F. fr. L. sociare*, to associate] inclined to, or adapted for, society; disposed to unite in fellowship; willing to share in, and with, the position, fare, etc., of others; affable; ready to converse; inclined to talk with others; affording opportunities for conversation; companionable; conversable; friendly; familiar; —*n.* a kind of waggonette with two seats facing each other, and a driver's box; a cycle with seats for two persons side by side.

sociableness (sō'sha-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being sociable; inclination to company and converse.

sociably (sō'sha-bli) *adv.* in a sociable manner; with free intercourse; familiarly.

social (sō'shal) *a.* [*L. socius*, a companion] pertaining to society; relating to men living in society; affecting the general or public interest; ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable; fond of society; gay; convivial; festive; consisting in

union or mutual intercourse; friendly; not silent or reserved; affable; talkative; naturally growing together. **Social-evil**, public prostitution.

socialism (sō'shal-izm) *n.* a system in political economy advocated, and partially adopted, to secure equal distribution of property and wealth in the community, and abolish individual or separate rights and interests.

socialist (sō'shal-ist) *n.* one that advocates socialism, or community of property among all the citizens of the state.

socialistic (sō'sha-lis'tik) *a.* relating to, or like, socialism.

socialistically (sō'sha-lis'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a socialistic manner.

sociality (sō'shi-al'i-tī) *n.* quality of being social; sociableness.

socialize (sō'shal-iz) *v.t.* to render social.

socially (sō'shal-i) *adv.* in a social manner or way.

socialness (sō'shal-nes) *n.* social character or disposition.

societary (so-sī'e-tā-rī) *a.* of, or pertaining to, society.

society (so-sī'e-tī) *n.* [*L. socius*, a companion] the union of many persons in one general interest, or the number of persons united by one common bond or interest; community; human society; the whole family of man; a number of persons united by agreement, or incorporated by law, for some specific purpose; company; partnership; club; association, etc.; the persons, collectively considered, that live in any region, or at any period; *specifically*, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; persons living in the same neighbourhood, and frequently meeting in the same circle; acquaintance; friends; union on equal terms; intercourse; fellowship; social company; companionship.

Socinian (sō'sin-i-an) *a.* pertaining to Socinus, or his religious creed; —*n.* one of the followers of Socinus (16th century), who denied the doctrines of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment; a Unitarian.

sociogeny (sō'shi-oj'e-nī) *n.* [*L. socius*, companion, and root *gen*, to produce] the science of the origin or genesis of society.

sociological (sō'shi-u-loj'i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, sociology.

sociology (sō'shi-olōj'i) *n.* [*L. socius*, a companion, and *G. logos*, discourse] that branch of philosophy which treats of human society.

sock (sok) *n.* [*L. soccus*, a light shoe] a covering for the foot, *esp.* the shoe worn by an ancient actor of comedy — hence, comedy in distinction from tragedy; a knit or woven covering for the foot, rather shorter than a stocking.

sock (sok) *n.* [*O.F. soc*, fr. *Celt.*] a ploughshare.

socket (sok-et) *n.* [*dim.* of *sock*] an opening into which anything is fitted, *esp.* the little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick; the receptacle or cavity of the eye, tooth, etc.; —*v.t.* to provide with, or place in, a socket.

socketed (sok-et-ed) *a.* provided with, or placed in, a socket.

sockless (sok-les) *a.* lacking socks.

socle (sō'kl) *n.* [*F. fr. L. socculus*, *dim.* of *soccus*, a shoe] a plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, etc.

socman (sok-man) *n.* one that holds lands or tenements by socage.

Socratic (sō-krat'ik) *a.* pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage (B.C. 469-399), or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing. The Socratic method of reasoning and instruction was by a series of questions, leading the hearer or disciple step by step to the full principle, doctrine, or truth.

Socratically (sō-krat'i-kal-i) *adv.* in the Socratic manner.

Socratism (sok-ṛa-tizm) *n.* the doctrines or philosophy of Socrates.

Socratist (sok-ṛa-tist) *n.* a disciple of Socrates; one that uses the Socratic method.

sod (sod) *n.* [perhaps as *sodden*, in wet weather] earth filled with the roots of grass; turf; sward; —*v.t.* to cover with sod; to turf.

soda (sō-dā) *n.* [It.] the protoxide of the metal sodium. **Soda-ash**, impure carbonate of soda. **Soda-fountain**, an apparatus through which soda-water is drawn. **Soda-prairie**, a stretch of bog-country showing an efflorescence of soda. **Soda-water**, a very weak solution of soda in water, highly charged with carbonic acid. **Baking-soda**, bicarbonate of soda (used in cookery to give lightness to bread, cakes, etc.).

sodality (sō-dal'i-ti) *n.* [L. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis*, a comrade] a fellowship or fraternity.

sodden (sod'n) *a.* [A.S. *sodden*] boiled; seethed; soaked and softened; pulpy; —*v.t.* to soak; —*v.i.* to be seethed or soaked.

soddenness (sod'n-nes) *n.* sodden character or quality.

soddy (sod'i) *a.* consisting of, or covered with, sod; turfy.

sodium (sō-di-um) *n.* [*soda*] the metallic base of the alkali soda.

Sodomite (sod-um-it) *n.* an inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy.

sodomy (sod'-um-i) *n.* unnatural sexuality; copulation between men, or of man with beasts.

soever (sō-ev'er) a word used in composition with *who, what, where, when, how, etc.*, and indicating a selection from all possible or supposable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc.

sofa (sō-fā) *n.* [A. *suffah*, fr. *saffa*, to dispose in order] a long ornamental seat, usually with a stuffed bottom and raised back and ends.

soffit (sō-fit) *n.* [L. *suffigere*, fasten beneath] the under part of a lintel or ceiling; the under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, archways, cornices, etc.

sofi (sō-fi) *n.* [G. *sophos*, wise] one of a certain religious order in Persia; a dervish.

soft (soft) *a.* [A.S. *sōft*] easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed or cut; ductile; malleable; as metals; smooth to the touch; fine; sleek; smooth to the ear; gentle; melodious; flowing easily; not vehement or harsh; mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; not rough or harsh; gentle; impressible; susceptible; easily yielding to influence or persuasion; easy; quiet; weak; foolish; effeminate; not courageous or manly; gentle in action or motion; not tinged with salts or acids; not astringent; not pronounced with an abrupt utterance; —*n.* a softy; —*adv.* softly; gently; quietly; —*int.* hold; stop; not so fast. **Soft-eyed**, having gentle, tender eyes. **Soft-goods**, cloth and cloth articles. **Soft-headed**, silly; stupid. **Soft-soap**, *n.* flattery; —*v.t.* to flatter.

sofa (sōf-tā) *n.* [Turk.] a Moslem student of sacred law and theological science.

soften (soft-n) *v.t.* to make soft, or more soft; to make less harsh or severe; to abate; to make less fierce or angry; to mollify; to assuage; to make easy; to compose; to lighten; to alleviate; to make less bright or glaring; to tone down; to make less loud; to subdue; to represent as less evil; to palliate; —*v.i.* to become soft, or more soft.

softener (soft-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, softens or palliates.

softening (soft-ning) *n.* act or process of making material substances soft or softer; act of making less hard, cruel, loud, glaring, offensive, etc.; [Paint.] the blending, as of colours into each other.

softish (soft-ish) *a.* somewhat soft, as material substances; rather weak in intellect; easily impressed, influenced, etc.

softly (soft-li) *adv.* in a soft manner; not hard; gently; quietly; mildly.

softness (soft-nes) *n.* quality of being soft, as impressibility, smoothness, fineness, delicacy, and the like (said of material objects); acceptableness to the senses, feeling, sight, hearing, etc., arising from delicacy, or from the absence of harshness, hardness, etc.; smoothness; mildness; gentleness (said

of manners, language, temper, and the like)—hence effeminacy; weakness; simplicity; susceptibility; tenderness—hence, timorousness; pusillanimity.

softy (soft'i) *n.* a silly person.

soger (sō-ger) *n.* a soldier; a slink; —*v.i.* to slink work.

soggy (sog-i) *a.* [cf. Icel. *soggr*, damp] soaked with water; damp and heavy.

soho (sō-hō) *int.* ho! (a word used in calling from a distant place); a sportsman's halloo.

soi-disant (swā-dē-zāng) *a.* [F. fr. L. *sē*, oneself, and *dicere*, say] self-called; self-styled; pretended.

soil (soil) *v.t.* [O.F. *soillier*, fr. L. *sus*, pig, to wallow] to make dirty on the surface; to foul; to defile; to tarnish; to sully; to stain; to cover or tinge with anything extraneous; to cover with soil or dung; to manure; —*n.* dirt; foulness; spot; stain; tarnish; a marshy place sought as shelter by a hunted boar. **Soil-pipe**, an upright iron pipe connecting water-closets, etc., with the general sewage system. **To take soil**, to run into a wet or marshy place for refuge, as a boar, etc.

soil (soil) *n.* [cf. L. *solum*, bottom, soil] the upper stratum of the earth; mould; land; country.

Soil-bound, attached to the soil.

soil (soil) *v.t.* [O.F. *soil*, fr. L. *satullus*, full] to stall-feed with green food; to fatten by feeding.

soiling (soil-ing) *n.* the act of stall-feeding with green food; green food for stall-fed cattle.

soilless (soil-less) *a.* destitute of soil or mould.

soilure (soil-lūr) *n.* the act of soiling; stain, or staining.

soirée (swā-rā) *n.* [F. fr. L. *serus*, late] an evening party; a public meeting of a society, congregation, etc., where tea and refreshments are served, with speeches and business reports.

sojourn (soj-urn, sō-jurn) *v.i.* [O.F. *sojourner*, fr. L. *sub*, under, and *diurnus*, daily] to dwell for a time; to live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger; —*n.* a temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.

sojourner (soj-jur-ner, sō-jur-ner) *n.* a temporary resident; a stranger or traveller that dwells in a place for a time.

sojourning (soj-ur-ning, sō-jur-ning) *n.* act of dwelling in a land or place for a time; also, the time of such abode.

sojournment (soj-jurn-ment, sō-jurn-ment) *n.* the act of sojourning.

soken (sō-ken) *n.* a district held by socage; the privilege of taking toll for grinding grain in a certain district.

soko (sō-kō) *n.* [Afr.] an anthropoid ape, discovered by Dr. Livingstone in Central Africa.

Sol (sol) *n.* [L.] the sun; —(sol) gold; [Her.] the tincture or, used in royal coats of arms.

sol (sol) *n.* a syllable applied in solmization to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale; the tone itself.

sol (sol) *n.* [F. fr. L. *solidus*, firm] a coin of Peru and France.

sola (sō-lā) *int.* a cry, or call, to attract attention.

solace (sol-as) *v.t.* [L. *solari*, to comfort] to cheer in grief, or under calamity; to relieve; to comfort; to console, as persons; to allay; to assuage, as grief; —*n.* comfort in grief; alleviation of anxiety; that which relieves distress; that which affords comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

solacement (sol-as-ment) *n.* the act of solacing; the state of being solaced.

solan (sō-lan) *n.* [Norw. *sula*] the gannet, a web-footed sea-bird; the

solander (so-lan-d'er) *n.* [F.] a disease in horses; sellanders.

solander (so-lan-d'er) *n.* a form of box to contain prints or drawings (so named after Dr. Solander).

solano (sō-lā-nō) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *solanus* (ventus), the east wind, fr. *sol*, sun] a hot, oppressive wind in the Mediterranean, esp. on the eastern coast of Spain.



Soffit.



Solan-goose.

Solanum (sō-lā-num) *n.* [L.] a genus of monopetalous, exogenous herbs, of many species, mostly narcotic, as nightshade, apple of Sodom, egg-plant, etc.

solar (sō-lar) *a.* [L. *sol*, the sun] pertaining to the sun; proceeding from the sun; measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution; produced by means of the sun.

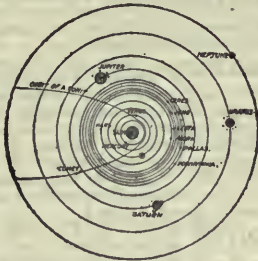
Solar-flowers, flowers that open and shut daily at determinate hours.

Solar-myth, an explanation of a myth as representing some aspect of the sun's work.

Solar-salt, sea-salt; bay-salt.

Solar system, the sun, and the bodies revolving round it.

Solar-telegraph, communication by reflected sunlight.



The solar system. Diagram of some of the orbits. The orbits of several hundred other asteroids, between Mars and Jupiter, are not shown.

Solaridæ (sol-a-rī-dā) *n.* a family of molluscs having spiniferous teeth, a conical or discoid shell, and a wide umbilicus with a spiral ledge around it [Conch.].

solarism (sō-lar-izm) *n.* excessive explanation of mythology by reference to the sun.

solarist (sō-lar-ist) *n.* an adherent of the doctrine of solarism.

solarium (sō-lā-ri-um) *n.* [L.] a sun-dial; a room arranged for giving patients a sun-bath.

solarization (sō-lar-i-zā-shun) *n.* exposure to the action of the sun's rays.

solarize (sō-lar-iz) *v.t.* to affect by sunlight; to affect injuriously by exposure to light.

solatium (sō-lā-shi-um) *n.* [L.] a sum of money awarded, or paid over and above actual damages, as a solace for wounded feelings [Scots Law].

soldado (sol-dá-do) *n.* [Sp.] a soldier.

soldan (sol-dan) *n.* See **sultan**.

soldatesque (sol-da-tesk') *a.* [F.] soldierly.

solder (sod-er, sol-der) *v.t.* [O.F. *soudre*, fr. L. *solidus*, firm] to unite the surfaces of by the intervention of a fusible metal or metallic cement; to mend; to unite anything broken or divided; —*n.* a metal, or metallic composition, for uniting the surfaces of metals; a metallic cement.

soldering (sod-er-ing, sol-der-ing) *n.* the process of uniting two pieces of metal by solder. **Soldering-iron**, a tool with which solder is melted and applied.

soldier (sōl-jer) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *solidus*, solid] one that is engaged in military service, as an officer or private, esp. a private in military service, as distinguished from an officer; a brave warrior; —*v.t.* to serve as a soldier. **Soldier-crab**, a hermit-crab. **Soldier of fortune**, one willing to take service anywhere for pay or advancement. **To come the old soldier over one**, to impose on one.

soldiering (sōl-jer-ing) *n.* the state of being a soldier; military duty.

soldierly (sōl-jer-li) *a.* like, or becoming, a soldier; brave; martial; heroic.

soldiership (sōl-jer-ship) *n.* military qualities; military character; martial skill; behaviour becoming a soldier.

soldiery (sōl-jer-i) *n.* a body of soldiers collectively considered; the military.

soldo (sōl-dō) *n.*; *pl.* **soldi** (sōl-di) a small Italian coin.

sole (sōl) *n.* [A.S. *sole*, fr. L. *solum*, the ground] the bottom of the foot—hence, also, rarely, the foot itself; the bottom of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather that constitutes the bottom; the bottom or lower part of anything, or that



Sole.

on which anything rests;—[L. *solea*] a marine flatfish, allied to the flounder, which has both eyes placed on one side of the head—namely, that side which is uppermost when swimming;—*v.t.* to furnish with a sole.

sole (sōl) *a.* [L. *solus*] being or acting without another; unmarried; individual; alone; solitary.

solecism (sol-e-sizm) *n.* [G. *soloikeyein*, speak or write incorrectly] impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax—hence, any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety; a word or phrase not in accordance with established usage.

solecist (sol-e-sist) *n.* one that commits a solecism.

solecistical (sol-e-sis'ti-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or involving, a solecism.

solecize (sol'e-siz) *v.i.* to commit solecisms.

solely (sōl-li) *adv.* singly; alone; only; without another.

solemn (sol'em) *a.* [O.F. *solempne*, fr. L. *solemnis*, fr. *sollus*, entire, complete, and *annus*, a year—hence, returning at the end of a year] marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by religion; fitted to awaken or express serious reflections; affectedly grave or serious; made in legal form; formal; ceremonial; reverential; devotional; devout.

solemnity (so-lem-ni-ti) *n.* a rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; a ceremony adapted to impress awe; gravity; steady seriousness—hence, affected gravity or seriousness; a proceeding according to due form.

solemnization (sol'em-nī-zā-shun) *n.* act of solemnizing; celebration.

solemnize (sol'em-nī-z) *v.t.* to perform with ritual ceremonies or legal forms; to dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year; to make grave, serious, and reverential; to compose, as the mind for worship.

solemnizer (sol'em-nī-zēr) *n.* one that solemnizes; one that performs a solemn rite.

solemnly (sol'em-li) *adv.* in a solemn manner; with gravity; seriously; formally; truly; devoutly; impressively.

solemnness (sol'em-nes) *n.* the quality of being solemn.

solen (sō-len) *n.* [G. *solēn*, channel, a kind of shell-fish] the vertebral canal containing the spinal cord; [Surg.] a machine in which a fractured limb is placed;—(Solen) a genus of bivalve molluscs having a long, slender shell; the razor-shell.

soleness (sōl-nes) *n.* singleness; solitary state or condition.

solenoid (sō-le-noid) *n.* [G.] a helix of copper or other wire wound in the form of a cylinder.

sol-fa (sol-fá) *v.i.* [It.] to pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending.

sol-faing (sol-fá-ing) *n.* singing by the terms or notes of the gamut; solmization.

sofatara (sol-fá-tá-ra) *n.* [It.] a volcanic vent emitting sulphurous gases; a volcanic region no longer active, but showing such crevices.

solfeggio (sol-fej-ō) *n.* [It. fr. *sol-fa*, the gamut] arranging the scales by the names *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, by which singing is taught.

solferino (sol-fe-rē-nō) *n.* a deep pink colour or dye (named from the battle of Solferino, 1859).

solicitor (so-lis-i-tor) *v.t.* [L. *solicitare*] to ask from with earnestness; to make petition to; to endeavour to obtain; to seek; to awake or excite to action; to invite; to treat; to implore; to importune.

solicitant (so-lis-i-tant) *n.* one that asks or solicits.

solicitation (so-lis-i-tā-shun) *n.* act of soliciting; earnest request; importunity; excitement; invitation.

solicitor (so-lis-i-tur) *n.* one that solicits or asks with earnestness; one admitted to practise in a court of chancery or equity, corresponding to an attorney in common law courts; a law-agent or legal adviser. **Solicitor-general**, the second law officer of the British crown.

solicitorship (so-lis-i-tur-ship) *n.* the office or status of a solicitor.

solicitous (so-lis-i-tus) *a.* disposed to solicit; eager to obtain, as something desirable; anxious to avoid, as anything evil; concerned; careful; earnest.

solicitously (so-lis-i-tus-li) *adv.* in a solicitous manner; anxiously; carefully.

solicitousness (so-lis-i-tus-nes) *n.* the state of being solicitous; solicitude.

solicitress (so-lis-i-tres) *n.* a female solicitor or petitioner.

solicitude (so-lis-i-tud) *n.* state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind, occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; carefulness; concern; anxiety; trouble.

solid (sol-id) *a.* [*L. solidus, firm*] not liquid or fluid; condensed; compact; firm; hard; having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression of other bodies; not hollow; full of matter; not spongy; dense; having geometrical dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; strong; stable; well-built; secure; sound; healthy; real; true; valid; just; not fallacious; grave; profound; not trifling or superficial; —*n.* a firm, compact body; a substance held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles; a magnitude that has length, breadth, and thickness; —*pl.* the bones, flesh, muscles, and vessels, as distinguished from the blood, chyle, and other fluids.

Solidago (sol-i-dā-gō) *n.* a genus of composite plants, the goldenrods.

solidarity (sol-i-dar-i-ti) *n.* [*F. solida, fr. L. solidus, solid*] an entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities.

solidary (sol-i-dar-i) *a.* characterized by solidarity; jointly interested or responsible.

solidifiable (so-lid-i-fi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being made solid.

solidification (so-lid-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act of making solid.

solidify (so-lid-i-fi) *v.t.* [*L. solidus, solid, and facere, make*] to make solid or compact; —*v.i.* to become solid; to harden.

solidism (sol-i-dizm) *n.* the theory that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body.

solidity (so-lid-i-ti) *n.* the state of being solid; fullness of matter; not hollowness; not fluidity; compactness; hardness; firmness; density; moral firmness; intellectual strength; certainty; truth; validity; [*Physics*] the property of occupying space; impenetrability; the solid contents of a body; volume.

solidly (sol-id-li) *adv.* in a solid manner; densely; compactly; firmly; truly.

solidness (sol-id-nes) *n.* the quality of being solid; solidity, firmness, density, as of material bodies; validity, as of reasons, etc.

solidum (sol-i-dum) *n.* [*Arch.*] the die of a pedestal; [*Scots Law*] a complete sun.

solidungulate (sol-i-dung-gū-lat) *n.* [*L. solidus, solid, and ungula, a hoof*] one of a tribe of mammals having a single or solid hoof on each foot, as a horse, an ass, etc.

solidus (sol-i-dus) *n.* a medieval shilling; a Byzantine gold coin.

solifidian (sol-i-fid-i-an) *n.* [*L. solus, alone, and fides, faith*] one that maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification.

soliloquist (so-lil-u-kwist) *n.* one that soliloquizes.

soliloquize (so-lil-u-kwiz) *v.i.* to utter a soliloquy.

soliloquy (so-lil-u-kwi) *n.* [*L. solus, alone, and loqui, to speak*] a talking to one's self; a monologue; a written composition reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

soliped (sol-i-ped) *n.* [*L. solus, alone, and pes, pedis, a foot*] an animal whose foot is not cloven; a solidungulate, as a horse, a mule, etc.

solipsism (sol-ip-sizm) *n.* [*L. solus, alone, and ipse, self*] the belief that the person entertaining this belief alone exists, and that other people exist only as ideas in his mind.

solipsist (sol-ip-sist) *n.* a believer in solipsism.

solitaire (sol-i-tār) *n.* [*F. fr. L. solus, alone*] a person that lives in solitude; a recluse; an ornament for the neck, being a single jewel in plain

setting; an extinct bird allied to the dodo; a certain game which one person can play alone.

solitarian (sol-i-tār-i-an) *n.* a hermit; a recluse.

solitarily (sol-i-tār-i-li) *adv.* in a solitary manner; in solitude.

solitariness (sol-i-tār-i-nes) *n.* state of being solitary; retirement, or habitual retirement; destitution of company, or of animated beings; solitude; loneliness.

solitary (sol-i-tār-i) *a.* [*L. solus, alone*] inclined to be alone; destitute of associates; alone; living alone; not much visited or frequented; retired; gloomy; still; dismal; single; individual; being one only in a place; separate; —*n.* one that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

solitude (sol-i-tūd) *n.* [*F. fr. L. solus, alone*] a state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness; remoteness from society; destitution of company; a lonely place; a desert.

solive (so-lév) *n.* [*F.*] a joist or rafter, or other subordinate beam.

sollar (sol-ar) *n.* [*L. sol, sun*] a platform in a mine; an elevated chamber, upper gallery, or garret.

solleret (sol-er-et) *n.* [*F.*] a steel shoe worn in the Middle Ages by a horseman.

solmization (sol-mi-zā-shun) *n.* [*F. solmiser, fr. the musical notes sol, mi*] act of sol-fa-ing, or applying to the seven notes of the musical scale syllabic names or letters, as *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, corresponding to *C, D, E, F, G, A, B*.

solo (sō-lō) *n.*; *pl. solos* (sō-lōs) [*It. fr. L. solus, alone*] a tune, air, or strain played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice; —*a.* not concerted.

solograph (sol-u-graf) *n.* [*L. sol, sun, and G. graphein, to write*] a sun-print.

soloist (sō-lō-ist) *n.* a performer of solos.

Solonian (sō-lō-ni-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, or his work. Also **Solonic**.

solore (so-lō-re) *n.* a wind blowing in an Alpine valley.

solstice (sol-stis) *n.* [*L. sol, the sun, and sistere, cause to stand*] the point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south—viz., the first point of Cancer and the first point of Capricorn, the former being called the **summer solstice**, the latter the **winter solstice**; the time of the sun's entering the solstices or solstitial points—viz., about June 21 and December 21.

solstitial (sol-stish-al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a solstice; happening at a solstice, *esp.* (with reference to the northern hemisphere) happening at the summer solstice.

solubility (sol-ū-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid; [*Bot.*] capability of separating easily into parts.

soluble (sol-ū-bl) *a.* [*L. solvere, to loosen*] susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.

solubleness (sol-ū-bl-nes) *n.* soluble character or property; solubility.

solum (sō-lum) *n.* [*L.*] ground; a piece of ground [*Law*].

solute (so-lūt) *a.* [*L. solutus*] relaxed; unrestrained; free; discursive; [*Bot.*] loose; not adhering, as a stipule.

solution (so-lū-shun) *n.* [*L. solvere, pp. solutus, to loosen*] act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach; the disentanglement of any intricate problem or question (used *esp.* in mathematics); state of being solved or disintegrated; disintegration; removal of a doubt; clearing of an intellectual difficulty; explanation; resolution; the reduction of a body to a liquid or fluid state by chemical agents; the matter reduced or dissolved; that which contains the matter dissolved; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; release from an obligation, *esp.* release from a debt by payment; deliverance; discharge; termination of a disease; a crisis.

solutive (sol-ū-tiv) *a.* tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

solvability (sol-va-bil-i-ti) *n.* ability to pay all just debts.

solvable (sol'və-bl) *a.* [*L. solvere, dissolve, pay*] capable of being solved, resolved, or explained; capable of being paid.

solvableness (sol'və-bl-nes) *n.* solvability.

solve (solv) *v.t.* [*L. solvere*] to loosen or separate the parts of; to dissipate; to clear up, as what is obscure or difficult to be understood; to explain.

solvency (sol'ven-si) *n.* state of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims.

solvend (sol'vend) *n.* a substance to be dissolved.

solvent (sol'vent) *a.* having the power of dissolving; possessing means to meet all claims and obligations (said of individuals, companies, communities, etc.); sufficient to liquidate all debts or claims, as an estate; —*n.* any fluid or liquid compound which dissolves or reduces to the liquid form other substances or bodies; a menstruum.

solver (sol'ver) *a.* one that solves or explains.

soma (sō'mā) *n.* [*Skr.*] an East Indian plant, from which an intoxicating drink is made.

somatic, somatical (sō-mat'ik, -i-kāl) *a.* relating to, or constituted by, the body; corporeal; bodily.

somatics (sō-mat'iks) *n.* the science that treats of the general properties of matter; somatology.

somatism (sō-mā-tizm) *n.* materialism.

somatist (sō-mā-tist) *n.* a materialist.

somatology (sō-mā-tol'ō-jī) *n.* [*G. soma, the body, and logos, discourse*] the doctrine of the general properties of bodies or material substances; that branch of physical science which treats of animal bodies, esp. of the human body.

somatotomy (sō-mā-tot'ū-nī) *n.* [*G. soma, body, and tomē, a cutting*] the anatomy of the human body.

sombre (sōm'ber) *a.* [*F. fr. L. sub umbra, under shade*] dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy; melancholy; sad; grave.

sombrely (sōm'ber-lī) *adv.* in a sombre manner; darkly; gloomily.

sombreness (sōm'ber-nes) *n.* darkness; gloominess. Also **sombrouness**.

sombrero (sōm-brā'rō) *n.* [*Sp.*] a broad-brimmed felt hat.

sombrous (sōm'brus) *a.* gloomy; sombre.

sombrously (sōm'brus-lī) *adv.* in a sombrous manner; gloomily.

some (sum) *a.* [*A.S. sum*] consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; more or less; a certain (indicating a person, thing, event, etc., as not known individually or more specifically); moderate; about.

somebody (sum'bod-i) *n.* a person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; a person of consideration.

somehow (sum'how) *adv.* in one way or another; in some way not yet known.

somersault, somerset (sum'er-sawlt, -set) *n.* [*M.F.*]

soubresaut, fr. L. supra, over, and saltus, a leap] a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet.

somesuch (sum'such) *a.* noting a person of the kind specified, or of a similar kind.

something (sum'thing) *n.* a thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing, matter, or event not specified, unknown, or undetermined; a part; a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; —*adv.* in some degree.

sometime (sum'tīm) *adv.* at a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly; at one time or other hereafter; —*a.* having been formerly; former.

sometimes (sum'tīmz) *adv.* at times; at intervals; not always.

someway (sum'wā) *adv.* somehow; by some means or other.

somewhat (sum'hwot) *n.* more or less; a certain quantity or degree indeterminate; something; —*adv.* in some degree or quantity.

somewhen (sum'hwēn) *adv.* at some time, indefinitely.

somewhere (sum'hwār) *adv.* in some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another; approximately.

somewhither (sum'hwītH-er) *adv.* to some place or other indeterminate or unknown.

somite (sō'mīt) *n.* [*G. soma, body*] a serial segment of the body of an animal.

somnambulant (sōm-nam-bū-lānt) *a.* walking in sleep.

somnambulate (sōm-nam-bū-lāt) *v.i.* to walk in sleep; to wander in a state of sleep.

somnambulation (sōm-nam-bū-lā-shun) *n.* [*L. somnus, sleep, and ambulatio, a walking about*] act of walking in sleep.

somnambulic (sōm-nam-bū-līk) *a.* walking in sleep; pertaining to somnambulism. Also **somnambulist**.

somnambulism (sōm-nam-bū-lizm) *n.* act or habit of walking in sleep; mesmeric sleep; a state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially awake.

somnambulist (sōm-nam-bū-list) *n.* a person that walks in his sleep.

somniferous (sōm-nif'e-rus) *a.* [*L. somnus, sleep, and ferre, bring*] causing or inducing sleep; soporific.

somnific (sōm-nif'ik) *a.* [*L. facere, make*] causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

somniloquence (sōm-nī'l-u-kwens) *n.* the act or habit of talking in sleep.

somniloquism (sōm-nī'l-u-kwizm) *n.* somniloquence.

somniloquist (sōm-nī'l-u-kwist) *n.* [*L. somnus, sleep, and loqui, speak*] one that talks in one's sleep.

somniloquy (sōm-nī'l-u-kwi) *n.* a talking or speaking in sleep.

somnolence (sōm'nu-lens) *n.* sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

somnolency (sōm'nu-len-si) *n.* somnolence.

somnolent (sōm'nu-lent) *a.* [*L. somnus, sleep*] sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

somnolently (sōm'nu-lent-lī) *adv.* drowsily.

somnolescent (sōm'nu-les'ent) *a.* half-asleep; drowsy.

somnolism (sōm'nu-lizm) *n.* the state of being in mesmeric sleep.

son (sun) *n.* [*A.S. sunu*] a male child; a male descendant, however distant—hence, in the *pl.*, descendants in general; any young male person spoken of as a child; a native or inhabitant of some specified place; a term of address by an old man to a young, by a priest or confessor to his penitent; also, a term of endearment; a pupil or disciple; also, convert in the faith; the product of anything. **Son-in-law**, a man married to one's daughter. **The Son**, Son of man, the second person of the Trinity; Jesus Christ.

sonancy (sō'nān-si) *n.* [*L. sonus, a sound*] the property or quality of having sound.

sonant (sō'nānt) *a.* pertaining to sound; sounding; uttered with intonated or resonant breath; intonated; vocal, not surd (said of certain alphabetic sounds); —*n.* a sonant letter.

sonata (sō-nā'tā) *n.* [*It. fr. L. sonare, sound*] a musical composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements.

sonatina (sō-nā-tē'nā) *n.* [*It.*] a short or simplified sonata.

soneri (sōn'er-i) *n.* [*Hind. sonā, gold*] in India, cloth of gold.

song (song) *n.* [*A.S. sang*] that which is sung; a sacred poem or hymn sung in joy or thanksgiving; a short poem to be sung; a ballad; a lay; a strain; a poem; a mere trifle; the notes of birds. **Song-bird**, a bird that sings. **Song-craft**, the art of composing songs. **Song of Degrees**, Psalms 120 to 134. **Song of Songs**, Canticles.

songless (song'les) *a.* without song; not singing; unable to sing.

songster (song-'ster) *n.* one that sings; one skilled in singing, *esp.* a bird that sings.

songstress (song-'stres) *n.* a female singer.

sonification (son-'i-fak-'shun) *n.* [*L.* *sonus*, sound, and *facere*, make] the production of sound; stridulation.

sonifer (son-'i-fer) *n.* [*L.* *ferre*, to bear] an acoustic instrument for collecting sound, and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person.

soniferous (so-'ni-f'e-rus) *a.* sounding; producing sound.

sonless (sun-'les) *a.* having no son.

sonnet (son-'et) *n.* [*F.* fr. *L.* *sonus*, a sound] a poem of fourteen lines, usually decasyllabic, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule, and usually containing two phases of one thought; also, a small short poem;—*v.t.* to celebrate in sounds;—*v.i.* to compose sonnets.

sonneteer (son-e-'tēr) *n.* a composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet (usually in contempt);—*v.i.* to compose sonnets. Also **sonnetist**.

sonnetize (son-'et-'iz) *v.t.* to celebrate in a sonnet;—*v.i.* to compose sonnets.

sonometer (so-'nom-e-ter) *n.* [*L.* *sonus*, a sound, and *G.* *metron*, a measure] an instrument for illustrating, or testing, the effects of sound.

sonore (so-'nō-rā) *adv.* [*It.* fr. *L.* *sonorus*] sonorously [*Mus.*].

sonorescence (sō-'nu-res-'ens) *n.* the property of hard rubber, whereby intermittent radiant heat stimulates in it sound-vibrations.

sonorific (sō-'nu-rif-'ik) *a.* [*L.* *sonor*, a sound, and *facere*, make] producing sound.

sonorophone (so-'nō-ru-'fō-n) *n.* [*L.* *sonorus*, sounding, and *G.* *phōnē*, voice] a kind of musical wind-instrument like a bombardon.

sonorous (so-'nō-rus) *a.* [*L.* *sonare*, sound] giving sound when struck; giving a clear or loud sound; yielding sound; characterized by sound; vocal; high-sounding; magnificent in respect of sound.

sonorously (so-'nō-rus-'li) *adv.* in a sonorous manner.

sonorousness (so-'nō-rus-'nes) *n.* quality of giving a loud or clear sound; a ringing tone, as of metals when struck, or of a musical instrument or note of the voice; magnificence of sound.

sonship (sun-'ship) *n.* state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son; character of a son; filiation.

sonsy, soncy (son-'si) *a.* [*Scot.*] plump; well-conditioned; good-humoured; hearty.

sonntag (son-'tag) *n.* [*Henrietta Sonntag*, the singer] a kind of knitted cape worn by women.

soon (sōon) *adv.* [*A.S.* *sōna*] in a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; without the usual delay; early; before long; readily; willingly. As soon as, immediately after. No sooner than, as soon as. Sooner or later, at some future time.

soot (soot) *n.* [*A.S.* *sōt*] a black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion;—*v.t.* to cover or foul with soot.

sooterkin (sōo-'ter-kin) *n.* a kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by Dutch women through sitting over their stoves; an abortive scheme or attempt.

sootflake (soot-'flāk) *n.* a flake or particle of soot; a smut.

sooth (soóth) *n.* [*A.S.* *sōth*, true] truth; reality; sweetness; kindness; prognostication; sooth-saying;—*a.* true; faithful; pleasing; delightful.

soothe (soóth) *v.t.* [*A.S.* *ge-sōthian*, to confirm] *orig.* to assent to as being true; to please with blandishments or soft words; to flatter; to soften; to assuage; to calm; to gratify; to please.

soother (soó-'ther) *n.* one that, or that which, soothes.

soothfast (soóth-'fast) *a.* firmly fixed in, or founded upon, the truth; true; real.

soothing (soó-'thing) *n.* the act of one that soothes; that which soothes;—*a.* having power to soothe.

soothingly (soó-'thing-'li) *adv.* in a soothing manner.

soothsay (soóth-'sā) *v.i.* to foretell; to predict;—*n.* a prophecy; a portent; an omen.

soothsayer (soóth-'sā-er) *n.* one that undertakes to foretell events; a foreteller; a prognosticator.

soothsaying (soóth-'sā-'ing) *n.* the foretelling of events.

sootily (soot-'i-li) *adv.* in a sooty manner.

sootiness (soot-'i-nes) *n.* state of being sooty, or foul with soot.

sooty (soot-'i) *a.* producing, pertaining to, consisting of, or soiled by, soot; dusky; dark; dingy;—*v.t.* to black or foul with soot.

sop (sop) *n.* [*A.S.* *sūpan*, sip] anything steeped or dipped and softened in any liquid, *esp.* in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten; anything given to pacify;—*v.t.* to steep or dip in liquor;—*v.i.* to soak in. **Sop-in-wine, sops-in-wine**, any pink used to flavour wine. To throw a sop to Cerberus, to quiet a troublesome person by a concession or bribe.

Sopherim (sof-'fe-rim) *n.pl.* [*Heb.*] the scribes; the teachers and expounders of the Jewish oral law.

sophi (sof-'fi) *n.* See **sofi**.

sophic, sophical (sof-'ik, -i-'kal) *a.* [*G.* *sophos*, wise] pertaining to, or teaching, wisdom.

sophism (sof-'izm) *n.* [*G.* *sophos*, wise] the doctrine or avowed mode of reasoning practised by a sophist; a specious proposition; a fallacious argument or statement; subtlety in reasoning—hence, any fallacy designed to deceive.

sophist (sof-'ist) *n.* a philosopher; a teacher of logic, rhetoric, and philosophy; afterwards, in ancient Greece, one of an inferior class of men that taught for hire rhetoric and music—hence, as applied by Aristotle, a false teacher of philosophy; a dealer in verbal niceties, quibbles, subtle enigmas, and fallacies; a captious or fallacious reasoner.

sophister (sof-'is-ter) *n.* a man of learning; a teacher of philosophy; a sophist; at Cambridge, a student after his first year.

sophistic, sophistical (sof-'is-'tik, -ti-'kal) *a.* pertaining to a sophist, or embodying sophistry; fallaciously subtle; unsound in statement or argument.

sophistically (sof-'is-'ti-'kal-'i) *adv.* in a sophistical manner.

sophisticalness (sof-'is-'ti-'kal-'nes) *n.* sophistical state or quality.

sophisticate (sof-'is-'ti-'kāt) *v.t.* to render worthless by admixture; to pervert; to debase; to corrupt; to vitiate.

sophisticated (sof-'is-'ti-'kāt-ed) *a.* adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

sophistication (sof-'is-'ti-'kā-'shun) *n.* act of adulterating; debasing the purity of anything by a foreign admixture.

sophisticator (sof-'is-'ti-'kā-'tur) *n.* one that sophisticates.

sophistry (sof-'is-'tri) *n.* the practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning; practice in the art of reasoning; logical exercise; ratiocination.

Sophoclean (sof-'o-'kle-'an) *a.* pertaining to Sophocles, the Athenian dramatist, or to his works or style.

sophomore (sof-'u-'mōr) *n.* [*G.* *sophos*, wise, and *mōros*, silly] in America, a student in the second year of his college course.

sophrosyne (so-'fros-'i-'nē) *n.* [*G.*] soundness of mind; good sense.

sopient (sō-'pi-ent) *n.* a sonorific.

sopite (sō-'pit) *v.t.* [*L.* *sopire*] to put to sleep; to quiet; to silence.

sopor (sō-'por) *n.* [*L.*] sleep; deep or heavy sleep.

soporiferous (sō-'pu-rif-'e-rus) *a.* [*L.* *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *ferre*, bring] causing sleep, or tending to produce it; narcotic.

soporiferously (sō-'pu-rif-'e-rus-'li) *adv.* so as to produce sleep.

soporiferousness (sō-'pu-rif-'e-rus-'nes) *n.* sleepy quality.

soporific (sō-pu-rif'ik) *a.* [*L. sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *facere*, make] causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; somniferous; —*n.* a medicine, drug, or plant that has the quality of inducing sleep.

soporose, soporous (sō-pu-rōs, -rus) *a.* causing sleep; sleep;

sopper (sop-er) *n.* one that sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten.

sopping (sop-ing) *a.* soaking; drenched, as with rain.

soppy (sop-i) *a.* wet; soaked.

sopranist (so-prā-nist) *n.* a treble singer; a man that sings the treble part.

soprano (so-prā-nō) *n.* [*It. fr. L. supra*, above] the treble; the highest female voice [*Mus.*].

sorb (sorb) *n.* [*F. sorbe*, *fr. L. sorbus*] the service-tree, or mountain-ash; also, the berry of the tree.

sorbate (sor-bāt) *n.* a salt of sorbic acid.

sorbefacient (sor-be-fā-shi-ent) *n.* [*L. sorbere*, absorb, and *facere*, make] anything that produces absorption [*Med.*].

sorbent (sor-bent) *n.* an absorbent.

sorbet (sor-bet) *n.* [*F. fr. A. sharbat*] sherbet; water-ice flavoured with rum, etc.

sorbic (sor-bik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the sorb-tree.

sorbin (sor-bin) *n.* a sugar got from the berries of the mountain-ash.

sorbition (sor-bish-un) *n.* the act of drinking or sipping.

Sorbonist (sor-bon-ist) *n.* a doctor of theology in the University of Paris.

Sorbonne (sor-bon') *n.* [*Robert de Sorbon* or *Sorbonne*, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX.] a celebrated college, for the teaching of theology, in the University of Paris.

sorcerer (sor-ser-er) *n.* [*F. sorcier*, *fr. L. sors*, *sortis*, a lot, fate] a conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

sorceress (sor-ser-es) *n.* a female sorcerer.

sorcerous (sor-ser-us) *a.* using, or involving, sorcery; magical.

sorcery (sor-ser-i) *n.* divination by the assistance of evil spirits; magic; enchantment.

sordamente (sor-da-men-te) *adv.* [*It.*] in a muffled manner [*Mus.*].

sordavalite (sor-da-vā-lit) *n.* [*Sordavala*, in Finland] a silicate of iron and magnesia.

sordid (sor-did) *a.* [*L. sordere*, be filthy or dirty] vile; base; mean; meanly; avaricious; niggardly; dirty; gross; covetous.

sordidly (sor-did-li) *adv.* in a sordid manner; meanly; basely; covetously.

sordidness (sor-did-nes) *n.* the state of being sordid; filthiness; baseness; meanness; niggardliness.

sordine, sordet (sor-dēn, -det) *n.* [*L. surdus*, deaf] a damper to deaden the sound of a stringed instrument.

sordino (sor-dē-nō) *n.* a sordine; a small violin.

sordono (sor-dō-nō) *n.* [*L. surdus*, deaf] a kind of oboe.

sordor (sor-dur) *n.* [*L. sordere*, to be foul] filth; refuse; dregs.

sore (sōr) *n.* [*A.S. sār*] a place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; an ulcer; a boil; —*a.* tender; painful; inflamed; tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved, or vexed; violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing; —*adv.* in a sore manner; with pain; intensely; greatly; violently.

sore (sōr) *n.* [*O.F. sor*] a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year.

sorehon (sōr-hon) *n.* [*Ir.*] a former exaction of food or free quarters for men and beasts, levied in Ireland by a lord on a tenant.

sorely (sōr-li) *adv.* in a sore manner; grievously; greatly; severely.

soreness (sōr-nes) *n.* state of being sore; tenderness; painfulness.

Sorex (sō-reks) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of small rodents, including the shrew.

Sorghum (sor-gun) *n.* [*Sp. sorgo*] a genus of grass, etc., including millet.

soricine (sōr, sor-i-sēn) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the shrew-mouse.

sorites (sō-rī-tēz) *n.* [*G. sōros*, a heap] an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms; logical propositions so arranged that the predicate of the first shall form the subject of the second, the predicate of the second the subject of the third, and so on, until the predicate of the last shall correspond with the subject of the first.

sorn (sorn) *n.* [*sojourn*] a kind of feudal tenure which subjected a tenant to maintain his chief at free quarters—hence, act of obtaining free bed and board in another's house; —*v.i.* to live, or have free bed and board, in the house of another. Also written **sorning**.

sorner (sor-ner) *n.* one that sorns.

sororal (sor-ō-rāl) *a.* [*L. soror*, sister] sisterly.

sororicide (sor-ō-rī-sid) *n.* [*L. soror*, a sister, and *caedere*, kill] the murder, or murderer, of a sister.

sorosis (sor-ō-sis) *n.* [*G. sōros*, a heap] a compound fleshy fruit, as a pineapple.

sorrel (sor-el) *a.* [*Low Ger. soor*, sear] of a yellowish or reddish-brown colour; —*n.* a yellowish or reddish-brown colour.

sorrel (sor-el) *n.* [*M. H. Ger. sūr*, sour] one of various plants of the genus *Rumex* (so named from their acid taste).

sorriily (sor-i-li) *adv.* in a sorry or pitiful manner; meanly; poorly; despicably.

sorriness (sor-i-nes) *n.* the state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness.

sorrow (sor-ō) *n.* [*A.S. sorȝ*] uneasiness or pain of mind produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; regret; unhappiness; grief; sadness; mourning; distress; —*v.i.* to feel pain of mind in consequence of evil experienced, feared, or done; to grieve.

sorrower (sor-ō-er) *n.* one that grieves or mourns.

sorrowful (sor-ō-fool) *a.* full of sorrow; exhibiting sorrow; producing sorrow; expressing sorrow; sad; mournful; disconsolate; lamentable; distressing.

sorrowfully (sor-ō-fool-i) *adv.* in a sorrowful manner.

sorrowfulness (sor-ō-fool-nes) *n.* state of being sorrowful; grief.

sorrowing (sor-ō-ing) *n.* act of feeling pain or distress of mind; grieving.

sorrowless (sor-ō-les) *a.* free from sorrow.

sorry (sor-i) *a.* [*A.S. sārȝ*, *fr. sār*, pain] grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil; melancholy; dismal; poor; mean; vile; worthless.

sort (sōrt) *n.* [*L. sors*, *sortis*, a lot, part] a kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; manner; form of being or acting; degree of any quality; —*pl.* letters, points, marks, spaces, or quadrats of particular kinds [*Print.*]; —*v.t.* to separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place in distinct classes or divisions; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to select; to cull; —*v.i.* to be joined with others of the same species; to agree; to consort; to associate; to suit; to fit. **Out of sorts**, out of health or spirits; [*Print.*] run out of some sorts of type.

sortable (sor-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being sorted; befitting; suitable.

sortably (sor-tā-bli) *adv.* suitably; fitly.

sortation (sor-tā-shun) *n.* the act or process of sorting.

sorter (sor-ter) *n.* one that sorts; one that arranges by sorts.

sortes (sor-tēz) *n.pl.* [*L.*] divination by passages chosen at random.

sortie (sor-tē) *n.* [*F. fr. sortir*, go out] the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

sortilege (sor-ti-lej) *n.* [L. *sors, sortis*, a lot, and *legere*, gather] act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

sortition (sor-tish-un) *n.* the casting of lots.

sortment (sort-ment) *n.* the act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds.

sorus (sō-rus) *n.*; *pl.* *sori* (sō-ri) [G. *sōros*] a heap or cluster [Bot.].

sostenuto (sos-tē-nōō'tō) *a.* [It.] sustained; prolonged [Mus.].

sostrum (sos-trum) *n.* [G. *sōzein*, save] a reward for saving one's life; a physician's fee.

sot (sot) *n.* [A.S.] a person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard;—*v.t.* to make stupid;—*v.i.* to tittle.

Sotadean (sot-a-dē-an) *a.* pertaining to Sotades, a Greek lascivious poet.

soterial (sō-tē-ri-āl) *a.* relating to redemption.

soteriology (sō-tē-ri-ol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *sōtēr*, a deliverer, and *logos*, speech] a discourse on health; hygiene; the doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

Sothic (sō-thik) *a.* [G. *Sōthis*, Sirius] of, or pertaining to, Sirius. **Sothic cycle**, a cycle of about 1460 years.

sottish (sot-ish) *a.* doltish; very foolish; dull or stupid with intemperance; senseless.

sottishly (sot-ish-li) *adv.* in a sottish manner; stupidly.

sottishness (sot-ish-nes) *n.* stupidity, esp. stupidity from intoxication.

sotto (sot-to) *adv.* [It. fr. L. *subter*, under] under. **Sotto voce** (vō-chā) under one's breath; in an aside.

sou (sō) *n.* [F.] a French copper coin, 20 of which make a franc, or ten pence.

soubrette (sōō-bret) *n.* [F.] a waiting-maid; a female attendant.

souchet (sōō-shā) *n.* [F.] fish served in the water in which it was boiled.

souchong (sōō-shong) *n.* [Chin. *siao*, small, and *chung*, sort] a kind of black tea.

soufflé (sōō-flā) *n.* [F.] a light dish composed of the whites of eggs flavoured and baked.

sough (suf, sooh) *v.i.* [A.S. *swōgan*, rustle] to whistle or sigh, as the wind;—*n.* a hollow murmur or roaring; a buzzing; a rumour or flying report; a nasal sing-song. **To keep a calm sough**, to be silent.

soul (sōl) *n.* [A.S. *sāwel*] the spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; sometimes, the moral and emotional part of man's nature, in distinction from intellect; sometimes, the intellect only; the understanding; the seat of real life or vitality; the animating or essential part; spirit; essence; courage; fire; generosity; nobleness of mind; heart; affection; a living or intelligent being; a human being; a person; a man; a pure or disembodied spirit; also, a familiar name for a person, with a qualifying adjective;—*v.t.* to endow with a soul or mind. **Soul-bell**, the passing bell, signifying the departure by death of a soul or person. **Soul-blind**, destitute of the sensation of light, and of every image of it. **Soul-destroying**, pernicious to the soul; darkening or deadening the conscience. **Soul-sot** [fr. *soul* and *sot*, or *shot*] a funeral duty, or money paid by the Roman Catholics, in former times, for a requiem for the soul. **Soul-sick**, diseased or distressed in mind or soul. **All Souls' Day**, November 2.

souled (sōld) *a.* having a soul or mind.

soulful (sōl-fool) *a.* full of soul, emotion, or feeling.

soulfully (sōl-fool-i) *adv.* in a feeling manner.

soulless (sōl-less) *a.* without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean.

sound (sound) *a.* [A.S. *sund*] entire; unbroken; free from imperfection, defect, or decay; whole; unhurt; in good condition; perfect; not diseased; healthy; firm; strong; vigorous; founded in truth; correct; just; weighty; solid; heavy; laid on with force; profound; unbroken; undisturbed; free from error; orthodox; founded in right and law; legal; valid;—*adv.* soundly.

sound (sound) *n.* [A.S. *sund*, a swimming] the air-bladder of a fish.

sound (sound) *n.* [A.S. *sund*, a narrow sea or strait] a narrow passage of water; a strait between the mainland and an isle, or connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

sound (sound) *n.* [F. *sonde*] a probe of any kind, esp. a probe to be introduced into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that organ;—*v.t.* to measure the depth of, esp. to ascertain the depth of by means of a line and plummet; to seek to interpret or discern the intentions or secret wishes of; to examine; to test; to introduce a sound into the bladder of;—*v.i.* to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water.

sound (sound) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *sonus*, sound] anything perceived by the ear; audible impression or sensation; noise; report; a sensation or perception received by the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact; noise without signification; noise, and nothing else;—*v.t.* to cause to make a noise; to play on; to utter audibly; to celebrate or honour by sounds; to spread by sound or report;—*v.i.* to make a noise; to utter a voice; to be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published. **Sound-boarding**, short boards laid transversely between the joists, and spread over with pugging, to prevent the transmission of sound from one story to another.

soundable (soun-da-bl) *a.* capable of being sounded.

sounder (soun-der) *n.* [A.S. *sunor*, a herd] a herd of wild swine; a young wild boar.

sounding (soun-ding) *a.* sonorous; making a noise; having a magnificent sound;—*n.* act of making a sound or noise. **Sounding-board**, a thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, etc.; a board or structure with a flat surface, suspended behind or over a pulpit or rostrum, to give distinctness and effect to a speaker's voice.

sounding (soun-ding) *n.* act of one that sounds; any place or part of the ocean or other water where a sounding-line will reach the bottom; the descent of a whale or fish to the bottom after being hooked. **Sounding-line**, a line having a plummet at the end, used for making soundings. **Sounding-rod**, a small bar of iron marked with divisions of inches, etc., used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

soundless (soun-less) *a.* having no sound; silent; dumb.

soundless (soun-less) *a.* incapable of being sounded or fathomed.

soundly (soun-ly) *adv.* in a sound manner; healthily; heartily; severely; smartly; truly; without error; firmly; fast; closely.

soundness (soun-nes) *n.* state of being sound or firm; strength; solidity; wholeness; entireness; undecayed or unimpaired state; health; heartiness; truth; rectitude; validity; cogency; orthodoxy.

soup (sōop) *n.* [F. *soupe*] a decoction of flesh, fish, vegetables, etc., more or less seasoned; strong broth. **Soup-kitchen**, a public establishment for preparing and supplying soup gratis to the poor. **Soup-malgré** (mā-grē) a thin soup, made chiefly from vegetables or fish. **Soup-ticket**, a ticket entitling one to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.

soupcorn (sōop-song) *n.* [F.] a suspicion; a very small quantity; a taste.

sour (sour) *a.* [A.S. *sūr*] acid; astringent; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste; turned or coagulated, as milk; harsh of temper; peevish; crabbed; disagreeable to the feelings; producing discontent; hard to bear; acrimonious;—*v.t.* to make acid; to make harsh, cold, or unkind; to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented; to make unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable;—*v.i.* to become acid or tart; to become peevish or crabbed. **Sour-cROUT**, see **SAUER-KRAUT**. **Sour-eyed**, having a morose or sullen look.

source (sōrs) *n.* [F. fr. L. *surgere*, rise] that person or place from which anything proceeds, esp. the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water in which a stream originates; first cause; original; first producer; creator;—*v.i.* to originate; to plunge or swoop down.

sourdeline (sōōr-de-lēn) *n.* [F.] a small bagpipe.

sourdine (sóor-den) *n.* [L. *surdus*, deaf] a stop in a harmonium.

sourdock (sour-dok) *n.* sorrel.

souring (sour-ing) *n.* that which makes acid; a variety of sour apple.

sourish (sour-ish) *a.* somewhat sour; moderately acid.

sourly (sour-ly) *adv.* in a sour manner; acidly; peevishly; acrimoniously; discontentedly.

sourness (sour-nes) *n.* state of being sour; tartness; acidity; harshness; peevishness; discontent.

souse (sous) *n.* [a modification of *saucé*] pickle made with salt; something kept or steeped in pickle; *esp.* the ears, feet, etc., of swine pickled; act of plunging suddenly into water;—*v.t.* to plunge into water; to steep in pickle; to pour or dash, as water.

souse (sous) *v.t.* [*source*] to pounce upon;—*v.i.* to swoop; to rush with violence; to descend headlong as a hawk;—*n.* a pouncing down; a stoop or swoop; a swift descent; a blow or thump;—*adv.* with a sudden plunge; with headlong descent.

soutane (sóo-tán) *n.* [F. fr. L. *subtus*, beneath] a cassock; the outer garment worn by R.C. ecclesiastics as part of their ordinary apparel.

souter (sóo-ter) *n.* [L. *suere*, sew] a shoemaker; a cobbler.

souterrain (sóo-te-rán') *n.* [F.] a grotto or cavern under ground; a cellar.

south (south) *n.* [A.S. *súth*] one of the four points of the compass; the quarter in which the sun is at noon; the point of compass directly opposite to the north; any particular land considered as opposed to the north;—*a.* lying toward the south; situated at the south, or in a southern direction;—*adv.* toward the south; southward; from the south;—*v.t.* to turn or move toward the south; to come to the meridian; to cross the north and south line (said chiefly of the moon).

Southdown (south-down) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Hampshire Downs;—*n.* a sheep bred on the Hampshire Downs.

south-east (south-est) *n.* the point of the compass equally distant from the south and east;—*a.* pertaining to, or proceeding from, the south-east;—*adv.* towards the south-east. Also **south-eastern**, **south-easterly**.

south-easter (south-est-ter) *n.* a wind from the south-east.

souther (sou-ther) *n.* a wind, gale, or storm from the south;—*v.i.* to veer toward the south.

southering (souther-ing) *a.* turning, or turned, toward the south.

southerliness (souther-li-nes) *n.* the state of being southerly.

southerly (souther-ly) *a.* pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from, the south; pointing, or proceeding, toward the south.

southern (southern) *a.* lying on the south of the equator; meridional; coming from the south; lying towards the meridian.

Southerner (southern-er) *n.* an inhabitant or native of the south, *esp.* of the southern states of America.

southernize (southern-iz) *v.t.* to render southern; to imbue with the qualities of one that is southern.

southerly (southern-li) *adv.* towards the south.

southernmost (southern-móst) *a.* furthest toward the south.

southernwood (southern-wood) *n.* a composite fragrant plant of the genus *Artemisia*, allied to wormwood.

southing (southing) *n.* tendency or motion to the south; the time at which the moon passes the meridian; course or distance south.

southmost (south-móst) *a.* furthest toward the south.

Southron (southron) *n.* an inhabitant of the more southern part of a country; formerly in Scotland, an Englishman; in the Highlands, a Lowlander.

southward (south-ward, south-ard) *adv.* toward the south;—*n.* the southern regions or countries;—*a.* lying toward the south.

south-west (south-west) *n.* the point of the compass equally distant from the south and west;—*a.* pertaining to, or proceeding from, the south-west; lying in the direction of the south-west.

south-wester (south-wes-ter, sou-wes-ter) *n.* a storm or gale from the south-west; a sailor's waterproof hat, with a flap hanging down behind.

south-westerly (south-wes-ter-li) *a.* situated or directed toward the south-west;—*adv.* in a southwesterly direction.

south-western (south-wes-tern) *a.* in the direction of south-west, or nearly so; coming from the south-west, or from a point near it; southwesterly.

south-westward (south-west-ward) *a.* and *adv.* toward the south-west.

souvenir (sóo-ve-nér) *n.* [F., a remembrance, fr. *souvenir*, to remember, fr. L. *subvenire*, come to mind] a remembrancer; a keepsake.

sovereign (sov-rin, sov-er-rin) *a.* [O.F. *soverain*, fr. L. *super*, above] supreme in power; superior to all others; chief; possessing, or entitled to, original authority or jurisdiction; efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; predominant;—*n.* one that exercises supreme control; a chief, lord, or magistrate; king, or queen, regnant; a gold coin of England, bearing an effigy of the head of the reigning king or queen, and valued at one pound sterling. **Sovereign state**, a state possessing sovereign power.

sovereignly (sov-rin-li, sov-er-rin-li) *adv.* in a sovereign manner; arbitrarily; supremely; in the highest degree.

sovereignty (sov-rin-ti, sov-er-rin-ti) *n.* exercise of, or right to exercise, supreme power; dominion.

Sow (sow) *n.* [A.S. *sugu*, *sū*] the female of the hog kind, or of swine; in smelting, the runner or main channel where the liquid metal first enters; a military engine used in ancient sieges to cover a battering-ram;—*a.* female. **Sow-bred**, the common British species of cyclamen. **Sow-bug**, *Oniscus asellus*, a slater [Zool.].

Sow (sō) *v.t.* [A.S. *sāwan*] to scatter, as seed upon the earth—hence, to plant in any way; to supply or stock with seed; to scatter seed upon; to spread abroad; to propagate; to scatter over; to besprinkle;—*v.t.* to scatter seed for growth.

sowar (só-ar', sou-ar') *n.* [Hind.] a mounted attendant; a native trooper in the British-Indian army.

sowback (sou-bak) *n.* a low ridge of sand or gravel; a kame.

sowens (só-enz) *n. pl.* [cf. A.S. *sēaw*, glue] a dish made from the husks of oats.

sower (só-er) *n.* one that sows or scatters; a breeder; a promoter.

sowing (só-ing) *n.* the act of scattering or setting seed in the ground for propagation.

Sowing-machine, a machine for planting seed.

soy (soi) *n.* [Jap. *shōyū*] a kind of sauce for fish; the plant from which this sauce is obtained.

spa (spā) *n.* a spring of mineral water (so called from Spa, south-west of Liège, Belgium).

space (spās) *n.* [L. *spatium*, space] extension considered independently of anything that it may contain; room; extent in length, breadth, and thickness; any amount of extent; sufficient room; amplitude; the interval between any two or more objects; quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time; [Print.] distance between lines or words, as in books; a small piece of metal cast lower than a type, used to separate words or letters;—*v.t.* to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between. **Space-writer**, a writer to a newspaper paid according to the space he occupies. **Space-perception**, cognition of extension, apart from the conceptual process.

spacer (spā-ser) *n.* one that spaces.

spacial, spatial (spā-shāl) *a.* pertaining to space.

spacing (spā-sing) *n.* the making of spaces; the placing of intervals between words in setting type; a space thus made.

spacious (spā-shus) *a.* inclosing an extended space; vast in extent; having large or ample room; roomy; capacious; wide; vast.

spaciously (spā-shus-li) *adv.* in a spacious manner; widely; extensively.

spaciousness (spā-shus-nes) *n.* the quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess; wideness; breadth; amplitude.

spadassin (spād-a-sin) *n.* [F. fr. It. *spada*, sword] a swordsmann; a bravo.

spade (spād) *n.* [A.S. *spædu*, *spada*, cf. G. *spathe*, a broad blade of wood or metal] an instrument for digging or cutting the ground;—*v.t.* to dig with a spade. **Spade-bayonet**, a broad-bladed bayonet, intended for digging. **Spade-bone**, the scapula. **Spade-guinea**, a guinea coined (1787-99) by George III., having a spade-shaped shield on the reverse. **Spade-husbandry**, cultivation of the soil by deep digging with a spade. To call a spade a spade, to give a thing its proper name; to speak plainly and bluntly.

spade (spād) *n.* [G. *spadon*, a eunuch] an emasculated person; a eunuch; a gelding.

spade (spād) *n.* [Sp. *espada*, a sword, a spade at cards, cf. *spadille*] one of the four suits of cards, the symbol being a black heart-shaped figure with a short triangular handle.

spadeful (spād-fool) *n.* as much as a spade will lift or hold.

spadille (spa-dil') *n.* [Sp. *espadilla*, *dim.* of *spada*, a spade] the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille. Also **spadillo**.

spadix (spā-diks) *n.*; *pl.* **spadices** (spā-dī-sēz) [L.] a form of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged in a dense, cylindrical spike [Bot.].

spado (spā-dō) *n.* [L. fr. G. *spadon*, fr. *span*, to pluck off] a castrated animal; a gelding; an impotent person; a eunuch.

spadone (spā-dō-nā) *n.* [It.] a long, heavy, two-handed sword. Also **spadroon**.

spaghetti (spa-ge-ti) *n.* [It.] a kind of macaroni.

spaher, spahi (spā-hē, -hi) *n.* [Turk. *sipāhi*, cf. *Sepoy*] a janizary; a native Algerian soldier in the French army.

spall (spawl) *v.t.* and *i.* [D. *spill*, a chip] to split; to chip;—*n.* a chip; a splinter.

spalpeen (spal-pēn) *n.* [Ir. *spalpin*] a labourer; a mean fellow; a mischievous person.

span (span) *n.* [A.S. *spannan*, to bind] the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches—hence, a brief extent or portion of time; extent of an arch between its abutments; a yoke of horses or cattle;—*v.t.* to measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; to measure or reach from one side of to the other; to compass; to arch over. **Span-roof**, a roof with two equal inclined planes or sides.

spancel (span-sel) *n.* [*span*, to tie, and Icel. *seil*, a rope] a rope to tie the hind legs of a horse or cow.

spandrel (span-drel) *n.* [O.F. *espanseur*, that which spreads, cf. *expand*] the irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it.

spang (spang) *n.* [A.S. *spange*, a metal clasp] a thin piece of gold, silver, or other shining material; a spangled ornament; a span; a bound or spring.

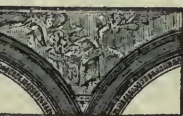
spangle (spang-gl) *n.* [M.E. *dim.* of *spang*] a small plate or boss of shining metal, used as an ornament; anything small and brilliant;—*v.t.* to set or sprinkle with spangles, or small glittering ornaments.

spangler (spang-gler) *n.* one that spangles.

spangly (spang-gli) *a.* resembling spangles.

Spaniard (span-yard) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Spain.

spaniel (span-yel) *n.* [M.E. fr. O.F. *espaigneul*, a Spanish dog, fr. Sp. *España*, Spain] a dog used in sports of the field, remarkable



Spandrel.



Spaniel (King Charles).

for his sagacity and obedience (it is generally white, with brown or dark spots of irregular size, and long pendulous ears, covered with long hair); the setter; a cringing, fawning person;—*a.* fawning; obsequious;—*v.t.* to follow, as a spaniel;—*v.i.* to fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious.

Spanish (span-ish) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Spain;—*n.* the language of Spain. **Spanish-black**, a soft black prepared by burning cork. **Spanish-brown**, a dark, reddish-brown earth used in painting.

Spanish-fly, a brilliant green beetle common in the south of Europe (used in ointments or plasters for raising blisters). **Spanish-grass**, *esparto* grass. **Spanish Main**, the shore of the Caribbean Sea from the Orinoco to Darien; the Caribbean Sea.

spank (spangk) *v.t.* [cf. Dan. *spanke*, strut] to move with a quick pace; to dash along; to strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap;—*n.* a loud slap.

spanker (spangk-er) *n.* a large, active man or animal; a fast-going or fleet horse; a fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzen-gaff, and having the foot extended by a boom.

spanking (spangk-ing) *a.* moving with a quick, lively pace; large; big; dashing. **Spanking breeze**, a fresh, strong breeze.

spanless (span-les) *a.* incapable of being spanned or measured.

spanner (span-er) *n.* one that spans; an instrument used, in the manner of a lever, to tighten the nuts upon screws; a contrivance for moving the steam valves of steam-engines.

span-new (span-nū) *a.* [Icel. *spānn*, a chip, and *nýr*, new] quite new.

spar (spār) *n.* [A.S. *sparran*, to fasten with a bar] a long beam; a general term for mast, yard, boom, and gaff; the bar of a gate;—*v.t.* to close or fasten with a bar; to furnish with spars.

spar (spār) *v.i.* [M.F. *esparer*, to fling out with the heels (as fighting cocks)] to contend with the fists for exercise or amusement; to box; to dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle;—*n.* a feigned blow; a contest at sparring or boxing.

spar (spār) *n.* [A.S.] any mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of lustre.

sparable (spar-a-bl) *n.* [orig. *sparrow-bill*, fr. the shape] a small nail used by shoemakers.

spare (spār) *v.t.* [A.S. *sparian*, fr. *spær*, spare] to hold as scarce or valuable; to use frugally; to save; to part with reluctantly; to allow to be taken away; to give up; to do without; to dispense with; to omit; to forbear; to save from danger or punishment—hence, to treat tenderly; to withhold from; to save or gain, as from some engrossing occupation or pressing necessity;—*v.t.* to be frugal; to live frugally; to be parsimonious; to forbear; to be scrupulous; to use mercy or forbearance; to be tender;—*a.* scanty; scarce; not abundant or plentiful; parsimonious; sparing; over and above what is necessary, or which may be dispensed with; superfluous; held in reserve, to be used in an emergency; wanting flesh; lean; meagre; thin;—*n.* frugal use; economy; that which has been spared or put past.

sparely (spār-li) *adv.* in a spare manner; sparingly.

spareness (spār-nes) *n.* state of being spare; leanness; thinness; meagreness.

sparer (spār-er) *n.* one that spares or saves.

sparerib (spār-rib) *n.* [*spare*] a cut of pork, consisting of the upper part of a row of ribs with the meat adhering.

sparge (spār-i) *v.t.* [L. *spargere*, to sprinkle] to sprinkle; to scatter.

spargefaction (spār-je-fak'-shun) *n.* [L. *facere*, make] act of sprinkling.

sparger (spār-er) *n.* a sprinkler.

sparing (spār-ing) *n.* saving; parsimony;—*a.* scarce; little; scanty; not plentiful; not abundant; saving; parsimonious; chary.

sparingly (spār-ing-li) *adv.* in a sparing manner; not abundantly; sparingly; frugally; parsimoniously; moderately; cautiously.

springness (spār-ing-nes) *n.* the quality of being sparing; parsimony; want of liberality; caution.

spark (spàrk) n. [A.S. *spearca*] a small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted from bodies in combustion; a small shining body or transient light; a small part of anything vivid or active; any small portion; that which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame or action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle; -v.i. to emit particles of fire; to sparkle.

spark (spàrk) n. [Icel. *sparkr*, sprightly] a gay, lively, showy man; a blade or roysterer; a lover; a gallant; -v.i. to play the spark; to court.

sparkish (spàr-kish) a. gay; jaunty; fine.

sparkle (spàr-kl) n. [a frequentative of *spark* (1)] a little sparkle; a scintillation; a luminous particle; anything luminous; a gleam, as of the eye; lustre; -v.t. to shine forth; to emit, as light or fire; -v.i. to emit sparks; to appear like sparks; to glitter; to twinkle; to flash, as with sparks; to emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors.

sparkler (spàrk-ler) n. one that, or that which, sparkles.

sparkless (spàrk-les) a. free from sparks.

sparklessly (spàrk-les-li) adv. without the emission of sparks.

sparklet (spàrk-let) n. a small spark.

sparkling (spàrk-ling) a. emitting sparks; bright as a spark; lively; glittering; brilliant; shining.

sparklingly (spàrk-ling-li) adv. with vivid and twinkling lustre.

sparklingness (spàrk-ling-nes) n. the quality of being sparkling.

sparling (spàr-ling) n. [Ger.] a smelt. Also *spirling*.

sparling (spàr-ing) n. boxing for exercise or amusement; also, prelude contention preparatory to close hitting—hence, a slight debate; contest in argument and repartee.

sparrow (spàr-ò) n. [A.S. *sparrowa*] one of several species of small passerine birds having conical bills, and feeding on insects and seeds. **Sparrow-bill**, the bill of a sparrow; a sparable. **Sparrow-grass**, a corruption of *asparagus*, q.v. **Sparrow-hawk**, a species of small, short-winged hawk.



Sparrow.

sparry (spàr-i) a. resembling spar; having a confused crystalline structure.

sparse (spàrs) a. [L. *spargere*, strew, scatter] thinly scattered; set or planted here and there.

sparsely (spàrs-li) adv. in a scattered manner; scantily; thinly.

sparseness (spàrs-nes) n. state of being sparse; thinness.

sparsity (spàr-si-ti) n. the state of being sparse, or scattered about.

Spartan (spàr-tan) a. [*Sparta*, in Greece] of, or pertaining to, ancient Sparta—hence, hardy; undaunted. **Spartan dog**, a blood-hound; a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

sparterie (spàr-ter-i) n. [Sp.] a name for articles made from *esparto* grass.

spasm (spazm) n. [F., the cramp, fr. G. *spasmos*, fr. *spain*, to draw, to suck] an involuntary and morbid contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres; a sudden, violent, and convulsive effort.

spasmodical (spaz-mat-i-ka) a. spasmodic.

spasmodic (spaz-mod-ik) a. relating to spasm; consisting in spasm; soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive; -n. a medicine good for removing spasms.

spasmodically (spaz-mod-i-ka-li) adv. in a spasmodic manner; by fits and starts.

spasmology (spas-mol-ò-ji) n. the scientific knowledge of spasms.

spat (spat) n. [*cf.* *spatter*] the spawn of shell-fish; the spawn of the oyster; -v.t. to spawn.

spat (spat) n. [Imit., *cf.* *slap*] a blow; a slap; a large drop; -v.t. to slap; -v.i. to quarrel.

spatchcock (spach-kok) n. [*dispatch* and *cock*] a cock killed and cooked hastily on some sudden demand; -v.t. to thrust hastily into the middle of, as some additional matter in a written or telegraphed communication.

spate (spät) n. [O.F. *espoit*, a spouting out, fr. D. *spuiten*, to spout] a flood; an inundation of a river after a thaw; a heavy fall of rain.

spathe (späth) n. [G. *spathè*, a broad blade] a sheath-formed involucre [Bot.].

spathic (spat-ik) a. [Ger. *spath*, spar] like spar; foliated or lamellar; spathous.

spathiform (spat-hi-form) a. resembling spar in form.

spathous, spathose (spat-hus, -ös) a. having, or resembling, a spathe; spathic.

spatial (spä-shäl) a. See *spacial*.

spats, spatts (spats) n.pl. [short for *spatterdashes*] a kind of small spatterdashes reaching only a little above the ankle.

spatter (spat-er) v.t. [frequentative of *spat*, to throw, to splash] to sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like; to injure by aspersion; to defame; -n. the act of spattering; a small splash.

spatterdashes (spat-er-dash-es) n.pl. a covering for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud; gaiters.

spatula (spat-ü-la) n. [G. *spathè*, a broad blade] a thin, broad-bladed knife, used for spreading plasters, etc.

spatulate (spat-ü-lät) a. spoon-shaped.

spatulate (spat-ül) n. a spatula; a spatulate formation.



Spatulate leaves.

spavin (spav-in) n. [O.F. *esparvin*] a swelling or hard excrescence growing on the inside of a horse's hough, near the joint, causing lameness.

spavined (spav-ind) a. affected with spavin.

spawl (spawl) v.i. [A.S. *späil*, spittle] to throw saliva from the mouth in a careless, dirty manner; -n. saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly; a splinter or fragment, as of wood or stone.

spawn (spawn) n. [O.F. fr. L. *expandere*, spread out] the eggs of fish or frogs when ejected; any product or offspring (in contempt); -v.t. to produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs; to bring forth; to generate (used contemptuously); -v.i. to deposit eggs, as fish or frogs; to issue, as offspring.

spawned (spawnd) a. having emitted spawn; spent, as a fish.

spawner (spaw-ner) n. the female fish; a spawn-gatherer.

spawning (spaw-ning) n. the act or process of depositing spawn.

spay (spä) v.t. [G. *spain*, to draw out] to castrate a female by taking out the ovaries.

speak (spék) v.t. [A.S. *sprecan*] to utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to declare; to proclaim; to talk or converse in; to address; to accost; to exhibit; to make known; to express silently or by signs; to communicate; -v.i. to utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words; to express opinions; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to make mention; to give sound; to sound. **To speak a ship**, to hail a ship and address someone on board. **To speak for**, to speak on behalf of; to engage beforehand. **To speak one's mind**, to tell plainly what one thinks. **To speak out**, to speak one's mind; to speak loudly. **To speak to**, to reprove. **To speak well for**, to bear favourable testimony to. **So to speak**, as it were.

speakable (spé-ka-bl) a. capable of being spoken; affable; having the power of speech.

speaker (spé-ker) n. one that speaks; one that proclaims or praises, esp. one that utters or pronounces a discourse; one that presides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman.

speakership (spé-ker-shíp) n. the office of speaker.

speaking (spē'king) *n.* act of uttering words; discourse; public declamation;—*a.* used to speak; expressive; animated or vivid in appearance. **Speaking-trumpet**, a trumpet-shaped instrument by which the sound of the voice is intensified. **Speaking-tube**, a tube for speaking through, affording communication between two rooms. **On speaking terms**, to know a person not intimately, but only well enough to speak to or salute.

speakingly (spē'king-li) *adv.* in a speaking manner; very expressively.

spear (spēr) *n.* [A.S. *spere*] a long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance; a sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish, etc.; a shoot, as of grass;—*v.t.* to pierce or kill with a spear;—*v.i.* to shoot into a long stem, as some plants. **Spear-foot**, the off or right hind foot of a horse. **Spear-hand**, the right hand of a horseman. **Spear-head**, the iron point, barb, or prong of a spear. **Spear-side**, the male line of a family.

spearman (spēr-man) *n.* one armed with a spear.

special (spesh'əl) *a.* [short for *especial*] pertaining to, or constituting, a species or sort; particular; peculiar; different from others; extraordinary; uncommon; designed for a particular purpose or person; appropriate; individual; chief in value; excellent; limited in range; confined to a definite field of action or discussion;—*n.* a special or particular person or thing; special train. **Special pleading**, argument specious rather than sound; [Law] the putting forward of special or new matter. **Special verdict**, one where the facts are found by the jury the law by the court.

specialism (spesh'əl-izm) *n.* devotion to a special branch or division of a general subject or pursuit.

specialist (spesh'əl-ist) *n.* one that devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, science, or art.

speciality (spesh'əl-i-ti) *n.* a particular or peculiar case; the special or peculiar mark or characteristic of a person or thing; a special occupation, or object of attention; a speciality.

specialization (spesh'əl-i-zā'shun) *n.* the act or process of specializing; devotion to a particular study; the adaptation of a particular organ for a particular function.

specialize (spesh'əl-iz) *v.t.* to make special or distinct;—*v.i.* to devote one's self to a particular branch.

specially (spesh'əl-i) *adv.* in a special manner; especially; for a particular purpose.

specialty (spesh'əl-ti) *n.* particularity; a particular or peculiar case; a contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed; that for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention; speciality.

specie (spē'shi) *n.* [L. *species*, kind] copper, silver, or gold coin; hard money.

species (spē'shēz) *n.* [L. fr. *specere*, look, behold] appearance; image; appearance to the senses; visible or sensible representation; a class; sort; kind; variety; a subdivision of a more general class or genus; in logic, a conception subordinated to a generic conception or genus, from which it differs in containing, or comprehending, more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals; [Min.] a class of minerals composed of the same ingredients, and combined in the same proportions; [Zool. and Bot.] a class of individuals possessing the same forms, attributes, and properties, and transmitting the same by natural propagation; [Law] the form or shape given to materials; [Phar.] a simple; a part of a compound medicine; [Alg.] the letters or symbols which represent quantities in an equation, etc. **specifiable** (spēs-i-fi-ə-bl) *a.* that may be specified; capable of being distinctly named.

specific (spē-sif'ik) *a.* [L. *species*, a particular sort or kind, and *facere*, make] pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting, a species; tending to specify or make particular; definite; limited; precise; [Med.] exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body, or in the cure of a particular disease;—*n.* a remedy that exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; a remedy supposed to be infallible; [Philos.] that which is peculiar to anything. **Species-monger**, one whose main business is classifying.

specifically (spē-sif-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a specific manner; according to the nature of the species; definitely; particularly.

specificity (spē-sif-i-kal-nes) *n.* state or quality of being specific.

specification (spēs-i-fī-kā'shun) *n.* act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; designation of particulars; particular mention; a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars; any article or thing specified.

specificity (spēs-i-fis'i-ti) *n.* the state of being specific; specific affinity, cause, origin, or effect.

specificness (spē-sif'ik-nes) *n.* the state or character of being specific.

specify (spēs-i-fi) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *specificare*] to mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate by some particular marks of distinction.

specimen (spēs-i-men) *n.* [L., something shown, fr. *specere*, to see] a part or small portion of anything, or number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited; sample; pattern; bit; example; a natural history preparation.

speciology (spē-shi-ō'ō-jī) *n.* the science of species; the doctrine of the origin and nature of species.

speciosity (spē-shi-os'i-ti) *n.* the state of being specious or plausible.

specious (spē'shus) *a.* [M.F. fr. L. *speciosus*, fair to see, fr. *species*, look] obvious; manifest; apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view; plausible.

speciously (spē'shus-li) *adv.* in a specious manner; with a fair appearance.

speciousness (spē'shus-nes) *n.* the quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show.

speck (spek) *n.* [A.S. *specca*] a spot; a stain; a small place in anything that is discoloured by foreign matter, or is of a colour different from that of the main substance; a very small thing; mote; flaw; blemish; blot;—*v.t.* to stain with spots or drops; to spot.

speck (spek) *n.* [A.S. *spic*, bacon, cf. D. *spek*, fat] fat; lard; fat meat.

speckle (spek'l) *n.* a little spot in anything of a different substance or colour from that of the thing itself; a speck;—*v.t.* to mark with small spots of a different colour; to variegate with spots.

speckled (spek'ld) *a.* variegated with specks and spots of different colours from the ground of the object.

speckledness (spek'ld-nes) *n.* the state of being speckled.

speckless (spek'les) *a.* free from specks; fleckless; clear and bright.

specktioneer, specksioneer (spek-shu-nēr) *n.* [speck, fat] in whale-fishing, the chief harpooner.

specky (spek-i) *a.* slightly or partially spotted.

spectacle (spek'tā-kl) *n.* [F., a sight, show, fr. *spectare*, look at] a show; a public exhibition or representation; a gazing-stock; something exhibited to view (usually, as extraordinary, or as unusual and worthy of special notice);—*pl.* an optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision, or to shield the eyes.

spectacled (spek'tā-kl'd) *a.* furnished with spectacles; wearing spectacles.

spectacular (spek'tāk-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to shows; of the nature of a show; of, or pertaining to, spectacles or glasses for the eyes.

spectacularly (spek'tāk-ū-lar-li) *adv.* as a spectacle.

spectation (spek-tā'shun) *n.* look; aspect; regard.

spectator (spek-tā-tūr) *n.* [L.] one that sees or beholds; one personally present at any exhibition; witness.

spectatorial (spek-tā-tō-ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to a spectator, or spectators.

spectatorship (spek-tā-tūr-ship) *n.* the office or quality of a spectator.

spectatress (spek-tā-tres) *n.* a female beholder or looker-on. Also **spectatrix**.

spectral (spek-tral) *a.* pertaining to a spectre; ghostly; pertaining to a spectrum.

spectrally (spek-tral-i) *adv.* like a ghost or spectre.

spectre (spek-ter) *n.* [L. *spectrum*, image, fr. *specere*, look] an apparition; a ghost; something made preternaturally visible; a quadrumanous mammal of the genus *Lemur* (so called from its nocturnal habits, long and lanky frame, and its stealthy, gliding motion); a genus of orthopterous insects having a linear, attenuated body.

spectrograph (spek-tru-graf) *n.* [L. *spectrum*, image, and G. *graphein*, write] a spectroscope in which a photographic plate takes the place of the eye-piece of the observing telescope.

spectrology (spek-trol-ō-jī) *n.* [L. *spectrum*, image, and G. *logos*, discourse] the branch of science that determines the constituent elements of bodies by examination of their spectra.

spectrometer (spek-trom'e-ter) *n.* [L. *spec-trum*, image, and G. *metrein*, to measure] an instrument to measure the angular deviation of light-rays in passing through a prism.

spectrophone (spek-tru-fōn) *n.* [G. *phōnē*, voice] a modified spectroscope on the radiophone principle, the ear receiving a succession of sounds.

spectroscope (spek-tru-skōp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, see] an instrument used to produce a spectrum of the light from any source.

spectroscopic, spectroscopical (spek-tru-skop-ik, -i-kal) *a.* of, pertaining to, or performed by means of, the spectroscope.

spectroscopy (spek-tros-ku-pi, spek-tru-skō-pi) *n.* that branch of science which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope, and with spectrum analysis.

spectrum (spek-trum) *n.*; *pl.* **spectra** (spek-tra) [L.] a visible form; something seen; also, an image presented to the eyes after removing them from a bright or coloured object; the display of colours resulting from the decomposition of light; or a beam of solar light passing through a small hole into a darkened room, and refracted by a triangular glass prism (the beam or ray is decomposed into seven colours, called **prismatic**). **Spectrum-analysis**, the determination of the chemical composition, or physical condition, of any body by observing its spectrum.

specular (spek-ū-lar) *a.* [L. *speculum*, a mirror] having the qualities of a speculum; having a smooth, reflecting surface; affording a view.

speculate (spek-ū-lat) *v.i.* [L. *speculari*, spy out] to meditate; to contemplate; to consider by turning an object in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit.

speculation (spek-ū-lā-shun) *n.* the act of speculating; mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination; train of thought formed by meditation; conclusions or results of abstract or scientific thought; views of a subject not verified or reduced to practice; conjecture; guess; power of sight; a certain game of cards; act or practice of buying land or goods, etc., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade.

speculatist (spek-ū-lā-tist) *n.* a speculator; a theorist.

speculative (spek-ū-lā-tiv) *a.* given to speculation; contemplative; meditative; founded on speculation; theoretical; ideal; notional; not practical; belonging to view; prying; inquisitive; pertaining to speculation in land, goods, and the like.

speculatively (spek-ū-lā-tiv-li) *adv.* in a speculative manner; contemplatively; ideally; theoretically; in the way of speculation.

speculativeness (spek-ū-lā-tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being speculative.

speculator (spek-ū-lā-tur) *n.* one that speculates or forms theories; an observer; one that buys anything with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

speculatory (spek-ū-la-tu-ri) *a.* exercising speculation; speculative; intended or adapted for viewing or spying.

speculum (spek-tū-lum) *n.* [L. fr. *specere*, look] a mirror or looking-glass; a reflector of polished metal, esp. such as is used in reflecting-telescopes; [Surg.] an instrument for dilating certain parts of the body, and throwing the light within them.

speech (spech) *n.* [A.S. *spræc*, *spæc*] the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; power of speaking; that which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; a particular language; a tongue; a dialect; talk; common saying; a formal discourse in public; address; oration. **Speech-craft**, the art or science of language; grammar. **Speech-day**, the examination day of a public school, when exercises are recited by the pupils. **Speech-maker**, one that makes a speech; one that speaks much in public. **Speech-reading**, lip-reading as practised by deaf mutes.

speechful (spech-fool) *a.* full of talk; loquacious.

speechifier (spē-chi-fi-er) *n.* one fond of making speeches.

speechify (spē-chi-fi) *v.i.* to make a speech; to harangue.

speechless (spech-less) *a.* destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb; not speaking for a time; mute; silent.

speechlessly (spech-less-li) *adv.* without speaking or power of utterance.

speechlessness (spech-less-nes) *n.* the state of being speechless; muteness.

speed (spēd) *v.i.* [A.S. *spēd*, haste, success] to cause to make haste; to despatch with celerity; to help forward; to cause to succeed; to hasten to a conclusion; to bring to a result; to ruin; to kill;—*v.i.* to make haste; to attain what one seeks for; to prosper; to succeed; to have any condition, good or ill; to fare;—*n.* the moving, or causing to move, forward with celerity; rapid course or pace, as of a horse, etc.; swiftness; quickness; haste; despatch; prosperity in an undertaking; favourable issue; success.

speeder (spē-der) *n.* one that speeds; one that gains success.

speedful (spēd-fool) *a.* swift; full of speed; successful; having good speed; furthering advance or success.

speedfully (spēd-fool-i) *adv.* in a quick, rapid manner; with active furtherance.

speedily (spē-di-li) *adv.* in a speedy manner; quickly.

speediness (spē-di-nes) *n.* the quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste.

speeding (spē-ding) *n.* the act of putting to speed; a test of speed.

speedwell (spēd-wel) *n.* a plant of the genus *Veronica*, with bright blue flowers.

speedy (spē-di) *a.* not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion.

spelæan, spelean (spe-lē-an) *a.* [G.] cave-dwelling.

spelding (spē-ding) *n.* [A.S. *spēld*, a splinter] a dried haddock.

spell (spel) *n.* [A.S. *spell*, spell, story, a magic charm] a story or tale; a ballad or narrative poem; a verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; a charm;—*v.i.* to tell; to relate; to entrance; to fascinate.

spell (spel) *v.t.* [M.E. *spellen*, to spell, tell, fr. O.F. *espeler*] to discover by characters or marks; to read (with out); to tell or name the letters of, as a word; to write or print with the proper letters;—*v.i.* to form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing.

spell (spel) *v.i.* [A.S. *spelian*, take one's place] to take the place of another; to take turns with; to relieve for a time;—*n.* a turn of work or duty in place of another; an exchange of work and rest; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting-time; a bad turn.

spellbind (spel-bind) *v.t.* to hold under mental control or restraint.

spellbound (spel-bound) *a.* entranced; fascinated.

speller (spel-er) *n.* one that spells; one skilled in spelling; a spelling-book.

spelling (spel-ing) *n.* act of naming the letters of a word, or of writing or printing words with their proper letters; manner of forming words with

letters; orthography. **Spelling-bee**, see under **bee**. **Spelling-book**, a book for teaching children to read and spell; a speller.

spelt (spelt) *n.* [A.S.] a species of grain much cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland. Also called **German wheat**.

spelter (spel'ter) *n.* [D. *Spiauter*] zinc.

spence (spens) *n.* [O.F. *despense*, a larder, expense, fr. *despendre*, to spend] a place where provisions are kept; a buttery; a larder; a pantry.

spencer (spen-ser) *n.* [fr. Earl *Spencer*, died 1845] a short over-jacket worn by men or women.

spencer (spen-ser) *n.* a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts, set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail.

Spencerianism (spen-sē-ri-an-izm) *n.* the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, born 1820.

spend (spend) *v.t.* [A.S. *spendan*, fr. L. *dispendere*, expend] to weigh or lay out; to dispose of; to part with; to consume; to waste; to squander; to pass, as time; to suffer to pass away; to exhaust of force or strength; to dissipate; —*v.i.* to make expense; to make disposition of money; to be lost or wasted; to be dissipated or consumed.

spendable (spen-də-bl) *a.* that may be spent.

spender (spen-der) *n.* one that spends.

spendthrift (spend-thrift) *n.* one that spends money profusely or imprudently; a prodigal; —*a.* lavish; wasteful.

spense (spens) *n.* See **spence**.

spent (spent) *a.* nearly or quite exhausted; inefficient; impotent.

sperm (sperm) *n.* [F. fr. G. *sperma*, fr. *speirein*, to sow] animal seed; that by which the species is propagated; spermaceti; spawn of fishes or frogs. **Sperm-oil**, oil obtained from the spermaceti-whale, or sperm-whale.

spermaceti (sper-mā-sē-ti) *n.* [literally, whale-seed, fr. L. *sperma*, seed, and G. *kētos*, any large sea animal] a fatty matter, obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or spermaceti-whale (it is a white, semi-transparent, brittle, crystalline mass, used for making candles, ointment, etc.). **Spermaceti-whale**, the cachalot or whale from which spermaceti is obtained; the sperm-whale.

spermaphore (sper-mā-fōr) *n.* a placenta [Bot.].

spermary, spermarium (sper-mā-ri, sper-mā-ri-um) *n.* the male germ-gland.

spermatic (sper-mat'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, the semen, or conveying it; seminal. Also **spermatical**.

spermatism (sper-mā-tizm) *n.* emission of semen; spermism.

spermatize (sper-mā-tiz) *v.i.* to yield male sperm or seed; to discharge semen.

spermatology (sper-mā-tol-ō-ji) *n.* scientific facts or theories about semen.

spermatozoon (sper-mā-tō-zō-on) *n.* [G. *sperma*, seed, and *zōon*, animal] a minute particle in the spermatid fluid of animals (supposed to be the germ of reproduction).

spermism (sper-mizm) *n.* the theory or doctrine that the male sperm contains the whole germ of the future animal; spermatism.

spermology (sper-mol-ō-ji) *n.* that branch of science that investigates the seeds of plants [Bot.].

spew, spue (spū) *v.t.* [A.S. *spwian*] to eject from the stomach; to vomit; to cast forth with abhorrence; —*v.i.* to discharge the contents of the stomach; to vomit.

spewing (spū'ing) *n.* act of vomiting.

spewy (spū'i) *a.* wet; boggy; damp.

shacelate (shas'e-lāt) *v.t.* [G. *shakelos*, gangrene] to affect with gangrene; —*v.i.* to mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh; to decay or become carious, as a bone.

shacelation (shas-e-lā-shun) *n.* the process of becoming, or making, gangrenous; mortification.

Sphagnum (sfag-num) *n.* [G. *sphagnos*, moss] a genus of mosses.

sphene (sfēn) *n.* [G. *sphēn*, a wedge] the mineral titanite.

sphenic (sfē'nik) *a.* wedge-like.

sphenogram (sfē-nu-gram) *n.* [G. *sphēn*, a wedge, and *graphein*, write] a cuneiform or arrow-headed character.

sphenography (sfē-nog-ra-fi) *n.* study and description of cuneiform writings.

sphenoid (sfē-noid) *a.* [G. *sphēn*, a wedge, and *eidōs*, likeness] resembling a wedge; noting a single bone placed transversely at the base of the skull, and forming the cavity of the skull, the two orbits of the eye, and the nose.

spherical (sfē-rāl) *a.* rounded, or formed like a sphere; pertaining to the spheres.

sphere (sfēr) *n.* [G. *sphaira*, a ball] a body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point within, called the centre; a globe; an orb; any of the orbicular bodies in the mundane system, as sun, moon, planet, star, etc.; circuit of motion; revolution; orbit; the concave expanse of the heavens; a representation of the earth on the surface of a globe; an orbicular body representing the earth or the heavens; individual place or position in life or in society; centre or province of active agency or of passive influence; right or suitable place for action or influence; compass or range, as of knowledge, etc.; also, particular department or branch, as of information, etc.; station; post; employment; —*v.t.* to make into a sphere; to encircle; to circulate. **Sphere-melody, sphere-music**, the music of the spheres.

sphereless (sfēr-less) *a.* having no sphere; unretained.

spheric, spherical (sfēr'ik, -i-kal) *a.* having the form of a sphere; pertaining to a sphere; relating to the heavenly orbs.

spherically (sfēr-i-kal-i) *adv.* in the form of a sphere.

sphericalness (sfēr-i-kal-nes) *n.* the state or property of being spherical.

sphericity (sfēr-is-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being spherical; roundness.

spherics (sfēr-iks) *n.* geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere.

spherograph (sfēr-ru-graf) *n.* [G. *sphaira* and *graphein*, write] an instrument for the application of spherical geometry to navigation.

spheroid (sfē-roid) *n.* [G. *sphairo-eidēs*, ball-like] a body nearly spherical, esp. a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.



Spheroid.

spheroidal (sfē-roi-dal) *a.* having the form of a spheroid; **approaching** the form of a sphere.

spheroidicity (sfē-roi-dis-i-ti) *n.* the state or character of being spheroidal.

spherometer (sfē-roi-er-ite) *n.* [G. *sphaira*, globe, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the curvature of small bodies.

spherosiderite (sfēr-ō-sid-er-it) *n.* [G. *sphaira*, globe, and *sideros*, iron] an ore of iron, consisting of the carbonate found in spheroidal masses.

spherule (sfēr-ool) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *sphaira*, a ball, a sphere] a little sphere.

sphery (sfēr-i) *a.* belonging to the spheres; round; spherical—hence, complete; symmetrical.

sphinx (sfingks) *n.* [L. fr. G. *sphingx*—literally, the strangler, fr. *sphingein*, bind, strangle] a fabulous monster, usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman (it proposed riddles, and put to death all who were unable to solve them); a genus of lepidopterous insects, including the hawk-moths.



Sphinx.

sphygmograph (sfīg-mu-graf) *n.* [G. *sphugmos*, pulse, and *graphein*, write] an instrument for recording pulse movements.

sphygmography (sfīg-mog-grā-fī) *n.* the act or art of taking pulse-tracings.

sphygmophone (sfīg-mu-fōn) *n.* an instrument by means of which a movement of the pulse makes a sound.

sphygmoscope (sfīg-mu-skōp) *n.* [G. *sphugmos*, pulse, and *skopein*, see] an instrument for rendering the pulsations visible.

sphygmus (sfīg-mus) *n.* the pulse.

spica (spī-kā) *n.* [L. *spica*, a point, ear of grain] a spiral bandage with reversed turns [Surg.]; a spike [Bot.]; a spur [Ornith.].

spical, spicate, spicated (spī-kal, -kat, -kā-ted) *a.* [L. *spica*, a spike] having spikes or ears, as corn.

spice (spīs) *n.* [M.E. fr. O.F. *espice*, fr. L. *species*, kind] a vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell, and pungent to the taste; that which resembles spice, or enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree; a small quantity; a piquant concomitant; —*v.t.* to season with spice, or that which resembles spice; to fill or impregnate with the odour or flavour of spices; to render nice; to affect with scruples.

spiced (spīst) *a.* flavoured with spice; scrupulous; squeamish.

spiceful (spīs-fool) *a.* spicy; aromatic.

spicer (spī-ser) *n.* one that spices, or deals in spices.

spicery (spī-ser-i) *n.* spices in general; a repository of spices.

spicily (spī-si-li) *adv.* with high flavour; pungently.

spiciness (spī-si-nes) *n.* quality of being spicy; pungency; strong and racy flavour.

spick (spīk) *n.* a spike or nail. **Spick-and-span** [literally, *spike and spoon new*—*spoon* being a splinter, *cf. span*] new; quite new; bright; glossy.

spicose, spicous (spī-kōs, -kus) *a.* See **spical**.

spicular (spīk-ū-lar) *a.* [L. *spiculum*, a dart] resembling a dart; having sharp points.

spiculate (spīk-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to sharpen to a point; —*a.* sharp-pointed.

spicule (spīk-ūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *spica*, a spike] a fine-pointed body like a needle.

spiculiform (spīk-ū-lī-form) *a.* having the form of a spicule.

spicy (spī-si) *a.* producing, pertaining to, or abounding with, spices; having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic; pungent—hence, smart; pointed; racy, as style; [colloq.] showy; dashing; gaudy.

spider (spī-der) *n.* [A.S. fr. *spinnan*, spin, *cf. spindle*] an animal of the class Arachnida, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation; a frying-pan somewhat resembling in form a spider; also, a trivet for supporting vessels over the fire. **Spider-catcher**, a bird; the wall-creeper. **Spider-crab**, a sea spider with long, thin legs. **Spider-fly**, a name for various insects. **Spider-like**, resembling a spider in shape or qualities. **Spider-line**, a filament of a spider's web. **Spider-monkey**, an American monkey whose long, slender legs and tail give it at a distance the appearance of a huge spider. **Spider-web**, the web or snare spun by a spider.

spigot (spīg-ut) *n.* [L. *spica*] a peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a hole in a cask of liquor.

spike (spīk) *n.* [Icel. *spik*] a long nail of iron or wood; a piece of pointed iron set on gates, walls, etc., to prevent people from climbing over them; a nail used to stop the vents of cannon; [L. *spica*] an ear of corn or grain; a point; a shoot; —*v.t.* to fasten with spikes, or long and large nails; to set with spikes; to stop the vent of with a spike, nail, or the like, as to spike a cannon. **Spike-nail**, a nail upwards of four inches in length.

spiked (spīkt) *a.* furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

spikelet (spīk-let) *n.* a small spike; a subdivision of a spike.

spikenard (spīk-nard) *n.* [L. *spica nardi*, spike of nard, *cf. nard*] a highly aromatic plant of the natural order Valerianaceae, and much esteemed and used by the ancients as a perfume, unguent, and medicine for hysteria and epilepsy; also, a fragrant essential oil.

spiky (spī-ki) *a.* having a sharp point or points; furnished or armed with spikes.

spile (spīl) *n.* [D. *spijl*] a small peg, plug, or wooden pin, used to stop a hole; a stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile; —*v.t.* to pierce with a small hole, and stop with a plug; to drive piles into.

spiling (spī-ling) *n.* piles; piling; the edge-curve of a plank.

spill (spīl) *v.t.* [Icel. *spilla*, to destroy] to suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered; to cause to flow out or lose; to shed, or suffer to be shed; —*v.i.* to be shed; to run over; to fall out, be lost, or wasted; —*n.* a throw or fall; a downpour; a flood. **To spill a sail**, to discharge the wind from the belly of a sail in order to handle it more easily.

spill (spīl) *n.* [M.E. *speld*, a splinter, fr. A.S. *speld*, a torch] a splinter or chip; a peg; a slip or strip of wood or paper.

spiller (spī-ler) *n.* one that spills or sheds; a fishing-net.

spillikins (spīl-i-kinz) *n. pl.* small pieces of wood, ivory, bone, or other material, for playing a game; the game itself; push-pin.

spillway (spīl-wā) *n.* a passage for surplus water from a dam.

spilth (spīlth) *n.* that which is spilled.

spilus (spī-lus) *n.* [G. *spilos*, a spot, a blemish] a nevus or birthmark.

spin (spīn) *v.t.* [A.S. *spinnan*] to draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; to draw out tediously; to extend to a great length—(with *out*); to protract; to spend by delays; to turn, or cause to whirl; to twirl; —*v.i.* to practise spinning; to perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; to whirl, as a top or a spindle; —*n.* a rapid, whirling motion; a rapid twist; a spirited dash or run; a spurt. **To spin a yarn**, to tell a story. **To spin out**, to prolong in a tedious manner.

spinaceous (spī-nā-shus) *a.* of, or pertaining to, spinach.

spinach, spinage (spīn-ij) *n.* [O.F. *espina-ache*, fr. Sp. *espinaca*, fr. A. *aspanākh*, fr. Per.] a plant whose leaves are used for greens and other culinary purposes.

spinal (spī-nal) *a.* pertaining to the spine or backbone of an animal. **Spinal-column**, the connected vertebrae of the back, or its cartilaginous substitute; the spine.

spindle (spīn-dl) *n.* [A.S. *spīnl*, spinner, fr. *spinnan*, spin] the long, slender rod in spinning-wheels by which the thread is twisted and wound; a slender, pointed pin on which anything turns; an axis, or arbor; the fusee of a watch; a long, slender stalk; in manufactures, a quantity of yarn, thread, or silk put up together after it is taken from the reel; —*v.i.* to shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body. **Spindle-legged**, having long, slender legs. **Spindle-legs, Spindle-shanks**, a tall, slender person. **Spindle-shaped**, shaped like a spindle—*i.e.*, thickest in the middle. **Spindle-tree**, a tree, *Euonymus Europaeus*, whose hard wood was formerly used for making spindles and skewers.

spindling (spīn-dling) *a.* long and slender; —*n.* a slim person or thing; a slender shoot.

spindrift (spīn-drift) *n.* the spray of salt-water blown along the surface of the sea in heavy winds.

spine (spīn) *n.* [L. *spina*, a thorn] a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a thorn; a rigid, jointed spike upon any part of an animal; the back-bone or spinal column of an animal. *ridge.*

spined (spīnd) *a.* having a spine, or spines.

spinel (spīn-el) *n.* [Low L. *spinellus*, *dim.* of L. *spina*, a thorn] a mineral occurring in regular crystals of eight or twelve sides; an aluminate of magnesia.

spineless (spīn-less) *a.* without a spine; without vigour; weak; nerveless.

spinet (spīn-et) *n.* [O.F. *espinette*, fr. It. *spinetta*, a spinet, a prickle, fr. L. *spina*, a thorn] (so

called because struck with a *spina*, or pointed quill] an instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal (now superseded by the pianoforte).

spiniferous (spī-nif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *spina*, a thorn, and *ferre*, to bear] producing spines; bearing thorns; thorny.

spininess (spī-ni-nes) *n.* spiny character or state.

spink (spingk) *n.* [Sw. dial. *spink*, a sparrow] the chaffinch.

spinner (spin'er) *n.* one that spins; a spider.

spinney, spinny (spin'i) *n.* [O.F. *espinei*, a thicket, fr. L. *spina*, a thorn] a small wood with shrubs; a shrubbery or grove.

spinning (spin'ing) *n.* the act or process of drawing out threads, as wool, cotton, flax, etc.

Spinning-house, a house of correction for loose women. **Spinning-jenny**, an engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, in which many spindles are turned by a horizontal wheel. **Spinning-wheel**, a machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.



Spinning-wheel.

spinose, spinous (spī-nōs, -nus) *a.* [L. *spina*, a thorn] full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny.

spinosity (spī-nos-i-ti) *n.* the state of being spinous; roughness; thorniness.

Spinozism (spī-nō-ziz-m) *n.* the system of Benedict Spinoza (1632-77), which identified the being and essence of God with the matter and substance of the universe, and taught that every physical body and phenomenon, and every mental and moral agent and action, is but the natural development of divinity, according to the law of necessity or fate.

Spinozist (spī-nō-zist) *n.* a follower of Spinoza.

spinster (spin'ster) *n.* [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin] a woman that spins; an unmarried woman; a single woman.

spinstress (spin'stres) *n.* a woman that spins; a spinster.

spinstry (spin'stri) *n.* art or business of spinning.

spintext (spin'tekst) *n.* a prosy preacher.

spinthere (spin'thēr) *n.* [G. *spinthēr*, a spark] a greenish-gray variety of sphen.

spintry (spin'tri) *n.* [L. *spintria*, *sphentria*] a male prostitute.

spinulate, spinulose, spinulous (spī-nū-lāt, -lōs, -lus) *a.* covered with small spines.

spinule (spī-nūl) *n.* a small spine.

spiny (spī-ni) *a.* full of spines; thorny; like a spine; slender; perplexed; troublesome.

spiracle (spī-rā-kl, spir-ā-kl) *n.* [L. *spirare*, breathe] a small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; any small aperture, hole, or vent.

spiral (spī-rāl) *a.* [L. *spira*, a coil] winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw;—*n.* a helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw;—*v.t.* to make spiral. **Spiral-wheel**, a wheel having its teeth cut at an angle of 45° with its axis, so that they resemble small portions of screws or spirals winding round it.



Spiral-wheel.

spirality (spī-rāl-i-ti) *n.* spiral character or quality.

spirally (spī-rāl-i) *adv.* in a spiral form or direction.

spirant (spī-rant) *n.* [L. *spirare*, *ppr. spirans*, *spirantis*, breathe] a consonant sound uttered with perceptible expiration or emission of breath.

spiration (spī-rā'shun) *n.* a breathing.

spire (spīr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *spira*, fr. G. *speira*, a coil] a winding line like the threads of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

spire (spīr) *n.* [A.S. *spīr*, a stalk] a sprout or shoot of a plant; a stalk of grass, etc.; a body that shoots up to a point; a spire; steeple; the top of a thing; the summit;—*v.t.* to furnish with a spire, or spires;—*v.i.* to sprout; to shoot up.

spired (spīrd) *a.* having a spire.

spirit (spīr'it) *n.* [A.F. *esprit*, fr. L. *spiritus*, breath, fr. *spirare*, breathe] life, or the principle of life, considered independently of corporeal existence; the intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul; a disembodied soul—hence, a supernatural apparition; a spectre; a ghost; a fairy; temper; habitual disposition of mind; temporary disposition of mind excited or directed to a particular object; eager desire; ardour; courage; energy; vivacity; animation; cheerfulness (usually in the *pl.*); bent or turn of mind, moral or intellectual; vigour of mind; genius; a man of activity; a man of life, fire, and enterprise; the leader of a cause, etc.; in the arts and literature, strength of resemblance; life; force of expression or character; also, real meaning; import; intent; *esp.* pure or refined meaning; the renewed nature in man; the influences of the Holy Spirit; a liquid produced by distillation, *esp.* alcohol—hence, *pl.* rum, whisky, brandy, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol;—*v.t.* to animate with vigour; to excite; to encourage; to inspirit; to convey rapidly and secretly, or mysteriously; to kidnap. **Spirit-blue**, an aniline blue got from coal-tar. **Spirit-duck**, the buffhead-duck (so called from its rapid diving). **Spirit-lamp**, see **lamp**. **Spirit-level**, an instrument for determining a level, or laying an exact horizontal surface or line. **Spirit-rapping**, a name given to certain supposed spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, etc. **Spirit-room**, a store-room for spirits in a ship. **Animal spirits**, habitual liveliness in a person. **Holy Spirit**, the Spirit, the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. **Spirit of wine**, pure alcohol.

spirited (spīr'i-ted) *a.* animated; full of life; full of spirit or fire; vivacious; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

spiritedly (spīr'i-ted-li) *adv.* in a lively manner; with animation, vigour, and briskness.

spiritedness (spīr'i-ted-nes) *n.* the state of being spirited; life; animation.

spiritful (spīr'it-fool) *a.* full of spirit; lively.

spiriting (spīr'i-ting) *n.* the business, work, or service of a spirit; work quickly and quietly done, as if by a spirit.

spiritism (spīr'i-tizm) *n.* spiritualism.

spiritist (spīr'i-tist) *n.* a spiritualist.

spiritless (spīr'i-les) *a.* destitute of spirit; wanting animation; dejected; depressed; wanting life, courage, or fire; having no breath; extinct; dead.

spiritlessly (spīr'it-les-li) *adv.* in a spiritless manner; lifelessly; without exertion; listlessly.

spiritlessness (spīr'it-les-nes) *n.* the state of being spiritless.

spiritoso, spirituoso (spīr-i-tō-sō, spir-i-tū-sō) *adv.* [It.] with spirit or animation [Mus.].

spiritous (spīr'i-tus) *a.* like spirit; refined; pure; fine; ardent.

spiritousness (spīr'i-tus-nes) *n.* the state of being spiritous; a refined state; fineness and activity of parts.

spiritual (spīr'i-tū-āl) *a.* consisting of spirit; incorporeal; immaterial; not gross or sensual; refined; pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual; pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul; pertaining to the soul or its affections, as influenced by the Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical. **Spiritual court**, a court having ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

spiritualism (spir-i-tū-al-izm) *n.* state of being spiritual; the doctrine, in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul; a belief in the communication of intelligence from the world of spirits through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*.

spiritualist (spir-i-tū-al-ist) *n.* one that professes a regard for spiritual things only; one that maintains the doctrine of spiritualism; one that believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits, through *mediums*.

spiritualistic (spir-i-tū-al-iz-lik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, spiritualism.

spirituality (spir-i-tū-al-i-ti) *n.* essence distinct from matter; incorporeity; immateriality; intellectual nature or character; spiritual nature; moral character; holy affections; purity of heart; godliness; fervent piety; that which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, as distinct from temporality.

spiritualization (spir-i-tū-al-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.

spiritualize (spir-i-tū-al-iz) *v.t.* to refine, intellectually or morally; to imbue with spirituality or life; to give a spiritual sense to.

spiritualizer (spir-i-tū-al-izer) *n.* one that spiritualizes.

spiritually (spir-i-tū-al-i) *adv.* in a spiritual manner; with purity of spirit.

spiritualness (spir-i-tū-al-nes) *n.* spirituality of mind.

spirituality (spir-i-tū-al-i-ti) *n.* an ecclesiastical body, or ecclesiastical bodies collectively.

spirituelle (spir-i-tū-el) *a.* having refined grace or delicacy.

spirituous (spir-i-tū-os-i-ti) *n.* spirituous character or quality; immateriality.

spirituous (spir-i-tū-us) *a.* having the quality of spirit; tenuous in substance, and having active powers or properties; consisting of, or containing, refined spirit; ardent; lively; vivid; airy.

spirituousness (spir-i-tū-us-nes) *n.* quality of being spirituous; stimulating quality; heat, as of liquors; life; activity.

spiritus (spir-i-tus) *n.* [L.] a breathing; an aspirate. **Spiritus-asper**, a rough breathing. **Spiritus-lenis**, a smooth breathing.

spirity (spir-i-ti) *a.* full of spirit; lively.

spirivalve (spir-i-valv) *a.* having a spiral shell; spirally whorled.

spiriket (spir-iket) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a space between floor-timbers [Ship-building].

spiriketing, spiricketing (spir-ike-ting) *n.* the inside planking between the water-ways and the port-sills.

spiograph (spi-ru-graf) *n.* [L. *spirare*, breathe, and *graphein*, write] a recorder of breathing movements.

Spirogyra (spi-ri-jī-rā) *n.* [G. *spira*, a coil, and *gyros*, a circle] a genus of fresh-water algae, characterized by spirally-coiled chlorophyll bands (common at the edge of ponds).

spirometer, spiroscope (spi-rom'e-ter, spi-ru-sköp) *n.* [L. *spirare*, breathe; G. *metron*, a measure, and *skopein*, see] an instrument for measuring the volume of air that the lungs can contain.

spirometric (spi-ru-met-rik) *a.* relating to spirometry, or the art of using the spirometer.

spirophore (spi-ri-för) *n.* [L. *spirare*, breathe, and G. *pherein*, bear] a case surrounding the body of a patient in need of artificial respiration (by inducing, at intervals, a partial vacuum, the lungs are stimulated to work).

spirit (spert) *n.* and *v.* See **spurt**.

spiry (spi-ri) *a.* of a spiral form; wreathed; curled.

spiry (spi-ri) *a.* having the form of a spire; tapering like a spire; abounding in spires.

spissated (spis-a-ted) *a.* rendered dense or compact, as by evaporation; inspissated.

spissitude (spis-i-tüd) *n.* [L. *spissus*, dense] thickness of soft substances; denseness or compactness belonging to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

spit (spit) *n.* [A.S. *spitu*] a pointed iron prong or bar on which meat is roasted; a small point of land running into the sea;—*v.t.* to thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit—hence, to thrust through; to pierce.



Spit.

spit (spit) *v.t.* [A.S. *spittan*] to eject from the mouth, as saliva or other matter; to eject or throw out with violence;—*v.i.* to throw out saliva from the mouth; to fall in small drops; to make a noise like an angry cat;—*n.* saliva; the act of spitting; a light fall of rain or snow.

spital, spittle (spit-al, spit'l) *n.* [hospital] a hospital; a lazar-house.

spitchcock (spich-kok) *n.* [*spit-cock*] an eel split and broiled;—*v.t.* to split and broil.

spite (spit) *n.* [abbrev. fr. *despite*] hatred; malice; malignity; rancour; malevolence; grudge;—*v.t.* to hate; to treat maliciously; to injure; to thwart.

spiteful (spit-fool) *a.* filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.

spitefully (spit-fool-i) *adv.* in a spiteful manner; malignantly.

spitefulness (spit-fool-nes) *n.* state of being spiteful; petty malice.

spitfire (spit-fir) *n.* a violent, irascible, or passionate person.

spitted (spit-ed) *a.* put upon a spit; impaled; shot out to a length, like a spit.

spitter (spit-er) *n.* one that ejects saliva from his mouth.

spitter (spit-er) *n.* one that puts meat on a spit; a young deer whose antlers are spitted.

spitting (spit-ing) *n.* the act of expectorating.

spittle (spit'l) *n.* the thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva.

spittle (spit'l) *n.* [D. *spitten*, to dig] a kind of small spade;—*v.t.* to dig with a spittle.

spittoon (spit-toón) *n.* a vessel to receive spittle. Also **spit-box**.

spitz (spits) *n.* [Ger.] a sharp-nosed variety of dog; a Pomeranian dog.

splanchnic (splanck-nik) *a.* connected with the intestinal viscera.

splanchnology (splanck-nol'ö-ji) *n.* [G. *splanchna*, bowels, and *logos*, discourse] that part of medical science which treats of the viscera.

splash (splash) *v.t.* [fr. *plash*] to spatter with water, or with water and mud;—*v.i.* to strike and dash about water;—*n.* water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything, or thrown from a puddle and the like. **Splash-board**, a guard in front of a vehicle to protect the occupants from mud.

splasher (splash-er) *n.* one that, or that which, splashes; a guard placed over the wheel of a locomotive engine to protect the machinery from dirt and wet.

splashy (splash-i) *a.* full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about.

spatter (spat-er) *v.t.* [spatter] to splash. **Spatter-dash**, confusion or uproar.

spay (splä) *a.* [fr. *display*] displayed; spread; turned outward;—*n.* a slanted or sloped surface, esp. the expansion given to doors, windows, and the like, by slanting their sides; spread; flare;—*v.t.* to display; to spread; to slope or slant; to form with an oblique angle; to dislocate, as the shoulder-bone of a horse. **Spay-footed**, having the foot turned outward. **Spay-mouth**, a wide mouth; a grimace.

spleen (splén) *n.* [G. *splén*, the milt or spleen] a glandular organ situated in the upper portion of the abdominal cavity, to the left of the stomach (the ancients supposed it to be the seat of anger and melancholy); spite; ill-humour; melancholy.

spleenful (splēn-fool) *a.* full of or displaying spleen; angry; fretful; melancholy.

spleenfully (splēn-fool-i) *adv.* in a spleenful manner.

spleenish (splē-nish) *a.* spleeny; affected with spleen.

spleenishly (splē-nish-li) *adv.* peevishly; fretfully; with ill-humour.

spleenishness (splē-nish-nes) *n.* fretfulness; ill-humour; hypochondria.

spleenless (splēn'-les) *a.* having no spleen; kind; gentle.

spleenwort (splēn-'wort) *n.* a fern of the genus *Asplenium*.

spleeny (splē-ni) *a.* angry; peevish; affected with nervous complaints; melancholy.

spleget (splēj-'et) *n.* [cf. *pledget*] a wet cloth for washing a sore.

splenalgia (splē-nal-gi-a) *n.* [G. *splēn*, spleen, and *algos*, pain] pain in, or near, the spleen.

splendent (splēn-'dent) *a.* shining; beaming with light; illustrious.

splendid (splēn-'did) *a.* [L. *splendēre*, shine] possessing or displaying splendour; shining; very bright; showy; magnificent; sumptuous; illustrious; heroic; brilliant; celebrated; famous.

splendidly (splēn-'did-li) *adv.* in a splendid manner; brightly; magnificently.

splendidness (splēn-'did-nes) *n.* splendour; magnificence.

splendour (splēn-'dur) *n.* [L. *splendor*, fr. *splendēre*, shine] great brightness; brilliant lustre; great show of richness and elegance; eminence; magnificence; gorgeousness; showiness; pomp; parade. **Sun in splendour**, the sun represented with a human face, surrounded with rays.

splenectomy (splē-nēk-tu-mi) *n.* [G. *splēn*, spleen, *ek*, out, and *tomē*, a cutting] the excision of the spleen.

splenetic (splē-net-'ik, splēn-'e-tik) *a.* affected with spleen; gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful; —*n.* a person affected with spleen.

splenetically (splē-net-'i-kal-i) *adv.* in a morose or splenic manner.

splenic (splē-'nik, splēn-'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the spleen. **Splenic-fever**, anthrax.

splenic (splē-nit-'ik) *a.* affected with splenitis.

splenitis (splē-ni-'tis) *n.* inflammation of the spleen.

splenitive (splēn-'i-tiv) *a.* splenic; fiery; irritable.

splenius (splē-ni-us) *n.* [G. *splēnion*, bandage] a strong muscle of the back of the neck, serving to tilt the head backwards.

splenization (splē-ni-zā-'shun) *n.* a morbid softening of lung tissue as the result of inflammation.

splenography (splē-nog-'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *splēn*, the spleen, and *graphein*, write] the descriptive anatomy of the spleen.

splenoid (splē-'noid) *a.* like the spleen.

splenology (splē-nol-'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *splēn*, the spleen, and *logos*, discourse] the science or knowledge of the spleen.

splent (splent) *n.* and *v.* See **splint**.

spleuchan (splōč-'han) *n.* [Gael.] a small bag; a tobacco-pouch.

splice (splis) *v.t.* [M.D. *spisssen*] to unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands; to unite by lapping two ends together and binding, or in any way making fast; to scarf; to join in marriage; —*n.* the union of ropes by interweaving the strands; a connection between pieces of wood or metal by means of overlapping parts; a scarfing. **To splice the main brace**, to serve out an extra glass of grog.

spline (splin) *n.* [cf. *splint*] a rectangular piece, or key, fitting into a groove in the hub of a wheel; —*v.t.* to fit with a spline.

splint (splint) *n.* [Sw. *spilint*] a piece split off; a splinter; a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold or protect a broken bone when set; a callus on a horse's shank-bone; —*v.t.* to fasten or

confine with splints, as a broken limb. **Splint-armor**, armour of overlapping plates. **Splint-coal**, a variety of cannel-coal of a splintery nature.

splintage (splin-'tij) *n.* the application or use of splints.

splinter (splin-'ter) *n.* a thin piece of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; —*v.t.* to split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver; —*v.i.* to be split or rent into long pieces. **Splinter-bar**, a cross-bar in front of a vehicle, to which the traces are attached. **Splinter-bone**, the fibula. **Splinter-proof**, proof against the splinters of bursting shells.

splintery (splin-'ter-i) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, splinters.

split (split) *v.t.* [M.D. *splitten*] to divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to rive; to cleave; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; to rend; to separate into parts, or parties; —*v.i.* to part asunder; to divide one's votes among opposing candidates; to burst; to burst with laughter; to be dashed to pieces; to be broken against rocks; to fail, as in a joint enterprise; to divulge the secret of a joint enterprise; to inform against, as one's accomplices; —*n.* a crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure; a breach or separation, as in a political party; a half-glass of liquor; a half-bottle of aerated water; —*pl.* a feat in which an acrobat sits down with the legs stretched out laterally; —*a.* divided; separated. **Split-peas**, peas husked and split. **To split hairs**, to draw fine distinctions. **To split the difference**, to take the mean.

splitter (split-'er) *n.* one that splits or divides.

splitting (split-'ing) *n.* act of bursting; —*a.* severe; distressing.

spotch (sploč) *n.* [A.S. *spōt*, a blot] a daub; a splash; a blot; a blotch.

spotchy (sploč-'i) *a.* marked with blots or splashes; stained.

spurge (spuri) *n.* [Imit.] a blustering, noisy display or effort.

sputter (spu't-'er) *n.* [fr. *spout*] a bustle; a stir; —*v.i.* to speak hastily and confusedly.

sputterer (spu't-'er-er) *n.* one that sputters.

spodomancy (spod-'u-man-si) *n.* [G. *spodos*, ashes, and *manteia*, divination] divination by means of ashes.

spodomantic (spod-'u-man-'tik) *a.* relating to spodomancy.

spodumene (spod-'u-mēn) *n.* [G. *spodos*, ashes] a silicate of aluminium and lithium.

spoil (spoil) *v.t.* [L. *spoliūm*, booty] to plunder; to strip by violence; to rob; to seize by violence; to take by force; to cause to decay and perish; to vitiate; to mar; to render useless by injury; to ruin; to destroy; —*v.i.* to practise plunder or robbery; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; to decay; —*n.* that which is taken from others by violence, esp. the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty; act or practice of plundering; robbery; corruption; slough; the cast skin of a serpent. **Spoil-five**, a round card-game for three to ten players.

spoilage (spoi-'lij) *n.* paper soiled or wasted [Print.].

spoiled (spoid) *a.* over-indulged, as a child.

spoiler (spoi-'ler) *n.* one that spoils; a plunderer; a pillager; a robber; one that corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

spoilsport (spoi-'spōrt) *n.* one that interrupts or hinders play or amusement; a kill-joy.

spoke (spōk) *n.* [A.S. *spāca*] one of the small bars inserted in the hub, or nave, of a wheel, and serving to support the rim or felly; the round of a ladder; a contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, to prevent it from turning in going down a hill; a hand-spike; —*v.t.* to furnish with spokes.

spoken (spō-'kn) *n.* oral, as opposed to written.

spokeshave (spōk-'shāv) *n.* a kind of drawing-knife for dressing the spokes of wheels and other curved work; a wheelwright's plane.

spokesman (spōks-'man) *n.* [fr. *speak* and *man*] one that speaks for another; an advocate; a representative.

spole (spōl) *n.* [a variant of *spool*] the small wheel near the distaff in the spinning-wheel.

spoliate (spô-li-ât) *v.t.* [*L. spoliare*] to plunder; to pillage; to destroy;—*v.i.* to practise plunder; to commit robbery.

spoliation (spô-li-â-shun) *n.* act of plundering; robbery; destruction; *esp.* the act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.

spoliative (spô-li-a-tiv) *a.* tending to take away or diminish.

spoliator (spô-li-â-tur) *n.* one that spoliates.

spoliatory (spô-li-a-tu-ri) *a.* tending to spoil; destructive; spoliative.

spolium (spô-li-um) *n.* [*L.*] the property of a benefited clergyman not transmissible by law.

spondaic (spon-dâ-ik) *a.* pertaining to a spondee; consisting of spondees; noting hexameter verse, in which the last two feet are spondees, instead of the regular dactyl and spondee.

spondee (spon-dê) *n.* [*G. spondeios*, fr. *spondê*, a libation] a poetic foot of two long syllables.

spondyl, spondyle (spon-dil, -dil) *n.* [*G. spondulos*, a joint] a joint, or joining of two pieces; a vertebra.

sponge (spunj) *n.* [*G. spongia*] an aquatic animal of a low type; its fibrous framework (it is so porous as to imbibe a great quantity of water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery); one that lives upon others; any sponge-like substance, *esp.* dough before it is kneaded and formed; an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge; the heel of a horse-shoe;—*v.t.* to cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out with a sponge; to efface;—*v.i.* to suck in or imbibe, as a sponge; to gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on; to be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass, by the agency of yeast or leaven. **Sponge-cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is very light and spongy. **To throw up the sponge**, to acknowledge one's self beaten.

sponger (spun-jer) *n.* one that, or that which, uses a sponge; a parasitical dependant; a hanger-on for maintenance; a person, or vessel, engaged in gathering sponges.

spongiform (spun-ji-form) *a.* having the form or structure of a sponge.

spongin (spun-jin) *n.* the organic matter composing the skeleton of some sponges.

sponginess (spun-ji-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being spongy, or porous.

sponging (spun-jing) *n.* act of cleansing with a sponge; act of living upon others.

Sponging-house, a house, or tavern, where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours before being lodged in prison.

spongiopiline (spun-ji-ô-pî-lin, -lin) *a.* an absorbent of sponge and fibre on a waterproof backing (used as a substitute for a poultice).

spongiouse, spongiouse (spun-ji-us, -ôs) *a.* spongy.

spongologist (spong-gol-ô-jist) *n.* one versed in spongiology, or the knowledge of sponges.

spongy (spun-ji) *a.* soft and full of cavities; wet; drenched; soaked and soft like sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids like a sponge.

sponsal (spon-sal) *a.* [*L. sponsus*, a betrothal] relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

sponsion (spon-shun) *n.* [*L. spondere*, promise solemnly] act of becoming surety for another; in international law, an act or engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or who exceeds his commission.

sponson (spon-sun) *n.* [*Etym. doubtful*] the space before and abaft the paddle-box against the ship's side.

sponsor (spon-sur) *n.* [*L. fr. spondere*, to engage one's self] a surety; one that, at the baptism of an infant, professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.

sponsorial (spon-sô-ri-al) *a.* pertaining to a sponsor, or to the position and duties of a sponsor.

sponsorship (spon-sur-ship) *n.* office or duties of a sponsor.

spontaneity (spon-tâ-nê-i-ti) *n.* voluntariness; free and unconstrained impulse or propensity of the will; quality of acting from natural or innate feeling, or native energy, without physical, legal, or moral compulsion or necessity.

spontaneous (spon-tâ-ne-us) *a.* [*L. spontaneus*, fr. *sponte*, of free will] proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition; not necessary; voluntary (said of persons); acting from its own impulse or energy, or by the law of its being or constitution, or from the laws of nature; produced without human labour; produced without external force (said of physical effects, as growth, motion, combustion, etc.).

spontaneously (spon-tâ-ne-us-li) *adv.* voluntarily; of one's own accord; by its own force or energy; without external force.

spontaneousness (spon-tâ-ne-us-nes) *n.* voluntariness; freedom of acting without external force or foreign cause.

spoon (spoon-tôn) *n.* [*It. spontone*, a sharp point, fr. *L. pungere*, to point] a kind of half-pike, formerly borne by inferior officers of infantry.

spook (spôok) *n.* [*D.*] a ghost; a hobgoblin.

spool (spool) *n.* [*D. spoel*] a piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end (used to wind thread or yarn upon); any spool-shaped part of a machine;—*v.t.* to wind on spools. **Spool-cotton**, cotton-thread wound on spools.

spooler (spool-er) *n.* one that winds, or a machine for winding, thread or yarn on spools.

spoom, spoon (spoom, spoon) *v.t.* [*L. spuma*, foam] to cause to scud;—*v.i.* to sail rapidly before the wind. **Spoon-drift**, the spray swept from the tops of the waves by the wind.

spooming (spoom-ing) *a.* rushing before the wind.

spoon (spoon) *n.* [*A.S. spôn*, a chip] an instrument, consisting of a small concave basin with a handle, used in preparing or partaking of food; an oar; a kind of golf-club; a scooping stroke with a cricket-bat or croquet-mallet; a soft, simple fellow;—*v.t.* to remove with a spoon;—*v.i.* to use a spoon-bait (a revolving metallic lure attached to a fishing-line); to scoop with a cricket-bat or croquet-mallet; to act the lover. **Spoon-meat**, liquid food. **Wooden-spoon**, at Cambridge, the student last on the list in the mathematical tripos.

spoonbill (spoon-bil) *n.* a wading-bird (so named from the shape of the bill; in form and habits it is allied to the heron).

spoonful (spoon-fool) *n.* the quantity that a spoon contains, or is able to contain—hence, a small quantity; [*Med.*] half an ounce.

spoony, spooney (spoon-ny) *a.* soft; simple; silly; amorous;—*n.* a simpleton; a very fond lover.

spoor (spoor) *n.* [*D.*] the track or trail of wild animals; slot; scent;—*v.i.* to follow a spoor.

spooper (spoor-er) *n.* one that tracks game by the spoor.

Sporades (spor-a-dêz) *n.pl.* [*G.*] a group of scattered islands, *esp.* a group in the Aegean Sea; stars not included in any constellation.

sporadic, sporadical (spo-rad-ik, -i-kal) *a.* [*G. sporadikos*, scattered, fr. *sperein*, scatter] occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind; separate; single; [*Med.*] noting a disease that occurred in single or few cases, as opposed to *epidemic*.

sporadically (spo-rad-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a sporadic manner; singly.

sporadicness (spo-rad-ik-al-nes) *n.* the quality of being sporadic.

sporangium (spo-ran-ji-um) *n.*; *pl.* **sporangia** (spo-ran-ji-a) a spore-case [*Bot.*]

sporation (spo-râ-shun) *n.* reproduction by conversion into a mass of spores.

spore (spôr) *n.* [*G. sporos*, a seed, fr. *sperein*, sow] the reproductive body in a cryptogamous plant; a seed; a source of being.



Spoonbill.

sporrán (spor-an) *n.* [Gael. fr. *G. bursa*, a hide] a pouch worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders when in full dress.

sport (spórt) *n.* [*disport*] play; diversion; game; that which diverts and makes mirth; contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays, or which is driven about; a toy; diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, and the like; play on words; jingle; jeer; a spontaneous deviation from the normal type; —*v.t.* to divert; to make merry; to exhibit or bring out in public; —*v.i.* to play; to frolic; to wanton; to practise the diversions of the field; to trifle. To **sport one's oak**, to shut the outer door of a set of university chambers, to indicate one's desire not to be disturbed.



Sporran.

sporter (spór-ter) *n.* one that sports; a sportsman.

sportful (spórt-fool) *a.* full of sport; merry; frolicsome; done in jest, or for mere play; ludicrous.

sportfully (spórt-fool-i) *adv.* in jest; playfully; merrily.

sportfulness (spórt-fool-nes) *n.* playfulness; merry humour; frolicsomeness.

sporting (spór-tiv) *n.* act of engaging in sports or diversions of the field; pursuits of a sportsman; —*a.* relating to, or engaging in, sports.

sportive (spór-tiv) *a.* gay; frolicsome; merry; wanton; inclined to mirth; playful; said, or done, in jest; ludicrous.

sportively (spór-tiv-li) *adv.* in a sportive manner; gaily; merrily; playfully.

sportiveness (spór-tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being sportive; mirth; playfulness; merriment.

sportless (spórt-les) *a.* without sport or mirth; joyless.

sportsman (spórts-man) *n.* one that pursues, or is skilled in, the sports of the field; one that hunts, fishes, and fowls.

sportsmanlike (spórts-man-lik) *a.* having the characteristics of sportsmen; fond of field-sports; befitting a sportsman.

sportsmanship (spórts-man-ship) *n.* the practice of sportsmen; skill in field-sports.

sportswoman (spórts-woo-man) *n.* a woman that engages in field-sports.

sporule (spor-ül) *n.* a spore; a small spore.

spot (spot) *n.* [*cf. Norw. spotte*] a speck; a blot; a mark on a substance made by foreign matter—hence, a stain on character or reputation; blemish; taint; a small extent of space; any particular place; a place of a different colour from the ground upon which it is; a dark spot on the face of the sun; a variety of the pigeon; —*v.t.* to make visible marks upon with some foreign matter; to discolour; to stain; to patch, as the cheek by way of ornament; to mark or note so as to insure recognition; to blemish; to tarnish, as reputation; in sporting language, to name the winner in a race or match. **Spot-stroke**, a stroke at billiards which pockets the red ball when on the spot.

spotless (spot-les) *a.* without a spot; free from reproach or impurity; unspotted; unblemished; pure; immaculate; irreproachable.

spotlessly (spot-les-li) *adv.* in a spotless manner.

spotlessness (spot-les-nes) *n.* freedom from spot, stain, or reproach.

spotted (spot-ed) *a.* marked with spots. **Spotted fever**, a species of fever accompanied by a rash, or eruption of red spots.

spottedness (spot-ed-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being spotted.

spotter (spot-er) *n.* one that spots; a detective.

spottiness (spot-i-nes) *n.* state or quality of being spotty. Also **spottedness**.

spotty (spot-i) *a.* full of spots; marked with discoloured places.

spousal (spou-zal) *a.* [O.F. *esposailles*, fr. L. *spousalia*] pertaining to a spouse, or to a marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal; —*n.* marriage; nuptials (generally used in the pl.).

spouse (spouz) *n.* [O.F. *espouse*, fr. L. *sponsa*, a betrothed woman] a married person, husband or wife.

spouseless (spouz-les) *a.* without a spouse; unmarried.

spout (spout) [*cf. Sw. spruta*] a pipe or tube for conducting a fluid; a projecting mouth of a vessel used in directing a stream of a liquid poured out; a waterspout; the column of spray sent up by a whale in breathing; the shoot in a pawnbroker's shop; —*v.t.* to throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe; to throw out, as words, with affected gravity; to mouth; —*v.i.* to issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; to utter a speech in a pompous manner; to blow, as a whale. **Spout-hole**, the blow-hole of a whale. To **be up the spout**, to be in difficulties; to be compelled to pawn. To **put up the spout**, to pawn.

spouter (spou-ter) *n.* one that spouts; a speechifier.

spoutless (spout-les) *a.* lacking a spout.

sprack, sprag (sprak, sprag) *n.* [Icel. *sparker*] sprightly; brisk; alert.

sprag (sprag) *n.* [Dan.] a billet of wood used to lock the wheel of a vehicle; —*v.t.* to stop by a sprag.

sprain (sprän) *v.t.* [L. *exprimere*] to weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain; —*n.* an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, without dislocation.

spraints (spränts) *n.* [O.F. *esprainte*, a pressing out, fr. L. *exprimere*, press out] the dung of an otter.

sprat (sprat) *n.* [A.S. *sprott*] a small fish, closely allied to the herring and pilchard; —*v.t.* to fish for sprats. **Sprat-day**, November 9, when sprat selling begins for the season.

sprawl (sprawl) *v.i.* [A.S. *spreawlian*] to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; to spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motion of the limbs; —*n.* the act of sprawling.

sprawler (spraw-ler) *n.* one that sprawls.

spray (sprä) [*A.S. cf. spræc*, a spray] a small shoot or branch; a twig; a collective body of twigs; an ornament like a collection of twigs or flowers.

spray (sprä) *n.* [Low Ger. *spret*, a drizzle] water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, the dashing of waves, etc.; in founding, a side channel of the runner of a flask, made to distribute the metals in all parts of the mould; an apparatus for spraying; —*v.t.* to sprinkle with fine drops.

sprayer (sprä-er) *n.* one that discharges spray.

sprayer (sprä-i) *a.* forming, or resembling, sprays, branching; consisting of spray.

spread (sprəd) *v.t.* [A.S. *spreadan*] to extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch; to expand; to form into a broad surface or plate; to cover by extension; to cause to reach every part; to divulge; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to affect great numbers; to propagate, as disease; to emit; to diffuse, as effluvia or noxious emanations; to disperse; to scatter over a larger surface, as manure, plaster, etc.; to prepare; to set and furnish with provisions, as the table; to unfold; to unfurl, as a sail, banner, etc.; —*v.i.* to extend in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended by drawing or beating; to be made known more extensively; to be propagated from one to another; —*n.* extent; compass; expansion of parts; a table, as spread with a meal; a feast; —*a.* extended; broad. **Spread-eagle** *n.* the United States' national emblem; [Naut.] a person lashed to the rigging with outstretched limbs; [Cookery] a fish split, broiled, and served with mushrooms; —*v.t.* to fasten up or down with outstretched limbs; —*a.* extravagant; bombastic. **Spread-eagleism**, vain-glorious spirit, as shown in opinion, action, or speech; bombast.

spreader (sprəd-er) *n.* one that, or that which, spreads.

spreading (sprəd-ing) *n.* act of extending or expanding; extension; act of publishing or propagating; diffusion.

spreadingly (sprəd-ing-li) *adv.* in a spreading manner.

spreagh (spreh) *n.* [Gael. *spreidh*, cattle] plunder; booty, prey.

spree (sprē) *n.* [fr. *spree*, a spark] a lively frolic; a prank; a fit of drunkenness.

spreng (sprenj) *v.t.* [A.S. *sprengan*] to scatter in drops; to diffuse; to sprinkle;—*v.i.* to leap; to spring; to dawn.

sprengel-pump (spreng-gel-pump) *n.* a form of mercury air-pump in which a very high vacuum is produced by the action of mercury falling in drops down a tube, the air in the chamber passing off between the drops.

spring (sprig) *n.* [cf. A.S. *spræc*, a twig] a small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; the figure of a branch or spray in embroidery; an offspring; a scion (usually of nobility, and in contempt); a youth; a lad; a brad; a small nail without a head;—*v.t.* to mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to embroider with figures of sprays or sprigs.

springy (sprig-i) *a.* full of sprigs or small branches.

spright (sprit) *n.* [*sprite*] a spirit; a shade; an incorporeal agent; an apparition.

sprightly (sprit-fool) *a.* lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

sprightlyly (sprit-fool-i) *adv.* in a sprightly or lively manner.

sprightfulness (sprit-fool-nes) *n.* briskness; vivacity; liveliness.

sprightless (sprit-les) *a.* lacking spirit.

sprightliness (sprit-li-nes) *n.* liveliness; briskness; vigour; vivacity.

sprightly (sprit-li) *a.* spright-like; lively; vigorous; airy; gay;—*adv.* with vivacity.

spring (spring) *v.t.* [A.S. *springan*] to cause to spring up; to start, as game; to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to cause to explode, as a mine; to burst; to cause to open, as a leak; to crack or split; to bend or strain so as to weaken, as a mast; to cause to close suddenly, as a trap; to throw off or set an arch from an abutment or pier;—*v.i.* to leap; to bound; to jump; to issue with speed and violence; to start or rise suddenly from a covert; to fly back; to bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to shoot up, out, or forth; to arise; to issue, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, or principle; to appear above ground; to vegetate; to grow; to thrive;—*n.* a leap; a bound; a jump, as of an animal; a flying back; resilience; elastic power or force; an elastic body, as a steel rod, plate, or coil; a mass or strip of india-rubber, etc., used for various mechanical purposes; any source of supply, esp. the source from which a stream proceeds; a fountain; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated; cause; origin; rise; beginning; shoot; young plant or tree; a leak in a ship; start of a plank; the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise—the months of March, April, and May; [Scot.] a quick and lively tupe. **Spring-back**, a method of binding books so as to make the leaves lie flat. **Spring-balance**, a weighing machine, in which the essential part is an elastic spiral. **Spring-bed**, a mattress consisting of many elastic spirals set in a wooden frame. **Spring-board**, an elastic board used to give impetus in jumping. **Spring-carriage**, a wheeled vehicle maintained on springs. **Spring-cart**, a light cart mounted on springs. **Spring-gun**, a gun which is discharged by means of a spring attached to the lock (formerly set in fields, gardens, etc., as a protection against poachers, robbers, etc.). **Spring-halt**, a convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg in a horse. **Spring-head**, a fountain or source. **Spring-latch**, a latch driven into the keeper by a spring when the door shuts. **Spring-tide**, the tide that happens at, or soon after, the new and full moon, and rises higher than common tides; the time of spring. **Spring-time**, spring, or the season of spring. **Spring-water**, water issuing from a natural source, as distinguished from river-water, rain-water, etc. To **spring a leak**, to begin leaking. To **spring a rattle**, to make a rattle sound.

springal, springald (spring-al, -ald) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *springan*, to spring] a military engine for hurling stones, arrows, etc.

springal, springald (spring-al -ald) *n.* [*spring*] a youth; an active young man.

springbok (spring-bok) *n.* [S. Afr. D. *spring-bok*] a species of antelope inhabiting the plains of South Africa (it has an exceedingly light and graceful form).



snate
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springe (sprinj) *n.* [fr. *spring*] a noose which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird or other animal;—*v.t.* to catch in a springe.

springer (spring-er) *n.* one that springs; one that rouses game; a dog of the spaniel or setter kind; the impost or point at which an arch unites with its support, and from which it seems to spring.

springiness (spring-i-nes) *n.* state of being springy; elasticity; also, power of springing; state of abounding with springs; wetness or sponginess, as of land.

springing (spring-ing) *n.* act of arising, issuing, or proceeding; growth; increase; leaping; bounding; [Arch.] the impost or point at which the arch rises from its support;—*a.* liable to rise.

springless (spring-les) *a.* lacking springs, or spring.

springlet (spring-let) *n.* a little spring or stream.

springlike (spring-lik) *a.* resembling spring.

springy (spring-i) *a.* elastic; recovering itself after being bent or twisted; having power to leap far; light in tread or gait; elastic; abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

sprinkle (spring-k) *v.t.* [A.S. *sprengan*, sprinkle] to scatter or disperse in small drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.; to scatter on; to baptize by the application of a small quantity of water—hence, to cleanse; to purify;—*v.i.* to perform the act of scattering a liquid, or any fine substance; to rain moderately, or with drops falling now and then;—*n.* a small quantity scattered; a utensil for sprinkling.

sprinkled (spring-kld) *a.* marked by small spots.

sprinkler (spring-klar) *n.* one that sprinkles.

sprinkling (spring-king) *n.* act of scattering in small drops or separate parts; a small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts—hence, a moderate number or quantity; the mottling of the edges of book leaves.

sprint (sprint) *v.i.* [cf. *sprint*] to run at full speed;—*n.* a run at full speed.

sprinter (sprin-ter) *n.* a contestant in a sprint-race; a short-distance runner.

sprit (sprit) *n.* [A.S. *spreot*] a sprout; a shoot; a small boom, pole, or spar, crossing the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate;—*v.i.* to sprout; to bud; to germinate.

sprite (sprit) *n.* [L. *spiritus*, spirit] a spirit; a soul; a shade; an apparition; an elf; an attendant fairy; a demon. See *sprint*.

nix

spritsily (sprit-lish-li) *adv.* in the manner of a sprite or an elf; mischievously.

spritsail (sprit-säl) *n.* a sail extended by a sprit.

sprocket (srok-et) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a projection on the periphery of a wheel or capstan for engaging a chain.

sprod (srod) *n.* [Gael.] a salmon in its second year.

sprot (sprot) *n.* [A.S.] a splinter; a fragment; a rush.

sprout (sprout) *v.t.* [A.S. *äspreotan*] to shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate—hence, to grow like shoots of plants; to shoot into ramifications;—*n.* the shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree;—*pl.* young coleworts, esp. a kind for late autumn or winter use—also called **Brussels-sprouts**.

sprouted (sprout-ed) *a.* having sprouts; budded.

spruce (spróos) *a.* [O.F. *Pruce*, Prussia] neat, without elegance or dignity; finical; trim;

clapfe

nice; foppish; —*n.* Prussian leather; a kind of fir; —*v.t.* to dress with affected neatness; to trim; —*v.i.* to dress one's self with affected neatness. **Spruce-beer** [Ger. *sprossen*, young shoots] a beer flavoured with sprouts of the spruce-fir.

sprucely (spróó's-li) *adv.* in a spruce manner; with affected neatness.

spruceness (spróó's-nes) *n.* trimness; fineness; affected neatness.

sprue (spróó) *n.* [Elym. doubtful] a projection from a casting, being the metal that has solidified in a passage, or sprue-hole, to the mould.

spruit (spróó'it) *n.* [S. Afr. D.] a small stream, feeder of a large one; *esp.* one flowing through a village, and dry in the hot weather.

sprung (sprung) *a.* tipsy.

sprunt (sprunt) *n.* [*sprint*] anything short and stiff; a leap or spring; a steep road; —*v.i.* to sprout or germinate; to spring forward.

spry (*sprī*) *a.* [*cf.* Sw. *sprugg*] having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous.

spud (spud) *n.* [Dan. *spyd*, a spear] an implement somewhat like a chisel, with a long handle, used for destroying weeds; anything short and thick, as a potato, etc.; —*v.t.* to remove by means of a spud.

spue (spū) *v.t. and i.* See **spew**.

spume (spūm) *n.* [L. *spuma*, foam] frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances; froth; foam; scum; —*v.i.* to froth; to foam.

spumescence (spū-mes-ens) *n.* frothiness; the state of foaming.

spumescent (spū-mes-ent) *a.* resembling froth or foam; foaming.

spumiferous (spū-mif'ē-rus) *a.* producing foam.

spuminess (spū-mi-nes) *n.* the quality of being spumy or frothy.

spumous (spū-mus) *a.* consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

spumy (spū-mi) *a.* foamy; covered with foam.

sponge (spunj) *n. and v.* See **sponge**.

spunk (spungk) *n.* [G. *sponnga*, a sponge, wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk; amadou; an inflammable temper; spirit; pluck; mettle; —*v.i.* to kindle; to show energy.

spunky (spung'ki) *a.* full of spunk; quick; spirited.

spun-yarn (spun-yárn) *n.* a line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.

spur (spur) *n.* [A.S. *spora*] an instrument having a little wheel with sharp points, worn on a horseman's heels to prick a horse in order to hasten its pace; incitement; instigation; something that projects; a snag; the largest or principal root of a tree; the hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg; a mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction; a brace; a strut; any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a spur; —*v.t.* to prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object; to fasten spurs on, as a boot; —*v.i.* to travel with great expedition; to hasten; to press forward. **Spur-gall**, a place galled or excoriated by the spur. **Spur-gearing**, gearing in which spur-wheels are employed. **Spur-royal**, a gold coin issued by James I., and so called from having on the reverse a sun with rays, resembling the rowel of a spur. **Spur-wheel**, a wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of the radii, a cog-wheel.

spurge (spur) *n.* [F. fr. L. *expurgare*, purge] a plant of several species, having an acrid, milky juice; —*v.t.* to emit foam or froth, as beer in course of fermentation; to discharge, as rheum from the eyes.

spurging (spur-jing) *n.* act of emitting foam or froth, as fermenting liquors; act of discharging rheum from the eyes.

spuræ (spū-ri-ō) *n.pl.* [L. *spuriæ* (pennae), spurious feathers] the feathers of the alula, or bastard wing [Ornith.].

spurious (spū-ri-us) *a.* [L. *spurius*] not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine or authentic; counterfeit; illegitimate; bastard; adulterine.

spuriously (spū-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a spurious manner; falsely.

spuriousness (spū-ri-us-nes) *n.* state or quality of being spurious.

spurless (spur-less) *a.* without a spur.

spurling-line (spur-ling-lin) *n.* a line from the steering-wheel of a ship to an index, made to show the position of the helm.

spurn (spurn) *v.t.* [A.S. *speornan*] to drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt; to scorn; to despise; —*v.i.* to kick or toss up the heels; to manifest disdain in rejecting anything; —*n.* a kick; disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

spurner (spur-ner) *n.* one that spurns or rejects.

spurred (spurd) *a.* wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs; incited; instigated.

spurrer (spur-er) *n.* one that uses spurs.

spurrer (spur-i-er) *n.* one that makes spurs.

spurry (spur-i) *n.* [Late L. *spergula*] a British plant found in corn-fields.

spurt, spirt (spurt) *v.t.* [A.S. *sprytan*, to spout] to throw, drive, or force out violently, as a liquid in a stream from a pipe or small orifice; —*v.i.* to gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; —*n.* a sudden or violent gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet; —[*cf.* *sprettr*, a spurt] a short and violent effort; an impulsive fit; quick, energetic push or pull.

spurtle (spur-tl) *v.i.* [*spurt*] to issue scatteringly; —*n.* a stirring-stick for porridge, etc.

Spurtle-blade, a broadsword.

spurway (spur-wā) *n.* a bridle-road.

sputter (sput-er) *v.t.* [*sput*, to throw out] to throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness; —*v.i.* to spit, or to emit, saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking; to throw out moisture in small, detached parts; to fly off in small particles, with some crackling or noise; to utter words hastily and indistinctly; —*n.* moist matter thrown out in small particles.

sputterer (sput-er-er) *n.* one that sputters.

sputum (spū-tum) *n.*; *pl.* **sputa** (spū-tā) [L.] spittle; matter ejected from the lungs.

spy (spī) *n.* [O.F. *espier*, look] one that keeps a constant watch on the conduct of others; a person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength or their movements, and communicate intelligence to the proper officer; emissary; scout; —*v.t.* to gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to spy; to discover by close search or examination; to detect; to explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly; —*v.i.* to search narrowly; to scrutinize. **Spy-boat**, a boat sent out to gain intelligence. **Spy-glass**, a small perspective glass or telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

spysm (spī-izm) *n.* the act or business of spying; the system of employing spies.

squab (skwob) *adv.* [Scand.] with a heavy, sudden fall; plump; flat; —*v.t.* to stuff and sew, as a cushion; —*v.t.* to fall plump; to flop; —*a.* fat; thick; plump; unfledged; unfeathered; —*n.* a young pigeon or dove; a person of a short, fat figure; a thickly-stuffed cushion for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair; a sofa. **Squab-chick**, a fledgeling. **Squab-pie**, a pie of layers of mutton, onions, and sliced apples.

squabbish (skwob-ish) *a.* thick; fat; heavy.

squabble (skwob-l) *v.t.* [Sw. dial. *skvabbel*, a dispute] to disarrange or mix, so that the letters of one line get into the adjacent lines [Print.]; —*v.i.* to contend for superiority; to scuffle; to struggle; to contend in debate; to wrangle; to dispute; —*n.* a scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.

squabblor (skwob-ler) *n.* one that squabbles; a contentious person.

squabby (skwob-i) *a.* short and thick; squabbish.

squad (skwod) *n.* [It. *squadra*, a squadron, fr. L. *ex* and *quadrus*, four-cornered] a division of a company in a regiment; a small party of men detailed for special duty, drill, etc.; a set of men, or any small party; —*v.t.* to draw up in a squad. **Awkward squad**, a body of recruits not sufficiently drilled to take their place in the regimental line.

squadron (skwod-run) *n.* [It. *squadrone*, fr. *squadra*] a body of troops formed in a square; a body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, averaging from 120 to 200 men; a division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war sent on a special expedition; —*v.t.* to form into squadrons; to array.

squadroned (skwod-rund) *a.* formed into a squadron, or squadrons.

squail (skwāl) *n.* [D. *kegel*, a nine-pin] a disc used in the parlour game of squails, in which discs are snapped from the edge of the table towards a mark in the centre; —*v.t.* to pelt or hit with sticks, etc.; —*v.i.* to throw sticks, etc., at an object.

squailer (skwā-ler) *n.* a loaded stick used for throwing at animals.

squalid (skwol-id) *a.* [L. *squalere*, be foul or filthy] dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

squalidity (skwo-lid-i-ti) *n.* the state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness.

squalidly (skwol-id-li) *adv.* in a squalid, filthy manner.

squalidness (skwol-id-nes) *n.* state or quality of being squalid.

squall (skwaw) *v.i.* [Sw. *svala*, to gush out] to scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; to blow a squall; —*n.* a loud scream; a harsh cry; a sudden and violent gust of wind. **Black squall**, one with dark, ominous clouds. **White squall**, one showing only a small, white cloud.

squaller (skwaw-ler) *n.* one that squalls or cries aloud.

squally (skwaw-li) *a.* abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; threatening a squall.

squally (skwaw-li) *a.* [fr. *scall*, a scab] showing irregular work, as something woven; or bare patches, as a corn-field.

squaloid (skwal-oid, skwā-loid) *a.* [L. *squalus*, a sea-fish] resembling a shark.

squalor (skwol-ur, skwā-lur) *n.* [L. *squalere*, be foul] foulness; filthiness; squalidness.

squama (skwā-ma) *n.*; *pl.* **squamæ** (skwā-mæ) [L., a scale] a scale; a scale-like part of a bone. Also **squame** (skwām).

squamiform (skwā-mi-form) *a.* having the form of scales. Also **squamoid**.

squamous, squamose (skwā-mus, -mōs) *a.* [L. *squama*, a scale] covered with, or consisting of, scales; scaly.

squander (skwon-der) *v.t.* [Scand.] to spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally; to waste; to scatter; to dissipate.

squanderer (skwon-der-er) *n.* one that squanders; a spendthrift.

squanderingly (skwon-der-ing-li) *adv.* in a squandering manner.

square (skwār) *a.* [O.F. *esquarré*, fr. L. *quadrus*, four-cornered, fr. *quatuor*]

having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curving outlines; exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just; rendering equal justice; fair; honest; even; leaving no balance; at right angles with the mast or the keel, as the yards of a ship in their normal position; full; —*n.* a rectilinear figure having four equal sides and four right angles—hence, that which is square, or nearly so, or is reckoned by squares or square measure; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; sometimes, a solid block of houses; also, an open place formed by the intersection of two or more streets; [Arith. and Alg.] the product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; a carpenter's or joiner's instrument, consisting of two flat rules joined perpendicularly at their



Square (carpenter's).

extremities, so as to form a right angle; also, a rule fastened perpendicularly to the middle part of another (called from its form a **T square**)—hence, conformity; regularity; exactness of form; due proportion; justness in conduct or dealing; level; equality; —*v.t.* to form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a square; to compare with, or reduce to, any given measure or standard; to adjust; to regulate; to fit; to accommodate; to make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; [Math.] to multiply by itself; to place at right angles with the mast or keel, as the yards of a ship; to gain over (often for a dishonest purpose); —*v.i.* to accord or agree exactly; to conform or agree; to suit; to fit; to take a boxing attitude. **Square-built**, having a shape broad, as compared with the height. **Square-leg**, in cricket, a fielder that stands to the batsman's left, to stop balls hit square across the field. **Square-measure**, a system of measures applied to surfaces. **Square-rigged**, having the chief sails extended by yards slung to the masts by the middle. **Square-root**, a number that, being multiplied by itself, will yield the number desired. **Square-toes**, a precise, formal personage. **On the square**, at right angles; fairly; honestly. **To square the yards**, to place at right angles with the mast.



T square.

squarely (skwār-li) *adv.* in a square form or manner; honestly; fairly.

squareness (skwār-nes) *n.* the state of being square.

squarer (skwār-er) *n.* one that squares; a contentious fellow; a boxer.

squaring (skwā-ring) *n.* act of forming or reducing to a square; act of adjusting or balancing, as accounts; act of regulating; act of placing the yards at right angles to the masts.

squarish (skwā-rish) *a.* nearly square.

squarrose (skwā-rōs) *a.* [Low L. *squarrosus*] ragged, or full of loose scales or projecting parts; jagged [Bot.]. Also **squarrosus**.

squarson (skwār-sn) *n.* [fr. *squire* and *parson*] a landed proprietor in holy orders.

squash (skwosh) *v.t.* [L. *ex*, out, and *coactare*, force] to beat or press into pulp, or a flat mass; to crush; to batter; —*n.* something soft and easily crushed; a sudden fall of a heavy, soft body.

squash (skwosh) *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *asq*; *pl.* *asquash*, raw, green] a plant, and its fruit, of the gourd kind.

squasher (skwosh-er) *n.* one that, or that which, squashes.

squashiness (skwosh-i-nes) *n.* the state of being squashy or soft.

squashy (skwosh-i) *a.* soft and wet; pulpy; muddy.

squat (skwot) *v.t.* [L. *ex*, out, and *coactare*, force] to sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being; to sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal; to lie close to escape observation; to settle on land without title; —*a.* sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting; —*n.* the posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground.

squatter (skwot-er) *n.* one that squats or sits close; one that settles on new land without a title.

squatty (skwot-i) *a.* squat; dumpy.

squaw (skwaw) *n.* [Narragansett *squāws*] a woman, esp. a wife. **Squaw-man**, a man compelled to live among women, and do their work; a white man with an Indian wife.

squawk (skwawk) *v.i.* [fr. *squeak*] to cry with a loud, harsh voice; to make an outcry; —*n.* a loud, harsh squeak or squall.

squeak (skwēk) *v.i.* [Sw. *squāka*, cry like a frog] to utter a sharp, shrill cry (usually of short duration); to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, etc.; —*n.* a sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument.

squeaker (skwē-ker) *n.* one that, or that which, squeaks; a young bird.

squeakily (skwē-ki-li) *adv.* with a thin, squeaky voice.

squeaking (skwē-king) *a.* crying with a sharp, shrill cry; making a thin sound.

squeakingly (skwē-king-li) *adv.* in a squeaking manner.

squeaky (skwē-ki) *a.* squeaking; inclined to squeak.

squeal (skwē) *v.i.* [Sw. dial. *sqvāla*, cry out] to cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain; —*n.* a shrill, sharp, and somewhat prolonged cry.

squealer (skwē-ler) *n.* one that squeals; a young pigeon; an informer.

squeamish (skwē-mish) *a.* [A.F. *escoumōus*] having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates anything—hence, nice to excess in taste; easily disgusted; dainty; scrupulous.

squeamishly (skwē-mish-li) *adv.* in a squeamish manner.

squeamishness (skwē-mish-ness) *n.* the state of being squeamish; fastidiousness; excessive niceness; affected or morbid delicacy or scrupulousity.

squeasiness (skwē-zi-nes) *a.* qualmishness; nausea.

squeasy (skwē-zi) *a.* [fr. *queasy*] queasy; qualmish; scrupulous.

squeegee (skwē-jē) *n.* a plate of gutta-percha or rubber, fixed to a handle, for cleaning pavements, etc.; —*v.t.* to use a squeegee on.

squeezability (skwē-za-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality or state of being squeezable.

squeezable (skwē-za-bl) *a.* capable of being squeezed; open to influence or coercion; easily constrained to grant or concede.

squeeze (skwēz) *v.t.* [A.S. *cwysan*, crush] to press between two bodies; to press closely; to hug; to gripe; to wring from; to oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes; to force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass; —*v.i.* to urge one's way; to pass by pressing; to press; to crowd; —*n.* act of one that squeezes; compression; pressure between two bodies; a close hug or embrace; a gripe; a crowd or throng of persons huddled together.

squeezer (skwē-zer) *n.* one that, or that which, squeezes; —*pl.* in forging, a contrivance, like a large pair of pliers, for shingling or squeezing the scoriae from the puddled metal; in card-playing, cards having the number of spots marked in the upper right-hand corner.

squeezing (skwē-zing) *n.* the act of pressing; compression; oppression; that which is forced out by pressure.

squelch (skwelch) *n.* [cf. *quell*] a crushing blow; a heavy blow; —*v.t.* to crush down; to disconcert; to discomfort.

squib (skwib) *n.* [Icel. *svipa*, move swiftly] a little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter, and sent into the air burning; a sarcastic speech; a petty lampoon; —*v.t.* to throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute.

squid (skwid) *n.* [cf. *squirt*] a kind of cuttle-fish; an artificial bait of metal, ivory, etc., used in angling; —*v.i.* to fish with a squid or spoon-bait.

squidding (skwid-ing) *n.* the art or practice of fishing with a squid.

squilgee (skwil-jē) *n.* [Etym. doubtful]. See squeegee.

squill (skwil) *n.* [L. *squilla*, *scilla*, fr. G. *skilla*] a lily-like plant having a bulbous root of acrid and emetic properties (called also *sea-onion*); a crustaceous sea animal resembling a lobster.

squinch (skwinch) *n.* [a variant of *sconce*] a small arch across the angle of a square tower, to support the side of a superimposed octagon.

squint (skwint) *a.* [origin obscure, cf. D. *schwinte*, a slope] looking obliquely; not having the optic axes coincident (said of the eyes); looking with suspicion; —*v.t.* to turn to an oblique position; to cause to look with non-coincident optic axes; —*v.t.* to see obliquely; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to run obliquely; to slope; —*n.* act or habit of squinting; a want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes; an oblique opening in the wall of a church. Squint-eyed, having

eyes that squint; oblique; indirect; malignant; looking obliquely, or by side glances.

squinter (skwin-ter) *n.* one that squints.

squinting (skwin-ting) *n.* the act or habit of looking squint.

squintingly (skwin-ting-ly) *adv.* with squint look; by side glances.

squire (skwir) *n.* [*esquire*] a gentleman next in rank to a knight; an esquire; an escort of ladies; a champion; a country gentleman; a landed proprietor; [colloq.] a gallant; a beau; —*v.t.* to attend, as a squire; to attend, as a beau or gallant.

squireage (skwir-i-j) *n.* the untitled landed gentry.

squirearchy (skwir-ār-ki) *n.* the government of the squires; the squires collectively.

squireen (skwir-ēn) *n.* [*dim.* of *squire*] one that is half squire and half farmer in Ireland.

squirehood (skwir-hood) *n.* the rank or state of a squire.

squirelet (skwir-let) *n.* a petty squire; a squireling.

squirely (skwir-li) *a.* becoming a squire.

squireship (skwir-ship) *n.* rank and state of an esquire or squire.

squirm (skwerm) *v.i.* and *t.* [fr. *squir*, to jerk, fr. *whirr*] to move, or cause to move, like a worm or eel; to climb with the hands and feet, as to a tree; —*n.* a wriggling motion.

squirrel (skwir-el) *n.* [O.F. *escurel*, fr. G. *skiouros*, squirrel, literally a shadow-tail, fr. *skia*, a shade, and *oura*, tail] a small, reddish-brown rodent mammal having a bushy tail (it is very nimble in climbing trees, and leaping from branch to branch).



Squirrel's nest = drov

squirt (skwert) *v.t.* [Low Ger. *swirtjen*] to eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream; —*v.t.* to throw out liquid from a narrow orifice in a rapid stream; to throw out words; to prate; to chatter; —*n.* an instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a syringe; a small, over-quick stream.

squirtter (skwert-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, squirts.

sradha, shradha (srād-ha, shrād-ha) *n.* [Skr.] a Hindu funeral ceremony in honour of a deceased ancestor.

stab (stab) *v.t.* [Gael. *stab*, a stake] to pierce with a pointed weapon; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument; to injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander, as reputation; also, to thrust; to attempt to pierce or wound; to feint; —*v.t.* to give a wound with a pointed weapon; to give a mortal wound; —*n.* the thrust of a pointed weapon; a wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; an injury given in the dark; a secret stroke or blow.

stabber (stab-er) *n.* one that stabs; a murderer; a sailmaker's instrument, like a prick, but triangular in shape, for piercing eyelet-holes, etc.

stabbing (stab-ing) *n.* the act of piercing, wounding, or killing with a sharp-pointed weapon.

stabbingly (stab-ing-li) *adv.* in a stabbing manner.

stabilify (stā-bil-i-f) *v.t.* to render stable or firm.

stabilitate (stā-bil-i-tāt) *v.t.* to make firm or sure; to establish.

stability (stā-bil-i-ti) *n.* state of being stable or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; constancy; firmness.

stabilize (stab-il-iz) *v.t.* to render stable.

stable (stā-bl) *a.* [O.F. *estable*, fr. L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare*, to stand] fixed; firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; steady in purpose; firm in resolution; not fickle or vacillating; steadfast; durable; lasting; permanent; —*v.t.* to make stable; to ordain; —*v.t.* to stand firm.

stable (stā-bl) *n.* [O.F. *estable*, fr. L. *stabulum*, a stall, fr. *stare*, stand] a house, shed, or building for beasts to lodge and feed in; *specifically*, a covered shed or building with separate stalls for horses;—*v.t.* to put or keep in a stable;—*v.i.* to dwell or lodge in a stable. **Stable-boy**, **stable-man**, a boy or man that attends in a stable.

stability (stā-bl-nes) *n.* quality or state of being stable; firmness of position; steadiness; constancy; stability.

stabler (stā-bler) *n.* a person that stables horses.

stabling (stā-bling) *n.* act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable; a house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle; also, fodder and bedding for horses.

stablish (stab-lish) *v.t.* [for *establish*] to make firm; to fix; to settle; to establish.

establishment (stab-lish-ment) *n.* establishment.

stably (stā-bli) *adv.* in a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily.

stabulation (stab-u-lā-shun) *n.* [L.] the act of stabling beasts; a place or room for stabling beasts.

staccato (stak-kā-tō) *a.* [It.] disconnected; distinct (a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner).

stack (stak) *n.* [Icel. *stakkr*, a heap] a large pile of hay, grain, straw, and the like; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together; the chimney of a locomotive or steam-vessel; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea; a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet;—*v.t.* to lay, as hay or grain, in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile, as wood, peat, etc. **Stack-yard**, a yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain. **To stack arms**, to stand rifles together in the form of a stack.

stackage (stak-ij) *n.* grain, etc., put up in stacks; a tax on things stacked.

stacking (stak-ing) *n.* act or operation of piling up or building unthrashed corn, hay, or other crops, and thatching the upper surface as a defence from the weather. **Stacking-band**, a rope, usually of straw, to bind the thatching on the roof of stacks.

stacte (stak-tē) *n.* [G.] one of the spices used in making incense.

stactometer (stak-tom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *staktē*, a drop, and *metron*, a measure] an instrument for ascertaining the number of drops in equal bulks of different liquids.

staddle (stad-4) *n.* [A.S. *stathel*, a foundation] anything that serves for support, esp. the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; a small tree left uncut;—*v.t.* to form staddles. **Staddle-roof**, the roof or covering of a stack.

stadtholder (stat-hōl-der) *n.* [D. *stad*, a place, and *houder*, a holder] formerly the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland, or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

stadtholderate (stat-hōl-der-at) *n.* the office of a stadtholder.

staff (staf) *n.* [A.S. *staf*, a staff] a pole or stick; a stick carried in the hand for support or defence—hence, a support; prop; comfort; [Mus.] the five lines and the spaces on which music is written; a stick borne as an ensign of authority; a pole erected in a ship or elsewhere, to hoist and display a flag upon; the round of a ladder; any long piece of wood; an establishment of officers, in various departments, attached to an army, or to the commander of an army; a corps of executive officers. **Staff-college**, a military college where army officers are trained in the higher branches of their profession. **Staff-notation**, the entire system of signs used in connection with the staff [Mus.]. **Staff-officer**, an officer forming part of the staff of a regiment, brigade, or army. **Staff-sergeant**, in the army, the highest grade of sergeant. **Staff-surgeon**, in the navy, a surgeon of the senior grade.



Stag.

stag (stag) *n.* [Icel. *stegar*, the male, fr. *stiga*, mount] the male red deer; the

male of the hind; a hart; the male of the bovine genus castrated at such an age that he never gains full size.

Stag-beetle, a nocturnal beetle having large hooked mandibles somewhat resembling the horns of a stag. **Stag-evil**, lockjaw in a horse. **Stag-hound**, a large shaggy dog used for hunting stags.



Stag-beetle.

stage (stāj) *n.* [M.F. *estage*, a story, stage, stopping-place, fr. L. *stare*, to stand] a platform slightly elevated, on which an orator may speak, etc.; a scaffold; the floor for scenic performances—hence, the theatre; the dramatic profession; a place where anything is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action or career; a place appointed for the relay of horses; the distance between two places of rest on a road; a degree of advancement in any pursuit, or of progress toward an end or result; any large vehicle running from station to station for the accommodation of the public;—*v.t.* to exhibit on the stage. **Stage-coach**, **stage-waggon**, a coach that runs regularly from one place to another at stated times, stopping at stages for the convenience of passengers. **Stage-door**, the entrance to a theatre used by actors and other persons connected with the house. **Stage-driver**, one that drives a stage or stage-coach. **Stage-effect**, effect or impression produced by dramatic performance; impression produced by simulated passion, distress, etc. **Stage-fever**, a passionate desire to go on the stage. **Stage-fright**, nervousness before an audience. **Stage-manager**, one that superintends the production of plays in a theatre. **Stage-player**, an actor on the stage. **Stage-struck**, smitten with a love for the stage. **Stage-whisper**, an aside spoken by an actor to the audience.

stager (stāj-er) *n.* one that has long acted on the stage of life; a knowing fellow; a horse used in drawing a stage.

stagery (stāj-er-i) *n.* exhibition on the stage.

staggard, staggart (stag-ard, -art) *n.* a stag in his fourth year.

stagger (stag-er) *v.t.* [M.E. *stakeren*, fr. Icel. *stakra*, to push] to cause to reel; to make less steady or confident; to shake; to shock; to alarm;—*v.i.* to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel; to vacillate; to cease to stand firm; to give way; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to hesitate;—*n.* a staggering motion; a reel, as of a tipsy person.

staggerer (stag-er-er) *n.* one that staggers; a statement or argument that staggers.

staggering (stag-er-ing) *n.* act of reeling; vacillation; doubt or hesitancy.

staggeringly (stag-er-ing-li) *adv.* in a staggering manner.

staggers (stag-erz) *n. pl.* a disease of horses and other animals, by which they fall down suddenly without sense or motion; apoplexy; a feeling of giddiness; perplexities; doubts; confusion.

staginess (stāj-i-nes) *n.* stagy or exaggerated character or style; a certain stage or state of an animal.

staging (stāj-ing) *n.* a structure of posts and boards for supporting workmen, etc., in building; the business of running, managing, or of journeying, in stage-coaches.

Stagirite (stāj-i-rit) *n.* Aristotle, from *Stageira*, in Macedonia, the place of his birth.

stagnancy (stag-nan-si) *n.* the state of being stagnant.

stagnant (stag-nant) *a.* not flowing in a current or stream; still; motionless; impure from want of motion; not active; dull; not brisk.

stagnantly (stag-nant-li) *adv.* in a stagnant, motionless, or inactive state.

stagnate (stag-nāt) *v.i.* [L. *stagnare*, pp. *stagnatus*, to be still, to cease to flow, fr. *stagnum*, a piece of standing water] to cease to flow; to be motionless; to cease to be brisk or active.

stagnation (stag-nā-shun) *n.* condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid; cessation of action, or of brisk action; state of being dull.

stagnicolous (stag-nik-u-lus) *a.* [*L. stagnum*, a pool, and *colere*, live] living in stagnant water; inhabiting swamps.

stagnant (*stā-jī*) *a.* belonging to the stage; theatrical; conventional in manner.

stagnation (*stā-jī*) *n.* the act of stagnating.

staid (*stād*) *a.* [*orig. stay'd*, *pp.* of *stay*, to support] sober; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful; steady; composed; regular; sedate.

staidly (*stād-ly*) *adv.* in a staid manner; calmly.

staidness (*stād-nes*) *n.* sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; constancy.

stain (*stān*) *v.t.* [*fr. distain*] to discolour by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; to dye; to colour, as wood, glass, etc., by processes affecting the material itself; to impress with figures in colours different from the ground; to spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to tarnish;—*n.* a discoloration from foreign matter; a blot; a foul mark; a natural spot of a colour different from the ground; disgrace; infamy; taint of guilt; cause of reproach; shame.

stainable (*stā-nā-ble*) *a.* capable of being stained.

stainer (*stā-ner*) *n.* one that stains, blots, or tarnishes; a dyer.

stainless (*stān-les*) *a.* free from any stain or sin; free from the reproach of guilt.

stainlessly (*stān-les-ly*) *adv.* in a stainless manner; free from stain.

stair (*stār*) *n.* [*A.S. stēger*, a stair, a step] one step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level; a series of steps, as for passing from one story of a house to another (commonly in the *pl.*).

Stair-rod, a rod confining a stair-carpet. **Stair-wire**, a slender stair-rod of metal.

staircase (*stār-kās*) *n.* a flight of stairs, with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.

stairway (*stār-wā*) *n.* a flight of stairs or steps.

stake (*stāk*) *n.* [*A.S. staca*] a stick pointed at one end, so as easily to be pushed into the ground, esp. the piece of timber to which a martyr was affixed while he was burning—hence, martyrdom by fire; that which is laid down as a wager or prize; the state of being pledged;—*pl.* sums of money to be run, contested, or fought for, as in racing, wrestling, boxing, sailing, swimming, etc.;—*v.t.* to fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to mark the limits by stakes; to put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager; to pledge; to deposit, as the amount of a wager, etc. **Stake-boat**, a moored boat, used to mark the end or turning-point in a regatta or boat-race. **Stake-head**, a cross-bar set on stakes, used in a rope-walk to support the cords while twisting. **Stake-holder**, one with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid; [*Law*] one with whom a deposit is made by two or more who lay claim to it. **Stake-net**, a fish-net secured and expanded by stakes.

stalactic (*stā-lak-tik*) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, stalactite.

stalactiform (*stā-lak-ti-form*) *a.* like stalactite.

stalactite (*stā-lak-tīt, stāl-ak-tīt*) *n.* [*G. stalaktos*, trickling] a pendent cone, or cylinder, of carbonate of lime, resembling an icicle in form, and attached to the roof or side of a cavern.

stalactitic (*stāl-ak-tīt-ik*) *a.* having the form or characters of a stalactite.

stalagmite (*stā-lag-mīt*) *n.* [*G. stalagma*, a drop] a deposit of calcareous matter on the floors of caverns.

stalagmitic (*stāl-ag-mīt-ik*) *a.* composed of stalagmite, or having its character.

stalagmitically (*stāl-ag-mīt-i-kal-i*) *adv.* in the form or manner of stalagmite.

stalder (*stawl-der*) *n.* [*Icel. stallr*, a stall] a wooden frame to set casks on.

stale (*stāl*) *a.* [*M.D. stel*, old] vapid or tasteless from age; not new; not freshly made; having lost the life or graces of youth; decayed; worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of

pleasing;—*n.* a prostitute; old vapid beer or wine (from standing long).

stale (*stāl*) *n.* [*A.S. stalu*, theft] theft; stealing; concealment; a trap; a bait; an object of deception, scorn, etc.

stale (*stāl*) *v.i.* [*Ger. stallen*] to make water; to discharge urine (said of horses and cattle);—*n.* urine of horses and cattle.

stale (*stāl*) *n.* [*A.S. stela*, a stalk] a stalk; stem; handle; rung of a ladder; step. Also **steal**.

stalely (*stāl-ly*) *adv.* in a stale manner.

stalemate (*stāl-māt*) *n.* [*A.S. stalu*, theft, and *Per. mat*, he is dead] in chess, a position in which a player, having to move in his turn, and his king not being in check, has no move available with any piece;—*v.t.* to bring to a standstill; to nonplus.

staleness (*stāl-nes*) *n.* state of being stale; vapidness; oldness; state of having lost taste or flavour by keeping; triteness; commonness.

stalk (*stawk*) *n.* [*A.S. stela*] the stem or main axis of a plant; the petiole, pedicel, or peduncle of a plant; anything resembling a stalk; stem of a spoon, tobacco-pipe, etc.; a straight or fluted ornament in the Corinthian capital; a tall chimney.

stalk (*stawk*) *n.* [*A.S. stealcian*, to go warily] a high, proud, or stately walk; a wide step or pace;—*v.t.* to approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth;—*v.i.* to walk with high and proud steps; to walk behind something, as a screen, for the purpose of taking game.

stalked (*stawk-t*) *a.* having a stalk or stem.

stalker (*stawk-er*) *n.* one that stalks; a kind of fishing-net.

stalking (*stawk-ing*) *n.* the act of going gently, step by step, or from one point of cover to another, so as to get within gun-shot of the game.

Stalking-horse, a horse, or a figure resembling a horse, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill—hence, a pretence.

stalkless (*stawk-les*) *a.* having no stalk. *sessile*

stalklet (*stawk-let*) *n.* a little stalk.

stalkoes (*stawk-kōz*) *n.pl.* [*cf. Ir. stalcaire*, a robust fellow] idlers aping gentlemen.

stalky (*stawk-ki*) *a.* hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

stall (*stawl*) *n.* [*A.S. steall*, a station, a stall] a stand; a station—hence, the place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; a stable; a place for cattle; a small house, or slight shed, in which merchandise is exposed for sale; a bench or form on which wares are exhibited; the seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in the choir of a cathedral or collegiate church;—*pl.* seats in a theatre, usually between the orchestra and the pit;—*v.t.* to put into a stall or stable; to induct into an office with the customary formalities; to install;—*v.i.* to dwell; to inhabit; to kennel; to be tired of eating, as cattle. **Stall-feed**, to feed and fatten in a stable, or on dry fodder. **Stall-man**, a man that keeps a stall. **Stall-reader**, one that reads books at a stall.

stall (*stawl*) *n.* [*stale*, a decoy] an ambush; a stale; a stalking-horse; pretext; a thief's assistant.

stallage (*stawl-ij*) *n.* right of erecting stalls in fairs; rent paid for a stall.

staller (*stawl-er*) *n.* [*O.F. estallier*, *fr. estal*, a stall] a stableman; a master of the horse.

stallion (*stawl-yun*) *n.* [*O.F. estalon*, *fr. O. H. Ger. stal*, a stall] a horse not castrated, used for raising stock (so called because kept in a stall and not allowed to work).

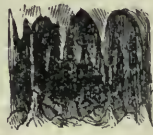
stalwart, stalworth (*stāl-wart, -wurth*) *a.* [*A.S. stalwyrthe*, serviceable] brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring;—*n.* a strong or sturdy person; a steadfast partisan.

stalwartly (*stāl-wart-ly*) *adv.* stoutly; bravely.

stalwartness (*stāl-wart-nes*) *n.* stalwart character; sturdiness; strength.

stamen (*stā-men*) *n.* [*L.*, a thread, also the warp, *fr. stare*, to stand] a thread, esp. a warp thread, the male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen, or fecundating dust.

stamened (*stāl-mend*) *a.* furnished with stamens.



Stalactites.

stamina (stam'i-na) *n.* [L. *pl.* of *stamen*, a thread, the warp in the loom] whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; lasting strength or vigour.

staminal, stamineous (stam'i-nal, stam-in-e-us) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting in, stamens or stamina.

staminate (stam'i-nat) *a.* furnished with stamens; having stamens but no pistils;—*v.t.* to endue with stamina.

staminiferous (stam-i-nif-e-rus) *a.* [L. *stamen*, and *ferre*, to bear] bearing, or having, stamens.

stammel (stam'el) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *stamen*, a thread] a kind of woollen cloth, dull red in colour; a red colour;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, stammel, or its colour; red.

stammer (stam'er) *v.t.* [A.S. *stómrian*] to utter or pronounce with hesitation, or imperfectly;—*v.i.* to hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter;—*n.* defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.

stammerer (stam'er-er) *n.* one that stutters, or hesitates in speaking.

stammering (stam'er-ing) *n.* a hesitation in speech; a stutter;—*a.* hesitating in speech.

stammeringly (stam'er-ing-li) *adv.* with stammering; with stops, or hesitation, in speaking.

stamp (stamp) *v.t.* [A.S. *stempian*, to stamp, shake, tread] to strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot; to impress with some mark or figure; to imprint; to fix deeply; to coin; to mint; to form; to cut out into various forms with a stamp; to crush by the downward action of a kind of heavy hammer; to set a mark on, as cloth; to put post-marks on, as letters;—*v.i.* to strike the foot forcibly downward;—*n.* act of stamping; any instrument for making impressions on other bodies; a figure, device, or motto cut in wood or metal; a plate; a die; a seal, etc.; the mark made by stamping; an impression; that which is marked; a thing stamped; an official mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government; a stamped or printed device issued by the government, and required by law to be affixed to certain papers, as evidence that the government dues are paid; a character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on anything; current value; authority; make; cast; form; character; a kind of hammer or pestle for beating ores to powder; a post-office ticket affixed to prepaid letters as a mark of prepayment. **Stamp-collector**, an officer that receives or collects stamp-duties; also, one that makes a collection of old, rare, and foreign stamps. **Stamp-duty**, a duty or tax imposed, for revenue purposes, on bonds, deeds of conveyance, legacies, bills, receipts, etc. **Stamp-machine**, a machine for beating rags, etc., into pulp. **Stamp-mill**, a crushing-mill using stamps or pestles for crushing ores or rock to powder. **To stamp out**, to extinguish.

stampede (stam-péd) *n.* [Sp. *stampido*, a crash] a sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and leading them to run for many miles—hence, any sudden flight in consequence of a panic; (stam-péd) *v.t.* to disperse, by causing sudden fright, as a herd, troop, or teams of animals.

stamper (stam-per) *n.* an instrument for pounding or stamping; a clerk in the post-office who affixes the stamp to letters received for transmission.

stamping (stam-ping) *n.* the act of pounding or impressing, as with a stamp; something stamped, or made by stamping-machinery.

stance (stans) *n.* [L. *stare*, to stand] a site; an area for building; a stand or stall in a market.

stanch, staunch (stansh) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *stagnare*, be stagnant] to stop the flowing of, as blood; to dry up;—*v.i.* to stop, as blood; to cease to flow;—*n.* strong and tight; sound; firm; firm in principle; constant; zealous; steady.

stanchel (stan-shel) *n.* [*cf.* *stanchion*] a stanchion.

stancher, stauncher (stán-sher) *n.* one that or that which stanches; a styptic.

stanching, staunching (stán-shing) *n.* act of stopping or checking the flow of blood.

stanchion (stan'shun) *n.* [*dim.* of O.F. *estance*, a condition, a stanchion, fr. L. *stare*, to stand, *ppr.* *stans, stantis*] a prop or support; a small post. **Stanchion-gun**, a small cannon on a vertical pivot.

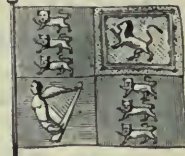
stanchless, staunchless (stansh-less) *a.* not to be stanch or stopped; having continued flow.

stanchly, staunchly (stansh-ly) *adv.* in a stanch manner.

stanchness, staunchness (stansh-ness) *n.* the state of being stanch; firmness in principle.

stand (stand) *v.t.* [A.S. *standan*] to endure; to sustain; to bear; to resist without yielding or receding; to withstand; to abide by; to admit; to keep; to maintain, as ground or position;—*v.i.* to remain at rest in an erect position; to rest on the feet, neither lying nor sitting; to continue upright, fixed by the roots or fastenings; to remain firm on a foundation; to occupy, as its place; to be situated or located; to cease from progress; to stop; to pause; to halt; to remain without ruin or injury; to endure; to be fixed, steady, or firm; to adhere to principles; to maintain moral rectitude; to have or maintain a position, order, or rank; to be in some particular state; to consist; to have its being or essence in; to place one's self; to interpose or intervene; to offer one's self as a candidate; to adhere to; to abide by; to persist; to persevere; to succeed in trial; to be proved and found worthy; to insist; to dwell upon, in speech; in navigation, to hold a course or direction; [Law] to be or remain as it is; to continue in force; to appear in court;—*n.* a place or post where one stands—hence, a station in a city for carriages, cabs, and the like; a stop; a halt; an erection for spectators; any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid; the place where a witness stands to testify in court; act of opposing; resistance; highest point; point from which the next step is retrogressive; a difficulty; perplexity; rank; station. **Stand-up**, manfully fought. **Grand stand**, see *grand*. **To be at a stand**, to be perplexed. **To stand by**, to side with; maintain; make ready. **To stand fast**, to be unmoved. **To stand fire**, to remain firm. **To stand in**, to cost; to be associated with. **To stand out**, to hold out; refuse to yield. **To stand to**, to adhere to; await and submit to. **To stand together**, to be consistent; agree. **To stand up to**, to confront or face boldly.

standard (stan-dard) *n.* [O.F. *estandard*, an ensign, a standard measure, fr. L. *ens-tendere*, to extend] an ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colours; a banner; that which is established by authority as a rule or measure of quantity—hence, the original weight or measure sanctioned by government; that which is established as a rule or model; criterion; proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority; a standing tree or stem; an upright support; any upright in framing;—*a.* having a fixed or permanent value; settled by imperial authority, as weights or measures, etc.—hence, superior in excellence; recognized as one of the best of its kind; not of the dwarf kind. **Standard-bearer**, an officer that bears a standard.



Royal Standard of Great Britain and Ireland.

standardize (stan-dar-diz) *v.t.* to conform to, or compare with, a standard; to regulate by a standard.

standel (stan-del) *n.* [*cf.* *stand*, to remain] a tree reserved for growth as timber.

stander (stan-der) *n.* one that stands (only in composition, as *bystander*); a standard tree.

standing (stan-ding) *a.* established either by law or by custom, or the like; settled; permanent; not temporary; not flowing; stagnant; not movable; fixed; remaining erect; not cut down;—*n.* act of stopping, or coming to a stand; state of being erect upon the feet; duration or existence; continuance; possession of an office, character, or place; condition in society; rank. **Standing-orders**, permanent rules made by a deliberative assembly as to the manner in which its business shall be conducted.

standish (stan-dish) *n.* a stand or case for pen and ink.

standpoint (stand-point) *n.* a fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a point of view.

standstill (stand-stil) *n.* a standing without moving forward; a stop.

stang (stang) *n.* [A.S. *steng*] a pole, rod, or perch; a long bar; a shaft. To ride the stang, to be placed straddling on a pole, and so carried on men's shoulders in derision.

stanhope (stan-hōp) *n.* a light two or four wheeled carriage, without a top (so called from a Mr. Stanhope, for whom it was first made).

staniel (stan-yel) *n.* [A.S. *stān*, a rock, and *gellan*, to yell] the kestrel or windhover.

stank (stangk) *n.* [O.F. *estang*, fr. L. *stagnum*, a pond, a pool] a pool; a tank; a ditch.

stannary (stan'-a-ri) *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin] of, or pertaining to, tin-mines, or to tin-works; —*n.* a tin-mine, or tin-works; certain royal rights or prerogatives in respect to tin-mines in a district.

stannate (stan'-at) *n.* a salt of stannic acid.

stannel, stanyel (stan'-el, -yel) *n.* See staniel.

stannic (stan'-ik) *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin] of, pertaining to, or obtained from, tin.

stanniferous (stan-nif'-e-rus) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] containing, or affording, tin.

stannine (stan'-in) *n.* a brittle ore of tin.

stannous (stan'-us) *a.* of, pertaining to, or containing, tin.

stanza (stan'-za) *n.* [It. fr. L. *stare*, stand] a combination or arrangement of lines of verse usually recurring, whether like or unlike, in measure.

stanzaic (stan'-zā-ik) *a.* consisting of, or relating to, stanzas.

staple (stā'pl) *n.* [O.F. *estaple*, a general market, fr. Low Ger. *stapel*, a heap, a storehouse] a settled mart or market; an emporium; a principal commodity, or production of, a country or district—hence, the principal element; the chief ingredient; the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax; unmanufactured material; raw material; —*a.* pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities; established in commerce; settled; regularly produced or made for market; chief; principal; marketable; fit to be sold —*v.t.* to furnish with staples; to sort or classify according to the length of the fibre. Staple-house, a warehouse where goods liable to export duties were stored.

staple (stā'pl) *n.* [A.S. *stapel*, a prop] a loop of metal to hold a bolt, etc.

stapler (stā'pler) *n.* a dealer in staple commodities.

star (stār) *n.* [A.S. *steorra*] one of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens; [Astr.] a configuration of the planets supposed to influence or determine one's fortune; that which resembles the figure of a star, as an ornament worn on the breast to indicate rank or honour; the figure of a star, thus: (*), used in writing or printing as a reference; an asterisk; a person of brilliant and attractive qualities; a distinguished theatrical performer, and the like; —*v.t.* to set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle; —*v.i.* to be bright, or attract attention, as a star; to shine like a star; to figure prominently, esp. as a theatrical performer. **Star-blasting**, the pernicious influence of the stars. **Star-chamber**, an ancient court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which sat without a jury. **Star-crossed**, born under a malignant star; ill-fated. **Star-fort**, a small fort having five or more points or angles flanking one another. **Star-gazer**, one that gazes at the stars; an astronomer. **Star-gazing**, the act or practice of observing the stars; astrology. **Star-proof**, impervious to the light of the stars. **Star-shell**, one used to light up an enemy's position during the night. **Star-spangled**, spotted with stars. **Star-stone**, a variety of sapphire.

starblind (stār-blīnd) *a.* purblind; blinking.

starboard (stār-bōrd) *n.* [A.S. *steorbōrd*, the steersman stood, fr. *steor*, a rudder, and *bōrd*, side (a paddle was used, not a helm)] the right-hand side of a ship or boat to a person looking forward; —*a.* pertaining

to the right-hand side of a ship; being, or lying, on the right side.

starbowlines (stār-bō-līnz) *n.pl.* the men in the starboard watch.

starch (stārch) *a.* [A.S. *stearc*, stauk, strong, rough] stiff; precise; rigid; —*n.* a granular substance used for stiffening cloth (chiefly extracted from wheat flour, but occurring as a proximate principle in all cereal grains; in tuberous roots, as the potato; in pulpy fruits, as the apple; in the stem and pith of many plants; and in some barks, as cinnamon); a stiff and formal manner; starchiness; —*v.t.* to stiffen with starch.

starched (stārch't) *a.* stiffened with starch; stiff; precise; formal.

starchedly (stārched-li) *adv.* stiffly; as if starched.

starchedness (stārched-nes) *n.* the state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality.

starcher (stār'cher) *n.* one that starches.

starchiness (stār'chi-nes) *n.* the quality of being starchy, or of abounding in starch.

starchly (stār'ch-li) *adv.* in a starch manner; formally.

starchness (stār'ch-nes) *n.* state or quality of being starch; stiffness of manner; preciseness. Also **starchedness**.

starchy (stār'chi) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, starch; stiff; formal in manner.

stare (stār) *n.* [A.S. *ster*] the starling.

stare (stār) *v.t.* [A.S. *starian*] to look earnestly at; to gaze at; —*v.i.* to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object; to gaze; to look earnestly; to stand out; to be prominent; to glare; —*n.* act of staring; a fixed look with eyes wide open.

starer (stār'er) *n.* one that stares or gazes.

starfinch (stār-fīnsh) *n.* a certain bird, the red-start.

starfish (stār-fish) *n.* a marine radiate animal; a pedicellate echinoderm, resembling a star in shape.

staring (stār-ing) *a.* gazing fixedly or intently;

fixed; conspicuous; glaring; gaudy.

staringly (stār-ing-li) *adv.* in a staring manner.

stark (stārk) *a.* [A.S. *stearc*, strong, rough, stiff] stiff;

strong; rugged; mere; sheer; pure; downright; unmistakable; —*adv.* wholly; entirely; absolutely.

starken (stār-kn) *v.t.* to make unbending; to stiffen.

starkly (stār'li) *adv.* in a stark manner; strongly; rigidly.

stark-naked (stār'k-nā-ked) *a.* [fr. M.E. *start-naked*, with the hinder parts exposed, wholly naked, fr. A.S. *steort*, a tail, cf. *start*] quite naked.

starkness (stār'k-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being stark; stiffness; stoutness; strength; grossness.

starless (stār'-les) *a.* having no stars visible, or no starlight.

starlight (stār-lit) *n.* the light proceeding from the stars.

starlike (stār'lik) *a.* resembling a star; bright; shining.

starling (stār-ling) *n.* [A.S. *stear*, a starling] a conirostral, passerine bird of the genus *Sturnus*, of a bluish-black colour, and marked with white specks or stars; it is easily tamed and taught to whistle.

starling (stār'ling) *n.* [Sw. *stör*, a pole] an inclosure like a coffer-dam, formed of piles driven closely together; a pile so used.

starlit (stār-lit) *a.* lighted by stars; spangled with stars.



Starfish.



Starling.

starmonger (stár-mung-ger) *n.* an astrologer.

starost (stár-ost) *n.* [Pol.] one that holds a fief; a feudatory holding from the crown.

starred (stárd) *a.* studded or decorated with stars; influenced by the stars.

starriness (stár-i-nes) *n.* the state of being stary.

starry (stár-i) *a.* abounding with stars; adorned with stars; consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; shining like stars; resembling stars.

start (stárt) *v.t.* [M.E. *sterken*] to cause to move suddenly; to alarm; to rouse; to produce suddenly to view or notice; to move suddenly from its place; to dislocate; to send off from the post; to give the signal for running in a race; among seamen, to broach; to pour liquor from, as a cask; also, to slacken, as a sheet, brace, etc.; to quicken, or give a start to, by punishing with a rope's-end.—*v.i.* to move suddenly, as with a spring or leap, from any sudden pain, feeling, or emotion; to shrink; to wince; to set out; to begin, as on a race or journey; to turn from; to deviate;—*n.* a sudden spring, leap, or motion occasioned by surprise, fear, pain, or the like; a convulsive twitch or spasm; a wanton or unexpected movement; a sally; act of setting out; outset; a push; a shove; alarm; fright. **Start-up**, *n.* one that comes suddenly into notice; an upstart;—*a.* upstart. **To get, or have, the start**, to be beforehand. **To start up**, to come suddenly into notice.

start (stárt) *n.* [A.S. *steort*, a tail] a projection; a push; a horn; a tail; a handle.

starter (stár-ter) *n.* one that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose; one that suddenly moves, or suggests, a question or an objection; a dog that rouses game; one that gives the signal for running in a race.

startful (stárt-fool) *a.* apt to start; easily frightened.

startling (stár-ting) *n.* act of moving suddenly or shrinking, as from alarm, pain, etc.; act of rousing to duty, as seamen, with a rope's-end. **Starting-place**, **starting-point**, **starting-post**, station or point from which one sets out (literally and figuratively).

startlingly (stár-ting-li) *adv.* by fits and starts; impetuously.

startish (stár-tish) *a.* apt to start; shy.

startle (stár-tl) *v.t.* [*dim.* of *start*] to excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to shock; to frighten; to astonish;—*v.i.* to shrink; to move suddenly, or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm;—*n.* a sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger.

startling (stár-ting) *a.* that startles, or excites sudden surprise, fear, etc.; easily startled, or alarmed.

startlingly (stárt-ling-li) *adv.* so as to impress with surprise or alarm.

startup (stárt-up) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a half-boot, or buskin, laced above the ankle.

starvation (stár-vá-shun) *n.* the act of starving, or the state of being starved.

starve (stárv) *v.t.* [A.S. *steorfan*, to die] to kill with cold; to kill with hunger; to distress or subdue by famine, as a garrison; to destroy by want of nutriment, as a plant; to deprive of force or vigour;—*v.i.* to perish or die with cold; to perish with hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

starveling (stárv-ling) *a.* hungry; lean; pining with want;—*n.* an animal or plant made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

starver (stár-ver) *n.* one that starves, or causes starvation.

starward (stár-wárd) *adv.* to, or toward, the stars.

starwort (stár-wurt) *n.* any plant of the genus *Stellaria*; chickweed.

stasimorphy (stas-i-mor-fi) *n.* [G. *stasis*, standing, and *morphê*, form] deviation of form arising from arrest of growth.

stasis (stá-sis) *n.* [G.] arrest or stagnation of the blood or other fluid of the body.

statable (stá-tá-bl) *a.* capable of being stated or expressed.

statant (stát-tant) *a.* standing still with all four feet on the ground [Her.].

statarian (stá-tá-ri-an) *a.* steady; well-disciplined.

state (stát) *n.* [L. *status*, fr. *stare*, stand] circumstances or condition of a being or thing at any given time; modified form or condition; temporary aspect of affairs; crisis; high or difficult position; rank; quality; wealthy or prosperous circumstances; any body of men constituting a community; the bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; a body politic; the whole body of people united under one government; appearance of greatness; pomp; dignity; grandeur; a chair or seat of honour; also, used adjectively in the sense of public or governmental;—*v.t.* to express the particulars of; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite. **State-apartments**, public rooms in the palace for the reception of company—hence, the best or principal rooms in a castle, mansion, etc. **State-craft**, sagacity and ability in governing a state, or conducting political affairs; statesmanship; in a bad sense, political dexterity, cunning, or artifice. **State-criminal**, a political offender; one charged with treason or felony against the state. **State-monger**, one versed in politics. **State-paper**, any document, written or printed, issued by, or relating to, the state or the government; an order, edict, or report of some department of government published by authority of, and presented to, parliament. **State-prison**, a place of confinement for state-prisoners. **State-prisoner**, one in confinement for political offences. **State-room**, a magnificent room in a palace or great house, used for public receptions, balls, assemblies, etc.; one of the principal, or reserved, apartments for lodging in a ship's cabin. **States-general**, the name given to the legislative orders of France (nobility, clergy, burghers) during the French monarchy. **State-trial**, trial of a person for political offences.

stated (stát-éd) *a.* settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; expressed; told or described in so many words.

statedly (stát-éd-li) *adv.* at stated or appointed times.

stateful (stát-fool) *a.* full of state.

statehood (stát-hood) *n.* the condition or status of a state.

stateless (stát-les) *a.* without state or pomp.

stately (stát-li-li) *adv.* in a stately manner.

stateliness (stát-li-nes) *n.* condition of being stately; dignity; grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; also, affected dignity; assumed pride; hauteur.

stately (stát-li) *a.* evincing state or dignity; dignified; majestic; magnificent; august;—*adv.* majestically; loftily.

statement (stát-ment) *n.* act of stating or presenting verbally or on paper; a series of facts, circumstances, reasons, etc., expressed on paper; account; manifesto; a detail of facts, circumstances, etc., verbally recited; narrative; declaration.

stater (stát-ter) *n.* [G.] the standard coin of various cities and states of ancient Greece.

statesman (státs-man) *n.* a man versed in the arts of government; a politician; one eminent for political abilities; one employed in public affairs.

statesmanlike, statesmanly (státs-man-lik, -li) *a.* becoming a statesman; having the wisdom and ability requisite for a politician, or political ruler, or administrator.

statesmanship (státs-man-ship) *n.* the office or duties of a statesman; the qualifications of a statesman; skill in legislation and administration; dexterity in leading a political party, and guiding thought and action in political affairs.

stathmograph (stath-mu-graf) *n.* [G. *stathman*, to measure, and *graphên*, to write] an instrument for indicating the speed of railroad trains.

static, statical (stát-ik, -al) *a.* [G. *statos*, placed, standing, fr. *hístêmê*, I place] pertaining to bodies at rest, or in equilibrium; resting; acting by mere weight.

statically (stát-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a statical manner; according to statics.

statics (stat'iks) *n.* [G. *statikē*, fr. *statikos*, at a standstill] that branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them.

stating (stā'ting) *n.* act of expressing, or representing, in writing or verbally; statement.

station (stā'shun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *stare*, *pp. status*, to stand] the spot or place where anything stands, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; situation; position; post assigned; office; employment; occupation; business; state; condition of life; a stopping-place where railroad trains take in passengers, etc.; the place where the police-force of any precinct is assembled when not on duty; the place at which an instrument is planted, and observations are made; —*v.t.* to place; to set; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office. **Station-bill**, a list containing the appointed posts of a ship's company for all evolutions. **Station-house**, a police-station; the building containing the offices of a railway-station. **Station-master**, the official in charge of a railway-station.

stational (stā'shun-əl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a station.

stationariness (stā'shun-a-ri-nes) *n.* the quality of being stationary; fixity; immobility.

stationary (stā'shun-a-ri) *a.* not moving, or not appearing to move; stable; fixed; not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better.

stationer (stā'shun-er) *n.* [fr. *station*, the first booksellers exhibiting their stock on stations or stalls] one that sells paper, quills, ink-stands, pencils, and other furniture for writing. **Stationers' Hall**, the hall in London of the Company of the Stationers that held, up to the passing of the Copyright Act (1842), the monopoly of printing and publishing.

stationery (stā'shun-er-i) *n.* the articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, and the like; —*a.* belonging to a stationer.

statism (stā'tizm) *n.* the art of government; policy.

statist (stā'tist) *n.* [*cf.* *state*] a statesman; a politician; a statistician.

statistic (stā'tis-tik) *a.* statistical; —*n.* statistics.

statistical (stā - tis - tī - kal) *a.* pertaining to the condition of a people, their economy, their property and resources; pertaining to statistics.

statistically (stā-tis'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a statistical manner.

statistician (stat-is-tish'ān) *n.* one familiar with the science of statistics.

statistics (stā-tis-tiks) *n.* [fr. *statist*, which is fr. *state*] a collection of facts, arranged and classified, respecting the condition of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest; the science that has to do with the collection and classification of such facts.

statistology (stā-tis-tol'ō-jī) *n.* a discourse or treatise on statistics.

stative (stā'tiv) *a.* [L. *stativus*, fr. *stare*, to stand] pertaining to a fixed camp or military post.

statoscope (stā'u-skōp) *n.* [G. *statos*, fixed, and *skopein*, to view] a form of aneroid-barometer.

statuary (stat'ū-a-ri) *n.* [L. *statua*, statue] art of carving statues or images; one that practises the art of carving images or making statues; a statue, or collection of statues.

statue (stat'ū) *n.* [L. *statua*] a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a living being; an image; —*v.t.* to place as a statue.

stated (stat'ūd) *a.* furnished with statues; having the form of a statue.

statuesque (stat'ū-esk') *a.* partaking of, or exemplifying, the characteristics of a statue; calm; immobile.

statuesquely (stat'ū-esk'ti) *adv.* in the manner of a statue.

statuette (stat'ū-et') *n.* [F.] a small statue.

stature (stat'ūr) *n.* [L. *statura*, fr. *stare*, to stand] the natural height of an animal body (generally used of the human body).

statured (stat'ūrd) *a.* of, or arrived at, full stature.

status (stā'tus) *n.* [L.] a standing; position; present condition or state, as of affairs; the precise facts or circumstances of a case; relative position or state; social condition; an individual's rank or influence in the community. **Status questionis**, in controversial discussions, the point in dispute; statement of the whole case, and of the views and arguments advanced on both sides. **Status quo**, a recurrence to the previous position or relation, as of nations after war, or parties after strife or dispute, agreeing each to hold the same possessions, rights, etc., which they held before.

statutable (stat'ū-ta-bl) *a.* [fr. *statute*] made or introduced by statute; made or being in conformity to statute.

statutably (stat'ū-ta-bli) *adv.* in a manner agreeable to statute.

statute (stat'ūt) *n.* [L. *statuere*, set, ordain] an act of the legislature of a state or country declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a positive law; the act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; regulation; edict; decree. **Statute-book**, a record of laws or legislative enactments. **Statute-roll**, a collection of statutes; a statute-book.

statutory (stat'ū-tu-ri) *a.* enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

statuvolence (stā-tū-vu-lens) *n.* [L. *status*, a state, and *velle*, to will] a peculiar condition into which a person may throw himself by the exercise of the will; a kind of clairvoyance.

staunch (stānsh) *v.t.* See *stanch*.

stausroscope (stāw'ru-skōp) *n.* [G. *stauros*, a cross, and *skopein*, to view] an optical instrument for examining sections of crystals.

stave (stāv) *n.* [a form of *staff*] a thin, narrow piece of wood, of which casks are made; a staff; five lines and spaces on which musical notes are written; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches; —*v.t.* to thrust through with a staff; to break a hole in; to burst; to push, as with a staff; to delay forcibly; to drive away. **Stave-rime**, alliteration; a word used alliteratively.

staver (stā-ver) *v.i.* [Dan. *stavre*, stumble] to stagger; to totter.

stavers (stā-verz) *n.pl.* [*staver*] the staggers; a disease of horses.

stavesacre (stāvz'ā-ker) *n.* [O.F.] a species of larkspur.

staving (stā'ving) *n.* staves collectively.

stay (stā) *v.t.* [M.F. *estayer*, to prop, fr. M.D. *stade*, *staeve*, a prop] to hold from proceeding; to restrain; to stop; to delay; to obstruct; to stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to sustain with strength; to satisfy in part; —*v.i.* to remain; to continue in a place; to stop; to stand still; to continue in a state; to wait; to attend; to dwell; to tarry; to rely; to confide; to trust; —*n.* continuance in a place; abode for a time; sojourn; cessation of motion or progression; stand; stop; that which serves as a prop or support; an obstacle; delay; a fixed state; —*pl.* a bodice; a corset. **Stay-lace**, a lace for fastening the corset in female dress. **Stay-maker**, one whose occupation is to make stays.

stay (stā) *n.* [A.S. *steg*] a strong rope to support a mast; a guy to support the mast of a derrick; in a chain-cable, the transverse piece in a link; —*v.t.* to incline forward, or to one side, by means of stays; to tack; —*v.i.* to change tack; to go about. **Stay-sail**, any sail extended on a stay. **Stay-tackle**, tackle hanging amidships for hoisting in or out heavy weights. **To miss stays**, to fill in tacking.

stayer (stā-er) *n.* one that stays; one that upholds or supports.

stead (sted) *n.* [A.S. *stede*, a place] place or room which another had, or might have; plight; assistance; benefit; —*v.t.* to place; to fill; to benefit.

steadfast (sted'fast) *a.* [A.S. *stedfest*, firm in its place, fr. *stede* and *fest*, firm] firmly fixed or established; fast fixed; firm; constant; resolute.

steadfastly (sted'fast-li) *adv.* in a steadfast manner; firmly.

steadfastness (sted'fast-nes) *n.* the state of being steadfast; firmness; fixedness; constancy.

steadier (sted-i-er) *n.* one that steadies.

steadily (sted-i-li) *adv.* in a steady manner; firmly.

steadiness (sted-i-nes) *n.* state of being steady; firmness; constancy; steadfastness; resolution.

steading (sted-ing) *n.* [stead, a place] a farmhouse and office.

steady (sted-i) *a.* firm in standing or position; fixed; constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; constant; uniform; regular; stable;—*v.t.* to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support;—*v.i.* to be firm; to maintain an upright position. **Steady-going**, of steady action or habits.

steak (stāk) *n.* [Icel. *steik*, broiled meat, cf. *steikja*, to roast on a wooden peg or spit] a slice of beef, pork, or the like, broiled, or cut for broiling.

steal (stēl) *v.t.* [A.S. *stelan*] to take without right or leave; to take feloniously; to take in small quantities; to pilfer; to convey secretly; to withdraw and remove without observation;—*v.i.* to slip in, along, or away, unperceived; to withdraw secretly; to take feloniously; to pilfer; to practise theft. **To steal a march on**, to get the start or advantage of another by secret action; to be beforehand with. **To steal away**, to gain or win by secret arts, or by address or cunning; to lessen or weaken by imperceptible steps or advances.

stealer (stē-lēr) *n.* one that steals; a thief.

stealing (stē-ling) *n.* act of taking feloniously the goods or property of another; purloining; pilfering.

stealingly (stē-ling-li) *adv.* by stealing; secretly.

stealth (stelh) *n.* the act of stealing; theft; secret art; clandestine practice or procedure; means used to bring to pass anything in a secret or concealed manner.

stealthily (stēl-thi-li) *adv.* in a stealthy manner; by stealth; clandestinely.

stealthiness (stēl-thi-nes) *n.* the state, quality, or character of being stealthy; secret or clandestine procedure.

stealthy (stēl-thi) *a.* done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely; unperceived; secret; private; sly.

steam (stēm) *n.* [A.S. *steām*, cf. Ger. *stīm*, weather when snow or rain is drifted by the wind] the elastic, aeriform fluid into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; mist formed by condensed vapour; visible vapour; any exhalation of heated bodies;—*v.t.* to exhale; to evaporate; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing;—*v.i.* to rise or pass off in vapour, or like vapour; to rise in steam-like vapour; to move or travel by the agency of steam. **Steam-boiler**, a boiler for generating steam, or for subjecting objects to the operation of steam. **Steam-carriage**, a carriage on wheels moved by steam. **Steam-chest**, the box from which steam is distributed to a cylinder, and which usually contains one or more valves. **Steam-crane**, a crane worked by a steam-engine. **Steam-digger**, a machine for digging. **Steam-engine**, an engine moved by steam; a mechanical apparatus for utilizing the elasticity or expansive power of steam and its property of rapid condensation, and converting it into a motive power for driving machinery, locomotion, etc. (steam-engines are usually classed as *high-pressure* or *non-condensing*, when the action of the piston is due solely to a high pressure of the steam; and *low-pressure* or *condensing*, in which the steam which propels the piston in one direction is instantly condensed and creates a vacuum, thus rendering the returning stroke more easy). **Steam-gauge**, an instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler. **Steam-gun**, a machine, or contrivance, by which balls or other projectiles may be driven by the power of steam. **Steam-hammer**, a large forge-hammer wrought by steam. **Steam-launch**, a launch propelled by steam-power. **Steam-navigation**, the driving of vessels by steam-power. **Steam-navvy**, a machine for excavating on a large scale. **Steam-packet**, a packet, or vessel, propelled by steam, and running periodically between certain ports. **Steam-pipe**, the pipe by which steam is conveyed to the steam-chest, or to the cylinder. **Steam-plough**, a plough worked by

steam. **Steam-port**, a valve opening for the admission of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder. **Steam-power**, the force or energy of steam applied to machinery, etc. **Steam-press**, a printing-press driven by steam. **Steam-tug**, a small steamboat employed to tow vessels. **Steam-whistle**, a small pipe, or call, attached to an engine, through which steam is blown forcibly to sound a signal of warning, etc. **Steam-yacht**, a yacht propelled by steam-power.

steamboat (stēm-bōt) *n.* a boat, esp. one of large size, propelled through the water by steam.

steamer (stē-mēr) *n.* a vessel propelled by steam; a fire-engine, the pumps of which are worked by steam; a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cooking.

steaminess (stē-mi-nes) *n.* the quality or condition of being steamy; vaporosity; mistiness.

steamship, steamvessel (stēm-ship, -ves-el) *n.* a ship propelled by the power of steam.

steamy (stē-mi) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.

stearate (stē-ā-rāt) *n.* a salt of stearic acid.

stearic (stē-ar-ik) *a.* [G. *stear*, suet] of, or pertaining to, fat or suet obtained from stearin.

stearin (stē-ā-rin) *n.* one of the proximate principles of animal fat; an acid produced by the action of alkalis on stearin.

stearinary (stē-ā-rin-er-i) *n.* the process of making stearin from animal or vegetable fats.

stearite (stē-ā-tīt) *n.* [F. *stéarite*, fr. G. *stear*, *stearos*, suet] soapstone; an impure, massive variety of talc.

steatic (stē-ā-tit-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, steatite.

steed (stēd) *n.* [A.S. *stēda*] a horse, esp. a spirited horse for state or war.

steedless (stēd-les) *a.* having no steeds, or horses.

steek (stēk) *v.t.* [(assumed) A.S. *stecan*, pierce, stab] to sew with a needle; to stitch; to fix; to fasten; to close; to shut;—*n.* a stitch.

steel (stēl) *n.* [A.S. *stīle*] iron combined with a small portion of carbon (used in making instruments)—hence, an instrument made of steel, as a sword, knife, or the like; *specifically*, an instrument of steel for sharpening knives upon; hardness; sternness; rigour;—*a.* made of steel; hard as steel; inflexible;—*v.t.* to overlay, point, or edge with steel; to make hard, or extremely hard; to make insensible or obdurate; to cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities. **Steel-clad**, clad in steel or armour. **Steel-engraving**, the art of engraving on steel plates; a design engraved on a steel plate; an impression, or print, taken from such. **Steel-works**, a furnace, or other establishment, where iron is converted into steel.

steelify (stē-li-fi) *v.t.* to convert into steel.

steeliness (stē-li-nes) *n.* the state or character of being steely.

steeling (stē-ling) *n.* the process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting-instrument which is to receive the edge.

steelwork (stēl-wurk) *n.* steel articles or objects.

steely (stē-li) *a.* made, or consisting of, steel—hence, resembling steel; hard; firm.

steelyard (stē-ī-yard) *n.* [Low Ger. *staal-hor*, sample-yard, fr. *staal*, a sample of goods] a form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever.

steen (stēn) *n.* [A.S. *stān*, stone] a kind of jar, or urn, of baked clay or stone;—*v.t.* to pelt with stones; to fit with stones.

steening (stē-ning) *n.* the brick or stone lining of a well or cesspool.

steenkirk (stēn-kerk) *n.* [Steenkirk, in Belgium] a lace cravat loosely worn.

steep (stēp) *a.* [A.S. *stēap*, high] ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous;—*n.* a precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent; a precipice; a height.

steep (stēp) *v.t.* [*Icel. steypa*, pour out] to soak in a liquid; to macerate; to drench;—*n.* the process of steeping; a liquid in which seeds are soaked.

steepen (stē-pen) *v.i.* to become steep.

steeper (stē-per) *n.* a vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped.

steeples (stē-pl) *n.* [*A.S. stypel*, fr. *stēap*, steep] a tower or turret of a church ending in a point; a spire. **Steeple-jack**, a man that climbs steeples and tall chimneys to make repairs.

steepchase (stē-pl-chās) *n.* a horse-race across a tract of country in which ditches, hedges, etc., must be jumped as they come in the way.

steepchaser (stē-pl-chā-ser) *n.* one that rides in a steepchase.

steepchasing (stē-pl-chā-sing) *n.* the act or sport of riding in a steepchase.

steepled (stē-pld) *a.* furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples and towers.

steepletop (stē-pl-top) *n.* the bowhead, or great polar whale.

steepwise (stē-pl-wīz) *adv.* in the manner of a steeple; like a steeple.

steeply (stē-pli) *adv.* in a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity.

steepness (stē-nes) *n.* state of being steep; precipitous declivity.

steepy (stē-pi) *a.* having a precipitous declivity; steep (a poetic word).

steer (stēr) *n.* [*A.S. stēor*] a young male of the bovine genus; a castrated bullock from two to four years old; an ox;—*v.t.* to make a steer of.

steer (stēr) *v.t.* [*A.S. stēoran*, *styrjan*] to control the career of; to direct; to guide; to govern (applied esp. to a vessel in the water);—*v.i.* to direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course; to be directed and governed; to conduct one's self; to take, or pursue, a line or course of action.

steerable (stē-rā-bl) *a.* capable of being steered.

steerage (stē-rīj) *n.* act or practice of directing and governing in a course; the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm; an apartment in the space between decks forward of the great cabin; the fore-cabin in a ship for an inferior class of passengers; that by which a course is directed; management; regulation.

steerageway (stē-rīj-wā) *n.* motion of a vessel sufficient to enable it to feel the effect of the rudder.

steerer (stē-rer) *n.* one that steers; pilot.

steering (stē-ring) *n.* act or art of directing a vessel by movements of the helm—hence, act of guiding or directing in general; management. **Steering-wheel**, the wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned, and the ship is steered.

steerless (stē-rles) *a.* having no rudder.

sterling (stēr-ling) *n.* a young steer or bullock.

steersman (stēr-man) *n.* one that steers; the helmsman of a ship.

steersmanship (stēr-man-ship) *n.* the office or art of a steersman; skill in steering.

steve (stēv) *a.* [*Dan. stiv*, stiff] stiff; firm;—*v.t.* to give a certain angle of elevation to;—*v.i.* to project at an angle, as a bowsprit;—*n.* the angle of elevation which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.

steve (stēv) *v.t.* [*Sp. estivar*, fr. *L. stipare*, crush] to stuff; to cram; to stow a cargo in a vessel's hold;—*n.* a derrick used in stowing cargo.

steiving (stē-ving) *n.* the angle of elevation of a ship's bowsprit from the horizon.

steiving (stē-ving) *n.* the operation of stowing cargo in a vessel's hold.

steganography (steg-a-nog-rā-fi) *n.* [*G. steganos*, covered, and *graphein*, write] the art of writing in ciphers.

Steinberger (stīn-ber-ger) *n.* a white wine from grapes grown on the Rhine, near Wiesbaden, in Prussia.

steinbock, steenbok (stīn-bok, stān-, stēn-bok) *n.* [*D. steen*, stone, and *bok*, buck] one of several small African antelopes.

stela, stele (stē-lā, -lē) *n.* [*G. fr. istanai*, to stand] an upright slab or pillar, sometimes bearing more or less elaborate sculpture.

stelechite (stē-lē-kīt) *n.* [*G. stelechos*, a stump] a fine kind of storax.

stellar (stē-lār) *a.* [*L. stella*, a star] pertaining to stars; astral; full of stars; set with stars.

stellary (stē-lār-i) *a.* stellar.

stellate, stellated (stē-lāt, -ā-ted) *a.* [*L.]* resembling a star; radiated; arranged in the form of a star.

stellately (stē-lāt-li) *adv.* radiately; like a star.

stellation (stē-lā-shun) *n.* the act or process of becoming a star or a constellation.

stelliferous (stē-līf-er-us) *a.* having, or abounding with, stars.

stelliform (stē-lī-form) *a.* [*L. stella*, a star, and *forma*, a form] like a star; radiated.

stellify (stē-lī-fi) *v.t.* [*L. stella*, a star, and *facere*, to make] to turn into, or cause to resemble, a star; to make glorious; to glorify.

Stellio (stē-lī-ō) *n.* [*L. fr. stella*, a star] a genus of lizards.

stellular (stē-lū-lār) *a.* having the shape of little stars; radiated.

stellulate (stē-lū-lāt) *a.* resembling little stars; stellular.

stelography (stē-log-rā-fi) *n.* [*G. stēlē*, a stela, and *graphein*, write] the art or practice of writing on stela or pillars.

stem (stem) *n.* [*A.S. stemma*, *stefn*] the principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; a little branch that connects a fruit or flower with a main branch; anything resembling a stem; a tube; a stalk; the stock of a family; a descendant; progeny; [*Mus.*] the short perpendicular line added to the body of a note;—*v.t.* to remove the stem of. **Stem-leaf**, a leaf growing from the stem. **Stem-winder**, a watch that may be wound by the stem without a key.

stem (stem) *n.* [*A.S. stema*, *stefn*, prow of a ship] a curved piece of timber or metal to which the two sides of a ship are joined at the foremost end; the bow;—*v.t.* to dash against with the stem; to keep a vessel on its course; to make headway against;—*v.i.* to make progress; to head; to advance head on.

stem (stem) *v.t.* [*af. Icel. stemma*, stop] to stop; to check; to dam up, as a stream; to tamp; to make tight, as a joint with cement, etc.

stemless (stem-lēs) *a.* having no stem.

stemlet (stem-let) *n.* a little stem or stalk.

stemma (stem-lā) *n.*; *pl.* **stemmata** (stem-lā-tā) [*L. fr. G.*, a wreath] a family tree, or pedigree; one of the facets of a compound eye.

stematopus (stem-at-ō-pūs) *n.* [*G. stemma*, garland, and *ōps*, the eye, face] the hooded-seal inhabiting the Arctic Ocean, seven or eight feet long, having a piece of loose, inflatable skin on the head, which is drawn over the eyes when the animal is menaced.

stemmer (stem-er) *n.* used in making joints tight by means of cement, etc.

stemple (stem-pl) *n.* [*step*] a cross-bar of wood in a mine shaft constituting a support.

stench (stēnsh) *n.* [*A.S. stenc*, stink, fr. *stinoan*, to stink] an ill smell; an offensive odor; a stink;—*v.t.* to cause to stink. **Stench-trap**, a depression or hollow in a drain to hold water, to prevent the reflex passage of foul air.

stenchy (stēn-shi) *a.* having an offensive smell.

stencil (stēn-sil) *n.* [*O. F. estenceler*, fr. *L. scintilla*, spark] a thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, etc. (the pattern is



Stematopus.

cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the colour brushed over it); —*v.t.* to paint or colour in figure with stencils.

stenciller (sten-sil-er) *n.* one that works with a stencil; a decorative painter who applies patterns with a stencil.

stenochromy (sten-u-krō-mi) *n.* [G. *stenos*, narrow, and *chrōma*, colour] the art of printing several colours at one impression.

stenograph (sten-u-graf) *n.* [G. *stenos*, narrow, and *graphein*, write] a character used in stenography; a writing in shorthand; a form of typewriter.

stenographer (ste-nog-ra-fer) *n.* one skilled in the art of writing shorthand; a shorthand-writer.

stenographic (sten-u-graf-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, stenography.

stenographically (sten-u-graf-i-kal-i) *adv.* in shorthand.

stenographist (ste-nog-ra-fist) *n.* a stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

stenography (ste-nog-ra-fi) *n.* the art of writing in shorthand.

stent (stent) *v.t.* [L. *extentā*, valuation] to tax at a certain rate; to assess; —*n.* a tax; assessment.

stent (stent) *v.t.* [L. *extensū*] to stretch; to straiten; to confine; —*n.* a stretcher; extent; limit.

stenter (sten-ter) *n.* a machine for stretching muslins and other thin fabrics; —*v.t.* to stretch muslins, etc.

Stentor (sten-tur) *n.* [G. *stentōr*, a herald spoken of by Homer, having a very loud voice] any person having a powerful voice.

stentorian, stentorious (sten-tō-ri-an, -us) *a.* extremely loud; able to utter a very loud sound.

stentorophonic (sten-tō-rō-fon-ik) *a.* [G. *stentōr*, stentor, and *phonē*, the voice] speaking or sounding very loud.

step (step) *v.t.* [A.S. *steppan*, tread] to set, as the foot; to fix the foot of, as a mast in the keelson; —*v.i.* to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; to go; to walk a little distance; to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely; —*n.* an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; one remove in ascending or descending a stair; space passed by the foot in walking or running; a small space or distance; gradation; degree; act of advancement; progression; footprint; track; trace; vestige; gait; manner of walking; proceeding; measure; action; the round or rundle of a ladder; one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale; a block of wood, or a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast; a kind of bearing in which the lower extremity of a spindle or a vertical shaft revolves; —*pl.* a portable framework of stairs.

stepbrother (step-bruth-er) *n.* one's step-parent's son by a former marriage.

stepchild (step-child) *n.* [A.S. *stēop*, orphaned] a son or daughter by marriage only.

stepdaughter (step-daw-ter) *n.* a daughter by marriage only.

stepfather (step-fā-ther) *n.* a father by marriage only.

stephanotis (stef-a-nō-tis) *n.* [G. *stephanos*, a crown, and *ōtos*, the ear] a genus of shrubby, twining plants of the milk-weed family.

stepmother (step-muth-er) *n.* a mother by marriage only.

steppe (step) *n.* [Russ. *steppe*, heath] a more or less level tract devoid of trees; a name given to certain parts of European and Asiatic Russia.

stepped (stept) *a.* formed in, or forming, a step, or series of steps; supported by a step.

stepper (step-er) *n.* one that steps; a fast horse.

stepping (step-ing) *n.* a step; motion; a series of step-like bearings on a machine. Stepping-stone, a stone to raise the feet above the water or mud in walking—hence, a means of progress or further advancement.

stepsister (step-sis-ter) *n.* one's step-parent's daughter by a former marriage.

stepson (step-sun) *n.* a son by marriage only.

stercoral, stercoraceous (ster-ku-ral, ster-ku-rā-shus) *a.* [L. *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung] of, or pertaining to, dung, or partaking of its nature.

stercorary (ster-ku-rā-ri) *a.* pertaining to dung or manure; consisting of dung; —*n.* a place for storing dung.

stercoration (ster-ku-rā-shun) *n.* act of dunging or manuring.

stere (stār, stēr) *n.* [F. fr. G. *stereos*, firm, solid] the French unit for solid measure, commonly used for bulky articles; a cubic metre, being equivalent to 35'3156 English cubic feet.

stereochromy (ster-e-ok-ru-mi) *n.* [G. *stereos*, solid, and *chrōma*, colour] a method of wall-painting, in which the colours are covered with a varnish of soluble glass.

stereogram, stereograph (stēr-e-gram, -graf) *n.* [G. *stereos*, solid, and *graphein*, write] a diagram, or picture, which represents objects in such a way as to give the idea of relief or solidity; two pictures so combined as to produce the effect of a solid.

stereographic, stereographical (stēr-e-, ster-e-u-graf-ik, -i-kal) *a.* made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.

stereographically (stēr-e-, ster-e-u-graf-i-kal-i) *adv.* by delineation on a plane; perspective.

stereography (stēr-e-, ster-e-og-ra-fi) *n.* the art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

stereometer (stēr-e-, ster-e-om-eter) *n.* [G. *stereos*, firm, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the specific gravity of bodies.

stereometric, stereometrical (stēr-e-, ster-e-u-met-rik, -ri-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or performed by, stereometry.

stereometrically (stēr-e-, ster-e-u-met-rikal-i) *adv.* by, or with reference to, stereometry.

stereometry (stēr-e-, ster-e-om-ē-tri) *n.* the art of measuring bodies and the finding their solid contents.

stereopticon (stēr-e-, ster-e-op-ti-kon) *n.* [G. *stereos*, solid, and *optikos*, optic] an improved form of magic-lantern, consisting of two complete lanterns matched and connected.

stereoscope (stēr-e-, ster-e-u-skōp) *n.* [G. *stereos* and *skopein*, to view] an optical instrument illustrating the phenomena of binocular vision (two photographic pictures are viewed through two separate lenses, one for each eye, and adjusted to the angle of vision, so that only one image of the two pictures is impressed on the sensorium, and stands out in relief, round and seemingly solid).

stereoscopic, stereoscopical (stēr-e-, ster-e-u-skōp-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope.

stereoscopist (stēr-e-, ster-e-ōs-ku-pist, ster-e-u-skō-pist) *n.* one versed in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

stereoscopy (stēr-e-, ster-e-ōs-ku-pli) *n.* the use or construction of stereoscopes.

stereotomic (stēr-e-, ster-e-u-tōm-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or performed by, stereotomy.

stereotomy (stēr-e-, ster-e-ōt-u-mi) *n.* [G. *stereos*, solid, and *tomē*, a cutting] the science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections.

stereotype (stēr-e-u-tīp, ster-e-u-tīp) *n.* [G. *stereos*, firm, solid, and *typos*, type] a fixed metal type or block from which impressions are taken by printing; esp. a plate of type metal cast or moulded from a page or sheet of imposed type, and representing exactly the letters, lines, spaces, etc., of the movable types; the art of making fixed metallic plates from types, and of printing from such plates; —*a.* pertaining to, or printed from, stereotype; —*v.t.* to make stereotype plates for, as for a book.

stereotyped (stĕ-re-u-tĭ-pt, stĕr'e-u-tĭ-pt) *a.* cast in a mould—hence, fashioned and fixed after a model or ideal, as opinions, etc.

stereotyper (stĕ-re-, stĕr'e-u-tĭ-per) *n.* one that stereotypes, or that makes stereotype plates.

stereotyping (stĕ-re-, stĕr'e-u-tĭ-ping) *n.* the act or process of making stereotypes.

stereotypography (stĕ-re-, stĕr'e-ō-tĭ-pog-rā-fi) *n.* [*G.* *stereos*, firm, solid, *typos*, a type, and *graphein*, write] the art or practice of printing from stereotype plates.

stereotypy (stĕ-re-, stĕr'e-u-tĭ-pi) *n.* the art or business of making stereotype plates.

sterile (stĕr-il) *a.* [*O.F.* fr. *L.* *sterilis*, barren] producing little or no crop; barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing no young; destitute of ideas or sentiment.

sterility (stĕ-ri-lĭ-ti) *n.* quality or condition of being sterile; barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness.

sterilization (stĕr-il-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act or process of freeing from living germs.

sterilize (stĕr-il-iz) *v.t.* to render sterile; to free from living germs.

sterilizer (stĕr-il-i-zĕr) *n.* one that sterilizes.

sterlet (stĕr-let) *n.* [*Russ.*] a species of sturgeon.

sterling (stĕr-ling) *a.* [*Etyim.* uncertain—said to be fr. *Esterlings*, men of the east, Hanse merchants of London] belonging to, or relating to, the British money of account, or to the British coinage; genuine; pure; of excellent quality;—*n.* English money; standard coin; standard rate or value.

stern (stĕrn) *a.* [*A.S.* *styrne*] fixed, with an aspect of severity and authority; austere; severe in manners; harsh; unrelenting; hard; afflictive; cruel; rigidly steadfast; immovable; dark; gloomy; threatening.

stern (stĕrn) *n.* [*Ice.* *stjörn*, a steering] the hind part of a ship or boat; the hinder-part of anything

—hence, the place of management; direction;—*v.t.* to back a boat with the oars; to back water;—*v.i.* to draw back. **Stern-board**, the backward motion of a vessel; a loss of way in making a tack. **Stern-chase**, a chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other. **Stern-chaser**, a cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her.

Stern-fast, a chain or rope for mooring the after-part of a ship. **Stern-frame**, the framework of a ship's stern.

Stern-port, a port or opening in the stern of a ship.

Stern-post, a straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel, to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind. **Stern-sheets**, that part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftermost seat of the rowers. **Stern-wheeler**, a steam-vessel propelled by a paddle-wheel mounted astern, for navigating shallow or narrow waters.

sternage (stĕr-nij) *n.* steerage; direction; course.

sternal (stĕr-nal) *a.* [*L.* *sternum*, breast-bone] pertaining to the breast-bone.

sternbergite (stĕrn-berg-it) *n.* an ore of silver (named after Count Sternberg).

sterned (stĕrned) *a.* having a stern of a particular shape (with a qualifying adjective, as *square*, *round*, etc.).

sternly (stĕrn-li) *adv.* in a stern manner; austere.

sternmost (stĕrn-mōst) *a.* furthest in the rear; farthest astern.

sternness (stĕrn-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being stern; severity of look; austerity; harshness of manners; rigour.

sternum (stĕr-num) *n.*; *pl.* *sterna* (stĕr-nā) [*L.*] the breast-bone.

sternutation (stĕr-nū-tā-shun) *n.* [*L.* *sternutare*, sneeze, a frequentative form of *sternuere*, sneeze] the act of sneezing.

sternutative (stĕr-nū-tā-tiv) *a.* sternutatory.

sternutatory (stĕr-nū-tā-tu-ri) *a.* having the quality of exciting to sneeze;—*n.* a substance that provokes sneezing.

sternward, sternwards (stĕrn-ward, -wards) *a.* and *adv.* toward the stern.

sternway (stĕrn-wā) *n.* the movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

stertorious (stĕr-tō-ri-us) *a.* See *stertorous*.

stertorous (stĕr-tu-ri-us) *a.* [*L.* *stertere*, snore] characterized by a deep snoring, which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, *esp.* apoplexy; hoarsely breathing; snoring.

stertorously (stĕr-tu-rus-li) *adv.* in a stertorous manner.

stertorousness (stĕr-tu-rus-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being stertorous.

stet (stet) [*L.*] "let it stand" (a proof-reader's direction to cancel an alteration previously made).

stethometer (stĕ-thom-ē-ter) *n.* [*G.* *stēthos*, the breast, and *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring the respiratory movements of the walls of the chest.

stethoscope (stĕth-ū-skōp) *n.* [*G.* *stēthos*, the breast, and *skopein*, examine] an instrument used to distinguish sounds in the human chest, so that the operator may judge of the action or condition of the heart, the lungs, etc.;—*v.t.* to examine by means of a stethoscope.

stethoscopic (stĕth-ū-skōp-ik) *a.* pertaining to a stethoscope; made or ascertained by a stethoscope.

stethoscopically (stĕth-ū-skōp-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a stethoscopic manner.

stethoscopy (stĕth-ū-skō-pi, stĕ-thōs-kū-pi) *n.* the examination of the chest by means of a stethoscope.

stevē See *steve*.

stedvodore (stĕ-ve-dōr) *n.* [*Sp.* *estivador*, a wool-packer, fr. *L.* *stipare*, to press together] one whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.

stevēn (stĕv-en, stĕ-vn) *n.* [*A.S.* *stefn*] a voice; a cry; a command; an agreement; anything fixed by appointment;—*v.t.* to speak; to call; to summon; to appoint.

stew (stū) *v.t.* [*O. H. Ger.* *stupa*, a heated room] to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; to seethe;—*v.i.* to be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture;—*n.* a house for bathing, sweating, cupping, etc.; a brothel; a bather's drying-room; a closet; a dish that has been cooked by stewing; a state of excitement; confusion. **Stew-pan**, a pan for stewing. **Irish stew**, see *Irish*.

stew (stū) *n.* [*A.S.* *stōw*, a place] a fish-pond; a breeding-place for pheasants; an artificial bed of oysters.

steward (stū-ard) *n.* [*A.S.* *stiward*] a man employed to manage domestic concerns, servants, accounts, etc.; a waiter on board a ship; a fiscal agent of certain bodies; a high officer of state; in Scripture, a minister of Christ.

stewardess (stū-ard-des) *n.* a female waiter on shipboard.

stewardry (stū-ard-ri) *n.* stewardship.

stewardship (stū-ard-ship) *n.* the office of a steward.

stewartry (stū-art-ri) *n.* stewardship; a district under a steward appointed by the sovereign, and having the powers of a sheriff.

sthenic (stĕn-ik) *a.* [*G.* *sthenos*, strength] attended with excitement, or excessive action of the heart and arteries; strong; robust; exciting; inspiring.

sthenochire (stĕn-n-kīr) *n.* [*sthenos*, strength, and *chir*, the hand] an apparatus for exercising and strengthening the hands for piano or organ playing.

stibbler (stīb-ler) *n.* [*stubble*] a harvest-gleaner; a clerical probationer.

stibial (stīb-i-al) *a.* [*L.* *stibium*, antimony] like, or having the qualities of, antimony.

stibiated (stīb-i-a-ted) *a.* impregnated with antimony.

stibium (stib'i-um) *n.* [L. *stibium*, fr. G. *stibi, stibimē*] antimony; antimony glance.

stibogram (stib'-u-gram) *n.* [G. *stibos*, a footstep, and *graphein*, write] a graphic record of footprints.

sticcado (stik-ká-do) *n.* [It.] a xylophone.

stich (stik) *n.* [G. *stichos*, a row, line] a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a line in the Scriptures; a row or rank of trees.

stich'er (stich'-er) *v. i.* [assumed] A.S. *stecan*, stab] to catch eels with a sickle.

stich'ik (stik'-ik) *a.* pertaining to a verse or line; linear.

stichomancy (stik-u-man-si) *n.* [G. *stichos*, verse, and *manēia*, divination] divination by lines or verses taken at hazard from a poem or book; a kind of *sortes Virgilianæ*.

stichometrical (stik-u-met'-ri-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, stichometry.

stichometry (stik-kom-e-tri) *n.* [G. *stichos*, line, and *metron*, a measure] measurement or length of books, as ascertained by the number of lines which they contain; a division of the text of a book into lines.

stick (stik) *n.* [A.S. *sticca*] the small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub cut off; a rod; a staff; any stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber; [Print.] an instrument of adjustable width, in which types are arranged in words and lines; that which is strung on a stick; a stupid, awkward person;—*v. t.* to furnish or set with sticks; to arrange in a composing-stick. **To go to sticks and staves**, to fall in pieces, go to ruin.

stick (stik) *v. t.* [assumed] A.S. *stecan*, to stab] to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; to pierce; to stab; to fasten by piercing; to set; to fix in; to set with something pointed; to fix on a pointed instrument; to attach to the surface; to fasten or attach by causing to adhere; to cause to come to a stand; to puzzle;—*v. i.* to adhere closely; to hold fast; to cling to; to be hindered from proceeding; to be brought to a standstill; to scruple; to hesitate;—*n.* a thrust with a pointed instrument; a stab; an adhesion; hesitation; démur; stop; a strike among workmen.

sticker (stik'-er) *n.* one that sticks or stabs.

sticker (stik'-er) *n.* one that adheres or clings to anything; one that sticks, as by pasting.

stickiness (stik-i-nes) *n.* quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; viscosousness; glutinousness; tenacity.

sticking (stik'-ing) *a.* that sticks. **Sticking-plaster**, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds, etc.

sticking (stik'-ing) *n.* the act of stabbing or piercing.

stickle (stik'-l) *v. i.* [M. E. *stighlen*, arrange] to take part with one side or the other; to contend, contest, or altercate; to go from one side to the other; to play fast and loose; to trim.

stickle (stik'-l) *a.* [A.S. *sticol*, steep] steep; high; swollen; rapid;—*n.* a current below a waterfall; a rapid in a river.

stickleback (stik'-l-bak) *n.* [A.S. *sticel*, a prickle] a small fresh-water fish (so called from the spines that arm its back, ventral fins, and other parts).

stickler (stik'-ler) *n.* one that stickles; a second; an umpire; one that pertinaciously contends for some trifling thing.

stickly (stik'-li) *a.* prickly; rough.

sticky (stik'-i) *a.* inclined to stick; adhesive; viscous; glutinous; tenacious.

stiff (stif) *n.* [A.S. *stif*] not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; impetuous in motion; strong, as a breeze; hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued; firm in resistance or perseverance; obstinate; pertinacious; constrained; not natural and easy; formal in manner; bearing a press of canvas without careening much, as a vessel;—*v. i.* to become or grow stiff. **Stiff-borne**, carried on with unyielding constancy. **Stiff-hearted**, obstinate; stubborn. **Stiff-neck**, a kind of rheumatism affecting the

muscles of the neck. **Stiff-necked**, stubborn; obstinate; contumacious. **Stiff-neckedness**, the property or character of being stubborn.

stiffen (stif-n) *v. t.* to make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; to inspissate; to make more thick or viscous;—*v. i.* to become stiff; to become more rigid, or less flexible; to become more thick, or less soft; to be inspissated; to become less susceptible of impression; to grow more obstinate.

stiffener (stif-ner) *n.* that which stiffens; some stiff material inserted or sewed into a neckcloth, cravat, etc., to keep it straight and smooth.

stiffening (stif-ning) *n.* some material used to make a dress less soft or flexible, as hair, whalebone, crinoline, etc.; something used to make a substance stiff or less soft, as starch.

stiffly (stif'-li) *adv.* in a stiff manner; firmly; strongly; rigidly; obstinately.

stiffness (stif-nes) *n.* state of being stiff; want of pliancy or flexibility; consistency; thickness; spissitude, as of semi-fluid substances; inaptitude for motion; torpidity, as of the joints or limbs; tension; inelasticity, as of a cord; obstinacy; stubbornness of disposition; formality; constraint, as of manner; harshness; rigorousness; want of ease and simplicity; hard and precise manner, as of speaking or writing.

stifle (stif'-l) *v. t.* [Icel. *stifla*, repress] to stop the breath temporarily; to oppress; to smother; to quench; to suppress the manifestation or report of; to conceal; to deaden; to extinguish; to destroy.

stifle (stif'-l) *n.* [fr. *stif*] the knee-joint of a horse, ox, etc.; disease of the knee-joint.

stifling (stif'-ling) *a.* suffocating; close and oppressive.

stigma (stig'-mā) *n.*; *pl.* **stigmata**, **stigmata** (stig'-maz, -mā-tā) [G. *stigma*, prick or mark of a pointed instrument] a brand; any mark of infamy; a stain or blot on reputation; [Path.] a small red spot or speck on the skin; [Bot.] that vascular part of the pistil which receives the pollen.

Stigmara (stig-mā-ri-ā) *n.* [G. *stigma*, a mark] a pseudo-genus of fossil plants, very abundant in the coal measures; the roots of *Sigillaria*.

stigmata (stig-mā-tā) *n. pl.* the external openings of the tracheæ of insects; the spiracles; in the R.C. church, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of saints, in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.

stigmatic (stig-mat'-ik) *a.* marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful to character; impressing with infamy or reproach;—*n.* a criminal that has been branded; a notorious profligate.

stigmatical (stig-mat'-i-kal) *a.* stigmatic.

stigmatically (stig-mat'-i-kal-i) *adv.* with a mark of infamy or deformity.

stigmatist (stig-mat'-ist) *n.* one on whom stigmata are said to be impressed.

stigmatization (stig-mā-ti-zā'-shun) *n.* the appearance or impression of stigmata on the human body.

stigmatize (stig-mā-tiz) *v. t.* to mark with a stigma or brand; to set a mark of disgrace on; to declare or denounce as infamous.

stigmatized (stig-mā-tizd) *a.* marked with a stigma; branded.

stigmatose (stig-mā-tōs) *a.* affected with stigmata; stigmatized.

stilar (stī'-lar) *a.* pertaining to a stile, or style, of a dial.

stilbite (stil'-bite) *n.* [G. *stilbein*, to shine] a pearly variety of zeolite.

stile (stil) *n.* [G. *stulos*] a pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow; a style.

stile (stil) *n.* [A.S. *stigan*, ascend] a step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending in passing a fence or wall.

stiletto (sti-lét'-ō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *stilus*, a pointed instrument] a small dagger with a round, pointed blade; a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin; a sharp-pointed beard;—*v. t.* to stab with a stiletto; to stab with anything.



s. Stigma.



Stickleback.

still (stil) *v.t.* [A.S. *stille*, quiet, firm] to stop, as noise; to silence; to stop, as motion or agitation; to subdue; to calm, as tumult, agitation, or excitement; to allay; to appease; —*a.* uttering no sound; silent; not disturbed by noise or agitation; quiet; calm; motionless; placid; peaceful; gentle; —*n.* freedom from noise; calm; silence; —*adv.* to this time; until now; habitually; uniformly; by an additional degree; notwithstanding; in spite of; nevertheless; after that; in continuation. **Still-alarm**, an alarm of fire given by a person calling at a station. **Still-birth**, the state of being born without life; an abortion. **Still-born**, dead at birth; born lifeless. **Still-fishing**, fishing from a boat at anchor. **Still-hunt**, to hunt stealthily; to stalk. **Still-life**, inanimate objects represented by the painter's art. **Still and anon**, at intervals and repeatedly; continually.

still (stil) *n.* [L. *stillare*, drop, and E. *distill*] a vessel used in the distillation of liquors; an alembic; a distillery; —*v.t.* to expel spirit from liquors by heat, and condense it by refrigeration; to distil. **Still-burn**, to burn in the process of distillation. **Still-house**, a distillery. **Still-room**, an apartment where liquor, preserves, etc., are kept; in a distillery.

stillatitious (stil-a-tish-us) *a.* [L. *stillare*, drop] falling in drops; drawn by a still.

stillatory (stil-a-tu-ri) *n.* an alembic; a vessel for distillation; a laboratory.

stilliform (stil-i-form) *a.* drop-shaped.

stilling (stil-ing) *n.* [A.S. *steall*, a place] a stand for casks.

stillness (stil-nes) *n.* state or quality of being still; freedom from noise, motion, agitation, excitement, and the like; calmness; quiet.

stilly (stil-i) *a.* still; quiet; calm; —(stil-i) *adv.* silently; without noise; calmly; quietly.

stilt (stil) *n.* [Sw. *stjbla*, a prop] a piece of wood constructed to raise the foot above the ground in walking; a root that rises above the surface of the ground; —*v.t.* to raise on stilts; to elevate; to raise by unnatural means.

stilted (stil-ted) *a.* elevated, as if on stilts; pompous; inflated; formal; bombastic.

stiltedness (stil-ted-nes) *n.* stilted character; pompous stiffness.

stiltify (stil-ti-fi) *v.t.* to raise, as on stilts.

stilton (stil-tun) *n.* a fine cheese, *orig.* made at Stilton, in Huntingdonshire.

stilty (stil-ti) *a.* inflated; pompous. Also **stilted**.

stimulant (stim-ü-lant) *a.* [L. *stimulus*, a goad] serving to stimulate; inciting; provocative; producing increased vital action in the bodily organism, or any of its parts; —*n.* that which provokes or excites; an agent that produces an increase of vital activity in the organism, or any of its parts.

stimulate (stim-ü-lät) *v.t.* to excite, rouse, or animate to action, or more vigorous exertion, by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to produce an increase of vital activity in.

stimulation (stim-ü-lä-shun) *n.* act of stimulating; or state of being stimulated; an increase of organic action.

stimulative (stim-ü-lä-tiv) *a.* having the quality of stimulating; —*n.* that which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

stimulator (stim-ü-lä-tur) *n.* one that stimulates.

stimulus (stim-ü-lus) *n.* [L.] a goad—hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits; that which produces an increase of vital action; [Bot.] a sting; a prickle.

sting (sting) *n.* [A.S. *stingan*, sting] a sharp-pointed weapon or instrument with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defence; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; anything that gives acute pain; the point of an epigram, or other pointed, sarcastic saying; [Bot.] a glandular hair or filament on the leaves of some plants, secreting a poisonous fluid, as the nettle; —*v.t.* to pierce, goad, or poison with a sting, as bees, wasps, scorpions, etc.; to pain acutely; to prick, as with remorse; —*v.t.* to use a sting.

stinger (sting-er) *n.* one that, or that which, stings.

stingily (stin-ji-li) *adv.* in a niggardly spirit; grudgingly; with mean covetousness.

stinginess (stin-ji-nes) *n.* extreme avarice; niggardliness; mean closeness, or nearness, in pecuniary matters.

stinging (sting-ing) *a.* that uses a sting; that causes acute pain; keen; sharp; pungent; telling.

stingingly (sting-ing-li) *adv.* with stinging effect.

stingless (sting-less) *a.* having no sting.

stingo (sting-gö) *n.* [sting] strong malt liquor.

stingy (sting-i) *a.* having power to sting, or produce pain.

stingy (stin-ji) *a.* [sting] extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly.

stink (stink) *v.t.* [A.S. *stincan*] to emit a strong, offensive smell, mostly from putrefaction—hence, figuratively, to be in bad odour or repute; to be offensive and loathsome; —*n.* a strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odour. **Stink-ball**, **stink-pot**, a ball, pot, or jar of stinking materials burned as a disinfectant of noxious and contagious air; an earthen jar filled with powder, grenades, balls, pieces of old iron, etc., and ignited by a fuse, intended to be thrown into an enemy's vessel previous to boarding it.

stinkard (sting-kard) *n.* a mean, paltry fellow; a carnivorous animal allied to the skunk.

stinker (sting-ker) *n.* that which stinks; an artificial composition offensive to the smell; stink-pot.

stinkingly (sting-king-li) *adv.* with an offensive smell.

stinkstone (sting-k'stön) *n.* a variety of limestone, which gives off a fetid odour when struck.

stinkwood (sting-k'wood) *n.* one of several trees with fetid wood.

stint (stint) *v.t.* [A.S. *stintan*, to stop] to restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; to assign a certain task in labour to; —*n.* limit; bound; restraint; extent; quantity assigned; proportion allotted; one of various sandpipers.

stinted (stin-ted) *a.* limited; scanty; scrimp.

stintedness (stin-ted-nes) *n.* the state of being stinted.

stinter (stin-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, stints.

stintingly (stin-ting-li) *adv.* restrictedly; grudgingly.

stintless (stin-les) *a.* ceaseless; unstinted; generous.

stipe (stip) *n.* [F. fr. L. *stipes*, a stem] the stalk, or stem, of a fungus; the leaf-stalk of a fern.

stipend (stip-ënd) *n.* [L. *stipendium*, fr. *stips*, a gift, and *pendere*, weigh or pay out] settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages, or an annual salary; [Scot.] the provision made for the support of a parish minister in the Established church by free teinds, money payments, or payments in kind valued at the annual rate or fiars—hence, the money-salary of a minister or clergyman of any church.

stipendiary (stip-ënd-i-a-ri) *a.* receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation; hired; subsidized, as troops; —*n.* one that receives a stipend, or performs services for a settled price or salary. **Stipendiary magistrate**, a paid magistrate appointed by the Home Secretary on behalf of the crown.

stipitate (stip-i-tät) *a.* [L. *stipes*, a stock] furnished with a stipe or stalk.

stipple (stip-l) *v.t.* [D. *stippelen*, dip, dot] to engrave by means of dots; —*n.* a mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines.

stippled (stip-l-d) *a.* spotted; shaded by means of minute dots.

stippler (stip-ler) *n.* one that stipples; a brush, or tool, used for stippling.

stipling (stip-ling) *n.* a mode of engraving on copper or wood by a succession of dots, or small points, instead of lines.

stipular (stip-ū-lar) *a.* [*L. stipula*, a stalk] of, belonging to, or standing in the place of, stipules.

stipulate (stip-ū-lät) *v.i.* [*L. stipulari*, to bargain for, fr. Old *L. stipulus*, firm] to make an agreement or covenant with any person, or company, to do or forbear anything; to bargain; to contract.

stipulate (stip-ū-lät) *a.* having stipules [*Bot.*].

stipulation (stip-ū-lä-shun) *n.* act of stipulating; a contracting, or bargaining; that which is stipulated or agreed upon; covenant; contract; [*Bot.*, the arrangement, situation, or structure of stipules.

stipulator (stip-ū-lä-tur) *n.* one that stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

stipule (stip-ū-l) *n.* [*L. stipula*, stalk, *dim.* of *stipes*, a stock] an appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, usually resembling a small leaf in texture and appearance.

stipuled (stip-ū-lid) *a.* furnished with stipules.

stir (ster) *v.t.* [*A.S. styrrian*] to change the place of in any manner; to move; to raise; to excite; to bring into debate; to agitate; to incite to action; to instigate; to prompt; *-v.i.* to move one's self; to change one's position; to be in motion; to be active; to become the object of notice or conversation; [*colloq.*] to rise in the morning; *-n.* agitation; tumult; uproar; public disturbance or commotion; seditious abuse; agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion. To stir up, to excite; to disturb; to rouse; to incite; to quicken the passions of.

stirabout (ster-ä-bout) *n.* a dish of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency; porridge; also, a dish made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal, and stirring it; brose; one that makes himself active; *-a.* active; full of life.

stiriated (stir-i-ä-ted) *a.* [*L. stiria*, an icicle] adorned with pendants like icicles.

stirk (sterk) *n.* [*A.S. stiric*, fr. *steor*, a steer] a young ox or heifer.

stirless (ster-less) *a.* without stirring; very quiet; still.

stirpculture (ster-pi-kul-tür) *n.* [*L. stirps*, a stock, race, and *cultura*, culture] the breeding of special stocks or strains.

stirps (sterps) *n.* [*L.*] race; lineage; family.

stirrer (ster-er) *n.* one that stirs, or is in motion; one that puts in motion; a riser in the morning; an exciter; an instigator (with up).

stirring (ster-ing) *a.* active; bustling; energetic; pushing; thriving; busy; animating; exciting; inspiring; *-n.* act of putting in motion, or of turning up or round; act of awakening, exciting, etc.

stirrup (stir-up) *n.* [*A.S. stirap*, fr. *stigan*, mount, and *rap*, a rope] a kind of ring for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle; a rope with an eye at its end. **Stirrup-cup**, a parting cup taken on horseback. **Stirrup-leather**, **stirrup-strap**, the strap that supports the stirrup. **Stirrup-oil**, a sound beating; a drubbing.



Stirrup.

stitch (stich) *v.t.* [*A.S. stician*, to prick, pierce] to sew or work with a needle; to sew slightly or loosely; to join or unite by sewing; in agriculture, to throw up land into ridges; *-v.i.* to practise sewing; to work with the needle; *-n.* a single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop or turn of the thread thus made; a single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn; a ridge; a space between two furrows in ploughed ground; an acute, lacinating pain, like the piercing of a needle; a sharp twinge, as in the side.

stitcher (stich-er) *n.* one that stitches.

stitchery (stich-er-i) *n.* needlework; the labour or drudgery of sewing.

stitching (stich-ing) *n.* work done by sewing in such a manner that a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface.

stitchwort (stich-wurt) *n.* one of several plants of the chickweed genus.

stithy (stith-i) *n.* [*Icel. stethi*, an anvil] an anvil; a smith's shop; *-v.t.* to forge on an anvil.

stive (stiv) *v.t.* [*O.F. estuver*, stew] to stew, as meat; *-v.i.* to stew; to be stifled.

stive (stiv) *n.* [*D. stuyve*, dust] dust; the dust floating in flour-mills.

stiver (stiv-er) *n.* [*D.*] a Dutch coin and money of account, of the value of about a halfpenny.

stoa (stö-ä) *n.* [*G.*] a porch; a portico.

stoat (stöt) *n.* [*Scand.*] the ermine (so called when of a reddish colour, as in summer).

stob (stob) *n.* [*stub*] a small post; a thorn; a spine.

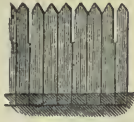
stoccade, stoccado (sto-kad', sto-kä-dö) *n.* [*It. stoccade*] a thrust with a rapier; a stab.

stock (stok) *n.* [*A.S. stoc*, a trunk, stick] the stem or main body of a tree or plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the stem or branch in which a graft is inserted; something fixed, solid, and senseless; a post—hence, one that is as dull as a post; the principal supporting part; the wood to which the barrel, lock, etc., of a fire-arm are secured; the wooden handle by which bits are held in boring; a brace; the block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane; the piece of timber in which the shank of an anchor is inserted; the block in which an anvil is fixed; an adjustable wrench for holding dies for cutting screws; formerly, the part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which is delivered to the person that has lent the king money on account; a fund; capital; the money or goods invested or employed in trade, manufacture, banking, agriculture, shipping, etc.; also, the amount or value of goods on hand of a trader, manufacturer, etc.; government securities; a share, or shares, in a national, municipal, or other public debt; a share, or shares, in joint-stock companies, as bank, mining, railway, insurance, etc.; in book-keeping, the account which is debited with all the sums contributed or added to the capital of the concern, and credited with whatever is at any time withdrawn; bulk; body; quantity; store (usually, ample store); the foundation for soups, etc.; the progenitor or head of a tribe or race; family; lineage; descendants; a band or cravat worn round the neck; domestic animals or beasts used or raised on a farm; a flowering, cruciferous plant, several species of which are cultivated for ornament; *-pl.* a frame with holes, in which the feet and hands of criminals were confined by way of punishment; the frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; *-v.t.* to lay up for future use, as merchandise, etc.; to provide with material requisites; to store; to supply; to put into a pack; to put in the stocks; *-v.i.* to branch out into shoots; to send out sprouts; *-a.* used, or available, for constant service or supply; standard; permanent; standing. **Stock-breeder**, one that raises live stock. **Stock-broker**, a broker that deals in the purchase and sale of shares in the public funds. **Stock-broking**, the business of a stock-broker. **Stock-dove**, the wild pigeon of Europe. **Stock-exchange**, the building or place where stocks are bought and sold; an association of stock-brokers. **Stock-feeder**, one that fattens live stock. **Stock-fish**, cod dried in the sun without being salted. **Stock-holder**, one that is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company. **Stock-jobber**, one that speculates in stocks for gain. **Stock-jobbing**, act, or art, of dealing in stocks. **Stock-list**, a list of the current prices of stock. **Stock-lock**, a lock fixed in a wooden case or frame. **Stock-market**, a market where stocks are bought and sold; the stock-exchange; a cattle-market. **Stock-rider**, an Australian herdsman. **Stock-station**, a place where stock and cattle are reared. **Stock-still**, still as a fixed post; perfectly still. **Stock-taking**, act of making up an inventory or valuation of the goods on hand in a manufacturing, commercial, or trading establishment for a special purpose, or done at stated periods. **Stock-whip**, a heavy whip, with a short handle and a long lash, used in herding. **Stock-yard**, an inclosure for cattle on the way to, or at, market. **Stock-in-trade**, goods kept for sale; the tools and appliances of a workman. **To take stock**, to make an inventory of goods on hand; to make an estimate; to notice. **To take stock in**, to buy stock or shares in anything; to put confidence in.



Stocks.

stockade (stō-kād) *n.* [*Sp. cistaca*, fr. O.D. *stake*, a stake] a sharpened post or stake set in the earth; a line of posts or stakes set in the earth, as a fence or barrier; an inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes;—*v.t.* to surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.



Stockade.

stocker (stōk-er) *n.* a workman that makes or fits gun-stocks.

stockily (stōk-i-li) *adv.* in a stocky manner; short and stout.

stockinet (stōk-i-net) *n.* an elastic, knit, textile fabric of which stockings, undergarments, etc., are made.

stocking (stōk-īng) *n.* [*fr. stock*] a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg (usually knit or woven); the act of laying in goods, storing for future use, or supplying. **Stocking-frame, stocking-loom**, a machine for weaving stockings.

stockinger (stōk-īng-er) *n.* a stocking-weaver; a dealer in hosiery goods.

stockish (stōk-īsh) *a.* like a stock; stupid.

stockishness (stōk-īsh-nes) *n.* stupidity; lack of sense or feeling.

stockless (stōk-les) *a.* without a stock.

stockman (stōk-mān) *n.* a stock-farmer or rancher.

stocky (stōk-i) *a.* short and stout; stumpy.

stodgy (stōj-i) *a.* [*fr. stocky*] heavy; lumpy; crude and indigestible.

stogy (stō-gi) *a.* [*stock*] rough; coarse; heavy;—*n.* a long, coarse cigar.

Stoic (stō-ik) *n.* [*G. stōikos*, fr. *stoa*, a porch, esp. a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught] a disciple of the philosopher Zeno (342-270 B.C.), who taught that men should be unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed—hence, a person not easily excited; an apathetic person;—*a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Stoics, or their doctrines; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

stoical (stō-i-kāl) *a.* stoic.

stoically (stō-i-kāl-i) *adv.* in the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling.

stoicalness (stō-i-kāl-nes) *n.* indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude.

stoichiology (stōi-ki-ol-ō-jī) *n.* [*G. stōichos*, a row, rank, and *logos*, discourse] the doctrine of elements.

stoichiometry (stōi-ki-on-ō-trī) [*G. stōichos*, a row, and *metron*, a measure] the science of calculating the quantities of chemical elements involved in chemical reactions or processes.

Stoicism (stō-i-sizm) *n.* the opinions and maxims of the Stoics; a real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility; apathy.

stoke (stōk) *v.t.* [*D. stōken*, kindle a fire] to stir up or poke, as the fire; to supply with fuel;—*v.i.* to attend and feed a furnace. **Stoke-hole**, the mouth of a furnace; the place allotted to stokers; the furnace-room on a steamer.

stoker (stō-ker) *n.* one that is employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, esp. that of a steam-engine.

stola (stō-lā) *n.* [*L.*] a loose garment worn by Roman matrons over the tunic; a chorister's surplice.

stole (stōl) *n.* [*G. stōlē*, dress, fr. *stellēm*, to array] a long, loose garment, reaching to the feet; a narrow band of silk or stuff worn on the left shoulder by deacons, and across both shoulders by bishops and priests, pendent on each side nearly to the ground.

stoled (stōld) *a.* wearing a stole or long robe; draped (used in composition with an adjective prefixed, as *sable*, *white*, etc.).

stolen (stō-ln) *a.* obtained, or acquired, by stealth or theft.

stolid (stō-lid) *a.* [*L. stolidus*] hopelessly insensible or stupid; dull; foolish.

stolidity (stō-lid-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being stolid; dullness of intellect; stupidity.

stolidly (stō-lid-li) *adv.* dully; insensibly; stupidly.

stolidness (stō-lid-nes) *n.* stolidity.

stolon (stō-lon) *n.* [*L.*] a shoot that proceeds from a stem above the ground, and then descends and takes root [*Bot.*].

stoma (stō-mā) *n.*; *pl.* **stomata** (stō-mā-tā) [*G.*] a breathing pore [*Bot.* and *Zool.*].

stomach (stum-āk) *n.* [*L. stomachus*, fr. *G. stoma*, a mouth] a musculo-membranous reservoir, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm (it is one of the principal organs of digestion); appetite; inclination; liking; desire; figuratively, anger; heat of temper;—*v.t.* to resent; to receive or bear without repugnance; to brook;—*v.i.* to be angry or sullen; to fret. **Stomach-pump**, a small pump or syringe with a flexible tube for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them into it.

stomachal (stum-āk-kāl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the stomach; gastric; remedial of a disordered stomach; peptic or digestive.

stomacher (stum-āk-er) *n.* an ornament or support to the breast, forming part of a woman's dress.

stomachful (stum-āk-fool) *a.* willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse.

stomachic (stum-āk-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the stomach; strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; cordial;—*n.* a medicine that strengthens the stomach, and excites its action.

stomachical (sto-mak-i-kāl) *a.* stomachic.

stomachless (stum-āk-les) *a.* without a stomach; having no appetite.

stomachous (stum-āk-kus) *a.* resentful; sullen; obstinate.

stomatic (sto-mat-ik) *n.* a medicine for diseases of the mouth.

stone (stōn) *n.* [*A.S. stān*] a mass of concreted earthy or mineral matter; a precious stone; a gem; a piece of rock hewn or cut for building; a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; a calculus concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus; a testicle; the nut of a drupe or stone fruit; a weight which legally is 14 lbs., but in practice varies with the articles weighed; torpidness and insensibility;—*v.t.* to pelt, beat, or kill with stones; to free from stones; to wall or face with stones;—*a.* made of stone; resembling stone; hard; fixed; unimpressible. **Stone-age**, the period during which primitive man used tools and weapons made of stone [*Archæol.*]. **Stone-blind**, blind as a stone; perfectly blind. **Stone-boiling**, the process of making water boil by putting hot stones in it. **Stone-breaker**, a machine for crushing stone; an ore-mill. **Stone-butter**, a kind of alum. **Stone-chatter**, a lively little bird common in England (allied to the robin-redbreast). **Stone-coal**, hard coal; anthracite coal. **Stone-coral**, coral which is in masses, in distinction from that which is in the form of branches. **Stone-cutter**, one whose occupation is to cut or hew stones. **Stone-dead**, quite dead; lifeless as a stone. **Stone-deaf**, perfectly deaf. **Stone-fruit**, fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, and the like; a drupe. **Stone-hammer**, a hammer for breaking stones. **Stone-head**, the solid rock. **Stone-hearted**, hard-hearted; pitiless. **Stone-horse**, an entire-horse; a stallion. **Stone-mason**, a worker or builder in stone. **Stone-mill**, a machine for breaking stones. **Stone-rag**, stone-raw, a lichen. **Stone-shot**, stone-cast, stone-throw, the distance that a stone may be thrown by the hand. **Stone-wall**, a wall built of stone. **To leave no stone unturned**, to try every means in one's power to gain a certain end.



Stomacher.



Stone-chatter.

stonecrop (stōn'krop) *n.* the wall-pepper [Bot.].

stoned (stōnd) *a.* having, or containing, stones.

stoneman (stōn'man) *n.* [W. *maen*, a heap of stones, *cf. dolmen*] a pile of rocks roughly laid together, and intended to serve as a landmark, or as a record of a visit, etc.; a cairn.

stonepecker (stōn'pek-er) *n.* the purple sand-piper.

stoneware (stōn-wā) *n.* a species of coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked.

stonework (stōn-wurk) *n.* mason's work of stone.

stonily (stō-ni-li) *adv.* in a stony manner; stiffly; harshly; frigidly.

stoniness (stō-ni-nes) *n.* quality or state of being stony, or abounding with stones; hardness; insensibility of heart.

stony (stō-ni) relating to, made of, abounding in, or resembling, stone; converting into stone; petrifying; inflexible; cruel; pitiless; obdurate. **Stony-hearted**, hard-hearted; cruel; unfeeling.

stook (stook) *n.* [*cf. Low Ger. stuke*, a heap, bundle, *cf. stack*] a small collection of sheaves set up in the field (in England, twelve sheaves); —*v. t.* to set up, as sheaves of grain in stooks.

stool (stōol) *n.* [A.S. *stōl*] a seat without a back, intended for one person; the seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; a discharge from the bowels; the stump of a timber tree that throws up shoots; the cluster of shoots thus produced; —*v. t.* to plough; —*v. i.* to throw up shoots from the root; to evacuate the bowels. **Stool-pigeon**, a pigeon fastened to a stool, and used as a decoy. **Stool of repentance**, an elevated seat in a church, on which persons were formerly made to sit to receive public rebuke.

stoop (stōop) *v. t.* [A.S. *stūpan*] to bend forward, as a cask or vessel; to cause to incline downward; to bring down; to submit —*v. i.* to bend the body downward and forward; to incline forward in standing or walking; to bend by compulsion; to yield; to submit; to condescend; to descend from rank or dignity; to come down on prey from a height with closed wings; to swoop; to alight from the wing; to sink; —*n.* act of stooping; descent from dignity or superiority; condescension; the fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop.

stoop (stōop) *n.* [D. *stoep*] the steps of a door; a verandah or a porch.

stoop, stoup (stōop, stoup) *n.* [M.E. *stope*, fr. M.D. *stoup*, a large cup] a vessel of liquor; a flagon; a stoup; a basin for holy water.

stoop (stōop) *n.* [Icel. *stōpi*, a post] the stock or stem, as of a tree; the stump; a post or pillar; an upright support; a pillar of coal left to support the roof; a sustainer; a patron.

stooped (stōop-ed, stōopt) *a.* having a stoop; round-shouldered; bent.

stooper (stōop-per) *n.* one that stoops.

stooping (stōop-ping) *a.* leaning; bent; bowed; yielding; submissive.

stoopingly (stōop-ping-li) *adv.* in a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward.

stoor (stōor) *a.* [A.S. *stōr*, great] great; large; strong; hard; austere; harsh.

stoor (stōor) *v. i.* [A.S. *stōrian*, move] to move; to stir; to rise up in clouds; —*n.* stir; bustle; dust in motion or at rest.

stop (stop) *v. t.* [A.S. *stoppian*, stop up, fr. L. *stupa*, tow, oakum] to close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; to render impassable; to block, as roads or passages; to impede; to arrest progress; to restrain; to suspend, as execution of a decree or sentence; to repress; to suppress; to check; to interrupt, as performance or proceedings; to hinder from any change of state; to regulate the sounds of, as musical strings, by pressing them against the finger-board; to punctuate; —*v. i.* to cease to go forward; to cease from any motion or course of action; to spend a short time; to stay; to tarry; —*n.* act of stopping; cessation of motion; interruption of progress, growth, or advance; delay; repression; hindrance of operation or of action; that which stops, impedes, or obstructs; a hole or vent in a wind instrument which is stopped by the fingers; mechanism

in the organ by which a certain range of pipes is opened or closed; also, gradation of the scale made by the fingers on the strings of a violin, etc.; a mark of punctuation in writing or printing, serving to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses. **Stop-cock**, a pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock. **Stop-gap**, that which closes or fills up an opening, gap, or chasm—hence, a temporary expedient. **Stop-watch**, a watch that records small fractions of a second, and in which the hands can be stopped at any instant so as to mark the exact time. **Full-stop**, a period; [Mus.] a chord followed by a pause.

stope (stōp) *n.* [*step*] an excavation made in a mine to remove the ore that has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts; —*v. t.* to remove the contents of a vein of ore.

stopping (stōp-ping) *n.* the act of removing mineral ore from a vein.

stopless (stōp-less) *a.* not to be stopped or checked.

stoppage (stōp-i-j) *n.* act of stopping or arresting progress or motion, or state of being stopped; that which stops; obstruction; a temporary halt; journey; a deduction from wages or pay.

stopper (stōp-er) *n.* one that, or that which, stops; that which closes, or fills, a vent or hole in a vessel, as a cork or glass plug; a short piece of rope having a knot at one or both ends, with a lanyard under the knot, used to secure something, as the anchor, cables, etc.; —*v. t.* to close or secure with a stopper.

stopping (stōp-ping) *n.* stoppage; that which serves to stop, fill, or close up.

stopple (stōp-l) *n.* [*dim. of stop*] that which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper; —*v. t.* to stop or close with a stopple.

storable (stōr-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being stored.

storage (stōr-i-j) *n.* [fr. *store*] act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe-keeping; the safe-keeping of goods in a warehouse; the price for keeping goods in a store.

storax (stōr-aks) *n.* [L., G. *sturax*] a fragrant resin resembling benzoin (it is used as a stimulating expectorant).

store (stōr) *n.* [O.F. *estor*, store, provisions, fr. L. *instaurare*, to build, provide] a source from which supplies may be drawn; a great quantity, or a great number; a stock laid up or provided; ample supply; plenty; abundance; a place of deposit for large quantities; a storehouse; a magazine—hence, any place where goods are sold, whether by wholesale or retail; —*pl.* articles, as provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition, and general equipments, as for a journey, voyage, expedition, or military and naval service; —*v. t.* to collect; to accumulate; to replenish; to supply; to stock or furnish against a future time; to deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building for preservation; —*a.* laid up; hoarded; pertaining to a store. **Store-farmer**, a farmer that breeds sheep and cattle. **Store-room**, a room in which articles are stored. **Store-ship**, a vessel detailed to carry stores for the use of a fleet or garrison.

storehouse (stōr-hous) *n.* a building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a magazine; a warehouse; a repository.

storekeeper (stōr-kē-per) *n.* a person that has the care of a store.

storekeeping (stōr-kē-ping) *n.* the act of taking charge of stores, or a store.

storeman (stōr-man) *n.* a man in charge of stores or supplies.

storer (stōr-er) *n.* one that lays up or forms a store.

storey (stō-ri) *n.* See *story*.

storge (stor-gā, stor-jē) *n.* [G. fr. *stergain*, to love] the strong, instinctive affection of animals for their young; the attachment of parents for children, or of children for parents.

storiated (stō-rī-ā-ted) *a.* decorated with ornamental and illustrative designs.

storied (stō-ri-d) *a.* [fr. *story*] told in a story; related in history; adorned with historical pictures; having a history; interesting from the stories that pertain to it; furnished with, or having, stories.

storied (stô-rid) *a.* having stories or stages.

storiologist (stô-ri-ol'-i-jist) *n.* [*story* and *G. logos*, discourse] a student or expounder of popular tales and legends.

storiology (stô-ri-ol'-i-ji) *n.* the study of popular tales and legends.

stork (stork) *n.* [*A.S. storc*] a large wading-bird with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron. **Stork's-bill**, a plant of the genus *Erodium*, the ripe pistil of which resembles a stork's bill.



Stork.

storm (storm) *n.* [*A.S.*] a violent disturbance of the atmosphere, producing wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a fall of rain or snow; a violent gale; a tempest; vehemence; violence; affliction; calamity; distress; tumult; sedition; clamour; disturbance of the peace; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a violent assault on a fortified place; —*v.t.* to assault; to attack, and attempt to take, by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like; —*v.i.* to raise a tempest; to blow with violence; to rain, hail, snow, or the like (used impersonally); to rage; to fume. **Storm-area**, the area covered by a storm. **Storm-beat**, **storm-beaten**, beaten or damaged by storms. **Storm-bird**, the stormy-petrel; the storm-cock, or missel-thrush, which foretells bad weather by its cries. **Storm-bound**, delayed by storms. **Storm-cloud**, a cloud that betokens a coming storm. **Storm-cone**, a cone consisting of tarred canvas, used as a storm-signal. **Storm-glass**, a glass tube that contains a solution of camphor, the amount of the precipitate varying with the weather. **Storm-kite**, a device for carrying a rope from a ship to the shore in a storm. **Storm-sail**, a small sail of extra stout canvas for heavy weather. **Storm-signal**, a signal consisting of a hollow drum and cone of canvas, hoisted to indicate an approaching storm, the positions of the drum and cone showing the probable direction and intensity of the wind. **Storm-tossed**, tossed about by a storm; mentally agitated. **Storm-window**, an outer window to protect the inner during storms; a window raised from the roof, and slated above and on each side. **Storm and stress**, impulse; excitement; agitation.

stormer (stor-mër) *n.* one that storms; a member of an assaulting party.

stormful (storm-fool) *a.* abounding with storms; tempestuous; stormy; passionate.

stormfulness (storm-fool-ness) *n.* the state of being stormful.

stormily (stor-mi-li) *adv.* in a stormy manner; tempestuously.

storminess (stor-mi-nes) *n.* the state of being stormy; tempestuousness; impetuosity.

storming (stor-ming) *n.* act of assaulting and taking by storm, as a fortification.

stormless (storm-les) *a.* free from storms; without storm.

stormy (stor-mi) *a.* tempestuous; characterized by, or proceeding from, storm; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; proceeding from violent agitation or fury; violent; passionate; associated with storms.

storthing (stôr'ting) *n.* [*Norw.*, the great assembly] the national parliament of Norway.

story (stô-ri) *n.* [*M.E. storie*, fr. *O.F. estoire*, fr. *L. historia*] a verbal narrative or account of facts or incidents; a narration or recital of that which has occurred; history, *esp.* the relation of an incident or minor event; a short narrative; a tale; a fiction; a fable; a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel; a falsehood; —*v.t.* to make the subject of a story or tale; to narrate or describe. **Story-teller**, one that tells stories; a narrator of incidents or fictitious tales; one that tells falsehoods. **Story-telling**, act or practice of relating short narratives, real or fictitious; habit of speaking untruths; falsehood. **Blind story**, a pointless tale.

story, storey (stôr-ri) *n.* [*O.F. estorde*, a thing built, fr. *L. instaurare*, to build] a building; an edifice; a stage, or floor, of a building; a set of rooms on the same level or floor. **Story-post**, an

upright post to support a floor. **The upper story**, the brain. **Blind-story**, the arches below the clear-story, which admit no light.

stot (stot) *n.* [*M.E.*, cf. *Sw. stut*, a bull] a young bullock, or steer; a weasel; a stoat.

stot (stot) *v.i.* [*M.E. stoten*, to push] to stumble; to rebound, as a ball.

stotter (stôt-er) *v.t.* [*M.E. stoteren*] to affect with staggers; —*v.i.* to stumble.

stound (stound) *v.t.* [*Icel. stynja*] to ache; smart; —*n.* a shooting pain; sorrow; —(*astound*)

stound (stound) *n.* [*A.S. stund*, a time] a time; a while; an instant.

stoup (stoup) *n.* See **stoop**.

stour (stour, stôor) *n.* [*O. H. Ger. Sturm*, battle] tumult; conflict; shock of arms; battle; a fit; paroxysm.

stout (stout) *a.* [*O.F. estout*, stout, bold, fr. *M.D. stout*, stout, bold] strong; lusty; vigorous; robust; bold; intrepid; valiant; brave; big in stature; large; resolute; obstinate; —*n.* a strong kind of beer; the strongest kind of porter. **Stout-hearted**, brave; intrepid. **Stout-heartedness**, the quality of being stout-hearted; moral courage.

stouthrief (stouth-rêf) *n.* [*Icel. stuldr*, stealth, and *A.S. reaf*, theft] theft accompanied by violence; robbery; burglary.

stoutly (stout-li) *adv.* in a stout manner; lustily; boldly; obstinately.

stoutness (stout-nes) *n.* the condition of being stout; bulk; corpulence; strength; valour; boldness; fortitude; obstinacy; stubbornness.

stove (stôv) *n.* [*A.S. stofa*] a house or room artificially warmed; a hot-house; formerly, a small iron pan filled with live coal, to warm the feet; a square or cylindrical box or case of iron, in which fire is kindled, as in a ship, shed, etc.; also, a similar fire-place with apparatus to send heated air through pipes, to warm a warehouse, church, etc.; also, a portable fire-place with apparatus for culinary purposes; —*v.t.* to heat in a stove; to keep warm by artificial heat; to seethe, or stew. **Stove-plant**, a plant cultivated in a hot-house.

stovepipe (stôv-pîp) *n.* a metal pipe for conducting smoke, etc., from a stove to a chimney-flue. **Stovepipe-hat**, a high silk hat.

stover (stôv-er) *n.* [*O.F. estover*, necessities] fodder for cattle.

stow (stô) *v.t.* [*A.S. stowa*, place] to place or arrange in a compact mass; to fill by packing closely; to contain; to hold; to furl or roll up, as a sail.

stowage (stô-ij) *n.* act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together; room for the reception of things to be repositied; state of being laid up; money paid for stowing goods.

stowaway (stô-a-wâ) *n.* one that conceals himself on board a vessel about to leave port, in order to obtain a free passage.

stower (stô-er) *n.* one that stows.

stowing (stô-ing) *n.* in mining, any material used to fill up places from which ore, etc., has been removed.

strabismus (stra-bis-mus) *n.* [*G. fr. strephein*, to twist] squinting.

strabometer (stra-bom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring strabismus.

strabotomy (stra-bot'u-mi) *n.* [*G. strabos*, oblique, and *tomê*, a cutting] an operation for the cure of squinting, by cutting the muscles of the eyeball.

straddle (strad'l) *v.t.* [*frequentative of stride*] to stand, or sit, astride of; —*v.i.* to stand, or walk, with the legs far apart; —*n.* act of standing, sitting, or walking with the feet further apart than usual; position, or distance, between the feet of one that straddles; —*adv.* astride. **Straddle-legged**, with the legs far apart.

Stradivarius (strad-i-vâ-ri-us) *n.* a violin, usually of great value, made at Cremona by Antonio Stradivari, 1649-1737.

straggle (strag'l) *v.i.* [*frequentative of M.E. strâken*, to wander] to wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to wander at large,

without any certain direction or object; to stretch beyond proper limits, as the branches of a plant; to occur at intervals, or apart from one another.

straggler (strag-ler) *n.* one that straggles; a vagabond.

straggling (strag-ling) *a.* wandering; roving; scattered; dispersed. **Straggling-money**, money given to those that apprehend deserters from the navy.

stragglingly (strag-ling-li) *adv.* in a straggling manner; one here and one there.

straggly (strag-ly) *a.* straggling.

straight (strät) *a.* [A.S. *streccan*, stretch] passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not deviating or crooked; not much curved; according with justice and rectitude; upright;—*adv.* immediately; directly; in the shortest time;—*v.t.* to make straight. **Straight-arch**, a form of arch in which the intrados is straight; or an arch consisting of straight lines and a pointed apex, comprising two sides of an equilateral triangle. **Straight-edge**, a strip of metal or wood having one edge perfectly straight.

straightaway (strät-a-wä) *a.* straight forward, without turn or curve.

straighten (strät-n) *v.t.* to make straight; to reduce to a straight form;—*v.i.* to become straight.

straightener (strät-ner) *n.* one that straightens.

straightforward (strät-for-ward) *a.* proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

straightforwardly (strät-for-ward-li) *adv.* in a straightforward manner.

straightforwardness (strät-for-ward-ness) *n.* direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude.

straightly (strät-li) *adv.* in a right line; not crookedly.

straightness (strät-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being straight; rectitude.

straightway (strät-wä) *adv.* immediately; without loss of time.

strain (strän) *v.t.* [O.F. *estraindre*, fr. L. *stringere*, draw or bind tight] to draw with force; to stretch; to put to the utmost strength; to exert to the utmost; to harm by over-exertion; to sprain; to make tighter; to make uneasy or unnatural; to force; to constrain; to filter;—*v.i.* to make violent efforts; to be filtered;—*n.* a violent effort, esp. an injurious tension of the muscles, or hurtful over-exertion; a continued course of action; a particular portion of a tune, esp. one with a peculiar interest or expression; the subject or theme of a poem or discourse; style; mood; disposition. To **strain a point**, to go further in anything than one wishes or ought to go; to make a special effort. To **strain courtesy**, to use ceremony; to hang back through excess of civility.

strain (strän) *n.* [A.S. *streön*, gain, lineage] race; stock; descent; blood; quality or line as regards breeding; natural disposition; character; sort.

strainable (strä-na-bl) *n.* constraining; violent; capable of being strained.

strained (stränd) *a.* forced; carried beyond proper limits.

strainer (strät-ner) *n.* one that strains; that through which any liquid passes for purification.

straining (strät-ning) *n.* the act of one that strains; filtration.

strait (stränt) *n.* a strain; an effort; pressure.

strait (strät) *a.* [A.F. *estreit*, narrow, strict, fr. L., of *strict*] drawn together, close, tight; narrow; close; not broad or wide; near; intimate; strict; rigorous; stingy; mean; difficult; distressful;—*n.* a narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the sea between continents or islands; distress; difficulty; distressing necessity (often in the *pl.*; also written **streight** or **streights**). **Straight-handed**, close-fisted; niggardly; parsimonious. **Straight-handedness**, niggardliness; parsimony. **Straight-jacket**, **strait-waistcoat**, a dress used for restraining maniacs. **Straight-laced**, bound tightly with stays; strict in manners or morals.

straiten (strät-n) *v.t.* to make strait; to narrow; to confine; to make tense or tight; to distress; to press with poverty or other necessity.

straitening (strät-n-ing) *n.* act of narrowing, limiting, or confining.

straitly (strät-li) *adv.* narrowly; closely; strictly; rigorously.

straitness (strät-nes) *n.* state or quality of being strait; narrowness; strictness; rigour; distress; difficulty; want; scarcity.

strake (sträk) *n.* [*streak*] an iron band by which the felloes of a wheel are secured to each other; a continuous range of planks on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern.

stramash (strä-mash) *n.* [Scot.] disturbance; confusion; a breaking and dashing together of a variety of things at once;—*v.t.* to strike; to destroy.

stramineous (strä-min-e-us) *a.* [L. *stramen*, straw] consisting of straw; chafy; like straw; straw-coloured.

stramonium (strä-mio-ni-um) *n.* [N.L.] the thorn-apple.

strand (strand) *n.* [A.S.] the shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake;—*v.t.* to drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship;—*v.i.* to drift, or be driven, on shore; to run aground; to be checked or stopped. **Strand-wolf**, the brown hyena of South Africa.

strand (strand) *n.* [D. *streen*, a hank of thread] a number of yarns or wires twisted together to form one of the parts of a rope; a single thread; a filament; a fibre;—*v.t.* to break one or more of the strands of a rope; to form by the union of strands.

stranding (strän-ding) *n.* running of a ship on the shore, beach, or strand; running aground; wrecking.

strange (stränj) *a.* [O.F. *estrange*, fr. L. *extraneus*, foreign] belonging to another country; foreign; alien; unfamiliar; not domestic; belonging to other persons; new; unusual; extraordinary; uncommon; wonderful; not before known, heard, or seen; unacquainted with; unknown to; also used interjectionally or elliptically for it is strange. To **make strange**, to seem to be surprised or shocked.

strangely (stränj-li) *adv.* in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.

strangeness (stränj-nes) *n.* condition of being strange; distance in behaviour; reserve; coldness; uncouthness; alienation of mind; estrangement; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; wonderfulness.

stranger (stränj-er) *n.* one that is strange, as a foreigner; one whose home is at a distance from the place where he is, but in the same country; one that is unknown or unacquainted; one that is not intimate or familiar; a formal guest or visitor.

strangle (strang-gl) *v.t.* [L. *strangulare*, fr. G. *strangalē*, a halter, fr. *strangos*, twisted] to destroy the life of by stopping respiration; to suffocate; to choke; to suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance;—*n.* strangulation.

strangler (strang-ler) *n.* one that strangles.

strangles (strang-glz) *n.pl.* a tumour or swelling in a horse's throat.

strangling (strang-ling) *n.* the act of destroying life by stopping respiration.

strangulate (strang-gü-lät) *v.t.* to strangle.

strangulated (strang-gü-lät-ed) *a.* having the circulation stopped in any part by compression.

strangulation (strang-gü-lä-shun) *n.* act of strangling; suffocation; inordinate compression or constriction.

strangurious (strang-gü-ri-us) *a.* affected with strangury.

strangury (strang-gü-ri) *n.* [L. *stranguria*, fr. G. *strangk*, a drop, and *ouron*, urine] a painful discharge of urine drop by drop.

strap (strap) *n.* [A.S. *stropp*] a long, narrow slip of cloth, leather, or other material; an instrument for sharpening a razor; a strip; in carpentry, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is screwed by bolts; a band or strip of metal, usually

curved, to clasp and hold other parts; in ships, a piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position; in the army, a strip of silk, gold, or silver thread worn on the shoulder when there is no epaulet;—*v.t.* to beat or chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap; to sharpen by rubbing on a strap or strop, as a razor. **Strap-oil**, a thrashing.

strappado (stra-pá-dò) *n.* [It. *strappare*, to pull] a punishment that consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall;—*v.t.* to punish or torture by the strappado.

strapper (strap-er) *n.* one that straps; one that harnesses horses; a large, tall person.

strapping (strap-ing) *a.* tall; lusty; big; powerful (said of men); buxom; handsome (said of a woman); material for straps; a beating; a whipping.

strass (stras) *n.* an artificial compound used to imitate precious stones (so named after the inventor, Josef Strasser).

strata (strá-ta) *n., pl.* of **stratum**; beds; layers, as of coal, sand, clay, etc.

stratagem (strat-'a-jem) *n.* [M.F. fr. L. fr. G. *stratēgēma*, the device of a general, fr. *stratēgos*, a general, fr. *stratos*, army, and *agein*, to lead] *orig.* art or skill in directing military movements; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy; any artifice, trick, or device.

strategetic, strategetical (strat-e-jet-ik, -i-ka) *a.* strategic.

strategetically (strat-e-jet-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a strategic manner.

strategics (strat-e-jet-iks) *n.* the science of military movements; generalship.

strategic, strategical (stra-tej-ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to strategy; effected by artifice.

strategically (stra-tej-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a strategic manner.

strategist (strat-'e-jist) *n.* one skilled in strategy, or the science of directing great movements.

strategy (strat-'e-ji) *n.* [G. *stratos*, an army, and *agein*, to lead] science of directing great military movements; the use of stratagem.

strath (strath) *n.* [Gael. *strath*] a valley of considerable extent, through which a river flows.

strathspey (strath-spā) *n.* [*Strathspey*, in Scotland] a lively Scotch dance; a lively tune used in the dance.

stratificate (stra-tik-'ū-lāt) *a.* arranged in thin layers.

stratification (strat-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* state of being formed into layers in the earth; act of laying in strata; process of being arranged in strata or layers.

stratified (strat-i-fid) *a.* arranged or deposited in strata or layers.

stratiform (strat-i-form) *a.* having the form of strata.

stratify (strat-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *stratum* and *facere*, make] to form or deposit in layers, as substances in the earth; to lay in strata.

stratigraphic (strat-i-graf-ik) *a.* pertaining to strata, or their disposition.

stratigraphically (strat-i-graf-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a stratigraphic manner.

stratigraphist (stra-tig-ra-fist) *n.* one that studies stratigraphy.

stratigraphy (stra-tig-ra-fi) *n.* [L. *stratum*, a layer, and G. *graphein*, write] the science that deals with the arrangement of strata; *i.e.*, geology that is neither theoretical nor paleontological.

stratocracy (stra-tok-ra-si) *n.* [G. *stratos*, an army, and *kratein*, to rule] military government.

stratographic (strat-u-graf-ik) *a.* pertaining to stratigraphy.

stratographically (strat-u-graf-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a stratographic manner.

stratography (stra-tog-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *stratos*, an army, and *graphein*, write] description of armies, or of what belongs to an army.

stratum (strā-tum) *n.* [L. *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, to spread] a bed of earth or rock of any kind formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers; a bed or layer artificially made.

stratus (strā-tus) *n.* a cloud spreading or extending in horizontal layers or bands.

stravaig (stra-vāg) *v.i.* [L. *extravagari*, wander out, cf. *extravagant*] to stroll; to wander; to go about idly.

straw (straw) *n.* [A.S. *strew*] the stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc.; a mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed; anything proverbially worthless;—*a.* made or composed of straw; sham; useless;—*v.t.* to furnish or bind with straw. **Straw-colour**, the colour of dry straw; a delicate, yellowish colour. **Straw-hat**, a woman's hat or bonnet made of plaited straw; also, a round hat made with plaited straw, used in warm climates, or weather. **Straw-plait**, ribbons of straw plaited in lengths of half an inch to an inch broad, and sewed together to form hats. **In the straw**, lying-in; in childbed. **Man of straw**, see **man**. **To draw straws**, to give signs of sleepiness.

strawberry (straw-ber-i) *n.* [fr. *straw* and *berry*] a perennial plant throwing out slender, prostrate stems or runners, with trifoliate and irregularly indented leaves, and round, pulpy berries, reddish or pink when ripe; also, the berry, highly prized for its deliciously cool and fragrant flavour. **Strawberry-leaves**, a dukedom, from the eight strawberry-leaves on a ducal coronet. **Strawberry-mark**, a kind of birth-mark.



Strawberry.

strawboard (straw-bōrd) *n.* cardboard made of straw.

strawy (straw-i) *a.* pertaining to, made of, or like, straw.

stray (strā) *v.i.* [O.F. *estraier*, to wander, fr. L. *strata*, a road] to wander, as from a direct course; to wander from company, or from the proper limits; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude;—*a.* having gone astray; strayed; wandering;—*n.* any domestic animal that wanders at large, or is lost.

strayed (strād) *a.* wandering; astray.

strayer (strā-er) *n.* one that strays; a wanderer.

streak (strēk) *n.* [A.S. *strica*, a line, fr. *strican*, to stroke, rub] a line, or long mark, of a different colour from the ground; a stripe; a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern;—*v.t.* to form streaks or stripes in; to stripe.

streak (strēk) *v.t.* [*stretch*] to stretch; to extend; to lay out;—*v.i.* to stretch out; to shoot out.

streaked (strēkt) *a.* marked or variegated with stripes of a different colour.

streakiness (strē-ki-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being streaked or streaky.

streaking (strē-king) *n.* a streak; a stripe.

streaky (strē-ki) *a.* having streaks; striped; variegated with lines of a different colour.

stream (strēm) *n.* [A.S.] a current of water or other fluid; running water; a brook; a rivulet; a rill; a current of melted metal or other substance; a current or flow of air or gas; an issuing in beams or rays, as of light; anything issuing from a source, and moving with a continued succession of parts; a continued course; steady flow; progressive motion;—*v.t.* to send forth in a current or stream; to pour; to streak or mark with colours or embroidery in long lines;—*v.i.* to issue in a stream; to flow in a current; to issue in streaks or rays; to radiate, as light; to extend; to stretch in a long line, as a flag floating in the wind.

Stream-gold, placer-gold. **Gulf Stream**, see **gulf**.

streamer (strē-mer) *n.* an ensign or flag; a pennon; an auroral stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon.

streaminess (strē-mi-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being streamy.

streaming (strē-ming) *n.* in tin-mining, the washing of tin-ore from the detritus with which it is associated.

streamless (strēm'les) *a.* without streams; unwatered.

streamlet (strēm'let) *n.* a small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

streamy (strē'mi) *a.* abounding with streams or running water; flowing with a current; extending in a line or streak; floating in the air.

streblosis (streb-lō'sis) *n.* [*G. streblos, twisted*] dislocation of a joint by twisting.

streek, streik (strēk) *v.t.* and *v.* See **streak**, to streak.

street (strēt) *n.* [*A.S. strēt, fr. L. strata, (via) a paved (way), cf. stratum*] a paved way or road; a city road; a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley. **Street-arab**, a neglected child. **Street-door**, door of a house opening to the street; outer door. **Street-orderly**, **street-sweeper**, a person employed to keep the streets clean. **Street-walker**, one that walks the streets; a prostitute.

streetward (strēt-ward) *adv.* and *a.* next the street.

streetway (strēt-wā) *n.* the open space of a street; the roadway.

streight (strāt) *n.* [*L. stringere, confine*] a strait; a difficulty; distress.

strength (strength) *n.* [*A.S. strengthu, strength*] quality or state of being strong; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding; power of resisting attacks; effective power in an institution or enactment; legal or moral force; one that, or that which, is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness; amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, a navy, and the like; vigour of style; force of expression; intensity or degree of the distinguishing and essential element; vehemence; force. **On the strength**, on the muster-rolls. **On the strength of**, on the faith of; in reliance on.

strengthen (streng'thn) *v.t.* to make strong, or stronger; to fix in resolution; to cause to increase in power or security; to fortify; to encourage; — *v.i.* to grow strong, or stronger.

strengthened (streng'th-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, increases strength, physical or moral.

strengthening (streng'th-ning) *a.* that increases strength.

strengthless (streng'th-less) *a.* destitute of strength.

strenuosity (stren-ū-ō-si-ti) *n.* [*L. strenuus, vigorous, quick*] the state or character of being strenuous; a strained effect.

strenuous (stren-ū-us) *a.* eagerly pressing or urgent; ardent; bold; earnest; vehement; vigorous.

strenuously (stren-ū-us-li) *adv.* in a strenuous manner; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

strenuousness (stren-ū-us-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

strepent (strep-ent) *a.* [*L. strepere, to rumble, make a noise*] noisy; loud.

strepitoso (strep-i-tō-sō) *adv.* [*It.*] in an impetuous, noisy manner [*Mus.*].

stress (stres) *n.* [*O.F. estressier, to pinch, and E. distress*] that which bears with force or weight, or the force or weight itself; pressure; urgency; emphasis; violence; force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies, or parts of bodies; — *v.t.* to press; to urge; to distress; to emphasise.

stressless (stres-less) *a.* without stress; unaccented.

stretch (strech) *v.t.* [*A.S. streccan*] to draw out; to extend in length; to extend in breadth; to spread; to expand; to reach out; to put forth; to make tense; to render tight; to strain; to exaggerate; — *v.i.* to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; to be extended; to spread; to be extended without breaking, as elastic substances; to strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate; to direct a course; to sail; to make violent efforts in running; — *n.* act of stretching; extension in length or breadth; expanse; degree to which anything is stretched; linear extent, as of a tract of land or of a body of water; force of a body extended; strain—hence, effort;

struggle; undue exercise, as of power or authority; utmost extent, as of meaning; in navigation, act of tacking, or extent of progress made in one tack; reach; in mining, a course or direction, as of seams or veins.

At a stretch, at one time continuously.

stretcher (strech-er) *n.* one that, or that which, stretches; a brick or stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall; a narrow piece of plank for rowers to set their feet against; a litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons.

stretchy (strech'i) *a.* liable to stretch unduly; inclined to stretch.

strew (strōō, strō) *v.t.* [*A.S. streowan, cf. L. sternere*] to scatter; to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely; to cover by scattering something over.

strewing (strōō-ing, strō-ing) *n.* the act of scattering or spreading over.

strewment (strōō-ment, strō-ment) *n.* a wreath or garland of flowers strewed or laid on a coffin, tomb, etc.

stria (stri'a) *n.*; *pl. striæ* (stri'ē) [*L., a streak*] a small channel or thread-like line in the surface of a shell, a crystal, or other object; a fillet between the flutes of columns or pilasters; a large purple spot appearing under the skin in some malignant fevers.

striate (stri-āt) *a.* striped or streaked; striated; — (stri-āt) *v.t.* to mark with stripes or streaks.

striated (stri-āt-ed) *a.* [*L. striare, pp. striatus, to furnish with channels, to furrow*] formed with small channels; finely channelled.

striation (stri-ā-shun) *n.* the state of being striated.

striatum (stri-ā-tum) *n.* the great ganglion of the fore-brain.

striature (stri-ā-tūr) *n.* mode of striation.

stricken (strik'n) *n.* [*strike*] struck; smitten; brought under influence or control; worn out; advanced.

strickle (strikl-i) *n.* [*strike*] a flat piece of wood, etc., for levelling grain in a measure; a straight-edge fed with emery, and used to grind the edges of knives, etc.

strict (strikt-i) *a.* [*L. stringere, pp. strictus, to draw or bind tight*] strained; drawn close; tight; not relaxed; exact; rigorously nice; governed, or governing, by exact rules; rigorous; severe; harsh; precise; definite; rigidly interpreted; restricted.

striction (strikt-shun) *n.* a drawing or pressing together.

strictly (strikt-li) *adv.* in a strict manner; tightly; closely; exactly; precisely; rigorously.

strictness (strikt-nes) *n.* quality or condition of being strict; closeness; tightness; exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like; rigour; harshness; sternness.

stricture (strikt-tūr) *n.* [*L. stringere*] a stroke; a glance; a touch; a touch of adverse criticism; critical remark; censure; a drawing together; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

strictured (strikt-tūrd) *a.* affected with stricture.

stride (strid) *n.* [*A.S. stridan*] a step, esp. one that is long, measured, or pompous; — *v.t.* to pass over at a step; — *v.i.* to walk with long steps; to straddle.

strident (stri-dent) *a.* [*L. stridere, make a grating or creaking noise*] characterized by harshness; grating; sharp; piercing.

stridently (stri-dent-li) *adv.* creakingly; harshly; gratingly.

stridor (stri-dur) *n.* [*L.*] a harsh, creaking noise; a quick, sharp sound.

stridulate (strid-ū-lāt) *v.i.* to make a stridulous noise; to grate; to scrape.

stridulation (strid-ū-lā-shun) *n.* the act or process of stridulating.

stridulous, stridulant, stridulatory (strid-ū-lus, strid-ū-lant, ū-lā-tu-ri) *a.* making a small, harsh sound; squeaky; strident.

strife (strif) *n.* [*O.F. estriē, fr. Icel. strith, strife*] contention; discord; struggle of opposing parties; contest of emulation; effort or exertion for superiority by physical or intellectual means; litigation; law-suit; opposition; contrariety; discord; enmity.

strifeful (strif'fool) *a.* full of strife; contentious.

strig (strig) *n.* [*L. striga*] footstalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit; —*v.t.* to remove; the footstalks from.

striga (strig'ga) *n.*; *pl. strigæ* (strig'jē) [*L.*, a furrow, fr. *stringere*, to contract] the fluting of a column; [*Bot.*] a sharp bristle; —*pl.* little stiff hairs swelled at their bases.

strigate, strigous, strigose (strig'gat, -gus, -gōs) *a.* [*L. strigosus*] having strigæ; set with stiff, lanceolate bristles; hispid.

strigil (strig'il) *n.* [*L. strigilis*, fr. *stringere*, draw tight] a flesh-scraiper; a flesh-brush, or rough towelling, etc., used for exciting the action of the skin.

strike (stri:k) *v.t.* [*A.S. strician*, to go, proceed] to touch or hit with some force; to give a blow to;

to throw or dash quickly against; to stamp with a stroke; to coin; to cause to enter or penetrate; to thrust in; to graze in successive hits or touches; to punish; to smite; to cause to sound by one or more beats; to notify by sound, as a bell, clock, drum, etc.; to lower; to take down, as a flag or sail; to affect strongly; to produce, as surprise, alarm, terror, etc., in the mind —hence, to impress strongly; to create or evoke a vivid idea, conception, or conviction; to make, as a bargain; to ratify or confirm, as a treaty; to run on; to ground (said of a ship); to raise; to begin to play or sing, as a note or tune; to level, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top; to produce by a stroke; to harpoon; to hook by a dexterous movement; to propagate by cuttings; —*v.i.* to make a quick blow or thrust; to hit; to dash; to clash; to sound by percussion; to touch; to be stranded; to quit work in order to compel an increase, or prevent a reduction, of wages; to lower a flag or colours in token of respect, or to signify surrender to an enemy; to break forth; to commence suddenly; —

n. an instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain, salt, and the like; act or state of a body of workmen refusing to work unless higher wages, or other specified conditions, are conceded to them; [*Geol.*] the horizontal direction of the out-cropping edges of tilted rocks. **Strike-pay**, an allowance paid by a trades union to men on strike. **To strike a balance**, to compare the summations on both sides of an account.

To strike a tent, to take down a tent. **To strike for**, to set out in the direction of. **To strike home**, to reach the point aimed at. **To strike in**, to interpose suddenly; to fall in; to conform. **To strike off**, to cancel; to deduct; to remove what is superfluous, unnecessary, corrupt, etc.; to deduct from an account; to cut off, or separate, by a blow; to print; to impress. **To strike oil**, to bore, and so reach petroleum; to make a lucky hit. **To strike out**, to direct one's course; to form at once by a stroke or single effort; to invent; to efface; to erase. **To strike sail**, see sail. **To strike up**, to begin to play or sing. **To strike work**, to stop working.

striker (stri'ker) *n.* one that, or that which, strikes.

striking (stri'king) *a.* affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; exact; true, as a resemblance; —*n.* the removal of the centre upon which an arch has been built.

strikingly (stri'king-li) *adv.* in such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

strikingness (stri'king-nes) *n.* striking character or quality.

string (string) *n.* [*A.S. strenga*, fr. *strang*, strong, cf. *strong*] a small or slender rope, line, or cord; a ribbon; a thread on which anything is filed— and hence, a line of things; the chord of a musical instrument; a nerve or tendon of an animal body; the cord of a bow; a series of things connected, or following in succession; —*pl.* stringed instruments collectively; —

v.t. to furnish with strings; to put on a string or thread; to file; to make tense; to strengthen; to deprive of strings; to strip the strings from. **String-band**, a band composed of stringed instruments. **String-board**, a board that supports any important part of a framework or structure. **String-course**, a narrow moulding along the face of a building. **String-halt**, string-halt. **To have two strings to one's bow**, see bow.

stringed (stringd) *a.* having strings.

stringency (strin'jen-si) *n.* state or quality of being stringent; severe pressure.

stringent (strin'jent) *a.* [*L. stringere*, draw or bind tight] binding strongly; urgent; making severe requirements; strict; rigid; contracting; tense; drawn tight; binding; astrigent.

stringently (strin'jent-li) *adv.* in a stringent manner; rigorously.

stringentness (strin'jent-nes) *n.* stringency.

stringer (string'er) *n.* one that strings; one that makes or provides strings, esp. for bows; in railways, a longitudinal sleeper.

stringiness (string-i-nes) *n.* the state of being stringy.

stringless (string'les) *a.* without strings.

stringy (string'i) *a.* consisting of strings, or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; capable of being drawn into a string or strings; ropy; viscid. **Stringy-bark**, one of a class of Australasian gum-trees having fibrous bark.

strip (strip) *v.t.* [*A.S. strypian*, to strip, plunder] to pull or tear off, as a covering; to deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel; to deprive; to bereave; to rob; to plunder; to divest; to uncover or unshathe; to press out the last milk at a milking; —*v.i.* to take off clothes or covering; to undress.

strip (strip) *n.* [*stripe*] a narrow piece comparatively long; a striping; a slip.

stripe (strip) *n.* [*M.D. stripe*] a line, or long, narrow division of anything of a different colour from the ground; a long, narrow piece attached to something of a different colour; a stroke or blow, esp. one made with a rod, strap, or scourge; a long, narrow discoloration of the skin, made by the blow of a lash or rod—hence, punishment; affliction; suffering (often in the *pl.*); —*v.t.* to make stripes; to form with lines of different colours; to variegate with stripes. **To get, or lose, one's stripes**, to be promoted to, or reduced from, the rank of a non-commissioned officer.

striped (stripd) *a.* having stripes of different colours.

stripling (strip'ling) *n.* [*dim. of strip*] a youth just passing from boyhood to manhood.

stripper (strip'er) *n.* one that strips.

stripings (strip'ings) *n. pl.* the last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

stripy (stri'pi) *a.* stripe-like; marked by streaks or stripes.

strive (striv) *v.i.* [*O.F. estriver*, fr. *estri*, strife] to make efforts; to use exertions; to labour hard; to struggle in opposition; to contend reciprocally.

striver (striv'er) *n.* one that strives or contends.

striving (striv'ing) *n.* the act of making efforts; exertion; contention; contest.

strivingly (striv'ing-li) *adv.* in a striving manner.

strobic (stro'bik) *a.* [*G. strobos*, a turning, fr. *strephein*, to twist] appearing to spin.

strobile (strō'bil, stro'b'il) *n.* a cone [*Bot.*].

stroboscope (stro'b-u-skōp) *n.* [*G. strobos*, a turning, and *skopein*, to view] an instrument used in the study of the periodic motion of a body, as one in rapid revolution or vibration.

stroke (strōk) [*A.S. strician*, to strike] a blow; the striking of one body against another; a hostile blow or attack; a sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity; fatal attack; the sound of the clock; a dash in writing or printing; the touch of a pen or pencil; a masterly effort; an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced; a decided hit or success; power; efficacy; successful operation or series of operations, as in business; the sweep of an oar in rowing; the entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder; —*v.t.* to act as stroke, or strokesman, to. **Stroke-oar**, the aftermost oar in a row-boat; the strokesman.

stroke (strōk) *v.t.* [*A.S. strācian*, a causal verb fr. *strican*, to strike] to rub gently with the hand, esp. to rub gently in one direction; to soothe; to make smooth; —*n.* an act of stroking; a stroking caress. **To stroke the wrong way**, to ruffle; to annoy.

stroker (strō'ker) *n.* one that strokes; one that pretends to cure by stroking—hence, a flatterer; the part of a printing-house feeder that advances single sheets in succession to the press.

stroking (strō'king) *n.* the act of rubbing gently with the hand, or of smoothing.

stroll (strōl) *v. i.* [M.F. *troller*, to range, fr. G. *trollon*, to troll, and prefix *s* (L. *ca*)] to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely; —*n.* a wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely; a ramble.

stroller (strō'ler) *n.* one that strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant; an itinerant player.

strolling (strō'ling) *a.* itinerant; going from place to place, and performing in booths or sheds, as a player, etc.

stratolog (strō-mā-tol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *strōma*, a covering, and *logos*, discourse] an account of stratified rocks and their included fossils.

strong (strōng) *a.* [A.S.] having physical active power, or great physical power to act; vigorous; having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure; able to sustain attacks; fortified; having great military or naval force; having great wealth, means, or resources; moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous; sound; robust; hale; forcible; cogent; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; having virtues of great efficacy, or having a particular quality in a great degree; full of spirit; intoxicating; affecting the sight forcibly; bright; vivid; affecting the taste forcibly; pungent; affecting the smell powerfully; not of easy digestion; solid; well established; firm; compact; violent; vehement; having great force, vigour, power, or the like, as the mind, intellect, or any faculty; comprising much in few words; energetic; [Gram.] forming its tenses by vowel gradation, as a verb. **Strong-based**, standing on a firm foundation. **Strong-hand**, violence; force; power. **Strong-minded**, having a strong or vigorous mind; not in accord with the female character or manners; resolute; determined. **Strong-mindedness**, the character or quality of being strong-minded. **Strong-room**, a fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which to keep valuables. **Strong-waters**, distilled or ardent spirits.

stronghold (strōng'hōld) *n.* a fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security.

strongish (strōng'ish) *a.* somewhat strong.

strongly (strōng'li) *adv.* in a strong manner; with strength; with great force or power; firmly; forcibly; eagerly; vehemently; loudly.

Strongylus (strōng'jī-lus) *n.* [G. *strōngylos*, round] a genus of worms, occurring in the viscera of vertebrate animals.

strontian, strontia (strōn'shī-ān, strōn'shī-ā) *n.* the oxide of strontium.

strontianite (strōn'shī-ā-nīt) *n.* carbonate of strontium.

strontium (strōn'shī-ūm) *n.* [fr. *Strontian*, in Argyleshire] a metallic element.

strop (strōp) *n.* [A.S. *stropp*, a strap] a strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors; a piece of rope spliced into a circular ring or wreath, and fastened round the body of a block, for attaching it to a yard or other part of a ship; —*v. t.* to draw over a strop with a view to sharpen.

strophe (strō'fē) *n.* [G. fr. *strephein*, twist, turn] that part of a song or dance which was performed while turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, having an antithetical movement from left to right, called **antistrophe**; a metrical division of a lyrical poem or chorus; the first of two corresponding stanzas.

strophic (strō'fik) *a.* relating to, or consisting of, strophes.

strophiole (strō'fi-ōl) *n.* [L. *strophioleum*, fr. G. *strophos*, a cord] an aril-like appendage attached to the base of certain seeds.

strophulus (strō'fū-lus) *n.* [G. *strophos*, a cord] red-gum [Path.].

strouding (strōu'ding) *n.* [Stroud, Gloucestershire] coarse, warm cloth; a kind of blanketing used by the Indians of North America.

strow (strō) *v. t.* See **strew**.

structural (struk'tū-rā) *a.* of, or pertaining to, structure.

structurally (struk'tū-rā-lī) *adv.* in a structural manner.

structure (struk'tūr) *n.* [L. *struere*, pp. *structus*, join together] manner of building; form; construction; a building of any kind; an edifice; [Min.] the arrangement of parts, or of constituent particles; [Phys.] mode of organization, or organized form, of animals or vegetables.

structureless (struk'tūr-less) *a.* without structure; lacking arrangement.

struggle (strug'l) *v. i.* [M.E. *strugelen*] to strive, or to make efforts, with contortions of the body; to use great efforts; to labour hard; to be in agony; to labour in any kind of difficulty or distress; —*n.* great labour; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; contention; strife; contortions of extreme distress; agony.

struggler (strug'ler) *n.* one that struggles, strives, or contends.

struggling (strug'ling) *n.* the act of striving or contending; vehement efforts.

strull (strul) *n.* a bar so placed as to resist weight.

strum (strum) *v. i.* [Imit.] to strike, or bring out, the notes of a stringed instrument monotonously or unskillfully; —*n.* a strumming; a careless performance on a stringed instrument.

struma (strōō'mā) *n.*; *pl.* **strumæ** (strōō'mē) [L.] scrofula; [Bot.] a swelling on an organ.

strumatic, strumose, strumous (strōō-mat'ik, strōō-mōs, -mus) *a.* scrofulous; having swellings in the glands.

strumousness (strōō-mus-nes) *n.* the state or character of being strumous.

strumpet (strum'pet) *n.* [O.F. *strupe*, fr. L. *stuprum*, fornication] a prostitute; a harlot; —*a.* like a strumpet; meretricious; venal; false; inconstant; —*v. t.* to make a strumpet of; to slander.

strut (strut) *v. t.* [Scand., cf. Low Ger. *strut*, rigid] to brace or support by a strut; —*v. i.* to walk affectedly, with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head; to pass along in a pompous way; —*n.* affectation of dignity in walking; in roofing, a piece of timber obliquely placed from a king or queen post to strengthen a rafter or horizontal piece; a brace; any part of a machine or structure of which the principal function is to hold things apart; a bone or wooden implement employed to adjust the plaits of a ruff.

Struthio (strōō'thī-ō) *n.* [L.] a genus of cursorial birds, containing the ostrich.

struthious (strōō'thī-us) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the ostrich.

strutter (strut'er) *n.* one that struts; a conceited, pompous fellow.

strutting (strut'ing) *n.* diagonal braces between joists, to prevent side deflection.

struttingly (strut'ing-lī) *adv.* with a proud, lofty step; boastingly.

strychnic (strik-nik) *a.* pertaining to, derived from, or containing, strychnine.

strychnine, strychnia (strik-nin, -ni-ā) *n.* [G. *strychnos*, poison] a vegetable alkaloid, obtained chiefly from the seeds of *nux vomica* (it has an intensely bitter taste, and is a valuable medicine).

strychninism (strik-nin-izm) *n.* a morbid condition due to strychnine.

Strychnos (strik-nos) *n.* a genus of tropical trees (several species yield poison).

stub (stub) *n.* [A.S. *stubb*] the stump of a tree, esp. a small tree or shrub; a log or block; a dull or sluggish youth; a remnant of anything; —*v. t.* to grub up by the roots; to extirpate; to strike, as the toes against a stump, stone, or other fixed object; to make a stub of.

Stub-damask, a kind of iron made of stubs, used for gun barrels. **Stub-nail**, an old or worn horse-shoe nail; a short, thick nail.

stubbed (stub'ed, stubd) *a.* short and thick; truncated; hardy; not delicate; not nice.

stubbedness (stub'ed-nes) *n.* state or quality of being stubbed; bluntness.

stubbiness (stub'i-nes) *n.* the state of being stubby.

stubble (stub'l) *n.* [L. *stipula*] the stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buck-wheat left in the ground after reaping; anything short and crisp, like stubble. **Stubble-rake**, a rake for gleaning.

stubbled (stub'ld) *a.* covered with stubble.

stubbly (stub'li) *a.* covered with stubble; short and stiff.

stubborn (stub-urn) *a.* [A.S. *stybb*, a stump] unreasonably obstinate; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; persevering; steady; constant; stiff; not flexible; enduring without complaint; hardy; firm; not easily melted or worked; intractable; refractory; contumacious; —*v.t.* to make stubborn.

stubbornly (stub-urn-li) *adv.* in a stubborn manner; obstinately.

stubbornness (stub-urn-nes) *n.* state or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy; contumacy; refractoriness.

stubby (stub'l) *a.* abounding with stubs; short and thick; short and strong.

stucco (stuk-ō) *n.* [It.] plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls, esp. a fine plaster used for internal decorations and nice work; work made of stucco; —*v.t.* to overlay with stucco or fine plaster.

stuck (stuk) past tense and past participle of verb to *stick*. **Stuck-up**, self-important; vain.

stud (stud) *n.* [A.S. *studu*] a small piece of timber or joint inserted in the sills and beams between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers; a kind of ornamental nail with a large head; a kind of ornamental button or catch for a shirt; —*v.t.* to furnish with, or support by, studs; to set with studs; to scatter over with separate things.

stud (stud) *n.* [A.S. *stōd*] a collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept. **Stud-book**, a book giving the pedigree of noted or thoroughbred animals, esp. horses. **Stud-farm**, a farm where horses are bred. **Stud-groom**, a groom in charge of, or working with, a stud. **Stud-horse**, a stallion.

studding (stud'ing) *n.* materials for studs or joists; studs or joists considered collectively; studs.

studdingsail (stud'ing-sāl) *n.* a sail set outside of a principal or square sail of a vessel, when the wind is free and light, or moderate.

student (stū-dent) *n.* [L. *studere*, study] a person engaged in study; a scholar; a man devoted to books; a bookish man; one that examines, investigates, or explores a subject in a formal or scientific manner.

studentship (stū-dent-ship) *n.* state, position, or time, of being a student.

studied (stud'id) *a.* closely examined; well considered; well versed in any branch of learning; learned; prepared beforehand; premeditated —hence, set; formal.

studiedly (stud'id-li) *adv.* in a studied manner; with design or intention.

studier (stud-i-er) *n.* one that studies; an examiner or investigator.

studies (stud'ez) *n.pl.* preliminary sketches or drawings from nature or the life, made by an artist with intent to reproduce them in a finished picture; music, instrumental or vocal, designed for exercise and practice in the use of an instrument or the voice.

studio (stū-di-ō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *studium*, zeal] the workshop of a sculptor or painter.

studious (stū-di-us) *a.* given to study; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; diligent; attentive to; careful; planned with study; studied; deliberate; favourable to study; suitable for thought.

studiously (stū-di-us-li) *adv.* in a studious manner; with study; diligently; carefully; attentively.

studiousness (stū-di-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being studious; addictedness to books; thoughtfulness; diligence.

studwork (stud-wurk) *n.* brickwork intersected with studs.

study (stud'i) *n.* [L. *studium*, zeal] application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any

subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known; absorbed or thoughtful attention; meditation; any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration; a building or an apartment devoted to study, or to literary employment; a work undertaken for improvement in the art, and often left incomplete; a sketch from nature; —*v.t.* to apply the mind to; to consider attentively; to con over; to commit to memory; —*v.i.* to fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to apply the mind to books or learning; to endeavour diligently.

stufa (stōō'fa) *n.* [It.] a jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

stuff (stuf) *n.* [L. *stippa*, tow] material to be worked up in any process of manufacture; woven material; cloth not made into garments; a textile fabric made entirely of worsted; refuse or worthless matter—hence, foolish or irrational language; nonsense; furniture; utensils; domestic articles in general; —*a.* made of stuff; —*v.t.* to fill by crowding; to load to excess; to thrust or crowd; to press; to fill by being put into; specifically, to fill with seasoning; to obstruct, as any of the organs; to fill the skin of, for the purpose of preserving, as a specimen (said of animals); to form or fashion by stuffing; —*v.i.* to feed gluttonously.

stuffed (stuf't) *a.* filled with, or as with, stuffing.

stuffer (stuf-er) *n.* one that stuffs; a machine for stuffing.

stuffiness (stuf-i-nes) *n.* the state or property of being stuffy, close, or musty.

stuffing (stuf'ing) *n.* that which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat.

Stuffing-box, an arrangement for rendering a joint air or steam tight with soft material, where a movable rod passes into a vessel of some kind, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

stuffy (stuf'i) *a.* close; musty; oppressive to the head or lungs; angry.

stulm (stulm) *n.* [Ger. *stollen*] a shaft to drain a mine.

stultification (stal-ti-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified.

stultifier (stal-ti-fi-er) *n.* one that stultifies.

stultify (stal-ti-fi) *v.t.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facere*, make] to make foolish; to make a fool of; to allege or prove to be insane.

stultiloquent (stal-til-ō-kwent) *a.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *loqui*, and *loquens*, *loquens*, speak] given to foolish talk.

stum (stum) *n.* [D. *stom*] unfermented grape-juice, or wine; must; —*v.t.* to renew, as wine, by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

stumble (stum'bl) *v.i.* [a doublet of *stammer*] to trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to walk in a bungling or unsteady manner; to slide into a crime or an error; to err; to fall or light on by chance; —*n.* a trip in walking or running; a blunder; a failure.

stumbler (stum'bler) *n.* one that stumbles, or makes a blunder.

stumblingblock (stum'bling-blok) *n.* a block or stone that causes stumbling; any obstacle or difficulty in the way of comprehension or reception of the truth; cause of error; ground of offence or objection.

stumblingly (stum'bling-li) *adv.* in a blundering manner; erroneously; with frequent failure.

stumbly (stum'bli) *a.* given to stumbling.

stummel (stum-el) *n.* [Ger.] the bowl and stem-socket of a pipe.

stump (stump) *n.* [M.E., *cf.* Icel. *stump*] the part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; stub; the part of a limb, or other body, remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; in cricket, one of three straight rods that support the balls, and constitute the wicket; a short, thick roll of leather or paper cut to a point, and used to shade or colour a crayon or pencil drawing; —*pl.* legs; —*v.t.* to cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes; to get out a batsman at cricket by knocking off the



hails with the ball when he is out of his ground while the ball is in play (said of the wicket-keeper); —*v. i.* to walk or move like a stump; to walk heavily, noisily, or clumsily; to pay up or out; to expend. **Stump-
orator**, one that harangues from the stump of a tree, or other elevation; a bombastic speaker. **Stump-speech**, a frothy, bombastic harangue; an electioneering speech. **To stump it**, to take to flight.

stumpage (stum-pij) *n.* standing timber (with reference to its value for cutting).

stumpiness (stum-pi-nes) *n.* the state or condition of being stumpy.

stumpy (stum-pi) *a.* full of stumps; short and thick; stubby.

stun (stun) *v. t.* [A.S. *stunian*, make a din] to make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; to overcome, *esp.* to overpower the sense of hearing of; to amaze; —*n.* a stroke; a shock; a stupefying blow.

Stundism (stun-dism) *n.* the belief of the Stundists.

Stundist (stun-dist) *n.* [Ger. *stunde*, an hour] a member of a dissenting religious sect in Russia, that bases its practice on the Bible alone.

stunner (stun-er) *n.* one that, or that which, stuns; [colloq.] an astonishing or supremely good or pleasing person, performer, or performance.

stunning (stun-ing) *a.* overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise; striking with astonishment; surprising; superlatively good or pleasing; —*n.* stupefaction.

stunningly (stun-ing-li) *adv.* so as to produce a stunning effect.

stunt (stunt) *v. t.* [A.S. *stunt*, stupid] to hinder from growth; to prevent the growth of; —*v. i.* to stop growing; to become stunted; —*n.* a stunted creature; a whale of two years; a check in growth.

stunted (stun-ted) *a.* stubbed; dwarfish; thick, short, and clumsy.

stuntedness (stun-ted-nes) *n.* the state of being dwarfed or stunted.

stupa (stóó-pa) *n.* [Sk.] a dome-like edifice erected in honour of some event, or at a sacred spot.

stupe (stúp) *n.* [L. *stupa*, tow] cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore; —*v. t.* to foment.

stupeficient (stú-pe-fá-shi-ent) *n.* anything producing stupefaction or insensibility; narcotic; opiate; —*a.* stupefying.

stupefaction (stú-pe-fak-shun) *n.* act of stupefying; a stupid or senseless state; insensibility; stupidity.

stupefactive (stú-pe-fak-tiv) *a.* causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

stupefiedness (stú-pe-fid-nes) *n.* the state of being stupefied.

stupefier (stú-pe-fi-er) *n.* one that stupefies, or makes insensible or stupid.

stupefy (stú-pe-fi) *v. t.* [L. *stupere*, be struck senseless, and *jacere*, make] to make stupid or torpid; to deprive of sensibility; to blunt the faculties or understanding of.

stupendous (stú-pen-dus) *a.* [L. *stupere*, be astonished at] astonishing; wonderful; amazing; astonishing in magnitude or elevation.

stupendously (stú-pen-dus-li) *adv.* in a stupendous manner.

stupendousness (stú-pen-dus-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

stupid (stú-pent) *a.* struck with stupor; stunned.

stupid (stú-píd) *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr. *stupere*, be stupefied] very dull; wanting in understanding; insensible; sluggish; heavy; formed without skill or genius; senseless; wearisome; tedious.

stupidity (stú-píd-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; sluggishness; sottishness.

stupidly (stú-píd-li) *adv.* in a stupid manner; foolishly; without sense or meaning.

stupidness (stú-píd-nes) *n.* stupidity.

stupor (stú-pur) *n.* [L.] great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness; intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity.

stuporous (stú-pu-rus) *a.* characterized by stupor.

stuposé (stú-pós) *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow] bearing tufts or mats of long hair [Bot.]

stuprate (stú-prát) *v. t.* [L. *stuprum*, defilement] to debauch; to ravish.

stupration (stú-prá-shun) *n.* violation of chastity by force; rape.

stuprum (stú-prun) *n.* [L.] any union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

sturdily (stur-di-li) *adv.* in a sturdy manner; hardily; stoutly; obstinately; resolutely.

sturdiness (stur-di-nes) *n.* condition or quality of being sturdy; stoutness; hardiness; brute strength; obstinacy.

sturdy (stur-di) *a.* [O.F. *estourdi*, stunned, rash] hardy; stout; lusty, as persons; foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness, as disposition; violent, as blows; stiff; strong; well set, as a tree; —[Gael.] a disease in sheep marked by dulness and stupor. **Sturdy-beggar**, an able-bodied beggar.

sturgeon (stur-jun) *n.* [O.F. *esturgeon*] a large, cartilaginous fish, in form like a shark, but covered more or less with bony plates in longitudinal rows, and having one dorsal fin and a forked tail (the flesh is esteemed agreeable food; caviare is made of the ova, and isinglass from the air-bladder).



Sturgeon.

sturionian (stú-ri-ó-ni-an) *a.* [Late L. *sturio*, a sturgeon] pertaining to the sturgeons, or having their characters.

Sturnus (stur-nus) *n.* [L.] a genus of birds, containing the starlings.

sturt (sturt) *v. t.* [*sturt*] to trouble; to vex; —*v. i.* to be afraid; to startle; —*n.* disturbance; trouble; heat of temper; fit of passion.

stutter (stut-er) *v. t.* [*cf.* Ger. *stottern*] to say disjointedly; —*v. i.* to stammer; —*n.* a marked stammer; broken utterance of words.

stutterer (stut-er-er) *n.* one that stutters; a stammerer.

stuttering (stut-er-ing) *n.* hesitation of speech; stammering.

stutteringly (stut-er-ing-li) *adv.* with stammering.

sty, styé (sti) *n.* [A.S. *stigend*] an inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid.

sty (sti) *n.* [A.S. *stigu*] a pen for swine; a place of bestial debauchery; —*v. t.* to shut up in a sty.

sty (sti) *v. t.* [A.S. *stigan*, to mount] to go upward; to aspire; —*n.* an ascent; pathway; stair.

Stygian (stij-i-an) *a.* [L. *Stygius*, fr. G. *Stux*, the Styx, *i. e.*, the Lathaly, fr. *stugein*, to hate] of, or pertaining to, Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed; or the region of the dead; hellish; infernal.

styler (sti-lar) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the style of a dial; stilar.

style (stil) *n.* [L. *stilus*, a stake, a writing instrument] an instrument used by the ancients in writing on tablets covered with wax—hence, a sharp-pointed tool used in engraving; a pointed surgical instrument; mode of expressing thought in language, whether oral or written; choice of words; diction; phraseology; mode of presentation, *esp.* in music, or any of the fine arts; regard to what is deemed elegant and appropriate, *esp.* in literary composition, or in social demeanour; fashion; manner; form; course; line of procedure; mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; the title; official designation; a mode of reckoning time (designated as **Old or New**); —*v. t.* to give a title to in addressing; to name; to denominate; to designate; to characterize.

style (stil) *n.* [G. *stulos*, a pillar] a pillar; a column; the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial; [Bot.] an extension of the ovary that supports the stigma.

stylet (sti-let) *n.* [O.F.] a small poniard or dagger; a stiletto; a probe.

styliform (sti-li-form) *a.* having the shape of a style; resembling a pen, pin, or peg.

stylish (sti-lish) *a.* given to, or fond of the display of style; highly fashionable; modish; genteel.



b. Style.

stylishly (stī'lish-li) *adv.* in a stylish or fashionable manner; modishly.

stylishness (stī'lish-nes) *n.* the state of being stylish or fashionable; modishness.

stylist (stī'list) *n.* one attentive to style; a critic of style; one that is a master or model of style.

Stylite (stī'lit) *n.* one of a class of solitary ascetics in the early church, who passed the greater part of their lives on the top of high columns or pillars.

stylobate (stī'lu-bāt) *n.* [*G. stulobates, fr. stulos, a column, and bainein, to go*] a continuous basement, upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground, or of a floor.

stylograph (stī'lu-graf) *n.* a stylographic pen; a reservoir or fountain pen with a tubular point, into which a needle or wire is fitted (the pressure of the needle-point on the paper allows the ink to run down on to the paper).

stylographic, stylographical (stī'lu-graf-ik, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or used in, stylography.

stylography (stī'log-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. stulos, a style, and graphēin, write*] a mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style, or pointed instrument, on cards or tablets.

styloid (stī'loid) *a.* having some resemblance to a style or pen.

stylometer (stī'lom'e-ter) *n.* [*G. stulos, pillar, and metrein, measure*] an instrument for measuring columns.

stymie (stī'mi) *n.* [*Etym. unknown*] in golf-playing, a position in which a player has to put for the hole with his opponent's ball directly in the line of approach.

styptic (stip-tik) *n.* [*G. stuptikos, fr. stuphein, contract*] something that serves to arrest hemorrhage (often used synonymously with **astrigent**); —*a.* producing contraction; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage; astrigent.

stypticity (stip-tis'i-ti) *n.* quality of being styptic; astringency.

Styrax (stī'raks) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of trees and shrubs (they yield benzoin and storax).

Styrian (stī'ri-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Styria, in Austria.

suability (sū-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* liability to be sued; subject by law to civil process.

suable (sū'a-bl) *a.* [*fr. sue*] capable of being sued, or called to answer, in court.

suant (sū-ant) *a.* [*O.F.*] following; sequent; smooth; even.

suantly (sū-ant-li) *adv.* evenly; smoothly; regularly.

suasible (swā'si-bl) *a.* capable of persuasion; easily persuaded.

suasion (swā'zhu-n) *n.* [*L. suadere, pp. suasus, advise*] act of persuading; persuading influence; enticement; inducement.

suasive (swā'siv) *a.* having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions.

suasively (swā'siv-li) *adv.* in a manner to persuade; with enticing manner.

suasory (swā'su-ri) *a.* tending to persuade; serving to convince and induce by reasons, motives, or considerations.

suave (swāv, swov) *a.* [*L. suavis, sweet*] agreeable; pleasant; bland.

suavely (swāv-, swov'li) *adv.* in a suave or soothing manner; blandly.

suavity (swov'i-ti) *n.* that which is sweet or pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; gentleness.

sub (sub) *n.* [*contr. for subaltern*] a subordinate.

subabdominal (sub-ab-dom'i-nal) *a.* in the lower part of the abdomen.

subacid (sub-as'id) *a.* moderately acid or sour.

subacrid (sub-ak'rid) *a.* moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid.

subact (sub-akt) *a.* [*L. sub, under, and agere, lead*] to reduce; to subdue.

subaction (sub-ak'shun) *n.* the act or process of reducing to any state.

subacute (sub-a-kūt) *a.* moderately acute.

subaërial (sub-ā-ē-ri-al) *a.* being, or lying, under the sky; [*Geol.*] produced by the action of the atmosphere.

subagency (sub-ā-jen-si) *n.* a delegated agency.

subagent (sub-ā'jent) *n.* a person employed by an agent to aid him, or act in his absence; a deputy-agent.

subahdar (sūo'-ba-dār) *n.* [*Hind. subah, a province, and dar, holding*] a viceroy, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India that ranks as a captain in the European companies.

subalpine (sub-al'pin) *a.* a little lower than alpine.

subaltern (sub-al'tern, su-bawl'tern) *a.* [*L. subalternus, fr. sub, under, and alternus, one after another*] ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior; —*n.* a person holding a subordinate position; a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

subalternant (sub-al'ter-nant) *a.* in logic, universal, as opposed to particular; —*n.* a universal, as opposed to a particular.

subalternate (sub-al'ter-nāt) *a.* succeeding by turns; successive; subordinate; —*n.* a particular, as opposed to a universal.

subalternating (sub-al'ter-nā-ting) *a.* succeeding by turns; successive.

subalternation (sub-al'ter-nā-shun) *n.* act of succeeding by course, or in turns; state of subjection or subordination; the relation of a particular proposition to the universal proposition having the same subject, predicate, and quality.

subancestral (sub-an-ses'tral) *a.* of collateral ancestry; not in the direct line.

subangular (sub-ang-gū-lar) *a.* slightly angular.

subapical (sub-ā-pi-kal) *a.* [*L. sub and apex, point*] situated below the apex.

subapostolic (sub-a-pos-to-līk) *a.* of the period following that of the apostles.

subaquatic (sub-a-kwo't-ik) *a.* not entirely aquatic; situated, or formed, in or below the surface of the water.

subaqueous (sub-ā-kwe-us) *a.* being under water; or beneath the surface of water; formed in or under water.

subarborescent (sub-ār-bu-res'ent) *a.* tree-like.

subarctic (sub-ārkt'ik) *a.* nearly arctic.

subarrhation (sub-a-rā'shun) *n.* [*L. sub and arrha, a pledge*] the ancient custom or rite of betrothing by the bestowal of gifts.

subastral (sub-as'tral) *a.* beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

subastringent (sub-as'trin-jent) *a.* astringent in a small degree.

subaudition (sub-aw-dish'un) *n.* [*L. subaudire, supply a word omitted*] understanding something not expressed; understood meaning.

subaxillary (sub-ak-si-la-ri) *a.* situated under the axil formed by a petiole and a stem or branch [*Bot.*]; under the arm-pit.

subcarbonate (sub-kār-bu-nāt) *n.* a carbonate having more than one equivalent of the base for one equivalent of carbonic acid.

subcaudal (sub-kaw-dal) *a.* situated under the tail.

subcaelestial (sub-se-les'tyāl) *a.* being beneath the heavens.

subcentral (sub-sen'tral) *a.* being under the centre.

subclass (sub'klas) *n.* a subdivision of a class.

subclavian (sub-klā-vi-an) *a.* situated under the collar-bone.

subclavicular (sub-klā-vik'ū-lar) *a.* subclavian.

subcommittee (sub-ku-mit'ē) *n.* a division of a committee.

subconical (sub-kon'ī-ka) *a.* somewhat conical.

subconscious (sub-kon'shus) *a.* partially or feebly conscious; not clearly cognisable in a present state of consciousness, but capable of developing afterwards into full consciousness.

subconsciousness (sub-kon-shus-nes) *n.* the state of being subconscious.

subcontiguous (sub-kun-tig'-ū-us) *a.* almost touching.

subcontinuous (sub-kun-tin'-ū-us) *a.* almost continuous.

subcontract (sub-kon-trakt) *n.* a contract under a previous contract.

subcontracted (sub-kun-trak-ted) *a.* contracted under a former contract; betrothed for the second time.

subcontrariety (sub-kon-tra-ri'-e-ti) *n.* the state of being subcontrary.

subcontrary (sub-kon-tra-ri) *a.* contrary in an inferior degree;

having, or being in, a contrary order (said of a section of an oblique cone on a circular base by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle; applied also to two similar triangles when so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex, the opposite sides not being parallel); characterizing the relation between two propositions having the same subject and the same predicate, and so connected that both can be true, but both cannot be false.

subcordate (sub-kor'-dāt) *a.* nearly heart-shaped.

subcostal (sub-kos'-tal) *a.* situated under, or between, the ribs.

subcranial (sub-kra'-ni-āl) *a.* situated beneath the skull.

subcrepitant (sub-krep-i-tant) *a.* somewhat crepitant.

subcrystalline (sub-kris-tā-lin) *a.* imperfectly crystalline.

subculture (sub-kul'-tur) *n.* a culture derived from another one.

subcutaneous (sub-kū-tā-ne-us) *a.* situated beneath the skin; fitted for use beneath the skin; living under the skin.

subcutaneously (sub-kū-tā-ne-us-li) *adv.* under the skin.

subdeacon (sub-dē-kn) *n.* a deacon's assistant, or an under-deacon [R. C.].

subdeaconship (sub-dē-kn-ship) *n.* the order or office of subdeacon. Also **subdeaconry**, **subdeaconate**.

subdean (sub-dēn) *n.* an under-dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

subdeanery (sub-dē-ner-i) *n.* the office and rank of subdean.

subdecuple (sub-dek'-ū-pl) *a.* containing one part of ten.

subdentate (sub-den-tāt) *a.* having imperfect or indistinct teeth.

subdented (sub-den-ted) *a.* indented beneath.

subdialect (sub-dī-ā-lekt) *n.* an inferior dialect.

subdivide (sub-di-vid) *v.t.* to divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided; —*v.i.* to be subdivided.

subdivisible (sub-di-viz-i-bl) *a.* susceptible of subdivision.

subdivision (sub-di-viz'h-un) *n.* act of subdividing, or separating, a part into smaller parts; part of a thing made by subdividing.

subdominant (sub-dom-i-nant) *n.* the fourth tone above the tonic (so called as being under the dominant).

subduable (sub-dū-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being subdued.

subdual (sub-dū-āl) *n.* the act of subduing.

subduce (sub-dūs) *v.t.* [L. *sub* and *ducere*, lead] to withdraw; to take away.

subduction (sub-duk'-shun) *n.* the act of taking away or withdrawing.

subdue (sub-dū) *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, lead] to bring under; to conquer by force, or the exertion of superior power; to bring into permanent subjection; to overpower, so as to disable from further resistance; to reduce; to destroy the force of; to

break, by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to overcome by persuasion or other mild means; to charm; to captivate; to make mellow; to break, as land.

subdued (sub-dūd) *a.* pacified; made quiet; conquered.

subduedness (sub-dūd-nes) *n.* state of being subdued. Also **subduement**.

subducer (sub-dū'-er) *n.* one that, or that which, conquers and brings into subjection.

subeditor (sub-ed-i-tur) *n.* [*cf.* *editor*] an assistant to a principal editor.

subeditorship (sub-ed-i-tur-ship) *n.* the office or position of a subeditor.

subequal (sub-ē-kwāl) *a.* nearly equal.

suberate (sū-be-rāt) *n.* a salt of suberic acid.

suberic (sū-ber-ik) *a.* [L. *suber*, the cork tree] pertaining to cork; noting an acid substance got by treating rasped cork with nitric acid—**suberic acid**.

suberization (sū-be-ri-zā-shun) *n.* the process of turning into cork.

suberize (sū-be-riz) *v.t.* to make like cork.

suberose, suberous (sū-be-rōs, -rus) *a.* corky; light.

suberose (sub-e-rōs) *a.* [L. *sub* and *erodere*, *pp.* *erodus*, to gnaw] having the appearance of being gnawed.

subfactor (sub-fak'-tur) *n.* an under-factor or agent.

subfamily (sub-fam'-i-li) *n.* a primary division of a family; a grade between a family and a genus.

subfeud (sub-fū) *v.t.* to make subinfeudation of.

subfeudation (sub-fū-dā'-shun) *n.* See **subinfeudation**.

subflavour (sub-flā'-vur) *n.* a secondary flavour.

subflora (sub-flō'-ra) *n.* a division of flora contained in a larger one.

subfluvial (sub-flō'-vi-āl) *a.* situated under a river or stream.

subgeneric (sub-je-ner-ik) *a.* belonging to a subgenus, or subdivision, of a family or class.

subgens (sub-jenz) *n.* the division of a people immediately below a gens or clan.

subgenus (sub-jē'-nus, sub-jē'-nus) *n.* a subdivision of a genus comprehending one or more species.

subglacial (sub-glā'-shāl) *a.* pertaining to the under side of a glacier; being under glaciers.

subglobular (sub-glob'-ū-lar) *a.* nearly globular.

subgranular (sub-gran'-ū-lar) *a.* somewhat granular.

subgroup (sub-'grōop) *n.* a subordinate group.

subhastation (sub-has-tā'-shun) *n.* [L. *subhastare*, sell by auction] a public sale of property to the highest bidder.

subhuman (sub-hū-mān) *a.* under, or beneath, the human.

subindicate (sub-in-dī-kāt) *v.t.* to indicate in a less degree.

subindication (sub-in-dī-kā'-shun) *n.* secret or tacit indication; act of making known, or revealing, by secret signs or hints.

subindicative (sub-in-dik-ā-tiv) *a.* giving a hint; suggestive.

subinduce (sub-in-dūs) *v.t.* to suggest or offer indirectly; to insinuate.

subinfeudation (sub-in-fū-dā'-shun) *n.* [O.F.] the process in feudal tenure, by which a feudatory granted parts of his lands to tenants or vassals under him; the fief produced by the process of subinfeudation.

subinspector (sub-in-spek-tur) *n.* an under or assistant inspector; a school inspector of the third class.

subinspectorship (sub-in-spek-tur-ship) *n.* the position of a subinspector.



Subcontrary.

subintrans (sub-in-trant) *a.* said of paroxysms that come after one another so fast that they are nearly continuous.

subirrigation (sub-i-ri-gā-shun) *n.* irrigation by underground channels.

subitaneous (sub-i-tā-ne-us) *a.* [*L. subitaneus*] sudden; hasty.

subito (sôo-bi-tô) *adv.* [*L.*] suddenly; quickly [*Mus.*].

subjacent (sub-jā-sent) *a.* [*L. subjacere*, lie under] lying under or below; being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

subject (sub-jekt) *a.* [*L. subjicere*, pp. *subjectus*, place, or bring under] placed or situate under; placed under the power and dominion of another; exposed; liable from external causes; liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed; —*n.* one that, or that which, is placed under influence, operation, or dominion in general; one that is placed under civil authority; one that owes allegiance to a sovereign, or other political ruler or government, and is governed by the laws of the state; that which is brought under any physical process; chemical substance; matter; a dead body for purposes of dissection; that in which any attribute, relation, or quality inheres or exists; substance; that on which any mental operation is performed; object of inquiry or examination; matter of thought; point of dispute; topic treated of; the chief incidents, facts, or matters described or written about; the chief character or hero of a poem, play, tale, etc.; in the arts, the design of a composition or picture; that which is sought to be embodied or represented; [*Mus.*] the principal theme or melody of a movement; [*Gram.*] the thing spoken about; [*Logic*] that of which anything is predicated or denied; [*Philos.*] the active and immediate sentient and thinking faculty which forms conceptions or ideas of the *object*; the *ego*, as opposed to the *non-ego* or object; —(sub-jekt') *v. t.* to bring under the control, power, or action of; to subdue; to enslave; to expose; to make liable; to submit; to make accountable; to make subservient; to cause to undergo. **Subject-matter**, the matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

subjection (sub-jek-shun) *n.* act of bringing under the dominion of another; state of being under control and government.

subjective (sub-jek-tiv) *a.* relating to the subject; designating the state, conceptions, and ideas of an active, sentient, and thinking being, respecting objects or ideas external to himself; noting the point of view from which an object is regarded or conceived of by the conscious subject; modified by personal idiosyncrasy.

subjectively (sub-jek-tiv-li) *adv.* in a subjective manner; in relation to the subject.

subjectiveness (sub-jek-tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being subjective.

subjectivism (sub-jek-ti-vizm) *n.* the doctrine that we can immediately know only what is present to consciousness.

subjectivity (sub-jek-tiv-i-ti) *n.* state of being subjective; individuality; that which relates to personal consciousness, or to the impressions and ideas of an individual mind.

subjectivize (sub-jek-ti-vi-z) *v. t.* to render subjective; to bring into the perceptive mind.

subjectless (sub-jekt-les) *a.* without a subject.

subjecture (sub-jek-tūr) *n.* the state of being subject.

subjoin (sub-join') *v. t.* to add, after something else has been said or written; to annex; to attach; to connect.

subjoinder (sub-join'-der) *n.* something added at the end; a sequent remark.

subjunct (sub-joint) *n.* a secondary joint.

subjugable (sub-jôo-gā-bl) *a.* capable of being subdued.

subjugate (sub-jôo-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. subjugare*, fr. *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke] to subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to compel to submit to the absolute control of another.

subjugation (sub-jôo-gā-shun) *n.* act of bringing under the power or absolute control of another.

subjugator (sub-jôo-gā-tur) *n.* one that subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror.

subjunction (sub-jungk-shun) *n.* the act of subjoining.

subjunctive (sub-jungk-tiv) *a.* [*L. subjungere*, to subjoin] subjoined or added to something before said or written. **Subjunctive mood**, that form of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, contingency, and is subjoined or added as subordinate to some other verb.

subkingdom (sub-king-dum) *n.* a grade between a kingdom and a class.

Sublapsarian (sub-lap-sā-ri-an) *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *lapsus*, fall] one of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as made after the fall, or as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being fallen and guilty; —*a.* relating to the Sublapsarians, or their doctrines.

sublate (sub-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. sub* and *latius*, borne] to take or carry away; to remove.

sublative (sub-lā-tiv) *a.* tending to take away.

sublease (sub-lēs) *n.* a lease granted by one that is himself a lessee or tenant; —(sub-lēs') *v. t.* to sublet.

sublessee (sub-le-sē) *n.* the holder of a sublease.

sublet (sub-let') *v. t.* to underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person.

sublevate (sub-le-vāt) *v. t.* to raise; to excite; to lift on high.

sublevation (sub-le-vā-shun) *n.* [*L. sublevare*, lift up] the act of lifting or raising; a rising or insurrection.

sublibrarian (sub-li-brā-ri-an) *n.* an assistant to a librarian.

sublieutenant (sub-lef-ten-ant) *n.* the rank or commission immediately below a lieutenant.

subligation (sub-li-gā-shun) *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *ligare*, tie] the act of binding underneath.

sublimable (sub-lī-mā-bl) *a.* capable of being sublimated.

sublimate (sub-lī-māt) *v. t.* [*L. sublimare*, to raise] to bring by heat into the state of vapour, as a solid substance, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state; to refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate; —*n.* the product of a substance sublimed, esp. mercury raised in the retort; —*a.* brought into a state of vapour by heat and again condensed, as solid substances.

sublimation (sub-lī-mā-shun) *n.* act of sublimating, or state of being sublimated; act of heightening or improving; exaltation.

sublimatory (sub-lī-mā-tu-ri) *a.* used for sublimation; —*n.* a vessel used for sublimation.

sublime (sub-līm') *a.* [*L. sublimis*] exalted; elevated; high in place; distinguished by lofty or noble traits; eminent; awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, and the like; lofty; grand; —*n.* a grand or lofty style; the grand in nature or in art, distinguished from the beautiful; the mental emotion produced by the contemplation of the grand or lofty; —*v. t.* to bring to a state of vapour by heat, and condense again by cold; to sublimiate; to exalt; to heighten; to improve; to dignify; to ennoble; —*v. i.* to be brought into a state of vapour by heat, and then condensed by cold. **The sublime**, that which is sublime; the emotion due to what is sublime.

sublimely (sub-līm-li) *adv.* in a sublime manner; with elevated conceptions; loftily.

sublimeness, sublimity (sub-līm-nes, -līm-i-ti) *n.* the state, quality, or condition of being sublime; grandeur; vastness; magnificence; elevation of place; lofty height; nobleness of nature or character; eminence; an elevated feeling of astonishment and awe at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence; loftiness of sentiment or style.

sublimette (sub-lī-met') *n.* a variety of music-box.

subliminal (sub-līm-i-nāl) *a.* latent; not conscious.

sublingual (sub-ling-gwāl) *a.* situated under the tongue.

sublition (sub-lish'-un) *n.* [*L. sub* and *linere*, smear] the act or art of laying the ground-colour under the perfect colour [*Paint.*].

sublittoral (sub-lit'-u-ral) *a.* under the shore.

sublunar (sub-lóó'-nar) *a.* [*L. sub* and *luna*, moon] See **sublunary**.

sublunary (sub-lóó'-na-ri) *a.* situated beneath the moon; terrestrial; earthly; pertaining to this world.

sublunate (sub-lóó'-nāt) *a.* approaching the form of a crescent.

subluxation (sub-luk-sā'-shun) *n.* [*L. luxus*, sprained] partial dislocation.

submarginal (sub-mār-jī-nal) *a.* pertaining to, or near, the margin.

submarine (sub-mā-rēn') *a.* being, acting, or growing under water in the sea.

Submarine-boat, a vessel so constructed that it can be propelled under water. **Submarine forest**, the remains of a forest beneath the present level of the sea.

submaxillary (sub-mak-sī-lā-ri) *a.* situated under the jaw.

submedian (sub-mē-di-ān) *a.* situated under the middle.

submental (sub-men-tal) *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin] under the chin.

submerge, submerse (sub-merj', -mers') *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *mergere*, to plunge] to put under water; to plunge; to cover or overflow with water; to drown;—*v.i.* to plunge, as into water or other fluid—hence, to be completely included or incorporated.

submergence, submersion (sub-mer-jens, -shun) *n.* act of submerging, or state of being submerged; act of putting under water or other fluid, or of causing to be overflowed; state of being put under water or other fluid.

submersed, submerged (sub-merst', -merjd') *a.* being, or growing, under water.

submersible (sub-mer-si-bl) *a.* that may be submersed.

submiss (sub-mis') *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send] humble; low; gentle.

submission (sub-mish-un) *n.* act of submitting; act of yielding to power or authority; obedience; state of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; meekness; acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

submissive (sub-mis-iv) *a.* inclined, or ready, to submit; obedient; compliant; yielding; humble; modest; passive.

submissively (sub-mis-iv-li) *adv.* in a submissive manner.

submissiveness (sub-mis-iv-nes) *n.* quality or condition of being submissive; humbleness; dependence; confession of fault, or of inferiority; yielding or deferential disposition.

submit (sub-mit') *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *mittere*, send] to yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; to refer;—*v.i.* to yield one's person to the power of another; to yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

submitter (sub-mit'-gr) *n.* one that submits.

submontane (sub-mon-tān) *a.* situated at, or near, the base of a mountain.

submultiple (sub-mul-ti-pl) *n.* a number that divides another without a remainder; an aliquot part.

submundane (sub-mun-dān) *a.* existing under the world; underground.

submuscular (sub-mus-kū-lar) *a.* beneath the muscles.

subnarcotic (sub-nār-kot'-ik) *a.* moderately narcotic.

subnasal (sub-nā-zal) *a.* under the nose.

subnascent (sub-nas-ent) *a.* [*L. subnasci*, to grow under] growing under; springing or rising from beneath.

subnatural (sub-nat'-ū-ral) *a.* below nature.

subnivean (sub-niv-e-an, -nī-vē-an) *a.* beneath the snow.

subnodal (sub-nō-dal) *a.* beneath the nodus.

subnormal (sub-nor-mal) *n.* [*L. sub* and *norma*] that part of the axis of a curve line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal;—*a.* less than normal.

subnormality (sub-nor-mal'i-ti) *n.* the state of being subnormal.

subnubilar (sub-nū-bi-lar) *a.* beneath the clouds.

subnude (sub-nūd') *a.* almost naked, or bare of leaves [*Bot.*].

subnuvolar (sub-nū-vu-lar) *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *nubila*, clouds] somewhat cloudy; partially concealed by clouds.

subobscure (sub-ob-skur) *a.* somewhat obscure.

suboccipital (sub-ok-sip'i-tal) *a.* beneath or behind the occiput, or the occipital lobe of the brain.

subocellate (sub-os'e-lat) *a.* somewhat ocellate.

suboctuple (sub-ok-tū-pl) *a.* having one part in eight.

subocular (sub-ok-ū-lar) *a.* beneath the eye.

suborbicular (sub-or-bik'-ū-lar) *a.* nearly circular.

suborder (sub-or-der) *n.* a subdivision of an order.

subordinacy, subordinance (sub-or-di-nā-si, -nans) *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *ordinare*, set in order] state of being subordinate, or subject to control.

subordinary (sub-or-di-nā-ri) *a.* inferior in rank, place, etc.; less important; secondary; supernumerary.

subordinate (sub-or-di-nāt) *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *ordinare*, arrange] placed in a lower class or rank; holding a lower position; inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, or the like;—*n.* one that stands in order or rank below another;—*v.t.* to place in a lower order; to make or consider as of less value or importance; to subdue.

subordinately (sub-or-di-nāt-li) *adv.* in a subordinate manner.

subordinateness (sub-or-di-nāt-nes) *n.* the state of being subordinate.

subordination (sub-or-di-nā-shun) *n.* act of subordinating, placing in a lower order, or subjecting; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection; place of rank among inferiors.

subordinative (sub-or-di-nā-tiv) *a.* tending to subordinate.

suborn (sub-orn') *v.t.* [*F. subornar*, fr. *L. sub*, under, and *ornare*, fit out] to procure, or cause to take, a false oath, amounting to perjury; to procure privately, or by collusion.

subornation (sub-or-nā-shun) *n.* act of suborning; crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury; crime of inducing another to do a criminal or bad action.

suborner (sub-or-ner) *n.* one that induces another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

suboval, subovate (sub-ō-val, -vāt) *a.* nearly or somewhat oval; shaped somewhat like an egg.

suboxide (sub-ok-sid) *n.* an oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen and two of another element.

subpanation (sub-pā-nā-shun) *n.* [*sub*, under, and *panis*, bread] a name for the doctrine that Christ is present with the bread and wine of the eucharist in a material sense.

subpermanent (sub-per-mā-nent) *a.* somewhat permanent.

subpœna, subpena (sub-pē-na) *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *pœna*, punishment] a writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served

as a witness, etc., under a penalty;—*v.t.* to serve with a writ of subpoena; to command attendance in court by a legal writ, under a penalty in case of disobedience.

subpolar (sub-pō'lar) *a.* adjacent to the poles.

subprefect (sub-prē'fekt) *n.* an under or assistant prefect.

subprefecture (sub-prē'fek-tūr) *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a subprefect.

subprior (sub-pri-ur) *n.* an assistant prior.

subprovince (sub-'prov-ins) *n.* a division of a province.

subquadrante (sub-kwod-'rāt) *a.* nearly square.

subquadruple (sub-kwod-'roo-pl) *a.* containing one part of four.

subquintuple (sub-kwi't-'too-pl) *a.* containing one part of five.

subreption (sub-rep-'shun) *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *rapere*, take away] the act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation, as by concealing the truth.

subrogation (sub-rō-gā-'shun) *n.* [*L. subrogare*, to substitute] the substitution or succession of one person in place of another, with succession to his rights; succession of any kind.

subsacral (sub-sā-'kral) *n.* on the ventral surface of the sacrum.

subsaline (sub-sā-'lin) *a.* imperfectly saline; moderately salt.

subsalt (sub-saw'lt) *n.* an oxy-salt containing a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or in which the latter is a suboxide.

subscapular (sub-'skap-'ū-lar) *a.* under the scapula;—*n.* a subscapular nerve or vessel.

subscribable (sub-'skri-'ba-bl) *a.* capable of being subscribed.

subscribe (sub-'skrib) *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *scribere*, write] to write underneath; to sign with one's own hand; to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath; to attest by writing one's name beneath; to promise to give by writing one's name;—*v.i.* to give consent to something written by signing one's name; to assent; to agree; to promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to enter one's name for a newspaper, book, and the like.

subscriber (sub-'skri-'ber) *n.* one that subscribes; one that contributes to an undertaking by subscribing; one that enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like.

subscript (sub-'skript) *a.* written beneath.

subscription (sub-'skrip-'shun) *n.* act of writing one's name, under, or at the end of, a letter, deed, or instrument; signature; formal attestation or consent given by signature; a formal declaration of consent to the creed or articles of a church; public confession of faith; act of contributing; act of giving, or engaging to give, money to any cause or object; the sum given or engaged to be given by an individual; also, the sum, or amount, contributed by all; also, the paper on which the names of the subscribers, and the sums subscribed, are entered; in the book trade, act of signing a paper engaging to take a copy, or copies, of a new publication at a stated price; also, the price at which copies subscribed for are sold; a physician's direction as to compounding a medicine.

subsecive (sub-'sē-siv) *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *secare*, to cut] cut away; remaining; extra.

subsection (sub-'sek-'shun) *n.* division or part of a section; subdivision.

subsecutive (sub-'sek-'ū-tiv) *a.* following in a train or succession.

subsensation (sub-'sen-sā-'shun) *n.* a moderate or lesser sensation.

sub sensible (sub-'sen-'si-bl) *a.* deeper than the range of the senses.

subseptuple (sub-'sep-'too-pl) *a.* containing one of seven parts.

subsequence, subsequency (sub-'se-'kwens-i) *n.* state of being subsequent, or of coming after something.

subsequent (sub-'se-'kwent) *a.* [*L. subsequi*] following in time; coming or being after something else at any time; following in order of place; succeeding.

subsequently (sub-'se-'kwent-li) *adv.* in a subsequent time, manner, position, or the like.

subserve (sub-'serv) *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *servire*, serve] to serve in subordination or instrumentally; to help forward; to promote;—*v.i.* to be useful, as an instrument or agent, to accomplish a design or work; to answer the purpose.

subservience, subserviency (sub-'ser-'vi-ens, -en-si) *n.* condition of being subservient; subordination; mean submission; state of being instrumentally useful.

subservient (sub-'ser-'vi-ent) *a.* serving to promote an object or end; answering a purpose; useful as an instrument; acting as a tool.

subserviently (sub-'ser-'vi-ent-li) *adv.* in a subservient manner.

subsessile (sub-'ses-'il) *a.* almost sessile.

subsextuple (sub-'sek-'s-too-pl) *a.* containing one part in six.

subside (sub-'sid) *v.i.* [*L. sub*, under, and *sedere*, sit down] to sink or fall to the bottom; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate; to tend downward; to descend; to sink.

subsidence, subsidency (sub-'si-'dens, -den-si) *n.* act or process of falling, as the lees of liquors; act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.

subsidiarily (sub-'sidi-'i-ri-li) *adv.* in a subsidiary manner.

subsidiary (sub-'sidi-'i-ri) *a.* [*L. subsidium*, help] furnishing a subsidy; serving to help; assistant; auxiliary;—*n.* one that, or that which, contributes aid; an assistant; an auxiliary.

subsidize (sub-'si-'diz) *v.t.* to purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; to give a subsidy to.

subsidy (sub-'si-'di) *n.* [*L. subsidium*] support; aid, esp. extraordinary aid in money rendered to a sovereign by his subjects; also, a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops.

subsimious (sub-'sim-'i-us) *a.* [*L. sub* and *simia*, an ape] somewhat like a monkey.

subsist (sub-'sist) *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *sistere*, to stand] to support with provisions; to feed; to maintain;—*v.i.* to be; to have existence; to inhere; to continue; to be supported; to live.

subsistence, subsistency (sub-'sis-'tens, -ten-si) *n.* real being; state of being subsistent; inherency; means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions.

subsistent (sub-'sis-'tent) *a.* having real being; inherent.

substantial (sub-'sis-'ten-'shal) *a.* pertaining to subsistence.

subsister (sub-'sis-'ter) *n.* one that subsists; formerly, a poor prisoner.

subsoil (sub-'soil) *n.* the bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil;—*v.t.* to plough so as to cut into the subsoil. **Subsoil-plough**, a strong swing-plough, but without the coulter and mould-board (used to loosen the subsoil). **Subsoil-ploughing**, ploughing deep to break up or loosen the subsoil.

subspecies (sub-'spē-'shēz) *n.* a subordinate species; a division of a species.

subspecific (sub-'spe-'sif-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or of, a subspecies.

subspherical (sub-'sfer-'i-kal) *a.* almost spherical.

substage (sub-'stāj) *n.* an attachment to a compound microscope, carrying the achromatic condenser, the polarizing prism, etc.

substance (sub-'stans) *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *stare*, stand] being; something that exists; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; that which underlies all outward

manifestations; substratum; that which constitutes anything what it is; nature; real or existing essence; the most important element in any existence; the characteristics of anything; anything that has a material form; body; matter; estate; property.

substantial (sub-stan-'shal) *a.* belonging to substance; actually existing; not seeming or imaginary; real; true; corporeal; material; having good substance; strong; stout; solid; possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy; —*n.* that which has real existence; an essential part.

substantialize (sub-stan-'shal-iz) *v.t.* to render substantial; to give reality to.

substantialism (sub-stan-'shal-izm) *n.* the doctrine that behind phenomena there are real substances, whether mental or corporeal.

substantiality (sub-stan-shi-'al-i-ti) *n.* the state of having real existence; corporeity; materiality.

substantially (sub-stan-'shal-i) *adv.* really; truly; essentially; in substance; in the main; with competent means or estate.

substantialness (sub-stan-'shal-nes) *n.* state or quality of being substantial; firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

substantiate (sub-stan-shi-'at) *v.t.* to make to exist; to establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify.

substantiation (sub-stan-shi-'at-shun) *n.* the act of making good, or establishing by proper evidence, as a charge or averment.

substantival (sub-stan-ti-'val, sub-stan-ti-'val) *a.* pertaining to, or having, the character of a substantive; independent.

substantive (sub-stan-tiv) *a.* betokening, or expressing, existence; solid; real; having body; fixed; lasting, as colours; —*n.* a noun; the part of speech which designates something that exists, or some object of thought, either material or immaterial; name of an object, founded on its properties or qualities.

substantively (sub-'stan-tiv-li) *adv.* in a substantive manner; in substance; essentially; as a name or noun.

substation (sub-stā-'shun) *n.* a subordinate station.

substernal (sub-'ster-nal) *a.* beneath the sternum.

substitute (sub-sti-'tūt) *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *statuere*, put] to put in the place of another; to exchange; to interchange; —*n.* one that, or that which, is substituted or put in the place of another; in the militia, one engaging to serve in room of another; [*Law*] one delegated to act for another.

substitution (sub-sti-'tū-shun) *n.* act of putting one person or thing in the place of another; state of being substituted for another person or thing; [*Gram.*] syllepsis; the use of one word for another; [*Law*] the delegation of one or more parties to enjoy the estate in default of the first heir, or after him; [*Alg.*] the putting of a simpler quantity in place of a more complex, as in solving equations; [*Theol.*] the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, or in the room and stead of sinners.

substitutional (sub-sti-'tū-shun-al) *a.* pertaining to substitution.

substitutionally (sub-sti-'tū-shun-al-i) *adv.* in a substitutional manner; in the way of substitution.

substitutionary (sub-sti-'tū-shun-a-ri) *a.* pertaining to substitution; substitutional.

substitutive (sub-'sti-tū-tiv) *a.* tending to afford a substitute; capable of being substituted.

substrate (sub-'strāt) *n.* a substratum; —(sub-'strāt) *v.t.* to strew or lay under anything.

substratum (sub-'strā-tum) *n.*; *pl. substrata* (sub-'strā-ta) [*L. substernere*, strew under] that which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another; the subsoil; [*Met.*] the ultimate matter or substance forming the subject of perception, cognition, and cause of phenomena.

substruct (sub-'strukt) *v.t.* [*L. substruere*, build beneath] to build beneath.

substruction (sub-'struk-'shun) *n.* an under-building; a foundation.

substructural (sub-'struk-tū-'ral) *a.* pertaining to substruction.

substructure (sub-'struk-tūr) *n.* an under-structure; a foundation.

substyle (sub-'stil) *n.* a right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected.

subsulphate (sub-'sul-'fat) *n.* a basic sulphate.

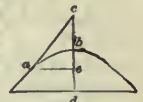
subsultive, subsultory (sub-'sul-'tiv, -tu-'ri) *a.* [*L. subsilire*, *pp. subsultus*, spring up] bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts.

subsume (sub-'sūm) *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *sumere*, take] in logic, to state a case under a general rule.

subsumption (sub-'sūm-'shun) *n.* the act of subsuming.

subsurface (sub-'sur-'fas) *n.* an under-surface; —*a.* below the surface.

subtangent (sub-'tan-'jent) *n.* the segment of a produced axis intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in the curve (thus, let *a b* be the curve of a parabola, *d b* the axis, *a c* the tangent, and *a e* the ordinate, then the subtangent is *c e*).



subtenant (sub-'ten-'ant) *n.* a tenant under a tenant.

subtend (sub-'tend) *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *tendere*, stretch] to extend under, or be opposite to.

subtense (sub-'tens) *n.* [*L. subtendere*, to stretch underneath] the line subtending or stretching across; the chord of an arc.

subterfluent (sub-'ter-'floo-'ent) *a.* [*L. subterfluere*, to flow beneath] running under or beneath. Also **subterfluous**.

subterfuge (sub-'ter-'fuj) *n.* [*L. subterfugere*, flee secretly] that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment—hence, a shift; an evasion; artifice; quibble; excuse.

subternatural (sub-'ter-'nat-'ū-'ral) *a.* below what is natural.

subterposition (sub-'ter-'po-'zish-'un) *n.* the state of lying beneath something else.

subterranean (sub-'te-'rān) *a.* underground; —*n.* a cave or room underground.

subterranean (sub-'te-'rā-'ne-'an) *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *terra*, earth] being under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth, or underground. Also **subterraneous**, **subterrene**, **subterrestrial**.

subtile (sut-'l, sub-'til) *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *tela*, a web] thin; not dense or gross; rare; delicately constituted or constructed; nice; fine; acute; piercing; characterized by acuteness of mind; refined; sly; crafty; cunning.

subtily (sut-'l-i, sub-'til-i) *adv.* in a subtile manner; thinly; not densely; not grossly; finely; artfully; cunningly; craftily.

subtileness (sut-'l-nes, sub-'til-nes) *n.* state or quality of being subtile; thinness; rareness, as of the air; fineness; acuteness; cunning; artfulness.

subtilism (sut-'l-izm, sub-'ti-lizm) *n.* the quality of being subtile or shrewd.

subtilization (sut-'l-i-'zā-'shun, sub-'ti-li-'zā-'shun) *n.* the quality of being subtile; fineness.

subtilize (sut-'l-i-'zā-'shun, sub-'ti-li-'zā-'shun) *n.* act of making subtile, fine, or thin; the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapour; refinement; extreme acuteness.

subtilize (sut-'l-i-'z, sub-'ti-'liz) *v.t.* to make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse; to refine; to spin out in minute distinctions or shades of meaning; —*v.i.* to refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.

subtilty (sut-'l-i, sub-'til-i) *n.* state or quality of being subtile; thinness; fineness; refinement; extreme acuteness; slyness; cunning; artifice.

subtitle (sub-'ti-tl) *n.* a secondary title of a book usually explanatory.

subtle (sut^l) *a.* [contr. of *subtile*] sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; subtle; cunningly devised.

subtleness (sut^l-nes) *n.* the quality of being subtle.

subtlety (sut^l-ti) *n.* quality of being subtle, or sly; cunning; craftiness; artfulness; acuteness of intellect; shrewdness.

subtly (sut^l-li) *adv.* in a subtle manner; slyly; artfully; nicely; delicately.

subtonic (sub-ton-ik) *n.* the seventh of the scale [Mus.].

subtorrid (sub-tor^l-id) *a.* almost torrid.

subtract (sub-trakt^t) *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *trahere*, draw] to withdraw or take from the rest, as a part; to deduct.

subtractor (sub-trak^t-ter) *n.* one that subtracts; a subtractor.

subtraction (sub-trak^t-shun) *n.* act or operation of subtracting or deducting; the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination.

subtractive (sub-trak^t-tiv) *a.* tending or having power to subtract; preceded by the sign minus.

subtrahend (sub^t-tra-hend) *n.* [L. *subtrahere*] the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

subtribal (sub-tri^t-bal) *a.* pertaining to, or of, a subtribe.

subtribe (sub^t-trib) *n.* a division of a tribe.

subtriple (sub-trip^l-l) *a.* containing a third, or part of a third; noting the ratio of 1 to 3.

subtriplicate (sub-trip^l-li-kat) *a.* expressed by the cube root.

subtrist (sub-trist^t) *a.* somewhat sad.

subtropic, subtropical (sub-trop^l-ik, -i-ka) *a.* of a climate, or physical character, between tropical and temperate.

subtypical (sub-tip^l-i-ka) *a.* not quite typical.

subulate (sub-ü-lät) *a.* [L. *subula*, an awl] very narrow, and tapering gradually to a fine point from a broadish base; awl-shaped. Also subulated, subuliform.

subungulate (sub-ung^l-gü-lät) *a.* not exactly ungulate; hoofed, but with several digits, as the elephant, and certain hoofed mammals having the carpal bones primitive.

suburb (sub-urb) *n.* [L. *suburbium*, fr. *sub*, under, and *urbs*, a city] the region on the confines of any city or large town, including buildings, streets, or territory—hence, the confines; the out part.

suburban (sub-ur^l-ban) *a.* pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city; —*n.* a dweller in the suburbs of a city. Also **suburbial**.

subursine (sub-ur^l-sin) *a.* somewhat like a bear.

subvariety (sub-va^l-ri^l-e-ti) *n.* a subordinate variety.

subvene (sub-ven^l) *v.i.* [L. *sub*, under, and *venire*, come] to come under or happen; to come to the assistance of; to co-operate.

subvention (sub-ven^l-shun) *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *venire*, come] act of coming in aid or support; interposition for relief; a government aid or bounty; subsidy; —*v.t.* to give aid to.

subversion (sub-ver^l-shun) *n.* act of subverting, or state of being subverted; entire overthrow; utter ruin.

subversory (sub-ver^l-shun - a - ri) *a.* destructive; subversive.

subversive (sub-ver^l-siv) *a.* tending to subvert, or overthrow and ruin.

subvert (sub-vert^t) *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *vertere*, to turn] to overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; to pervert, as the mind, and turn it from the truth; to corrupt.

subverter (sub-ver^l-ter) *n.* one that subverts; an overthrower.

subvertible (sub-ver^l-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being subverted.

subvurate (sub-vi-rät) *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *vir*, man] one having an imperfectly developed manhood.

subvitalized (sub-vi^l-tä-lizd) *a.* deficient in vitality.

subvitreous (sub-vit^l-ri-us) *a.* partly vitreous.

subway (sub-wä) *n.* an underground way; an accessible underground passage containing sewers, gas and water pipes, etc.

subzonal (sub-zö-nal) *a.* below a zone or girdle; somewhat zonal.

succades (suk-ädz) *n.pl.* [L. *succus*, juice] fruits candied or preserved in syrup.

succedaneous (suk-se-dä-ne-us) *a.* pertaining to, or acting as, a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else.

succedaneum (suk-se-dä-ne-um) *n.* [L.] that which is used for something else; a substitute.

succeed (suk-sed^t) *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *cedere*, go] to follow in order; to take the place of another who has quitted it or died; to be the successor of; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent; —*v.i.* to come next in order; to come in the place of another; to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant; to obtain the object desired; to have a prosperous termination; to be received with general favour; to have a good effect.

succeeder (suk-sed^t-der) *n.* a successor.

succeeding (suk-sed^t-ding) *n.* the state of prospering, or obtaining success.

succenter (suk-sen-tur) *n.* [L. *sub* and *cantare*, sing] a subordinate to the precentor; the leading bass singer in a choir.

success (suk-ses) *n.* [L. *succedere*, go well] act of succeeding, or state of having succeeded; favourable termination of anything attempted; prosperous issue; also, issue, result, or effect (with a qualifying adjective, as *good, ill, great, little*, etc.).

successful (suk-ses-fool) *a.* resulting in, assuring, or promotive of, success; accomplishing what was proposed; happy; prosperous; fortunate; auspicious; lucky.

successfully (suk-ses-fool-i) *adv.* in a successful or prosperous manner; favourably.

successfulness (suk-ses-fool-nes) *n.* condition of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favourable event; success.

succession (suk-sesh-un) *n.* act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence; a series of persons or things according to some established rule; an order of descendants; lineage; race; power or right of acceding to the station or title of a father, or other predecessor; the right to enter upon the possession of the property of an ancestor, or one near of kin, or preceding in an established order. **Succession-duty**, a tax, varying according to the nearness of the relationship, imposed when one succeeds to another's property.

successional (suk-sesh-un-äl) *a.* pertaining to, or existing in, a regular order or succession; consecutive.

successionally (suk-sesh-un-äl-i) *adv.* in a successional manner.

successionist (suk-sesh-un-ist) *n.* one that holds the doctrine of apostolical succession.

successive (suk-ses-iv) *a.* following in order or uninterrupted course; coming after, without interruption or interval.

successively (suk-ses-iv-li) *adv.* in a successive manner; in a series or order.

successiveness (suk-ses-iv-nes) *n.* the state of being successive.

successless (suk-ses-les) *a.* having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate.

successlessly (suk-ses-les-li) *adv.* without success.

successlessness (suk-ses-les-nes) *n.* want of success.

successor (suk-ses-tur) *n.* one that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place and part which another has left.

succiduous (suk-sid-ū-us) *a.* [L. *succidere*, sink or fall down] ready to fall; falling.

succiferous (suk-sif-er-us) *a.* [L. *succus*, juice, and *ferre*, to bear] producing or conveying sap.

succin (suk-'sin) *n.* [L. *succinum*] amber.

succinct (suk-singkt') *a.* [L. *succingere*, pp. *succintus*, gird below] girded or tucked up; bound; compressed into a narrow compass; short; concise; compendious; summary; laconic.

succinctly (suk-singkt'-li) *adv.* in a succinct manner; briefly; concisely.

succinctness (suk-singkt'nes) *n.* state or quality of being succinct; brevity; conciseness.

succory (suk-u-ri) *n.* a form of chicory.

succotash (suk-u-tash) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a dish consisting of Indian corn and beans.

succour (suk-'ur) *v.t.* [M.E. *socouren*, fr. O.F. *succurre*, fr. L. *sub*, near, and *currere*, run] to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to aid; to help; to support; to assist; to befriend; to benefit; to comfort; —*n.* aid; help; assistance, esp. assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress; the person or thing that brings relief.

succourable (suk-'ur-a-bl) *a.* capable of being succoured; admitting of relief.

succourer (suk-'ur-er) *n.* one that affords succour; a helper.

succourless (suk-'ur-less) *a.* destitute of help or relief.

succubus, succuba (suk-'ū-bus, -ba) *n.; pl. succubi, succubæ* (suk-'ū-bī, suk-'ū-bē) [L. *succuba*, a whore, fr. *succumbere*, to lie down] a demon fabled to have the power of taking the female form, and having sexual connection with men in their sleep.

succulence (suk-'ū-lens) *n.* the condition of being succulent; juiciness. Also succulency.

succulent (suk-'ū-lent) *a.* [L. *succus*, juice] full of juice; juicy.

succulently (suk-'ū-lent-li) *adv.* in a succulent manner; juicyly.

succumb (suk-'um) *v.i.* [L. *sub*, under, and *cumbere*, lie down] to yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

succumbent (suk-'um-'bent) *a.* yielding; submissive.

succursal (su-'kur-sal) *a.* serving as a subsidiary church, or chapel of ease.

succussion (su-'kush-un) *n.* [L. *succutere*, pp. *succussus*, to shake up] the act of shaking; a shaking; a violent shock.

succussive (su-'kush-iv) *a.* characterized by a shaking motion; moving up and down; jogging; jolting.

such (suk) *a.* [A.S. *swytc*] of that kind; of the like kind; like; the same that; noting a particular or thing previously mentioned; having the character, quality, or relation specified; so great in size, amount, etc.; noting extent or degree of any kind; noting an indefinite number of persons or things of a certain class or kind (sometimes written *such* and *such*).

suchwise (suk-'wiz) *adv.* in such a manner; so.

suck (suk) *v.t.* [A.S. *sūcan*] to draw up, in, or out, as a liquid, by the action of the mouth and tongue; to draw milk from with the mouth; to draw in or imbibe by any process that resembles sucking; to inhale; to absorb; to draw or drain; to draw in, as a whirlpool; to engulf; —*v.i.* to draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth or with a tube; to draw the breast; to draw in; to imbibe; —*n.* act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth; a small draught; a sip.

sucker (suk-'er) *n.* one that, or that which, sucks or draws with the mouth; the piston of a pump; a pipe through which anything is drawn; the shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem; a fish; the lump-sucker or lump-fish; a fresh-water fish of the carp family; —*v.t.* to strip off the suckers or



Sucker or Sucking-fish.

shoots from; to provide with suckers; —*v.i.* to send out suckers or shoots.

sucket (suk-'et) *n.* [*suck*] a dried sweetmeat; a delicacy of any kind.

sucking (suk-'ing) *a.* drawing nourishment from the mother's breast, very young; inexperienced.

suckle (suk-'l) *v.t.* to give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

suckler (suk-'ler) *n.* an animal that suckles its young; a young one not yet weaned

suckling (suk-'ling) *n.* a young child or animal nursed at the breast.

suction (suk-'shun) *n.* [M.F. fr. L. *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, to suck] act of sucking or drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air. **Suction-pipe**, the pipe that conducts water from a cistern to the cylinder of a pump. **Suction-pump**, an ordinary pump, in which the water is forced up by the pressure of the atmosphere.

suctorial (suk-'tō-ri-al) *a.* adapted for sucking; living by sucking; capable of adhering by suction.

sudation (sū-dā-'shun) *n.* [L. *sudare*, to sweat] a sweating.

sudatorium (sū-dā-'tō-ri-um) *n.; pl. sudatoria* (sū-dā-'tō-ri-a) a hot-air bath for promoting perspiration.

sudatory (sū-dā-'tu-ri) *n.* a sweating-bath; a vapour bath; —*a.* sweating; perspiring.

sudd (sud) *n.* [A.] a mass of floating water-plants, interlaced with trunks of trees, etc., forming floating islands on the White Nile.

sudden (sud-'n) *a.* [O.F. *soudain*, fr. L. *subitus*, that has come on suddenly] happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly; hastily prepared or employed; quick; rapid; rash; hasty; unusual; abrupt; unlooked for; —*n.* an unexpected occurrence; surprise. **All of a sudden**, unexpectedly.

suddenly (sud-'n-li) *adv.* in a sudden, unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily.

suddenness (sud-'n-nes) *n.* state of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice.

sudoriferous (sū-dū-rif-'er-us) *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to bear] producing or secreting perspiration.

sudorific (sū-dū-rif-ik) *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facere*, make] causing sweat; —*n.* a medicine that produces sweat.

suds (sudz) *n. pl.* [A.S. *seōthan*, to seethe] *orig.* things sodden; water impregnated with soap, and worked up into froth and bubbles; the foam or spray churned up by a wounded whale. **In the suds**, in turmoil or difficulty; in distress.

sue (sū) *v.t.* [O.F. *suir*, fr. L. *sequi*, to follow] to prosecute; to endeavour to win; to seek justice or right from by legal process; to prosecute judicially; to proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination; —*v.i.* to seek by request; to make application; to petition; to plead; to prosecute; to make legal claim; to pay court; to play the lover; to woo. **To sue out**, to petition for and obtain.

suède (swād) *n.* [F. *Suède*, Swede] undressed kid; —*a.* made of undressed kid.

suent (sū-'ent) *a.* See *suant*.

suer (sū-'er) *n.* one that sues; a suitor; a prosecutor.

suet (sū-'et) *n.* [O.F. *seu*, fr. L. *sebum*, tallow, suet] the harder and less fusible fat of an animal about the kidneys and loins.

suety (sū-'et-i) *a.* consisting of suet, or resembling it.

suffect (su-'fekt') *v.t.* [L. *sufficere*, put into, furnish] to substitute; —*a.* chosen in place of another; substituted.

suffer (suf-'er) *v.t.* [O.F. *suffrir*, fr. L. *sub*, under, and *ferre*, to bear] to feel or endure with pain, annoyance, and the like; to undergo; to endure without sinking; to be affected by; to sustain, as a loss; to allow; not to forbid or hinder; —*v.i.* to feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to undergo punishment; to be injured; to sustain loss or inconvenience; to allow; to permit.

sufferable (suf-'er-a-bl) *a.* capable of being permitted; allowable; tolerable; capable of being endured or borne; endurable.

sufferableness (suf-er-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being sufferable.

sufferably (suf-er-a-bli) *adv.* in a sufferable manner; tolerably.

sufferance (suf-er-ans) *n.* state of suffering; pain endured; submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patience; toleration; permission; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering. **Sufferance wharf**, a wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid. **On sufferance**, by passive allowance.

sufferant (suf-er-ant) *a.* tolerant; enduring; patient; —*n.* one that endures.

sufferer (suf-er-er) *n.* one that suffers, or endures suffering; one that permits or allows.

suffering (suf-er-ing) *n.* the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

sufferingly (suf-er-ing-li) *adv.* with suffering or pain.

suffice (su-fis) *v.t.* [*L. sufficere*, be sufficient] to satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of; —*v.i.* to be enough or sufficient.

sufficiency (su-fish-en-si) *n.* state of being sufficient or adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity; adequate substance or means; competence; ample stock or fund; conceit; self-confidence.

sufficient (su-fish-ent) *a.* [*L. sufficere*] adequate to wants; enough for demand or supply; equal to the end proposed; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; —*n.* a sufficiency. **The law of sufficient reason**, the principle that nothing happens or exists without a reason.

sufficiently (su-fish-ent-li) *adv.* to a sufficient degree; enough.

sufficingly (su-fi-sing-li) *adv.* in a sufficing manner; so as to satisfy.

sufficingness (su-fi-sing-nes) *n.* the quality of being sufficient, or of giving satisfaction or contentment.

suffioni (suf-ä-ö-në) *n. pl.* [*It.*] hot vapours exhaled from volcanic areas.

suffisance (suf-i-zans) *n.* [*L. sufficere*, suffice] sufficiency; satisfaction.

suffix (suf-iks) *n.* [*L. suffixere*, pp. *suffixus*, fix on] a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix; —(suf-iks) *v.t.* to add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word.

suffixion (su-fik-shun) *n.* the act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed.

sufflate (su-flat) *v.t.* [*L. sufflare*, inflate] to blow up; to inflate; to inspire.

suffocate (suf-u-kät) *v.t.* [*L. suffocare*, fr. *sub*, under, and *foves*, the throat] to choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to smother; to destroy; to extinguish; —*v.i.* to become choked, stifled, or smothered.

suffocating (suf-u-kä-ting) *a.* choking; stifling.

suffocatingly (suf-u-kä-ting-li) *adv.* in a suffocating manner.

suffocation (suf-u-kä-shun) *n.* act of suffocating, choking, or stifling; condition of being suffocated.

suffocative (suf-u-kä-tiv) *a.* tending, or able, to choke or stifle.

suffossion (su-fosh-un) *n.* [*L. suffossio*, fr. *suffodire*, dig under] a digging under; an undermining.

suffragan (suf-ra-gan) *a.* [*L. suffragari*, to support with one's vote, assist] assisting; —*n.* a bishop considered as an assistant, or as subject, to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop.

suffraganship (suf-ra-gan-ship) *n.* the position of suffragan.

suffragant (suf-ra-gant) *a.* assisting; —*n.* an assistant; a favourer; a partizan; a suffragan bishop.

suffrage (suf-rij) *n.* [*L. suffragium*, a ballot, a decision] a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; the right to vote; testimonial; attestation; approval; consent; united response or prayer; aid; relief; —*v.t.* to vote for; to elect.

suffraginous (su-fraj-i-nus) *a.* [*L. suffrago*, the hough] pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast.

suffragist (suf-ra-jist) *n.* one that has, or exercises, the right of suffrage; a voter.

suffrutex (suf-röö-teks) *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *frutex*, a shrub] an undershrub [*Bot.*].

suffruticose (su-fröö-ti-kös) *a.* somewhat shrubby. Also **suffruticous**.

suffumigate (su-fü-mi-gät) *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *fumigare*, to smoke] to apply fumes or smoke to, as to the body in medical treatment.

suffumigation (su-fü-mi-gä-shun) *n.* the act of burning perfumes; a preparation used in fumigating.

suffuse (su-füz) *v.t.* [*L. suffundere*, pp. *suffusus*, pour over] to pour underneath; to overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.

suffusion (su-fü-zhun) *n.* act or operation of suffusing, as with a fluid or with a colour; state of being suffused; that which is spread over; [*Med.*] a cataract, an extravasation, as of blood, etc.

suffusive (su-fü-siv) *a.* pertaining to suffusion; overspreading.

sufi, sofi (söö-fí, sö-fi) *n.* [*A.*] a Mohammedan mystic.

sug (sug) *n.* a parasite on the trout.

sugar (shoog-ar) *n.* [*F. sucre*, fr. *Sp. fr. A. fr. Per. fr. Skr. çarkarā*, gravel, candied sugar] a sweet, crystalline substance obtained from certain vegetable products, as the sugar-cane, maple, beet, sorghum, etc.; that which resembles sugar in taste, appearance, or the like, as sugar of lead; figuratively, compliment or flattery employed to disguise or render acceptable something obnoxious; —*a.* made of sugar; sweet; —*v.t.* to impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar; to sweeten—hence, figuratively, to disguise by flattery or soft words; to compliment. **Sugar-basin**, a vessel for holding sugar for the table (also **sugar-bowl**). **Sugar-candy**, sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized. **Sugar-cane**, the cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained. **Sugar-house**, a building in which sugar is refined; also, a warehouse where sugar is stored and sold wholesale. **Sugar-loaf**, a mass of refined sugar (usually in the form of a truncated cone); a hat of a conical shape. **Sugar-mill**, a machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane (usually consisting of two or more rollers, between which the cane is crushed). **Sugar-refining**, act or process of refining raw sugar, and converting it into lump, loaf, crystallized, etc. **Sugar-tongs**, small tongs for taking up lumps of sugar at table. **Sugar of lead**, acetate of lead.

sugared (shoog-ard) *a.* sweet; alluring; honeyed.

sugariness (shoog-ar-i-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being sugary or sweet.

sugaring (shoog-ar-ing) *n.* the act of covering or sweetening with sugar; the process of making sugar.

sugarless (shoog-ar-les) *a.* free from sugar.

sugary (shoog-ar-i) *a.* resembling, or containing, sugar; sweet; fond of sweet things; sweetened or tintured with sugar; flattering.

sugent (sü-jent) *a.* [*L. sugere*, suck] sucking; imbibing; fitted for sucking.

sugescent (sü-jes-ent) *a.* fitted for sucking or imbibing; sugent.

suggest (su-jest) *v.t.* [*L. suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, fr. *sub*, under, and *gerere*, carry] to hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance, or privately; to insinuate; to introduce indirectly to the thoughts; to propose with diffidence or modesty; —*v.i.* to make suggestions; to be tempting.

suggester (su-jes-ter) *n.* one that suggests.

suggestibility (su-jes-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* capability of being suggested; susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

suggestible (su-jes-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being suggested; having suggestibility.

suggestion (su-jes-ti-yun) *n.* act of suggesting; a hint; a first or faint mention or proposal; presentation of an idea to one's own mind or consciousness; prompting, as of conscience, memory,

imagination, etc.; insinuation; secret notification or incitement to action; [Law] information without oath; an entry of a material fact or circumstance on the record for the information of the court.

suggestionism (su-jes-'tyun-izm) *n.* the doctrine that hypnotic persons are merely persons too trustful and submissive.

suggestive (su-jes-'tiv) *a.* containing a suggestion, hint, or intimation.

suggestively (su-jes-'tiv-li) *adv.* in a suggestive manner; so as to stimulate reflection.

suggestiveness (su-jes-'tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being suggestive.

suggilation (suj-i-lā-'shun) *n.* [L. *sugillare*, to beat black and blue] a livid or black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise.

suicidal (sū-'i-sī-dal) *a.* partaking, or in the nature, of the crime of suicide.

suicidally (sū-'i-sī-dal-i) *adv.* in a suicidal manner.

suicide (sū-'i-sīd) *n.* [L. *suicidium*, fr. *sui*, of one's self, and *caedere*, slay, kill] act of designedly destroying one's own life committed by a person of years of discretion, and of sound mind; self-murder; one guilty of self-murder; a felo de se; ruin of one's own interests or aims.

suicidism (sū-'i-sī-dizm) *n.* a disposition to suicide.

suilline (sū-'i-lin) *a.* [L. *sus*, a hog] swinish; pig-like; pertaining to the swine;—*n.* a swine.

suine (sū-'in) *n.* [L. *sus*, a hog] a preparation from beef-suet and lard.

suint (sū-'int, swint) *n.* [F.] the natural grease of wool.

suit (sūt) *n.* [F. *suite*, fr. L. *sequi*, follow] act of suing; the process by which one endeavours to gain an end or object; endeavour; a petition or application, esp. the attempt to win a woman in marriage; courtship; an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; prosecution of right before any tribunal; pursuit; chase; a retinue; a company of attendants or followers; a set or suite; a series; one of the four sets of a pack of cards;—*v.t.* to fit; to adapt; to make proper; to be fitted to; to become; to please; to make content; to dress;—*v.i.* to agree; to accord. Out of suits, no longer in service and attendance; no longer on friendly terms.

suitability (sū-'tā-bil-i-ti) *n.* the character of being suitable.

suitable (sū-'tā-bl) *a.* capable of suiting; likely to suit; proper; fitting; becoming; competent; correspondent.

suitableness (sū-'tā-bl-nes) *n.* the quality or condition of being suitable.

suitably (sū-'tā-bli) *adv.* in a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably.

suite (swēt) *n.* [F., cf. *suit*] the retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage; a connected series or succession, as of objects; a set; a series; a collection; a sequel.

suiting (sū-'ting) *n.* cloth for making a suit of clothes.

suitor (sū-'tur) *n.* one that sues; a petitioner; an applicant, esp. one that solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover; one that sues or prosecutes a demand in court; one that attends a court;—*v.i.* to woo; to make love.

suitress (sū-'tres) *n.* a female suitor.

sujee (sō-'jē) *n.* [Hind. *sujī*] fine flour made from the heart of the wheat.

sulcated (sul-'kā-ted) *a.* [L. *sulcare*, *yp. sulcatus*, to furrow] scored with deep, broad channels longitudinally; furrowed; grooved.

sulcation (sul-'kā-shun) *n.* a furrow or channel; the act or manner of grooving.

sulciform (sul-'si-form) *a.* like a furrow or groove.

sulcus (sul-'kus) *n.* [L.] a furrow or groove.

sulk (sulk) *v.i.* [A.S. *solcen*, dull] to be sullen or dull; to show sulkiness;—*n.* a sullen fit or mood.

sulky (sul-'ki-li) *adv.* in a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

sulkiness (sul-'ki-nes) *n.* state or quality of being sulky; sullenness.

sulks (sulks) *n.pl.* a sulky mood or humour.

sulky (sul-'ki) *a.* sullen; sour; obstinate; morose; stunted, or of backward growth;—*n.* a two-wheeled carriage for a single person (so called because it obliges the rider to be alone).

sullage (sul-'ij) *n.* [O.F. *souiller*, to soil] that which defiles; drainage; silt and mud deposited by water.

sullen (sul-'en) *a.* [O.F. *solain*, lonely, fr. L. *solus*, alone] gloomy; mischievous; malignant; gloomily angry and silent; cross; affected with ill-humour; obstinate; intractable; heavy; dull; sluggish.

sullenly (sul-'en-li) *adv.* in a sullen manner; gloomily; obstinately; intractably.

sullenness (sul-'en-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being sullen; ill-nature with silence; gloominess; malignity; sulkiness.

sullens (sul-'ens) *n.pl.* morose temper or fit; gloominess of mind.

sully (sul-'i) *v.t.* [A.S. *syllian*, to defile, to bemire] to soil; to dirty; to spot; to tarnish; to darken; to stain; to injure, as the purity of reputation;—*v.i.* to be soiled or tarnished;—*n.* soil; tarnish; spot.

sulphate (sul-'fat) *n.* a salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base;—*v.t.* to form a deposit of lead sulphate on.

sulphide (sul-'fid) *n.* a compound of sulphur with a metal or other element.

sulphite (sul-'fit) *n.* a salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

sulphur (sul-'fur) *n.* [L.] an elementary, non-metallic substance of a yellow colour, brittle, insoluble in water, burning with a blue flame and a peculiar, suffocating odour; brimstone. **Flowers of sulphur**, a yellow powder formed by condensing the vapour of sulphur.

sulphurate (sul-'fū-rāt) *a.* belonging to, or resembling, sulphur;—*v.t.* to combine with sulphur.

sulphuration (sul-'fū-rā-shun) *n.* the act of dressing or anointing with sulphur; the act of subjecting to the fumes of burning sulphur so as to bleach or discolour.

sulphurator (sul-'fū-rā-tur) *n.* an apparatus for bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur.

sulphureous (sul-'fū-re-us) *a.* consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of, or impregnated with, sulphur.

sulphureously (sul-'fū-re-us-li) *adv.* in a sulphureous manner; with the odour, or fumes, of burning sulphur.

sulphureousness (sul-'fū-re-us-nes) *n.* the state or property of being sulphureous.

sulphuret (sul-'fū-ret) *n.* a combination of sulphur with any non-acid element—metallic, alkaline, or earthy.

sulphuretted (sul-'fū-ret-ed) *a.* having sulphur in combination; containing, or combined with, sulphur.

sulphuric (sul-'fū-rik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur; *specifically*, noting an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen.

sulphuring (sul-'fū-riŋ) *n.* sulphuration; the act or process of exposing to fumes of burning sulphur, or of sulphurous acid.

sulphurous (sul-'fū-rus) *a.* pertaining to, or *specifically* noting, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two equivalents of oxygen.

sulphury (sul-'fū-ri) *a.* partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

sultan (sul-'tān) *n.* [Fr. *A. sultān*, victorious (also, a prince)] a Mohammedan prince, esp. the emperor of the Turks; the Grand Signior.

sultana (sul-'tā-na) *n.* the wife of a sultan; a sultanness; a mistress; a variety of raisin.

sultanate (sul-'tān-at) *n.* the rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan.

sultanness (sul-'tān-es) *n.* a sultana.

sultanic (sul-'tā-ik) *a.* of, or belonging to a sultan.

sultanry (sul-tan-ri) *n.* the dominions of a sultan.
sultanship (sul-tan-ship) *n.* state or office of a sultan.
sultrily (sul'tri-li) *adv.* in a sultry manner; oppressively.
sultriness (sul'tri-nes) *n.* state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.
sultry (sul'tri) *a.* [corrupted fr. *sweltry*] very hot, burning, and oppressive; hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air.
sum (sum) *n.* [L. *summa*, fr. *summus*, highest] the aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; a quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely; the principal heads or thoughts when viewed together; the amount; the substance; compendium; height; completion; a problem to be solved, or example to be wrought, in arithmetic;—*v.t.* to bring together into one whole; to cast up, as a column of figures; to bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in few words; to condense.
sumac, sumach (su'-mak) *n.* [F. fr. *summa*] a plant or shrub of the genus *Rhus*, and of many species, some of which are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine.
sumless (sum-less) *a.* not to be summed up or computed.
summarily (sum-a-ri-li) *adv.* in a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a short way or method; without delay.
summariness (sum-a-ri-nes) *n.* the character of being summary.
summarist (sum-a-rist) *n.* one that writes summaries, or abridges writings.
summarize (sum-a-riz) *v.t.* to comprise in, or reduce to, a summary; to present briefly.
summary (sum'a-ri) *a.* [L. *summa*, the whole] brief; concise; compendious; reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words—hence, rapidly performed; quickly executed;—*n.* an abridged account; an abstract or compendium.
summation (su-ma'-shun) *n.* act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; an aggregate.
summatational (su-ma'-shun-al) *a.* produced or expressed by summation.
summer (sum'er) *n.* [A.S. *sumer*] one of the four seasons of the year; the season in which the sun advances to, and recedes from, the northern solstice, or Cancer, and gives warmest weather in northern latitudes; period from the end of May to the beginning of August inclusive; the warmest half of the year (opposed to *winter*);—*a.* relating to summer; produced in summer;—*v.i.* to pass the summer; to feed cattle, etc., during the summer. **Summer-colts**, the quivering, vaporous appearance of the air, near the surface of the ground, when heated in summer. **Summer-fallow**, land lying bare of crops in summer, but frequently ploughed, so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds. **Summer-fever**, hay-fever. **Summer-house**, a house in a garden to be used in summer; arbour or bower; a house for summer residence. **Summer-wheat**, wheat sown in spring. **St. Martin's Summer**, a period of fine weather occurring about St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11; prosperity after misfortune.
summer (sum'er) *n.* [cf. *sumpter*] a large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, and the like, serving for various uses, as the lintel of a door or window, the commencement of a cross, vault, etc. Called also **summer-tree**.
summer (sum'er) *n.* one that sums or casts up accounts.
summering (sum'er-ing) *n.* a kind of early apple; rural merrymaking at mid-summer.
summerly (sum'er-li) *a.* like summer; warm and sunny.
summersault, summerset (sum'er-sawlt, set) *n.* See *somersault*.
summertime (sum'er-tid) *n.* summer-time;—*a.* relating to summer-time.
summy (sum'er-i) *a.* of, or pertaining to, summer; like summer.

summing (sum-ing) *n.* the act of one that sums; the act or process of working a problem in arithmetic. **Summing up**, a summary; a recapitulation; a brief review of the leading points; a judge's review of a case to guide the jury.
summist (sum-ist) *n.* [L. *summa*, sum] one that forms an abridgment or summary.
summit (sum-it) *n.* [O.F. *som*, top, fr. L. *summus*, highest] the top; the highest point; the highest degree; utmost elevation; perfection. **Summit-level**, the highest level over which a canal, railway, etc., is carried. **Summit-line**, a line along a crest.
summitless (sum-it-less) *a.* having no summit.
summon (sum'un) *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under, secretly, and *monere*, warn] to call, cite, or notify to appear; to give notice to, or command to, appear, as in court; to call up; to excite into action or exertion; to call upon to surrender.
summoner (sum'un-er) *n.* one that summons or cites by authority.
summoning (sum'un-ing) *n.* the act or process of calling or citing; a summons.
summons (sum'un) *n.* the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; a warning or citation to appear in court on a day specified; a call or invitation to surrender;—*v.t.* to serve with a summons.
sump (sump) *n.* [D. *somp*] a pond of water for salt-works; the bottom of a shaft in which water collects; a pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion.
sumph (sumf) *n.* [Imit.] the fall of a soft, heavy mass; a dull, heavy fellow; a blockhead.
sumpit (sum-pit) *n.* [Malay] a small poisoned arrow or dart.
sumpitan (sum-pi-tan) *n.* the blow-gun of the Malays and the Dyaks of Borneo.
sumpter (sump'ter) *n.* [O.F. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver, fr. G. *sagma*, a pack-saddle] an animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens;—*a.* employed to carry burdens. **Sumpter-cloth**, a horse-cloth spread over the saddle.
sumption (sum-shun) *n.* [L. *sumere*, take] the act of taking or assuming.
sumptuary (sump-tu'-a-ri) *a.* [L. *sumptus*, expense, cost] relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.
sumptuosity (sump-tu'-os-i-ti) *n.* expensiveness; costliness.
sumptuous (sump-tu'-us) *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus*, expense, cost] involving large outlay or expense; splendid; magnificent.
sumptuously (sump-tu'-us-li) *adv.* in a sumptuous manner.
sumptuousness (sump-tu'-us-nes) *n.* state of being sumptuous; expensiveness; splendour; magnificence.
sun (sun) *n.* [A.S. *sunne*] the luminous orb, the light of which constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve; any heavenly body that forms the centre of a system of orbs; the sunshine; whatever resembles the sun in splendour or importance; [Her.] a bearing representing the sun;—*v.t.* to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to expose to the sun; to insolate. **Sun-bath**, exposure of the naked body to the direct rays of the sun. **Sun-beat, sun-beaten**, smitten by the rays of the sun. **Sun-blink**, a glimpse or flash of the sun; a flash of sunshine. **Sun-bright**, bright as the sun. **Sun-burner**, a combination of gas-burners with powerful reflectors. **Sun-crack**, a crack formed in a rock by exposure to the sun's heat. **Sun-dew**, any plant of the genus *Drosera*. **Sun-dial**, an instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of the sun projected on a graduated plate by a gnomon or style. **Sun-dog**, a parhelion. **Sun-glass**, a burning-glass. **Sun-glow**, a hazy corona seen around the sun; the glow or warm light of the sun. **Sun-myth**, a solar-myth. **Sun-picture**, a photograph. **Sun-spot**, a dark patch often visible on the surface of the sun. **Sun-worship**, adoration of the sun as the symbol of the deity. **To take the sun**, to find its altitude [Naut.].



Sun-dial

sunbeam (sun-'bēm) *n.* a beam or ray of the sun.

sunbonnet (sun-'bon-et) *n.* a light bonnet, projecting in front, to protect the face from the rays of the sun.

sunburn (sun-'burn) *v.t.* to burn, discolour, or scorch by the sun;—*n.* a burning or scorching by the sun.

sunburnt (sun-'burnt) *a.* scorched by the sun's rays; darkened in hue.

sunburst (sun-'burst) *n.* a strong outburst of sunlight.

Sunday (sun-'dā) *n.* the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath;—*a.* belonging to the first day of the week, or Sabbath. **Sunday-school**, a school held on Sundays for religious instruction.

sunder (sun-'der) *v.t.* [A.S. *sundor*, apart] to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; to part; to separate; to divide; to sever;—*adv.* apart; asunder.

sunderance (sun-'der-ans) *n.* the act or process of sundering; separation.

sundown (sun-'doun) *n.* sunset; sunseting.

sundries (sun-'driz) *n.pl.* many different or small things; miscellaneous things; in book-keeping, or statements of account and reckoning, small items classed under this general heading.

sundry (sun-'dri) *a.* [A.S. *sundor*, apart] several; divers; more than one or two.

sunfish (sun-'fish) *n.* a large, soft-finned sea-fish (supposed to be so named from its nearly circular form and shining surface); a species of shark.

sunflower (sun-'flou-er) *n.* a plant (so-called from the form and the colour of its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays).

sunish (sun-'ish) *a.* sunny; bright.

sunken (sungk-'en) *a.* lying on the bottom of a river or other water; sunk.

sunless (sun-'les) *a.* destitute of the sun or its rays.

sunlessness (sun-'les-nes) *n.* the state of being sunless; shade.

sunlight (sun-'lit) *n.* the light of the sun; daylight.

sunlike (sun-'lik) *a.* like the sun; resembling the sun in brilliancy.

sunlit (sun-'lit) *a.* lighted by the sun.

sun, sun (sun) *n.* [Hind.] a valuable East Indian fibre, resembling hemp.

Sunna, Sunnah (sun-'ā) *n.* [A.] the traditional part of the Moslem law, now collected into a volume.

sunniness (sun-'i-nes) *n.* the state of being sunny.

Sunnite (sun-'it) *n.* an orthodox Mohammedan who receives the Sunna as of equal importance with the Koran.

sunnud (sun-'nd) *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] a charter, patent, or deed of authorization.

sunny (sun-'i) *a.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or resembling, the sun; exposed to the rays of the sun; coloured by the sun.

sunrise (sun-'riz) *n.* first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; the time of such appearance; the east.

sunrising (sun-'ri-zing) *n.* sunrise.

sunset (sun-'set) *n.* the descent of the sun below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening—hence, the west.

sunshade (sun-'shād) *n.* something used as a protection from the rays of the sun; a parasol; a sunhat or sunbonnet.

sunshine (sun-'shin) *n.* the light of the sun, or the place where it shines; state of being warmed and illuminated by the rays of the sun, or as if by its rays—hence, warmth; illumination; prosperity; happiness;—*a.* sunshiny.

sunshiny (sun-'shī-ni) *a.* bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant.



Sunfish.

sunstroke (sun-'strōk) *n.* any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body, esp. a sudden prostration of the physical powers, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat.

sunstruck (sun-'struk) *a.* affected with sunstroke.

sunward (sun-'wārd) *adv.* toward the sun.

sup (sup) *v.t.* [A.S. *sūpan*, to sip] to take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip;—*v.i.* to eat the evening meal; to take supper;—*n.* a small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

supawn (su-'paw'n) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a dish consisting of Indian meal boiled in water, and eaten with milk.

super (sū-'per) *n.* [L., over, beyond] a supernumerary; a supernumerary actor.

superable (sū-'per-a-bl) *a.* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *super*, over] capable of being overcome or conquered.

superableness (sū-'per-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being superable.

superably (sū-'per-a-bli) *adv.* so as may be overcome; surmountably.

superabound (sū-'per-a-bound') *v.i.* to be very abundant or exuberant.

superabundance (sū-'per-a-bun-'dāns) *n.* superabundant state.

superabundant (sū-'per-a-bun-'dānt) *a.* abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient.

superabundantly (sū-'per-a-bun-'dānt-li) *adv.* in excess.

superacidulated (sū-'per-a-sid-'ū-lā-ted) *a.* acidulated to excess.

superadd (sū-'per-ad') *v.t.* to add over and above; to add to what has been added; to add or annex, as something extrinsic.

superaddition (sū-'per-a-dish-'un) *n.* act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous; that which is added.

superadvent (sū-'per-ad-ven-'ēnt) *a.* coming upon; coming to increase or help.

superagency (sū-'per-ā-jen-si) *n.* a higher or superior agency.

superaltar (sū-'per-awl-'tār) *n.* a portable altar-stone.

superangelic (sū-'per-an-jel-'ik) *a.* superior in nature or rank to the angels.

superannuate (sū-'per-an-'ū-āt) *v.t.* [L. *super*, above, over, and *annus*, a year] to impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; to relieve from office, or allow to retire from service, on half-pay, pension, etc.;—*v.i.* to become impaired or disabled by length of years.

superannuation (sū-'per-an-'ū-ā-'shun) *n.* state of being superannuated or disqualified by old age; decrepitude; state of being pensioned off, or retiring on half-pay.

superation (sū-'per-ā-'shun) *n.* [L. *superare*, go beyond] the apparent passing of one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter; an overcoming.

superb (sū-'perb') *a.* [L. *superbus*, fr. *super*, above] grand; magnificent; august; stately; rich; elegant; showy; pompous.

superbly (sū-'perb-'li) *adv.* in a superb or splendid manner.

superbness (sū-'perb-'nes) *n.* the state of being superb; magnificence.

supercalendered (sū-'per-kal-en-'derd) *a.* very highly polished by repeated rolling in a calender.

supercanopy (sū-'per-kan-'u-pi) *n.* an arch or gable placed above a lower one.

supercargo (sū-'per-kār-'gō) *n.* an officer in merchant ships having power to sell the cargo at the port to which the ship is bound, or to carry it to other ports, and to purchase or procure fresh cargo for the homeward voyage.

supercargoship (sū-'per-kār-'gō-ship) *n.* the office or position of a supercargo.

supercelestial (sū-per-se-les'tya) *a.* situated above the firmament, or vault of heaven; more than celestial.

supercharge (sū-per-chā'j) *v.t.* to charge or fill to excess; [Her.] to place upon another charge; —(sū-per-chā'j) *n.* a charge placed upon another charge [Her.].

superciliary (sū-per-sil'yā-ri) *a.* situated over the eyebrow.

supercilious (sū-per-sil'yus) *a.* [L. *supercilium*, an eyebrow, pride] lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; contemptuous.

superciliously (sū-per-sil'yus-li) *adv.* in a supercilious manner; haughtily; dogmatically; with contempt.

superciliousness (sū-per-sil'yus-nes) *n.* state of being supercilious; an overbearing temper or manner; haughtiness.

supercivilized (sū-per-siv-i-lizd) *a.* civilized to excess.

superconscious (sū-per-kon'shus) *a.* above consciousness; of too lofty a nature to be conscious.

supercretaceous (sū-per-krē-tā'shus) *a.* denoting strata lying above the chalk [Geol.].

superdeterminate (sū-per-de-ter-mi-nāt) *a.* subject to more conditions than can ordinarily be satisfied at once.

superdominant (sū-per-dom'i-nānt) *n.* the tone next above the dominant; the sixth, or submediant.

supereminence (sū-per-em'i-nens) *n.* distinguished eminence; uncommon degree of excellence. Also **supereminency**.

supereminent (sū-per-em'i-nent) *a.* eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence.

supereminently (sū-per-em'i-nent-li) *adv.* in a superior degree of excellence.

supererogant (sū-per-er-u-gānt) *a.* supererogatory.

supererogate (sū-per-er-u-gāt) *v.i.* [L. *supererogare*, spend or pay out over and above] to do more than duty requires.

supererogation (sū-per-er-u-gā'shun) *n.* doing more than duty or necessity requires. Works of supererogation, good works done by an individual beyond what is needful for his own salvation, and, therefore, meritorious and available in procuring the salvation of another [R.C.]; voluntary works besides, over and above God's commandments.

supererogative, supererogatory (sū-per-er-og'a-tiv, sū-per-er-u-ga-tu-ri) *a.* performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required, by duty or necessity.

superessential (sū-per-e-sen'shal) *a.* essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.

superexalt (sū-per-eg-zawlt) *v.t.* to exalt to a superior degree.

superexaltation (sū-per-eg-zawltā'shun) *n.* elevation above the common degree.

superexcellence (sū-per-ek'se-lens) *n.* superior excellence.

superexcellent (sū-per-ek'se-lent) *a.* excellent in an uncommon degree.

superfecundation (sū-per-fē-kun-dā'shun) *n.* the impregnation of a female already pregnant.

superfetate (sū-per-fē-tāt) *v.i.* [L. *super*, above, and *fetare*, breed] to conceive after a prior conception. Also **superfetate**.

superfetation (sū-per-fē-tā'shun) *n.* a second conception during the gestation of the first; an excrescent growth. Also **superfetation**.

superficial (sū-per-fish'al) *a.* [L. *superficialis*] lying on, or pertaining to, the surface; not penetrating the substance; shallow; contrived to cover something; not profound or deep; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; cutaneous or subcutaneous.

superficialist (sū-per-fish'al-ist) *n.* a man of superficial attainments; a sciolist; a smatterer.

superficially (sū-per-fish'al-i) *adv.* in a superficial manner; on the surface.

superficialness (sū-per-fish'al-nes) *n.* state of being superficial; shallowness; slight knowledge; sciolism. Also **superficiality**.

superficiary (sū-per-fish-yā-ri) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the surface; [Law] situated on another's land; —*n.* one having a right to what stands on the surface of the land of another.

superficies (sū-per-fish'ēz) *n.* [L. fr. *super*, above, over, and *facies*, make, figure, shape] the surface; the exterior part or face of a thing; everything on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it.

superfine (sū-per-fin') *a.* very fine, or most fine; surpassing others in fineness.

superfinesness (sū-per-fin-nes) *n.* the character of being superfine.

superfincal (sū-per-fin-i-kal) *a.* excessively finical.

superfluence (sū-per-floo-ens) *n.* superfluity; more than is necessary.

superfluitant (sū-per-floo-i-tānt) *a.* floating above, or on, the surface.

superfluity (sū-per-floo-i-ti) *n.* a greater quantity than is wanted; state of being superfluous; something beyond what is wanted; superabundance; excess; redundancy.

superfluous (sū-per-floo-us) *a.* [L. *superfluere*, overflow] more than is wanted or sufficient; useless; exuberant; redundant.

superfluously (sū-per-floo-us-li) *adv.* in a superfluous manner.

superfluosness (sū-per-floo-us-nes) *n.* the state of being superfluous, or beyond what is wanted.

superflux (sū-per-fluks) *n.* that which is superfluous.

superfoliation (sū-per-fō-li-ā'shun) *n.* excess of foliation.

superfrontal (sū-per-frun'tal) *n.* the part of an altar-cloth which covers the top of the altar and overhangs a little in front.

superfunction (sū-per-fungk'shun) *n.* excessive activity of a bodily organ.

superfuse (sū-per-fūz) *v.t.* to pour out over anything.

superheat (sū-per-hēt) *v.t.* to heat to an extreme degree; to heat steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

superheater (sū-per-hē-ter) *n.* a contrivance for increasing the temperature of steam to the amount it would lose on its way from the boiler until exhausted from the cylinder.

superhuman (sū-per-hū-man) *a.* above or beyond what is human; divine.

superhumeral (sū-per-hū-me-ral) *n.* something on the shoulders; the amice; the pallium; a Jewish ephod.

superimpose (sū-per-im-pōz) *v.t.* to lay or impose on something else.

superimposition (sū-per-im-pu-zish'un) *n.* the act of superimposing; the state of being superimposed.

superincumbence (sū-per-in-kum-bens) *n.* the state or condition of lying upon something. Also **superincumbency**.

superincumbent (sū-per-in-kum-bent) *a.* lying or resting on.

superinduce (sū-per-in-dūs) *v.t.* to bring in, or upon, as an addition to something; to introduce, as a new element, quality, etc.

superinduction (sū-per-in-duk'shun) *n.* act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced.

superinstitution (sū-per-in-sti-tū'shun) *n.* one institution upon another; the institution of one person into a benefice already occupied.

superintend (sū-per-in-tend) *v.t.* to have, or exercise, the charge and oversight of; to take care of with authority.

superintendence (sü-per-in-ten'dens) *n.* act of superintending; personal supervision and direction; authoritative care and oversight. Also **superintendency**.

superintendent (sü-per-in-ten'dent) *n.* one that has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; inspector; overseer; manager;—*a.* overlooking others with authority; presiding; governing.

superintendentship (sü-per-in-ten'dent-ship) *n.* the office or rank of superintendent.

superintendent (sü-per-in-ten'der) *n.* a superintendent.

superintending (sü-per-in-ten'ding) *a.* overlooking; controlling; caring and providing for all, as God in His providence.

superior (sü-pē'ri-ur) *a.* [*L. superior, comp. of superus, being above*] more elevated in place; higher; upper; higher in rank or office; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; higher in excellence, being above, or beyond, the power or influence of; free from emotion or concern; unaffected by;—*n.* one that is more advanced in age; one that is more elevated in rank or office; one that surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey; [*Scots Law*] the grantor of a feu or fief; a small letter or figure used as an exponent, or as a mark of reference, or for other purposes (so called from its position, standing above, or near the top of, the line, as * or 1).

superioress (sü-pē'ri-ur-es) *n.* a female superior in a convent or abbey.

superiority (sü-pē'ri-or-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being higher, greater, or more excellent in any respect; ascendancy; advantage.

superiorly (sü-pē'ri-ur-li) *adv.* in a superior manner.

superjacent (sü-per-jä'sent) *a.* [*L. super, above, and jacere, lie*] lying upon.

superlative (sü-per-lä-tiv) *a.* [*L. super, over, and latus, borne*] most eminent; surpassing all others; supreme; expressing, as a form of the adjective or adverb, the highest degree of the quality, as among the objects that are compared;—*n.* that which is most eminent; a word in the superlative degree.

superlatively (sü-per-lä-tiv-li) *adv.* so as to express the highest degree; in the highest degree; transcendently.

superlativeness (sü-per-lä-tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being superlative.

superlunary (sü-per-lōō'na-ri) *a.* being above the moon; not sublunary, or of this world. Also **superlunar**.

supermedial (sü-per-mēd'yal) *a.* [*L. super, above, and medius, middle*] lying, or being, above the middle.

supermundane (sü-per-mun'dän) *a.* being above the world.

supernacular (sü-per-nak'ü-lar) *a.* having the quality of supernaculum; of first-rate quality; very good.

supernaculum (sü-per-nak'ü-lum) *n.* [*L. super, above, and Ger. nagel, nail*] wine good enough to be worth drinking to the bottom (so called from the custom of turning the glass over the thumb, to show that there was only a drop left small enough to rest on the nail); good liquor; anything very fine or enjoyable;—*adv.* to the last drop.

supernal (sü-per-nal) *a.* [*L. super, above*] being in a higher place or region; relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

supernatant (sü-per-nät'ant) *a.* [*L. super-nare, swim above*] swimming above; floating on the surface.

supernatation (sü-per-nä-tä'shun) *n.* the act of floating on the surface of a fluid; swimming above.

supernational (sü-per-nash'un-al) *a.* rising above being national and belonging to mankind.

supernationalism (sü-per-nash'un-al-izm) *n.* the theory of the supernatural.

supernatural (sü-per-nat'ü-ral) *a.* being beyond, or exceeding, the powers

or laws of nature; miraculous;—*n.* that which is above, or beyond, the laws of nature.

supernaturalism (sü-per-nat'ü-ral-izm) *n.* the state of being supernatural; the doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace that renews and sanctifies men.

supernaturalist (sü-per-nat'ü-ral-ist) *n.* one that believes in supernaturalism.

supernaturalistic (sü-per-nat'ü-ral-istik) *a.* pertaining to supernaturalism.

supernaturalize (sü-per-nat'ü-ral-iz) *v.t.* to treat as being supernatural; to render supernatural.

supernaturally (sü-per-nat'ü-ral-i) *adv.* in a supernatural manner.

supernaturalness (sü-per-nat'ü-ral-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being supernatural, or beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

supernumerary (sü-per-nü-me-ra-ri) *a.* exceeding the number stated or prescribed; exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity;—*n.* a person, or thing, beyond what is necessary or usual, *esp.* a person employed to fill the place of another, as of an officer killed in battle, an actor upon the stage, or the like.

supernutrition (sü-per-nü-trish'un) *n.* excessive nutrition.

superoccipital (sü-per-ok-sip'i-tal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the upper part of the occipital lobe of the brain.

superoctave (sü-per-ok'tav) *n.* a coupler in an organ; an organ stop.

superolateral (sü-per-o-lat'e-ral) *a.* situated at and above the side.

superordinary (sü-per-or-di-nä-ri) *a.* above the ordinary.

superordination (sü-per-or-di-nä'shun) *n.* the ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied.

superorganic (sü-per-or-gan'ik) *a.* not dependent on organization; spiritual.

superparasite (sü-per-par'a-sit) *n.* a parasite of a parasite.

superparasitism (sü-per-par'a-sit-izm) *n.* the state of being superparasitic, or having superparasites.

superphosphate (sü-per-fos'fat) *n.* a phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base; manure made of bones treated with sulphuric acid.

superphysical (sü-per-fiz'i-kal) *a.* independent of, or not explicable by, physical laws; spiritual.

superposable (sü-per-pō-za-bl) *a.* able to be superposed.

superpose (sü-per-pōz) *v.t.* to lay or place upon, or over.

superposition (sü-per-pō-zish'un) *n.* a being placed or situated above, or upon, something; that which is situated above or upon something else; [*Geol.*] the order in which mineral strata are placed upon or above other strata.

superpraise (sü-per-präz) *v.i.* to praise to excess.

super-royal (sü-per-roi'al) *a.* larger than royal;—*n.* a size of paper 27½ by 19¼ inches.

supersacral (sü-per-sä-kral) *a.* situated above the sacrum.

supersalient (sü-per-sä-li-ent) *a.* [*L. salire, leap*] leaping upon.

supersaturation (sü-per-sat-i-rä'shun) *n.* the saturating to excess.

superscribe (sü-per-skrīb) *v.t.* [*L. super, over, and scribere, write*] to write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or to write the name or address of a person on the outside or cover of, as a letter or envelope.

superscript (sü-per-skript) *a.* written over or above the line;—*n.* the address of a letter; superscription.

superscription (sū-per-skríp-'shun) *n.* act of superscribing; that which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else; in Scripture, an impression upon coins; direction; address.

supersecular (sū-per-sek-'ū-lar) *a.* being above the world; superior to worldly interests; spiritual; heavenly.

supersede (sū-per-sēd') *v.t.* [*L. supersedere*, sit above, be superior to, forbear] to set above or over; to suspend or displace from office; to replace by another appointment; to make void or inefficacious by a new or superior power or influence; to set aside; to render unnecessary.

supersedeas (sū-per-sē-de-as) *n.* a writ to suspend the power of any officer, or to stay proceedings [Law].

supersedure (sū-per-sē-dūr) *n.* the act of superseding.

supersensible (sū-per-sen-'si-bl) *a.* beyond the reach of the senses or powers of perception. Also **supersensual**.

supersensitive (sū-per-sen-'si-tiv) *a.* morbidly sensitive.

supersensitiveness (sū-per-sen-'si-tiv-nes) *n.* excessive or oversensitiveness; morbid sensibility.

supersession (sū-per-sesh-'un) *n.* the act of superseding or setting aside.

superstition (sū-per-stish-'un) *n.* [*L. superstitio*, fear of the gods] an excessive reverence or fear of that which is unknown or mysterious, esp. an ignorant or irrational worship of the Supreme Deity; excessive exactness or rigour in religious opinions or practice; unnecessary fears and scruples in religion; observance of rites, or endurance of penances, not enjoined or required; the worship of false gods; false religion; belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

superstitionist (sū-per-stish-'un-ist) *n.* one addicted to superstition.

superstitious (sū-per-stish-'un) *a.* pertaining to, or proceeding from, superstition; evincing superstition; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; over exact and formal in religious observances, rites, and ceremonies; scrupulous beyond need; excessively credulous; believing ignorantly in supernatural, spiritual, or diabolic agency.

superstitiously (sū-per-stish-'us-li) *adv.* in a superstitious manner.

superstitiousness (sū-per-stish-'us-nes) *n.* the quality of being superstitious; superstition.

superstratum (sū-per-strā-'tum) *n.* a stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

superstruct (sū-'per-strukt) *v.t.* to build or erect upon something.

superstruction (sū-per-struk-'shun) *n.* [*L. fr. super*, over, and *struere*, build] act of building upon; that which is built upon some foundation; a superstructure.

superstructive (sū-per-struk-'tiv) *a.* built or erected on something else. Also **superstructural**.

superstructure (sū-per-struk-'tūr) *n.* any material structure or edifice built on something else, esp. the building raised on a foundation; anything erected on a foundation or basis.

super-substantial (sū-per-sub-stan-'shal) *a.* being more than substance; beyond the region of mere matter.

super-subtle (sū-per-sut-'l) *a.* over subtle; too artful, nice, or refined.

super-subtlety (sū-per-sut-'l-ti) *n.* excessive subtlety.

superterrene (sū-per-te-rēn') *a.* [*L. super*, over, and *terra*, earth] being above the ground, or above the earth.

superterrestrial (sū-per-te-res-'tri-əl) *a.* being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

supertonic (sū-per-ton-'ik) *n.* the note next above the key-note [Mus.].

supertragic (sū-per-traj-'i-kəl) *a.* tragical to excess.

supervacaneous (sū-per-va-'kā-ne-us) *a.* empty] superfluous; serving no good purpose; needless.

supervene (sū-per-vēn') *v.i.* [*L. supervenire*, come over or upon] to come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen.

superveni-ent (sū-per-vē-'nyent) *a.* coming as something additional.

supervention (sū-per-ven-'shun) *n.* the act of supervening.

supervisal (sū-per-vī-'zəl) *n.* act of supervising; supervision; overseeing.

supervise (sū-per-vīz') *v.t.* [*L. super*, over, and *videre*, pp. *visus*, see] to oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect; to read over;—*n.* inspection. On the **supervise**, at sight; at first reading.

supervision (sū-per-vīz-'un) *n.* act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

supervisor (sū-per-vī-zur) *n.* one that supervises; an overseer; an inspector.

supervisory (sū-per-vī-zu-'ri) *a.* pertaining to, or having, supervision.

supervisual (sū-per-vīz-'ū-əl) *a.* placed beyond the power of vision.

supervive (sū-per-vīv') *v.t.* to live beyond; to outlive; to survive.

supination (sū-pī-nā-'shun) *n.* [*L. supinare*, pp. *supinatus*, bend back] the act of lying, or the state of being laid, on the back; the act of turning the palm of the hand upward.

supinator (sū-pī-nā-'tur) *n.* a muscle by which supination is effected.

supine (sū-pīn) *n.* [*L. supinus*, bent or thrown backward] a Latin verbal noun, of which there are two, the first ending in *um* of the accusative case, which has an active signification, and the second ending in *is* of the ablative case, which has a passive signification;—(sū-pīn') *a.* lying on the back, or with the face upward; leaning backward, or inclining, with exposure to the sun; negligent; heedless; inattentive; listless; careless; drowsy.

supinely (sū-pīn-'li) *adv.* in a supine manner; carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

supineness (sū-pīn-'nes) *n.* the state of being supine; indolence; drowsiness.

suppeditate (sū-ped-i-tāt) *v.t.* [*L. suppeditare*] to supply; to afford needful aid.

supper (sup-'er) *n.* [*O.F. soper*, fr. Icel. *súpa*, to supply;—*v.t.* the evening meal; the last meal of the day;—*v.t.* to give supper to;—*v.i.* to take supper. **Supper-time**, hour or time for the evening meal.

supperless (sup-'er-less) *a.* wanting supper; being without supper.

supping (sup-'ing) *n.* the act of one that sups; the act of taking supper.

supplant (su-'plānt) *v.t.* [*F. supplanter*, fr. *L. sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot] to remove or displace by stratagem; to displace and take the place of; to overthrow; to undermine.

supplantation (su-'plān-tā-'shun) *n.* act of supplanting.

supplanter (su-'plānt-er) *n.* one that supplants.

supple (sup-'l) *a.* [*F. souple*, fr. *L. sub*, under, and *plicare*, fold] pliant; flexible; compliant; not obstinate; bending to the humour of others; obsequious;—*v.t.* to make soft and pliant; to render flexible; to make compliant or submissive;—*v.i.* to become soft and pliant. **Supple-jack**, a strong, pliant cane; a West Indian shrub, from which walking-sticks are made.

supplely (sup-'l-li) *adv.* pliantly; softly; mildly.

supplement (sup-'le-ment) *n.* [*L. supplementum*, fr. *supplere*, fill up] that which fills up, completes, or perfects something to which it is added; something added to a book or paper to make good its deficiencies, or correct its errors; [Math.] the quantity that must be added to an angle or an arc to make 180°;—(sup-'le-ment') *v.t.* to fill up or supply by additions; to add to.

supplemental (sup-'le-men-'təl) *a.* added to supply what is wanted.

supplementally (sup-le-men'tal-i) *adv.* by way of supplement.
supplementarily (sup-le-men'ta-ri-li) *adv.* so as to supplement.
supplementary (sup-le-men'ta-ri) *a.* supplemental.
suppleness (sup-li-nes) *n.* quality of being supple, or easily bent; quality of easily yielding; pliancy; pliability; flexibility; facility.
suppletive (sup-ple-tiv) *a.* supplying what is lacking; filling up deficiencies; supplemental; supplying; helping.
suppletory (sup-ple-tu-ri) *a.* suppletive.
supplial (su-pli'al) *n.* the act of supplying, or the thing supplied.
suppliant (sup-li-ant) *a.* [L. *supplicare*, entreat] asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; beseeching; manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication; — *n.* a humble petitioner; one that entreats submissively.
suppliantly (sup-li-ant-li) *adv.* in a suppliant or submissive manner.
supplicancy (sup-li-kan-si) *n.* the act of supplicating; supplication.
supplicant (sup-li-kant) *n.* one that supplicates; a petitioner that asks earnestly and submissively; — *a.* asking or entreating humbly.
supplicantly (sup-li-kant-li) *adv.* in a supplicating manner.
supplicate (sup-li-kat) *v.t.* [L. *supplicare*, fr. *supplex*, kneeling down] to entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; to address in prayer; to call upon humbly; — *v.i.* to petition with earnestness and submission; to implore.
supplicatingly (sup-li-kat-ing-li) *adv.* in a supplicating manner.
supplication (sup-li-kat'shun) *n.* act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship; humble petition; earnest request.
supplicator (sup-li-ka-tur) *n.* one that supplicates; a suppliant.
supplicatory (sup-li-ka-tu-ri) *a.* containing supplication; submissive.
supplier (su-pli'er) *n.* one that supplies.
supply (su-pli') *v.t.* [L. *supplere*, fr. *sub*, under, and *plere*, fill] to fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish with what is wanted; to serve instead of; to bring or furnish; — *n.* sufficiency of things for use or want, esp. the food, etc., which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men; store (chiefly in the *pl.*); also, the sums of money granted by parliament to meet the public charges and expenditure for the current year; a substitute. **Supply and demand**, the process by which free competition so rules prices as fully to utilize available commodities.
supplyment (su-pli'ment) *n.* continuance of supply or relief.
support (su-pört) *v.t.* [L. *supportare*, fr. *sub*, under, and *portare*, carry] to keep from falling; to sustain, in a literal or physical sense; to endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character; to keep from fainting or sinking; to assume and represent successfully, as the part of an actor; to furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood; to carry on; to enable to continue; to verify; to make good; to substantiate; to defend successfully; to vindicate; to keep up; to maintain; to favour; to countenance; to attend as an aid or assistant; to stand by; to speak in favour of; to second; — *n.* act or operation of supporting, upholding, or sustaining; prop; pillar; foundation; that which maintains life, as bread; maintenance; subsistence—hence, means; livelihood; that which keeps from sinking, declining, or languishing; stimulus; encouragement; that which upholds or relieves; help; succour; assistance; countenance; patronage.
supportable (su-pört-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being supported, borne, or sustained; enduring; tolerable; capable of being maintained.
supportableness (su-pört-ta-bl-nes) *n.* state of being supportable.
supportably (su-pört-ta-bli) *adv.* in a supportable manner.
supportance (su-pört-tans) *n.* support; prop; maintenance.

supporter (su-pör-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, supports or upholds; a prop; a pillar, etc.; a sustainer; a comforter; a defender; an advocate; an adherent of a party; one that walks or sits by another, as an attendant or assistant; one that speaks in favour of a motion; a seconder; — *pl.* images that serve to bear up any part of a building in the place of columns [Arch.]; figures of birds, beasts, fishes, and sometimes of human beings, placed on each side of the escutcheon, and appearing to support it [Her.].



Supporters.

supporting (su-pör-ting) *a.* capable of giving or permitting support.
supportless (su-pör-tles) *a.* having no support.
supportment (su-pört-ment) *n.* support; aid.
supportable (su-pört-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being supported, or imagined, to exist.
supportably (su-pört-ta-bli) *adv.* in a supportable degree or way.
supposal (su-pöz-al) *n.* the supposing of something to exist; notion; suggestion.
suppose (su-pöz) *v.t.* [F. *supposer*, fr. L. *sub*, under, and G. *pausis*, a pause] to lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, as a possible fact, relation, condition, etc.; to imagine or assume as true or real; to receive as true; to require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature; — *v.i.* to make supposition; to think; to believe or imagine; — *n.* a supposition.
supposed (su-pöz'd) *a.* regarded or received as true; imagined.
supposedly (su-pöz-ed-li) *adv.* as may be supposed.
supposer (su-pöz-er) *n.* one that supposes.
supposite (su-pöz-it) *a.* placed under or opposite; imagined; — *n.* a person or thing supposed; — *v.t.* to substitute.
supposition (sup-u-zish-un) *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *ponere*, pp. *positus*, place] act of supposing; that which is supposed; hypothesis; position laid down without proof; imagination; belief without evidence; unfounded notion or fancy; surmise.
suppositional (sup-u-zish-un-al) *a.* hypothetical.
suppositionally (sup-u-zish-un-al-i) *adv.* by way of supposition.
supposititious (su-pöz-i-tish-us) *a.* [L. *supponere*, put in the place of another] put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; spurious; counterfeit.
supposititiously (su-pöz-i-tish-us-li) *adv.* in a supposititious manner.
supposititiousness (su-pöz-i-tish-us-nes) *n.* the state of being supposititious.
suppositive (su-pöz-i-tiv) *a.* including, or implying, supposition.
suppositively (su-pöz-i-tiv-i) *adv.* by, or upon, supposition.
suppositor (su-pöz-i-tur) *n.* an instrument for placing a suppository far up.
suppository (su-pöz-i-tu-ri) *n.* a medicinal substance, in the form of a cone or cylinder, introduced into the rectum, etc.
suppositum (su-pöz-i-tum) *n.*; *pl.* *supposita* (su-pöz-i-ta) an individual; a thing supposed.
suppress (su-pres') *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press] to overpower and crush; to put down; to subdue; to stop; to restrain; to retain without disclosure; to conceal; to withhold from being made public; to hinder from circulation; to stifle; to obstruct from discharges.
suppressed (su-pres't) *a.* restrained; concealed.
suppressedly (su-pres-ed-li) *adv.* in a suppressed or restrained manner.
suppressor (su-pres-er) *n.* a suppressor.

suppressible (su-pres'j-bl) *a.* that may be suppressed or concealed.
suppression (su-pres'h-un) *n.* act of suppressing, crushing, or destroying; act of restraining from utterance, publication, or circulation; stoppage or obstruction of excretions or discharges, or of a cutaneous eruption; [Gram.] omission.
suppressionist (su-pres'h-un-ist) *n.* one that supports suppression.
suppressive (su-pres'iv) *a.* tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.
suppressor (su-pres'ur) *n.* one that suppresses.
suppurate (sup-ū-rāt) *v.i.* [L. *sub*, under, and *pus*, *puris*, matter] to generate pus.
suppuration (sup-ū-rā-shun) *n.* process of suppurating or forming pus, as in a wound or abscess; the matter produced by suppuration.
suppurative (sup-ū-rā-tiv) *a.* tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration;—*n.* a medicine that promotes suppuration.
supputation (sup-ū-tā-shun) *n.* [L. *supputare*, reckon] a reckoning; account.
supraciliary (sū-prā-sil'ya-ri) *a.* superciliary.
supraclavicular (sū-prā-klā-vik'ū-lar) *a.* situated above the clavicle.
supracostal (sū-prā-kos'tal) *a.* above, or upon, the ribs.
supracretaceous (sū-prā-kre'tā-shus) *a.* supercretaceous.
Supralapsarian (sū-prā-lap-sā-ri-an) *n.* [L. *supra*, above, beyond, and *lapsus*, fall] one of that class of Calvinists who believe that God's decree of election was made before the fall of man; or that the apostasy of man was determined before his creation, in order to show the divine sovereignty in the election of grace.
Supralapsarianism (sū-prā-lap-sā-ri-an-izm) *n.* the doctrine of the Supralapsarians.
supralateral (sū-prā-lat'e-ral) *a.* situated on the upper part of the side.
supralunar (sū-prā-lōō'nar) *a.* [L. *supra*, over, and *luna*, the moon] being beyond the moon; very lofty; of very great height.
supramundane (sū-prā-mun'dān) *a.* being, or situated, above the world, or above our system.
supranaturalism (sū-prā-nat'ū-ral-izm) *n.* See **supernaturalism**.
supraposition (sū-prā-pu-zish-un) *n.* superposition.
supraprotest (sū-prā-prō'test) *n.* acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange, by one not a party to it, after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment.
suprarenal (sū-prā-rē-nal) *a.* situated above the kidneys.
suprascapular (sū-prā-skap'ū-lar) *a.* situated above the scapula.
suprasensible (sū-prā-sen'si-bl) *a.* beyond the reach of the senses.
supraspinal (sū-prā-spi'nal) *a.* situated above the spine.
supremacy (sū-prem'ā-si) *n.* state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; higher authority or power.
supreme (sū-prem'ā) *a.* [L. *supremus*, *superl.* of *superus*, fr. *super*, above] holding the highest place in government or power; highest, greatest, or most excellent; utmost; greatest possible. **The Supreme**, the Highest; the Lord of all; Jehovah.
supremely (sū-prem'li) *adv.* in a supreme manner; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.
supremeness (sū-prem'nes) *n.* the character or state of being supreme.
supremity (sū-prem'i-ti) *a.* supremacy; supremeness.
sura (sōó'ra) *n.* [A.] a chapter of the Koran.
sura (sōó'ra) *n.* [Skr.] in India, the fermented sap of several kinds of palm.
surah (sū'ra) *n.* a soft, twilled silk material (so called from Surat, in India).

sural (sū'ral) *a.* [L. *sura*, the calf of the leg] being in, or pertaining to, the calf of the leg.
surat (sōó-rat) *n.* coarse, short cotton, grown near Surat, India.
surbase (sur-bās) *n.* [*sur* and *base*] a cornice, or series of mouldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, etc.; a skirt or border above the base of a room.
surbased (sur-bāst) *a.* having a surbase.
surbasement (sur-bās-ment) *n.* the trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.
surbate, surbeat (sur-bāt', -bēt') *v.t.* [F. *solbatu*, sore-footed, fr. *sole*, the sole, and *battre*, *pp. battu*, to beat] to make the soles sore by walking; to bruise or batter by travel.
surbed (sur-bed') *v.t.* to set edgewise, as a stone.
surcease (sur-sēs) *v.t.* [O.F. *sursis*, fr. L. *supercedere*, put off] to put an end to; to cease to cease;—*v.t.* to cease; to stop; to leave off; to practise no longer;—*n.* cessation; stop.
surcharge (sur-chā'j) *v.t.* [F. *surcharger*] to overload; to overburden; to overstock, *esp.* to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain; to overcharge; to make an additional charge;—(sur-chā'j) *n.* an excessive load or burden; an overstocking with cattle; [Law] an overcharge.
surcharged (sur-chā'j'd) *a.* overloaded.
surcharger (sur-chā'jer) *n.* one that surcharges.
surcingle (sur-sing-gl) *n.* [L. *super*, over, and *cingere*, gird] a belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle, or over anything laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast; the girdle of a cassock;—*v.t.* to gird with a surcingle.
surcoat (sur-kōt) *n.* a short coat worn over the other garments, *esp.* the long and flowing drapery of knights anterior to the introduction of plate armor.
surculus (sur-kū-lus) *n.* [L.] a sucker; a shoot rising from a subterranean base [Bot.].
surd (surd) *a.* [L. *surdus*, deaf] not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; radical; uttered with simple breath; not sonant;—*n.* a quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers.
surdimitism (sur-di-mū'tizm) *n.* the condition of being deaf and dumb.
surdity (sur-di-ti) *n.* the state of being surd; lack of sonant quality; deafness.
sure (shōór) *a.* [O.F. *seür*, fr. L. *securus*, safe] certain; unfailling; not liable to be broken; certain to be done; inevitable; certainly knowing and believing; confident beyond doubt; firm; stable; strong; secure. **Sure enough**, certainly. **Sure-footed**, the state or quality of being sure-footed. **Be sure**, be certain. **To be sure**, to be without doubt. **To make sure**, to make certain.
surely (shōór-li) *adv.* in a sure or certain manner; certainly; undoubtedly; without danger of falling; steadily; firmly.
surement (shōór-ment) *n.* security for payment.
sureness (shōór-nes) *n.* state of being sure; certainty.
surety (shōór-ti) *n.* state of being sure; certainty; security; that which makes sure; ground of confidence or security; foundation of stability; support; evidence; confirmation; security against loss or damage; one that engages to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act; a bail; a hostage;—*v.t.* to act as surety for; to guarantee.
suretyship (shōór-ti-ship) *n.* state of being surety; obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another.
surf (surf) *n.* [fr. *sough*, a rushing sound] the swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks. **Surf-boat**, a boat of a peculiarly buoyant type, for passing through surf.
surface (sur-fis) *n.* [L. *super*, above, and *facies*, face] the exterior part of anything that

has length and breadth; superficial; outward or external appearance; a magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, the surface; superficial; insincere;—*v.t.* to put a surface on; to make plain or smooth. **Surface-mining**, shallow-mining; placer-mining. **Surface-water**, drainage-water.

surfaced (sur-'fis-man) *n.* a person engaged in keeping the permanent way of a railway in order.

surfacer (sur-'fi-ser) *n.* a machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

surfacing (sur-'fi-sing) *n.* the act of putting a certain surface on anything.

surfeit (sur-'fit) *v.t.* [O.F. *surfait*, fr. L. *super*, above, and *facere*, make] to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness; to fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy;—*v.i.* to be fed, or to feast, till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues;—*n.* excess in eating and drinking; fullness and oppression of the system occasioned by excessive eating and drinking—hence, disgust caused by excess; satiety. **Surfeit-water**, a water reputed to cure surfeits.

surfeiter (sur-'fi-ter) *n.* a glutton; a reveller.

surfeiting (sur-'fi-ting) *n.* excess in eating and drinking; surfeit.

surficial (sur-'fish-al) *a.* formed on the surface (opposed to *subterranean*).

surfman (sur-'fi-man) *n.* a man experienced in handling boats amid surf.

surf (sur-'fi) *a.* consisting of, or abounding with, surf; foaming.

surge (surj) *n.* [L. *urgere*, to rise] a large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water; the act of surging or heaving, like a wave;—*v.t.* to let go, as a portion of a rope, suddenly; or to render, as a rope round a pin;—*v.i.* to swell; to rise high and roll, as waves; to slip back.

surgeful (surj-'fool) *a.* tossing; rough.

surgeless (surj-'les) *a.* free from waves or billows; smooth; calm.

surging (surj-'jent) *a.* rising; swelling; surging.

surgeon (sur-'jun) *n.* [contracted form of *chirurgion*, *q.v.*] one that practises surgery; one whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation, or by local applications or remedies. **Surgeon-dentist**, a dental-surgeon; a qualified dentist. **Surgeon-general**, the chief surgeon of a fleet or army.

surgeoncy (sur-'jun-si) *n.* office or employment of a surgeon.

surgeonship (sur-'jun-ship) *n.* the office or post of a surgeon.

surgery (sur-'jer-i) *n.* art of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body; a place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared.

surgical (sur-'ji-kal) *a.* pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.

surgically (sur-'ji-kal-i) *adv.* in a surgical manner;—*n.* by means of surgery.

surging (sur-'jing) *n.* a rising of waves, or as if of waves.

surgy (sur-'ji) *a.* rising in surges or billows; full of surges; resembling surges; heaving; swelling; rolling.

surlily (sur-'li-li) *adv.* in a surly manner.

surliness (sur-'li-nes) *n.* state of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbedness.

surloin (sur-'loin) *n.* the sirloin.

surly (sur-'li) *a.* [A.S. *sūr*, sour] gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; sour; crabbed; cross and rude; rough; dark; tempestuous.

surma (sūr-'ma) *n.* [Hind.] black sulphuret of antimony (used by Moslem and Hindu women for darkening the eyes).

surmise (sur-'miz) *v.t.* [O.F. *surmettre*, accuse] to conjecture; to suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to infer or suppose;—*n.* the thought or imagination that something may be, on feeble or scanty evidence; conjecture; suspicion; doubt.

surmiser (sur-'mī-zer) *n.* one that surmises.

surmising (sur-'mī-zing) *n.* act of conjecturing, apprehension and suspicion; generally in a bad sense, evil or unjust thought or doubt.

surmount (sur-'mōunt) *v.t.* [F. *surmonter*] to rise above or higher than; to overcome; to conquer; to surpass; to exceed.

surmountable (sur-'mōun-'ta-bl) *a.* capable of being surmounted.

surmountableness (sur-'mōun-'ta-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being surmountable.

surmounted (sur-'mōun-'ted) *a.* overcome; conquered; surpassed.

surmounter (sur-'mōun-'ter) *n.* one that surmounts or overcomes.

surname (sur-'nām) *n.* [L. *super*, above, and *nomen*, name] a name or appellation added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name; an appellation added to the original name;—*v.t.* to name, or call, by an appellation added to the original name.

surnominal (sur-'nōm-'i-nal) *a.* [F. *sur* and E. *nominal*] pertaining to surnames.

surpass (sur-'pas) *v.t.* [F. *surpasser*, to excel, fr. *sur* beyond, and *passer*, to pass] to go beyond in anything good or bad; to exceed; to excel; to outstrip.

surpassable (sur-'pas-'a-bl) *a.* capable of being surpassed.

surpassing (sur-'pas-'ing) *a.* excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

surpassingly (sur-'pas-'ing-li) *adv.* in a very excellent manner; in a degree surpassing others.

surpassingness (sur-'pas-'ing-nes) *n.* the state of being surpassing.

surplice (sur-'plis) *n.* [F. *surplis*, L. *super*, over, and *pelliceus*, made of skins, fr. *pellis*, a skin] a white garment worn over another dress by the clergy of the Episcopalian and certain other churches in some of their ministrations.

Surplice-fee, a fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as baptisms, marriages, funerals.

surpliced (sur-'plis-t) *a.* wearing a surplice, or surplices.

surplus (sur-'plus) *n.* [F. fr. L. *super*, over, and *plus*, more] that which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; balance of cash in hand; excess of income over expenditure; amount of divisible profits; residue of an estate after debts and legacies are paid.

surplusage (sur-'plus-'ij) *n.* surplus excess; [Law] matter in pleading not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

surprised (sur-'pri-zal) *n.* act of surprising, or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or state of being surprised.

surprise (sur-'priz) *v.t.* [O.F. *sorprendre*, pp. *sorpris*, fr. L. *super*, over, and *prehendere*, take] to come, or fall upon, suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares; to strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable; to confuse;—*n.* act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation; state of being surprised, or taken unexpectedly; an unforeseen or unexpected act or event producing alarm, joy, or other emotion; a lively sense of wonder; amazement. **Surprise-party**, a party of persons that assemble, without invitation, at the house of a common friend, each bringing some article of food as a contribution to a supper.

surpriser (sur-'pri-zer) *n.* one that surprises.

surprising (sur-'pri-zing) *a.* exciting surprise; wonderful; extraordinary; astonishing.

surprisingly (sur-'pri-zing-li) *adv.* in a manner or degree that excites surprise; wonderfully; beyond expectation.



Surplice.

surprisingness (sur-pri-zing-nes) *n.* the character of being surprising.

surquedry (sur-que-dri) *n.* [O.F. *surcuidier*, presume] presumption; arrogance; a haughty act. Also **surquidry**.

surrebut (sur-e-bu't) *v.i.* to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter [Law].

surrebutter (sur-e-bu't-er) *n.* [see *rebut*] the plaintiff's reply, in common-law pleading, to a defendant's rebutter.

surreined (su-rēnd) *a.* over-ridden; ridden too hard; overworked.

surrejoin (sur-e-join) *v.i.* to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder [Law].

surrejoinder (sur-e-join-der) *n.* the answer of a plaintiff, in common-law pleading, to a defendant's rejoinder.

surrender (su-ren-dēr) *v.t.* [O.F. *surrendre*, give up, fr. *L. reddere*, to restore] to yield to the power of another; to give up, after defeat in combat or battle; to deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand; to yield in favour of; to relinquish; to resign; to give up, as a principal by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, etc.; to yield to any influence, passion, or power (used reflexively);—*v.i.* to give up one's self into the power of another; to yield; to capitulate, as a besieged fortress; to confess himself vanquished, by giving up his sword;—*n.* act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; the giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail; the giving up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state.

surrenderee (su-ren-dēr-ē) *n.* a person to whom surrendered land is granted; one to whom a surrender is made [Law].

surrenderer (su-ren-dēr-er) *n.* one that makes a surrender.

surrenderor (su-ren-dēr-ur) *n.* a tenant that surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord; a surrenderer [Law].

surreption (su-rep-shun) *n.* [L. *surripere*, *pp. surreptus*, to pilfer, take secretly] the act or process of getting in a stealthy or crafty manner; a stealthy entry or approach.

surreptitious (sur-ep-tish-us) *a.* done by stealth, or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently.

surreptitiously (sur-ep-tish-us-li) *adv.* in a surreptitious manner; by stealth; fraudulently.

surrogate (sur-u-gāt) *n.* [L. *surrogare*, substitute] a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge; the lawyer appointed to act for the bishop or chancellor of the diocese;—*v.t.* to put in the place of another.

surrogateship (sur-u-gāt-ship) *n.* the office of surrogate.

surrogation (sur-u-gā-shun) *n.* the act of substituting one person in the place of another.

surround (su-round) *v.t.* [orig. *surround*, fr. O.F. *surrounder*, fr. *L. superundare*, to overflow] to encompass; to environ; to inclose on all sides; to lie, or be, on all sides of;—*n.* a method of hunting animals, by surrounding them and driving them over a precipice.

surrounding (su-roun-ding) *n.* an encompassing;—*pl.* things which surround; external or attending circumstances.

surroyal (sur-roi'al) *n.* the crown-antler of a stag.

sursolid (sur-sol'id) *a.* pertaining to the fifth power;—*n.* the fifth power of a number.

surtax (sur-taks) *v.t.* to put an extra tax on;—(sur-taks) *n.* an additional tax.

surtout (sur-tōō) *n.* [F. *sur* (*L. super*), over, and *tout* (*L. totus*), all] a close-bodied frock-coat; [Fort.] a raised portion of a parapet, at the angles, to prevent enfilading.

surturbrand (sur-tur-brand) *n.* [Icel.] fibrous brown coal, found in Iceland.

surveillance (sur-vāl-yans) *n.* [F. fr. *surveiller*, watch over] watch; inspection.

survey (sur-vā) *v.t.* [A.F. *surveier*, fr. *L. super*, over, and *videre*, see] to inspect or take a view of, as from a high place; to view with a scrutinizing

eye; to examine with reference to condition, situation, and value; to determine the form, extent, position, etc., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbour, or the like, by means of linear and angular measurements;—(sur-vā) *n.* an attentive view; a looking with care; a wide or general view, as from an elevated place; a particular view; an examination, esp. an official examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality; operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of, as any part of the earth's surface; measured plan and description of any line or portion of country.

surveyable (sur-vā-ā-ble) *a.* capable of being surveyed.

surveyance (sur-vā-āns) *n.* surveyorship; survey.

surveying (sur-vā-ing) *n.* that branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface; the act, or the professional business, of measuring and delineating portions of the earth's surface, with their relative bearings, individual forms and features, and computation of their several extents.

surveyor (sur-vā-ur) *n.* an overseer; a superintendent; one that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; one that measures land, or practises the art of surveying; an officer that ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; a gauger.

surveyorship (sur-vā-ur-ship) *n.* the office of a surveyor.

surview (sur-vū) *a.* a survey; a looking on the surface only;—*v.t.* to survey.

survise (sur-vīz) *v.t.* to look over; to supervise.

survivability (sur-vī-va-bil-i-ti) *n.* capability of surviving.

survival (sur-vī-val) *n.* a living longer than, or beyond, the life of another person, thing, or event; outliving; any rite, habit, belief, etc., remaining in existence after what justified it has passed away. **Survival of the fittest**, the process or result of natural selection [Biol.].

survance (sur-vī-vāns) *n.* survivorship.

survive (sur-viv) *v.t.* [F. *survivre*, fr. *L. super*, over, and *vivere*, to live] to live beyond the life, or existence of; to outlive; to live longer than;—*v.i.* to remain alive; to continue to live.

survivency (sur-vī-ven-si) *n.* a surviving; survival.

surviver (sur-vī-ver) *n.* one that outlives another.

surviving (sur-vī-ving) *a.* remaining alive; yet living.

survivor (sur-vī-ur) *n.* one that survives or outlives another person or anything; [Law] the longer liver of two joint-heirs, annuitants, tenants, etc.

survivorship (sur-vī-ur-ship) *n.* state of being a survivor; right of a joint-tenant, or other person that has a joint-interest in an estate, to take the estate upon the death of the other. **Chance of survivorship**, the probability, as calculated from statistics, that a person of given age will survive another of different age.

susceptibility (su-sep-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions, or of being affected; *specifically*, capacity for feeling, or emotional excitement.

susceptible (su-sep-ti-bl) *a.* [L. *susceptibilis*, fr. *suscipere*, take up] capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection, or influence; capable of impression; impassible; tender.

susceptibleness (su-sep-ti-bl-nes) *n.* susceptibility.

susceptibly (su-sep-ti-bli) *adv.* in a susceptible manner.

susception (su-sep-shun) *n.* the act of taking upon one's self, or undertaking.

susceptive (su-sep-tiv) *a.* capable of admitting; readily admitting.

susceptiveness (su-sep-tiv-nes) *n.* the property of being susceptible.

susceptivity (sus-ep-tiv-i-ti) *n.* capacity of admitting; receptivity.

susceptor (su-sep'tur) *n.* one that undertakes; a godfather.

suscipiency (su-sip'i-en-si) *n.* reception; admission.

suscipient (su-sip'i-ent) *a.* receiving; admitting; —*n.* one that admits or receives.

suscitate (sus-i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *citare*, arouse] to rouse; to excite; and to call into life and action.

suscitation (sus-i-tāt-shun) *n.* the act of arousing or exciting.

suslik, souslik (soós-lik) *n.* [Russ.] a squirrel-like rodent of Central Europe and Siberia.

suspect (sus-pekt') *v.t.* [F., suspected, fr. L. *suspicere*, *pp.* *suspectus*, fr. *sub*, under, and *specere*, to look] to imagine to exist, often upon weak evidence, or no evidence at all; to imagine to be guilty upon slight evidence, or without proof; to doubt; to mistrust; to conjecture; to surmise; —*v.i.* to imagine guilt; to have a suspicion; —*a.* doubtful; questionable; suspicious; —*n.* a suspected person; suspicion.

suspectable (sus-pekt-ā-bl) *a.* liable to be suspected.

suspectedly (sus-pekt-ed-li) *adv.* in a manner to excite suspicion.

suspectedness (sus-pekt-ed-nes) *n.* state of being suspected or doubted.

suspecter (sus-pekt-er) *n.* one that suspects.

suspectful (sus-pekt-fool) *a.* apt to suspect or mistrust.

suspectless (sus-pekt-les) *a.* not suspected; not mistrusted.

suspend (sus-pend') *v.t.* [F. *suspendre*, fr. L. *sub*, under, and *pendere*, to hang] to hang; to attach to something above; to make to depend; to cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding; to hold in a state undetermined; to debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income; to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; —*v.i.* to cease from operation or activity, *esp.* to stop payment, or be unable to meet obligations or engagements. To **suspend payment**, to declare one's inability to pay his debts.

suspended (sus-pen-ded) *a.* hung from something; delayed; undecided.

suspender (sus-pen-der) *n.* one that suspends; —*pl.* straps for holding up pantaloons, stockings, etc.; braces.

suspense (sus-pens) *n.* a state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision; cessation for a time; stop; [Law] a temporary suspension of a man's right. **Suspense-account**, an account in which sums received or disbursed are temporarily entered.

susceptibility (sus-pen-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality or state of being susceptible.

susceptible (sus-pen-si-bl) *a.* capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

suspension (sus-pen-shun) *n.* act of suspending, or of hanging or attaching to something above; state of dependence; act of delaying; temporary cessation; act of withholding the judgment; forbearance of decision; postponing of a sentence or execution; a prevention or interruption of action or operation; a temporary deprivation of office, or official powers and privileges; [Rhet.] a keeping back of the sense, or most important point, to excite interest and curiosity; [Chem.] state of solid particles of matter floating, or held undissolved, in water. **Suspension-bridge**, a bridge supported by chains which pass over high piers at each end, and are secured below at each end. **Suspension of arms**, a short truce agreed on by contending parties.

suspensive (sus-pen-siv) *a.* tending to suspend; uncertain; doubtful.

suspensively (sus-pen-siv-li) *adv.* in a suspensive manner.

suspensor (sus-pen-sur) *n.* one that suspends.

suspensory (sus-pen-su-ri) *a.* suspended; hanging; depending; fitted or serving to suspend; suspending; —*n.* that which suspends a bandage; that which suspends or holds up, as a truss; a bandage for suspending the scrotum.

suspicion (sus-pish'un) *n.* [O.F. *suspeccion*, fr. L. *sub*, under, and *specere*, look at] act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all; —*v.t.* to suspect; to mistrust.

suspicious (sus-pish-us) *a.* inclined to suspect; indicating suspicion, doubt, or fear; liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; given to suspicion.

suspiciously (sus-pish-us-li) *adv.* in a suspicious manner.

suspiciousness (sus-pish-us-nes) *n.* quality or state of being open to suspicion, or liable to be suspected; doubtful or questionable appearance; quality of suspecting, or being apt to suspect; jealous or distrusting temper or disposition.

suppiral (sus-pi-ral) *n.* [fr. *spirare*] a breathing-hole; a vent, or ventiduct.

suppiration (sus-pi-rā-shun) *n.* act of sighing, or fetching a long, deep breath.

suppire (sus-pir) *v.t.* [L. *suppirare*, to breathe out, to sigh] to fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh; —*n.* a deep breath; a sigh.

sustain (sus-tān) *v.t.* [L. *sustinere*, fr. *sub*, under, and *tenere*, to hold] to keep from falling; to uphold; to support; to keep from sinking in despondence; to maintain; to keep alive; to nourish; to aid, vindicate, comfort, or relieve; to endure without failing or yielding; to suffer; to undergo; to allow the prosecution of; to sanction; to prove; to establish by evidence; to be conclusive of, as evidence; [Mus.] to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.

sustainable (sus-tā-na-bl) *a.* capable of being sustained or maintained, as a plea, action, proof, etc.

sustained (sus-tānd') *a.* kept up; maintained at a certain pitch, height, or degree—hence, uniformly excellent.

sustainer (sus-tā-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, sustains.

sustainment (sus-tān-ment) *n.* support; maintenance.

sustenance (sus-te-nans) *n.* act of sustaining; support; maintenance; that which supports life; food; provisions.

sustentation (sus-ten-tā-shun) *n.* [L. *sustinere*] preservation from falling; support; use of food or provisions; maintenance of life (used adjectively, to denote that which is designed or fitted to support or provide means of subsistence). **Sustentation-fund**, a fund raised by a religious body, and employed in sustaining their clergy.

susurration (sū-sū-rā-shun) *n.* [L. *susurrare*, *pp.* *susurratus*, to murmur] a whispering; a soft murmur.

susurrous (sū-sū-rus) *a.* whispering; rustling. Also **susurrant**.

susurrus (sū-sū-rus) *n.* a soft murmuring or humming sound.

sutile (sū-tīl) *a.* [L. *suere*, to sew] done by stitching.

sutler (sut-ler) *n.* [D.] a person that follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, etc.

sutlership (sut-ler-ship) *n.* the office of a sutler.

sutlery (sut-ler-i) *n.* the work of a sutler; drudgery; a sutler's shop.

sutor (sū-tur) *n.* [L.] a cobbler.

suttee (su-tē) *n.* [Skr. *sati*, a true, virtuous wife] a widow that immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband—hence (wrongly), the sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband (formerly practised in India).

sutteeism (su-tē-izm) *n.* the practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindustan.

suttle (sut-1) *a.* [It. *sotile*, L. fr. *subtilis*, fine] light (applied to the weight of goods, when the tare has been deducted, and previous to the additional goods delivered for tret).

suttlings (sut-ling) *a.* belonging to sutlers.

sutural (sū-tū-rā, sū-tū-rā) *a.* relating to a suture or seam.

suture (sū-tūr) *n.* [L. *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew] act of sewing; the line along which two things, or parts, are sewed together or are united to form a seam; [Anat.] act of sewing together, as the exterior parts of a wound, and reuniting them by inoculation; also, one of the particular modes in which wounds are reunited by sewing; the seam or joint that unites the bones of the skull;—*v.t.* to sew with sutures.

sutured (sū-tūrd) *a.* having sutures; knit or united together.

suzerain (sū-ze-rān) *n.* a superior lord, to whom fealty is due; a feudal lord.

suzerainty (sū-ze-rān-ti) *n.* [F. *suzerain*, paramount, a lord paramount] dominion or authority of a suzerain; paramount authority.

swab (swob) *n.* [fr. *swabber*] a mop; a bundle of thrums, bit of sponge, cloth, etc., fastened to a handle, and used for scrubbing or cleaning floors; also, a bundle of old rope yarns tied tight at one end, and teased at the other (used for wiping or drying the decks of a ship);—*v.t.* to clean with a mop or swab.

swabber (swob-er) *n.* [D. *zwaaber*, drudge of a ship] one that uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; an inferior officer on board of ships of war, whose business it is to see that the ship is kept clean; a swab; an implement for cleaning a baker's oven.

swad (swod) *n.* [fr. *squat*] a short, fat person; a clown; a bumpkin.

swaddle (swod-l) *v.t.* [A.S. *swethel*, that which swathes] to bind, as with a bandage; to swathe, as an infant;—*n.* clothes bound tight round the body; a swaddling band.

swaddling (swod-ling) *n.* the act of wrapping in a swaddle, or binding tightly.

swaddling-band, **swaddling-cloth**, a band or cloth wrapped round a new-born infant.

Swag (swag) *v.i.* [Norw. *svagga*, to sway] to sink down by its weight; to lean; to swing, as something heavy and sinking downwards;—*n.* a hobbling motion; a bundle; a pack; baggage, esp. that carried by one on tramp; a lot; something got by plunder; stolen property; booty. **Swag-bellied**, having a prominent overhanging belly.

swage (swā) *n.* [F. *swage*, fr. L. *sudare*, to sweat] a tool used by workers in metals for shaping their work; a kind of mould, of which there are usually two—an under mould, into which the heated metal is put, and an upper one, which is hammered down over it till the two meet, and the casting is made;—*v.t.* to shape by means of a swage.

swagger (swag-er) *v.i.* [fr. *swag*] to strut with a defiant air; to boast or brag noisily; to bluster; to bully;—*n.* boastfulness or insolence of manner;—*a.* swell; all the rage.

swaggerer (swag-er-er) *n.* a blusterer; a bully; a boaster.

swaggering (swag-er-ing) *n.* the act of strutting; blustering;—*a.* strutting; boasting.

swaggy (swag-i) *a.* hanging, leaning, or sinking by its own weight.

swagman (swag-man) *n.* a seller of trashy goods; a man that travels in search of employment, and carries his wares. Also **swagger**.

swain (swān) *n.* [Ice. *svainn*, boy, servant, cf. A.S. *swān*, swineherd] a young man; a servant employed in husbandry; a shepherd; herdsman; a pastoral youth; a rustic; a lover; one that courts a woman in the manner of the shepherds of pastoral poetry.

swainish (swā-nish) *a.* rustic; clownish; ignorant.

swale (swāl) *n.* [Ice. *svatr*, cool] a shade, or shady spot; a slight depression, or low place.

swallow (swol-ō) *n.* [A.S. *swetlwe*] a small bird of passage,

of the genus *Hirundo*, remarkable for its swiftness and the length of time it remains on the wing (it has dense plumage, very long wings, a forked or pointed tail, and small, hooked feet). **Swallow-tail**, a species of willow tree; in carpentry, a joint formed by a mortise and tenon; dove-tail; a coat with narrow, forked skirts. **Swallow-tailed**, forked; having tapering or pointed skirts.



Swallow.

swallow (swol-ō) *v.t.* [A.S. *swelgan*] to take into the stomach; to imbibe; to absorb; to draw into an abyss or gulf; to receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to appropriate; to occupy; to employ; to engross; to engage completely; to seize and waste; to exhaust; to retract; to recant;—*n.* the gullet or esophagus; the throat; as much as is, or can be, swallowed at once; appetite; voracity; a yawning gulf; a deep hollow; a pit; taste; relish; liking. **Swallow-hole**, a deep, vertical opening or pit occurring in limestone districts.

swallower (swol-ō-er) *n.* one that swallows.

swallowwort (swol-ō-wurt) *n.* any plant of the Milkweed genus; thecelandine.

swamp (swomp) *n.* [Sw. *swamp*, a sponge, fungus] a marsh; a bog; a fen;—*v.t.* to plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp; to overset, or cause to become filled, as a boat in water; to plunge into inextricable difficulties. **Swamp-ore**, iron-ore found in marshes; bog-ore.

swampy (swom-pi) *a.* consisting of swamp; low, wet, and spongy; boggy; fenny.

swan (swon) *n.* [A.S.] a large, web-footed bird, like

a goose, but handsomer and more graceful, having also a longer neck and beak, and being generally larger and stronger. **Swan-herd**, one that looks after swans.

Swan-hopping, **swan-upping**, the custom or practice of marking swans with an owner's mark. **Swan-maiden**, one of the maidens that, in legends of Northern Europe, were believed, in the guise of swans, to have the power of travelling at will through air or water. **Swan's-down**, the down of the swan; a fine, soft, thick cloth of wool, mixed with silk or cotton; a sort of twilled fustian like moleskin. **Swan-shot**, a large size of shot. **Swan-skin**, a species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm; a thick kind of cloth for the clothes of labourers, etc. **Swan-song**, the fabled song of a dying swan; a last poem, or musical work.



Swan.

swank (swangk) *a.* [Ger. *schwank*] slender; pliant; agile; active.

swannery (swon-er-i) *n.* a breeding-place for swans.

swap, swop (swop) *v.t.* [M.E. *swappen*, to strike, to go swiftly] to exchange; to barter; to strike with a sweeping or long stroke; to throw violently;—*v.i.* to barter;—*n.* an exchange; barter; a blow; a stroke;—*adv.* hastily.

swape (swāp) *n.* [fr. *swEEP*] a pole on a fulcrum (used to raise water from a well); a pump-handle; a long oar;—*v.t.* and *i.* to sweep; to place aslant.

Swape-well, a well from which water is raised by a swape.

sward (swawrd) *n.* [A.S. *swærd*, skin of bacon, rind] the grassy surface of land; turf;—*v.t.* to cover with sward. **Sward-cutter**, a form of plough for turning over grass-lands; a lawn-mower.

swardy (swawr-di) *a.* covered with sward or grass.

swarm (swawrm) *n.* [A.S. *swearm*] a large number of small animals or insects, esp. when in motion; specifically, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, under the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive; any great number or multitude;—*v.i.* to collect and depart from a hive in a body, as bees; to appear or collect in a crowd; to throng together; to be crowded; to abound; to be filled, as with a number or crowd of objects; to breed in great numbers.

swarm (swawrm) *v.i.* [A.S. *swearfan*, to rub] to climb a tree, or the like, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

swarming (swawr-ming) *n.* the act of moving in a swarm.

swart, swarth (swawrb, swawrth) *a.* [A.S. *swearth*] of a dark hue; swarthy.

swarth (swawrth) *n.* an apparition of a person about to die.

swarthily (swawr-thi-li) *adv.* with a tawny hue; duskiy.

swartheness, swartiness (swawr-thi-ness, swawr-thi-ness) *n.* darkness of complexion; tawny.

swarthy, swarty (swawr'thi, swawr'ti) *a.* [fr. *swarth*] being of a dark hue, or dusky complexion; black or tawny.

swartish (swawr'tish) *a.* somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

swartness (swawr't-nes) *n.* swarthinness.

swash (swosh) *v.i.* [imit.] to strike forcibly; to make a great noise; to dash or flow noisily, as water; to splash; to bluster;—*n.* impulse of water flowing with violence; a dashing of water; a narrow channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore; liquid filth; wash; a swaggering fellow. **Swash-buckler**, literally one that strikes, or flourishes, his shield; a swaggering blade; a bully.

swasher (swosh'-gr) *n.* one that swashes; a bully.

swashing (swosh'ing) *a.* swaggering; slashing; dashing; crushing.

swatch (swoch) *n.* [swath] a pattern, or piece of cloth, cut and delivered as a sample of the quality; a specimen of any kind.

swath (swath) *n.* [A.S. *swath*, a track] a line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe; the whole sweep of a scythe, or the whole breadth from which grass or grain is cut by it.

swathe (swāth) *v.t.* [A.S. *be-swethian*, bind] to bind with a swath, band, bandage, or rollers;—*n.* a bandage; a winding, as of a bandage.

swathing (swā-thing) *n.* a band; a bandage.

swathing-clothes, swaddling-clothes.

sway (swā) *v.t.* [M.E. *sweyen*, cf. *swager*] to move or wield with the hand; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; to rule; to govern; to bias; to cause to incline to one side; [Naut.] to hoist; to raise;—*v.i.* to bear rule; to govern; to have weight or influence; to be drawn to one side by weight; to swing;—*n.* swing or sweep of a weapon; turn or east of the balance; bias; influence or weight on one side; direction; rule; dominion; control; a switch used by thatchers in binding their work. **Sway-backed**, having the back sagged, or hollowed, as a horse.

swayed (swād) *a.* strained and weakened in the back or loins.

swaying (swā-ing) *n.* a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall, or by being overloaded (applied to beasts).

sweal (swē) *v.t.* [A.S. *swelan*, burn slowly] to singe or scald the hair off, as from hogs;—*v.i.* to melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to gutter.

swear (swār) *v.t.* [A.S. *swerian*] to utter, or affirm, with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; to cause to take an oath; to administer an oath to; to declare or charge upon oath;—*v.i.* to obtest some superior power; to declare or promise upon oath, esp. to affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to give evidence on oath; to use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to curse;—*n.* an oath. **To swear by**, to place great confidence in. **To swear in**, to induct into office by administering an oath. **To swear off**, to renounce solemnly. **To swear the peace against one**, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death, or bodily harm, from some person.

swearer (swā-rer) *n.* one that swears, esp. one that uses profane language.

swearing (swā-ring) *n.* act of affirming upon oath; act or habit of using profane oaths; cursing.

sweat (swet) *n.* [A.S. *swāt*] the fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal; perspiration; state of one that sweats; labour; toil; drudgery; moisture issuing from any substance;—*v.t.* to cause to excrete moisture from the skin; to emit, or suffer to flow, from the pores; to exude; to saturate with sweat; to extort money from; to underpay workmen;—*v.i.* to excrete sensible moisture from the skin; to toil; to labour; to drudge; to carry on business on the sweating-system; to work for starvation wages; to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap. **To sweat coins**, to remove a part of the metal by shaking the coins together in a bag.

sweater (swet'-er) *n.* one that sweats; that which induces sweating; a diaphoretic; a grinding employer; a woollen jacket or jersey worn by athletes; one that sweats coins.

sweatful (swet'-fool) *a.* covered with sweat; laborious; toilsome.

sweatily (swet'-i-li) *adv.* in a sweaty manner.

sweatiness (swet'-i-nes) *n.* state of being sweaty, or moist with sweat.

sweating (swet'-ing) *n.* excreting moisture from the skin; perspiring; moisture exuded; perspiration;—*a.* perspiring freely. **Sweating-house, sweating-room**, a house or room for persons in sickness; in dairy business, a room for sweating cheese, and carrying off the superfluous juices. **Sweating-iron**, a scraper to remove sweat from horses. **Sweating-system**, the practice of middle-men's employing persons to make up clothes, etc., at their own homes, at very low wages; the employment of very poor persons at starvation wages.

sweaty (swet'-i) *a.* moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious; toilsome; difficult.

Swede (swēd) *n.* a native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip.

Swedenborgian (swē-dn-bor'-ji-an) *n.* a believer in the theology and religious doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772), a Swedish scientific and religious author, who founded the New Jerusalem church;—*a.* of, or belonging to, Swedenborg or his doctrines.

Swedenborgianism (swē-dn-bor'-ji-an-izm) *n.* the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, who claimed to have immediate intercourse with the spiritual world, and maintained that Jesus Christ alone was God, and that heaven and hell are not places, but states.

Swedish (swē-dish) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Sweden;—*n.* the language of the Swedes. **Swedish turnip**, a hard kind of turnip (*Brassica campestris* or *rutabaga*), of two varieties, white and yellow.

sweep (swēp) *v.t.* [A.S. *swāpan*] to brush, or rub over with a brush, or broom, for removing loose dirt; to drive or carry along, or off, as by a tempest, gale, current, tide, etc.; to destroy or carry off many at a stroke, as a pestilence, epidemic, etc.; to rub over the floor, ground, street, etc. (said of a long garment or train); to lift or bear with pomp; to put aside or out of the way; to remove; to strike with long, rapid strokes, as a lyre or harp; in seaman's language, to draw or drag over, as the bottom of a river with a net; to pass rapidly over, as with the eye or instrument of observation;—*v.i.* to pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad, or brushing the surface of anything; to brush along with celerity and force; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach;—*n.* act of sweeping; compass of a stroke; compass of any turning body or motion; compass of anything flowing or brushing; violent and general destruction; direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear; one that sweeps; a sweeper; among seamen, a long, stout oar used to propel small vessels in a calm or light wind; a military engine for projecting stones into a besieged city; a sweepstake. **Sweep-net, sweep-seine**, a large net for drawing large areas, the net being paid out from a boat and hauled in from the shore. **Sweep-washings**, the refuse or sweepings of shops in which gold and silver are worked. **To make a clean sweep**, to clear off entirely.

sweeper (swēp'-er) *n.* one that sweeps; a sweep.

sweeping (swēp'-ing) *a.* carrying everything before it; comprehensive.

sweepingly (swēp'-ing-li) *adv.* in a sweeping or comprehensive manner.

sweepings (swēp'-ingz) *n.pl.* things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

sweepstake (swēp'-stāk) *n.* a game of cards, in which all the tricks or stakes are taken; sweepstakes;—*adv.* indiscriminately.

sweepstakes (swēp'-stāks) *n.* a gaming transaction in which a number of persons join in contributing a certain stake, which is divided among the winners; a prize in a horse-race, etc., made up of several stakes.

sweepy (swēp'-i) *a.* passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once; drawn out; strutting; wavy.

sweet (swēt) *a.* [A.S. *swēte*] agreeable to the palate; luscious; seasoned with sugar or saccharine

matter; sugary; having a taste or flavour resembling that of honey or sugar; pleasing to the smell; fragrant; pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the eye; beautiful; fresh; not salt; preserved; not sour or acid; not stale or putrid; mild; soft; gentle; kind; obliging; affectionate; tender;—*n.* that which is sweet to the taste (used chiefly in the *pl.*); that which is sweet or pleasant in odour; a perfume; that which is pleasing or grateful to the mind; a darling (a term of endearment).—*adv.* sweetly. **Sweet-oil**, olive-oil. **Sweet-pea**, a well-known leguminous plant, cultivated for its fragrance and beauty. **Sweet-potato**, a trailing plant, and its sweetish, starchy tubers, which are much used for food. **Sweet-water**, a white variety of grape. **Sweet-william**, a garden plant of the genus *Dianthus*; a species of pink of many varieties. **Sweet-wines**, wines containing a large amount of sugar. To be sweet on, to be in love with. To have a sweet tooth, to be fond of sweet things.

sweetbread (swēt-bred) *n.* the pancreas of an animal (used for food).

sweetbrier (swēt-brī-er) *n.* a shrubby plant of the rose kind, cultivated for its fragrant smell. Also **sweetbriar**.

sweeten (swē-tŋ) *v.t.* to make sweet to the taste; to make pleasing to the mind; to make mild or kind; to increase the agreeable qualities of; to make pure and salubrious, by destroying noxious matter; to restore to purity;—*v.i.* to become sweet.

sweetener (swēt-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, sweetens.

sweetening (swēt-ning) *n.* that which sweetens; saccharine matter.

sweetheart (swēt-hārt) *n.* a lover or mistress;—*v.t.* to pay court to; to gallant.

sweeting (swēt-ing) *n.* a sweet apple; a darling (a word of endearment).

sweetish (swēt-ish) *n.* somewhat sweet, or grateful to the taste.

sweetishness (swēt-ish-nes) *n.* the quality of being sweetish.

sweetly (swēt-li) *adv.* in a sweet manner; gratefully.

sweetmeat (swēt-mēt) *n.* fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, nuts, orange peel, and the like.

sweetness (swēt-nes) *n.* quality of being sweet in any of its senses, as gratefulness to the taste or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear; melody; agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; amiableness.

sweetly (swēt-ti) *n.* a lozenge; a sweetmeat.

swell (swel) *v.t.* [*A.S. swellan*] to increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to dilate; to enlarge; to augment; to heighten; to aggravate; to utter with increasing force or loudness, as a note;—*v.i.* to grow large by matter added within, or by expansion of, the inclosed substance; to increase in size or extent by any addition; to rise or be driven into waves or billows, as the sea; to be inflated; to belly, as sails; to rise or bulge out in the middle, as a cask; to be puffed up, as with pride; to be elated; to dilate with anger; to fume; to increase in amount; to become larger, as debts; to increase in volume; to sound louder, as a note or tone of the voice; to be turgid or bombastic, as speech or style; to rise in altitude; to expand to the view;—*n.* act of swelling; extension of bulk; a growing force or intensity; rising or increasing power in style; climax; a gradual ascent or elevation of land; a wave or billow, esp. a succession of large waves setting in a particular direction; the waves that roll and break on the shore; the fluctuation of the sea after a storm; [*Mus.*] a gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound, generally indicated thus ———; a slowly dressed, but vulgar person; a dandy. **Swell-mob**, a class of well-dressed thieves, who frequent crowded places in order to pick pockets. **Swell-mobman**, a member of the swell-mob. **Swell-organ**, an organ whose pipes are inclosed in a **swell-box**—that is, a chamber with movable slats, whose position is regulated by the pedals so as to increase or muffle the sound.

swelling (swel-ing) *n.* protuberance; prominence; a tumour;—*a.* grand; pompous.

swellish (swel-ish) *a.* foppish; dandified; stylish.

swelt (swelt) *v.t.* [*A.S. sweltan*, die, perish] to cause to die; to destroy; to cause to faint; to swelter;—*v.i.* to become faint; to die; to swelter.

swelter (swel-ter) *v.t.* [*A.S. sweltan*, perish] to oppress with heat;—*v.i.* to be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

sweltering (swel-ter-ing) *a.* sultry; suffocating with heat; faint with heat.

sweltry (swel-tri) *a.* suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry.

swerve (swerv) *v.t.* [*A.S. swerōfan*, rub, move to and fro, wander] to wander; to rove; to wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to deviate; to bend; to incline;—*n.* a turning aside.

swerving (swer-ving) *n.* the act of going aside; departure from any standard of duty.

swift (swift) *a.* [*A.S. swifan*, move quickly] fleet; rapid; moving with celerity or velocity; ready; prompt; coming without delay;—*n.* a reel for winding yarn, thread, etc. (chiefly in the *pl.*); a small bird, like the swallow, but having a shorter bill, and very long wings; the common newt or eft; a species of lizard;—*adv.* swiftly.

swifter (swif-ter) *n.* [*Icel. svipta*, reef sails] a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets; a flying shroud, set above the other shrouds to give the masts additional security;—*v.t.* to tighten by binding, as the shrouds of the lower rigging.

swiftly (swift-li) *adv.* fleetly; rapidly; quickly; nimbly.

swiftness (swift-nes) *n.* state or quality of being swift; speed; celerity; velocity; rapidity; fleetness.

swig (swig) *v.t.* and *i.* [*A.S. swelgan*, to swallow] to drink by large draughts; to suck eagerly;—*n.* a large draught.

swig (swig) *v.t.* [*fr. swag*] to pull a rope fast at both ends; to castrate by tying the scrotum above the testicles, which slough off;—*n.* a pull on a rope fast at both ends; a tackle, the falls of which are not parallel.

swill (swil) *v.t.* and *i.* [*A.S. swilian*, to swill] to drink grossly, greedily, or swinishly; to drink to excess;—*n.* large draughts of liquor; the wash, or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine.

swiller (swil-er) *n.* one that swills; a glutton or drunkard.

swilling (swil-ing) *n.* the act of drinking to excess.

swim (swim) *v.t.* [*A.S. swimman*] to pass or move over or on by swimming; to immerse in water, the lighter parts may swim; to cause or compel to swim; to make to float;—*v.i.* to be supported in water or other fluid; to float; to move progressively in water by means of the hands and feet, or of fins; to be borne along by a current; to glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion; to be overflowed or drenched; to abound; to have abundance;—*n.* act of swimming; a gliding motion, like that of one swimming; the time or distance one swims, or can swim; the air-bladder of a fish; the sound. **In the swim**, in the current; in the secret; identified with the current of events.

swim (swim) *n.* [*A.S. swina*, a swoon] a dizziness; swoon;—*v.i.* to be dizzy or giddy.

swimmer (swim-er) *n.* one that swims;—*pl.* an order of aquatic, web-footed birds; a protuberance on the leg of a horse.

swimming (swim-ing) *n.* the art of floating or moving the body in water;—*a.* able to swim; filled to overflowing; floating; wavering. **Swimming-bladder**, the air-bladder of fishes.

swimmingly (swim-ing-li) *adv.* in an easy, hence, successfully.

swimmingness (swim-ing-nes) *n.* the state of swimming; fearfulness; a melting look.

swindle (swin-dl) *v.t.* [*Ger. schwindeln*, be dizzy or giddy, cheat] to cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; to obtain illegally, as money, goods, or property, by false statements or misrepresentations, by undue influence of legal standing, agency,



Swift.

authority, or by practising on the ignorance or credulity of the owner;—*n.* act or process of defrauding by systematic imposition; an imposition; a fraud.

swindler (swin'dler) *n.* one that swindles or defrauds others by imposition or deliberate artifice; a cheat.

swindlery (swin'dler-i) *n.* roguery; cheating.

swindling (swin'dling) *n.* the act of cheating or defrauding; fraud; roguery;—*a.* fraudulent; cheating.

swine (swin) *n. sing. and pl.* [A.S. *swin*] a well-known pachydermatous animal; a hog; a pig (the male is called *boar*, and the female *sow*). **Swine-bread**, the earth-nut or hawk-nut. **Swine-pox**, chicken-pox. **Swine's-feather**, a broad-bladed spear, used in the boar-hunt. **Swine's-snout**, the dandelion.

swineherd (swin'herd) *n.* a keeper of swine.

swinery (swi'ner-i) *n.* a place where swine are kept; a horde of swine, or swinish persons.

swinestone (swin'stön) *n.* stinkstone.

swing (swing) *v.t.* [A.S. *swingan*, to fly, flutter] to cause to wave or vibrate, as a body suspended in the air; to move to and fro; to flourish; to brandish; to manage; to control; to suspend freely;—*v.i.* to move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate; to practise swinging; to move or float; to turn round an anchor; to be hanged;—*n.* act of swinging; vibratory motion; oscillation; motion from one side to the other; a line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which anything may swing; influence or power of a body put in motion; free course; unrestrained liberty or license. **Swing-boat**, a boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame. **Swing-bridge**, a bridge that may be moved aside, either as a whole or in sections. **Swing-plough**, a plough without a forewheel under the beam. **Swing-tree**, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whiffle-tree or whipple-tree; swingletree. **Swing-wheel**, the balance-wheel of a watch. In full swing, in full operation or working.

swinge (swinj) *v.t.* [A.S. *swengan*, to dash, strike, causal of *swing*] to beat soundly; to whip;—*n.* to chastise; to lash; to swing; to weld together; to forge;—*n.* a lashing movement; a lash; control.

swingeing (swinj'ing) *a.* huge; very large.

swingel (swing'gl) *n.* [A.S. *swingell*, a whip, fr. *swingan*, to swing] that part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing; a swiple.

swinger (swinj'er) *n.* one that swinges; anything very great or astonishing; a bold lie.

swinger (swing'er) *n.* one that swings.

swinging (swing'ing) *n.* the act of moving back and forth.

swinging (swinj'ing) *a.* swingeing.

swingingly (swing'ing-li) *adv.* in a swaying manner.

swingingly, swingeingly (swinj'ing-li) *adv.* hugely; vastly; greatly.

swingism (swing'izm) *n.* the practice, common in England from 1830 to 1833, of sending threatening letters, signed "Swing," or "Captain Swing," to farmers, etc., who used threshing-machines, or paid low wages.

swingle (swing'gl) *v.t.* [A.S. *swingell*, fr. *swingan*, swing] to clean, as flax, by beating it with a swingle; to cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots (said of weeds);—*n.* a wooden instrument like a large knife, used for cleaning flax.

swingle (swing'gl) *v.i.* [fr. *swing*] to dangle; to swing for pleasure. **Swingle-tree**, the bar to which a horse's traces are fastened.

swingling (swing'gling) *a.* used in cleaning flax by beating. **Swingling-tow**, the coarse part of flax removed by the swingle.

swinish (swi'nish) *a.* befitting swine; like swine; gross; brutal; sottish.

swinishly (swi'nish-li) *adv.* in a swinish manner; grossly; sottishly.

swinishness (swi'nish-ness) *n.* grossness; sottishness.

swink (swink) *v.t.* [A.S. *swincan*, to labour] to cause to toil; to tire with labour;—*v.i.* to toil; to labour; to drudge; to slave;—*n.* toil; labour; drudgery.

swipe (swip) *v.t. and t.* [A.S. *swipian*, to beat] to strike with a long or wide sweeping blow; to strike or drive with great force;—*n.* a hard blow; a stroke with the full swing of the arms.

swipes (swips) *n.* small beer; splash; [Scot.] a kind of home-brewed beer.

swiple (swip'l) *n.* that part of a flail which strikes the grain in thrashing; a swingle.

swire, swyre (swir) *n.* [A.S. *swygra*] the neck; a depression on the crest of a hill; a hollow between two hills.

swirl (swerl) *n.* [Norw. *svirla*, to whirl round] an eddy, as of water, wind, or snow; a whirl; a gyration;—*v.i.* to form eddies; to whirl about.

swirly (swer'li) *a.* whirling; eddying.

swish (swish) *v.t.* [imit.] to flourish; to brandish; to flop; to lash;—*n.* a rustling.

Swiss (swis) *n. sing. and pl.* a native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, Switzerland.

switch (swich) *n.* [M.D. *swick*, a whip] a small, flexible twig or rod; a movable part of two opposite rails for transferring an engine or carriage from one line of rails to another;—*v.t.* to strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash; to turn from one railway to another; to transfer by a switch.

switchback (swich'bak) *n.* a form of railway, consisting of alternate descending and ascending inclines.

switchboard (swich'börd) *n.* a device by means of which connections can be established readily between the many circuits employed in systems of telegraphy, telephony, electric lighting, etc.

switchman (swich'man) *n.* one that tends a switch on a railway.

swith, swithe (swith, swith) *a.* [A.S.] strong; quick;—*adv.* strongly; speedily.

swither (swith'er) *v.i.* to doubt; to hesitate; to be in perplexity;—*n.* doubt; hesitation.

Switzer (swit'er) *n.* a native of Switzerland; one of a hired body-guard of Swiss.

swivel (swiv'l) *n.* [A.S. *swifan*, move quickly] a ring, link, or staple that turns round on a pin or neck; a small cannon fixed in a swivel or in a socket, or turning on a pivot;—*v.t.* to turn on a staple, pin, or pivot. **Swivel-eye**, a quint-eye.

swob (swob) *n.* See *swab*.

swoon (swóon) *v.i.* [A.S. *swógan*, to sough] to sink into a fainting fit; to faint;—*n.* a fainting fit.

swollen, swoln (swóln) *a.* swelled.

swooning (swóó'ning) *n.* the act of fainting; syncope.

swooningly (swóó'ning-li) *adv.* in a swooning manner; in a swoon.

swoop (swóóp) *v.t.* [A.S. *swópan*, rush] to fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; to catch up with a sweep; to seize; to prey upon; *v.i.* to descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop; to pass by with pomp;—*n.* a falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey; downward flight of a bird of prey upon its quarry.

swop (swop) *v.t.* [cf. *swop*] to barter; to exchange;—*n.* an exchange; barter.

sword (sórd) *n.* [A.S. *sweord*] an offensive weapon having a long, strong, and usually sharp-pointed blade, for cutting or thrusting—hence, the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment, or of authority and power; destruction in battle; the military power of a country; dissension; strife;—*v.t.* to strike or slash with a sword. **Sword-arm**, the right arm, or the arm that wields the sword. **Sword-bayonet**, a bayonet longer and flatter than the common bayonet (generally used with a rifle). **Sword-bearer**, a page or squire that carried the war-sword of a knight, count, etc.; the high official, usually the premier, that carries the sword of state before the sovereign; also, the person that carries a sword as an emblem of authority before certain dignitaries, as the lord-mayor of London. **Sword-belt**, a belt to suspend a sword by. **Sword-blade**, the blade, or cutting part, of a sword. **Sword-cut**, a cut inflicted

by a sword. **Sword-dance**, a dance in which swords are brandished, or clashed together, by the dancers; a dance over two swords, laid crosswise, without touching them. **Sword-grass**, a name of various plants (referring to the form of their leaves). **Sword-knot**, a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword. **Sword-law**, military violence. **Sword-play**, fencing. **Sword-stick**, a walking-stick in which a sword or foil is inserted or concealed.

sworded (sŏr-ded) *a.* armed with a sword.

sworder (sŏr-der) *n.* a swordsman.

swordfish (sŏrd'fish) *n.* a large fish of the genus *Xiphias*, allied to the mackerel, and having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process nearly a third of its length (it is found in the Atlantic and Mediterranean).



Swordfish.

swordless (sŏrd'les) *a.* destitute of a sword.

swordsman (sŏrdz'man) *n.* a soldier; a fighting man; one skilful with the sword.

swordsmanship (sŏrdz'man-ship) *n.* skill in the use of the sword.

sworn (swŏrn) *a.* [swear] bound by, or as by, an oath.

swough (swou) *v. i.* [A. S. *swŏgan*, sigh] to make a loud noise; to roar; to rumble; to murmur; to sigh;—*n.* a loud noise; a murmur; a swoon.

swound (swound) *n.* a swoon;—*v. i.* to swoon.

Sybarite (sib'ā-rīt) *n.* [L. *Sybaris*, a city in Italy noted for effeminacy and voluptuousness] a person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sybaritic (sib'ā-rīt'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a Sybarite; luxurious.

Sybaritism (sib'ā-rīt-tizm) *n.* the practices of Sybarites; devotion to pleasure.

sybo (sī'bŏ) *n.* [F. *ci boule*] a young onion.

sybotic (sī-bot'ik) *a.* [G. *sus*, swine, and *boskein*, feed] pertaining to a swineherd, or to the keeping of swine.

sycamine (sik'ā-mīn) *n.* [G. *sukaminos*] a tree mentioned in Scripture, and commonly supposed to be a species of mulberry.

sycamore (sik'ā-mŏr) *n.* [G. *sukomoros*] a native tree of the genus *Acer*, allied to the maple and plane tree (used, from the luxuriance of its foliage, in ornamental planting, and yielding timber suitable for the construction of the wood-work of musical instruments).



Sycamore.

sycee (sī-sē) *n.* [Chin.] in China, ingots of silver, or silver in the form of half balls or globes, with the ends turned up, bearing a government stamp, and being the only silver currency of native make.

sycite (sī-sīt) *n.* [G. *sukon*, a fig] a nodule of flint, or a pebble, resembling a fig.

sycoma (sī-kŏ'mā) *n.* [G. *sukon*, a fig] a wart or other excrescence like a fig.

sycomore (sik'u-mŏr) *n.* [G. *sukon*, fig, and *moron*, mulberry] a tree of the genus *Ficus*, leaved like the fig tree, and yielding a fruit like the mulberry (its wide-spreading branches afford an agreeable shade, and it bears fruit twice or thrice a year).

sycophancy (sik'ŭ-fan-si) *n.* obsequious flattery; servility.

sycophant (sik'ŭ-fant) *n.* [G. *sukophantēs*, fr. *sukon*, fig, and *phainēin*, show] *orig.* (it is said) an informer against those that exported figs contrary to the law in Athens; a tale-bearer or informer; a make-bate; a parasite; a mean flatterer; a flatterer of princes and great men;—*a.* servile; obsequious;—*v. t.* to play the sycophant to; to flatter.

sycophantic (sik'ŭ-fan'tik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic.

sycophantish (sik'ŭ-fan'tish) *a.* like a sycophant; parasitical.

sycophantism (sik'ŭ-fan'tizm) *n.* sycophancy.

sycophantry (sik'ŭ-fan'trī) *n.* the arts of the sycophant; mean adulation.

sycosis (sī-kŏ'sis) *n.* [G. *sukon*, fig] a troublesome skin eruption in the beard or scalp, often due to a vegetable parasite; barbers' itch.

syenite (sī'e-nīt) *n.* a rock composed of felspar and hornblende, found at Syene, in Egypt.

syenitic (sī'e-nīt'ik) *a.* resembling syenite.

syke (sīk) *n.* [Icel. *sīk*] a small rill; a small stream issuing from a bog.

syllabary (sīl'ā-bā-rī) *n.* [G. *syllabē*, a syllable] a catalogue of the syllables of a language.

syllabic (sī-lab'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables.

syllabical (sī-lab'ī-kal) *a.* syllabic.

syllabically (sī-lab'ī-kal-i) *adv.* in a syllabic manner.

syllabicate (sī-lab'ī-kāt) *v. t.* to form or divide into syllables.

syllabication (sī-lab'ī-kā-shun) *n.* syllabification.

syllabification (sī-lab'ī-fī-kā-shun) *n.* the formation of syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables.

syllabify (sī-lab'ī-fī) *v. t.* to form or divide into syllables.

syllable (sīl'ā-bl) *n.* [L. *syllaba*, fr. G. *sullabē*, that which is held together, a syllable] an elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or a part of a word; in writing and printing, part of a word separated from the rest, and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; a small part of a sentence or discourse; a concise part; a jot; a tittle;—*v. t.* to divide into syllables; to utter; to articulate.

syllabling (sīl'ā-bling) *n.* the act or process of forming into syllables; utterance.

syllabub (sīl'ā-bub) *n.* See sillabub.

syllabus (sīl'ā-bus) *n.* [L. fr. G. *sun*, together, and *lambanein*, to take] a compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract; a brief outline of the points or topics discussed or treated of, as in a book, course of lectures, etc.

syllepsis (sīl'ep'sis) *n.* [G.] a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; the agreement of a verb or adjective with one, rather than another, of two nouns, with either of which it might agree.

syллеptic (sīl'ep'tik) *a.* containing, or of the nature of, syllepsis.

syllogism (sīl'ŭ-jizm) *n.* [L. *syllogismus*, fr. G. *syllōgismos*, a reckoning all together, a reasoning] an argument, or formal expression of reasoning, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. The subject of the conclusion is called the *minor term*, its predicate is the *major term*, and the middle term is that term not appearing in the conclusion.

syllogistic (sīl'ŭ-jis'tik) *a.* pertaining to a syllogism, or to reasoning by syllogisms.

syllogistical (sīl'ŭ-jis'ti-kal) *a.* syllogistic.

syllogistically (sīl'ŭ-jis'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in the form or manner of a syllogism.

syllogize (sīl'ŭ-jīz) *v. i.* to reason by syllogisms.

sylyph (silf) *n.* [G. *sīlphē*, a kind of grub, or beetle] an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy. **Sylyph-like**, graceful; slender.

sylyphid (sil'fid) *n.* a little sylph; a young sylph.

sylva (sil'vā) *n.* See *silva*.

syvlan (sīl'van) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a sylva; forest-like; rural; rustic; abounding in forests, or in trees; woody;—*n.* a fabled deity of the woods; a satyr; a faun; a rustic.

syvlanite (sīl'vā-nīt) *n.* [Transylvania] an ore of tellurium.

sylvate (sīl'vāt) *n.* a salt of sylvic acid.

syvestral (sīl-ves'tral) *a.* [L. *sylva*, *silva*, a wood] of, or pertaining to, the woods; wild.

sylyvic (sil-vik) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, wood. **Sylyvic acid**, an acid from resin.

sylyviculture (sil-vi-kul-tür) *n.* the culture of forest-trees; forestry.

symbion (sim-bi-un) *n.* an organism living in a state of symbiosis.

symbiosis (sim-bi-õ-sis) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *bios*, life] the community of mutually-dependent dissimilar organisms.

symbiotic (sim-bi-õt-ik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or living in, symbiosis.

symbiotically (sim-bi-õt-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a symbiotic manner.

symbol (sim-bul) *n.* [L. *symbolum*, fr. G. *symbolon*] the sign or representation of something moral or intellectual by the images or properties of natural things, as "the lion is the *symbol* of courage;" an emblem or representation of spiritual truth; type; figure; a figure or character standing for a letter or word; in medals, pictures, etc., a certain mark or figure associated with, or appropriated to, the person or character represented; a sign or badge; memorial; [Math.] a letter or figure representing quantities or magnitudes, and indicating their relations; —*v.t.* to symbolize.

symbolic (sim-bol-ik) *a.* symbolical.

symbolical (sim-bol-ik-al) *a.* pertaining to, or in the nature of, a symbol; representative; expressing by signs, figures, or types.

symbolically (sim-bol-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a symbolical manner; typically.

symbolicalness (sim-bol-ik-al-nes) *n.* symbolical state or character.

symbolics (sim-bol-iks) *n.* that branch of historic theology which treats of creeds and confessions.

symbolism (sim-bu-lizm) *n.* a system of symbols or representations; the science of creeds; symbolics; [Chem.] a combining together of particles or ingredients; the union or affinity of parts.

symbolist (sim-bu-list) *n.* one that employs symbols.

symbolistic (sim-bu-lis-tik) *a.* characterized by the use of symbols.

symbolization (sim-bul-i-zõ-shun) *n.* the act of symbolizing; symbolic meaning; representation; resemblance.

symbolize (sim-bu-liz) *v.t.* to make to agree in properties or qualities; to make representative of something; to represent by a symbol; —*v.i.* to have a resemblance of qualities or properties; to use symbols.

symbolizer (sim-bu-li-zer) *n.* one that symbolizes.

symbologist (sim-bol-õ-jist) *n.* one versed in symbolology.

symbolology (sim-bol-õ-ji) *n.* the art of expressing by symbols.

symmetral (sim-e-tral, si-met-ral) *a.* commensurable; symmetrical.

symmetrian (si-met-ri-an) *n.* one eminently studious of proportion, or symmetry of parts.

symmetrical (si-met-rik) *a.* symmetrical.

symmetrical (si-met-ri-kal) *a.* involving, or exhibiting, symmetry; proportional in its parts.

symmetrically (si-met-ri-kal-i) *adv.* in a symmetrical manner; with due proportion of parts.

symmetricalness (si-met-ri-kal-nes) *n.* symmetrical quality.

symmetrist (sim-e-trist) *n.* a symmetrian.

symmetrize, (sim-e-triz) *v.t.* to reduce to symmetry; to make proportional in its parts.

symmetry (sim-e-tri) *n.* [G. *sun*, with, and *metron*, measure] a due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other, or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole; due proportion; harmony; beauty of form.

symmorph (sim-morf) *n.* [G. *sun*, with, and *morphê*, form] a character differing in form from another, but standing for the same notion.

sympathetic (sim-pa-thet-ik) *a.* inclined to, or exhibiting, sympathy; pertaining to sympathy; having mutual affection; feeling what another feels; affected by what happens to another; [Med.] noting symptoms or affections produced in parts remote from the local seat of disease; [Anat.] noting that part of the nervous system seated in the epigastric ganglion, and connected with the processes of nutrition, etc. **Sympathetic-ink**, a colourless ink, the writing of which is made visible by a subsequent operation.

sympathetically (sim-pa-thet-ik-al-i) *adv.* with, or by, sympathy.

sympathist (sim-pa-thist) *n.* a sympathizer.

sympathize (sim-pa-thiz) *v.i.* to have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel with another; to share a common or mutual grief; to agree with; to harmonize, as colours.

sympathizer (sim-pa-thi-zer) *n.* one that sympathizes with, or feels compassion for, another in sorrow.

sympathy (sim-pa-thi) *n.* [G. *sympatheia*, fr. *sun*, with, and *pathos*, suffering, passion] feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow feeling; an agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other; pity; commiseration; [Med.] reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another in affections or disorders of the system; [Nat. Hist.] a propension of one body or substance to unite with, or act on, another; affinity; [Fine Art] conformity of parts; [Paint.] effective union of colours.

symponic (sim-fon-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, symphony, or harmony of sounds.

symphonious (sim-fõ-ni-us) *a.* agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

symphonist (sim-fu-nist) *n.* a composer of symphonies.

symphony (sim-fu-ni) *n.* [G. *symphõnia*, fr. *sun*, with, and *phõnê*, a sound, the voice] a consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; an elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually of three or four contrasted, yet inwardly related, movements; an instrumental passage at the beginning or end, or in the course, of a vocal composition.

sympphysis (sim-fi-sis) *n.* [G. *sympphuein*, cause to grow together] union of bones by cartilage [Anat.]; union or coalescence of parts previously separate [Bot.]; a coalescence of a natural passage; the first intention of cure in a wound [Surg.].

sympiesometer (sim-pi-e-zom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *sun*, with, *piezin*, press, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the pressure of the atmosphere, differing from the barometer in that a column of oil is substituted for the column of mercury, and hydrogen gas for the Torricellian vacuum.

symploce (sim-plu-sê) *n.* [G. *symplokê*, an interweaving] the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning, and another at the end, of successive clauses [Rhet.].

sympodium (sim-põ-ti-um) *n.* [G. *sun*, with, and *pous*, *podos*, foot] a stem made up of a series of superposed branches in a way to imitate a simple axis [Bot.].

sympsiac (sim-põ-zi-ak) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a symposium, merry-making, or revels; —*n.* a conference or conversation at a banquet.

sympsiarch (sim-põ-zi-ark) *n.* [G. *sympostion*, symposium, and *archein*, rule] the president, chairman, or director of a feast.

symposium (sim-põ-zi-um) *n.* [G. *sympostion*, a drinking together] a drinking together; a merry feast; a banquet; a collection of short articles by several writers on a given topic.

symptom (sim-tum) *n.* [F. *symptome*, fr. G. *sumphtein*, fall together] a perceptible change in the body, or its functions, which indicates disease; that which indicates the existence of something else; sign; token; indication.

sympnotic (sim-tu-mat-ik) *a.* pertaining to symptoms; constituting a symptom, or symptoms; indicating the existence of something else; according to symptoms.

symptomatical (sim-tu-mat'i-kał) *a.* symptomatic.

symptomatically (sim-tu-mat'i-kał-i) *adv.* by means of symptoms.

symptomatology (sim-tu-ma-toł'ō-ji) *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of the symptoms of disease.

sympiosis (sim-tō-sis) *n.* [G. *sympōsis*, meeting] the meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci [Math.]; a gradual wasting of the whole body [Path.].

synæresis (si-ner'e-sis, si-nē-re-sis) *n.* [G. *synæresis*, a taking together] the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one.

synæsthesia (sin-es-thē-zi-a) *n.* [G. *synæsthesiā*, a joint-sensation] an accompanying or secondary sensation, as the association of colour with sound.

synagogical (sin-a-goj'i-kał) *a.* pertaining, or relating, to a synagogue.

synagogue (sin-a-gog) *n.* [G. *synagōgē*, an assembly, fr. *sun*, with, and *agēin*, lead] a congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship; a Jewish place of worship. The Great Synagogue, a traditional Jewish council.

synalepha, synalephe (sin-a-lē-fa, -fē) *n.* [G. *synalēpha*, a smearing together] the blending of two successive vowels so as to unite them in one syllable.

synallagmatic, synallagmatical (sin-a-lag-mat'ik, -i-kał) *a.* [G. *synallagma*, a contract] imposing reciprocal obligations, as a treaty, contract, etc.

synanthrology (si-nan-the-roł'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *sun*, with, *anthrōs*, blooming, and *logos*, discourse] that part of botany that treats of flowers having their anthers united.

synarchy (sin-er-ki) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *archein*, rule] joint rule or sovereignty.

synarthrosis (sin-ar-thrō-sis) *n.* [G.] a joint that does not allow of motion between the articulated parts.

synaxis (si-nak'sis) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *agēin*, lead] an assembly for public worship; the celebration of the eucharist.

syncarpous (sin-kar-pus) *a.* [G. *sun*, with, and *karpos*, a fruit] having the carpels coherent [Bot.].

syncategorematic (sin-kat-e-gor-e-mat'ik) *a.* [G.] not capable of forming a term by itself, as an adverb, preposition, etc.; — *n.* a word not capable of forming a term by itself.

synchoresis (sing-ku-rē-sis) *n.* [G.] an admission made to pave the way for an effective retort [Rhet.].

synchronal, synchronical (sing-kru-nal, sing-kron'i-kał) *a.* synchronous.

synchronism (sing-kru-nizm) *n.* [G. *synchro-nismos*, fr. *sun*, together, and *chronos*, time] concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness; the tabular arrangement of contemporaneous historical events and personages according to their dates.

synchronistic (sing-kru-nis'tik) *a.* happening at the same time; simultaneous; noting contemporaneous events or characters, as tables or charts.

synchronization (sing-kru-ni-zā-shun) *n.* the process or act of making synchronous; the concurrence of events.

synchronize (sing-kru-niz) *v.i.* to agree in time; to be simultaneous.

synchronizer (sing-kru-ni-zēr) *n.* one that synchronizes; a contrivance for synchronizing clocks.

synchronology (sing-kru-nol'ō-ji) *n.* knowledge of contemporaneous events or characters; contemporaneous chronology.

synchronous (sing-kru-nus) *a.* happening at the same time; simultaneous.

synchronously (sing-kru-nus-li) *adv.* in a synchronous manner; at the same time.

synchrony (sing-kru-ni) *n.* occurrence or existence at the same time.

synchysis (sing-ki-sis) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *chein*, pour] confusion or derangement [Rhet.]; the presence of cholesterol floating in the vitreous humour of the eye [Path.].

synclinal (sin-kl'i-nal) *a.* [G. *sun*, together, and *klīnein*, bend] sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line; dipping; — *n.* a synclinal fold or line.

syncopal (sing-ku-pal) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, syncope.

syncopate (sing-ku-pat) *v.t.* [G. *sun*, together, and *koptein*, cut] to contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle [Gram.]; the act of syncopating.

syncopation (sing-ku-pā-shun) *n.* to begin on an unaccented part of a measure and end on an accented part [Mus.].

syncope (sing-ku-pē) *n.* [G. *synkopē*, fr. *sun*, with, and *koptein*, cut off] an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters, or a syllable, from the middle of a word; a fainting or swooning.

syncopist (sing-ku-pist) *n.* one that contracts words by syncope.

syncopize (sing-ku-piz) *v.t.* to contract, by the omission of a letter or syllable.

syncretic (sin-kre'tik, sin-kre'tik) *a.* pertaining to, or marked by, syncretism; — *n.* a syncretist.

syncretism (sin-kre-tizm) *n.* [G. *synkrētizein*, to combine against] attempted union of principles or parties at variance with each other.

syncretist (sin-kre-tist) *n.* a follower of Calixtus, a Lutheran divine of the 17th century, who proposed a coalition system in religion, or a basis of doctrine on which to unite the different sects of the Christian church.

syncretize (sin-kre-tiz) *v.t.* to effect or attempt syncretism; to blend; to unite.

syncrisis (sin-kri-sis) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *krīnein*, discern] a figure by which opposite persons or things are compared [Rhet.].

syndesmography (sin-dez-inog'ri-fi) *n.* [G. *syndesmos*, bands, and *graphein*, write] description of ligaments and joints.

syndetic, syndetical (sin-det'ik, -i-kał) *a.* [G. *syndetikos*, binding together] connecting; copulative.

syndic (sin-dik) *n.* [G. *syndikos*, an advocate, fr. *sun*, with, and *dike*, justice] a magistrate; a chief magistrate; an officer of government invested with different powers in different countries; also, one chosen to transact business for others.

syndicate (sin-di-kāt) *n.* office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council or governing body; an association to promote some particular enterprise.

syndyasmian (sin-di-az-mi-an) *a.* [G. *syndyasmos*, coupling] denoting temporary union, as of animals at the pairing season.

synecdoche (si-nek-du-ke) *n.* [G. *synekdochē*, fr. *synekdochesthai*, receive jointly] a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

synecdochical (sin-ek-dok'i-kał) *a.* of the nature of, or expressed by, synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

synecphonesis (si-nek-fō-nē-sis) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *ekphōnein*, call out] a contraction of two syllables into one.

synedriion (si-ned-ri-un) *n.* [G.] an assembly; a council; a senate; the Sanhedrin.

synema (si-nē-ma) *n.* [G. *sun*, with, and *nēma*, a thread] the column of monadelphous filaments.

synergism (sin-er-jizm; sin-er'jizm) *n.* the doctrines of the synergists.

synergist (sin-er-jist, sin-er'jist) *n.* [G. *sun*; together, and *ergein*, work] one of a party of Lutheran divines, in the end of the 16th century, who taught that divine grace requires a concurrent or co-operating act of man's free will in the work of regeneration; a kind of semi-Pelagian.

synergistic (sin-er-jis'tik) *a.* of, or relating to, synergism.

synergy (sin-er-ji) *n.* united action; [Med.] a correlation or concurrence of action between different organs, or between different remedies.

synesis (sin'e-sis) *n.* [G., a union, understanding] construction according to the sense rather than the syntax.

syngeneses (sin-jen'e-sis) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *genesis*, generation] the theory that considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female.

syngraph (sin'graf) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *graphein*, write] a writing signed by all interested.

synizesis (sin-i-zé'sis) *n.* [G.] synepheonesis; contraction of the pupil of the eye.

synneurosis (sin-u-ró-sis) *n.* [G.] connection of parts by ligaments.

synocha (sin-u-ka) *n.* inflammatory continued fever; general inflammation.

synochus (sin-u-kus) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *echein*, hold] a continued fever combining the characteristics of inflammatory and typhus fever.

synod (sin-ud) *n.* [L. *synodus*, fr. G. *synodos*, a meeting] a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion; a church court consisting of several presbyteries; a meeting, convention, or council; a conjunction of two or more of the heavenly bodies in the same optical part of the heavens.

synodal (sin-u-dal) *a.* pertaining to, or proceeding from, a synod; synodical;—*n.* a constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

synodic (si-nod'ik) *a.* synodical.

synodical (si-nod'ik-al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a synod; transacted in a synod; pertaining to conjunction, esp. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the sun and moon, or of the sun and a planet.

synodically (si-nod'ik-al-i) *adv.* in a synod; by the authority of a synod.

synœcious (si-né'shus) *a.* [G. *sun*, together, and *oikos*, a house] having male and female flowers in the same head [Bot.].

synomasy (si-nom'á-si) *n.* [G. *synómōsia*, a conspiracy] sworn brotherhood; conspiracy; a secret society.

synonym (sin'u-nim) *n.* [G. *sun*, with, and *onoma*, name] one of two or more words in the same language which are the equivalents of each other, or which have very nearly the same signification, and therefore are liable to be confused.

synonymic (sin-u-nim'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, synonyms.

synonymics (sin-u-nim'iks) *n.* a system of synonyms; a collection of synonyms; the study of synonyms.

synonymist (si-non'á-mist) *n.* one that collects and explains synonyms.

synonymity (sin-u-nim'á-ti) *n.* synonymy.

synonymize (si-non'á-míz) *v.t.* to express the same meaning in different words.

synonymous (si-non'á-mus) *a.* [G. *synónymos*, fr. *sun*, with, together, and *onoma*, name] expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea; pertaining to synonyms.

synonymously (si-non'á-mus-li) *adv.* in a synonymous manner.

synonymy (si-non'á-mi) *n.* quality of expressing the same thing by different words; a system or collection of synonyms; [Rhet.] a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

synopsis (si-nop'sis) *n.* [G. *sun*, with, together, and *opsis*, a sight, view] a general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole; a conspectus; a compendium; an epitome; an abstract.

synoptic (si-nop'tik) *a.* affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts, of a thing. **Synoptic Gospels**, Matthew, Mark, Luke, as taking the same general view of the life and teaching of Christ.

synoptical (si-nop'ti-kal) *a.* synoptic.

synoptically (si-nop'ti-kal-i) *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

synoptist (si-nop'tist) *n.* one of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels.

synoptistic (sin-op-tis'tik) *a.* synoptic.

synosteotome (si-nos'te-u-tóm) *n.* [G. *sun*, *osteon*, bone, and *tomé*, a cutting] a surgical knife for dissecting joints.

synostosis, synosteosis (sin-ós-tó-sis, sin-ós-te-ó-sis) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *osteon*, a bone] union of parts by bone; premature obliteration of the cranial sutures.

synovia (sin-ó-vi-a) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *L. ovum*, egg] a fluid secreted in the joints of the body, and resembling the white of an egg.

synovial (si-nó-vi-al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, synovia.

synovitis (sin-u-ví-tis) *n.* inflammation of a synovial membrane.

syntactic (sin-tak'tik) *a.* syntactical.

syntactical (sin-tak'ti-kal) *a.* conjoined; fitted to each other; pertaining to syntax, or the construction of sentences; methodical; orderly.

syntactically (sin-tak'ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a syntactical manner.

syntax (sin'taks) *n.* [G. *suntassein*, put in order together] a system; a number of things joined together; specifically, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, in their necessary relations, according to established usage.

syntectic (sin-tek'tik) *a.* [G. *suntékein*, dissolve] consumptive; wasting.

syntenosis (sin-te-nó-sis) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *tenón*, a sinew] connection of bones by tendons.

synteresis (sin-té-re-sis, sin-té-ré-sis) *n.* [G.] prophylactic treatment [Med.].

syntexis (sin-tek'sis) *n.* a wasting of the body.

syntermal (sin-ther'mal) *a.* [G. *sun*, together, and *thermē*, heat] having the same temperature.

synthesis (sin'the-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *suntithenai*, place or put together] composition, or the putting of two or more things together; [Chem.] the uniting of elements to form a compound; [Logic] a combination of facts, principles, ideas, hypothetical assumptions, etc., so as to form a system; a mode of treating scientific subjects by beginning with the elements of thoughts, first principles, whether known or assumed, and propositions either proved or supposed demonstrable, and adding or combining so as to construct a complete theory, or complete logical system.

synthesist (sin'the-sist) *n.* one that employs synthesis.

synthesize, synthesize (sin'the-siz, -tiz) *v.t.* to apply synthesis to; to unite by synthesis.

synthetic (sin-thet'ik) *a.* synthetical.

synthetical (sin-thet'ik-al) *a.* pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis.

synthetically (sin-thet'ik-al-i) *adv.* by synthesis; by composition.

syntheticism (sin-thet'ik-sizm) *n.* the principles of synthesis.

synthronus (sin'thru-nus) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *thronos*, a throne] in the Greek church, the seats of the bishop and presbyters behind the altar.

syntonic (sin-ton'ik) *a.* [G. *sun*, with, and *teinein*, stretch] sharp; intense [Mus.].

syntonin (sin'tu-nin) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *teinein*, stretch] muscle fibrin.

syphilis (sif'i-lis) *n.* [fr. *Syphilus*, a shepherd in Gallus] an infectious venereal disease.

syphilitic (sif'i-lit'ik) *a.* pertaining to syphilis; infected with syphilis.

syphilization (sif'i-li-zá'shun) *n.* a saturation of the system with syphilis.

Syriac (sir'á-ak) *n.* the language of Syria, esp. the ancient language of that country;—*a.* pertaining to Syria or its language.

Syriacism (sir'á-a-sizm) *n.* a Syrian idiom.

Syrian (sir'á-an) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Syria;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, Syria.

Syringa (sir-ing-ga) *n.* [G. *suringks*, a pipe] a genus of flowering plants; the lilac.

syringe (sir-inj) *n.* [G. *suringks*, a pipe, or tube] a tube terminating in a small orifice, and filled, by the action of a piston, with a liquid which is first drawn in and then expelled in a stream, as for injecting animal bodies, etc.; a squirt; *v.t.* to inject by means of a syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

syringotomy (sir-ing-got'-u-mi) *n.* [G. *suringks*, a pipe, and *tomē*, a cutting] the operation of cutting for fistula.

syrinx (sir-ings) *n.* the inferior larynx; Pan's pipes; a fistula.

Syrophœnician (si-rō-fē-nish'-an) *n.* pertaining to Syro-Phœnicia and its people.

syrtic (ser'tik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a quicksand.

syrtis (ser'tis) *n.*; *pl.* **syrtēs** (ser'tēz) [G. *surtis*, fr. *surein*, to draw along] a quicksand.

syryp (sir-up) *n.* [A. *sharāb*, wine, a beverage, syrump] the fluid separated from sugar in the process of refining; a solution of sugar in water; *v.t.* to sweeten with syrump.

syrupy (sir-up-i) *a.* like syrump.

syssitia (si-sit'-i-a) *n.* [G. *sun*, together, and *sitos*, food] the Spartan custom of eating together the chief meal of the day.

systaltic (sis-tal'tik) *a.* [G. *sustaltikos*, fr. *sustelein*, contract] having alternate dilations and contractions [Med.].

systasis (sis'ta-sis) *n.* [G. *sustasis*, fr. *sun*, together, and *istanai*, set up] a political union or constitution.

system (sis'tem) *n.* [G. *sustēma*, fr. *sunistanai*, place together] an assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific—hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe; regular method or order; [Mus.] an interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals; [Phys.] the totality of parts in the body performing the same, or an analogous, or a connected function—hence, also, the body as a functional unity or whole. **System-monger**, one given to the construction of systems; a framer of political constitutions (in contempt).

systematic (sis-te-mat'ik) *a.* pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; proceeding according to system.

systematical (sis-te-mat'i-ka) *a.* systematic.

systematically (sis-te-mat'i-ka-li) *adv.* in a systematical manner.

systematism (sis-te-ma-tizm) *n.* reduction of facts to a system.

systematist (sis-te-ma-tist) *n.* a systematizer.

systematization (sis-te-mat-i-zā'shun) *n.* the act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing to a system.

systematize (sis-te-ma-tiz) *v.t.* to reduce to system; to arrange methodically.

systematizer (sis'te-ma-ti-zer) *n.* one that systematizes.

systematology (sis-te-ma-tol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *sustēma*, system, and *logos*, discourse] a treatise on the various systems in nature, or in scientific nomenclature.

systemic (sis-tem'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, system; systematic.

systemization (sis-te-mi-zā'shun) *n.* the act or process of reducing things to system, or regular order.

systemize (sis'te-mīz) *v.t.* to reduce to system.

systemless (sis'tem-less) *a.* without system.

systole (sis'tu-lē) *n.* [G. *sustolē*, fr. *sustelein*, contract] the shortening of a long syllable; the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation.

systolic (sis-to'l'ik) *a.* pertaining to systole; contracting.

systyle (sis'til) *n.* [G. *sun*, with, and *stulos*, a column] the arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart; a temple, or other edifice, having a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon at Athens.

syzygial (si-zij'-i-āl) *a.* pertaining to a syzygy.

syzygy (siz'-i-ji) *n.* [G. *szuzugia*, union, yoke] the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies.

t

T, t, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a simple consonant, being a mute or close articulation formed by the pressure of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth, and differing from *d* only in that the pressure is closer and more protracted;—*n.* something made or fashioned in the form of a T, as a T-square, etc. **Marked with a T**, branded or known as a thief (from the former practice of branding the letter T in the hand of a convicted thief). **To a T**, exactly.

tab (tab) *n.* [*tape*] a border of lace worn on the inner front edges of ladies' bonnets; the end of a lace; a tag; the latchet, or flap, of a shoe.

tabacum (ta-bak-um) *n.* [Sp. *tabaco*] dried tobacco-leaves [Phar.].

tabanus (ta-bā-nus) *n.*; *pl.* **tabani** (ta-bā-ni) [L., ox-fly] a gad-fly.

tabard (tab-ard) *n.* [O.F.] a sort of tunic or mantle worn over the armour, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides from the shoulders downward, and with wide sleeves or flaps; a herald's coat.

tabarder (tab-ar-der) *n.* one that wears a tabard.

tabaret (ta-ba-ret) *n.* [*tabby*] a stout, satin-striped silk (used for hangings, covers, etc.).

tabasheer, tabashir (tab-a-shēr) *n.* [Per.] a variety of opal found in the joints of the bamboo.

tabby (tab-i) *a.* [F. *tabis*, fr. A. 'utābi, a rich, watered silk] having a wavy or watered appearance; brindled; diversified in colour—*n.* a kind of waved silk usually watered; a mixture of lime with shells, gravel or stones, and water, forming a kind of artificial rock; a cat of a tabby colour; a female cat; an old maid;—*v.t.* to water, or cause to look wavy, by the process of calendering.

tabefaction (tab-e-fak-shun) *n.* a wasting away by disease.

tabefy (tab-e-fi) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *tabes*, a wasting away, and *facere*, make] to waste gradually; to emaciate.

tabella (ta-bel'a) *n.* [L.] a troche [Med.].

tabellary (ta-bel'a-ri) *a.* [L. *tabella*, *dim.* of *tabula*, table] tabular.

tabellion (ta-bel-yun) *n.* a notary under the Roman empire, and in France till 1761.

taberna (ta-ber-na) *n.*; *pl.* **tabernæ** (ta-ber-nē) [L.] a tent; a booth; a shop; a tavern.

tabernacle (tab-er-na-kl) *n.* [L. *tabernaculum*, *dim.* of *taberna*, a hut, shed] a slightly-built or temporary habitation; a tent; a portable structure used by the Jews during the exodus as a place of worship; the Jewish temple—hence, a sacred place; place of worship; a Methodist meeting-house; in Scripture, dwelling-place; place of abode; also, the dwelling-place of the soul; the body; in R.C. churches, an ornamental chest to hold the ciborium and pyxis; in Gothic buildings, a canopied stall, niche, or tomb; [Naut.] a socket permitting a mast to be unshipped or lowered;—*v.t.* to dwell or reside for a time; to be housed in. **Tabernacle-work**, a series or range of tabernacles; carved canopy work over a pulpit, stall, etc. **Feast of tabernacles**, the Jewish festival commemorating the wanderings in the wilderness (it was held at the close of the vintage, towards the end of September).

tabernacular (tab-er-nak-ū-lar) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a tabernacle; sculptured with delicate tracery.

tabes (tā-hēz) *n.* [L.] progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with hectic fever, and with no well-marked local symptoms. **Dorsal**

tabes, consumption of the spinal marrow, causing locomotor ataxy.

tabescence (tā-bes-ens) *n.* tabefaction, or tabes.

tabescent (tā-bes-ent) *a.* becoming emaciated; wasting away.

tabetic, tabic, tabid (tā-bet-'ik, tab-'ik, -id) *a.* pertaining to tabes; affected with tabes.

tabidly (tab-'id-li) *adv.* in a tabid manner.

tabidness (tab-'id-nes) *n.* the state of being reduced by disease.

tabific (tā-bif-'ik) *a.* causing tabes.

tabinet, tabbinet (tab-'i-net) *n.* a more delicate kind of tabby.

tabitude (tab-'i-tūd) *n.* [L. *tabere*, waste away] the state of one affected with tabes.

tablature (tab-'lā-tūr) *n.* [L. *tabula*, a tablet] a painting on a wall or ceiling; a picture in general; a specimen; a tabular space or surface; musical notation for instruments of the lute class.

table (tā-'bl) *n.* [L. *tabula*, a board, tablet] a smooth flat surface; a slab, leaf, or flat, superficies of wood, stone, metal, or other material, on which anything is cut or written; a tablet;—*pl.* a memorandum-book; that which is cut, drawn, or written on a smooth, flat surface; an inscription; a drawing; the palm of the hand; a piece in the game of draughts;—*pl.* backgammon; a system or series of numbers formed on mathematical principles; a list or catalogue; an index; a condensed statement of many items or particulars; a scheme; a schedule; a synopsis; one of the divisions of the decalogue; a division of the skull; an article of household furniture, used for a great variety of purposes, as to eat, work, or write upon; food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare; the company assembled round a table;—*a.* provided for a table; shaped like a table;—*v.t.* to form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate; to represent, as in painting; to lay on the table; to enter upon the record; to present, as a charge; to set down in writing, and present, as the terms of a motion; to postpone the consideration of, or refer to a subsequent meeting; to supply with food; to board; in carpentry, to let or insert, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate notches and projections fitting into each other;—*v.i.* to live at the table of another; to diet; to board. **Table-beer**, beer for the table, or for common use; small beer. **Table-bell**, a small hand-bell lying on the table, for calling servants, etc. **Table-book**, a note-book; a book to lie on the table. **Table-cloth**, a linen cover spread on a table at meals. **Table-cover**, a cloth of woolen, cotton, or other stuff, woven or stamped with an ornamental pattern, to be spread on a table between meal times. **Table-land**, a tract of country at once elevated and level; plateau. **Table-leaf**, a flap at the side of a table, which may be raised or lowered. **Table-linen**, table-cloths; napkins, etc. **Table-money**, an allowance to naval officers to meet the cost of official hospitality; a club-fee for the use of the dining-room. **Table-rapping**, a pretended manifestation of spiritual presences by raps on a table. **Table-rent**, rent paid to bishops, etc., reserved and appropriated to their table or housekeeping. **Table-shore**, a low, flat shore, or sea-coast. **Table-spoon**, one of the larger spoons used at the table. **Table-spoonful**, as much as a table-spoon will hold. **Table-talk**, conversation at table, or at meals. **Table-turning**, certain movements of tables, or other objects, attributed by some to the agency of departed spirits, by others to the development of latent vital or spiritual forces, but more commonly ascribed to the muscular force of persons in connection with the objects moved. **Table-ware**, ware for table use. **Table-wise**, in the manner of a table; with the ends east and west. **Table-work**, matter in tabular form [Print.]. **Astronomical tables**, calculations of the motions, places, etc., of the planets. **The Lord's Table**, the table on which the Communion elements are laid; the Communion itself. **To fence the tables**, to address a solemn exhortation to those about to partake of the Lord's Supper, warning the unworthy not to partake. **To lay on the table**, in legislative and other bodies, to receive a document, but to agree to postpone its consideration indefinitely. **To turn the tables**, to bring about a complete reversal of circumstances.

tableau (tab-'lō, tā-blō') *n.*; *pl.* **tableaux** (tab-'lōz, tā-blōz) [F. fr. L. *tabula*, a painting] a striking and vivid representation; the representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in the proper manner, placed in appropriate postures. **Tableau vivant** (vē-vāng, vē-vāng) a group of performers dressed and arranged so as to represent some scene or event.

table-d'hôte (tā-'bl-dōt) *n.* a common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

tableful (tā-'bl-fool) *n.* as much as a table can hold.

tableman (tā-'bl-mān) *n.* one of the men, or pieces, used in draughts, chess, etc.; a dicer.

tabler (tā-'bler) *n.* one that tables or boards; one that keeps boarders; a chess-board.

tablet (tab-'let) *n.* a small table, or flat surface; a small, flat piece of anything on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave; a solid kind of confection, formed in little flat squares;—*pl.* a kind of pocket memorandum-book.

tablier (ta-'bli-ā') *n.* [F.] an apron.

tabling (tā-'bling) *n.* a forming into tables; setting down in order; entering on a record; living at the table of another; boarding; the letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections; a broad hem on the skirts of sails.

tabloid (tab-'loid) *n.* a tablet containing a specified portion of a drug.

taboo, tabu (ta-'bōō') *n.* [Polynesian] a political prohibition and religious interdiction among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; a total prohibition of intercourse with, or approach to, anything;—*v.t.* to forbid, or to interdict, approach or use.

tabor (tā-'bur) *n.* [Bohemian] among the ancient Slavs and Turks, a camp surrounded by a ring of wagons;—*pl.* an entrenchment of baggage against cavalry.

tabor, tabour (tā-'bur) *n.* [A. *tambūr*] a small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife;—*v.i.* to play on the tabor, or little drum; to strike or beat frequently, as if on a drum.

taborer (tā-'bur-rēr) *n.* a tabor-player.

taboret (tā-'bu-ret, tab-'u-ret) *n.* a small tabor.

taborine (tā-'bu-rēn, tab-'u-rēn) *n.* a tabor; a small drum.

tabouret (tā-'bu-ret, tab-'u-ret) *n.* [O.F.] a convex seat or chair made of gilt wood, cushioned and stuffed, and covered with silk cloth, fringes, tassels, etc.; a stool; an embroidery frame; a needle-case.

tabret (tab-'ret, tā-'bret) *n.* a small tabor.

tabular (tab-'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *tabula*, a table] having the form of a table; flat; plane; formed in laminæ or scales; set down in the form of a table or synopsis; arranged and classified; set in squares.

tabularize (tab-'ū-lar-īz) *v.t.* to make tabular, or form into tables.

tabularly (tab-'ū-lar-li) *adv.* in tabular form.

tabulate (tab-'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *tabula*, a board, table] to reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface;—*a.* shaped like a table.

tabulation (tab-'ū-lā-shun) *n.* the art or act of forming tables, or of throwing data into a tabular form.

tabulator (tab-'ū-lā-tur) *n.* one that tabulates.

tacamahac (tak-'a-mā-hak) *n.* [S. Amer.] a gum-resin; the balsam poplar.

tac-au-tac (tak-'ō-tak) *n.* [F.] the parry combined with the riposte; a rapid succession of attacks and parries [Fencing].

tace (tā-'sē) *v.i.* [L.] be silent. **Tace** is Latin for a candle, a phrase enjoining silence.

tache (tāsh) *n.* [F.] a spot; stain; blemish;—*v.t.* to spot; to stain; to blemish; to mark.

tache (tāsh) *n.* [O.F.] a hook; catch; clasp;—*v.t.* to fasten; to fix; to attach; to seize upon.

tachometer (tā-kom-'e-ter) *n.* [G. *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring velocity, as of a stream, the blood in circulation, or a machine.

tachometry (ta-kom'e-tri) *n.* scientific use of the tachometer.
tachygrapher (ta-kig'ra-fer) *n.* a shorthand writer.
tachygraphic (tak-i-graf'ik) *a.* [*G. tachos, speed, and graphein, write*] of, or pertaining to, shorthand.
tachygraphy (ta-kig'ra-fi) *n.* shorthand; stenography.
tachylite (tak-i-lit) *n.* [*G. tachus, swift, and lutos, dissolved*] black basaltic glass, easily fused.
tachylitic (tak-i-lit'ik) *a.* containing, or of the nature of, tachylite.
tachymeter (ta-kim'e-ter) *n.* a surveying instrument.
tacit (tas-it) *a.* [*L. tacere, pp. tacitus, be silent*] implied but not expressed; silent.
tacitly (tas-it-li) *adv.* silently; by implication.
tacitness (tas-it-nes) *n.* the state of being tacit.
taciturn (tas-i-turn) *a.* [*L. taciturnus*] habitually silent; of few words; not apt to talk or converse; reserved; retentive; quiet; still; moody.
taciturnity (tas-i-tur'ni-ti) *n.* habitual silence, or reserve in speaking; [*Scots Law*] such delay in asserting a legal right as implies satisfaction, or abandonment of the claim.
taciturnly (tas-i-tur-ni-li) *adv.* silently; without conversation.
tack (tak) *v.t.* [*cf. Dan. takke, a pointed thing, and O.E. tache, taque, a nail or hook*] to join; to unite, *esp.* to fasten or attach in a slight or hasty manner; to unite by stitching, as the sheets in a book; to join, fasten, or secure by tacks or small nails; to add to or annex, as a supplementary clause to a bill, or a rider to a motion; [*Naut.*] to veer or turn a ship which is close-hauled from having the wind on one bow to having it on the other;—*v.i.* to perform the operation of tacking or turning a vessel in the opposite course; to be turned in its course, as a ship, from having a head-wind on one bow to having it on the other;—*n.* a small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head; a rope to confine the fore-most lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom; the part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; something that holds or sticks; stickiness, as of varnish, etc.; fixedness; reliance; a lease; land occupied on lease. **Tack and tack**, by a succession of tacks [*Naut.*]. **To hold tack**, to last or hold out.
tack (tak) *n.* a taste or flavour; substance; solidity; bad food; fare; bread. **Hard-tack**, coarse fare.
Soft-tack, good fare.
tacker (tak'er) *n.* one that tacks or makes additions; an instrument for driving tacks.
tacket (tak-et) *n.* a small nail; a tack; a broad-headed small nail on the soles of shoes.
tackiness (tak-i-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being tacky; stickiness.
tacking (tak-ing) *n.* directing a vessel on to another tack.
tackle (tak'l) *n.* [*Sw. tael, fr. Icei. taka, to seize*] a machine for raising or lowering heavy weights; instruments of action; weapons; the rigging and apparatus of a ship; a seizing or grasping;—*v.t.* to harness; to seize; to lay hold of;—*v.i.* to make an attack or seizure; to get a grasp or hold. **To tackle to**, to set to work.
tackled (tak'ld) *a.* made of ropes tacked together.
tackling (tak'ling) *n.* furniture of the masts and yards of a ship; the straps and fixtures by which a horse draws a carriage; harness.
tacksman (taks-man) *n.* one that holds a tack or lease of land from another.
tacky (tak'i) *a.* adhesive; sticky.
tact (takt) *n.* [*L. tactus, fr. tangere, touch*] peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception; ready power of appreciating and doing what is required; skill or adroitness in adapting one's speech and behaviour to circumstances; delicate manipulation.

tactful (takt'fool) *a.* having or showing tact.
tactic, tactical (takt'lik, -ti-ka) *a.* pertaining to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, etc.
tactically (tak'ti-ka-li) *adv.* in a tactical manner.
tactician (tak-tish'an) *n.* one versed in tactics; a manoeuvrer; an adroit manager.
tactics (tak'tiks) *n. pl.* [*G. taktikos, fit for ordering*] the science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions.
tactile (tak'til) *a.* [*L. tactilis, fr. tangere, touch*] capable of being touched; pertaining to the organs or the sense of touch.
tactility (tak-til'i-ti) *n.* the state or property of being tactile; touchiness.
taction (tak'tshun) *n.* the act of touching; touch.
tactless (takt'les) *a.* destitute of tact.
tactlessness (takt'les-nes) *n.* want of tact; lack of address.
tactical (tak'tu-al) *a.* pertaining to the sense or organs of touch; consisting in, or derived from, touch.
tactually (tak'tu-al-i) *adv.* by means of touch.
tadpole (tad'pöl) *n.* [*A.S. tādlic, toad, and E. poll, head*] the young of a frog in its first state from the spawn; a polliwig.
Tael (täl) *n.* [*Hind. tola, a weight*] a money of account in China, its value varying with the price of silver; also, a weight about 1½ oz. **The Haikwan tael**, the standard of the Chinese customs authorities, is worth about 4s. 2d.
ta'en (tän) *pp.* a contraction of *taken*.
tænia (tæ'ni-a) *n.* [*G. tainia, a band*] a band, ribbon, or fillet for the hair; a fillet on the top of a Doric epistyle; a tapeworm; [*Surg.*] a roller bandage.
tænicide (tæ'ni-sid) *n.* [*L. caedere, to kill*] a drug that destroys tapeworms.
tæniform (tæ'ni-form) *a.* ribbon-like.
tænifuge (tæ'ni-fü) *n.* [*L. fugare, to drive away*] a drug that expels tapeworms.
tænioid (tæ'ni-oid) *a.* [*G. tainia, a band, and eidos, shape*] ribbon-like.
tafeu (tä-fü) *n.* [*Chin.*] a manure of night-soil and guano.
taffeta, taffety (täf'e-tä, -ti) *n.* [*Per. fr. täftan, to twist*] a fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkably wavy lustre.
taffrail, taffere! (täf-räl, täf'er-el) *n.* [*D. tafereel, fr. L. tabula, a table*] the upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work; the rail across the stern of a vessel.
taffy (täfi) *n.* [*Italia*] a coarse kind of candy; toffy. **To give one taffy**, to flatter one.
Taffy (täfi) *n.* a Welshman (from the Welsh pronunciation of Davy, or David).
tafia (täfi-a) *n.* [*Malay*] a kind of rum distilled from molasses.
tag (tag) *n.* [*Sw. tagg, a point*] a metallic point at the end of a string; any slight appendage, as to an article of dress; something tacked on to the close of a composition or performance; a direction-card or label; something mean and paltry; the rabble;—*v.t.* to fit with a point or points; to fit, as one thing to another; to join or fasten; to append to; to annex. **Tag-machine**, one for cutting out and eyeleting address-tags. **Tag-rag**, the lowest class of people; the rabble. **Tag-sore**, a disease in sheep affecting the tail. **Tag-tail**, a worm with a vividly-coloured tail; a banger-on; a parasite.
tag (tag) *n.* [*Tag, above*] a child's game, also called **tig**, in which one runs after and touches another, and then, in turn, runs away to avoid being touched.
tag (tag) *n.* a young sheep of the first year.
tagged (tagd) *a.* furnished with a tag or tags.
tagger (tag'er) *n.* one that tags; an appendage;—*pl.* very thin sheet iron.

tagging (tag'ing) *n.* the removal of matted locks of wool from sheep.

taghairm (tag'erm, tah'arm) *n.* [Gael.] divination by wrapping a man in a fresh bullock's hide, and leaving him by a running stream.

taglia (tal'ya) *n.* [It.] a combination of pulleys.

taglioni (tal-yō'ni) *n.* [*Taglioni*, Italian family of dancers] a kind of overcoat.

tahlel (tā'lel) *n.* a shrill cry of the Arabs, indicating welcome, applause, or encouragement.

tahli (tā'li) *n.* [Hind.] a Hindu ornament of gold, worn by the wives of Brahmins.

tahona (ta-hō'na) *n.* [Sp.] an ore-crushing mill driven by horse or mule-power.

Taic (tā'ik) *a.* pertaining to the Tai, or Siamese, Shans, and Laos, of the Indo-Chinese peninsula; — *n.* the language of the Tai.

tail (tāl) *n.* [A.S. *tegl*] any long, flexible, terminal appendage; the part of an animal which terminates its body behind; the back, lower, or inferior part of anything; the side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head or effigy; anything hanging down, as a catkin; the long end of a block strap; in Turkey, a horse-tail, formerly carried before a pasha to indicate rank; the upward or downward line of a minim, crotchet, etc.; a retinue; the followers of a chieftain; — *v.t.* to furnish with a tail; to remove the tail from; to extend in a line. **Tail-board**, the movable hinder end of a cart or waggon. **Tail-end**, the hinder end; the fag end; — *pl.* inferior corn sifted out. **Tail-gate**, the lower gate of a canal lock. **Tail-piece**, an appendage; an ornament placed at the bottom of a short page to fill up the space, or at the end of a book. **Tail-pipe**, the suction pipe of a pump. **Tail-race**, the channel that leads away the spent water from a water-wheel. **To turn tail**, to run away. **With the tail between the legs**, in cowardly fashion.

tail (tāl) *n.* [F. *taille*, a cutting] something cut or carved; a tally; a reckoning; a limitation of ownership; an entail; — *a.* being in tail; set apart; limited; — *v.t.* to mark on a tally; to cut off or limit. **Estate in tail**, an inheritance limited to certain heirs.

tailage, tallage, talliage (tāl'ij, tal'ij, tal'ij-i) *n.* [F. *taille*, a cutting] a part cut off; a tribute; toll; tax; — *v.t.* to lay an impost on; to tax.

tailing (tā'ling) *n.* the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted into a wall; — *pl.* the refuse part of crushed ore; the refuse of grain in winnowing.

taille (tāl) *n.* [F.] a tally; an account notched on a piece of wood.

tailless (tāl'les) *a.* without a tail.

tailor (tāl'ur) *n.* [O.F. *tailleur*, fr. *tailler*, to cut] one whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments; — *v.i.* to practise making men's clothes. **Tailor-bird**, a bird that sews leaves together to make its nest. **Tailor-made**, made by a tailor, as a lady's close-fitting costume.

tailoress (tāl'ur-es) *n.* a woman that makes garments for men or boys.

tailoring (tāl'ur-ing) *n.* the occupation or work of a tailor.

tailzie, tailye (tāl'ye) *n.* [*tail*, entail] a deed creating an entailed estate; — *v.t.* to entail, as an estate.

taint (tānt) *v.t.* [L. *tingere*, dye] to imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance; more generally, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; to stain; to sully; to tarnish; — *v.t.* to be infected or corrupted; to be affected with incipient putrefaction; — *n.* tincture; stain; infection; corruption; a blemish on reputation; a kind of red spider.

taintless (tānt'les) *a.* free from taint or infection; pure; unspotted.

taintlessly (tānt'les-li) *adv.* without taint; purely.

tainture (tānt'ūr) *n.* taint; tinge; defilement; stain.

taish (tāsh) *n.* [Gael.] the sound of a dying person's voice heard at a considerable distance.

taj (tāj) *n.* [Per.] a diadem; a head-dress of distinction; a tall cap worn by Mohammedan dervishes.

take (tāk) *v.t.* [Icel. *taka*, to seize] to get hold of; to lay hold of; to snatch; to seize; to grasp; to

catch by surprise or artifice; to capture; to make prisoner; to ensnare; to entrap; to seize; to attack, as disease; to swallow, as medicine; to put in the mouth, as food; to use, or be in the habit of using, as particular articles of diet, drugs, etc.; to captivate; to interest; to charm; to make selection of; to choose; to have recourse to; to employ; to occupy; to demand; to require; to enforce; to exact; to assume; to adopt into the number or society of; to draw; to copy; to paint; to assume; to acquire, as shape; to permit to one's self; to enjoy, or experience, as rest, revenge, delight, shame; to form and adopt, as a resolution; to comply with; to close in with; to admit; to allow; to agree with; to suit; to conduct; to convey; to recover; to inhale; to admit in copulation; to discover; to detect; to require; to be necessary for; to surmount or leap; to understand; to interpret; to suppose; — *v.i.* to catch; to fix or be fixed; to have the intended or natural effect; to please; to gain reception; to move or direct the course; to betake one's self; to go; — *n.* the quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch; the quantity of copy taken in hand by a compositor at one time. **Take-in**, an imposition or fraud; a cheat; an impostor. **To take advantage of**, see **advantage**. **To take after**, to learn to follow; to resemble. **To take air**, see **air**. **To take breath**, to rest. **To take care**, or **heed**, to be solicitous for; to be cautious. **To take down**, to pull down; to write. **To take for**, imagine to be. **To take French leave**, see **French**. **To take from**, to detract from. **To take in**, to inclose; to comprise; to furl; to cheat. **To take in hand**, see **hand**. **To take into one's head**, to have a sudden notion. **To take in vain**, to use carelessly or profanely. **To take it out of**, to get compensation; to exhaust. **To take leave**, see **leave**. **To take oath**, to swear with solemnity. **To take off**, to remove; to kill; to reproduce; to mimic. **To take on**, to assume; to be violently affected. **To take orders**, to be ordained. **To take place**, to come to pass. **To take the field**, see **field**. **To take to**, to become fond of. **To take to heart**, see **heart**. **To take up**, to lift up; to fill; to occupy; to employ; to arrest. **To take up arms**, to commence hostilities. **To take upon**, to assume. **To take up with**, to associate with. **To take with**, to please.

taker (tāk'er) *n.* one that takes, receives, or apprehends.

taking (tāk'ing) *a.* alluring; attracting; — *n.* act of gaining possession; agitation; excitement; distress of mind. **Taking-off**, killing; execution.

takingly (tāk'ing-li) *adv.* in a taking or attractive manner; alluringly.

takingness (tāk'ing-nes) *n.* the quality of being agreeable or winning in manner.

talapoin (tal'a-poin) *n.* [E. Ind.] a Buddhist monk of Ceylon.

talaria (ta-lā'ri-a) *n.pl.* [L.] the small wings represented as springing from the ankles of certain divinities.

talaric (tā-lar'ik) *a.* pertaining to the ankles.

talbot (tol'bot) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a kind of hound. **Talbot's head**, a heraldic bearing.

talbotype (tol'bō'tip) *n.* [fr. the name of the inventor] a process of taking pictures by the camera obscura on chemically-prepared paper.

talc (tal'k) *n.* [F. fr. A. *talq*] hydrated silica of magnesia; a soft, magnesian mineral of a soapy feel, and usually of greenish, whitish, or grayish colours; — *v.t.* to treat or rub with talc.

talcite (tal'kit) *n.* a massive variety of talc.

talcky, talcous, talcose (tal'ki, tal'kus, tal'kōs) *a.* containing, consisting of, or resembling, talc.

tale (tāl) *n.* [A.S. *tales*] a narrative; a story; an oral relation; [Law] a written count or declaration; that which is told or reported; information; disclosure of something secret; report; rumour; reckoning by count; an enumeration; a number reckoned or stated. **An old wives' tale**, a marvellous, but incredulous, story. **Tale of a tub**, any foolish or incredible narrative. **To tell tales**, to be a talebearer. **To tell tales out of school**, to tell things that should not be told.

talebearer (tal'bār'er) *n.* one that officiously tells tales.

talebearing (tal'bār-ing) *n.* the act of informing officiously; communication

of secrets maliciously;—*a.* spreading stories likely to cause harm.

taleful (tāl'fool) *a.* abounding with stories.

talent (tal'ent) *n.* [L. *talentum*, fr. G. *talanton*, a balance, a weight] among the ancient Greeks, a weight and denomination of money (the Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver money, £243 15s. sterling); among the Hebrews, as a weight it was equal to about 110 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver estimated at from £340 to £396 sterling; faculty; natural gift or endowment; intellectual ability, natural or acquired; also, eminent ability; superior capacity; special gift or faculty; particular skill in some profession.

talented (tal'en-ted) *a.* furnished with talents or skill.

tales (tāl'lez) *n. pl.* [L.] a list of persons from whom the sheriff or clerk makes selections to supply the place of absent jurors [Law]. To pray a tales, to plead that the number of jurymen be completed.

talesman (tāl'lez-man, tälz-man) *n.* a person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court [Law].

taleteller (täl'tel-er) *n.* one that tells stories or tales.

taliacotian operation (tal-i-a-kōsh'yan

op-e-rā-shun) *n.* [*Tagliacozzi*, or *Taliacotius*, Italian anatomist of the 16th century] the reparation of the nose, or the formation of an artificial nose, by skin from the arm or forehead.

talian (tal'i-an) *n.* [Bohemian] an old Bohemian dance, or its music.

talion (tal'i-un, täl-i-un) *n.* [L. *talio*, like punishment, fr. *talīs*, of such a kind] law of retaliation (an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, etc.).

taliped (tal'i-ped) *a.* [L. *talus*, ankle, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] club-footed; walking like the sloth;—*n.* a club-footed person.

talipes (tal'i-péz) *n.* a club-foot; club-footedness.

talipot, taliput (tal'i-pot, -put) *n.* [Hind.] a fan-leaved palm (native in Ceylon).

talisman (tal'is-man) *n.* [A. *tilism*, *tilsam*, a magical image, fr. G. *telos*, end] a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed—hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, esp. in averting or repelling evil; a charm.



Talismans.

talismanic (tal'is-man'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman; magical. Also **talismanical**.

talk (tawk) *v. t.* [A.S. *talū*, a tale] to speak; to utter; to persuade;—*v. i.* to converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse; to confer; to reason; to prate;—*n.* familiar converse; mutual discourse; report; rumour; subject of discourse; among the Indians of North America, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation, and the like. To talk against time, to consume time by talking. To talk down, to silence by mere flow of words. To talk Greek, to speak incomprehensibly. To talk over, to discuss; to persuade. To talk round, to discuss without coming to close quarters with; to win over. To talk shop, see shop. To talk to, to address; to expostulate with.

talkative (taw'kə-tiv) *a.* given to much talking; loquacious; prating.

talkatively (taw'kə-tiv-li) *adv.* in a talkative manner.

talkativeness (taw'kə-tiv-nes) *n.* the quality or condition of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

talkee-talkee, talky-talky (taw'kē-taw'kē, taw'ki-taw'ki) *n.* a corrupt dialect; chatter.

talker (taw'ker) *n.* one that talks; one noted for his power of conversing readily or agreeably; a loquacious person; a boaster; a braggart.

talking (taw'king) *a.* given to talking; prating; loquacious;—*n.* the act of conversing in a familiar manner. **Talking of**, with regard to.

tall (tawl) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] high in stature; long, and comparatively slender; lofty; eminent.

tall (tawl) *a.* [M.E. *tal*, good] seemly; becoming; fine; great; bold; hard to be believed.

tallage, talliage (tal'ij, -i-ij) *n.* [F. *taille*, tax, or excise; *specifically*, a subsidy or rate levied on lands for the behoof of the king.

tallant (tal'ant) *n.* the upper part of a rudder.

tallier (tal'i-er) *n.* one that keeps a tally.

tallith (tal'ith) *n.* *orig.* a mantle, now a head-covering, worn by Jews at prayer.

tallness (tawl'nes) *n.* the quality or state of being tall; height of stature.

tallow (tal'ō) *n.* [*cf.* Icel. *tolgr*] the suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds; the fat of some other animals, or the fat obtained from certain plants; *specifically*, mutton fat, as prepared for making candles;—*v. t.* to smear or grease with tallow. **Tallow-candle**, a candle made of tallow. **Tallow-chandler**, one that makes or sells tallow candles. **Tallow-chandery**, the trade or premises of a tallow-chandler. **Tallow-faced**, of a sickly, pale complexion. **Tallow-keoch, tallow-catch**, a mass of tallow rolled up in a round lump. **Tallow-tree**, a tree, native of China, bearing a substance like tallow.

tallower (tal'ō-er) *n.* a tallow-chandler.

tallowish (tal'ō-ish) *a.* having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow.

tallowy (tal'ō-i) *a.* having the qualities of tallow; greasy.

tally (tal'i) *n.* [F. *taille*, a cutting] a piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut as the marks of number; one thing made to suit another; a match; a mate;—*v. t.* to score with correspondent notches; to make to correspond;—*v. i.* to be fitted; to suit; to correspond. **Tally-shop**, a shop at which goods or articles are sold on account, the account being kept in corresponding books, one called the tally, kept by the buyer, the other the counter-tally, kept by the seller, payments being made by weekly or fortnightly instalments, according to the time in which the buyers (mechanics, labourers, etc.) receive their wages. **Tally-system, tally-trade**, the obtaining of goods on credit, to be paid by stipulated weekly or other payments.

tally (taw'li) *adv.* stoutly; with spirit.

tally-ho (tal'i-hō) *int.* the huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds;—*n.* a cry of tally-ho; a four-in-hand coach;—*v. t.* to urge or excite.

tallyman (tal'i-man) *n.* one that keeps a tally or score; one that sells goods to be paid for by instalments.

talma (tal'ma) *n.* [*Talma*, French tragedian] a kind of long cape or cloak, sometimes hooded.

Talmud (tal'mud) *n.* [Chaldee *talmūd*, instruction, doctrine, fr. *lāmad*, learn] the body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them.

Talmudic, Talmudical (tal-mud'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or contained in, the Talmud.

Talmudist (tal-mu-dist) *n.* one versed in the Talmud.

Talmudistic (tal-mu-dis-tik) *a.* pertaining to, or contained in, the Talmud.

talon (tal'un) *n.* [F. fr. L. *talus*, the ankle, heel] the claw of a bird of prey; an ogee.

taloned (tal'und) *a.* having talons or claws.

Talpa (tal'pa) *n.* [L. a mole] the mole genus; (talpa) a wen; [Mil.] a protection for a mining party.

taluk, talook (ta-lōók) *n.* [Hind.] in India, a division of a district; an estate; a manor.

talukdar, talookdar (ta-lōók-dār) *n.* in India, a native officer that collects the revenue of a taluk; a landholder.

talus (tāl'us) *n.*; *pl.* **tali** (tāl'i) [L.] the ankle-bone [Anat.]; a slope or inclination [Arch.]; the sloping part of a fortification [Mil.]; a mass of fallen material at the foot of a cliff [Geol.].

tamability (tā-mā-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being tamable; tamableness.

tamable (tā-mā-bl) *a.* capability of being tamed or subdued.

tamableness (tā-mā-bl-nes) *n.* tamability.

tamal, tamale (tā-māl', tā-mā'le) *n.* [Sp.] a highly-seasoned preparation of maize, sold on the streets of Mexico, etc.

tamandua (tā-man'dū-ā) *n.* [Braz.] a species of ant-eater, about the size of an ordinary cat, found in tropical America.

tamanoir (tā-mā-nwār') *n.* [tamandua] the great ant-eater of tropical America.

tamara (tam'ā-ra) *n.* [E. Ind.] a spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel-seed, all powdered.

tamarack (tam'ā-rak) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the black, or American, larch.

tamarin (tam'ā-rin) *n.* [Cayenne] a small South American monkey (the *Midas rosalia*), having glossy, golden hair, very large ears, and a long, bushy tail.

tamarind (tam'ā-rind) *n.* [A. tamr, a ripe date, and Hind, India] a leguminous tree, cultivated in tropical countries for its shade and its fruit; one of the preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp of refrigerant and laxative properties.

tamarisk (tam'ā-risk) *n.* [L. *tamariscus*] an evergreen tree or shrub of several species, clothed with very small green leaves, and long spikes of pink flowers.

tambac (tam'bak) *n.* [tombac] tombac; aloes-wood. Also **tombac**.

tambour (tam'boör) *n.* [A. *tambūr*] a kind of small, flat drum; a tambourine; a small circular frame, somewhat resembling a drum, for working embroidery upon; a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, etc.; a kind of pulse-recorder; [Fort.] a palisade to defend a gate;—*v.t.* to embroider with, or on, a tambour;—*v.i.* to do tambour work.

tambourine (tam'boo-rēn') *n.* [F. *tambourin*, fr. A. *tambūr*] a musical instrument of percussion; a skin or parchment stretched over the top of a broadish hoop, in the circumference of which small bells are hung, and sounded by sliding the fingers along the parchment, or by tapping it with the knuckles; a lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas.

tame (tām) *a.* [A.S. *tam*] not wild; domestic; accustomed to man; having lost its native wildness or shyness, as a bird or beast; crushed; subdued; spiritless; deficient in animation; dull; flat;—*v.t.* to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to reclaim; to domesticate; to subdue; to conquer.

tameless (tām'les) *a.* wild; untamed; untamable.

tamelessness (tām'les-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being tameless.

tamely (tām'li) *adv.* in a tame manner; with unresisting submission; meekly; servilely.

tameness (tām'nes) *n.* the quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication; want of spirit.

tamer (tā'mēr) *n.* one that tames or subdues.

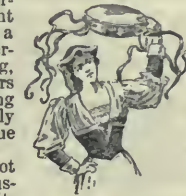
Tamil (tam'il) *n.* a language of Southern India and Ceylon; a native of S. India or Ceylon.



Tamandua.



Silky tamarin.



Playing a tambourine.

Tamilian (tā-mil'i-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Tamils, or their language;—*n.*

Tamil.

tamin, tamine (tam'in) *n.* [O.F. *estamine*] a thin woollen or worsted stuff, highly glazed. Also **taminy, tammy**.

tamis (tam'is) *n.* [F.] a cloth made for straining liquids.

tamise (tā-mēz) *n.* [tamis] one of various trade-stuffs, thin woollen fabrics.

tamkin (tam'kin) *n.* See **tampion**.

Tammany (tam'ā-ni) *n.* [Tamanend, an Indian chief] the Tammany Society, a democratic organization of New York, with an unsavoury reputation for corrupt influence on municipal politics.

tam o' shanter (tam-ō-shan'ter) *n.* [fr. the hero of Burns's poem] a broad, tight-fitting cap of woollen stuff; a cap of the same shape, and of various materials.

tamp (tamp) *v.t.* [fr. *tampion*] to fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting, esp. by driving in something with frequent strokes; to drive in, or down, by frequent, gentle strokes.

tampan (tam'pan) *n.* a South African tick, remarkable for the venom of its bite.

tamper (tam'per) *v.i.* [temper] to try little experiments, as in physic; to muddle; to be busy in, without fitness or necessity; to trifle; to play with; to practise secretly; to work or plot privately.

tamper (tam'per) *n.* an instrument used in tamping.

tamperer (tam'per-er) *n.* one that uses unfair or underhand means to influence another.

tamping (tam'ping) *n.* the operation of filling up a blast-hole above the charge; the material used.

tampion (tam'pi-un) *n.* [F. *tampion*, fr. D. *tap*, a bung] the stopper of a cannon, or other piece of ordnance; a plug to stop the upper end of an organ-pipe.

tampoon (tam'pun) *n.* [tampion] a plug inserted to stop bleeding;—*v.t.* to plug tightly, in order to stop bleeding [Surg.].

tamponing, tamponade (tam'pu-ning, tam'pu-nād') *n.* the operation of plugging an orifice.

tam-tam (tam'tam) *n.* [Init.] a tom-tom; a kind of drum used in Africa.

tan (tan) *v.t.* [Ger. *tanne*, fir-tree] to convert into leather, as the skins of animals; to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to deprive of freshness; [colloq.] to beat;—*v.i.* to become tanned;—the bark of the oak, and some other trees, bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides; a yellowish-brown colour, like that of tan; a brownning of the skin by exposure to the sun. **Tan-balls**, spent bark in compressed balls (used as fuel). **Tan-bed**, a hot-house bed composed of tan or bark from a tannery. **Tan-house**, a building in which tan-bark is stored. **Tan-liquor**, an aqueous infusion of tan-bark. **Tan-mill**, a mill for grinding tan-bark. **Tan-pit, tan-vat**, a sunken vat, in which hides are laid in tan. **Tan-spud**, an instrument for peeling bark from trees. **Tan-stove**, a hot-house with a bark stove. **Tan-yard**, a tannery.

tana, tanna (tā-na, tan'ā) *n.* [Hind.] in India, a military post; a police station.

tanadar, tannadar (tā-nā-dār, tan'ā-dār) *n.* the officer in charge of a tana.

tanager (tan'ā-jer) *n.* [Braz. *tangara*] the name for any species of the Tanagridæ; American birds resembling finches.

tandem (tan'dem) *adv.* [L. *tandem*, at length] one behind the other; in single file;—*n.* a carriage drawn by two horses harnessed one before the other; the horses so harnessed; a cycle on which two can ride, one in front of the other.

tang (tang) *n.* [Icel. *tangi*, a spit of land, etc.] a point; a projection; a prong; the tongue of a buckle;—*v.t.* to furnish with a tang.

tang (tang) *n.* [D.] a strong taste or flavour; a taint, tinge, or tincture.

tang (tang) *n.* [Dan.] a kind of seaweed; tangle.

tang (tang) *v.t.* [Imit.] to ring; to twang; to cause to sound loudly; *-v.i.* to ring; *-n.* sound; tone; a twang.

tangence, tangency (tan-jens, jen-si) *n.* state or quality of being tangent; a contact or touching.

tangent (tan-jent) *n.* [*L. tangere, to touch*] a right line that touches a curve, but, when produced, does not cut it; *-a.* touching; touching at a single point. To fly, or go off, at a tangent, to pass suddenly from one line of action or train of thought to another, diverging widely from the first.

tangential (tan-jen-shal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, or in the direction of a tangent.

tangentiality (tan-jen-shal-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being tangential.

tangentially (tan-jen-shal-i) *adv.* in a tangential manner.

Tangerine (tan-je-rën) *a.* relating to Tangiers, in Africa; *-n.* a native of Tangiers; a variety of orange.

tanghin (tang-gin) *n.* the native name of a tree in Madagascar, from the fruit of which is obtained a deadly poison.

tangible (tan-jib-i-lë) *n.* that which may be apprehended by touch.

tangibility, tangibleness (tan-ji-bil-i-nes) *n.* quality of being tangible.

tangible (tan-ji-bl) *a.* [*L. tangere, to touch*] perceptible by the touch; palpable; capable of being possessed or realized; readily apprehensible by the mind.

tangibly (tan-ji-bli) *adv.* in a tangible manner; perceptibly.

tangie (tang-i) *n.* [Orkney] a water-spirit, appearing as a man or horse covered with hair.

tangilin (tan-ji-lin) *n.* a pangolin.

tangle (tang-gl) *v.t.* [*Dan. tang, seaweed*] to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads; to ensnare; to entrap; *-v.i.* to be entangled or united confusedly; *-n.* a knot of threads, or other things, so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; an edible seaweed, having long, ribbon-shaped fronds.

tanglingly (tang'gling-li) *adv.* in a tangling manner.

tangly (tang-gli) *a.* covered with tangle, or seaweed; knotted; intertwined; intricate.

tangram (tan-gram) *n.* a Chinese toy, made by cutting a square of thin wood, or other suitable material, into seven pieces, as shown in the cut (these pieces are capable of being formed into a number of different figures, and are used in primary schools as a means of instruction).



Tangram.

tangum (tang'gum) *n.* [Tibet] the piebald wild horse of Tibet.

tangy (tang-i) *a.* having a tang; having an unpleasant flavour.

tanile (tan-il) *n.* [tan] a hard, black material.

tanist (tan-ist) *n.* the chief, or the holder of lands and honours, in certain Celtic races; the chief's elective successor.

tanistry (tan-is-tri) *n.* [Ir. *tanaiste*, apparent heir, fr. *tanaise*, second in rank] a Celtic tenure of lands for life, the successor being chosen by election from those of the blood.

tanite (tan-it) *n.* an emery cement.

tanjib (tan'jib) *n.* [Hind.] a kind of figured muslin. Also *tanzib*.

tank (tangk) *n.* [Pg. fr. *L. stagnum*] a large basin, cistern, or reservoir; in India, an artificial dam, pond, or basin for gathering and storing the rainfall; in farms, a reservoir for liquid manure; in ships, a case of sheet-iron for the stowage of the ship's water. **Tank-engine**, one that carries its supply of water and coal. **Tank-iron**, plate-iron suitable for making tanks.

tankage (tangk-ij) *n.* the act or process of storing oil, etc., in a tank; the price paid for storage in a tank.

tankard (tang-kard) *n.* [O.F. *tanquard*] a large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel with a cover.

tanling (tan'ling) *n.* one scorched by the heat of the sun.

tannable (tan-a-bl) *a.* capable of being tanned.

tannage (tan-ij) *n.* the act of tanning, or state of being tanned; the bark used in tanning; the toughening of artificial marble.

tannate (tan-ät) *n.* a salt of tannic acid.

tanner (tan-er) *n.* one whose occupation is to tan hides.

tannery (tan-er-i) *n.* the house and apparatus for tanning.

tannic (tan-ik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or derived from, tannin.

tanniferous (ta-nif'e-rus) *a.* yielding tannin.

tannin (tan'in) *n.* [Ger. *tanne*, fir-tree] the astringent principle of oak-bark, nut-galls, and other trees (used in converting raw hides into leather, and also in medicine). Now called **tannic acid**.

tanning (tan-ing) *n.* the process of converting raw hides into leather by tannin; a brown colour on the skin by the action of the sun.

tansy (tan-zi) *n.* [O.F. *tamaise*, fr. G. *athanasia*, immortality] an extremely bitter plant (used for medicinal and culinary purposes).

tantalism (tan-ta-liz-m) *n.* a teasing or tormenting by the hope, or near approach, of something desirable, but not attainable.

tantalization (tan-ta-li-zä-shun) *n.* the act of being tantalized.

tantalize (tan-ta-liz) *v.t.* [*Tantalus*, a Lydian king, condemned in Tartarus to perpetual thirst, with tempting fruits and water near him, which he never could reach] to tease or torment with a prospect of good that cannot be realized.

tantalizer (tan-ta-li-zër) *n.* one that tantalizes.

tantalizingly (tan-ta-li-zing-li) *adv.* in a tantalizing manner.

tantalum (tan-ta-lum) *n.* a rare metallic element.

tantalus-cup (tan-ta-lus-kup) *n.* [cf. *tantalize*] a contrivance illustrating the action of the siphon.

tantamount (tan-ta-mount) *a.* [*L. tantus*, so much, and *E. amount*] equivalent in value or signification; equal.

tantara (tan-tar-a) *n.* [Imit.] a rapid succession of notes on a trumpet or horn; a hunting-cry.

tantity (tan-ti-ti) *n.* [*L. tantum*, so much] the fact of being, or having, so much.

tantivy (tan-tiv-i) *adv.* [said to be from the note of a hunting-horn] swiftly; speedily; rapidly; *-a.* swift; rapid; *-n.* a hunting-cry; a gallop; a torrent; *-v.i.* to hurry off.

tantony (tan-tu-ni) *n.* [*St. Anthony*] the pet pig of a litter; a favourite.

tantra (tan-tra) *n.* [Skr.] one of a class of recent Sanskrit religious works, in which mysticism and magic play a great part.

tantrism (tan-trizm) *n.* the doctrines of the tantras.

tantrum (tan-trum) *n.* [W. *tan!*] a whim or burst of ill-humour; an affected air.

Taoism (tä'ö-izm, tou-izm) *n.* [*Lao-tze*, Chinese philosopher, 6th century B.C.] one of the religious systems found in China.

tao-tai (tä'ö-ti') *n.* [Chin.] the head of a *tao*, a Chinese circuit of two or more departments.

tap (tap) *v.t.* [*F. taper*, strike, fr. Low Ger. *tappen*, to grope] to strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow; to put a new sole or heel on, as a shoe or boot; *-v.i.* to strike a gentle blow; *-n.* a slight blow with a small thing.

tap (tap) *v.t.* [*A.S. tæppa*, a tap] to pierce so as to let out a fluid, as a cask, a tree, a humour, or anything



Tankard.

containing a pent-up fluid—hence, to draw from in any analogous way;—*v.t.* to act as tapster;—*n.* a hole, or pipe, through which liquor is drawn; a plug, or spile, for stopping a hole pierced in a cask; a place where liquor is drawn for drinking; the liquor drawn; an instrument made of hardened steel, and grooved longitudinally, for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts. **Tap-bolt**, a bolt to be screwed in. **Tap-house**, a house where liquors are retailed. **Tap-room**, a room in a public-house for drinking. **Tap-root**, the main root of a plant. **On tap**, in cask; not bottled. **To tap the admiral**, to broach a cask of liquor surreptitiously.

tap (táp) *n.* [Hind.] in India, a malarial fever.

tapa (tá-pá) *n.* [Hawaiian] cloth from the fibre of the papa-mulberry; a waist-cloth of this material.

tape (táp) *n.* [A.S. *tæppe*, a fillet] a narrow piece of woven fabric used for strings, and the like; a narrow fillet or band of linen; a strip of paper used in a printing telegraph-instrument; a tape-measure;—*v.t.* to furnish with tape. **Tape-line**, tape-measure, a ribbon of tape divided into feet, inches, etc.

taper (tá-per) *n.* [A.S. *tæper*] a small wax-candle, or a small light; a gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object;—*a.* regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidal; becoming small towards the end—hence, long and slender;—*v.t.* to make or cause to taper;—*v.i.* to become taper.

tapering (tá-per-ing) *a.* gradually diminishing toward a point.

taperingly (tá-per-ing-li) *adv.* in a tapering manner.

taperiness (tá-per-nes) *n.* the state of being taper.

taperwise (tá-per-wíz) *adv.* in a tapering form.

tapestried (táp-es-tryd) *a.* woven or embroidered like tapestry.

tapestry (táp-es-try) *n.* [F. *tapisserie*, fr. G. *tapēs*, carpet] a kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing various figures of men, animals, battles, landscapes, etc., and used for covering the walls of churches, banqueting-halls, etc.;—*v.t.* to adorn with tapestry, or as if with tapestry.

tapet (táp-et) *n.* worked or figured stuff; tapestry.

tapeti (táp-e-ti) *n.* [Braz.] the South American hare.

tapetum (tá-pé-tum) *n.*; *pl.* **tapeta** (tá-pé-tá) [L. *tapete*, cloth] a portion of the choroid coat of the eye.

tapeworm (táp-wurm) *n.* a broad, flat, many-jointed intestinal worm, often many feet in length.

tapinage (táp-i-nij) *n.* [O.F.] the act of lurking; skulking about.

tapioca (táp-i-ō-ká) *n.* [Braz.] a coarsely granular farinaceous substance. See *Cassava*.

tapir (táp-er) *n.* [Braz. *tapyra*] a pachydermatous hoofed quadruped resembling the hog, but having a short proboscis, like the rhinoceros.



Tapir.

tapirodont (tá-pir-ú-dont) *a.* [G. *odontos*, tooth] having teeth like those of the tapir.

tapiroid (táp-i-roid) *a.* [G. *eidos*, shape] related to, or resembling, the tapirs.

tapis (tá-pé, tá-pis) *n.* [F.] carpeting; tapestry; formerly the cover of a council-table. To be, or come, on the **tapis**, to be, or come, under consideration.

tapiser (táp-i-ser, tá-pi-ser) *n.* a maker of carpets, or of tapestry.

taplash (táp-lash) *n.* poor or stale malt liquor.

tapotement (tá-pót-ment) *n.* [F.] gentle percussion as a remedial agency.

tapper (táp-er) *n.* one that taps or strikes; a wood-pecker; a telegraph key.

tappet (táp-et) *n.* [G. *tapēs*] carpet; tapestry;—*v.t.* to cover with tapestry.

tappet (táp-et) *n.* [O.F. *tapper*, rap] a small lever connected with the valves of the cylinder of a steam-engine; a small cam.

tapping (táp-ing) *n.* the operation of removing water from the body, as in dropsy [Surg.]; act of boring a hole in a cask, etc.

tapping (táp-ing) *n.* the act of giving taps; a series of taps.

tapster (táp-ster) *n.* one whose business is to draw ale or other liquor.

tar (tár) *n.* [A.S. *teru*] a thick, impure, resinous substance, of a dark colour, obtained from pine and fir-trees by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat, or by distillation; a similar substance obtained from pit coal; a sailor (short for *tar-paulin*, so called from his tarred clothes);—*v.t.* to smear with tar, as ropes, etc. **Tar-water**, a cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine. **To have a touch of the tar breed**, to have negro blood in the veins. **To tar and feather**, to smear with tar, and then cover with feathers.

tara (tá-ra) *n.* a variety of the common brake, the root of which once formed a staple food with the natives of Tasmania and New Zealand.

tarabooka (tá-ra-bóó-ká) *n.* [Afr.] a kind of drum.

tarantass (tar-an-tas) *n.* [Russ.] a large four-wheeled Russian vehicle.

tarantella (tar-an-tel-á) *n.* [It.] a rapid, whirling dance for one couple, originating in Italy; music for such a dance.

tarantism (tar-an-tizm, tá-ran-tizm) *n.* a dancing mania.

tarantula (tar-an-tú-la) *n.* [*Taranto*, in Italy] a species of spider (its bite sometimes produces an irritating effect, like the sting of a wasp, and was thought to cause tarantism). **Tarantula-dance**, the tarantella.



Tarantula.

tarantular (tar-an-tú-lar) *a.* pertaining to the tarantula.

taratantara (tar-a-tan-tar-á) *n.* [imit.] the sound of a trumpet.

taraxacin (tá-rak-a-sin) *n.* a bitter substance in the dandelion root.

Taraxacum (ta-rak-sa-kum) *n.* [A.] a genus of plants, including the dandelion.

tarboosh (tár-bóosh) *n.* [A. *tarbush*] a red woollen felt cap resembling the fez, usually with a dark-blue tassel (it is worn by Mussulmans).

Also **tarbouche**.



Tarboosh.

tardamente, tardo (tár-da-men-tá, tár-dó) *adv.* [It.] slowly [Mus.].

tardigrade (tár-di-grád) *a.* [L. *tardus*, slow, and *grad*, to walk] slow-going; slow in movement.

tardily (tár-di-li) *adv.* in a tardy manner; slowly.

tardiness (tár-di-nes) *n.* quality of being tardy; slowness; lateness—hence, reluctance.

tardo (tár-dó) *n.* [Sp.] a sloth.

tardy (tár-di) *a.* [L. *tardus*, slow] moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; dilatory; tedious; late in arrival; behind the time or season; backward; reluctant;—*v.t.* to delay; to hinder. **Tardy-gaited**, slow-moving; sluggish.

tare (tár) *n.* [cf. D. *tarwe*] in Scripture, a weed growing among wheat and other grain, alleged by modern naturalists to be the darnel; a plant of the vetch kind, cultivated in England for fodder; vetch.

tare (tár) *n.* [A. *tarha*, what is rejected] allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, etc., which the seller makes to the buyer;—*v.t.* to ascertain, value, or allow for, as the amount of tare in a chest, bag, etc.

tarentula (tá-ren-tú-la) *n.* See tarantula.

targe (tárj) *n.* [O.F.] a shield; buckler.

targe (tárj) *v.t.* [M.E.] to vex with censure; to catechize; to keep under strict discipline.

target (tár-get) *n.* [O.F. *targue*, fr. Icel. *targa*] a small shield or buckler, or [Her.] the representation of one; a mark for marksmen; a circular railway signal; an object of desire, attack, or notice.

targeted (tár-ge-ted) *a.* armed or furnished with a target.

targeteer, targetier (tár-ge-tēr) *n.* one armed with a shield.

Targum (tár-gum) *n.* [C. *targem*, interpret] a translation or paraphrase of the Old Testament in the Chaldee language.

Targumic, Targumistic (tár-gu-mik, tár-gu-mistik) *a.* pertaining to the Targums.

Targumist (tár-gu-mist) *n.* the writer of a Targum; a student of the Targums.

tariff (tár-if) *n.* [A. *tar'ri*, giving information, a tariff giving notice] properly a list or table of goods, with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported;—*v.t.* to make a list of duties on.

tarlatan (tár-lá-tan) *n.* [Milanese] a kind of thin, transparent muslin, used for ladies' dresses, and the like.

tarn (tárn) *n.* [Icel. *tjörn*] a small lake among the mountains; a bog; a marsh; a fen.

tarnish (tár-nish) *v.t.* [O. H. Ger. *tarren*, to darken] to diminish or destroy the lustre of; to diminish or destroy the purity of;—*v.i.* to lose lustre; to become dull;—*n.* a spot; a blot; the condition of being dull or stained.

tarnishable (tár-'nish-a-bl) *a.* that may be tarnished.

tarnisher (tár-'nish-er) *n.* one that, or that which, tarnishes.

taro (tá-ró) *n.* [native name] a food-plant of the South Sea Islands.

taroc, tarot (tar-ok, tar'ot) *n.* [F. fr. It.] a playing card, 78 to the pack; a game played with such cards.

tarpan (tár-pan) *n.* [Tatar] a small horse of the Russian steppes.

tarpaulin, tarpauling (tár-paw-'lin, -ling) *n.* [literally *tarred* *paulling* or *paulling*, a covering, fr. *pal*, to cover] a piece of canvas covered with tar, or a composition, to render it water-proof; a hat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors and others; a sailor.

Tarpeian (tár-pē-an) *a.* noting a rock on the Capitoline Hill at Rome, over which persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled.

tarpon, tarpum (tár-pun, -pum) *n.* [Elym. doubtful] a large edible fish.

Tarquinish (tár-'kwi-nish) *a.* like the Tarquins, kings of Rome; overbearing.

tarrace (tár-as) *n.* [F.] a volcanic earth used in making cement.

tarragon (tar-a-gon) *n.* [Sp. fr. G. *drakōn*, a dragon] a herb cultivated for its aromatic leaves (used in seasoning salads, and in making tarragon vinegar).

tarre (tár) *v.i.* [A.S. *tergan*] to incite; to egg on.

tarriance (tár-i-ans) *n.* tarrying; delay.

tarrier (tár-i-er) *n.* one that tarries or delays.

tarrock (tár-uk) *n.* [Eskimo] the young of the kittiwake; the tern; the guillemot.

tarry (tár-i) *v.i.* [A.S. *tergan*, to provoke] to stay; to abide; to lodge; to dwell; to stay in expectation; to wait; to loiter; to stay behind; to remain in arrear; to delay; to put off going or coming;—*n.* stay; stop; delay.

tarry (tár-i) *a.* consisting of, covered with, or like, tar.

tarrying (tár-i-ing) *n.* the act of staying, waiting, or delaying.

tarsal (tár-sal) *a.* pertaining to the tarsus, or first articulation of the foot.

tarsalgia (tár-sal-'ji-a) *n.* [G. *tarsos*, the flat of the foot, and *algos*, pain] pain in the tarsus; a neuralgic affection of the foot.

tarsia (tár-si-a) *n.* [It.] a kind of mosaic woodwork.

tarsus (tár-sus) *n.* [G. *tarsos*] that part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the instep.

tart (tárt) *a.* [A.S. *teart*, fr. *teran*, tear, split] sharp to the taste; acidulous; keen; severe.

tart (tárt) *n.* [O.F. *tarite*, fr. L. *torquere*, to twist] a species of small open pie, or flat piece of pastry, containing fruit or preserves.

tartan (tár-tan) *n.* [F. *tiretaine*, linsey woolsey] woollen cloth checkered with threads of various colours, much worn in Scotland;—*a.* consisting of, made from, or like, tartan.

tartan (tár-tan) *n.* [F. *tartane*, fr. A. *taridah*] a small vessel with one mast and a bow-sprit and lateen sail.

tartar (tár-tar) *n.* [F. *tartre*, fr. A. *durd*, dregs] an acid concrete salt deposited from wines completely fermented (when pure it is called cream of tartar, and when crude, argol); a concretion that often incrusts the teeth. Tartar-emic, potassium and antimony, an emetic and purgative.

Tartar (tár-tar) *a.* a native of Tartary; a person of an irritable temper. To catch a Tartar, to encounter a person that proves too strong for the assailant; to get more than one bargains for.

Tartarean (tár-tá-re-an) *a.* pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.

tartareous, tartarous (tár-tá-re-us, tár-tá-rus) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, tartar, or partaking of its properties. Tartareous moss, a kind of lichen.

tartaric (tár-tar-ik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, tartar.

tartarine (tár-tá-rin) *n.* a kind of rich silk or brocade, supposed to be made by the Tartars, but probably brought by them from China.

tartarization (tár-tá-ri-zá-'shun) *n.* the act of tartarizing, or of forming tartar.

tartarize (tár-tá-riz) *v.t.* to impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

Tartarous (tár-tá-rus) *a.* of, or like, a Tartar; barbarous.

Tartarus (tár-tá-rus) *n.* [G. *Tartaros*] in Greek mythology, the infernal regions; the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked.

tartish (tár-tish) *a.* somewhat tart.

tartlet (tár-tlet) *n.* a small tart.

tartly (tár-tli) *adv.* in a tart manner; sourly; sharply.

tartness (tár-'nes) *n.* sharpness; sourness; acidity; sourness of temper; severity of manner or speech; poignancy; keenness.

tartralic, tartrelic (tár-tral-'ik, -trél-'ik) *a.* derived from tartar.

tartrate (tár-trát) *n.* a salt of tartaric acid.

tartuffe (tár-toof) *n.* a hypocritical devotee (a nickname derived from the hero in a celebrated comedy of Molière).

tartuffish (tár-toof-ish) *a.* hypocritical.

tartuffism (tár-toof-'izm) *n.* hypocrisy.

tasco (tas-'kō) *n.* a fire-clay from which melting pots are made.

taseometer (tas-e-om-'eter) *n.* [G. *tasis*, tension, and *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring strains in a structure.

tash (tash) *n.* [Hind.] a silk fabric containing much gold or silver thread.

tasimeter (ta-sim-'eter) *n.* [G. *tasis*, and *metron*] an instrument for detecting minute changes of pressure, temperature, moisture, etc.

task (task) *n.* [O.F. *tasche*, fr. *taxare*, to tax] business or duty imposed by another; burdensome employment; a lesson; a fixed portion of study imposed by a teacher; labour; toil; drudgery;—*v.t.* to impose a task upon; to prescribe a definite amount of work or business; to require; to exact; to oppress with severe or excessive burdens. **Task-master**, one that imposes



Stuart tartan. See

a task, or burdens with labour; an overseer. **Task-work**, work set as a task; a definite amount of labour or service. To **take to task**, to reprove.

tasker (tâs-kēr) *n.* one that imposes a task.

taslet, tass (tas-let, tas) *n.* [tasset] armour for the thighs.

Tasmanian (tas-mā-ni-an) *n.* [Tasman, the discoverer] pertaining, or belonging, to Tasmania. **Tasmanian-devil**, a kind of opossum. **Tasmanian-wolf**, a wolf-like mammal.

tass (tas) *n.* [F. *tasse*, fr. A. *tās*, a cup] a drinking-cup, or its contents.

tassel (tas-l) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *tasillus*, a small die] a sort of pendent ornament of silk or gold fringe attached to cushions, curtains, etc., ending in loose threads; a silk ribbon sewed to a book to be used as a book-mark; a thin gold or silver plate on the back of a bishop's glove; the pendent flower or head of some plants, as of maize;—*v.t.* to adorn with tassels;—*v.i.* to put forth a tassel; to flower, as maize.

tassel (tas-l) *n.* See **tercel**.

tasselled (tas-l'd) *a.* adorned with tassels.

tasset (tas-et) *n.* [O.F. fr. A. *tās*, a cup] one of a series of overlapping plates hanging from the cuirass, and protecting the waist and the thighs.

tastable (tās-ta-bil) *a.* capable of being tasted; savoury; relishing.

taste (tāst) *v.t.* [O.F. *taster*, fr. L. *tangere*, touch] to perceive by the tongue; to have a certain sensation in the palate; to test the relish or flavour of by taking a small quantity into the mouth; to eat a small quantity of; to eat of previously; to feel; to have perception of; to relish intellectually; to enjoy; to become acquainted with by actual trial; to experience; to partake of; to participate in (usually with an implied sense of relish or pleasure);—*v.i.* to try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little only; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavour is distinguished; to have a particular quality or character; to have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake;—*n.* act of tasting; gustation; a particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue; savour; flavour; the sense by which the savour of bodies is ascertained; palate; intellectual relish; judgment; discernment; sensibility; critical faculty; style; manner of design, performance or execution; grace in arrangement or composition; elegance in form or structure; personal likings or dislikings; individual choice, as in pursuits, pleasures, dress, society, habits, etc., as evidencing individual character, temper, and disposition; trial; experiment; assay; a small portion given as a specimen; a bit. To **one's taste**, to one's liking; agreeable.

taste (tāst) *n.* narrow, thin, silk ribbon.

tasted (tās-ted) *a.* having a taste; flavoured.

tasteful (tāst-fool) *a.* having a high relish; savoury; having or exhibiting good taste.

tastefully (tāst-fool-i) *adv.* in a tasteful manner; with good taste.

tastefulness (tāst-fool-nes) *n.* state or quality of being tasteful.

tasteless (tāst-les) *a.* having no taste; insipid; having no power of giving pleasure.

tastelessly (tāst-les-li) *adv.* in a tasteless manner.

tastelessness (tāst-les-nes) *n.* the state of being tasteless, or in bad taste; want of relish; insipidity.

taster (tās-ter) *n.* one that tastes; one that tastes food or liquor first.

tastily (tās-ti-li) *adv.* in a tasty manner; with good taste.

tasting (tās-ting) *n.* the act of perceiving by the tongue; the sense by which we perceive or distinguish savours; act of eating or drinking a little; a mouthful; a morsel.

tasty (tās-ti) *a.* having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; palatable; nice.

tat (tat) *v.t.* [Norw. *taatt*, a thread] to entangle; to make trimming by tatting;—*v.i.* to work at, or make, tatting.

tat (tat) *n.* [Hind.] in India, cloth or matting made from different fibres. *Indian pong*

Tatar (tâ-tar) *n.* See **Tartar**.

tatouay (tat-ô-ô-â) *n.* [S. Amer.] a kind of armadillo, found in South America, having a round, pointed, and naked tail.

tatter (tat-er) *v.t.* and *i.* [Icel. *tötur*, rags] to tear into rags; to be in tatters or rags;—*n.* a rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing.

tatter (tat-er) *n.* one that tatters, or makes tattering.

tatterdemalion (tat-er-de-mā'lyun) *n.* [E. *tatter*, and O.F. *desmailier*, unlink, fr. L. *dis*, and *macula*, a mesh] a ragged fellow.

tattered (tat-erd) *a.* rent in tatters; hanging in rags; dilapidated; jagged.

tattery (tat-er-i) *a.* abounding in tatters; very ragged.

tatting (tat-ing) *n.* a kind of lace-edging, woven or knit from common sewing-thread, with a peculiar stitch.

tattle (tat-l) *v.i.* [M.E. *tatelen*] to prate; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to communicate secrets; to gossip;—*n.* idle talk or chat; trifling talk; prate; gossip.

tattler (tat-ler) *n.* one that tattles; an idle talker.

tattlery (tat-ler-i) *n.* idle talk or chat.

tatting (tat-ling) *a.* given to idle talk; tale-bearing.

tattlingly (tat-ling-li) *adv.* in a tattling manner.

tattoo (ta-tōó) *n.* [D. *taptoe*, fr. *tap*, a tap, faucet, and *toe*, to (*i.e.* to close or shut the taps or drinking-houses at the beat of the drum)] a beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters or tents;—*v.t.* to beat the tattoo.

tattoo (ta-tōó) *v.t.* [Tahitian *tatu*] to prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with an indelible dye or colouring matter, forming lines, figures, letters, emblems, etc.;—*n.* an indelible mark or figure made by puncturing the body, and introducing some pigment into the punctures.

tattooer (ta-tōó-er) *n.* one that tattoos.

tattooing (ta-tōó-ing) *n.* sounding the tattoo; drumming with the fingers.

tattooing, tatoage (ta-tōó-ing, -ij) *n.* the practice of

pricking the skin, and staining the punctures with an indelible dye or colouring matter; the design produced by this process.

tatty, tattie (tat-i) *n.* [Hind. *tāti*] an East Indian matting.

tau (tau) *n.* [G.] the toad-fish; [Her.] a cross shaped like the Greek letter tau (τ). **Tau-staff**, a tau-topped staff.

taught (tawt) *past tense and past participle of the verb teach.*

taunt (tānt, tawnt) *a.* [F. *tant*, fr. L. *tantus*, so great in extent] very high or tall, as the masts of a ship.

taunt (tānt, tawnt) *v.t.* [O.F. *tanter*; fr. L. *tentare*, try, tempt] to reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid; spitefully to remind of faults or errors;—*n.* upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective; scoff.

taunter (tānt, tawn-ter) *n.* one that taunts, reproaches, or upbraids.

taunting (tānt, tawn-ting) *n.* the act of insulting with bitter and sarcastic reproaches; upbraiding; reviling.

tauntingly (tānt, tawn-ting-li) *adv.* in a taunting manner; insultingly; scoffingly.

taurian, taurine (tau-ri-an, -rin) *a.* relating to a bull; relating to the species that includes the domestic bull, ox, and cow.



Tatouay.



Tattooing of a New Zealander.

tauriform (taw-ri-form) *a.* [*L. forma*, shape] having the form of a bull.

taurin (taw-rin) *n.* a crystalline compound occurring in bile, and in muscular tissue.

tauriscite (taw-ri-sit) *n.* [*L. Taurisci*, an Alpine tribe] a Swiss vitreous green mineral.

taurocoll, taurocolla (taw-ru-kol, taw-ru-kol-a) *n.* [*G. tauros*, bull, and *kolla*, glue] a gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

taurumachy (taw-rom'a-ki) *n.* [*G. tauros*, a bull, and *mache*, a fight] bull-fighting; a bull-fight.

Taurus (taw-rus) *n.* [*G. tauros*] the Bull, a constellation, and one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

taut, taught (tawt) *a.* [*tight*] tight; not slack, as a rope; fully stretched or extended, as a sail; also, having all the stays, rigging, ropes, etc., tightly drawn, and the yards squared or braced exactly.



Taurus.

tauten (taw-tin) *v.t.* to make tight; -*v.i.* to become taut or tense.

tautness (tawt-nes) *n.* tightness; tenseness.

tautobaryd (taw-tu-bar-id) *n.* [*G. tautos*, the same, and *barys*, weight] a curve on which a body moving under gravity always exerts the same pressure.

tautochrone (taw-tu-kron) *n.* [*G. chronos*, time] a curve such that a body rolling down it from any point in it will always reach the lowest point in the same time.

tautog (taw-tog, taw-tog) *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] a North American fish.

tautologic (taw-to-loj-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, tautology.

tautological (taw-to-loj-i-kal) *a.* repeating the same thing; having the same signification.

tautologically (taw-to-loj-i-kal-i) *adv.* with repetition of the same meaning in different words.

tautologist (taw-to-loj-i-jist) *n.* one that uses tautology.

tautologize (taw-to-loj-i-jiz) *v.i.* to repeat the same thing in different words.

tautologous (taw-to-loj-i-gus) *a.* tautological.

tautology, tautologism (taw-to-loj-i-jiz-m) *n.* [*G. tautos*, the same, and *logos*, speech] a repetition of the same meaning in different words; iteration of an idea in similar phrases.

tautoousious (taw-to-oo-si-us) *a.* [*G. tautos*, the same, and *ousia*, substance] being the same in nature, or essence [*Theol.*].

tautophony (taw-tof-u-ni) *n.* [*G. tautos*, the same, and *phone*, sound] repetition of the same sound.

tavern (tav-ern) *n.* [*L. taberna*, a booth] a public-house; a victualling-house; a hostelry; an inn. Tavern-bush, the bush formerly hung out as a sign for a tavern.

taverner (tav-er-ner) *n.* one that keeps a tavern; a tavern-keeper.

taverning (tav-er-ning) *n.* a feasting or drinking at taverns.

taw (taw) *v.t.* [*A.S. tavian*, prepare] to dress and prepare in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, etc., by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other materials.

taw (taw) *n.* [*G.*, the letter τ] a large marble to be played with; a game at marbles; the line from which the players shoot.

tawdrily (taw-dri-li) *adv.* in a tawdry manner.

tawdriness (taw-dri-nes) *n.* state or quality of being tawdry; excessive finery.

tawdry (taw-dri) *a.* [*fr. St. Audrey*, and *orig.* implying bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys of all sorts were sold] very fine and showy in colours, without taste or elegance; tinsel; splendid or gaudy, without real value or beauty.

tawer (taw-er) *n.* one that taws; a dresser of white leather.

tawery (taw-er-i) *n.* a place where skins are tawed.

tawing (taw-ing) *n.* the making of leather from raw hides or skins without tanning.

tawniness (taw-ni-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being tawny.

tawny (taw-ni) *a.* [*F. tanné*, fr. *G. tainne*, a fir-tree] of a dull, yellowish-brown colour; -*v.t.* to make tawny.

taws, tawse (tawz) *n.* [*A.S. tavian*, to scourge] a leather strap, used as an instrument of punishment.

tax (taks) *n.* [*L. taxare*, value, estimate] a charge, or pecuniary burden, imposed by authority for the support of a government; a rate or duty levied by government on the incomes or properties of individuals, or on certain articles used, or consumed, by its subjects; a rate levied on individuals, or on their property, for local or municipal purposes, etc.; charge; censure; a task exacted from one under control; a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; -*v.t.* to subject to pay a tax or taxes; to lay a burden upon; to exact money for the support of government; to assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court; to charge; to censure; to accuse. Tax-cart, a light spring-cart. Tax-gatherer, a collector of taxes; a revenue officer. Tax-payer, one assessed for taxes. Single-tax, taxation solely on land values, to the exclusion of other taxation by the same state.

taxability, taxableness (tak-sa-bil-i-ty, tak-sa-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being taxable.

taxable (tak-sa-bl) *a.* capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; capable of being legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

taxably (tak-sa-bl-i) *adv.* in a taxable manner.

taxation (tak-sa-shun) *n.* act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes; act of assessing a bill of costs; state of being taxed; sum imposed; aggregate of particular taxes.

taxel (tak-sel) *n.* [*Late L. taxanus*, a badger] the American badger.

taxer (tak-ser) *n.* one that taxes.

taxiarch (tak-si-ark) *n.* [*G. taxis*, a brigade, and *archein*, to rule] the commander of a taxis; a brigadier.

taxidermal, taxidermic (tak-si-der-mal, -mik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, taxidermy.

taxidermist (tak-si-der-mist) *n.* a person skilled in taxidermy.

taxidermy (tak-si-der-mi) *n.* [*G. taxis*, arrangement, and *derma*, a skin] art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

taxin (tak-sin) *n.* [*L. taxus*, the yew-tree] a resinous substance from the leaves of the yew-tree.

taxing (tak-sing) *n.* the act of taxing, or laying on taxes; taxation. Taxing-master, an officer appointed by a court to tax costs.

taxis (tak-sis) *n.* [*G.*] order; arrangement.

taxless (taks-les) *a.* free from taxes.

taxonomy (tak-sol-5-ji) *n.* [*G. taxis*, order, and *logos*, discourse] the science of arrangement or classification.

taxonomy (tak-son-5-mi) *n.* [*G. taxis*, order, and *nomos*, a law] the laws and principles of taxonomy, or their application to the classifying of objects of natural history.

Taxus (tak-sus) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of conifers, including the yew-tree.

tayo (ta-yo) *n.* [*S. Amer.*] a kind of apron worn by the Indians of South America.

tazza (tat-sa) *n.* [*It.*] a large, shallow cup or vase, esp. one with a foot (and handles).

tchapan (cha-pan) *n.* [*Chin.*] a kind of wooden clapper used by Chinese beggars.

tchick (chik) *n.* [*Imit.*] the sound made in encouraging a horse; -*v.i.* to make this sound.

tea (tē) *n.* [Chin.] the leaves of a shrub or small tree, a native of China and Japan; a decoction or infusion of the dried leaves of tea in boiling water; any infusion or decoction, *esp.* when made of the dried leaves of plants; the evening meal, at which tea is usually served; —*v.t.* to take tea. **Tea-board**, a large tray for holding the tea-service. **Tea-bread**, a kind of light, spongy bread or bun. **Tea-caddy**, a small box for holding tea. **Tea-cake**, a light cake to be eaten with tea. **Tea-canister**, a canister in which tea is kept. **Tea-chest**, a thin, wooden box, lined with sheet-lead, in which tea is imported from China. **Tea-cloth**, a cloth for a tea-table or a tea-tray. **Tea-cup**, a small cup for drinking tea from. **Tea-cupful**, as much as a tea-cup will hold; one gill. **Tea-fight**, a tea-party. **Tea-garden**, a garden, or open-air inclosure, where tea is served; a tea plantation. **Tea-gown**, a loose, easy gown of effective style and material. **Tea-house**, an oriental refreshment-room. **Tea-lead**, thin sheet-lead (used in lining tea-chests). **Tea-party**, an entertainment at which tea is served. **Tea-service**, the articles used in serving tea. **Tea-taster**, one that inspects and tests teas by tasting. **Tea-urn**, a vessel for supplying hot water for tea.



Tea-plant.

teach (tēch) *v.t.* [A.S. *tēcan*, show, teach] to instruct; to inform; to deliver, as doctrine, art, or words to be learned; to educate; to discipline; to impart the knowledge of; to inculcate as true or important; to exhibit impressively; to tell; to direct, as an instructor; to guide the studies of; to admonish; to counsel; to suggest to the mind; —*v.i.* to perform the office of an instructor; to practise giving lessons.

teachability, teachableness (tē-chā-bil'i-ti, tē-chā-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being teachable.

teachable (tē-chā-bl) *a.* capable of being taught; readily receiving instruction; docile.

teacher (tē-cher) *n.* one that teaches or instructs; an instructor; a tutor; one that instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.

teachership (tē-cher-ship) *n.* the office of teacher.

teaching (tē-ching) *n.* act or business of instructing.

Teague (tēg) *n.* an Irishman, from the prevalence of Teague as a name.

teak (tēk) *n.* [Malay *tēkka*] a tree of the genus *Tectona*, growing in the East Indies; the timber of the tree.

teal (tēl) *n.* [M.E. *tele*] a web-footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck, but smaller.

team (tēm) *n.* [A.S. *teām*, offspring] a number of animals moving together; two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing; any number passing in a line; company or troop of workers, or players in a game; —*v.t.* to join in a team; to work or convey with a team. **Team-work**, work done by a team.

teamster (tēm-ster) *n.* one that drives a team.

teamwise (tēm-wīz) *a.* like a team; harnessed together.

teapoy (tē-poi) *n.* [Hind. *tīpāi*] a small three-legged table or stand.

tear (tēr) *n.* [A.S. *tēr*, *teār*] a drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them; something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; —*pl.* grief; sorrow. **Tear-drop**, a tear. **Tear-duct**, the lachrymal duct. **Tear-shaped**, drop-shaped. **Tear-stained**, marked with tears. **Tears of St. Lawrence**, the August meteors or Perseids, August 9 being St. Lawrence's Eve.



Teak-tree.



Teal.

tear (tār) *v.t.* [A.S. *teran*] to separate by violence; to pull apart by force; to rend; to lacerate; to divide by violent measures; to shatter; to pull with violence; to move violently; —*v.i.* to move and act with turbulent violence; to rush; to rage; to rave; —*n.* a rent; a fissure; a turbulent motion, as of water. **Tear-mouth**, a ranter. **Tear-up**, a violent removal.

tearer (tā-ter) *n.* one that tears or rends anything; one that rages or raves with violence.

tearful (tēr-fool) *a.* abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears; mournful.

tearfully (tēr-fool-i) *adv.* in a tearful manner.

tearfulness (tēr-fool-nes) *n.* the state of being tearful.

tearing (tā-ring) *a.* raving; ranting; noisy; violent; huge.

tearless (tēr-les) *a.* shedding no tears; without tears.

teary (tē-ri) *a.* full of tears; wet with tears.

tease (tēz) *v.t.* [A.S. *tēsan*, pluck] to comb or card, as wool or flax; to scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and railery; —*n.* the act of teasing; one that teases.

teasel (tē-zl) *n.* [A.S. *tēsel*, *tēsl*, the fuller's herb] a plant of which one species bears a large burr, used for raising a nap on woollen cloth; the burr of the plant; any contrivance intended as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth; —*v.t.* to subject, as woollen cloth, to the action of teasels; to cut and gather teasels.

teaser (tē-zer) *n.* one that teases; the stoker or fireman in glass-works; anything that causes trouble.

teasing (tē-zing) *ppr.* vexing; irritating.

teasingly (tē-zing-li) *adv.* in a teasing manner.

teaspoon (tē-spōon) *n.* a small spoon used with the tea-cup.

teaspoonful (tē-spōon-fool) *n.* as much as a teaspoon holds; sixty drops.

teat (tēt) *n.* [Low Ger. *tütte*] that organ in female mammals through which their young draw the milk from the breast or the udder; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman; nipple.

teated (tē-ted) *a.* having teats.

teathe, tath (tēTH, tath) *n.* [Icel. *tadh*] the manure or dung left on lands by live-stock while feeding.

teatish (tē-tish) *a.* peevish.

teazel, teazle (tē-zl) *n.* See **teasel**.

teazler, teazeler (tē-zler, tē-ze-ler) *n.* one that uses the teazel for raising a nap on cloth.

Tebeth (tē-beth) *n.* [H.] the tenth month of the Jewish sacred year.

techily (tech-i-li) *adv.* peevishly; fretfully

techiness (tech-i-nes) *n.* touchiness; peevishness; fretfulness.

technic (tek-nik) *a.* technical; —*n.* technical skill; artistic execution.

technical (tek-ni-kal) *a.* [G. *technē*, an art] pertaining to art; pertaining to any of the arts, *esp.* to the useful or mechanical arts; pertaining to use, exercise, practice, in any art, science, or profession; noting words, terms, or phrases used in a limited or precise signification; exactly descriptive.

technicality (tek-ni-kal-i) *n.* state or quality of being technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, art, science, etc.; an idea, quality, attribute, or condition peculiar to any art or science.

technically (tek-ni-kal-i) *adv.* in a technical manner; in accordance with the signification of the terms of an art, profession, etc.

technicalness (tek-ni-kal-nes) *n.* the character or state of being technical.

technicist (tek-ni-sist) *n.* one skilled in technics.

technicon (tek-ni-kon) *n.* an apparatus for training the hands of organists, etc.

technics (tek-niks) *n.* the doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts; technical terms, methods, or objects.

technique (tek-nēk') *n.* technic.

technologic (tek-nō-loj'ik) *a.* technological.

technological (tek-nō-loj'ik-kal) *a.* pertaining to technology; pertaining to the arts, or to the terms of an art.

technologist (tek-nol'ō-jist) *n.* one that discusses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

technology (tek-nol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *technē*, an art, and *logos*, discourse] a description of, or a treatise on, the useful arts; an explanation of technical terms; a collection and explanation of terms peculiar to an art or science.

techy, tetchy (teč'i) *a.* [F. *tache*, a blemish] peevish; fretful.

tecnology (tek-nol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *teknon*, a child, and *logos*, discourse] a treatise on children, dealing with their up-bringing, diseases, and so forth.

tectiform (tek-ti-form) *a.* [L. *tectum*, a roof] like a roof in form or use.

tectological (tek-tō-loj'ik-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, tectology.

tectology (tek-toł'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *tektōn*, a carpenter, and *logos*, discourse] structural morphology, which regards an organism as built up of individuals of different orders.

tectonic (tek-ton'ik) *a.* [G. *tektōn*, a carpenter] of, or pertaining to, building.

tectonics (tek-ton'iks) *n.* building as an art; the shaping and ornamentation of furniture, cups, and weapons, etc.

teatrices (tek-tri-sēs) *n. pl.* [L. *tegere*, *pp.* *tectus*, cover] the coverts of a bird's wing.

ted (ted) *v. t.* [Icel. *teðhia*, spread manure] to spread or turn, as new-mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying.

tedder (teč'er) *n.* one that teds; a machine for spreading hay.

Te Deum (tē-dē-um) a famous Latin hymn (named from the opening words, *Te Deum laudamus*); a thanksgiving service in which this hymn is prominent.

tedious (tē-dyus) *a.* [L. *taedium*] slow; protracted; dull; sluggish; dreary; wearisome; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness that causes prolixity.

tediously (tē-dyus-li) *adv.* in a tedious manner.

tediousness, tediousity (tē-dyus-nes, tē-di-os'i-ti) *n.* quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; prolixity.

tedium (tē-di-um) *n.* irksomeness; tediousness.

tee (tē) *n.* [Icel. *tjā*, point out] a mark at which missiles are aimed; in golf, the sand, or earth, on which the ball is slightly raised at the beginning of play for each hole — *v. t.* to place a ball on the tee.

tee (tē) *n.* [Burmese] an umbrella-shaped metallic ornament, crowning a dagoba.

teem (tēm) *v. t.* [A.S. *tyman*, *tēman*, produce] to produce; to bring forth — *v. i.* to bring forth, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear; to be pregnant; to conceive; to be full; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific.

teem (tēm) *v. t.* [Icel. *tōmr*, empty] to pour; to empty; — *v. i.* to pour; to fall in torrents.

teemer (tē-mer) *n.* one that teems, or brings forth young.

teemer (tē-mer) *n.* one that pours; one that pours molten steel in casting.

teeming (tē-ming) *a.* prolific; fruitful; — *n.* the bringing forth of young.

teemless (tēm-les) *a.* not fruitful or prolific.

teen (tēn) *n.* [A.S. *teōna*, injury] grief; sorrow; trouble; vexation; — *v. t.* to grieve; to afflict.

teens (tēnz) *n. pl.* the years of one's age having the termination *teen*, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen.

teer (tēr) *v. t.* [F. *tirer*, to draw] to stir, as a calico-printer's sieve.

teest (tēst) *n.* [L. *testum*, a pot] a small anvil.

teeth (tēth) *n., pl.* of tooth. In the teeth of, in direct opposition to.

teeth, teethe (tēth) *v. i.* to grow or cut the teeth.

teething (tē-thing) *n.* the process by which first teeth make their way through the gums; dentition.

teetotal (tē-tō-tal) *a.* [tee=t and total] pertaining to teetotalism.

teetotalism (tē-tō-tal-izm) *n.* principle or practice of strictest temperance, or abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

teetotaler, teetotaler (tē-tō-tal-er) *n.* one that binds himself to abstain from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

teetotum, totum (tē-tō-tum, tō-tum) *n.* [formerly T-totum, from the T marked on it (L. *totum*, all)] a child's toy, resembling a top, but polygonal, and marked with letters or figures, and set in motion by twirling with the fingers.

teg, tegg (teg) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.

tegmen (teg-men) *n.; pl.* tegmina (teg-mi-nā) [L.] a covering.

tegmental (teg-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to the tegmentum.

tegmentum (teg-men-tum) *n.* [L.] the scaly covering of the leaf-buds of deciduous trees.

tegmina (teg-mi-nal) *a.* covering or protecting, as a tegmen.

tegnlar (teg-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a tile, or arranged like tiles.

tegnlarly (teg-ū-lar-li) *adv.* [L. *tegula*, a tile] in the manner of tiles on a roof.

tegnlated (teg-ū-lar-ted) *a.* composed of plates or scales overlapping.

tegment (teg-ū-ment) *n.* [L. *tegere*, cover] a cover, or covering, esp. the covering of a living body, or of some part or organ of such a body.

tegmental (teg-ū-men-tal) *a.* covering; tegumentary.

tegmentary (teg-ū-men-ta-ri) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, tegments.

tehee (tē-hē') *n.* [Imit.] a laugh; — *v. i.* to laugh insolently; to titter.

Teian, Tean (tē-ān) *a.* pertaining to the island of Teos, or to the poet Anacreon, a native of Teos.

Te igitur (tē ij'i-tur) *n.* the opening words of the eucharistic canon in certain Latin liturgies.

teil (tēl) *n.* [L. *tilia*] the lime-tree or linden; the terebinth.

teinds (tēnz) *n. pl.* [Icel. *tjund*, a tithel] tithes [Scot.]. Court of Teinds, the Inner House of the Court of Session, and the second Junior Lord Ordinary, as a court to deal with teinds, stipends, and the erection of parishes.

teinoscope (tē-nō-skōp) *n.* [G. *teinein*, extend, and *skopein*, view] an optical instrument, consisting of two prisms, so combined as to correct chromatic aberration, and increase or diminish the linear dimensions of objects.

teknonymous (tek-non-i-mus) *a.* pertaining to teknonymy.

teknonymy (tek-non-i-mi) *n.* [G. *teknon*, a child, and *onoma*, name] the naming of a parent from his or her child.

tela (tē-lā) *n.; pl.* telæ (tē-lē) [L., a web] a web-like membrane.

telamon (tel-a-mon) *n.; pl.* telamones (tel-a-mō-nēs) [G.] the figure of a man serving as a column or pillar to support an entablature [Arch.].

telangiectasia (tel-an-ji-ek-tā-si-ā) *n.* [G. *telos*, end, *angeion*, vessel, and *ektasis*, extension] morbid dilatation of arteries and capillaries; birth-marks; wine-spots [Path.].

telangiosis (tel-an-ji-ō-sis) *n.* [G. *telos*, end, and *angeion*, vessel] disease of the capillaries [Path.].

telar, telary (tē-lar, -la-ri) *a.* [L. *tela*, a web] pertaining to, or like, a web.

telarian (te-lā-rī-ān) *a.* spinning a web;—*n.* a spinning spider.

teleautograph (te-law-tu-graf) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, *autos*, self, and *graphein*, write] a telegraph that reproduces handwriting and sketches.

teledu (tel'e-dōō) *n.* [native name] the stinking badger of Java and Sumatra.

telega (tē-lā-ga) *n.* [Russ.] a kind of cart used in Russia.

telegram (tel'e-gram) *n.* [G. *tēle*, far, and *gramma*, that which is written] a message sent by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch.

telegrammic (tel-e-gram'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a telegram; brief.

telegraph (tel'e-graf) *n.* [G. *tēle*, far off, and *graphein*, write] an apparatus or a process for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points by preconcerted visible signals; a semaphore; an apparatus for transmitting intelligence from one station to another by means of electricity;—*v.t.* to convey or announce by telegraph; to signal; to communicate by signs. **Telegraph-board**, a board on which are hoisted the numbers of horses about to run in a race, together with the names of the jockeys; a board at a railway station announcing the destination, place, and time of starting of trains. **Telegraph-cable**, a telegraphic line, consisting of one or more conducting wires, inclosed by an insulating and protecting material, to connect stations which are separated by a river, strait, or sea; an ocean-cable. **Telegraph-plant**, an East Indian plant remarkable for the movements of its leaves.

telegrapher (tel-eg-ra-fer, tel'e-graf-er) *n.* one skilled in telegraphy.

telegraphic, telegraphical (tel-e-graf'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the telegraph; made or communicated by a telegraph.

telegraphically (tel-e-graf'ik-al-i) *adv.* by means of the telegraph.

telegraphist (tel-eg-ra-fist, tel'e-graf-ist) *n.* one that operates on a telegraph; a telegraphic operator; a telegrapher.

telegraphy (tel-eg-ra-fi, tel'e-graf-i) *n.* science or art of constructing, or of communicating by means of, telegraphs.

telelograph (tē-lē-ō-graf) *n.* [G. *tēle*, far, *logos*, word, and *graphein*, write] a form of semaphore.

telemeter (te-lem'e-ter) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining distances in surveying, etc.

telemetric (tel-e-met'rik) *a.* pertaining to telemeters or telemetry.

telemetry (te-lem'e-tri) *n.* the art of measuring distances by the use of telemeters.

teleologic, teleological (tel-e-o-loj'ik, -i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, teleology.

teleologically (tel-e-o-loj'i-kal-i) *adv.* with reference to teleology.

teleologism (tel-e-o-lō-'jizm) *n.* teleology; belief in that doctrine.

teleologist (tel-e-o-lō-'jist) *n.* a student of, or a believer in, teleologism.

teleology (tel-e-o-lō-'ji) *n.* [G. *tēlos*, the end, or issue, and *logos*, discourse] the science or doctrine of final causes; the theory that everything was made for an end; the argument from design; the doctrine of ends in morality, policy, and aesthetics.

Teleosaurus (tel-e-o-saw-rus) *n.* [G. *teleos*, perfect, and *sauros*, lizard] a genus of fossil saurians of the Oolite period.

telepathic (tel-e-path'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, telepathy.

telepathically (tel-e-path'i-kal-i) *adv.* by means of telepathy.

telepathist (tel-ep-a-thist, tel'e-path-ist) *n.* a believer in telepathy.

telepathize (tel-e-path-iz) *v.t.* to act upon by telepathy, or by sympathetic communication;—*v.i.* to practise telepathy.

telepathy (tel-ep-a-thi tel'e-path-i) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *pathos*, feeling] the occult communication of facts, feelings, or impressions between persons at a distance from each other.

telepheme (tel'e-fēm) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *phēmē*, saying] a telephonic message.

telephone (tel'e-fōn) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *phōnē*, the voice] an instrument for the transmission of sound to a distant point;—*v.t.* and *i.* to communicate by telephone.

telephonic (tel-e-fon'ik) *a.* of, or relating to, the telephone.

telephonically (tel-e-fon'ik-al-i) *adv.* by means of the telephone.

telephonist (tel-ef-ō-nist, tel'e-fō-nist) *n.* one that uses, or is skilled in using, the telephone; one skilled in telephony.

telephotograph (tel'e-fō-nō-graf) *n.* [E. *telephone*, and G. *graphēin*, write] a device for making a permanent record of a message received by telephone.

telephony (tel-ef-u-ni, tel'e-fō-ni) *n.* the operation or art of telephoning.

telephote (tel'e-fōt) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *phōs*, *phōtos*, light] an instrument to reproduce at a distance pictures or images of visible objects.

telephotograph (tel-e-fō-tu-graf) *n.* a picture produced by the telephote.

teleplastic (tel-e-plas'tik) *a.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *plassein*, form] pertaining to the pretended formation of spirit-hands, etc.

telescope (tel'ē-skōp) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *skopein*, view] an optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies;—*v.t.* to drive together, like the parts of a telescope;—*v.i.* to run or be driven together, so that one enters the other.

telescopic, telescopic (tel-e-skōp'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or performed by, a telescope; seen or discoverable only by a telescope; able to discern objects at a distance; far-seeing; having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a pocket telescope.

telescopically (tel-e-skōp'ik-al-i) *adv.* by the telescope.

telescopist (te-les'ku-pist, tel'e-skō-pist) *n.* one skilled in using the telescope.

telescopy (te-les'ku-pi, tel'e-skō-pi) *n.* the art of constructing, or of using, the telescope.

teleseme (tel'e-sēm) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *sēma*, sign] a system of electric signalling.

teselia (te-lē-zī-a) *n.* [G. *telesios*, finishing, fr. *telos*, end] the sapphire.

telesomatic (tel-e-su-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *sōma*, body] teleplastic.

telespectroscope (tel-e-spek'tru-skōp) *n.* an instrument consisting of an astronomical telescope and a spectroscope.

telestereoscope (tel-e-ster'e-u-skōp) *n.* an optical instrument giving distant objects an appearance of relief.

telestic (te-les-tik) *a.* [G. *telos*, end] pertaining to the final end or purpose.

telestich (tel'e-stik, tel-les-tik) *n.* [G. *telos*, end, and *stichos*, a row] a poem in which the letters terminating the lines make a name.

telethermograph (tel-e-thēr-mu-graf) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and E. *thermograph*] a self-registering telethermometer—that is, a thermometer that records its temperature at a distance, or transmits its readings to a distance.

teletopometer (tel-e-to-pom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, *topos*, place, and *metron*, measure] a telemeter in which two telescopes are used.

teleutospore (te-lū-tu-spōr) *n.* [G. *teleutē*, completion, and *spora*, seed] a thick-walled spore of the rust-fungi.

telic (tel'ik) *a.* [G. *telikos*, fr. *telos*, end] telestic; denoting the final end or purpose.

tell (tel) *v.t.* [A.S. *tellan*] to enumerate; to number; to count; to utter or recite in detail; to give an account of; to make known; to publish; to betray; to give instruction to; to teach; to find out; to discover;—*v.i.* to make report; to produce a marked effect. **To tell off**, to count off; to detach for some special duty.



Telescope.

tellable (tel-'a-bl) *a.* worth telling; capable of being told.

teller (tel-'er) *n.* one that tells, relates, or communicates; an enumerator; in the English exchequer, one of four officers whose business it is to receive and pay all moneys due or belonging to the crown; an officer of a bank who counts over money received, and pays it out on cheques; one appointed to count the votes given in a public meeting, assembly, and the like.

tellership (tel-'er-ship) *n.* office or employment of a teller.

telling (tel-'ing) *a.* effective; impressive; striking.

tellingly (tel-'ing-li) *adv.* in a telling manner.

telltale (tel-'tāl) *n.* an officious informer; one that tells that which prudence should suppress; a movable piece of lead in an organ, which indicates how far the wind is exhausted; in ships, a dial-plate in front of the wheel showing the position of the tiller;—*a.* disposed to reveal secrets; that gives warning.

tellural (tel-'ū-ral, tel-'ū-ral) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the earth.

tellurate (tel-'ū-rat) *n.* a salt of telluric acid.

telluretted (tel-'ū-ret-ed, tel-'ū-ret-ed) *a.* combined with tellurium.

tellurian (tel-'ū-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to the earth; —*n.* an inhabitant of the earth.

telluric (tel-'ū-rik) *a.* [L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth] pertaining to, or proceeding from, the earth; pertaining to, or containing, tellurium.

telluride (tel-'ū-rid) *n.* a compound of tellurium with an electro-positive element.

tellurion (tel-'ū-ri-un) *n.* [L. *tellus*, *telluris*, earth] an instrument for showing the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons.

tellurium (tel-'ū-ri-um) *n.* [L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth] a metal of a silver-white colour, and in its chemical properties closely resembling sulphur and selenium.

tellurous (tel-'ū-rus, tel-'ū-rus) *a.* of, or pertaining to, tellurium.

telotype (tel-'ū-tip) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *tupos*, impression] an electric telegraph which prints the messages; an automatically-printed telegram.

telpher (tel-'fer) *a.* of, or relating to, telpherage.

telpherage (tel-'fer-ij) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *pherein*, bear] any mode of transport effected automatically by the aid of electricity.

telson (tel-'son) *n.* [G., a limit] the last joint in the abdomen of the Crustacea.

Telugu, Telooogoo (tel-'oo-gōō) *n.* the language spoken by the Telingas, in the eastern Deccan.

tembé (tem-'bā) *n.* a flat-roofed house of clay among the Arabs.

temenos (tem-'e-nos) *n.* [G.] a sacred enclosure or precinct.

temerarious (tem-'e-rā-ri-us) *a.* [L. *temere*, by chance] heedless; reckless.

temerariouly (tem-'e-rā-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a rash manner.

temerity (te-'mer-i-ti) *n.* [L. *temeritas*, fr. *temere*, by chance] rashness; extreme boldness; daring; unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; foolhardiness; precipitation.

temerous (tem-'e-rus) *a.* heedless; rash; reckless.

Tempean (tem-'pē-an) *a.* of, or relating to, Tempe, a beautiful vale in Thessaly.

temper (tem-'per) *v.t.* [L. *temperare*, fr. *tempus*, time] to mingle in due proportion; to modify, as by adding some new element; to accommodate; to adjust; to beat together to a proper consistence; to soften by moisture; to mollify; to assuage; to unite in due proportion; to form, as metals, to a proper degree of hardness; [Mus.] to tune or adjust the pitch of;—*n.* due mixture of different qualities; just combination; constitution of body; temperament; disposition of mind; constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; soundness of mind; moderation; heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger; irritation; irritability; a mean state of a metal or other substance, *esp.* as to its

hardness, produced by some process of heating or cooling; an alkaline substance added to cane-juice to neutralize its acidity.

tempera (tem-'pe-rā) *n.* [It.] distemper [Paint.].

temperable (tem-'per-a-bl) *a.* capable of being tempered.

temperament (tem-'per-a-ment) *n.* constitution; the peculiar physical and mental constitution of an individual; natural disposition; idiosyncrasy; the bodily or mental constitution common to many individuals, and predisposing them to certain kind or mode of thought and action; act of tempering or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, passions, etc.; the system of tuning the tones of a fixed-tone musical instrument, as the piano.

temperamental (tem-'per-a-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to temperament.

temperamentally (tem-'per-a-men-tal-i) *adv.* as regards, or having relation to, temperament.

temperance (tem-'per-ans) *n.* habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence, as in eating or drinking; restraint in the use of spirituous liquors; sobriety; abstinence; patience; calmness; sedateness. **Temperance-hotel**, a hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are sold. **Temperance-movement**, a social or political movement for the restriction or abolition of the use of alcoholic liquors.

temperate (tem-'per-at) *a.* [L. *temperare*] moderate; not excessive; moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; not marked with passion; not violent; sober; calm; cool; sedate. **Temperate-zones**, parts of the earth between the polar circles and the tropics.

temperately (tem-'per-at-li) *adv.* in a temperate manner; moderately; without excess; calmly.

temperateness (tem-'per-at-nes) *n.* state or quality of being temperate; moderation; calmness; coolness of mind.

temperative (tem-'per-a-tiv) *a.* having the power or quality of tempering.

temperature (tem-'per-a-tūr) *n.* constitution; degree of any quality; condition with respect to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold.

tempered (tem-'perd) *a.* having a certain temper or disposition.

temperedly (tem-'perd-li) *adv.* in a tempered manner.

temperer (tem-'per-er) *n.* one that tempers.

tempering (tem-'per-ing) *n.* the process of giving the requisite degree of hardness or softness to a substance, as iron or steel.

tempest (tem-'pest) *n.* [L. *tempestas*, a season, weather, storm, fr. *tempus*, time] a storm of extreme violence; any violent tumult or commotion; —*v.t.* to disturb violently; to agitate. **Tempest-tossed**, tossed or driven about by a tempest. **A tempest in a teapot**, much ado about nothing.

tempestarian (tem-'pes-tā-ri-an) *n.* a sorcerer that professed to raise tempests.

tempestive (tem-'pes-tiv) *a.* timely; seasonable.

tempestivity (tem-'pes-tiv-i-ti) *n.* seasonableness.

tempestuous (tem-'pes-tū-us) *a.* involving, or pertaining to, a tempest; turbulent; violent; stormy.

tempestuously (tem-'pes-tū-us-li) *adv.* in a tempestuous manner; turbulently; violently.

tempestuousness (tem-'pes-tū-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being tempestuous; turbulence; storminess.

Templar (tem-'plar) *n.* one of a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem (in a palace on the site of Solomon's temple), to protect pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land; a student of law (so called from having apartments in the Temple, at London). **Good Templar**, a member of the total abstinence society of Good Templars.

temple (tem-'pl) *n.* [L. *templum*] an edifice in honour of some deity, or for his worship;

the edifice erected at Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah; a place of public Christian worship; a church; any place in which the divine presence specially resides; in London, an edifice once occupied by the order of Knights Templars, and now appropriated to the chambers of two Inns of Court.

temple (tem'pl) *n.* [L. *tempora*, the temples] the flat portion of the head between the forehead and the ear.

temple (tem'pl) *n.* [F.] an attachment to a loom for keeping the cloth stretched.

templeless (tem'pl-less) *a.* devoid of a temple.

templet, template (tem'plet, -plät) *n.* [L. *templum*, a small timber] a mould used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work; a thin mould, or pattern, used by machinists, millwrights, etc.; a short piece of timber under a beam to distribute the weight or pressure; a wedge under the keel of a ship.

tempo (tem'pö) *n.* [It.] time; mouvement [Mus.].

tempo (tem'pö) *n.* [Jap.] an oval brass coin, with a square hole in the middle.

temporal (tem'pu-räl) *a.* [L. *tempus*, *temporis*, time] of, or pertaining to, time—that is, to the present life, or this world; secular; having limited existence; finite, not eternal; civil or political, not ecclesiastical;—*n.* anything temporal or secular; a secular possession; a temporality.

temporal (tem'pu-räl) *a.* [L. *tempora*, the temples] of, or pertaining to, the temples of the head;—*n.* the bone of the temple.

temporality (tem'pu-räl-ti) *n.* state or quality of being temporary;—*pl.* that which pertains to temporal welfare; revenues of an ecclesiastical proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes, and the like.

temporally (tem'pu-räl-i) *adv.* with respect to time, or to this life only.

temporalness (tem'pu-räl-nes) *n.* worldliness.

temporality (tem'pu-räl-ti) *n.* the laity; secular affairs.

temporaneous (tem'pu-rä-ne-us) *a.* temporary.

temporarily (tem'pu-rä-li) *adv.* for a time only; not perpetually.

temporariness (tem'pu-rä-ri-nes) *n.* state of being temporary.

temporary (tem'pu-rä-ri) *a.* lasting for a time only; being for a limited time.

temporization (tem'pu-rä-zä-shun) *n.* the act of temporizing.

temporize (tem'pu-riz) *v.t.* [L. *tempus*, *temporis*, time] to comply with the time or occasion; to humour, or yield to, the current of opinion, or to circumstances—hence, to delay.

temporizer (tem'pu-riz-er) *n.* one that yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer.

temporizing (tem'pu-riz-ing) *a.* inclined to temporize.

temporizingly (tem'pu-riz-ing-li) *adv.* in a temporizing manner.

tempt (temt) *v.t.* [L. *tentare*, handle, test] to endeavour to accomplish or reach; to try; to endeavour to persuade; to incite; to instigate; to put to trial; to test; to lead, or endeavour to lead, into evil.

temptability, temptableness (tem-tä-bil'i-ti, tem-tä-bl-nes) *n.* temptable character.

temptable (tem-tä-bl) *a.* that may be tempted.

temptation (tem-tä-shun) *n.* the act of tempting; enticement to evil; state of being tempted, or put to the proof; trial; that which tempts; an allurement.

temptational (tem-tä-shün-äl) *a.* tempting; seductive.

tempter (tem'ter) *n.* one that tempts, or entices, esp. Satan, or the devil.

tempting (tem'ting) *n.* alluring; attractive; seductive.

temptingly (tem'ting-li) *adv.* in an attractive or seductive manner.

temptingness (tem'ting-nes) *n.* the state of being tempting.

temptress (tem'tres) *n.* a woman that entices.

temse (tems) *n.* [af. D. *temse*] a sieve; a bolter; a strainer;—*v.i.* to sift.

temulence (tem-'ü-lens) *n.* [L. *temulentia*] intoxication; drunkenness.

ten (ten) *a.* [A.S. *tyñ*] twice five; nine and one;—*n.* the number consisting of nine and one; the sum of five and five; a symbol for ten units, as x, or 10.

tenable (ten-a-bl) *a.* [L. *tenere*, hold] capable of being held, maintained, or defended against an assailant.

tenableness, tenability (ten-a-bl-nes, ten-a-bil-'i-ti) *n.* the state of being tenable.

tenace (ten-'äs) *n.* [F.] in whist, the best and third-best cards, or the second and fourth-best cards, in play, of a suit.

tenacious (te-nä-shus) *a.* [L. *tenax*, *tenacis*, fr. *tenere*, hold] holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; apt to retain; retentive; apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive; tough; close-fisted; niggardly; holding stoutly to one's opinion or purpose; obstinate; stubborn.

tenaciously (te-nä-shus-i) *adv.* in a tenacious manner; retentively; firmly.

tenaciousness (te-nä-shus-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being tenacious.

tenacity (te-näs-'i-ti) *n.* quality of being tenacious; retentiveness; adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which keeps them from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness; toughness.

tenaculum (te-näk-'ü-lum) *n.* [L. *tenere*, hold] a fine hook, attached to a handle, used in surgical operations.

tenail, tenaille (te-näl) *n.* [F.] an outwork or rampart [Fort.].

tenailon (te-näl-'yon) *n.* a low outwork having a salient angle [Fort.].

tenancy (ten-'än-si) *n.* [L. *tenere*, hold] a holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another.

tenant (ten-'än) *n.* one that has the occupation, or temporary possession, of lands or tenements, whose title is in another; a dweller; an occupant;—*v.t.* to hold, or possess, as a tenant. **Tenant-farmer**, a farmer that is only a tenant, and not the owner of the farm. **Tenant-right**, the right of tenancy of a tenant on a manor, who holds according to the custom of the manor, and not at the will of the lord; the right to continue or sell the tenancy, as long as the tenant pays the rent and acts properly.

tenantable (ten-'än-tä-bl) *a.* fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

tenantless (ten-'än-les) *a.* having no tenants; unoccupied.

tenantry (ten-'än-tri) *n.* the body of tenants on a particular estate, or in a district.

tench (tensh) *n.* [O.F. *tenche*, fr. L. *tinca*, a tench] a fresh-water fish of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

tend (tend) *v.t.* [fr. *attend*] to accompany, as an assistant or protector; to care for the wants of; to watch; to guard; to be attentive to; to note carefully; to attend to;—*v.i.* to attend; to wait on.

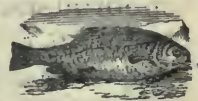
tend (tend) *v.t.* [L. *tendere*, stretch] to reach out; to offer; to tender;—*v.i.* to move or be directed; to hold a course; to have a tendency, bent, or inclination; to serve or conduce in some way.

tendance (ten-'däns) *n.* attendance; attention; care; persons in attendance.

tendence (ten-'dens) *n.* tendency.

tendency (ten-'den-si) *n.* direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; inclination; proneness; drift; scope; aim.

tender (ten-'der) *n.* [L. *tendere*, accompany] one that tends or takes care of another; a small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions, etc.; a car attached to locomotives to supply them with fuel and water.



Tench.

tender (ten-der) *v.t.* [*L. tendere*] to offer in payment, or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture; to offer in words; to exhibit or present for acceptance;—*v.i.* to make a tender or offer;—*n.* an offer for acceptance; an offer in writing to do something; something tendered or offered.

tender (ten-der) *a.* [*L. tener*] soft; easily impressed, broken, or injured; sensible; easily pained; not hardy, or able to endure hardship; delicate; effeminate; weak and feeble; susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favour; exciting kind concern; precious; unwilling to cause pain; gentle; considerate; adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; expressive of the softer passions; pathetic; expressing emotion or feeling; humane; merciful;—*v.t.* to cherish; to hold dear; to esteem; to make tender. **Tender-footed**, having tender feet; cautious; timid. **Tender-hearted**, having great sensibility; susceptible to pity, etc. **Tender-heartedly**, with tender affection. **Tender-heartedness**, the state of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition. **Tender-sided**, said of a vessel careening too easily under press of sail.

tenderfoot (ten-der-foot) *n.* a new-comer on the plains, or in the bush, in America and Australia; a novice.

tenderling (ten-der-ling) *n.* one made tender by too much kindness; a fondling; the first horns of a deer.

tenderly (ten-der-li) *adv.* with tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; kindly.

tenderness (ten-der-nes) *n.* state or quality of being tender; delicacy; softness; brittleness; soreness; sensibility; humanity; kindness; pity; clemency; scrupulousness; caution.

tendinous (ten-di-nus) *a.* pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.

tendon (ten-dun) *n.* [*F. fr. L. tendere*, stretch] a hard, insensible cord, or bundle of fibres, by which motion is communicated from a muscle to a bone; a sinew.

tendrill (ten-dril) *n.* [*O.F. tendrillons*, fr. *L. tener*, delicate] a filiform spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support; the clasper of vines, hops, or other climbing plants;—*a.* clasping; climbing, as a tendrill.

tendsome (ten-dsum) *a.* requiring much care and attention.

tenebræ (ten-e-bræ) *n.pl.* [*L.*, gloom] the matins and lauds for the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Holy Week in the R.C. church.

tenebrific (ten-e-brif-ik) *a.* [*L. tenebræ*, darkness, and *facere*, make] producing darkness.

tenebriously (ten-ē-bri-us) *a.* tenebrous.

tenebrosity (ten-e-bros-i-ti) *n.* darkness; gloom.

tenebrous, tenebrose (ten-e-brus, -brōs) *a.* [*L. tenebræ*, darkness] dark; gloomy; dusky; obscure.

tenebrousness (ten-e-brus-nes) *n.* darkness; gloom.

tenement (ten-e-ment) *n.* [*M.F. tenement*, fr. *L. tenere*, hold] any permanent property that may be held [Law]; a dwelling-house; a building for a habitation; an apartment or apartments in a building used by one family; a building subdivided, and let for dwelling-houses to several families.

tenemental (ten-e-men-tal) *a.* pertaining to a tenement; held by tenure, as lands; capable of being held by tenants.

tenementary (ten-e-men-ta-ri) *a.* capable of being leased; held by tenants.

tenendum (te-nen-dum) *n.* [*L.*] the clause in a deed defining the tenure of the land.

tenent (ten-ent) *a.* holding.

tenesmic (te-nes-mik) *a.* pertaining to, or characterized by, tenesmus.

tenesmus (te-nes-mus) *n.* [*G. teinesmos*, fr. *teinein*, stretch] a desire to void the contents of the bowels or bladder without the power.

tenet (ten-et) *n.* [*L. tenet*, he holds] any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person holds or maintains as true.

tenfold (ten-fold) *a.* ten times more, or ten times as many;—*adv.* to a tenfold amount or degree; ten times as much.

tennis (ten-is) *n.* [*L. tenere*, to hold] a play in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion, by striking it with rackets, or with the open hand. **Tennis-arm**, a lameness of tennis-players. **Tennis-ball**, a covered ball used in tennis. **Tennis-court**, a place or court in which tennis is played.

tenny, tenné (ten-ē, te-nā) *n.* [*lawny*] an orange-brown tincture [Her.].

tenography (te-nog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. tenōn*, tendon, and *graphein*, write] the scientific description of tendons.

tenology (te-nol-ō-ji) *n.* [*G. tenōn*, a tendon, and *logos*, discourse] that part of anatomy that relates to tendons.

tenon (ten-un) *n.* [*F. fr. tenir*, fr. *L. tenere*, hold] the end of a piece of wood cut into form for insertion into a cavity in another piece called a mortise, in order to unite the two pieces;—*v.t.* to fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber. **Tenon-saw**, a thin back-saw, having eight teeth to the inch (used in forming tenons).

tenoner (ten-in-er) *n.* a machine for forming tenons.

tenor (ten-ur) *n.* [*L. tenere*, hold] continuity of state; manner of continuance; constant mode; general currency; the general drift, course, or direction of thought; purport; intent; general meaning; stamp; character; an exact copy of a writing set forth in the words and figures of it; the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; the part of a tune adapted to this voice; a person that sings the tenor; an instrument that plays the part (used adjectively), as tenor violin, tenor trombone, etc.;—*a.* adapted for singing or playing the tenor.

tenorino (ten-u-rē-nō) *n.* [*It.*] a falsetto tenor voice, or a singer with such a voice.

tenotomy (te-not-ū-mi) *n.* [*G. tenōn*, tendon, and *tomē*, a cutting] the dissection of tendons, as in the operation for club foot.

tenpenny (ten-pen-i) *a.* valued at, or worth, tenpence.

tenpins (ten-pinz) *n.* a game consisting in bowling down ten pins set in a row.

tenrec, tanrec (ten-rek, tan-rek) *n.* [Malagasy] a Madagascar hedgehog.

tense (tens) *a.* [*L. tendere*, stretch, *pp. tensus*, stretch] stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

tense (tens) *n.* [*O.F. tens*, fr. *L. tempus*, time, tense] one of the forms that a verb takes to indicate the time of the action or event signified.

tenseless (tens-les) *a.* having no tense.

tenselessness (tens-les-nes) *n.* the character of being tenseless.

tensely (tens-li) *adv.* in a tense manner; with tension.

tenseness (tens-nes) *n.* the state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness; stiffness.

tensibility (ten-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* the property of being tensible or tensile.

tensible (ten-si-bl) *a.* capable of being extended or drawn out; ductile.

tensile (ten-sil) *a.* of, or pertaining to, tension; capable of tension; tensile.

tensility (ten-sil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being tensile.

tension (ten-shun) *n.* [*F. fr. L. tendere*, *pp. tensus*, to stretch] act of stretching or straining; state of being stretched, or strained, to stiffness; the state of being bent or strained—hence, high intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling; the degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, beam, etc., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length; the force by which a bow or string is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion; expansive or elastic force;—*v.t.* to make tense; to draw out; to strain-



Tenon.



Tenrec.

Tension-rod, a rod in a truss, or structure, which connects opposite parts, and keeps them from spreading asunder.

tensional (ten-'shun-əl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, tension.

tensity (ten-'si-ti) *n.* state of being tense, or strained to stiffness; tension.

tensive (ten-'siv) *a.* giving the sensation of tension or stiffness.

tenson, tenzon (ten-'sun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *tensio*, a struggle] a contention in verse between rival troubadours; one of the pieces of verse sung by the competitors.

tensor (ten-'sur) *n.* [L. *tendere*, to stretch] a muscle that tightens a part, or makes it tense.

tent (tent) *n.* [F. *tente*, fr. L. *tendere*, stretch] a pavilion, or portable lodge, of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles; —*v.i.* to dwell in a tent; to tabernacle; to pitch one's tent. **Tent-bed**, a high post bedstead having curtains in an arched form above. **Tent-cloth**, canvas or duck made for tents, awnings, etc. **Tent-fly**, an outer canvas secured over the ridge-pole of a tent to keep off sun and rain. **Tent-peg, tent-pin**, a strong wooden or iron peg driven into the ground, to which one of the ropes supporting the tent is fastened. **Tent-pegging**, a game in which the competitors, riding at full gallop, try to strike and carry off, on the point of a lance, a tent-peg fixed in the ground. **Tent-pole**, the pole, or one of the poles, that holds up the tent. **Tent-stitch**, a series of parallel diagonal stitches, used in **tent-work**.

tent (tent) *v.t.* [F. *tenter*, fr. *tentare*, to handle, try, test, *cf.* *templ*] to try; to test; to probe; to sound; to keep open with a tent; —*n.* a probe; a roll of lint, etc., used to keep a wound open.

tent (tent) *n.* [short for *attent* = attention] heed; care; notice; purpose; —*v.t.* to observe; —*v.i.* to take heed; to be careful.

tent (tent) *n.* [Sp. *tinto* (*vino*), tinted (wine), fr. L. *tingere*, *pp.* *tinctus*, to dye] a Spanish wine of a deep-red colour, used for sacramental purposes.

tentacle (ten-'ta-kil) *n.* [Low L. *tentaculum*, fr. L. *tentare*, to feel] a filiform process or organ round the mouth of an invertebrate animal, as polyp, snail, insect, crab, etc. (being either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion); a feeler.

tentacular (ten-'tak-ū-lār) *a.* pertaining to tentacles.

tentaculate, tentaculated (ten-'tak-ū-lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* furnished with tentacles.

tentaculiferous (ten-'tak-ū-lif-e-rus) *a.* bearing, producing, or provided with tentacles.

tentage (ten-'tij) *n.* tents; a camp.

tentation (ten-'tā-'shun) *n.* [L. *tentare*, try, test] trial; temptation; a method of making adjustments of work by trial or experiment.

tentative (ten-'ta-tiv) *a.* [L. *tentare*, try] trying; essaying; experimental.

tentatively (ten-'ta-tiv-ly) *adv.* in a tentative manner; by way of trial or experiment.

tented (ten-'ted) *a.* covered, or furnished, with tents, as soldiers; covered with tents, as a field.

tenter (ten-'ter) *n.* [fr. *attend*] one that has the care or oversight of something; an overseer or foreman in a factory.

tenter (ten-'ter) *n.* [L. *tendere*, stretch] a machine or frame for stretching cloth by means of hooks, so that it may dry even and square; a workman that stretches cloth by tenter-hooks; —*v.t.* to hang or stretch on tenters; —*v.i.* to admit of being stretched or extended. **Tenter-hook**, a sharp, hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on a tenter. **On tenter-hooks**, on the stretch; in a state of suspense or anxiety.

tenth (tenth) *a.* next in order after the ninth; being one of ten equal parts into which anything is divided; —*n.* one of ten equal parts; the tenth part of anything, as of annual produce or increase; tithe; the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the tenth degree of the staff above it.



tenthly (tenth-'li) *adv.* in the tenth place.

tentiginous (ten-'tij-'i-nus) *a.* [L. *tentigo*, lust] incited to lust; lascivious.

tentigo (ten-'ti-'gō) *n.* [L.] excessive lasciviousness.

tentmaker (ten-'mā-'ker) *n.* one that makes tents.

tentorium (ten-'tō-'ri-um) *n.* [L.] an arched partition between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

tenture (ten-'tūr) *n.* [F.] hangings or decoration for a wall.

Tenuirostres (ten-'ū-i-ros-'trēs) *n.pl.* [L. *tenuis*, thin, and *rostrum*, beak] a division of passerine and insessorial birds, distinguished by their long, slender bill, which is either straight or curved.

tenuity (ten-'ū-'i-ti) *n.* [L. *tenuis*, thin] smallness in diameter; thinness; applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid, or of the atmosphere.

tenuous (ten-'ū-'us) *a.* thin; slender; small; minute; rare; subtle; not dense.

tenuousness (ten-'ū-'us-nes) *n.* slenderness; thinness; rarity.

tenure (ten-'ūr) *n.* [F. fr. L. *tenere*, hold] a holding, or the terms on which anything is held; the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior; the consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land; manner of holding in general. **Tenure-horn**, **Tenure-sword**, a horn, or sword, by the exhibition of which, at certain times, certain estates were held.

tenuto (te-'nō-tō) *a.* [It.] sustained [Mus.].

teocalli (tē-'u-kāl'i) *n.* [Mex. *teotl*, a god, and *calli*, a house] a four-sided pyramidal structure, surrounded by a temple (the aborigines of Mexico built these structures).

tepee (tē-'pē) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] an Indian wigwam or tent.

tepefaction (tep-'e-fak-'shun) *n.* act, or operation, of making tepid or moderately warm.

tepefy (tep-'e-fi) *v.t.* [L. *teperare*, to be tepid, and *jacere*, make] to make moderately warm; —*v.i.* to become moderately warm.

tephrite (tē-'fir-it) *n.* [G. *tephra*, ashes] a variety of volcanic rock.

tephromancy (tēf-'ru-mān-'si) *n.* [G. *tephra*, ashes, and *manteia*, divination] augury from the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice.

tepid (tep-'id) *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *teperare*, to be warm] moderately warm; lukewarm.

tepidarium (tep-'i-dā-'ri-um) *n.* [L.] a Roman bath-chamber, moderately warm, to prepare the bather for the sudatory or vapour bath, and for the outer air after leaving the sudatory; the boiler in which the water was heated; any room containing a warm bath.

tepidity (te-'pid-'i-ti) *n.* lukewarmness.

tepidly (tep-'id-ly) *adv.* in a tepid manner.

tepidness (tep-'id-nes) *n.* state or quality of being tepid; moderate warmth; tepidity.

tepor (tē-'pur, tep-'ur) *n.* [L.] gentle heat; moderate warmth.

teramorphous (ter-'a-mor-'fus) *a.* [G. *teras*, monster, and *morphē*, form] of monstrous form or nature.

teraphim (ter-'a-fim) *n.pl.* [H., images connected with magical rites] household deities or images; tutelary domestic divinities.

teratogeny (ter-'a-toj-'e-ni) *n.* the production of monsters.

teratologic (ter-'a-tu-loj-'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, teratology. Also **teratological**.

teratologist (ter-'a-toj-'i-jist) *n.* one that deals in marvels; one versed in teratology.

teratology (ter-'a-toj-'i-jij) *n.* [G. *teras*, a marvel, a monster, and *logos*, discourse] the science of animal or vegetable monstrosities; narration of what is marvellous; exaggeration in description.

teratoma (ter-a-tō-ma) *n.* a congenital tumour of an abnormal kind, containing various tissues, as hair, bones, teeth, etc.

teratosis (ter-a-tō-sis) *n.* [G. *teris*, *teraios*, a monster] a monstrosity of any kind.

terbium (ter-bi-um) *n.* [*Ytterby*, in Sweden] a rare element.

terce (ters) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *tertius*, third, *cf.* tierce] a third; a third part; a widow's right to a life-rent of one-third of her deceased husband's heritage; the ecclesiastical office of the third hour; a cask containing 42 gallons, or the third of a pipe. **Terce-major**, a sequence of the three best cards.

tercel (ter-sel) *n.* [O.F.] a male falcon. Also **tassel**, tiercel.

tercentenary (ter-sen'te-na-ri) *a.* [L. *ter*, three, and *centum*, a hundred] noting, or comprising, three hundred years; —*n.* a 300th anniversary.

tercer (ter-ser) *n.* [L. *tertius*, a third] a tenant in dower [Law]; a dowress.

tercet (ter-set) *n.* a triplet; a group of three rhyming lines.

tercine (ter-sin) *n.* [L. *tertius*, third] the chorion [Bot.].

terebene (ter-e-bēn) *n.* [G. *terebinthos*] a disinfectant derived from oil of turpentine.

terebinth (ter-e-binth) *n.* a tree, or shrub, of the genus *Pistacia*, about fifteen to twenty feet high, and yielding a limpid, balsamic resin, called Chian turpentine; the turpentine-tree.

terebinthine (ter-e-bin'thin) *a.* of, or pertaining to, turpentine.

terebrā (ter'e-brā) *n.* [L.] a Roman siege-engine for breaching; an ovipositor of several insects adapted for boring.

terebrant (ter-e-brant) *a.* boring; —*n.* that which perforates; a borer; a bore.

terebrate (ter-e-brāt) *v.t.* [L. *terebrare*] to bore; to perforate; to pierce; —*v.i.* to make one tired; —*a.* provided with a borer.

terebration (ter-e-brā'shun) *n.* act of terebrating, or boring.

teredine (ter-e-din) *n.* [L. *teredo*] a borer, as the ship-worm, or teredo.

Teredo (te-rē-dō) *n.* [L.] a genus of worm-like molluscs (a species, the ship-worm, perforates submerged wood).

Terentian (te-rēn'shi-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Roman poet Terence, b. 195 B.C.

terete (te-rēt) *a.* [L. *teres*, *teretis*, rounded off] cylindrical, and slightly tapering; columnar, as some stems of plants.

tergal (ter-gal) *a.* [L. *tergum*, the back] of, or pertaining to, the back.

tergant (ter-gant) *a.* showing, or turning, the back [Her.].

tergeminous (ter-jem'i-nus) *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice, and *geminus*, twin-born] thrice-double; three-paired. Also **tergeminal**, **tergeminate**.

tergiferous (ter-jif-e-rus) *a.* carrying, or bearing, on the back.

tergiversate (ter-ji-ver-sāt) *v.i.* [L. *tergiversari*, *pp.* *tergiversatus*, to turn one's back] to shift; to practise evasion; to make use of subtrefuges.

tergiversation (ter-ji-ver-sā'shun) *n.* a shifting; shift; subtrefuge; evasion; fickleness of conduct.

tergiversator (ter-ji-ver-sā-tur) *n.* one that practises tergiversation.

tergum (ter-gum) *n.* [L.] the back, or dorsum.

term (term) *n.* [F. *terme*, fr. L. *terminus*] a bound, or boundary; the extremity of anything; a limit; the time for which anything lasts; any limited time; in universities and colleges, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students; [Law] the limitation, or duration, of an estate; the whole time or period for which an estate is granted or conveyed, as for life, or for a number of years, etc.; a fixed time prescribed by the court for establishing an averment, production of proof or evidence, discharging an obligation, etc.;

one of the periods of the year in which the superior law and equity courts sit; one of four days in the year appointed for payment of rents, interest, etc.; condition; stipulation; offer proposed; [Gram.] a word, or expression; language that fixes or determines an idea; [Logic] the subject, or the predicate, of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice; [Alg.] a member of a compound quantity; —*v.t.* to apply a term to; to name; to call; to denominate. **Term-day**, a fixed or appointed day. **Term-time**, the time when the law courts are sitting; the time for payment of rents, etc. **To be on terms with**, to treat as a friend. **To bring to terms**, to make to submit; to make to accept conditions. **To come to terms**, to submit. **In terms**, in precise, definite words; specifically.

terma (ter-ma) *n.* [G., a limit] the anterior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain.

termagancy (ter-ma-gan-si) *n.* the state or quality of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

termagant (ter-ma-gant) *a.* [M.E. *Terma-gant*, a supposed Saracen idol, appearing in old plays as a blustering character] tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous, or furious; quarrelsome; scolding; —*n.* a boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman.

termagantly (ter-ma-gant-li) *adv.* in a boisterous or scolding manner.

termatic (ter-mat'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the terma; —*n.* the termatic artery.

termer (ter-mer) *n.* one that has an estate for a term of years, or for life; one that travels to keep a court term.

terminable (ter-mi-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being bounded; limitable.

terminableness (ter-mi-nā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being terminable.

terminal (ter-mi-nāl) *a.* pertaining to, or forming, the end or extremity; belonging to a terminus; [Bot.] growing at the end of a branch or stem; —*n.* the extremity; the end. **Terminal value**, the most concise form of a result [Math.].

terminally (ter-mi-nāl-i) *adv.* with respect to a termination.

terminate (ter-mi-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *terminare*, *pp.* *terminatus*] to set a term or limit to; to limit; to bound; to end; to conclude; to close; to put an end to; —*v.i.* to be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to cease; to come to a limit in time; to end; to close; —*a.* capable of coming to an end; limited; bounded.

termination (ter-mi-nā'shun) *n.* act of limiting or bounding; act of ending or concluding; limit in space or extent; bound; end in time or existence; effect; consequence; conclusion; result; the end or ending of a word.

terminational (ter-mi-nā'shun-al) *a.* pertaining to, or forming, the termination or concluding syllable of a word.

terminative (ter-mi-nā-tiv) *a.* tending, or serving, to terminate; definite.

terminatively (ter-mi-nā-tiv-li) *adv.* in a terminative manner; absolutely.

terminator (ter-mi-nā-tur) *n.* one that terminates; the dividing line between the illuminated and dark part of a heavenly body.

terminatory (ter-mi-nā-tū-ri) *a.* bounding; limiting.

terminer (ter-mi-ner) *n.* [O.F., to bound] a determining, as in *Over and Terminer* [Law].

terminism (ter-mi-niz-əm) *n.* the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance, after which all opportunity for salvation is lost.

terminist (ter-mi-nist) *n.* a believer in terminism.

terminological (ter-mi-nu-loj'i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, terminology.

terminology (ter-mi-nol-ō-jī) *n.* [L. *terminus*, term, and G. *logos*, discourse] the doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms; that branch of any science or art which defines and explains the technical words and phrases peculiar to it; glossology;



Terebinth tree.



the terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

terminus (ter-mi-nus) *n.*; *pl.* **termini** (ter-mi-ni) [L.] a boundary; a border; any post or stone marking a boundary; the extreme point at either end of a piece of railway; also, the station-house at either end; [Arch.] a half-statue or bust springing from a pillar or pilaster.

termitarium, termitary (ter-mi-tā-ri-um, ter-mi-tā-ri) *n.* [L. *termes, termitis*, a wood-worm] a nest or mound made by termites, or white ants.

termite (ter-mīt) *n.* [L. *termes, termitis*, a wood-worm] the white ant.

termless (term-less) *a.* having no term or end; limitless; nameless.

termly (term-li) *adv.* every term; term by term;—*a.* occurring every term.

termor (ter-mur) *n.* one that has an estate for a term of years, or for life.

tern (tern) *n.* [Dan. *terne*] a long-winged aquatic fowl, closely allied to the gulls.

tern (tern) *n.* [L. *terni*, three each, fr. *tres*, three] that which consists of three things or numbers together; a prize gained by drawing three favourable numbers in a lottery.

ternal (ter-nal) *a.* consisting of three each; three-fold.

ternary (ter-na-ri) *a.* proceeding by threes; consisting of three;—*n.* the number three; three things taken together.

ternate (ter-nat) *a.* arranged in threes.

ternately (ter-nat-li) *adv.* so as to form groups of three.

terne (tern) *n.* [F. *terne*, dull] an inferior kind of tinplate for roofs and packing-cases.

ternery (ter-ner-i) *n.* [Dan. *terne*, a tern] a place where terns or sea-swallows breed.

ternion (ter-ni-un) *n.* [L. *terni*, by threes] a group of three.

Terpsichorean (terp-si-ku-rē-an) *a.* relating to Terpsichore or to dancing and lyrical poetry;—*n.* a dancer.

terra (ter-a) *n.* [L.] earth, or the earth. **Terra-cotta**, a hard pottery, made for use as a building material; unglazed pottery; a work of art in terra-cotta. **Terra-arma**, dry land; mainland. **Terra-japonica**, catechu. **Terra-mara**, an earthy deposit, rich in fertilizing matter, or containing prehistoric remains.

terrace (ter-as) *n.* [M.F. *terrasse*, fr. L. *terra*, earth] a raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall, or bank of turf, or the like; a raised strip of land; the flat roof of a house; a balcony or open gallery; an area before a building serving as a promenade; a street in a town having a row of buildings on one side, and sloping ground, usually planted with trees, on the other; a coarse kind of mortar;—*v.t.* to form into a terrace or terraces.

terraced (ter-ast) *a.* formed into a terrace; having a terrace.

terrain (ter-ān) *n.* [F. fr. L. *terrenus*, earthy] any rock, or series of rocks; an extent of ground or territory [Geol.].

terrapin (ter-a-pin) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a fresh-water or tide-water tortoise.

terraqueous (te-rā-kwe-us) *a.* [L. *terra*, the earth, and *agua, water*] consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth. Also **terraquean**.

terreen See **tureen**.

terrene (te-rēn) *a.* [L. *terra*, the earth] pertaining to the earth; earthy; earthly; terrestrial. **terrenity** (te-rēn-i-ti) *n.* the character of being terrene; worldliness.



Tern.



Ternate leaf.



Terrapin.

terreous (ter-e-us) *a.* earthy; consisting of earth.

terrestrial (te-res-tri-al) *a.* [L. *terra*, the earth] pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthly; pertaining to the present state; sublunary; consisting of, or belonging to, land, in distinction from water;—*n.* an inhabitant of the earth.

terrestrially (te-res-tri-al-i) *adv.* after a terrestrial or earthy manner.

terrestrialness (te-res-tri-al-nes) *n.* terrestrial state or character.

terrestrious (te-res-tri-us) *a.* of, or belonging to, the earth, or to the land.

terret, territ (ter-et, -it) *n.* [F.] one of the two rings on the harness through which the driving-reins pass.

terrible (ter-i-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *terribilis*, causing terror, fr. *terrere*, frighten] adapted to excite terror, awe, or dread; frightful; dreadful; awful; formidable; excessive; extreme; severe.

terribleness (ter-i-bl-nes) *n.* quality or state of being terrible.

terribly (ter-i-bl-i) *adv.* in a manner to excite terror; dreadful; violently; very greatly.

terricolous (te-rik-u-lus) *a.* [L. *terra*, the earth, and *colere*, inhabit] inhabiting the earth; living on the soil. Also **terricole, terricoline**.

terrier (ter-i-er) *n.* [M.E. *terrere*, a "burrow" dog, *i.e.*, hunting animals, as rabbits, at their holes, F. fr. L. *terra*, the earth] a dog, or little hound, remarkable for going into the ground after animals that burrow; of several species.



Scotch terrier.

terrier (ter-i-er) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *terra*, land] a book or roll in which the lands of private persons are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, etc.

terrific (te-rik-ik) *a.* [L. *terrere*, frighten, and *facere*, make] causing terror; inspiring dread or awe; dreadful; frightful.

terrifically (te-rik-ik-al-i) *adv.* in a terrific manner.

terrifiedly (ter-i-fid-li) *adv.* in a terrified manner.

terrify (ter-i-fi) *v.t.* to alarm or shock with fear; to frighten.

terrigenous (te-rij-e-nus) *a.* [L. *terra*, the earth, and *gignere*, beget] earth-born; produced by the earth.

terrine (te-rēn) *n.* [F.] an earthen vessel for containing some dainty; a soup-tureen.

territorial (ter-i-tō-ri-al) *a.* pertaining to territory; limited to a certain district.

territorialism (ter-i-tō-ri-al-izm) *n.* the theory that the civil governor has absolute authority in ecclesiastical affairs.

territorialize (ter-i-tō-ri-al-iz) *v.t.* to enlarge, or extend, by the addition of territory; to reduce to the status of a territory.

territorially (ter-i-tō-ri-al-i) *adv.* in respect of territory.

territoried (ter-i-tu-rid) *a.* possessed of territory.

territory (ter-i-tu-ri) *n.* [F. *territoire*, fr. L. *terra*, the earth] land; country; dominion; possession; the extent of land within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other body; a tract of land belonging to, or under the dominion of, a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country, or from the seat of government.

terror (ter-ur) *n.* (L. fr. *terrere*, frighten) extreme fear; fear that agitates the body and mind; violent dread; the cause of extreme fear. **Terror-struck**, stricken with terror. **King of Terrors**, death. **Reign of Terror**, **The Terror**, the period of bloody frenzy in the first French Revolution.

terrorism, terrorization (ter-ur-izm, ter-ur-i-zā-shun) *n.* a state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror; government, or system of ruling, by terror.

terrorist (ter-ur-ist) *n.* one easily frightened for the public safety; an alarmist; one that advocates the system of ruling by terror.

terrorize (ter-ur-iz) *v.t.* to fill with terror; to control or coerce by terror.

terrorizer (ter-ur-i-zēr) *n.* one that terrorizes.

terrorless (ter-ur-less) *a.* free from terror.

terry (ter-i) *n.* [F. *tirer*, fr. Go. *tairan*, draw] a textile fabric of wool or silk, woven like velvet, but with the loops uncut.

terse (ters) *a.* [L. *tergere*, *pp.* *tersus*, rub or wipe off] smooth; polished by rubbing; cleanly written; neat; elegant; concise; compact with smoothness, grace, or elegance.

tersely (ters-li) *adv.* in a terse manner; neatly; concisely.

terseness (ters-ness) *n.* neatness, as of style; smoothness and elegance in diction; conciseness; succinctness.

tersion (ter-shun) *n.* the act of wiping or rubbing.

tertial (ter-shal) *a.* [L. *tertius*, third] of the third rank or row; —*n.* one of the large feathers of the third set in a bird's wing.

tertian (ter-shan) *a.* [L. *tertius*, the third] occurring every third day.

tertiary (ter-sha-ri) *a.* of the third formation, order, or rank; third; —*n.* an associate of a monastic order living in the world. **Tertiary formation**, the uppermost group of strata, consisting chiefly of sand and clay, and abounding in organic remains of existing, as well as of extinct, animals.

tertiare (ter-shi-ā) *v.t.* [L. *tertiare*, fr. *tertius*, the third] to do or perform for the third time; to examine the thickness of metal, as ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength.

terza-rima (ter-tsa-rē-ma) *n.* [It.] a form of verse in iambic triplets used by the early Italian poets (the second line of each set rhymes with the first and third of the succeeding).

terzetto (ter-tset-to) *n.* [It.] a composition for three voices [Mus.].

tessellate (tes-e-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *tessella*, a little cube] to form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

tessellated, tessellar (tes-e-lā-ted, -lār) *a.* formed in little squares of mosaic work; checkered like a chess-board.

tessellation (tes-e-lā-shun) *n.* mosaic work, or the operation of making it.

tessera, tessella (tes-e-ra, -la) *n.*; *pl.* *tesserae, tessellæ* (tes-e-rā, -læ) [L.] a small cubical piece of marble, earthenware, etc., used for tessellated work.

tesseral, tesseraic (tes-e-rāl, tes-e-rā'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, tesserae.

tessular (tes-ū-lār) *a.* formed in squares, as the octahedron, tetrahedron, and other crystalline bodies.

test (test) *n.* [L. *testum*, an earthen pot] a cupel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement; examination by the cupel; any critical trial and examination; means of trial; that with which anything is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard; ground of admission or exclusion; judgment; distinction; discrimination; a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some characteristic property; a re-agent; —*v.t.* to bring to, or try by, a test; to examine and compare; to put to the proof; to prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard; to refine gold or silver by means of lead in a test; to discover the nature and properties of a substance or compound body by means of a test-liquid, test-paper, or other re-agent. **Test-paper**, unsized paper dipped into a solution of litmus, etc., which changes colour on exposure to the action of an acid. **Test-tube**, a narrow glass tube for testing purposes.

test (test) *n.* [L. *testis*, a witness] a witness; testimony; evidence; —*v.t.* to attest and date —*v.i.* to make a will [Law].

testable (tes-tā-bl) *a.* [L. *testari*, testify] capable of being devised, or given by will.

testaceology (tes-tā-se-olō-jī) *n.* [L. *testa*, a shell, and *logos*, discourse] the science of testaceous molluscs.

testaceous (tes-tā-shus) *a.* [L. *testa*, a shell] pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams (distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters, crabs).

testacy (tes-tā-si) *n.* the state of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

testament (tes-tā-men-t) *n.* [L. *testamentum*, fr. *testari*, to be a witness] a solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will; one of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures, as the Old Testament, the New Testament; often limited, in colloquial language, to the latter.

testamentary (tes-tā-men-tāl) *a.* pertaining to a testament; testamentary.

testamentarily (tes-tā-men-tā-ri-li) *adv.* by testament or will.

testamentary (tes-tā-men-tā-ri) *a.* pertaining to a will or testament; bequeathed by will; given by testament; done, or appointed by, or founded on, a testament or will.

testamentate (tes-tā-men-tāt) *v.i.* to make a will or testament.

testamur (tes-tā-mur) *n.* [L.] a certificate given to an English university student, certifying that he has successfully passed a certain examination.

testate (tes-tāt) *a.* [L. *testari*] having made and left a will.

testation (tes-tā-shun) *n.* act of witnessing or attesting; witness; evidence.

testator (tes-tā-tur) *n.* a man that makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

testatrix (tes-tā-triks) *n.* a woman that makes and leaves a will at death; a female testator.

tester (tes-ter) *n.* [O.F. *testre*, fr. *teste*, a head, fr. L. *testa*, a tile, the skull] a flat canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like; the top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth supported by the bedstead; a sixpence (so called from a French coin with the head of Louis XII. upon it).

tester (tes-ter) *n.* one that tests, tries, or proves; any instrument used in testing.

testicle (tes-ti-kl) *n.* [L. *dīm.* of *testis*, a testicle] one of the glands that secrete the seminal fluid in males.

testicular (tes-tik-ū-lār) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a testicle.

testiculate (tes-tik-ū-lāt) *a.* ovate and solid; having two tubers resembling

testicles in form, as the Jerusalem artichoke [Bot.].

testiere (tes-ti-ār) *n.* [O.F.] a piece of armour for a horse, covering the head.

testificate (tes-tif-i-kāt) *n.* a solemn, written assertion, not on oath.

testification (tes-ti-fi-kā-shun) *n.* act of witnessing, or of giving testimony.

testificator (tes-ti-fi-kā-tur) *n.* one that testifies; a witness.

testifier (tes-ti-fi-er) *n.* one that gives testimony, or bears witness.

testify (tes-ti-fi) *v.t.* [L. *testis*, a witness, and *facere*, make] to bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly, or under oath; —*v.i.* to make a solemn declaration, verbal or written (and in law under oath or affirmation), to establish some fact; to give testimony; to bear witness; to declare a charge against one; to protest against.

testily (tes-ti-li) *adv.* in a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly.

testimonial (tes-ti-mō-ni-āl) *n.* a writing or certificate that bears testimony in favour of one's character or good conduct; a sum of money, or gift of plate, portrait, bust, etc., raised by subscription, and presented to an individual as a token of respect; —*a.* relating to, or containing, testimony.

testimonialize (tes-ti-mō-ni-āl-iz) *v.t.* to present with a testimonial.

testimony (tes-ti-mu-ni) *n.* [L. *testari*, be a witness] a solemn declaration or affirmation, made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; witness; proof of some fact; formal witness in a case; evidence given upon oath; witness

borne to a particular point; attestation; confirmation—hence, a public declaration in favour; manifestation; witness (usually approving witness, or voice of conscience); in Scripture, the two tables of the law, the book of the law, the ark containing it, also the word or declarations of God, the whole divine revelation;—*v.t.* to witness.

testiness (tes'ti-nes) *n.* fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

testing (tes'ting) *n.* the act of trying for proof; [Metal.] the operation of refining gold and silver by means of lead in the vessel called a test; cupellation. **Testing-clause**, the last clause in a deed, showing when and where it was signed, and before what witnesses [Scots Law].

teston (tes'tun) *n.* [O.F. fr. *teste*, head] a silver coin of Henry VIII., worth about sixpence.

testoon (tes'toon) *n.* [It. an Italian coin worth about 1s. 4d.; a Portuguese coin worth about 7d.]

testudinal (tes-tū'di-nal) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a tortoise.

testudinarious (tes-tū'di-nā-ri-us) *a.* resembling tortoise-shell in colour.

testudinate (tes-tū'di-nat) *a.* resembling the carapace of a tortoise; arched; vaulted. Also **testudinated**.

testudineous (tes-tū'din'e-us) *a.* resembling the carapace of a tortoise.

testudo (tes-tū'do) *n.* [L. fr. *testa*, the shell of the tortoise; among the ancient Romans, a cover, or screen, which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other.]



Testudo.

testy (tes'ti) *a.* [O.F. *teste*, the head] fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

tetanic (te-tan'ik) *n.* a remedy for tetanus, which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles;—*a.* pertaining to tetanus.

tetanoid (tet'a-noid) *a.* resembling tetanus.

tetanus (tet'a-nus) *n.* [L. *G. tetanos*, stretched, fr. *teinēin*, to stretch] a painful, and usually fatal, disease, resulting generally from a wound, marked by persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles.

tetchily, tetchiness See *techly, etc.*

tête-à-tête (tāt-a-tāt) *n.* [F., head to head] a private conference, or conversation; a form of sofa for two persons, so curved that they are brought face to face while sitting on different sides of the sofa;—*a.* private; confidential; secret;—*adv.* face to face; in private.

tether (teθ'er) *n.* [*orig. tedder*, fr. M.E. *tedir*] a rope, or chain, by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits;—*v.t.* to confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within limits.

tetrachord (tet'ra-kord) *n.* [*G. tetrachordos*, four-stringed] a series of four sounds, of which the extremes constitute a fourth.

tetractomy (te-trak'tu-mi) *n.* [*G. tetracha*, in four parts, and *tomē*, a cutting] a division into four parts.

tetrad (tet'rad) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four] the number four; a collection of four things.

tetradactyl (tet-ra-dak'til) *a.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *daktulos*, a finger, or toe] having four fingers or toes;—*n.* a four-toed animal.

tetradite (tet'ra-dit) *n.* one that has some special relation to the number four.

tetradymite (te-trad'i-mit) *n.* [*G. tetradymos*, fourfold, fr. *tetra*, four] native bismuth telluride.

Tetradynamia (tet-ra-di-nā'mi-a) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *dynamis*, strength] an order of plants having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

tetragamy (te-trag'a-mi) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *gamos*, marriage] a fourth marriage; marriage for the fourth time.

tetragon (tet'ra-gun) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *gōnia*, corner, angle] a plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle; an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth of a circle.



Tetragons.

tetragonal (te-trag'u-nal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a tetragon; having four angles or sides; having prominent, longitudinal angles, as a stem.

tetragram (tet'ra-gram) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *gramma*, a line, letter] a word of four letters; a figure formed by four right angles.

tetragynous, tetragynian (tet-raj-i-nus, tet-ra-jin'i-an) *a.* having four styles or pistils [Bot.].

tetrahedral (tet-ra-hē-dral) *a.* having, or composed of, four sides.

tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē-drun) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *hedra*, seat, base] a solid figure inclosed by four triangles.



Tetrahedron.

tetrahexahedron (tet-ra-hēk-sa-hē-drun) *n.* a solid bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces.

tetralogy (te-tral'ō-ji) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *logos*, speech] a group of four dramatic compositions treating of related themes.

tetramerous (te-tram'e-rus) *a.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *meros*, a part] consisting of, or divided into, four parts. Also **tetrameral**.

tetrameter (te-tram'e-ter) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *metron*, a measure] a verse consisting of four measures—that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse of eight feet; in other kinds of verse, of four feet;—*a.* having four measures.

tetramorph (tet'ra-morf) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *morphē*, form] the union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure.

Tetrandria (te-tran'dri-a) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *andrē*, a male] a Linnæan class of plants having four stamens.

Tetrao (tet'rā-ō) *n.* [L. fr. *G. tetraōn*, pheasant] a genus of game birds, containing the grouse.

tetrapetalous (tet-ra-pet'a-lus) *a.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *petalon*, leaf] having four petals [Bot.].

tetrapharmacon (tet-ra-fār-ma-kon) *n.* [*G.*] an ointment composed of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

tetrapla (tet'ra-pla) *n.* [*G.*, fourfold] an edition of the Bible in four versions, in parallel columns; *orig.* published by Origen, of Alexandria.

tetrapod (tet'ra-pod) *a.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] four-footed; quadruped;—*n.* a four-footed animal; a quadruped.

tetrapody (te-trap'u-di) *n.* a group of four feet; a colon, metre, or verse, of four feet.

tetrapolis (te-trap'u-lis) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *polis*, a city] a group or association of four towns.

tetrarch (tet'rārk, tē'trārk) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *archos*, a ruler] a Roman governor of the fourth part of a province—hence, any petty king or sovereign; in the Greek army, the officer in command of a subdivision of a phalanx.

tetrarchate (tet'rārk-kat) *n.* the fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

tetrarchichal (te-trār'ki-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a tetrarchy.

tetrarchy (tet'rār-ki) *n.* a tetrarchate.

tetraspaston (te-tras-pas-ton) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *span*, pull] a machine in which four pulleys act together.

tetraspermous (te-ra-sper'mus) *a.* four-seeded.

tetrastich (tet-ra-stik, te-tras'tik) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *stichos*, row, line] a group of four lines; a stanza or poem consisting of four lines, or four verses; a quartet.

tetrastyle (tet-ra-stīl) *a.* [G. *tetra*, four, and *stulos*, a column] having, or consisting of, four columns; —*n.* a structure having four pillars; a group of four pillars.

tetrasyllabic (tet-ra-si-lab'ik) *a.* consisting of, or having, four syllables.

tetrasyllable (tet-ra-si-lab'le) *n.* [G. *tetrasyllabos*, of four syllables] a word consisting of four syllables.

tetratheism (tet-ra-thē-izm) *n.* the belief in four elements in the Godhead.

tetric (tet-rik) *a.* [L. *tetricus*, harsh] perverse; harsh; crabbed.

tetter (tet'er) *n.* [A.S. *teter*] a vesicular disease of the skin; herpes; scab; scurf; ring-worm; also, a cutaneous disease in animals; —*v.t.* to affect with tetter.

tetterous (tet'er-us) *a.* having the character of tetter.

tetterwort (tet'er-wurt) *n.* the larger celandine (from its use in cutaneous diseases).

tettish (tet'ish) *a.* [F. *tête*, head] captious; fretful; peevish.

Teucrian (tū-kri-an) *a.* pertaining to the ancient Trojans, or to Troy; —*n.* a Trojan.

Teutonic (tū-ton'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Teutons, a people of ancient Germany; or to their descendants (usually classified as High German, including the inhabitants of Upper and Middle Germany; Low German, or Saxon, including the Dutch, Flemings, Anglo-Saxon, etc.; and Scandinavian, including the Icelanders, Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes); also, pertaining to the language of the Teutons, which is the root of the German, Dutch, Anglo-Saxon, etc.

Teutonism (tū-tun-izm) *n.* Germanic character, type, ideas, spirit, etc.; a German idiom or peculiarity. Also Teutonicism.

Teutonic (tū-tun-iz) *v.t.* to make German in character, etc.; —*v.i.* to conform to German customs, ideas, etc.

tew (tū) *v.t.* [A.S. *tawian*] to work at; to prepare by working—hence, to work hard; to fatigue; to beat or dress, as leather, hemp, and the like; to law.

tewel (tū'el) *n.* [O.F. *tuel*, a pipe] a pipe or funnel, as for smoke; an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows.

text (tekst) *n.* [L. *textus*, texture, structure, context, fr. *texere*, weave] a discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary; a verse or passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a discourse, or in proof of a doctrine; a particular kind of handwriting (called, from the size, *large*, *middle* or round, and *small*). **Text-book**, a volume, as of some classical author, on which a teacher lectures or comments; any manual of instruction; a school-book. **Text-hand**, a large hand in writing.

textile (tekst'il) *a.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere*, weave] woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving; —*n.* a woven fabric.

textorial (teks-tō-ri-əl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, weaving.

textual (teks'tū-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or contained in, the text.

textualism (teks'tū-əl-izm) *n.* strict adherence to the text.

textualist (teks'tū-əl-ist) *n.* one well versed in the Scriptures, who can readily quote texts. Also *textman*.

textually (teks'tū-əl-i) *adv.* in, or as regards, the text; according to the text.

textuarist (tekst'ū-a-rist) *n.* a textualist.

textuary (teks'tū-a-ri) *a.* contained in the text; textual; serving as a text; authoritative; —*n.* a textualist.

textuist (teks'tū-ist) *n.* a textualist.

textural (teks'tū-ral) *a.* of, or relating to, texture.

texture (teks'tūr) *n.* [L. *textura*, a web, fr. *texere*, pp. *textus*, weave] act of weaving; that which is woven; a web; a fabric formed by weaving; the disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven; the disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other.

textureless (teks'tūr-less) *a.* having no discernible structure.

thalamus (thal'a-mus) *n.* [G., a bedroom] an inner or private room; the place where a nerve emerges from the brain; the receptacle of a flower.

thalassic (thā-las'ik) *a.* [G. *thalassa*, the sea] living in the sea; marine.

thaler (tāl'er) *n.* [G. *thaler*, a dollar] a German coin or money of account, in value about three shillings.

Thalia (thā-lī-ə) *n.* [G.] in Greek mythology, the joyful Muse, to whom is due the bloom of life.

Thalian (thā-lī-an) *a.* of, or relating to, Thalia; comic.

thallic, thalious (thāl'ik, -us) *a.* of, pertaining to, or containing, thallium.

thallium (thāl'i-um) *n.* [G. *thallos*, a green shoot] a metal, bluish-white and soft—specific gravity, 11.8; atomic weight, 204.2—discovered by Crookes in 1861 (so called from the intense green line it gives in the spectrum).

thallus (thāl'us) *n.* [G. *thallos*, a young shoot, fr. *thallein*, to sprout] a plant body showing little or no differentiation into root, stem, or leaves, as in fungi, algae, etc. [Bot.].

than (THAN) *conj.* [M.E. *thane*, *thonne*, A.S. *thonne*] a particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity (it is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case; sometimes, however, the object compared is placed in the objective case, and *than* may then be considered as a preposition).

thanage (thā-nij) *n.* the dignity or rank of a thane; the district ruled by a thane.

thanatoid (thā-n'a-toid) *a.* [G. *thanatos*, death, and *eidōs*, form] resembling death; deadly.

thanatology (thā-n'a-tol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *thanatos*, death, and *logos*, discourse] the doctrine of death; a discourse on death.

thane (thān) *n.* [A.S. *thegn*, a minister, a servant of the king, a nobleman, a soldier] a dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England (after the Conquest, this title was disused, and baron took its place).

thanedom (thān-dum) *n.* the land, property, or jurisdiction of a thane.

thanehood, thaneship (thān'hood, -ship) *n.* the state or dignity of a thane.

thank (thank) *v.t.* [A.S. *thanc*, thought, content] to express gratitude to for a favour or for kindness bestowed (also used in a contrary or ironical sense); —*n.* expression of gratitude; acknowledgment expressive of a sense of favour or kindness received (generally in the *pl.*). **Thanks**, elliptical for thank you, or I give you thanks (a verbal acknowledgment of a favour or benefit). **Thank-offering**, a sacrifice or gift made in acknowledgment of mercy or benefit received.

thanker (thank'ker) *n.* one that gives thanks.

thankful (thank'fool) *a.* impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

thankfully (thank'fool-i) *adv.* in a thankful manner; gratefully.

thankfulness (thank'fool-nes) *n.* gratitude; a lively sense of a favour or benefit received; expression of thanks.

thankless (thank'les) *a.* not acknowledging favours, or expressing thankfulness for them; unthankful; ungrateful; not deserving thanks; not likely to receive thanks.

thanklessly (thank'les-i) *adv.* in a thankless manner; with ingratitude.

thanklessness (thank'les-nes) *n.* the state of being thankless.

thanksgiver (thank's-giv-er) *n.* one that gives thanks, or acknowledges a kindness.



Thane.

thanksgiving (thankſ-giv-ing) *n.* act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favours or mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for such celebration. **Thanksgiving-day**, a day set apart for a public celebration of divine goodness.

thankworthiness (thankſ-wur-THI-nes) *n.* the state of being worthy of thanks or gratitude, or of being meritorious.

thankworthy (thankſ-wur-THI) *a.* deserving thanks; worthy of gratitude.

tharm (tharm) *n.* [A.S. *thærm*] an intestine; a gut.

that (THAT) *pron., a., and conj.* [A.S. *that*] a pronoun referring to something before mentioned, understood, or more remote, and used as a demonstrative pronoun, pointing out a person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood—hence, it often designates a specific thing or person emphatically; as a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to restrict its antecedent (in such cases it may be *sing.* or *pl.*); it may refer to an entire sentence or paragraph, and not merely to a word; an *adjective*, noting a specific person or thing; a *conj.*, having much of the force of a demonstrative pronoun, introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb; introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result. **In that**, because; for the reason that.

thatch (thach) *n.* [A.S. *thæc*] straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain;—*v.t.* to cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.

thatcher (thach'er) *n.* one that thatches.

thatching (thach-ing) *n.* the art or art of covering buildings, stacks, etc., with thatch, so as to keep out rain or water; the materials used for this purpose.

thoughts (thawts) *n.pl.* [corrupted fr. *thwart*] benches in a boat for the rowers.

thaumatography (thaw-ma-tog'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *thauμα*, a wonder, and *graphein*, write] a description of the wonders of the natural world.

thaumatrope (thaw-ma-tröp) *n.* [G. *thauμα*, a wonder, and *tropos*, a turning] an optical toy, consisting of a circular card, having objects painted on each side, which appear to be combined when the card is twirled rapidly round.

thaumaturge (thaw-ma-turj) *n.* a worker of miracles; a wonder-worker.

thaumaturgic (thaw-ma-tur'jik) *a.* exciting wonder; working miracles.

Also thaumaturgical.
thaumaturgics (thaw-ma-tur'jiks) *n.pl.* miraculous or marvellous acts; feats of magic.

thaumaturgy (thaw-ma-tur'ji) *n.* [G. *thauμα*, wonder, and *ergon*, work] act of working wonders; act of performing miracles; creative powers. **Also thaumaturgism.**

thaw (thaw) *v.t.* [A.S. *thawian*, to melt] to cause to melt; to dissolve, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth;—*v.i.* to melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow; to become so warm as to melt ice and snow;—*n.* the melting of ice or snow; liquefaction by heat of anything congealed by frost.

thawless (thaw-les) *a.* without a thaw.

thawy (thaw'i) *a.* liquefying by heat, after having been frozen; thawing; melting.

the (THE) *a.* the definite article [A.S.] a word placed before nouns, and used to designate or specify a general conception, or to limit a meaning more or less definitely;—[A.S. *thy*, instrumental case of *the*] *adv.* before adjectives, in the comparative and superlative degree, to heighten or make more complete the contrast.

theandric (the-an'drik) *a.* [G. *theos*, god, and *aner*, *andros*, a man] relating to, or existing by, the union of the divine and human natures.

theanthropic, theanthropical (the-an-throp'ik, -i-ka) *a.* both divine and human.

theanthropism (the-an-thru-pizm) *n.* the union, or combination, of the divine and human natures.

theanthropist (the-an-thru-pist) *n.* a believer in theanthropism.

theanthropy (the-an-thru-pi) *n.* theanthropism.

thearchy (thē'ar-ki) *n.* [G. *theos*, god, and *archein*, rule] government by God; theocracy; a body of divine rulers.

theatre (thē'a-ter) *n.* [L. *theatrum*, fr. G. *theatron*] among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles, or shows, were exhibited; in modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a playhouse; that which resembles a theatre in form, use, and the like; in universities, a public hall for the exhibition of scholastic exercises, conferring of degrees, and other meetings of the senate; also, a room for anatomical demonstrations, or performing anatomical operations, by the professors, in presence of the students; any place of exhibition; arena or stage for the display of great actions, virtues, qualities, etc.; a natural situation rising by gradations, like the seats of a theatre; a beautiful or pleasing scene or prospect.

theatric, theatrical (thē-at'rik, -ri-ka) *a.* pertaining to a theatre, or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; adapted for display; pompous; showy; affected; feigned.

theatricality (thē-at-ri-ka-li-ti) *n.* the state or character of being theatrical.

theatrically (thē-at-ri-ka-li) *adv.* in a theatrical manner, or one suiting the stage.

theatricals (thē-at-ri-ka-lz) *n.pl.* dramatic performances; scenes, dresses, and other apparatus required for dramatic performances.

theatricism (thē-at-ri-sizm) *n.* theatricality.

theatromania (thē-at-ru-mā-ni-a) *n.* a craze for going to the play.

Theban (thē-ban) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Thebes; a wise man;—*a.* pertaining to Thebes. **Theban year**, the Egyptian year of 365 days and six hours.

thee (THÉ) *pron.* objective and dative case of *thou*.

thee (thē) *v.i.* [A.S. *theōn*, thrive] to thrive; to prosper.

theft (theft) *n.* [M.E. *theft*, fr. A.S. *thiefst*, *theofst*, fr. *thēof*, thief] the act of stealing; the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them; a loss by stealing.

theftuous (thef'tū-us) *a.* thievish.

theftuously (thef'tū-us-li) *adv.* by theft; thievishly.

theic (thē'ik) *n.* a tea-drunkard.

theiform (thē-i-form) *a.* like tea.

theine (thē'in) *n.* [N.L. *thea*, tea] the active, volatile principle of tea.

their (THĀR) *a.* or *pron.* [Icel. *theirra*, of them] of them; belonging to certain persons specified.

theirs (THĀRZ) *pron.* [intensive form of *their*] possessive case of *they* (used absolutely).

theism (thē'izm) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god] the belief in, or acknowledgment of, the existence of a god, or gods; it is opposed to **atheism**, and includes **deism**.

theism (thē'izm) *n.* [N.L. *thea*, tea] a morbid affection arising from excessive use of tea.

theist (thē-ist) *n.* one that believes in a god, or gods.

theistic, theistical (thē-is'tik, -ti-ka) *a.* pertaining to theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

thelphusian (thel-fū'si-an) *n.* [G. *thēlē*, nipple, and *phusan*, breathe] one of a family of crustaceans, resembling the land-crab, which live in the earth near the shore.

them (THEM) *pron.* objective and dative case of *they*; those persons or things; those.

thema (thē-ma) *n.* [G.] a thesis; a theme.

thematic (thē-mat'ik) *a.* pertaining to themes, or subjects of



Thelphusian.

composition [Mus.];—*n.* that part of logic which treats of objects of thought.

thematically (thē-mat'i-kal-i) *adv.* with regard to a theme or themes.

theme (thēm) *n.* [G. *thema*, fr. *tithēnai*, set, place] a subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a short dissertation (usually on some assigned topic); a brief essay.

Themis (thēm'is) *n.* [G.] the Greek goddess of law and right; law and justice personified.

themselves (THēm-selvz) *pron.* *pl.* of himself, herself, or itself (frequently used after *they*, by way of emphasis).

then (THēn) *adv.* [A.S. *thonne*, than] at that time (referring to a time specified, either past or future); soon afterward or immediately; afterward; at another time; hereafter; upon this; thereupon; in consequence of; in that case; therefore; for this reason;—*conj.* in that case; therefore;—*a.* then being; being at that time. By *then*, by that time.

thenar (thē-nar) *n.* [G.] the palm of the hand, or sole of the foot;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, the thenar. **Thenar eminence**, the prominence at the base of the thumb.

thence (THēns) *adv.* [A.S. *thanan*] from that place; from that time; for that reason.

thenceforth (THēns-fōrth) *adv.* from that time.

thenceforward (THēns-for-ward) *adv.* from that time onward.

theobromine (thē-u-brō-min) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *broma*, food] a substance similar to caffeine found in the chocolate nut, the fruit of *Theobroma cacao*.

theocracy (thē-ok-ra-si) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *kratein*, rule] government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God; the state thus governed.

theocrasy (thē-ok-ra-si) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *krasis*, a mixing] a mixture of the worship of different gods; mystic communion with deity.

theocrat (thē-u-krat) *n.* a member of a theocracy; one that rules in a theocracy.

theocratic, theocratical (thē-u-krat'ik, i-kal) *a.* pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

theocratist (thē-ok-ra-tist) *n.* one that places revelation above individual reason, and order above freedom and progress, and explains the origin of society as a direct revelation from God.

theodicy (thē-od'i-si) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *dikē*, right] a vindication of the holiness and justice of God in establishing the present order of things, in which evil largely exists.

theodolite (thē-od'-u-lit) *n.* [Ety. uncertain] an instrument used in surveying for the measurement of vertical and horizontal angles upon a graduated circle; a portable altazimuth.

theodolitic (thē-od-u-lit'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a theodolite.

Theodosius (thē-u-dō'shān) *n.* one of a body of Russian dissenters that purify by prayer all articles purchased from unbelievers (so called from the founder, Theodosius, a Russian monk).

theogonic (thē-u-gon'ik) *a.* relating to theogony.

theogonist (thē-og'-u-nist) *n.* a writer on theogony.

theogony (thē-og-u-ni) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *gonos*, race, birth] the generation of the gods; that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities.

theologaster (thē-ol'-u-gas-ter) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *logos*, a discourse, and *dim.* suffix *-aster*] a theological quack; a pretender to knowledge in divinity.

theologate (thē-ol'-u-gāt) *n.* the theological course of a student preparing for the priesthood of the R.C. church.

theologer (thē-ol'-u-jer) *n.* a theologian.

theologian (thē-u-lō'-ji-an) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *logos*, a discourse] a person well versed in theology; a professor of divinity; a divine; [R.C.] a theological lecturer attached to a cathedral church. Also **theologus**.

theologic (thē-u-loj'ik) *a.* theological.

theological (thē-u-loj'ik-kal) *a.* pertaining to divinity, or the science of God and of divine things.

theologically (thē-u-loj'ik-kal-i) *adv.* according to the principles of theology.

theologics (thē-u-loj'iks) *n.* the essence of theology.

theologist (thē-ol'-u-jist) *n.* one versed in theology; a theologian.

theologize (thē-ol'-u-jiz) *v.t.* to render theological;—*v.i.* to theorize upon theological studies.

theology (thē-ol'-u-ji) *n.* the science that treats of the existence, character, and attributes of God, His laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practise. **Theology is Natural**, as discoverable by reason alone, **Pastoral**, as dealing with the duties and relations of a pastor to his people, **Positive or Revealed**, as based on revelation, **Practical**, as embracing homiletics, moral and pastoral theology, etc.

theomachy (thē-om'a-ki) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *machē*, battle] a fighting against the gods; opposition to the divine will.

theomancy (thē-u-man-si) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *manteia*, divination] divination drawn from the responses of oracles.

theomania (thē-u-mā-ni-a) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *mania*, madness] insanity, in which the patient imagines himself to be the Deity.

theomaniac (thē-u-mā-ni-ak) *n.* one possessed by theomania.

theomantic (thē-u-man'tik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, theomancy.

theomorphic (thē-u-mor'fik) *a.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *morphē*, form] having the form, image, or likeness of God.

theomorphism (thē-u-mor'fizm) *n.* theomorphic character.

theopathic (thē-u-pā-the'tik) *a.* theopathic.

theopathic (thē-u-pāth'ik) *a.* relating to theopathy.

theopathy (thē-op-a-thi) *n.* [G. *theos*, God, and *pathos*, suffering, feeling] capacity for religious affections or worship; emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety; religious enthusiasm; mysticism; sympathy with the divine nature.

theophanic (thē-u-fan'ik) *a.* relating to theophany.

theophany (thē-of-a-ni) *n.* [G. *theos*, God, and *phainesthai*, appear] a manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.

theophilanthropic (thē-u-fil-an-thrōp'ik) *a.* uniting love to God with love to man; relating to theophilanthropy.

theophilanthropism (thē-u-fil-an-thrō-piz'm) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, *philos*, lover, and *anthrōpos*, man] love to God and man; a deistical system of religion drawn up in France, in 1796, to take the place of R.C. Christianity.

theophilanthropy (thē-u-fil-an-thrō-pi) *n.* theophilanthropism.

theophile (thē-u-fil) *n.* a lover of God.

theopneustic (thē-op-nūs'tik) *a.* given by, or due to, inspiration of God.

theopneusty (thē-op-nūs-ti) *n.* [G. *theopneustos*, inspirer] divine inspiration.

theorbo (thē-or'bō) *n.* [It. *tiorbala*] a musical instrument of the lute class.

theorem (thē-u-rem) *n.* [G. *theōrema*, fr. *theōrein*, look at] an established principle or position; a speculative truth; a position requiring demonstration; a proposition that has to be proved, as distinguished from a problem that has to be solved; [Alg.] a rule, esp. a symbolic rule or formula. **Binomial theorem**, a formula for raising a binomial quantity to any power without actual multiplication.



Theodolite

theoremic, theorematic (thē-u-rem-ik, thē-u-re-mat'ik) *a.* pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems.

theoretic, theoretical (thē-u-ret-ik, thē-u-ret-i-ka) *a.* pertaining to, depending on, or confined to, theory; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation.

theoretically (thē-u-ret-i-ka-li) *adv.* in, or by, theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically.

theoretics (thē-u-ret-iks) *n.* the speculative parts of a science.

theoric (thē-ur-ik) *a.* theorizing;—*n.* theory; speculation.

theoric (thē-or-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, public spectacles.

theorist (thē-u-ris-t) *n.* one that forms theories; one given to theory; a theorizer.

theorization (thē-u-rī-zā-shun) *n.* the formation of theories.

theorize (thē-u-rīz) *v.i.* to form a theory or theories; to speculate.

theorizing (thē-u-rī-zing) *n.* the act or process of forming theories;—*a.* speculative.

theory (thē-u-ri) *n.* [G. *theōria*, fr. *theōrein*, look at] a doctrine, or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation without a view to practice; speculation; an exposition of the general principles of any science; the science distinguished from the art; the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral. **Theory** of evolution, see **evolution**.

theosoph (thē-u-sof) *n.* a theosophist. Also **theosopher**.

theosophic (thē-u-sof-ik) *a.* theosophical.

theosophical, theosophistical (thē-u-sof-i-ka, thē-u-sō-fis-ti-ka) *a.* pertaining to theosophy.

theosophism (thē-os-u-fizm) *n.* theosophical tenets or belief.

theosophist (thē-os-u-fis-t) *n.* a believer in theosophy.

theosophize (thē-os-u-fīz) *v.i.* to treat of, or practise, theosophy.

theosophy (thē-os-u-fi) *n.* [G. *theosophia*, fr. *theos*, a god, and *sophia*, wisdom] knowledge of God derived from divine illumination; also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by a certain system of thought and culture; mysticism; Swedenborgianism.

theotechnic (thē-u-tek-nik) *a.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *technē*, art] pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods.

theotechny (thē-u-tek-ni) *n.* the art, or method, of introducing gods and goddesses into a poetical composition.

Theotokos (thē-ot-u-kos) *n.* [G. *theotokos*, bearing God] mother of God, a title of the Virgin Mary.

Therapeut (ther-a-pūt) *n.* [G. *therapeutēs*, a worshipper] one of the Therapeutae, a sect of celibate Egyptian Jews devoted to contemplation of God.

therapeutic (ther-a-pūt-ik) *a.* [G. *therapeutikos*, fr. *therapeuein*, take care of, heal] pertaining to the healing art; curative.

therapeutically (ther-a-pūt-i-ka-li) *adv.* in a therapeutic manner.

therapeutics (ther-a-pūt-iks) *n.* that part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

therapeutist (ther-a-pūt-ist) *n.* one versed in therapeutics.

there (thār) *adv.* [A.S. *thær*] in that place; further off, as opposed to *here*; to that place (*there* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning);—*int.* expressing surprise, certainty, etc. **To get there**, to be successful.

thereabouts (thār-a-bouts) *adv.* near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly. Also **thereabout**.

thereafter (thār-af-ter) *adv.* after that; afterward; according to that; accordingly.

thereanent (thār-a-nent) *adv.* concerning that.

thereat (thār-at) *adv.* at that place; at that occurrence or event; on that account.

thereaway (thār-a-wā) *adv.* from that place or direction.

thereby (thār-bī) *adv.* by that; by that means; in consequence of that.

therefor (thār-for) *adv.* for that, or this, or it.

therefore (thār-fur) *conj.* and *adv.* for that or this reason (referring to something previously stated); for that; consequently; in return or recompense for this or that; accordingly.

therefrom (thār-from) *adv.* from this or that.

therein (thār-in) *adv.* in that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular.

thereinafter (thār-in-af-ter) *adv.* afterwards in the same document.

thereinto (thār-in-tōo) *adv.* into that, or that place.

thereof (thār-ov) *adv.* of that or this.

thereologist (ther-e-ol-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in theriology.

theriology (ther-e-ol-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *therion*, serve, and *logos*, a discourse] the art of healing; therapeutics.

thereon (thār-on) *adv.* on that or this.

thereout (thār-out) *adv.* out of that or this.

thereto (thār-tōo) *adv.* to that or this.

thereunder (thār-un-der) *adv.* under that.

thereunto (thār-un-tōo) *adv.* unto that or this; thereto.

thereupon (thār-u-pon) *adv.* upon that or this; on account of that; in consequence of that; immediately; without delay.

therewith (thār-wīth) *adv.* with that or this; immediately.

therewithal (thār-wīth-awl) *adv.* over and above; at the same time.

theriac, theriaca (thē-ri-ak, thē-ri-a-ka) *n.* [G. *thērion*, a wild beast] a medicine regarded as efficacious against the bites of poisonous animals;—*a.* theriacal.

theriacal (thē-ri-a-ka) *a.* pertaining to theriac; medicinal. Also **therial** (thē-ri-al).

therianthropic (thē-ri-an-throp-ik) *a.* [G. *thērion*, a wild beast, and *anthrōpos*, a man] a term applied to religions in which the gods are represented in combined man and beast forms.

therianthropism (thē-ri-an-thru-pizm) *n.* the representation of deities in combined man and beast forms.

theriatrix (thē-ri-at-ri-ka) *n.* [G. *thērion*, wild beast, and *iatros*, a physician] veterinary medicine.

theriomorphous (thē-ri-ō-mor-fus) *a.* [G. *thērion*, a wild beast, and *morphē* form] beast-like. Also **theriomorphic**.

therm (therm) *n.* a thermal unit.

thermæ (ther-mē) *n.pl.* [G. *thermē*, heat] hot springs, or hot baths.

thermal (ther-mal) *a.* [G. *thermai*, hot springs] pertaining to heat; warm.

thermally (ther-mal-i) *adv.* with reference to heat.

thermantidote (ther-man-ti-dot) *n.* [G. *thermē*, heat, and F. *antidote*] an apparatus used in India for cooling the air.

thermatology (thēr-ma-tōl-ō-ji) *n.* the science of medicinal treatment by heat.

thermic (ther-mik) *a.* of, or relating to, heat; thermal.

Thermidor (ther-mi-dor) *n.* the 11th month of the year during the first French Republic (19th July to 18th August).

Thermidorian (ther-mi-dō-ri-an) *n.* one that contributed to the fall of Robespierre, on the 9th Thermidor, 1794.

thermobarometer (ther-mō-bā-rom'e-ter) *n.* a barometer that indicates the pressure of the atmosphere by the boiling-point of water (used in measuring altitudes).

thermochrosy (ther-mō-krō-si, ther-mok-rū-si) *n.* [G. *thermē*, heat, and *chrōsis*, colour] the possession of different wave-lengths and different degrees of refrangibility by rays of radiant heat.

thermodynamics (ther-mō-dī-nam'iks) *n.* [G. *thermē*, heat, and *dunamis*, power] that branch of science that deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical force or energy.

thermo-electric (ther-mō-e-lek'trik) *a.* pertaining to thermo-electricity.

thermo-electricity (ther-mō-e-lek'tris'i-ti) *n.* electricity developed by the action of heat.

thermo-electrometer (ther-mō-e-lek'trom-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by its effect in producing heat.

thermogram (ther-mu-gram) *n.* the record made by a thermograph.

thermograph (ther-mu-graf) *n.* [G. *thermē*, heat, and *graphein*, write] a self-registering thermometer. Also **thermometrograph**.

thermometer (ther-mom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *thermē*, heat, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring temperature, consisting of a slender tube, with a small bulb, and a very small bore in the stem, containing mercury, spirits of wine, etc.

thermometrical (ther-mu-met'ri-kal) *a.* pertaining to a thermometer; made by means of a thermometer. Also **thermometric**.

thermometry (ther-mom'e-tri) *n.* the art of measuring temperature.

thermomotor (ther-mu-mō'tor) *n.* a heat-engine; an air-engine driven by the expansive force of heated air.

thermopile (ther-mu-pil) *n.* a thermometer consisting of a thermo-electric battery.

thermoscope (ther-mu-skōp) *n.* [G. *thermē*, heat, and *skopein*, view] any instrument for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat.

thermostat (ther-mu-stat) *n.* [G. *thermē*, heat, and *statos*, standing] an automatic instrument for indicating or regulating temperature.

thermostatics (ther-mu-stat'iks) *n.* theory of the equilibrium of heat.

thermotic (ther-mot'ik) *a.* relating to heat. Also **thermotical**.

thermotics (ther-mot'iks) *n.* the science of heat.

thermotype (ther-mu-tip) *n.* [G. *thermē*, heat, and *typos*, impression] a picture-impression obtained by first wetting the object with dilute acid, then printing it, and developing the impression by heat.

theroid (thē-roid) *a.* [G. *thēr*, a wild beast, and *eidos*, form] having animal propensities or characteristics.

therology (thē-rolō-jī) *n.* [G. *thēr*, a wild beast, and *logos*, a discourse] the science of mammals.

Thersitical (ther-sit'i-kal) *n.* resembling Thersites, a scurrilous character in Homer's Iliad; grossly abusive.

thesaurus (the-saw'rūs) *n.* [G.] a treasury or storehouse (often applied to a comprehensive volume, like a dictionary or cyclopedia).

these (thēz) *pron.* [M. E. pl. of *this*] plural of *this*, opposed to *those*.

thesis (thē-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **theses** (thē-sēz) [G., fr. *ithēnai*, place, set] a position or proposition which a person advances, and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained, by argument; a theme, esp. a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself—hence, an essay upon a specific theme; [Mus.] the accented part of the measure; in prosody, the depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word; the part of the foot which is unaccented. See **arsis**.

Thesmophoria (thes-mu-fō'ri-a) *n.*, *pl.* [G.] an Athenian festival of Demeter (Ceres), patroness of agriculture and marriage; celebrated only by married women of good repute.

Thespian (thes-pi-an) *a.* [G. *Thespis*, the founder of the Greek drama] theatrical; dramatic; belonging to the stage.

Thetis (thē-tis) *n.* [G.] a sea nymph, and the mother of Achilles; a small asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

theurgical (thē-ur'ji-kal) *a.* pertaining to **theurgy**, or the power of doing supernatural things.

theurgist (thē-ur-jist) *n.* [G. *theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work] one that pretends to, or is addicted to, **theurgy**.

theurgy (thē-ur-ji) *n.* [G. *theourgia*] divine work or operation; the power of doing supernatural things by divine agency, or by invocation of divine help; the power of doing supernatural things by invocation of demons, devils, or other superhuman spirits—necromancy; or by mystic incantations, charms, spells, etc.—the black art; power of doing supernatural things by superior knowledge of the properties of bodies and the processes of nature—natural magic.

thew (thā) *n.* [A. S. *thēaw*] quality; custom; habit; a muscle; a sinew (chiefly *pl.* sinews); brawn; bodily form or proportions betokening great strength.

thewed (thūd) *a.* having thews or strength; endowed with moral qualities.

thewless (thū-less) *a.* weak; nerveless.

thewy (thū-i) *a.* sinewy; muscular.

they (THĀ) *pron.*, *pl.* [Scand.] the men; the women; the things; those persons or things; indefinitely, for any persons or people in general; the public.

thick (thik) *a.* [A. S. *thioce*] dense; not thin or rare; foggy; not clear; turbid; muddy; coagulated; compact; solid; close; not separated by much space; crowded; abundant; frequent; following in quick succession; noting the diameter of a body; great in circumference; not slender; noting the third dimension of a body, as distinguished from long and broad; deep; not having a good articulation; somewhat deaf; dull; intimate; familiar;—*n.* the thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest; a thicket;—*adv.* frequently; fast; quick; closely; to a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual. **Thick-eyed** weak-sighted.

Thick-headed, having a thick or bushy head; dull; stupid. **Thick-skinned**, having a thick skin; insensible to reproach; stolid. **Thick-skulled**, dull; heavy; slow to learn. **Thick-witted**, dull of wit; stupid. **Ready to go through thick and thin**, devoted; thorough. **To lay it on thick**, to flatter or overpraise.

thicken (thik'n) *v. t.* to make thick, in any of the senses of the word; to render dense; to inspissate; to make close; to fill up interstices in;—*v. i.* to become thick; to become more dense; to become consolidated; to become dark or obscure; to become more close or numerous; to crowd; to press; to become quick or animated.

thickening (thik-ning) *n.* something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker.

thicket (thik-et) *n.* a wood, or collection of trees or shrubs, closely set.

thicketed (thik-et-ed) *a.* abounding in thickets.

thickish (thik'ish) *a.* somewhat thick.

thickly (thik-li) *adv.* in a thick condition or manner; deeply; compactly; closely; quickly.

thickness (thik-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being thick; consistence; grossness; dullness; closeness; crowded state; extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; depth.

thicket (thik-set) *a.* close planted; having a short, thick body; stout;—*n.* a close or thick hedge; a kind of stout, twilled cotton cloth.

thickskin (thik-skin) *n.* a solid, coarse person; a blockhead.

thief (thēf) *n.* [A. S. *thēof*] one that secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another; an excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle. **Thief-catcher**, **thief-taker**, one whose business is to bring thieves to justice.

thieve (thēv) *v.t.* to take by theft; —*v.i.* to practise theft; to steal.

thievery (thē-ve-ri) *n.* the practice of stealing; theft; that which is stolen.

thievish (thē-lish) *a.* given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; like a thief; acting by stealth; sly; secret.

thievishly (thē-lish-li) *adv.* in a thievish manner; by theft.

thievishness (thē-lish-ness) *n.* practice or habit of stealing; disposition to steal.

thig (thig) *v.t.* [A.S. *thigan*, take] to beseech; to implore; to ask alms.

thigh (thi) *n.* [A.S. *theoh*] the part of the lower limb between the trunk and the leg; the thick, fleshy portion between the knee and the trunk. **Thighbone**, the bone of the thigh.

thill (thil) *n.* [A.S. *thille*, a board] a shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage; one of two arms of wood projecting from the body of a cart, between which the last horse is placed.

thiller (thil-er) *n.* the horse that goes between the thills of shafts, and supports them.

thimble (thim-bl) *n.* [A.S. *thymel*, a thumb-stall, at first used on the thumb] a kind of metallic cap or cover, or sometimes a ring, for the finger, used in sewing, to protect the finger from the needle; any thimble-shaped appendage or fixture; an iron ring, with a groove round its circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it. **Thimble-rig**, a sleight-of-hand trick, played with three small cups shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea. **Thimble-rigger**, one that practises the game of thimble-rig—hence, a cheating gamester; a low trickster; a sharper.

thimbleful (thim-bl-fool) *n.* as much as a woman's thimble will hold; a very small quantity; a drop.

thin (thin) *a.* [A.S. *thynne*] having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; rare; not dense (applied to fluids or soft mixtures); not close; not crowded; not filling the space—hence, not abundant; not full or well grown; slim; slender; lean; gaunt; small; fine; not full; slight; flimsy; not sufficient for a covering; —*adv.* not thickly or closely; in a scattered state; —*v.t.* to make thin, in any of its senses; to make rare or less thick; to make less close, crowded, or numerous; to rarefy; to make less dense; —*v.i.* to grow, or become, thin. **Thin skinned**, having a thin skin; unduly sensitive; irritable. **Too thin**, easily seen through. **To thin out**, to gradually diminish.

thine (thin) *pron.* [A.S. *thīn*, thy] belonging to thee; relating to thee; thy.

thing (thing) *n.* [A.S.] a material object; an inanimate substance; whatever is that is not a person; that which is created; an animal; that which is manufactured or produced; article; commodity; that which occurs or happens; event; occurrence; that which is proposed, done, or told; deed; action; a portion or part; something; a piece of work; a composition (in depreciation); a person (in contempt); —*pl.* personal property; accoutrements; clothes; furniture; appurtenances. **To know a thing or two**, to be shrewd; to be 'cute. **To make a good thing of it**, to reap advantage from. **The thing**, the correct thing.

thing (thing) *n.* [Icel.] in Scandinavian countries, an assembly, public meeting, parliament, or court of law.

thingy (thing-i) *a.* material; real; practical.

think (think) *v.t.* [A.S. *thenoan*] to conceive; to imagine; to believe; to consider; to esteem; —*v.i.* to have ideas; to compare things or terms in the mind; to perform any mental act of apprehension, illusion, or judgment; to cogitate; to deliberate; to consider; to judge; to conclude; to determine; to imagine; to fancy; to muse; to meditate; to recollect; to remember; to intend; to design. **To think little of**, to have a poor opinion of. **To think long**, to long; to yearn. **To think out**, to calculate out; to solve.

thinkable (think-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being thought.

thinker (think-ker) *n.* one that thinks, esp. one that thinks in a particular manner.

thinking (think-king) *a.* having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas; —*n.* cogitation; judgment.

thinkingly (think-king-li) *adv.* with thought or reflection.

thinly (thin-li) *adv.* in a thin, loose, scattered manner.

thinner (thin-er) *n.* one that thins, or makes thin.

thinness (thin-nes) *n.* state of being thin, in any of the senses of the word; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; tenuity.

thinning (thin-ing) *n.* the act of reducing the number of field or garden plants that have been sown, or the number of trees that have been planted, in order that the remainder may attain a fuller and maturer growth.

thinnish (thin-ish) *a.* somewhat thin.

third (therd) *a.* [A.S. *thridda*] the next after the second; coming after two of the same class; constituting one of three equal parts into which anything is divided; —*n.* the quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts; the sixteenth part of a second of time; the third part of anything; [Mus.] the interval of a tone and a semitone, embracing three diatonic degrees of the scale. **Third estate**, the Commons. **Thirds**, the third part of an estate due in life-rent to a widow.

thirding (ther-ting) *n.* the third part of anything.

thirdly (therd-li) *adv.* in the third place.

thirdsman (therd-z-man) *n.* a mediator.

thirl (therl) *v.t.* [A.S. *thyrēl*, a hole] to bore; to perforate; to drill—hence, from the custom of boring the ears of slaves, to enslave; to thrall.

thirlage (ther-lij) *n.* a species of servitude, by which the proprietors or tenants of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground [Law].

thirling (ther-ling) *n.* the act of boring or perforating.

thirst (therst) *n.* [A.S. *thyrst*] the desire, uneasiness, or suffering occasioned by want of drink; a want and eager desire after anything; dryness; drought; parchedness; —*v.t.* to experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink; to have a vehement desire (with *for* or *after*).

thirstily (thers-ti-li) *adv.* in a thirsty manner.

thirstiness (thers-ti-nes) *n.* state of being thirsty, thirst.

thirstless (therst-les) *a.* having no thirst.

thirsty (therst-i) *a.* feeling a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink; deficient in moisture; dry; having a vehement desire of anything.

thirteen (ther-tēn) *a.* [A.S. *threotyne*, fr. *threo*, three, and *tyne*, ten] one more than twelve; ten and three; —*n.* the sum of ten and three; a symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.

thirteenth (ther-tēth) *a.* next in order after the twelfth; being one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided; —*n.* one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

thirtieth (ther-ti-eth) *a.* next in order after the twenty-ninth; being one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided; —*n.* the quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

thirty (ther-ti) *a.* [A.S. *thritig*] three times ten; one more than twenty-nine; —*n.* the sum of three times ten, or twenty and ten; a symbol representing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.

this (this) *pron.* or *a.* [A.S. *thes*, *m.*, *thēōs*, *f.*, *this*, *n.*] denoting something that is present, or near in place or time, or something just mentioned, or that is just about to be mentioned.

thistle (thi-sel) *n.* [A.S. *thistel*] one of numerous prickly plants of the genus *Carduus*. Order of the **Thistle**, a Scottish order of knighthood dating from 1637, the thistle being the Scottish emblem.

thistly (thi-sli) *a.* overgrown with thistles.



Thistle.

thither (THITH'er) *adv.* [A.S. *thider*] to that place (opposed to *hither*); to that point, end, or result.

thitherward (THITH'er-ward) *adv.* toward that place.

thlipsis (thlip-sis) *n.* [G.] constriction of a blood-vessel by external compression.

thole (thöl) *n.* [A.S. *thol*] a pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock in rowing.

thole (thöl) *v.t.* [A.S. *tholian*, suffer] to bear; to undergo; to stand; to experience; to suffer; to permit;—*v.i.* to endure grief, pain, etc.

tholobate (thol-u-bät) *n.* [G. *tholos*, a dome, and *bainein*, to go] a substructure supporting a dome.

tholus (thölus) *n.*; *pl.* *thöli* (thö'l) [G.] a dome or cupola; a lantern [Arch.].

Thomism (tö-mizm) *n.* the philosophy and theology of Thomas Aquinas, who lived in the 13th century.

Thomist (tö-mist) *a.* Thomistic;—*n.* a follower of Thomas Aquinas.

Thomistic, Thomistical (tö-mis'tik, -ti-ka) *a.* in the manner of Thomas Aquinas; subtle; over-refined.

Thomsonian (tom-sö-ni-an) *a.* pertaining to a system of botanical medicine, advocated by Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts.

thong (thong) *n.* [A.S. *thwang*] a strap of leather used for fastening anything; *v.t.* to provide, fit, or fasten with a thong.

Thor (thor, tor) *n.* [Icel. *Thorr*] a Scandinavian divinity, the son of Odin, corresponding to the classic Jupiter, and worshipped as the god of the elements, and of thunder.

Thor's hammers, pre-historic flint implements.

thoracic (tho-ras'ik) *a.* pertaining to the thorax or breast.

thoral (thö-ral) *a.* [L. *torus*, a couch, bed] pertaining to a bed; nuptial.

thorax (thö-raks) *n.* [L. fr. G.] the portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen; the chest; the second general segment of insects; a breastplate; a corselet.

thorite (thö-rīt) *n.* [fr. the god *Thor*] a massive and compact mineral found in Norway, and resembling gadolinite.

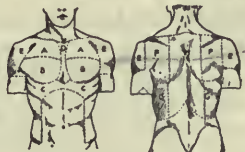
thorium (thö-ri-um) *n.* a gray metallic element.

thorn (thorn) *n.* [A.S.] a sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a spine; popularly, but incorrectly, a prickle; a tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots; sometimes incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles—hence, anything troublesome;—*pl.* in Scripture, difficulties or impediments, esp. worldly cares or anxieties. **Thorn-apple**, *Datura Stramonium*. **Thorn-bush**, a shrub bearing thorns. **Thorn-hedge**, a hedge or fence of thorn bushes.

thornback (thorn-bak) *n.* a fish of the ray kind, marked by strong, short, recurved spines on the back and tail, commonly found on the British and Irish coasts.

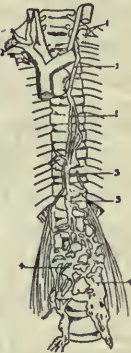
thornless (thorn-less) *a.* free from thorns.

thornstone (thorn-stön) *n.* a concretion of carbonates of lime, magnesia, manganese, and iron, obtained during the manufacture of salt.



The thoracic regions: front and back.

A. Infraclavicular region. B. Mammary region. C. Inframammary region. D. Sternal region. E. Shoulder. F. Scapular region. G. Infracapular region. H. Interscapular region. I. Nuchal region.



The human thoracic duct.

1. Thoracic duct, discharging into the left subclavian vein. 2. Right lymphatic duct. 3. Receptaculum chyli. 4. Lumbar glands.

thorny (thor'ni) *a.* full of thorns or spines; sharp; pricking; troublesome; vexatious; harassing.

thorough (thur'u) *a.* [A.S. *thurh*] passing through or to the end—hence, complete; perfect;—*prep.* from side to side, or from end to end; through;—*adv.* through;—*n.* that which goes through; a passage; a channel. **Thorough-bass**, a representation of chords by figures placed under the bass (sometimes used as synonymous with harmony). **Thorough-paced**, see *paced*. **Thorough-pin**, a swelling in the hollow of the hock of a horse.

thoroughbred (thur-u-bred) *a.* completely bred or accomplished; got by parents of full blood on both sides, as a horse—hence, high-mettled; spirited;—*n.* an animal of pure blood, stock, or race.

thoroughfare (thur'u-fär) *n.* a passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way—hence, a frequented street; right of passage.

thoroughgoing (thur-u-gö-ing) *a.* going through or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete; going all lengths; undaunted; out and out; consistent in all points.

thoroughly (thur-u-li) *adv.* in a thorough manner; fully; entirely.

thoroughness (thur-u-nes) *n.* state or quality of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

thorp, thorp (thorp) *n.* [A.S.] a hamlet; a village.

thorpsman (thorps-man) *n.* a villager.

those (thöz) *pron.* [A.S. *thās*] *pl.* of *that*; noting, as a correlative of *these*, the former, as distinguished from the latter.

thou (thou) *pron.* [A.S. *thū*] the second personal pronoun, in the *sing.* number, denoting the person addressed (used in the solemn or poetical style, and by Quakers);—*v.i.* to use *thou* and *thee* in ordinary discourse;—*v.t.* to address in this way.

though (thö) *adv.* and *conj.* [A.S. *theäh, thäh*] granting; admitting; notwithstanding; however (used familiarly at the end of a sentence).

thought (thawt) *n.* [A.S. *thöht*, fr. *thencan*, think] act of thinking; exercise of the mind in any way except sense and perception; reflection; meditation; serious consideration; that which is thought; an opinion; a judgment; a conceit; a fancy; design; purpose; intention; a small degree or quantity.

Thought-reader, a mind-reader (see *muscle-reading*).

Thought-transference, the supposed communication of mind with mind by *thought-waves*, the supposed movements of a supposed medium. **Second thoughts**, maturer or calmer reflection.

thoughted (thaw'ted) *a.* having thoughts.

thoughtful (thawt'fool) *a.* full of thought; employed in meditation; contemplative; attentive; careful; having the mind directed to an object; promoting serious thought; favourable to musing or meditation; anxious; solicitous.

thoughtfully (thawt'fool-i) *adv.* with thought; considerably; carefully; seriously.

thoughtfulness (thawt'fool-nes) *n.* deep meditation; solicitude; anxiety; consideration for others; seriousness; attention to spiritual concerns.

thoughtless (thawt'les) *a.* careless; negligent; heedless; inconsiderate; stupid.

thoughtlessly (thawt'les-li) *adv.* without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

thoughtlessness (thawt'les-nes) *n.* want of thought; inattention; inconsiderateness; heedlessness; carelessness.

thoughtsick (thawt'sik) *a.* sick from thinking.

thoughtsome (thawt'sum) *a.* thoughtful.

thousand (thou'zand) *a.* [A.S. *thūsēnd*] consisting of ten hundred; being ten times one hundred; consisting of a great number indefinitely;—*n.* the number of ten hundred—hence, indefinitely, a great number; a symbol representing one thousand units, as 1000, M, or C. **Thousand legs**, any one of

the myriapoda. One in a thousand, something very rare; something excellent.

thousandfold (thou'zand-fold) *a.* multiplied by a thousand.

thousandth (thou'zandth) *a.* the ordinal of thousand; constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided; — *n.* the quotient of a unit divided by a thousand.

thowel, thowl (thō-el, thōl) *n.* See thole (1).

Thracian (thrā-shān) *a.* belonging to Thrace; — *n.* a native or inhabitant of Thrace.

thraldom (thrawl-dum) *n.* slavery; bondage; state of servitude.

thral (thrawl) *n.* [Icel. *threll*] a slave; a bondman; slavery; bondage; servitude; — *a.* enslaved; — *v.t.* to enslave; to enthrall.

thraller (thrawl-ler) *n.* one that thralls.

thrap (thrap) *v.t.* [*trap*] to bind on [Naut.].

thrapple (thrap-l) *n.* [*throttle*] the throat.

thrash (thrash) *v.t.* [A.S. *therscan*] to beat out grain from; to separate from the husk of with a flail; to beat soundly; to drub; — *v.i.* to practise thrashing; to labour; to drudge.

thrasher (thrash-er) *n.* one that thrashes grain; the fox-shark, a large species of shark.

thrashing (thrash-ing) *n.* the operation by which grain is separated from the husk; a sound flogging. **Thrashing-floor**, a floor, or area, on which grain is beaten out (also **threshing-floor**). **Thrashing-machine**, **thrashing-mill**, a machine, or apparatus, for separating the grain from the straw.

thrasonical (thrā-son-i-kal) *a.* [fr. *Thraso*, a braggart in Terence's *Eunuchus*] given to bragging; boasting; ostentatious.

thrasonically (thrā-son-i-kal-i) *adv.* boastingly.

thrive, threave (thrāv, thrēv) *n.* [Icel. *threfi*] a sheaf; a handful; two dozen; 24 sheaves set up in two stooks.

thraw (thraw) *v.t.* [fr. *throw*] to twist; to wrench; to distort; to frustrate; — *v.i.* to twist or writhe in agony; — *n.* a twist.

thrawn (thrawn) *a.* cross-grained; perverse.

thread (thred) *n.* [A.S. *thrēd*, fr. *thrāwan*, twist] a very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or the like, drawn out to considerable length; a filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark; also, a line of gold or silver; something continued in a long course or tenor; the prominent, spiral part of a screw or nut; — *v.t.* to pass a thread through the eye of; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel. **Thread and thrum**, the good and the bad together. **Thread of life**, the thread answering to the duration of one's life spun, measured, and cut by the Fates.

threadbare (thred-bār) *a.* worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; — hence, worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.

threadbareness (thred-bār-nes) *n.* state of being worn out, use of, or hackneyed; triteness.

threaded (thred-ed) *a.* provided with a thread.

threaden (thred-n) *a.* woven of threads; textile.

threadiness (thred-i-nes) *n.* thready character or condition.

threadlace (thred-lās) *n.* lace of linen thread.

threadworm (thred-wurm) *n.* a popular name for any small, thin worm.

theady (thred-i) *a.* like thread or filaments; containing, or consisting of, thread.

threap, threep (threp) *v.t.* [A.S. *threāpian*] to insist upon; to assert; to deny, with obstinacy or pertinacity; to try to palm upon; to cajole; — *n.* a contest; an obstinate decision.

threat (thret) *n.* [A.S. *threāt*] declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another; menace; denunciation; — *v.t.* to threaten.

threaten (thret-n) *v.t.* [A.S. *threōtan*, to urge; to afflict; to trouble] to hold up to, as a terror; to menace; to denounce evil against; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by the exhibition of power, or by the assertion of an intention to inflict evil; to charge, or enjoin, with menaces or denunciation of punishment; to betoken coming evil; to present the appearance of something evil or unpleasant as approaching to or toward; — *v.i.* to use threats or menaces.

threatener (thret-ner) *n.* one that threatens.

threatening (thret-ning) *a.* indicating a threat or menace; indicating something impending; imminent; — *n.* a threat; a menace.

threateningly (thret-ning-li) *adv.* in a threatening manner.

threatfully (thret-fool-i) *adv.* with many threats; in a threatening manner.

threatless (thret-les) *a.* without threats; not threatening.

three (thrē) *a.* [A.S. *threo*] two and one; — *n.* the sum of two and one; a symbol representing three units, as 3, or iii. **Three-cornered**, having three corners or angles. **Three-decker**, a vessel of war carrying guns on three decks. **Three F's**, fair rent, free sale, and fixity of tenure. **Three-master**, a ship with three masts. **Three-per-cents**, government stocks paying three per cent. **Three-piled**, having a triple pile or nap. **Three-ply**, consisting of three distinct webs wrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. **Three R's**, reading, writing, and 'rithmetic. **Rule of three**, proportion.

threefold (thrē-fold) *a.* consisting of three, or thrice repeated; — *adv.* trebly; thrice.

threepence (thre-pens, thrip-ens) *n.* three pennies; a small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

threepenny (thre-pen-i, thrip-en-i) *a.* worth threepence — hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

threescore (thre-skōr) *a.* sixty; thrice twenty.

thremmatology (threm-a-tōl-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *thremma*, *thremmatos*, a creation, and *logos*, a discourse] the science of breeding. **threnetic, threnetical** (thre-net-ik, -i-kal) *a.* sorrowful; mournful.

threnodial, threnodic (thre-nō-di-a-l, -nod-ik) *a.* pertaining to a threnody; elegiac.

threnodist (thren-u-dist) *n.* a composer of dirges.

threnody (thren-u-di) *n.* [G. *threōnos*, a lament, and *ōdē*, a song] a song of lamentation; a short funeral poem; a dirge.

threpsology (threp-sof-ō-ji) *n.* [G. *threpsis*, nourishment, and *logos*, a discourse] the science of, or a treatise on, the nutrition of organisms.

thresh See thrash.

threshold (thresh-ōld) *n.* [A.S. *threscwald*, fr. *therscan*, beat, and *-ōld*, suffix] the door-sill; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door — hence, entrance; gate; door; the place or point of entering or beginning.

thrice (thris) *adv.* three times; repeatedly; earnestly; emphatically.

thrid (thrid) *v.t.* [fr. *thread*] to slide through by a narrow passage; to pass, as a thread, through the eye of a needle; to thread.

thridacium thridace (thri-dā'-si-um, thrid-ās) *n.* [G. *thridaks*, lettuce] inspissated juice of lettuce.

thrifallow (thri-fal-ō) *v.t.* to plough or fallow for the third time before sowing.

thrift (thrift) *n.* thrive; a thriving state or condition; economical management; frugality; good husbandry; profit; gain; prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; the sea-pink, etc.

thriftily (thrift-li) *adv.* in a thrifty manner; frugally; prosperously.

thriftiness (thrift-ti-nes) *n.* state or quality of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry; prosperity in business.

thriftless (thrift'-les) *a.* not thrifty; deficient in thrift; profuse; extravagant.

thriftlessly (thrift'-les-li) *adv.* in a thriftless manner; profusely; extravagantly.

thriftlessness (thrift'-les-nes) *n.* want of thrift; extravagance.

thrifty (thrift'-ti) *a.* frugal; sparing; not lavish or profuse; using economy and good management of property; thriving by industry and frugality.

thrill (thrill) *n.* [A.S. *thryrlan*, to bore] a warbling; a trill; a thrilling sensation; a hole; a nostril; a throb; a beat or pulsation;—*v.t.* to perforate by turning a pointed instrument; to bore; to drill; to pierce; to penetrate; to affect, as if by something that pierces or pricks, or that causes a tingling sensation;—*v.i.* to pierce; to penetrate; to feel a sharp, shivering sensation running through the body.

thrilliant (thrill'-ant) *a.* piercing; thrilling.

thrilling (thrill'-ing) *a.* piercing; penetrating; feeling a shivering sensation running through the nerves or body.

thrillingly (thrill'-ing-li) *adv.* with thrilling sensations.

thrillingness (thrill'-ing-nes) *n.* thrilling character or quality.

thring (thring) *v.t.* [A.S. *thringan*] to thrust; to push; to press.

thrive (thriv) *v.i.* [Icel. *thrifa*, to grasp] to prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to prosper in any business; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish.

thriver (thri'-ver) *n.* one that prospers.

thriving (thri'-ving) *a.* growing; increasing; prosperous; successful.

thrivingly (thri'-ving-li) *adv.* in a prosperous manner; increasingly.

thrivingness (thri'-ving-nes) *n.* the state or condition of one that thrives.

throat (thro't) *n.* [A.S. *throta*] the portion of the neck anterior to the spinal column, with its cavities and passages; the passage through which anything is ejected upward from the lungs or stomach; anything long and deep; main road of any place; opening; entrance; in seaman's language, the curved end of a gaff which fits round the mast;—*v.t.* to mutter; to channel or groove. **Throat-bolt**, an eye-bolt to which to hook the throat-halyards, which hoist the throat of a gaff. **Throat-latch**, the strap under a horse's throat securing the bridle. **To out one's own throat**, to follow a course ruinous to one's own interest.

throatiness (thro'ti-nes) *n.* unusual prominence of the throat; guttural character or quality of voice or utterance.

throaty (thro'ti) *a.* guttural; uttered back in the throat; having a large throat; voracious.

throb (thro'b) *v.i.* [M.E.] to beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to palpitate; to heave, or rise and fall, as the breast, in sorrow or distress;—*n.* a beat, or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

throbbing (thro'b-ing) *n.* act of beating with unusual force, as the heart or pulse; violent palpitation; act of heaving, as the breast, in mental distress.

throbbingly (thro'b-ing-li) *adv.* in a throbbing manner.

throe (thro) *n.* [Icel. *thra*] extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony, *esp.* the anguish of travail in childbirth; last struggle; death-pang;—*v.i.* to struggle with extreme pain; to agonize.

thrombosis (throm-bō'sis) *n.* [G. *thrombos*, a lump] the coagulation of the blood in a blood-vessel, or in the heart, during life.

throne (thron) *n.* [L. *thronus*, fr. G. *thronos*] a chair of state; a royal seat—hence, sovereign power and dignity; also, the seat of a bishop; in Scripture, the place where God manifests His power and glory;—*pl.* angels; spiritual powers;—*v.t.* to place on a royal seat; to enthrone; to place in an elevated position; to exalt.

throneless (thron'-les) *a.* without a throne.



Throne.

throng (throng) *n.* [A.S. *thrang*, fr. *thringan*, press] a multitude of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; crowd;—*a.* thickly crowded; busy;—*v.t.* to crowd or press, as persons;—*v.i.* to crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons.

throzzle (thro'pl) *n.* [A.S. *throzbolla*] the throttle, or windpipe.

throistle (thro'stl) *n.* [A.S.] a bird of the genus *Turdus*; the song-thrush, or mavis; the drawing-frame of the cotton manufacturer. **Throstle-cock**, the missel-thrush.

throstring (thro's-ing) *n.* [*throistle*] a disease of cattle caused by a swelling under the throat, which causes strangulation.

throatle (thro'tl) *n.* [*dim.* of *throat*] the windpipe, or trachea; the weasand;—*v.t.* to choke; to strangle;—*v.i.* to have the throat obstructed so as to endanger suffocation; to choke; to suffocate; to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated. **Throttle-valve**, a valve in a steam-pipe for controlling the flow of steam to any apparatus.

through (thro'oo) *prep.* [A.S. *thruh*] from end to end of, or from side to side of; between the sides or walls of; within; by transmission or conveyance; by passage between, among, or in the midst of; by means of; by the agency of; over the whole surface or extent of; among or in the midst of; from beginning to end; to the end or conclusion;—*adv.* from one end or side to the other; from beginning to end; to the end; to the ultimate purpose;—*a.* clear; open; that goes from end to end without stopping. **Through-going**, active; energetic. **Through-stone**, a stone that occupies the whole thickness of a wall; a bondstone. **Through-ticket**, a ticket for the whole of a journey. **Through-traffic**, traffic between two far-apart business places. **Through-train**, a railway train that goes the whole length of a long journey. **Through and through**, out and out; thoroughly. **To carry through**, to accomplish; to bring to a successful issue.

thoroughly (thro'oo-li) *adv.* completely; wholly; carefully; earnestly.

throughout (thro'oo-out) *prep.* quite through; in every part of; from one extremity to the other of;—*adv.* in every part.

throw (thro) *v.t.* [A.S. *thruwan*, twist] to fling or cast in a winding direction; to hurl; to project; to send; to wind or twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread; to form or shape roughly on a potter's wheel; to venture at dice; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off; to put on; to spread carelessly; to overturn; to prostrate in wrestling;—*v.i.* to perform the act of casting; to cast; to cast dice;—*n.* act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand, or from an engine; a cast of dice; the manner in which dice fall when cast; the distance which a missile is, or may be, thrown. **To throw away**, to reject; to waste or lose. **To throw back**, to refuse; to retort. **To throw by**, to lay aside; to neglect. **To throw down**, to overthrow; to destroy. **To throw in**, to inject; to give or concede, as something additional to a bargain, etc. **To throw light on**, to make clear. **To throw off**, to expel; to emit; to discard; to renounce. **To throw on**, to impose; to load or burden with; to devote. **To throw one's self into**, to take part in heartily. **To throw open**, to open; to make freely accessible. **To throw out**, to utter; to give, as a hint or suggestion; to refuse sanction to; to reject. **To throw over**, to reject and desert. **To throw up**, to surrender; to resign; to exhibit, as on a screen; to discharge from the stomach.

throw (thro) *n.* [A.S. *thruag*, time] a space of time; a moment.

thrower (thro'er) *n.* one that throws; *specifically*, one that throws or twists silk; a throwster; one that shapes vessels on a potter's wheel.

thrown (thro'n) *a.* twisted; turned.

throwster (thro'ster) *n.* one that throws, twists, or winds silk.

thrum (thrum) *n.* [cf. Icel. *thromr*, the edge] the fringe of threads remaining attached to a loom when the web has been cut off; any loose thread; a fringe or tassel;—*pl.* coarse yarn; waste yarn;—*a.* made of thrums or waste yarn;—*v.t.* to make of, or cover with, thrums; to thatch.

thrum (thrum) *v.t.* [Icel. *thruma*, rattle] to play, as an instrument, in a rude or monotonous manner; —*v.i.* to play coarsely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers.

thrummer (thrum-er) *n.* one that plays un-musically on the harp or guitar.

thrummy (thrum-i) *a.* made of thrums; containing or resembling thrums.

thrush (thrush) *n.* [A.S. *thrysc*] a small, plainly-coloured singing bird, of the genus *Turdus*, of several species, esp. the song-thrush, thrushle, or mavis.

thrush (thrush) *n.* [A.S. *thyrre*, dry, and suffix *isc*, or *ish*, cf. Dan. *tröske*] an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of the horse, and some other animals; minute ulcers in the mouth, fauces, etc.



Thrush.

thrust (thrust) *v.t.* [Icel. *thrysta*, to force, urge] to push or drive with force; to shove; to impel; to pierce; to obtrude; to drive away; —*v.i.* to make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; to enter by pushing; to squeeze in; to push forward; to press on; to intrude; —*n.* a violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot; attack; assault; a horizontal outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments.



Thrust.

To thrust aside, to thrust off, to push aside, or away. To thrust in, to intrude. To thrust on, to impel. To thrust out, to expel. To thrust through, to stab. To thrust together, to compress. To thrust upon, to force upon.

thruster (thrus-ter) *n.* one that thrusts or stabs; a swordsman.

thrusting (thrus-ting) *n.* the act of pushing with force.

thud (thud) *n.* [A.S. *thyddan*, to strike] a stroke or blow, causing a blunt, dull, and hollow sound; —*v.t.* to beat; to strike; —*v.i.* to emit a low, dull sound.

thug (thug) *n.* [Hind.] one of a band of professional robbers and assassins formerly infesting India; a cut-throat; a ruffian.

thuggee, thuggism (thug-ē, thug-izm) *n.* the practices of the thugs. Also **thuggery**.

thumb (thum) *n.* [A.S. *thūma*] the short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals; —*v.t.* to handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers; to soil or wear with the thumb or fingers; —*v.i.* to play with the thumbs, or with the thumbs and fingers; to thrum. **Thumb-band**, a twist of anything as thick as the thumb. **Thumb-blue**, indigo in the form of small balls or lumps. **Thumb-mark**, a dirty mark made by a thumb (usually on the page of a book). **Thumb-ring**, a ring designed to be worn on the thumb; a seal-ring. **Thumb-screw**, a screw having the head flattened in the direction of its length, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb or hand by a screw (formerly used in Scotland); a thumbkin; thumbkins. **Thumb-stall**, a covering of leather, etc., for the thumb. **Under one's thumb**, completely in one's power.

thumbed (thumd) *a.* having a thumb, or thumbs; marked by a thumb; soiled; worn.

thumbkin (thum-kin) *n.* a thumb-screw.

thumbless (thum-les) *a.* having no thumbs; clumsy; awkward.

thummim (thum-im) *n.pl.* See **urim**.

thump (thump) *n.* [cf. Icel. *dumpa*, to thump] the sudden fall of a heavy weight; the sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as of a hammer or the like; —*v.t.* to strike or beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound; —*v.i.* to strike or fall with a heavy blow.

thumper (thum-per) *n.* one that, or that which, thumps; anything huge, great, or extraordinary; a big lie.

thumping (thum-ping) *a.* heavy; stout; unusually large.

thunder (thun-der) *n.* [A.S. *thunor*, fr. *thunian*, to rattle] the sound that follows a flash of lightning; a thunder-bolt; any loud noise; an alarming or startling threat or denunciation; —*v.t.* to emit with noise and terror; to publish, as a threat or denunciation; —*v.i.* to sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity; to make a loud noise, esp. a heavy sound of some continuance. **Thunder-clap, thunder-peal**, a burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity. **Thunder-cloud**, a cloud that discharges lightning, and causes thunder. **Thunder-plump**, a heavy thunder-shower. **Thunder-rod**, a metallic rod erected, and acting as a conductor, to protect buildings or vessels from lightning. **Thunder-shower**, a shower accompanied with thunder. **Thunder-storm**, a storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

thunderbolt (thun-der-bōlt) *n.* a shaft of lightning; an iron bolt, familiarly supposed to be shot by lightning (the emblem of Jupiter) —hence, a daring or irresistible hero; ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination.

thunderer (thun-der-er) *n.* one that thunders; an epithet applied to Jupiter [Myth.].

thundering (thun-der-ing) *n.* the report of an electrical explosion; thunder; any loud noise; fulmination; act of publishing threats or denunciations; —*a.* uttering a loud sound; fulminating; very loud or noisy; very large; huge; [colloq.] excessively good or bad.

thunderingly (thun-der-ing-li) *adv.* with loud noise; unusually.

thunderless (thun-der-les) *a.* unattended by thunder or loud noise.

thunderous (thun-der-us) *a.* producing thunder; making a noise like thunder.

thunderously (thun-der-us-li) *adv.* with thunder, or a noise like thunder.

thunderstruck (thun-der-struk) *a.* astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

thunderly (thun-der-i) *a.* thunder-like; loud; resounding; frowning; angry.

thurible (thū-ri-bl) *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, fr. *thrus*, incense] a censer of metal for burning incense, held in the hand or suspended by chains (used in solemn services of the R.C. church).

thurifer (thū-ri-fer) *n.* an acolyte that carries the censer.

thuriferous (thū-ri-fe-rus) *a.* producing, or bearing, frankincense.

thurification (thū-ri-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act of burning incense, or of fuming with incense.

Thursday (thurz-dā) *n.* [A.S. *thūres dæg*, (the day of Thor, fr. Icel. *thōrsdagr* (so called from its being originally consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder)] the fifth day of the week.

thus (thūs) *adv.* [A.S.] in this or that manner; on this wise; to this degree or extent; so.

thus (thūs) *n.* [L. fr. *G. thūsos*, incense] frankincense; the resin of the spruce-fir.

thwack (thwak) *v.t.* [cf. Icel. *thjökka*, cf. *whack*, Imit.] to strike with something flat or heavy; to beat or thrash; to thump; to belabour; —*n.* a heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a thump.

thwaite (thwāit) *n.* [Icel. *thveit*] a piece of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage.

thwart (thwawrt) *adv.* [Icel. *thvert*, perverse, ad-verse] from side to side; crosswise; transversely; —*prep.* across; opposite to; —*a.* lying or extending across; transverse; perverse; cross-grained; —*n.* opposition; defiance; a seat across a boat, on which the oarsman sits; —*v.t.* to pass over or across; to put crosswise; to cross, as a purpose; to frustrate or baffle; —*v.i.* to go crosswise; to be contrary; to quarrel; to contend.

thwarter (thwawrt-er) *n.* one that, or that which, thwarts.

thwarting (thwawrt-ing) *n.* act of crossing or opposing; frustration; —*a.* perverse.

thwartingly (thwawrt-ing-li) *adv.* perversely; in an opposing manner.

thwartly (thwawrt-li) *adv.* with opposition or contrariety; transversely. Also **thwartedly**.

thwartness (thawrt-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being contrary.

thwartships (thwawrt-ships) *adv.* across the ship.

thwittle (thwit-l) *n.* [A.S. *thwitan*, to cut] a whittle; a knife;—*v.t.* to whittle or cut.

thy (THI) *a.* [abbreviated fr. *thine*] of thee, or belonging to thee.

thyme (tim) *n.* [*L. thymum*, fr. *G. thymos*, *thumon*] a plant of several species (the garden thyme is a warm, pungent aromatic, used to give a relish to seasoning and soups).

thymy (ti-mi) *a.* abounding in thyme; fragrant; resembling thyme.

thyroid (thi-roid) *a.* [*G. thureos*, a shield, and *eidōs*, form] shield-like;—noting a large cartilage of the larynx, or a ductless gland of the trachea.

thyrals, thyrsoid (ther-sal, -soid) *a.* having the form of a thyrus.

thyrus, thyse (ther-sus, thers) *n.* [*G. thyrōsos*] a staff tipped with an ornament like a pine-cone, and wrapped round with ivy and vine branches (an emblem of Bacchus; [*Bot.*] an ovate panicle).

thysel (THI-self) *pron.* an emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person (used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis).

tiara (ti-ā-ra) *n.* [*G. tiara*, a Persian head-dress, probably of Persian origin] an ornamental hat or turban worn by the ancient Persian kings and dignitaries, of different forms, according to their rank; the head-dress worn by the pope on ceremonial occasions, in the form of three crowns piled one above the other, studded with precious stones, and surmounted by an orb and cross, from which depends on either side a chain of jewels.

tiaraed (ti-ā-rad) *a.* adorned with a tiara.

tib (tib) *n.* [*Tibby*, fr. *Isabel*] a common woman; a paramour.

tibet, thibet (ti-bet) *n.* a woollen stuff for dresses (so called from Tibet, in Asia).

Tibetan, Thibetan (tib-e-tan) *a.* pertaining to the country, the people, or language of Tibet;—*n.* an inhabitant, or the language, of Tibet.

tibia (tib-i-a) *n.* [*L.*] the shin-bone; [*Entom.*] the fourth joint of the leg.

tibial (tib-i-al) *a.* pertaining to the large bone of the leg; pertaining to a pipe or flute called a tibia.

tic (tik) *n.* [*F. tic*, a twitching] a habitual, spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, *esp.* of the face.

Tic-douloureux, neuralgia in the face.

tice (tis) *v.t.* to entice; to seduce.

tick (tik) *n.* [*fr. ticket*] credit; trust;—*v.i.* to buy or sell on tick; to live on credit. **Tick-shop**, a shop where goods may be had on credit.

tick (tik) *n.* [*cf. Ger. zocke*] a little insect, of a livid colour, that infests sheep, cows, and other animals.

tick (tik) *n.* [*G. thecke*, a case] the cover or case of a bed containing feathers, wool, or other material.

tick (tik) *v.t.* [*cf. D. tikken*, to tick, pat] to mark or dot (with *off*);—*v.i.* to make a small noise, as a watch or clock; to beat; to click;—*n.* the distinct, quick beat, as of a watch or clock; any small mark to direct attention to something else, or to serve as a check.

tickbean (tik-bēn) *n.* a small field bean used for feeding horses and other animals.

ticked (tik-t) *a.* speckled; slightly mottled.

ticker (tik-er) *n.* something that ticks; a watch.

ticket (tik-et) *n.* [*M.F. etiquette*, a little bill or note, fr. *Ger. stecken*, to stick, *cf. etiquette*, *stick*] a small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or distinguishing token of something; a certificate of right of admission to a place of assembly, or to be carried in a public conveyance; a label to show the character or price of goods in a parcel; a certificate or token of a share in a lottery, etc.; a notice attached to a wall, window, etc., as of houses or lodgings to let, articles

for sale, etc.;—*v.t.* to distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on, as goods, etc. **Ticket-day**, the day before the settling, or paying-day, on the stock-exchange. **Ticket-porter**, a licensed porter, wearing a badge by which he may be identified. **Ticket of leave**, a licence to a prisoner to be at large before the expiry of his sentence. **Season-ticket**, a ticket allowing one to travel by railway, steamer, etc., as often as desired within a specified time, and between certain places; a ticket for a series of concerts, lectures, etc.; a ticket allowing admission to a place, exhibition, etc., within a specified time. **The ticket**, the correct thing.

ticking (tik-ing) *n.* a closely-woven cloth used for making bed-ticks; a tick.

ticking (tik-ing) *n.* the act of making ticks; the sounds themselves.

tickle (tik-l) *v.t.* [frequentative of *tick*, to touch lightly] to titillate; to touch lightly so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter; to please by slight gratification;—*v.i.* to feel titillation; to excite the sensation of titillation;—*a.* unstable; easily moved;—*n.* a light, teasing touch.

tickler (tik-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, tickles or pleases; something difficult to answer.

tickling (tik-ling) *n.* act of affecting by slight touches; titillation; act of pleasing by slight gratifications; excitement of the palate.

ticklish (tik-ish) *a.* sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unsteady; uncertain; difficult; nice; critical.

ticklishly (tik-ish-li) *adv.* in a ticklish manner; in a critical state.

ticklishness (tik-ish-nes) *n.* state or quality of being ticklish; the state of being tottering, or liable to fall; criticalness of condition.

tidal (ti-dal) *a.* pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; dependent on the tides. **Tidal wave**, a great wave of the ocean, usually produced by an earthquake.

tidally (ti-dal-i) *adv.* as a tide; dependent on, or affected by, the tide.

tidbit (tid-bit) *n.* [*Ice. tittr*, a tit] a delicate or tender piece of anything eatable; a titbit.

tidder, tiddle (tid-er, tid-l) *v.t.* [*A.S. tīder*, tender] to use with tenderness; to fondle;—*v.i.* to trifle.

tiddlywinks (tid-li-winks) *n.pl.* a parlour game, in which small ivory or bone discs, lying on a table, are snapped into a cup or an inclosed space. Also **tiddledewinks**.

tide (tid) *n.* [*A.S. tīd*, time, season] time; season; the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, etc., connected therewith; stream; current; tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events; course; sometimes favourable concurrence of causes or influences; also, turning point; flow or current, as of blood; among miners, a period of twelve hours;—*v.t.* to drive with the tide or stream; to carry through; to manage;—*v.i.* to pour a tide or flood; to work in or out of a river or harbour by favour of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse. **Tide-gate**, a gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to keep the water from flowing back at the ebb. **Tide-gauge**, a mechanical contrivance for registering the state of the tide. **Tide-lock**, a lock situated between an entrance-basin and a canal, harbour, or river, and forming a communication between them, being furnished with double gates, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide; also called **guard-lock**. **Tide-mill**, a water-mill in which the wheel is driven one way with the flood-tide, and the reverse way with the ebb. **Tide-rips**, rough water caused by opposing tides or currents. **Tide-table**, a table giving the time of high water at the principal ports or landing-places throughout the year. **Neap-tide**, **spring-tide**, see **neap**, **spring**. To **tide over**, to overcome difficulties, for the time at least, by means of a succession of favourable accidents.

tideless (tid-less) *a.* having no ebb or flow, as of the tide.

tidely (tid-li) *adv.* seasonably; fitly; cleverly.

tidewater (tid-wā-ter) *n.* an officer that watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

tideway (tīd-wā) *n.* the channel in which the tide sets.

tidily (tī-di-li) *adv.* in a tidy manner; with neat simplicity.

tidiness (tī-di-nes) *n.* state or quality of being tidy; neatness.

tidings (tī-dingz) *n. pl.* [Icel. *tithindi*] account of what has taken place, and was not before known; news; information; intelligence.

tidology (tī-dol-ō-ji) *n.* the doctrine, theory, or science of tides.

tidy (tī-di) *a.* [A.S. *tīd*, season] timely; neat; dressed with simplicity; kept in proper and becoming neatness, or habitually keeping things so; comfortable; —*n.* a cover, often of ornamental work, for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, and the like; a child's pinafore; —*v. t.* to put in order; to arrange becomingly; to make neat.

tidy (tī-di) *n.* [M.E. *tidi*] a small singing bird.

tie (tī) *v. t.* [A.S. *tīegan*] to fasten with a band, or cord, and knot; to bind; to fold and make fast; to knit; to hold, or constrain, by authority or moral influence; to restrain; to confine; in building, to bind together two parts by a piece of timber or metal; [Mus.] to unite, as notes, by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them; —*n.* a knot; fastening; bond; obligation, moral or legal; a knot of hair; an equality in numbers, as of votes, games, etc., which prevent either party from being victorious; a beam, a rod, or the like, for holding two bodies or parts together; [Mus.] a curved line written over or under the notes, signifying that they are to be slurred, or closely united in the performance. **Tie-beam**, a horizontal timber connecting two rafters. **Tie-dog**, a fierce dog required to be tied up; a bandog. **Tie-rod**, an iron bar used to hold parts of a structure together. **Tie-wig**, one tied behind with ribbon. To play off a tie, to decide a tie in a game by taking part in a final contest.

tier (tī-er) *n.* one that, or that which, ties; a child's pinafore.

tier (tēr) *n.* [F. *tiere*, fr. *tirer*, draw] a row or rank, esp. when two or more rows are placed one above another; —*v. t.* to pile, build, or arrange in tiers. **Tiers état**, (tyār-z-ā-tá) the third estate in the realm; the commons. **Tier-shot**, grape-shot arranged in tiers.

tierce (tērs) *n.* [O.F. *tierz*, fr. L. *tertius*, the third] one-third of a pipe—that is, 42 wine gallons; a cask for packing salt provisions for shipping, containing 336 lbs. or 304 lbs.; sequence of three cards of the same suit; a particular thrust in fencing; [Mus.] a third; [Her.] a field tripartitely divided in three colours.

tiercel (tēr-sel) *n.* [O.F. *tiercelet*, fr. *tiers*, the third (so called because the third in the nest is said to be a male)] the male hawk or falcon.

tiercet (tēr-set) *n.* in poetry, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

tiff (tif) *n.* [Norw. *teva*, to sniff, smell] a draught of liquor; drink; a fit of anger or peevishness; a slight altercation; tiff; —*v. t.* to be in a pet; to quarrel; to sip; to drink;—[D. *tippen*, to clip] to deck or dress out.

tiffany (tīf-ā-ni) *n.* [tiff, to deck or dress out] a species of gauze, or very thin silk; —*a.* made of tiffany, or thin silk; transparent.

tiffin (tī-fin) *n.* [for *tifting*, sipping, fr. *tiff*, a draught of liquor] a lunch, or slight repast, between breakfast and dinner.

tift (tif) *n.* a sniff; breath; a draught of liquor.

tig (tig) *n.* [tiek, to touch] a child's play; tag; tig-tag; a tap; a slight stroke.

tige (tēzh) *n.* [F. fr. L. *tibia*, a pipe] a stem or stalk; the shaft of a column; in a cartridge, a support for the cap or primer.

tiger (tī-ger) *n.* [F. *tigre*, fr. G. *tigris*, fr. Zend *tighra*, sharp] a fierce and rapacious animal of the genus *Felis*, about the size of a lion, but longer in the body, and without a mane, of a fawn colour above, white below, and irregularly marked with black stripes, and found chiefly in India and the Indian islands; a young servant in livery who attends his master or mistress; a dissolute dandy; a



Bengal tiger.

bully. **Tiger-beetle**, a cicindella. **Tiger-cat**, a carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but of smaller size, as the ocelot. **Tiger-frog**, the leopard frog. **Tiger-lily**, a species of lily having spotted flowers. **Tiger-moth**, a large moth of the genus *Arctia*, with dark brown streaks on a cream-coloured ground on its wings. **Tiger-wood**, a wood imported from British Guiana.

tigerish (tī-ger-ish) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a tiger in appearance, nature, or habits.

tigerism (tī-ger-izm) *n.* tigerish disposition or propensities; dissolute, swaggering habits.

tight (tit) *a.* [Icel. *theltr*] close; firmly held together; compact; close so as not to admit the passage of a fluid; not leaky; close so as not to admit the entrance of air; fitting close to the body; whole; neat; close; parsimonious; saving; not slack or loose; taut (applied to a rope extended or stretched out); somewhat intoxicated; scarce or dear; to be had only on good security, or at a high rate of interest or discount, as money in the market; noting high prices, little demand, and therefore few sales or transactions, as the market. **Tight-rope**, a stout and tightly drawn rope on which rope-dancers perform.

tighten (tī-tin) *v. t.* to draw tighter; to straighten; to make more close in any manner.

tightener (tī-tēr) *n.* one that, or that which, tightens; a tensor.

tightly (tī-ti-li) *adv.* closely; compactly; neatly; cleverly; adroitly.

tightness (tī-tēs) *n.* closeness; compactness; straitness; neatness; parsimoniousness; scarcity, as of demand or supply.

tights (tīts) *n. pl.* close-fitting pantaloons or trousers; part of the stage dress of an actress, dancer, equestrian, etc.

tigress (tī-gres) *n.* the female of the tiger.

tigretier (tō-gre-tyā) *n.* [F.] in Abyssinia, a disease resembling the dancing mania.

tigrine (tī-grin) *a.* like a tiger in colour and spots.

tigrish (tī-grish) *a.* resembling a tiger; fierce; blood-thirsty.

tike (tik) *n.* [Icel. *tīk*, a bitch, cur] a dog; a cur; a queer fellow; an obstinate, snarling fellow.

tilbury (til-bē-ri) *n.* a gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover, for two persons, named after Tilbury, a London coachmaker.

tilde (til-dē) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *titulus*, title] the diacritical sign over *n*, as *n̄*.

tile (til) *n.* [A.S. *tīgel*, fr. L. *tegula*, fr. *tegere*, to cover] a plate or thin piece of slate-stone or of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, etc.—*v. t.* to cover with tiles; to cover, as tiles; in freemasonry, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated; to hind to secrecy. **Tile-drain**, a drain made of tiles. **Tile-ore**, an earthy variety of cuprite.

tiler, tyler (tī-ler) *n.* one that makes or lays tiles; a doorkeeper at a lodge of freemasons.

tilery (tī-ler-i) *n.* a place where tiles are made or burned; a tile-kiln.

tilestone (til-stōn) *n.* a tile; a brick; any stone suitable for making tiles; thin-bedded flagstone; thin reddish sandstone of the uppermost group of the Silurian period [Geol.].

tiling (tī-ling) *n.* act of covering with tiles; a roof of tiles; tiles collectively.

tilka (tī-kā) *n.* [Skr.] the Hindu caste-mark on the forehead.

till (til) *n.* [M.E. *tillen*, to draw out] a money-box in a shop; a drawer; —*v. t.* to draw; to pull; to entice.

till (til) *prep.* [Icel. *tīl*, to] to the time of; until; —*conj.* to the time that; until.

till (til) *v. t.* [A.S. *tīlan*, to labour, strive after, till land] to plough and prepare for seed, and to dress crops of; to cultivate; to learn; to gain.

till (til) *n.* a stiff clay containing boulders; the boulder-clay [Geol.].

tillable (tīl-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being tilled; fit for the plough; arable.

tillage (tīl-i) *n.* the operation, practice, or art of tilling; a place tilled or cultivated; culture; husbandry; farming; agriculture.

tiller, tillman (tī-ler, tīl-mān) *n.* one that tills; a husbandman; a cultivator.

tiller (til-er) *n.* [M.E. *tillen*, fr. A.S. *tyllan*, to pull, draw] a drawer in a table; a bar or staff used as a lever, or as the handle of an implement, esp. for turning a rudder. **Tiller-chain**, **tiller-rope**, the chain or rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the steering wheel [Nav.].

tiller (til-er) *n.* [A.S. *telgor*, a twig] the shoot of a plant, which springs from the root; a sapling or sucker;—*v.i.* to put forth new shoots from the root.

tillet (til-et) *n.* [O.F.] the linden-tree.

tillow (til-ō) *v.i.* to put forth shoots; to tiller.

tilly (til-i) *a.* having the character of boulder clay.

tilly-vally (til-i-val-i) *int.* an expression of impatience.

tilmus (til-mus) *n.* [G. *tilmos*, a pulling] floccillation.

tilt (tilt) *n.* [M.E. *telt*, fr. A.S. *teld*, a tent] a covering overhead; a tent; the cloth covering of a cart or waggon; a small awning extending over the stern-sheets of a boat;—*v.t.* to cover with a tilt or awning. **Tilt-boat**, a boat having a tilt or awning. **Tilt-roof**, a round-topped roof, shaped like a waggon-cover.

tilt (tilt) *v.t.* [M.E. *tillten*, to totter, fr. A.S. *tealt*, unsteady, unstable] to raise one end of, as a cask, for discharging liquor from; to point, or thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer;—*v.t.* to run or ride, and thrust with a lance; to rush, as in combat; to move forward, rising and falling on the waves; to pitch; to lean; to fall, as on one side;—*n.* a thrust, as with a lance; a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tournament; a tilt-hammer; inclination forward. **Tilt-hammer**, a heavy hammer used in iron works, which is lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel; a trip-hammer. **Tilt-yard**, an inclosed place for tilts and tournaments on horseback.

tilter (til-ter) *n.* one that practises the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one that hammers with a tilt or tilt-hammer.

tilth (tilth) *n.* [A.S. *tilian*, to till] state of being tilled, or prepared for a crop; culture; husbandry; also, cultivated land; tillage.

tilting (til-ting) *n.* act or exercise of thrusting with a lance on horseback; act of forging by means of a tilt-hammer. **Tilting-list**, a tiltyard.

timariot (ti-mā-ri-ot) *n.* [Per. *timār*, care] a soldier of the Turkish feudal militia.

timbal, tymbal (tim-bal) *n.* [A. *tabl*, a drum] a kettledrum.

timber (tim-ber) *n.* [A.S. *timber*, material to build with] that sort of wood which is proper for building or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like; the body or trunk of a tree; a single piece or squared stick of wood for building; woods or forest; wooded lands; in ships, a rib of a curving piece of wood branching outward from the keel, and bending upward in a vertical direction;—*v.t.* to furnish with timber. **Timber-head**, in ships, the top end of a timber rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes and the like. **Timber-lode**, a service by which tenants were bound to carry felled timber from the woods to the lord's house [Law]. **Timber-toes**, one with a wooden leg. **Timber-trade**, traffic or commerce in timber. **Timber-work**, work formed of wood. **Timber-yard**, a yard or place where timber is deposited.

timber, timbre (tim-ber) *n.* [F. *timbre*] a certain number of skins.

timbered (tim-berd) *a.* furnished with timber; built; constructed; contrived.

timbering (tim-ber-ing) *n.* furnishing with timber; timbers taken collectively.

timbre (tim-ber) *n.* [O.F. *timbre*, a timbrel] a rank or row, as of ermine; also, the crest on a coat of arms [Her.];—*v.t.* to surmount and decorate.

timbre (tim-ber) *n.* [O.F., a timbrel, fr. L. *tympānum*, a drum] the quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments.

timbrel (tim-brel) *n.* [O.F. *timbre*, fr. L. *tympānum*, a drum] an instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabour, or tabret.

timbrology (tim-brol-ō-ji) *n.* [F. *timbre*, a postage-stamp] the science or study of postage-stamps.

time (tim) *n.* [A.S. *tīma*] a particular period or part of duration, whether past, present, or future; a proper season; an opportunity; absolute or unmeasured duration; the duration of one's life; hours and days one has at his disposal; the period at which any definite event occurred or person lived; age; period; allotted period; life-time; the present state of things; earthly existence; period of completed pregnancy; hour of travail in childbirth; repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; repeated act or performance; mention or statement of a thing done repeatedly; [Mus.] relative duration of sound, or the measure of that duration; note; tone; also, quickness or slowness of a movement or musical composition; [Gram.] a tense marking the period of action, present, past, or future;—*pl.* state of things at a particular period;—*v.t.* to adapt to the time or occasion; to regulate as to time; to ascertain the time, duration, or rate of; to measure, as in music or harmony;—*v.t.* to keep or beat time; to proceed in time. **Time-ball**, a ball arranged to drop from the summit of a pole, to indicate true mid-day time, as at Greenwich observatory. **Time-bargain**, in commerce, a contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds, at a certain time future. **Time-bill**, a time-table. **Time-book**, a book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked. **Time-card**, a card on which a record is kept of a hand's working-time, as in a factory. **Time-fuse**, a fuse regulated to burn for a certain time. **Time-gun**, a gun that is fired to indicate some particular time. **Time-honoured**, held venerable for a long time, on account of its antiquity. **Time-server**, one that adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one that obsequiously complies with the ruling power (also **time-pleaser**). **Time-serving**, an obsequious compliance with the spirit of the times, or the humours of men in power; temporizing; trimming. **Time-table**, a tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, something is to take place, as the arrival and departure of railway-trains, the rise and ebb of the tides, etc. **Time-work**, work paid for by the day or hour. **Time-worn**, wasted or impaired by time. **Time out of mind**, time beyond the memory of man. **At times**, now and then; occasionally. **Greenwich time**, time as settled by the passage of the sun over the meridian at Greenwich. **Mean time**, an average of apparent time. **The time being**, the present time. **The times**, the present age; the present period. **To kill time**, to beguile time.

timeful (tim-fool) *a.* timely; seasonable; early.

timeist, timist (tī-mist) *n.* one that keeps good time in musical performance.

timekeeper (tim-ke-per) *n.* a clock, watch, or other chronometer; a person that keeps or marks the time of workers in a public work, etc.

timeless (tim-les) *a.* unseasonable; done at the wrong time; untimely; done before the right time; premature; of unknown date.

timelessly (tim-les-li) *adv.* in a timeless manner; unseasonably.

timeliness (tim-li-nes) *n.* state or quality of being timely; seasonableness.

timely (tim-li) *a.* being in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable;—*adv.* early; soon.

timenoguy (ti-men-u-gi) *n.* a rope or spar stretched between two objects to prevent the fouling of running rigging, etc. [Naut.].

timeous, timous (ti-mus) *a.* timely; early.

timeously, timously (ti-mus-li) *adv.* seasonably.

timepiece (tim-pēs) *n.* a clock, watch, or other instrument, to measure the progress of time; a chronometer.

timid (tim-id) *a.* [F. *timide*, fr. L. *timere*, to fear] wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; afraid; cowardly; shrinking; retiring.

timidity (ti-mid-i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being timid; want of courage; timorousness.

timidly (tim-id-li) *adv.* in a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

timidness (tim-id-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being timid; timidity.

timing (tī-ming) *n.* the proper adjustment of the parts of any machine, so that its operations will follow in a given order to produce a given result.

timocracy (tī-mok-rā-si) *n.* [*G. timē*, honour, and *kratesn*, govern] a form of government, in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office.

timocratic (tī-mu-kra-tīk) *a.* of, or pertaining to, timocracy.

timoneer (tī-mu-nēr) *n.* [*L. temo*, a beam, a rudder] a helmsman; one on the lookout, who gives orders to the helmsman.

timoroso (tim-u-rō-sō) *adv.* [*It.*] with hesitation [*Mus.*].

timorous (tim-ur-us) *a.* [*L. timere*, fear] timid; indicating fear; full of scruples.

timorously (tim-ur-us-li) *adv.* in a timorous manner; fearfully.

timorousness (tim-ur-us-nes) *n.* fearfulness; timidity; want of courage.

Timothy (tim-ū-thi) *n.* [*fr. Timothy Hanson*, who brought it to Britain in 1720] a fodder-grass.

tin (tin) *n.* [*A.S.*] a white, soft, non-elastic metal, very malleable; thin plates of iron covered with tin; a dish, or bowl, made of, or covered with, tin; a shape for baking cakes, etc.; [*colloq.*] money;—*a.* made of tin;—*v.t.* to cover with tin or tinned iron, or to overlay with tin-foil; to put up, or preserve, in tins. **Tin-foil**, tin reduced to a thin leaf;—*v.t.* to cover with tin-foil.

tinamou (tin-ā-mōō) *n.* [*F.*] a South American bird, resembling the partridge.

tincal, tinkal (ting-kal) *n.* [*Malay tīngkal*] crude or unrefined borax.

tinchel, tinchill (tin-chel, -chil) *n.* [*Gael.*] a circle of sportsmen bringing a number of deer together by surrounding a great space, and gradually closing in.

tinct (tingkt) *v.t.* to tinge or tint;—*a.* tinged;—*n.* tint; colouring; hue; a tincture; an essence.

tinctorial (tingk-tō-ri-al) *a.* [*L. tīngere*, dye] relating to colour; serving to colour.

tincture (tingk-tūr) *n.* [*L. tīnctura*] a tinge or shade of colour; the finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent; a spirit containing medicinal substances in solution; slight taste superadded to any substance; slight quality added to anything;—*v.t.* to tinge; to impregnate with some extraneous matter; to imbue the mind of; to communicate a portion of anything foreign to.

tind (tind) *v.t.* [*A.S. tēndan*, to kindle] to set on fire.

tind (tind) *n.* [*A.S.*] a prong; an animal's horn; the branch of a tree.

tindal (tin-dal) *n.* [*Malay tandāl*] a petty-officer among Lascars.

tinder (tīn-der) *n.* [*A.S. tindre*] something very inflammable used for kindling fire from a spark. **Tinder-box**, a box in which tinder is kept.

tindery (tīn-der-i) *a.* tinder-like; easily inflamed or excited.

tine (tin) *n.* [*A.S. tīnd*] the tooth or spike of a fork, an arbler, a harrow, etc.

tine (tīm) *v.t.* [*A.S. tīnan*, surround] to shut in.

tine (tīn) *v.t.* [*Icel. tīna*, lose] to lose; to destroy;—*v.i.* to perish.

tined (tīnd) *a.* furnished with tines or prongs.

tinewald, tynewald (tīn-wawld) *n.* [*Icel. tīning*, assembly, and *vǫlfr*, wood] the ancient parliament of the Isle of Man.

ting (ting) *n.* [*L. tīngere*, to ring] a sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling;—*v.i.* to tinkle.

tinge (tinj) *v.t.* [*L. tīngere*] to imbue or impregnate with something foreign, esp. to colour slightly; to dye; to stain; to discolour; to taint;—*n.* a slight degree of some colour, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it.

tingi, tinguy (ting-gi) *n.* [*Braz.*] a Brazilian forest-tree.

tinglass (ting-glas) *n.* bismuth.

tingle (ting-gl) *v.t.* [*frequentative of ting*] to ring;—*v.i.* to feel a kind of thrilling sensation in the ears; to feel a sharp, thrilling pain;—*n.* a tinkle; a tingling sensation.

tingling (ting-ling) *n.* a thrilling sensation; a ringing in the ears;—*a.* thrilling.

tink (tingk) *v.i.* [*M.E. tīnken*] to make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.

tinker (ting-ker) *n.* [*fr. tink*] a mender of brass kettles, pans, and other metal ware;—*v.t.* to mend or solder, as metal wares—hence, more generally, to mend; to cobble; to patch.

tinkering (ting-ker-ing) *n.* the act, or employment, of a tinker; mending; cobbling.

tinkerly (ting-ker-li) *a.* pertaining to a tinker.

tinkle (ting-kl) *v.t.* [*frequentative of tink*] to cause to clink, or make sharp, quick sounds;—*v.i.* to make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink; to be heard, or ring, in the ears, as a small, sharp sound;—*n.* a small, sharp, quick sound, as that made by striking metal.

tinkler (ting-kler) *n.* a tinker; a vagabond; one that, or that which, tinkles.

tinkling (ting-kl-ing) *n.* a small, sharp, quick sound.

tinman (tīn-man) *n.* a manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tinware.

tinned (tīnd) *a.* covered or coated with tin; packed in sealed tins.

tinner (tīn-er) *n.* one that works in the tin-mines; one that works in tinware; a tinman.

tinning (tīn-ing) *n.* the act or process of covering or lining anything with melted tin or with tin-foil, as kitchen utensils, locks, and the like; the covering or lining thus put on.

tininnitus (tī-nī-tus) *n.* [*fr. tīnnire*, to ring] a ringing in the ears.

tinny (tīn-i) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, abounding with, or resembling, tin.

tinplate (tīn-plāt) *n.* sheet-iron coated with tin;—*v.t.* to plate or coat with tin.

tinsel (tīn-sel) *n.* [*M.F. estincele*, a star-like ornament, *fr. L. scintilla*, a spark] a shining material used for ornamental purposes; something very shining and gaudy, or having a false lustre, and more gay than valuable; a kind of ornamental lace;—*v.t.* to adorn with tinsel; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments.

tinselling (tīn-sel-ing) *n.* a process of making the surface of pottery appear metallic.

tinselly (tīn-sel-i) *a.* resembling tinsel; gaudy;—*adv.* in a gaudy and superficial manner.

tinselry (tīn-sel-ri) *n.* glittering or tawdry material.

tinsmith (tīn-smith) *n.* one that works in tin; a tinner.

tinstone (tīn-stōn) *n.* an ore of tin.

tint (tint) *n.* [*fr. L. tīngere*, pp. *tīnctus*, dye] a slight colouring distinct from the principal colour; a faint dye;—*v.t.* to give a slight colouring to; to tinge. **Tint-block**, a surface prepared for printing a back ground. **Tint-tool**, a tool for engraving with lines or stipples.

tintage (tīn-tij) *n.* the shading or colouring of anything.

tintamar, tintamarre (tin-ta-mār) *n.* [*F.*] an uproar.

tinter (tīn-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, tints; a plain magic-lantern slide of one colour.

tinting (tīn-ting) *n.* the method or act of producing an even and uniform shading.

tintinnabulary (tīn-ti-nab-ū-lā-ri) *a.* having or making the sound of a bell.

tintinnabulation (tīn-ti-nab-ū-lā-shun) *n.* a little bell] the ringing of a bell; a similar sound.

tintless (tīnt-les) *a.* colourless.

tintometer (tīn-tōm-ē-ter) *n.* [*E. tint*, and *G. metron*, measure] a contrivance for measuring intensity of colour.

tinty (tīn-ti) *a.* exhibiting diversity or contrasts of tints.

tintype (tīn-tīp) *n.* a photograph taken on a thin plate of japanned iron.

tinware (tīn-wār) *n.* articles made of tin.

tiny (tī-ni) *a.* [*Etym. doubtful*] very small; little; puny.

tip (tīp) *n.* [*M.E.*] the point or extremity of anything small; the end; [*Bot.*] an anther;—*v.t.* to form a point on; to cover the tip or top.

tip (tip) *v.t.* [*cf.* Sw. *tippa*] to strike slightly, or with the end of anything small; to tap; to bestow a gift or douceur upon; to lower one end of, or to throw upon the signal; to give private information to;—*v.t.* to fall on or toward one side; to give tips;—*n.* a light stroke; a place for depositing refuse; private information; a gratuity. **The straight tip**, a hint that can be relied upon. **To tip one the wink**, to wink to another as a signal, or by way of caution or mutual understanding. **Tip-cat**, a game in which a pointed piece of wood is struck with a stick, made to fly up, and struck again. **Tip-cheese**, a kind of tip-cat.

tipper (tip-er) *n.* a means of tipping; one that tips; one that gives tips or advice.

tipper (tip-er) *n.* a kind of ale, named after Thomas Tipper, a brewer.

tipplet (tip-et) *n.* [*G. tapēs*, a carpet] a narrow covering for the neck, made of fur or cloth; a cape. (*tip-ting*) *n.* the act of tilting or overturning; the practice of giving gratuities.

tippling (tip-ling) *v.i.* [*Norw. tippla*, drink little and often] to drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually, esp. to drink frequently, without absolute drunkenness;—*v.t.* to drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess;—*n.* liquor taken in tippling.

tippler (tip-ler) *n.* one that habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

tippling (tip-ling) *n.* the act or practice of taking strong drink in small quantities, and often. **Tippling-house**, a dram-shop; a public-house.

tipsily (tip-si-li) *adv.* in a tipsy manner.

tipsiness (tip-si-nes) *n.* state of being affected by strong drink; intoxication.

tipstaff (tip-staf) *n.* an officer that bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable; a staff tipped with metal.

tipster (tip-ster) *n.* one that furnishes tips, or private information.

tipsy (tip-si) *a.* [*tip*, to tilt] affected with strong drink; staggering, as if from intoxication. **Tipsy-cake**, a sponge-cake soaked in wine, and stuck with almonds.

tiptoe (tip-tō) *n.* the end of the toe;—*a.* on the end of the toes; springy;—*v.t.* to walk on tiptoes; to walk cautiously. **On tip-toe**, on the alert.

tiptop (tip-top) *n.* the highest or utmost degree;—*a.* very excellent;—*adv.* excellently.

tirade (ti-rād) *n.* [*F. fr. It. tirare*, to draw] a strain of censure or invective; a rambling dissertation; a volley of abuse.

tirailleur (ti-rā-lyer) *n.* [*F.*] a sharp-shooter; a skirmisher.

tirassee (ti-ras) *n.* [*F.*] an organ-pedal coupler.

tiraz (tē-rāz) *n.* a mediæval Spanish silk fabric.

tire (tīr) *n.* [*tier*] a row or rank; a row of guns; a battery.

tire (tīr) *v.t.* [*A.S. teorian*, to be tired] to make weary or exhausted;—*v.i.* to become weary or jaded.

tire (tīr) *v.i.* [*Low L. tirare*, draw] to engage in pulling to pieces; to prey upon; to dwell on; to gloat.

tire (tīr) *v.t.* [*attire*] to adorn; to dress; to prepare or equip for; to put a tire on;—*n.* attire; dress; a head-dress; a band or hoop of iron placed round a wheel to hold it together; the rubber band or tube on the wheel of a cycle or other vehicle.

tire-balle (tīr-bāl) *n.* [*F.*] a forceps to extract bullets from wounds.

tiredness (tīr-dnes) *n.* state of being wearied; weariness.

tireless (tīr-les) *a.* not tiring; unwearying.

tireless (tīr-les) *a.* without a tire.

tirelessly (tīr-les-li) *adv.* in a tireless manner.

tireling (tīr-ling) *a.* tired; fatigued.

tireman (tīr-man) *n.* a dresser; a valet; a dealer in clothes.

tiresome (tīr-sum) *a.* fitted or tending to tire; exhausting the strength or patience.

tiresomely (tīr-sum-li) *adv.* in a tiresome manner; wearisomely.

tiresomeness (tīr-sum-nes) *n.* quality of exhausting strength or patience.

tirewoman (tīr-woom-an) *n.* a lady's maid; a female dresser in a theatre.

tiring (tī-ting) *n.* the act of dressing. **Tiring-room**, a dressing-room. **Tiring-woman**, a lady's maid; a female dresser in a theatre.

tirl (tīrl) *v.t.* [*twirle*] to unroof; to strip; to twist;—*v.i.* to make a rattling noise; to vibrate.

tiro (tī-rō) *n.* See **tyro**.

tirocinium (tī-rō-sin-i-um) *n.* [*L.*] the service of a recruit; novitiate.

Tironian (tī-rō-ni-an) *a.* pertaining to the shorthand of Tiro, Cicero's amanuensis.

tirret (tīr-et) *n.* [*O.F. tīret*, fr. *tirer*, pull] a leather strap for hawks, etc.; [*Her.*] a manacle.

tirwit (tēr-wit) *n.* [*Imit.*] the lapwing.

'**tis** (tiz) *a contr.* for *it is*.

tisane (tē-zan) *n.* [*F.*] a decoction with medicinal properties.

Tisri (tiz-ri) *n.* [*H. fr. C.*] the first month of the Jewish year.

tissue (tish-ū) *n.* [*F. tisseu*, fr. *L. texere*] cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours; the texture of anatomical elements of which any part of the body is composed; [*Bot.*] the minute elementary parts of which the organs of plants are composed, arranged in the fibrous, cellular, or vascular form; a connected series; a succession;—*a.* made of tissue;—*v.t.* to form tissue of; to interweave. **Tissue-paper**, very thin, soft, gauze-like paper.

tissued (tish-ū-d) *a.* variegated in colour; adorned with tissue.

tit (tit) *n.* [*A.S.*] a teat.

tit (tit) *n.* [*Icel. tittr*, a little bird] a small horse; a woman (in contempt); a small bird; a titmouse.

tit (tit) *n.* [*tip*] a slight blow, in *tit for tat*, that is tip for tap.

Titan (tī-tan) *n.* [*G.*] one of the giants that warred against Jupiter [*Myth.*]; the sun; a man of gigantic stature, courage, intellect, etc.;—*a.* Titanic.

Titanesque (tī-tā-nesk) *a.* characteristic of the Titans; of Titanic nature.

Titanic (tī-tan-ik) *a.* belonging to the Titans; gigantic; superhuman; (titanic) relating to, or derived from, titanium.

titanite (tī-tā-nīt) *n.* a soft, greenish mineral.

titanium (tī-tā-ni-um) *n.* [*Titan*] a rare metal, of a deep-blue colour, very light and brittle.

titbit (tit-bit) *n.* See **tidbit**.

tithable, titheable (tī-tā-bl) *a.* subject to the payment of tithes.

tithe (tīth) *n.* [*A.S. teōtha*, the tenth] a tenth part; the tenth part of the increase arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support; a small part or proportion;—*v.t.* to tax to the amount of a tenth. **Tithe-gatherer**, one that collects tithes. **Tithe-paying**, subject to pay tithes. **Tithe-pig**, one pig in ten paid as tithe. **Tithe-proctor**, a tither.

tither (tī-ther) *n.* one that collects tithes.

tithing (tī-thing) *n.* act of levying or taking tithe; a tithe; ten householders dwelling near each other, and sureties to the king for each other's good behaviour. **Tithing-man**, the chief man of a tithing; a peace-officer; an under-constable.

tithonicity (tīth-u-nis-i-ti) *n.* [*Tithonus*] actinism.

tithonometer (tīth-u-nom-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring actinism.

Titianesque (tīsh-an-esk) *a.* of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, Titian, or Tiziano Vecellio (1477-1576), the Venetian painter.

titillate (tit-i-lāt) *v.t.* [*L. titillare*] to tickle.

titillation (tit-i-lā-shun) *n.* act of tickling, or state of being tickled; any pleasurable sensation.

titivate (tit-i-vāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [*cf. tidy*] to dress or smarten up.

titlark (tit-'lark) *n.* [E. *tit* and *lark*] a small bird; a species of lark.

title (tit-'l) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *titulus*, a superscription on a tomb or an altar] an inscription put over anything as a name by which it is known; the inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence; a name; designation; that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; right; the instrument which is evidence of a right; charter; title-deed;—*v.t.* to call by a title; to name; to entitle. **Title-deeds**, writings evidencing a person's title or right to property. **Title-page**, the page of a book which contains its title. **Title-rôle**, the part in a play that gives its name to it.

titled (tit-'ld) *a.* having or bearing a title.

titleless (tit-'l-les) *a.* having no title or name.

titling (tit-'ling) *n.* the impressing of the title on the back of a book.

titling (tit-'ling) *n.* [Icel. *tittr*, a small bird] the titlark.

titlonym (tit-'lu-nim) *n.* [E. *title* and G. *onyma*, name] a pseudonym.

titmouse (tit-'mous) *n.* [M.E. *titmose*, fr. *tit*, small, little, and A.S. *mūse*, a name for several small birds (not connected with *mouse*)] a native passerine, conirostral, and insectivorous bird, building in the holes of old trees, and storing up seeds for winter use (it is very small, active, and restless); *tit*; *tomtit* (there are numerous species).



Titmouse

titrate (tit-'trāt) *v.t.* [F.] to determine the amount of an ingredient in a solution by standard solutions as in titration, or volumetric analysis.

ti-tree (tē-'trē) *n.* the tea-tree or manuka.

titter (tit-'er) *v.i.* [M.E. *titeren*, to prattle, a repetition of *ti*, cf. *tittle-tattle*] to laugh with the tongue striking against the roof of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint; to giggle;—*n.* a restrained laugh.

titterer (tit-'er-er) *n.* one that titters.

tittle (tit-'l) *n.* [O.F. *titule*, fr. L. *titulus*] a small particle; a minute part.

tittle-tattle (tit-'l-tat-'l) *n.* [a repetition of *ti* and *ta*, to denote constant chattering] idle, trifling talk; empty prattle;—*v.i.* to talk idly; to gossip. **Title-tattler**, one that tittle-tattles. **Tittle-tattling**, gossiping.

tittup, tittup (tit-'up) *v.i.* [Sw. *tippa*, tap lightly] to act or go in a gay, lively, or impatient manner;—*n.* a lively or gay movement.

tittuppy, tittuppy (tit-'up-i) *a.* gay; lively; prancing; shaky.

titubate (tit-'ū-bāt) *v.i.* [L. *titubare*, stagger] to stumble; to rock or roll.

titubation (tit-'ū-bā-'shun) *n.* the act of stumbling; a tottering; restlessness.

titular (tit-'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *titulus*] existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties;—*n.* one that holds the title to an office without the real powers; one whose name is used as a title; the patron saint of a church.

titularity (tit-'ū-lar-i-ti) *n.* the state of being titular; use as a title of office.

titularly (tit-'ū-lar-li) *adv.* in a titular manner; nominally.

titulary (tit-'ū-lar-i) *n.* a person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not;—*a.* consisting in a title; titular; pertaining to a title.

tituled (tit-'ld) *a.* having, or bearing, a title; entitled.

tiver (ti-'ver, ti-'er) *n.* [A.S. *teofor*] an ochre for marking sheep;—*v.t.* to mark with tiver.

tivy (ti-'iv) *adv.* [Dan. *tivv*] with great speed (a huntsman's cry).

tmesis (tmē-'sis) *n.* [G.] separation of parts of a compound word by interposed words.

to (tō) *prep.* [A.S.] denoting motion towards a place or thing; towards; opposed to *from*; indicating a point or limit reached in space, time, or degree; as far as; for; unto; indicating destination, design, purpose, or aim, a result or effect produced, a consequence or end; upon; besides; denoting addition, junction, or union; compared with; denoting comparison, opposition, or contrast; in accordance with; in accompaniment with; in the character, quality, or shape of; regarding; as to; denoting relation; denoting application or attention; in connection with; denoting attribution; denoting the relation of the dative in other languages; connecting transitive verbs with their indirect objects; the sign of the infinitive mood of a verb;—*adv.* to a place in view; forward; denoting motion and application to a thing; to its place; together; denoting the joining or closing of something separated or open; in a certain direction. **To-and-fro**, forward and backward. **To-day**, *n.* the present day;—*adv.* on this day. **To-do**, see *do*. **To-morrow**, *n.* the day after the present;—*adv.* on, or in, the day after the present. **To-night**, *n.* the present or the coming night;—*adv.* on, or in, the coming night.

toad (tōd) *n.* [A.S. *tādīe*, *tādige*] a small batrachian reptile, having a warty and thick body (it is very common in gardens by feeding on noxious insects). **Toad-eater**, a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady. **Toad-spawn**, the seed of toads. **Toad-spit**, an excretion of a frothy kind found on plants (also called *cuckoo-spit*, see *cuckoo*). **Toad-spotted**, thickly stained or spotted; covered with blemishes. **Toad-in-the-hole**, beef baked in batter.

toadstone (tōd-'stōn) *n.* a variety of trap-rock of a brownish-gray colour; a kind of jewel or precious stone, formerly popularly supposed to be contained in the head of a toad.

toadstool (tōd-'stōol) *n.* a poisonous mushroom or fungus, that grows in moist and rich ground.

toady (tō-'di) *n.* a toad-eater; a sycophant;—*a.* ugly; hateful;—*v.t.* to fawn upon; to flatter meanly or hypocritically;—*v.i.* to play the sycophant.

toadyish (tō-'di-ish) *a.* like a toady; given to toadyism.

toadyism (tō-'di-izm) *n.* practice or spirit of a toady; sycophancy.

toast (tōst) *v.t.* [L. *torrere*, pp. *tostris*, roast] to dry and scorch by the heat of the fire; to warn thoroughly; to name when a health is drunk; to drink to the health of, or in honour of;—*v.i.* to propose a toast or health; to drink to the health of;—*n.* bread dried and scorched by the fire, sometimes put into milk or melted butter, and formerly into liquor; a lady in honour of whom persons are invited to drink—hence, the name of any person in honour of whom health is drunk—hence, also, anything commemorated in a similar way; a sentiment. **Toast-master**, one that, at public dinners, announces the toasts, and directs or times the cheering.

Toast-rack, a rack for holding slices of toast. **Toast-water**, water in which toast bread has been steeped.

toaster (tōs-'ter) *n.* one that toasts; an instrument for toasting anything.

toasting (tōs-'ting) *n.* system or practice of proposing and drinking healths; act of scorching or browning before the fire. **Toasting-fork**, **toasting-iron**, a large fork for toasting bread; a sword.

tobacco (tu-bak-'ō) *n.* (Sp. *tabaco*, fr. Haytian *tabaco*, the tube or pipe in which the Indians or Caribs smoked the plant) a plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff (as a medicine it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic); the leaves of the plant prepared for smoking, chewing, etc. **Tobacco-heart**, a disorder of the heart, due to excessive use of tobacco. **Tobacco-pipe**, a pipe used in smoking tobacco, made of clay, wood, meerschaum, etc. **Tobacco-pouch**, a Tobacco-plant, small bag or pouch for holding tobacco. **Tobacco-stopper**, an implement for pressing down tobacco in a pipe.

tobacconist (tu-bak-'ū-nist) *n.* a dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.

tobine (tō-'bin) *n.* (Ger.) a twilled silk used for ladies' dresses; a species of Florentine.

toboggan, tobogan (tō-bog-'an) [Amer. Ind. *odabagan*, a



Tobacco-plant.

sledge] a kind of sled used by the Indians to carry loads over the snow, but now used in coasting down snow-covered hills or slopes;—*v. t.* to slide down a hill on a toboggan.

tobogganer, toboganer, toboggannist, toboganist (*tō-bog'-a-ner, -nist*) *n.* one that practises tobogganing.

tobogganing, toboganning (*tō-bog'-a-ning*) *n.* the sport or practice of sliding on toboggans.

toby (*tō-bi*) *n.* [*Toby*, personal name] a small jug in the form of an old man with a three-cornered hat.



Toby.

toccata (*tok-kā-tā*) *n.* [It.] a prelude; a fantasia; a work to display skillful touch.

toccatella, toccatina (*tok-kā-tel'-ā, -tē-nā*) *n.* a short toccata.

tocher (*toh'-er*) *n.* [Gael. *tochar*] dowry brought by a bride;—*v. t.* to give a dowry to.

tockay (*tok'-ā*) *n.* [native name] a kind of spotted lizard.

tocology, tokology (*tōk-olō'-ji*) *n.* [G. *tokos*, birth, and *logos*, discourse] obstetrics.

tocsin (*tok'-sin*) *n.* [O.F. *toquer*, strike, and *sing*, a bell, fr. L. *signum*, a sign] an alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

tod (*tod*) *n.* [Icel. *toddi*, a piece of a thing] a bush; a thick shrub; a quantity of wool, being 28 lbs.; a fox, from the bushy tail;—*v. i.* to weigh or produce a tod. **Tod-stove**, a stove for burning wood, made of six iron plates fastened together in the form of a box.

toddle (*tod'-l*) *v. i.* [allied to *totter*] to walk with short steps, as a child;—*n.* the act of toddling; a careless stroll.

toddler (*tod'-ler*) *n.* one that toddles; an infant.

toddy (*tod'-i*) *n.* [Hind. *tārī, wāli*, fr. Per. *tār*, a palm-tree] a juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies, or a spirituous liquor prepared from it; spirits and hot water sweetened.

tody (*tō'-di*) *n.* [L. *todus*, a small bird] a small West Indian bird.

toe (*tō*) *n.* [A.S. *tā*] one of the small members that form the extremity of the foot; the fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals; the member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man;—*v. t.* to touch or reach with the toes; to come fully up to. **Toe-drop**, inability to raise the foot and toes, from paralysis of the muscles. **To toe the line**, to face any trial; from foot-racing.

toed (*tōd*) *a.* having toes (used as the second element of a compound word, as *long-toed*, etc.).

toeless (*tō'-les*) *a.* lacking a toe or toes.

toffy, toffee (*tof-i, tof'-ē*) *n.* [*toffy*] a sweetmeat made of treacle thickened by boiling, with shred almonds or other ingredient to flavour it.

tofore (*too-fōr*) *adv.* [A.S. *toforan*] before; formerly;—*prep.* before.

toft (*toft*) *n.* [Icel. *toft*, a place to build on] a bush; a tuft; a house; a homestead.

toftman (*toft-man*) *n.* the owner or occupier of a toft.

toga (*tō-ga*) *n.* [L. fr. *tegere*, cover] the loose, outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth. **Toga prætexta**, a toga with a purple or scarlet border, worn by Roman boys under fourteen, and by the higher magistrates. **Toga virilis**, the toga assumed by boys at fourteen; the garb of manhood.

togated, togaed, toged (*tō-gā'ted, tō-gād, tōjd*) *a.* [L. *toga*, a covering, gown] dressed in a gown.

together (*too-ger'-er*) *adv.* [A.S. *togædere*] contemporaneously; in company; unitedly; in, or into, union; into junction; in concert.

toggerly (*tog'-er-i*) *n.* [L. *toga*, a cloak] clothes; garments; articles of dress.

toggle (*tog'-l*) *n.* [fr. *tag*, a point] a small, wooden pin, tapering toward both ends, with a groove around its centre; the cross-piece at the free end

of a watch chain. **Toggle-iron**, a kind of harpoon, having a movable blade instead of fixed barbs. **Toggle-joint**, an elbow or knee joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line, and made to produce great end-wise pressure.

togs (*togz*) *n.* [L. *toga*, a robe] garments; clothes. **Long-togs**, shore-clothes [Naut.].

toho (*tō-hō*) *int.* a call to a pointer or setter to stop.

toil (*toil*) *v. t.* [O.F. *toillier*, mix, trouble, fr. L. *tudicula*, a machine for bruising olives] to harass; to weary or exhaust with toil;—*v. i.* to exert strength, with pain and fatigue of body or mind; to labour; to work hard; to move or travel with difficulty;—*n.* labour, with pain and fatigue; labour that oppresses the body or mind; drudgery; exertion; task; travail.

toil (*toil*) *n.* [F. *toiles*, toils, nets, fr. *toile*, cloth, fr. L. *tela*, a web] a net, or snare; a mesh, web, or string spread for taking prey.

toiler (*toi'-ler*) *n.* one that toils or labours with pain.

toilet, toilette (*toi'let*) *n.* [F. *toilette*, fr. *toile*, cloth, linen, fr. L. *tela*, a web] a covering spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room; a dressing-table; mode of dressing, or that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress; a bag, or case, for night-clothes. **Toilet-set, toilet-service**, the articles placed on a toilet-table for use in dressing. **Toilet-soap**, a fine kind of soap. **Toilet-table**, a dressing-table. **Toilet-vinegar**, aromatic vinegar. **To make one's toilet**, to bathe, dress, arrange the hair, etc.

toilful (*toi'-fool*) *a.* toilsome; wearisome; laborious; requiring exertion.

toilfully (*toi'-fool-i*) *adv.* in a toilful or laborious manner.

toilnette, toilinet (*toi-li-net*) *n.* [F. *toile*, cloth, fr. L. *tela*, a web] a cloth, the web of which is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk.

toiless (*toi'-les*) *a.* free from toil.

toilsome (*toi'-sum*) *a.* attended with toil or fatigue and pain; laborious; wearisome.

toilsomely (*toi'-sum-li*) *adv.* in a toilsome manner; laboriously.

toilsomeness (*toi'-sum-ness*) *n.* the quality or state of being toilsome; laboriousness; wearisomeness.

toilworn (*toi'-worn*) *a.* overcome with labour; overworked; fatigued.

toise (*toiz*) *n.* [F. fr. L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, to stretch] a lineal measure of 6 feet 4 inches.

toison (*toi'-zun*) *n.* [F. fr. L. *tondere*, shear, clip] the fleece of a sheep. **Toison d'or**, the Golden Fleece, a Spanish order of knighthood.

Tokay (*tō-kā*) *n.* a kind of wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary, made of white grapes, and having a remarkable aroma.

token (*tō-kn*) *n.* [A.S. *tācen*, sign, proof] a sign; a mark; something intended, or supposed, to represent something else; [Med.] an external mark; symptom; a memorial of friendship; a souvenir; a piece of metal intended for currency, and issued by a private party, redeemable by the issuer in lawful money; [Scot.] a ticket of admission to the sacrament of the Lord's table, being either a printed card or a piece of metal stamped with the name of the church, etc.; [Print.] ten quires of paper; [colloq.] evidence; proof;—*v. t.* to give a token to; to mark. **By token, by this token, by the same token**, bearing the same marks; associated with, and calling to, remembrance.

tokening (*tōk'-ning*) *n.* a token; a proof; meaning.

tokenless (*tō-kn'-les*) *a.* without a token.

tokra (*tok'-ra*) *n.* [E. Ind.] a round covered basket.

tola (*tō-lā*) *n.* [Hind.] the unit of weight in India, equal to 150 grains Troy.

tole, toll (*tōl*) *v. t.* [A.S. *tyllan*, in *fortyllum*, to allure] to allure by some bait.

Toledan (*tō-lē-dan*) *a.* of, or belonging to, Toledo;—*n.* a native of Toledo.

toledo (*tō-lē-dō*) *n.* a sword-blade of the finest temper (so called from Toledo, in Spain, once famous for its sword-blades).

tolerable (tol'e-rə-bl) *a.* [*L. tolerare, endure*] capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally; fit to be tolerated; sufferable; moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable.

tolerableness, tolerability (tol'e-rə-bl-nēs, tol'e-rə-bil'i-ti) *n.* the state of being tolerable.

tolerably (tol'e-rə-bli) *adv.* in a tolerable manner; supportably; moderately well; passably.

tolerance (tol'e-rāns) *n.* power of endurance; act of enduring; toleration; feeling habit or practice of bearing with, and not seeking to coerce, those whose opinions, actions, etc., differ from our own; indulgence.

tolerant (tol'e-rānt) *a.* forbearing; patient of opposition; indulgent; favouring toleration; liberal; —*n.* one that tolerates.

tolerantly (tol'e-rānt-li) *adv.* in a tolerant manner.

tolerate (tol'e-rāt) *v.t.* [*L. tolerare, bear*] to suffer to be, or to be done, without prohibition or hindrance; not to restrain.

toleration (tol'e-rā-shun) *n.* [*L. toleratio, fr. tolerare, bear*] act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved; the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to, or different from, those of the established church or belief; freedom from bigotry in matters of religion; permission of difference of opinion in matters of faith; latitude.

tolerationist (tol'e-rā-shun-ist) *n.* one that advocates toleration.

toll (tōl) *n.* [*A.S. toll, tax, duty*] a tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge, or on a highway; an excise upon goods; a mulct of a part for the free passage of the rest; a portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding; —*v.t.* to take from, as an excise, custom, etc.; to exact tribute; —*v.i.* to pay toll or tollage; to take toll, as a miller. **Toll-bar, toll-gate,** a bar or gate placed across the road, at the toll-house, to prevent passage until the toll is paid. **Toll-bridge,** a bridge where toll is paid for passing it. **Toll-corn,** corn taken as pay for grinding at a mill. **Toll-dish,** a vessel for measuring the toll of corn taken for the trouble of grinding (also toll-hop). **Toll-gatherer,** the man that takes, or gathers, toll. **Toll-house,** a house erected, or occupied, by a receiver of tolls. **Toll-man,** one that receives or collects toll.

toll (tōl) *v.t.* [*M.E. tollen, cf. A.S. fortýllan, allure*] to cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; to strike, or to indicate by striking, as the hour; —*v.i.* to sound, or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals; —*n.* the sounding of a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

toll (tōl) *v.t.* [*L. tollere, take away*] to take away; to vacate; to annul [*Law*].

tollbooth (tōl'boōth) *n.* [*A.S. toll, toll, tax, and E. booth*] a booth, stall, or office, where tolls, taxes, or duties are collected; a town jail; a prison; —*v.t.* to imprison in a tollbooth.

toller (tōl'er) *n.* a toll-gatherer; one that tolls a bell.

Tolletan (tol'e-tān) *a.* Toledan. Tolletan tables, Alphonsin tables.

tolling (tōl'ing) *n.* ringing of a bell, usually with slow, measured stroke of the clapper.

tolsey (tōl'si) *n.* [*toll*] a tollbooth; a mart or exchange.

tolt (tōlt) *v.t.* [*L. tollere, take away*] to take away; —*n.* a writ removing a cause from the court-baron to the county court.

Toltec (tol'tek) *n.* [*Mex.*] one of a traditional prehistoric people of Mexico.

Toltecán (tol'te-kan) *a.* of, pertaining or belonging to, the Toltecs.

tolu (tō-lōó) *n.* [*Tolu, in New Granada*] a resin, or oleo-resin, produced by a tree of South America.

toluene (tō-lōo-ēn) *n.* an aromatic liquid compound distilled from coal-tar.

toluic (tō-lōó'ik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or obtained from, tolu.

tom (tom) [*a contr. for Thomas*] a tom-cat. **Tom-cat,** a male cat, esp. when full grown, or of large size. **Tom and Jerry,** a spiced and sweetened

drink of eggs mixed in hot rum. **Tom-noddy,** a sea-bird; the puffin; a fool; a dunce. **Long-tom,** see long.

tomahawk (tom'ə-hawk) *n.* [*Ind.*] a kind of war-hatchet used by the American Indians (it was originally made of stone, but afterwards of iron); —*v.t.* to cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.



tomalley (to-mal'e) *n.* [*tourmalin*] the so-called liver of the lobster.

tomán, toman (tō-mán) *n.* [*Per.*] a Persian gold coin worth about 8s.

tomato (tu-má-tō, -má-tō) *n.*; *pl.* **tomatoes** (tu-má-tōz, tu-má-tōz) [*Mex. tomatl*] a plant and its fruit, which is called also love-apple, and is eaten either raw or cooked.

tomb (tōóm) *n.* [*G. tumbos, a tomb, grave*] a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave; a house or vault for the reception of the dead; a tombstone; a monument in memory of the dead; —*v.t.* to place in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

tombac, tombak (tom'bak) *n.* [*Malay tambaga, copper*] an alloy of copper and zinc; Mannheim gold.

tombic (tōó'mik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, tombs.

tombless (tōóm'les) *a.* destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

tomboc (tom'bok) *n.* [*Java*] a Javanese kind of halberd.

tombola (tom'bō-lā) *n.* [*It.*] a kind of lottery.

tomboy (tom'boi) *n.* [*fr. Tom and boy*] a romping girl; a hoyden.

tombstone (tōóm'stōn) *n.* a stone erected over a grave to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

tome (tóm) *n.* [*F. fr. G. tomos, a piece cut off, a volume*] a ponderous volume; a book.

tomentose, tomentous (tō-men'tōs, -tus) *a.* densely pubescent with matted wool.

tomentum (tō-men'tum) *n.* [*L.*] matted wool, a kind of pubescence [*Bot.*].

tomfool (tom'fōól) *n.* a great fool; a silly trifter; —*v.i.* to act foolishly.

tomfoolery (tom'fōól-er-i) *n.* foolishing trifling; ridiculous behaviour; absurd ornaments; knick-knacks, trinkets, etc.

tomial (tō'mi-ā) *a.* pertaining to a tomium, or to the tomia.

tomín (tō'mín) *n.* [*A. tomn, an eighth part*] a jeweller's weight of twelve grains.

tomium (tō'mi-um) *n.*; *pl.* **tomia** (tō'mi-a) [*G. tomos, sharp, fr. temnein, to cut*] a cutting edge of a bird's bill.

tommy (tom'i) *n.* a penny roll; provisions; truck system; practice of paying workmen by goods or orders on the truck or tommyshop instead of by money; —*v.t.* to subject to the truck system. **Soft tommy,** soft bread. **Tommy Atkins,** a private soldier.

tomotocia (tō-mō-tō-si-a) *n.* [*G. tomos, sharp, fr. temnein, to cut, and tokos, birth*] in obstetrics, the Caesarean operation.

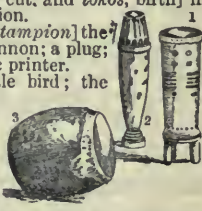
tompion (tom'pi-un) *n.* [*tampon*] the stopper of a cannon; a plug; the inking pad of a lithographic printer.

tomtit (tom'tit) *n.* a little bird; the titmouse.

tomtom (tom'tom) *n.* [*Hind. tantan*] a drum used by musicians, public criers, etc.

ton (ton) *n.* [*F.*] the prevailing fashion or mode.

ton (tun) *n.* [*A.S. tunne, a tun, tub*] the weight of twenty cwt., or 2240 pounds avoirdupois; a wine measure of capacity equal to two pipes, or 252 gallons; a tun; in navigation, a certain weight or space, as a measure of capacity, being forty cubic feet, by which



1. A tom-tom of the African Matabeles. 2. A Malayan tom-tom. 3. A tom-tom of the African Mankas.

the burden of a ship is estimated; a certain quantity of timber, 40 solid feet if round, or 54 feet if square.

tonal (tō-nəl) *a.* pertaining to tone.

tonalite (tō-nə-lit) *n.* [*Tonale*, near Tyrol] a kind of igneous rock.

tonality (tō-nəl-i-ti) *n.* the character or quality of tone; and the scheme of colour of a picture.

tonally (tō-nəl-i) *adv.* in a tonal manner.

to-name (tōō-nām) *n.* a name added to the regular name; a nickname.

tondo (ton-dō) *n.* [It. fr. *L. rotundus*, round] an ornamented majolica plate.

tone (tōn) *n.* [G. *tonos*, a stretching, a tone] sound, or the character of a sound; a particular modification of a sound; note, either grave or acute; any impulse or vibration of the air perceptible by the ear; an accented sound; an inflection or modulation of the voice; [Mus.] a sound considered as to pitch; the larger kind of interval in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a **semitone**; the peculiar quality of sound in any voice or instrument; healthy and vigorous state of the body, or of its organs; state of mind; temper; mood; tenor; spirit; general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiment; [Paint.] harmonious relation of colours in light and shade;—*v.t.* to utter with an affected tone; to give tone or quality to; to alter the colour or brightness of. **Tone-syllable**, an accented syllable. **To tone down**, to subdue or soften. **To tone up**, to gain in tone, strength, or vigour.

toned (tōnd) *a.* having a tone (with a qualifying adjective prefixed, as *high, loud, sweet*, etc.).

toneless (tōn-less) *a.* having no tone; unmusical.

tonelessness (tōn-less-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being toneless.

toner (tō-ner) *n.* one that tones.

tong (tong) *n.* [*tongue*] the catch of a buckle.

tonga (tong-ga) *n.* [Hind.] a light two-wheeled vehicle used in India.

tonguing (tong-ing) *n.* the method or practice of capturing oysters with tongs.

tongs (tongz) *n.pl.* [A.S. *tange*] an instrument consisting of two long shafts joined at one end (used for handling fire or heated metals).

tongue (tung) *n.* [A.S. *tunge*] a muscular organ attached by one end to the floor of the mouth, serving as the instrument of taste, and in man of articulation also—hence, speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech; a language; words or declarations only; a nation, as distinguished by language; a point; a projection; catch of a buckle; point of a balance; a narrow strip, as of land stretching into the sea or a lake; any tapering part or point;—*v.t.* to modulate or modify with the tongue, as notes in playing the flute, etc.; to join by means of a tongue and groove; to chide; to rebuke;—*v.i.* to talk; to prate; to use the tongue in forming the notes, as in playing the flute and other wind instruments. **Tongue-doughty**, valiant in speech, or words only. **Tongue-grafting**, a grafting by inserting the end of a scion in a particular manner. **Tongue-lashing**, a scolding. **Tongue-tied**, destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely.

tongued (tungd) *a.* having a tongue.

tongueless (tung-less) *a.* having no tongue—hence, speechless; mute; unnamed.

tonguester (tung-ster) *n.* a prater.

tonguey (tung-i) *a.* fluent, or voluble in speech.

tonguing (tung-ing) *n.* act of fitting a pointed or tapering end of one piece of timber into the notched or forked end of another.

tonic (ton-ik) *a.* [G. *tonos*] relating to tones or sounds; increasing tension; increasing strength; or the tone of the animal system;—*n.* a medicine that increases the strength, and gives vigour of action to the system; the key-tone, or first tone, of the scale. **Tonic-accent**, syllabic stress. **Tonic-chord**, a chord on the key-note. **Tonic-sol-fa**, a system of notation by which the sounds are represented by letters, and time and accent by dashes and colons. **Tonic spasm**, a muscular contraction of a slow and lasting kind.

tonically (ton-ik-ka-lī) *adv.* in a tonic manner.

tonicity (ton-is-i-ti) *n.* tone; the state or property of possessing tone, or of being tonic.

tonicize (ton-i-siz) *v.t.* to give tonicity or tone to.

toning (tō-ning) *n.* the act of one that tones; the method or art of tinting or colouring.

tonish (ton-ish) *a.* in the height of fashion; modish.

tonishness (ton-ish-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being in high fashion.

tonite (tō-nit, ton-īt) *n.* [L. *tonare*, thunder] an explosive of gun-cotton and nitrate of barium.

tonka-bean, tonquin-bean (tong-kā, ton-kwīn-bēn) *n.* [Guiana, *tonca*, the tree] a fruit with fragrant kernels.

tonnage (ton-ij) *n.* [fr. *ton*] the cubical content (100 cubic feet) or burden (40 cubic feet) of a ship in tons; a duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton; or a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per ton transported on canals; the whole amount of shipping, estimated by tons. **Tonnage-deck**, the second deck from below. **Tonnage and poundage**, an old impost on every tun of wine and all merchandise imported or exported.

tonometer (ton-nom-ē-ter) *n.* [G. *tonos*, tone, and *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring the pitch of tones [Mus.].

tonsil (ton-sil) *n.* [L. *tonsillae*, pl.] one of two glandular bodies in the throat or fauces (they have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth).

tonsile (ton-sil) *a.* [L. *tonsilis*, fr. *tondere*, shear, clip] capable of being clipped.

tonsillar, tonsilar (ton-si-lar) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the tonsils.

tonsillitic, tonsilitic (ton-si-lit-ik) *a.* tonsillar.

tonsillitis, tonsilitis (ton-si-lit-ē-tis) *n.* inflammation of the tonsils.

tonsor (ton-sor) *n.* [L.] a barber.

tonsoial (ton-sō-ri-əl) *a.* pertaining to a barber, or to shaving.

tonsure (ton-shōor) *n.* [L. *tonsura*, fr. *tondere*, *pp. tonsus*, to shave]

act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head; the state of being shorn; in the R.C. church, the shaven crown of priests to mark their order and their rank in the church;—*v.t.* to shave or clip the hair of the head; to bestow the tonsure on; to admit to the clerical order.

tonsoied (ton-shōōrd) *a.* having the tonsure; shaven; clipped—hence, bald.

tontine (ton-tēn) *n.* [so called from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian, in the 17th century] an annuity or survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, a tontine.

tontiner (ton-tē-ner) *n.* one that holds a share in a tontine.

tonus (tō-nus) *n.* tonicity.

tony (tō-ni) *n.* [*Antony*] a simpleton.

too (tōō) *adv.* [to] over; more than enough; over-much; noting an excess, or used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to an improper degree; besides; over and above; likewise; also (*too* is sometimes reduplicated by way of emphasis).



The upper surface of the human tongue.

1. Epiglottis.
- 2, 2. Glosso-epiglottic folds.
- 3, 3. Tonsils.
4. Follicular glands.
5. Foramen caecum.
- 6, 6. Circumvallate papillae.
7. Filiform papillae.



A tonsure.

took (took) *past tense of the verb take.*

tool (tóol) *n.* [A.S. *tól*] an instrument used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations; any instrument used by a craftsman or labourer at his work; an implement; a person used as an instrument by another person;—*v.t.* to shape, form, or finish with a tool;—*v.i.* to work with a tool; to drive; to ride. **Tool-chest**, a chest in which a workman keeps his tools. **Tool-maker**, one that makes workmen's tools.

tooler (tóol-er) *n.* a stone-mason's chisel, from two to four inches broad.

tooling (tóol-ing) *n.* workmanship performed with a tool; in masonry, dressing a stone with a broad chisel, so as to form a fluted or channelled surface; in book-binding, indenting the boards or back of a book with lines, curves, figures, etc.

toom (tóom) *a.* [Icel. *tóm*, empty] empty; vacant.

toot (tóot) *v.t.* [M.D. *tuyten*] to cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter *t*—hence, to blow; to sound;—*v.i.* to make a peculiar noise by contact of the tongue with the root of the upper teeth at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a similar manner;—*n.* a note or sound on a horn; a blast; a noise.

toot (tóot) *v.i.* [A.S. *tóttian*, project] to project; to shoot up; to look or search; to see.

tooter (tóot-er) *n.* one that toots; anything projecting.

tooth (tóoth) *n.* [A.S. *tóth*] one of the series of small bones attached to the jaws of vertebrate animals, which serve the purpose of taking and chewing food—hence, taste; palate; any projection corresponding to the tooth; a tine; a prong of a multifid instrument, as a rake, comb, etc.; a projecting part on the axis of a wheel fitting into, or catching, corresponding parts in other bodies;—*v.t.* to furnish with teeth; to indent; to cut into teeth; to lock or fit into each other. **Tooth-brush**, a brush for cleaning the teeth. **Tooth-key**, an instrument formerly used in extracting teeth. **Tooth-powder**, a powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice. **Tooth-wound**, a wound inflicted by the tooth of an animal. **Tooth and nail**, with all strength and means. **A sweet tooth**, a fondness for sweet food.



Section of a human molar tooth.
1. Pulp-cavity. 2. Dentin. 3. Enamel. 4. Cement.

toothache (tóoth'ák) *n.* pain in the teeth.

toothed (tóótht) *a.* having teeth or fangs, as a wheel; [Bot.] having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge; dentate.

toothedge (tóóth'ej) *n.* the sensation of having one's teeth set on edge.

toothful (tóóth'fool) *a.* palatable; pleasant to the taste; toothsome;—*n.* a small glass of liquor; a sip; a mouthful.

toothless (tóóth'les) *a.* having no teeth.

toothpick (tóóth'pik) *n.* an instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

toothsome (tóóth'sum) *a.* grateful to the taste; palatable.

toothsomely (tóóth'sum-li) *adv.* in a toothsome manner.

toothsomeness (tóóth'sum-nes) *n.* toothsome quality.

toothy (tóó'thi) *a.* having teeth; toothsome.

tootle (tóó'til) *v.i.* [fr. *toot*] to toot gently or repeatedly.

top (top) *n.* [A.S. *top*] the highest part of anything; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the upper side or surface; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the most honourable position; the chief person; the crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the head; the forelock; in ships, a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, and projecting on all sides;—*pl.* top-boots;—*v.t.* to cover on the top; to tip; to cap; to rise above; to rise to the top of; to outgo; to surpass; to take off the top or upper part of; to crop;—*v.i.* to

rise aloft; to be eminent; to predominate; to excel; to rise above others. **Top-armour**, in ships, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions, and equipped with netting. **Top-boots**, oots with an ornamental band of bright-coloured leather around the upper part.

Top-coat, an outer coat or overcoat. **Top-draining**, the act of draining the surface of land. **Top-dressing**, a dressing of manure laid on the surface of the land for fertilizing it. **Top-hamper**, the light upper sails and rigging; casks, anchors, etc., encumbering the upper deck. **Top-heavy**, over-weighted at the top. **Top-light**, a light kept in the top of a ship. **Top-sail**, the second sail above the deck. **Top-saw**, the upper of two circular saws worked together. **Top-sawyer**, the upper sawyer in a sawpit; a first-rate man. **Top-side**, the upper part. **Top-soiling**, renewal of the top-soil, or upper part, or surface of the soil. **Top-stone**, a stone that forms the top. **To top off**, to put the finishing touch to.

top (top) *n.* [M. H. Ger. *topf*] a child's toy, pear-shaped, and made to spin by a string or whip.

toparch (tō'párk) *n.* [G. *topos*, a place, and *archein*, rule] the governor of a district or toparchy.

toparchy (tō'pár-ki) *n.* a little state consisting of a few cities or towns; rule in such.

topaz (tō'paz) *n.* [G. *topazion*] a mineral; the silicate of alumina, with a portion of fluorine, occurring in primitive rocks as loose or embedded crystals, rhombic in form, and yellow, blue, green, and white in colour (the Brazilian, or yellow, topaz is most valued by the lapidary).

topazolite (tō'paz'-ul-it) *n.* a variety of garnet.

tope (tōp) *v.i.* [cf. F. *tope*, to agree] to drink hard; to drink spirituous liquors to excess.

tope (tōp) *n.* [Hind. fr. Skr. *stūpa*, a heap] the popular name for a dome-shaped Buddhist monument.

tope (tōp) *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] a grove, esp. a mango-grove.

topee, topi (tō'pē') *n.* [Hind.] the cork or pith helmet worn by English soldiers in the East.

tope (tō'pē) *n.* one that drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

topful (top'fool) *a.* full to the top; full to the brim.

topgallant (top'gal-ant) *a.* high; elevated; splendid; noting the mast, or the sail attached to it, which is above the topmast and top-sail (formerly the highest sail in a ship).

tophaceous (tō'fā-shus) *a.* [L. *tophus*, sand-stone] gritty; sandy; pertaining to a tophus.

Tophet (tō'fet) *n.* [H. *tōphet*, a place to be spit on] a place lying south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom, once a place of Moloch worship, later a place where fires were continually kept to burn dead carcasses, and where all the filth of the city was poured—hence, hell.

tophus (tōf-us, tō'fus) *n.*; *pl.* **tophi** (tof-i, tō'fi) [L.] a loose, porous rock, consisting of calcareous matter deposited from water, and also formed from volcanic dust cemented by infiltration of water; any calcareous deposit in the teeth; a gouty deposit.

topia (tō'pi-á) *n.* [L. fr. G. *topos*, place] elaborate mural decoration.

topiarian (tō'pi-á-ri-án) *a.* topiary.

topiary (tō'pi-á-ri) *a.* [L. *topia*, ornamental gardening] shaped by cutting or pruning; made ornamental or fanciful by trimming or training.

topic (top'ik) *n.* [G. *topika*, commonplaces] one of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable, as distinguished from demonstrative, reasoning [Rhet. and Logic]; a treatise on, or a scheme of, forms of argument or oratory; any subject of discourse or argument; a branch or division of a general subject; a subject of conversation; a commonplace; the particular matter treated of; a theme; the specific point handled in a discourse, argument, or literary composition;



Top-boots.

a matter treated of; [Med.] an external, local remedy applied, as a plaster, a poultice, etc. ; -a, pertaining to a place; limited; local; pertaining to a point or subject of discourse, or to a general head.

topical (top'i-kəl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a place or locality; local; pertaining to a topic or subject. **Topical song**, a song treating the subjects of the day.

topically (top'i-kəl-i) *adv.* in a topical manner; locally; with application to a particular part of the body; with respect to a subject of argument or discourse; with limitation to the point in hand.

topknot (top'not) *n.* a crest of feathers on the head or top, as of a bird; also, an ornamental bow worn on the top of the head by women.

topknotted (top'not-ed) *a.* adorned with bows and topknots.

topless (top'les) *a.* having no top; lofty; exalted.

toplofty (top'lof-ti) *a.* having a high top; pompous; pretentious.

topman (top'man) *n.* a sailor stationed in the top when all hands are called; the man that stands and works uppermost in a saw-pit.

topmast (top'mast) *n.* the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast.

topmost (top'mōst) *a.* highest; uppermost.

topographer (to-pog-ra-fer) *n.* one skilled in the science of topography.

topographic, topographical (top-ō-graf-ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pertaining to topography.

topographically (top-ō-graf-i-kəl-i) *adv.* in a topographical manner.

topography (to-pog'-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. topos*, a place, and *graphein*, describe] the description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; the scientific description, in minute detail, of any place or region.

topolatry (to-pol'-a-tri) *n.* [*G. topos*, a place, and *latreia*, worship] worship of, or excessive reverence for, a place, or places.

topology (to-pol'-ō-ji) *n.* [*G. topos*, a place, and *logos*, discourse] the art or method of assisting the memory by associating the objects with some place which is well-known.

toponymy (to-pon'-ō-mi) *n.* [*G. topos*, a place, and *onoma*, name] the place-names of a country or district, or a register of such names.

toponym (top'-ō-nim) *n.* [*G. topos*, place, and *onoma*, name] the name of an anatomical region.

toponymy (to-pon'-i-mi) *n.* the nomenclature of anatomical regions.

topophone (top'-ō-fōn) *n.* [*G. topos*, a place, and *phōnē*, a sound] an instrument for ascertaining the direction from which a sound comes.

topper (top'-er) *n.* one that, or that which, excels.

topping (top'-ing) *a.* rising above; surpassing—hence, assuming superiority; proud; —*n.* act of raising or tilting one end of a yard, gaff, boom, etc., above the other; —*pl.* that cut off in topping.

toppingly (top'-ing-li) *adv.* highly; surpassingly; proudly.

topple (top'-l) *v.t.* [frequentative of *top*] to throw down; to throw over; —*v.i.* to fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

topsyturvily (top-si-tur'-vi-li) *adv.* in a topsyturvy manner.

topsyturviness, topsyturvey-dom (top-si-tur'-vi-nes, -dum) *n.* a topsyturvy state.

topsyturvy (top-si-tur'-vi) *adv.* [*E. top* and *so*, and *A.S. torfian*, to throw] in an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; with the bottom upward; upside down; —*a.* turned upside down; upset; —*n.* great disorder.

toque (tōk) *n.* [F.] a kind of bonnet, or head-dress.

tor (tor) *n.* [A.S. *tor*, *torr*] a rocky eminence; a pointed hill.

Torah, Thorah (tō'-ra) *n.* [H.] the Mosaic Law; the Pentateuch.

torbite (tor'-bit) *n.* dried, compressed peat.

torch (torch) *n.* [F. *torche*, fr. *L. torquere*, twist] a light formed of some combustible substance; a large candle or flambeau. **Torch-bearer**, one that carries a torch. **Torch-dance**, a dance in which the performers carry torches. **Torch-light**, the light of a torch or of torches; a light kindled to supply the want of the sun. **Torch-race**, a race by night with lighted torches.

torchère (tor'-shār) *n.* [F.] a tall support for a torch, a candle, or a lamp.

torching (tor'-ching) *n.* a method of capturing fish by torch-light at night.

torchless (torch'-les) *a.* lacking torches; unlighted.

torchon (tor'-shong) *n.* [F.] a dish-cloth. **Torchon-lace**, peasant's bobbin-laces of loose texture and geometrical design. **Torchon-paper**, a rough paper used by artists and picture-framers.

torcular (tor'-kū-lar) *n.* [L., a press used in making wine or oil] a tourniquet.

to (tō) *n.* [L. *torus*] a large, round moulding on the base of a column [Arch.].

to (tō) *n.* [W. *tor*, a knob] a projecting ball or knob, used as an ornament on furniture.

to (tō) *past tense* of the verb *tear*.

toreador, torreador (tor-e-a-dor) *n.* [Sp. fr. *toro*, a bull] a bull-fighter, esp. one that fights on horseback.

toreumatography (tor-ū-ma-tog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. graphein*, write] a description of, or treatise on, ancient art-work in metals.

toreumatology (tor-ū-ma-tol'-ō-ji) *n.* [*G. toreauma*, sculpture, and *logos*, discourse] the science or art of carving in bas-relief; a treatise on sculpture.

toreutes (tor-ū-tēz) *n.* [*G. fr. toreuain*, to bore] an artist in metal.

toreutic (tor-ū-tik) *a.* chased, carved, or embossed.

torgoch (tor'-goh) *n.* [W.] the red-bellied char.

torment (tor'ment) *n.* [L. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, fr. *torquere*, turn] extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind; that which gives pain, vexation, or misery; —(tor'-ment) *v.t.* to put to extreme pain or anguish, either of body or mind; to pain; to distress; to afflict; to tease; to vex.

tormented (tor-men'-ted) *a.* tortured; distorted.

tormenter, tormentor (tor-men'-ter, -tur) *n.* one that, or that which, torments; one that inflicts penal torture; in agriculture, an instrument, in the form of a harrow, run on wheels, for tearing or breaking up stiff or weedy soil.

tormentil (tor-men'-til) *n.* [F. fr. *L. tormentum*] *Potentilla tormentilla*, a plant with an astringent rootstock.

tormentingly (tor-men'-ting-li) *adv.* so as to torture.

tormentress (tor-men'-tres) *n.* a woman that torments.

tormentum (tor-men'-tum) *n.* an ancient kind of catapult; a light piece of ordnance; a whirligig.

tormina (tor'-mi-na) *n.pl.* [L.] griping pains.

tornadic (tor-nad'-ik) *a.* pertaining to a tornado.

tornado (tor-nā-dō) *n.*; *pl.* **tornadoes** (tor-nā-dōz) [Sp. *tronada*, fr. *L. tonare*, to thunder] a violent gust of wind, or a tempest distinguished by a whirling, progressive motion.

tornography (tor-nog'-ra-fi) *n.* [*E. tornado*, and *G. graphein*, write] a treatise on whirlwind hurricanes and tornados.

toroidal (to-roī'-dal) *a.* [L. *torus*, a bulging] shaped like an anchor-ring.

torose, torous (tō-rōs, -rus) *a.* bulging; swelling; muscular.

torosity (to-ros-i-ti) *n.* [L. *torus*, a bulging] the state of being torous; muscular strength.

torpedinous (tor-ped-i-nus) *a.* having power to shock like a torpedo.

torpedo (tor-pé-dō) *n.*; *pl.* **torpedoes** (tor-pé-dōz) [*L. fr. torpere*, be stiff, numb, or torpid] a species of ray, having electric power (it is called **cramp-fish**); an engine or machine used for destroying ships by blowing them up; — *v.t.* to attack with torpedoes. **Torpedo-boat**, a small, swift steamer, from which torpedoes are operated. **Torpedo-boom**, **torpedo-spar**, a spar, to the end of which a torpedo is fastened. **Torpedo-catcher**, **torpedo-destroyer**, a swift vessel for the pursuit of torpedo-boats. **Torpedo-net**, a net-work of steel or iron wire hung around a ship, to intercept torpedoes.



A torpedo (*Torpedo marmorata*), dissected to show the electric apparatus.

torpedoist (tor-pé-dō-ist) *n.* an officer of the torpedo service.

torpescence (tor-pes-ens) *n.* a state of torpor or numbness.

torpescent (tor-pes-ent) *a.* [*L. torpescere*, grow stiff] becoming torpid or numb.

torpid (tor-pid) *a.* [*L. torpidus*, *fr. torpere*, be stiff, numb, or torpid] having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive; benumbed; — *n.* a second-class racing-boat at Oxford, or one of the crew.

torpidity (tor-pid-i-ti) *n.* torpidness; numbness; dulness; sluggishness.

torpidly (tor-pid-li) *adv.* in a torpid manner; sluggishly; lazily.

torpidness (tor-pid-nes) *n.* the state of being torpid; numbness; dulness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.

torpify (tor-pi-fi) *v.t.* to make torpid; to numb.

torpitude (tor-pi-tūd) *n.* torpor; torpidity.

torpor (tor-pur) *n.* [*L. fr. torpere*, be numb or torpid] the state of being torpid; loss of motion, or of the power of motion; numbness; inactivity; dulness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

torquate, torquated (tor-kwät, -kwä-ted) *a.* wearing a torque.

torque (tork) *n.* [*F. fr. L. torquere*, twist] a collar, or similar ornament, of twisted gold or other metal.

torqued (torkt) *a.* twisted.

torques (tor-kwéz) *n.* a torque; [*Zool.*] a natural ring on the neck.

torrefaction (tor-e-fak-shun) *n.* the operation of heating or drying by fire; [*Metal.*] the heating of drugs on a metallic plate, until they become friable, and fit for compounding, mixing, etc.

torrefy (tor-e-fi) *v.t.* [*L. torrere*, dry by heat, and *facere*, make] to dry by fire; to parch; to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

torrent (tor-ent) *n.* [*L. torrens, -entis*, raging] a violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; a violent or rapid flow; a strong current; — *a.* rushing violently, as a raging stream.

torrential (to-ren-shäl) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a torrent; fluent and copious; overwhelming.

torrentiality (to-ren-shi-äl-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being torrential.

torrentially (to-ren-shäl-i) *adv.* in a torrential manner; copiously.

Torricellian (tor-i-sel-i-an, -chel-i-an) *a.* pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian philosopher, who discovered the principle on which the barometer is constructed. **Torricellian vacuum**, the vacuum at the top of the Torricellian tube, or barometer.

torrid (tor-id) *a.* [*L. torridus*] parched; dried with heat; violently hot; burning or parching.



Torques.

Torrid zone, that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, where the heat is greatest.

torridity (to-rid-i-ti) *n.* the state of being torrid.

torridness (tor-id-nes) *n.* the state of being very hot or parched; torridity.

torsade (tor-säd) *n.* [*F.*] a twisted or spiral moulding.

torse (tors) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. torquere*, twist] a heraldic wreath.

torsel (tor-sel) *n.* [*O.F. torse*] a small, twisted scroll; a plate or block of wood for the end of a joist or beam, to rest on.

torsibility (tor-si-bil-i-ti) *n.* capability of being twisted.

torsion (tor-shun) *n.* [*F. fr. L. torquere*, to twist] act of turning or twisting; that force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest, after it has been twisted; [*Surg.*] the twisting of a cut artery to check bleeding. **Torsion-balance**, an instrument for measuring very minute forces by the action of a twisted wire or thread.

torsional (tor-shun-äl) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting in, torsion.

torsionless (tor-shun-les) *a.* free from torsion.

torsive (tor-siv) *a.* twisted spirally.

torsk (torsk) *n.* [*Sw.*] a fish allied to the cod.

torso (tor-sō) *n.*; *pl.* **torsons** (tor-sōz) [*It. torso*, stump, trunk, stalk, *fr. G. thyrus*, stalk, thyrus] the trunk of a statue mutilated of head and limbs.



Torsk.

tort (tort) *n.* [*F. fr. L. torquere*, *pp. tortus*, to twist] a wrongful act, other than a violation of contract, injuring another, and giving him ground for a civil action; a twist or wrench. **Tort-feasor**, a wrongdoer.

torteau (tor-tō) *n.*; *pl.* **torteaux** (tor-tō) [*O.F.*] a red roundel [*Her.*].

torticollis (tor-ti-kol-is) *n.* [*L. torquere*, to twist, and *collum*, neck] a wry-neck.

tortile (tor-til) *a.* [*L. tortilis*, *fr. torquere*, to twist, to wind] twisted; wreathed; coiled.

tortility (tor-til-i-ti) *n.* the state of being twisted.

tortilla (tor-täl-ya, tor-täl-a) *n.* [*Sp.*] a round, thin cake, made from maize.

tortious (tor-shus) *a.* [*tort*] wicked; injurious.

tortive (tor-tiv) *a.* twisted; wreathed.

tortoise (tor-tis, tor-tus) *n.* [*M.E. tortuce*, *fr. Late L. tortuica*, *fr. tortus*, twisted (from its twisted feet)]

a reptile inclosed in a case formed by two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth; in ancient warfare, a position of defence assumed by the soldiers, each man stooping and raising his buckler over his head, so as to form a covering over the whole line like a tortoise-shell. **Tortoise-shell**, the shell, or horny scutes or plates, of the tortoise used in inlaying and in various manufactures; made of tortoise-shell.



Tortoise.

Tortrix (tor-trix) *n.* [*L. torquere*, *pp. tortus*, to twist] a genus of moths.

tortulous (tor-tū-lus) *a.* [*L. torquere*, *pp. tortus*, to twist] having swellings at regular intervals.

tortuosity (tor-tū-os-i-ti) *n.* wreathed or twisted form; mental crookedness; disposition to follow indirect and devious courses.

tortuous, tortuose (tor-tū-us, -ūs) *a.* bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding; deviating from rectitude; erroneous; crooked; deceitful.

tortuously (tor-tū-us-li) *adv.* in a crooked manner; insinuatingly; deceitfully.

tortuousness (tor-tū-us-nes) *n.* state of being twisted; sinuosity; crookedness

of disposition or conduct; want of straightforwardness—hence, deceitfulness.

torturable (tor-tür-a-bl) *a.* capable of being tortured.

torture (tor-tür) *n.* [L. *tortura*, fr. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist] extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment, *esp.* severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession;—*v.t.* to put to torture; to pain extremely; to keep on the stretch, or in suspense; to vex; to harass.

torturer (tor-tür-er) *n.* one that tortures; a tormentor.

torturingly (tor-tür-ing-li) *adv.* so as to torture or torment.

torturous (tor-tür-us) *a.* causing torture.

torula (tor-ü-lä) *n.* [L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus*, swelling] a small torus; the yeast-plant.

toruliform, toruloid (tor-ü-li-form, tor-ü-loid) *a.* [L. *torulus*, and L. *forma*, G. *eidos*, shape] having the form of a torula.

torulous, torulose (tor-ü-lus, -lös) *a.* having alternate swellings and constrictions; somewhat twined.

torus (tö-rus) *n.*; *pl.* **tori** (tö-ri) [L., swelling] a large convex moulding in the base of a column; the receptacle of a flower; [Anat.] a rounded ridge.

torvity (tor-vi-ti) *n.* [L. *torvus*, grim] grimness; sternness.

Tory (tö-ri) *n.* [fr. Ir. *toiridhe*, *toirighe*, a pursuer, a searcher, a plunderer (first used in the political sense about 1680)] an advocate of the theory of the divine right of kings to reign, and of hereditary succession to the throne; an opponent of elective monarchy, and of republican government; a supporter of the union between church and state (the state maintaining the church by declarative act and endowment, and the church lending sanctity and spiritual authority to the acts of the state); one that seeks to preserve the present constitution, and to uphold the royal, ecclesiastical, and aristocratical institutions, as being in themselves right and good, and that is averse to any change, *esp.* in the way of extension of democratical power; an advocate of class distinctions and privileges, as opposed to the republican theory of equality; a member of the conservative party, as opposed to the whig, radical, liberal, or progressive party;—*a.* pertaining to the Tories.

Toryism (tö-ri-izm) *n.* the principles of the Tories.

toss (tos) *v.t.* [Norw. *tossa*, to scatter] to throw with the hand; to throw upward; to lift, or throw up, with a sudden or violent motion; to cause to rise and fall; to agitate; to make restless;—*v.i.* to roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to be tossed;—*n.* a throwing upward, or with a jerk; a throwing up of the head with a jerk. **Toss-up**, the throwing up of a coin to decide a wager or a choice; an even chance. **To toss off**, to swallow at a gulp.

tosser (tos-er) *n.* one that tosses.

tossily (tos-i-li) *adv.* in a tossy manner; carelessly.

tossing (tos-ing) *n.* the act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.

toss-pot (tos-pot) *n.* a toper; an habitual drunkard.

tossy (tos-i) *a.* tossing; indifferent; pert.

tost (tost) *past tense and past participle of the verb toss.*

tosto (tos-tö) *a.* [It.] quick; rapid [Mus.].

tot (tot) *n.* [Icel. *tottir*, a dwarf] anything small (used as a term of endearment); a small drinking cup; a dram.

tot (tot) *n.* [contr. of *total*] so many; so much; a sum in addition;—*v.t.* to mark an account with the word *tot*; to count up; to sum.

total (tö-tal) *a.* [L. *totus*, all, whole] full; complete; not divided; whole; entire;—*n.* the whole; the whole sum or amount;—*v.t.* to sum; to add.

totality, totalness (tö-tal-i-ti, tö-tal-nes) *n.* the whole sum; whole quantity or amount.

totalization, totalisation (tö-tal-i-zä-shun) *n.* the act or process of totalizing, or the state of being totalized.

totalizator, totalisator (tö-tal-i-zä-tur) *n.* an apparatus, used at horse-races, which registers and indicates the number of tickets sold to bettors on each horse.

totalize (tö-tal-iz) *v.t.* to make total;—*v.i.* to use the totalizator in betting.

totalizer (tö-tal-i-zer) *n.* a totalizator.

totally (tö-tal-i) *adv.* in a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely.

tote (töt) *v.t.* [L. *tollere*, to bear] to carry or bear.

totem (tö-tem) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a natural object, usually an animal, assumed as the token or emblem of a clan or family.

totemic, totemistic (tö-tem-ik, tö-tem-is-tik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a totem.

totemism (tö-tem-izm) *n.* the system of tribal subdivision denoted by totems; the use of totems, with all the social and religious observances connected with them.

totemist (tö-tem-ist) *n.* a member of a totem clan.

totient (tö-shent) *n.* [L. *totiens*, so many] the number of totitives of a given number.

totipalmate (tö-ti-pal-mät) *a.* [L. *totus*, all, and *palmä*, palm] having all the toes fully webbed;—*n.* a bird having such toes.

totitive (tö-ti-tiv) *n.* [L. *totiens*, so many] a number less than another, having with it no common division but unity.

totter (tot-er) *v.i.* [cf. A.S. *tealt*, unstable] to shake, so as to threaten a fall; to shake; to reel.

totterer (tot-er-er) *n.* one that totters.

totteringly (tot-er-ing-li) *adv.* in a tottering manner.

tottery (tot-er-i) *a.* trembling; unsteady; shaky.

toucan (töök-kan, tou-kan) *n.* [F. fr. Braz.] a bird of tropical America, of several species, remarkable for the large size of its bill.

toucang (töök-kang') *n.* [Malay] a kind of boat much used in the East Indies.

touch (tuch) *v.t.* [F. *toucher*, to touch] to come in contact with; to extend the hand, foot, etc., so as to reach or rest on; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to come to; to reach; to attain to; to relate to; to concern; to make a faint impression on; to mark or delineate slightly; to handle; to meddle or interfere with; to treat or speak of superficially; to allude or advert to; to move, as the feelings or sensibility; to affect; to soften; to melt; to influence; to act on by impulse; to infect, as with disease; to seize slightly; to strike, as an instrument of music; to play on; to afflict or distress;—*v.i.* to be in contact; to be in close union without intervening space; to fasten on; to take effect on; to treat of slightly in discourse; to mention or discuss briefly;—*n.* act of touching; meeting of two bodies; superficial junction; contact; the sense-of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses; act of handling; examination by a stone or other standard; test; proof; tried and ascertained quality or worth; a single stroke on a drawing or picture; feature; lineament; a small quantity intermixed; a little; a hint; suggestion—hence, a slight effort or essay; power of exciting the affections; personal reference or application; hit; animadversion; censure; [Mus.] the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the pressure of the fingers; also, the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a pianoforte; individual style of execution. **Touch-and-go**, of uncertain action or outcome; ticklish; hasty and superficial. **Touch-down**, in football, the touching of the ball to the ground by a player behind his opponent's goal; behind the player's own goal, this is called **touch-back**. **Touch-hole**, the vent of a cannon, or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder. **Touch-me-not**, a plant, *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*.



Toucan.

Touch-needle, a small bar of gold or silver, mixed with an alloy, employed in testing gold and silver on a touchstone. **Touch-paper**, paper steeped in nitre and dried. **A near touch**, a close shave. **To keep touch**, to be, or remain, in contact or sympathy. **To touch off**, to sketch hastily. **To touch up**, to repair, or improve, by slight touches.

touchable (tuch-'a-bl) *a.* capable of being touched; tangible.

touchableness (tuch-'a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being touchable.

toucher (tuch-'er) *n.* one that touches; a skilful archer.

touchily (tuch-'i-li) *adv.* irritably; peevishly.

touchiness (tuch-'i-nes) *n.* the quality of being touchy; peevishness; irritability.

touching (tuch-'ing) *a.* affecting; moving; pathetic; *—prep.* concerning; relating to; with respect to; *—n.* the sense of feeling; touch.

touchingly (tuch-'ing-li) *adv.* in a manner to move the feelings; pathetically.

touchingness (tuch-'ing-nes) *n.* the quality of being touching; tenderness.

touchstone (tuch-'stón) *n.* a variety of extremely compact, silicious schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone; a test or criterion.

touchwood (tuch-'wood) *n.* the soft substance into which wood is converted by the action of certain fungi.

touchy (tuch-'i) *a.* peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire.

tough (tuf) *a.* [A.S. *tōh*] having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; not easily broken; able to endure hardship; firm; strong; not easily separated; stiff; rigid; not flexible; severe; violent; difficult; arduous; *—n.* a rough; a bully.

toughen (tuf-'n) *v.t.* to make tough or tougher; *—v.i.* to grow tough or tougher.

toughish (tuf-'ish) *a.* somewhat tough; rather stiff, hard, or difficult.

toughly (tuf-'li) *adv.* in a tough or flexible manner.

toughness (tuf-'nes) *n.* the quality of being tough; flexibility, with a firm adhesion of parts; strength of constitution or texture; viscosity; tenacity.

toumril (tóom-'ril) *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] a serpent-charmer's flute.

toup (tóop) *n.* [Malay] a three-masted Malay lugger.

toupee, toupet (tóop-'é, tóop-'pá) *n.* [F.] a curl, or artificial lock of hair.

tour (tóor) *n.* [F. fr. L. *turnus*, a wheel] a going round—hence, a journey in a circuit; anything done successively, or by regular order; a turn; cast; manner; excursion; trip; expedition; jaunt; *—v.i.* to make a tour.

touraco (tóorak-'ó) *n.* [native name] a bird of the Amazon region; it is about the size of a pheasant.

tourbillion (tóor-bil-'yun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *turbo*, a whirlwind] a whirlwind; an ornamental revolving firework.

tourist (tóor-'ist) *n.* one that makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

tourmalin, tourmaline (tóor-'ma-'lin) *n.* [F. fr. Cingalese *tōramallé*] a mineral occurring usually in black, three-sided, or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids, consisting of silica, alumina, and boracic acid, with portions of manganese, lithia, etc.

tour (tóorn) *n.* [turn] the sheriff's circuit court, formerly held twice a year in each hundred.

tournament (tóor-na-'ment) *n.* [O.F. *turnoie-ment*, fr. *turnoier*, to tilt, fr. *turner*, to turn, fr. L. *turnare*, to turn] a mock-fight, or military sport, in which a number of combatants were engaged (a joust is a trial of skill between two).

tourney (tóor-'ni) *n.* a tournament; *—v.i.* to perform tournaments; to tilt.

tourniquet (tóor-'ni-'ket) *n.* [F., that which turns about, fr. *turner*, turn] a surgical instrument, or bandage, which is tightened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check the flow of blood, as from wounds, amputation, or other surgical operation.

tournure (tóor-'nūr) *n.* [F.] turn; contour; figure; shape; the back drapery of a gown.

touse (touz) *v.t.* [cf. Ger. *zauen*] to pull; to haul; to tear; *—v.i.* to tear about; to rave.

touser (tou-'ser) *n.* one that, or that which, touses.

tousle (tou-'z'l) *v.t.* to pull or haul about; to disorder; to disorder, as dress or hair [Scot.].

tous-les-mois (tóó-'lá-'mwaw) *n.* [F.] a granular, starchy substance, like arrowroot, obtained from the root-stocks of species of *Canna*.

tousy (tou-'si) *a.* shaggy; unkempt; tousled.

tout (tout) *v.i.* [A.S. *tōtian*, to project, to peep] to look out for; to wait; *specifically*, to wait and ply for customers to a hotel; to spy out the movements of race-horses at training; *—n.* a touter.

touter (tou-'ter) *n.* a hanger-on; one that hangs on at stations, wharfs, etc., to solicit the custom of travellers to a hotel, etc.; one that hangs about the training-ground of race-horses to pick up information that may be available for betting purposes.

tow (tó) *v.t.* [A.S. *tōin*, draw] to drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope; *—n.* the coarse and broken part of flax or hemp; act of towing, or state of being towed. **Tow-boat**, any boat employed in towing; a tug; a boat that is towed. **Tow-line**, **tow-rope**, a hawser, or rope, used in towing. **Tow-path**, a path used by men or horses in towing boats.

towage (tó-'ij) *n.* act of towing; price paid for towing.

toward, towards (tó-'ard, -ardz) *prep.* [A.S. *tōweard*, future] in the direction of; with direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding; nearly; about; *—adv.* near; at hand; *—a.* ready to do or learn; not forward; apt.

towardliness (tó-'ard-li-'nes) *n.* quality of being toward; readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

towardly (tó-'ard-li) *a.* ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

towardness (tó-'ard-nes) *n.* towardliness; tractableness.

towel (tou-'el) *n.* [F. *touaille*, fr. O. H. Ger. *trवान*, to wash] a cloth used for wiping the hands, and for other purposes; a napkin; an altar-cloth; *—v.t.* to rub or wipe with a towel. **Towel-horse**, **towel-rack**, a wooden frame or stand to hang towels on. **An oaken towel**, a cudgel.

towelling (tou-'el-'ing) *n.* cloth for towels; a thrashing.

tower (tou-'er) *n.* [O.F. *tour*, *tur*, fr. L. *turris*] a lofty building, much higher than broad, and variously shaped, standing alone, or forming part of another edifice, as of a church, castle, etc.; a citadel; a fortress—hence, a defender; a high head-dress formerly in vogue; a high flight; elevation; *—v.i.* to be lofty, or very high—hence, to soar.

towered (tou-'erd) *a.* adorned or defended by towers.

towering (tou-'er-'ing) *a.* very high; elevated; extreme; violent; surpassing; *—n.* the act of one that towers.

towery (tou-'er-'i) *a.* adorned or defended by towers.

towing (tó-'ing) *n.* the act or work of drawing anything in tow.

town (toun) *n.* [A.S. *tūn*, fence, farm, town] a collection of houses inclosed by fences or walls—hence, any collection of houses larger than a village, and not incorporated as a city; the body of inhabitants resident in a town; a township; the court end of London; the metropolis or its inhabitants; a farm-steading; village; hamlet; *—a. of*, or pertaining to, a town; urban. **Town-clerk**, an officer that keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings. **Town-council**, body, or a meeting of the body, of deputies elected by the ratepayers of a town or burgh to manage its municipal affairs. **Town-councillor**, one that is a member of a town council. **Town-crier**, a public crier. **Town-hall**, a public room or building for transacting the business of a town. **Town-house**, the house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants; a house in town, in opposition to a house in the country. **Town's-husband**, one that holds

the office of a steward in looking after the affairs of a town. **Town-talk**, the common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.

townish (tou-'nish) *a.* of, pertaining to, or living in, town.

townland (toun-'land) *n.* a division of a parish; a township.

townsfolk, townspeople (tounz-'fok, -pē-pl) *n.* the people of a town; the inhabitants of a city.

township (toun-'ship) *n.* the district or territory of a town; the corporation of a town.

townsman (tounz-'man) *n.* an inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another.

towny (tou-'ni) *a.* like, or having the characteristics of, a town; —*n.* a non-university inhabitant of a university town.

towy (tō-'i) *a.* like tow.

toxemia (tok-sē-'mi-a) *n.* [*G. toxikon*, poison from an arrow, *fr. toxon*, a bow, and *haima*, blood] blood-poisoning. Also **toxæmia**, **toxicæmia**, **toxicæmia** (tok-si-sē-'mi-ā).

toxicemic, toxæmic (tok-sē-'mik) *a.* of, or relating to, toxemia; septicemic.

toxic, toxical (tok-'sik, -si-kal) *a.* [*G. toxikon*, poison] of, or pertaining to, toxicants; poisonous.

toxically (tok-si-kal-'i) *adv.* by means of toxicants.

toxicant (tok-si-'kant) *a.* capable of poisoning; — *n.* a poison.

toxicoid (tok-'si-'koid) *a.* [*G. toxikon*, poison, and *eidos*, form] resembling poison.

toxicological (tok-si-'ku-'loj-'i-'kal) *a.* pertaining to toxicology.

toxicologically (tok-si-'ku-'loj-'i-'kal-'i) *adv.* in a toxicological manner.

toxicologist (tok-si-'kol-'ō-'jist) *n.* one versed in toxicology; the writer of a treatise on poisons.

toxicology (tok-si-'kol-'ō-'ji) *n.* [*G. toxikon*, poison, and *logos*, a discourse] the science of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and tests.

toxicomania (tok-si-'ku-'mā-'ni-a) *n.* [*G. toxikon*, poison, and *mania*, madness] a morbid craving for poisonous substances.

toxicosis (tok-si-'kō-'sis) *a.* a diseased condition due to poison.

toxin, toxine (tok-'sin) *n.* a toxic ptomaine.

toxophilite (tok-'sof-i-'lit) *n.* [*G. toxon*, a bow, and *philein*, love] a student or lover of archery; — *a.* relating to archery.

toxophilitic (tok-'sof-i-'lit-'ik) *a.* relating to archery.

toy (toi) *n.* [*D. tuisg*, tools, ornaments] a plaything for children; a bauble; a thing for amusement, but of no real value; a trifle; matter of no importance; wild fancy; folly; trifling opinion or behaviour; amorous dalliance; — *v. i.* to dally amorously; to trifle; to play; to wanton. **Toy-box**, a box for holding toys. **Toy-shop**, a shop where toys or fancy articles are sold.

toyer (toi-'er) *n.* one that toys; one that is full of trifling tricks.

toyful (toi-'fool) *a.* full of tricks; playful; sportive; trifling.

toyingly (toi-'ing-li) *adv.* triflingly; wantonly.

toyish (toi-'ish) *a.* trifling; wanton.

toyishly (toi-'ish-li) *adv.* in a toyish or trifling manner.

toyishness (toi-'ish-nes) *n.* disposition to trifling; amorous dalliance.

toyman (toi-'man) *n.* one that deals in toys.

toysome (toi-'sum) *a.* playful; amorous.

trabal (trab-'al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the trabs or corpus callosum, the great transverse commissure of the brain.

trabea (trā-'be-a) *n.* [*L.*] a robe of state worn by kings, consuls, etc., in ancient Rome.

trabated (trā-'be-ā-'ted) *a.* [*L. trabs*, a beam] in building, furnished with an entablature; or, of pertaining to, a construction of beams.

trabeation (trā-'be-ā-'shun) *n.* an entablature; the state of being trabated.

trabecula (trā-'bek-'ū-'lā) *n.*; *pl. trabeculæ* (trā-'bek-'ū-'lē) [*L.*, a little beam, *fr. trabs*, a beam] a supporting band or bar; a projection from a cell-wall [*Nat. Hist.*].

trabecular (trā-'bek-'ū-'lar) *a.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a trabecula; containing trabeculae.

trabecularism (trā-'bek-'ū-'lar-'izm) *n.* the condition of having trabeculæ.

trabeculate, trabeculated (trā-'bek-'ū-'lāt, -lā-'tod) *a.* having a trabecula.

trace (trās) *n.* [*O.F. tracer*, *fr. L. trahere*, draw] a mark left by anything passing; a footprint; a track; a mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything left when the thing itself no longer exists; remains; a delineation or sketch; outline; a small quantity; something barely perceptible; — *v. t.* to walk over; to pass through; to draw or delineate with marks, esp. to copy, as a drawing, by following the lines, and marking them on a sheet superimposed; to follow, by footsteps or tracks, or some mark that has been left by a person or thing which has preceded — hence, to follow the trace or track of; to follow with exactness.

trace (trās) *n.* [*O.F. straps*, *fr. L. trahere*, to draw] one of the two straps, ropes, or chains, by which a carriage, etc., is drawn by horses.

traceability (trā-'sā-'bil-'i-'ti) *n.* the state of being traceable.

traceable (trā-'sā-'bl) *a.* capable of being traced.

traceableness (trā-'sā-'bl-'nes) *n.* traceability.

traceably (trā-'sā-'bli) *adv.* so as to be traced.

traceless (trās-'les) *a.* showing no mark or trace.

tracer (trā-'ser) *n.* one that, or that which, traces.

tracried (trā-'ser-'id) *a.* ornamented with tracery of any kind.

tracery (trā-'ser-'i) *n.* an ornamental divergency of the mullions of a window into arches, curves, etc.; the subdivisions of groined vaults.

trachea (trā-'kē-ā, trā-'ke-ā) *n.*; *pl. tracheæ* (trā-'kē-ē, trā-'ke-ē) [*G. tracheia*, rough, because gristly] the windpipe or canal conveying air to the lungs; the weasand; the air-tubes of the body in insects and similar animals.

tracheal, tracheary (trā-'ke-'al, trā-'ke-'a-'ri) *a.* pertaining to the windpipe.

trachean (trā-'ke-'an) *a.* having tracheæ. Also **tracheate, tracheated.**

tracheitis, trachitis (trā-'kē-'ī-'tis, trā-'kī-'tis) *n.* inflammation of the trachea.

tracheocele (trā-'ke-'u-'sēl) *n.* [*G. tracheia*, windpipe, and *kēlē*, a tumor] an enlargement of the thyroid gland.

tracheotomy (trā-'ke-'ot-'u-'mi) *n.* [*G. tracheia*, windpipe, and *tomē*, a cutting] the operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

trachoma (trā-'kō-'ma) *n.* [*G.*, *fr. trachus*, rough] a disease of the eye marked by hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids.

trachyte (trā-'kit) *n.* [*G. trachus*, rough] a rough volcanic rock containing felspar crystals.

trachytic (trā-'kit-'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, trachyte.

tracing (trā-'sing) *n.* act of delineating or drawing in lines; an outline or drawing; regular track or path; course. **Tracing-paper**, thin, transparent paper, usually tissue-paper soaked in oil or varnish, used for copying drawings, patterns, mouldings, etc.

track (trak) *n.* [*D. trek*, a drawing] a mark left by something that has passed along; a mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast; trace; vestige; footprint; a road; a beaten path; course; way; in railways, the permanent way; — *v. t.* to follow, when guided by a trace, or by footsteps; to draw or tow.

as a vessel. **Track-boat**, a boat or vessel drawn or towed by a horse; canal-boat. **In one's tracks**, just where one is standing. **Off the track**, off the roadway; derailed; away from the point, or the subject proper. **To make tracks**, to proceed; to go away; to decamp. **To make tracks for**, to go towards.

trackage (trak-i) *n.* a drawing or towing, as of a boat; the collective tracks of a railway.

tracker (trak-er) *n.* one that tracks or tows a boat or a raft; one that tracks game; a spy.

trackless (trak-les) *a.* having no track or footprint; untrdden.

tracklessly (trak-les-li) *adv.* so as to leave no track.

tracklessness (trak-les-nes) *n.* the state of being without a track or path.

trackman (trak-man) *n.* one employed to look after a railway-track.

tract (trakt) *n.* [*L. trahere, pp. tractus, draw*] something drawn out or extended; a region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent; a written discourse or dissertation, generally not of great length, *esp.* a short treatise on practical religion; continued or protracted duration; length; extent; an anthem substituted between Septuagesima and Easter-ve for the Alleluia after the Gradual.

tractability (trak-ta-bil-i-ti) *n.* quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility.

tractable (trak-ta-bi) *a.* [*L. tractabilis, fr. trahere, to draw*] capable of being easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable; capable of being handled; practicable; feasible.

tractableness (trak-ta-bi-nes) *n.* state or quality of being tractable; docility.

tractably (trak-ta-bli) *adv.* in a tractable manner.

Tractarian (trak-tā-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to the Tractarians, or their doctrines; —*n.* one of the promoters or adherents of Tractarianism.

Tractarianism (trak-tā-ri-an-izm) *n.* a system of religious opinion and practice tending to a Roman Catholic revival within the Church of England, promulgated in a series of papers "Tracts for the Times," published at Oxford, 1833-1841.

tractate (trak-tāt) *n.* a treatise; a dissertation; a pamphlet or small book.

Tractator (trak-tā-tur) *n.* a writer of tracts; a Tractarian.

tractile (trak-til) *a.* [*L. trahere, draw*] capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

tractility (trak-til-i-ti) *n.* quality of being tractile; ductility.

traction (trak-shun) *n.* [*L. trahere, pp. tractus, draw*] act of drawing, or state of being drawn; attraction; a drawing toward; act of drawing a solid body along a plane. **Traction-engine**, a movable steam-engine used for dragging heavy loads on common roads.

tractive (trak-tiv) *a.* serving to draw; pulling; attracting.

tractor (trak-tur) *n.* [*L. trahere, pp. tractus, draw*] that which draws, or is used for drawing; —*pl.* two small pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were at one time supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism.

trade (trad) *n.* [*A.S. tredan, step, tread*] act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter; particular occupation, manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts and the learned professions; the business which a person has learned, and which he carries on, *esp.* mechanical employment; business pursued; instruments of any occupation; custom; habit; a company of men engaged in the same occupation; —*pl.* the trade-winds; —*v.t.* to sell or exchange in commerce; to barter; to exchange; —*v.i.* to barter, or to buy and sell; to traffic; to bargain; to buy and sell, or exchange property in a single instance; to act merely for gain; to be venal. **Trade-hall**, **trades-hall**, a hall for the meetings of trades or guests. **Trade-mark**, a distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels, the legal right in which is recognized by law. **Trade-price**, price charged for goods to members of the same trade, or by wholesale dealers to retailers. **Trade-sale**, a sale or auction suited

to a particular class of dealers. **Trade-wind**, a wind in or near the torrid zone, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year (so called because of great advantage to navigators and trade; the general direction is from N.E. to S.W. on the north side, and from S.E. to N.W. on the south side of the equator). **Trade-union**, **trades-union**, a combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights and privileges with respect to wages, hours of labour, and the like. **Trade-unionism**, **trades-unionism**, the practices or principles of the members of trades-unions. **Trade-unionist**, **trades-unionist**, a member of a trades-union. **Board of Trade**, a department of the government for the supervision of public works, railways, shipping, and commerce. **To trade on**, to take advantage of.

traded (trā-ded) *a.* versed; practised.

tradeful (trād-fool) *a.* busy in traffic; trafficking.

trademaster (trād-mas-ter) *n.* one that teaches others in some trade or art.

trader (trā-dēr) *n.* one engaged in trade or commerce; a trafficker; a merchant; also, a trading vessel; vessel plying regularly between two ports or countries.

tradesfolk (trādz-fök) *n.* people employed in trades. Also **tradespeople**.

tradesman (trādz-man) *n.* one that trades; a shopkeeper; any mechanic.

tradeswoman (trādz-woom-an) *n. fem.* of tradesman.

trading (trā-ding) *n.* carrying on commerce; frequented by trades; venal; acting from interest rather than principle, as a politician, etc.

tradition (trā-dish-un) *n.* [*L. tradere, give up, transmit*] act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery; act of handing down from mouth to mouth narratives of facts or incidents, or of transmitting from age to age customs and practices, *esp.* act or process of transmitting from age to age, or from one member or functionary of the church to another, religious doctrines, opinions, rites, ceremonies, etc.; sum of religious faith and observance derived from antiquity by oral communication; that which is handed down; an ancient doctrine or belief; an old custom; popular delusion or fancy; old fable; family story; legend, etc.

traditional, traditionary (trā-dish-un-al, -a-ri) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only.

traditionalism, traditionality (trā-dish-un-al-izm, -al-i-ti) *n.* adherence to tradition.

traditionalist (trā-dish-un-al-ist) *n.* one that holds to the authority of tradition.

traditionally, traditionarily (trā-dish-un-al-i, -a-ri-li) *adv.* in a traditionary manner; by tradition; from age to age.

traditionist (trā-dish-un-ist) *n.* one that adheres to tradition.

traditive (trād-i-tiv) *a.* of, or pertaining to, or based on, tradition.

traditor (trād-i-tur) *n.* one of those early Christians who, in times of persecution, gave up to the officers of the law the Scriptures, or any of the holy vessels, or the names of their brethren.

traduce (trā-dūs) *v.t.* [*L. traducere, fr. trans, across, and ducere, to lead*] to represent as blamable; wilfully to misrepresent; to defame; to slander; to increase, or continue, by deriving from another.

traducement (trā-dūs-ment) *n.* the act of traducing.

traducer (trā-dūs-er) *n.* one that traduces; a calumniator; a slanderer.

traducianism (trā-dūs-shan-izm) *n.* the doctrine that the body and soul are propagated by natural generation.

traducible (trā-dūs-si-bl) *a.* capable of being derived, transmitted, or traduced.

traducingly (trā-dūs-sing-li) *adv.* slanderously; by defamation.

traduction (trā-duk-shun) *n.* derivation from one of the same kind; transmission

from one to another; tradition; also, a translation into another language.

traductive (tra-duk-tiv) *a.* derivable; that may be deduced.

traffic (trafik) *n.* [*F. trafiquer*, to traffic] commerce, either by barter, or by buying and selling; trade; business done on a railway, with reference to the number of passengers or the amount of freight; dealing; barter; trade; exchange; merchandise;—*v.t.* to exchange in traffic;—*v.t.* to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to trade; to buy and sell wares; to practise commerce; to trade meanly; to deal on mercenary principles; to huckster. **Traffic-manager**, the manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, etc.

traffickable (tra-fi-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being disposed of in traffic.

trafficker (tra-fi-ker) *n.* one that trafficks; a trader; a merchant.

trafficking (tra-fi-king) *n.* bargaining; trading; mean or mercenary dealing; jobbing.

traffickless (tra-fi-k-les) *a.* destitute of trade or traffic.

tragacanth (tra-ga-kanth) *n.* [*G. tragos*, goat, and *akantha*, thorn] a leguminous plant of the genus *Astragalus*, yielding a gummy juice.

tragal (tra-gal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the tragus.

tragalism (tra-ga-lizm) *n.* [*G. tragos*, a goat] goatishness; lustfulness.

tragedian (tra-je-di-an) *n.* a writer of tragedy; a tragic actor or actress.

tragedienne (tra-je-di-en) *n.* a female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress.

tragedy (tra-je-di) *n.* [*G. tragodia*, a tragedy—literally a goat-song (because *orig.* actors were dressed in goat-skins, fr. *tragos*, a goat, and *odos*, a singer, *cf. ode*)] a dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue; a fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence.

tragic, tragical (tra-ji-k, -i-ka) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, tragedy; fatal to life; calamitous; mournful; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or of sorrow.

tragically (tra-ji-ka-li) *adv.* in a tragical manner; mournfully.

tragicalness (tra-ji-ka-li-nes) *n.* tragic character or quality; sadness; fatality.

tragicomedy (tra-ji-kom-e-di) *n.* a composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

tragicomic (tra-ji-kom-ik) *a.* pertaining to tragicomedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes. Also **tragicomical**.

tragically (tra-ji-kom-ik-li) *adv.* in a tragicomic manner.

tragopan (tra-gop-an) *n.* [*G. tragos*, a goat, and *Pan*, Pan] the horned pheasant.

tragus (tra-gus) *n.* [*G. tragos*, goat] a prominence at the entrance of the outer ear.

trail (tral) *v.t.* [*O.F. trailler*, to tow a boat, fr. *L. trahere*, draw] to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to drag; to draw a long, floating, or waving body; to lower; to carry, as a fire-arm, with the breech near the ground, and the upper part inclined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle; to tread down, as grass, by walking through;—*v.i.* to be drawn out in length; to grow to great length, as a plant; to move slowly or lazily;—*n.* track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by an animal pursued; anything drawn to length; anything drawn behind in long undulations; a train; that part of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered. **Trail-net**, a net drawn behind a boat.

trail (tral) *n.* [*L. trichilia*, an arbour] a latticed frame; a trellis; a running ornament of leaves, flowers, etc., in the mouldings of buildings; a wreath.

trail (tral) *n.* [*entrai*] entrails; the intestines of game when cooked and sent to table.

trailer (tra-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, trails, *esp.* a creeper; a carriage or vehicle attached to another vehicle; a plant that requires support; a trailing plant.

train (tran) *v.t.* [*M.F. trainer*, to trail, draw, fr. *L. trahere*] to draw along; to trail; to draw by persuasion, artifice, etc.; to entice; to allure; to form by practice; to exercise; to discipline; to bring up; to teach; to educate; to break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen; to lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier; to form by growth, lopping, or pruning;—*v.i.* to travel by train; to go into training;—*n.* that which draws along; artifice or enticement; that which is drawn along in the rear of or after something; that part of a gown which trails behind the wearer; the after part of a gun-carriage; the tail of a bird; a number of followers; a retinue; a succession of connected things; a series; regular method; process; course; a line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution; a continuous or connected line of cars or carriages on a railroad. **Train-band** [corruption of *trained band*] a band or company of militia. **Train-bearer**, one that holds up a train, as of a robe. **To train a gun**, to point it at some object. **To train off**, to go off obligely. **To train up**, to educate for an end.

trainable (tra-na-bl) *a.* capable of being trained.

trained (trand) *a.* having a train; brought up; instructed; exercised; disciplined.

trainer (tra-ner) *a.* one that trains, *esp.* one that prepares men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race.

training (tra-ning) *n.* the process of educating; education; the act of forming young trees, shrubs, or branches to grow in a particular direction or shape; the art of disciplining troops; the art of preparing men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race-course. **Training-college**, **training-school**, an institution in which students are trained for a profession or trade, *esp.* a normal college. **Training-ground**, the ground where soldiers are exercised, or horses prepared for the race. **Training-ship**, a ship provided with instructors to train lads for the sea.

trainless (tran-les) *a.* having no train.

train-oil (tran-oil) *n.* [*M.D. traen*] oil drawn from the blubber of the whale.

trait (tra, trat) *n.* [*F. fr. L. trahere*, draw] a stroke; a touch; a distinguishing or marked feature or peculiarity.

traitor (tra-tur) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. traditor*, fr. *tradere*, deliver, betray] one that violates his allegiance, and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one that betrays his trust; a betrayer.

traitress (tra-tur-es) *n.* a woman that betrays.

traitorly (tra-tur-li) *a.* like a traitor; treacherous; perfidious.

traitorous (tra-tur-us) *a.* guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

traitorously (tra-tur-us-li) *adv.* faithlessly; perfidiously; treacherously.

traitorousness, traitorism (tra-tur-us-nes, tra-tur-izm) *n.* perfidiousness; treasonableness.

traitress (tra-tur-es) *n.* a female traitor; a traitress.

traject (tra-jekt) *v.t.* [*L. trajicere*, pp. *trajectus*, fr. *trams*, across, and *jacere*, throw] to throw or cast through;—(tra-jekt) *n.* a ferry; a passage for boats across a stream, canal, etc.

trajection (tra-jek-shun) *n.* act of throwing or casting through or across; transportation; also, emission; [*Gram.*] transposition.

trajectory (tra-jek-tu-ri) *n.* the path described by a body moving under the action of given forces; the curve described by a projectile in its flight through the air.

tralation, tralation (tra-la-shun, tra-la-tish-un) *n.* [*F.*] a change in the use of a word; a metaphor.

tralineate (tra-lin-e-at) *v.i.* [*L. trans*, across, and *linea*, a line] to deviate in direction.

tram (tram) *n.* [*Norw. tram*, a wooden doorstep] a coal waggon used in pits; one of the rails or tracks of a tram-road; the shaft of a cart or barrow; a tramway; a tramway-car. **Tram-car**, a tramway-car, a public conveyance running on rails laid on the streets, and moved by horses, cable traction, electric power, or steam. **Tram-line**, a tramway.

trammel (tram-el) *n.* [M.F. *trama*, a net, fr. L. *tres*, three, and *maula*, a mesh] a kind of long net for catching birds or fishes; a kind of shackles for regulating the motions of a horse; whatever impedes activity, progress, or freedom; an iron hook used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire; an instrument for drawing ellipses;—*v.t.* to confine; to hamper; to shackle; to catch; to intercept. **Trammel-net**, a net used in sea-fishing; it is kept upright by floats and sinkers.

trammelled (tram-eld) *a.* caught; hampered; of a horse, having white marks on the fore foot and hind foot of one side.

trammeller (tram-el-er) *n.* one that, or that which, trammels or restrains; one that uses a trammel-net.

tramontana (trá-món-tá-ná) *n.* the north wind in the Mediterranean.

tramontane (tra-món-tán) *a.* [F. fr. It. fr. L. *trans*, across, and *mons*, mountain] lying, or being, beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous;—*n.* one beyond the mountains; a stranger.

tramp (tramp) *v.t.* [M.E.] to tread forcibly and repeatedly; to trample;—*v.i.* to travel; to wander or stroll;—*n.* the sound of tramping; a foot-journey; a foot traveller; a tramp; a vessel that takes a cargo wherever the shippers desire; an iron plate in the hollow of a ditcher's boot.

tramper (tram-per) *n.* one that tramps; a stroller; a vagrant.

tramplate (tram-plát) *n.* a flat piece of iron laid down as a rail to form a tramway.

trample (tram-pl) *v.t.* [M.E., frequentative of *tramp*] to tread under foot, *esp.* to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn; to prostrate by treading; to treat with pride, contempt, and insult;—*v.i.* to tread in contempt; to tread with force and rapidity;—*n.* a frequent heavy or rough tread.

trampler (tram-pler) *n.* one that tramples or treads down.

tramroad (tram-ród) *n.* a road in which the tracks for the wheels are made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or plates of iron laid in line; a tramway.

tramway (tram-wá) *n.* a wooden or iron way adapted for wagons; a street railway on which cars are drawn by horses, electricity, etc.

trance (trans) *n.* [F. *trance*, fright, fr. L. *transire*, pass away] a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being; an ecstasy; total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, pulsation and breathing continuing, and the muscles flexible; catalepsy.

tranced (trant) *a.* lying in a trance; entranced.

trancedly (tran-sed-li) *adv.* in a trance-like manner.

tranect (tran-ekt) *n.* [L. *transiectus*, a passage] a ferry; a ferry-boat.

traneen (tra-nén) *n.* [Ir.] crested dog's-tail grass. Not worth a traneen, not worth a rush.

trangle (trang-gl) *n.* a diminutive of the fess [Her.].

trangram (trang-gram) *n.* something trumpery, or of no value. Also *trankum*.

trannel (tran-el) *n.* See *treenall*.

tranquil (trang-kwil) *a.* quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.

tranquillity (trang-kwil-ti) *n.* [L. *tranquillus*, at rest] quietness; calm or peaceful state; peace of mind; peaceable condition.

tranquillization (trang-kwil-i-zá-shun) *n.* act of tranquillizing, or state of being tranquillized.

tranquillize (trang-kwil-iz) *v.t.* to compose; to render calm.

tranquillizer (trang-kwil-i-zér) *n.* one that, or that which, makes calm and peaceful; a kind of chair in which patients are placed in a fit of delirium or frenzy.

tranquillizingly (trang-kwil-i-zing-li) *adv.* so as to tranquillize.

tranquilly (trang-kwil-i) *adv.* quietly; peaceably.

tranquillness (trang-kwil-nés) *n.* the state or quality of being tranquil.

transact (trans-akt') *v.t.* [L. *transigere*, pp. *transactus*, to complete, fr. *trans*, beyond, thoroughly, and *agere*, to do] to do; to perform; to manage;—*v.t.* to conduct matters; to manage.

transaction (trans-ak-shun) *n.* the doing or performing of any business; management of any affair; negotiation; that which is done or performed; result of negotiating or dealing; a single sale or purchase; [Law] adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual consent;—*pl.* proceedings; minutes or reports of the subjects investigated and discussed in scientific or philosophical associations.

transactor (trans-ak-tur) *n.* [L.] one that manages or conducts any business.

transalpine (trans-al-pín) *a.* [L. *trans*, across, beyond, and *Alpinus*, of the Alps] lying, or being, beyond the Alps, in regard to Rome.

transanimation (trans-an-i-má-shun) *n.* transmigration of the soul; any doctrine, or theory, of reincarnation.

transatlantic (trans-at-lan-tik) *a.* lying, or being, beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic.

transalent (trans-ká-lent) *a.* [L. *trans*, across, and *calere*, be warm] pervious to heat; permitting the passage of heat.

transcend (tran-send') *v.t.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *scandere*, climb] to rise above; to surmount; to pass over; to go beyond; to excel; to exceed;—*v.t.* to rise above; to go beyond; to surpass.

transcendence, transcendency (tran-sen-dens, -den-si) *n.* state of being transcendent.

transcendent (tran-sen-dent) *a.* very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge.

transcendental (tran-sen-den-tál) *a.* supereminent; surpassing others; general; pervading many particulars; ascending above the highest genera or categorical expressions; supersensual; pertaining to the method of investigation *a priori*; not empirical; noting knowledge of objects or ideas which stand in relation to thought, but not in relation to experience; mystical; vague; illusory.

transcendentalism (tran-sen-den-tal-izm) *n.* in the Kantian philosophy, the transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining, *a priori*, the fundamental principles of human knowledge; system of investigation of the higher truths of being, human or divine, apart from the facts and forms of existence as ascertained by observation and experience, and the logical processes and formula of scientific inquiry; the highest philosophy; in popular language, that which is vague, mystical, or extravagant in philosophical theories or statements.

transcendentalist (tran-sen-den-tal-ist) *n.* one that believes in transcendentalism.

transcendentalize (tran-sen-den-tal-iz) *v.t.* to render transcendental.

transcendentally (tran-sen-den-tal-i) *adv.* in a transcendental manner.

transcendently (tran-sen-dent-li) *adv.* in a transcendental manner.

transcendible (tran-sen-di-bl) *a.* capable of being climbed or passed over.

transcolate (trans-ku-lát) *v.t.* [L. *trans* and *colare*, to filter] to strain; to filter.

transcribe (tran-skríb) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write] to write over again, or in the same words; to copy.

transcriber (tran-skrí-ber) *n.* one that transcribes; a copyist.

transcript (tran-skríp-t) *n.* that which has been transcribed; a written copy; a copy of any kind from an original; an imitation.

transcription (tran-skríp-shun) *n.* act of transcribing or copying; a kind of free translation of a vocal into a pianoforte or an orchestral work.

transcriptive (tran-skríp-tív) *a.* having the style or character of a transcript or copy; imitative. Also **transcriptional**.

transcriptively (tran-skríp-'tiv-li) *adv.* by transcription; by mere copying or imitation.

transcurrent (trans-kur-'ent) *a.* passing in a cross direction; transversely.

transcursion (trans-kur-'shun) *n.* [L. *trans*, across, and *currere*, run] a roving hither and thither.

transelementation (trans-el-e-men-tá-shun) *n.* the change, or transformation, of one element into another.

transenna (tran-sen-'a) *n.* [L., a net] a carved latticework, or grating, of marble, silver, etc., used to inclose shrines.

transept (tran-'sept) *n.* [L. *trans*, across, beyond, and *septum*, an inclosure] a cross aisle; the transverse portion of a church which is built in the form of a cross; one of the parts of a church that projects at right angles to the body (that is, the high central portion of either nave or choir); one of the arms of the cross.

transfer (trans-'fer) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *ferre*, to bear] to convey from one place or person to another; to transport; to remove; to convey; to give or grant to another; to make over the possession or control of; to remove from one substance to another; —(trans-'fer) *n.* removal of a thing from one place or person to another; conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another; that which is transferred; estate, property, or right conveyed; writ or deed of conveyance. **Transfer-day**, one of certain regular days at the Bank of England for registering transfers of bank stock, etc. **Transfer-paper**, prepared paper for transferring impressions.

transferability (trans-fer-'a-bil'i-ti) *n.* the character or condition of being transferable. Also **transferibility**.

transferable (trans-fer-'a-bl) *a.* capable of being transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another; negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, etc.

transferee (trans-fer-'ē) *n.* the person to whom a transfer is made.

transference (trans-fer-'ens) *n.* act of transferring; transfer.

transferral (trans-fer-'en-shal) *a.* pertaining to, or involving, transference.

transferrer (trans-fer-'er) *n.* one that makes a transfer or conveyance.

transferible (trans-fer-'i-bl) *a.* capable of being transferred; transferable.

transferring (trans-fer-'ing) *n.* act of removing from a place, or conveying from one person to another.

transfiguration (trans-fig-'ū-rā-shun) *n.* a change of form, esp. the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount; a feast on the 6th of August, in commemoration of this miraculous change.

transfigure (trans-fig-'ur) *v.t.* [L. *transfigurare*, to change the figure, fr. *trans*, across, and *figura*, form, figure] to change the outward form or appearance of; to transform esp. to change to something very elevated and glorious.

transfix (trans-'fiks) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fix, fasten] to pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

transfixion (trans-'fik-shun) *n.* the act of transfixing, or piercing through.

transfluent (trans-'flō-ent) *a.* [L. *trans*, across, and *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow] flowing or running across or through.

transflux (trans-'flux) *n.* a flowing through.

transforate (trans-'fu-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *forare*, to bore through] to bore through.

transform (trans-'form) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, over, and *formare*, to form] to change the form of; to metamorphose; to change into another substance; to transmute; to change the disposition and temper of, from a state of enmity to God and his law, into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God; to change into another form, without altering the value, or changing the area or volume.

transformable (trans-for-'ma-bl) *a.* capable of being transformed or changed.

transformation (trans-for-'mā-shun) *n.* act or process of changing form or external appearance of; metamorphosis; a changing of one metal into another; transmutation; changing of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation; change of form or condition. **Transformation-scene**, a gorgeous scene at the conclusion of a pantomime, in which the principal characters are supposed to be transformed into the chief actors in the following harlequinade.

transformative (trans-for-'mā-tiv) *a.* having power, or a tendency, to transform.

transformator, transformer (trans-'fōr-mā-tur, -mer) *n.* one that, or that which, transforms.

transforming (trans-for-'ming) *a.* effecting, or able to effect, a change of form.

transformism (trans-for-'miz-m) *n.* theory of the development of one species from another.

transformist (trans-for-'mist) *n.* a believer in, or upholder of, transformism.

transfrontier (trans-'fron-tēr) *a.* beyond the frontier.

transfuge (trans-'fūj) *n.* [L. *transfuga*, a deserter] a deserter.

transfuse (trans-'fūz) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *fundere*, pp. *fundus*, pour out] to pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another; to transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another; to cause to pass from one to another.

transfusible (trans-'fūz-i-bl) *a.* capable of being transfused.

transfusion (trans-'fūz-hun) *n.* act of transfusing or pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another; act of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another.

transfusionist (trans-'fūz-hun-ist) *n.* one skilled in transfusion.

transgress (trans-'gres) *v.t.* [L. *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, to go across, fr. *trans*, across, and *gradi*, pass] to overpass, as any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral; —*v.i.* to offend by violating a law; to sin.

transgressible (trans-'gres-i-bl) *a.* liable to be transgressed.

transgression (trans-'gresh-'un) *n.* act of transgressing; violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; fault; offence.

transgressional (trans-'gresh-'un-əl) *a.* involving transgression.

transgressive (trans-'gres-'iv) *a.* disposed to transgress; faulty; culpable.

transgressively (trans-'gres-'iv-li) *adv.* in a transgressive manner.

transgressor (trans-'gress-'ur) *n.* one that transgresses.

tranship (tran-'ship) *v.t.* [for *trans-ship*] to transfer or convey from one ship to another.

transshipment (tran-'ship-'ment) *n.* act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.

transhuman (trans-'hū-mān) *a.* more than human.

transience, transiency (tran-'shens, tran-'shen-si) *n.* transiency; that which is transient or fleeting.

transient (tran-'shent) *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *ire*, go] passing, as it were, over or across a space or scene viewed, and then disappearing—hence, of short duration; not permanent or stationary; hasty; momentary; imperfect; fleeting; temporary.

transiently (tran-'shent-li) *adv.* in a transient manner; for a short time.

transientness (tran-'shent-nes) *n.* state or quality of being transient.

transiency (tran-'sil'i-en-si) *n.* a leap from one thing to another.

transilient (tran-'sil-i-ent) *a.* [L. *transilire*, to leap across] leaping or extending across.

transillumination (trans-i-lū-mi-nā-'shun) *n.* a shining through.

transire (trans-'ī-rē) *n.* [L.] a custom-house permit to let goods pass or be removed.

transit (tran-'sit) *n.* [L. *transitus*, a passing across, fr. *transire*, go over] act of passing; passage through or over; act or process of causing to pass; conveyance; a line of passage or conveyance through a country; the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope; the passage of a smaller body across the disc of a larger, as of Mercury or Venus across the sun's disc; a transit-instrument; —*v.t.* to pass over the disc, as of a heavenly body. **Transit-circle**, a transit-instrument with a graduated circle attached (used for observing the altitude of the star, and the time of its transit). **Transit-duty**, custom due on goods that pass through a country. **Transit-instrument**, a kind of telescope, used in connection with a clock, for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place. **Transit-trade**, the trade of conveying goods through a country.

transition (tran-'sizh-'un) *n.* [L. *transitio*] passage from one place or state to another; change; a passing from one subject to another; [Mus.] a passing directly from one key to another.

transitional, transitional (tran-'sizh-'un-'al, -'a-ri) *a.* containing, involving, or noting transition.

transitionally (tran-'sizh-'un-'al-i) *adv.* in a transitional manner.

transitive (tran-'si-'tiv) *a.* having the power of passing; active; noting a verb that is, or may be, followed by an object on which it acts; expressing an action, relation, or condition which is effected or transferred from the antecedent of the verb to its consequent, object, or words governed by it.

transitively (tran-'si-'tiv-li) *adv.* in a transitive manner.

transitiveness (tran-'si-'tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being transitive.

transitivity (tran-'si-'tiv-i-'ti) *n.* the character of being transitive.

transitorily (tran-'si-'tu-'ri-li) *adv.* in a transitory manner; of short continuance.

transitoriness (tran-'si-'tu-'ri-nes) *n.* the state of being transitory.

transitory (tran-'si-'tu-'ri) *a.* continuing only for a short time; speedily vanishing or ceasing to be; fleeting; hasty; momentary; imperfect.

transjordanic (trans-'jor-'dan-'ik) *a.* crossing, or being beyond, the Jordan.

translatable (trans-'lä-'tä-'bl) *a.* capable of being translated, or rendered into another language.

translate (trans-'lä't) *v.t.* [L. *transferre*, pp. *translatu*s, to transfer] to remove from one place to another; to change to another condition, position, office, or form—hence, to remove, as by death; to render into another language—hence, to explain or recapitulate in other words.

translation (trans-'lä-'shun) *n.* act of translating, removing, or transferring; removal; state of being translated or removed, esp. the removal of a bishop from one see to another; act of rendering into another language; interpretation; that which is translated; a version; motion without rotation; the automatic resending of a telegraphic message.

translative (trans-'lä-'tiv, trans-'lä-'tiv-a) *a.* relating, or pertaining to, translation.

translator (trans-'lä-'tur) *n.* one that translates.

translatory, translational (trans-'lä-'tu-'ri, shun-'al) *a.* serving to translate.

translatress (trans-'lä-'tres) *n.* a woman that translates.

transliterate (trans-'lit-'e-'rät) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *littera*, a letter] to write the words of a language in the characters of another; to spell the same sound in different characters.

transliteration (trans-'lit-'e-'rä-'shun) *n.* the act of transliterating.

transliterator (trans-'lit-'e-'rä-'tur) *n.* one that transliterates.

translocate (trans-'lö-'kät) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, over, and *locare*, to place] to cause to change place; to displace; to dislocate.

transluce, translucency (trans-'löö-'sens, -sen-'si) *n.* state of being translucent.

translucent (trans-'löö-'sent) *a.* [L. *translucere*, pp. *translucens*, *translucentis*, shine through, cf. *lucid*] transmitting light; transparent; clear; transmitting light, but not the outlines or colours of objects behind it, as ground glass, etc.; imperfectly diaphanous, as certain crystalline substances.

translucently (trans-'löö-'sent-li) *adv.* so as to be imperfectly visible.

translucid (trans-'löö-'sid) *a.* translucent; clear.

translunar, translunary (trans-'löö-'nä-ri) *a.* beyond the moon.

transmarine (trans-'mä-'rën-'a) *a.* [L. *trans*, across, beyond, and *mare*, the sea] lying, or being, beyond the sea.

transmeable (trans-'më-'a-'bl) *a.* capable of being traversed.

transmeate (trans-'më-'ät) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *meare*, pp. *meatus*, to go, pass] to transverse; to go over or across.

transmew (trans-'mü-) *v.t.* [L. *transmutare*] to transmute; to transform.

transmigrant (trans-'mi-'gränt) *a.* migrating, or passing from one place or state to another; —*n.* one that transmigrates.

transmigrate (trans-'mi-'grät) *v.i.* [L. *trans*, across, and *migrare*, to go] to pass from one country to another for the purpose of residence; to migrate; to pass from one body or state into another.

transmigration (trans-'mi-'grä-'shun) *n.* the passing of men, esp. of a whole people, from one country to another for residence; emigration of a nation; the passing of one body or substance into another, esp. intempsychosis, or the passing of the soul into another body.

transmigrator (trans-'mi-'grä-'tur) *n.* one that transmigrates.

transmigratory (trans-'mi-'grä-'tu-'ri) *a.* passing from one place, state, or body to another.

transmissibility (trans-'mis-'i-'bil-'i-'ti) *n.* transmissible quality.

transmissible (trans-'mis-'i-'bl) *a.* capable of being transmitted; capable of being passed through a transparent substance.

transmission (trans-'mish-'un) *n.* act of sending from one place or person to another; act of passing or sending through, as light through a transparent body; act of conveying or giving to another.

transmissive (trans-'mis-'iv) *a.* capable of being transmitted; transmitted or derived from one to the other; having power to transmit.

transmit (trans-'mit) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, over, and *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send] to cause to pass over or through; to send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through.

transmittable (trans-'mit-'ä-'bl) *a.* transmissible.

transmittal (trans-'mit-'äl) *n.* act of transmitting; transmission.

transmittance (trans-'mit-'äns) *n.* the act of transmitting; transfer.

transmitter (trans-'mit-'er) *n.* one that, or that which, transmits.

transmittible (trans-'mit-'i-'bl) *a.* capable of being transmitted.

transmogrify (trans-'mog-'ri-'fi) *v.t.* to transform into some other person or thing, as by magic.

transmontane (trans-'mon-'tän-'a) [L. *trans*, across, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain] across, or beyond, a mountain.

transmorphism (trans-'mor-'fizm) *n.* [L. *trans*, over, and G. *morphē*, form] the transformation of one thing into another.

transmutability (trans-'mü-'tä-'bil-'i-'ti) *n.* susceptibility of change into another substance.

transmutable (trans-'mü-'tä-'bl) *a.* capable of being transmuted or changed into a different substance or form.

transmutableness (trans-'mü-'tä-'bl-'nes) *n.* transmutability.

transmutably (trans-mū-tā-bli) *adv.* with, or through, transmutation.

transmutation (trans-mū-tā-shun) *n.* alteration; change of anything into a different substance, or into a different form; in alchemy, the process to which baser metals were subjected to convert them into gold or silver; [Geom.] the reduction of a figure or area to another figure or area having the same superficial extent or solidity, but a different outline or form; [Phys.] the supposed change of one species into another.

transmutationist (trans-mū-tā-shun-ist) *n.* one that believes in transmutation.

transmutative (trans-mū-tā-tiv) *a.* relating to transmutation.

transmute (trans-mūt) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *mutare*, to change] to change from one nature, form, or substance into another.

transmuted (trans-mū-ted) *a.* changed into another substance, form, or nature.

transmuter (trans-mūt-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, transmutes.

transnormal (trans-nor-mal) *a.* beyond what is normal.

transoceanic (trans-ō-she-an-tik) *a.* located or existing beyond the ocean; crossing the ocean.

transom (trans-um) *n.* [abbreviation of *transtrom*, fr. L. *transtrum*] a horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window; a lintel over a door; a beam or timber across the stern-post of a ship; the piece of wood or iron connecting the cheeks of gun-carriages. **Transom-window**, a window divided by a transom; a window over the transom of a door.



transpadane (trans-pā-dān) *a.* *a. a.* Transoms. [L. *trans* and *Padanus*, pertaining to the river Po, fr. *Padus*, the river Po, in North Italy] situated beyond the river Po (in regard to Rome).

transparence, transparency

(trans-pār-ens, -en-si) *n.* quality or condition of being transparent; state or property of a body by which rays of light pass freely through it, and objects behind it are distinctly visible; a picture on thin cloth, glass, porcelain, or the like, to be viewed by natural or artificial light, which shines through it.

transparent (trans-pār-ent) *a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *parere*, to appear] having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; translucent; pellucid; clear; bright; diaphanous.

transparently (trans-pār-ent-li) *adv.* in a transparent manner; clearly.

transparentness (trans-pār-ent-nes) *n.* the quality of being transparent; transparency.

transpicious (tran-spi-k'ū-us) *a.* [L. *transpicere*, see through] transparent; pervious to the sight.

transpierce (trans-pērs) *v.t.* to pierce through; to penetrate.

transpirable (tran-spi-rā-bl) *a.* capable of being transpired, or of being emitted through pores.

transpiration (tran-spi-rā-shun) *n.* emission in vapour; [Phys.] cutaneous exhalation; excretion through the pores of the skin, or from the lungs, of watery vapour; [Bot.] excretion of the superfluous water of the sap, taking place for the most part by the stomata of the leaves.

transpiratory (tran-spi-rā-tu-ri) *a.* relating to transpiration; serving to exhale; excretory.

transpire (trans-pir) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *spirare*, breathe] to emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour; -*v.i.* to pass off in insensible perspiration; to escape from secrecy; to become public; to happen or come to pass.

transplace (trans-plās) *v.t.* to remove into a new place.

transplant (trans-plānt) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *trans* and *plantare*, to plant, fr. *planta*, a

plant] to remove and plant in another place; to remove and settle, or establish, for residence in another place.

transplantation (trans-plān-tā-shun) *n.* act of transplanting or removing to another soil, as plants; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another; removal of living tissue from one part of the body, or from one individual, to another.

transplanter (trans-plān-ter) *n.* one that transplants; a machine for moving trees to be replanted.

transplanting (trans-plān-ting) *n.* act of removing plants or trees from one situation to another.

transplendent (trans-splēn-dent) *a.* resplendent in the highest degree.

transplendently (tran-splēn-dent-li) *adv.* with splendour of a superior degree.

transpontine (trans-pon-tin) *a.* [L. *trans* and *pons*, a bridge] situated across a bridge, as the Surrey side of London; melodramatic, from the plays popular there.

transport (trans-pōrt) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *portare*, carry] to carry or convey from one place to another; to remove; to carry into banishment, as a criminal; to carry away with vehement emotion; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy; -(trans-pōrt) *n.* transportation; carriage, conveyance; a ship or vessel employed for transporting, esp. for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, etc., from one place to another, or to convey convicts to their destination; vehement emotion; passion; ecstasy; rapture; a convict transported or sentenced to exile. **Transport-rider**, a carrier. **Transport-ship, transport-vessel**, a ship used as a transport, esp. for military troops and stores.

transportability (trans-pōr-tā-bil-i-ti) *n.* transportable character.

transportable (trans-pōr-tā-bl) *a.* capable of being transported.

transportal (trans-pōr-tal) *n.* transportation.

transportance (trans-pōr-tāns) *n.* conveyance.

transportation (trans-pōr-tā-shun) *n.* act of transporting from one place to another; removal; banishment for felony.

transportedly (trans-pōr-ted-li) *adv.* in a transported manner; in a state of rapture or ecstasy.

transportedness (trans-pōr-ted-nes) *n.* a state of rapture.

transporter (trans-pōr-ter) *n.* one that transports or removes.

transporting (trans-pōr-ting) *a.* ravishing; passionate; ecstatic.

transportingly (trans-pōr-ting-li) *adv.* in a transporting manner.

transportment (trans-pōrt-ment) *n.* the act of transporting; passion.

transposable (trans-pō-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being transposed.

transposal (trans-pō-zal) *n.* act of changing the places of things, and putting one in place of the other; substitution.

transpose (trans-pōz) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *F. poser*, put] to change the place or order of; to substitute one thing for another; to put out of place; to remove; [Alg.] to bring, as any term of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation; [Mus.] to change the key of.

transposer (trans-pōz-er) *n.* one that transposes.

transposing (trans-pō-zing) *a.* serving to transpose.

transposition (trans-pō-zish-un) *n.* act of changing the places of things, and putting one in place of the other; substitution; removal from one place to another; reciprocal change; [Mus.] alteration of a composition, by scoring or performing it in a higher or lower key or pitch; [Alg.] the bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation.

transpositional (trans-pō-zish-un-əl) *a.* pertaining to, or involving, transposition.

transpositive (trans-poz-i-tiv) *a.* of the nature of transposition.

transpositor (trans-poz-i-tur) *n.* one that transposes.

transprose (trans-pröz) *v.t.* to change from verse into prose.

transshape (trans-shäp) *v.t.* to change into another shape or form.

trans-ship See **transship**.

transubstantiate (tran-sub-stan-shi-ät) *v.t.* [*L. trans*, across, over, and *substantia*, substance] to change into another substance, *esp.* to change, as the sacramental bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.

transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-shi-ät-shun) *n.* a change into another substance; in the R.C. church, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist are converted into the body and blood of Christ.

transubstantiator (tran-sub-stan-shi-ät-tur) *n.* a believer in the doctrine of transubstantiation.

transudation (tran-sü-dä-shun) *n.* the act or process of transuding.

transudatory (tran-sü-dä-tu-ri) *a.* passing by transudation.

transude (tran-süd') *v.i.* [*L. trans*, across, through, and *sudare*, to sweat] to pass through the pores or interstices of texture.

transumpt (tran-sumt') *n.* [*L. transumere*, take over] a copy of a writing.

transumptive (tran-sum-tiv) *a.* taken from one to another; metaphorical.

transvase (trans-väs) *v.t.* to pour from one vessel to another; to transfuse.

transvection (trans-vek-shun) *n.* [*L. trans*, over, and *vehere*, *pp. vectus*, carry] the act of conveying or carrying over.

transversal (trans-ver-säl) *a.* running or lying across;—*n.* a straight or curved line that intersects any system of other lines.

transversally (trans-ver-säl-i) *adv.* in a transverse direction.

transverse (trans-vers, trans-vers') *a.* [*L. trans*, across, and *verte*, *pp. versus*, turn] lying, or being, across, or in a crosswise direction;—*n.* that which crosses, or lies in a cross direction.

transversely (trans-vers-i) *adv.* in a transverse direction; across; athwart.

transversion (trans-ver-shun) *n.* the act or process of transversing.

transvert (trans-vert') *v.t.* to change by turning.

Transylvanian (tran-sil-vä-ni-an) *a.* belonging to the region of Transylvania.

trap (trap) *n.* [*A.S. treppe*] a contrivance that shuts suddenly, or with a spring, used for taking game; an ambush; a stratagem; a wooden instrument, shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in the game of **trap-ball**; a drain-pipe for sinks, siphons, and the like; a trap-door; a carriage; a vehicle;—*v.t.* to catch in a trap; to ensnare; to take by stratagem. **Trap-door**, a door, as in a floor or roof, which shuts close like a valve. **Trap-stair**, a stairway or ladder leading to a trap-door.

trap (trap) (*n.* [*Sw. trappa*, a stair]) a kind of movable ladder or steps; a rock of volcanic origin (so named from its presenting a stair-like aspect). **Trap-tuff**, **trap-tufa**, volcanic ash.

trap (trap) *n.* [*F. drap*, cloth] a horse-cloth; a trapping;—*pl.* belongings; baggage;—*v.t.* to furnish with trapping or ornamental harness; to adorn.

trapan (tra-pän') *v.t.* [*O.F. trappan*, a snare, *fr. O. H. Ger. trappa*, a trap] to ensnare; to catch by stratagem. Also **trepan**.

trapanner (tra-pän-er) *n.* one that ensnares.

trape (träp) *v.i.* [*D. trap*, a step] to trail along; to walk carelessly; to run about idly.

trapes (träps) *n.* a slattern; an idle, sluttish woman;—*v.i.* to gad or flaunt about idly.

trapeze (trä-péz) *n.* a trapezium; an apparatus for performing acrobatic feats, being a short bar of wood suspended, by ropes at each end, from the roof, and at a great height from the ground (sometimes two or more are suspended at distances

of thirty or forty feet, and the acrobat swings or throws himself from one to the other); an act on the trapeze.

trapezian (trä-pé-zi-an) *a.* in crystallography, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums, situated in two ranges between two bases.

trapeziform (trä-pé-zi-form) *a.* having the shape of a trapezium.

trapezium (trä-pé-zi-um) *n.* [*G. trapezion*, a little table] a plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

trapezoid (trä-pé-zoid) *n.* [*G. trapezion* and *eidos*, shape] a plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other;—*a.* trapeziform.

trapezoidal (trä-pé-zoi-däl) *a.* having the form of a trapezoid.

trappean, trappous (trä-pé-an, träp-us) *a.* pertaining to, or denoting, trap or trap-rock.

trapper (träp-er) *n.* one that sets traps to catch animals (usually for furs).

trappiness (träp-i-nes) *n.* the state of being trappy or unsafe.

trapping (träp-ing) *n.* the art of a trapper; the process of furnishing a drain with traps.

trappings (träp-ingz) *n. pl.* [*fr. trap* (3)] that which serves to trap or adorn; ornaments, *esp.* those put on horses.

Trappist (träp-ist) *n.* one of a R.C. order of monks, founded in 1140, in the abbey of La Trappe, in Normandy, and noted for their strict piety.

Trappistine (träp-is-tën) *n.* a nun of the order of La Trappe.

trappoid (träp-oid) *a.* resembling trap-rock.

trappy (träp-i) *a.* treacherous; of the nature of trap-rock.

trash (trash) *n.* [*Eccl. tros*, fallen twigs] that which is worthless; stuff which is good for nothing, *esp.* loppings of trees, bruised canes, and the like; a worthless person; irrelevant talk; nonsense;—*v.t.* to lop off; to crop; to crush; to humble.

trash (trash) *v.t.* [*fr. thrash*] to wear out; to beat down; to harass;—*v.t.* to tramp and shuffle about.

trash (trash) *n.* [*O.F. trays*, horse-harness, *fr. L. trahere*, to draw] a clog; an encumbrance;—*v.t.* to hold back; to retard; to encumber; to hinder.

trashery (trash-er-i) *n.* trash; rubbish; odds and ends.

trashily (trash-i-li) *adv.* in a trashy manner.

trashiness (trash-i-nes) *n.* the state or property of being trashy.

trashy (trash-i) *a.* like trash; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

trass (tras) [*n.* [*Ger.*] an earthy or compact rock, made up of volcanic material.

trattoria (trat-tö-ré-a) *n.* [*It.*] an Italian eating-house.

traumatic (tra-mat'ik) *a.* [*G. trauma*, a wound] of, or pertaining to, wounds;—*n.* a medicine for curing wounds.

travail (trav-äl) *v.i.* [*O.F. fr. L. trabs*, a beam] to labour with pain; to toil; to suffer the pangs of child-birth;—*n.* severe toil; parturition.

trave (träv) *n.* [*O.F. traf*, *fr. L. trabs*, a beam] a beam; a lay of joists; a traverse; a wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes; a partition between two stalls in a stable.

travel (trav-el) *v.t.* [*same as travail*, *fr. the toil of travelling in ancient times*] to journey over; to pass;—*v.t.* to go or march on foot; to walk; to pass by riding, or in any manner, to a distant place; to journey; to pass; to go; to move;—*n.* act of travelling from place to place; a journey;—*pl.* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey. **Travel-stained**, showing the marks or traces of having travelled.



Trapezium.



Trapezoid.



Trappist.

travelled (trav'eld) *a.* having made journeys; having gained knowledge or experience by travelling; (knowing).

traveller (trav-el-er) *n.* one that travels in any way; one that visits foreign countries; a commercial agent that travels for the purpose of receiving orders for merchants, making collections, etc.; an iron ring made to travel on a rope or boom. **Traveller's-joy**, *Clematis vitalba*, the virgin's bower. **Traveller's-tale**, a story difficult to believe; a lie. **Traveller's-tree**, a tree of Madagascar that contains a drinkable liquid in its hollow leaf-stalks.

travelling (trav-el-ing) *n.* the act of making a journey; passage; — *a.* movable; moving; itinerant; peddling. **Travelling-bag**, **travelling-case**, a bag containing necessaries for a journey. **Travelling-cap**, a soft cap suitable for wearing on a journey. **Travelling-covert**, a set of table utensils, so made that they can be packed into small bulk. **Travelling-crane**, a large crane fixed on a movable platform. **Travelling-dress**, a dress suitable for wearing on a journey.

traversable (trav'er-sa-bl) *a.* capable of being traversed or denied.

traverse (trav'ers) *a.* [*L. transversus*] lying across; being in a direction across something else; — *n.* anything that traverses or crosses; something that thwarts or obstructs; a cross accident; [*Arch.*] a barrier, movable screen, or curtain; a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building; a work thrown up to intercept an enfilade or reverse fire along any line of work; [*Law*] a formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings; [*Geom.*] a line or plane cutting or intersecting other lines or planes; [*Naut.*] the variation of a ship's course, or the zig-zag line of its progress caused from tacking, wearing, leeway, cross currents, etc.; a flexure; a turning; a subterfuge; a trick; — *v.t.* to lay in a cross direction; to cross; to thwart; to obstruct; to wander over; to cross in travelling; to pass over and view; in gunnery, to turn to the one side or the other, in order to point in any direction; in carpentry, to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; [*Law*] to lodge objections to a pleading; to deny formally, as what the opposite party has alleged; — *v.i.* to use the posture or motions of opposition, as in fencing; to turn, as on a pivot; — *adv.* athwart; crosswise. **Traverse-board**, a circular board marked with the points of the compass, and having holes and pegs to indicate the course the ship has been sailing. **Traverse-sailing**, the method of plane sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zig-zag.

Traverse-table, a table of differences of latitude and departure; a movable platform for shifting carriages, waggons, etc., from one set of rails to another.

traverser (trav'er-ser) *n.* one that, or that which, traverses, as an index on a scale; [*Law*] one that opposes or denies a plea; a traverse-table.

traversing (trav'er-sing) *n.* act of crossing or obstructing; act of opposing or denying a plea; act of ranging or pointing, as by a gun, in a required direction, as by a **traversing-platform**.

travertine, travertin (trav'er-tēn, -tin) *n.* [*It. travertino, tivertino*, fr. *L. Tiburtinus*, belonging to *Tibur* (*Tivoli*)] a white, concretionary limestone, hard and crystalline, deposited from water that holds lime in solution.

travesty (trav'es-ti) *n.* [*F. travesti*, disguised, fr. *L. trans*, across, and *vestire*, to dress] a burlesque translation or imitation of a work; a parody; — *a.* disguised; — *v.t.* to translate, or parody, so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

trawl (trawl) *n.* [*O.F. trawler*, drag, cf. *troll*] a trawl-net; a long line, sometimes extending a mile or more, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it, used for catching certain fish; — *v.t.* and *i.* to take fish with a trawl. **Trawl-boat**, a trawler. **Trawl-net**, a kind of drag-net for catching fish that live near the bottom of the water. **Beam-trawl**, a large net-bag, with a long beam across its open mouth.

trawler (traw-ler) *n.* one that fishes with a trawl-net; a vessel that drags a trawl-net, or trails a drag-net behind it.

trawling (traw-ling) *n.* the act or process of fishing with a trawl-net.

tray (trā) *n.* [*A.S. trog*, a trough] a small, shallow trough for various domestic, chemical, and other uses; a shallow, open box used in trunks, etc.; a waiter or salver.

tray, trey (trā) *n.* [*F. trois*, fr. *L. tres*, three] the third branch of a deer's antler.

treacher (trech'er) *n.* a traitor; a cheat.

treacherous (trech'er-us) *a.* like a traitor; involving treachery; traitorous to the state or sovereign; betraying a trust; perfidious.

treacherously (trech'er-us-li) *adv.* in a treacherous manner.

treacherousness (trech'er-us-nes) *n.* quality or state of being treacherous; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

treachery (trech'er-i) *n.* [*O.F. fr. L. tricae*, wiles] violation of allegiance, or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct.

treacle (trē-kl) *n.* [*O.F. triacle*, fr. *G. thēriaka* (*pharmaka*), antidotes against the bite of poisonous animals] *orig.* a medicinal compound, deemed a preventive of, or cure for, the effects of poison, or the bites of venomous animals; a viscid, uncrystallizable syrup which drains from the sugar-refiner's moulds (the word is often used for molasses).

treaciness (trē-kl-nes) *n.* viscosity.

treacly (trē-kli) *a.* composed of, or like, treacle; sweet and viscous.

tread (tred) *v.t.* [*A.S. tredan*] to step or walk on; to beat or press with the feet; to crush under the foot; to trample; to copulate with; to feather; to cover (said of the male bird); to put in action by the feet; to drive, as a wheel; — *v.i.* to set the foot; to walk or go; to walk with solemn, stately, or measured step; to copulate, as birds; — *n.* a step, or stepping; pressure with the foot; a track; a beaten path; manner of stepping; pace; act of the male bird in copulation; [*Arch.*] horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed. **To tread down**, to crush or destroy. **To tread in the footsteps, or steps of**, to follow the example of. **To tread on, or upon, to trample**; to set the foot on in contempt. **To tread on, or upon, the heels of**, to follow close after. **To tread out**, to press out with the foot. **To tread underfoot**, to destroy; to treat with scorn. **To tread water**, in swimming, to move the feet and hands up and down while keeping the body in an erect position.

treader (tred'er) *n.* one that treads.

treading (tred'ing) *n.* act of pressing with the foot; act of the male bird in copulation.

treadle, treddle (tred-ḷ) *n.* the part of a loom, or other machine, which is moved by the foot; — *v.t.* to work a treadle.

treadler (tred-ler) *n.* one that works a treadle.

treadmill (tred-mil) *n.* a wheel worked by persons treading upon steps upon the periphery; a monotonous and wearisome occupation.

treason (trē-zn) *n.* [*O.F. trairson*, fr. *L. tradere*, give up, betray] the offence of attempting to overthrow, or betray, the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; disloyalty; treachery; overt act of devising or compassing the death of the sovereign, or members of the royal family, or levying war against the realm, or aiding and abetting the enemies of the realm; writing, or publication of writings, hostile to the safety and authority of the sovereign and the peace of the realm. **Constructive treason**, an offence construed into treason. **High treason**, see high. **Misprision of treason**, knowledge of, and the concealing of, treason. **Petit, or petty, treason**, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection. **Treason felony**, by statute of 1848, writing or speaking with a view to excite sedition, became a crime punishable by penal servitude.



Treadmill.

treasonable (tré-zn-a-bl) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

treasonableness (tré-zn-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being treasonable.

treasonably (tré-zn-a-bli) *adv.* in a treasonable manner.

treasonous (tré-zn-us) *a.* treasonable.

treasure (trezh-ur) *n.* [O.F. *tresor*, fr. G. *thēsaurus*] wealth accumulated; a stock or store of money; a great quantity of anything collected for future use; that which is very much valued; ample supply; great abundance; a treasure-house;—*v.t.* to collect and lay up, as money, or other things, for future use; to hoard. **Treasure-city**, a city for stores and magazines. **Treasure-house**, a house, or building, where treasures and stores are kept. **Treasure-trove** [E. *treasure*, and O.F. *trover*, to find] any money, bullion, etc., found in the earth, the owner of which is not known, in which case it is claimed by the crown.

treasurer (trezh-ur-er) *n.* one that has the care of a treasure, or treasury; one that has charge of collected funds.

treasurership (trezh-ur-er-ship) *n.* office of a treasurer.

treasury (trezh-ur-i) *n.* a place, or building, in which stores of wealth are deposited; a place where public revenues are deposited—hence, the place of deposit and disbursement of any collected funds; also, a storehouse or repository of great abundance; a department of government which controls the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue; the officers of the treasury department. **Treasury-bench**, the front row of seats on the right hand of the speaker in the House of Commons, appropriated to the chief members of the ministry.

treat (trêt) *v.t.* [L. *tractare*, handle] to manage; to use; to discourse on; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; to entertain with food or drink, *esp.* the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard; to manage in the application of remedies, as a disease, or patient; [Chem.] to subject to the action of;—*v.t.* to discourse; to handle a subject in writing or speaking; to come to terms of accommodation; to give an entertainment of food or drink;—*n.* an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords much pleasure; a rich entertainment; a feast.

treatable (tré-ta-bl) *a.* tractable; affable; moderate.

treater (tré-ter) *n.* one that treats; one that entertains; one that handles or discourses on.

treating (tré-ting) *n.* act of handling or discoursing on; act of entertaining, *esp.* of entertaining electors, in order to secure their votes, in parliamentary elections; species of bribery.

treatise (tré-tis) *n.* a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained; dissertation; essay.

treatment (tré-ment) *n.* manner in which a subject is treated; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, etc.; manner of using; behaviour toward a person; usage; manner of applying remedies to cure or check, as disease; manner of applying remedies to, as a patient.

treaty (tré-ti) *n.* act of treating for the adjustment of differences; negotiation; a formal agreement, league, or contract between two or more independent nations or sovereigns; a compact.

treble (tréb-l) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *tripulus*] threefold; triple; sharp; playing or singing the highest part, or most acute sounds;—*n.* highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by women; soprano; also, the air or melody of a part song or instrumental symphony;—*v.t.* to make thrice as much; to make threefold;—*v.t.* to become threefold. **Treble-dated**, living three times as long as man.

trebleness (tréb-l-nes) *n.* the state of being treble; shrillness.

trebly (tréb-li) *adv.* with a threefold number or quantity.

trebuchet (tréb-ū-shet) *n.* [O.F.] a kind of balance used in weighing coins, etc.; a kind of trap for catching birds; a ducking-stool; a warlike engine for hurling stones.

trecentist (trā-chen-tist) *n.* an admirer, follower, or advocate of the early Italian style.

trecento (trā-chen-tō) *n.* [It.] the 14th century in Italian literature and art; the period of the early Italian style.

trechometer (tre-kom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *trechein*, run, and *metron*, a measure] a contrivance for reckoning the distance run by a vehicle.

treddle (tréd'l) *n.* See **treadle**.

treddle, treddille (tréd-dil', -dril') *n.* a card-game for three persons.

tree (trē) *n.* [A.S. *trēow*, *trēō*] a perennial plant having a trunk, bole, or woody stem, and sending forth branches with woody stems and structure similar to itself (distinguished from an herb as having a perennial stem, and from a shrub as having only one stem or trunk properly so called, and sometimes only by the superior hardness and height to which it attains); something constructed in the form of, or considered as resembling, a tree; a piece of timber, or something made of timber (used in composition); a cross;—*v.t.* to place upon a tree; to fit with a tree; to stretch upon a tree; to drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree. **Tree-fern**, an arborescent fern growing twenty or twenty-five feet high (the existing species are confined to the tropics). **Tree-goose**, a species of goose found in northern seas; a kind of barnacle. **Tree-moss**, any moss or lichen living on trees. **Tree-nymph**, a hamadryad. **Tree-worship**, religious veneration paid to trees by primitive races of men, from the belief that they were the abode of spirits. **Tree of liberty**, tree planted to commemorate the achieving of liberty, or of some accession to liberty, by the people of a community or state. **Tree of life**, arbovitæ; a tree in the garden of Eden. **Genealogical tree**, family pedigree; in the form of a tree and branches, illustrating the parent stock, and the different descendants that have sprung from it. **At the top of the tree**, at the top of one's profession or business.

treeless (trē-les) *a.* destitute of trees.

treelessness (trē-les-nes) *n.* the state of being destitute of trees.

treen (trēn) *n.* [Manx] a township.

treenail (trē-nāl) *n.* [fr. *tree* and *nail*] a long, wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers. Also **trenail, trennel**.

trefole (tréf-l, tréf-li) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf] a trefoil; a mine having three chambers about a common centre.

tréflé (trā-flā) *a.* terminating in a trefoil, as a cross; ensigned, bordered, or semé, with trefoils [Her.].

trefoil (tréf-foil, tréf-oi) *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf] a plant of many species of the genus *Trifolium*, which includes the white clover, red clover, etc.; an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

trefoiled (tréf-foild, tréf-oid) *a.* formed like a trefoil.

trehala (tré-hā-lā) *n.* [a corrupt form of Per. *tigala*] the cocoon of *Larinus maculatus*, constituting a kind of manna.

trehalose (tré-hā-lōz) *n.* a variety of sugar extracted from trehala.

treillage (trél-ij) *n.* [F. *treillis*] a sort of rail-work for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall-trees.

trek (trék) *v.i.* [D. *trekken*, draw] to draw a vehicle, as oxen; to travel by ox-waggon; to migrate;—*n.* a journey with a waggon; a march.

trekker (trék-er) *n.* one that treks; a migrator.

trellis (trél-is) *n.* [F. *treillis*, fr. Low L. *trichila*, a bower] a frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, used for screens, doors, windows, etc., and also for supporting wall-trees, etc.;—*v.t.* to form into trellis-work; to interweave. **Trellis-work**, lattice-work.

trellised (trél-ist) *a.* having a trellis, or trellises.

tremando (trém-man-dō) *n.* [It.] a shake of a whole chord;—*adv.* in a tremulous manner [Mus.].

Trematoda (trém-a-tō-dā) *n.pl.* [G. *trématōidēs*, porous, fr. *trēma*, a hole] a division of worms, including the flukes.

trematode, trematoid (tré-ma-tōd, -toid) *a.* belonging to the Trematoda.

tremble (trém-bl) *v.i.* [*F. trembler*, fr. *L. tremere*, shake] to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder; to totter; to shake; to quaver;—*n.* an involuntary shaking or quivering.

tremblement (trém-bl-ment) *n.* a shaking; a quivering.

trembler (trém-blér) *n.* one that trembles.

trembling (trém-blíng) *n.* act or state of shaking from cold, weakness, or fear. Trembling-poplar, the aspen tree.

tremblingly (trém-blíng-li) *adv.* in a trembling manner; with shivering.

Tremella (tré-mel-á) *n.* [*L. tremere*, to tremble] a genus of fungi; *Fairy Butter*.

tremelloid, tremellose (trém-e-loid, -lós) *a.* tremulous like jelly.

tremendous (tré-men-dus) *a.* [*L. tremendus*, fr. *tremere*, quake] fitted to excite fear or terror; such as may astonish or terrify by its magnitude, force, or violence; dreadful; frightful; fearful; formidable.

tremendously (tré-men-dus-li) *adv.* in a manner to astonish or terrify; with great violence; excessively.

tremendousness (tré-men-dus-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

tremolando (trém-o-lán-dó) *adv.* [*It.*] tremando.

tremolite (trém-u-lít) *n.* a variety of amphibole (so called from its discovery in the valley of Tremola, in the Alps) [*Min.*].

tremolo (trém-u-ló) *n.* [*It.*] the agitation or quivering of the voice in strong emotion or passion [*Mus.*].

tremor (trém-ur, tré-mur) *n.* [*L. fr. tremere*, tremble] an involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

tremorless (trém-ur-less, tré-mur-less) *a.* free from tremor or vibration.

tremulant (trém-ü-lánt) *a.* trembling.

tremulous (trém-ü-lus) *a.* [*L. tremulus*, fr. *tremere*, tremble] shaking; shivering; quivering; trembling; fearful; timid.

tremulously (trém-ü-lus-li) *adv.* with trembling or quivering.

tremulousness (trém-ü-lus-nes) *n.* state of quivering or trembling.

trenail (tré-nál) *n.* See **tröenail**.

trench (trénsh) *v.t.* [*O.F. trencher*, cut, fr. *L. trincare*] to cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth; to dig and turn over the soil with a spade; to fortify by digging a ditch, and forming a rampart with the earth thrown up;—*v.i.* to encroach;—*n.* a long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; a deep ditch, or the wall or breastwork formed of the earth thrown out of the ditch, to cover troops in their approaches to a besieged town; also, a similar work to defend the approaches to a camp against the attacking party. Trench-plough, a plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows;—*v.t.* to plough with deep furrows.

trenchancy (trén-shán-si) *n.* sharpness; keenness.

trenchant (trén-shánt) *a.* cutting; sharp; unsparing; severe.

trenchantly (trén-shánt-li) *adv.* in a trenchant manner; sharply; keenly.

trencher (trén-shér) *n.* one that trenches, or digs ditches.

trencher (trén-shér) *n.* [*O.F. trencher*, fr. *trencher*, cut] a wooden plate on which meat was served or eaten at table—hence, the table; hospitable board; food; pleasures of the table; a



Trencher-cap of 16th century.

trencher-cap. Trencher-cap, a college cap, having a flat, square top; a mortar-board. Trencher-friend, trencher-fly, one that frequents the tables of others; a sponger; a parasite. Trencher-man, a feeder; a great eater; a gourmandizer. Trencher-mate, a table companion; a parasite.

trenching (trén-shíng) *n.* act or method of digging, turning over, and pulverizing the soil to a greater depth than can be done by ordinary spade-digging.

trend (trénd) *v.i.* [*A.S. trendel*, a ring] to run or stretch in a certain direction; to incline;—*n.* inclination in a particular direction; tendency; direction.

trendle (trén-dl) *n.* [*A.S. trendel*, circle, ring] a little wheel; the hoop of a wheel; a trundle;—*v.i.* to turn round; to roll along.

trendled (trén-dld) *a.* rounded like a wheel.

trental (trén-tál) *n.* [*L. triginta*, thirty] an office for the dead in the R.C. service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively; a dirge; an elegy.

trente-et-quarante (trángt-á-ka-rángt') *n.* rouge-et-noir.

trepan (tré-pán) *n.* [*M.F. fr. G. trupa*, a hole] a cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, and cutting out a circular piece (it is worked like a wimble or auger);—*v.t.* to perforate the skull with a trepan, and take out a piece.

trepan (tré-pán) *n.* [*O.F. trappan*, *trapan*, fr. *O. H. Ger. trappa*, a trap] a snare; a trap;—*v.t.* to ensnare; to trap.

trepanation (tré-pá-ná-shun) *n.* the operation of trepanning.

trepang (tré-páng') *n.* [*Malay*] a sea-slug, or béche-de-mer.

trepanner (tré-pán-ér) *n.* one that trepans; a cheat.

trepanning (tré-pán-íng) *n.* operation of perforating or removing a portion of the skull, to relieve the brain from compression, etc.; act of ensnaring or catching by deceit.

trephine (tré-fén', -fín') *n.* [*F.*] an instrument for trepanning, smaller than the trepan, worked by half-turns of the hand alternately from right to left;—*v.t.* to perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

trepid (trép-íd) *a.* [*L. trepidus*, trembling] trembling from fear or terror; quaking.

trepidation (trép-íd-á-shun) *n.* an involuntary trembling, sometimes an effect of paralysis, but usually caused by terror or fear; quaking; quivering; tremor; a state of terror; trembling alarm; confused haste; agitation; hurry.

trepidity (trép-íd-í-ti) *n.* the state of being trepid; timidity.

trespass (trés-pas) *v.i.* [*O.F. trespasser*, fr. *L. trans*, across, and *passus*, a step] to pass unlawfully over the boundary line of another's land; to go too far; to intrude; to commit any offence, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any known rule of duty; to transgress;—*n.* any injury or offence done to another; any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; an unlawful act committed with force and violence on the person, property, or relative rights of another. Trespass-offering, among the Jews, an offering for a trespass.

trespasser (trés-pas-ér) *n.* one that commits a trespass.

tréss (trés) *n.* [*F. tréss*, fr. *G. tricha*, in three parts] a braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet;—*v.t.* to furnish with, or form into, tresses.

tressed (trést) *a.* having tresses; curled.

tressour (trés-ur) *n.* a net or ribbon for the hair; a head-dress.

tressure (trés-ür) *n.* a modification of the orle [*Her.*].

tressured (trés-ürd) *a.* having a tressure.

tressy (trés-i) *a.* of, or pertaining to, tresses.

trestle, tressel (trés-l) *n.* [*O.F. trestel*, fr. *L. transtrum*, a transom] the frame of a table; a movable frame or support for anything,



Tressure.

consisting of three or four legs secured to a top-piece, and forming a sort of stool or horse; also, a kind of framework of strong posts or piles and cross-beams, for supporting a bridge, etc. **Trestle-board**, an architect's designing-board; a draughtsman's board supported on trestles. **Trestle-work**, a collection of trestles forming a scaffold or viaduct; a bridge made of trestles or braced framework.

trestring (tres'triŋ) *n.* a structure of trestles.

tret (tret) *n.* [*F. traître*, a draught, *fr. L. trahere*, *pp. tractus*, to draw] an allowance by wholesale dealers to retail purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four pounds on every 104 pounds of weight, after tare is deducted.

trevet (trev'et) *n.* [*trivet*] a trivet; a three-legged stool.

trevis, treviss (trev'is) *n.* [*O.F. travers*, across] a transom; a bar or beam; a stall.

trews (trōōz) *n. pl.* [*fr. trius*] trousers. **Trewsman**, one wearing trews.

trey (trā) *n.* [*A.F. treis*, *fr. L. tres*, three] a three at cards; a card of three spots.

triable (tri'a-bl) *a.* fit or possible to be tried; liable to be subjected to trial or test; liable to undergo a judicial examination.

triableness (tri'a-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being triable.

triace (tri'a-sē) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *akē*, a point] an angle or point of a three-sided solid.

triacontahedral (tri-a-kon-tā-hē-dral) *a.* [*G. triakonta*, thirty, and *hedra*, a base] having thirty sides.

triad (tri-ad) *n.* [*G. trias*, a triad] the union of three; three objects or persons united; the common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth.

triadelphous (tri-a-del-fus) *a.* [*G. treis*, *tria*, three, and *adelphos*, brother] having stemens united in three bundles [*Bot.*].

triadic (tri-ad'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a triad, or trinity.

triage (tri'ij) *n.* [*F.*] refuse; broken coffee-beans and chaff.

trial (tri'al) *n.* [*F. trier*, *cut*, *fr. L. terere*, *tritius*, rub] act of trying or testing in any manner; any exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining what it is capable of effecting; act of testing by experience; experiment; examination by a test; that which tries or afflicts; that which tries the character or principle; that which tempts to evil; state of being tried or tempted; the formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal. **Trial-fire**, a fire for trying or proving. **Trial-piece**, a sample. **Trial-trip**, a trip made by a new vessel to test her qualities. **On trial**, on probation.

trialism (tri'a-lizm) *n.* [*L. tres*, three] the doctrine that man consists of body, soul, and spirit, or other three different modes of substance.

triologue (tri'a-log) *n.* a colloquy of three persons.

Triandria (tri-an'dri-a) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man] a class or order of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having three distinct and equal stemens.

triandrian, triandrous (tri-an'dri-an, tri-an'drus) *a.* having three distinct and equal stemens in the same flower, with a pistil or pistils.

triangle (tri-ang-gl, tri-ang-gl) *n.* [*L. triangulum*, *fr. tres*, three, and *angulus*, an angle] a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles; in the army, three halberds stuck in the ground, and united at the top, to which the soldier was tied when he was to be flogged; [*Mus.*] a bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod.



triangled (tri-ang-gld) *a.* having three angles; formed into triangles.

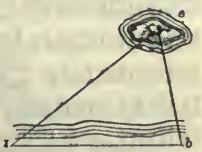
triangular (tri-ang-gū-lar) *a.* having three angles; flat or lamellar, and having three sides; oblong, and having three lateral faces.

triangularity (tri-ang-gū-lar-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being triangular.

triangularly (tri-ang-gū-lar-li) *adv.* in, or after, the form of a triangle.

triangulate (tri-ang-gū-lāt) *v. t.* to survey by means of a series of triangles properly laid down and measured; to make triangular.

triangulation (tri-ang-gū-lā-shun) *n.* a making triangular; and the reduction of an area to triangles, in surveying.



Triangulation.
The distance of a point on the island (c) from points a and b, on the shore, is measured as follows: the length of the base-line ab is obtained by actual measurement, and the angles at a and b are obtained with a transit-instrument. Since, where one side and two angles of a triangle are known, the remaining sides and angle may be calculated by trigonometry, the distances ac and bc may easily be found.

triapsal, triapsidal (tri-ap'sal, -si-dal) *a.* having three apses.

triarchée (tri-ār-chē) *a.* [*F.*] having three arches [*Her.*].

triarchy (tri-ār-ki) *n.* [*G. tres*, three, and *archē*, sovereignty] government by three persons; a state so governed.

triarian (tri-ā-tri-an) *a.* [*L. tres*, three] occupying the third rank or post.

Trias (tri'as) *n.* [*G. trias*, the number three] the upper new red sandstone formation (so called because composed of three strata or layers).

triassic (tri-as'ik) *a.* pertaining to Trias, or the period of its formation.

triaxial, triaxon (tri-ak-si-al, -sun) *a.* having three axes.

tribal (tri-bal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a tribe. **Tribal self**, the psychological factors involved in the organization of a tribe conceived as a personal self.

tribalism (tri-bal-izm) *n.* tribal relation or feeling.

tribally (tri-bal-i) *adv.* in a tribal manner.

tribasic (tri-bā'sik) *a.* containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radical.

tribble (trib-l) *n.* [*fr. cribble*] a frame with iron threads or wires, used to dry paper.

tribe (trib) *n.* [*L. tribus*] a family, race, or series of generations descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel; a number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common; a nation of savages or uncivilized people united under one leader or government; any division, class, or distinct portion of people or persons.

triblet, triolet (trib-let, tri-b'let) *n.* [*O.F. tribolet*, *fr. L. tribulus*, a caltrop] a goldsmith's tool for making rings; a steel cylinder round which metal is bent in forming tubes.

tribometer (tri-bom'e-ter) *n.* [*G. tribein*, rub, and *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring the friction of rubbing surfaces.

tribrach (trib-rahk) *n.* [*G. tres*, three, and *brachus*, short] a poetic foot of three short syllables.

tribrachial (tri-brā'ki-əl) *n.* a three-armed figure or utensil.

tribrachic (tri-brak'ik) *a.* consisting of three short syllables; composed of tribrach.

tribual (trib-ū-əl) *a.* tribal.

tribulation (trib-ū-lā'shun) *n.* [*F. fr. L. tribulum*, *pp. tribulatus*, thrash, beat, *fr. tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn] severe affliction; distress; sorrow and suffering; the troubles and vexations of life; in Scripture, persecution, or the troubles and distresses that arise from persecution; special trial, sorrow, and suffering falling to the lot of a disciple of Christ.

tribunal (tri-bū'nal) *n.* [*L. tribunus*, a tribune, *fr. tribus*, a tribe] the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice—hence, a court of justice.

tribunary (trib-ū-nā-ri) *a.* pertaining to a tribune, or tribunes; tribunian.

tribunate (trib-ū-nāt) *n.* tribuneship.

tribune (trib-ūn, tri-būn) *n.* [L. *tribunus*, properly chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus*, tribe] in ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians, or nobles; a commander of a cohort; a judgment-seat; tribunal; an elevated seat or bench in a school, hall, etc.; in France, a desk or pulpit in the chamber of deputies from which the members speak in turn.

tribuneship (trib-ūn-ship) *n.* the office of a tribune.

tribunician, tributinal (trib-ū-nish'ān, -al) *a.* tributary.

tributarily (trib-ū-ta-ri-li) *adv.* in a tributary manner.

tributariness (trib-ū-ta-ri-nes) *n.* the state of being tributary.

tributary (trib-ū-ta-ri) *a.* [L. *tributarius*, fr. *tributum*, tribute] paying tribute to another; subordinate; inferior; paid in tribute; yielding supplies of anything; contributing; —*n.* one that pays tribute, or a stated sum, to a conquering power; an affluent; a stream that flows into a larger stream.

tribute (trib-ūt) *n.* [L. *tributum*, tribute, fr. *tribuere*, pp. *tributus*, bestow, grant, pay] an annual or stated sum of money, or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; a personal contribution in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved; —*v.t.* to pay, as tribute. **Tribute-money**, money paid as taxes or tribute.

tributer (trib-ū-ter) *n.* a miner paid by ore, or a percentage on the value of the ore raised.

tricapular (tri-kap'sū-lar) *a.* having three capsules [Bot.].

tricarpeous (tri-kār-pus) *a.* having three carpels [Bot.].

tricaudate (tri-kaw-dāt) *a.* having three tail-like processes.

trice, trise (tris) *v.t.* [Sw. *trissa*, a pulley] to haul or tie up by means of a rope.

trice (tris) *n.* [Sp. *tris*, a crack] a very short time; an instant; a moment.

tricennial (tri-sen'i-al) *a.* [L. *triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, year] pertaining to thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years.

tricentenary (tri-sen'te-na-ri) *n.* a space of three hundred years.

triceps (tri'seps) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *caput*, head] three-headed; —*n.* a three-headed muscle, as the large muscle at the back of the upper arm.

tricerion (tri-sē-ri-un) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *kēros*, wax] in the Greek church, a candlestick with three brackets.

trichotrophia (trik-a-trō-fi-ā) *n.* [G. *thricks*, *trichos*, hair, and *atrophia*, atrophy] a brittle condition of the hair, due to wasting of the hair-bulbs.

trichiasis (tri-kī-a-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *thricks*, *trichos*, hair] introversion of the eyelid; a disease marked by an agglutinated state of the hair; a kidney disease in which hair-like filaments appear in the urine; a painful swelling of the breasts of women.

trichina (tri-kī-nā) *n.*; *pl.* *trichinæ* (tri-kī-nē) [G. *trichinos*, from, or of, hair, fr. *thricks*, *trichos*, hair] a nematoid parasitic worm which, when mature, may appear in the intestines, and, when larval, in the muscles of man, the pig, etc.

trichinization (trik-i-nī-zā'shun) *n.* the act of infesting, with trichinæ, or the state of being infested, with trichinæ.

trichinize (trik-i-nīz) *v.t.* to infest with trichinæ.

trichinoscope (tri-kī-nu-skōp) *n.* [E. *trichinæ*, and G. *skopein*, view] an instrument for detecting the presence of trichinæ.

trichinosis, trichiniasis (trik-i-nō'sis, -nī'a-sis) *n.* a disease caused by thread-like worms in the body.

trichinous, trichinosed, trichinotic (trik-i-nus, -nōst, trik-i-not'ik) *a.* affected with trichinosis.

trichogenus (tri-kōj'e-nus) *a.* [G. *thricks*, *trichos*, hair, and *root* *gen*, to produce] promoting the growth of hair.

trichological (trik-u-loj'i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, trichology.

trichologist (tri-kol'ō-jist) *n.* one versed in trichology.

trichology (tri-kol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *thricks*, *trichos*, a hair, and *logos*, discourse] the science of the anatomy, etc., of the hair.

trichome (tri-kōm) *n.* any outgrowth from the epidermis, as a hair or bristle [Bot.].

trichopathy (tri-kop'a-thī) *n.* [G. *thricks*, *trichos*, hair, and *pathos*, suffering] treatment of diseases of the hair.

trichophyton (tri-kof'i-tun) *n.* [G. *phuton*, a plant] a fungous growth about hair-bulbs causing baldness or ringworm.

trichophytosis (trik-ō-fi-tō'sis) *n.* a disease due to trichophyton.

Trichoptera (tri-kop-te-ra) *n.pl.* [G. *thricks*, *trichos*, hair, and *pteron*, wing] a group of Neuroptera, containing the caddis-flies.

trichord (tri-kord) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *chordē*, cord or string] an instrument, as a lyre or harp, having three strings; —*a.* having three strings.

trichosis (tri-kō'sis) *n.* [G. *thricks*, *trichos*, hair] any morbid condition of the hair.

trichotomous (tri-kot-u-mus) *a.* divided into three.

trichotomously (tri-kot-u-mus-li) *adv.* in a trichotomous manner.

trichotomy (tri-kot'ō-mī) *n.* [G. *tricha*, in three, and *tomē*, a cutting] division into three parts.

trichroism (tri'krō-izm) *n.* [G. *treis*, *tria*, three, and *chroma*, colour] the property of showing different colours in three different directions.

trick (trik) *n.* [M.D. *treke*, a trick, fr. O.F. *tricher*, cheat, fr. L. *tricca*, wiles] artifice or stratagem; a sly procedure (usually with a dishonest intent implied); a sly, dexterous, or ingenious procedure, fitted to puzzle or amuse; mischievous or annoying behaviour; a particular habit or manner; a peculiarity; the whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players; the cards falling to the winner at one round; among seamen, the time each steersman works in turn at the helm; —*v.t.* to deceive; to impose on; to cheat. **Trick-wig**, one in which the hair may be made to stand on end. **To know a trick worth two of that**, to know a better device; to be too wary to be cheated.

trick (trik) *v.t.* [D. *trekken*, draw] to dress; to trim; to decorate; to draw or sketch; to draw in black and white only.

tricker (trik'er) *n.* a cheater; a trickster.

trickery (trik'er-i) *n.* artifice; imposture.

trickily (trik-i-li) *adv.* in a tricky manner.

trickiness (trik-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being tricky.

tricking (trik'ing) *a.* tricky; deceitful; artful.

tricking (trik'ing) *n.* articles of outfit.

trickish (trik'ish) *a.* given to tricks; full of deception and cheating; knavish.

trickishly (trik'ish-i) *adv.* in a trickish manner; artfully; knavishly.

trickishness (trik'ish-nes) *n.* state of being trickish or deceitful.

trickle (trik'l) *v.t.* [M.E. *triklen*, for *striklen*, A.S. *strican*, to flow] to flow in a small, gentle stream; to run down; —*n.* a rill.

tricklet (trik'let) *n.* a small, trickling stream.

trickly (trik-li) *adv.* neatly; cleverly.

trickly (trik-li) *a.* trickling.

tricksiness (trik-si-nes) *n.* the state or character of being tricky.

tricksome (trik'sum) *a.* full of tricks; playful.

trickster (trik'ster) *n.* one that tricks; a deceiver; a tricker; a cheat.

tricksy (trik-'si) *a.* tricky; cunning; crafty; deceptive; playful; trim; neat.

trick-track (trik-'trak) *n.* [F. *trictac*, backgammon] a variety of backgammon.

tricky (trik-'i) *a.* given to tricks; practising deception; knavish.

triclinic (tri-'klin-'ik) *a.* [G. *treis*, three, and *klinein*, bend] having three axes obliquely inclined to each other [Min.].

triclinalium (tri-'klin-'i-'um) *n.* [L. fr. G. *treis*, three, and *klinein*, a couch] in ancient Rome, a set of three low couches, on three sides of a dining-table; a dining-room containing a triclinium.

tricolour, tricolor (tri-'kul-'ur) *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *color*, colour] the national French banner, of three colours—blue, white, and red, in vertical stripes.

tricoloured (tri-'kul-'urd) *a.* having three colours.

tricorn (tri-'korn) *a.* having three horns;—*n.* a hat with three points; a cocked hat.

tricornigerous (tri-'kor-'nij-'e-'rus) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, *cornu*, horn, and *gerere*, bear] having three horns.

tricorporal, tricorporate (tri-'kor-'pu-'ral, -'rat) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *corpus*, *corporis*, body] having three bodies and only one head [Her.].

tricot (tri-'kō) *n.* [F.] a fabric made of yarn or woollen thread, knitted by hand.

tricrotic (tri-'krot-'ik) *a.* [G. *tres*, three, and *krotos*, a beat] having three beats.

tricuspid (tri-'kus-'pid) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *cuspi*, a point] having three cusps or points, as certain teeth, or a valve of the heart—*vis.*, that between the right auricle and the right ventricle.

tricuspidate (tri-'kus-'pi-'dāt) *a.* having three points [Bot.].

tricycle (tri-'si-'kl) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *kuktos*, a circle] a form of cycle or velocipede with three wheels—*v.i.* to ride on a tricycle.

tricyclist (tri-'si-'klist) *n.* one that rides on a tricycle.

tridactyl, tridactyl, tridactylous (tri-'dak-'til, -'ti-'lus) *a.* having three fingers or toes.

tride (trid) *a.* [F.] swift; fleet.

trident (tri-'dent) *n.* [L. *tridens*] a kind of sceptre or spear with three prongs, the common attribute of Neptune; a three-pronged fish-spear;—*a.* having three teeth or prongs.



Tridents.

tridental (tri-'den-'tal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a trident.

tridentate (tri-'den-'tāt) *a.* having three teeth or prongs; trident.

Tridentine (tri-'den-'tin) *a.* [L. *Tridentum*, Trent] pertaining to Trent, or the celebrated council held in that city.

tridimensional (tri-'di-'men-'shun-'al) *a.* having three dimensions.

triduan (tri-'dū-'an) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *dies*, a day] lasting three days, or happening every third day.

tridium (tri-'dū-'um) *n.* a space of three days, *esp.* as in the R.C. church, a three days' service of prayer.

tried (trid) *a.* tested; proved; reliable; excellent.

triennial (tri-'en-'i-'al) *a.* [L. *triennium*] continuing three years; happening, or appearing, once in every three years.

triennially (tri-'en-'i-'al-i) *adv.* once in three years.

trier (tri-'er) *n.* one that tries; one that makes experiments; one that tries judicially; a person appointed to try challenges of jurors.

trierarch (tri-'er-'ark) *n.* [G. *triērēs*, a trireme, and *archein*, to rule] in ancient Greece, the commander of a trireme, or one that alone, or with others, furnished and kept up a trireme.

trierarchal (tri-'er-'ār-'kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a trierarch or trierarchy.

trierarchy (tri-'er-'ār-'ki) *n.* the office of a trierarch; the fitting out and keeping up a trireme.

trifacial (tri-'fā-'shal) *a.* in three branches, and pertaining to the face; relating to the trigeminus, or fifth cranial nerve.

trifarious (tri-'fā-'ri-'us) *a.* [L. *trifarius*, in three manners] arranged in three rows or ways; threefold.

trifid (tri-'fid) *a.* [L. *trifidus*] divided half-way into three parts; three-cleft.

trifle (tri-'fl) *n.* [O.F. *truyfle*, jest] a thing of very little value or importance; a dish composed of sweetmeats and cake, with syllabub; a certain sort of cake;—*v.t.* to spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose; to dissipate;—*v.i.* to act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements.

trifler (tri-'fler) *n.* one that trifles or acts with levity.

trifling (tri-'fling) *a.* being of small value or importance; trivial; inconsiderable; petty; slight; unimportant; insignificant;—*n.* the act of one that trifles.

triflingly (tri-'fling-'li) *adv.* in a trifling manner; with levity.

triflingness (tri-'fling-'nes) *n.* the state of being trifling; trifling; levity of manners; emptiness; vanity; triviality.

trifloral, triflorous (tri-'flō-'ral, -'rus) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, flower] bearing three flowers.

trifold (tri-'fold) *a.* threefold; triple.

trifoliate, trifoliated (tri-'fō-'li-'at, -'ā-'ted) *a.* [L. *tres* and *folium*, leaf] having three leaves, as clover.

Trifolium (tri-'fō-'li-'um) *n.* a genus of herbs, containing the trefoil.

triforium (tri-'fō-'ri-'um) *n.*; *pl.* **triforia** (tri-'fō-'ri-'a) [L. *tres*, three, and *foris*, door] a gallery or arcade, in the wall over the pier-arches between the nave and the side aisles.

triform (tri-'form) *a.* [L. *tres* and *forma*, form] having a triple form or shape.

triformed, triformous (tri-'form-ed, tri-'for-'mus) *a.* formed of three parts.

triformity (tri-'for-'mi-'ti) *n.* the state of being triform, or of having a threefold shape.

trifurcate (tri-'fur-'kāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *furca*, a fork] having three branches or forks;—*v.i.* to divide into three parts.

trifurcated (tri-'fur-'kā-'ted) *a.* trifurcate.

trifurcation (tri-'fur-'kā-'shun) *n.* the act of dividing, or the state of being divided into three.

trig (trig) *v.t.* [*trigger*] to stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; to obstruct;—*n.* an obstacle; a skid; a prop; a mark at skittles.

trig (trig) *a.* [Icel. *tryggr*, true] true; secure; tight; firm; neat; trim; smart; clever;—*v.t.* to dress.

trigamist (trig-'a-'mist) *n.* one that has been thrice married; one that has three wives or three husbands at the same time.

trigamous (trig-'a-'mus) *a.* of, or pertaining to, trigamy.

trigamy (trig-'a-'mi) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage] state of being married three times, or state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

trigeminal (tri-'jem-'i-'nal) *a.* triple; threefold; of, or pertaining to, the trigeminus;—*n.* the trigeminus, or fifth cranial nerve.

trigeminus (tri-'jem-'i-'nus) *a.* [L. *trigeminus*, three at a birth] born three at a birth.

trigger (tri-'ger) *n.* [D. *trekker*, fr. *trekken*, pull] a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity; the catch of a musket or pistol, which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

triglot (tri-'glot) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *glōtta*, tongue] a book in three languages.

trigly (trig-'li) *adv.* neatly; trimly.

triglyph (tri-'glif, tri-'lif) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *gluphein*, carve] an ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals.

triglyphic, triglyphical (tri-'glif-'ik, -i-'kal) *a.* consisting of, or pertaining to, triglyphs.

trigness (tri-'nes) *n.* neatness.

trigon (tri-'gon) *n.* (G. fr. *treis*, three, and *gōnia*, a corner, angle) a triangle; a kind of harp; [Astr.] the junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons.

trigonal (tri-'gu-'nal) *a.* having three angles or corners; triangular.

trigoneutic (tri-'gu-'nū-'tik) *a.* [G. *treis* and *goneusin*, to beget] having three broods in one year [Entom.].

trigoneutism (tri-'gu-'nū-'tizm) *n.* the condition of being trigoneutic.

trigonic (tri-'gon-'ik) *a.* pertaining to a trigon or triangle.

trigonometer (tri-'gu-'nom-'e-'ter) *n.* an instrument for solving plane right-angled triangles by inspection.

trigonometric, trigonometrical (tri-'gu-'nō-'met-'rik, -ri-'kal) *a.* pertaining to trigonometry; being used by, or according to, the rules of trigonometry.

Trigonometrical-survey, the mapping out of an area by triangulation (the process involves astronomical and trigonometrical work).

trigonometrically (tri-'gu-'nō-'met-'ri-'kal-i) *adv.* according to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

trigonometry (tri-'gu-'nom-'e-'tri) *n.* [G. *tri-gōnon*, a triangle, and *metron*, measure] that branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles.

trigonon (tri-'gō-'non) *n.* [G.] an ancient small harp, or triangular lyre.

trigonus (tri-'gu-'nus) *a.* having three angles.

trigrammatic, trigrammic (tri-'gram-'mat-'ik, tri-'gram-'ik) *a.* [G. *treis*, three, and *gramma*, a letter] consisting of three letters, or of three sets of letters.

trigraph (tri-'graf) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *graphē*, a writing] three letters united in pronunciation so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as *ieu* in *adieu*. Also **trigram**.

Trigynia (tri-'jin-i-a) *n.pl.* [G. *treis*, three, and *gynē*, a woman] an order of plants with three pistils or styles.

trigynian, trigynous (tri-'jin-i-'an, tri-'ji-'nus) *a.* having three pistils or three carpels.

trihedral (tri-'hē-'dral) *a.* having three equal sides or faces.

trihedron (tri-'hē-'drun) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *hedra*, a seat, base] a figure having three equal sides.

trijugate, trijugous (tri-'joo-'gāt-'gus) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *jugum*, a yoke] having three pairs of leaflets or pinnae.

trijunction (tri-'jungk-'shun) *n.* the junction of three things.

trilabe (tri-'lab) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *labē*, a hold] an instrument with three prongs, used to remove calculi [Surg.].

trilabiate (tri-'lā-'bi-'āt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *labium*, a lip] three-lipped.

trilaminar, trilaminate (tri-'lam-'i-'nār, -nāt) *a.* having, or consisting of, three layers.

trilateral (tri-'lat-'e-'rāl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *latus*, *lateris*, side] having three sides.

trilaterally (tri-'lat-'e-'rāl-i) *adv.* with three sides.

trilemma (tri-'lem-'ā) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *lemma*, an assumption] a syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor; a situation offering a three-fold choice.

trilinear (tri-'lin-'e-'ar) *a.* [L. *linea*, a line] composed, or consisting, of three lines.

trilingual, trilinguar (tri-'ling-'gwāl, -gwar) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue] consisting of three languages or tongues.

triliteral (tri-'lit-'e-'rāl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *littera*, letter] consisting of three letters; — *n.* a word consisting of three letters.

triliterality (tri-'lit-'e-'rāl-i-ti) *n.* the character of being triliteral, or of consisting of three letters.

trilateralness, triliteralism (tri-'lit-'e-'rāl-'nes, -izm) *n.* triliterality.

trilith, trilithon (tri-'lith, -on) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *lithos*, stone] a sepulchre, or other monumental edifice, consisting of three stones or columns, one placed transversely above the other two, as a lintel on the door-posts [Archæol.].

trilithic (tri-'lith-'ik) *a.* of the nature of a trilith.

trill (tri'l) *n.* [It. *trillo*, shake] a shake or quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument; — *v.t.* to utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake; — *v.i.* to sing with a shake or trill.

trill (tri'l) *v.t.* [Dan. *trille*, roll] to turn round rapidly; to whirl; — *v.i.* to roll; to swing; to shake; to roll down, as water; to trickle.

trillando (tri-'lān-'dō) *adv.* [It.] with trills or shakes [Mus.].

trillion (tri-'yun) *n.* [coined for *tri-million*] the product of a million involved to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

trillionth (tri-'yunth) *a.* last in a series of a trillion; being one of a trillion; — *n.* one of a trillion parts.

trillo (tri'lō) *n.* [It.] a trill or shake.

trilobate (tri-'lō-'bāt, tri-'lō-'bāt) *a.* [G. *treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe] having three lobes. Also **trilobated, trilobed**.

trilobite (tri-'lu-'bit) *n.* [G. *treis* and *lobos*, a lobe] a fossil crustacean, found only in the Paleozoic period.

trilobitic (tri-'lu-'bit-'ik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or containing, trilobites.

trilocular (tri-'lō-'kū-'lār) *a.* having three cells or compartments.

trilogy (tri-'lu-'ji) *n.* [G.] a series of three dramas; a literary work in three parts forming a connected whole.

trim (tri'm) *a.* [A.S. *trum*] firm; compact; tight; snug; fitly adjusted; being in good order, or made ready for service or use; neat; cleanly; tidy; — *adv.* in a trim manner; neatly; — *v.t.* to put in order for any purpose; to adjust; to dress; to decorate; to adorn; to make ready by cutting or shortening; to clip or lop; to dress, as timber; to make smooth; to adjust, as a ship, by disposing the weight of persons or goods in due order for sailing; to supply with oil, and adjust the wick, as a lamp; to rebuke; to beat; to chastise; — *v.i.* to balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favour each; — *n.* dress; gear; ornaments; disposition; state or condition; state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., by which she is prepared for sailing.

trimensual (tri-'men-'sū-'āl) *a.* happening every three months.

trimerous (tri-'mē-'rus) *a.* [G. *treis*, three, and *meros*, a part] having three parts; composed of three similar parts.

trimester (tri-'mes-'ter) *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *mensis*, a month] a term or period of three months.

trimestrial (tri-'mes-'tri-'āl) *a.* occurring every three months. Also **trimestral**.

trimonthly.

trimeter (tri-'mē-'ter) *n.* [G. *trimetros*] a poetical division of verse consisting of three measures; — *a.* trimetrical.

trimetric, trimetrical (tri-'met-'rik, ri-'kal) *a.* consisting of three poetical measures.

trimly (tri-'mī-'l) *adv.* in a trim manner; nicely; in good order.



trimmer (trim-'er) *n.* one that arranges, fits, or ornaments; one that fluctuates between parties, so as to appear to favour either; a time-server; a joist into which others are framed.

trimming (trim-'ing) *n.* act of one that trims; versatility; political inconstancy; that which serves to trim, adjust, ornament, and the like; the appendages, as of a garment; the concomitants of a dish; a relish (usually in the *pl.*).

trimmingly (trim-'ing-li) *adv.* in the manner of a trimmer; by trimming.

trimness (trim-'nes) *n.* state of being trim; compactness; snuggness; neatness.

trimorphism (tri-'mor-'fiz-m) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *morphē*, form] existence in three different forms.

trimorphous, trimorphic (tri-'mor-'fus, -'fik) *a.* having three distinct forms.

trinal (tri-'nal) *a.* [L. *trini*, three each] threefold.

trinary (tri-'na-ri) *a.* consisting of three parts; ternary.

trindle (trin-'dl) *n.* [trindle] in book-binding, a piece of wood or metal put between the cords and the cover of a book to flatten the edges before cutting.

trine (trin) *n.* the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one-third of the zodiac; a group of three;—*a.* threefold; triple.

trinely (trin-'li) *adv.* in a threefold manner or measure.

trinervate, trinerved (tri-'ner-'vat, -'nervd') *a.* threenerved.

Tringa (tring-'ga) *n.* [G. *trunggas*, a kind of bird] a genus of birds, containing the sandpiper.

tringle (tring-'gl) *n.* [F.] a little square member, as a listel, reglet, etc., but *esp.* a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph; a lath or rod between the posts of a bed; a strip of wood at the end of a gun-platform to check the recoil of the truck.

tringlette (tring-'glet) *n.* a pointed stick for opening the grooves of fretwork, etc.

Trinitarian (trin-i-'tā-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity;—*n.* one that believes the doctrine of the Trinity; one of a religious order instituted in 1198, in honour of the Trinity, to redeem Christian captives from the infidel.

Trinitarianism (trin-i-'tā-ri-an-izm) *n.* the doctrine of Trinitarians.

Trinity (trin-'i-ti) *n.* [L. *trini*, three each] the union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality; any symbolical representation of the Trinity. **Trinity-house**, an institution intrusted with the regulation of the lighthouses and buoys on the shores and rivers of England. **Trinity Sunday**, the Sunday succeeding Whit Sunday.

trinket (tring-'ket) *n.* [O.F. *trencher*, to cut] a small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like; a thing of little value;—*v.i.* to intrigue.

trinket (tring-'ket) *n.* [O.F. *trinquet*, fr. L. *triquetrus*, triangular] a topsail.

trinketer (tring-'ke-ter) *n.* one that trinkets, or carries on petty dealing.

trinketry (tring-'ket-ri) *n.* ornaments of dress; trinkets; jewels.

trinocial (tri-'nok-'shal) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *nox*, night] comprising three nights.

trinomial (tri-'nō-'mi-āl) *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *nomen*, a name] a quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or —;—*a.* consisting of three terms so connected.

trinomialism (tri-'nō-'mi-āl-izm) *n.* the practice of naming objects of natural history in three terms.

trinomial (tri-'nom-'i-nāl) *a.* trinomial.

trio (trē-'ō, tri-'ō) *n.* [It. fr. L. *tres*, *tria*, three] three persons in company, or acting together; a composition for three voices or instruments.

trioctahedral (tri-'ok-'tā-'hē-'dra) *a.* presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range having eight faces [Mus.].

trioctile (tri-'ok-'tīl) *n.* an aspect of two planets distant 135° from each other [Astr.].

Triodion (tri-'ō-di-on) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *hodos*, a way] in the Greek church, a book of offices with the order of services from the Sunday before Septuagesima to Easter.

triolet (trē-'u-let, tri-'u-let) *n.* [F. fr. It. *trio*] a triplet; a poem of eight lines on two rhymes, 1, 3, 4, 5, + 2, 6; lines 1, 4, 7 have the same words; and lines 7 and 8 repeat the first two.

triones (tri-'ō-nez) *n.pl.* [L.] the seven principal stars in Ursa Major [Astr.].

trior (tri-'or) *n.* one whose duty it is to ascertain whether a challenge to a panel of jurors is just.

trip (trip) *v.t.* [cf. D. *trippen*, to skip] to cause to take a false step; to cause to lose the footing, stumble, or fall; to overthrow by depriving of support; to supplant; to detect in a misstep; to catch; to convict; to loose, as the anchor, from the bottom, by its cable or buoy-ropes; to turn, as a yard, from a horizontal to a vertical position;—*v.i.* to move with light, quick steps; to skip; to move nimbly; to take a brief or sudden journey; to travel; to make a false step; to lose footing; to make a false movement; to commit an offence against morality, propriety, or rule; to err;—*n.* a quick, light step; a skip; a brief journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt; a false step; a misstep; a loss of footing or balance; a slight error; a failure; a mistake; a stroke, or catch, by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist. **Trip-hammer**, a heavy hammer at the end of a beam, which is raised, tilted, or tripped, by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft; a tilt-hammer.

triparted (tri-'pār-'ted) *a.* divided into three parts.

tripartite (tri-'pār-'shī-ent) *a.* dividing into three parts.

tripartite (tri-'pār-'tit, tri-'pār-'tit) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *partiri*, divide] divided into three parts; having three corresponding parts or copies; made between three parties.

tripartitely (tri-'pār-, tri-'pār-'tit-li) *adv.* in a tripartite manner.

tripartition (tri-'pār-, tri-'pār-'tish-un) *n.* division by threes, or into three parts.

tripe (trip) *n.* [F.] the entrails; the large stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food. **Tripe de Roche**, an edible substance yielded by various lichens.

tripedal (tri-'pē-'dal, tri-'pē-'dal) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] having three feet.

tripennate (tri-'pen-'at) *a.* three-winged; tripinnate [Bot.].

tripersonal (tri-'per-'sun-'al) *a.* consisting of three persons.

tripersonalist (tri-'per-'sun-'al-ist) *n.* a believer in the Trinity.

tripersonality (tri-'per-'sun-'al-'i-ti) *n.* the quality or state of existing in three persons in one Godhead.

tripery (tri-'per-'i) *n.* a place for the preparation or sale of tripe.

tripes (tri-'pēz) *n.* [L.] a monstrosity having three feet.

tripetalous (tri-'pet-'al-us) *a.* [G. *treis*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf] having three petals.

triphane (tri-'fān) *n.* [G.] spodumene.

triphthong (trif-'thong, trip-'thong) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *phthongē*, the voice, a sound] a combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; a union of three vowel characters, representing together a single sound, as *ieu* in *adieu*; a trigraph.

triphthongal (trif-, trip-'thong-'gal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a triphthong; consisting of three letters pronounced as a single syllable.

triphyllous (tri-'fil-'us) *a.* [G. *tris*, thrice, and *phullon*, a leaf] having three leaves.

Triphysite (tri-'fīz-it) *n.* [G. *tris*, thrice, and *phusis*, nature] a member of a sect



Triparted.



Tripartite leaf.

in Spain in the 7th century who maintained that Christ had three natures—a divine, a human, and a third derived from these two.

tripinnate (tri-pin'at) *a.* thrice pinnate.

tripinnately (tri-pin'at-li) *adv.* in a tripinnate manner.

triple (trip'l) *a.* [*L. triplus*, threefold] consisting of three united; multiplied by three; three times repeated; *treble*; —*v.t.* to make thrice as much, or as many; to *treble*. **Triple-crowned**, having three crowns. **Triple-time** [*Mus.*] three beats, or three times three beats, in a bar. **Triple-turned**, three times faithless. **The triple crown**, see *tiara*. **The triple event**, Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger.

triplet (trip'let) *n.* three of a kind, or three united; three verses rhyming together; three tones or notes sung or played in the time of two; one of triplets, or three children born together.

triplex (tri'pleks) *n.* triple time in music.

triplicate (trip-li-kāt) *a.* [*L. triplicare*, to treble] made thrice as much; threefold; tripled; —*n.* a third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind; —*v.t.* to treble.

triplication (trip-li-kā'shun) *n.* the act of tripling, or making threefold; the state of being tripled.

triplicature (trip-li-kā-tūr) *n.* a fold, or folding, into three layers.

triplicity (tri-plis'i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being triple or threefold; trebleness.

triple (trip'li) *adv.* in a triple or threefold manner.

tripod (tri'pod) *n.* [*G. trīs*, thrice, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] a seat, or stool, supported by three feet, on which the priestess of Apollo sat when delivering the oracles; a bowl, or cup, supported on a three-legged pedestal, in which the wine and water were mixed at the banquets of the ancients; any utensil or vessel supported on three feet; a three-legged frame, or stand, for supporting a theodolite, compass, or the like; —*a.* having three feet or legs.



Tripod vase.

tripodal (tri'pō-dal) *a.* having, or forming, three feet.

tripoli (tri'pō-li) *n.* an earthy substance (originally brought from Tripoli), used in polishing stones and metals.

tripos (tri'pos) *n.* [*fr.* an old custom of a graduate's sitting on a *tripos*, or *trips*, at a Commencement, and making a satirical speech; he was called the *Tripos*] an honours examination in Cambridge university, or a list of the successful candidates for honours.

trippant (tri'pant) *a.* represented as trotting or walking [*Her.*].

tripper (tri'p-er) *n.* one that trips or supplants; one that walks nimbly; a tourist.

tripping (tri'ping) *a.* quick; nimble; —*n.* act of one that trips; a light kind of dance; the loosening of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.

trippingly (tri'ping-li) *adv.* in a tripping manner; nimbly.

trippingness (tri'ping-nes) *n.* the quality of being tripping; nimbleness.

tripsis (tri'pis) *n.* [*G. fr. tribēn*, rub] the act of reducing a substance to powder; the operation of shampooing.

triptote (tri'pōt) *n.* [*G. trīs*, thrice, and *πίπτος*, falling] a name or noun having three cases only.

triptych (tri'p-tik) *n.* [*G. ptux*, *ptuchos*, a fold or leaf] a writing tablet in three parts; an altar piece in three compartments, the middle one affixed to the wall, and the other two folding on this.

tripudiar (tri-pū-di-a-ri) *a.* [*L. tripudium*, a dancing] of, or pertaining to, dancing.

tripudiation (tri-pū-di-ā'shun) *n.* the act of dancing.

tripudium (tri-pū-di-um) *n.* [*L.*] a solemn religious dance; a favourable omen (when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that food fell from their beaks to the ground).

triquetra (tri-kwē'tra) *n.* [*L. triquetrus*, having three corners] an ornament of three interlaced arcs, found on early northern monuments.

triquetrous, triquetral (tri-kwē'trus, -tral) *a.* [*L.*] three-sided; triangular.

triquetrously (tri-kwē'trus-li) *adv.* in a tri-angular fashion.

triquetrum (tri-kwē'trum) *n.* one of the bones of the wrist; also of the skull.

triradially (tri-rā-di-ā-li) *adv.* in a triradiate manner.

triradiate, triradiated (tri-rā-di-āt, -ā-ted) *a.* radiating in three directions.

trireme (tri-rēm) *n.* [*L. tri-*, *tres*, three, and *remus*, an oar] a galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.

trirhomboidal (tri-rom-boi'dal) *a.* having the form of three rhombs.

Trisacramentarian (tri-sak-rā-men-tā-ri-an) *n.* one that maintained that the sacraments—Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and Penance—were essential to salvation.

trisagion (tri-sā-gi'on) *n.* [*G. trīs*, thrice, and *hagios*, holy] a hymn used in the liturgies of the Greek and Oriental churches.

trise (tris) *v.t.* See *trice*.

trisect (tri-sekt) *v.t.* [*L. tres*, three, and *secare*, cut] to cut or divide into three equal parts.

trisection (tri-sek'shun) *n.* [*L. tres*, three, and *secare*, *pp. secutus*, cut] the division of a thing, as an angle, into three equal parts.

triseme (tri-sēm) *a.* [*G. trīs*, thrice, and *sēma*, a sign] equal to three short syllables; —*n.* a triseme syllable.

trisepalous (tri-sep-a-lus) *a.* having three sepals, or small bracts of a calyx.

triserial, triseriate (tri-sē-ri-āl, -āt) *a.* arranged in three rows [*Bot.*].

triserially (tri-sē-ri-āl-i) *adv.* in three series.

trisinuate (tri-sin-ū-āt) *a.* having three sinuses, as a margin.

triskele (tri-skēl) *n.* [*G. trīs*, thrice, and *skelos*, a leg] a device consisting of a central part having attached to it three bent arms or legs.

trismus (tri-z'mus) *n.* [*G. trismos*, a creaking] a variety of tetanus affecting the muscles of the lower jaw.

trisoctahedron (tris-ok-ta-hō'drun) *n.* a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces.

trispast, trispaston (tri'spāt, tri-spās-ton) [*G. trispastos*, drawn threefold] a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights.

trispermous (tri-sper-mus) *a.* having three seeds [*Bot.*].

trispermum (tri-sper-mum) [*G. trīs*, thrice, and *sperma*, seed] a poultice, once in use, of bay, cummin, and smallage seeds crushed.

trisplanchnia (tri-splangk-ni-a) [*n.* [*G. trīs*, thrice, and *splanchna*, viscera] Asiatic cholera.

trisplanchnic (tri-splangk-nik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the viscera of the three great cavities of the body.

trisporic (tri-spor-ik) [*a.* [*G. trīs*, thrice, and *spora*, a sowing] having three spores.

trist (trist) *a.* [*L. tristis*] sad; gloomy.

tristachyous (tri-stā-ki-us) [*a.* [*G. trīs*, thrice, and *stachus*, an ear of corn] having three spikes [*Bot.*].

tristful (trist'fool) *a.* sad; sorrowful.

tristichous (tris-ti-kus) [*a.* [*G. trīs*, thrice, and *stichos*, a row] in three rows [*Bot.*].

tristigmatic, tristigmatose (tri-stig-mat'ik, tri-stig'mā-tōs) [*a.* having three stigmas [*Bot.*].

tristylous (tri-sti'lus) [*a.* having three styles [*Bot.*].

trisol, trisula (trē-sool, trē-soo-lā) *n.* [Skr.] the trident of the Hindoo god Siva.

trisolcate (tri-sul-kāt) *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, and *sulcus*, a fork] having three furrows, forks, or prongs.

trisyllabic (tri-si-lab-ik) *a.* [G. *tris*, thrice, and *syllabē*, a syllable] of, or pertaining to, a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.

trisyllabically (tri-si-lab-ik-al-i) *adv.* in the manner of a trisyllable.

trisyllable (tri-sil-a-bl) *n.* a word consisting of three syllables.

tritagonist (tri-tag-u-nist) *n.* [G.] in the Greek drama, the actor that played the third part; a third-rate actor.

trite (trit) *a.* [L. *terere*, pp. *tritrus*, rub] worn out; used until so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; hackneyed; stale.

tritely (trit-li) *adv.* in a trite or common manner.

triteness (trit-nes) *n.* quality of being trite; commonness; staleness.

triternate (tri-ter-nāt) *a.* said of a ternate leaf, each division being divided into three, and each of these into three leaflets, making twenty-seven leaflets in all.

tritheism (tri-thē-izm) *n.* [prefix *tri*, three, and *theism*] the opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

tritheist (tri-thē-ist) *n.* one that believes that the three persons in the Trinity are three distinct Gods.

tritheistic (tri-thē-is-tik) *a.* pertaining to tritheism.

trithemimeral (trith-e-mim'e-ral) *a.* [G. *trithēmimerēs*] in prosody, constituting a group of one foot and a half.

trithing (tri-thing) *n.* one of the three divisions of the county of York (now called *riding*).

tritical (trit-i-kal) *a.* [*trite*] trite; common.

tritionally (trit-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a trite manner.

triticalness, triticality (trit-i-kal-nes, rit-i-kal-i-ti) *n.* triteness.

Triticum (trit-i-kum) *n.* [L.] a genus of grasses.

Triton (trit-un) *n.* [L. fr. G.] a sea-deity [Myth.]. A Triton among the minnows, one greater than his companions.

tritone (trit-tōn) *n.* [G. *tritonos*, with three tones] a musical interval of three whole tones; an augmented fourth.

tritorium (tri-tō-ri-um) *n.*; *pl.* *tritoria* (tri-tō-ri-a) [L. *terere*, pp. *tritrus*, to rub] a vessel for separating liquids of different densities.

tritubercular (tri-tū-ber-kū-lar) *a.* having three tubercles or cusps, as a tooth.

triturable (trit-ū-rā-bl) *a.* capable of being reduced to a fine powder by rubbing or grinding.

triturate (trit-ū-rā) *v.t.* [L. *triturare*, pp. *triturratus*, fr. *terere*, rub] to rub or grind to a very fine powder.

trituration (trit-ū-rā-shun) *n.* act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

triturator (trit-ū-rā-tur) *n.* one that triturates; an apparatus for grinding drugs.

trituratione (trit-ū-rā-tūr) *n.* a wearing away by trituration.

triumph (tri-um-fal) *n.* [L. *triumphus*] among the ancient Romans, a magnificent ceremonial performed in honour of a general that had gained a decisive victory; state of being victorious; victory; conquest; joy or exultation for success;—*v.i.* to celebrate victory with pomp; to exult in an advantage gained; to obtain victory; to meet with success; to prevail; to flourish; to be prosperous; to insult upon an advantage gained.

triumphal (tri-um-fal) *a.* pertaining to triumph; indicating, or in honour of, a triumph;—*n.* a hymn or token of rejoicing.

triumphant (tri-um-fant) *a.* rejoicing for victory; triumphing; celebrating victory; graced with conquest; victorious.

triumphantly (tri-um-fant-li) *adv.* in a triumphant manner; victoriously; with success; rejoicingly; with insolent exultation.

triumpher (tri-um-fer) *n.* one that triumphs or rejoices for victory; one that vanquishes; a victor.

triumphingly (tri-um-fing-li) *adv.* with triumph or exultation.

triumvir (tri-um-vir) *n.*; *pl.* *triumviri, triumvirs* (tri-um-vi-ri, -virez) [L. fr. *tres*, genitive *trium*, three, and *vir*, a man] one of three men united in office.

triumviral (tri-um-vi-ral) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a triumvir.

triumvirate (tri-um-vi-ral) *n.* government by three in coalition or association; a coalition or association of three in office or authority.

triune (tri-ün) *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, and *unus*, one] three in one.

trinity (tri-ü-ni-ti) *n.* trinity.

trivalve (tri-valv) *a.* having three valves, as a shell.

trivalvular (tri-val-vul-lar) *a.* three-valved. Also **trivalved**.

trivet (triv-et) *n.* [A.S. *trevet*, fr. L. *tripēs*, three-footed] a three-legged stool, table, or other support. **Right** as a **trivet**, stable; in sound condition.

trivial (triv-i-al) *a.* [L. *trivialis*, belonging to cross-roads, common] vile; worthless; vulgar; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; trifling.

trivialism (triv-i-al-izm) *n.* a trivial matter or remark.

triviality (triv-i-al-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being trivial; trivialness; that which is trivial.

trivialize (triv-i-al-iz) *v.t.* to render trivial or paltry.

trivially (triv-i-al-i) *adv.* commonly; lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree.

trivialness (triv-i-al-nes) *n.* commonness; lightness; unimportance.

trivium (triv-i-um) *n.*; *pl.* *trivia* (triv-i-a) [L.] in the schools of the Middle Ages, the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

troat (trōt) *n.* [imit.] the cry of a buck in rutting-time;—*v.i.* to cry as a buck in rutting-time.

trocar (trō-kar) *n.* [F. *trois*, three, and *carre*, side, face] an instrument for withdrawing superfluous fluid from the body (used in dropsy, hydrocele, etc.).

trochaic (trō-kā-ik) *n.* a trochaic verse or measure;—*a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, trochees. Also **trochaical**.

trochanter (tro-kan-ter) *n.* [G.] a bony process on the upper part of the thigh-bone.

troche (trōch, trosh, trōk, trō-kē) *n.* [G. *trochos*, a round cake, a pill] a form of medicine in a circular cake, intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

trochee (trō-kē) *n.* [L. *trochaeus*, fr. G. *trochaïos*, running, fr. *trechein*, to run] a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

trochil (trōk-il) *n.* [L. *trochilus*, fr. G. *trechein*, run] the crocodile-bird (said to enter the mouth of the crocodile and remove the leeches that infest it).

trochlea (trōk-le-a) *n.* [L. fr. G. *trochalia*, pulley] a pulley, or a grooved pulley-like surface [Anat. and Zool.].

trochoid (trōk-oid) *n.* [G. *trochos*, wheel, and *eidos*, shape] the curve traced by a fixed point in a wheel that moves along a right line [Geom.];—*a.* pertaining to a trochoid; revolving like a wheel.

trochometer (trō-kom-e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for computing the revolutions of a carriage or other wheel.

trod, trodden (trōd, trōd-n) past tense and past participle of the verb *tread*.

troglodyte (trōg-lu-dit) *n.* [F. fr. G. *trōplē*, hole, cave, and *duēin*, to enter] one dwelling in a subterranean cave; a cave-man; one living in seclusion;—*a.* troglodytic.

troglodytic, troglodytical (trōg-lu-dit-ik, -i-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, cave-dwellers.

troglodytism (trōg-lu-dit-izm) *n.* the habit of living in caves.

Troic (trō'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, ancient Troy; Trojan.

troika (trōi-ka) *n.* [Russ. *troi, troe*, three] a Russian vehicle drawn by three horses abreast.

Trojan (trō'jan) *a.* Troic; —*n.* a native of Troy; a plucky fellow; a boon companion.

troll (trōl) *v.t.* [Ger. *trollen*, roll] to move circularly or volubly; to roll; to turn; to circulate, as a vessel in a company drinking; to sing the parts in succession, as of a round or catch; also, to sing loudly or freely; to angle for with a hook drawn along the surface of the water—hence, to allure; to entice; to fish in; to seek to catch fish from; —*v.i.* to roll; to run about; to fish with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley; —*n.* a moving round; a round; a reel on a fishing-line.

troll (trōl) *n.* [Icel. and Sw. *cf. droll*] a supernatural being of diminutive size, said to inhabit caves, hills, and like places.


trolley, trolly, troller (trōl-i, trōl-er) *n.* [Ger. *trollen*, to roll] a form of truck, the body of which can be tilted over; a narrow cart, pushed by hand, or drawn by a donkey; a pulley at the end of an arm, used in electric-tramways to connect the car with the overhead wires.

trolling (trōl-ing) *n.* a method of fishing by trailing a fishing-line and hook behind a boat; trawling. **Trolling-bait, trolling-spoon**, a metallic line, shaped like the bowl of a spoon, with hooks at one end, used in trolling.

trollop (trōl-up) *n.* [fr. *troll*, to roll] a woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a slut; —*v.i.* to draggle; to hang in a wet state.

trolloping, trolloppish, trollopy (trōl-up-ing, -ish, -i) *a.* slovenly; sluttish; dirty; tawdry.

trombone (trōm-bōn) *n.* [It. fr. *tromba*, a trumpeted brass instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes, the middle one of which is doubled, and slides into the other two (by lengthening or contracting the slide tube, the different notes of the scale are produced).



Trombone.

tromometer (trō-mōm'e-ter) *n.* [G. *tromos*, a trembling, and *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring slight earthquake-shocks.

tromp, trompe (trōmp) *n.* [F.] a blowing apparatus used in furnaces.

tron, trone (trōn, trōn) *n.* [O.F. *trone*, fr. L. *trutina*, a pair of scales] a steel-yard; a weighing machine consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar (used for heavy weights).

tronage (trōn-ij) *n.* a toll or duty paid for the weighing of wool.

troop (trōop) *n.* [*F. troupe*] a collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude; *specifically*, a small body or company of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain; —*pl.* soldiers taken collectively; an army; —*v.i.* to move in numbers; to come or gather in crowds; to march on; to go forward in haste. **Troop-horse**, a cavalry horse. **Troop-ship**, a ship for the conveyance of troops.

trooper (trōō-per) *n.* a soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier; a troopship.

Tropæolum (trō-pē-ū-lum, trō-pē-ō-lum) *n.* [G. *tropaïos*, of turning, fr. *trepein*, to turn] a genus of plants containing Nasturtium.

trope (trōp) *n.* [G. *tropos*, fr. *trepein*, turn] a word used in a figurative sense.

trophied (trōfid) *a.* adorned with trophies.

trophy (trōfi) *n.* [F. *trophée*, fr. L. *tropæum*, fr. G. *tropaion*, monument of an enemy's defeat, fr. *trōpē*, a return, fr. *trepein*, to turn] a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy; the representation of such a pile in marble, on medals, etc.; anything taken from an enemy, and preserved as a memorial of victory; evidence of victory.

tropic (trō'ik) *n.* [L. *tropicus*, fr. G. *trepein*, to turn] one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28', and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination, north or south; one of the two corresponding parallels of terrestrial

latitude; —*pl.* the space lying between the tropics, called the torrid zone; —*a.* tropical. **Tropic-bird**, a name for any species of the natatorial genus *Phaëton*, usually seen in tropical regions.

tropical (trōp-i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; incident to the tropics; —[fr. *trope*] rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense; figurative.

tropically (trōp-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a tropical or figurative manner.

tropist (trō'pist) *n.* one that deals in tropes; one that interprets Scripture allegorically.

tropological (trōp-u-loj-i-kal) *a.* characterized from the original import. Also **tropologic**, or varied by tropes; changed from the original import. Also **tropologic**.

tropologically (trōp-u-loj-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a figurative manner.

tropology (trō-po-lō-jī) *n.* [G. *tropos*, a trope, and *logos*, discourse] a rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes.

trot (trōt) *v.t.* [O.F. *trōter*] to cause to move, as a horse or other animal, in the pace called a trot; —*v.i.* to move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time; to walk or move fast; to run; —*n.* the pace of a horse, or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time; a quick, hobbling kind of step; an old woman (in contempt). **To trot out**, to make to show his paces, as a horse; to exhibit.

troth (trōth) *n.* [a form of *truth*, M.E. *trōththe*] belief; faith; fidelity; truth; verity; veracity.

trothless (trōth'les) *a.* faithless; treacherous.

trothplight (trōth'plīt) *n.* act of plighting or pledging faith; betrothing; —*a.* betrothed; affianced.

trotter (trōt'er) *n.* a beast that trots; the foot of a sheep.

trottoir (trōt'wōr) *n.* [F.] a sidewalk; the pavement.

troubadour (trōō-bā-dōōr) *n.* [F.] one of a class of early poets, that appeared first in Provence, France (11th-13th century).

trouble (trōb-l) *v.t.* [F. *troubler*, fr. L. *turbare*, disturb, fr. *turba*, crowd] to put into confused motion; to agitate; to disorder; to disturb; to perplex; to distress; to make uneasy; to vex; to molest; to busy; to engage overmuch; to give occasion for labour to; —*n.* agitation of mind; commotion of spirits; disturbance; perplexity; inconvenience; annoyance; uneasiness; vexation; public disorder; calamity; affliction; that which afflicts; that which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation. **Trouble-mirth**, a spoil-sport. **To get into trouble**, to be detected, and punished, for some act.

troubler (trōb-ler) *n.* one that troubles or disturbs.

troublesome (trōb-l-sum) *a.* giving trouble, disturbance, or inconvenience; vexatious; harassing; annoying; disgusting; irksome; burdensome; tiresome; wearisome; importunate.

troublesomely (trōb-l-sum-li) *adv.* in a way to give trouble; vexatiously.

troublesomeness (trōb-l-sum-nes) *n.* state or quality of being troublesome.

troubling (trōb-ling) *n.* putting into a state of commotion; the act of afflicting.

troubulous (trōb-lus) *a.* full of trouble or commotion; agitated; tumultuous; full of trouble or disorder; troublesome; full of affliction.

troubly (trōb-li) *a.* turbid; stirred up; confused; tempestuous; stormy.

trough (trōf) *n.* [A.S. *trog, troh*] a long, hollow vessel, generally for holding water or other liquid; also, a wooden channel for conveying water, as to a mill-wheel—hence, a channel, receptacle, or depression of a long and narrow shape.

trounce (trōuns) *v.t.* [O.F. *troncer*, cut, fr. *trons*, a truncheon, fr. L. *truncus*, a tree-trunk] to punish or beat severely; to castigate.

trouncing (trōun-sing) *n.* a beating; severe castigation.

troupe (trōop) *n.* [F.] a company or troop, esp. the company of performers in a play or opera.

trous-de-loup (tróo-de-lóo) *n. pl.* [F.] pits, used as a defence against cavalry.

trousering (trou-zér-íng) *n.* cloth or material for making trousers.

trousers (trou-zers) *n. pl.* [F. *trousses*, breeches, fr. O.F. *troussier*, to pack, cf. *truss*] a loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs; pantaloons; breeches.

trousse (tróos) *n.* [F.] a number of small utensils carried in a case or sheath.

trousseau (tróo-só) *n.* [F. cf. *troussers*] a bundle; the clothes and other outfit of a bride.

trout (tróut) *n.* [A.S. *trúht*, fr. L. *tructa*, fr. G. *tróktés*, a nibbler] a fresh-water fish of the genus *Salmo*, variegated with spots, and esteemed most delicate food;—*v. i.* to fish for or catch trout. **Trout-farm**, a place in which trout are reared artificially. **Trout-rod**, a rod used in fishing for trout. **Trout-stream**, river in which trout abound or breed.

troutlet (trout-let) *n.* a small trout. Also **troutling**.

trouty (trou-ti) *a.* abounding in trout.

trouvère (tróo-vár) *n.* [F.] a name for the ancient poets of Northern France.

trover (tróo-ve) *n.* [O.F. *trover*, to find] the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means; an action to recover damages against one that found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand.

trou (tró) *v. i.* [A.S. *tréowian*, *trúwian*] to believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

trowel (trou-el) *n.* [O.F. *truele*, fr. L. *trua*, a ladle] a mason's tool used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks; a gardener's tool, somewhat like a mason's trowel;—*v. t.* to form or dress with a trowel. **To lay on with a trowel**, to spread thickly; to indulge in extravagant flattery.

trowelled (trou-eld) *a.* formed with a trowel.

trowsers (trou-zers) *n.* See **trousers**.

troy-weight (tróo-wát) *n.* [fr. *Troyes*, in France, where it was first adopted] the weight by which gold and silver, jewels, etc., are weighed. (tróo-an-si) *n.* act of playing, or state of being, truant. Also **truanship**.

truant (tróo-ánt) *a.* [F. *truaud*, a beggar, fr. W. *truan*, wretched] wandering from duty; loitering; idle;—*n.* one that stays away from business or duty; an idler; a pupil that stays away from school without leave. **To play truant**, to stay away without leave.

truantly (tróo-ánt-li) *a.* truant; idle;—*adv.* as a truant.

truce (tróos) *n.* [for *treus*, pl. of *trew*, a pledge, fr. A.S. *tréow*, promise, faith] a temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purposes; an armistice—hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest; short quiet. **Truce-breaker**, one that violates a truce. **Flag of truce**, see **flag**.

truceless (tróos-les) *a.* without truce; unforbearing.

truck (truk) *v. t.* [F. *troquer*] to exchange; to give in exchange; to barter;—*v. i.* to exchange commodities; to barter; to deal;—*n.* exchange of commodities; barter; commodities appropriate to barter; the truck-system. **Truck-house**, a house erected for the storage of goods. **Truck-shop**, a shop conducted on the truck-system. **Truck-system**, the practice of paying wages otherwise than in actual coin.

truck (truk) *n.* [G. *trochos*, a wheel, fr. *trechein*, run] a small, wooden wheel not bound with iron; a low carriage for carrying heavy articles; a kind of hand-barrow on two wheels; a swivelling frame with wheels, springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or car; a small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head; a small, solid wheel, as for a gun-carriage;—*v. t.* to put in a truck; to send or convey by truck.

truckage (truk-ij) *n.* practice of bartering goods; exchange; money paid for conveyance on a truck.

trucker (truk-er) *n.* one that trafficks by exchange of goods.

truckle (truk-1) *n.* [*dim.* of *truck*] a small wheel or caster; a kind of bed;—*v. t.* to move or roll on casters; to trundle;—*v. i.* to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep. **Truckle-bed**, a bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

truckler (truk-ler) *n.* one that truckles to the will of another.

truckling (truk-ling) *a.* yielding obsequiously to the opinions and wishes of others; meanly submissive. **Trucking-house**, a truck-house.

truckman (truk-man) *n.* one that conveys goods on a truck.

truculence, truculency (truk-ú-lens, -len-si) *n.* quality of being truculent; ferociousness; terribleness of countenance.

truculent (truk-ú-lent) *a.* [L. *trux*, *trucus*, wild, fierce] fierce; savage; barbarous; of ferocious aspect; cruel; destructive; ruthless.

truculently (truk-ú-lent-li) *adv.* in a truculent manner; fiercely; destructively.

trudge (tru) *v. i.* [F. *trucher*, to beg idly] to go on foot; to travel or march with labour; to jog along;—*n.* a weary walk or tramp.

true (tróo) *a.* [A.S. *tréowe*, faithful] conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things; conformable to a rule or pattern; exact; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or the like; faithful; loyal; actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; pure; real; not false; veracious; trustworthy; honest; not fraudulent; rightful; lawful, as the heir;—*n.* truth; agreement; pledge; truce;—*v. t.* to make true; to adjust nicely. **True-bill**, indorsement of a bill of indictment by the grand jury, when they find sufficient cause for sending accused to trial. **True-blue**, of inflexible honesty and fidelity (a term derived from the true or Coventry blue, formerly celebrated for its unchanging colour); a person of inflexible integrity and fidelity. **True-born**, of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title or inheritance. **True-bred**, of a genuine or right breed; being of real breeding or education. **True-hearted**, of a faithful heart; sincere. **True-love**, one really beloved; a plant of the genus *Paris*, possessing narcotic properties, and formerly regarded as a powerful love-philter; one-berry.

trueness (tróo-nés) *n.* quality of being true; truth; reality; genuineness; faithfulness; sincerity; exactness.

truffle (truf-1) *n.* [F. *truffe*, fr. L. *tuber*] a kind of mushroom found buried in the soil of woods at a depth of several inches (much esteemed in cookery).

truffled (truf-1d) *a.* furnished, or cooked, with truffles.

trug (trug) *n.* [*trough*] a hod for mortar.

truism (tróo-íz-m) *n.* an undoubted or self-evident truth.

trull (trul) *n.* [Ger. *trulle*, *trolle*, cf. troll, droll] a drab; a strumpet; a trollop.

trullization (trul-i-zá-shun) *n.* [L. *trulla*, a trowel] the laying on of plaster with a trowel.

truly (tróo-li) *adv.* in a true manner; according to truth; exactly; justly; precisely; sincerely.

trumeau (tróo-mó) *n.*; *pl.* **trumeaux** (tróo-móz) [F.] a piece of wall between two openings.

trump (trump) *n.* [F. *trompe*] a wind instrument of music; a trumpeter; a Jew's harp.

trump (trump) *n.* [F. *trionphe*, a card-game; a card in it, fr. L. *triumphus*, triumph] one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits; a good fellow;—*v. t.* to take with a trump card;—*v. i.* to play a trump card when another suit has been led.

trump (trump) *v. t.* [F. *tromper*, deceive] to impose upon; to deceive; to outbrude unfairly. **To trump up**, to devise or forge. **Trumped up**, forged, false, worthless.

trumper (trum-per) *n.* a trumpeter.

trumpery (trum-per-i) *n.* [F. *tromper*, deceive] something serving to deceive by false show or pretences; worthless, but showy, matter; things worn out, and of no value; rubbish; trifles; empty talk;—*a.* worthless or deceptive in character; paltry.

trumpet (trum'pet) *n.* [*F. trompette*, dim. of *trompe*, a horn] a wind instrument of music, often used in war and military exercises; a soldier that blows the trumpet; a kind of herald; one that praises or celebrates; the instrument of propagating praise;—*v.t.* to publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim; to sound the praises of;—*v.i.* to sound as a trumpet. **Trumpet-call**, a loud or imperative summons to action. **Trumpet-fish**, a sea-fish (so called from the shape of its muzzle). **Trumpet-major**, a head trumpeter in a military band. **Trumpet-shaped**, shaped like a trumpet. **Trumpet-tongued**, proclaiming loudly. **To blow one's own trumpet**, to praise one's self.

trumpeter (trum-pe-ter) *n.* one that sounds a trumpet; one that proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a variety of the domestic pigeon; a bird of South America, somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes (so called from its uttering a noise resembling that of a trumpet).



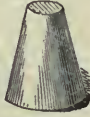
Trumpeter, golden-breasted.

trumpeting (trum'pe-ting) *n.* the act of sounding a trumpet, or of emitting a trumpet-like sound.

truncal (trung-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the trunk of the body.

truncate (trung-kät) *v.t.* [*L. truncare*, fr. *truncus*, a stump] to cut off; to lop; to maim;—*a.* appearing as if cut off at the tip, as a leaf.

truncated (trung-kä-ted) *a.* cut off; cut short; maimed. **Truncated cone** or **pyramid**, a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.



Truncated cone.

truncately (trung-kät-li) *adv.* in a truncate manner.

truncation (trung-kä-shun) *n.* act of lopping or cutting off; state of being truncated; [*Min.*] replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

truncheon (trun-shun) *n.* [*O.F. tronson*, a thick stick, fr. *trone*, a trunk, cf. *trunk*] a cudgel; a short staff; a club; a baton or staff of command;—*v.t.* to beat with a truncheon; to cudgel.

truncheoned (trun'shund) *a.* having a truncheon, or a lance.

trundle (trun'dl) *n.* [*M.F. trondeler*, to roll, fr. *Low Ger.*] any round, rolling thing; a kind of low cart, with small wooden wheels; a motion, as of something moving upon little wheels; a wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles, as in mill-work; one of the bars of such a wheel; [*Her.*] a spool of golden thread;—*v.t.* to roll, as a thing on little wheels; to cause to roll;—*v.i.* to roll, as on little wheels; to roll, as a hoop. **Trundle-bed**, a low bed that is moved on little wheels, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed. **Trundle-head**, the wheel that turns a millstone; the head of a capstan. **Trundle-tail**, a curled or curly tail.



Trundle-bed.

trunk (trungk) *n.* [*F. tronc*, fr. *L. truncus*] the stem or body of a tree, apart from its limbs and roots; stock; the body of an animal, apart from the limbs; the main body of anything; a box or chest covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes, etc.; a portmanteau; [*Arch.*] the shaft of a column. **Trunk-hose**, **trunk-breeches** (for *trunked hose*, *trunked breeches*), breeches cut short; large breeches formerly worn. **Trunk-line**, the main line of a railway, canal, etc. **Trunk-nail**, a nail with a large, ornamental head. **Trunk-road**, the main road. **Trunk-work**, concealed work.



Trunk-hose.

trunk (trungk) *n.* [*orig. trump*, fr. *F. trompe*, a trumpet] the snout or proboscis of an elephant. **trunkful** (trungk-fool) *n.* as much as will fill a trunk.

trunnion (trun'yun) *n.* [*O.F. trognon*, stump of a tree, fr. *trone*, a trunk] a knob projecting on each side of a piece of ordnance, and serving to support it on the cheeks of the gun-carriage.

trunnioned (trun'yund) *a.* provided with trunnions.

truss (trus) *n.* [*O.F. trousser*, to pack up, cf. *O.F. troussie*, a bundle, and *trousseau*] a bundle, as of hay or straw; a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia; the rope or iron used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast; a framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, etc.;—*a.* stumpy; bunched;—*v.t.* to bind or pack close; to strain; to draw close or tight; to skewer, as a fowl, for cooking it; to execute by hanging; to hang. **Truss-beam**, a beam strengthened by a tie-rod [*Arch.*].

trussed (trust) *a.* provided with a truss.

trussing (trus'ing) *n.* the timbers, etc., which form a truss taken collectively; in falconry, the act of a hawk, or other bird of prey, in seizing its quarry and soaring with it into the air.

trust (trust) *n.* [*M.E. fr. Icel. traust*, protection, cf. *true*] confidence; reliance on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another; credit given; delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment; dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual; that which is committed or intrusted to one; responsible charge or office; that upon which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance; an estate held for the use of another;—*a.* held in trust;—*v.t.* to place confidence in; to rely on; to give credence to; to believe; to credit; to show confidence by intrusting; to commit, as to one's care; to intrust; to give credit to; to sell to upon credit; to venture confidently;—*v.i.* to confide in; to rely on; to depend on; to be won to confidence; to be credulous; to be confident, as of something present or future; to sell, exchange, or alienate, in reliance upon a promise to pay. **Trust-deed**, a deed conveying property to a trustee for some specific use. **Trust-estate**, an estate managed by trustees. **Breach of trust**, a violation of some agreement made, as the duty of a trustee. **In trust**, for safe-keeping. **On trust**, without present payment; on credit.

trustee (trus-tē) *n.* a person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals or for public uses.

trusteeship (trus-tē-ship) *n.* the office or duty of a trustee; the state of being placed in the hands of a trustee.

truster (trus-ter) *n.* one that trusts or gives credit; one that executes a trust-deed [*Scot.*].

trustful (trus-fool) *a.* full of trust; trusting.

trustfully (trus-fool-i) *adv.* confidently; trustingly.

trustfulness (trus-fool-nes) *n.* the state or character of being trustful.

trustily (trus'ti-li) *adv.* in a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly.

trustiness (trus-ti-nes) *n.* fidelity; faithfulness; honesty; integrity.

trusting (trus'ting) *a.* trustful; confiding.

trustingly (trus'ting-li) *adv.* in a trustful manner; with implicit confidence.

trustless (trus-les) *a.* unfaithful; not to be trusted; inconstant.

trustlessness (trus-les-nes) *n.* the state or character of being trustless.

trustworthiness (trus'tur-thi-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being trustworthy.

trustworthy (trus'tur-thi) *a.* worthy of trust or confidence; trusty.

trusty (trus'ti) *a.* honest; faithful; true; fit to be confided in; trustworthy; reliable; not liable to fail; strong; firm;—*n.* a trusty person; a well-behaved convict.

truth (tróoth) *n.* [*A.S. treóth*, fr. *treówe*, true] the quality of being true; conformity to fact or reality; conformity to rule; exactness; fidelity; constancy; the practice of speaking truth; veracity; honesty; virtue; real state of things; verity; reality; a

verified fact; an established principle, fixed law, or the like. In truth, truly; in fact; sincerely.

truthful (trúth-fool) *a.* full of truth; veracious; reliable.

truthfully (trúth-fool-i) *adv.* in a truthful manner.

truthfulness (trúth-fool-nes) *n.* the state of being truthful.

truthless (trúth-less) *a.* wanting truth; wanting reality; faithless; unworthy of trust.

truthlessness (trúth-less-nes) *n.* the character of being truthless.

truttaceous (tru-tá-shus) *a.* [*L. trutta*, a trout] pertaining to, or like, a trout.

try (tri) *v.t.* [*F. trier*, fr. *L. terere*, to rub, grind] to prove by experiment; to make experiment of; to test; to purify or refine, as metals; to melt out and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, etc.; to subject to severe trial; to put to the test; to examine judicially; to experience; to have knowledge of by experience; to essay; —*v.i.* to exert strength; to endeavour; to attempt; —*n.* a trial; effort; in Rugby football, the point gained when a player manages to place the ball over the back line of his opponents. To **try on**, to fit on; to attempt.

Trygon (tri-gon) *n.* [*G.*] a genus of rays having a spine near the base of a long, lash-like tail [*Ichth.*]; a genus of Papuan pigeons [*Ornith.*].

trying (tri-ing) *a.* adapted to try or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive.

trysail (tri-sál) *n.* a fore and aft sail set with a boom and gaff; also, a fore and aft sail set with a gaff only.

tryst (trist) *n.* [*M.E. tryste*, fr. *O.F. tryste*, a place to watch (in hunting)] an appointment to meet; an appointed place of meeting; a fair; a market; —*v.t.* or *i.* to agree to meet. Also **trist**.

tryster (tris-ter) *n.* one that trysts; one that attends a tryst or market.

trysting (tris-ting) *n.* appointing a meeting; an appointed meeting. **Trysting-day**, **trysting-place**, a fixed day, or place, of meeting.

Tsar, etc. (tsár) *n.* See **Czar, etc.**

tsetse (tset-se) *n.* [*S. Afr.*] a fly found in certain well-defined districts of South Africa, the bite of which is generally fatal to the ox, horse, and dog.

tub (tub) *n.* [*M.D. tobbe*] an open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops (used for various domestic purposes); the amount that a tub contains, as a measure of quantity; a small cask; a clumsy boat; a pulpit (in contempt); a sponge-bath; a bucket for raising ore from a mine; —*v.t.* to plant or set in a tub; to bathe in a tub or bath. **Tub-wheel**, a horizontal water-wheel, usually in the form of a short cylinder, to the circumference of which floats, placed radially, are attached.

tuba (tú-ba) *n.* [*L.*] a brass wind instrument of very low pitch.

tubber (tub-er) *n.* [*tub*] a kind of pickaxe.

tubbing (tub-ing) *n.* the forming of a tub; materials for tubs; a lining of timber or metal around the shaft of a mine; a tub bath.

tubbish (tub-ish) *a.* like a tub; round and fat.

tubby (tub-i) *a.* tub-shaped; sounding like an empty tub when struck; dull.

tube (túb) *n.* [*L. tubus*] a hollow cylinder of any material, used for the conveyance of water, gas, sound, and the like; a siphon; a pipe; a conduit; a vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid or other substance; the part of a telescope into which the lenses are fitted, and by which they are directed and used; —*v.t.* to furnish with a tube.

tuber (tú-ber) *n.* [*L.*, a hump, knob, cf. *tumere*, to swell] a fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato; [*Surg.*] a knot or swelling in any part.

tubercle (tú-ber-kl) *n.* [*L. tuberculum*, *dim.* of *tuber*] a small swelling or excrescence; pimple; a small mass or aggregation of diseased matter, esp. the deposit that accompanies scrofula or phthisis.

tubercled (tú-ber-kld) *a.* provided with, or affected by, tubercles.

tubercular (tú-ber-kú-lar) *a.* having little knobs or tubercles; affected with tubercles.

tuberculation (tú-ber-kú-lá-shun) *n.* the formation of tubercles.

tuberculose, tuberculous (tú-ber-kú-lós, -lus) *a.* tubercular; affected with tuberculous.

tuberculosis (tú-ber-kú-lós-sis) *n.* a disease affecting the tissues of the body, and characterized by the formation of tubercles.

tuberiferous (tú-be-rif-e-rus) *a.* producing, or bearing, tubers.

tuberose, tuberous (tú-be-rós, -rus) *a.* or wart-like prominences; consisting of, or containing, tubers; bearing tubers.

tuberose (tú-be-róz, túb-róz) *n.* a liliaceous plant with a tuberous root.

tuberosity (tú-be-rós-i-ti) *n.* the state of being tuberous; a swelling or prominence.

tuberousness (tú-ber-us-nes) *n.* the state of being tuberous.

tubicorn (tú-bi-corn) *a.* [*L. tubus*, tube, and *cornu*, horn] hollow-horned.

tubiform (tú-bi-form) *a.* in the form of a tube.

tubing (tú-bing) *n.* act of making tubes; a series of tubes; material for tubes.

tubular (tú-bú-lar) *a.* [*L. tubus*, a tube] having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular. **Tubular-bridge**, a bridge formed by a great tube or hollow beam, through which the roadway or railway passes.

tubularity (tú-bú-lar-i-ti) *n.* the quality of a tubular sound.

tubulate, tubulated (tú-bú-lat, -lá-ted) *a.* made in the form of a small tube; furnished with a tube.

tubulation (tú-bú-lá-shun) *n.* the formation of a tube, or tubule.

tubule (tú-búl) *n.* a small pipe; a little tube.

tubulose, tubulous (tú-bú-lós, -lus) *a.* resembling, or in the form of, a tube; containing small tubes.

tuck (tuk) *n.* [*O.F. estoc*, a rapier] a long, narrow sword; a rapier; a blow; a tap; a beat.

tuck (tuk) *v.t.* [*M.E. tukken*, fr. *Low Ger. tukken*, to pull, draw up] to thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to inclose by pushing the clothes closely around; —*n.* a flat fold in a garment; a flap; a kind of net; the after-part of a ship where the ends of the bottom planks are gathered, under the stern or counter. To **tuck up**, to gather up; to make tucks.

tuck (tuk) *n.* [*F. toucher*, to touch] the beat of a drum.

tucker (tuk-er) *n.* one that, or that which, tucks; a small, thin piece of dress for covering the breast of women or children.

tucket (tuk-et) *n.* [*O.F. touchet*, a stroke] a flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare.

tucum (tú-ú-kum) *n.* [*Braz.*] a Brazilian palm.

Tudor (tú-dur) *a.* pertaining to the English royal line from Henry VII. to Elizabeth, descended from Owen Tudor, of Wales; —*n.* one of the Tudor line or family. **Tudor-arch**, the four-centred arch, characteristic of the Perpendicular style [*Arch.*]. **Tudor-style**, a name given to the Perpendicular style prevalent in the Tudor period [*Arch.*].

Tuesday (tú-z-dá) *n.* [*A.S. Twesdæg*, fr. *Tiw*, the god of war, and *dæg*, a day] the third day of the week.

tufa (tú-fa) *n.* [*It. tufo*, fr. *L. tofus*] a carbonate of lime deposited by springs, etc.

tufaceous (tú-fá-shus) *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like tufa.

tuft (tuft) *n.* [*F. touffe*] a collection of small, flexible, or soft things in a knot or bunch; a cluster; a clump; —*v.t.* to separate into tufts; to adorn with tufts, or with a tuft. **Tuft-hunter**, one that seeks the society of titled persons; a sycophant.

tuft (tuft) *n.* [*Ice. topt*, cf. *toft*] a green knoll; a grove; a plantation.



Tsetse fly.

tufted (tuf-ted) *a.* adorned with a tuft; growing in a tuft or clusters.

tufty (tuf-ti) *a.* abounding with tufts; growing in tufts or clusters; wooded.

tug (tug) *v.t.* [*Ice.* *top*, a rope] to pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along;—*v.i.* to pull with great effort; to labour; to strive; to struggle;—*n.* a pull with the utmost effort; a contest; tussle; a steam-vessel used to tow ships; also called a **tug-boat**. **Tug-of-war**, a contest, or trial of strength, in which two parties tug at the ends of a rope, and strive to pull each other forward past a certain mark; any severe contest.

tugger (tug-er) *n.* one that tugs or pulls with great effort.

tugging (tug-ing) *n.* act of pulling or hauling with great effort.

tuggingly (tug-ing-li) *adv.* with laborious pulling.

tuille (twēl) *n.* [*F. fr. L. tegula*, a tile] a steel armour plate hanging below the tassets.

tuism (tū-izm) *n.* [*L. tu*, thou] the doctrine that all thought is addressed to a second person, or to one's future self, as to a second person.

tuition (tū-ish-un) *n.* [*F. fr. L. tueri*, pp. *tuitus*, to watch, protect] superintending care over a young person; guardianship, esp. the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning; instruction; the money paid for instruction.

tuitional, tuitiary (tū-ish-un-əl, -ə-ri) *a.* pertaining to tuition.

tulchan, tulchin (tul'-chan, -hin) *n.* [*Scot.*] a calf-skin stuffed (used to induce a cow to give milk).

tulip (tū-lijp) *n.* [*M. F. tulippe*, fr. *It. tulipano*, fr. *Turk. tubend*, turban, fr. *Per. duband*, turban] a bulbous plant, producing flowers of great beauty, and of a variety of colours. **Tulip-ear**, an upright ear in dogs.

tulipomania (tū-li-pu-mā-ni-ə) *n.* [*It. tulipa*, tulip, and *G. mania*, madness] a violent passion for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips, such as occurred in Holland in the 17th century.

tulipomaniac (tū-li-pu-mā-ni-ək) *n.* one affected with tulipomania.

tulle (tūl) *n.* [*F.*, so called fr. *Tulle*, in France, where it was first made] a kind of silk, open network or lace.

tulwar (tul'-war) *n.* [*Hind.*] a sabre used in northern India.

tumbestere (tum'-bes-tēr) *n.* [*A. S. tumbian*, dance] a female tumbler or dancer.

tumble (tum'-bl) *v.t.* [*A. S. tumbian*, dance, to turn heads over heels] to turn over, or throw about, for examination; to roll, or move, in a rough, coarse, or unceremonious fashion; to precipitate; to disturb; to rumple; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down;—*v.i.* to fall down; to come down suddenly and violently to the ground; to fall in great quantities or in confusion; to roll about, by turning one way and the other; to play mountebank tricks, by various contortions and movements of the body;—*n.* act of tumbling or rolling over; a fall. **Tumble-down**, decayed; ruinous. **To tumble in**, to fall in; to go to bed. **To tumble to**, to recognize or understand. **To tumble up**, to confuse; to get out of bed.

tumbler (tum'-bler) *n.* one that tumbles; one that plays the tricks of a mountebank; that part of a lock which detains the shot-bolt in its place, until a key lifts it and leaves the bolt at liberty; a drinking glass originally made without a foot or a stem, with a pointed base, so that it could not be set down with any liquor in it; a small variety of the domestic pigeon.

tumblerful (tum'-bler-fool) *n.* quantity of liquid sufficient to fill a tumbler.

tumbling (tum'-bling) *n.* act of falling down or rolling about; the performances of a clown, harlequin, etc.;—*a.* falling; fleeting; transitory.

tumbly (tum'-bli) *a.* uneven; rough or lumpy.

tumbril, tumbrel (tum'-bril, -brel) *n.* [*F. tomber*, to fall over] a

ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds; a rough cart that falls over, *i.e.*, that can be tumbled without being unyoked; a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, etc.

tumefacient (tū-me-fak'-shent) *a.* swelling; swollen.

tumefaction (tū-me-fak'-shun) *n.* act or process of tumefying; a tumour.

tumefy (tū-me-fi) *v.t.* [*L. tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make] to swell; to cause to swell;—*v.i.* to rise in a tumour; to swell.

tumescence (tū-mes-ens) *n.* tumefaction.

tumescence (tū-mes-ent) *a.* swelling; forming into a tumour.

tumid (tū-mid) *a.* [*L. tumidus*, fr. *tumere*, to swell] swelled, enlarged, or distended; rising above the level; protuberant; swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; turgid.

tumidity (tū-mid-i-ti) *n.* state of being tumid; turgidity.

tumidly (tū-mid-li) *adv.* in a swelling form.

tumidness (tū-mid-nes) *n.* state or quality of being tumid.

tumorous (tū-mur-us) *a.* swelling; protuberant.

tumour (tū-mur) *n.* [*L. tumor*, fr. *tumere*, to swell] a morbid swelling or growth in any part of the body.

tumoured (tū-murd) *a.* distended; swollen.

tump (tump) *n.* [*Celt.*, cf. *tomb*] a little hillock; a knoll;—*v.t.* to form a mass of earth, or a hillock, round a plant or young tree.

tum-tum (tum-tum) *n.* a West Indian dish of boiled plantain; a tom-tom; a kind of dog-cart.

tumular (tū-mū-lar) *a.* [*L. tumulus*, a mound, fr. *tumere*, swell] consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

tumulary (tū-mū-lar-i) *a.* formed in a heap or hillock.

tumulate (tū-mū-lāt) *v.t.* to cover with a mound; to bury.

tumulose, tumulous (tū-mū-lōs, -lus) *a.* full of hillocks.

tumult (tū-mult) *n.* [*L. tumultus*, fr. *tumere*, swell] commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices; violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; irregular or confused motion; high excitement; stir; bustle; riot; uproar; brawl;—*v.i.* to make a tumult.

tumultuarily (tū-mul-tū-ār-i-li) *adv.* in a disorderly manner.

tumultuariness (tū-mul-tū-ār-i-nes) *n.* disorderly conduct; turbulence.

tumultuary (tū-mul-tū-ār-i) *a.* attended by, or producing, a tumult; disorderly; riotous; promiscuous; confused; restless; agitated.

tumultuate (tū-mul-tū-āt) *v.t.* to make a tumult; to storm; to rage or rave.

tumultuation (tū-mul-tū-ā-shun) *n.* irregular and confused agitation; disorderly movement.

tumultuous (tū-mul-tū-us) *a.* full of tumult; conducted with tumult; disorderly; noisy; confused; turbulent; violent; agitated by conflicting feelings or passions; disturbed; greatly excited.

tumultuously (tū-mul-tū-us-li) *adv.* in a tumultuous manner.

tumultuousness (tū-mul-tū-us-nes) *n.* the state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion; confusion.

tumulus (tū-mū-lus) *n.* pl. **tumuli** (tū-mū-lī) [*L.*] an artificial hillock, esp. one raised over the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow.



Tumbril.



Tulip.

tun (tun) *n.* [A.S. *tunne*] a large cask; a certain measure for liquids, as for wine, consisting of two pipes, or four hogheads, or 252 gallons: a large quantity;—*v.t.* to put into tuns or casks. **Tun-belly**, a large, protuberant belly.

tunable (tū-na-bl) *a.* capable of being tuned, or made harmonious; musical; tuneless.

tunableness (tū-na-bl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being tunable or tuneless; harmonious; melodiousness.

tunably (tū-na-bl) *adv.* harmoniously; musically.

tundra (tun-dra) *n.* [Russ.] a name for the flat, marshy plains in the north of Russia and Siberia.

tune (tūn) *n.* [A.F. *tun*, fr. L. *tonus*, fr. G. *tonos*, a tone] a rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones for one voice or instrument, or for any number of voices or instruments in unison, or two or more such series forming parts in harmony; a melody; an air; harmony; concert of parts; harmonious arrangement; state of giving forth the due or proper sounds; correct intonation; pitch of the voice or an instrument—hence, figuratively, right disposition; fit temper; agreeable humour;—*v.t.* to put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to harmonize—hence, to put into a proper state or disposition; to give tone to; to adapt in style of music; to sing with melody or harmony;—*v.i.* to form accordant, musical sounds. **To tune up**, to get ready to sing or play. **In tune**, harmoniously. **Out of tune**, inharmoniously.

tuned (tūnd) *a.* toned.

tuneful (tūn-fool) *a.* harmonious; melodious; musical.

tunefully (tūn-fool-i) *adv.* harmoniously; musically; in a tuneless manner.

tunefulness (tūn-fool-nes) *n.* quality of being tuneless; harmoniousness.

tuneless (tūn-less) *a.* without tune; unharmonious; unmusical; not used in making music.

tuner (tū-ner) *n.* one that tunes; one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

tungsten (tung-sten) *n.* [Sw., literally, heavy-stone] a metal of a grayish-white colour, and considerable lustre.

tungstic (tung-stik) *a.* pertaining to, or derived from, tungsten.

tunic (tū-nik) *n.* [O.F. *tunique*, fr. L. *tunica*] an under garment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome; a garment worn under the coat-of-mail by knights; a military surcoat; the coat of a private soldier; [Anat.] a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ; [Bot.] a natural covering; an integument.

Tunicata (tū-ni-kā-tā) *n.* [L.] an order of molluscous animals, the sea-squirts or ascidians (so called from the thick, leathery tegument or tunic that envelops them).

tunicate (tū-ni-kāt) *n.* one of the order Tunicata;—*a.* tunicated.

tunicated (tū-ni-kā-ted) *a.* covered with a membrane or tunic.

tunicle (tū-ni-kl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *tunica*, a tunic] a natural covering; a kind of long robe worn by priests.

tuning (tū-ning) *n.* the act or process of adjusting the intonation of a musical instrument.

Tuning-fork, a steel instrument, consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone. **Tuning-hammer**, a wrench used in tuning the pianoforte.

tunnage (tun-ij) *n.* a tax of so much per tun formerly imposed on imported wines.

tunnel (tun-el) *n.* [O.F. *tonnel*, a pipe, tunnel] a funnel; a vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, or other vessels; a flue for the passage of smoke; an arched drain or sewer; an arched subterranean passage or excavation through a hill, or under a town or river, to carry a canal, road, or railway in a direct course;—*v.t.* to form into a tunnel, or like a tunnel; to catch in a tunnel-net; to make an opening way for passage through, as a hill or mountain, or under, as a river. **Tunnel-net**, a net with a wide mouth at one end, and narrow at the other.

tunnelled (tun-eld) *a.* provided with a tunnel.

tunnelling (tun-el-ing) *n.* the work of cutting an arched passage through any eminence, or beneath a town or river, for the purpose of forming a canal, railway, road, etc.

tunning (tun-ing) *n.* the act of brewing; that which is brewed at one time.

tunny (tun-i) *n.* [L. *thunnus*, fr. G. *thunein*, dart] a fish of the mackerel family, similar in form to the mackerel, but much larger, rounder, and with a shorter snout.



Tunny.

tup (tup) *n.* [Scand.] a ram;—*v.t.* to cover, as a ram.

tuque (tūk) *n.* [F. *toque*] a cap worn in Canada.

Turanian (tū-rā-ni-an) *a.* a term loosely applied to one of the great classes of human speech [Phil.].

turban (tur-ban) *n.* [M.F. *turbant*, fr. Turk. fr. Per. *dubband*, cf. *tulip*] a head-dress worn by some Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash or scarf wound about the cap; a head-dress worn by ladies.



Turban of Indian prince.

turbaned (tur-bānd) *a.* wearing a turban; dressed in a turban.

turbary (tur-bā-ri) *n.* [L. *turba*, turf] the right of digging turf on another man's land; a place where peat is dug.

turbid (tur-bid) *a.* [L. *turba*, tumult, disturbance] having the lees disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; soiled; muddy; thick.

turbidity (tur-bid-i-ti) *n.* the state of being turbid.

turbidly (tur-bid-li) *adv.* in a turbid or muddy manner; with disorder or roughness.

turbidness (tur-bid-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being turbid; muddiness; foulness; turbidity.

turbillion (tur-bil-yun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *turbo*, a whirl] a whirl; a vortex.

turbineaceous (tur-bi-nā-shus) *a.* [L. *turba*, turf] pertaining to peat or turf; peaty; turfy.

turbinate (tur-bi-nāt) *a.* turbinated;—(tur-bi-nāt) *v.t.* to fashion like a top or cone.

turbinated (tur-bi-nā-ted) *a.* [L. *turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirl] shaped like a top or cone inverted; spiral; twisted conically; whirling, as a body that turns round on its axis.

turbination (tur-bi-nā-shun) *n.* the act of turbinating, or the state of being turbinated.

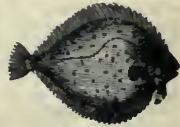
turbine (tur-bin) *n.* [L. *turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirl] a horizontal water-wheel, usually constructed with a series of curved floats upon the periphery; a rotary engine, in which power from water, steam, or air is used to drive a shaft directly, without reciprocating action, as in ordinary piston engines.

Turbine-steamer, a ship in which the engines are turbine engines—*i.e.*, in which the shaft or shafts are driven by turbines. **Steam-turbine**, a turbine in which the power is got from steam. **Water-turbine**, a turbine in which the power is got from water.

turbinoïd (tur-bi-noïd) *a.* top-shaped; spirally coiled.

turbit (tur-bit) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak.

turbot (tur-but) *n.* [F. fr. L. *turbo*, a spindle, reel (from its rhomboidal shape)] a native flat-fish of the genus *Rhombus*, next in size to the halibut, but smaller, and much more circular in form.



Turbot.

turbulence, turbulency (tur-bū-lens, -len-si) *n.* the quality or state of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumult; confusion; agitation or tumult of the passions; tumultuousness; disposition to resist authority or raise strife and disorder; insubordination.

turbulent (tur-bū-lent) *a.* [L. *turba*, disorder] disturbed; agitated; in violent commotion; disposed to insubordination and disorder; producing commotion; restless; unquiet; refractory.

turbulently (tur-bū-lent-li) *adv.* in a turbulent manner; tumultuously.

Turcism (tur-kizm) *n.* the religion, manners, character, or customs of the Turks.

Turco (tur-kō) *n.* a member of an Algerian regiment in the French service (the *Tirailleurs Algériens*).

Turcoman (tur-kō-man) *n.* See **Turkoman**.

Turcophile (tur-ku-fil) *n.* [L. *Turcus*, Turk, and G. *philein*, to love] one that favours the Turks, or their principles or policy.

Turdus (tur-dus) *n.* [L.] a genus of thrushes.

tureen (tu-rēn) *n.* [F. *terrine*, fr. L. *terra*, earth] a large, deep vessel for holding soup or other liquid food at the table.

turf (turf) *n.* [A.S. *turf*] that upper stratum of earth which is filled with roots; sward; sod; peat, esp. when prepared for fuel; race-ground; horse-racing; —*v.t.* to cover with turf or sod. **Turf-clad**, covered with turf. **Turf-drain**, a drain covered with turf. **Turf-plough**, a plough adapted to remove turf from the surface of the ground before ploughing. **Turf-spade**, a long, narrow spade, used in digging turf. **On the turf**, making one's living by betting on race-horses.

turfen (tur-fn) *a.* turfy; consisting of turf.

turfiness (tur-fi-nes) *n.* state or quality of being turfy.

turfite (tur-fit) *n.* a frequenter of the turf; one devoted to horse-racing.

turfy (tur-fi) *a.* abounding with turf; made of, or covered with, turf; having the appearance or qualities of turf.

turgent (tur-jent) *a.* [L. *turgere*, *ppr.* *turgens*, —*entis*, to swell] rising into a tumour or puffy state; swelling; inflated; bombastic.

turgescere (tur-jes) *v.i.* to become turgid; to swell.

turgescence, turgescency (tur-jes-ens, —*ens*) *n.* act of swelling, or state of being swelled; superabundance of humours in any part; empty pompousness.

turgescerent (tur-jes-ent) *a.* [L. *turgere*, swell] swelling; growing big.

turgescible (tur-jes-i-bl) *a.* capable of swelling.

turgid (tur-jid) *a.* [L. *turgidus*, swollen, fr. *turgere*, to swell] distended beyond the natural state by some internal agent or expansive force; swelled; bloated; swelling in style or language; pompous.

turgidity, turgidness (tur-jid-i-ti, tur-jid-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being turgid; tumidness.

turgidly (tur-jid-li) *adv.* in a turgid manner; pompously.

turgometer (tur-gom'e-ter) *n.* [L. *turgere*, to swell, and *metron*, measure] an indicator or measurer of turgidity.

turion (tū-ri-un) *n.* [L. *turio*, a shoot] a shoot, covered with scales, growing upwards from an underground bud, and forming a new stem.

turioniferous (tū-ri-u-nif-e-rus) *a.* producing turions.

Turk (turk) *n.* a native of Turkey; a savage fellow. **To turn Turk**, to become a Mohammedan; to change for the worse; to be a renegade.

turkey (tur-ki) *n.* [so called because it was believed to have come originally from Turkey] a large gallinaceous fowl, a native of America (the flesh is highly valued for food). **Turkey-buzzard**, a common American species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey. **Turkey-carpet**, a soft, thick, worsted carpet. **Turkey-cock**, a male turkey; a person foolishly vain and proud. **Turkey-red**, a fine,



Turkey-buzzard.

durable red produced by madder upon calico or woollen cloth. **Turkey-stone**, a kind of oil-stone from Turkey; novaculite; a turquoise. **Turkey-wheat**, maize.

Turkish (tur-kish) *a.* pertaining to the Turks or Turkey; the language of the Turks; — *n.* the language of Turkey. **Turkish-bath**, a hot air bath, the temperature usually varying from 116° to 165°, where the bather, after being sweated, is shampooed and doused with water of varying temperature, and cooled down to his normal temperature.

Turkoman (tur-kō-man) *n.* one of a branch of the Turkish race living mostly in Central Asia (they are mainly nomadic).

Turlupins (tur-loo-pinz) *n.pl.* [O.F.] French secretaries of the 14th century.

turmalin (tōr-ma-lin) *n.* See **tourmaline**.

turmeric (tur-me-rik) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] an East Indian plant; the root or root-stock of the same plant (it is used for dyeing, and also as a medicine).

turmoil (tur-moil) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to harass with commotion; to disquiet; to weary; —*v.i.* to be disquieted; to be in commotion; —(tur-moil) *n.* harassing labour; trouble; molestation by tumult; disturbance.

turn (turn) *v.t.* [A.S. *turnan*, turn, fr. L. *turnus*, a lathe, fr. G. *turnos*, a tool for drawing circles] to put into a circular motion; to move round; to revolve; to change or shift with regard to the sides; to put the upper side downward, or one side in place of the other; to alter, as a position; to change the state of the balance; to alter, as the posture of the body or the direction of the look; to form on a lathe; to give circular or other curved or linear figures to—hence, to give form to; to shape; to give another direction, tendency, or inclination to; to change from a given use or office; to divert, as to another purpose or end; to change the quality or effect of; to transform; to change from one opinion or party to another; to convert; also, to pervert; to render into prose or verse; to translate; to hand over; to transfer; to make to nauseate, as the stomach; to make giddy, as the head; to infatuate; to make foolish; to blunt or dull, as the edge of a tool; to throw back; to retort; —*v.i.* to move round; to have a circular motion; to revolve entirely, repeatedly, or partially; to change position, so as to face differently—hence, to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge; to depend; to result or terminate; to issue; to be deflected; to take a different direction or tendency; to be differently applied; to be changed, altered, or transformed; in specific uses, to become acid; to sour (said of milk, ale, etc.); to become giddy (said of the head); to be nauseated (said of the stomach); to become inclined in the other direction (said of scales); to change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb (said of the tide); —*n.* act of turning; movement or motion about a centre; revolution; change of direction; different order, position, aspect of affairs, etc.;—hence, alteration; vicissitude; successive portion of a course; reckoning from change to change; a winding; a bend; a brief walk; successive course; alternate or incidental occasion; appropriate time; convenience; occasion; purpose; form; cast; shape; manner; fashion (used in a literal or figurative sense)—hence, form of expression; one round of a rope or cord; an embellishment, marked thus ~, formed of appoggiaturas, and consisting of the principal note, together with the note above and the semitone below, the note above being sounded first, the principal note next, and the semitone below last, the three being performed very quickly; a type upside down to take the place of the proper letter; a nervous shock. **Turn-bench**, a small kind of iron lathe for working in metal. **Turn-down**, folded or doubled down. **Turn-row**, the cross-row at the end of the furrows in a ploughed field. **Turn-screw**, a screw-driver. **Turn-serving**, available; profitable. **Turn-skin**, a were-wolf. **Turn-table**, a circular platform designed to turn upon its centre, and used for shifting rolling-stock from one line of rails to another. **Turn-up**, a disturbance or commotion. **By turns**, following one another. **Not to turn a hair**, to be quite cool or unaffected. **On the turn**, changing; altering. **To a turn**, to a nicety; exactly; perfectly. **To turn adrift**, to set free from its moorings; to cast off. **To turn aside**, to ward off; to avert. **To turn off**, to dismiss. **To turn on**, to attack; to set running (as water). **To turn one's hand**, to apply or adapt one's

self. To turn the scale, to decide; to determine. To turn the stomach, to make sick; to disgust. To turn up, to appear; to occur; to happen. To turn upon, to show anger or resentment.

turnabout (turn-'a-bout) *n.* a merry-go-round; an agitator.

turnbuckle (turn-'buk-l) *n.* a device for connecting and tightening two parts of a metal rod or bar.

turncap (turn-'kap) *n.* a chimney-top that turns round with the wind.

turncoat (turn-'kōt) *n.* one that forsakes his party or principles; a renegade; an apostate.

turncock (turn-'kok) *n.* one that turns water on or off from a main.

turner (tur-'ner) *n.* one that turns, *esp.* one whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe; a variety of pigeon; [Ger.] a tumbler; a gymnast.

turner (tur-'ner) *n.* [O.F. *turnois*, fr. *Tours*, in France] an old Scots copper coin worth 2d. Scots.

turnery (tur-'ner-i) *n.* art of fashioning solid bodies into various forms by means of a lathe; things or forms made by a turner, or in the lathe; a place where articles are turned.

turney (tur-'ni) *n.* [*Tours*] a copper coin formerly current in Ireland.

turning (tur-'ning) *n.* a winding; a bending course; flexure; a corner, as of a street or road; deviation from the way or proper course; a manoeuvre by which an enemy's position is turned; act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe; —*pl.* pieces detached in the process of turnery. **Turning-lathe**, a lathe used by turners to shape their work. **Turning-point**, the point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case. **Turning-rest**, a support on a lathe serving as a fulcrum for a hand turning-tool. **Turning-tool**, a tool for shaping the cutting edges of tools used in seal-engraving.

turnip (tur-'nip) *n.* [E. *turn*, something round, and A.S. *weap*, a turnip] a plant much cultivated on account of its solid, bulbous root, which is valued as an article of food, *esp.* for cattle.

turnkey (turn-'kē) *n.* a person that has charge of the keys of a prison; a gaoler.

turnout (turn-'out) *n.* act of coming forth; a short side track on a railroad; a shunt; an equipage; a strike, as of workmen; people, or things, turned out; the quantity of produce yielded; production.

turnover (turn-'ō-ver) *n.* act or result of turning over; a semicircular pie made by turning one-half of a circular crust over the other; the amount of money drawn in a business.

turnpike (turn-'pik) *n.* a frame consisting of two bars (originally with sharpened ends), crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms; a toll-gate, or gate set across a road; a turnpike-road; [Mil.] a beam full of spikes to obstruct the progress of an enemy; —*v.t.* to form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road. **Turnpike-man**, a man that has charge of a toll-gate. **Turnpike-road**, a road on which turnpikes or toll-gates were established by law. **Turnpike-stair**, a spiral or winding staircase.

turnsick (turn-'sik) *a.* giddy; —*n.* a disease affecting sheep; the staggers.

turnsole (turn-'sōl) *n.* [F. *tourner*, to turn, and *sol*, the sun] heliotrope (so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun); a kind of dye obtained from certain lichens; archil.

turnspit (turn-'spit) *n.* one that turns a spit—hence, one engaged in some menial office; a variety of dog (so called from being formerly employed to turn a spit).

turnstile (turn-'stil) *n.* a revolving frame in an entrance or footpath, allowing only one person to enter at a time; a turnpike in a foot-road.

turnstone (turn-'stōn) *n.* a bird allied to the snipe (it turns over stones on the beach in its search for food).

turpentine (tur-'pen-tin) *n.* [O.F. *turbentine*, fr. G. *terebinthos*, the terebinth-tree] an oleo-resinous substance exuding naturally, or on incision, from several species of trees, chiefly those of the coniferous kind; —*v.t.* to rub with turpentine.

Turpentine-moth, a moth whose larvæ eat pine twigs. **Turpentine-tree**, a tree of the genus *Pistacia*, a native of the eastern continent, which yields a highly aromatic kind of turpentine.

turpentic (tur-'pen-tin-'ik) *a.* of, belonging to, or derived from, turpentine.

turpeth (tur-'peth) *n.* [Per. *turbid*] the root of a plant used in India as a purgative.

turpitude (tur-'pi-tūd) *n.* [L. *turpis*, foul, base] inherent baseness or villainess of principle, words, or actions; essential wickedness.

turquoise (tur-'kōiz, tur-'kwawz) *n.* [F. fr. Tatar, *Turk*, a Turk] a mineral of a peculiar bluish-green colour. **Turquoise-green**, a colour between green and blue.

turrel (tur-'el) *n.* [O.F. *tour*, a turn] an auger used by coopers.

turret (tur-'et) *n.* [M.F. *tourette*, fr. L. *turris*, a tower] a small eminence or spire attached to a building, and rising above it; a small tower; formerly, square wooden erections of several stories in height, and moved on wheels, so as to serve in making approaches to a besieged city, etc.; —*v.t.* to construct with turrets; to form like a turret. **Turret-gun**, a gun for a revolving turret. **Turret-ship**, an iron-clad man-of-war, having on its deck one or more revolving turrets, to protect its heavy guns.

turreted (tur-'e-ted) *a.* formed like a tower; furnished with turrets.

turriculate (tu-'rik-'ū-lāt) *a.* having turrets; turreted. Also **turriculated**.

tursio (tur-'si-ō) *n.* [L.] a kind of dolphin.

turtle (tur-'tl) *n.* [L. *turtur*] a gallinaceous bird (called also **turtle-dove** and **turtle-pigeon**—its note is plaintive and tender, and it is celebrated for the constancy of its affection).



Turtle-dove.

turtle (tur-'tl) *n.* [corruption of Pg. *tartaruga*, or Sp. *tortuga*, cf. *tortoise*] a tortoise; a marine tortoise; the green turtle, highly esteemed for soup; —*v.i.* to fish or hunt for turtles. **Turtle-shell**, tortoise-shell. **Turtle-soup**, a rich soup made from the meat of the turtle. **Mock-turtle**, see mock. To turn turtle, to turn upside down, as a boat.

turtler (tur-'tler) *n.* one that fishes or hunts for turtles.

turtling (tur-'tling) *n.* the catching of turtles.

Tuscan (tus-'kan) *a.* pertaining to Tuscany, in Italy; noting one of the five great orders of architecture, which is distinguished by its extreme simplicity, by the absence of ornamentation in the capital, and of fluting in the column (synonymous with Doric); —*n.* an inhabitant of Tuscany; the order of architecture so called.



Tuscan order.

tush (tush) *int.* pshaw! (an exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt).

tush (tush) *n.* a tusk.

tusk (tusk) *n.* [A.S. *tusc*, *toz*] the long, pointed, and often protruding tooth of certain rapacious animals; a fang; a fish of the cod family; torsk; —*v.t.* to gore with the tusks; —*v.i.* to gnash the teeth.

tuskar (tus-'kar) *n.* [Icel. *torf*, turf, and *skera*, to cut] a tool used in cutting peats.

tusked (tuskt) *a.* furnished with tusks.

tusker (tus-'ker) *n.* an elephant, or a wild boar, with well-developed tusks.

tusky (tus-'ki) *a.* having tusks; tusked.

tusser (tus-'er) *n.* [Hind. *tassar*, shuttle] the silk spun by the tusser silkworm.

tussicular, **tussive**, **tussal** (tu-'sik-'ū-lar, tus-'iv, -əl) *a.* [L. *tussis*, a cough] of, or pertaining to, a cough.

Tussilago (tus-'il-lā-gō) *n.* [L.] a genus of composite plants, including colt's-foot.

tussle (tus-1) *n.* [fr. *tousle*] a struggle; a conflict; a scuffle; —*v.i.* to struggle, as in sport or wrestling; to scuffle.

tussock (tus-uk) *n.* [Dau. *tusk*, a tuft] a clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.

Tussock-grass, a grass of the Falkland Islands, etc.

Tussock-moth, one whose caterpillar has tufts of hairs.

tussocky (tus-uk-i) *a.* abounding in tussocks, or tufts.

tussore (tu-sör) *n.* tusser.

tut (tut) *int.* be still! (an exclamation used for checking or rebuking); —*v.i.* to express impatience by using "tut."

tut (tut) *n.* a job; a piece of work; —*v.i.* to work by the piece. **Tut-work**, piece-work. **Tut-worker**, **tut-workman**, one that works by the piece.

tutamen (tü-tä-men) *n.* [L.] a guard or defence.

tutania (tü-tä-ni-a) *n.* [Per. *tütiyā*, green vitriol] the trade-name of a variety of Britannia metal.

tutelage (tü-te-lj) *n.* [L. *tutela*, fr. *tueri*, watch, defend] guardianship; protection; state of being under a guardian.

tutelar, tutelary (tü-te-lar, -la-ri) *a.* having the charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

tutenag (tü-te-nag) *n.* [F.] a name for zinc imported from China and the East Indies.

tutorism (tü-ti-ur-izm) *n.* [L. *tutor*, safer] rigorism in a mild form.

tutorist (tü-ti-ur-ist) *n.* a believer in tutorism.

tutor (tü-tur) *n.* [L. fr. *tueri*, watch] one that protects, watches over, or has the care of another; [Law] one that has the charge of a minor; a guardian; a private or public teacher; an instructor of a lower rank than a professor; —*v.t.* to have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to instruct; to treat with authority or severity; to discipline; to correct.

tutorage (tü-tur-ij) *n.* office or occupation of a tutor; tutorship; guardianship.

tutoress, tutress, tutrix (tü-tur-es, tü-tres, -triks) *n.* a female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

tutorial (tü-tö-ri-al) *a.* belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor.

tutorially (tü-tö-ri-al-i) *adv.* in a tutorial manner.

tutoring (tü-tur-ing) *n.* the act of instructing; the business of a tutor or teacher.

tutorship, tutorism, tutory (tü-tur-ship, -izm, tü-tur-i) *n.* the office of a tutor.

tutsan (tut-san) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *totus*, all, and *sanus*, whole] a species of St. John's wort.

tutti (tö-ti) *n.pl.* [It. fr. L. *totus*, pl. *toti*, all] all; a direction for all the singers or players to perform together; —*a.* all together.

tutty (tut-i) *n.* [Per. *tütiyā*] an impure oxide of zinc.

tutu (tö-töo) *n.* [Maori] a New Zealand shrub (the seeds are poisonous, though the fruit yields a light wine).

tutulus (tü-tü-lus) *n.*; *pl.* **tutuli** (tü-tü-li) [L.] a conical head-dress, formed by piling up the hair to a considerable height; a high cap made of wool.

tuum (tü-um) *a.* [L.] thine; —*n.* what is thine.

tuwhit (töo-hwit) *n.* the cry of the owl (usually corresponding to **tuwhoo**).

tuyère (tü-yär, twä-yär) *n.* See **twyer**.

tuzzy (tuz-i) *n.* [*tussock*] a tuft or bunch of hair; a bouquet; a nosegay. Also **tuzzi-muzzy**.

twaddell (twod-l) *n.* [fr. the inventor's name] a form of the hydrometer.

twaddle (twod-l) *v.i.* [for *twattle*, a form of *tattle*] to talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate; —*n.* silly talk; senseless verbiage; gabble.

twaddler (twod-ler) *n.* one that prates in a weak and silly manner.

twaddling (twod-ling) *n.* silly, empty talk; twaddle.

twaddly (twod-li) *a.* made up of twaddle.

twain (twän) *a.* or *n.* [A.S. *twegen*] two; a pair. In **twain**, in two parts; asunder.

twang (twang) *v.t.* [*tang*] to make to sound, as by pulling a tense string, and letting it go suddenly; —*v.i.* to make the sound of a string that is stretched and suddenly pulled; to sound with a sharp, quick, vibrating noise; —*n.* a harsh, quick sound, like that made by a stretched string when pulled and suddenly let go; a kind of nasal sound of the voice; an affected intonation; a peculiar taste or flavour (generally a disagreeable flavour).

twangle (twang-gl) *v.t.* and *i.* to twang lightly, or frequently; —*n.* a twang, or clang.

twangler (twang-ger) *n.* one that twangs.

twank (twangk) *v.i.* [*twang*] to emit a sharp twang.

twankay (twang-kä) *n.* [Chin.] a species of green tea from China.

twas (twoz) *contr.* of *it was*.

twattle (two-tl) *v.t.* [*tattle*] to utter idly; —*v.i.* to chatter; to gabble; to twaddle; to make much of; —*n.* chatter; tattle; a dwarf.

twattler (two-tler) *n.* a gabbler; a twaddler.

twattling (two-ting) *a.* given to gossip; trivial; —*n.* idle chatter, or the act of chattering idly.

tway (twä) *a.* and *n.* [*twain*] two. **Tway-blade**, a British orchid with two opposite ovate leaves.

twreak (twäk) *v.t.* [A.S. *twician*, twitch, pull] to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch; —*n.* a sharp pinch or jerk; trouble.

tweed (twäd) *n.* [for *twael*, or *twill*] a twilled woollen stuff; —*a.* made of tweed.

tweedle (twä-dl) *v.t.* [fr. *twiddle*] to handle lightly (said with reference to awkward fiddling); to influence, as if by fiddling; to coax; to allure; —*n.* the sound of a violin. **Tweedledum** and **tweedledee**, any two things between which there is hardly any perceptible difference.

tweel (twäl) *n.* twill.

twween (twän) *prep.* a *contr.* of *between*. **Twween-brain**, the mid brain.

tweer (twär) *n.* See **twyer**.

tweeze, tweese, tweezer (twöz, twöz-zer) *n.*; *pl.*

tweezers (twöz-zers) [F. *étau*, a sheath] a surgeon's box of instruments. **Tweezer-case**, a case for holding or carrying tweezers.

tweezers (twöz-zers) *n.pl.* a pair of delicate nippers; small pinners used to pluck out hairs, etc.

twelfth (twelfth) *a.* [A.S. *twelfta*] the next succeeding the eleventh; the ordinal of twelve; constituting one of twelve equal parts into which anything is divided; —*n.* one of twelve equal parts; an interval comprising an octave and a fifth; an organ-stop tuned twelve notes above the diapasons. **Twelfth-cake**, a cake, or bun, baked for a twelfth-night party. **Twelfth-day**, **twelfth-tide**, the twelfth day after Christmas; the Epiphany. **Twelfth-night**, the evening (also the eve) of the twelfth day after Christmas or Epiphany, observed as a festival.

twelfthly (twelfth-li) *adv.* in the twelfth place.

twelve (twelv) *a.* [A.S. *twelf*] one more than eleven; two and ten; twice six; a dozen; —*n.* the sum of ten and two, or of twice six; a symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii; twelve o'clock; [Print.] a 12mo sheet, or form. **Twelve-mo**, duodecimo.

Twelve-score, a, twelve times twenty; —*n.* twelve score-yards, a common range in archery. **Twelve-day-writ**, a writ giving a defendant twelve days to appear, or suffer judgment by default. **Twelve tables**, the earliest code of Roman law. **The Twelve**, the twelve apostles.

twelvemonth (twelv-munth) *n.* a year; twelve calendar months.

twelvepence (twelv-pens) *n.* a shilling sterling.

twelvepenny (twelv-pen-i) *a.* sold for a shilling; worth twelvepence.

twentieth (twen-ti-eth) *a.* next in order after the nineteenth; the ordinal of twenty; constituting one of twenty equal parts into which anything is divided;—*n.* one of twenty equal parts; an interval comprising two octaves and a sixth.

twenty (twen-ti) *a.* [A.S. *twentig*, fr. *twen*, two, and suffix, *ig*, ten] twice ten; an indefinite number (used proverbially);—*n.* the number next following nineteen; twice ten; a symbol representing twenty units, as 20 or xx. **Twenty-fold**, twenty times as many. **Twenty-four-mo**, or **24mo**, for *vicésimo quarto*, or xxiv-mo, a leaf of a book when the sheet of paper has been folded into 24 parts; the book itself.

'twere (twēr) *contr.* for *it were*.

twibill (twi-bil) *n.* [A.S.] a double-bladed battle-axe; a kind of mattock; a reaping-hook.

twice (twis) *adv.* [A.S. *twiges*, for *twiwa*] two times; once and again; doubly; in twofold quantity. **Twice-told**, related twice; trite; hackneyed.

twicer (twi-ser) *n.* a printer that is both compositor and pressman.

twiddle (twid-l) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to touch lightly, or play with; to tweddle; to twirl with the fingers;—*v.i.* to play or move with a tremulous motion; to quiver; to trifle with;—*n.* a twirl of the fingers. **To twiddle the fingers**, to spend time idly or uselessly.

twiddler (twid-ler) *n.* one that twiddles.

twiddling (twid-ling) *n.* the action of the verb *twiddle*. **Twiddling-line**, a string attached to a compass-gimbal, by which the compass card may be set in free play.

twifallow (twi-fal-ō) *v.i.* [A.S. *twi*, two, and E. *fallow*] to plough a second time (said of land that is fallowed).

twifallowing (twi-fal-ō-ing) *n.* ploughing a second time before sowing.

twiformed (twi-formed) *a.* having a double form; biforn.

twig (twig) *n.* [A.S. *twig*] a small shoot or branch of a tree, or other plant, of no definite length or size; a divining-rod;—*v.t.* to beat with twigs; to lash. **To work the twig**, to use the divining-rod.

twig (twig) *v.t.* [fr. *tuigim*, I discern] to notice; to understand;—*v.i.* to see; to comprehend.

twigged (twigd) *a.* having twigs, or small shoots.

twiggen (twig-en) *a.* made of twigs, or osiers; covered with osier; wicker.

twigger (twig-er) *n.* one that is active or energetic; a wanton person.

twiggy (twig-i) *a.* full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

twigless (twig-les) *a.* having no twigs.

twigsome (twig-sum) *a.* abounding in twigs.

twilight (twi-lit) *n.* [A.S. *twi*, double (here, double or between), and E. *light*] the faint light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun; a dubious or uncertain view;—*a.* imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure;—*v.t.* to illuminate faintly. **Twilight of the gods**, in old Norse mythology, the final destination of gods, evil powers, and the universe.

twill (twil) *v.t.* [Low Ger. *twillen*, to double] to weave, as cloth, so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on the surface of;—*n.* an appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics; a fabric woven with a twill.

twill (twil) *n.* [a variety of *quill*] a reed; a quill; a spool to wind yarn on;—*v.t.* to quill; to trim with quilling, or fluting.

'twill (twil) *contr.* for *it will*.

twilled (twild) *a.* worked in twills or quilts; woven with ribs, bars, or ridges.

twilly (twil-i) *n.* [willow] a cotton-cleaning machine; a willowing-machine.

twin (twīn) *n.* [A.S. *getwinnas*, twins] one of two produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth (used chiefly in the *p.l.*); one very much resembling another; a mate or counterpart;—*a.* being one of two born at a birth; being one of

a pair much resembling one another; double; growing in pairs;—*v.t.* to couple or mate; to disjoin;—*v.i.* to be twin-born; to bring forth two at a birth; to separate. **Twin-born**, born at the same birth. **Twin-brother**, one of two brothers that are twins. **Twin-likeness**, close resemblance. **Twin-screw**, a ship having two propellers on separate shafts. **Twin-sister**, one of two sisters that are twins. **The twins**, a constellation and sign of the zodiac.

twine (twīn) *v.t.* [A.S. *twīn*, a twisted or double thread] to twist together; to form by twisting or winding of threads; to wind about; to embrace; to entwine;—*v.i.* to unite closely, or by complication of parts; to wind; to bend; to make turns;—*n.* a twist; a convolution; act of twisting or winding round; a strong thread, composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string.

twine (twīn) *v.t.* and *i.* [twīn] to separate.

twiner (twi-ner) *n.* one that twines; a machine for twisting threads or fibres.

twinge (twīn) *v.t.* [M.E. *twingen*, press] to pull with a twitch; to pinch; to tweak; to torment with pinching, or sharp pains;—*v.i.* to have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch;—*n.* a pinch; a tweak; a twitch; a darting local pain of momentary continuance; a sharp rebuke; a prick, as of conscience.

twinging (twīn-ġing) *n.* a sudden, sharp, local pain; act of pinching or tormenting.

twining (twi-ning) *a.* twisting; winding; embracing.

twiningly (twi-ning-li) *adv.* in a twining manner.

twink (twīngk) *v.i.* [A.S. *twīnelian*] to wink;—*n.* a wink; a twinkling.

twink (twīngk) *v.i.* [Imit.] to twitter, as a bird.

twinkle (twīng-kl) *v.i.* [A.S. *twīnelian*] to open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink; to sparkle; to flash at intervals; to scintillate;—*n.* a closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink; the time of a wink; a twinkling; a sparkling; a shining with intermitted, tremulous light.

twinkler (twīng-klēr) *n.* one that twinkles; one that sparkles.

twinkling (twīng-klīng) *n.* act of that which twinkles; a wink; a scintillation; a sparkling; the time of a wink; a moment.

twining (twīn-ling) *n.* a twin lamb.

twinned (twīnd) *a.* born at the same birth; like, as twins; paired; matched.

twinner (twīn-er) *n.* one that produces twins.

twinning (twīn-ġing) *n.* the process or state of being twinned.

twiniship (twīn-ship) *n.* the character of being a twin, or the relation between twins.

twinter (twīn-ter) *n.* [A.S. *twi*, double, and *winter*, a winter] a beast two winters old.

twire (twīr) *v.i.* [cf. Bav. *zwiren*, to peep] to glance slyly; to look askance; to peer; to pry; to twinkle; to sparkle; to wink;—*n.* a sly glance.

twirl (twīrl) *v.t.* [A.S. *thwœran*, stir] to move or whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers;—*v.i.* to revolve with velocity; to be whirled round rapidly;—*n.* a rapid circular motion; a whirling; quick rotation; a twist; convolution. **To twirl one's thumbs**, to do nothing; to be idle.

twirler (twēr-ler) *n.* one that twirls.

twissel (twi-s-l) *a.* [A.S. *twi*, double] double; two-fold;—*n.* the fork of a branch; anything double.

twist (twist) *v.t.* [A.S. *twīst*, a rope, fr. *twi*, two] to contort; to complicate; to convolve—hence, to turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert; to breathe; to wind; to unite by intertexture of parts—hence, to form; to weave; to wind in; to insinuate (used reflexively); to unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form into a thread from many fine filaments;—*v.i.* to be contorted or united by winding round each other;—*n.* anything formed by winding strands round each other; a cord; a string; a single strand or ply of a cord or rope; a small roll of tobacco; manner of twisting; form given in

twisting; contortion; writhe; a convolution; a bending. A twist of the wrist, a dexterous or quick action.

twistable (twis'tə-bl) *a.* capable of being twisted or turned.

twister (twis'ter) *n.* one that twists; the instrument used in twisting or making twists; a ball sent with a twist; the inner part of the thigh of a rider.

twisting (twis'ting) *n.* torsion.

twit (twit) *v.t.* [A.S. *atwītan*, reproach] to vex by bringing to notice, or reminding of, a fault, defect, misfortune, or the like; to upbraid; to taunt; — *n.* a reproach; a taunt.

twitch (twich) *v.t.* [A.S. *twiccian*] to pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch; — *v.i.* to be affected with a spasm; — *n.* a pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; a sudden, spastic contraction of the fibres or muscles; a loop attached to a stick and twisted round the upper lip of a refractory horse to keep him steady. **Twitch-grass**, couch-grass (*q.v.*).

twitcher (twich'er) *n.* one that, or that which, twitches.

twitching (twich'ing) *n.* the act of one that twitches; an involuntary jerking of the muscles.

twite (twit) *n.* [Imit.] the mountain linnæ.

twitter (twit'er) *v.t.* [Imit.] to utter in a twittering manner; — *v.i.* to make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises; to have a slight trembling of the nerves; to titter; to giggle; — *n.* a small, tremulous, intermitted noise, like that made by a singing-bird; a slight trembling or agitation of the nerves; a half-suppressed laugh; a titter; a giggle. **Twitter-bone**, an excrescence on a horse's hoof. **Twitter-light**, twilight.

twitter (twit'er) *n.* one that twits or reproaches.

twitter (twit'er) *n.* [twitter, fr. quit, to leave] the refuse of the case of the sperm-whale.

twitteration (twit'e-rā-shun) *n.* a flutter.

twittering (twit'er-ing) *n.* the act of one that, or that which, twitters; a state of slight excitement; the act of uttering a succession of weak, interrupted sounds.

twitteringly (twit'er-ing-li) *adv.* in a twittering manner.

twittingly (twit'ing-li) *adv.* with taunting or upbraiding.

twittle-twattle (twit'l-twot'l) *n.* [little-tattle] gossip; gabble.

twit-twat (twit'-twot) *n.* [Imit.] the house sparrow.

'twixt (twixt) *prep.* a contr. of betwixt.

two (tōō) *a.* [A.S. *twegen*, *twā*, *tū*, two] one and one; — *n.* the sum of one and one; a symbol representing two units, as 2 or ii.; a pair. **Two-edged**, having two edges, or edges on both sides. **Two-faced**, having two faces; insincere; given to double dealing; equivocating. **Two-handed**, having two hands—hence, stout; strong; powerful; dexterous; ambi-dexterous; used with both hands; requiring two hands to use it, as a sword. **Two-handed**, having two handles or projections to hold by or lift. **Two-legged**, having two legs; biped. **Two-line**, having a depth of a body twice that of the type named [Print.]. **Two-masted**, having two masts. **Two-parted**, bipartite. **Two-ply**, consisting of two thicknesses; woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of threads of the warp, and two sets of the weft. **Two-ranked**, distichous; bifarious. **Two-sided**, having two sides, or phases; turned in two directions; deceitful. **Two-tongued**, double-tongued; deceitful. **Two-way**, arranged so as to allow a fluid to pass in either of two passages; [Math.] having a double mode of variation.

twofold (tōō'fōld) *a.* double; duplicate; multiplied by two; — *adv.* in a double degree.

twopence (tōō-pens, tup-ens) *n.* a small coin and money of account once current in England, equivalent to two pennies; the sum of two pennies.

twopenny (tōō'pen-i, tup-en-i) *a.* of the value of twopence; of little worth; common; mean; — *n.* ale at twopence a quart.

twosome (tōō'sūm) *a.* being a pair; two; twofold; double.

twyer (twi'er) *n.* [F. *tuyère*] a tube or pipe through which the blast of air enters a blast-furnace.

twy-natured, twi-natured (twi-nā-tūrd) *a.* having a twofold nature.

Tybalt (tib'alt) *n.* [Low Ger., cf. *Tybert*, the cat] in mediæval tales, the prince of cats.

Tyburn (ti'burn) *n.* a historic place of execution in London. **Tyburn certificate**, a certificate of exemption from certain parish duties, formerly given to the successful prosecutor in a case of felony.

Tyburn-tippet, a halter. **Tyburn-tree**, the gallows.

Tychism (ti'kizm) *n.* [G. *tuchē*, chance] any theory that regards chance as playing a real part in the universe.

Tychonic (ti-kon'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer (1546-1601), his theories, or system.

tycoon (ti'kizun) *n.* [Jap.] a title of the Shoguns of Japan between 1854 and 1868.

tycoonate (ti-kōō'nāt) *n.* the office of a tycoon.

tye (ti) *n.* [tie] a knot; a tie; a bond; obligation; — *v.t.* to bind or fasten; to tie.

tye (ti) *n.* [A.S. *thwēdn*, to wash] a narrow buddle for washing ore; — *v.i.* to wash in a tye.

tying (ti'ing) *a.* binding; fastening.

tyke (tik) *n.* See **tike**.

tylarus (til'a-rus) *n.*; *pl.* **tylari** (til'a-ri) [G. *tylos*, a knot] one of the fleshy pads of the toes.

tyleberry (til'ber-i) *n.* the coral-plant.

tyler (ti'ler) *n.* See **tiler**.

Tylopoda (ti-lōp-u-da) *n.pl.* [G. *tylos*, a knot, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] a group of ruminants, including the camels.

tylosis (ti-lō'sis) *n.*; *pl.* **tyloses** (ti-lō'sēs) [G. *tylosis*, a becoming callous, fr. *tylos*, a knot] a growth into a duct from a neighbouring growing cell [Bot.]; an inflammation of the eyelids; a laminated corn; callosity [Path.].

tylotate (ti-lō-tāt) *a.* having tyloses.

tylote (ti'lōt) *n.* [G. *tylōtos*, knobbed, fr. *tylos*, a knot] a cylindrical sponge-spicule knobbed at each end.

tylotic (ti-lōt'ik) *a.* of, or relating to, tylosis.

tymbal (tim'bāl) *n.* [It. *timballo*] a kind of kettle-drum.

tymp (timp) *n.* [tympān] a horizontal roof timber in a mine; a cap or lid. **Tymp-arch**, the arch covering the opening in front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

tympān (tim'pan) *n.* [G. *tumpanon*, a kettle-drum] a tympanum; an ancient Irish musical instrument; [Print.] a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

tympanal, tympanic (tim'pa-nāl, tim-pan'ik) *a.* connected with the tympanum; drum-like. **Tympanic bone** or **ring**, an incomplete bony ring surrounding the external auditory canal. **Tympanic membrane**, a thin membrane stretched across the passage leading into the ear. **Tympanic resonance**, the sound due to percussion on a membrane stretched over a cavity fully charged with air, e.g., percussion over the intestines when so charged.

tympanic (tim-pan'ik) *n.* the tympanic bone.

tympaniform (tim'pa-ni-form) *a.* like a tympanum.

tympanist (tim'pa-nist) *n.* one that plays a drum.

tympanites (tim-pā-nī-tēz) *n.* an elastic distention of the abdomen; obstructed flatulence, which swells the body like a drum; wind-dropsy.

tympanitic (tim-pā-nit'ik) *a.* pertaining to tympanites; inflated; bombastic.

tympanitis (tim-pā-nī-tis) *n.* inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum.

tympanize (tim'pa-nīz) *v.t.* to stretch, as skin over a drum;—*v.i.* to beat the drum; to play, as a drummer.

tympano, timpano (tim'pa-no) *n.*; *pl.* **tympani, timpani** (tim'pa-ni) [It.] an orchestral kettle-drum.

tympanum (tim'pa-num) *n.* [G. *tympanon*, a kettle-drum] the middle hollow portion of the ear, separated by a membrane from the external passage; also, this membrane itself, on which atmospheric vibrations act directly in producing sound (the drum of the ear); a large wheel for lifting water from a stream; the naked face of a pediment; the die of a pedestal; the panel of a door.

tympany (tim'pa-ni) *n.* a flatulent distention of the belly;—*v.t.* to swell or puff up.

tynewald (tin'wawld) *n.* See **tinewald**.

typal (tī'pal) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a type; typical.

type (tīp) *n.* [G. *typos*, a blow] the mark or impression of something; stamp; emblem; impressed form; kind; sort; the aggregate of characteristic qualities; the representative; the ideal representation of a species or group, combining its essential characteristics; the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves, and succeed each other; a figure or representation of something to come; a token; a sign; a symbol; a raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal, or cut in wood; types in general (spoken of collectively);—*v.t.* to prefigure; to typify; to reproduce by a type-writer. **Type-bar**, a line of type cast in one piece. **Type-body**, the body part of a type. **Type-cutter**, one that engraves dies for printing-types. **Type-cylinder**, the cylinder carrying the types in some printing machines. **Type-founder**, one that casts or manufactures type. **Type-founding, type-casting**, the art of forming metallic types used by printers. **Type-foundry**, a place for the manufacture of types. **Type-gauge**, a gauge for measuring the size of type. **Type-high**, of the standard height of type, as a woodcut, etc. **Type-holder**, a bookbinder's pallet, used in hand-stamping. **Type-metal**, a compound of lead, copper, tin, and antimony, used for making type. **Type-scale**, a measuring-rod for type. **Type-setter**, a compositor; a machine that composes type. **Type-setting**, the art or process of combining types in order for printing. **Type-write**, to print by means of the type-writer. **Type-writer**, a machine worked by hand, and printing one letter, or combination of letters, at a time, by the impress of type adapted to the purpose; and a typist. **Type-writing**, *n.* the act of printing with a type-writer; the printing itself;—*a.* pertaining to a type-writer. **Type-written**, produced or copied by a type-writer.

Typha (tī'fa) *n.* [G. *tuphē*, a plant, cat's-tail] the Reed-mace genus of plants.

typhlitic (tī-flit'ik) *a.* of the nature of typhlitic.

typhlitis (tī-flīt'is) *n.* [G. *tuphlon*, the blind end of the large bowel, fr. *tuphlos*, blind, and *itis*, signifying inflammation] inflammation of the blind end of the large bowel.

Typhlops (tīf'lops) *n.* [G. *tuphlos*, blind, and *ops*, the eye] a genus of snakes with rudimentary eyes.

typhlosis (tī-flō'sis) *n.* [G. fr. *tuphlos*, blind] blindness due to disease.

typhoid (tī'foid) *a.* [G. *tuphos*, stupor, and *eidōs*, likeness] pertaining to enteric fever; resembling typhus;—*n.* typhoid fever. **Typhoid fever**, an extremely serious and often fatal fever, accompanied by disease of the bowel, sickness, and diarrhoea (infection is carried not in the breath or the skin, but in the secretion of the bowel; it is essentially different from typhus fever, though formerly confused with it). Also called **enteric fever** and **gastric fever**.

typhoidal (tī'foid-ā) *a.* pertaining to typhoid fever.

typhomalarial (tī-fō-mā-lā'ri-ā) *a.* having the symptoms of typhoid and malarial fever.

typhomania (tī-fō-mā-ni-ā) *n.* [G. *tuphos*, stupor, and *mania*, madness] a low, muttering delirium in severe cases of typhoid fever.

typhonia (tī-fō-ni-ā) *n.* a kind of sleepless stupor, with or without typhomania.

typhonic (tī-fon'ik) *a.* having the force or character of a typhoon.

typhoon (tī-fōn) *n.* [G. *tuphōn*, a violent whirlwind (so called because it was held to be the work of *Typhon*, a giant struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount *Ætna*)] a violent tornado, or hurricane, occurring in the Chinese seas; sometimes, the simoom.

typhous (tī'fus) *a.* of, or relating to, typhus.

typhus (tī'fus) *n.* [G. *tuphos*, smoke, stupor] a continuous and very infectious fever, attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder (infection is carried in the breath; known as jail-fever, hospital-fever, camp-fever, etc.).

typic, typical (tīp'ik, -i-kā) *a.* [G. *tupikos*, fr. *typos*, type] of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; figurative.

typically (tīp'ik-ī) *adv.* in a typical manner; figuratively.

typicalness, typicality (tīp'ik-ī-nes, tīp'ik-ī-ti) *n.* state or quality of being typical.

typification (tīp'ī-fī-kā'shun) *n.* act of representing by an image, form, model, or resemblance.

typifier (tīp'ī-fī-er) *n.* one that typifies.

typify (tīp'ī-fī) *v.t.* [G. *typos*, type, and L. *facere*, make] to represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance; to prefigure; to show in emblem.

typist (tī'pist) *n.* one that uses a type-writer.

typo (tī'pō) *n.* a compositor.

typocosmy (tī'pō-kōz-mī) *n.* [G. *typos*, a type, *kosmos*, the universe] a representation of the world.

typograph (tī'pu, tī'pū-graf) *n.* [G. *typos*, type, and *graphein*, write] a type-making and type-setting machine.

typographer (tī-pog'rā-fer) *n.* a printer.

typographia (tī-pu-graf-i-ā) *n.pl.* miscellany about printers and printing; a book of instructions in printing.

typographical (tī-pu-graf-i-kā) *a.* pertaining to typography or printing; emblematic. Also written **typographic**.

typographically (tī-pu-graf-i-kā-ī) *adv.* by means of type; after the manner of printers; emblematically; figuratively.

typographerist (tī-pog'rā-fist) *n.* a student of typography.

typography (tī-pog'rā-fī) *n.* [G. *typos*, type, and *graphein*, to write] the art of printing, or the operation of impressing type on paper; emblematic, figurative, or hieroglyphic representation.

typolite (tī'pu-lit) *n.* [G. *typos*, an impression, and *lithos*, a stone] a stone or fossil bearing the impression of a plant or animal.

typological (tī-pu-loj'ī-kā) *a.* pertaining to typology.

typology (tī-pō-lō-ji) *n.* [G. *typos*, type, and *logos*, discourse] a discourse or treatise on types; the doctrine of types as taught in Scripture.

typonym (tī'pu-nim) *n.* [G. *typos*, type, and *onoma*, a name] a name based on a type.

typonymal, typonymic (tī-pon-i-mā, tī-pu-nim'ik) *a.* pertaining to a typonym.

typological (tīp-tu-loj'ī-kā) *a.* of, or pertaining to, typology.

typtologist (tīp-tōl'ō-jist) *n.* one that believes in typology, or pretends to induce spirit-rappings.

typtology (tīp-tōl'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *tuptein*, strike, and *logos*, discourse] the theory, or practice, of spirit-rapping; the key to spirit-rappings.

tyran (tī'ran) *n.* a tyrant;—*a.* tyrannical;—*v.t.* to tyrannize over.

tyranness (tī'ran-es) *n.* a female tyrant.

tyrannic (tī'ran-ik) *a.* [G. *tyrannikos*, fr. *tyrannos*, master] tyrannical.

tyrannical (tī-ran'ī-kal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; arbitrary.

tyrannically (tī-ran'ī-kal-i) *adv.* in a tyrannical manner.

tyrannicalness (tī-ran'ī-kal-nes) *n.* a tyrannical disposition or practice.

tyrannical (tī-ran'ī-sī-dal) *a.* relating to tyrannicide.

tyrannicide (tī-ran'ī-sīd) *n.* [*L. tyrannus*, tyrant, and *caedere*, slay] act of killing a tyrant; one that kills a tyrant.

tyrannish (tīr'a-nish) *a.* tyrannical.

tyrannize (tīr'a-nīz) *v.t.* to subject to arbitrary, oppressive, or tyrannical treatment; to oppress;—*v.i.* to act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power.

tyrannous (tīr'a-nūs) *a.* tyrannical; arbitrary; despotic.

tyrannously (tīr'a-nūs-li) *adv.* arbitrarily; cruelly; severely.

tyranny (tīr'a-nī) *n.* government or authority of a tyrant; arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel government or discipline; severity; rigour.

tyrant (tī-rant) *n.* [*G. tyrannos*, an absolute sovereign] an absolute ruler, or one unrestrained by law or constitution; a monarch, or other ruler or master, that uses power to oppress his subjects; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor;—*v.t.* to tyrannise over;—*v.i.* to play the tyrant. **Tyrant-bird**, a tyrant-flycatcher.

tyre (tīr) *n.* [*E. Ind.*] a preparation of milk and rice used by the East Indians.

tyremesis (tīr-em'e-sis) *n.* [*G. tyros*, cheese, and *emesis*, vomiting] the vomiting of curd-like matter.

Tyrian (tīr'ī-an) *a.* pertaining to Tyre or its people; being of a purple colour, like a celebrated dye formerly prepared at Tyre;—*n.* a native of Tyre.

Tyrian Cygnus, the constellation Ursa Minor, used by Tyrian navigators as a guide. **Tyrian purple**, a celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from shell-fish.

tyriasis (tī-rī'a-sis) *n.* [*G. tyros*, cheese] a form of leprosy, with loss of hair.

tyro, tiro (tī-rō) *n.* [*L. tiro*] a beginner in learning; one in the rudiments of any branch of study; a novice; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

tyrociny, tyronism (tī-rōs'ī-nī, tī-ru-nīzm) *n.* the state of being a tyro or learner; unskilled effort.

Tyrolese (tīr-u-lez) *a.* belonging to the Tyrol;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of the Tyrol.

Tyrolienne (tī-rō-li-en) *n.* a dance of the Tyrolese peasants, or a song or melody suitable for such a dance.

tyroma (tī-rō-mā) *n.* [*G. fr. tyros*, cheese] patches of baldness due to a fungus.

tyromancy (tīr-u-mān-sī) *n.* [*G. tyros*, cheese, and *mantia*, divination] divination by means of cheese.

tyrotoxicon (tī-rō-tok'sī-kon) *n.* [*G. tyros*, cheese, and *toksikon*, poison] a ptomaine in milk or cheese.

Tyrrhenian, Tyrrhene (tī-rē'nī-an, tīr'ēn) *a.* Tuscan;—*n.* a Tuscan; an Etrurian. **Tyrrhenian Sea**, the Mediterranean between Tuscany and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica.

Tyrtæus (tīr-tē-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Tyrtæus, the war poet of Sparta in the 7th century B.C.; warlike; martial.

tzar, tzarina (tsār, tsā-rē-nā) *n.* See czar, *czarina*.

tzigany (tsīg'a-nī) *n.* [*Hung.*] a Hungarian gipsy;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, the Hungarian gipsies or their music.

uberty (ū'ber-tī) *n.* [*L. ubertas*] abundance; fruitfulness; plentifulness.

ubication (ū-bī-kā-'shun) *n.* [*L. ubi*, where] situation; ubiety.

ubiety (ū-bī'e-tī) *n.* [*L. ubi*, where] state of being in a place; local relation or apposition; whereness; ubiquity.

ubiquarian (ū-bī-kwā'ri-an) *a.* existing everywhere;—*n.* [*U.*] a ubiquitous.

Ubiquitarian (ū-bīk-wī-tā'ri-an) *n.* [*L. ubique*, everywhere] one of a school of Lutheran divines who held that the body of Christ is present everywhere, and *esp.* in the eucharist, in virtue of his omnipresence;—*a.* of, or relating to, the ubiquitous; [*u.*] ubiquitous.

ubiquitary (ū-bīk-wī-tā'ri) *a.* [*L. ubique*, everywhere] existing everywhere, or in all places; ubiquitous;—*n.* one that is, or exists, everywhere; [*U.*] a ubiquitous.

ubiquitous (ū-bīk-wī-tus) *a.* existing, or being, everywhere; omnipresent.

ubiquitously (ū-bīk-wī-tus-li) *adv.* in a ubiquitous manner.

ubiquitousness (ū-bīk-wī-tus-nes) *n.* ubiquitous state or character.

ubiquity (ū-bīk-wī-tī) *n.* [*L. ubique*, everywhere] existence in all places at the same time; omnipresence.

udal (ū'dal) *n.* [*Icel. óðal*, a hereditary estate] a freehold in the Shetland Isles; property held by udal or allodial right;—*a.* allodial.

udaller (ū'dal-er) *n.* a udalman.

udalman (ū'dal-man) *n.* a freeholder in the Shetland Isles; one that holds property by udal or allodial right.

udder (ud'er) *n.* [*A.S. uðer*] the gland of a female mammal in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young; the dug, or teat, of a cow, or other large female animal.

uddered (ud'er-d) *a.* furnished with udders.

udderful (ud'er-fool) *a.* having a full udder.

udderless (ud'er-less) *a.* having no udder; motherless.

udometer (ū-dom'e-ter) *n.* [*L. udus*, moist, and *G. metron*, a measure] a rain-gauge.

udometric (ū-du-met'ri-k) *a.* of, or relating to, a udometer.

udomograph (ū-dom'u-graf) *n.* [*L. udus*, moist, and *G. graphein*, write] a self-recording rain-gauge.

ugh (uh) *int.* an exclamation of horror, disgust, etc.

uglify (ug'li-fi) *v.t.* to make ugly; to disfigure.

uglily (ug'li-li) *adv.* in an ugly manner; with deformity; basely; wickedly.

ugliness (ug-li-nes) *n.* quality of being ugly; want of beauty; turpitude of mind; moral depravity; also, ill-nature; crossness.

ugly (ug'li) *a.* [*Icel. ugg*, fear] offensive to the sight; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect; ill-natured; cross-grained; dangerous.

Ugrian (ū'gri-an) *a.* [*Uigurs*, a Finnish tribe] Finnic;—*n.* a branch of Finnic.

uhlan, ulan (ū'lan, ū'lan) *n.* [*Pol. ulan*, a lancer] one of a body of light cavalry armed with the lance.

Uitlander (ū'it-lan-der) *n.* [*D.*] an outlander or incomer.

ukase (ū-kās') *n.* [*Russ. ukaz*] in Russia, an imperial order having the force of law.

ulcer (ul'ser) *n.* [*L. ulcus*, *ulceris*] a sore discharging pus; a dangerous social condition.

ulcerable (ul'ser-a-bl) *a.* capable of becoming ulcerated.

ulcerate (ul'ser-āt) *v.t.* to affect with an ulcer, or with ulcers;—*v.i.* to become ulcerous.

ulceration (ul'se-rā-'shun) *n.* process of forming into an ulcer; state of being ulcerated; an ulcer; a morbid sore, discharging pus, etc.

ulcerative (ul'se-rā-tiv) *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an ulcer; causing, or producing, ulcers.

U

U, u is the twenty-first letter, and the fifth vowel, in the English alphabet.

uberous (ū-be-rus) *a.* [*L. uber*] fruitful; copious; abundant; plentiful.

ulcered (ul'serd) *a.* having become ulcerous; ulcerated.

ulcerous (ul'ser-us) *a.* having the nature or character of an ulcer; affected with an ulcer, or with ulcers.

ulcerously (ul'ser-us-li) *adv.* in an ulcerous manner.

ulcerousness (ul'ser-us-nes) *n.* the state of being ulcerous.

Ulema (ü-lë-mä) *n.* [A.] the body of ministers of religion, doctors of law, and judges in a Mohammedan country.

Ulex (ü-lëks) *n.* [L.] a genus of shrubs, including furze.

uliginous, uliginose (ü-lj'i-nus, -nös) *a.* [L. *uligo, uliginis*, moisture] muddy; slimy; oozing out slime.

ulitis (ü-lf-tis) *n.* [G. *oula*, gums] inflammation in the gums.

ullage (ul'ij) *n.* [O.F. *ouillage*, fr. *ouillier*, to fill to the bung or eye (L. *oculus*)] that quantity which a cask wants of being full.

ullaloo, ulla-lulla (ul'a-löó', ul'a-lul'a) *n.* (Ir.) a keen; a lament for the dead.

ulmaceous (ul-mä'shus) *a.* [L. *ulmus*, an elm] of, or pertaining to, an order of trees, of which the elm is the type.

ulmate (ul'mät) *n.* a salt of ulmic acid.

ulmic, ulmous (ul'mik, -mus) *a.* pertaining to ulmin.

ulmin (ul'min) *n.* a vegetable acid exuded by the elm, oak, and other trees; ulmic acid.

Ulmus (ul'mus) *n.* a genus of exogenous trees cultivated for their timber; the elm.

ulna (ul'na) *n.*; *pl.* **ulnæ** (ul'në) [L. *ulna*, the elbow] the larger of the two bones of the fore-arm.

ulnad (ul'näd) *adv.* towards the ulna.

ulnar (ul'när) *a.* pertaining to the ulna.

ulnare (ul-nä'rë) *n.*; *pl.* **ulnaria** (ul-nä'ri-a) an element of the primitive carpus on the ulnar side; in man, the cuneiform bone.

Ulodendron (ü-lu-den-dron) *n.* [G. *oulë*, a scar, and *dendron*, a tree] a genus of fossil plants.

uloncus (ü-long'kus) *n.* [G. *oula*, gums, and *onkos*, mass] a tumour or swelling in the gums.

ulorrhagia (ü-lu-rä'ji-a) *n.* [G. *rhegunai*, break] bleeding from the gums.

ulosis (ü-lë'sis) *n.* [G. *oulë*, a scar] the process by which a scar is formed.

ulotic (ü-lot'ik) *a.* helpful in promoting cicatrization.

ulotrichan (ü-lot-ri-kan) *n.* one of the ulotrichi; —*a.* ulotrichous.

Ulotrichi, ulotriches (ü-lot-ri-ki, -këz) *n. pl.* races of men with woolly hair.

ulotrichous (ü-lot-ri-kus) *a.* [G. *ouloz*, woolly, and *thrix*, *trichos*, hair] having crisp, woolly hair.

ulster (ul'ster) *n.* a long, loose overcoat, originally made in Ulster. **Ulster-custom**, a form of tenant-right long prevalent in Ulster.

ulstered (ul'sterd) *a.* wearing an ulster.

ulterior (ul-të'ri-ur) *a.* [L. *ulterior*, comp. of *ulter*, beyond] situated beyond, or on, the further side; further; remoter; more distant; succeeding; beyond what is avowed.

ulteriorly (ul-të'ri-ur-li) *adv.* in an ulterior manner; remotely.

ultimate (ul'ti-mät) *a.* [L. *ultimus*, the furthest] furthest; most remote; last in a train of progression or consequences; incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; constituent; extreme; conclusive; —*v. t.* and *i.* to come, or bring, to an end or issue; to end.

ultimately (ul'ti-mät-li) *adv.* finally; at last; in the end.

ultimateness (ul'ti-mät-nes) *n.* the state or character of being ultimate.

ultimatum (ul-ti-mät-tum) *n.* [L.] a final proposition or condition, esp. the final proposition or terms offered as the basis of a treaty.

ultimity (ul-tim'i-ti) *n.* the last stage or consequence.

ultimo (ul'ti-mö) *n.* [L. (*sc. mense*), in the last month] the last month preceding the present (often contracted to *ult.*).

ultimogeniture (ul-ti-mö-jen'i-tür) *n.* a system of inheritance by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate.

ultion (ul'shun) *n.* [L.] revenge.

ultra (ul'trä) *a.* [L.] disposed to go beyond others, or beyond due limit; radical; extreme; —*n.* one that advocates extreme measures; an ultraist.

ultraism (ul'trä-izm) *n.* principles of men that advocate extreme measures.

ultraist (ul'trä-ist) *n.* one that pushes a principle or measure to extremes.

ultramarine (ul'trä-mä-rën') *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine] situated, or being, beyond the sea; —*n.* a blue pigment obtained originally by powdering the lapis-lazuli, but now made artificially.

ultramontane (ul'trä-mon'tän) *a.* [L. *mons*, *montis*, mountain] being beyond the mountains, or Alps, in respect to the one that speaks; belonging to the Italian, or extremely popish, party of the R.C. church; —*n.* an adherent or advocate of extreme or ultra-popish views.

ultramontanism (ul'trä-mon'tä-nizm) *n.* the principles of those that maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy; the endeavour to render the Gallican and other national Catholic churches more subservient to the Romish see.

ultramontanist (ul'trä-mon'tä-nist) *n.* one that holds to ultramontanism.

ultramundane (ul'trä-mun'dän) *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world] being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

ultrasensual (ul'trä-sen'sü-äl) *a.* beyond the range of the senses.

ultra-tropical (ul'trä-trop'i-käl) *a.* situated beyond, or outside of, the tropics; of more than tropical temperature.

ultra-violet (ul'trä-vi'ü-let) *a.* lying beyond the violet rays of the spectrum.

ultra vires (ul'trä vi-rëz) [L.] beyond one's authority or rights.

ultroneous (ul'trö-ne-us) *a.* [L. *ultroneus*] spontaneous; voluntary; done of one's own will or consent.

ultroneously (ul'trö'ne-us-li) *adv.* in an ultroneous manner; of one's own free will.

ultroneousness (ul'trö-ne-us-nes) *n.* the condition or state of being ultroneous.

ulu (öö-löö) *n.* [Eskimo] a kind of knife used for domestic purposes.

ululant (ul'ü-läni) *a.* howling; hooting or screeching, as an owl.

ululate (ul'ü-lät) *v. i.* [L. *ululare*] to howl, as a dog or wolf.

ululation (ul'ü-lä-shun) *n.* a howl, as of the wolf or dog.

umbel (um-bel) *n.* [L. *umbella*, a little shadow, fr. *umbra*, a shade] a kind of flower-cluster, in which the flower-stalks spread moderately from a common point, and form a common plane or convex surface above, as in the carrot.

umbellar, umbellal (um-bel'är, -äl) *a.* pertaining to, or having the form of, an umbel.

umbellate, umbellated (um-be-lät, -lä-ted) *a.* having an umbellar inflorescence; bearing umbels.

umbellet, umbellule (um-be-let, -lül) *n.* a small umbel; a secondary or partial umbel.



Umbel

umbellifer (um-bel'i-fer) *n.* a plant bearing umbels.

umbelliferous (um-be-lif'e-rus) *a.* [L. *umbella* and *ferre*, bear] producing the inflorescence called an umbel; bearing umbels.

umber (um-ber) *n.* [L. *umbra*, shade] the *Scopus umbretta*, a grallatorial bird of the heron family, inhabiting Africa; a fish of the salmon family; a grayling.

umber (um-ber) *n.* [L. *umbra*, shade] an ochreous ore of iron, of a brown or blackish-brown colour, often used as a pigment; —*v.t.* to colour with umber; to shade or darken.

umbered (um-ber'd) *a.* tinged with umber.

umbery (um-ber-i) *a.* of, or pertaining to, umber; dark; dusky.

umbilic, umbilical (um-bil'ik, -i-ka) *a.* [L. *umbilicus*] of, or pertaining to, the navel. **Umbilical cord**, the navel-string. **Umbilical hernia**, a hernia protruding at the navel. **Umbilical region**, the abdominal region surrounding the navel.

umbilicate, umblicated (um-bil'i-kat, -ka-ted) *a.* shaped like the navel.

umbilicus (um-bil'i-kus) *n.* [L.] a round cicatrix about the median line of the abdomen; the navel; the scar left where the stalk of the seed separates from the base; a hilum.

umbiliferous (um-bil-i-f'e-rus) *a.* having a navel-like formation.

umbles (um-blz) *n.pl.* [O.F. *nombles*, fr. *le*, the, and *omble* (L. *umbilicus*, navel)] the entrails of a deer—hence, sometimes, entrails in general. **Umble-pie**, see **humble-pie**.

umbo (um-bō) *n.*; *pl.* **umbos, umbones** (um-bōz, um-bō-nēz) [L.] pointed boss, or protuberant part, of buckler or shield; [Conch.] the point situated above the hinge of a bivalve shell.

umbonal (um-bō-nal) *a.* protuberant.

umbonate, umbonated (um-bō-nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* having a central, rounded, or boss-like projection [Bot.].

umbonic, umbonulate (um-bon'ik, um-bon'ū-lāt) *a.* umbonate.

umbra (um-brā) *n.* [L.] a shade or shadow; the dark, central part of a sun-spot; an uninvited guest brought by one invited.

umbraculate (um-brak'ū-lāt) *a.* overshadowed by a projecting process.

umbraculiferous (um-brak'ū-li-f'e-rus) *a.* bearing an umbraculum.

umbraculiform (um-brak'ū-li-form) *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, and *forma*, shape] having the shape of an umbrella.

umbraculum (um-brak'ū-lum) *n.*; *pl.* **umbracula** (um-brak'ū-la) [L. fr. *umbra*, shade] any umbrella-like appendage [Bot.].

umbrage (um-brij) *n.* [L. *umbra*, a shade] shade; shadow; that which affords a shade, as a screen of trees; the feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; suspicion of injury; offence; resentment.

umbrageous (um-brā'jus) *a.* forming or affording a shade; shady; shaded.

umbrageously (um-brā'jus-li) *adv.* shyly; obscurely.

umbrageousness (um-brā'jus-nes) *n.* shadiness.

umbral (um-bral) *a.* of, or pertaining to, an umber.

umbrate (um-brāt) *v.t.* [L. *umbrare*] to shade; to shadow; to foreshadow; to typify.

umbrated (um-brā-ted) *a.* shadowed; of the same tincture as its field, but darker [Her.].

umbratic, umbratical, umbratile (um-brat'ik, -i-ka, um-brā-t'il) *a.* being in the shade; shadowy; unreal.



Uمبر.

umbration (um-brā'shun) *n.* adumbration.

umbrella (um-brel-a) *n.* [It. *ombrella*, fr. L. *umbra*, a shade] a shade, or screen, carried in the hand, for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow. **Umbrella-bird**, a dragoon-bird, or South American fruit-crow. **Umbrella-stand**, a stand for holding umbrellas. **Umbrella-tree**, an American magnolia.

umbrellaed (um-brel-ad) *a.* provided with an umbrella.

umbrette (um-bret') *n.* *Scopus umbretta*, the umber-bird.

Umbrian (um-bri-an) *a.* pertaining to ancient Umbria, in Italy; —*n.* a native of Umbria; the language of Umbria.

umbriere, umbril (um-'bri-är, um-'bril) *n.* [F. fr. L. *umbra*, shade] the visor of a helmet.

umbriferous (um-brif'e-rus) *a.* casting, or making, a shade.

umbrose (um-brōs) *a.* [L. *umbra*, shade] shady; casting a large shadow.

umbrosity (um-brōs'i-ti) *n.* shadiness.

umhoyo (um-hō'fo) *n.* [S. Afr.] the square-lipped rhinoceros.

umiak (ōom'yak, ōō-mi-ak) *n.* the native name of the women's, or larger kind of, Eskimo boat.

umlaut (ōom'lout) *n.* [Ger.] name given by Grimm to the vowel-change in one syllable, through the influence of one of the vowels *a*, *i*, or *u* in the syllable that comes next.



Umiak.

umpirage (um-pir'ij) *n.* power of an umpire to decide; decision of an umpire.

umpire (um-pir) *n.* [O.F. *nomper*, *nompair*, uneven, i.e. a third, fr. L. *non*, not, and *par*, equal] a third person, to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; a third person who is to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, in case of their disagreement; referee; —*v.t.* to decide as umpire; —*v.i.* to act as umpire.

umpireship (um-pir-ship) *n.* office or authority of an umpire.

unabashed (un-a-bash't) *a.* not confounded or confused.

unabated (un-a-bā'ted) *a.* not lessened in strength or violence; undiminished.

unabetted (un-a-bet'ted) *a.* not supported; not assisted or aided.

unabiding (un-a-bī'ding) *a.* not permanent; temporary; fleeting.

unabjured (un-ab-jōrd') *a.* not renounced on oath.

unable (un-ā'bl) *a.* not able; not having sufficient strength, means, knowledge, skill, or the like; impotent.

unabolished (un-a-bol'isht) *a.* not repealed; remaining in force.

unabraded (un-a-brā'ded) *a.* not worn by friction.

unabridged (un-a-brij'd) *a.* not shortened or curtailed; entire; complete.

unabrogated (un-ab-rō-gā-ted) *a.* not annulled.

unabsolved (un-ab-solv'd) *a.* not acquitted or forgiven.

unabsorbed (un-ab-sorb'd) *a.* not absorbed or imbibed.

unaccented (un-ak-sen'ted) *a.* having no accent.

unacceptable (un-ak-sep'ta-bl) *a.* not acceptable; not pleasing.

unaccepted (un-ak-sep'ted) *a.* not received; rejected.

unacclimated (un-a-klī-mā-ted) *a.* not inured to the climate.

unaccommodated (un-a-kom'ū-dā-ted) *a.* not accommodated; not fitted, adapted, or adjusted.

unaccommodating (un-a-kom'ū-dā-ting) *a.* not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

unaccompanied (un-a-kum'pa-nid) *a.* having no attendants or followers; played or sung without an accompaniment.

unaccomplished (un-a-kom'plisht) *a.* not accomplished or performed; also, not refined or polished by culture.

unaccordant (un-a-kor'dant) *a.* discordant; disagreeable in sound.

unaccountability (un-a-koun-ta-bil'i-ti) *n.* the state or character of being unaccountable.

unaccountable (un-a-koun'ta-bl) *a.* not accountable or responsible; not to be accounted for; inexplicable.

unaccountableness (un-a-koun'ta-bl-nes) *n.* the state or character of being unaccountable; irresponsibility.

unaccountably (un-a-koun-ta-bli) *adv.* in an unaccountable manner.

unaccredited (un-a-kred'i-ted) *a.* not accredited; not received.

unaccusably (un-a-kū'za-bli) *adv.* so as to be beyond accusation.

unaccustomed (un-a-kus'tumd) *a.* not accustomed to; not familiar with; not yet habituated to.

unaccustomedness (un-a-kus'tumd-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unaccustomed.

unachievable (un-a-chē'va-bl) *a.* that cannot be accomplished.

unachieved (un-a-chēvd') *a.* not accomplished or attained.

unacknowledged (un-ak-nol'ejd) *a.* not owned or recognized; not avowed.

unacknowledging (un-ak-nol'e-ying) *a.* ungrateful; not thankful.

unacquaintance (un-a-kwān'tans) *n.* want of acquaintance or familiarity; lack of knowledge; ignorance.

unacquainted (un-a-kwān'ted) *a.* not acquainted; unfamiliar.

unacquaintedness (un-a-kwān'ted-nes) *n.* want of acquaintance.

unacquirable (un-a-kwī'r-a-bl) *a.* not requireable.

unacquired (un-a-kwīrd') *a.* not acquired; not gained.

unacquitted (un-a-kwit'ed) *a.* not set free; not declared to be innocent.

unacted (un-ak'ted) *a.* not performed; not put on the stage.

inactive (un-ak'tiv) *a.* not active; inactive; listless.

unadjusted (un-a-just'ed) *a.* not settled or regulated; not liquidated.

unadministered (un-ad-min'is-terd) *a.* not administered.

unadmired (un-ad-mīrd') *a.* not admired; not admirable.

unadorned (un-a-dornd') *a.* not decorated or embellished; plain; simple.

unadulterate, unadulterated

(un-a-dul'ter-āt, -ā-ted) *a.* not adulterated; genuine; pure.

unadulterous (un-a-dul'ter-us) *a.* not adulterous.

unadventurous (un-ad-ven'tū-rus) *a.* not bold or venturesome.

unadvisability, unadvisable-

ness (un-ad-vī'za-bil'i-ti, -vī'za-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being inexpedient.

unadvisable (un-ad-vī'za-bl) *a.* not advisable; not to be recommended; inexpedient.

unadvisably (un-ad-vī'za-bli) *adv.* in an unadvisable manner.

unadvised (un-ad-vīzd') *a.* not advised; done without due consideration.

unadvisedly (un-ad-vī'zed-li) *adv.* without due consideration; imprudently.

unadvisedness (un-ad-vī'zed-nes) *n.* the character of being unadvised; rashness.

unaffected (un-a-fek'ted) *a.* not affected or moved; not artificial or formal; simple; natural.

unaffectedly (un-a-fek'ted-li) *adv.* in an unaffected manner; without disguise.

unaffecteding (un-a-fek'ting) *a.* not pathetic; not touching the feelings.

unaffied (un-a-fid') *a.* not betrothed or allied.

unagitated (un-a-j'i-tā-ted) *a.* calm; unmoved.

unagreeable (un-a-grē'a-bl) *a.* not agreeable.

unaided (un-ā'ded) *a.* not assisted; not helped.

unaiming (un-ā-ming) *a.* having no particular aim or direction.

unalarmed (un-a-lārdm'd) *a.* not disturbed.

unalienable (un-ā'lyen-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be alienated; not transferable.

unallied (un-a-līd') *a.* having no alliance by treaty or by marriage; having no influential connection.

unallowable (un-a-lou'a-bl) *a.* that cannot be permitted or granted.

unalloyed (un-a-loīd') *a.* not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture.

unalterability (un-awl'ter-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* unalterableness.

unalterable (un-awl'ter-a-bl) *a.* incapable of change; unchangeable; immutable.

unalterableness (un-awl'ter-a-bl-nes) *n.* unchangeableness.

unalterably (un-awl'ter-a-bli) *adv.* unchangeably; invariably.

unaltered (un-awl'terd') *a.* not altered or changed.

unambiguous (un-am-big'ū-us) *a.* not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.

unambiguously (un-am-big'ū-us-li) *adv.* in a manner not ambiguous.

unambitious (un-am-bīsh-us) *a.* not aspiring; not affecting pomp or show.

unambitiously (un-am-bīsh-us-li) *adv.* without ambition.

unamenable (un-a-mē'nā-bl) *a.* not amenable or responsible.

unamendable (un-a-men'dā-bl) *a.* not capable of being amended.

unamended (un-a-men'ded) *a.* not amended; unimproved.

unamiability, unamiableness

(un-ā-mi-a-bil'i-ti, un-ā-mi-a-bl-nes) *n.* the character of being unamiable.

unamiabile (un-ā'mi-a-bl) *a.* not amiable; not adapted to gain affection; unlovely.

unamused (un-a-mūzd') *a.* not amused; not entertained.

unamusing (un-a-mū'zing) *a.* not amusing.

unanchor (un-ang'kur) *v.t.* to loose from anchorage.

unaneled (un-a-nēld') *a.* [A.S. *un*, not, on, and *ele* (L. *oleum*, oil)] not having received extreme unction.

unanimated (un-an'i-mā-ted) *a.* not animated; dull.

unanimity (ū-nā-nim'i-ti) *n.* state of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or determination.

Also unanimsousness.

unanimsous (ū-nan'i-mus) *a.* [L. *unanimsus*, fr. *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind]

of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; formed with the agreement of all.

unanimsously (ū-nan'i-mus-li) *adv.* in a unanimous manner.

unannealed (un-a-nēld') *a.* not annealed; not tempered by heat.

unannounced (un-a-nounst') *a.* not declared or proclaimed.

unanoined (un-a-noin'ted) *a.* not anointed; without extreme unction.

unanswerability (un-an-sēr-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* the state or character of being unanswerable. Also **unanswerableness**.

unanswerable (un-an'sēr-a-bl) *a.* not answerable; not capable of refutation.

unanswerably (un-an'sēr-a-bl) *adv.* in a manner not to be answered.

unanswered (un-an'sērd) *a.* not answered; not replied to; not refuted.

unapostolic, unapostolical (un-ap-us-to-l'ik, -l-kəl) *a.* not in accordance with apostolic practice or authority.

unappalled (un-a-pawld') *a.* undaunted; not impressed with fear.

unapparel (un-a-par'el) *v.t.* to uncover; to undress.

unapparelled (un-a-par'eld) *a.* not wearing clothes.

unapparent (un-a-pā'rent) *a.* not visible; obscure.

unappealable (un-a-pē'la-bl) *a.* not admitting of appeal; incapable of being carried to a higher court.

unappeasable (un-a-pē'zā-bl) *a.* implacable; that cannot be pacified.

unappeased (un-a-pēzd') *a.* not pacified.

unapplausive (un-a-plaw'siv) *a.* not applauding; not cheering.

unapplied (un-a-plid') *a.* not applied, or used, according to their destination.

unappreciated (un-a-prē'sh-i-ā-ted) *a.* not duly valued or esteemed.

unapprehended (un-ap-re-hen'ded) *a.* not understood; not arrested.

unapprehensible (un-ap-re-hen'si-bl) *a.* not capable of being apprehended.

unapprehensive (un-ap-re-hen'siv) *a.* not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting; not intelligent.

unapprehensiveness (un-ap-re-hen'siv-nes) *n.* the state of being unapprehensive.

unapprised (un-a-prizd') *a.* not previously informed.

unapproachable (un-a-prō'chā-bl) *a.* inaccessible.

unapproachableness (un-a-prō'chā-bl-nes) *n.* the character of being unapproachable.

unapproached (un-a-prōcht') *a.* not approached; not approximated.

unappropriate (un-a-prō'pri-āt) *a.* inappropriate; not assigned or allotted to any person or persons;—(un-a-prō'pri-āt) *v.t.* to make a private property common to all.

unappropriated (un-a-prō'pri-ā-ted) *a.* not assigned, or directed to be applied, to a specific use, as funds, etc.; not annexed to a college, or other ecclesiastical corporation, as a benefice.

unapproved (un-a-prōv'd) *a.* not approved.

unapt (un-apt) *a.* not apt; not ready to learn; not qualified or fit; unsuitable.

unaptly (un-aptli) *adv.* unfitly; improperly.

unaptness (un-apt'nes) *n.* the state or character of being unapt.

unargued (un-ār'gūd) *a.* not argued; not disputed.

unarm (un-ārm) *v.t.* to strip of armour or arms; to make harmless.

unarmed (un-ārm'd) *a.* not furnished with arms, armour, or defence.

unarmoured (un-ār'murd) *a.* not armoured, of ships, not plated with metal.

unarraigned (un-a-rānd') *a.* not brought to trial.

unarrayed (un-a-rād') *a.* not dressed or adorned.

unarrested (un-a-res'ted) *a.* not stopped or checked in its course; not apprehended, as a criminal.

unartful (un-ārt'fool) *a.* not artful; frank.

unartfully (un-ārt'fool-i) *adv.* not frankly; unskillfully.

unartificial (un-ār'ti-fish'āl) *a.* inartificial; not formed by art.

unartistic (un-ār-tis'tik) *a.* inartistic.

unascendable (un-a-sen'da-bl) *a.* incapable of being ascended.

unascertainable (un-as-ēr-tā'nā-bl) *a.* that cannot be known or reduced to a certainty.

unascertained (un-as-ēr-tānd') *a.* not certainly known; not reduced to a certainty.

unasked (un-ask't) *a.* unsolicited; not eagerly sought for.

unaspired (un-as'pi-rā-ted) *a.* not having an aspirate.

unaspiring (un-as'pī'ring) *a.* not ambitious.

unassailable (un-a-sā'lā-bl) *a.* that cannot be attacked; impregnable.

unassailed (un-a-sāld') *a.* not attacked or assaulted.

unassayed (un-a-sād') *a.* unattempted.

unassessed (un-a-sēs't) *a.* not rated or taxed according to a fixed rate.

unassignable (un-a-si'nā-bl) *a.* that cannot be transferred by endorsement; not negotiable.

unassimilated (un-a-sim'i-lā-ted) *a.* not assimilated; not united with, or absorbed into, the proper fluids or solids of the body, as food.

unassisted (un-a-sis'ted) *a.* not aided or helped.

unassociated (un-a-sō'sh-i-lā-ted) *a.* not united in company or society with; unconnected.

unassuming (un-a-sū'ming) *a.* not assuming; not bold or forward.

unassured (un-a-siūr'd) *a.* not assured; not insured against loss.

unatoned (un-a-tōnd') *a.* not expiated.

unattached (un-a-tacht') *a.* not adhering; not united; not arrested; not joined in affection; living not in college, but in outside lodgings (said of a student).

unattainable (un-a-tā'nā-bl) *a.* incapable of being attained or gained.

unattainableness (un-a-tā'nā-bl-nes) *n.* the state or character of being unattainable, or beyond reach.

unattainted (un-a-tān'ted) *a.* not attainted; not corrupted; impartial.

unattempted (un-a-tem'ted) *a.* not tried.

unattended (un-a-ten'ded) *a.* unaccompanied; forsaken.

unattentive (un-a-ten'tiv) *a.* inattentive; careless.

unattested (un-a-tes'ted) *a.* not signed or witnessed; without attestation.

unattracted (un-a-trak'ted) *a.* not attracted or allured.

unattractive (un-a-trak'tiv) *a.* not inviting or alluring; uninteresting.

unattractiveness (un-a-trak'tiv-nes) *n.* state of being unattractive.

unauthentic (un-aw-then'tik) *a.* not authentic; not genuine or true.

unauthenticated (un-aw-then'ti-kā-ted) *a.* not rendered authentic; not attested.

unauthenticity (un-aw-then-tis'i-ti) *n.* the state of not being authentic.

unauthorized (un-aw'thur-īzd) *a.* not properly commissioned; not supported by authority.

unavailable (un-ə-vā-lā-bl) *a.* not available.
unavailing (un-ə-vā-ling) *a.* of no avail; ineffectual; useless.
unavailingly (un-ə-vā-ling-li) *adv.* without avail.
unavenged (un-ə-venj'd) *a.* not avenged or revenged.
unavoidable (un-ə-voi-dā-bl) *a.* not avoidable; not to be shunned; necessary.
unavoidableness (un-ə-voi-dā-bl-nes) *n.* the state or character of being unavoidable.
unavoidably (un-ə-voi-dā-bl) *adv.* necessarily; inevitably.
unavowed (un-ə-voud) *a.* not avowed or openly acknowledged.
unaware (un-ə-wār) *a.* not aware; without thought; inattentive;—*adv.* without previous design or preparation; suddenly; unexpectedly. Also **unawares**. At **unawares**, suddenly; without being forewarned.
unawed (un-ə-avd') *a.* unrestrained by fear or reverence.
unbacked (un-bakt') *a.* not having been backed; not taught to bear a rider; never having been ridden; unsupported.
unbailable (un-bā-lā-bl) *a.* not bailable.
unbaked (un-bākt') *a.* not baked; immature.
unbalanced (un-bā-kānst) *a.* not in equipoise; not adjusted; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; unsteady; unsound.
unballasted (un-bā-lāst-ed) *a.* not furnished with ballast; unsteady.
unbank (un-bāngk) *v.t.* to take a bank from; to make a fire burn by taking ashes or coal off the top, and so make draughts.
unbankable (un-bāng-kā-bl) *a.* not bankable.
unbaptized (un-bap-tīzd) *a.* not baptized.
unbar (un-bār) *v.t.* to remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open.
unbarbed (un-bārbd') *a.* not shaven or mown; not furnished with barbs.
unbathed (un-bā-tīd) *a.* not bathed; not wet.
unbattered (un-bat-ērd) *a.* not battered; not bruised.
unbear (un-bār) *v.t.* to take the bearing-rein off.
unbearable (un-bār-ə-bl) *a.* intolerable; not to be endured.
unbearably (un-bār-ə-bl) *adv.* in an unbearable manner.
unbearded (un-bēr-ded) *a.* having no beard; beardless.
unbearing (un-bār-īng) *a.* sterile; barren; having no fruit.
unbeaten (un-bē-tī) *a.* untrodden; not beaten; not conquered.
unbeauteous (un-bū-tē-us) *a.* not beautiful.
unbeavered (un-bē-verd) *a.* without a beaver or hat; having the beaver of the helmet open.
unbecoming (un-be-kum-īng) *a.* not becoming; improper for the person or character; indecorous.
unbecomingly (un-be-kum-īng-li) *adv.* in an unbecoming manner.
unbefitting (un-be-fit-īng) *a.* not becoming; unseemly.
unbefriended (un-be-fren-ded) *a.* not befriended.
unbegotten (un-be-got-n) *a.* not begot; not generated, *esp.* having never been generated; having always been self-existent.
unbeguiled (un-be-gīld) *a.* not beguiled or deceived.
unbegun (un-be-gun) *a.* not yet begun.
unbeknown (un-be-nōn) *a.* not known; unknown.

unbelief (un-be-lēf) *n.* the withholding of belief, incredulity, *esp.* disbelief of divine revelation, or in a divine providence or scheme of redemption; want of faith; distrust; doubting.
unbelievability (un-be-lē-vā-bl-ī-tī) *n.* incredibility.
unbelievable (un-be-lē-vā-bl) *a.* not to be believed; incredible.
unbeliever (un-be-lē-ver) *n.* one that does not believe; one that discredits revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.
unbelieving (un-be-lē-ving) *a.* not believing; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.
unbeloved (un-be-luvd') *a.* not loved.
unbelt (un-belt') *v.t.* to ungird.
unbend (un-bend') *v.t.* to free from flexure; to make straight; to remit from a strain, or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax; to unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails; to cast loose or untie, as a rope.
unbending (un-ben-ding) *a.* not suffering flexure; unyielding; resolute; rigid; inflexible;—*n.* a relaxing.
unbendingly (un-ben-ding-li) *adv.* in an unbending manner; obstinately.
unbendingness (un-ben-ding-nes) *n.* the quality of being unbending.
unbeneficed (un-ben-ē-fit) *a.* not enjoying or having a benefice.
unbeneficial (un-ben-ē-flī-ā-l) *a.* not beneficial; not advantageous.
unbenefited (un-ben-ē-fit-ed) *a.* having received no benefit or advantage.
unbent (un-bent') *a.* relaxed; unstrung; of sails, taken from the yard.
unbeseeming (un-be-sē-mīng) *a.* unbecoming; unseemly.
unbeseemingly (un-be-sē-mīng-li) *adv.* in an unbecoming or unbecoming manner.
unbesought (un-be-sowt') *a.* not besought.
unbespeak (un-be-spēk') *v.t.* to revoke or put off.
unbestowed (un-be-stōd') *a.* not bestowed.
unbias (un-bī-ās) *v.t.* to free from bias or prejudice.
unbiased (un-bī-āst) *a.* free from bias; impartial.
unbiasedly (un-bī-āst-li) *adv.* without bias or prejudice.
unbiasedness (un-bī-āst-nes) *n.* the state of not being biased.
unbidden (un-bīd-n) *a.* not commanded; spontaneous; voluntary; not invited.
unbind (un-bīnd') *v.t.* to remove a band from; to untie; to unfasten; to loose.
unbitted (un-bīt-ed) *a.* unbridled; uncontrolled.
unblamable (un-blā-mā-bl) *a.* not blamable; innocent.
unblamableness (un-blā-mā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being unblamable.
unblamably (un-blā-mā-bl) *adv.* in an unblamable manner.
unblamed (un-blāmd') *a.* not blamed; free from censure.
unbleached (un-blēcht') *a.* not bleached or whitened.
unblemished (un-blēm-īshd') *a.* not blemished; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless.
unblenching (un-blēnsh-īng) *a.* not shrinking or flinching; firm.
unblended (un-blēn-ded) *a.* not mixed or mingled.
unblest (un-blēst') *a.* not blest; excluded from benediction; wretched; unhappy.
unblooded (un-blud-ed) *a.* not thoroughbred.
unbloody (un-blud-ī) *a.* not stained with blood.

unblown (un-blŏn') *a.* not blown or inflated; not caused to sound.

unblushing (un-blush'ing) *a.* not blushing; destitute of shame; bold-faced.

unblushingly (un-blush'ing-li) *adv.* in an unblushing or shameless manner.

unboastful (un-bŏst'-fool') *a.* not boasting; modest.

unbodied (un-bod'id) *a.* having no material body.

unboding (un-bŏ-ding) *a.* not anticipating; not looking for.

unbolt (un-bŏlt') *v.t.* to remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open.

unbolted (un-bŏlt'-ted) *a.* not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter; not bolted; unsifted.

unbone (un-bŏn') *v.t.* to take the bones out of.

unbonnet (un-bon'et) *v.i.* to uncover the head.

unbonneted (un-bon'e-ted) *a.* having no bonnet on; bareheaded.

unbookish (un-book'ish) *a.* not studious or fond of reading; not cultivated by erudition; ignorant.

unborn (un-born') *a.* not born; not brought into life; still to appear; future.

unborrowed (un-bor'ŏd) *a.* genuine; native; being one's own.

unbosom (un-boo-z'um) *v.t.* to disclose freely; to reveal in confidence.

unbottomed (un-bot'tum'd) *a.* having no bottom; bottomless.

unbought (un-baw't) *a.* obtained without money; not finding a purchaser.

unbound (un-bound') *a.* not bound; in sheets; loose; not tied by obligation.

unbounded (un-boun'-ded) *a.* having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; having no check or control; unrestrained.

unboundedly (un-boun'-ded-li) *adv.* in an unbounded manner; without bounds or limits.

unboundedness (un-boun'-ded-nes) *n.* the state or condition of being unbounded.

unbounteous (un-boun'-te-us) *a.* not liberal or generous.

unbowed (un-bow'd) *a.* not bent.

unbowel (un-bow'-el) *v.t.* to deprive of the entrails; to eviscerate.

unbrace (un-brās') *v.t.* to free from tension; to relax; to loose.

unbraced (un-brāst') *a.* not braced.

unbraid (un-brād') *v.t.* to separate the strands of; to undo, as a braid.

unbranched (un-bransht') *a.* not shooting into branches. Also **unbranching**.

unbreast (un-bre'st') *v.t.* to disclose or lay open.

unbreathable (un-brē-thā-bl) *a.* not respirable; unfit for breathing.

unbreathed (un-brē-thd') *a.* not exercised.

unbred (un-bred') *a.* not well bred; rude; uneducated; unpolished.

unbreach (un-brēch') *v.t.* to remove the breeches from.

unbrewed (un-brŏod') *a.* not brewed or mixed.

unbribable (un-brī-bā-bl) *a.* incapable of being bribed.

unbribed (un-brībd') *a.* not bribed; not hired or influenced by money or gifts.

unbridled (un-brī-dld) *a.* loosed from the bridle, or as from the bridle—hence, unrestrained; violent.

unbridledness (un-brī-dld-nes) *n.* freedom from control or restraint; license; violence.

unbroken (un-brŏk'n) *a.* not broken or violated; untamed; untaught; unsubdued; whole; entire.

unbrokenly (un-brŏk'n-li) *adv.* without break or intermission.

unbrotherly (un-bruth'er-li) *a.* unbecoming a brother; unkind; unlike the character and relation of a brother.

unbruised (un-brūs'd') *a.* not bruised; unhurt.

unbuckle (un-buk'l) *v.t.* to loose from buckles; to unfasten.

unburden (un-bur'-dn) *v.t.* to relieve from a burden or burdens; to throw off; figuratively, to ease, as the mind or heart, by disclosing the cause of trouble, grief, etc. Also written **unburthen**.

unburied (un-ber'id) *a.* uninterred; not honoured with funeral rites.

unburnt (un-burn't') *a.* not consumed by fire; not scorched; not baked, as brick.

unbusinesslike (un-biz'nes-lik) *a.* not businesslike.

unbutton (un-but'n) *v.t.* to loose the buttons of.

uncabled (un-kā-bl'd) *a.* not fastened or secured by a cable.

uncage (un-kāj') *v.t.* to loose from, or as from, a cage; to set free.

uncalled (un-kawld') *a.* not summoned or invited. **Uncalled for**, not required or demanded; quite superfluous.

uncandid (un-kan'did) *a.* void of candour; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial.

uncandidly (un-kan'did-li) *adv.* in an uncandid manner.

uncanniness (un-kan'i-nes) *n.* the character of being uncanny.

uncanny (un-kan'i) *a.* not canny; weird; mysterious; severe, as a fall or blow.

uncanonical (un-ka-non-i-kal) *a.* not agreeable to the canons; not recognized as authentic. Also **uncanonic**.

uncanonize (un-kan'un-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of canonical authority.

uncanonized (un-kan'un-izd) *a.* not canonized; not raised to the rank of a saint.

uncap (un-kap) *v.t.* and *i.* to remove the cap.

uncaptious (un-kap'shus) *a.* not captious; not ready to take offence.

uncared (un-kārd') *a.* not regarded; not attended to (with *for*).

uncareful (un-kār'-fool) *a.* having no care; taking no care.

uncart (un-kārt') *v.t.* to unload from a cart.

uncase (un-kās') *v.t.* to disengage from a case of covering; to strip; to flay.

uncate (ung-kāt) *a.* [*L. uncus*, a hook] hooked.

uncaused (un-kawzd') *a.* having no precedent cause; uncreated; self-existent.

uncautious (un-kaw'shus) *a.* incautious.

unceasing (un-sē-sing) *a.* continual; uninterrupted.

unceasingly (un-sē-sing-li) *adv.* without intermission or cessation.

uncensured (un-sen'surd) *a.* free from public reproach; unblamed; unproved.

unceremonious (un-ser-e-mŏ-ni-us) *a.* not ceremonious or formal.

unceremoniously (un-ser-e-mŏ-ni-us-li) *adv.* in an unceremonious manner; informally.

uncertain (un-ser'tin) *a.* not certain; not positively known; not to be depended upon; not having certain knowledge; not sure of the direction or the result; doubtful; insecure.

uncertainly (un-ser'tin-li) *adv.* in an uncertain manner.

uncertainness (un-ser'tin-nes) *n.* the state of being uncertain.

uncertainty (un-ser'tin-ti) *n.* state of being uncertain; doubtfulness; dubiousness; contingency; want of certainty; something unknown or undetermined.

unchain (un-chān) *v.t.* to free from chains, confinement, or slavery.

unchallengeable (un-chal'en-ja-bl) *a.* not to be challenged; secure.

unchallengeably (un-chal'en-ja-bli) *adv.* in a manner not to be challenged.

unchallenged (un-chal'enjd) *a.* not objected to; not called to account; not summoned to fight.

unchancy (un-chan'si) *a.* unlucky; ill-fated; dangerous; inconvenient; unsuitable.

unchangeability (un-chän-ja-bil'i-ti) *n.* the state or character of being unchangeable.

unchangeable (un-chän'ja-bl) *a.* not subject to change or variability.

unchangeableness (un-chän'ja-bl-nes) *n.* immutability; state or quality of being not subject to change.

unchangeably (un-chän'ja-bli) *adv.* so as not to suffer change.

unchanged (un-chänjd') *a.* not changed or altered.

uncharge (un-chärj') *v.t.* to free from a charge; to unburden; to free from blame.

uncharitable (un-char'i-tä-bl) *a.* not charitable; contrary to charity; severe in judging.

uncharitableness (un-char'i-tä-bl-nes) *n.* the state or character of being uncharitable.

uncharitably (un-char'i-tä-bli) *adv.* in an uncharitable manner.

uncharity (un-char'i-ti) *n.* want of charity.

uncharm (un-chärm') *v.t.* to free from the influence of some charm.

uncharming (un-chärm'ing) *a.* not charming.

uncharnel (un-chär'nel) *v.t.* to dig up from a grave.

unchartered (un-chär'terd) *a.* not chartered; without restriction.

unchary (un-chär'i) *a.* not chary; not careful; heedless.

unchaste (un-chäst') *a.* not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd.

unchastely (un-chäst'li) *adv.* in an unchaste manner; incontinently; lewdly.

unchastity (un-chas'ti-ti) *n.* want of chastity; lewdness.

uncheckable (un-chek'a-bl) *a.* not capable of being checked or hindered.

unchecked (un-chekt') *a.* unrestrained; not hindered; not contradicted.

uncheerful (un-chēr'fool) *a.* not cheerful; sad.

uncheerfulness (un-chēr'fool-nes) *n.* want of cheerfulness.

unchequered (un-chek'erl) *a.* not chequered or diversified.

unchivalrous, unchivalric (un-shiv-äl-rus, -rik) *a.* not according to the rules of chivalry.

unchristian (un-kris'tyan) *a.* not Christian; not converted to the Christian faith; unbecoming a Christian.

unchristianly (un-kris'tyan-li) *adv.* in an unchristian manner.

unchurch (un-church') *v.t.* to expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rites of a church.

uncial (un-shäl) *a.* [*L. uncialis*, an inch long, fr. *uncia*, an inch] pertaining to a species of character of a large size, compounded between the capital and smaller letters used in ancient MSS.; —*n.* an uncial letter; a MS. written in uncials.

unciform (un'si-form) *a.* [*L. uncus*, a hook, and *forma*] having a curved or hooked form.

uncircumcised (un-ser-kum-sizd) *a.* not circumcised.

uncircumcision (un-ser-kum-sizh'un) *n.* absence or want of circumcision; those that are not circumcised.

uncircumstantial (un-ser-kum-stan'shal) *a.* not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.

uncivil (un-siv'il) *a.* not civil or civilized; not complaisant; not courteous; rude.

uncivilized (un-siv-i-lizd) *a.* not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life.

uncivily (un-siv-i-li) *adv.* in an uncivil manner; rudely.

unclad (un-klad') *a.* not clad; not clothed.

unclaimed (un-klämd') *a.* not claimed or demanded.

unclasp (un-klasp') *v.t.* to open or loose, as what is fastened with a clasp.

unclassable (un-klas'a-bl) *a.* not capable of being classed or classified.

unclassical (un-klas'i-kal) *a.* not classical; not according to the manner or idiom of the best or standard writers.

uncle (ung-kl) *n.* [*A.F. fr. L. avunculus*, a mother's brother, a little grandfather, *dim.* of *avus*, a grandfather] the brother of one's father or mother; an old man; a pawnbroker.

unclean (un-klēn') *a.* not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; ceremonially impure; morally impure.

uncleanliness (un-klēn'i-li-nes) *n.* want of cleanliness; foulness.

uncleanly (un-klēn'i-li) *a.* not cleanly; foul; dirty.

uncleanness (un-klēn'nes) *n.* want of cleanness; dirtiness; foulness; lewdness.

unclench, unclinch (un-klēnsh', -klinsh') *v.t.* to open, or force open, the closed hand.

unclerical (un-klēr'i-kał) *a.* unbecoming the clergy or clerical character.

uncloak (un-klōk') *v.t.* to deprive of the cloak; to reveal; to bring to light.

unclog (un-klog') *v.t.* to disencumber; to free from encumbrances, or that which retards.

unclose (un-klōz') *v.t.* to open; to break the seal of; to disclose; to lay open; —(un-klōs') *a.* open; babbling.

unclosed (un-klōzd') *a.* not separated by inclosures; open; not finished.

unclothe (un-klōth') *v.t.* to strip or divest of clothing; to lay bare.

unclothed (un-klōthd') *a.* not clothed.

unclouded (un-klōudəd) *a.* free from clouds; unveiled; clear; not darkened or obscured by clouds.

uncloudy (un-klōud'i) *a.* not cloudy; free from clouds.

unclubable (un-klub'ä-bl) *a.* not clubable; unsocial.

uncoagulable (un-kō-ag-ū-łä-bl) *a.* incapable of coagulation.

uncock (un-kok') *v.t.* to let down the hammer of a gun without exploding the charge; to spread out from a cock or heap of hay.

uncocked (un-kokt') *a.* not cocked, as a gun; not turned up at the brim, as a hat.

uncoffined (un-kof'ind) *a.* not furnished with a coffin; not put into a coffin.

uncoifed (un-koifd') *a.* without a coif.

uncoil (un-koil') *v.t.* to unwind, or open, the strands of a rope.

uncoined (un-koind') *a.* not coined.

uncollected (un-ku-lek'təd) *a.* not collected; not received; distracted.

uncoloured (un-kul'urd) *a.* not coloured, stained, or dyed; not heightened or embellished in description.

uncombined (un-kom-bīnd') *a.* not combined; simple.

uncomeatable (un-kum-at'a-bl) *a.* not easy to come at; out of reach.

uncomeliness (un-kum-li-nes) *n.* want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; unseemliness; indecency.

uncomely (un-kum'li) *a.* not comely or graceful; unseemly; unbecoming.

uncomfortable (un-kum'f-ur-tä-bl) *a.* not comfortable; affording no comfort; gloomy; giving uneasiness.

uncomfortableness (un-kum-fur-ta-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being uncomfortable.

uncomfortably (un-kum-fur-ta-bli) *adv.* in an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness.

uncommercial (un-ku-mer-shal) *a.* not commercial; not in accordance with the principles of commerce.

uncommitted (un-ku-mit-ed) *a.* not committed or done; not pledged by anything said or done.

uncommon (un-kom-un) *a.* not common; not usual—hence, remarkable; strange.

uncommonly (un-kom-un-li) *adv.* in an uncommon manner or degree; unusually; rarely.

uncommonness (un-kom-un-nes) *n.* the state or character of being uncommon; infrequency.

uncommunicable (un-ku-mū-ni-ka-bl) *a.* uncommunicable.

uncommunicative (un-ku-mū-ni-kā-tiv) *a.* not communicative, or disposed to impart one's wealth or thoughts; reserved.

uncommunicativeness (un-ku-mū-ni-kā-tiv-nes) *n.* the state of being uncommunicative; taciturnity.

uncompanionable (un-kum-pan-yun-a-bl) *a.* not companionable.

uncompanioned (un-kum-pan-yund) *a.* without a companion; alone; solitary; having no equal.

uncompassionate (un-kum-pash-un-at) *a.* not compassionate; having no pity.

uncompellable (un-kum-pel-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be compelled.

uncomplaining (un-kum-plā-ning) *a.* not murmuring; contented.

uncomplainingly (un-kum-plā-ning-li) *adv.* in an uncomplaining manner; without murmuring.

uncomplaisant (un-kum-plā-zant) *a.* not civil or courteous.

uncomplaisantly (un-kum-plā-zant-li) *adv.* uncivilly; discontentedly.

uncompliant (un-kum-pli-a-bl) *a.* unready, or unwilling, to yield or comply.

uncomplimentary (un-kom-pli-men-tā-ri) *a.* not complimentary.

uncompounded (un-kom-poun-ded) *a.* not compounded; not mixed.

uncomprehensive (un-kom-pre-hen-siv) *a.* not comprehensive; unable to comprehend.

uncompromising (un-kom-pru-mi-zing) *a.* not admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; making no concession.

unconcealed (un-kun-sēld) *a.* not concealed.

unconceivable (un-kun-sēl-vā-bl) *a.* not conceivable.

unconcern (un-kun-sern) *n.* want of concern; absence of anxiety or solicitude.

unconcerned (un-kun-sernd) *a.* not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude; easy in mind; carelessly secure.

unconcernedly (un-kun-ser-ned-li) *adv.* in an unconcerned manner; without anxiety.

unconcernedness (un-kun-ser-ned-nes) *n.* freedom from concern or anxiety.

unconcerted (un-kun-ser-ted) *a.* not concerted; acting independently.

unconciliated (un-kon-sil-i-ā-ted) *a.* not reconciled.

unconciliatory (un-kun-sil-i-a-tu-ri) *a.* not tending, or disposed, to gain favour or conciliate.

unconcocted (un-kun-kok-ted) *a.* not concocted; not digested.

uncondemned (un-kun-demd) *a.* not found guilty; not disowned or denounced; not disapproved of.

unconditional (un-kun-dish-un-al) *a.* not conditional; absolute.

unconditionally (un-kun-dish-un-al-i) *adv.* without conditions; without reservation.

unconditioned (un-kun-dish-und) *a.* not subject to conditions. **The unconditioned**, that which is absolutely and in itself possible, without conditions of time or space.

unconfined (un-kun-fi-nā-bl) *a.* unbounded; incapable of being confined.

unconfined (un-kun-find) *a.* not confined; free from restraint.

unconfinedly (un-kun-fi-ned-li) *adv.* without confinement or limitation.

unconfirmed (un-kun-fermd) *a.* not fortified by resolution; not supported by testimony; not having been settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

unconformability (un-kun-for-mā-bi-ki-ti) *n.* the condition of not being conformable. Also **unconformableness**.

unconformable (un-kun-for-mā-bl) *a.* not conformable; inconsistent; not lying in a parallel position, as strata.

unconformably (un-kun-for-mā-bli) *adv.* in an unconformable manner.

unconformity (un-kun-for-mi-ti) *n.* incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement.

unconfounded (un-kun-foun-ded) *a.* not confounded or confused.

unconfused (un-kun-fūzd) *a.* free from confusion or disorder.

uncongealed (un-kun-jēld) *a.* not frozen; not congealed by cold.

uncongenial (un-kun-jē-nyal) *a.* not congenial; repulsive; distant.

unconnected (un-ku-nek-ted) *a.* not joined together; incoherent; not joined by a proper dependence in the various parts.

unconquerable (un-kong-ker-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be vanquished or defeated; invincible; unable to be brought under control.

unconquerableness (un-kong-ker-a-bl-nes) *n.* the character or state of being unconquerable.

unconquerably (un-kong-ker-a-bli) *adv.* invincibly; insuperably.

unconquered (un-kong-kerd) *a.* not vanquished or overcome; invincible; insuperable.

unconscionable (un-kon-shun-a-bl) *a.* not conscionable; unreasonable; inordinate; enormous; vast.

unconscionableness (un-kon-shun-a-bl-nes) *n.* the character of being unconscionable.

unconscionably (un-kon-shun-a-bli) *adv.* unreasonably.

unconscious (un-kon-shus) *a.* not knowing; not perceiving; not made the object of consciousness. **Unconscious cerebration**, the doctrine that the mind may be at work on material without being conscious of its working.

unconsciously (un-kon-shus-li) *adv.* in an unconscious manner.

unconsciousness (un-kon-shus-nes) *n.* unconsciousness state.

unconsecrated (un-kon-se-krā-ted) *a.* not consecrated.

unconsenting (un-kun-sen-ting) *a.* not consenting; not yielding consent.

unconsidered (un-kun-sid-erd) *a.* not considered or thought of.

unconstitutional (un-kon-si-tū-shun-al) *a.* not constitutional; not agreeable to the constitution, or contrary to it.

unconstitutionally (un-kon-si-tū-shun-al-i) *adv.* in an unconstitutional manner.

unconstrained (un-kun-strānd) *a.* free from constraint or compulsion; acting voluntarily; spontaneous.

unconstrainedly (un-kun-strāned-li) *adv.* without constraint.

unconsumed (un-kun-sūm'd) *a.* not wasted, expended, or destroyed.

uncontaminated (un-kon-tam-i-nā-ted) *a.* not tainted or corrupted.

uncontemned (un-kun-tem'd) *a.* not despised.

uncontested (un-kun-tes'ted) *a.* not contested or disputed.

uncontradictable (un-kon-tra-dik'tā-bl) *a.* incapable of being contradicted.

uncontradicted (un-kon-tra-dik'ted) *a.* not contradicted; not denied.

uncontrollable (un-kun-trō'la-bl) *a.* not controllable; ungovernable.

uncontrollableness (un-kun-trō'la-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being uncontrolled.

uncontrollably (un-kun-trō'la-bli) *adv.* in an uncontrollable manner.

uncontrolled (un-kun-trōld') *a.* not controlled or governed; free.

uncontrolledly (un-kun-trōld-li) *adv.* without control or restraint.

uncontroverted (un-kon'tru-ver'ted) *a.* not disputed; unquestioned.

unconventional (un-kun-ven-shun-al) *a.* not conventional; free in character, action, or treatment.

unconventionality (un-kun-ven-shun-al'i-ti) *n.* the character or state of being unconventional.

unconversable (un-kun-ver'sā-bl) *a.* not free in conversation; reserved.

unconversant (un-kon'ver-sant) *a.* not conversant; not familiarly acquainted.

unconverted (un-kun-ver'ted) *a.* not converted; not changed, as in opinion, or from one faith to another, *esp.* not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion—hence, unregenerate; impenitent.

unconvertible (un-kun-ver'ti-bl) *a.* not convertible; that cannot be changed from one thing or form to another.

unconvicted (un-kun-vik'ted) *a.* not convicted.

unconvinced (un-kun-vinst') *a.* not convinced or persuaded.

uncooked (un-kōok't) *a.* not cooked.

uncord (un-kord') *v.t.* to loose the cords of; to untie.

uncork (un-kork') *v.t.* to draw the cork out of.

uncorrected (un-ku-rek'ted) *a.* not corrected or revised; not amended.

uncorrupted (un-ku-rup'ted) *a.* not vitiated; not depraved. Also **uncorrupt**.

uncorruptibility, uncorruptedness (un-ku-rup-ti-bil'i-ti, un-ku-rup'ted-nes) *n.* incorruptibility.

uncorruptness (un-ku-rup't-nes) *n.* integrity; uprightness.

uncostly (un-kost'li) *a.* not costly; not high-priced.

uncountable (un-koun'tā-bl) *a.* not capable of being counted.

uncounted (un-koun'ted) *a.* not counted; innumerable.

uncouple (un-kup'l) *v.t.* to loose, as dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.

uncoupled (un-kup'ld) *a.* not coupled; not wedded.

uncourteous (un-kōr'tyus) *a.* not courteous; uncivil; unpollite; rude.

uncourteously (un-kōr'tyus-li) *adv.* in a rude or uncivil manner.

uncourtliness (un-kōrt'li-nes) *n.* the character of being uncourtly.

uncourtly (un-kōrt'li) *a.* not courtly; uncivil.

uncouth (un-kōōth') *a.* [A.S. *uncūth*, strange, fr. *un*, not, and *cūth*, known, fr. *cunnan*, to know] having awkward manners; unseemly; awkward.

uncouthly (un-kōōth'li) *adv.* in an uncouth manner; awkwardly; strangely.

uncouthness (un-kōōth-nes) *n.* state or quality of being uncouth; oddness.

uncouthsome (un-kōōth-sum) *a.* unusual; awkward.

uncovenanted (un-kuv'e-nan-ted) *a.* not bound by a covenant. **Uncovenanted civil service**, a branch of the Indian civil service whose members pass no entrance examination, and receive no pension. **Uncovenanted mercies**, mercies not promised by God in any covenant, *e.g.*, the covenant of grace.

uncover (un-kuv'er) *v.t.* to take the cover from; to divest of covering; to lay open;—*v.z.* to take off the hat; to bare the head in token of respect.

uncovered (un-kuv'erd) *a.* not provided with a cover or covering.

uncowl (un-koul') *v.t.* to deprive of a cowl; to uncover by removing, or throwing back, the cowl.

uncreate (un-kre-āt') *v.t.* to deprive of existence; to annihilate.

uncreated (un-kre-āt'ted) *a.* not yet formed or created; not existing by creation.

uncredible (un-kred'i-bl) *a.* incredible.

uncritical (un-krit'i-kal) *a.* not critical; wanting in acuteness of judgment.

uncropped (un-kropt') *a.* not cropped or plucked.

uncross (un-kros') *v.t.* to change from a crossed position.

uncrossed (un-krost') *a.* not crossed or cancelled; not thwarted or opposed.

uncrowded (un-krou-ded) *a.* not pressed or straitened for want of room.

uncrown (un-kroun') *v.t.* to deprive of a crown; to reduce from high dignity.

uncrowned (un-kround') *a.* not wearing a crown; having royal rank or power, without occupying the royal office.

unction (ungk'shun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *unctio*, fr. *ungere*, pp. *unctus*, to anoint] act of smearing, or rubbing with oil, or ointment, *esp.* for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration; an unguent; an ointment—hence, that quality in language, address, or the like, which excites emotion, *esp.* strong devotion; religious fervour and tenderness; divine and sanctifying grace. **Extreme unction**, the R.C. sacrament of anointing persons that are dying with consecrated oil.

unctionless (ungk'shun-less) *a.* wanting devotional tenderness and fervour.

unctuosity (ungk'tū-os'i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being unctuous; greasiness.

unctuous (ungk'tū-us) *a.* [L. *unctuosus*] fat; oily; greasy.

unctuously (ungk'tū-us-li) *adv.* in an unctuous manner.

unctuousness (ungk'tū-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being unctuous; oiliness.

unculled (un-kuld') *a.* not gathered; not separated; not selected.

uncultivable (un-kul'ti-vā-bl) *a.* incapable of being cultivated.

uncultivated (un-kul'ti-vā-ted) *a.* untilled; unused in tillage; uninstructed; uncivilized; rude and rough in manners.

uncumbered (un-kum'berd) *a.* unencumbered.

uncurable (un-kūr'ā-bl) *a.* incurable.

uncurbable (un-kur'ba-bl) *a.* not capable of being curbed or checked.

uncurbed (un-kurb'd) *a.* unbridled; unrestrained.

uncured (un-kūrd') *a.* not healed or remedied.

uncurious (un-kū'ri-us) *a.* not curious or inquisitive.

uncurl (un-kurl') *v.t.* to put out of curl;—*v.z.* to fall from a curled state; to become straight.

uncurtailed (un-kur'tāld') *a.* not shortened or abridged.

uncurtain (un-kur'tin) *v.t.* to remove, or withdraw, a curtain from; to disclose.

uncustomed (un-kus'tumd) *a.* not subjected to customs or duty.

uncut (un-kut') *a.* not cut; untrimmed.

undamaged (un-dam'tid) *a.* not damaged, impaired, or spoiled.

undamped (un-damp't) *a.* not moistened or wet; not depressed or dejected.

undate, undated (un'dat, un'da-ted) *a.* [*L. undare, to rise in waves*] rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf.

undated (un-dā-ted) *a.* not dated; having no date.

undaunted (un-dawn'ted) *a.* not subdued or depressed by fear; fearless; intrepid.

undauntedly (un-dawn'ted-li) *adv.* in an undaunted manner; boldly.

undauntedness (un-dawn'ted-nes) *n.* boldness; fearless bravery.

undawning (un-daw'ning) *a.* not yet dawning; not growing light.

undebauched (un-de-baw'ch) *a.* not corrupted by debauchery; pure.

undecagon (un-dek'a-gon) *n.* [*L. undecim, eleven, and G. gōnia, an angle*] a figure of eleven angles and eleven sides [*Geom.*]

undecayed (un-de-kād') *a.* unimpaired by age, loss, etc.; being in full strength.

undecaying (un-de-kā'ing) *a.* not suffering diminution or decline.

undecivable (un-de-se'vā-bl) *a.* not capable of being deceived; not subject to deception; incapable of deceiving.

undecieve (un-de-se'v) *v.t.* to free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake.

undecennary (un-de-sen'a-ri) *a.* [*L. undecim, eleven*] eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.

undecennial (un-de-sen'i-āl) *a.* relating to a period of eleven years.

undecided (un-de-sī-ded) *a.* not determined; not settled.

undecidedly (un-de-sī-ded-li) *a.* not decided or determined; irresolute.

undecipherable (un-de-sī-fer-a-bl) *a.* not decipherable; mysterious.

undecisive (un-de-sī-siv) *a.* indecisive.

undecked (un-dekt') *a.* not decked; not adorned.

undeclinable (un-de-klī'nā-bl) *a.* indeclinable.

undeclined (un-de-klīnd') *a.* not deviating; not turned from the right way.

undecomposable (un-dē-kum-pō-zā-bl) *a.* not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed.

undefaced (un-de-fāst') *a.* not defaced; not disfigured.

undefeasible (un-de-fē'zi-bl) *a.* indefeasible.

undefended (un-de-fen'ded) *a.* without defence; exposed to assault.

undefiled (un-de-fīld') *a.* unspoluted; not vitiated or corrupted.

undefinable (un-de-fī'nā-bl) *a.* not definable.

undefined (un-ae-find') *a.* not defined or explained; indefinite.

undeify (un-dē-i-fi) *v.t.* to reduce from the state of deity; to deprive a god of the honour due.

undelectable (un-de-lek'tā-bl) *a.* not delectable or pleasant.

undeligated (un-dē-le-gā-ted) *a.* not delegated; not granted.

undeliberate (un-de-lib'e-raj) *a.* not deliberate.

undemonstrable (un-de-mon'strā-bl) *a.* indemonstrable.

undemonstrative (un-de-mon'strā-tiv) *a.* not demonstrative; reserved, from modesty, diffidence, or policy.

undeniable (un-de-nī'ā-bl) *a.* incapable of denial; palpably true; obvious.

undeniability (un-de-nī'ā-bl-nes) *n.* undeniable character.

undeniably (un-de-nī'ā-bl) *adv.* in an undeniable manner; so plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial.

undenominational (un-de-nom-i-nā'shun-ti-ō-nāl) *a.* not denominational; not professing the tenets of a denomination.

undenominationalism (un-de-nom-i-nā'shun-āl-izm) *n.* the absence of denominationalism.

undependable (un-de-pen'dā-bl) *a.* not dependable.

undeprecated (un-de-prāv'd) *a.* not deprecated.

undepreciated (un-de-prē'shi-ā-ted) *a.* not depreciated, or lowered, in value.

undepressed (un-de-prest') *a.* not pressed down; not depressed or dejected.

undeprived (un-de-priv'd) *a.* not divested of power; not deprived of any possession.

under (un'der) *prep.* [*A.S.*] in a lower position with respect to; so as to be covered, overhung, or overtopped by; beneath; below; in relation to some thing or person that is superior, oppresses, governs, directs, powerfully influences, or the like; in relation to something that exceeds in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, and the like; in relation to something that comprehends or includes, that represents or designates, that furnishes a cover, pretext, or the like; in the relation of being subject, of undergoing regard, treatment, and the like;—*adv.* in a lower, subject, or subordinate condition:—*a.* lower in rank or degree; subject; subordinate. **Under age,** not yet arrived at full age; not twenty years of age. **Under arms,** armed and equipped for military service. **Under clay,** beds of clay often found underlying beds of coal. **Under cover,** protected from the enemy's fire. **Under fire,** exposed to the shot of an enemy. **Under foot,** in a state of subjection. **Under the breath,** in a low voice; very softly. **Under the rose,** [*for L. sub rosa*] under the pledge of secrecy. **Under tow,** a current of water below the surface, running in a different direction from that at the surface. **Under world,** the antipodes; the sublunary world; Hades. *245. See below.*

underaction (un-der-ak-shun) *n.* subordinate action; action incidental and not essential to the story.

underagent (un-der-ā-jent) *n.* a subordinate agent.

underaid (un-der-ād') *v.t.* to aid secretly.

underanged (un-de-rāngd') *a.* not deranged.

underbear (un-der-bār') *v.t.* to support; to endure; to face; to border.

underbearer (un-der-bār'er) *n.* in funerals, one of those that sustain the weight of the coffin, as distinguished from the relatives or friends, who sustain the pall.

underbid (un-der-bid') *v.t.* to bid or offer less than another, as in auctions.

underbill (un-der-bil') *v.t.* to bill at less than the actual measure or weight.

underbind (un-der-bind') *v.t.* to bind underneath.

underbitten (un-der-bit-n) *a.* not bitten in deep enough to print from.

underbrace (un-der-brās') *v.t.* to fasten underneath.

underbranch (un'der-branch) *n.* a small branch.

underbred (un'der-bred) *a.* of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar.

underbrush (un'der-brush) *n.* shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest growing beneath large trees; undergrowth.

underbuy (un-der-bī') *v.t.* to buy at a lower figure, or under value.

undercast (un'der-kast) *n.* an air-passage crossing a road in a mine by a box or channel underneath it.

undercharge (un-der-chārij') *v.t.* to charge below or under; to charge less than is usual;—(un'der-chārij') *n.* a charge less than the usual charge.

underclay (un-'der-klā) *n.* the clay below a seam of coal.

undercliff (un-'der-klif) *n.* the talus at the foot of a shore cliff.

underclothed (un-'der-klōTHD) *a.* not sufficiently clad.

underclothes (un-'der-klōTHZ) *n.pl.* clothes worn under others.

underclothing (un-'der-klō-THING) *n.* underclothes.

undercoat (un-'der-kōt) *n.* a house coat; a coat worn under an overcoat; the underfur of animals.

undercolour (un-'der-kul-ur) *n.* a colour below another; a subdued colour.

undercoloured (un-'der-kul-urd) *a.* not sufficiently coloured.

undercrest (un-'der-krest) *v.t.* to wear, as on the crest.

undercroft (un-'der-kroft) *n.* any vault or secret passage under ground.

undercurrent (un-'der-kur-ent) *n.* a current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface;—*a.* running out of sight; hidden.

undercut (un-'der-kut) *v.t.* in carving, to cut away the material, so that the part affected stands free of the background, or overhangs; to undermine; to strike from under upwards;—(un-'der-kut) *a.* done by undercutting; having the parts in relief cut under; made so as to cut from the under side;—*n.* the act or result of cutting under; the tenderloin; a pugilist's blow delivered from under upwards.

underditch (un-'der-dich) *v.t.* to form a deep ditch or trench in order to drain the surface of ground;—(un-'der-dich) *n.* an underground drain.

underdo (un-'der-dōd') *v.t.* to do less than is requisite; to cook insufficiently;—*v.t.* to act below one's abilities.

underdone (un-'der-dun') *a.* insufficiently cooked.

underdose (un-'der-dōs) *v.t.* and *i.* to give, or take, small or insufficient doses.

underdrain (un-'der-drān) *n.* a covered drain or trench below the surface of the ground;—(un-'der-drān) *v.t.* to drain by forming a covered channel below the surface.

underdraw (un-'der-draw) *v.t.* to represent inadequately in art, or in words.

underdressed (un-'der-drest') *a.* not sufficiently dressed.

underdriven (un-'der-driv'n) *a.* driven from below, as certain machines.

underestimate (un-'der-es-'ti-māt) *v.t.* to form too low an estimate of; to rate beneath the real value;—*n.* an estimate at too low a rate.

underestimation (un-'der-es-ti-mā-shun) *n.* the act or process of estimating at too low a rate.

underexposed (un-'der-eks-pōzd') *a.* not exposed to light long enough to make a good negative.

underfed (un-'der-fed') *a.* insufficiently fed.

underfeed (un-'der-fēd') *v.t.* to supply with too little food.

underfeeding (un-'der-fē-ding) *n.* insufficient feeding.

underfired (un-'der-fird') *a.* not sufficiently baked.

underflow (un-'der-flō) *n.* a current flowing beneath the surface.

underfoot (un-'der-foot') *adv.* beneath;—*a.* low; abject;—*v.t.* to shore up.

underfurrow (un-'der-fur-ō) *v.t.* to plough in, as seed or manure;—*adv.* under a furrow.

undergarment (un-'der-gār-ment) *n.* any article of clothing worn under another.

undergear (un-'der-gēr) *n.* under garments in general.

undergird (un-'der-gerd') *v.t.* to bind below; to gird round the bottom, as a ship.

underglaze (un-'der-glāz) *a.* suitable for underglaze painting, or painting in a vitrifiable pigment before the glaze is applied.

undergo (un-'der-gō) *v.t.* to be subjected to; to bear; to suffer; to sustain.

undergoing (un-'der-gō-ing) *a.* suffering.

undergrade (un-'der-grād) *a.* having the tress below the roadway, as in a deck-bridge.

undergraduate (un-'der-grad-'ū-āt) *n.* a student, or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree;—*a.* pertaining to such a student.

undergraduateship (un-'der-grad-'ū-āt-ship) *n.* the position, or condition, of an undergraduate.

underground (un-'der-ground) *a.* being below the surface of the ground;—*adv.* under the ground;—*n.* what is under the ground.

undergrove (un-'der-grōv) *n.* a grove of low trees, growing under others that are taller.

undergrowl (un-'der-groul) *n.* a subdued growl.

undergrown (un-'der-grōn) *a.* not fully grown; of low stature.

undergrowth (un-'der-grōth) *n.* that which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

underhand (un-'der-hand) *adv.* by secret means; in a clandestine manner; by fraud; by fraudulent means;—*a.* secret; clandestine (usually implying meanness or fraud, or both); delivered (as a cricket ball) with the hand held low and the knuckles towards the ground.

underhanded (un-'der-han-'ded) *a.* secret; clandestine; short-handed.

underhandedly (un-'der-han-'ded-li) *adv.* in an underhand manner.

underhandedness (un-'der-han-'ded-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being underhanded.

underhew (un-'der-hū) *v.t.* to hew less than is proper or usual.

underhold (un-'der-hold) *n.* in wrestling, an unfair grasping of an opponent under the arms.

underhung (un-'der-hung) *a.* projecting beyond the upper jaw; having such a jaw; running on an under rail, as a door.

underived (un-'de-rivd') *a.* not drawn or derived from any foreign source; not borrowed.

underjawed (un-'der-jawd) *a.* having a heavy under-jaw.

underking (un-'der-king) *n.* a subordinate king; the ruler of an under kingdom.

underlaid (un-'der-lād) *a.* having something laid or lying underneath.

underlap (un-'der-lap) *v.t.* to be folded under; to extend beneath the edge of.

underlay (un-'der-lā) *v.t.* to lay beneath; to support by something laid under;—*v.t.* to incline from the perpendicular.

underlay (un-'der-lā) *n.* the dip or inclination of a vein of ore; a layer of paper placed underneath anything to be printed to bring it up to the proper level.

underlayer (un-'der-lā-er) *n.* one that underlays.

underleaf (un-'der-lēf) *n.* a kind of apple used in making cider.

underlease (un-'der-lēs) *n.* a lease granted by a tenant or lessee.

underlet (un-'der-let) *v.t.* to let below the value; to let, or lease, at second hand; to let under a lease.

underletter (un-'der-let-'er) *n.* one that sub-lets; a lessee that grants a lease to another.

underlie (un-'der-lī) *v.t.* to lie under; to be situated under; to be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to support.

underline (un-'der-līn) *v.t.* to mark with a line below, as words; to underscore; to advertise in lines subjoined to a play bill.

underlinen (un-der-lin-'en) *n.* linen or other underwear.

underling (un-der-'ling) *n.* an inferior person or agent; a mean, sorry fellow.

underlock (un-'der-'lok) *n.* a lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.

underlying (un-der-'li-'ing) *a.* lying under; supporting; fundamental.

underman (un-der-'man) *v.t.* to furnish with an insufficient number of men.

undermasted (un-der-'mas-'ted) *a.* inadequately or insufficiently masted.

undermeal (un-'der-'mēl) *n.* [A.S. *undern*, *orig.* morning, afterwards, noon or the afternoon] the meal eaten at undern, the chief meal of the day; an after-dinner sleep.

undermentioned (un-'der-'men-'shund) *a.* mentioned underneath or afterwards.

undermine (un-der-'mīn) *v.t.* to excavate the earth beneath, *esp.* for the purpose of causing to fall or be blown up; to sap; to remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means.

underminer (un-der-'mī-'ner) *n.* one that undermines, saps, or excavates.

undermost (un-'der-'mōst) *a.* lowest in place, rank, state, or condition.

underneath (un-der-'nēth) *adv.* [A.S. *underneothan*] beneath; below; in a lower place; —*prep.* under; beneath.

undernote (un-'der-'nōt) *n.* a low or subdued note; an undertone.

undernoted (un-'der-'nō-'ted) *a.* noted or mentioned below.

underpart (un-'der-'pārt) *n.* a subordinate or non-essential part.

underpay (un-der-'pā) *v.t.* to pay insufficiently.

underpayment (un-der-'pā-'ment) *n.* the act of underpaying; insufficient payment.

underpeopled (un-der-'pē-'pld) *a.* insufficiently peopled.

underpin (un-der-'pin) *v.t.* to lay stones under, as the sills of a building on which it is to rest; to place something underneath for support; to prop; to support.

underpinning (un-der-'pin-'ing) *n.* act of one that underpins; the stones on which a building immediately rests.

underplay (un-der-'plā) *v.t.* or *i.* to play in an inferior manner; in whist, to play a low card while retaining a high one of the same suit; — (un-der-'plā) *n.* the act of playing in this way.

underplot (un-der-'plot) *n.* a series of events in a play proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.

underpraise (un-der-'prāz) *v.t.* to praise below desert.

underprize (un-der-'prīz) *v.t.* to undervalue.

underproof (un-der-'prōōf) *a.* weaker than proof, as alcohol.

underprop (un-der-'prop) *v.t.* to prop from beneath; to support.

underquote (un-der-'kwōt) *v.t.* to offer at a lower price than another.

underrate (un-der-'rāt) *v.t.* to rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue; — (un-der-'rāt) *n.* a price below the value.

underroof (un-'der-'rōōf) *n.* a roof below another.

underrun (un-der-'run) *v.t.* to run or pass under; [Naut.] to pass under, as for examination.

undersail (un-der-'sāl) *v.i.* to sail under shelter of the land.

undersay (un-der-'sā) *v.t.* to say by way of derogation.

underscore (un-der-'skōr) *v.t.* to draw a mark or line under.

undersell (un-der-'sel) *v.t.* to sell the same articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than.

underseller (un-der-'sel-'er) *n.* one that undersells.

undersense (un-'der-'sens) *n.* a deeper sense.

underset (un-der-'set) *v.t.* to set under; to prop; to support; to sub-let; — (un-der-'set) *n.* a current of water below the surface flowing in a direction contrary to the wind, and to the surface-water moved by it.

undersetter, undersetting (un-'der-'set-'er, -ing) *n.* a prop; a pedestal; a support.

undershapen (un-der-'shā-'pn) *a.* unusually small; dwarfish.

undershoot (un-der-'shōōt) *v.t.* to shoot short of, as a mark.

undershot (un-der-'shot) *a.* moved by water passing beneath (said of a water-wheel, and opposed to **overshot**).

undershrub (un-'der-'shrub) *n.* a low shrub, woody and permanent at the base, but deciduous above.

undersign (un-der-'sīn) *v.t.* to write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or legal instrument.

undersigned (un-der-'sīnd) *n.* the person that signs, or has signed; the subscriber.

undersized (un-'der-'sīzd) *a.* of a size less than is common.

underskirt (un-'der-'skert) *n.* a skirt worn below another; the foundation skirt of a gown.

undersky (un-'der-'skī) *n.* the lower sky.

undersleep (un-der-'slēp) *v.i.* to sleep less than is necessary.

undersleeve (un-'der-'slēv) *n.* a sleeve worn with another.

undersoil (un-'der-'soil) *n.* soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

undersong (un-'der-'song) *n.* the burden or accompaniment of a song; a refrain.

undersparred (un-'der-'spārd) *a.* not having enough of spars, as a ship.

underspread (un-'der-'sprēd) *a.* spread under or beneath.

understand (un-der-'stand) *v.t.* to have just and adequate ideas of; to apprehend the meaning or intention of; to know; to be apprised; to have information of; to hold, or suppose to mean; to interpret; to ascribe intention to; to mean without expressing; to imply; —*v.i.* to have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be informed; to learn.

understandable (un-der-'stan-'da-'bl) *a.* that can be understood.

understander (un-der-'stan-'der) *n.* one that understands or knows.

understanding (un-der-'stan-'ding) *n.* act of understanding a person that understands anything (in the several senses of the word); knowledge; exact comprehension; intelligence between two or more persons; terms of communication; agreement of minds; union of sentiments; adjustment of differences; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; [Philos.] the faculty of the human mind which receives or comprehends facts, ideas, and their relations; the intellectual faculty; power of knowledge and judgment; power to distinguish between truth or error, good or evil, cause and effect, and means and ends; in the Kantian philosophy, the logical faculty; the power of induction, or of reasoning *a posteriori*, as distinguished from reason, or the intuitive faculty; —*a.* knowing; skilful.

understandingly (un-der-'stan-'ding-'li) *adv.* with understanding.

understate (un-der-'stāt) *v.t.* to state less strongly than the truth warrants.

understatement (un-der-'stāt-'ment) *n.* the act of understating.

understock (un-der-'stok) *v.t.* to supply insufficiently with stock.

understrapper (un-der-'strap-'er) *n.* a petty fellow; an inferior agent.

understrapping (un-der-'strap-'ing) *a.* subordinate; subservient.



Undershot-wheel.

understratum (un'der-strā-tūm) *n.*; *pl.* **understrata** (un'der-strā-tā) *subsoil*; the bed or layer of earth on which the mould or soil rests.

understroke (un'der-strōk) *v.t.* to underscore; to underline.

understudy (un'der-stud-i) *n.* in theatres, one that has made a special study of a particular part, and is capable of playing that part in the absence of the actor or actress to whom it is usually assigned; —*v.t.* and *i.* to prepare in this way.

undertakable (un'der-tā-ka-bl) *a.* that may be undertaken.

undertake (un'der-tāk) *v.t.* to take upon one's self; to engage in; to enter upon; to set about; to attempt; *specifically*, to lay one's self under obligations, or enter into stipulations, or covenant or contract, to perform or to execute; —*v.i.* to take upon or assume any business or province; to promise; to be bound; to venture; to risk.

undertaker (un'der-tā-ker) *n.* one that undertakes; *specifically*, one that takes the charge and management of funerals; one of a group of men that undertook to secure the return to the English Parliament of 1614 members favourable to the King.

undertaking (un'der-tā-king) *n.* that which is undertaken; any business, work, or project that a person engages in or attempts to perform; an enterprise; [Law] a promise, engagement, obligation, or guaranty.

undertaxed (un'der-taksd) *a.* taxed at too low a rate.

undertenancy (un'der-ten-an-si) *n.* tenancy or tenure under a tenant or lessee.

undertenant (un'der-ten-ant) *n.* a tenant that hires a house, etc., from another tenant.

undertide, undertime (un'der-tīd, -tīm) *n.* the part of the day that included **undern.** See **undern.**

undertimed (un'der-tīmd) *a.* under-exposed (said of a photograph).

undertint (un'der-tīnt) *n.* a subdued tint.

undertone (un'der-tōn) *n.* a low or subdued tone or utterance, or colour.

undertoned (un'der-tōnd) *a.* subdued in tone.

undertook (un'der-took) past tense of the verb **undertake.**

undertow (un'der-tō) *n.* See **under.**

undervaluation (un'der-val-ū-ā-shun) *n.* the act of undervaluing, or valuing below the real worth.

undervalue (un'der-val-ū) *v.t.* to rate or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to despise; —*n.* a low estimate of worth.

undervaluer (un'der-val-ū-er) *n.* one that undervalues.

underverse (un'der-verz) *n.* the lower or second verse.

undervest (un'der-vest) *n.* an undershirt.

underviewer (un'der-vū-er) *n.* the man in charge of the underground workings of a coal-mine.

underwear (un'der-wār) *n.* under garments.

underwent (un'der-went) past tense of the verb **undergo.**

underwing (un'der-wing) *n.* a moth with the underwings conspicuously coloured.

underwood (un'der-wood) *n.* small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.

underwork (un'der-wurk) *v.t.* to undermine; to destroy by clandestine measures; —*v.i.* to work or labour upon less, or for a less price, than is sufficient or proper; to do less than is requisite; — (un'der-wurk) *n.* subordinate work.

underworker, underworkman (un'der-wur-ker, -wurk-mən) *n.* one that underworks.

underworld (un'der-wurld) *n.* See **under.**

underwrite (un'der-rit) *v.t.* to write under something else; to subscribe; to set one's name to, as a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent.; —*v.i.* to practise underwriting; to act as underwriter.

underwriter (un'der-ri-ter) *n.* an insurer (so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy).

underwriting (un'der-ri-ting) *n.* act or profession of insuring ships, goods, etc.; marine insurance.

underwrought (un'der-rawt) past tense and *pp.* of the verb **underwork.**

undescendable (un-de-sen'dā-bl) *a.* not descendable.

undescribable (un-de-skrī-bā-bl) *a.* indescribable.

undescribed (un-de-skrībd) *a.* not described.

undescried (un-de-skrīd) *a.* not described.

undeserved (un-de-zervd) *a.* unmerited; not deserved.

undeservedly (un-de-zer-ved-li) *adv.* without desert, either good or evil.

undeservedness (un-de-zer-ved-nes) *n.* undeserved state or character.

undeserver (un-de-zer-ver) *n.* one that is not deserving.

undeserving (un-de-zer-ving) *a.* not deserving; not having merit.

undeservingly (un-de-zer-ving-li) *adv.* without meriting.

undesigned (un-de-zīnd) *a.* not designed; unintentional.

undesignedly (un-de-zīned-li) *adv.* in an undesigned manner.

undesigning (un-de-zī-ning) *a.* sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

undesirability (un-de-zīr-ā-bil-i-ti) *n.* the condition or character of being undesirable.

undesirable (un-de-zīr-ā-bl) *a.* not to be wished or desired; displeasing.

undesirableness (un-de-zīr-ā-bl-nes) *n.* undesirability.

undesirably (un-de-zīr-ā-bli) *adv.* in an undesirable manner.

undesirous (un-de-zīr-us) *a.* not desirous.

undespairing (un-de-spā-ring) *a.* not despairing; not yielding to despair.

undespairingly (un-de-spā-ring-li) *adv.* without despairing or yielding to despair.

undespondent (un-des-pon'dent) *a.* not despondency.

undespondently (un-des-pon'dent-li) *adv.* without despondency.

undestined (un-des'tīnd) *a.* not destined.

undestroyable (un-de-stroi-ā-bl) *a.* indestructible.

undetached (un-de-tacht) *a.* not detached.

undeterminable, undetermi-

nate (un-de-ter'mi-nā-bl, -nāt) *a.* indeterminable.

undetermined (un-de-ter'mīnd) *a.* not decided; not settled; not limited; not defined.

undeterred (un-de-terd) *a.* not deterred or restrained by fear or obstacles.

undeviating (un-dē-vi-ā-ting) *a.* not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; regular; steady.

undeviatingly (un-dē-vi-ā-ting-li) *adv.* without deviation; steadily.

undevised (un-de-vīzd) *a.* not devised; not bequeathed by will.

undevoted (un-de-vō'ted) *a.* not devoted.

undeavour (un-de-vout') *a.* not devout; having no devotion.

undeavourly (un-de-vout-li) *adv.* in an undeavourly manner.

undeavourness (un-de-vout-nes) *n.* state or quality of being undeavour.

undextrous (un-dek-strus) *a.* not dextrous; awkward.

undiademed (un-di-a-dem) *a.* not crowned with a diadem.

undiaphanous (un-di-af-a-nus) *a.* not diaphanous; opaque.

undid (un-did') past tense of the verb *undo*.

undifferenced (un-dif-er-ens) *a.* undifferenced.

undifferentiated (un-dif-e-ren-shi-a-ted) *a.* not differentiated; without clear, distinctive characters.

undiffused (un-di-fuzd') *a.* not diffused.

undigenous (un-dij-e-nus) *a.* [L. *unda*, a wave, and root *-gen*, to produce] generated by water.

undigested (un-di-jes-ted) *a.* not digested; crude.

undigestible (un-di-jes-ti-bl) *a.* indigestible.

undignified (un-dig-ni-fid) *a.* wanting dignity; mean; vulgar.

undiluted (un-di-lu-ted) *a.* not diluted.

undiminished (un-di-min'-isht) *a.* not lessened; unimpaired.

undinal (un-de-nal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, an undine.

undine (un-den) *n.* [L. *unda*, a wave] one of a class of fabled water-spirits.

undinted (un-din-ted) *a.* not impressed by blows; unbattered.

undiocesed (un-di-u-ses-t) *a.* without, or deprived of, a diocese.

undiplomatic (un-dip-lu-mat'ik) *a.* not diplomatic.

undirected (un-di-rek-ted) *a.* unguided; not addressed.

undiscernedly (un-di-zer-ned-li) *adv.* in such a manner as not to be discerned, or discovered, or seen.

undiscernible, undiscernable (un-di-zer-ni-bl, -na-bl) *a.* incapable of being discerned or discovered.

undiscernibleness (un-di-zer-ni-bl-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being undiscernible.

undiscernibly (un-di-zer-ni-bli) *adv.* in an undiscernible manner.

undiscerning (un-di-zer-ning) *a.* not discerning; lacking judgment.

undischarged (un-dis-charjd') *a.* not discharged; not freed from obligation; not fulfilled.

undisciplinable (un-dis-i-plin-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being disciplined.

undisciplined (un-dis-i-plind) *a.* not duly exercised and taught; raw; not instructed; untaught.

undisclosed (un-dis-klozd') *a.* not disclosed; not revealed.

undiscomfited (un-dis-kum-fi-ted) *a.* not discomfited.

undiscouraged (un-dis-kur-ijid) *a.* not disheartened.

undiscoursed (un-dis-korst') *a.* not discoursed about.

undiscoverable (un-dis-kuv'er-a-bl) *a.* not to be discovered, or easily found out.

undiscoverably (un-dis-kuv'er-a-bli) *adv.* in a manner not to be discovered.

undiscovered (un-dis-kuv'er-d) *a.* not found out; unseen; secret.

undiscreet (un-dis-kret') *a.* indiscreet.

undiscriminating (un-dis-krim'i-na-ting) *a.* making, or seeing, no distinction or difference.

undiscussed (un-dis-kust') *a.* not discussed; not argued or debated.

undisguised (un-dis-gizd') *a.* not covered with a mask or false appearance; open; plain; sincere.

undisguisedly (un-dis-gizd-li) *adv.* in an undisguised manner; openly.

undishonoured (un-dis-on-urd) *a.* not dishonoured.

undismayed (un-dis-mad') *a.* not discouraged or depressed with fear.

undisordered (un-dis-or-derd) *a.* not disturbed or disordered.

undispensable (un-dis-pen'sa-bl) *a.* indispensable; unavoidable.

undispensed (un-dis-pens't) *a.* not dispensed; not freed from obligation.

undispensing (un-dis-pen-sing) *a.* not allowing to be dispensed with.

undispersed (un-dis-perst') *a.* not dispersed; not scattered.

undisplayed (un-dis-plad') *a.* not displayed; not unfurled.

undisposed (un-dis-pozd') *a.* not parted with; being still on hand (with of).

undisputable (un-dis-pu-ta-bl) *a.* indisputable.

undisputableness (un-dis-pu-ta-bl-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being undisputable.

undisputably (un-dis-pu-ta-bli) *adv.* in an undisputable manner.

undisputed (un-dis-pu-ted) *a.* not disputed or called in question; incontrovertible.

undisputedly (un-dis-pu-ted-li) *adv.* in an undisputed manner.

undissembled (un-di-sem'bl) *a.* undisguised; unfeigned; open.

undissipated (un-dis-i-pa-ted) *a.* not dissipated.

undissolvable (un-di-zol'va-bl) *a.* incapable of being dissolved or melted.

undissolved (un-di-zolv'd) *a.* not dissolved; not melted; not loosened.

undissolving (un-di-zol-ving) *a.* not dissolving; not melting.

undistemperd (un-dis-tem-perd) *a.* free from distemper; free from any disordering influence.

undistinctive (un-dis-tingk'tiv) *a.* undiscriminating; impartial.

undistinguishable (un-dis-ting-gwish-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being distinctly seen, or of being known by any peculiar mark or property.

undistinguishableness (un-dis-ting-gwish-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being undistinguishable.

undistinguishably (un-dis-ting-gwish-a-bli) *adv.* indistinguishably.

undistinguished (un-dis-ting-gwish't) *a.* not separately seen; not plainly discerned; not marked with any particular property; not treated with special favour.

undistinguishing (un-dis-ting-gwish-ing) *a.* making no distinction or difference; indiscriminate.

undistracted (un-dis-trak'ted) *a.* not perplexed by variety or contrariety of thoughts, desires, or concerns.

undistractedly (un-dis-trak'ted-li) *adv.* without distraction.

undistractedness (un-dis-trak'ted-ness) *n.* the state or quality of being undistracted.

undistracting (un-dis-trak'ting) *a.* not distracting.

undisturbed (un-dis-turbd) *a.* not disturbed or agitated; free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid; serene.

undisturbedly (un-dis-turbd-li) *adv.* calmly; peacefully.

undisturbedness (un-dis-tur-bed-nes) *n.* undisturbed state.

undiversified (un-di-ver-si-fid) *a.* not diversified; uniform.

undiverted (un-di-ver-ted) *a.* not diverted; not turned aside; not amused.

undividable (un-di-vi-da-bl) *a.* incapable of being divided; indivisible.

undivided (un-di-vi-ded) *a.* not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole.

undividedly (un-di-vi-ded-li) *adv.* in a manner so as not to be parted.

undividedness (un-di-vi-ded-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being undivided; wholeness.

undivine (un-di-vin) *a.* not divine.

undivorced (un-di-vorst) *a.* not divorced.

undivulged (un-di-vuljd) *a.* not revealed or disclosed; secret.

undo (un-doo) *v.t.* to reverse, as what has been done; to annul; to loose; to open; to unfasten; to untie; to bring to poverty; to ruin, as in reputation, morals, or the like.

undock (un-dok) *v.t.* to take out of dock, as a ship.

undoer (un-doo-er) *n.* one that undoes; one that ruins.

undoing (un-doo-ing) *n.* ruin; destruction; fatal mischief; act of reversing.

undomestic (un-du-mes-tik) *a.* not domestic.

undomesticated (un-du-mes-ti-ka-ted) *v.t.* to render undomestic.

undomesticated (un-du-mes-ti-ka-ted) *a.* not domesticated; unused to live in a family; wild; untamed.

undomestication (un-du-mes-ti-ka-shun) *n.* the act or process of making wild.

undone (un-dun) *a.* not performed or executed; ruined; brought to destruction.

undose (un-dos) *a.* [L. *undosis*, fr. *unda*, a wave] having wavy lines; undulated.

undouble (un-dub-l) *v.t.* to unfold; to render single.

undoubtable (un-dou-ta-bl) *a.* not to be doubted.

undoubtably (un-dou-ta-bli) *adv.* undoubtedly.

undoubted (un-dou-ted) *a.* not doubted; not called in question; indubitable.

undoubtedly (un-don-ted-li) *adv.* without doubt; without question.

undoubtful (un-dout-fool) *a.* not doubtful; plain; evident.

undoubting (un-dou-ting) *a.* not doubting; not hesitating in belief.

undoubtedly (un-dou-ting-li) *adv.* in an undoubting manner.

undowered (un-dou-erd) *a.* not having a dower or portion.

undrainable (un-drai-na-bl) *a.* not capable of being drained or exhausted.

undramatic (un-dra-mat-ik) *a.* neither agreeing with the rules of the drama, nor suited to it. Also **undramatical**.

undrape (un-drap) *v.t.* to strip of drapery; to uncover.

undraped (un-drap-t) *a.* not draped; not clothed; nude.

undraw (un-draw) *v.t.* to draw aside, or open.

undrawn (un-drawn) *a.* not drawn.

undreaded (un-dred-ed) *a.* not dreaded; not feared.

undreaming (un-dre-ming) *a.* not dreaming; unmindful.

undreamt, undreamed (un-drem-t, un-drem-d) *a.* not dreamt or thought of.

undress (un-dres) *v.t.* to divest of clothes; to strip; to deprive of ornaments; to disrobe; to take the dressing or covering from, as a wound;

—(un-dres) *n.* a loose, negligent dress; authorized, habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full uniform;—*a.* pertaining to ordinary attire; informal; simple.

undressed (un-drest) *a.* not dressed or attired; not cooked or prepared; not pruned or put in order; not trimmed.

undried (un-drid) *a.* not dried; moist; fresh; green.

undrilled (un-drild) *a.* not drilled.

undrinkable (un-drink-a-bl) *a.* not fit for drinking.

undue (un-du) *a.* not due; not yet owing; not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; immoderate.

undulant (un-du-lant) *a.* undulating.

undulate (un-du-lat) *v.t.* [L. *undulare*, fr. *unda*, a wave] to move backward and forward, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate;—*v.t.* to vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave;—*a.* wavy; having a wavy surface.

undulately (un-du-lat-li) *adv.* in an undulate manner or form.

undulating (un-du-la-ting) *a.* waving; vibrating; moving in waves.

undulatingly (un-du-la-ting-li) *adv.* in an undulating manner.

undulation (un-du-la-shun) *n.* a waving motion or vibration; the movement of a fluid, collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or by percussion; a rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant tones are sounded together; a motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid medium, propagated continuously among its particles; a vibration.

undulationist (un-du-la-shun-ist) *n.* one that advocates the undulatory theory of light.

undulative (un-du-la-tiv) *a.* undulatory.

undulatory (un-du-la-tu-ri) *a.* moving in the manner of waves; which successively rise or swell and fall; pertaining to a propagated, alternating motion.

undulous, undulose (un-du-lus, -los) *a.* undulating.

unduly (un-du-li) *adv.* in an undue manner; not according to duty or propriety; not in proper proportion; excessively.

undurable (un-du-ra-bl) *a.* not durable; not lasting.

undurably (un-du-ra-bli) *adv.* in an undurable manner; not lastingly.

unduteous (un-du-te-us) *a.* not performing duty; disobedient; irreverent.

undutiful (un-du-ti-fool) *a.* not dutiful; irreverent.

undutifully (un-du-ti-fool-i) *adv.* in an undutiful manner.

undutifulness (un-du-ti-fool-nes) *n.* neglect or violation of duty; disobedience; want of respect or reverence.

undying (un-dy-ing) *a.* not dying or perishing; immortal.

undyingly (un-dy-ing-li) *adv.* immortally; unceasingly.

undyingness (un-dy-ing-nes) *n.* the quality of being imperishable.

unearned (un-ernd) *a.* not earned; not won. **Unearned increment**, increased value due to circumstances other than an owner's labour or outlay.

unearth (un-erth) *v.t.* to drive or draw from the earth—hence, to bring out from concealment; to disclose.

unearthliness (un-erth-li-nes) *n.* the character or state of being unearthly.

unearthly (un-erth-li) *a.* not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural.

uneasily (un-ezi-li) *adv.* in an uneasy manner; with uneasiness or pain.

uneasiness, unease (un-ezi-nes, un-ez) *n.* the quality or condition of being uneasy; want of ease; disquiet; perturbation.

uneasy (un-ē'zi) *a.* not easy; restless; unquiet; disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like; not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward; cramping; disagreeable; unpleasing.

uneatable (un-ē'tā-bl) *a.* not eatable; not fit to be eaten.

uneatableness (un-ē'tā-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being uneatable.

uneaten (un-ē'tn) *a.* not eaten; not destroyed.

uneath (un-ēth) *adv.* [A.S. *uneāthe*, not easy] not easily; hardly; — *a.* not easy; hard.

unebriate (un-ē'bri-āt) *a.* not intoxicating.

uneclesiastical (un-e-klē-zi-as'ti-kəl) *a.* not ecclesiastical.

uneclipsed (un-e-klipst') *a.* not eclipsed or obscured.

unedge (un-ēj') *v.t.* to deprive of the edge; to blunt.

inedible (un-ed'i-bl) *a.* not eatable.

unedified (un-ed'i-fid) *a.* not edified.

unedifying (un-ed'i-fi-ing) *a.* not edifying, improving, or instructing.

uneducate (un-ed-ū-kāt) *v.t.* to deprive of education.

uneducated (un-ed-ū-kā-ted) *a.* not educated or instructed; unlearned.

uneffaced (un-e-fāst') *a.* not effaced or obliterated.

ineffectual (un-e-fek'tu-əl) *a.* ineffectual.

unelaborate, unelaborated (un-e-lab'rat, -rā-ted) *a.* not elaborate; not elaborated.

unelastic (un-e-las'tik) *a.* not elastic.

unelated (un-e-lā'ted) *a.* not elated; not puffed up.

unelected (un-e-lek'ted) *a.* not elected; not chosen or preferred.

unemancipated (un-e-man'si-pā-ted) *a.* not emancipated.

unembarrassed (un-em-bar'ast) *a.* not perplexed in mind; not confused; free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances.

unembodied (un-em-bod'id) *a.* incorporeal; not formed into a body.

unemotional, unemotional (un-e-mō'shun-əl, -mō'shund) *a.* not emotional; impassive.

unemotionally (un-e-mō'shun-əl-i) *adv.* in an unemotional manner.

unemphatic, unemphatical (un-em-fat'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* not emphatic; having no emphasis.

unemployable (un-em-ploi-ā-bl) *a.* unfit to be employed.

unemployed (un-em-ploid') *a.* not employed or in use; at leisure; idle.

unempowered (un-em-pou'erd) *a.* not empowered or authorised.

unemptied (un-em'ted) *a.* not emptied.

unemulating (un-em-ū-lā-ti-ng) *a.* not striving to excel.

unenchanting (un-en-chan'ted) *a.* not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted.

unenclosed (un-en-kložd') *a.* not enclosed; open.

unencumber (un-en-kum'ber) *v.t.* to free from encumbrances.

unencumbered (un-en-kum'berd) *a.* not encumbered or burdened; free from charge, mortgage, etc.

unendeared (un-en-dērd') *a.* not attended with endearment.

unended (un-en-ded) *a.* endless; infinite.

unending (un-en'di-ng) *a.* not ending; everlasting; eternal.

unendingly (un-en'di-ng-li) *adv.* without end; eternally.

unendingness (un-en'di-ng-nes) *n.* the character of being unending.

unendowed (un-en-doud') *a.* not invested or furnished, as with gifts, graces, funds, etc.

unendurable (un-en-dūr-ā-bl) *a.* not to be endured; intolerable.

unendurably (un-en-dūr-ā-bli) *adv.* in an unendurable manner.

unfranchised (un-en-fran'chizd) *a.* not having the franchise.

unengaged (un-en-gājd') *a.* not engaged or employed; not bound by covenant or promise.

unengaging (un-en-gā-ji-ng) *a.* not inviting or attractive.

unenglish (un-ing-glish) *a.* not English; not characteristic or worthy of Englishmen.

unenglished (un-ing-glishd) *a.* not translated into English.

unenjoyed (un-en-jo'id) *a.* not enjoyed; not possessed.

unenjoying (un-en-jo-i-ng) *a.* not enjoying or using fitly.

unenlightened (un-en-lī'tnd) *a.* not illuminated or enlightened.

unenslaved (un-en-slāv'd) *a.* not enslaved; free.

unentangle (un-en-tang-gl) *v.t.* to disentangle.

unentangled (un-en-tang-gld) *a.* not entangled; not perplexed.

unentered (un-en'terd) *a.* not entered; not set down in a list.

unenterprising (un-en-ter-pri-zi-ng) *a.* not enterprising.

unentertaining (un-en-ter-tā-ning) *a.* not entertaining.

unentertainingness (un-en-ter-tā-ning-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being unentertaining.

unenthralled (un-en-thrawld') *a.* not enthralled; not enslaved.

unentombed (un-en-tōmd') *a.* not buried.

unentranced (un-en-transt') *a.* not entranced.

unenviable (un-en-vi-ā-bl) *a.* not to be envied or desired.

unenviably (un-en-vi-ā-bli) *adv.* so as not to be enviable.

unenvied (un-en-vid) *a.* not envied.

unenvious (un-en-vi-us) *a.* not envious; free from envy.

unequable (un-ē-kwā-bl) *a.* inequable.

unequal (un-ē-kwāl) *a.* not equal; not matched; quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like; not uniform; not regular.

unequaled (un-ē-kwāld) *a.* not equalled, or to be equalled; unparalleled.

unequally (un-ē-kwāl-i) *adv.* in an unequal manner; in different degrees.

unequality (un-ē-kwāl-nes) *n.* the state of being unequal.

unequipped (un-e-kwipt') *a.* not equipped.

unequitable (un-ek'wi-tā-bl) *a.* inequitable.

unequitably (un-ek'wi-tā-bli) *adv.* in an inequitable manner.

unequivocal (un-e-kwiv-u-kāl) *a.* not doubtful; clear; evident; not of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations.

unequivocally (un-e-kwiv-u-kāl-i) *adv.* in an unequivocal manner.

unequivocalness (un-e-kwiv-u-kāl-nes) *n.* the character of being unequivocal.

unerring (un-er'i-ng) *a.* committing no mistake; incapable of error; incapable of failure.

unerringness (un-er'i-ng-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unerring.

unerringly (un-er'ing-li) *adv.* without mistake; infallibly; certainly.

unescapable (un-es-ká-pá-bl) *a.* that cannot be escaped.

unespied (un-es-pid') *a.* not espied; not seen.

unessayed (un-e-sád') *a.* not attempted.

unessential (un-e-sen'shál) *a.* not essential; not necessary, or of first importance; — *n. pl.* things not of the real essence, or absolutely necessary.

unevangelical (un-e-van-jel'i-kal) *a.* not evangelical; not according to the gospel.

uneven (un-é-vn) *a.* not even; not level; rough; not equal; not of equal length.

unevenly (un-é-vn-li) *adv.* in an uneven manner.

unevenness (un-é-vn-nes) *n.* quality of being uneven; want of uniformity.

uneventful (un-e-vent'fool) *a.* not eventful.

uneventfully (un-e-vent'fool-i) *adv.* in an uneventful manner.

unevolved (un-e-volv'd) *a.* not evolved.

unexact (un-eg-zakt') *a.* not exact.

unexaggerated (un-ek-zaj'e-rá-ted) *a.* not exaggerated.

unexaminable (un-eg-zam'i-na-bl) *a.* that cannot be examined.

unexamined (un-eg-zam'ind) *a.* not examined; not investigated or discussed.

unexampled (un-eg-zam'pld) *a.* having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled.

unexcelled (un-ek-seld') *a.* not excelled.

unexceptionable (un-ek-sep'shun-a-bl) *a.* not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless.

unexceptionableness (un-ek-sep'shun-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state or character of being unexceptionable.

unexceptionably (un-ek-sep'shun-a-bli) *adv.* in an unexceptionable manner.

unexceptional (un-ek-sep'shun-al) *a.* not forming an exception.

unexceptionally (un-ek-sep'shun-al-i) *adv.* without exception.

unexceptive (un-ek-sep'tiv) *a.* not exceptive.

unexchanged (un-eks-chängd') *a.* not exchanged.

unexcised (un-ek-sizd') *a.* not subject or liable to excise duty.

unexcluded (un-eks-klóó'ded) *a.* not excluded.

unexclusive (un-eks-klóó'siv) *a.* not exclusive; general.

unexclusively (un-eks-klóó'siv-li) *adv.* without exclusion.

unexcogitable (un-eks-koj'i-tá-bl) *a.* not conceivable.

unexcusable (un-eks-kú'za-bl) *a.* inexcusable.

unexcusableness (un-eks-kú'za-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unexcusable.

unexecuted (un-ek-se-kú-ted) *a.* not performed; not signed and scaled; invalid.

unexemplified (un-eg-zem'pli-fid) *a.* not illustrated by example.

unexempt (un-eg-zem't) *a.* not exempt; not free by privilege.

unexercised (un-ek-ser'sid) *a.* not exercised; undisciplined; unexperienced.

unexerted (un-eg-zer'ted) *a.* not called into action; not put forth.

unexhausted (un-eg-zaw'sted) *a.* not spent; not drained to the bottom.

unexpectant (un-eks-pek'tant) *a.* not expectant.

unexpected (un-eks-pek'ted) *a.* not expected; coming without warning; not provided against; sudden.

unexpectedly (un-eks-pek'ted-li) *adv.* in an unexpected manner; suddenly.

unexpectedness (un-eks-pek'ted-nes) *n.* unexpected character.

unexpended (un-eks-pen'ded) *a.* not expended, laid out, or spent.

unexpensive (un-eks-pen'siv) *a.* inexpensive.

unexperienced (un-eks-pé'ri-est) *a.* inexperienced; untried.

unexpert (un-eks-pert') *a.* inexpert; without knowledge.

unexpertly (un-eks-pert'li) *adv.* inexpertly.

unexpired (un-eks-pird') *a.* not expired or completed.

unexplained (un-eks-pländ') *a.* not made clear or obvious to the understanding; not interpreted or illustrated.

unexplored (un-eks-plórd') *a.* not searched, viewed, or examined; unknown.

unexposed (un-eks-pózd') *a.* not exposed or laid open to view.

unexpounded (un-eks-poun'ded) *a.* not expounded or explained.

unexpressed (un-eks-prest') *a.* not expressed, proclaimed, or uttered.

unexpressible (un-eks-pres'í-bl) *a.* inexpressible.

unexpressive (un-eks-pres'iv) *a.* not expressive; unutterable.

unexpunged (un-eks-punj'd) *a.* not expunged.

unextended (un-eks-ten'ded) *a.* not extended or stretched out.

unextinguishable (un-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl) *a.* inextinguishable.

unextorted (un-eks-tor'ted) *a.* not extorted; spontaneous.

unextracted (un-eks-trak'ted) *a.* not extracted or drawn out.

unextricable (un-eks-tri-ka-bl) *a.* inextricable.

uneyed (un-id') *a.* not noticed or observed.

unfabled (un-fá'bid) *a.* not fabled or imaginary; ^{real.}

unface (un-fás') *v. t.* to remove the cover from; to expose.

unfading (un-fá-da-bl) *a.* incapable of fading or perishing.

unfadingly (un-fá-ding) *a.* not liable to wither; retaining freshness or colour; blooming.

unfadingly (un-fá-ding-li) *adv.* in an unfading manner.

unfadingness (un-fá-ding-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unfading.

unfailing (un-fá'ling) *a.* not failing; not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted.

unfailingly (un-fá'ling-li) *adv.* in an unfailing manner; surely.

unfailingness (un-fá'ling-nes) *n.* the character of being unfailing.

unfainting (un-fán'ting) *a.* not fainting; not giving way or succumbing.

unfair (un-fár) *a.* not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using or involving artifice.

unfairly (un-fár-li) *adv.* in an unfair or unjust manner.

unfairness (un-fár-nes) *n.* state or quality of being unfair; dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice.

unfaith (un-fáth') *n.* want or absence of faith; distrust.

unfaithful (un-fáth'fool) *a.* not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous.

unfaithfully (un-fáth'fool-i) *adv.* in an unfaithful manner; in violation of promises, vows, or duty; treacherously.

unfaithfulness (un-fáth'fool-nes) *n.* quality of being unfaithful; neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty.

unfalcated (un-fal'kă-ted) *a.* not falcated; not hooked; not curtailed.

unfallen (un-faw'ln) *a.* not fallen; upright.

unfollowed (un-fal'ôd) *a.* not followed.

unfaltering (un-faw'l'ter-ing) *a.* not faltering; unhesitating.

unfalteringly (un-faw'l'ter-ing-li) *adv.* in an unfaltering manner.

unfamed (un-fămd') *a.* without fame or renown.

unfamiliar (un-fa-mil'yar) *a.* uncommon; unusual; unaccustomed.

unfamiliarity (un-fa-mil'i-ar-i-ti) *n.* want of familiarity.

unfamiliarly (un-fa-mil'yar-li) *adv.* in an unfamiliar manner.

unfarrowed (un-far'ôd) *a.* without a farrow or litter.

unfascinated (un-fas'i-nă-ted) *a.* not fascinated; not charmed.

unfashionable (un-fash'un-a-bl) *a.* not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode.

unfashionableness (un-fash'un-a-bl-nes) *n.* the character of being unfashionable.

unfashionably (un-fash'un-a-bli) *adv.* in an unfashionable manner.

unfashioned (un-fash'und) *a.* not modified by art; shapeless; not having a regular form.

unfasten (un-fas'n) *v.t.* to unloose; to unfix; to untie.

unfastener (un-fas'ner) *n.* one that unfastens.

unfathered (un-fă'therd) *a.* having no father; not acknowledged by a father; produced contrary to the course of nature.

unfatherly (un-fă'ther-li) *a.* not befitting a father.

unfathomable (un-fath'um-a-bl) *a.* not fathomable; not to be sounded with a line of ordinary length.

unfathomableness (un-fath'um-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being unfathomable.

unfathomably (un-fath'um-a-bli) *adv.* so as not to be fathomed or sounded.

unfathomed (un-fath'umd) *a.* not fathomed or sounded; bottomless.

unfatigued (un-fa-têgd') *a.* not wearied; untired.

unfaulty (un-fawl'ti) *a.* free from fault.

unfavourable (un-fă-vur-a-bl) *a.* not favourable; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support; adverse; discouraging.

unfavourableness (un-fă-vur-a-bl-nes) *n.* unfavourable character.

unfavourably (un-fă-vur-a-bli) *adv.* in an unfavourable manner; unpropitiously; unkindly.

unfeared (un-fêrd') *a.* not affrighted; not feared.

unfearful (un-fêr'fool) *a.* not fearful; courageous.

unfearfully (un-fêr'fool-i) *adv.* in an unfearful manner.

unfeasible (un-fê'zi-bl) *a.* not feasible.

unfeastlike (un-fêst'lik) *a.* unsuitable to a feast.

unfeather (un-fêth'er) *v.t.* to strip of feathers.

unfeathered (un-fêth'erd) *a.* not provided with feathers.

unfeatured (un-fê'tûrd) *a.* wanting regular features; deformed; shapeless.

unfed (un-fed') *a.* not fed; not supplied with food.

unfeed (un-fêd') *a.* not feed or paid; not retained by fee.

unfeeling (un-fê'llng) *a.* destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible; cruel.

unfeelingly (un-fê'ling-li) *adv.* in an unfeeling manner; cruelly; unkindly.

unfeelingness (un-fê'ling-nes) *n.* the state or character of being unfeeling.

unfeigned (un-fănd') *a.* not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere.

unfeignedly (un-fă'ned-li) *adv.* in an unfeigned manner; really; sincerely.

unfeignedness (un-fă'ned-nes) *n.* the state of being unfeigned; truth.

unfeigning (un-fă'ning) *a.* not feigning; true.

unfellow (un-fel'ô) *v.t.* to separate from one's fellows or companions.

unfellowed (un-fel'ôd) *a.* not matched; having no equal.

unfelt (un-felt') *a.* not felt; not perceived.

unfeminine (un-fem'i-nin) *a.* not feminine or womanly; bold; forward.

unfence (un-fens') *v.t.* to deprive of a fence.

unfenced (un-fens't) *a.* having no fence; without protection or security.

unfermented (un-fer-men'ted) *a.* not having undergone fermentation.

unfertile (un-fer'til) *a.* infertile.

unfetter (un-fet'er) *v.t.* to loose from fetters; to unshackle; to free from restraint.

unfettered (un-fet'erd) *a.* unchained; free from restraint.

unfeudalize (un-fû-dă-lîz) *v.t.* to free from feudalism.

unfigured (un-fîg'urd) *a.* not figured; literal.

unfiled (un-fîld') *a.* not rubbed or polished with a file; not burnished.

unfilial (un-fîl'yal) *a.* unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child.

unfilially (un-fîl'yal-i) *adv.* in an unfilial manner.

unfileted (un-fîl'e-ted) *a.* not bound with a fillet.

unfilmed (un-fîlmd') *a.* not having a film.

unfinishable (un-fîn'ish-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be finished.

unfinished (un-fîn'isht) *a.* not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect.

unfinishing (un-fîn'ish-ing) *n.* the act of leaving unfinished.

unfirm (un-ferm') *a.* not firm; feeble.

unfirmamented (un-fer'mă-men'ted) *a.* not bounded by a firmament.

unfirmness (un-ferm'nes) *n.* want of firmness.

unfist (un-fîst') *v.t.* to release.

unfit (un-fîf') *a.* not fit; unqualified; improper; unsuitable; — *v.t.* to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for anything; to disqualify.

unfitly (un-fîf'i) *adv.* in an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably.

unfitness (un-fîf-nes) *n.* quality of being unfit; want of suitable powers or qualifications.

unfitting (un-fîf'ing) *a.* not fitting; unbecoming.

unfittingly (un-fîf'ing-li) *adv.* in an unfitting manner; improperly.

unfix (un-fîks') *v.t.* to loosen from a fastening; to detach from anything that holds; to unhinge; to unsettle.

unfixed (un-fîkst') *a.* not fixed.

unfixedness (un-fîk'sed-nes) *n.* the state of being unfixed or unsettled.

unfixity (un-fîk'si-ti) *n.* the state of being unfixed; variability.

unflagging (un-flag'ing) *a.* not drooping; maintaining spirit.

unflated (un-flă'ted) *a.* not blown.

unflattering (un-flat'er-ing) *a.* not flattering.
unflatteringly (un-flat'er-ing-li) *adv.* without flattery.
unfledged (un-flejd') *a.* not furnished with feathers; young; immature.
unflesh (un-flesh') *v.t.* to remove the flesh from.
unfleshed (un-flesht') *a.* not fleshed; untried.
unfleshly (un-flesh'li) *a.* not fleshly; spiritual.
unflinching (un-fin'shing) *a.* not flinching or shrinking.
unflinchingly (un-fin'shing-li) *adv.* without flinching.
unflinchingness (un-finsh'ing-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unflinching.
unflower (un-flour') *v.t.* to deprive of flowers.
unfluent (un-flóó'ent) *a.* not fluent.
unfoiled (un-foild') *a.* not defeated; not baffled.
unfold (un-föld') *v.t.* to open the folds of; to expand; to spread out; to open, as anything covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal; to declare; to divulge.
unfold (un-fól'der) *n.* one that unfolds.
unfolding (un-fól'ding) *n.* the act of spreading out; revelation; development.
unfoliated (un-fól'i-ã-ted) *a.* not foliated.
unfollowed (un-fól'öd) *a.* not followed; not attended.
unfool (un-fóól') *v.t.* to restore from folly.
unfooted (un-fóó'ted) *a.* not trodden by foot of man.
unforbidden, unforbid (un-for-bid'z-n, un-for-bid') *a.* not prohibited; permitted; allowed.
unforced (un-fórst') *a.* not compelled or constrained; not violent; gradual; easy.
unforcedly (un-fór-sed-li) *adv.* without force or constraint.
unforcible (un-fór-'si-bl) *a.* wanting force or strength.
unfordable (un-fór-da-bl) *a.* incapable of being forded.
unforeboding (un-fór-bó'ding) *n.* not foretelling; giving no omens.
unforeknowable (un-fór-knó'a-bl) *a.* not to be foreknown.
unforeknown (un-fór-knón') *a.* not previously known or foreseen.
unforesee (un-fór-sé') *v.t.* not to foresee or anticipate.
unforeseeable (un-fór-sé'a-bl) *a.* not to be foreseen.
unforeseeing (un-fór-sé'ing) *a.* not having prevision.
unforeseen (un-fór-sēn') *a.* not foreseen; not foreknown; unexpected.
unforeskinned (un-fór-skind) *a.* circumcised.
unforetold (un-fór-tóld') *a.* not predicted or foretold.
unforewarned (un-fór-wawrnd') *a.* not forewarned.
unforfeited (un-fór-fi-ted) *a.* not forfeited; not lost.
unforged (un-fórjd') *a.* not forged; not made.
unforgetful (un-for-get'fool) *a.* not forgetful.
unforgettable (un-for-get'a-bl) *a.* that cannot be forgot.
unforgivable (un-for-giv'a-bl) *a.* incapable of being forgiven.
unforgiven (un-for-giv'n) *a.* not forgiven; not pardoned.
unforgiving (un-for-giv'ing) *a.* not forgiving; implacable.

unforgivingness (un-for-giv'ing-nes) *n.* the quality of being unforgiving.
unforgotten, unforgot (un-for-got'z-n, un-for-got') *a.* not forgotten; remembered; not overlooked or neglected.
uniform (un-form') *v.t.* to destroy; to unmake.
informal (un-for-mal) *a.* not formal.
informalized (un-for-mal-izd) *a.* not made formal; unreduced to forms.
informed (un-formd') *a.* having the form destroyed; not formed; not arranged into regular shape, order, or relations.
unfortified (un-for-ti-fid) *a.* not fortified by walls or bulwarks; unguarded; defenceless; not strengthened against temptation.
unfortunate (un-for-tú-nát) *a.* not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune; — *n.* one that is unfortunate; a fallen woman; a prostitute.
unfortunately (un-for-tú-nát-li) *adv.* in an unfortunate manner.
unfortunateness (un-for-tú-nát-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unfortunate.
unfossilized (un-fos'il-izd) *a.* not fossilized.
unfostered (un-fos'terd) *a.* not fostered; not nourished.
unfought (un-fawt') *a.* not fought.
unfounded (un-foun'ded) *a.* not built or established; having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle.
unfoundedly (un-foun'ded-li) *adv.* in a baseless or unfounded manner.
unframe (un-frám') *v.t.* to destroy the frame or construction of; to unsettle.
unframed (un-frámd') *a.* not formed; not fashioned; not having a frame.
unfranchised (un-fran'chizd) *a.* not franchised.
unfraternal (un-fra-ter'nal) *a.* not fraternal.
unfree, unfreed (un-fré', un-fréd) *a.* not free; not set free.
unfrequency (un-fré-kwen-si) *n.* the state of being uninfrequent.
unfrequent (un-fré-kwent) *a.* not frequent; not common; — (un-fré-kwent') *v.t.* to cease to frequent.
unfrequented (un-fre-kwen'ted) *a.* rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.
unfrequently (un-fré'kwent-li) *adv.* not frequently; rarely; seldom.
unfretted (un-fret'ed) *a.* not fretted; not worn or rubbed.
unfriend (un-frend') *n.* one that is not a friend.
unfriended (un-fren'ded) *a.* lacking friends.
unfriendedness (un-fren'ded-nes) *n.* the state of being unfriended.
unfriendliness, unfriendship (un-frend'li-nes, un-frend-ship) *n.* the quality of being unfriendly; disfavour; unkindness.
unfriendly (un-frend-li) *a.* not friendly; not kind or benevolent; not favourable; — *adv.* in an unfriendly manner.
unfrock (un-frok') *v.t.* to deprive of a frock—hence, to deprive of priestly character or privilege.
unfrozen (un-fróó'zn) *a.* not frozen or congealed.
unfruitful (un-fróót'fool) *a.* not producing fruit; barren; not producing offspring; not prolific; not producing good effects or works.
unfruitfully (un-fróót'fool-i) *adv.* in an unfruitful manner.
unfruitfulness (un-fróót'fool-nes) *n.* quality of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness.

unfulfilled (un-fool-fild') *a.* not fulfilled; not accomplished.

unfumed (un-fūmd') *a.* not fumigated; undistilled.

unfunded (un-fun'-ded) *a.* not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest.

unfurl (un-furl') *v.t.* to loose from a furled state; to unfold; to expand; —*v.i.* to spread out.

unfurnish (un-fur'-nish) *v.t.* to strip of furniture; to divest.

unfurnished (un-fur'-nist) *a.* not supplied with furniture, domestic utensils, etc.; unsupplied with decorations or ornaments.

unfurrowed (un-fur'-ōd) *a.* not furrowed; smooth.

unfused (un-fūzd') *a.* not fused; not melted

ungained (un-gānd') *a.* not yet gained.

ungainful (un-gān'-fool) *a.* unprofitable.

ungainliness (un-gān'-li-nes) *n.* clumsiness; awkwardness.

ungainly (un-gān'-li) *a.* [M.E. *ungein*, inconvenient, fr. Icel. *gegn*, ready] not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; —*adv.* in an awkward manner; clumsily.

ungallant (un-gal'-ant) *a.* not gallant; not polite; uncourtous; not chivalrous.

ungallantly (un-gal'-ant-li) *adv.* not gallantly; not politely; uncourtously.

ungalled (un-gawld') *a.* unhurt; not galled.

ungarnished (un-gar'-nist) *a.* not garnished or furnished.

ungarrisoned (un-gar'-i-sund) *a.* unfurnished with soldiers for defence.

ungartered (un-gar'-terd) *a.* not held by garters; not having garters.

ungathered (un-gath'-erd) *a.* not cropped or picked.

ungear (un-gēr') *v.t.* to put out of gear.

ungenerated (un-jen'-e-rā-ted) *a.* not generated.

ungenerous (un-jen'-e-rus) *a.* not generous; ignoble; unkind; dishonourable.

ungenerously (un-jen'-e-rus-li) *adv.* in an ungenerous manner.

ungenial (un-jē'-nyal) *a.* not kind, or favourable for growth; cold; unsympathetic.

ungenteel (un-jen'-tēl) *a.* not genteel; not consistent with good manners or polite breeding.

ungenteelly (un-jen'-tēl-li) *adv.* not genteelly; impolitely.

ungentle (un-jen'-tl) *a.* not gentle; rough; rude; not noble.

ungentlemanlike (un-jen'-tl-mān-lik) *a.* not like a gentleman.

ungentlemanliness (un-jen'-tl-mān-li-nes) *n.* the character of being ungentlemanly.

ungentlemanly (un-jen'-tl-mān-li) *a.* unbecoming the character of a gentleman; rude; uncivil.

ungentleness (un-jen'-tl-nes) *n.* want of gentleness; incivility.

ungently (un-jent'-li) *adv.* in an ungentle manner; rudely.

ungenuine (un-jen'-ū-in) *a.* not genuine.

ungenuineness (un-jen'-ū-in-nes) *n.* the state or character of not being genuine.

ungifted (un-gif'-ted) *a.* not gifted or endowed.

ungilded, ungilt (un-gil'-ded, un-gilt') *a.* not gilt; not overlaid with gold.

ungilding (un-gil'-ding) *n.* the act or process of depriving of gilding.

ungird (un-gerd') *v.t.* to loose from a girdle or band; to unbind.

ungiving (un-giv'-ing) *a.* not giving or bringing gifts.

unglaze (un-glāz') *v.t.* to take the glass from.

unglazed (un-glāzd') *a.* not glazed or covered with vitreous matter; not polished or shining; not provided with glass.

unglorified (un-glō'-ri-fid) *a.* not glorified

unglorious (un-glō'-ri-us) *a.* inglorious.

unglove (un-gluy') *v.t.* to take off the glove, or gloves, from.

ungluttet (un-glu'-tēd) *a.* not gluttet; not satiated or saturated.

ungodlily (un-god'-li-li) *adv.* in an ungodly manner.

ungodliness (un-god'-li-nes) *n.* quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and His commands.

ungodly (un-god'-li) *a.* not godly; neglecting the fear and worship of God; wicked; impious; sinful.

ungored (un-gōrd') *a.* not gored; not wounded.

ungorged (un-gord') *a.* not gorged; not filled; not sated.

ungorgeous (un-gor'-jus) *a.* not gorgeous; not showy or splendid.

ungovernable (un-guv'-er-na-bl) *a.* not capable of being ruled or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled.

ungovernableness (un-guv'-er-na-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being ungovernable.

ungovernably (un-guv'-er-na-bli) *adv.* in an ungovernable manner; without restraint; wildly.

ungoverned (un-guv'-ernd) *a.* unrestrained; unbridled; licentious.

ungown (un-goun') *v.t.* to deprive of the position of priest.

ungowned (un-gound') *a.* not having, or wearing, a gown.

ungraced (un-grāst') *a.* not graced; not favoured.

ungraceful (un-grās'-fool) *a.* not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; awkward; clumsy.

ungracefully (un-grās'-fool-i) *adv.* in an ungraceful manner; awkwardly.

ungracefulness (un-grās'-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being ungraceful.

ungracious (un-grā'-shus) *a.* not gracious; showing no grace or kindness of heart; without good will; offensive; unpleasing.

ungraciously (un-grā'-shus-li) *adv.* in an ungracious manner.

ungraciousness (un-grā'-shus-nes) *n.* the character of being ungracious.

ungrammatical (un-gra-mat'-i-kal) *a.* not according to the established forms and rules of grammar.

ungrammatically (un-gra-mat'-i-kal-i) *adv.* in a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

ungrate (un-grāt') *n.* an ungrateful person; —*a.* ungrateful.

ungrateful (un-grāt'-fool) *a.* not grateful; not thankful for favours; unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable.

ungratefully (un-grāt'-fool-i) *adv.* in an ungrateful manner.

ungratefulness (un-grāt'-fool-nes) *n.* the state or character of being ungrateful.

ungratified (un-grāt'-fi-d) *a.* not gratified; not pleased or indulged.

ungraved (un-grāv'd) *a.* not engraved; not carved; unburied; not interred.

ungreediness (un-grē'-di-nes) *n.* the character of being not greedy.

ungrounded (un-groun'-ded) *a.* having no foundation or support; baseless.

ungroundedly (un-groun'-ded-li) *adv.* in an ungrounded manner; without reason.

ungroundedness (un-groun-'ded-nes) *n.* want of ground or reason.

ungrudged (un-gruj'd) *a.* not grudged.

ungrudging (un-gruj-'ing) *a.* not grudging; liberal; hearty.

ungrudgingly (un-gruj-'ing-li) *adv.* in an ungrudging manner; heartily.

ungual, unguical (ung-'gwāl, -'gwi-kāl) *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail] pertaining to, or resembling, a nail, claw, or hoof.

unguarded (un-gār-'ded) *a.* not watched or defended; careless; incautious.

unguardedly (un-gār-'ded-li) *adv.* incautiously; carelessly.

unguardedness (un-gār-'ded-nes) *n.* the state of being unguarded.

unguent (ung-'gwent) *n.* [L. *ungere*, anoint] a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like; ointment.

unguessed (un-'gest) *a.* not arrived at, or attained, by guess or conjecture.

unguicular (ung-'gwik-'ū-lār) *a.* relating to a nail or claw.

unguiculate (ung-'gwik-'ū-lat) *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail or claw] having claws; clawed; furnished with a claw (that is, a narrow base, as the petal in some flowers). Also **unguiculated**.

unguidable (un-'gī-'dā-bl) *a.* incapable of being guided.

unguidably (un-'gī-'dā-bli) *adv.* in an unguidable manner.

unguided (un-'gī-'ded) *a.* not guided; not led or conducted; not regulated.

unguiform (ung-'gwi-'form) *a.* [L. *unguis*, nail, and *forma*, shape] shaped like a claw.

unguiltily (un-'gī-'tli) *adv.* not guiltily; innocently.

unguiltiness (un-'gī-'tli-nes) *n.* the character or state of being innocent.

unguilty (un-'gī-'tli) *a.* not guilty; innocent.

unguinal (ung-'gwi-'nāl) *a.* relating to the unguis or nail.

ungula (ung-'gū-'lā) *n.* [L. fr. *unguis*, a nail] a section, or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base; a surgical instrument for extracting a dead fetus.

ungular (ung-'gū-'lār) *a.* like an ungula; unguial.

Ungulata (ung-'gū-'lā-tā) *n. pl.* an order of mammals, including the hippopotamus, pig, and the ruminants, the tapir, rhinoceros, horse, etc.

ungulate, unguulous (ung-'gū-'lat, -'lūs) *a.* [L. *ungula*, a hoof] shaped like a hoof; having hoofs.

ungum (un-'gum) *v. t.* to remove the gum from.

unhabitable (un-'hab-'i-'tā-'bil) *a.* uninhabitable.

unhabituated (un-'hā-'bit-'ū-'ā-ted) *a.* not accustomed.

unhacked (un-'hakt) *a.* not hacked; not cut or mangled; not notched.

unhackneyed (un-'hāk-'nid) *a.* not stale or common place.

unhallow (un-'hal-'ō) *v. t.* to profane; to desecrate.

unhallowed (un-'hal-'ōd) *a.* not hallowed or consecrated.

unhallowing (un-'hal-'ō-ing) *n.* the act or process of profaning or desecrating.

unhampered (un-'ham-'perd) *a.* not hampered; not hindered.

unhand (un-'hand) *v. t.* to loose from the hands; to let go; to take the hands from off.

unhandily (un-'han-'di-li) *adv.* in an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.

unhandiness (un-'han-'di-nes) *n.* the state or character of being unhandy.



Ungulate feet.
1. Hind foot of a horse. 2. Foot of a stag. 3. Left fore foot of the Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*). 4. A side view of the hoof of a stag, showing the false hoof (a).

unhandled (un-'han-'dld) *a.* not handled; not touched; not managed.

unhandsome (un-'han-'sum) *a.* not handsome; not beautiful; ungraceful; unbecoming; unsuitable; illiberal; disingenuous; uncivil.

unhandsomely (un-'han-'sun-li) *adv.* in an unhandsome manner; ungracefully; illiberally.

unhandsomeness (un-'han-'sum-nes) *n.* the state or character of being unhandsome.

unhandy (un-'han-'di) *a.* not handy; not dexterous; not ready in the use of the hands; awkwardly; not convenient.

unhang (un-'hang) *v. t.* to divest or strip of curtains or hangings; to remove from the fastenings, and let down.

unhanged (un-'hang'd) *a.* not hanged, or executed, on the gallows; unhung.

unhappily (un-'hap-'i-'li) *adv.* in an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably.

unhappiness (un-'hap-'i-'nes) *n.* state or quality of being unhappy; misfortune; ill-luck; infelicity; misery.

unhappy (un-'hap-'i) *a.* not happy; unfortunate; unlucky; in a degree miserable or wretched; marked by infelicity; calamitous.

unhardened (un-'hār-'dnd) *a.* not hardened; not indurated.

unhardy (un-'hār-'di) *a.* not hardy; not able to endure fatigue.

unharmd (un-'hārd'm) *a.* unhurt; uninjured.

unharmful (un-'hārd-'fool) *a.* not harmful, or doing harm; harmless.

unharmfully (un-'hārd-'fool-i) *adv.* harmlessly.

unharmonious (un-'hār-'mō-'ni-us) *a.* inharmonious.

unharness (un-'hār-'nes) *v. t.* to strip of harness; to disarm; to divest of armour.

unhasty (un-'hās-'ti) *a.* not hasty; deliberate; slow.

unhatched (un-'hacht) *a.* not hatched; not matured.

unhaunted (un-'haw-'nted) *a.* not haunted; unvisited.

unhazarded (un-'haz-'ar-'ded) *a.* not exposed or submitted to hazard.

unhazardous (un-'haz-'ar-'dus) *a.* not risky.

unhealable (un-'hē-'lā-'bl) *a.* not capable of being healed; incurable.

unhealthful (un-'helth-'fool) *a.* not healthful; unwholesome; noxious; sickly; abounding with disease.

unhealthfully (un-'helth-'fool-i) *adv.* in an unhealthful manner.

unhealthfulness (un-'helth-'fool-nes) *n.* the state of being unhealthful.

unhealthily (un-'hel-'thi-li) *adv.* in an unhealthy or unsound manner.

unhealthiness (un-'hel-'thi-nes) *n.* quality or condition of being unhealthy; want of health; unsoundness; want of vigour; unfavourableness to health. Also **unhealth**.

unhealthy (un-'hel-'thi) *a.* wanting health; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; wanting vigour; abounding with disease; insalubrious; unwholesome; not sound; not indicating health; morbid.

unheard (un-'herd) *a.* not heard; not perceived by the ear; not known by fame; not illustrious; obscure.

unheavenly (un-'hev-'n-li) *a.* not heavenly.

unhedged (un-'hejd) *a.* not hedged.

unheeded (un-'hē-'ded) *a.* disregarded; neglected.

unheedful (un-'hē-'d'fool) *a.* not heedful; heedless; careless.

unheedfully (un-'hē-'d'fool-i) *adv.* carelessly; incautiously. Also **unheedily**.

unheeding (un-'hē-'ding) *a.* negligent; careless; heedless; unmindful; inattentive.

unheedingly (un-hē'ding-li) *adv.* in an unheeding manner; carelessly.

unheedy (un-hē'di) *a.* unheeding; careless; sudden; precipitate.

unhelm (un-helm') *v.t.* to deprive of a helm or helmet.

unhelmed (un-helmd') *a.* divested of the helm, as a ship; not having a helm.

unhelped (un-helpt') *a.* unaided; unassisted.

unhelpful (un-help'fool) *a.* affording no aid.

unhelpfully (un-help'fool-i) *adv.* in an unhelpful manner.

unheroic (un-he-rō'ik) *a.* not heroic or brave.

unhesitating (un-hēz'i-tā-ting) *a.* not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.

unhesitatingly (un-hēz'i-tā-ting-li) *adv.* without hesitation or doubt.

unhewn (un-hūn') *a.* not hewn; rough.

unhidden (un-hid'n) *a.* not hidden or concealed; open; manifest.

unhindered (un-hin'derd) *a.* not hindered; unimpeded.

unhinge (un-him') *v.t.* to take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence; to render unstable or wavering.

unhired (un-hīrd') *a.* not hired.

unhistoric, unhistorical (un-his-tor'ik, -i-kal) *a.* not historic; not noticed in history; unrecorded.

unhitch (un-hich') *v.t.* to disengage; to set free.

unhive (un-hīv') *v.t.* to drive from a hive.

unhold (un-hōld') *v.t.* to let go the hold of.

unholy (un-hō-li-li) *adv.* in an unholy manner.

unholiness (un-hō-li-nes) *n.* quality of being unholy.

unholy (un-hō'li) *a.* not holy; not hallowed; not consecrated; profane; wicked; impious.

unhomogeneous (un-hō-mu-jē-ne-us) *a.* not homogeneous.

unhonoured (un-on'urd) *a.* not honoured; not regarded with respect or veneration; not celebrated.

unhooded (un-hood'ed) *a.* not having, or not covered with, a hood.

unhook (un-hook') *v.t.* to loose from a hook; to undo, or open, by loosening or detaching the hooks of.

unhoop (un-hōop') *v.t.* to remove the hoops of, as a barrel or cask.

unhoped (un-hōp't) *a.* not hoped for; unexpected.

unhopeful (un-hōp'fool) *a.* not hopeful; hopeless.

unhopefully (un-hōp'fool-i) *adv.* in an unhelpful manner.

unhorse (un-hors') *v.t.* to throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.

unhouse (un-houz') *v.t.* to drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge—hence, to deprive of shelter.

unhoused (un-houz'd') *a.* not housed or sheltered as by a house.

unhuman (un-hū'man) *a.* inhuman.

unhumanize (un-hū'man-īz) *v.t.* to cause to cease to be human.

unhung (un-hung) *a.* not suspended; not hanged; unhangd.

unhurt (un-hurt') *a.* not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury; safe and sound.

unhurtful (un-hurt'fool) *a.* not hurtful.

unhurtfully (un-hurt'fool-i) *adv.* without harm; harmlessly.

unhurtfulness (un-hurt'fool-nes) *n.* harmless-

unhusbanded (un-huz'ban-ded) *a.* having no husband; not managed with care; uncultivated.

unhusk (un-husk') *v.t.* to deprive of a husk, as corn; to cause to disclose.

uniaxial, uniaxal (ū-ni-ak'si-əl, ū-ni-ak'sal) *a.* having a single axis; having one direction along which a ray of light can travel without being bifurcated.

unibasal (ū-ni-bā'sal) *a.* having only one base.

unicameral (ū-ni-kam'e-ral) *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *camera*, a chamber] consisting of a single chamber.

unicapsular (ū-ni-kap'sū-lar) *a.* having but one capsule [Bot.].

unicellular (ū-ni-sel'ū-lar) *a.* having but one cell.

unicity (ū-nis'i-ti) *n.* [L. *unus*, one] the state of being unique; uniqueness; sameness.

unicolour (ū-ni-kul-ur) *a.* of but one colour. Also **unicoloured, unicolourate.**

unicorn (ū-ni-korn) *n.* [L. *unicornis* one-horned] a fabulous animal with one horn (often represented in heraldry as a supporter); an animal so called in the Scriptures (possibly the rhinoceros).

unicostate (ū-ni-kos'tat) *a.* having but one rib.

unicuspid, unicuspidate (ū-ni-kus'pid, -pi-dāt) *a.* having one cusp.

unicycle (ū-ni-si-kl) *n.* a vehicle with only one wheel.

unidead (un-i-dē'ad) *a.* having no ideas or thoughts; senseless.

unideal (un-i-dē'əl) *a.* not ideal; real.

unidealism (un-i-dē'əl-izm) *n.* the quality or state of being unideal.

unifacial (ū-ni-fā'shal) *a.* having only one face or front.

unifarious (ū-ni-fā-ri-us) *a.* set in one rank or row.

unifiable (ū-ni-fi-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being unified.

unification (ū-ni-fi-kā'shun) *n.* the act of unifying, or the state of being unified.

unifier (ū-ni-fi-er) *n.* one that unifies.

uniflorous (ū-ni-flō-rus) *a.* one-flowered.

unifoil (ū-ni-foil) *a.* bearing only a single leaf;—*n.* a single leaf.

uniform (ū-ni-form) *a.* [L. *uniformis*, fr. *unus*, one, and *forma*, form] having always the same form, manner, or degree; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant; consistent with itself at all times; regular; constant; undeviating;—*n.* a dress of the same kind, by which persons are assimilated that belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other.

uniformitarian (ū-ni-for-mi-tā-ri-an) *n.* one that upholds a system or doctrine of uniformity;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, uniformity.

uniformity (ū-ni-for-mi-ti) *n.* quality of being uniform; resemblance to itself at all times; conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; consistency; sameness; similitude between the parts of a whole; continued or unvaried sameness or likeness; uniformness.

uniformly (ū-ni-form-li) *adv.* in a uniform manner; without variation.

uniformness (ū-ni-form-nes) *n.* the state or character of being uniform.

unify (ū-ni-fi) *v.t.* [L. *unus*, one, and *facere*, make] to cause to be one; to make into a unit; to view as one.

unigenital (ū-ni-jen'i-tal) *a.* only-begotten.

unigeniture (ū-ni-jen'i-tūr) *n.* the state of being the only-begotten.

unilateral (ū-ni-lat'e-ral) *a.* having one side; being on one side only.

unilaterally (ū-ni-lat'e-ral-i) *adv.* in a unilateral manner.



Unicorn [Her.]

- unilateral** (ū-ni-lit'e-ra) *a.* consisting of a single letter.
- unillumed** (un-i-lūm'd) *a.* not illumined; not lighted up.
- unilluminated** (un-i-lū-mi-nā-ted) *a.* not illumined; dark.
- unillusory** (un-i-lū'su-ri) *a.* not producing, or causing, illusion.
- unilocular** (ū-ni-lok'ū-lar) *a.* having but one loculus.
- unimaginable** (un-i-maj'i-na-bl) *a.* not able to be imagined or conceived; beyond the power of thought.
- unimaginableness** (un-i-maj'i-na-bl-nes) *n.* the character of being unimaginable.
- unimaginably** (un-i-maj'i-na-bli) *adv.* in an unimaginable manner.
- unimaginative** (un-i-maj'i-nā-tiv) *a.* not imaginative; prosaic; literal.
- unimaginativeness** (un-i-maj'i-nā-tiv-nes) *n.* the character of being unimaginative.
- unimagined** (un-i-maj'ind) *a.* not imagined or conceived.
- unimbued** (un-im-bū'd) *a.* not imbued; not tintured.
- unimpaired** (un-im-pārd') *a.* not impaired
- unimparted** (un-im-pār'ted) *a.* not imparted or shared.
- unimpassioned** (un-im-pash'und) *a.* free from passion; calm; wanting fire or spirit; cold; dull.
- unimpeachability** (un-im-pē-ča-bl'i-ti) *n.* the character of being unimpeachable.
- unimpeachable** (un-im-pē-ča-bl) *a.* not to be impeached; free from stain, guilt, or fault; irrefragable; blameless.
- unimpeachably** (un-im-pē-ča-bli) *adv.* in an unimpeachable manner.
- unimpeached** (un-im-pē-čt') *a.* not accused; not called in question; fair.
- unimplored** (un-im-plōrd') *a.* not implored; not solicited.
- unimportance** (un-im-pōr'tans) *n.* the character of being unimportant.
- unimportant** (un-im-pōr'tant) *a.* of no great moment; insignificant; immaterial; not assuming airs of dignity.
- unimposed** (un-im-pōzd') *a.* not imposed; not laid on or exacted.
- unimposing** (un-im-pō'zing) *a.* not imposing.
- unimpressibility** (un-im-pres-i-bl'i-ti) *n.* the quality or state of being unimpressible.
- unimpressible** (un-im-pres'i-bl) *a.* not impressible; apathetic.
- unimpressive** (un-im-pres'iv) *a.* not impressive or forcible; not fitted to excite the feelings, etc.
- unimprovable** (un-im-prōv'va-bl) *a.* incapable of amendment or melioration; incapable of being cultivated.
- unimproved** (un-im-prōv'd) *a.* not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence; not tilled; not cultivated, as land.
- unimpugnable** (un-im-pū'na-bl) *a.* not capable of being impugned.
- unincidental** (un-in-si-den'tal) *a.* uneventful.
- uninclosed, unenclosed** (un-in-, un-en-klōzd') *a.* not inclosed.
- unincorporated** (un-in-kor-pu-rā-ted) *a.* not incorporated.
- unindented** (un-in-den'ted) *a.* not indented.
- uninflammable** (un-in-flam'ā-bl) *a.* not inflammable.
- uninfluenced** (un-in'flu-ens't) *a.* not influenced; not induced or moved by the persuasion of others; free from bias or prejudice.
- uninformed** (un-in-form'd) *a.* not instructed; untaught; not animated or enlivened.
- uninfringible** (un-in-frin'ji-bl) *a.* that must not be infringed.
- uningenious** (un-in-jē'nyus) *a.* not ingenious; not witty or clear.
- uningenuous** (un-in-jen'ū-us) *a.* not ingenuous; not frank.
- uninhabitability** (un-in-hab-i-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* uninhabitableness.
- uninhabitable** (un-in-hab'i-tā-bl) *a.* not habitable; unfit for the residence of men.
- uninhabitableness** (un-in-hab'i-tā-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being uninhabitable.
- uninhabited** (un-in-hab'i-ted) *a.* not inhabited by men; unoccupied.
- uninjured** (un-in-jurd') *a.* unhurt; suffering no harm.
- uninquisitive** (un-in-kwiz'i-tiv) *a.* not inquisitive; not curious.
- uninscribed** (un-in-skrīb'd) *a.* not inscribed; having no inscription.
- uninspired** (un-in-spīrd') *a.* not inspired; not prompted by another.
- uninstructed** (un-in-struk'ted) *a.* uneducated; untaught; having received no directions or instructions.
- uninstructive** (un-in-struk'tiv) *a.* not serving to instruct.
- uninsured** (un-in-shōrd') *a.* not insured; not assured against loss.
- unintelligence** (un-in-tel'i-jens) *n.* want of intelligence.
- unintelligent** (un-in-tel'i-jent) *a.* not intelligent.
- unintelligently** (un-in-tel'i-jent-li) *adv.* in an unintelligent manner.
- unintelligibility** (un-in-tel'i-ji-bl'i-ti) *n.* the character of being unintelligible. Also **unintelligibleness**.
- unintelligible** (un-in-tel'i-ji-bl) *a.* not intelligible; that cannot be understood.
- unintelligibly** (un-in-tel'i-ji-bl) *adv.* in an unintelligible manner.
- unintentional** (un-in-ten'shun-əl) *a.* not intentional.
- unintentionally** (un-in-ten'shun-əl-i) *adv.* without design or purpose.
- uninterested** (un-in'ter-es-ted) *a.* not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake; not having the mind or the passions engaged.
- uninteresting** (un-in'ter-es-ting) *a.* not interesting; not capable of exciting interest.
- uninterestingly** (un-in'ter-es-ting-li) *adv.* in an uninteresting manner.
- unintermitted** (un-in-ter-mit'ed) *a.* not intermitted; not interrupted.
- unintermitting** (un-in-ter-mit'ing) *a.* not ceasing; constant.
- uninterpreted** (un-in-ter-pre-ted) *a.* not interpreted.
- uninterred** (un-in-ter'd) *a.* not interred; not buried.
- uninterrupted** (un-in-ter-rup'ted) *a.* not interrupted or broken; continuous; not disturbed.
- uninterruptedly** (un-in-ter-rup'ted-li) *adv.* without interruption.
- unintoxicating** (un-in-tok'si-kā-ting) *a.* not intoxicating.
- unintroduced** (un-in-trū-dūsd') *a.* not introduced.
- uninured** (un-in-ūr'd) *a.* not inured; not hardened or accustomed by use and practice.
- uninventive** (un-in-ven'tiv) *a.* not inventive.
- uninvited** (un-in-vīt'ed) *a.* not invited; not solicited.
- uninviting** (un-in-vīt'ing) *a.* not inviting.

Unio (ū-ni-ō) *n.* [L. *unus*, one] a genus of fresh-water bivalves.

union (ūn-yun) *n.* [L. fr. *unus*, one] the act of joining two or more things into one; the state of being united; junction; combination; coalition; concord; harmony; a consolidated body; a confederation; a trades-union; a workhouse erected by several parishes in combination, for the reception of the paupers in each; the upper, inner corner of an ensign, in distinction from the rest of the flag; a flag showing only the union; a large pearl. **Union Jack**, the national flag of the United Kingdom, consisting of the ancient crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick.



Union Jack.

unionism (ūn-yun-izm) *n.* the principle of combining, esp. among workmen; the principles of the unionists.

unionist (ūn-yun-ist) *n.* one that advocates or promotes union; a member of a trades-union; one opposed to granting Home-rule to Ireland.

uniparous (ū-nip-ā-rus) *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *parere*, bring forth] producing, as a rule, but one at a birth.

uniped (ū-ni-ped) *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] having only one foot.

unique (ū-nēk) *a.* [F. fr. L. *unus*, one] without a like or equal.

uniquely (ū-nēk-li) *adv.* in a unique manner.

uniqueness (ū-nēk-nes) *n.* unique state or character. Also **uniquity**.

uniradiate, uniradiated (ū-ni-rā-di-at, -ā-ted) *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *radius*, ray] having one ray.

uniseptate (ū-ni-sep-tat) *a.* [Bot.] having only one septum.

uniserial (ū-ni-sē-ri-al) *a.* having only one row or series. Also **uniseriate**.

unisexual (ū-ni-sek-sū-al) *a.* of one sex; having separate male and female flowers.

unisexuality (ū-ni-sek-sū-al-i-ti) *n.* the condition of being unisexual.

unison (ū-ni-sun) *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound] harmony; agreement; concord; union; accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body;—*a.* sounding alone; sounded together; coincident. **In unison**, in harmony.

unisonance (ū-nis-u-nans) *n.* accordance of sounds.

unisonous (ū-nis-u-nus) *a.* being in unison. Also **unisonant**.

unit (ū-nit) *n.* [L. *unus*, one] a single thing or person; the least whole number; one; any standard quantity, by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured.

Unitarian (ū-ni-tā-ri-an) *n.* one that denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person; a believer in one God;—*a.* pertaining to Unitarians.

Unitarianism (ū-ni-tā-ri-an-izm) *n.* doctrines of Unitarians.

unitary (ū-ni-tā-ri) *a.* relating to a unit.

unite (ū-nīt) *v.t.* [L. *unire*, pp. *unitus*, to unite, fr. *unus*, one] to put together or join; to form a whole; to cause to adhere; to join by a legal or moral bond; to join in interest, affection, etc.; to associate;—*v.i.* to become one; to grow together; to join in an act.

united (ū-nīt-ed) *a.* joined or combined; made one; harmonious. **United Brethren**, the Moravians. **United Presbyterians**, a Scottish ecclesiastical body, formed in 1847, by the union of the Secession and the Relief bodies, now joined with the Free Church to form the **United Free Church of Scotland**.

unitedly (ū-nīt-ed-li) *adv.* with union, or joint efforts.

uniter (ū-nīt-er) *n.* one that, or that which, unites.

unity (ū-ni-ti) *n.* [L.] state of being one; oneness; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one; the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety

of representation are preserved; the correspondence of all the various parts of a work, so as to form a harmonious whole; a kind of symmetry of style and character. **Three unities**, action, time, and place, in the classical drama.

univalve (ū-ni-valv) *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valva*, valve] having only one valve;—*n.* a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece.



Univalve.

univalvular (ū-ni-val'vū-lar) *a.* having only one valve.

universal (ū-ni-ver'sal) *a.* extending to, or affecting, the whole; unlimited; total; whole; comprising all the particulars;—*n.* a predicable; a general abstract conception; a universal proposition. **Universal joint**, a device whereby one part of a machine has perfect freedom of motion in relation to another. **Universal proposition**, one in which the predicate is true of the subject in every instance.



Universal joint.

Universalism (ū-ni-ver'sal-izm) *n.* the doctrine or belief of Universalists.

Universalist (ū-ni-ver'sal-ist) *n.* one that holds the doctrine that all men will be saved, in opposition to the doctrine of eternal punishment;—*a.* pertaining to Universalism.

universality (ū-ni-ver'sal-i-ti) *n.* state of being universal. Also **universalsness**.

universalize (ū-ni-ver'sal-iz) *v.t.* to make universal.

universally (ū-ni-ver'sal-i) *adv.* in a universal manner.

universanimous (ū-ni-ver-san'i-mus) *a.* of one mind.

universe (ū-ni-vers) *n.* [L. *universus*, turned into one, fr. *unus*, one, and *vertere*, pp. *versus*, to turn] all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole.

university (ū-ni-ver-si-ti) *n.* [F. fr. L.] an institution, or corporation, for instructing students in science and literature, and conferring degrees.

univocal (ū-niv-u-kal) *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *vox*, voice, sense] having but one meaning; having unison in sounds; sure; certain;—*n.* a word that has but one meaning.

univocally (ū-niv-u-kal-i) *adv.* in one sense; unmistakably.

unjaundiced (un-jān-dist) *a.* not jaundiced; unprejudiced.

unjoin (un-join) *v.t.* to disjoin.

unjoint (un-joint) *v.t.* to disjoin.

unjointed (un-joint-ed) *a.* having no joints; disconnected.

unjust (un-just) *a.* contrary to justice and right; wrongful.

unjustifiable (un-just-i-fi-a-bl) *a.* not justifiable; not defensible.

unjustifiableness (un-just-i-fi-a-bl-nes) *n.* quality of not being justifiable.

unjustifiably (un-just-i-fi-a-bli) *adv.* in an unjustifiable manner.

unjustly (un-just-li) *adv.* in an unjust manner.

unjustness (un-just-nes) *n.* the state of being unjust.

unkempt (un-kemt) *a.* [A.S. *comb*, comb] uncombed; rough.

unkennel (un-ken-el) *v.t.* to drive from, or take out of, a kennel; to rouse from secrecy or retreat.

unkept (un-kept) *a.* not preserved, maintained, or obeyed.

unkind (un-kind) *a.* wanting in kindness; cruel; unnatural.

unkindliness (un-kind-li-nes) *n.* unkindness; unfavourableness.

unkindly (un-kind'li) *a.* not kindly; unnatural; unfavourable;—*adv.* in an unkindly manner.

unkindness (un-kind'-nes) *n.* want of kindness; an unkind act; disfavour.

unking (un-king') *v.t.* to deprive of royalty.

unkinglike, unkingly (un-king'lik, -li) *a.* unbecoming a king.

unknightly (un-nit'li) *a.* unbecoming a knight.

unknit (un-nit') *v.t.* to untie; to smooth out; to undo.

unknot (un-not') *v.t.* to free from knots; to untie.

unknowable (un-nō'-a-bl) *a.* above or beyond knowledge.

unknowing (un-nō'ing) *a.* not knowing; ignorant.

unknowingly (un-nō'ing-li) *adv.* without design; ignorantly.

unknown (un-nōn') *a.* not known; greater than is imagined; not having had cohabitation.

unlaboured (un-lā'burd) *a.* not produced by toil; uncultivated; natural; spontaneous; easy; free.

unlace (un-lās') *v.t.* to loose from lacing; to loose the dress of.

unlade (un-lād') *v.t.* to unload; to take out the cargo of.

unladylike (un-lā'di-lik) *a.* unbecoming a lady.

unlaid (un-lād') *a.* not placed or fixed; not suppressed or pacified; not laid out, as a corpse.

unlamented (un-lā-men'ted) *a.* not deplored.

unlash (un-lash') *v.t.* to loose, unfasten, or separate [Naut.].

unlatch (un-lach') *v.t.* to open or loose by lifting the latch.

unlawful (un-law'fool) *a.* contrary to law; illegal.

unlawfully (un-law'fool-i) *adv.* in an unlawful manner.

unlawfulness (un-law'fool-nes) *n.* contrariety to law.

unlearn (un-learn') *v.t.* to forget the knowledge of.

unlearned (un-learn'd) *a.* not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not known; not suitable to a learned man.

unlearnedly (un-learn'ed-li) *adv.* ignorantly.

unleavened (un-lev'nd) *a.* not raised by leaven or yeast.

unlectured (un-lek'turd) *a.* not taught by lecture.

unled (un-led') *a.* without guidance.

unleisured (un-lē-zhurd) *a.* not having leisure.

unless (un-les') *conj.* [orig. on les (that), in less than] except; if not; supposing that not.

unlessoned (un-les'nd) *a.* not instructed.

unlettered (un-let'erd) *a.* unlearned; ignorant.

unlevelled (un-lev'eld) *a.* not levelled; uneven; rough.

unlicensed (un-lis'ens) *a.* not licensed; not having legal permission.

unlicked (un-lik't) *a.* shapeless; unformed; rough; untutored.

unlike (un-lik') *a.* not like; dissimilar.

unlikelihood (un-lik'li-hood) *n.* improbability.

unlikeliness (un-lik'li-nes) *n.* improbability; dissimilarity.

unlikely (un-lik'li) *a.* improbable; unpromising;—*adv.* improbably.

unlikeness (un-lik'-nes) *n.* want of resemblance.

unlimber (un-lim'ber) *v.t.* and *i.* to detach the limbers from.

unlimited (un-lim'i-ted) *a.* not limited; boundless; undefined; indefinite; not restrained.

unlimitedly (un-lim'i-ted-li) *adv.* without bounds.

unlimitedness (un-lim'i-ted-nes) *n.* unlimited state.

unline (un-lin') *v.t.* to remove the lining from.

unlink (un-link') *v.t.* to separate the links of.

unlinked (un-link't) *a.* not joined by links.

unliquidated (un-lik-wi-dā-ted) *a.* not adjusted or settled; unpaid.

unliveliness (un-liv'li-nes) *n.* want of liveliness.

unlively (un-liv'li) *a.* not lively; dull.

unload (un-lōd') *v.t.* to discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden; to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; to take out the powder and shot from;—*v.t.* to discharge a cargo.

unlock (un-ok') *v.t.* to unfasten, as what is locked; to open.

unlocked (un-lokt') *a.* not fastened with a lock.

unlodge (un-loj') *v.t.* to dislodge.

unlooked (un-look't) *a.* unforeseen; unexpected (with for).

unloose, unloosen (un-lōōs', -lōōs-n) *v.t.* to loose; to untie; to set free;—*v.i.* to fall in pieces.

unlord (un-lord') *v.t.* to reduce from a peer to a commoner.

unlorded (un-lord'-ded) *a.* not raised to the rank of a lord.

unloved (un-luv'd) *a.* not loved.

unloveliness (un-luv'li-nes) *n.* want of loveliness.

unlovely (un-luv'li) *a.* not lovely; not amiable.

unloving (un-luv'ing) *a.* not loving or fond.

unluckily (un-luk'i-li) *adv.* in an unlucky manner.

unluckiness (un-luk'i-nes) *n.* state of being unlucky.

unlucky (un-luk'i) *a.* unfortunate; not successful; unhappy; ill-omened; inauspicious.

unmade (un-mād') *a.* not made or formed; omitted to be made.

unmaidenly (un-mā'dn-li) *a.* unbecoming a maiden; immodest.

unmaimed (un-māmd') *a.* not disabled in any limb; unutilated; entire.

unmakable (un-mā'ka-bl) *a.* that cannot be made.

unmake (un-māk') *v.t.* to destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being.

unmaking (un-mā'king) *n.* the act of destroying.

unmalleability (un-mal-e-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* unmalleable state.

unmalleable (un-mal'e-a-bl) *a.* not malleable.

unman (un-man') *v.t.* to deprive of the qualities of courage and fortitude; to deprive of men.

unmanageable (un-man'ij-a-bl) *a.* not easily restrained or directed; uncontrollable.

unmanageableness (un-man'ij-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state of not being manageable.

unmanaged (un-man'ijd) *a.* not controlled; not broken in; unrestrained.

unmanliness (un-man-li-nes) *n.* the character of being unmanly.

unmanly (un-man'li) *a.* unsuitable to a man; effeminate; not worthy of a man; cowardly; base.

unmanned (un-mand') *a.* not furnished with men; not tamed or subjected to man; deprived of courage, virility, etc.

unmannered (un-man-er'd) *a.* uncivil; rude.

unmannerliness (un-man-er-li-nes) *n.* want of good manners; incivility.

unmannerly (un-man-er-li) *a.* not mannerly; not having good manners; rude.

unmantle (un-man-tl) *v.t.* to deprive of a mantle.

unmanufactured (un-man-ü-fak'türd) *a.* not made up.

unmarked (un-märkt') *a.* having no mark; unobserved; distinguished.

unmarketable (un-mär-ke't-a-bl) *a.* unsaleable.

unmarred (un-märd') *a.* not marred or injured.

unmarriageable (un-mar-ij-a-bl) *a.* not fit, or old enough, to be married.

unmarriageableness (un-mar-ij-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state of not being marriageable.

unmarried (un-mar'id) *a.* not married.

unmask (un-mäsk') *v.t.* to strip of any disguise; — *v.i.* to put off a mask.

unmasked (un-mäskt') *a.* open; exposed to view.

unmastered (un-mäs'terd) *a.* not subdued; not conquerable.

unmasticable (un-mas'ti-ka-bl) *a.* not fit to be chewed.

unmatchable (un-mach'a-bl) *a.* not; to be equalled.

unmatched (un-macht') *a.* matchless; having no equal.

unmeaning (un-mē-ning) *a.* having no meaning; inexpressive.

unmeaningly (un-mē-ning-li) *adv.* without meaning.

unmeaningness (un-mē-ning-nes) *n.* the character of being unmeaning.

unmeant (un-ment') *a.* not meant or intended.

unmeasurable (un-mezh-ur-a-bl) *a.* boundless.

unmeasurably (un-mezh-ur-a-bli) *adv.* beyond measure.

unmeasured (un-mezh-urd) *a.* not measured; plentiful; beyond measure; immense; infinite.

unmechanical (un-me-kan'i-ka) *a.* not according to the principles of mechanics.

unmeddling (un-med'ling) *a.* not officious.

unmeditated (un-med-i-tä-ted) *a.* unpremeditated.

unmeet (un-mēt') *a.* not fit or proper; unworthy.

unmeetly (un-mēt-li) *adv.* unsuitably; unworthily.

unmeetness (un-mēt-nes) *n.* unfitness; unsuitableness.

unmellowed (un-mel'öd) *a.* not fully matured.

unmelodious (un-me-lō'di-us) *a.* not melodious; discordant; harsh.

unmentionable (un-men'shun-a-bl) *a.* not to be spoken of; — *n.pl.* trousers; inexpressibles.

unmentioned (un-men'shund) *a.* not named.

unmercenary (un-mer-se-na-ri) *a.* not mercenary.

unmercantile (un-mer-kan-til) *a.* not according to rules of commerce.

unmerciful (un-mer-si-fool) *a.* not merciful; cruel; unconscionable; exorbitant.

unmercifully (un-mer-si-fool-i) *adv.* without mercy.

unmercifulness (un-mer-si-fool-nes) *n.* want of mercy; cruelty.

unmerited (un-mer-i-ted) *a.* undeserved.

unmethodical (un-me-thod'i-ka) *a.* not methodical.

unmew (un-mū') *v.t.* to set free.

unmilitary (un-mil'i-tä-ri) *a.* not military.

unminded (un-mín'ed) *a.* not minded or heeded.

unmindful (un-mínd'fool) *a.* not mindful.

unmindfully (un-mínd-fool-i) *adv.* carelessly; heedlessly.

unmindfulness (un-mínd-fool-nes) *n.* the state or character of being unmindful.

unmingled (un-míng-gld) *a.* unmixed; pure.

unministerial (un-min-is-tē-ri-äl) *a.* not ministerial.

unmistakable (un-mis-tä-ka-bl) *a.* incapable of being mistaken.

unmistakably (un-mis-tä-ka-bli) *adv.* so as not to be mistaken.

unmistaken (un-mis-tä-kn) *a.* not mistaken; sure.

unmitigable (un-mit-i-gä-bl) *a.* that cannot be mitigated.

unmitigated (un-mit-i-gä-ted) *a.* not mitigated; unconscionable.

unmixed (un-míks't) *a.* not mixed; pure; unalloyed.

unmodifiable (un-mod'i-fi-a-bl) *a.* not modifiable.

unmodifiableness (un-mod'i-fi-a-bl-nes) *n.* unmodifiable state or quality.

unmodified (un-mod'i-fid) *a.* not modified.

unmodish (un-mō-dish) *a.* unfashionable.

unmoistened (un-mo'isnd) *a.* not made wet; dry.

unmolested (un-mo-les'ted) *a.* not disturbed.

unmoor (un-móór) *v.t.* to cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables; to loose from anchorage; — *v.i.* to weigh anchor.

unmoral (un-mor-äl) *a.* not moral.

unmoralized (un-mor-äl-ízd) *a.* untutored by morality; having no moral attached.

unmortise (un-mor-tis) *v.t.* to loosen the mortises or joints of.

unmotherly (un-mur-er-li) *a.* unbecoming a mother.

unmould (un-möld) *v.t.* to change the form of.

unmoulded (un-möld'ed) *a.* not shaped or formed.

unmounted (un-moun'ted) *a.* not mounted; not furnished or set, etc.

unmourned (un-mörnd') *a.* not lamented.

unmovable, unmoveable (un-móó'vā-bl) *a.* that cannot be moved.

unmovably (un-móó'vā-bli) *adv.* in an unmovable manner. Also **unmoveably**.

unmoved (un-móóvd) *a.* not put out of place; not changed in resolution; not affected; unimpressed.

unmoving (un-móó'ving) *a.* having no motion; not exciting emotion; unaffected.

unmuffle (un-muf'l) *v.t.* and *i.* to uncover, by removing a muffer, or what conceals.

unmurmuring (un-mur-mur-ing) *a.* uncomplaining.

unmurmuringly (un-mur-mur-ing-li) *adv.* in an unmurmuring manner.

unmusical (un-mü-zí-ka) *a.* not harmonious or melodious; harsh; not skilled in, or fond of, music.

unmusically (un-mū'zi-kal-i) *adv.* in an unmusical way.

unmutilated (un-mū'ti-lā-ted) *a.* not mutilated, or deprived of a limb, etc.

unmuzzle (un-muzl) *v.t.* to loose from a muzzle.

unnamable, unnameable (un-nā-ma-bl) *a.* that cannot be named; indescribable.

unnamed (un-nāmd') *a.* not named; not mentioned.

unnatural (un-nat'ū-ral) *a.* not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings; acting without natural affections.

unnaturally (un-nat'ū-ral-i) *adv.* in an unnatural manner.

unnaturalness (un-nat'ū-ral-nes) *n.* contrariety to nature. Also

unnaturalism, unnaturality.

unnavigable (un-nav'i-ga-bl) *a.* not navigable.

unnavigated (un-nav'i-gā-ted) *a.* not navigated.

unnecessarily (un-nes'e-sar-i-li) *adv.* without necessity; needlessly.

unnecessariness (un-nes'e-sa-ri-nes) *n.* the state or quality of not being necessary.

unnecessary (un-nes'e-sa-ri) *a.* not necessary; useless; needless.

unneedful (un-nēd'fool) *a.* not needful.

unneighbourly (un-nā'bur-li) *a.* not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

unnerve (un-nerv) *v.t.* to deprive of nerve; to weaken; to enfeeble.

unnoted (un-nō'ted) *a.* not observed.

unnoticed (un-nō'tist) *a.* not noticed; neglected.

unnumbered (un-num'berd) *a.* not counted; innumerable.

unnurtured (un-nur'tūrd) *a.* not nurtured or educated; rough.

unobjectionable (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl) *a.* not liable to objection.

unobjectionably (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bli) *adv.* in an unobjectionable manner.

unobservable (un-ob-zer'va-bl) *a.* incapable of being observed.

unobservance (un-ob-zer'vāns) *n.* want of observance; inattention.

unobservant (un-ob-zer'vānt) *a.* not attentive.

unobserved (un-ob-zer'vd) *a.* not noticed.

unobserving (un-ob-zer'ving) *a.* inattentive.

unobstructed (un-ob-struk'ted) *a.* not obstructed or hindered.

unobstructive (un-ob-struk'tiv) *a.* offering no obstacle.

unobtrusive (un-ob-trōō'siv) *a.* not obtrusive; not forward; modest.

unobtrusively (un-ob-trōō'siv-li) *adv.* in an unobtrusive manner.

unobtrusiveness (un-ob-trōō'siv-nes) *n.* the state or character of being unobtrusive.

unoccupied (un-ok'ū-pīd) *a.* not occupied; not used.

unoffending, unoffensive (un-u-fen'ding, -siv) *a.* not offending; harmless; innocent.

unofficial (un-u-fish'āl) *a.* not official.

unofficial (un-u-fish'us) *a.* not officious.

unopened (un-ō'pend) *a.* not opened.

unoperculate, unoperculated (un-u-per'kū-lēt, -lā-ted) *a.* having no operculum.

unopposed (un-u-pōōd') *a.* not opposed or resisted.

unordained (un-or-dānd') *a.* not ordained.

unorganised (un-or-gan-īzd) *a.* not organized; inorganic.

unoriginal (un-u-rij'i-nāl) *a.* not original; without origin.

unornamental (un-or-na-men'tal) *a.* not ornamented.

unornamented (un-or-na-men-ted) *a.* unadorned.

unorthodox (un-or'thu-doks) *a.* not orthodox.

unostentatious (un-os-ten-tā'shus) *a.* not ostentatious; not glaring.

unostentatiously (un-os-ten-tā'shus-li) *adv.* without ostentation.

unostentatiousness (un-os-ten-tā'shus-nes) *n.* the state of not being ostentatious.

unowed (un-ōd') *a.* not due.

unowned (un-ōnd') *a.* without known owner; not admitted.

unpack (un-pak) *v.t.* to open, as things packed; to unload.

unpacker (un-pak'er) *n.* one that unpacks.

unpaid (un-pād) *a.* not paid; not discharged, as a debt; not having received what is due; serving without pay.

unpained (un-pānd') *a.* suffering no pain.

unpainful (un-pān'fool) *a.* giving no pain.

unpaint (un-pānt) *v.t.* to efface the painting of.

unpaired (un-pārd') *a.* not paired.

unpalatable (un-pal'a-ta-bl) *a.* not palatable; disagreeable.

unparadise (un-par'a-dis) *v.t.* to deprive of happiness.

unparagoned (un-par'a-gond) *a.* matchless.

unparalleled (un-par'ā-leld) *a.* having no parallel; unequalled; unmatched.

unparched (un-pārch't) *a.* not parched.

unpardonable (un-pār'dun-a-bl) *a.* not to be pardoned.

unpardonableness (un-pār'dun-a-bl-nes) *n.* unpardonable state or character.

unpardonably (un-pār'dun-a-bli) *adv.* beyond pardon.

unparliamentary (un-pār-li-men'tā-ri) *a.* contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament.

unpassionate (un-pash'un-at) *a.* impartial; not showing strong emotion.

unpassioned (un-pash'und) *a.* free from passion.

unpathed, unpathwayed (un-pāth'd, un-pāth-wād) *a.* pathless.

unpatriotic (un-pā-tri-ō'tik) *a.* not patriotic.

unpatronized (un-pā'trun-īzd) *a.* having no patrons; not frequented by customers.

unpatterned (un-pat'ernd) *a.* having no pattern.

unpaved (un-pāv'd) *a.* not paved; castrated.

unpawned (un-pawnd') *a.* not pawned.

unpeaceable (un-pē'sā-bl) *a.* quarrelsome.

unpeaceful (un-pēs'fool) *a.* unquiet.

unpeacefully (un-pēs'fool-i) *adv.* in an unquiet manner.

unpeeled (un-pēld') *a.* not peeled; stripped; plundered; desolate.

- unpeerable, unpeered** (un-pē'ra-bl, un-pērd') *a.* that cannot be matched; matchless.
- unpeg** (un-peg) *v.t.* to pull out the peg from; to open.
- unpen** (un-pen) *v.t.* to set free from a pen or confinement.
- unpensioned** (un-pen'shund) *a.* not pensioned; not held in dependence by a pension.
- unpeople** (un-pē-pl) *v.t.* to deprive of inhabitants.
- unperceivable** (un-per-sē'va-bl) *a.* not perceptible.
- unperceived** (un-per-sēvd') *a.* not perceived; unobserved.
- unperch** (un-perch) *v.t.* to frighten or drive from a perch.
- unperforated** (un-per-fu-rā-ted) *a.* not perforated.
- unperformed** (un-per-formd') *a.* not performed; unacted.
- unperishing** (un-per-ish-ing) *a.* lasting; durable.
- unperjured** (un-per-jurd) *a.* not perjured.
- unpermitted** (un-per-mit'ed) *a.* not permitted; without permission.
- unperplex** (un-per-pleks') *v.t.* to free from complication or perplexity.
- unpersuadable** (un-per-swā-da-bl) *a.* not open to persuasion.
- unperturbed** (un-per-turbd') *a.* not disturbed.
- unperused** (un-per-rōōzd') *a.* not perused or read through.
- unperverted** (un-per-ver'ted) *a.* not perverted.
- unpetrified** (un-pet'ri-fid) *a.* not converted into stone.
- unphilosophic, unphilosophical** (un-fil-u-sof'ik, -i-kal) *a.* not philosophical.
- unphilosophically** (un-fil-u-sof-i-kal-i) *adv.* in an unphilosophical manner.
- unphilosophicalness** (un-fil-u-sof-i-kal-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being unphilosophical.
- unphilosophize** (un-fi-loš-u-fiz) *v.t.* to de-grade from, or deprive of, the character of philosopher.
- unpick** (un-pik) *v.t.* to unfasten; to undo; to pick out the stitches of.
- unpickable** (un-pik'a-bl) *a.* that cannot be picked.
- unpicked** (un-pikt) *a.* not picked; unstitched.
- unpicturesque** (un-pik'tū-resk) *a.* not picturesque.
- unpierceable** (un-pēr-sa-bl) *a.* incapable of being pierced.
- unpierced** (un-pērst) *a.* not pierced.
- unpillared** (un-pil'ard) *a.* not having, or supported by, pillars.
- unpillowed** (un-pil'ōd) *a.* having no pillow.
- unpiloted** (un-pi-lu-ted) *a.* without a pilot; without a guide, or guidance.
- unpin** (un-pin) *v.t.* to loose from pins.
- unpinion** (un-pin-yun) *v.t.* to loose from bonds, or set at freedom.
- unpinkt** (un-pingkt') *a.* not pierced with eyelet-holes.
- unpiteous** (un-pit'e-us) *a.* without pity; merciless; cruel.
- unpiteously** (un-pit'e-us-li) *adv.* in a cruel or merciless manner.
- unpiteousness, unpitifulness** (un-pit'e-us-nes, -i-fool-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being without pity.
- unpitied** (un-pit'id) *a.* not pitied.
- unpitiful** (un-pit'i-fool) *a.* not merciful; not exciting pity.
- unpitifully** (un-pit'i-fool-i) *adv.* pitilessly; mercilessly.
- unpitying** (un-pit-i-ing) *a.* having no pity.
- unplace** (un-plās) *v.t.* to displace.
- unplaced** (un-plāst') *a.* confused; jumbled; having no office or employment under government.
- unplagued** (un-plāgd') *a.* not harassed.
- unplained** (un-plānd') *a.* not lamented or bewailed.
- unplait** (un-plāt) *v.t.* to undo the plaits of.
- unplant** (un-plānt) *v.t.* to strip of plants.
- unplanted** (un-plān'ted) *a.* of spontaneous growth; unimproved.
- unplastic** (un-plas'tik) *a.* not plastic.
- unplausible** (un-plaw'zi-bl) *a.* not having a plausible or specious appearance.
- unplausible** (un-plaw'siv) *a.* not approving.
- unpleadable** (un-plē-da-bl) *a.* that cannot be pleaded.
- unpleasant** (un-plez'ant) *a.* not pleasant; displeasing.
- unpleasantly** (un-plez'ant-li) *adv.* in an unpleasant manner.
- unpleasantness, unpleasing-**
ness (un-plez'ant-nes, un-plez-ing-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unpleasant.
- unpleased** (un-plēzd') *a.* displeased.
- unpleasing** (un-plē-zing) *a.* unpleasant; disgusting; distasteful.
- unpleasingly** (un-plē-zing-li) *adv.* in an unpleasing manner.
- unpledged** (un-plejd') *a.* not pledged or engaged.
- unpliable** (un-pli'a-bl) *a.* not pliable; tough.
- unpliant** (un-pli'ant) *a.* not easily bent; stiff; not compliant.
- unploughed** (un-ploud') *a.* not ploughed or tilled.
- unplug** (un-plug) *v.t.* to remove a plug, or plugs, from.
- unplugged** (un-plugd') *a.* free from plugs; not short-circuited by a plug.
- unplumbed** (un-plumd') *a.* not sounded or fathomed.
- unplume** (un-plōōm) *v.t.* to strip of plumes or feathers; to degrade.
- unpoetic, unpoetical** (un-pō-et'ik, -i-kal) *a.* not poetical; unbecoming a poet.
- unpoetically** (un-pō-et'i-kal-i) *adv.* in an unpoetic manner.
- unpoeticalness** (un-pō-et'i-kal-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unpoetical.
- unpointed** (un-poin'ted) *a.* having no point; not punctuated; wanting the vowel points or marks.
- unpoised** (un-poizd') *a.* not balanced; unhesitating.
- unpolarized** (un-pō'lār-izd) *a.* not having polarity.
- unpolicied** (un-pol-i-sid) *a.* not having civil policy or a regular form of government; impolitic.
- unpolished** (un-pol'isht) *a.* not polished; deprived of polish; not refined; uncivilized; rude.
- unpolite** (un-pu-lit') *a.* not polite; rude.
- unpolitely** (un-pu-lit-li) *adv.* impolitely.
- unpoliteness** (un-pu-lit-nes) *n.* want of politeness.

unpolled (un-pöld') *a.* not registered or counted.

unpolluted (un-pu-lüt'ed) *a.* not corrupted; undefiled.

unpope (un-pöp') *v.t.* to deprive of papal rank or authority, or of a pope.

unpopular (un-pop'ü-lar) *a.* not popular; not having the public favour.

unpopularity (un-pop'ü-lar-i-ti) *n.* state of being unpopular.

unpopularly (un-pop'ü-lar-li) *adv.* in an unpopular manner.

unportioned (un-pör-shund) *a.* not endowed with a portion, or fortune.

unpossessed (un-pu-ses'd) *a.* not possessed; not in possession of.

unpossessing (un-pu-ses-ing) *a.* having no possessions.

unposted (un-pös'ted) *a.* not having a fixed post; not posted up for, or with, information.

unpotable (un-pöt'ta-bl) *a.* not drinkable.

unpowerful (un-pou'er-fool) *a.* not powerful.

unpractical (un-prak'ti-käl) *a.* not practical.

unpractised (un-prak'tist) *a.* not skilled by use or experience; raw; not used; not known from use.

unpractisedness (un-prak'tist-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unpractised.

unpraised (un-prä'zd) *a.* not extolled or celebrated.

unpreach (un-präch') *v.t.* to recall what has been preached.

unprecedented (un-pre-sē'ded) *a.* not preceded.

unprecedented (un-pre-sē'e-den-ted) *a.* having no precedent or example.

unprecedentedly (un-pre-sē'e-den-ted-li) *adv.* without precedent.

unpredestined (un-pre-des'tind) *a.* not previously determined.

unpredict (un-pre-dikt') *v.t.* to gainsay or contradict what has been predicted.

unpregnant (un-preg-nant) *a.* not pregnant; not quick of wit; indifferent.

unprejudicate (un-pre-jöö'di-kät) *a.* unprejudiced.

unprejudice, unprejudicedness (un-prej-oo-dis, -ilst-nes) *n.* absence of prejudice.

unprejudiced (un-prej-oo-dist) *a.* not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial.

unprejudicedly (un-prej-oo-dist-li) *adv.* without prejudice.

unprelate (un-pre-lät) *v.t.* to deprive of the rank or dignity of prelate.

unprelatical (un-pre-lat'i-käl) *a.* not prelatical.

unpremeditable (un-pre-med'i-tä-bl) *a.* that cannot be premeditated; unexpected.

unpremeditated (un-pre-med'i-tä-ted) *a.* not previously meditated or prepared in the mind; not done by design.

unpremeditatedly (un-pre-med'i-tä-ted-li) *adv.* without design.

unpremeditatedness, unpremeditation (un-pre-med'i-tä-ted-nes, un-pre-med-i-tä't-shun) *n.* absence of premeditation.

unprepared (un-pre-pärd) *a.* not prepared; done without preparation; not made fit for death and eternity.

unpreparedly (un-pre-pärd-li) *adv.* without preparation.

unpreparedness (un-pre-pä-red-nes) *n.* unprepared state.

unprepossessed (un-pre-pu-zes't) *a.* unprejudiced.

unprepossessing (un-pre-pu-zes-ing) *a.* not attractive or engaging.

unprescribed (un-pre-skribd') *a.* not prescribed.

unpresentable (un-pre-zen'ta-bl) *a.* not presentable.

unpressed (un-prest') *a.* not pressed; not enforced.

unpresuming (un-pre-zü'ming) *a.* not presuming; not pretentious.

unpresumptuous (un-pre-zum'tü-us) *a.* not presumptuous; humble; modest.

unpretending (un-pre-ten'ding) *a.* not claiming distinction; modest.

unpretendingly (un-pre-ten'ding-li) *adv.* without pretension.

unpretentious (un-pre-ten-shus) *a.* not pretentious.

unpretentiousness (un-pre-ten-shus-nes) *n.* absence of pretension.

unprevailing (un-pre-vä'ling) *a.* unavailing; vain.

unpreventable (un-pre-ven'ta-bl) *a.* that cannot be prevented.

unprevented (un-pre-ven-ted) *a.* not, prevented.

unpriced (un-prist) *a.* having no fixed price; very costly.

unpriest (un-präst') *v.t.* to deprive of the office of priest.

unpriestly (un-präst-li) *a.* unbecoming a priest.

unprince (un-prins') *v.t.* to deprive of the dignity or rank of a prince.

unprincely (un-prins-li) *a.* unbecoming a prince.

unprincipled (un-prin-si-pld) *a.* not having settled principles; having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; profligate.

unprincipledness (un-prin-si-pld-nes) *n.* lack of principle.

unprinted (un-prin'ted) *a.* not printed; not stamped with figures.

unprison (un-priz-n) *v.t.* to set free.

unprivileged (un-priv'i-ljhd) *a.* not privileged.

unprized (un-priz'd) *a.* invaluable; valueless.

unproclaimed (un-pru-klämd') *a.* not publicly declared.

unproductive (un-pru-duk'tiv) *a.* not productive; barren; not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour; not producing profit; not efficient.

unproductively (un-pru-duk'tiv-li) *adv.* not productively.

unproductiveness, unproductivity (un-pru-duk'tiv-nes, un-prö-duk-tiv-i-ti) *n.* the state of being unproductive.

unprofaned (un-pru-fänd') *a.* not profaned or polluted.

unprofessional (un-pru-fesh'un-al) *a.* not professional; not belonging, or suitable, to a profession.

unprofessionally (un-pru-fesh'un-al-i) *adv.* in an unprofessional manner.

unprofitable (un-prof-i-ta-bl) *a.* not profitable; producing no gain, improvement, or advantage; useless.

unprofitableness (un-prof'i-ta-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unprofitable.

unprofitably (un-prof-i-ta-bl-i) *adv.* in an unprofitable manner.

unprofited (un-prof'i-ted) *a.* profitless; unprofitable.

unprogressive (un-pru-gres'iv) *a.* not progressing.

unprogressiveness (un-pru-gres'iv-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unprogressive.

unprohibited (un-prö-hib'i-ted) *a.* not prohibited or forbidden; lawful.

- unprojected** (un-pro-jek'ted) *a.* not projected or planned.
- unprolific** (un-pro-lif'ik) *a.* not producing young; barren; not producing in abundance.
- unpromised** (un-prom'ist) *a.* not promised.
- unpromising** (un-prom'j-sing) *a.* not affording a favourable prospect of success.
- unprompted** (un-prom'ted) *a.* not prompted.
- unpronounceable** (un-pro-nouns'-a-bl) *a.* not pronounceable; unmentionable.
- unpronounced** (un-pro-nounst') *a.* not spoken or uttered.
- unprop** (un-prop') *v.t.* to deprive of support.
- unproper** (un-prop'er) *a.* not proper; not peculiar.
- unproperly** (un-prop'er-li) *adv.* improperly.
- unprophetic, unprophetical** (un-pro-fet'ik, -i-kal) *a.* not foreseeing or predicting future events.
- unpropitious** (un-pro-pish-us) *a.* not propitious; not favourable; inauspicious.
- unpropitiously** (un-pro-pish-us-li) *adv.* in an unpropitious manner.
- unpropitiousness** (un-pro-pish-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unpropitious.
- unproportionable** (un-pro-pör'-shun-a-bl) *a.* wanting proportion; disproportionate.
- unproportionableness** (un-pro-pör'-shun-a-bl-nes) *n.* disproportion.
- unproportionate** (un-pro-pör'-shun-ät) *a.* not proportionate; unsuitable.
- unproportioned** (un-pro-pör'-shund) *a.* not proportioned; unsuitable.
- unproposed** (un-pro-pözd) *a.* not proposed
- unropped** (un-propt') *a.* not supported.
- unproselyte** (un-pros'e-lit) *v.t.* to prevent from becoming, or to win back from being, a proselyte.
- unprosperous** (un-pros-per-us) *a.* not prosperous.
- unprosperously** (un-pros-per-us-li) *adv.* in an unprosperous manner.
- unprosperousness** (un-pros-per-us-nes) *n.* lack of prosperousness.
- unprotected** (un-pro-tek'ted) *a.* not protected or defended.
- unprotectedness** (un-pro-tek'ted-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unprotected.
- unprotestantize** (un-prot'es-tan-tiz) *v.t.* to render other than Protestant.
- unprotracted** (un-pro-trak'ted) *a.* not drawn out in length.
- unprovable, unproveable** (un-prööv-ä-bl) *a.* that cannot be proved.
- unproved** (un-prööv'd) *a.* not tried; not established as true.
- unprovided** (un-pro-vi-ded) *a.* not provided; unsupplied.
- unprovident** (un-pro-vi-dent) *a.* improvident.
- unprovoked** (un-pro-vökt') *a.* not provoked; not due to provocation.
- unprovokedly** (un-pro-vökted-li) *adv.* without provocation.
- unprovoking** (un-pro-vö'king) *a.* not provoking, or giving provocation.
- unprudential** (un-prööd-den'shal) *a.* not prudent; imprudent.
- unpruned** (un-pröönd) *a.* not pruned or lopped.
- unpublished** (un-pub'lish) *a.* not published or made public; secret.
- unpunctual** (un-pungk'tü-äl) *a.* not punctual; not exact.
- unpunctuality** (un-pungk-tü-äl'i-ti) *n.* unpunctual state or character.
- unpunctually** (un-pungk'tü-äl-i) *adv.* in an unpunctual manner.
- unpunctuated** (un-pungk'tü-ä-ted) *a.* not punctuated.
- unpunishable** (un-pun-ish-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be punished.
- unpunishably** (un-pun-ish-a-bl-i) *adv.* without being, or becoming, liable to punishment.
- unpunished** (un-pun'isht) *a.* not punished; escaping with impunity.
- unpurchasable** (un-pur-cha-sa-bl) *a.* that cannot be bought.
- unpurchased** (un-pur-čhast) *a.* not purchased or bought.
- unpurged** (un-purjd) *a.* not purged or purified.
- unpurified** (un-pü-r'i-fid) *a.* not made pure; not cleansed from sin.
- unpurposed** (un-pur-pust) *a.* not intended.
- unpursued** (un-pur-süd) *a.* not pursued; not followed.
- unquailing** (un-kwä'ling) *a.* not quailing; firm.
- unqualified** (un-kwol'i-fid) *a.* not qualified; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute.
- unqualifiedly** (un-kwol'i-fid-li) *adv.* in an unqualified manner.
- unqualifiedness** (un-kwol'i-fid-nes) *n.* the state of being unqualified.
- unqueen** (un-kwën) *v.t.* to deprive of the position or rank of a queen.
- unquellable** (un-kwel'-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be quelled.
- unquelled** (un-kweld') *a.* not quelled or subdued.
- unquenchable** (un-kwen'sha-bl) *a.* not to be extinguished or quenched.
- unquenchableness** (un-kwen'sha-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unquenchable.
- unquenched** (un-kwensht') *a.* not extinguished.
- unquestionable** (un-kwest-yun-a-bl) *a.* indubitable; certain; averse to being questioned.
- unquestionably** (un-kwest-yun-a-bl-i) *adv.* without doubt.
- unquestioned** (un-kwest'yund) *a.* not examined; undisputed.
- unquestioning** (un-kwest-yun-ing) *a.* not questioning or doubting.
- unquicken** (un-kwik'nd) *a.* not quickened; not having received life.
- unquiet** (un-kwi'et) *a.* not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed.
- unquietly** (un-kwi'et-li) *adv.* in an unquiet manner or state.
- unquietness** (un-kwi'et-nes) *n.* state or quality of being unquiet.
- unracked** (un-rakt') *a.* not racked; not free from the leas.
- unraised** (un-räzd') *a.* not elevated; not abandoned.
- unraked** (un-räkt') *a.* not raked, or raked up; not cleared out.
- unranged** (un-ränjd') *a.* not reduced to rank or order.
- unransacked** (un-ran'sakt) *a.* not searched; not pillaged.
- unransomed** (un-ran'sumd) *a.* not ransomed.
- unravaged** (un-rav'ijd) *a.* not ravaged.
- unravel** (un-rav'l) *v.t.* to disentangle; to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; to solve; to throw into disorder;—*v.i.* to be unfolded or disintegrated.

unravelable (un-rav-el-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be unravelled.

unravelment (un-rav-el-ment) *n.* the act of unravelling.

unrazored (un-rā-zurd) *a.* unshaved; beardless.

unreached (un-rēcht') *a.* not reached; not attainable.

unread (un-red') *a.* not read; untaught.

unreadable (un-rē-da-bl) *a.* illegible; not suitable for, or worth, reading.

unreadableness (un-rē-da-bl-nes) *n.* unreadable state or quality.

unreadily (un-red'i-li) *adv.* in an unready manner.

unreadiness (un-red'i-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unready.

unready (un-red-i) *a.* not ready; not prompt; slow; awkward.

unreal (un-rē'al) *a.* not real; unsubstantial; having appearance only.

unrealism, unreality (un-rē'al-ism, un-rē'al-i-ti) *n.* lack of reality, or real existence.

unrealize (un-rē'al-iz) *v.t.* to divest of reality.

unreally (un-rē'al-i) *adv.* in an unreal manner.

unreapt (un-rēpt') *a.* not reaped.

unreason (un-rē-zn) *n.* lack of reason.

unreasonable (un-rē-zn-a-bl) *a.* not agreeable to reason; not guided by reason; exceeding the bounds of reason.

unreasonableness (un-rē-zn-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unreasonable.

unreasonably (un-rē-zn-a-bli) *adv.* in an unreasonable manner or degree.

unreasoned (un-rē-znd) *a.* not due to reasoning.

unreasoning (un-rē-zn-ing) *a.* not reasoning; wanting reason.

unrebated (un-re-bā-ted) *a.* not blunted; not rebated.

unrebukable, unrebukeable (un-re-bū-ka-bl) *a.* not liable to, or deserving of, rebuke.

unrebuked (un-re-būkt') *a.* not rebuked.

unrecallable (un-re-kaw'la-bl) *a.* that cannot be recalled.

unrecalling (un-re-kaw'ling) *a.* not to be recalled.

unrecanted (un-re-kan'ted) *a.* not retracted.

unreckonable (un-rek-n-a-bl) *a.* immeasurable.

unreckoned (un-rek'nd) *a.* not reckoned.

unreclaimable (un-re-klā'ma-bl) *a.* irreclaimable.

unreclaimed (un-re-klāmd') *a.* not reclaimed; not tamed, reformed, or brought under cultivation.

unrecognizable (un-rek-ug-nī-za-bl) *a.* that cannot be recognized.

unrecognized (un-rek-ug-nīzd) *a.* not recognized.

unrecommended (un-rek-u-men'ded) *a.* not recommended.

unrecompensed (un-rek-um-pens't) *a.* not recompensed.

unreconcilable (un-rek-un-sī'la-bl) *a.* irreconcilable.

unreconcilableness (un-rek-un-sī'la-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being irreconcilable.

unreconcilably (un-rek-un-sī'la-bli) *adv.* in an irreconcilable manner.

unreconciled (un-rek-un-sīld) *a.* not reconciled.

unrecorded (un-re-kor'ded) *a.* not registered; not kept in remembrance.

unrecounted (un-re-koun'ted) *a.* not recounted.

unrecoverable (un-re-kuv'er-a-bl) *a.* not recoverable; irrecoverable; beyond recovery.

unrecoverably (un-re-kuv'er-a-bli) *adv.* in an irrecoverable manner.

unrecovered (un-re-kuv'er'd) *a.* not recovered.

unrecruitable (un-re-krō'ta-bl) *a.* not able to be recruited.

unrectified (un-rek'ti-fid) *a.* not corrected.

unrecumbent (un-re-kum'bent) *a.* not reclining or reposing.

unrecurring (un-re-kur'ing) *a.* not recurring.

unredeemable (un-re-dē'ma-bl) *a.* that cannot be redeemed.

unredeemed (un-re-dēmd') *a.* not ransomed; not paid; unmitigated; not taken out of pledge or pawn.

unredressed (un-re-drest') *a.* not relieved from injustice; not reformed.

unreel (un-rēl) *v.t.* to unwind from a reel;—*v.i.* to become unwound from a reel.

unreeled (un-rēld') *a.* not reeled or wound from cocoons.

unreeve (un-rēv) *v.t.* to withdraw a rope from any block, dead-eye, etc., through which it had been passed [Naut.].

unrefined (un-re-fīnd') *a.* not refined or purified; of unpolished manners, taste, etc.

unreflecting (un-re-flek'ting) *a.* heedless; careless.

unreformable (un-re-for'ma-bl) *a.* not reformable.

unreformed (un-re-form'd) *a.* not corrected or amended.

unregarded (un-re-gār'ded) *a.* neglected; slighted.

unregeneracy (un-re-jen'e-ra-si) *n.* unregenerate state.

unregenerate, unregenerated (un-re-jen'e-ra-t, -rā-ted) *a.* not brought to a new spiritual state; not renewed in heart.

unregistered (un-rej'is-ter'd) *a.* not registered or recorded.

unregretful (un-re-gret'fool) *a.* without regrets.

unregretted (un-re-gret'ed) *a.* not lamented.

unregulated (un-reg'ū-lā-ted) *a.* not reduced to order.

unrehearsed (un-re-herst') *a.* not rehearsed; not prepared beforehand.

unreined (un-rānd') *a.* not restrained; unchecked.

unrejoicing (un-re-joī-sing) *a.* gloomy; sad.

unrelated (un-re-lā'ted) *a.* not related.

unrelaxed (un-re-lakst') *a.* not relaxed; determined.

unrelenting (un-re-len'ting) *a.* not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel.

unrelentingly (un-re-len'ting-li) *adv.* in an unrelenting manner.

unrelentingness (un-re-len'ting-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unrelenting.

unreliable (un-re-lī'a-bl) *a.* not reliable; not to be depended upon.

unreliableness, unreliability (un-re-lī'a-bl-nes, un-re-lī'a-bil'i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being unreliable.

unrelievable (un-re-lē'vā-bl) *a.* that cannot be relieved.

unrelieved (un-re-lēvd') *a.* not relieved from pain or duty, from attack or blockade, or from tediousness or monotony.

unremarkable (un-re-mar'ka-bl) *a.* not calling for remark; not observable.

unremarked (un-re-märkt') *a.* unobserved; unnoticed.
unremediable (un-re-mē-di-ä-bl) *a.* that cannot be remedied.
unremedied (un-rem-i-did) *a.* not cured.
unremembered (un-re-mem-berd) *a.* not remembered.
unremembering (un-re-mem-ber-ing) *a.* not remembering; forgetting; unmindful.
unremitted (un-re-mit'ed) *a.* not remitted or forgiven; continued.
unremitting (un-re-mit-ing) *a.* not relaxing; incessant.
unremittingly (un-re-mit-ing-li) *adv.* incessantly.
unremorseful (un-re-mors-fool) *a.* remorseless.
unremorsefully (un-re-mors-fool-i) *adv.* without remorse.
unremovable (un-re-móó-va-bl) *a.* that cannot be removed.
unremovableness (un-re-móó-va-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being irremovable.
unremovably (un-re-móó-va-bli) *adv.* irremovably.
unremoved (un-re-móóvd') *a.* not removed; firm.
unremunerative (un-re-mü-ne-rä-tiv) *a.* unprofitable.
unrenewed (un-re-nüd') *a.* not made new; not born of the Spirit of God; unregenerate.
unrepaid (un-re-päd') *a.* not recompensed.
unrepairable (un-re-pä-ra-bl) *a.* that cannot be repaired.
unrepaired (un-re-pärd') *a.* not repaired or amended.
unrepealed (un-re-pēid') *a.* not abrogated or revoked.
unrepentant (un-re-pen-tänt) *a.* not penitent.
unrepented (un-re-pen'ted) *a.* not repented of.
unrepenting (un-re-pen-ting) *a.* not penitent.
unrepining (un-re-pi-ning) *a.* not complaining, or murmuring peevishly.
unreplenished (un-re-plen-ish) *a.* not filled or adequately supplied.
unreported (un-re-pör'ted) *a.* not reported.
unreposing (un-re-pö-zing) *a.* never quiet.
unrepresented (un-rep-re-zen'ted) *a.* not represented.
unrepressed (un-re-prest') *a.* not repressed or checked.
unretrievable (un-re-prē-va-bl) *a.* not capable of being retrieved.
unretrieved (un-re-prēvd') *a.* not retrieved; not respited.
unreproachable (un-re-prö-cha-bl) *a.* irreproachable.
unreproachableness (un-re-prö-cha-bl-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being irreproachable.
unreproachably (un-re-prö-cha-bli) *adv.* in an irreproachable manner.
unreproached (un-re-pröcht') *a.* not reproached.
unreprovable (un-re-pröó-va-bl) *a.* not deserving reproof.
unreproved (un-re-pröóvd') *a.* not censured or rebuked.
unrepugnant (un-re-pug-nant) *a.* not repugnant or opposed.
unrepulsable (un-re-pul'sä-bl) *a.* that cannot be repulsed.
unreputable (un-re-pü-tä-bl) *a.* disreputable.
unrequested (un-re-kwes'ted) *a.* not requested; not required.

unrequired (un-re-kwird') *a.* not required; unnecessary.
unrequitable (un-re-kwí-tä-bl) *a.* that cannot be required.
unrequited (un-re-kwí-ted) *a.* not recompensed or reciprocated.
unrescued (un-res-küd) *a.* not rescued.
unreserve (un-re-zerv') *n.* frankness.
unreserved (un-re-zervd') *a.* not limited; not withheld in part; full; open.
unreservedly (un-re-zerv-ved-li) *adv.* without limitation or reservation; frankly; openly.
unreservedness (un-re-zerv-ved-nes) *n.* the character of being unreserved.
unresisted (un-re-zis'ted) *a.* not resisted or opposed.
unresisting (un-re-zis'ting) *a.* not opposing; making no resistance.
unresistingly (un-re-zis'ting-li) *adv.* without resistance.
unresolvably (un-re-zol-va-bl) *adv.* incapable of being resolved.
unresolved (un-re-zolvd') *a.* not determined; not solved; not separated into its parts.
unresolving (un-re-zol-ving) *a.* undetermined; irresolute.
unrespected (un-re-spek'ted) *a.* not respected; unheeded.
unrespective (un-re-spek'tiv) *a.* regardless; heedless; unregarded; common.
unrespirable (un-re-spir-ä-bl) *a.* that cannot be breathed.
unrespited (un-res-pi-ted) *a.* not respited or reprieved.
unresponsive (un-re-spon-siv) *a.* not responsive.
unresponsiveness (un-re-spon-siv-nes) *n.* absence of responsiveness.
unrest (un-rest') *n.* lack of rest.
unrestful (un-rest'fool) *a.* restless; unquiet; disturbed.
unrestfulness (un-rest'fool-nes) *n.* restlessness; disquietude.
unresting (un-res'ting) *a.* not resting; unceasing.
unrestingly (un-res'ting-li) *adv.* without rest.
unrestored (un-re-störd') *a.* not restored or given back; not cured; in its original condition as a ruin, a work of art, etc.
unrestrained (un-re-stränd') *a.* not hindered or checked.
unrestrainedly (un-re-stränd-li) *adv.* without restraint.
unrestrainedness, unrestraint (un-re-stränd-nes, un-re-stränd') *n.* freedom from restraint.
unrestricted (un-re-strik'ted) *a.* having no limitation, restriction, or qualification.
unrestrictedly (un-re-strik'ted-li) *adv.* in an unrestricted manner.
unretarded (un-re-tär'ded) *a.* not retarded.
unretentive (un-re-ten'tiv) *a.* not retentive.
unretracted (un-re-trak'ted) *a.* not withdrawn; not revoked.
unreturning (un-re-tur-ning) *a.* not returning.
unrevealed (un-re-vēld') *a.* not revealed or disclosed.
unrevenged (un-re-venjd') *a.* not revenged.
unrevengeful (un-re-venj'fool) *a.* not disposed to revenge.
unreverend (un-rev-er-ēnd) *a.* not reverend; disrespectful; irreverent.

unreverent (un-rev-er-ent) *a.* not reverent.
unreverently (un-rev-er-ent-li) *adv.* without reverence.
unreversed (un-re-verst') *a.* unrepealed.
unreverted (un-re-ver'ted) *a.* not reverted.
unrevoked (un-re-vökt') *a.* not revoked.
unrewarded (un-re-wawr'ded) *a.* not rewarded.
unrhythmical (un-rith'mi-käl) *a.* not rhythmical.
unriddle (un-rid'l) *v.t.* to solve or explain.
unrideable (un-ri'da-bl) *a.* not fit to be ridden or ridden over.
unrifled (un-ri'fid) *a.* not rifled or robbed.
unrig (un-rig) *v.t.* to strip of rigging.
unrighteous (un-rit'yus) *a.* not righteous; evil; wicked; contrary to law and equity; unjust.
unrighteously (un-rit'yus-li) *adv.* unjustly; sinfully.
unrighteousness (un-rit'yus-nes) *n.* injustice; wickedness.
unrightful (un-rit'fool) *a.* not rightful; illegitimate.
unrightfully (un-rit'fool-i) *adv.* wrongfully; unjustly.
unrightfulness (un-rit'fool-nes) *n.* wrong; injustice.
unringed (un-ringd') *a.* not having a ring, as in the nose.
unrip (un-rip) *v.t.* to rip open; to tear up.
unripe (un-rip') *a.* not ripe or mature; not prepared or completed.
unripened (un-ri'pnd) *a.* not ripened.
unripeness (un-rip-nes) *n.* immaturity; crudity.
unrivalled (un-ri'vald) *a.* having no rival; peerless.
unrivet (un-ri-vet) *v.t.* to loosen, as by taking out rivets.
unrobe (un-röb') *v.t.* and *i.* to strip of a robe; to undress.
unroll (un-röl') *v.t.* to open, as what is rolled or convolved; to display;—*v.i.* to open out.
unromantic (un-ru-man'tik) *a.* not romantic; prosaic.
unromantically (un-ru-man'ti-käl-i) *adv.* in an unromantic manner.
unroof (un-röóf) *v.t.* to strip off the roof or covering.
unroost (un-rööst') *v.t.* to drive from a roost.
unroot (un-rööt') *v.t.* to tear up by the roots; to eradicate;—*v.i.* to become unrooted.
unrounded (un-round'ed) *a.* not formed into a circle or sphere; deprived of its rounded character, as a vowel sound.
unroyal (un-roi'al) *a.* not royal; not becoming royalty.
unroyalist (un-roi'al-ist) *n.* one not of royal blood.
unroyally (un-roi'al-i) *adv.* in an unroyal manner.
unruffle (un-ruf'l) *v.i.* to subside to smoothness.
unruffled (un-ruf'ld) *a.* not ruffled; calm; tranquil.
unruled (un-rööld') *a.* not ruled; ungoverned.
unruliness (un-rööli-nes) *n.* disregard of restraint.
unruly (un-rööli) *a.* not submissive to rule; turbulent; refractory.
unrumple (un-rum'pl) *v.t.* to free from rumples.
unsaddle (un-sad'l) *v.t.* to take the saddle from; to unhorse.

unsafe (un-säf) *a.* not safe.
unsafely (un-säf-li) *adv.* in an unsafe manner.
unsafeness, unsafety (un-säf-nes, -ti) *n.* unsafe condition.
unsaid (un-sed') *a.* not said; unspoken.
unsalaried (un-säl'a-rid) *a.* not receiving a salary.
unsaleable (un-säl'a-bl) *a.* not meeting a ready sale; not in demand.
unsaleableness, unsaleability (un-säl'a-bl-nes, un-säl'a-bl-i-ti) *n.* unsaleable quality.
unsalted (un-sawl'ted) *a.* not salted; not pickled; fresh.
unsaluted (un-säl-lüt'ed) *a.* not saluted.
unsalvable (un-säl'va-bl) *a.* that cannot be saved.
unsanctified (un-sangk'ti-fid) *a.* not sanctified or consecrated; unholy.
unsanguine (un-sang'gwin) *a.* not sanguine.
unsanitary (un-san-i-tä-ri) *a.* not sanitary; unhealthy.
unsapped (un-sapt') *a.* not sapped.
unsated (un-sät'ed) *a.* not satisfied or satiated.
unsatiableness, unsatiability (un-sät'ya-bl) *a.* insatiable.
unsatisfactorily (un-sat-is-fak'tur-i-li) *adv.* in an unsatisfactory manner.
unsatisfactoriness (un-sat-is-fak'tur-i-nes) *n.* failure to give satisfaction.
unsatisfactory (un-sat-is-fak'tur-i) *a.* not giving satisfaction; failing to convince.
unsatisfiable (un-sat-is-fi-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being satisfied.
unsatisfied (un-sät'is-fid) *a.* not pleased or contented; not gratified to the full; not fully informed; not convinced; not paid.
unsatisfiedness (un-sät'is-fid-nes) *n.* unsatisfied condition.
unsatisfying (un-sät'is-fi-ing) *a.* not satisfying.
unsaturated (un-sät'ü-rä-ted) *a.* not saturated.
unsavourily (un-sä'vur-i-li) *adv.* in an unsavoury manner.
unsavouriness (un-sä'vur-i-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unsavoury.
unsavoury (un-sä'vur-i) *a.* tasteless; insipid; disagreeable to the taste or smell; offensive; disgusting.
unsay (un-sä') *v.t.* to recant or recall what has been said.
unscalable (un-skäl'a-bl) *a.* that cannot be scaled.
unscale (un-skäl') *v.t.* to free from scales.
unscanned (un-skand') *a.* not scanned; not computed.
unscarred (un-skärd') *a.* not scarred or marked with wounds.
unscathed (un-skät'hd) *a.* uninjured.
unscattered (un-sep'terd) *a.* deprived of royal authority.
unscholarly (un-sköl'är-li) *a.* not scholarly.
unschooled (un-skööld') *a.* not educated or instructed; undisciplined.
unscientific (un-si-en-tif'ik) *a.* not scientific.
unscientifically (un-si-en-tif'i-käl-i) *adv.* in an unscientific manner.
unscottify (un-skot'i-fi) *v.t.* to deprive of Scotch characteristics.
unscreened (un-skrënd') *a.* not screened; unsifted.

unscrew (un-skróó') *v.t.* to draw the screws from; to unfasten; to loosen or withdraw, as a screw, by turning it.

unscriptural (un-skríp-tū-rá) *a.* not agreeable to Scripture.

unscripturally (un-skríp-tu-rá-li) *adv.* in an unscriptural manner.

unscrupulous (un - skróó - pū - lus) *a.* not scrupulous.

unscrupulously (un-skróó-pū-lus-li) *adv.* in an unscrupulous manner.

unscrupulousness (un-skróó-pū-lus-nes) *n.* want of scrupulousness.

unsculptured (un-skulp-tūrd) *a.* not sculptured; not bearing an inscription.

unscutcheoned (un-skuch-und) *a.* without, or without claim to, an escutcheon.

unseal (un-sēl') *v.t.* to remove the seal of; to open what is sealed.

unseam (un-sēm') *v.t.* to rip or cut open.

unsearchable (un-serch'a-bl) *a.* not to be discovered by search; mysterious.

unsearchableness (un-serch'a-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being unsearchable.

unsearchably (un-serch'a-bli) *adv.* in an unsearchable manner.

unsearched (un-sercht') *a.* not examined; not explored.

unseasonable (un-sē-zn-a-bl) *a.* not seasonable; not in the proper season or time; ill-timed; untimely; not suited to the time or occasion; unfit.

unseasonableness (un-sē-zn-a-bl-nes) *n.* unseasonable state or character.

unseasonably (un-sē-zn-a-bli) *adv.* in an unseasonable manner.

unseasoned (un-sē-z'nd) *a.* not dried and hardened for use, as timber; not salted, spiced, flavoured, etc., as provisions; not inured by habit, use, or exercise.

unseat (un-sēt') *v.t.* to throw from, or deprive of, a seat.

unseaworthiness (un-sē-wur'thi-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unseaworthy.

unseaworthy (un-sē-wur'thi) *a.* not fit for a sea-voyage.

unseconded (un-sek'un-ded) *a.* not seconded or supported.

unsectarian (un-sek-tā'ri-an) *a.* not sectarian.

unsecular (un-sek'ū-lar) *a.* not secular or worldly.

unsecularize (un-sek'ū-lar-iz) *v.t.* to detach from secular things; to set aside for sacred uses.

unseduced (un-se-dūst') *a.* not seduced.

unseeded (un-sē-ded) *a.* not sown; not bearing seed.

unseeing (un-sē-ing) *a.* blind.

unseel (un-sēl') *v.t.* to open the eyes of a seeled hawk.

unseemliness (un-sēm-li-nes) *n.* the state of being unseemly.

unseemly (un-sēm-li) *a.* not seemly; unbecoming; indecent; — *adv.* in an unseemly manner.

unseen (un-sēn') *a.* not seen; invisible.

unseized (un-sēzd') *a.* not taken; [Law] not put in possession.

unselfish (un-sel'fish) *a.* not selfish.

unselfishly (un-sel'fish-li) *adv.* in an unselfish manner.

unselfishness (un-sel'fish-nes) *n.* unselfish state or character.

unseminared (un-sem'i-nard) *a.* [L. *semen*, seed] impotent; without virility.

unsensed (un-senst') *a.* not understood; freed from the dominion of sense; having no distinct meaning.

unsensualize (un-sen'sū-al-iz) *v.t.* to raise above the power of the senses.

unsent (un-sent') *a.* not dispatched or transmitted.

unsentenced (un-sen'tenst) *a.* not having received sentence.

unsentimental (un-sen-ti-men'tal) *a.* matter-of-fact.

unsepulchred (un-sep'ul-kerd) *a.* unburied.

unsequestered (un-se-kwes'terd) *a.* not sequestered.

unserviceable (un-ser-vi-sa-bl) *a.* useless; bringing no advantage, profit, or convenience.

unset (un-set') *a.* not placed or fixed; not sunk below the horizon.

unsettle (un-set'l) *v.t.* to move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; — *v.i.* to become unfixed.

unsettled (un-set'ld) *a.* unsteady or wavering; deranged; not determined; having no fixed place of abode; changeable; turbid; not adjusted; not permanently occupied by inhabitants; lawless.

unsettlement (un-set'l-ment) *n.* unsettled state.

unsevered (un-sev'erd) *a.* not parted or divided.

unsex (un-seks') *v.t.* to transform, in respect of sex.

unsexual (un-sek'sū-ál) *a.* not sexual; not distinctive of sex.

unshackle (un-shak'l) *v.t.* to set free; to un-fetter.

unshaded (un-shā'ded) *a.* not shaded.

unshaded (un-shad'od) *a.* not darkened; free from gloom.

unshakable (un-shā'ka-bl) *a.* not to be shaken.

unshaken (un-shā-kn) *a.* not agitated or moved; not weakened in resolution; firm.

unshamed (un-shāmd') *a.* not ashamed; unabashed.

unshape (un-shāp') *v.t.* to throw out of shape; to deprive of shape.

unshapely (un-shāp'li) *a.* not well formed.

unshapen (un-shā'pn) *a.* shapeless.

unshared (un-shārd) *a.* not partaken in common.

unshaven (un-shāvn') *a.* not shaven.

unsheathe (un-shēth') *v.t.* to draw from the sheath or scabbard.

unshed (un-shed) *a.* not shed or split.

unshell (un-shel') *v.t.* to take out of a shell; to give birth to; to release.

unsheltered (un-shel'terd) *a.* not screened or protected.

unsheltering (un-shel'ter-ing) *a.* affording no protection.

unshent (un-shent') *a.* not disgraced.

unshielded (un-shēl'ded) *a.* not shielded or defended.

unshiftiness (un-shif'ti-nes) *n.* shiftlessness.

unshifting (un-shif'ting) *a.* not changing place; shiftless.

unship (un-ship') *v.t.* to take out of a ship or other water-craft; to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

unshipment (un-ship'ment) *n.* the act of unshipping.

unshocked (un-shok't) *a.* not shocked or disgusted.

unshod (un-shod') *a.* not shod; having no shoes.

unshorn (un-shorn') *a.* not shorn; not clipped.

unshot (un-'shot') *a.* not hit by shot; not discharged; —*v.t.* to take the shot or ball out of.

unshowered (un-'shou-'erd) *a.* not watered by showers.

unshown, unshewn (un-'shōn') *a.* not shown or exhibited.

unshrined (un-'shrīnd') *a.* not placed in a shrine.

unshrinking (un-'shring-'king) *a.* not showing danger, toil, pain, etc.

unshrinkingly (un-'shring-'king-'li) *adv.* without shrinking or recoiling.

unshriven (un-'shrīvn') *a.* not absolved.

unshrunk (un-'shrunk') *a.* not contracted.

unshunnable (un-'shun-'a-bl) *a.* not to be shunned; inevitable.

unshunned (un-'shund') *a.* not shunned.

unshutter (un-'shut-'er) *v.t.* to take the shutters off or from.

unsifted (un-'sif-'ted) *a.* not separated by a sieve; not critically examined; untried.

unsighted (un-'sī-'ted) *a.* invisible; having lost the view of anything.

unsightliness (un-'sīt-'li-'nes) *n.* the state of being unsightly.

unsightly (un-'sīt-'li) *a.* disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed.

unsignalized (un-'sig-'nā-'līzd) *a.* not signalized or distinguished.

unsilvered (un-'sil-'verd) *a.* not covered with quicksilver.

unsinew (un-'sīn-'ū) *v.t.* to deprive of strength.

unsinged (un-'sīnj'd') *a.* not singed; not scorched.

unsingled (un-'sīng-'gld) *a.* not separated.

unsinuing (un-'sīn-'īng) *a.* committing no sin; sinless.

unsister (un-'sīs-'ter) *v.t.* to deprive of a sister.

unsistered (un-'sīs-'terd) *a.* without a sister.

unsisterliness (un-'sīs-'ter-'li-'nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unsisterly.

unsisterly (un-'sīs-'ter-'li) *a.* unbecoming a sister.

unsisting (un-'sīs-'tīng) *a.* [*L. sisters*, to stand] never resting.

unsizable (un-'sī-'zā-'bl) *a.* not of the proper size.

unsized (un-'sīzd') *a.* not sized or stiffened.

unskilful (un-'skil-'fool) *a.* not skilful.

unskilfully (un-'skil-'fool-'i) *adv.* in an unskilful manner.

unskilfulness (un-'skil-'fool-'nes) *n.* awkwardness; clumsiness.

unskilled (un-'skīld') *a.* lacking skill; not demanding skill.

unslaked (un-'slākt') *a.* not slaked.

unsleeping (un-'slē-'pīng) *a.* wakeful; always vigilant.

unsling (un-'slīng') *v.t.* to loose from a sling; [*Naut.*] to take off the slings of.

unslumbering (un-'slum-'ber-'īng) *a.* never sleeping; always watchful.

unsmirched (un-'smērcht') *a.* not soiled or blackened.

unsmoked (un-'smōkt') *a.* not smoked; not dried in smoke.

unsoaped (un-'sōpt') *a.* unwashed.

unsociability, unsociableness (un-'sō-'shā-'bil-'i-'tī, un-'sō-'shā-'bl-'nes) *n.* the quality of being unsociable.

unsociable (un-'sō-'shā-'bl) *a.* not sociable.

unsociably (un-'sō-'shā-'bli) *adv.* in an unsociable manner.

unsocial (un-'sō-'shāl) *a.* not adapted to society; not beneficial to society.

unsocket (un-'sok-'et) *v.t.* to take from a socket.

unsolder (un-'sol-'der, un-'sod-'er) *v.t.* to separate, as what has been soldered; to break up.

unsoldierly (un-'sōl-'jer-'li) *a.* unbecoming a soldier; unsoldierlike.

unsolicited (un-'sō-'līs-'i-'ted) *a.* not asked for; voluntary.

unsolicitous (un-'sō-'līs-'i-'tus) *a.* not anxious; not marked by anxiety.

unsolved (un-'solvd') *a.* not solved or explained.

unsophisticated (un-'sō-'fīs-'tī-'kā-'ted) *a.* not adulterated; pure; genuine; artificial; natural.

unsophisticatedness, unsophistication (un-'sō-'fīs-'tī-'kā-'ted-'nes, un-'sō-'fīs-'tī-'kā-'shun) *n.* the state or quality of being unsophisticated.

unsorted (un-'sor-'ted) *a.* not put in order; not classified.

unsought (un-'saw't') *a.* not sought for.

unsouled (un-'sōld') *a.* without life, spirit, or principle.

unsound (un-'soun'd') *a.* not healthy; not firm; defective; erroneous; questionable; not orthodox; not honest; not faithful; deceitful.

unsoundable (un-'soun-'dā-'bl) *a.* unfathomable.

unsoundly (un-'soun-'dli) *adv.* in an unsound manner.

unsoundness (un-'soun-'dnes) *n.* the state of being unsound.

unspare (un-'spār') *v.t.* to take the spars, or bars, from.

unspared (un-'spārd') *a.* not spared; not saved.

unsparing (un-'spār-'īng) *a.* liberal; profuse; unmerciful.

unsparingly (un-'spār-'īng-'li) *adv.* without restraint, or stint.

unsparingness (un-'spār-'īng-'nes) *n.* the quality of being unsparing.

unspatial (un-'spā-'shāl) *a.* not extending into, or involving, space.

unspeak (un-'spēk') *v.t.* to unsay.

unspeakable (un-'spē-'kā-'bl) *a.* unutterable; ineffable; indescribable.

unspeakably (un-'spē-'kā-'bli) *adv.* inexpressibly; unutterably.

unspeaking (un-'spē-'king) *a.* wanting the power of speech.

unspecified (un-'spēs-'i-'fid) *a.* not specified.

unspecious (un-'spēs-'shus) *a.* not specious or plausible.

unspeculative (un-'spēk-'ū-'lā-'tīv) *a.* not given to speculation or theory; practical.

unspell (un-'spel') *v.t.* to release from the power of a spell.

unspent (un-'spent') *a.* not spent or wasted; not exhausted or weakened.

unsphere (un-'sfēr') *v.t.* to remove from its sphere.

unspied (un-'spīd') *a.* not explored; unseen.

unspike (un-'spīk') *v.t.* to remove a spike from.

unspilt (un-'spilt') *a.* not spilt.

unspiritual (un-'spir-'i-'tū-'āl) *a.* carnal; worldly.

unspiritualize (un-'spir-'i-'tū-'āl-'īz) *v.t.* to render unspiritual.

unspiritually (un-'spir-'i-'tū-'āl-'i) *adv.* in an unspiritual manner.

unspoiled (un-'spōild') *a.* not plundered; not marred, corrupted, or rendered useless.

unspoken (un-'spō-'kn) *a.* not spoken or uttered.

unspontaneous (un-spon-tā-ne-us) *a.* forced; artificial.
unspotted (un-spot'ed) *a.* not spotted; free from moral stain; unblemished.
unsquare (un-skward') *a.* not made square; undressed; irregular.
unspuire (un-skwir') *v.t.* to deprive of the dignity of squire.
unstable (un-stā'bl) *a.* not fixed or fast; unsteady; irresolute.
unstableness, instability (un-stā'bl-nes) *n.* lack of stability.
unstaid (un-stād') *a.* not settled in judgment; fickle; volatile.
unstaidness (un-stād'-nes) *n.* the quality of being unstaid.
unstained (un-stānd') *a.* not stained or dyed; not dishonoured; unpolluted.
unstamped (un-stamp't) *a.* not stamped.
unstanchable (un-stān'sha-bl) *a.* incapable of being stanchd; inextinguishable.
unstanchd (un-stānsht') *a.* not stopped, as blood; unsated; not made tight.
unstate (un-stāt') *v.t.* to deprive of dignity.
unstatesmanlike (un-stāts'mān-lik) *a.* unbecoming a statesman.
unstatutable (un-stāt'ū-tā-bl) *a.* not according to statute law.
unsteadily (un-stēd-i-li) *adv.* in an unsteady manner.
unsteadiness (un-stēd'i-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being unsteady.
unsteady (un-stēd-i) *a.* not steady; not constant; mutable; variable; changeable.
unsteel (un-stēl') *v.t.* to disarm; to soften.
unstep (un-stēp') *v.t.* to remove, as a mast, from its place.
unstercorated (un-ster'kō-rā-ted) *a.* not manured.
unstick (un-stik') *v.t.* to tear loose.
unsting (un-sting') *v.t.* to disarm of a sting.
unstinted (un-stint'ed) *a.* not stinted or limited.
unstitch (un-stich') *v.t.* to take out the stitches of.
unstock (un-stok') *v.t.* to remove stock, or the stock from; to remove from the stocks, as a ship.
unstockinged (un-stok'ingd) *a.* not wearing stockings.
unstop (un-stop') *v.t.* to free from a stopple, or from any obstruction; to open.
unstopper (un-stop'er) *v.t.* to open, by taking out the stopper.
unstopple (un-stop'l') *v.t.* to remove a stopple from.
unstoried (un-stō'rid) *a.* not related in story.
unstrained (un-strānd') *a.* not forced; easy.
unstratified (un-strā'ti-fid) *a.* not deposited in strata or beds.
unstressed (un-strest') *a.* unaccented.
unstring (un-string') *v.t.* to deprive of strings; to relax; to loosen; to take from a string.
unstrung (un-strung') *a.* not strung; having the strings relaxed; unnerved.
unstudied (un-stud'id) *a.* unpremeditated; not laboured; easy; natural.
unstuffed (un-stuff') *a.* not stuffed; not crowded.
unsubduable (un-sub-dū'q-bl) *a.* unconquerable.
unsubdued (un-sub-dūd') *a.* not subdued; unconquered.
unsubject (un-sub'jekt) *a.* not subject.
unsubmissive (un-sub-mis'iv) *a.* not submissive; disobedient.

unsubmissively (un-sub-mis'iv-li) *adv.* in an unsubmitive manner.
unsubmitting (un-sub-mit'ing) *a.* not submitting.
unsubsidized (un-sub-si-dizd) *a.* not engaged or supported by subsidies.
unsubstantial (un-sub-stan'shal) *a.* not substantial; not solid; unreal.
unsubstantiality (un-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti) *n.* unsubstantial state or character; something unsubstantial.
unsubstantialize (un-sub-stan'shal-iz) *v.t.* to make unsubstantial.
unsucceded (un-suk-sē'ded) *a.* having no successor.
unsuccess (un-suk-ses') *n.* failure.
unsuccessful (un-suk-ses'fool) *a.* not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.
unsuccessfully (un-suk-ses'fool-i) *adv.* without success.
unsuccessfulness (un-suk-ses'fool-nes) *n.* the state of being unsuccessful.
unsuccoured (un-suk'urd) *a.* not relieved or aided.
unsucked (un-sukt') *a.* not drawn or drained by the mouth.
unsuitable (un-sū'tā-bl) *a.* not suitable; unfit; unbecoming; improper.
unsuitableness (un-sū'tā-bl-nes) *n.* unfit-ness; impropriety.
unsuitably (un-sū'tā-bl) *adv.* not suitably.
unsuited (un-sū'ted) *a.* not suited.
unsuiting (un-sū'ting) *a.* not suiting.
unsullied (un-sul'id) *a.* not stained or tarnished; spotless; pure.
unsung (un-sung') *a.* not sung; not celebrated in verse.
unsunned (un-sund') *a.* not exposed to the sun.
unsunny (un-sun'i) *a.* not sunny.
unsupplied (un-su-plid') *a.* not supplied; not having what is needed.
unsupported (un-su-pōr'ted) *a.* not upheld; not assisted or countenanced.
unsurmountable (un-sur-moun'tā-bl) *a.* insurmountable.
unsurpassable (un-sur-pas'q-bl) *a.* incapable of being surpassed.
unsurpassed (un-sur-past') *a.* not surpassed.
unsurrendered (un-su-ren'terd) *a.* not surrendered.
unsusceptible (un-sus-sept'i-bl) *a.* not susceptible.
unsuspected (un-sus-pek'ted) *a.* not suspected.
unsuspecting (un-sus-pek'ting) *a.* unsus-spectious.
unsuspectingly (un-sus-pek'ting-li) *adv.* without suspicion.
unsuspicious (un-sus-pish'us) *a.* not suspicious.
unsuspiciously (un-sus-pish'us-li) *adv.* in an unsuspecting manner.
unsuspiciousness (un-sus-pish'us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unsuspecting.
unsustained (un-sus-tānd') *a.* not sustained or supported.
unswaddle (un-swad'dl) *v.t.* to remove swaddling-bands from; to unswathe.
unswathe (un-swāth') *v.t.* to release from a bandage.
unswayable (un-swā'q-bl) *a.* incapable of being swayed.
unswayed (un-swād') *a.* not swayed.
unswear (un-swār) *v.t.* to recant; to deny by oath;—*v.t.* to recall an oath.

unswept (un-swept') *a.* not swept; not brushed or cleaned with a broom.

unswerving (un-swez'-ving) *a.* undeviating.

unswervingly (un-swer'-ving-li) *adv.* in an unswerving manner.

unsworn (un-swörn') *a.* not sworn.

unsymmetrical (un-si-met'-ri-kəl) *a.* wanting symmetry.

unsymmetrically (un-si-met'-ri-kəl-i) *adv.* in an unsymmetrical manner.

unsymmetry (un-sim'-e-tri) *n.* want of symmetry.

unsystematic, unsystematical (un-sis-te-mat'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* not systematic.

unsystematically (un-sis-te-mat'-i-kəl-i) *adv.* in an unsystematical manner.

untack (un-tak') *v.t.* to separate what is tacked.

untainted (un-tān'-ted) *a.* unsullied; unpolluted; not charged with a crime; not corrupted or putrid.

untaken (un-tā'kn) *a.* not taken.

untamable, untameable (un-tā-ma-bl) *a.* that cannot be tamed.

untamed (un-tāmd') *a.* not tamed.

untangle (un-tang'-gl) *v.t.* to disentangle.

untarnished (un-tār'-nist) *a.* not soiled or stained; unblemished.

untasted (un-tās'-ted) *a.* not tasted or tried; not enjoyed.

untasteful (un-tāst'-fool) *a.* tasteless.

untaught (un-taw't') *a.* not taught.

untaxed (un-takst') *a.* not charged with taxes; not accused.

unteach (un-tēch') *v.t.* to cause to forget what has been taught.

unteachable (un-tē-cha-bl) *a.* not teachable.

unteachableness (un-tē-cha-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being unteachable.

untemper (un-tem'-per) *v.t.* to remove the temper from, as metals.

untempered (un-tem'-perd) *a.* not duly mixed for use; not properly hardened; uncontrolled.

untempted (un-tem'-ted) *a.* not tempted or enticed.

untenable (un-ten'-a-bl) *a.* not to be held in possession; indefensible; that cannot be defended or maintained.

untenableness, untenability (un-ten'-a-bl-nes, un-ten'-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being untenable.

untenantable (un-ten'-an-ta-bl) *a.* uninhabitable.

untenanted (un-ten'-an-ten) *a.* having no tenant; unoccupied.

untender (un-ten'-der) *a.* not tender.

untendered (un-ten'-derd) *a.* not offered.

untent (un-ten't) *v.t.* to deprive of a tent; to bring out of a tent.

untented (un-ten'-ted) *a.* having no tents; not to be probed by a tent; incurable.

unterminated (un-ter'-mi-nā-ten) *a.* without termination.

untether (un-te-thē'-er) *v.t.* to release from a tether.

unthanked (un-thangk't) *a.* not thanked.

unthankful (un-thangk'-fool) *a.* ungrateful; not returning acknowledgment.

unthankfully (un-thangk'-fool-i) *adv.* ungratefully.

unthankfulness (un-thangk'-fool-nes) *n.* ingratitude.

unthink (un-think') *v.t.* to recall or retract in thought; to dismiss from the mind.

unthinkable (un-thing'-ka-bl) *a.* that cannot be thought.

unthinking (un-thing'-king) *a.* not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless.

unthinkingly (un-thing'-king-li) *adv.* without reflection; thoughtlessly.

unthought (un-thaw't') *a.* not supposed to be; not heeded or regarded (with *of*).

unthread (un-thred') *v.t.* to draw a thread from; to loosen; to find one's way through.

unthrif (un-thrift') *n.* a prodigal; extravagance; —(un-thrift') *a.* unthrifty.

unthrif (un-thrift'-ti) *adv.* wastefully; prodigally.

unthriftiness (un-thrift'-ti-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being unthrifty.

unthrifty (un-thrift'-ti) *a.* profuse; prodigal; not thriving.

unthroned (un-thrōn') *v.t.* to dethrone.

untidily (un-tī'-di-li) *adv.* in an untidy manner.

untidiness (un-tī'-di-nes) *n.* want of tidiness or neatness; slovenliness.

untidy (un-tī'-di) *a.* not tidy or neat; not in good order.

untie (un-tī') *v.t.* to loosen; to disengage the parts of, as a knot; to unbind; to free from hindrance or obstruction; to unfold; to clear.

until (un-til') *prep.* [O.S. *und*, unto, and Scand. *till*] to; unto; as far as; —*conj.* to the point or degree that; up to the time that.

untillable (un-til'-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being tilled.

untimbered (un-tim'-berd) *a.* not furnished, or well furnished, with timber; not covered with timber-trees.

untimeliness (un-tim'-li-nes) *n.* the quality of being untimely.

untimely (un-tim'-li) *a.* happening before the usual time; premature; unseasonable; —*adv.* unseasonably.

untinctured (un-tingk'-turd) *a.* not tinged, stained, mixed, or affected.

untinged (un-tingd') *a.* untinctured.

untirable (un-tīr'-a-bl) *a.* indefatigable.

untired (un-tīrd') *a.* not exhausted; unwearied.

untiring (un-tīr'-ing) *a.* not becoming tired.

untiringly (un-tīr'-ing-li) *adv.* without tiring.

untithed (un-tīthd') *a.* not subjected to tithes.

untitled (un-tī'tld) *a.* having no title, claim, or right.

unto (un'tōd) *prep.* [O.S. *und*, up to, and E. *to*] to.

untold (un-tōld') *a.* not related; not revealed; not numbered or counted.

untomb (un-tōom') *v.t.* to take out of the tomb.

untouchable (un-tuch'-a-bl) *a.* unassailable.

untouched (un-tucht') *a.* not touched, mentioned, or wanted; not moved or affected.

untoward (un-tō'-ard) *a.* froward; perverse; refractory; troublesome; unlucky.

untowardly (un-tō'-ard-li) *adv.* in an untoward manner; —*a.* perverse; forward; inconvenient; awkward.

untowardness (un-tō'-ard-nes) *n.* state or quality of being untoward.

untrace (un-trās') *v.t.* to loose from traces.

untraceable (un-trās'-a-bl) *n.* that cannot be traced.

untraced (un-trás'd) *a.* not traced or followed; not marked by footsteps; not marked out; pathless.

untracked (un-trakt') *a.* not tracked; untraced.

untractable (un-trak'ta-bl) *a.* intractable; difficult; rough.

untractableness, untractability (un-trak'ta-bl-nes, un-trak'ta-bl'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being untractable.

untraded (un-trá'ded) *a.* not frequented for purposes of trade; unpractised; not hackneyed.

untrained (un-tránd') *a.* not trained; undisciplined; not instructed.

untrammelled (un-tram'eld) *a.* not hampered or impeded.

untransferable (un-trans-fer'a-bl) *a.* that cannot be transferred.

untranslatable (un-trans-lá'ta-bl) *a.* that cannot be translated.

untranslated (un-trans-lá'ted) *a.* not translated.

untravelled (un-trav'eld) *a.* not trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.

untraversed (un-trav'erst) *a.* not traversed.

untread (un-tred') *v.t.* to tread back; to retrace.

untreasure (un-trezh'ur) *v.t.* to set forth or display; to spoil to treasure.

untressed (un-trest') *a.* not tied in tresses, as hair.

untricked (un-trikt') *a.* not adorned.

untried (un-tríd') *a.* not tried or attempted; not experienced; not judicially heard and determined.

untrimmed (un-trim'd) *a.* not pruned, cut, or put in order.

untrodden, untrod (un-trod'n, un-trod') *a.* not passed over or marked by the foot.

untroubled (un-trub'ld) *a.* not agitated or disturbed; unruffled; free from passion, etc.; not muddy; clear.

untrue (un-tróó') *a.* not true; contrary to the fact; not faithful; inconstant.

untruly (un-tróó'li) *adv.* not truly.

untruss (un-trus') *v.t.* to untie or unfasten; to loose from, or as from, a truss; to undress.

untrussed (un-trust') *a.* not trussed; not tied up.

untrustworthiness (un-trust'wur-thi-nes) *n.* the quality of being untrustworthy.

untrustworthy, untrusty (un-trust'wur-thi, un-trus'ti) *a.* not to be trusted.

untruth (un-tróóth') *n.* contrariety to truth; want of veracity; treachery; a false assertion.

untruthful (un-tróóth' fool) *a.* wanting in veracity.

untruthfully (un-tróóth' fool-i) *adv.* falsely.

untruthfulness (un-tróóth' fool-nes) *n.* want of veracity.

untuck (un-tuk') *v.t.* to unfold or undo.

untuckered (un-tuk'erd) *a.* having no tucker.

untumbled (un-tum'bl'd) *a.* not rumped.

untunable (un-tū'ná-bl) *a.* that cannot be tuned; inharmonious; not musical.

untunableness (un-tū'ná-bl-nes) *n.* want of harmony or concord.

untune (un-tūn') *v.t.* to make incapable of harmony; to put out of tune; to disorder.

unturnd (un-turnd') *a.* not turned.

untutored (un-tū'turd) *a.* untaught; un-instructed.

untwine (un-twīn') *v.t.* to untwist; to disentangle; to separate; to become untwisted.

untwist (un-twist') *v.t.* to separate and open, as threads twisted; to disentangle.

unurged (un-urjd') *a.* not urged.

unused (un-úzd') *a.* not used or accustomed; never put to use; unemployed.

unusual (un-ú'zhū-ál) *a.* not usual; uncommon.

unusually (un-ú'zhū-ál-i) *adv.* in an unusual manner or degree.

unusualness (un-ú'zhū-ál-nes) *n.* rareness; uncommonness.

unutterable (un-ut'er-a-bl) *a.* ineffable; inexpressible.

unutterableness (un-ut'er-a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being unutterable.

unutterably (un-ut'er-a-bl-i) *adv.* unspeakably; beyond expression.

unvaccinated (un-vak'si-ná-ted) *a.* not vaccinated.

unvalued (un-val'üd) *a.* not valued or prized; neglected; inestimable; not estimated or appraised.

unvanquishable (un-vanq'kwí-shá-bl) *a.* that cannot be vanquished.

unvanquished (un-vanq'kwísh't) *a.* unconquered.

unvaried (un-vá'rid) *a.* not altered or diversified.

unvariegated (un-vá'ri-e-gá-ted) *a.* not variegated.

unvarnished (un-vár-nísh't) *a.* not overlaid with varnish; not artfully embellished; plain.

unvarying (un-vá'ri-ing) *a.* not liable to change.

unveil (un-vál') *v.t.* to remove a veil from; to uncover;—*v.i.* to become unveiled; to be revealed.

unveiler (un-vá'ler) *n.* one that unveils.

unveracious (un-ve-rá'shus) *a.* untruthful.

unveracity (un-ve-ras'i-ti) *n.* want of veracity.

unversed (un-verst') *a.* not versed or skilled.

unvexed (un-vekst') *a.* not vexed or troubled.

unviolated (un-ví-u-lá-ted) *a.* not violated; not broken.

unvisited (un-víz'í-ted) *a.* not visited; not resorted to.

unvitiated (un-vísh'í-á-ted) *a.* not vitiated or corrupted.

unvizard (un-viz'ard) *v.t.* to unmask.

unvoiced (un-voist') *a.* not spoken; not uttered with voice, as distinct from breath.

unvouched (un-vouch't) *a.* not fully tested.

unvowelled (un-vou'eld) *a.* having no vowels.

unvulgarize (un-vul'gar-íz) *v.t.* to make not vulgar or common.

unwaited (un-wá'ted) *a.* not attended (on).

unwakeful (un-wák'fool) *a.* sleeping easily and soundly; not waking easily.

unwakened (un-wák'nd) *a.* not wakened.

unwalled (un-wawld') *a.* not surrounded by walls.

unwarily (un-wá'ri-li) *adv.* carelessly; heedlessly.

unwariness (un-wá'ri-nes) *n.* carelessness; heedlessness.

unwarlike (un-wawr'lik) *a.* not used to, or fit for, war.

unwarmed (un-wawrmd') *a.* not warmed or excited.

unwarned (un-wawrmd') *a.* not cautioned.

unwarp (un-wawrp') *v.t.* to change from being warped.

unwarped (un-wawrpt') *a.* not warped; not biased; impartial.

unwarping (un-wawrp-ing) *a.* unyielding; undeviating.

unwarrantability, unwarrantableness (un-wor-an-ta-bil'i-ti, un-wor'an-ta-bl-nes) *n.* the character of being unwarrantable.

unwarrantable (un-wor'an-ta-bl) *a.* indefensible; not justifiable; illegal.

unwarrantably (un-wor'an-ta-bli) *adv.* improperly; unjustly.

unwarranted (un-wor'an-ted) *a.* not warranted; not made sure or certain.

unwary (un-wā'ri) *a.* not vigilant or cautious; unguarded.

unwashed (un-wosh't) *a.* not washed or cleansed by water. **The unwashed, the great unwashed,** the mob; the rabble.

unwasted (un-wās'ted) *a.* not lavished or dissipated; not used or consumed; not lost by evaporation, etc.; not laid waste.

unwatched (un-wocht') *a.* not watched or guarded.

unwatered (un-waw'terd) *a.* not watered; dry.

unwavering (un-wā-ver-ing) *a.* firm; constant.

unwaveringly (un-wā-ver-ing-li) *adv.* in an unwavering manner.

unweaned (un-wēnd') *a.* not weaned.

unweariable (un-wē-ri-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be tired out.

unwearied (un-wē-rid) *a.* not tired; indefatigable.

unweariedly (un-wē-rid-li) *adv.* indefatigably.

unweariedness (un-wē-rid-nes) *n.* unwearied state.

unweary (un-wē-ri) *a.* not weary.

unweave (un-wēv') *v.t.* to undo, as what has been woven.

unwebbed (un-wēbd') *a.* not having a web or membrane.

unwed, unwedded (un-wēd', un-wēd-ed) *a.* unmarried.

unweeded (un-wē-ded) *a.* not cleared of weeds.

unweighed (un-wād') *a.* not weighed; not deliberately considered.

unwelcome (un-wel-kum) *a.* not well received; not pleasing or agreeable.

unwell (un-wel) *a.* not well; indisposed.

unwept (un-wēpt') *a.* not lamented.

unwhipped (un-whipt') *a.* not whipped.

unwholesome (un-hōl'sum) *a.* not wholesome; unfavourable to health; insalubrious; diseased; tainted; suggesting an unsound condition, physical or mental.

unwholesomeness (un-hōl'sum-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being unwholesome.

unwieldily (un-wēl'di-li) *adv.* in an unwieldy manner.

unwieldiness (un-wēl'di-nes) *n.* the state of being unwieldy.

unwieldy (un-wēl'di) *a.* movable with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.

unwilled (un-wild') *a.* bereft of volition; involuntary.

unwilling (un-wil'ing) *a.* not willing; loath; reluctant.

unwillingly (un-wil'ing-li) *adv.* reluctantly.

unwillingness (un-wil'ing-nes) *n.* the state of being unwilling.

unwily (un-wī-li) *a.* not wily.

unwind (un-wind') *v.t.* to wind off; to loose or separate, as what is wound; to disentangle;—*v.i.* to become unwound; to be capable of being unwound.

unwinking (un-wing'king) *a.* not winking; wakeful or watchful.

unwiped (un-wipt') *a.* not cleaned by rubbing.

unwire (un-wīr) *v.t.* to take the wires out of.

unwisdom (un-wiz'dum) *n.* the want of wisdom; foolishness; ignorance.

unwise (un-wiz') *a.* not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; indiscreet; foolish.

unwisely (un-wiz'li) *adv.* in an unwise manner.

unwished (un-wish'd) *a.* not wished for.

unwithdrawing (un-wīth-draw'ing) *a.* not liberal. **unwithdrawingly** *adv.* withdrawing; continually liberal.

unwithering (un-wīth'er-ing) *a.* not liable to wither.

unwitnessed (un-wit'nest) *a.* not seen; not attested by witnesses.

unwitting (un-wit'ing) *a.* not knowing; ignorant.

unwittingly (un-wit'ing-li) *adv.* ignorantly.

unwomanly (un-woom'an-li) *a.* unbecoming a woman.

unwondering (un-wun'der-ing) *a.* not wondering.

unwonted (un-wōn'ted) *a.* unaccustomed; uncommon; unusual.

unwontedly (un-wōn'ted-li) *adv.* in an unwonted or unaccustomed manner.

unwontedness (un-wōn'ted-nes) *n.* uncommonness.

unwooed (un-wōód') *a.* not courted.

unworded (un-wur'ded) *a.* not worded; silent.

unwork (un-wurk') *v.t.* to undo.

unworkable (un-wur'ka-bl) *a.* not workable; indocile.

unworkmanlike (un-wurk'man-lik) *a.* unskilful.

unworldliness (un-wurld'li-nes) *n.* unworldly state.

unworldly (un-wurld'li) *a.* not carnal, covetous, or self-seeking; spiritual.

unworn (un-wōrn) *a.* not worn or impaired.

unworshipped (un-wur'shipt) *a.* not worshipped.

unworth (un'wurth) *n.* want of worth;—(un-wurth') *a.* unworthy.

unworthily (un-wur'thi-li) *adv.* in an unworthy manner.

unworthiness (un-wur'thi-nes) *n.* want of worth or merit.

unworthy (un-wur'thi) *a.* undeserving; wanting merit; worthless; base; unbecoming; discreditable; inadequate.

unwounded (un-wōón'ded) *a.* not wounded or injured.

unwoven (un-wōv'n) *a.* not woven.

unwrap (un-rap') *v.t.* to open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded.

unwreath (un-rēth') *v.t.* to untwist.

unwrinkle (un-ring'kl) *v.t.* to smooth out.

unwrinkled (un-ring'kld) *a.* not wrinkled; smooth.

unwritten (un-rit'n) *a.* not written; not reduced to writing; verbal; containing no writing; blank. **Unwritten law,** law that depends on custom, judicial decisions, etc.

unwrought (un-raw't) *a.* not laboured; not manufactured.

unwring (un-rung') *a.* not pinched or galled.

unyielding (un-yäl' ding) *a.* unbending; unpliant; obstinate.

unyoke (un-yök) *v.t.* to loose or free from a yoke; to become loosed from a yoke;—*v.i.* to give over work; to cease.

unyoked (un-yökt) *a.* not having worn the yoke; unrestrained.

unzoned (un-zönd) *a.* having no zone, belt, or girdle.

up (up) *adv.* [A.S.] to a higher place; aloft; on high; upright; on one's legs; above the horizon; towards a central point, or a higher point or degree; as far, or as high, as; in a state of fitness; out of bed; in commotion, tumult, or revolt; in progress; in, or with, notice; towards, or from, some period or condition; aside; together; wholly; over;—*prep.* towards a higher place; a central point; or the interior. **Up-country**, *adv.* towards the interior;—*n.* the interior of a country;—*a.* pertaining to the interior. **Up and down**, here and there; upright. **Ups and downs**, changes of fortune. **Up to date**, to the present time; fresh; modern.

upanishad (öö-pani'-shad) *n.* [Skr.] a series of Vedic treatises, theosophic and philosophic in character.

upas (ü-pas) *n.* [Malay] a tree common in the forests of Java and of the neighbouring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous (it has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere surrounding it is deleterious).

upbear (up-bär) *v.t.* to bear up; to raise aloft; to elevate; to sustain.

upbind (up-bind') *v.t.* to bind up.

upbraid (up-bräd') *v.t.* [A.S. *up*, *Upas tree.* up, and *bregdan*, to braid, to seize] to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reprove severely; to bring reproach on.

upbraider (up-brä-der) *n.* one that upbraids.

upbraiding (up-brä-ding) *n.* the act or language of one that upbraids.

upbraidingly (up-brä-ding-li) *adv.* with upbraiding.

upbringing (up-bring-ing) *n.* training; education.

upcast (up-kast') *a.* cast up; turned upwards;—(up-kast) *n.* an upthrow; a cast, as bowls; the shaft by which the air is taken out of a mine.

upcaught (up-kaw't) *a.* caught up.

upgrowth (up-gröth) *n.* the process of growing up.

uphand (up-hand) *a.* lifted by hand.

upheaval (up-hē-val) *n.* act of upheaving; the state of being upheaved; a lifting up.

upheave (up-hēv') *v.t.* to lift up from beneath.

upheld (up-held) past tense and *pp.* of *uphold*.

uphill (up-hil) *a.* going up; laborious; difficult;—*adv.* up the hill; against difficulties.

uphold (up-höld) *v.t.* to lift on high; to elevate; to sustain; to support; to countenance.

upholder (up-höl-der) *n.* a supporter; a defender.

upholster (up-höl'-ster) *v.t.* to furnish with upholstery.

upholsterer (up-höl'-ster-er) *n.* [fr. *upholdster*, for *upholder*, one that holds up for sale] one that furnishes houses with furniture, beds, curtains, and the like.

upholstery (up-höl'-ster-i) *n.* articles supplied by, or the business of, an upholsterer.

uphroe (ü-frö) *n.* [D.] a wooden block with holes in it, through which a rope may be reeved (used in adjusting an awning on shipboard, or in tightening tent-ropes).

upkeep (up-kēp) *n.* means of support; maintenance.

upland (up-land) *n.* inland districts; high land; ground elevated above meadows and valleys;—*a.* being on, or pertaining to, uplands; pertaining to the country, as distinguished from towns; rustic; rude.



uplander (up-lan-der) *n.* one dwelling in uplands.

uplandish (up-land-ish) *a.* upland.

uplift (up-lift') *v.t.* to raise aloft; to elevate;—*a.* uplifted;—(up-lift) *n.* an upheaval; exaltation of any kind.

uplying (up-li-ing) *a.* high; upland; elevated.

upmost (up-möst) *a.* highest; uppermost.

upon (u-pon') *prep.* [A.S. *uþon*] on.

upper (up-er) *a.* higher in place; superior in rank or dignity;—*n.* the upper part of a boot or shoe. **Upper-case**, a tray containing the capitals, reference marks, etc. [Print.]. **Upper-crust**, **upper-ten thousand**, the higher circles of society; the wealthier and leading class in any place. **Upper-hand**, superiority. **Upper-leather**, the leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes. **Upper-story**, see **story**. **Upper world**, heaven; the earth.

uppermost (up-er-möst) *a.* highest in situation, rank, or power.

uppish (up-ish) *a.* proud; arrogant; putting on airs of superiority.

uppishness (up-ish-nes) *n.* uppish behaviour.

upraise (up-ráz) *v.t.* to raise; to lift up.

uprear (up-rēr) *v.t.* to rear; to raise.

upright (up-rít, up-rít') *a.* erect; perpendicular; honest; just; conformable to moral rectitude;—*n.* something erect or perpendicular; the elevation of a building.

uprightly (up-rít-li) *adv.* in an upright manner.

uprightness (up-rít-nes) *n.* quality or condition of being upright.

uprise (up-ríz) *v.i.* to rise up; to ascend above the horizon.

uprising (up-rí-zing) *n.* the act of rising; a steep ascent.

uproar (up-rör) *n.* [D. *oproer*, fr. *op*, up, and *roeren*, to excite, move] tumult; violent disturbance and noise;—(up-rör) *v.t.* to throw into confusion;—*v.i.* to make an uproar.

uproarious (up-rör-i-us) *a.* making, or with, great noise and tumult.

uproariously (up-rör-i-us-li) *adv.* in an uproarious manner.

uproariousness (up-rör-i-us-nes) *n.* uproarious state.

uproll (up-röl') *v.t.* to roll up.

uproot (up-rööt) *v.t.* to tear up by the roots; to eradicate.

uprouse (up-rouz') *v.t.* to rouse up.

uprush (up-rush') *v.i.* to rush upward;—(up-rush) *n.* a rush upward.

upset (up-set') *v.t.* to overturn, overthrow, or over-set; to discompose;—*v.i.* to be overturned or upset;—(up-set) *n.* an overturn; an overthrow, as of a carriage; the act of upsetting; the state of being upset;—*a.* fixed; determined. **Upset-price**, the lowest price at which anything will be sold by auction.

upshot (up'shot) *n.* final issue; conclusion; end.

upside (up-sid) *n.* the upper side. **Upside down**, with the upper part undermost; in confusion. **To be upsides with**, to be on a similar footing with; to have revenge on.

upstairs (up-stärz) *a.* in an upper story;—*n.* an upper story;—(up-stärz) *adv.* towards, or in, an upper story.

upstart (up-stärt') *v.i.* to start, or spring up, suddenly;—(up-stärt) *n.* one suddenly arisen from low life to wealth, power, or honour;—*a.* suddenly raised to prominence or consequence.

upstay (up-stä') *v.t.* to sustain; to support.

upstream (up-strēm') *v.i.* to stream up;—(up-stream) *adv.* towards the higher or upper parts of a stream.

upstroke (up-'strök) *n.* the upward line in writing.

uptrill (up-'tril') *v.t.* to sing in a high voice

upturn (up-'turn') *v.t.* and *i.* to turn up.

upturning (up-'tur-'ning) *n.* the act of throwing up.

upward (up-'ward) *a.* directed to a higher place; —*adv.* upwards.

upwards (up-'wardz) *adv.* towards a higher place; towards the source or origin; more.

uræmia, uremia (ü-'rë-mi-a) *n.* [G. *ouron*, urine, and *haima*, blood] a morbid condition of the blood, due to the retention of waste products, as urea, normally eliminated from the body by the kidneys.

uræmic, uremic (ü-'rë-'mik) *a.* pertaining to uræmia.

uræus (ü-'rë-us) *n.* [G. *ouraios*, of the tail] the serpent emblem represented by the ancient Egyptians on the head-dress of divinities and kings.

uranic (ü-'ran-'ik) *a.* [G. *ouranos*, sky] celestial; astronomical; pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, uranium.

uranite (ü-'ra-'nit) *n.* a greenish ore of uranium.

uranitic (ü-'ra-'nit-'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, uranite.

uranium (ü-'rä-'ni-um) *n.* [G. *ouranos*, heaven] a metallic element, not found native.

uranographic, uranographical

(ü-'rä-'nu-'graf-'ik, -i-'kal) *a.* pertaining to uranography.

uranographist (ü-'rä-'nog-'rä-'fist) *n.* one versed in uranography.

uranography (ü-'rä-'nog-'rä-'fi) *n.* [G. *ouranos*, heaven, and *graphein*, write] a description of the heavens; descriptive astronomy.

uranology (ü-'rä-'nol-'ö-'ji) *n.* [G. *ouranos* and *logos*, discourse] astronomy.

uranoscopy (ü-'rä-'nos-'ku-'pi) *n.* [G. *ouranos* and *skopein*, to view] contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

Uranus (ü-'rä-'nus) *n.* [L. fr. G. *ouranos*, heaven] one of the primary planets.

urao (öö-'rä-'ö) *n.* [S. Amer.] the natron found in dried-up lakes and rivers.

urate (ü-'rat) *n.* a salt of uric acid.

urban (ür-'ban) *a.* [L. *urbanus*, fr. *urbs*, *urbis*, city] belonging to a city or town.

urbane (ür-'bän) *a.* courteous in manners; polite; civil; refined.

urbanity (ür-'ban-'i-'ti) *n.* civility or courtesy of manners; suavity; refinement.

urceolate (ür-'se-'u-'läät) *a.* [L. *urceus*, pitcher] pitcher-shaped [Bot.].

urchin (ür-'chin) *n.* [L. *ericius*, hedgehog] a hedgehog; a sea-urchin; a mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog; a child; a pert or rough little fellow; —*a.* mischievous.

urde (er-'dä) *a.* [F. *urde*, fr. O. H. Ger. *ort*, point] pointed, as a cross, or having a point projecting, as a bend; varriated [Her.].

urdu (öör-'döö) *n.* [Hind.] Hindustani.

ure (ür) *n.* [F. cf. *inure*] destiny; fortune; operation; practice; —*v.t.* and *i.* to work.

urea (ü-'re-'a) *n.* [G. *ouron*, urine] the chief organic constituent of urine.

ureameter (ü-'re-'am-'e-'ter) *n.* an apparatus for measuring the urea in the urine.

uretal (ü-'rë-'tal) *a.* pertaining to the ureter. Also **ureteral, ureteric.**

ureter (ü-'rë-'ter) *n.* one of the two ducts of the kidney, conveying the urine to the bladder.

ureteritis (ü-'rë-'te-'ri-'tis) *n.* inflammation of the ureter.

urethra (ü-'rë-'thra) *n.* [G.] the canal by which the urine is discharged.

urethral (ü-'rë-'thral) *a.* pertaining to the urethra.

urethritic (ü-'rë-'thrit-'ik) *a.* affected with urethritis.

urethritis (ü-'rë-'thrit-'is) *n.* inflammation of the urethra.

uretic (ü-'ret-'ik) *a.* relating to, or promoting, the flow of urine; —*n.* a uretic medicine.

urge (ürj) *v.t.* [L. *urgere*] to press; to drive; to present in an urgent manner; to provoke; —*v.t.* to press upon attention; to encourage; to provoke; —*v.t.* to press onward; to incite; to make allegations.

urgency (ür-'jen-'si) *n.* quality or state of being urgent; impurity; importunity; earnest solicitation; pressure of necessity.

urgent (ür-'jent) *a.* pressing; demanding immediate action; plying with importunity.

urgently (ür-'jent-'li) *adv.* in an urgent manner.

urger (ür-'jer) *n.* one that urges.

urial (öö-'ri-'al) *n.* a wild sheep of N. India, Persia, etc.

uric (ü-'rik) *a.* [G. *ouron*, urine] pertaining to, or obtained from, urine. **Uric acid**, an acid characteristic of urine.

uridrosis (ü-'ri-'drö-'sis) *n.* [G. *ouron*, urine, and *hidrös*, sweat] the excretion in the sweat of the urinary constituents.

urim (ü-'rim) *n.* [H.] the urim and thummin were two sacred stones used for decision in the case of an alternative issue (see Ex. xxviii. 30).

urinal (ü-'ri-'nal) *n.* a vessel for containing urine; a convenience, either public or private, in which to discharge urine.

urinary (ü-'ri-'nä-'ri) *a.* pertaining to urine; —*n.* a reservoir, or place, for the reception of urine, etc., for manure.

urinate (ü-'ri-'näät) *v.t.* to discharge urine; to make water.

urination (ü-'ri-'nä-'shun) *n.* the act of passing urine.

urinative (ü-'ri-'nä-'tiv) *a.* provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.

urine (ü-'rin) *n.* [L. *urina*] an animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged.

uriniferous (ü-'ri-'nif-'e-'rus) *a.* affording passage to the urine.

urinific (ü-'ri-'nif-'ik) *a.* secreting urine.

urinology (ü-'ri-'nol-'ö-'ji) *n.* a scientific study of urine.

urinometer (ü-'ri-'nom-'e-'ter) *n.* [L. *urina*, urine, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the specific gravity of urine.

urinology (ü-'ri-'nos-'ku-'pi, ü-'ri-'nös-'kö-'pi) *n.* [L. *urina*, urine, and G. *skopein*, to view] the inspection of urine; uroscopy.

urinous (ü-'ri-'nus) *a.* pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities. Also **urinoös.**

urman (ür-'man) *n.* [Siberia] a large forest of cone bearing trees, esp. a swampy forest.

urn (ürn) *n.* [L. *urna*] a vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, for holding lots to be drawn, and for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation; —*v.t.* to inclose in, or as in, an urn.

urnal (ür-'nal) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, an urn.

urocyst (ü-'ru-'sist) *n.* the urinary bladder.

urocygium (ü-'ru-'pij-'i-um) *n.* [G. *orrhos*, rump, and *pygē*, buttocks] the rump in birds.

uroscopy (ü-'ros-'ku-'pi) *n.* [G. *ouron*, urine, and *skopein*, view] judgment of diseases by the inspection of the patients' urine.

urostege (ü-'rö-'stëj) *n.* [G. *oura*, tail, and *stegē*, roof] one of the special scales on the under side of a snake's tail. Also **urostegite.**

urosthene (ü-'rö-'sthën) *n.* [G. *oura*, a tail, and *sthenos*, strength] an animal whose strength is mainly in its tail.

urry (ür-'i) *n.* [Gael.] a dark clay lying near a bed of coal.



Uraeus.



Urn.

Ursa (ur'sa) *n.* [L. *ja she-bear*. **Ursa Major**, the Great Bear, one of the northern constellations, situated near the pole. **Ursa Minor**, the Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole (it contains the pole-star, which is situated in the extremity of the tail).



Ursa Major.

ursiform (ur'si-form) *a.* having the form or aspect of a bear.

ursine (ur'sin) *a.* [L. *ursus*, a bear] pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.

urson (ur'sun) *n.* a rodent; a species of tree-porcupine found in N. America.

Ursuline (ur'sū-lin) *n.* one of a female teaching order (so called from St. Ursula).

Ursus (ur'sus) *n.* [L.] a genus of plantigrade, carnivorous mammals, containing the bears.

Urtica (ur'ti-ka) *n.* [L., a nettle] a genus of plants containing the nettles.

urticate (ur'ti-kāt) *v.t.* to sting, as with nettles.

urtication (ur-ti-kā'shun) *n.* stinging with a nettle; whipping with nettles (sometimes applied medicinally to a paralysed limb, etc.).

urubu (ōō-roo-bōō, ōō-rōō-bōō) *n.* [Braz.] one of the American vultures.

urus (ūr-rus) *n.* [L.] an extinct ox; the aurochs.

us (us) *pron. pl.* [A.S.] the objective and dative case of *we*.

usable (ū'zā-bl) *a.* capable of being used.

usableness (ū'zā-bl-nes) *n.* the state or character of being usable.

usage (ū'zīj) *n.* act or mode of using; treatment; practice; custom.

usance (ū'zans) *n.* use; usage; usury; interest paid for money; the time allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange.

use (ūs) *n.* [L. *uti*, *pp. usus*, use] act of using, or putting to a purpose; employment; occasion or need to employ; necessity; usefulness; utility; continued or repeated practice; usage; [L. *opus*, work] interest for money; the benefit, or profit, of lands and tenements held by another for the beneficiary. **Use and wont**, common practice. **In use**, in practice; in employment. **Of use, useful**. **To make use of**, to employ.

use (ūz) *v.t.* [L. *uti*, *pp. usus*, use] to make use of; to waste, consume, or exhaust by employment; to behave toward; to practise customarily; to accustom; to habituate; to frequent; to inhabit; *-v.i.* to be wont or accustomed. **To use up**, to tire out; to exhaust.

useful (ūs'fool) *a.* full of use, advantage, or profit; producing, or having power to produce, good; beneficial; profitable.

usefully (ūs'fool-i) *adv.* in a useful manner.

usefulness (ūs'fool-nes) *n.* state or quality of being useful.

useless (ūs'les) *a.* having no use; unserviceable; answering no valuable purpose.

uselessly (ūs'les-li) *adv.* in a useless manner.

uselessness (ūs'les-nes) *n.* unserviceableness.

user (ū'zēr) *n.* one that uses; [Law] continued use or enjoyment.

usher (ush'er) *n.* [O.F. *ussier*, fr. L. *ostium*, door] a doorkeeper; an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under-teacher or assistant in a school; *-v.t.* to introduce, as forerunner; to forerun.

usherian (u-shēr-ri-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, ushers.

ushership (ush'er-shīp) *n.* the office of an usher. Also **usherdom**.

usitate (ū'zi-tāt) *a.* according to custom.

usquebaugh (us'kwe-baw) *n.* [Ir. fr. *uisge*, water, and *beatha*, life] whisky.

ustion (ust'yun) *n.* [L. *ustio*, fr. *urere*, *pp. ustus*, burn] act of burning; state of being burned.

ustulate (us'tū-lat) *a.* [L.] blackened as if scorched [Bot.].

ustulation (us-tū-lā'shun) *n.* the act of burning or searing; [Metal.] the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat; [Phar.] the roasting or drying of moist substances, so as to prepare them for pulverizing; the burning of wine.

usual (ū'zhū-āl) *a.* [L. *usualis*, fr. *usus*, use] customary; ordinary; frequent.

usually (ū'zhū-āl-i) *adv.* customarily; ordinarily.

usualness (ū'zhū-āl-nes) *n.* frequency; customariness.

usucapient (ū-zū-kā-pi-ent) *n.* one that has acquired rights through usucaption.

usucaption (ū-zū-kap'shun) *n.* [L.] the acquisition of the title or right to property by possession for a prescribed period.

usufruct (ū-zū-frukt) *n.* [L.] the right of using and enjoying the produce, benefit, or profits of a thing belonging to another, provided that it be without alienating or impairing the substance.

usufructuary (ū-zū-frukt-tū-ā-ri) *n.* one that has the usufruct of property; *-a.* pertaining to, or in the nature of, a usufruct.

usurer (ū-zhū-rēr) *n.* formerly, a person accustomed to lend money and take interest for it; now, one that lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.

usurious (ū-zhū-ri-us) *a.* practising usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money; pertaining to, or of the nature of, usury.

usuriously (ū-zhū-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a usurious manner.

usuriousness (ū-zhū-ri-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being usurious.

usurp (ū-zurp) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *usurpare*] to seize and hold in possession by force, or without right.

usurpation (ū-zur-pā'shun) *n.* act of seizing, or occupying and enjoying, the power or property of another without right.

usurper (ū-zur-per) *n.* one that usurps.

usurping (ū-zur-ping) *a.* characterized by usurpation; acting as a usurper.

usurpingly (ū-zur-ping-li) *adv.* in a usurping manner.

usury (ū-zhū-ri) *n.* [L. *uti*, *pp. usus*, use] interest for the use of money; exorbitant interest; the practice of lending money on exorbitant interest.

ut (ōōt) *n.* [L. *ut*, in the Latin hymns, from which the names of the notes were taken] the first note in the Guido scale (now generally superseded by *doh*) [Mus.].

Uta (ū'tā) *n.* [Utah, U.S.A.] a genus of small lizards found in America.

utensil (ū-ten'sil) *n.* [F. fr. L. *uti*, use] an instrument, esp. an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

uterine (ū'tēr-in) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb] pertaining to womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father, as a **uterine-brother**.

uteritis (ū-te-rī-tis) *n.* inflammation of the womb.

utero-gestation (ū-te-rō-jēs-tā'shun) *n.* the development of the embryo within the womb.

uterus (ū'te-rus) *n.* [L.] the womb.

utilitarian (ū-tī-l-i-tā'ri-an) *a.* pertaining to utility or utilitarianism; *-n.* one that holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

utilitarianism (ū-tī-l-i-tā'ri-an-izm) *n.* the doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions; the doctrine that virtue is founded in utility, or that the practice of morality is binding on man, and enjoined by God, solely on the ground of its tendency to promote the happiness of mankind; the doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, or that everything is morally right which is conducive to the well-being of society.

utility (ū-tī-l-i-ti) *n.* [F. *utilité*, fr. L. *utilitas*, utility, fr. *utilis*, useful, fr. *uti*, to use] usefulness; profitableness; use; profit; a useful thing. **Utility-man**, one that acts the smallest parts in a play.

utilization (ū-tī-li-zā'shun) *n.* act of utilizing, or state of being utilized.

utilize (ū'tī-līz) *v.t.* to make useful; to turn to profitable account.

utmost (ut-mōst) *a.* [A.S. *ūtemest*, double superlative of *ūt*, out] situated at the furthest point or extremity; of the greatest or highest degree; — *n.* the most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort, (ū-tō-pi-a) *n.* [G. *ou*, not, and *topos*, place]

Utopia (ū-tō-pi-ā) *n.* [G. *ou*, not, and *topos*, place] a place or state of ideal perfection.

Utopian (ū-tō-pi-an) *a.* pertaining to Utopia (an imaginary island described by Sir Thos. More in his work "Utopia," published 1516); ideal; chimerical; fanciful; — *n.* a dweller in Utopia; a visionary.

Utopianism, Utopism (ū-tō-pi-an-izm, ū-tō-pizm) *n.* ideas founded on, or relating to, ideal social perfectibility.

utricle (ū-tri-kl) *n.* [L. *dīm*, of *uter*, *utris*, bag] a little bag or bladder; a histological cell; [Bot.] a small bladderly pericarp.

utricular (ū-trik-ū-lar) *a.* containing, or resembling, utricles; furnished with utricles. Also *utriculate*.

utter (ut-er) *a.* [A.S. *uttera*, comp. of *ūt*, out] farthest out; extreme; total; perfect. **Utter barrister**, one recently admitted, but not allowed to plead within the bar.

utter (ut-er) *v.t.* [A.S. *uttera*, comp. of *ūt*, out] to put in circulation, as money.

utterable (ut-er-a-bl) *a.* capable of being uttered or expressed.

utterableness (ut-er-a-bl-nes) *n.* the state of being utterable.

utterance (ut-er-ans) *n.* act of uttering; pronunciation; manner of speaking.

utterance (ut-er-ans) *n.* [F. *outrance*, extremity, fr. L. *ultra*, beyond] the last extremity.

utterer (ut-er-er) *n.* one that utters.

utterly (ut-er-li) *adv.* to the full extent.

uttermost (ut-er-mōst) *a.* farthest out; utmost; — *n.* the greatest degree. **To the uttermost**, to the last extremity.

uvea (ū-vē-a) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape] the iris, ciliary body, and choroid of the eye, collectively.

uveous (ū-vē-us) *a.* resembling a grape; relating to the uvea. Also *uveal*.

uvula (ū-vū-lā) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape] the fleshy, conical body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate

uvular (ū-vū-lar) *a.* pertaining to the uvula.

uxorial (uk-sō-ri-āl) *a.* uxorious; becoming, or pertaining to, a wife.

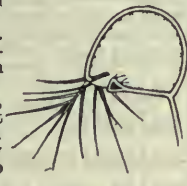
uxoricide (uk-sor-i-sid) *n.* [L. *uxor*, wife, and *caedere*, to kill] the murder of a wife; one that murders a wife.

uxorious (uk-sō-ri-us) *a.* foolishly or excessively fond of his wife.

uxoriously (uk-sō-ri-us-li) *adv.* with foolish or dotting fondness for a wife.

uxoriousness (uk-sō-ri-us-nes) *n.* foolish or fond dotting on a wife.

Uzbek (uz-beg) *n.* [Tatar] a member of a Turkish race in Central Asia.



A utricle. Section of the utricle of the common bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*). 1. Valve by which the living food is received into the sac.

vacant (vā-kant) *a.* [L. *vacare*, *ppr.* *vacans*, *vacantis*, be empty] empty; void; unemployed; having leisure; not occupied by an incumbent, possessor, or officer; thoughtless; empty of thought; not studious or reflective; [Law] abandoned; having no heir.

vacantly (vā-kant-li) *adv.* in a vacant manner.

vacate (va-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *vacare*, *pp.* *vacatus*, be empty] to make vacant; to quit possession of; to annul; to make void.

vacation (va-kā-shun) *n.* the act of vacating; intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or office; intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term; the intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary; the time when a see, or other spiritual dignity or office, is vacant.

vaccinal (vak-si-nāl) *a.* of, or relating to, vaccine; caused by vaccination.

vaccinate (vak-si-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *vaccinus*, vaccine, fr. *vacca*, cow] to inoculate with cowpox, for the purpose of securing immunity from smallpox, or of mitigating the severity of its attack.

vaccination (vak-si-nā-shun) *n.* act, art, or practice of vaccinating.

vaccinator (vak-si-nā-tur) *n.* one that vaccinates; an instrument used in vaccination.

vaccine (vak-sin, vak-sin) *a.* pertaining to cows; obtained from cows, as **vaccine-matter**.

vaccinia, vaccina (vak-sin-i-ā, vak-si-nā) *n.* cowpox.

vaccinifer (vak-sin-i-fer) *n.* [E. *vaccine*, and L. *ferre*, bear] the source, whether a person or an animal, of the lymph or vaccine virus.

vachery (vash-er-i, vā-she-ri) *n.* [L. *vacca*, cow] an enclosure for cows; a dairy.

vacillate (vas-i-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *vacillare*, *pp.* *vacillatus*] to waver one way and the other; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady.

vacillatingly (vas-i-lā-ting-li) *adv.* unsteadily.

vacillation (vas-i-lā-shun) *n.* act of vacillating; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness.

vacuate (vak-ū-āt) *v.t.* [L. *vacuus*, empty] to make empty or void.

vacuity (va-kū-i-ti) *n.* emptiness; empty space; want of reality; listlessness; lack of intelligence.

vacuous (vak-ū-us) *a.* empty; unfilled; void.

vacuousness (vak-ū-us-nes) *n.* vacuous state.

vacuum (vak-ū-um) *n.* space empty or devoid of all matter or body; an inclosed space from which the air, or other gas, has been almost wholly removed, as by an air-pump. **Vacuum-brake**, a form of continuous brake used on railroads, in which the pressure of the atmosphere is brought into play by the vertical or partial vacuum. **Vacuum gauge**, an indicator of the extent of a vacuum. **Torriceilian vacuum**, the space above the mercury in a barometer tube.

vade-mecum (vā-de-mē-kum) *n.* [L. *go* with *me*] a manual for ready reference; a pocket-companion.

vagabond (vag-a-bond) *a.* [F. fr. L. *vagari*, to stroll about] moving from place to place without any settled habitation; wandering; driven to and fro; — *n.* one that wanders about, having no certain dwelling, and usually without the means of honest livelihood; a vagrant; a scamp.

vagabondage, vagabondism (vag-a-bon-dij, -dizm) *n.* state, condition, or habits of a vagabond.

vagabondish (vag-a-bon-dish) *a.* like a vagabond; vagabond.

vagabondize (vag-a-bon-diz) *v.i.* to lead the life of a vagabond.

vagarious (va-gā-ri-us) *a.* whimsical; capricious.

vagary (va-gā-ri) *n.* [L. *vagari*, stroll about] a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

vagina (va-jī-nā) *n.* [L.] the canal that leads from the external orifice to the uterus [Anat.]; a sheath, as of a leaflet [Bot.]; the upper part of the pedestal of a terminus [Arch.].

V

V, v, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip. Its sound is nearly allied to that of *f*, from which it differs in being voiced, while that of *f* is breathed. As a Roman numeral, *v*, stands for 5; with a dash over it, for 5000.

va (vā) *v.i.* [It.] to go on [Mus.].

vacancy (vā-kān-si) *n.* empty space; a chasm; a gap; state of a post or employment when it is unfilled or unsupplied; a place or post unfilled, or open to candidature; intermission of business; relaxation; listlessness; want of thought.

vaginal (vaj-i-nal, va-gi-nal) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a vagina or sheath.

vaginant (va-jī-nant) *a.* sheathing [Bot.].

vaginate, vaginated (vaj-i-nat, -nā-ted) *a.* sheathed.

vaginitis (vaj-i-nī-tis) *n.* inflammation of the vagina.

vagitus (va-jī-tus) *n.* [L. *vagire*, to cry, to squall] the cry of a new-born child.

vagrancy (vā-gran-si) *n.* state of a vagrant; a wandering without a settled home.

vagrant (vā-grant) *a.* [L. *vagari*, *ppr.* *vagrans*, *vagrantis*, wander] moving without certain direction; unsettled; wandering from place to place without any settled habitation; wandering; —*n.* an idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond.

vagrantly (vā-grant-li) *adv.* in a vagrant manner.

vague (vāg) *a.* [L. *vagus*] undetermined; indefinite; proceeding from no known authority.

vaguely (vāg-li) *adv.* in a vague manner.

vagueness (vāg-nes) *n.* the stage of being vague.

vail (vāl) *n.* Same as **veil**.

vail (vāl) *v.t.* [O.F. *avalier*, to let fall down, fr. L. *ad vallem*, to the valley] to lower; to let fall; —*v.i.* to yield; to drop down.

vails (vālz) *n. pl.* [*avails*] gratuities, or money, given to the servants of a household by a guest.

vain (vān) *a.* [F. fr. L. *vanus*] empty; worthless; having no substance, value, or importance; fruitless; ineffectual; proud of petty things, or of small attainments; conceited; foolish; silly; showy; ostentatious. In **vain**, to no purpose; in levity; profanely.

vainglorious (vān-glō-ri-us) *a.* due to vanity; boastful; vaunting.

vaingloriously (vān-glō-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a vainglorious manner.

vaingloriousness (vān-glō-ri-us-nes) *n.* boastfulness.

vainglory (vān-glō-ri) *n.* excessive vanity; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

vainly (vān-li) *adv.* in a vain manner.

vainness (vān-nes) *n.* inefficacy; fruitlessness; vanity.

vair (vār) *n.* [F. *vair*, fr. L. *varius*, spotted] a kind of fur, represented by blue and white shields, or bells, in horizontal rows [Her.].

Vaishnava (vish-nā-va) *n.* [Skr.] a worshipper of Vishnu.

Vaisya (vis-ya) *n.* [Skr.] a member of the third Hindu caste.

vakeel, vakil (va-kēl) *n.* [A. *vakil*] in the East Indies, an ambassador or special commissioner; a native attorney.

valance, valence (val-ans, -ens) *n.* [fr. *Valence* (L. *Valentia*), in France] hanging drapery for a bed, a couch, a window, etc.; —*v.t.* to furnish with a valance; to decorate with hanging fringes.

vale (vāl) *n.* [F. *val*, fr. L. *vallis*] a tract of low ground between hills; a valley.

valediction (val-e-dik-shun) *n.* [L. *valedicere*, *pp.* *valdictus*, to say farewell] a farewell; a bidding farewell.

valedictory (val-e-dik-tu-ri) *a.* bidding farewell; —*n.* a farewell address.

valence, valency (vā-lens, vā-len-si) *n.* [L. *valere*, be strong] the combining power of an element [Chem.].

Valenciennes (val-en-sē-enz) *n.* a rich kind of lace made at Valenciennes.

valentia (va-len-shi-a) *n.* [*valance*] a kind of stuff for waistcoats.

valentine (val-en-tin) *n.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; a letter containing professions of love or affection sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's day (February 14.).

valerian (va-lē-ri-an) *n.* [Low L. *valeriana*] a plant of the genus *Valeriana*.

valeric (val'e-rik) *a. of*, or pertaining to, valerian.

valet (val'et, val'a) *n.* [F.] a servant that attends on a gentleman's person; in the *manège*, a kind of goad or stick armed with an iron point; —*v.t.* to act the valet to. **Valet de chambre**, a valet. **Valet de place**, a man that acts for hire as guide, messenger, etc.

valetudinarian (val-e-tū-di-nā-ri-an) *a.* [L. *valetudo*, health, fr. *valere*, to be strong] seeking to recover health; sickly; infirm; —*n.* a person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution.

valetudinarianism (val-e-tū-di-nā-ri-an-izm) *n.* a state of feeble health. Also **valetudinarianess**.

valetudinary (val-e-tū-di-na-ri) *a.* infirm; sickly; —*n.* a valetudinarian.

Valhalla (val-hal'a) *n.* [Scand.] the palace of immortality inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle [Scand. Myth.]; any edifice that is the final resting-place of many of the great men of a nation.

valiance (val'yans) *n.* [L. *valere*, be strong] bravery; valour. Also **valiancy**.

valiant (val'yant) *a.* intrepid; heroic; courageous; brave; performed with valour.

valiantly (val'yant-li) *adv.* stoutly; courageously; heroically.

valiantness (val'yant-nes) *n.* valour; courage.

valid (val'id) *a.* [L. *validus*] having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; capable of being justified, defended, or supported; having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities.

validate (val'i-dāt) *v.t.* [F. fr. L. *validus*, strong, fr. *valere*, to be strong] to make valid; to test the validity of.

validation (val-i-dā-shun) *n.* the act of giving validity.

validity (va-lid'i-ti) *n.* strength; power; soundness; legal strength or force.

validly (val'id-li) *adv.* in a valid manner.

validness (val'id-nes) *n.* the state of being valid.

valise (va-lēs') *n.* [F.] a small leather bag for containing the clothes, etc., of a traveller.

valkyr (val'kir) *n.* [Icel., chooser of the slain, fr. *valr*, slain, and *kyrja*, a chooser] one of the twelve handmaidens of Odin, who chose those destined to be slain in battle, and conducted them to Valhalla [Scand. Myth.]. Also **walkyr**, **valkyria**, **valkyrie**.

valkyrian (val'kir-i-an) *a.* of, or relating to, the valkyrs. Also **walkyrian**.

vallar, vallary (val-ar, -a-ri) *a.* [L. *vallum*] pertaining to a rampart.

vallate, vallated (val'āt, val'ā-ted) *a.* [L. *vallum*, a rampart] cup-shaped; circumvallate.

valley (val'i) *n.* [L. *vallis*] a hollow, or low tract of ground, between hills or mountains, generally traversed by a river; [Arch.] the internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof.

vallum (val'um) *n.* [L.] a rampart.

valonia (va-lō-ni-a) *n.* [G *balanos*, acorn] the acorn-cups of the valonia oak.

valorous (val-ur-us) *a.* brave; courageous; fearless.

valourously (val-ur-us-li) *adv.* in a valourous manner.

valour (val-ur) *n.* [O.F. *valor*, fr. L. *valor*, fr. *valere*, to be strong] strength of mind in regard to danger; bravery; courage; intrepidity.

valuable (val'ū-a-bl) *a.* having value or worth; precious; worthy; deserving esteem; —*n.* a thing of value; a choice article of personal property; precious merchandise in small bulk (generally in the *pl.*).

valuableness (val'ū-a-bl-nes) *n.* the character of being valuable.

valuation (val'ū-a-shun) *n.* the act of valuing; estimation; estimated value or worth.

valuator (val'ū-a-tur) *n.* an appraiser.

value (val'ū) *n.* [L. *valere*, be worth] worth; the property or properties of a thing which render it useful; utility; price; rate or estimated worth; amount obtainable in exchange for a thing; equivalent; importance; efficacy in producing effects; import; precise signification; —*v.t.* to estimate the worth of; to rate at

a certain price; to appraise; to rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; to hold in respect and admiration. **Good value**, full worth in exchange.

valued (val'üd) *a.* having value; prized; much thought of.

valueless (val'ü-less) *a.* of no value; having no worth.

valuer (val'ü-er) *n.* one that values; an appraiser.

valval (val'val) *a.* pertaining to a valve.

valvate (val'vāt) *a.* like, or serving as, a valve; having a valve or valves; [Bot.] opening, as if by doors or valves; meeting, without overlapping.

valve (valv) *n.* [L. *valva*, a leaf of a folding door] a folding door, or one of the leaves of such a door; a cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other; [Anat.] a membrane resembling, or serving as, a valve; [Bot.] one of the pieces into which a capsule splits; [Conch.] one of the separable pieces of a shell. Also **valva**.

valved (valvd) *a.* having, or composed of, valves.

valvelet, valvule (valv'let, val'vül) *n.* a little valve.

valvular (val'yü-lar) *a.* pertaining to valves; containing valves.

vambrace (vam-brās) *n.* [F. *avant bras* (L. *brachium*), before the arm] piece of plate armour, worn for the defence of the forearm, from the elbow-joint to the wrist. Also **vambrace**.

vamp (vamp) *n.* [F. *avant-pied*, forefoot, fr. L. *ab, ante*, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] the upper leather of a shoe or boot; any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; [Mus.] an improvised accompaniment; —*v.t.* to provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather; to piece an old thing with a new part; to repair; [Mus.] to improvise an accompaniment to.

vamper (vam-per) *n.* one that vamps.

vampire (vam-pir) *n.* [Serbian *vampir*, a blood-sucker] a dead person superstitiously believed to return from the other world, and to wander about the earth, doing every kind of mischief to the living, and to suck the blood of persons asleep; one that lives by preying on others; an extortioner; a large species of bat found in tropical America.



Vampire bat

vampirism (vam-pir-izm) *n.* belief in the existence of vampires; the practice of blood-sucking; the practice of extortion.

vamplate (vam-plāt) *n.* [F. *avant-plat*, fore-plate] the plate of iron carried upon the lance, the lance passing through it, serving to protect the hand.

van (van) *n.* [abbrev. for *van-guard*] the front of an army; the foremost division of a fleet.

van (van) *n.* [F. *van*, fr. L. *vannus*] a fan for winnowing grain; a wing.

van (van) *n.* [*caravan*] a large, covered waggon, for the transportation of goods, and the like; a close carriage attached to a railway train for conveying passengers' luggage, for the accommodation of the guard, etc.

vanadate, vanadate (van-a-dāt, va-nad-i-āt) *n.* a salt of vanadic acid.

vanadic (va-nad'ik) *a.* related to, or containing, vanadium.

vanadinite (van-a-din-it, va-nad'i-nit) *n.* a mineral consisting of lead vanadate and lead chloride.

vanadium (va-nā'di-um) *n.* [Vanadis, a Scandinavian goddess] a metallic element.

van-courier (van-kōo-ri-er) *n.* [F. *avant-courier*] an avant-courier; one sent in advance; a precursor.

Vandal (van-dal) *n.* [L.] one of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature; one hostile to art and literature; one ignorant and barbarous; —*a.* vandalic.

Vandalic (van-dal'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Vandals; ferocious; rude; barbarous; hostile to art and literature.

Vandalism (van-dal-izm) *n.* the spirit or conduct of Vandals; hostility to arts and literature.

Vandyke (van-dik) *n.* [*Vandyke* (1599-1641), the painter] one of the points forming an edge or border, as of lace, ribbon, etc.; a Vandyke cape or collar; a painting by Vandyke; —*a.* pertaining to the style of dress represented in portraits by Vandyke; —*v.t.* to cut the edge of, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

vane (vān) *n.* [A.S. *vana*, banner] a fixture attached to some elevated object for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows; in ships, a piece of bunting; flat, extended surface moved by the wind; a similar fixture moved in, or by, water; the thin, membranous part or web of a feather on the side of the shaft; the blade of a windmill, propeller, etc.

vaned (vānd) *a.* having a vane.

vaneless (vān-less) *a.* without a vane.

vang (vang) *n.* [D.] a brace leading from the end of a gaff to the ship's side, to steady the gaff.

vanguard (van-gārd) *n.* [F. *avant-garde*] the troops that march in front of an army.

Vanilla (va-nil'a) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *vagina*, sheath] a genus of plants of the orchis group, with an aromatic sheath-like pod or fruit, natives of tropical Asia and America (the capsule of one species is employed in seasoning liquors, ices, etc.).

vanish (van-ish) *v.t.* [L. *vannus*, empty] to pass from a visible to an invisible state; to be lost to view; to disappear gradually; to become zero.

vanishing fraction, a fraction reducible to the form $\frac{0}{0}$, for a particular value of the variable that enters it. **Vanishing line**, the line representing the line at infinity in which any given plane cuts all parallel planes [Persp.]. **Vanishing point**, the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation [Persp.].

vanity (van-i-ti) *n.* emptiness; fruitless desire or labour; empty pleasure; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; unreality; shadow; pride; conceit of one's personal appearance, dress, talents, accomplishments, etc.; a character in the old moralities.

vanner (van-er) *n.* [L. *vannus*, a fan] an ore-separator.

vanning (van-ing) *n.* the cleansing of ore by washing in a shovel.

vanquish (vang-kwish) *v.t.* [M.E. *venkisen*, fr. L. *vincere*] to subdue in battle, as an enemy; to conquer; to overcome; to defeat in any contest; to get the better of; to refute in argument.

vanquishable (vang-kwish-a-bl) *a.* capable of being vanquished.

vanquisher (vang-kwish-er) *n.* one that vanquishes; a conqueror.

vansire (van-sir) *n.* [F.] a small, digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, like a weasel.

vantage (van-tij) *n.* [contr. of M.E. *avantage*, advantage] superior or more favourable situation or opportunity;

advantage; a point in a score at lawn-tennis. **Vantage-ground**, a place or condition that gives one an advantage over another.



Vansire.

vantbrace See **vambrace**.

vapid (vap'id) *a.* [L. *vapidus*, stale] having lost its life and spirit.

vapidly (vap'id-li) *adv.* in a vapid manner.

vapidness (vap'id-ness) *n.* state of being vapid. Also **vapidity**.

vaporability (vā-pur-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* the property or state of being vaporable.

vaporable (vā-pur-a-bl) *a.* capable of being converted into vapour.

vaporific (vā-pur-if-ik) *a.* [L. *vapor*, vapour, and *facere*, make] forming into vapour; converting into steam; exhaling in a volatile form.

vaporimeter (vā-pur-im-e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapour.

vaporizable (vā-pur-i-za-bl) *a.* capable of being converted into vapour.

vaporization (vā-pur-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of vaporizing; the artificial formation of vapour.

vaporize (vā-pur-i-z) *v.t.* to convert into vapour by the application of heat;—*v.i.* to pass off in vapour.

vaporous, vaporose (vā-pur-us, -ōs) *a.* in the form, or having the nature, of vapour; full of vapours or exhalations; windy; flatulent; unreal; vain.

vaporousness, vaposity (vā-pur-us - nes, vā-pur-ōs-i-ti) *n.* the quality or state of being vaporous.

vapour (vā-pur) *n.* [L. *vapor*] any substance in the gaseous or æriform state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid; any visible, diffused substance floating in the atmosphere, and impairing its transparency; vain imagination; unreal fancy;—*pl.* a disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible; hypochondriacal affections; dejection; spleen;—*v.i.* to pass off in the form of a vapour; to evaporate; to boast; to brag. **Vapour-bath**, the application of vapour to the body in a close place; the place or apparatus itself.

vapourer (vā-pur-er) *n.* a braggart; a boaster.

vapouring (vā-pur-ing) *n.* and *a.* bragging; boasting.

vapourish (vā-pur-ish) *a.* full of vapours; affected with the vapours.

vapoury (vā-pur-i) *a.* full of vapours; hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

vaquero (vā-kā-rō) *n.* [Sp.] in Mexico, a herdsman.

varec (var-ek) *n.* [F. fr. Icel. *vagr*, wave, and *rek*, drift] a Breton impure sodium carbonate.

vareuse (va-rez) *n.* [F.] a kind of loose jacket.

variable (vā-ri-a-bl) *a.* [L. *varius*, various] changeable; capable of alteration in any manner; fickle; inconstant; mutable; liable to change;—*n.* that which is variable; an indeterminate quantity, considered with reference to its different possible values; a shifting wind.

variableness, variability (vā-ri-a-bl-nes, vā-ri-a-bl-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being variable.

variably (vā-ri-a-bli) *adv.* in a variable manner.

variance (vā-ri-ans) *n.* difference that produces controversy; discord; change of condition; [Law] an alteration in the tenor of a writ or deed, or a difference between the declaration or pleading and the deed on which it is grounded. **At variance**, in a state of difference or disagreement.

variant (vā-ri-ant) *a.* different; diverse;—*n.* a different form or reading.

variate (vā-ri-āt) *v.t.* to alter; to make different; to vary.

variation (vā-ri-ā-shun) *n.* act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; alteration; modification; the extent to which a thing varies; [Gram.] inflection; [Mus.] repetition of a tune or melody with various embellishments and fanciful changes; [Astr.] any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body occasioned by another disturbing body; [Mag.] the deviation of a magnetic needle from true north; [Biol.] deviation from a given type of form or structure.

varicella (var-i-sel-ā) *n.* [*variola*] chicken-pox.

varicellar (var-i-sel-ār) *a.* pertaining to varicella.

variceloid (var-i-sel-oid) *a.* resembling varicella.

varicocele (var-i-kō-sel) *n.* [L. *varix*, dilated vein, and G. *kēlē*, tumour] a varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord.

varicoloured (vā-ri-kul-urd) *a.* diversified in colour.

varicose (var-i-kōs) *a.* [L. *varix*, dilated vein, fr. *varus*, crooked] preternaturally enlarged or permanently dilated (applied only to veins).

varicosity (var-i-kōs-i-ti) *n.* varicose state.

varicous, varicosed (var-i-kus, -kōst) *a.* varicose.

varied (vā-rid) *a.* partially changed; characterized by variety; various; variegated.

variedly (vā-rid-li) *adv.* diversely.

variegate (vā-ri-e-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *varius*, various, and *agere*, make] to diversify by different tints or hues; to streak, spot, dapple, etc.

variegation (vā-ri-e-gā-shun) *n.* act of diversifying, or state of being diversified, by different colours; diversity of colours.

varier (vā-ri-er) *n.* one that varies.

varietal (vā-ri-e-tal) *a.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a variety.

variety (vā-ri-e-ti) *n.* quality or state of being various; intermixture or succession of different things; difference; unlikeness; variation; a number or collection of different things; a subdivision of a species. **Variety entertainment**, a mixed entertainment of singing, dancing, gymnastics, etc., given in a variety theatre.

variform (vā-ri-form) *a.* [L. *varius*, different, and *forma*, shape] having different forms.

varify (vā-ri-fi) *v.t.* to diversify; to make different.

variola (vā-ri-u-lā) *n.* [L. *varius*, various] small-pox.

variolad (vā-ri-u-lad) *n.* an active element in the small-pox virus.

variolar, variolous (vā-ri-u-lar, -lus) *a.* pertaining to, or designating, small-pox.

variolation (vā-ri-u-lā-shun) *n.* inoculation with small-pox.

variole (vā-ri-ōl) *n.* a small fovea or pit; a variolite.

variolite (vā-ri-u-lit, vā-ri-u-lit) *n.* [L. *varius*, different, and G. *lithos*, stone] a diabase inclosing round concretions of felspar.

variolytic (vā-ri-u-lit'ik) *a.* pertaining to variolite.

varioid (vā-ri-u-loid) *ā.* [G. *eidos*, form] resembling small-pox or measles;—*n.* modified small-pox.

variometer (vā-ri-om'e-ter) *n.* [L. *varius*, various, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument used in comparing the intensity of magnetic forces.

variorum (vā-ri-ō-rum) *a.* [L. *cum notis variorum*, with notes of various persons] designating an edition of some work, with notes of numerous commentators.

various (vā-ri-us) *a.* [L. *varius*] different; diverse; several; uncertain; variegated.

variously (vā-ri-us-li) *adv.* in various or different ways.

variousness (vā-ri-us-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being various.

variscite (var-i-sit) *n.* [L. *Variscia*, Voigtland, now part of Saxony, Germany] a vitreous, green mineral.

varisse (va-ris) *n.* [L. *varix*, a dilated vein] a lump on the inside of a horse's hind leg.

varix (vā-riks) *n.*; *pl.* varices (var-i-séz) [L.] abnormal dilatation or tortuosity of a vein.

varlet (vār-let) *n.* [O.F.] a page; an attendant; a scoundrel; a rascal.

varletry (vār-let-ri) *n.* the rabble; the crowd.

varnish (vār-nish) *n.* [F. *vernis*, varnish] a thick, viscid liquid laid on work to give it a gloss; glossy appearance; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss;—*v.t.* to lay varnish on; to cover with something that gives a fair external appearance; to give a fair colouring to. **Varnish-tree**, a tree whose sap or secretion serves as a lacquer or varnish.

varnisher (vār-nish-er) *n.* one that varnishes.

varnishing (vār-nish-ing) *n.* the act of laying on varnish. **Varnishing-day**, a day before the opening of a picture exhibition, when exhibitors may varnish or retouch their pictures after they have been hung.

varriated (var-i-ā-ted) *a.* [varry] battlemented with merlons and reversed pointed crenelles [Her.].

vary (var-i) *n.* [vair] a piece of vair used as a bearing [Her.].

varvienne (var-sō-vi-en') *n.* [fr. *Varsovie*, Warsaw] a dance in imitation of the Polish mazurka; music for such a dance.

vartabed, vartabet (var-ta-bed, -bet) *n.* [Armenian] one of an order of Armenian clergy whose function is teaching.

varus (vā-rus) *n.* [L.] a variety of club-foot; a knock-kneed person; *a.* ace.

varvels (var-velz) *n.* [O.F.] rings, usually of silver, placed on the legs of a hunting-hawk.

vary (vā-ri) *v.t.* [L. *varius*, various] to change; to alter; to change to something else; to diversify; to variegate;—*v.i.* to alter, or be altered, in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to differ, or be different; to alternate; to deviate; to depart; to disagree; to be at variance; [Math.] to increase or decrease continually according to a law.

vasal (vā-sal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a vas, or vessel containing blood, etc. [Anat.].

vasalium (vā-sā-li-um) *n.* vascular tissue proper [Anat.].

vascular (vas-kū-lar) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel] consisting of vessels, or containing them, as an essential part of animal and vegetable bodies; operating by means of, or made up of, an arrangement of vessels; pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies.

Vasculares (vas-kū-lā-rēs) *n.pl.* plants marked by the presence of vascular tissue.

vascularity (vas-kū-lar-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being vascular.

vascularize (vas-kū-lar-i-zē) *v.t.* and *i.* to render, or to become, vascular.

vascularly (vas-kū-lar-i) *adv.* according to the formation or action of the vascular system; by means of vessels.

vasculose (vas-kū-lōs) *a.* vascular;—*n.* the substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants.

vasculum (vas-kū-lum) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *vas*, a vessel] a botanist's collecting box.

vase (vāz, vāz) *n.* [L. *vasum*, a vessel] a vessel of various forms and materials for domestic purposes, and anciently for sacrificial uses; an ornament of sculpture placed on a pedestal representing one of the vessels of the ancients; the body or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capital.

vaseline (vas'e-lin) *n.* [Ger. *vaser*, water, and G. *clarion*, oil] a substance obtained from petroleum, used as a salve, liniment, etc.

vasiform (vas-i-form) *a.* having the form of a vas or duct.

vasomotor (vas-u-mō-tur) *a.* [L. *vas*, a vessel, and *motor*, a mover] producing movement in the coats of vessels;—*n.* any stimulant of vascular action.

vassal (vas'al) *n.* [F. fr. Bret. *gwaz*, servant] one that holds land of a superior, and vows fidelity and homage to him; a feudatory; a dependant; a slave; a low wretch;—*a.* servile.

vassalage (vas'al-ij) *n.* state of being a vassal; political servitude; dependence; vassals or subjects collectively.

vassalry (vas'al-ri) *n.* vassals collectively.

vast (vāst) *a.* [L. *vastus*, vast, great] waste; desert; being of great extent; very spacious; very great in numbers or amount; very great in force; very great in importance;—*n.* a waste region; boundless space.

vastation (vas-tā-shun) *n.* [L. *vastatio*, fr. *vastare*, to lay waste, fr. *vastus*, empty, waste] a laying waste; depopulation; devastation.

vastidity, vastitude (vas-tid'i-ti, vās-ti-tūd) *n.* vastness.

vastly (vāst'li) *adv.* very greatly.

vastness (vāst'nes) *n.* state or quality of being vast; greatness; immensity.

vastus (vas-tus) *n.* [L. *vastus* (*musculus*)] a large muscle of the thigh.

vat (vat) *n.* [A.S. *fēt*] a large tub, vessel, or cistern; a measure for liquids.

vatic, vaticinal (vat'ik, va-tis'i-nal) *a.* [L. *vates*, seer] prophetic; inspired.

Vatican (vat'i-kan) *n.* [L. *Mons Vaticanus*, a hill in Rome] a magnificent assemblage of buildings in Rome, including the pope's palace, a museum, the library, etc.; the papal authority.

Vaticanism (vat-i-kan-izm) *n.* the system based on the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy; ultramontanism.

Vaticanist (vat'i-kan-ist) *n.* an ultramontanist.

vaticide (vat'i-sid) *n.* [L. *vates*, prophet, and *caedere*, kill] the murder of a prophet; one that murders a prophet.

vaticinate (va-tis-i-nāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *vates*, prophet] to prophesy; to foretell.

vaticination (va-tis-i-nā-shun) *n.* prediction; prophecy.

vaticinator (va-tis-i-nā-tur) *n.* a prophet.

vaudeville (vōd'vil) *n.* [F. fr. *Val de Vire*, in Normandy] a kind of song of a lively character, sung to a familiar air, in couplets, with a refrain; a theatrical piece the dialogue of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs.

vaudevillist (vōd'vil-ist) *n.* a composer or singer of vaudevilles.

Vaudois (vō-dwā') *n.* an inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Swiss canton of Vaud; the dialect spoken there; one of the Waldenses;—*a.* pertaining to Vaud, its people, or its language; Waldensian.

Vaudoux (vō-dōō') *n.* See **Voodoo**.

vault (vawlt) *n.* [O.F. *volte*, a vault, a gambol, fr. L. *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll, turn about] an arched roof; an arched apartment, esp. a subterranean place used for storing articles, for a prison, for interment, and the like; a cell; a cave; a cavern; a cellar; a leap or bound;—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a vault or arch;—*v.i.* to leap; to bound; to jump; to spring; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

vaultage (vawlt'ij) *n.* vaulted work; a vaulted room.

vaulted (vawlt'ed) *a.* arched; concave; covered with an arch or vault.

vaulter (vawlt'er) *n.* one that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

vaulting (vawlt'ing) *n.* the art or operation of constructing arched roofs or vaults; vaults in general; the art or practice of leaping and tumbling; the profession of a vaulter. **Vaulting-horse**, a wooden horse used by gymnasts for vaulting over. **Vaulting-shaft**, a pillar from the top of which the ribs of the vault spring.

vaunt (vawnt, vānt) *v.t.* [L. *vanus*, vain] to boast of, or to make a vain display of;—*v.i.* to boast; to talk with vain ostentation;—*n.* a vain display of what one is, or has been, or has done; boast.

vaunter (vawn't'er, vān't'er) *n.* a boaster; a braggart.

vauntery (vawn't'er-i, vān't'er-i) *n.* bravado.

vauntful (vawnt'fool, vānt'fool) *a.* boastful; bragging.

vaunting (vawn't'ing, vān't'ing) *a.* boasting; bragging;—*n.* boasting; bravado.

vauntingly (vawn't'ing-li, vān't'ing-li) *adv.* boastfully; with vain ostentation.

vauquelinite (vōk'li-nit) *n.* [L. *Vauquelin*, French chemist] native chromate of lead and copper.

vavasor, vavasour (vav-ā-sur, -sōōr) *n.* A.F. *vavasour*] a vassal holding lands of a great lord, and having vassals under himself.

vavasory (vav-ā-sur-i) *n.* the tenure or lands of a vavasor.

vaward (vā-wārd) *a. n.* and *adv.* vanward.

Veader (vē-ā-der, vē-ā-der) *n.* [H.] the thirteenth, or intercalary, month, which, about every third year, is added to the Jewish year.



Vase.



Vase.

veal (vêl) *n.* [O.F. *veell*, fr. *L. vitulus*, calf] the flesh of a calf killed for the table. **Veal-skin**, a variety of skin disease.

vealy (vê-li) *a.* like veal; immature.

vectis (vek-tis) *n.* [L. fr. *vehere*, pp. *vestus*, to carry] an instrument used in obstetrics.

vector (vek-tur) *n.* [L.] a line conceived as having a fixed length and fixed direction, but no fixed position; the quantity that determines the position in space of one point relatively to another, conceived as the line from one to the other; a radius vector.

vectorial (vek-tô-ri-âl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a vector.

Veda (vâ-da) *n.* [Skr.] the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, divided into four portions.

Vedanga (ve-dan-ga) *n.* [Skr.] one of the six commentaries on the Veda.

Vedanta (ve-dan-ta) *n.* [Skr.] a philosophic system founded on the Vedas.

vedette, vidette (ve-det, vi-det) *n.* [M.F. fr. *L. videre*, to see] a sentinel on horseback.

Vedic, Vedantic (vâ-dik, vâ-dan-tik) *a.* of, or relating to, a Veda, or the Vedas.

veer (vêr) *v.t.* [F. *virer*, to turn] to direct to a different course; to turn; *v.i.* to change direction; to turn. **To veer and haul**, to pay out and take in alternately. **To veer away**, to let out. **To veer out**, to let out to a greater length.

veering (vê-ving) *n.* the act of turning or changing.

veeringly (vê-ving-li) *adv.* in a veering manner; changingly; shiftingly.

vega (vâ-ga) *n.* [Sp.] a low, flat, damp tract.

Vega (vê-ga) *n.* [A.] the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre.

vegetability, vegetality (vej-e-ta-bil-i-ti, vej-e-tal-si-ti) *n.* the quality or state of being vegetable.

vegetable (vej-e-ta-bl) *a.* [L. *vegetabilis*, full of life, fr. *vegetare*, fr. *vehere*, to quicken] belonging to plants; consisting of, or comprising, plants; having the nature of plants; *n.* a plant, esp. a plant used wholly or in part as food. **Vegetable ivory**, the ivory-nut. **Vegetable jelly**, pectin. **Vegetable marrow**, the fruit of a species of gourd.

vegetal (vej-e-tal) *a.* pertaining to vegetables; of a vegetable nature; *n.* a plant; a vegetable.

vegetaline (vej-e-ta-lin) *n.* woody fibre prepared to resemble ivory, coral, etc.

vegetarian (vej-e-târ-i-an) *n.* one that holds that vegetables constitute the only proper food for man; one that abstains from animal flesh, and lives on vegetables, milk, etc.; *a.* pertaining to vegetarianism.

vegetarianism (vej-e-târ-i-an-izm) *n.* the theory and practice of living solely on vegetables.

vegetate (vej-e-tât) *v.i.* to grow, as plants; to lead an idle, useless, unthinking life.

vegetation (vej-e-tâ-shun) *n.* act or process of vegetating; vegetable growth; vegetables or plants in general.

vegetative (vej-e-tâ-tiv) *a.* growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; having the power to produce growth in plants.

vehemence, vehemency (vê-he-mens, vê-he-men-si) *n.* [L. *vehemens*, *vehementis*, passionate] impetuosity; violent ardour; animated fervour.

vehement (vê-he-ment) *a.* acting with great force; very eager, urgent, or fervent.

vehemently (vê-he-ment-li) *adv.* with vehemence.

vehicle (vê-hi-kl) *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, fr. *vehere*, carry] any carriage moving on land, either on wheels or on runners; a conveyance; that which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; a substance in which medicine is taken; a liquid in which pigments are dissolved and prepared for use.

vehicular, vehiculary (vê-hik-û-lar, -li) *a.* pertaining to, or serving as, a vehicle.

vehmgericht (fâm-ge-riht) *n.; pl. vehmgerichte* (fâm-ge-riht-te) [Ger.] a secret society in Westphalia during the Middle Ages, originally for protection against feudal tyranny, and executing justice in the community, but afterwards used for political purposes.

vehmic (fâ-mik) *a.* pertaining to, or done by order of, the vehmgericht.

veil (vâl) *n.* [O.F. *veile*, fr. *L. velum*, sail, covering, curtain, fr. *vehere*, carry] a cover; a curtain; something to intercept the view, and hide an object; a piece of stuff, more or less transparent, worn to hide or protect the face; a cover; a disguise; *v.t.* to cover with a veil; to hide; to conceal. **To take the veil**, to become a nun.

veiling (vâ-ling) *n.* the act of hiding with a veil; a veil; material for making veils.

veiless (vâl-les) *a.* not having a veil.

veilleuse (vâ-lyez) *n.* [F.] a shaded night-lamp.

vein (vân) *n.* [F. *veine*, fr. *L. vena*, a vein, fr. *vehere*, to carry] a vessel in animal bodies which receives the blood from the capillaries, and returns it to the heart; [Bot.] a small rib or branch of the framework of leaves, etc.; [Geol.] a seam or layer, more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and not corresponding with the stratification; a fissure, cleft, or cavity, as in the earth or other substance; a streak or wave of different colour appearing in wood, in marble, and other stones; a train of associations, thoughts, and the like; a course; peculiar temper; tendency or turn of mind; humour; strain; quality; *v.t.* to form or mark with veins; to fill or cover with veins. **Vein-stone**, the earthy part of a lode.

veined (vând) *a.* full of veins; streaked; variegated; having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

veining (vâ-ning) *n.* the formation or arrangement of veins; network; a stripe in cloth produced by a vacancy in the warp.

veinless (vân-les) *a.* having no vein, as a leaf.

veinlet (vân-let) *n.* a small vein; a vein branching off from a larger vein.

veinous, veiny (vâ-nus, -ni) *a.* full of veins.

veinule (vâ-nûl) *n.* a minute vein.

velamen, velamentum (ve-lâ-men, vel-a-men-tum) *n.* [L.] a membrane, or membranous envelope.

velamentous (vel-a-men-tus) *a.* like a thin membrane, a veil, or a sail.

velar (vê-lar) *a.* [L. *velum*, a curtain] of, or pertaining to, the soft palate, or produced by its aid, as the sounds *gw*, *kw*, and *qu*.

velarium (ve-lâ-ri-um) *n.; pl. velaria* (ve-lâ-ri-a) [L.] the awning drawn over the roofless Roman theatres and amphitheatres, to protect the spectators against rain or the sun; the marginal membrane of some hydrozoans.

velary (vê-lâ-ri) *a.* pertaining to the sail of a ship.

velate (vê-lât) *a.* provided with a velum.

velation (ve-lâ-shun) *n.* a veiling; concealment; mystery.

velatura (vel-a-tôo-ra) *n.* [It.] glazing a picture by rubbing in colour with the hand.

veldt, veld (vêlt) *n.* [D. *veld*, field] in South Africa, a grass country.

veliferous (ve-life-rus) *a.* [L. *velum*, a sail, and *ferre*, to carry] bearing or carrying sails; [Zool.] having a velum.

velite (vê-lit) *n.* [L. *velis*, *velitis*] a light-armed soldier; a skirmisher.

velivolant (ve-liv-û-lant) *a.* [L. *velum*, a sail, and *volare*, to fly] flying under sail.

vell (vel) *n.* [fell, skin] the stomach of a young calf, used as rennet; *v.t.* to cut turf from.

velleity (ve-lê-ti) *n.* [L. *velle*, will] the lowest degree of desire.



Veil.

vellicate (vel'i-kāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *vellere*, pluck] to twitch.

vellication (vel-i-kā'shun) *n.* act of twitching, or of causing to twitch; a local twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.

vellicative (vel'i-kā-tiv) *a.* having the power of twitching.

vellon (vel'yun, vel-yōn) *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish money of account.

vellum (vel-nm) *n.* [O.F. *velin*, fr. L. *vitulus*, calf] a fine kind of parchment. **Vellum-post**, a superior kind of writing-paper.

vellumy (vel'u-mi) *a.* resembling vellum.

vellus (vel'us) *n.* [L. *vellus*, a fleece] the stipe of certain fungi.

veloce (vel'ō-che) *adv.* [It. fr. L. *velox*, swift] with great rapidity [Mus.].

velociman (ve-los-i-man) *n.* a carriage like a velocipede, but driven by hand.

velocimeter (vel-u-sim'e-ter) *n.* [L. *velox*, swift, and G. *metron*, measure] an apparatus for measuring velocity.

velocipede (ve-los-i-pēd) *n.* [L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] the name originally given to the bicycle.

velocipedist (ve-los'i-pē-dist) *n.* one that rides a velocipede.

velocity (ve-los'i-ti) *n.* rate of motion; swiftness; celerity; speed.

velouté (ve-lōō'tā) *n.* [F.] velouté - sauce, a white sauce made by boiling down veal, poultry, and ham.

veloutine (vel-oo-tēn) *n.* [F.] a kind of corded merino; a variety of toilet powder.

velum (vē'lum) *n.*; *pl.* *vela* (vē-lā) [L.] a velarium; any part in a plant or animal likened to a veil; the soft palate.

velure (vē'lūr) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *villosus*, shaggy] any fabric of, or resembling, velvct.

velutinous (ve-lū'ti-nus) *a.* velvety.

velveret (vel've-ret) *n.* an inferior quality of velvet.

velvet (vel'vet) *n.* [A.F. *veluet*, fr. L. *villus*, shaggy hair] a soft material of silk, with a close, short nap; the covering of a growing antler;—*a.* made of velvet; soft and delicate, like velvet;—*v.t.* to cover with velvet;—*v.i.* to produce velvet-painting. **Velvet-guards**, velvet trimmings; persons wearing these. **Velvet-pile**, any material having a long, soft nap.

velveted (vel've-ted) *a.* of the nature of velvet; velvety.

velveteen (vel've-tēn) *n.* a kind of cloth made of cotton, in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

velveting (vel've-ting) *n.* the fine nap of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet goods.

velvety (vel've-ti) *a.* made of, or like, velvet; soft; smooth; delicate.

vena (vē-nā) *n.*; *pl.* *venæ* (vē-nē) [L.] a vein.

venal (vē-nāl) *a.* pertaining to, or contained in, the veins.

venal (vē-nāl) *a.* [L. *venalis*, fr. *venus*, sale] to be bought or obtained for money, or other valuable consideration; mercenary; prostitute.

venality (vē-nāl'i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being venal or purchasable; prostitution of talents, office, or services for money, promotion, etc.

venally (vē-nāl-i) *adv.* in a venal manner.

Venantes (ve-nan'tēs) *n.pl.* spiders that hunt their prey, and do not weave a nest.

venary (vē-nā-ri) *a.* [L. *venari*, to hunt] pertaining to hunting;—*n.* hunting; the chase.

venatic, venatical (ve-nā'tik, -i-kāl) *a.* [L. *venaticus*] used in hunting; relating to hunting; fond of hunting.

venation (ve-nā'shun) *n.* [L. *vena*, a vein] the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged [Bot.].

venatorial (ven-ā-tō'ri-āl) *a.* pertaining to hunting.

vend (vend) *v.t.* [L. *vendere*] to dispose of by sale; to sell.

vendace (ven'dās) *n.* [O.F.] a variety of the white-fish.

Vendean (ven-dē'an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Vendée;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Vendée, a department of Western France; a member of the Vendean royalist party, which, in 1793-95, rose against the Republic.

vendee (ven-dē) *n.* the person to whom a thing is sold.

Vendémiaire (vong-dā-mi-ār) *n.* [F.] the first month of the Republican calendar (September 22 to October 21).

vender (ven'der) *n.* one that vends.

vendetta (ven-det-ā) *n.* [It. fr. L. *vindicta*, revenge, fr. *vindicare*, to claim] private warfare excited by insult or injury.

vendibility (ven-di-bil'i-ti) *n.* state of being vendible.

vendible (ven'di-bl) *a.* [L. *vendere*, sell] saleable;—*n.* something to be sold.

vendibleness (ven'di-bl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being vendible; vendibility.

vendor (ven'dur) *n.* a vender; a seller.

vendue (ven-dū) *n.* [F. *vendre*, *pp.* *vendu*, sell] a public sale; an auction.

vener (ve-nēr) *v.t.* [F. *journer*, furnish] to overlay or plate with a thin layer of wood, or other material, for outer finish or decoration; to disguise with superficial attractiveness;—*n.* a thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material, for overlaying an inferior one; show; superficial ornament.

veneering (ve-nēr-ing) *n.* the act or art of laying on veneers; what is thus laid on.

venefical, veneficial, veneficious (ve-nēf-i-kāl, ven-e-fish'āl, -us) *a.* [L. *veneficium*, a poisoning, fr. *venenum*, poison, and *jacere*, to make] poisonous; acting by sorcery or poison.

venenate (ven-e-nāō) *v.t.* to poison;—*a.* poisoned.

venenation (ven-e-nā'shun) *n.* the act of poisoning; the state of being poisoned; poison.

venerable (ven'e-ra-bl) *a.* capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration; rendered sacred by religious or other associations.

venerableness (ven'e-ra-bl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being venerable.

venerably (ven'e-ra-bl) *adv.* in a venerable manner.

venerate (ven'e-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *venerari*, *pp.* *veneratus*] to regard with respect and reverence; to revere.

eneration (ven-e-rā'shun) *n.* act of venerating; respect, mingled with awe.

venerative (ven'e-rā-tiv) *a.* feeling veneration.

venerator (ven'e-rā-tur) *n.* one that venerates.

venereal (ve-nē're-al) *a.* [L. *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love] pertaining to, or arising from, sexual intercourse; adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; adapted to excite sexual desire; aphrodisiac.

venereous, venerean (ve-nē're-us, -an) *a.* lustful; lascivious; aphrodisiac.

venerer (ven'er-er) *n.* [M.F. *venerie*, hunting, fr. O.F. *venar*, fr. L. *venari*, to hunt] one that watches game; a gamekeeper; a hunter.

venery (ven'e-ri) *n.* [L. *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love] sexual intercourse.

venery (ven'e-ri) *n.* [L. *venari*, hunt] act or exercise of hunting; sports of the chase.

venesection (ven-e-sek'shun) *n.* [L. *vena*, vein, and *sectio*, cutting] the act of opening a vein; blood-letting.

Venetian (ve-nē-shān) *a.* pertaining to Venice;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Venice; a venetian-blind. **Venetian blind**, a blind for windows, doors, etc., made of thin slips of wood, so hung as to



Velocipede.

overlap each other when closed, and to open for the admission of air and light. **Venetian-chalk**, French chalk. **Venetian-door**, a hall-door with long, narrow side-lights. **Venetian-glass**, a beautiful glass used by the craftsmen of Venice. **Venetian-red**, a pigment prepared from sulphate of iron. **Venetian-style**, the Renaissance architecture of Venice. **Venetian-window**, a window with three separate lights.

venetianed (ve-nē-shānd) *a.* furnished with Venetian blinds.

veneur (ve-ner) *n.* [F.] a person having charge of the chase, *esp.* the management of the dogs.

venew, veney (ven-ū, -i) *n.* [v^{enue}] a fencing-bout; a thrust; a hit.

vengeance (venj-āns) *n.* [F. fr. L. *vindicare*, *avenire*] the infliction of pain or loss on another in return for an injury or offence.

vengeful (venj-fool) *a.* vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

vengefully (venj-fool-i) *adv.* in a vengeful manner; vindictively.

vengefulness (venj-fool-nes) *n.* vindictiveness; revengefulness.

venial (vē-ni-əl) *a.* [L. *venialis*, fr. *venia*, forgiveness] capable of being forgiven; not heinous; pardonable. **Venial sin**, in the Romish church, a sin that does not destroy grace, or exclude from absolution and communion, as opposed to mortal or deadly sin.

veniality (vē-ni-əl-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being venial.

venially (vē-ni-əl-i) *adv.* in a venial manner; pardonably.

venialness (vē-ni-əl-nes) *n.* state or quality of being venial.

venison (ven-i-zn, ven-zn) *n.* [M.F. *venaison*, fr. L. *venatio*, hunting] the flesh of edible beasts of chase; the flesh of deer; game.

venite (ve-ni-te) *n.* [L.] in liturgies, Ps. xcv., from the opening words, "O come."

vennel (ven-el) *n.* [F. *venelle*, a small street] a narrow street.

venom (ven-um) *n.* [L. *venenum*] matter fatal or injurious to life; poison; spite; malice; malignancy;—*v.t.* to infect with venom; to poison. **Venom-duct**, the duct conveying the virus to the venom-fang of a snake, etc. **Venom-mouthed**, slanderous; spiteful.

venomous (ven-ū-mus) *a.* full of venom; noxious to animal life; poisonous; noxious; mischievous; malignant; spiteful.

venomously (ven-ū-mus-li) *adv.* in a venomous manner.

venomousness (ven-ū-mus-nes) *n.* quality of being venomous.

venose (vē-nōs) *a.* having well-marked veins; veined [Bot.].

venosity (vē-nōs-i-ti) *n.* the state or quality of being venous; having a superabundance of venous blood.

venous (vē-nus) *a.* [L. *vena*, vein] pertaining to, or contained in, veins; veined.

venously (vē-nus-li) *adv.* by means of, or so as to affect, the veins; in a venous manner.

vent (vent) *n.* [M.F. *fente*, cleft, fr. L. *findere*, cleave] a small aperture; a hole or passage for air or any fluid to escape; the fue or funnel of a fire-place; the opening at which the excrements are discharged in birds and fishes; the opening at the breech of a fire-arm; touch-hole; a loophole in an embattled wall; emission; escape from confinement; utterance; expression; voice;—*v.t.* to let out at a small aperture; to let out; to utter; to publish; to relieve by giving vent. **Vent-hole**, an opening in a barrel admitting air as the liquid is drawn off. **Vent-peg, vent-pin, vent-plug**, a peg, pin, or plug to stop a vent-hole. **Vent-piece**, a copper plug containing the vent of a cannon, and intended to receive the first effect of the escaping gases. **Vent-pipe**, an escape-pipe. To give vent to, to suffer to escape; to pour forth.

vent (vent) *n.* [F. *vente*, sale, fr. L. *vendere*, to sell] sale; opportunity to sell; market.

vent (vent) *n.* [F. *vent*, fr. L. *ventus*, wind] scent; in hunting, the act of taking breath;—*v.t.* to sniff up air; to breathe; to expose to air.

ventage (ven-tij) *n.* a small hole, as in a flute.

ventail (ven-tāl) *n.* [M.F. *ventaille*, fr. L. *ventus*, wind] the lower movable part of a helmet, which admitted air.

ventanna (ven-tan-ā) *n.* [Sp.] a window.

venter (ven-ter) *n.* [L.] the abdomen or belly; any cavity of the body containing viscera, as the head and breast; [Law] the womb—hence, a mother.



Ventails.

1. A ventail in position for combat. 2. A ventail raised.

venter (ven-ter) *n.* one that vents or publishes.

venticular (ven-tik-ū-lar) *a.* of the nature of a small vent.

ventiduct (ven-ti-duk-t) *n.* [L. *ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, conduit] a passage for wind or air [Arch.].

ventilabrum (ven-ti-lā-l'brum) *n.* [L. fr. *ventilare*, to blow, fr. *ventus*, wind] a flabellum.

ventilate (ven-ti-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *ventus*, wind] to winnow; to admit air to; to remove foul air from, and to supply with fresh air; to expose to examination and discussion.

ventilation (ven-ti-lā-shun) *n.* the act of ventilating; the state of being ventilated; public discussion.

ventilative (ven-ti-lā-tiv) *a.* pertaining to, or adapted to secure, ventilation.

ventilator (ven-ti-lā-tur) *n.* a contrivance for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.

Ventose (ven-tōs) *n.* [L. *ventosus*, windy, fr. *ventus*, wind] the sixth month in the French revolutionary calendar (Feb. 19-March 20).

ventose (ven-tōs) *a.* windy; flatulent.

ventosity (ven-tos-i-ti) *n.* windiness; flatulence.

ventrad (ven-trād) *adv.* to, or towards, the belly.

ventral (ven-trāl) *a.* [L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter*, belly] belonging to the belly; belonging to the anterior surface. **Ventral fins**, a pair of fins between the anus and the throat.

ventrally (ven-trāl-i) *adv.* in, on, near, or towards, the belly.

ventric (ven-trik) *a.* [L. *venter*, belly] of, or pertaining to, the stomach.

ventricle (ven-tri-kl) *n.* a small cavity of the animal body, as in the heart or brain.

ventricose, ventricous (ven-tri-kōs, -kus) *a.* resembling a belly; swelled up or out; inflated.

ventricular, ventriculous (ven-trik-ū-lar, -lus) *a.* pertaining to a ventricle; distended in the middle.

ventriculite (ven-trik-ū-lit) *n.* one of a genus of fossil sponges.

ventrilocution, ventriloquy (ven-tri-lō-kū-shun, ven-tril-ū-kwi) *n.* ventriiloquism.

ventriiloquial (ven-tri-lō-kwi-əl) *a.* pertaining to ventriiloquism.

ventriiloquially (ven-tri-lō-kwi-əl-i) *adv.* in a ventriiloquial manner.

ventriiloquism (ven-tril-ū-kwizm) *n.* [L. *venter*, belly, and *loqui*, speak] the act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place.

ventriiloquist (ven-tril-ū-kwist) *n.* one that practises ventriiloquism.

ventriiloquize (ven-tril-ū-kwiz) *v.i.* to practise ventriiloquism.

ventriiloquous (ven-tril-ū-kwus) *a.* ventriiloquial.

ventripotent (ven-trip-ū-tent) *a.* [L. *venter*, belly, and *potens*, potentis, powerful] having unusually great appetite.

ventrosity (ven-tros-i-ti) *n.* the state of having a big belly.

venture (ven'tūr) *n.* [F. *aventure*, fr. L. *ad* and *ventire*, come] an undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard; a commercial speculation; chance; contingency; the thing put to hazard; a risk;—*v. t.* to expose to hazard; to risk; to put or send on a venture or chance;—*v. i.* to have the courage to do, undertake, or say; to dare; to run a risk. **At a venture**, at random.

venturer (ven'tūr-er) *n.* one that ventures or puts to hazard.

venturesome (ven'tūr-sum) *a.* bold; daring.

venturesomely (ven'tūr-sum-li) *adv.* boldly; daringly.

venturesomeness (ven'tūr-sum-nes) *n.* the quality of being venturesome.

venturous (ven'tūr-us) *a.* daring; bold; fearless.

venturously (ven'tūr-us-li) *adv.* daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

venturousness (ven'tūr-us-nes) *n.* boldness; intrepidity; daring.

venue (ven'tū) *n.* [M.F. fr. L. *venire*, come] a neighbourhood or near place; a fencing-bout; a hit; a thrust; the place where an action is laid. **Change of venue**, change of place of trial. **To lay the venue**, to specify the place where a trial is to be held.

Venus (vō-nus) *n.* [L.] the goddess of female beauty and of love [Myth.]; one of the planets, the second in order from the sun [Astr.]; a genus of bivalve molluscs [Conch.]; sexual commerce. **Venus's basin** or **bath**, the common teazel. **Venus's flower-basket**, a beautiful glass sponge. **Venus's fly-trap**, an American insectivorous plant. **Mount of Venus**, the elevation at the base of the thumb.

veracious (ve-rā'sh-us) *a.* [L. *verax*, *veracis*, fr. *verus*, true] observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; truthful; true; characterized by truth.

veraciously (ve-rā'sh-us-li) *adv.* in a veracious manner; truthfully.

veracity (ve-ras'i-ti) *n.* habitual observance of truth; truthfulness; truth.

veranda, verandah (ve-ran'da) *n.* [Pg.

varanda, fr. L. *vara*, a rod] a kind of light, open portico, or outer gallery, with a sloping roof. **veratric** (ve-rā'trik) *a.* obtained from *veratrum*.

veratrin, veratrine (ve-rā'trin) *n.* a highly poisonous alkaloid.

veratrise (ve-rā'triz) *v. t.* to dose or poison with veratrin.

veratrum (ve-rā'trum) *n.* [L.] hellebore.

verb (verb) *n.* [L. *verbum*, a word] the chief word concerned in predication.

verbal (ver-bal) *a.* expressed in words; addressed to the ear; spoken; oral; not written; consisting in words; dealing with words rather than things; literal; derived from a verb;—*n.* a noun derived from a verb. **Verbal amnesia**, complete aphasia. **Verbal inspiration**, the doctrine that the actual words of Scripture are due to inspiration. **Verbal note**, a written unsigned diplomatic note calling attention to some matter needing attention, but not urgent.

verbalism (ver-bal-izm) *n.* something expressed orally.

verbalist (ver-bal-ist) *n.* one that deals merely in words; a literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words; one skilled in words.

verbality (ver-bal-i-ti) *n.* mere words; bare, literal expression.

verbalization (ver-bal-i-zā'shun) *n.* the act of verbalizing; the state of being verbalized.

verbalize (ver-bal-iz) *v. t.* to convert into a verb.

verbally (ver-bal-i) *adv.* in words; word for word.

verbarian (ver-bā'ri-an) *n.* a word-coiner.

verbarium (ver-bā'ri-um) *n.* a game in which the players try to make as many words as possible from the letters of a given word.

verbatim (ver-bā'tim) *adv.* word for word.

Verbena (ver-bē'na) *n.* [L.] a genus of plants, including vervain.

verberate (ver-ber-āt) *v. t.* [L. *verberare*, to beat, fr. *verber*, a scourge] to beat; to strike.

verberation (ver-ber-ā'shun) *n.* [L.] the act of beating or striking; the impulse of a body that causes sound.

verbiage (ver-bi-ij) *n.* [L. *verbum*, word] the use of many words without necessity.

verbiage (ver-bi-sid) *n.* [L. *verbum*, a word, and *caedere*, to kill] the perversion of the natural meaning of a word; one that perverts the meaning of words; a punster.

verbiage (ver-bi-kul'tūr) *n.* the study and coinage of words.

verbigeration (ver-bij-er-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *verbum*, a word, and *gerere*, to carry] the persistent repetition of certain words and phrases, without regard to their meaning; due to disease.

verbomaniac (ver-bu-mā'ni-ak) *n.* one excessively concerned about words.

verbose (ver-bōs) *a.* abounding in words; using more words than are necessary; prolix.

verbosely (ver-bōs-li) *adv.* wordily; prolixly.

verbosity (ver-bōs-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being verbose; verboseness.

verdancy (ver-dan-si) *n.* greenness; rawness; inexperience.

verdant (ver-dant) *a.* [O.F. *verd*, green, fr. L. *viridis*, green] flourishing; covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh; ignorant.

verd antique (verd an-tēk) *n.* [O.F.] a green incrustation on ancient bronzes; an ornamental stone, consisting chiefly of serpentine.

verdantly (ver-dant-li) *adv.* in a verdant manner.

verderer (ver-der-er) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *viridis*, green] an officer that has the charge of the king's forests, to preserve the vert and venison, etc.

verdict (ver-dikt) *n.* [L. *verum dictum*, truly said] the answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination; decision; judgment; opinion pronounced. **Open verdict**, one declaring a crime to have been committed, but not specifying the criminal.

verdigris (ver-di-gris) *n.* [O.F.] the basic acetate of copper, used as a green pigment, etc.

verditer (ver-di-ter) *n.* [O.F. *verd de terre*, green of earth] a blue or green pigment, obtained from the action of chalk or quicklime on copper nitrate.

verdoy, verdée (ver-doi, ver-dā) *a.* [O.F. *verd*, green] charged with flowers, leaves, fruit, etc., as a borlure [Her.].

verdun (ver-dun) *n.* [*Verdun*, in France] a kind of rapier (16th century).

verdure (ver-dūr) *n.* [L. *viridis*, green] green; greenness; freshness of vegetation.

verdured (ver-dūrd) *a.* clothed with verdure.

verdureless (ver-dūr-les) *a.* destitute of verdure; free of vegetation.

verdurous (ver-dūr-us) *a.* covered with verdure; verdant.

verecund (ver-e-kund) *a.* [L. *verecundus*] bashful; modest.

verein (fer-in) *n.* [Ger.] a voluntary and permanent association of persons, or parties, for some common purpose.

veretilliform, veretilleous (ver-e-till-i-form, -e-us) *a.* [Low L. *veretillum*, dim. of L. *veretrum*, the penis] having the form of a rod.



Venus of Milo.



Veranda.

verge (ver-ji) *n.* [F. *verge*, fr. L. *virga*] a kind of rod carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a bishop, dean, etc.; the shaft of a column; a small ornamental shaft; the spindle of a watch-balance; edge; margin; brink; the edge or outside of a border; [Law] the compass or extent of the king's court.

verge (ver-ji) *v. i.* [L. *vergere*, to tend towards] to tend; to bend; to slope; to border upon; to approach.

vergency (ver-jen-si) *n.* the act of approaching; the state of being near.

vergent (ver-jent) *a.* drawing to a close; nearing an end.

verger (ver-jer) *n.* one that carries a verge or emblem of office; an attendant upon a dignitary, as on a bishop, a dean, a justice, and the like; the beadle of a cathedral church; a pew-opener.

vergership (ver-jer-ship) *n.* the office of a verger.

vergette (ver-jet) *n.* [F.] a pallet [Her.].

vergetté (ver-zhet-tä) *a.* [F.] paly [Her.].

veridical (ve-rid-i-kal) *a.* [L. *verus*, true, and *dicere*, say] truthful; veracious.

verifiability (ver-i-fi-a-bil-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being verifiable.

verifiable (ver-i-fi-a-bl) *a.* capable of being verified.

verification (ver-i-fi-kä-shun) *n.* the act of proving to be true or correct; confirmation; authentication.

verifier (ver-i-fi-er) *n.* one that, or that which, verifies.

verify (ver-i-fi) *v. t.* [L. *verus*, true, and *facere*, make] to prove to be true; to authenticate; to fulfil, as a promise or prediction.

verily (ver-i-li) *adv.* [fr. *very*] in truth; in fact; really; truly.

verisimilar (ver-i-sim-i-lar) *a.* [L. *verisimilis*, fr. *verus*, true, and *similis*, like] having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

verisimilarly (ver-i-sim-i-lar-li) *adv.* with the appearance of truth.

verisimilitude (ver-i-sim-i-li-tüd) *n.* appearance of truth; probability.

veritable (ver-i-tä-bl) *a.* [L. *veritas*, truth] agreeable to truth or to fact.

veritably (ver-i-tä-bli) *adv.* in a veritable manner.

verity (ver-i-ti) *n.* [M. F. *verité*, fr. L. *veritas*] quality of being very true or real; truth; a true assertion or tenet. *Of a verity*, certainly.

verjuice (ver-jóos) *n.* [F.] the sour juice of crab-apples, unripe grapes, etc.

vermeil (ver-mil) *n.* [F., *vermillon*] vermilion; a beautiful red colour; silver or bronze gilt; a liquid applied to a gilded surface to give lustre to the gold.

vermeologist (ver-me-ol-ö-jist) *n.* one skilled in vermeology.

vermeology (ver-me-ol-ö-ji) *n.* [L. *vermis*, worm, and G. *logos*, discourse] the knowledge of worms; helminthology.

vermian, vermiceous (ver-mi-an, ver-mish-us) *a.* relating to, or resembling, worms; worm-like.

vermicelli (ver-mi-sel-i, -chel-i) *n.* [It. fr. L. *vermis*, worm] a paste of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, made into slender, worm-like tubes or threads.

vermicidal (ver-mi-si-dal) *a.* destroying worms.

vermicide (ver-mi-sid) *n.* [L. *vermis*, worm, and *caedere*, kill] a worm-killer.

vermicular (ver-mik-ü-lar) *a.* [L. *vermis*, worm] pertaining to a worm; shaped like a worm; resembling the motion of a worm.

vermiculate (ver-mik-ü-lät) *v. t.* to form, as work, by inlaying which resembles the tracks or motion of worms;—*a.* vermicular.

vermiculated (ver-mik-ü-lä-ted) *a.* vermicular.

vermiculation (ver-mik-ü-lä-shun) *n.* act of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in

the peristaltic motion of the intestines; act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm; worminess.

vermicule (ver-mi-kül) *n.* a little worm.

vermiculose, vermiculous (ver-mik-ü-lös, -lus) *a.* containing, or full of, worms or grubs; like worms.

vermiform (ver-mi-form) *a.* [L. *vermis*, worm, and *forma*, form] having the form or shape of a worm. **Vermiform appendix**, a small, worm-like appendage of the caecum in man, etc.

vermifugal (ver-mif-ü-gal) *a.* tending to expel worms.

vermifuge (ver-mi-fü) *n.* [L. *vermis*, worm, and *fugare*, drive away] a medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic; a worm-killer.

vermilion (ver-mil-yun) *n.* [F. fr. L. *vermis*, worm] cinnabar; also, a prepared sulphide of mercury, in the form of a fine powder of a bright red colour; any beautiful red colour;—*a.* of the colour of vermilion;—*v. t.* to cover with a delicate red.

vermin (ver-min) *n.* [F. *vermine*, fr. L. *vermis*, worm] a noxious or mischievous animal, esp. collectively, noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, etc.; noxious human beings (in contempt).

verminate (ver-mi-nät) *v. i.* to breed vermin.

vermination (ver-mi-nä-shun) *n.* generation or breeding of vermin; a griping of the bowels.

verminous (ver-mi-nus) *a.* tending to breed vermin; caused by vermin.

vermivorous (ver-miv-ü-rus) *a.* [L. *vermis*, worm, and *vorare*, devour] feeding on worms.

vermouth, vermuth (ver-ü-móoth, vär-ü-móot) *n.* [Ger.] a liqueur of white wine, flavoured with wormwood, etc.

vernacular (ver-nak-ü-lar) *a.* [L. *vernaculus*, native, fr. *verna*, a home-born slave] belonging to the country of one's birth; native;—*n.* the vernacular language; one's mother tongue.

vernacularism (ver-nak-ü-lar-izm) *n.* a vernacular idiom.

vernacularization (ver-nak-ü-lar-i-zä-shun) *n.* the act of making vernacular.

vernacularize (ver-nak-ü-lar-iz) *v. t.* to make vernacular.

vernacularly (ver-nak-ü-lar-li) *adv.* in agreement with the vernacular.

vernal (ver-nal) *a.* [L. *vernalis*, fr. *ver*, spring] belonging to, or appearing in, spring; belonging to youth, the spring of life. **Vernal grass**, a sweet-smelling grass sown among hay. **Vernal signs**, the signs in which the sun appears in the spring.

vernally (ver-nal-i) *adv.* in a vernal manner.

vernant (ver-nant) *a.* flourishing in the spring; vernal.

verenate (ver-nät) *v. i.* to flourish.

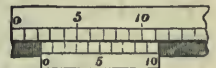
vernation (ver-nä-shun) *n.* [L.] disposition of the leaves within the bud.

Verner's law (ver-nez law) *n.* the law discovered by the Danish philologist, Karl Verner, according to which an Indo-Germanic *k, t, or p*, immediately following the accent, becomes Low German *h, th, or f*; otherwise, it becomes *g, d, or b*; also *s*, derived from Indo-Germanic, changes into *z* or *r* if it does not immediately follow the accent.

vernicle (ver-ni-kl) *n.* [*Veronica*] a handkerchief impressed with the face of Christ.

vernicose (ver-ni-kös) *a.* [N. L. *vernic*, varnish] as if varnished [Bot.].

vernier (ver-ni-er) *n.* [fr. Pierre Vernier (1580-1637)] a short, graduated scale, made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument, for measuring parts of its spaces.



Veronese (ver-ü-nöz) *a.* pertaining to Verona, in Italy;—*n.* an inhabitant of Verona.

veronica (ve-ron'i-ka) *n.* a vernicle—the tradition being that the likeness of Christ's face was miraculously impressed on a handkerchief used by a woman named Veronica, to wipe the sweat from his face as he was on his way to Calvary;—(Veronica) a genus of plants, including the speedwell.

verrel (ver-'el) *n.* [*ferrule*] a ferrule.

verricule (ver-i-kül) *n.* [*L. verriculum*, a net] a tuft of upright hairs.

verruca (ve-röö-ka) *n.*; *pl.* **verrucae** (ve-röö-së) [*L.*] a wart [*Path.*]; a wart, or wart-like elevation [*Bot.* and *Zool.*].

verrucose, verrucous (ver-'ü-kös, -kus) *a.* warty.

verruculose (ve-röö-ü-kü-lös) *a.* minutely verrucose.

verrugas (ve-röö-gas) *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. verruca*, wart] an endemic disease of Peru.

versible (ver-sa-bl) *a.* [*L. versare*, turn about] capable of being turned.

versableness, versability (ver-'sa-bl-ness, ver-sa-bil-i-ti) *n.* the state of being versable.

versant (ver-'sant) *a.* [*L. versare*] conversant; [*Her.*] having the wings in a position to display the under surface;—*n.* aspect of a surface.

versatile (ver-'sa-til) *a.* capable of turning; easily turned; changeable; variable; liable to be turned in opinion; turning with ease from one thing to another; [*Bot.*] turning freely, as a support.

versatily (ver-'sa-til-i) *adv.* in a versatile manner.

versatility, versatileness (ver-'sa-til-i-ti, ver-'sa-til-nes) *n.* the quality of being versatile.

verse (vers) *n.* [*L. versus*, fr. *vertere*, to turn] a certain succession (usually a line) of metrical feet; metrical arrangement and language; poetry; a short division of any composition; a stanza; a stave; a piece of poetry;—*v.t.* to tell in verse;—*v.i.* to make verses. **Verse-monger**, a poetaster (in contempt).

versé (ver-'sä) *a.* reversed [*Her.*].

versed (verst) *a.* [*F. versé*, fr. *L. versari*, turn round] familiar; skilled; practised; [*Math.*] reversed, as a **versed sine**.

verselet (vers-'let) *n.* a little verse.

verser (ver-'ser) *n.* a versifier.

verset (ver-'set) *n.* a very short organ interlude; a prelude.

versicle (ver-'si-kl) *n.* a little verse; a verse recited by a priest or minister, with a response from the congregation.

versicolour, versicoloured (ver-'si-kul-ur, -urd) *a.* [*L.*] having various colours; changeable in colour; changing colours, as the chameleon.

versicular (ver-'sik-'ul-lar) *a.* pertaining to verses; noting distinct divisions of a writing.

versification (vers-i-fi-'kä-shun) *n.* the act, art, or practice of versifying; metrical composition.

versificator (ver-'si-fi-'kä-tur) *n.* a versifier.

versifier (ver-'si-fi-er) *n.* one that makes verses; one that expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose.

versiform (ver-'si-'form) *a.* [*L. vertere*, *pp. versus*, turn, and *forma*, shape] varying in form.

versify (ver-'si-fi) *v.t.* [*L. versificare*] to relate or describe in verse; to turn into verse;—*v.i.* to make verses.

version (ver-'shun) *n.* [*F. fr. L. vertere*, *pp. versus*, turn] act of translating; a translation; that which is rendered from another language; account or description.

versional (ver-'shun-al) *a.* relating to a version.

versionist (ver-'shun-ist) *n.* a writer of versions; a translator.

verso (ver-'sö) *n.* a left-hand page; the reverse of a coin or medal.

verst (verst) *n.* [*Russ.*] a Russian measure of length, 3,500 English feet.

versus (ver-'sus) *prep.* [*L.*] against [*Law*].

versute (ver-'süt) *a.* [*L.*] crafty; artful.

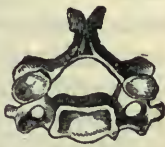
vert (vert) *n.* [*F. fr. L. viridis*, fr. *virere*, be green] everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest; liberty to cut green trees or wood; [*Her.*] a green colour.

vertebra (ver-te-brä) *n.*; *pl.* **vertebræ** (ver-te-brë) [*L.*] a segment of the back-bone or spinal column.

vertebral (ver-'te-bräl) *a.* pertaining to the vertebral; having a back-bone.

vertebrate (ver-'te-brät) *a.* having a back-bone;—*n.* a vertebrate animal.

vertebrated (ver-'te-brät-ed) *a.* vertebrate.



Vertebra.

vertebration (ver-te-brä-'shun) *n.* the formation of vertebrae.

vertex (ver-'teks) *n.*; *pl.* **vertexes, vertices** (ver-'tek-sez, -ti-sëz) [*L.*] principal or highest point; summit; crown; top; the zenith; the point in any figure opposite to, or furthest from, the base.

vertical (ver-'ti-käl) *a.* situated at the vertex, or highest point; directly overhead, or in the zenith; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon;—*n.* a vertical line, plane, or circle. **Vertical angles**, opposite angles formed by intersecting lines. **Vertical circle**, a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir (the **Prime Vertical** also passes through the E. and W. points).

verticality (ver-'ti-käl-i-ti) *n.* the state of being vertical; verticalness.

vertically (ver-'ti-käl-i) *adv.* in a vertical position.

verticil (ver-'ti-sil) *n.* [*L. vertex*] a whorl; a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.

verticillate (ver-'ti-sil-at) *a.* arranged in a ring or whorl.

vertiginate, vertiginous (ver-'tij-i-nät, -nus) *a.* [*L. vertigo*, giddiness] turning round; whirling; affected with vertigo; giddy.

vertiginously (ver-'tij-i-nus-li) *adv.* with a whirling or giddiness.

vertiginousness (ver-'tij-i-nus-nes) *n.* giddiness.

vertigo (ver-'ti-gö, ver-'ti-gö) *n.* [*L.*] dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness.

vertu (ver-'too) *n.* See **virtu**.

veruled (ver-'oold) *a.* having verules, as a horn, of a different tincture [*Her.*].

verules (ver-'oolz) *n.pl.* [*virule*] a series of concentric rings [*Her.*].

vervain (ver-'vän) *n.* [*O.F. verveine*, fr. *L. verberna*, vervain] a plant of the genus *Verbena*.

vervé (verv) *n.* [*F.*] enthusiasm; spirit.

vervelle (ver-'vel) *n.* [*F.*] a loop or staple on mediæval armour.

vervet (ver-'vet) *n.* a South African monkey.

very (ver-'i) *a.* [*L. verus*, true] true; real; actual;—*adv.* in a high degree.

vesania (ve-'sä-ni-a) *n.* [*L. fr. vesanus*, insane] insanity.

vesica (ve-'si-ka) *n.*; *pl.* **vesicæ** (ve-'si-'së) [*L. vesica*, bladder] the urinary bladder. **Vesica viscis** (fish's bladder), the oval aureole within which the upright full-length figure of Christ or some saint is depicted.

vesical (ves-i-'käl) *a.* [*L. vesica*, bladder] pertaining to the bladder.

vesicant (ves-'i-kant) *n.* a blistering application;—*a.* blistering.

vesicate (ves-'i-kät) *v.t.* to raise little bladders or blisters upon; to blister.

vesication (ves-i-'kä-shun) *n.* process of vesicat-

vesicatory (ves-i-kū-tur-i) *n.* a blistering application or plaster; — *a.* having power to blister.

vesicle (ves-i-kl) *n.* [*L. vesica*, bladder] a bladder-like vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst.

vesicular (ve-sik-ū-lar) *a.* bladderly; pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles; full of interstices; cellular.

vesiculate, vesiculose, vesiculous (ve-sik-ū-lat, -lōs, -lus) *a.* vesicular.

vesiculation (ve-sik-ū-lā-shun) *n.* the formation of vesicles.

vesiculiferous (ve-sik-ū-lif-e-rus) *a.* bearing vesicles.

vesiculiform (ve-sik-ū-li-form) *a.* having the form of a vesicle.

Vesper (ves-per) *n.* [*L.*] the evening star, Venus; the evening; — (vespers) *pl.* the sixth canonical hour; the evening service in the R.C. church; — *a.* pertaining to the evening, or to vespers. **Vesper-bell**, the bell that summons to vespers.

vesperal (ves-per-al) *a.* pertaining to the evening, or to vespers.

Vespertilio (ves-per-til-i-ō) *n.* a genus of bats.

vespertine, vespertinal (ves-per-tin, -ti-nal) *a.* pertaining to the evening; active, happening, or being, in the evening.

vespiary (ves-pi-ā-ri) *n.* [*L. vespa*, wasp] a nest or community of wasps, hornets, etc.

vespiform, vespine (ves-pi-form, -pin) *a.* wasp-like.

vessel (ves-el) *n.* [*L. vas*] a utensil for holding liquors, etc.; a ship; a craft of any kind; something receiving or containing; one into whom, or that into which, anything is conceived as poured; [*Anat.*] any tube or canal in which the blood and other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated; [*Bot.*] a duct. **The weaker vessel**, woman (1 Pet. iii. 7).

vessignon (ves-i-nyon) *n.* [*L. vesica*, bladder] a kind of soft swelling on a horse's leg; a windgall.

vest (vest) *n.* [*L. vestis*] an outer garment; dress; vesture; a waistcoat; a vestment; — *v.l.* to clothe with, or as if with, a garment; to cover, surround, or encompass closely; to put in possession; to furnish; to endow; to give an immediate, fixed right of present or future enjoyment; — *v.i.* to come or descend; to be fixed; to take effect.

Vesta (ves-ta) *n.* [*L.*] a virgin divinity, the goddess of the hearth and of fire [*Myth.*]; a small planet or asteroid; — (vesta) a small wax lucifer match.

Vestal (ves-tal) *a.* pertaining to Vesta; pure; chaste; — *n.* a virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar; a virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; a nun.

vested (ves-ted) *a.* covered; clothed; placed in possession of; fixed; inalienable; not in a state of contingency or suspension.

vestiary (ves-ti-ār-i) *a.* [*L. vestis*, clothing] pertaining to dress; — *n.* a room where clothes are kept; a wardrobe; clothing.

vestibular (ves-tib-ū-lar) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a vestibule.

vestibule (ves-ti-būl) *n.* [*L. vestibulum*, a fore-court] the porch or entrance into a house; a hall next the outer door of a house; a lobby; [*Anat.*] a cavity in the labyrinth of the ear.

vestige (ves-tij) *n.* [*L. vestigium*] the mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footprint; trace; sign; faint mark of something that has been; [*Biol.*] a structure in process of disappearance, called a vestigial structure.

vestigial, vestigiary (ves-tij-i-āl, -ā-ri) *a.* of the nature of a vestige; rudimentary. **Vestigial fold**, a fold in the pericardium near the root of the left lung.

vesting (ves-ting) *n.* cloth for vests.

vestiture (ves-ti-tūr) *n.* the hairs, scales, etc., covering a surface.

vestment (vest-ment) *n.* [*L. vestis*, garment] a covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; a ceremonial or official garment.

vestry (ves-tri) *n.* [*L. vestiarius*, a wardrobe, fr. *vestis*, garment] a room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held; an assembly of parishioners to deal with parochial affairs. **Vestry-clerk**, an official appointed by a vestry to keep the books, etc. **Vestry-man**, a member of a vestry. **Common vestry**, a general meeting of the parishioners. **Select vestry**, a board of representatives of the parishioners.

vestu (ves-te) *a.* [*O.F.*] charged with a lozenge whose points touch the outer extremities [*Her.*].

vestural (ves-tūr-əl) *a.* pertaining to clothes.

vesture (ves-tūr) *n.* garments; dress; apparel; clothing.

vestured (ves-tūrd) *a.* covered or clothed with vesture.

vesturer (ves-tūr-er) *n.* a person in charge of ecclesiastical vestments.

Vesuvian (ve-sōō-vi-ān) *a.* pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano in Italy; — (vesuvian) *n.* a kind of match; vesuvianite.

vesuvianite (ve-sōō-vi-ān-īt) *n.* idocrase, a silicate of aluminium, calcium, and iron found in lava ejected from Vesuvius.

vesuviate (ve-sōō-vi-āt) *v.i.* to burst forth.

vet (vet) *n.* a veterinary surgeon.

vetch (vech) *n.* [*O.F. vech*, fr. *L. vicia*] a plant of the genus *Vicia*.

vetchling (vech-ling) *n.* a plant of the genus *Lathyrus*.

vetchy (vech-i) *a.* consisting of vetches, or of pea straw; abounding with vetches.

veteran (vet-er-ān) *a.* [*L. veteranus*, fr. *vetus, veteris*, old] long exercised in anything, esp. in military life, and the duties of a soldier; having great experience; grown old in service; — *n.* one long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

veterinarian (vet-er-i-nār-i-ān) *n.* a veterinary surgeon.

veterinary (vet-er-i-nār-i) *a.* [*L. veterinarius*, fr. *veterinus*, of beasts of burden] pertaining to healing, or treating, the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, and the like; — *n.* a veterinary surgeon.

vetitive (vet-i-tiv) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the power of veto.

vetiver (vet-i-ver) *n.* [*E. Ind. vitivayr*] the dried root of cuscus-grass, used for mats, fans, etc.

veto (vê-tō) *n.*; *pl.* vetoes (vê-tōz) [*L. veto*, I forbid] an authoritative prohibition; the power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body, as a king, president, governor, etc., to negative a bill that has passed the other branches of the legislature; the act of exercising this power — *v.l.* to withhold assent to; to forbid. **Absolute veto**, a veto without restriction.

vettura (vet-tōō-ra) *n.* [*It. fr. L. vehere*, carry] an Italian four-wheeled carriage.

vetturino (vet-tōō-rē-nō) *n.*; *pl.* vetturini (vet-tōō-rē-nē) one that lets, or drives, a vettura; a small vettura.

vetust (ve-tust') *a.* [*L. vetustus*, fr. *vetus*, old] old; ancient.

vex (veks) *v.t.* [*F. vexer*, fr. *L. vexare*] to make angry by little provocations; to irritate; to torment; to grieve; to distress; to disturb; to agitate.

vexation (vek-sā-shun) *n.* the act of vexing; the state of being vexed; that which vexes; a harassing by legal process.

vexatious (vek-sā-shus) *a.* causing vexation; distressing; harassing; annoying; teasing; full of trouble or disquiet. **Vexatious suit**, one begun without probable cause, or merely to annoy.

vexatiously (vek-sā-shus-lī) *adv.* in a manner to give trouble or annoyance.



Vesta.

vexatiousness (vek-să-'shus-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being vexatious.

vexed (vekst) *a.* annoyed; troubled; worried; debated; contested; unsettled.

vexer (vek'ser) *n.* one that vexes.

vexil (vek'sil) *n.* vexillum [Bot.].

vexillar (vek'si-lar) *a.* vexillary.

vexillary (vek'si-lar-i) *a.* pertaining to a vexillum; —*n.* a standard-bearer.

vexillate (vek'si-lăt) *a.* having vexilla.

vexillation (vek'si-lă'shun) *n.* a company under one vexillum.

vexillator (vek'si-lă-tur) *n.* a standard-bearer.

vexillum (vek-sil-'um) *n.*; *pl.* vexilla (vek-sil'ă) [L.] a standard; a troop; a professional banner; and a scarf folded round a crozier; [Bot.] the standard, or large posterior petal, of a papilionaceous flower.

vexing (vek-sing) *ppr.* causing vexation.

vexingly (vek-sing-ly) *adv.* in a manner to vex.

vexingness (vek'sing-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being vexing.

via (vi-ă) *adv.* [L., a way] by way of: —*int.* away! off! come on! go on! **Via Dolorosa**, the Way of Calvary. **Via lactea**, the Milky Way or Galaxy. **Via media**, a middle way between extremes.

viability (vi-ă-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being viable; capacity of living in certain conditions of environment.

viable (vi-ă-bl) *a.* [L. *vita*, life] born in such a state as to be capable of living, as a new-born infant or premature child.

viaduct (vi-ă-duk't) *n.* [L. *via*, way, and *ductus*, leading] a structure of considerable magnitude, and usually of masonry, being a bridge or series of arches for conducting a carriage or railway road above the level of the ground across a valley or river.

vial (vi-ă) *n.* [G. *phialē*] a small glass bottle; a phial; —*v.t.* to put into a vial. **To pour out vials of wrath**, to take vengeance (Rev. xvi. 1).

vialful (vi-ă-ful) *n.* as much as a vial can contain.

viameter (vi-am'e-ter) *n.* [L. *via*, a way, and G. *metron*, measure] a hodometer.

viand (vi-and) *n.* [F. *vande*, meat, food, fr. L. *vivere*, live] food; victuals (chiefly in the *pl.*).

viatic (vi-ăt'ik) *a.* [L. fr. *via*, way] of, or pertaining to, a journey, or to travelling.

viaticals (vi-ăt'i-kălz) *n.pl.* baggage, *esp.* military baggage.

viaticum (vi-ăt'i-kum) *n.* [L. fr. *via*, a way] provisions, etc., for a journey; the communion given to persons in their last moments; a portable altar.

viator (vi-ăt'ur) *n.* [L.] a traveller.

viatorially (vi-ă-tō'ri-ăl-i) *adv.* as regards travelling.

vibex (vi-beks) *n.*; *pl.* vibices (vi-bi'sez) [L.] one of the livid spots seen in purples.

vibraculum (vi-brăk'ū-lum) *n.*; *pl.* vibracula (vi-brăk'ū-lă) [L. *vibrare*, to vibrate] one of the filamentous appendages of the cells of certain polyzoans.

vibrancy (vi-bran-si) *n.* the character or state of being vibrant; resonance.

vibrant (vi-brant) *a.* vibrating; agitated; vibrating so as to produce sound.

vibrate (vi-brăt) *v.t.* [L. *vibrare*, *pp.* *vibratus*] to brandish; to move to and fro; to swing; to cause to quiver; to affect with vibratory motion; to

measure by vibrations or oscillations; —*v.i.* to swing; to oscillate; to quiver; to sound with a tremulous noise.

vibratile (vi-bră-til) *a.* having, adapted to, or used for, vibratory motion.

vibratility (vi-bră-til'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being vibratile.

vibration (vi-bră'shun) *n.* the act of vibrating; quick motion to and fro; oscillation.

vibrational (vi-bră'shun-ăl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, vibration.

vibratiuncle (vi-bră'shi-ung-kl) *n.* a small vibration.

vibrative (vi-bră-tiv) *a.* vibratory.

vibrato (vĕ-bră'tō) *n.* [It.] a pulsating effect in vocal music.

vibrator (vi-bră-tur) *n.* a vibrating reed that opens and closes an electric circuit; any reciprocating piece caused to vibrate by magnetic attraction; [Print.] a roller for distributing ink, having lengthwise as well as rotary motion.

vibratory (vi-bră-tur-i) *a.* consisting in vibration; vibrating; causing to vibrate.

vibrio (vi-brī-ō) *n.* [L. *vibrare*, to shake] a kind of bacterium; a small nematoid worm.

vibron (vi-brī-on) *n.* a motile bacterium.

vibrissæ (vi-bris'sē) *n.pl.* [L.] bristles or sensitive hairs in the nostrils of man, about the mouths of mammals, etc.

vibrogen (vibru-žen) *n.* [L. *vibrare*, to quiver, and G. root *gen*, to produce] the cortical cellular tissue of certain tendrils to which their movements of circumnutation are due.

vibroscope (vi-bru-skōp) *n.* [L. *vibrare*, vibrate, and G. *skopein*, view] an instrument for registering vibrations.

Viburnum (vi-bur-num) *n.* [L. *viburnum*, the way-faring tree] a genus of shrubs or the small trees of the honeysuckle family, containing the Guelder Rose.

vicar (vik-ar) *n.* [L. *vicarius*, deputy] a deputy; the clergyman of a parish in which the tithes belong to a chapter, college, layman, etc., who receives them, and allows out of them a salary to the clergyman.

Vicar-apostolic, a Roman Catholic titular bishop stationed where episcopal sees have not been established, or where the episcopal succession has been interrupted.

Vicar-choral, a clerical or lay assistant in an English cathedral, *esp.* in connection with the music.

Vicar-general, in the Church of England, an ecclesiastical officer that assists a bishop or archbishop.

Vicar of Christ, a title assumed by the pope.

vicarage (vik-ar-ij) *n.* the benefice of a vicar; the residence of a vicar. Also **vicary**.

vicarial (vi-kă'ri-ăl) *a.* pertaining to a vicar.

vicariate (vi-kă'ri-ăt) *a.* having delegated power; —*n.* delegated office or power; vicarship; the jurisdiction of a vicar-apostolic.

vicarious (vi-kă'ri-us) *a.* deputed; acting or suffering for another; substituted.

vicariously (vi-kă'ri-us-li) *adv.* by substitution.

vicariousness (vi-kă'ri-us-nes) *n.* the state or character of being vicarious.

vicarship (vik-ar-ship) *n.* office or functions of a vicar.

vice (vis) *n.* [L. *vitiūm*] a defect; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection; a moral fault or failing; a bad trick in a horse; a character in the old English Moralities.

vice (vis) *n.* [L. *vitis*, vine] an instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding work, as in filing, etc.; a spiral staircase.

vice (vis) [L. *vice*, in the place of] a prefix in words signifying persons, and denoting one that acts in the place of another, or that is second in rank or authority.

Vice-admiral, one acting in place of, or second in command to, an admiral.

Vice-admiralty, the office of a vice-admiral; a vice-admiralty court.

Vice-admiralty courts, tribunals in British colonies, with jurisdiction over maritime causes.

Vice-chairman,



Vexillary



Viaduct.



Vics.

a deputy-chairman. **Vice-chamberlain**, the deputy of a chamberlain. **Vice-chancellor**, one next in rank to a chancellor; one acting for a chancellor. **Vice-consul**, one acting in the place of a consul. **Vice-presidency**, the office or position of a vice-president. **Vice-president**, one next in office to a president.

vicegerency (vis-jě-ren-si) *n.* the office of a vicegerent; *deputed power.*

vicegerent (vis-jě-rent) *a.* [L. *vice*, in place of, and *gerere*, rule] having, or exercising, delegated power;—*n.* an officer deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another.

vicenary (vis-en-ar-i) *a.* [L. *vicenarius*] belonging to, or consisting of, twenty.

vicennial (vi-sen-i-al) *a.* happening once in twenty years.

viceregal (vis-rě-gal) *a.* pertaining to a viceroy or viceregency.

viceroy (vis-roi) *n.* [O.F.] the governor of a kingdom or country who rules for the king.

viceroyalty, viceroyship (vis-roi-al-ti, vis-roi-ship) *n.* dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vicia (vis-i-a) *n.* [L., *vetch*] a genus of leguminous plants; the vetches.

vicinage (vis-i-nij) *n.* [L. *vicinus*, neighbouring, fr. *vicus*, village, street] the place, or places, adjoining or near; neighbourhood; vicinity.

vicinal (vis-i-nal) *a.* near; neighbouring.

vicinity (vi-sin-i-ti) *n.* quality of being near; immediately adjoining places or country.

vicious (vish-us) *a.* [L. *vitium*, vice] defective; imperfect; depraved; wicked; addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; lacking purity; not pure or authorized, as idioms or style; not well broken, as a horse given to bad tricks; spiteful.

viciously (vish-us-li) *adv.* in a vicious manner.

viciousness (vish-us-nes) *n.* vicious quality.

vicissitude (vi-sis-i-tūd) *n.* [L.] regular change or succession; alternation; change.

vicissitudinous (vi-sis-i-tū-di-nus) *a.* subject to vicissitudes; full of changes. Also **vicissitudinarius**.

victim (vik-tim) *n.* [L.] a living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a person, or thing, destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; a person, or living creature, destroyed by, or suffering, grievous injury; a dupe.

victimization (vik-tim-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of victimizing, or the state of being victimized.

victimize (vik-tim-iz) *v.t.* to make a victim of.

victor (vik-tur) *n.* [L.] one that gets the better of another in any struggle; a conqueror in war.

Victoria (vik-tō-ri-a) *n.* [L.] the Roman goddess of victory; a genus of water lilies; a low, light, four-wheeled carriage, with a calash top, and seated for two persons. **Victoria Cross**, a British decoration, in the shape of a Maltese cross, founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and awarded for conspicuous bravery in battle.

Victorian (vik-tō-ri-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the reign of Queen Victoria; a. living in the reign of Queen Victoria. **Victorian Order**, an order instituted by Queen Victoria in 1896, for British subjects that have rendered great or personal services to the Sovereign, and for such foreigners as may be selected by the Sovereign as honorary members.

victorine (vik-tur-rēn) *n.* a lady's fur tippet; a kind of peach.

victorious (vik-tō-ri-us) *a.* having conquered in battle or contest; producing conquest; emblematic of conquest; indicating victory; triumphant.

victoriously (vik-tō-ri-us-li) *adv.* in a victorious manner.

victoriousness (vik-tō-ri-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being victorious.

victory (vik-tu-ri) *n.* [L. *victoria*] the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; conquest; triumph; advantage or superiority gained in any contest. **Moral victory**, see **moral**.

victress, victoress, victrix (vik-tres, -tu-res, -triks) *n.* a female victor.

virtual (vi-tl) *v.t.* to supply with provisions for subsistence; to provide with food.

Virtualizing-bill, a customs document, authorizing the shipment of bonded stores. **Virtualizing-office**, an office supplying provisions to the navy. **Virtualizing-ship**, a ship carrying provisions to the navy.

virtualer (vi-tl-gr) *n.* one that furnishes provisions; one that keeps a house of entertainment; a provision-ship. **Licensed virtualer**, a keeper of a public-house, licensed to sell spirits, wines, etc.

virtuals (vi-tls) *n.pl.* [L. *virtus*, food] food for human beings, prepared for eating.

vicugna, vicuña (vi-kōō-nyā) *n.* [Sp.] a South American animal of the camel kind. **Vicuña cloth**, a cloth made of a mixture of cotton and wool.

videlicet (vi-del-i-set) *adv.* [L. *videre licet*, one may or can see] to wit; namely; viz.

vidette See **vedette**.

vidimus (vid-i-mus) *n.* [L., we have seen] an examination or inspection; a statement, report, or abstract of papers, documents, accounts, etc.

viduage (vid-i-ū) *n.* [L. *vidua*, widow] the state or class of widows.

vidual (vid-i-ū-al) *a.* pertaining to widowhood.

viduous (vid-i-ū-us) *a.* widowed.

vie (vi) *v.i.* [L. *invitare*, invite] to strive for superiority; to contend.

Viennese (vi-e-něz) *a.* pertaining to Vienna or its inhabitants;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Vienna;—*pl.* the people of Vienna.

view (vū) *n.* [L. *videre*] the act of seeing or beholding; sight; survey; inspection; mental survey; intellectual examination; reach of the sight; power of seeing, either physically or mentally; that which is seen or beheld; scene; prospect; the representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted; mode of looking at, or receiving, anything; manner of apprehension; that which is looked toward, or kept in sight, as object, aim, intention, purpose, design;—*v.t.* to look at with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to behold; to inspect; to explore; to survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider. **View-halloo**, the shout of the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover. **View-point**, point of view. **Dissolving views**, pictures so thrown on to a screen by a lantern that one seems to dissolve into the next, there being no interval between the two. **Field of view**, the compass of visual power. **In view of**, having regard to. **On view**, shown for public inspection. **Point of view**, direction in which a thing is seen; standpoint.

viewable (vū-a-bl) *a.* able to be seen.

viewer (vū-er) *n.* one that views, surveys, or examines.

viewless (vū-les) *a.* invisible.

vigesimal (vi-jes-i-mal) *a.* [L. *vigesimus*, twentieth] twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties, or twenty parts.

vigesimation (vi-jes-i-mā-shun) *n.* the killing of every twentieth man.

vigesimo-quarto (vi-jes-i-mō-kwār-tō) *a.* having a sheet of paper folded into 24 leaves;—*n.* a book having such leaves.

vigia (vi-jě-a) *n.* [Sp.] a warning on a chart indicating a rock, shoal, etc.

vigil (vij-il) *n.* [L. *vigil*, watchful] abstinence from sleep; watch; watching or waking for religious exercises; the day and night before a feast; the eve or day before a feast; a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday; a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday.

vigilance (vij-i-lans) *n.* state of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep; watchfulness; caution; circumspection. **Vigilance committee**, a self-constituted body of citizens that look after some particular measure, restrain abuses, etc.

vigilant (vij-i-lant) *a.* [L. *vigilare*, to watch, fr. *vigil*, awake] attentive to discover and

avoid danger, or to provide for safety; wakeful; watchful; circumspect; cautious; careful.

vigilante (vij-i-lán-tá) *n.* one of a vigilance committee.

vigilantly (vij-i-lán-ti) *adv.* in a vigilant manner.

vignette (vin-yet', vi-net') *n.* [F. fr. L. *vinea*, vine] a running ornament, consisting of leaves and tendrils (used in Gothic architecture); a capital letter in ancient manuscripts; formerly, any kind of printers' ornaments, as heads, flowers, and tail-pieces; more recently, any kind of wood-cut, engraving, etc., not inclosed within a definite border; [Phot.] a head, or quarter-length likeness, projected without accessories or surroundings, on a plain card; — *v.t.* to produce or treat in the style of a vignette [Phot.].

vignetter (vin-yet'er, vi-net'er) *n.* any device for causing the edge of the printed portion of a negative to fade gradually into the background [Phot.].

vignettist (vin-yet'-ist, vi-net'-ist) *n.* one that makes vignettes.

vigoroso (vig-u-ró-só) *adv.* with energy [Mus.].

vigorous (vig-ur-us) *a.* full of physical strength or active force; powerful; strong; forcible.

vigorously (vig-ur-us-li) *adv.* with vigour.

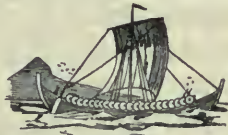
vigorousness (vig-ur-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being vigorous.

vigour (vig-ur) *n.* [O.F. *vigour*, fr. L. *vigere*, to be lively] active strength; physical force; strength of mind; intellectual might or energy.

vihara (vi-há-rá) *n.* [Skr.] a Buddhist monastery.

viking (vik-ing) *n.* [Icel. *vikinǫr*, a warrior, rover, free-booter] one of the pirate chiefs from among the Northmen, who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries.

vilayet (vil-a-yet') *n.* [Turk.] a province of the Turkish empire.



Viking ship.

vile (vil) *a.* [L. *vilis*] of small value; mean; base; low; despicable; morally base or impure; depraved; wicked.

vilely (vil-li) *adv.* in a vile manner.

vileness (vil-nes) *n.* the quality of being vile.

vilification (vil-i-fi-ká-shun) *n.* the act of vilifying or defaming.

vilifier (vil-fi-er) *n.* one that vilifies or defames.

vilify (vil-fi) *v.t.* [L. *vilis*, vile, and *facere*, make] to attempt to degrade by slander; to defame; to traduce; to debase; to make vile or despicable.

vilipend (vil-i-pend) *v.t.* [L.] to vilify; to depreciate.

vill (vil) *n.* [F.] a hamlet or village.

villa (vil-á) *n.* [L., a farm-house] a country-seat; a suburban residence.

villadom (vil-á-dum) *n.* villas collectively; the persons living in them.

village (vil-i) *n.* [F. fr. L. *villa*] a small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet; — *a.* pertaining to a village; rustic.

villager (vil-ij-er) *n.* an inhabitant of a village.

villain (vil-án) *n.* [M.E. fr. A.F. *vilein*, servile, a slave, fr. L. *villanus*, farm-servant, serf, villain, fr. L. *villa*, farm] a feudal serf; a vile, wicked person; a deliberate scoundrel.

villainous (vil-án-us) *a.* base; vile; becoming a villain; wicked; depraved; sorry; poor (in contempt).

villainously (vil-án-us-li) *adv.* in a villainous manner.

villainousness (vil-án-us-nes) *n.* quality of being villainous.

villainy (vil-án-i) *n.* extreme depravity; the act of a villain; a deed of deep depravity.

villanage (vil-án-ij) *n.* serfdom.

villanelle (vil-a-nel') *n.* [F.] a poem with 19 lines and 2 rhimes; it consists of 5 triplets and a concluding quatrain.

villarsite (vil-lár-sit) *n.* a hydrated silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron.

villatic (vil-lat'ik) *a.* [L. *villa*] pertaining to a village.

villeggiatura (vilej-á-tóó-rá) *n.* [It. fr. L. *villa*] country retirement.

villein (vil'en) *n.* [*villain*] a tenant by villanage; — *a.* pertaining to a villein or to villanage.

villenage (vil'en-ij) *n.* tenure of lands and tenements by menial services; serfdom.

villi (vil-i) *n.pl.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair; *pl. villi*] minute papillary elevations on animal membranes, giving them a velvety appearance; fine hairs on plants.

villiform (vil-i-form) *a.* having the form or appearance of villi.

villosity (vi-los-i-ti) *n.* a covering of long, weak hairs; shagginess; villous state.

villous, villose (vil-us, -ós) *a.* covered with fine hairs or woolly substance.

vim (vim) *n.* [L. *vis*, strength] force; energy; vigour.

viminal (vim-i-nal) *a.* [L. *vimen*, plant twig] pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.

vineous (vi-min-e-us) *a.* made of, or producing, twigs or shoots.

vina (vè-ná) *n.* [Skr.] a Hindu musical instrument of the guitar family.



Vina.

vinaceous (vi-ná-shus) *a.* belonging to wine or grapes; wine-coloured.

vinaigrette (vin-á-grét) *n.* [F. *vinaigre*, vinegar] a small box, usually silver or plated, having an inner lid, movable and perforated on the top, for containing a sponge saturated with aromatic vinegar, and used as a smelling bottle.



Vinaigrette.

vincibility (vin-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* vincibility.

vincible (vin-si-bl) *a.* [L.] conquerable.

vincibleness (vin-si-bl-nes) *n.* vincible state.

vinculum (ving-kú-lum) *n.* [L.] a bond of union; [Alg.] a straight, horizontal mark placed over several members of a compound quantity which are to be subjected to the same operation, or are to be treated as one quantity.

Vindemiaire (vàng-dè-mi-ár) *n.* [F.] the first month of the republican year.

vindemial (vin-dè-mi-ál) *a.* [L. *vindemia*, a vintage] pertaining to a vintage.

vindemiate (vin-dè-mi-át) *v.i.* to gather the vintage.

vindicable (vin-di-ká-bl) *a.* capable of being vindicated, defended, or justified.

vindicate (vin-di-kát) *v.t.* [L. *vindicare*, to claim] to defend; to justify; to assert or maintain with success; to prove to be just, valid, or right; to maintain and defend, as a cause.

vindication (vin-di-ká-shun) *n.* act of vindicating; justification; defence or support of a statement, etc., against denial or doubt; maintaining a cause, right, or title, by force or otherwise.

vindicator (vin-di-ká-tur) *n.* one that justifies, maintains, or defends.

vindictory (vin-di-ká-tu-ri) *a.* tending to vindicate; justificatory; inflicting punishment.

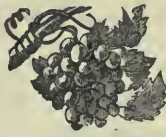
vindicatress (vin-di-ká-tres) *n.* a female vindicator.

vindictive (vin-dik'tiv) *a.* [L. *vindicare*, avenge] given to revenge; revengful.

vindictively (vin-dik'tiv-li) *adv.* in a vindictive manner.

vindictiveness (vin-dik'tiv-nes) *n.* revengful temper.

vine (vīn) *n.* [*L. vinea*] the woody, climbing plant that produces grapes; a climbing or trailing plant. **Vine-clad**, covered with vines. **Vine-culture**, viticulture. **Vine-dresser**, one that dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines. **Vine-fretter**, a small insect that injures vines; the aphid. To dwell under one's **vine and fig-tree**, to live in peace and quietness at home, on one's own land.



Vine.

vined (vīnd) *a.* having leaves like those of the vine.

vinegar (vīn'e-gar) *n.* [*F. vinaigre*, fr. *L. vinum*, wine, and *acer*, sour] an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by acetous fermentation; anything sour (used metaphorically). **Vinegar-plant**, the fungus of acetous fermentation.

vinegarette (vīn-e-ga-ret) *n.* a vinaigrette.

vinegary (vīn'e-gar-i) *a.* like vinegar; sour; crabbed. Also **vinegarish**.

vinery (vī-ner-i) *n.* a structure, usually inclosed with glass, and having a stove and flues attached, for rearing vines and forcing grapes by heat.

vinetta (vī-net'a) *n.* [It.] a ditty sung by vintagers.

vineyard (vīn-yard) *n.* an inclosure for grape vines; a plantation of vines.

vingt-un, vingt-et-un (vāngt-ung', vāngt-ā-ung') *n.* [F.] a card game, in which the object is to get as near as possible to the number 21, without exceeding it.

vinic (vī-nīk) *a.* [*L. vinum*, wine] pertaining to, or obtained from, wine.

vinometer (vī-nom'e-ter) *n.* [*G. metron*, measure] a contrivance for ascertaining the alcoholic strength of wine.

vin ordinaire (vāng or-dē-nār) *n.* [F.] a cheap claret.

vinose, vinous (vī-nōs, vī-nūs) *a.* [*L. vinum*, wine] having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

vinosity (vī-nōs-i-ti) *n.* vinous state or quality.

vintage (vīn-tij) *n.* the produce in grapes, or in wine, of the vine for the season; wine; the time of gathering the crop of grapes; *v. t.* to pluck, crop, or gather grapes in the season; *v. t.* to gather grapes and make wine.

vintager (vīn-ti-jer) *n.* one that gathers the vintage.

vintner (vīnt-ner) *n.* one that deals in wine; a tavern-keeper.

vintnery (vīnt-ne-ri) *n.* the trade or business of a vintner.

vintry (vīn'tri) *n.* a place where wine is stored or sold.

vinyl (vī-nī) *a.* belonging to vines; producing grapes; abounding in vines.

viol (vī-ul) *n.* [*M. F. viole*, fr. Low *L. vidula*, *vitula*] a stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger. **Bass-viol**, an ancient, large-sized viol; the violoncello.

viola (vī-u-lā, vī-ō-lā) *n.* [It.] the tenor violin.

Viola (vī-u-lā) *n.* [L.] the violet genus of plants.

violable (vī-u-lā-bl) *a.* capable of being violated.

violaceous (vī-u-lā'shus) *a.* resembling violets in colour.

violate (vī-u-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. violare*, pp. *violatus*] to treat in a violent manner; to abuse; to break in upon; to disturb; to infringe; to transgress; to treat with irreverence; to profane; to injure; to hurt; to commit rape on; to ravish.

violation (vī-u-lā'shun) *n.* the act of violating; interruption, as of peace; infringement; transgression; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; ravishment; rape.



Viol.

violative (vī-u-lā-tiv) *a.* violating.

violator (vī-u-lā-tur) *n.* one that injures, interrupts, or disturbs; one that infringes or transgresses; one that profanes or treats with irreverence; a ravisher.

violence (vī-u-lens) *n.* force; intensity; impetuosity; vehemence; profanation; infringement; unjust force; outrage; assault; attack; rape. To do **violence to**, to outrage; to injure.

violent (vī-u-lent) *a.* [*L. violentus*, full of might] forcible; urged or driven by force; excited by strong feeling or passion; vehement; outrageous; produced by force; acting by force; fierce; severe; extreme.

violently (vī-u-lent-li) *adv.* in a violent manner.

violescent (vī-u-les-ent) *a.* tending to a violet colour.

violet (vī-u-let) *n.* [*L. viola*] a plant of the genus *Viola*; a colour produced by combining blue and red; *a.* dark blue, inclining to red.

violin (vī-u-līn, vī-u-līn') *n.* [It. *violino*, see **viol**] a musical instrument with four strings played with a bow; a fiddle.

violin (vī-u-līn) *n.* an emetic substance contained in the sweet-scented violet.

violinist (vī-u-līn-ist) *n.* a player on a violin.

violist (vī-u-līst) *n.* a performer on the viol or the viola.

violoncellist (vī-u-lon-sel-ist, vī-u-lon-chel-ist) *n.* a player on the violoncello.

violoncello (vī-u-lon-sel-ō, vī-u-lon-chel-ō) *n.* [It. *dim. of violone*] a bass-violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin.

violone (vī-u-lō-nā) *n.* [It. *aug. of viola*, viol] the largest instrument of the violin kind.

viper (vī-per) *n.* [*L. vipera*] a kind of venomous snake; a malignant person.

viperine (vī-pe-rīn) *a.* pertaining to a viper or vipers.

viperish (vī-pe-rīsh) *a.* like a viper.

viperous (vī-pe-r-us) *a.* having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.

virago (vī-rā-gō) *n.* [*L.*] a woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female warrior; a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

vir (vēr) *n.* [O.F.] a cross-bow bolt; [Her.] an amulet.

virelay (vīr'e-lā) *n.* [F. *virer*, to turn, and *lai*, song] an ancient French song, wholly in two rhymes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain.

Vireo (vīr'e-ō) *n.* [L.] a genus of American passerine birds.

virescence (vī-res-ens) *n.* [*L. virescere*, pp. *virescens*, to grow green] greenness.

virescent (vī-res-ent) *a.* slightly green; beginning to be green; greenish [Bot.].

virgal (ver-gal) *a.* made of twigs.

virgate (ver-gāt) *a.* [*L. virga*, rod] having the shape of a rod or wand [Bot.]; also **virgated**. *n.* a yard-land.

Virgilian, Vergilian (ver-jīl-i-an) *a.* pertaining to Virgil (Vergil), the Roman poet; resembling the style of Virgil.

virgin (ver-jīn) *n.* [*L. virgo*, *virginis*] one that has preserved his or her chastity; a woman without carnal knowledge of man; one of the signs of the zodiac; *a.* chaste; pure; fresh; becoming a virgin; maidenly. **The Virgin**, the Virgin Mary.

virginal (ver-jī-nal) *a.* pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; modest; *n.* an instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling the spinet; *v. i.* to tap, as if playing a virginal.

Virginia (ver-jīn-i-ā) *n.* a kind of tobacco, so called from Virginia, the place of its growth. **Virginia creeper**, a climbing vine whose leaves turn bright red in the autumn.

virginity (ver-jīn-i-ti) *n.* maidenhood; state of being a virgin, or of having had no carnal intercourse. Also **virginhood**.

Virgo (ver-gō) *n.* [L.] the Virgin, a constellation, and a sign of the zodiac.

virgule (ver-gūl) *n.* [L. *virgula*, fr. *virga*, a rod] a little rod; a comma.

virid (vir-id) *a.* green.

viridescence (vir-i-des-ens) *n.* [L. *viridis*, green]

viridescent state.

viridescent (vir-i-des-ent) *a.* turning green; greenish.

viridity, viridness (vi-rid-i-ti, vir-id-nes) *n.* greenness; verdure.

virile (vir-il) *a.* [L. *vir*, man] pertaining to a man; masculine; procreative.

virility (vi-rik-i-ti) *n.* quality of being virile; manhood; power of procreation.

virole (vi-rōl) *n.* [O.F.] a ferrule; one of the rings surrounding a trumpet or horn.

virose (vi-rōs) *a.* [L. *virosus*, fr. *virus*, poison] poisonous; [Bot.] fetid.

virtu (ver-tōō) *n.* [L. fr. L. *virtus*] artistic excellence; objects of art or antiquity taken collectively.

virtual (ver-tū-āl) *a.* [Low L. *virtualis*, fr. L. *virtus*, manly excellence] being in essence or effect, not in fact; potential; having the power of acting.

virtuality (ver-tū-āl-i-ti) *n.* virtual character or state.

virtually (ver-tū-āl-i) *adv.* in efficacy or effect.

virtue (ver-tū) *n.* [L. *virtus*, manly excellence] active quality or power; strength; force; efficacy; natural excellence; worth; moral excellence; morality; uprightness; a particular moral excellence; female chastity; virginity; purity; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy; medicinal quality or efficacy; legal power or efficacy; authority. By, in, virtue of, through the power, authority, etc., of. Cardinal virtues, see cardinal.

virtueless (ver-tū-less) *a.* destitute of virtue or efficacy; worthless.

virtuosity (ver-tū-ōs-i-ti) *n.* the virtuosi; a high degree of skill.

virtuoso (ver-tū-ō-sō) *n.*; *pl.* **virtuosos, virtuosi** (ver-tū-ō-sōz, -sī) [It.] one skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

virtuous (ver-tū-us) *a.* possessing or exhibiting virtue; morally good; chaste; pure.

virtuously (ver-tū-us-li) *adv.* in a virtuous manner.

virtuousness (ver-tū-us-nes) *n.* the quality of being virtuous.

virulence, virulency (vir-ū-lens, -len-si) *n.* quality or state of being virulent.

virulent (vir-ū-lent) *a.* [L. *virus*, poison] extremely poisonous or venomous; very active in doing injury; very bitter in enmity; malignant.

virulently (vir-ū-lent-li) *adv.* in a virulent manner.

virus (vī-rus) *n.* [L.] contagious or poisonous matter, as of specific ulcers, the bite of snakes, etc.; the special contagion of a disease; the spirit, aim, or drift of anything injurious of a moral nature.

vis (vis) *n.* [L.] force; power. **Vis inertia**, inertia; sluggishness. **Vis mortua**, force doing no work. **Vis viva**, force doing work; the mass of a moving body multiplied by the square of its velocity.

visa (vĕ-zā) *n.* a visé;—*v.t.* to visé.

visage (viz-ij) *n.* [F. fr. L. *videre*, see] the face, countenance, or look.

visaged (viz-ijd) *a.* having a visage or countenance.

vis-à-vis (vĕ-zā-vĕ) *adv.* [F. fr. L. *visus*, look] face to face;—*n.* one face to face with another; a light carriage for two persons opposite to each other; a kind of coach.

viscera (vis'e-rā) *n. pl.* [L.] the contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the head, thorax, and abdomen, but esp. those of the abdomen.

visceral (vis'e-ral) *a.* pertaining to the viscera; having bowels of compassion.

viscerate (vis'e-rāt) *v.t.* to viscerate.

viscid (vis-id) *a.* [L. *viscum*, bird-lime] glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

viscosity (vi-sid-i-ti) *n.* glutinousness; stickiness.

viscosity (vis-ko-si-ti) *n.* viscosity.

viscount (vij-kount) *n.* [A.F. *visconte*, fr. L. *vice*, in place of, and *comes*, a count] the deputy of a count; the sheriff of the county; a degree or title of nobility next in rank below an earl.

viscountess (vij-koun-tes) *n.* the lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.



viscountship, vis- Viscount's coronet.

county (vij-kount-ship, -i) *n.* the rank or dignity of a viscount. Also **viscounty**.

viscous (vis-kus) *a.* [L. *viscum*, bird-lime] glutinous; clammy; tenacious.

viscousness (vis-kus-nes) *n.* viscosity.

Viscum (vis-kum) *n.* [L.] a genus of parasitic plants, including the mistletoe.

viscus (vis-kus) *n.* [L. cf. *viscera*] an entrail; one of the contents of skull, thorax, or abdomen.

visé (vĕ-zā) *n.* [F. fr. L. *videre*, see] an indorsement on a passport, denoting that it has been examined, found correct, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey;—*v.t.* to examine and endorse, as a passport.

visibility (viz-i-bil-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being visible.

visible (viz-i-bl) *a.* [L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see] perceivable by the eye; to be seen; perceptible; in view; apparent; open; conspicuous. **Visible church**, the body of professing Christians.

visibleness (viz-i-bl-nes) *n.* visibility.

visibly (viz-i-bli) *adv.* perceptibly to the eye.

Visigoth (viz-i-goth) *n.* [Low L.] one of the western Goths.

Visigothic (viz-i-goth'ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Visigoths.

vision (vizh-un) *n.* [L. *visio*] the act of seeing external objects; sight; the faculty of seeing; that which is seen; something imagined to be seen; a phantom; a supernatural appearance; something imaginary; a creation of fancy;—*v.t.* to see, as in a vision; to present in, or as in, a vision. **Centre of vision**, the point from which anything is observed.

visional (vizh-un-əl) *a.* pertaining to a vision.

visionariness (vizh-un-ar-i-nes) *n.* the character of being visionary.

visionary (vizh-un-ar-i) *a.* affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; given to reverie; existing in imagination only; imaginary;—*n.* one that sees visions; one that lives in the imagination, or forms impracticable schemes.

visioned (vizh-und) *a.* seeing visions; inspired; seen in vision; visionary.

visionless (vizh-un-less) *a.* destitute of vision.

visit (viz-it) *v.t.* [L. *visitare*] to go, or come, to see; to attend; to go, or come, to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; to come to, for the purpose of chastising, rewarding, comforting, or the like;—*v.t.* to keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations;—*n.* the act of visiting, or going to see, a person or thing; an official or formal inspection.

visitable (viz-i-tā-bl) *a.* liable or subject to be visited.

visitant (viz-i-tant) *n.* one that visits; one that is a guest in the house; a visitor.

visitation (vis-i-tā-shun) *n.* the act of visiting; a judicial inspection and examination, as by a bishop in his diocese, or by commissioners appointed to report on the state of colleges, schools, hospitals, or other public institutions; the divine act of sending afflictions, distresses, calamities, etc., on men, to punish them for their sins, or to prove them; the communication of divine favour; a church festival in honour of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth.

visitatorial (viz-i-tā-tō-ri-əl) *a.* pertaining to a judicial visit, or a visitation.

visite (vi-zēt) *n.* [F.] a light cape, or short cloak, of silk or lace, worn by ladies in summer.

visiting (viz-i-ting) *a.* authorized to visit and inspect; — *n.* the act of attending on professionally; the act of calling on another, or staying as a guest, in a friendly way. **Visiting-book**, a notebook containing the names of those that have called, or on whom calls have to be made. **Visiting-card**, a card with one's name, to be left in paying a visit. **Visiting-day**, a stated day on which one remains at home to receive callers.

visitor (viz-i-tur) *n.* one that visits; a superior or person authorized to visit a corporation, or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws, regulations, etc., are observed.

visitatorial (viz-i-tō-ri-əl) *a.* visitatorial.

visor, vizor (viz-i-r) *n.* [L. *videre*, *pp.* *visus*, see] a part of a helmet perforated for the purpose of seeing through; a mask used to conceal and disguise.

visored (viz-i-rd) *a.* wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

vista (vis-tā) *n.* [It. fr. L. *videre*, see] a view, esp. a distant view through or between intervening objects, as trees; the trees or other things that form an avenue; a view presented to the mind.

visual (viz, vizh-ū-əl) *a.* relating to sight; used in sight; instrumental to vision. **Visual-angle**, see angle. **Visual-point**, a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite. **Visual rays**, lines of light supposed to come from the object to the eye.

visualization (viz, vizh-ū-əl-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act or result of being visualized; the state of being visualized.

visualize (viz, vizh-ū-əl-īz) *v.t.* to make visual; — *v.i.* to call up a vivid mental image.

visualizer (viz, vizh-ū-əl-i-zēr) *n.* one that visualizes.

visually (viz, vizh-ū-əl-i) *adv.* by sight; with reference to vision.

vital (vī-tal) *a.* [L. *vita*, life] belonging or relating to life, either animal or vegetable; contributing or necessary to life; containing life; being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; very necessary; highly important. **Vital functions**, **vital power**, the power to continue living. **Vital statistics**, a branch of statistics dealing with questions of population.

vitalism (vī-tal-izm) *n.* the doctrine that ascribes vital phenomena to a vital principle, as distinct from chemical and physical forces [Biol.].

vitalistic (vī-tā-lis-tik) *a.* pertaining to the doctrine of vitalism.

vitality (vī-tal-i-ti) *n.* the principle of life; animation; vital force.

vitalization (vī-tal-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of infusing the vital principle.

vitalize (vī-tal-īz) *v.t.* to make vital or alive; to give life to.

vitaly (vī-tal-i) *adv.* so as to give life; essentially.

vitals (vī-talz) *n.pl.* parts of animal bodies essential to life.

vitellary, vitelline (vī-tel-lar-i, vī-tel-lin) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the vitellus.

vitellin (vī-tel'in) *n.* the chief proteid constituent of the yolk of eggs.

vitellus (vī-tel'us) *n.* [L.] the yolk of an egg.

vitiate (vish-i-āt) *v.t.* [L. *vitium*, fault] to make vicious, faulty, or impure; to render defective; to cause to fail of effect, wholly or in part.

vitiating (vish-i-ā-shun) *n.* the act of vitiating; the state of being vitiated.

viticide (vit-i-sid) *n.* [L. *vitis*, vine, and *caedere*, to kill] that which destroys or injures the vine; a vine-pest, as certain insects.

viticulture (vit-i kul-tūr) *n.* [L. *vitis*, vine, and *cultura*, culture] cultivation of vines.



A visor of the 15th century, with fixed visor (1) and movable chin-piece (2).

viticulturist (vit-i-kul-tūr-ist) *n.* one that cultivates vines.

Vitis (vī-tis) *n.* [L.] a genus of plants containing the vine.

vitreo-electric (vit-rē-ō-e-lek-trik) *a.* containing or exhibiting positive electricity.

vitreous (vit-rē-us) *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass] of, pertaining to, or derived from, glass; consisting of glass; resembling glass. **Vitreous electricity**, electricity excited by rubbing glass.

vitreousness, vitreosity (vit-rē-us-nes, vit-rē-os-i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being vitreous.

vitreescence (vit-rēs-ens) *n.* the quality of being vitreous.

vitreous (vit-rēs-ent) *a.* capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass; turning into glass.

vitreoscible (vit-rēs-i-bl) *a.* that can be vitrified.

vitri-faction (vit-ri-fak-shun) *n.* the act of converting into glass by heat.

vitri-fiable (vit-ri-fi-ə-bl) *a.* capable of being vitrified.

vitri-fied (vit-ri-fid) *a.* converted into glass, or a glassy substance. **Vitrified-forts, vitrified-walls**, ancient inclosures found on hill tops, the walls of which have become more or less vitrified.

vitri-form (vit-ri-form) *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *forma*, form] having the form or appearance of glass.

vitri-fy (vit-ri-fi) *v.t.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, make] to convert into glass by the action of heat; — *v.i.* to be converted into glass.

vitri-ol (vit-ri-ul) *n.* [L. *vitrum*, glass] sulphuric acid, or one of its components. **Blue vitriol**, sulphate of copper. **Green vitriol**, copperas. **Oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid. **White vitriol**, sulphate of zinc.

vitri-olate (vit-ri-u-lāt) *v.t.* to convert into a vitriol.

vitri-olation (vit-ri-u-lā-shun) *n.* the act of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

vitri-ol-ic (vit-ri-ol-ik) *a.* pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from it; bitter; caustic. **Vitriolic acid**, an old name for sulphuric acid.

vitri-olizable (vit-ri-ul-i-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being converted into a vitriol.

vitri-olize (vit-ri-ul-īz) *v.t.* to vitriolate; to poison, or injure, with vitriol.

Vitruvian (vi-trō-ō-vi-an) *a.* pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a Roman architect (born about 80 B.C.). **Vitruvian scroll**, a series of convoluted scrolls.

vitta (vit-ā) *n.*; *pl.* vittæ (vit-ē) [L.] a head-band, fillet, or garland; [Bot.] an oil-tube found in the fruits of most umbellifere.

vituline (vit-ū-lin) *a.* [L. *vitulus*, calf] pertaining to a calf, or to veal. Also **vitular**.

vituperable (vī-tū-pe-ra-bl) *a.* blameworthy or censurable.

vituperate (vī-tū-pe-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *vitium*, fault, and *parare*, prepare] to find fault with abusively.

vituperation (vī-tū-pe-rā-shun) *n.* the act of vituperating; abuse; railing.

vituperative (vī-tū-pe-rā-tiv) *a.* uttering or writing censure; abusive.

vituperatively (vī-tū-pe-rā-tiv-li) *adv.* with vituperation.

vituperator (vī-tū-pe-rā-tur) *n.* one that vituperates.

viure (vē-ūr) *n.* [F.] a thin ribbon crossing the field [Her.].

viva (vē-va) *int.* [It. fr. L. *vivere*, live] an Italian exclamation of applause or joy.

vivace (vē-vā-che) *adv.* briskly [Mus.].

vivacious (vi, vi-vā-shus) *a.* [L. *vivere*, live] lively; active; having great vitality; sprightly in temper or conduct; animated.



A vitta of the 12th century.

vivaciously (vi-, vi-vā-shus-li) *adv.* with vivacity, life, or spirit.

vivaciousness (vi-, vi-vā-shus-nes) *n.* vivacious quality.

vivacissimo (vē-vā-chis-i-mō) *adv.* very briskly [Mus.].

vivacity (vi-, vi-vas-i-ti) *n.* life; spiritedness; sprightliness of temper or behaviour.

vivandière (vē-vāng-di-ār) *n.* [F.] a female sutler.

vivarium, vivary (vī-vā-ri-um, vī-va-ri) *n.* [L.] a place artificially arranged for keeping or raising living animals.

vivat (vē-va) *int.* [F. fr. L., "let him live"] an exclamation of applause or joy.

viva voce (vī-va vō-sē) *adv.* [L., with the living voice] orally.

vive (vēv) *int.* [F., "let him live"] long live.

vives (vīvz) *n. pl.* [F. *avives*] a disease among horses, consisting in a swelling or tumour of the parotid glands; fever.

vivid (viv-id) *a.* [L. *viduus*, lively, fr. *vivere*, to live] true to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colours; lively; bright.

vividly (viv-id-li) *adv.* in a vivid manner.

vividness, vividity (viv-id-nes, vi-vid-i-ti) *n.* quality of being vivid.

vivific (vī-vif-ik) *a.* giving life; reviving; enlivening.

vivification (viv-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act of vivifying; restoration of life.

vivifier (viv-i-fi-er) *n.* one that vivifies; a quickener.

vivify (viv-i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *vivus*, alive, and *facere*, make] to endue with life; to quicken; to animate.

viviparity, viviparousness (viv-i-par-i-ti, vi-vip-ā-rus-nes) *n.* the quality of being viviparous.

viviparous (vi-vip-ā-rus) *a.* [L.] producing young in a living state.

viviparously (vi-vip-ā-rus-li) *adv.* in a viviparous manner.

vivisect (viv-i-sekt) *v.t.* to practise vivisection on.

vivisection (viv-i-sek-shun) *n.* [L. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, a cutting, fr. *secare*, to cut] the dissection of an animal while alive for the purpose of making physiological investigations.

vivisectional (viv-i-sek-shun-āl) *a.* pertaining to vivisection.

vivisectionist, vivisector (viv-i-sek-shun-ist, viv-i-sek-tur) *n.* one that defends or practises vivisection.

vivo (vē-vō) *adv.* [It. fr. L. *vivus*, living] with animation.

vixen (vik-sn) *n.* [A.S. *fyxen*, she fox] a she fox; a cross, ill-tempered woman;—*a.* vixenish.

vixenish (vik-sn-ish) *a.* like a vixen.

vixenly (vik-sn-li) *a.* having the qualities of a vixen.

viz (viz) *adv.* [a *contr.* of *videlicet*] to wit; that is; namely.

vizard (viz-ard) *n.* See *visor*.

vizier, visier, vizir (vi-zer) *n.* [A.] a high executive officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries. **Grand vizier**, the chief minister of the Turkish empire.

vizierate, vizirate (vi-zēr-at) *n.* the office, state, or authority of a vizier. Also **vizirship, viziership**.

vocable (vō-ka-bl) *n.* [L. *vocabulum*, fr. *vocare*, call] a word; a term; a name.

vocabulary (vō-kab-ū-la-ri) *n.* a list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order, and explained; range or extent of language at command.

vocal (vō-kal) *a.* [L. *vox, vocis*, voice] having a voice; uttered or modulated by the voice; pertaining to the voice or speech; (vocal; vowel);—*n.* one that has a vote in certain elections (R.C. church). **Vocal chords, vocal cords**, the elastic membranous folds of the larynx

concerned in the production of voice. **Vocal music**, music made by, or composed for, the voice.

vocalic (vō-kal-ik) *a.* relating to, consisting of, or resembling, vowel sounds.

vocalism (vō-kal-izm) *n.* the exercise of the vocal organs; a vocalic sound.

vocalist (vō-kal-ist) *n.* a vocal musician; a singer

vocality (vō-kal-i-ti) *n.* quality of being utterable by the voice; vowel character.

vocalization (vō-kal-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of vocalizing; the state of being vocalized; the formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

vocalize (vō-kal-iz) *v.t.* to make vocal; to utter with voice, and not merely with breath; to write with vowel points.

vocally (vō-kal-i) *adv.* in a vocal manner.

vocalness (vō-kal-nes) *n.* vocality.

vocation (vō-kā-shun) *n.* [L.] call; summons; citation; designation to a particular state or profession; occupation; business; a calling by the will of God.

vocational (vō-kā-shun-āl) *a.* pertaining to a vocation or occupation.

vocative (vok-ā-tiv) *a.* [L. fr. *vocare*, call] relating to, or used in, calling or address (said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed);—*n.* the case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed.

vociferance (vō-sif-e-rāns) *n.* clamour; noise.

vociferant (vō-sif-e-rānt) *a.* clamorous; noisy.

vociferate (vō-sif-e-rāt) *v.t.* [L. *vox, vocis*, voice, and *ferre*, to bear] to utter with a loud voice;—*v.t.* to cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.

vociferation (vō-sif-e-rā-shun) *n.* a vehement utterance of the voice; a violent outcry.

vociferator (vō-sif-e-rā-tur) *n.* one that vociferates.

vociferous (vō-sif-e-rus) *a.* making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.

vociferously (vō-sif-e-rus-li) *adv.* in a vociferous manner.

vociferousness, vociferosity (vō-sif-e-rus-nes, vō-sif-e-rōs-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being vociferous.

vocule (vok-ūl) *n.* [L. *vox, vocis*, voice] a faint vocal utterance.

vodka (vod-ka) *n.* [Russ., brandy, *dim.* of *voda*, water] a sort of whisky or brandy.

voe (vō) *n.* [Scand.] a creek; an inlet; a bay.

vogue (vōg) *n.* [F.] temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception.

voice (vois) *n.* [L. *vox*] sound, or audible noise, uttered by the mouth; utterance; the tone or sound emitted by anything; mode of speaking, singing, or otherwise producing sound; distinctive character or quality of tone; language; words; expression; signification of feeling or opinion; opinion or choice expressed; a vote; command; precept; a particular mode of conjugating or inflecting verbs, by means of which the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it is indicated, and classed as *active voice*, *passive voice*, and *middle voice*;—*v.t.* to fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; to rumour; to report; to give expression to; to vote; to utter with voice or tone, as distinguished from breath. **In voice**, with the voice in good condition for speaking or singing.

With one voice, unanimously.

voiced (voist) *a.* furnished with a voice; uttered with voice, as *b, d, g*.

voiceful (vois-fool) *a.* having a voice; vocal; tuneful.

voiceless (vois-les) *a.* having no voice, utterance, or vote.

voicing (vois-ing) *n.* the act of giving an organ-pipe the proper quality of tone.

void (void) *a.* [O.F. *voidé, voidé*, fr. L. *viduus*, deprived] empty; vacant; not occupied; being without; destitute; free; having no incumbent; unoccupied; having no legal or binding force; null; not

sufficient to produce its effect; unsubstantial; vain; —*n.* an empty space; —*v.t.* to quit; to evacuate; to render invalid. To make void, to render of no effect.

voidable (vɔi'də-bl) *a.* capable of being voided or evacuated, or adjudged invalid.

voidance (vɔi'dəns) *n.* act of emptying; ejection from a beehive; state of being void.

voided (vɔi'dəd) *a.* pierced through, so as to show the field [Her.]

voider (vɔi'dər) *n.* one that, or that which, voids; [Her.] an ordinary, very like a flanch.

voiding (vɔi'diŋ) *n.* the act of one that, or that which, voids; that which is voided.

voidness (vɔi'd-nes) *n.* state or quality of being void.

volant (vɔl'ant) *a.* [L. *volare*, to fly] passing through the air upon wings; active; [Her.] flying.

volante (vɔl'an-tā) *n.* [Sp.] a kind of two-wheeled covered vehicle.

Volapuk (vɔl'a-pook) *n.* ["world-speech," a word formed from *world* and *speak*] an artificial language intended for universal use.

Volapukist (vɔl'a-pook-ist) *n.* one that is versed in, or an advocate of, Volapuk.

volar (vɔl'ar) *a.* [L. *vola*, the hollow of the hand or foot] pertaining to the palm of the hand.

volatile (vɔl'a-til) *a.* [L. *volare*, fly] flying; having the power of spontaneous evaporation; easily passing into the æiform state; lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; fickle; apt to change. **Volatile alkali**, ammonia. **Volatile salt**, carbonate of ammonia.

volatileness (vɔl'a-til-nes) *n.* volatility.

volatility (vɔl'a-til-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being volatile.

volatilizable (vɔl'a-til-i-zə-bl) *a.* capable of being volatilized.

volatilization (vɔl'a-til-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act or process of volatilizing.

volatilize (vɔl'a-til-i-z) *v.t.* to render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate.

volcanic (vɔl-kan'ik) *a.* pertaining to volcanoes; produced by a volcano; changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

volcanically (vɔl-kan'i-kal-i) *adv.* in the manner of a volcano.

volcanicity (vɔl-kā-nis'i-ti) *n.* volcanic state or power.

volcanism (vɔl-kā-nizm) *n.* volcanicity.

volcanist (vɔl-kā-nist) *n.* one versed in volcanic history and phenomena; a volcanist.

volcanite (vɔl-kā-nīt) *n.* augite.

volcanize (vɔl-kā-nīz) *v.t.* to subject to the action of volcanic heat.

volcano (vɔl-kā-nō) *n.* [L. *Vulcanus*, god of fire] an opening in the crust of the earth, communicating with the interior, from which heated solid, liquid, and gaseous matters are ejected.

vole (vɔl) *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *volare*, to fly] a deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

vole (vɔl) *n.* [for *vole-mouse*, field-mouse, fr. Norw. *vol*, field] a mouse-like rodent.

volery (vɔl'er-i) *n.* [Fr.] a large apartment or cage for birds, in which they have room to fly about; a flight of birds.

volet (vɔl'ā) *n.* [O.F., a shutter, fr. L. *volare*, to fly] the wing of a triptych.

volitant (vɔl'i-tant) *a.* having the power of flight.

volitation (vɔl-i-tā-shun) *n.* the act of flying; rapid flight.

volition (vɔl-ish-un) *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *volo*, to wish] act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will; power of willing or determining.

volitional (vɔl-ish-un-al) *a.* of, or pertaining to, volition. Also **volitionary**.

volitionally (vɔl-ish-un-al-i) *adv.* in a volitional manner; by the act of willing.

volitive (vɔl-i-tiv) *a.* having the power to will; expressing a wish.

volksleid (fɔlks-lēt) *n.* [Ger.] a folk-song.

Volksraad (fɔlks-rāt) *n.* the legislative assembly of the Orange Free State before 1900.

volley (vɔl-i) *n.* [F. *volée*, a flight, fr. L. *volare*, to fly] a flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once; a burst or emission of many things at once; a return of a tennis-ball by the racket before it touches the ground; —*v.t.* to discharge with a volley; —*v.i.* to be thrown out at once; to sound, as a volley; to return a tennis-ball before it touches the ground.

volt (vɔlt) *n.* [F. *volte*, fr. L. *volvère*, to roll] a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre; in fencing, a sudden movement or turn to avoid a thrust.

volt (vɔlt) *n.* [It. *Volta*, the discoverer of voltaism] the practical unit of electro-motive force. **Volt-ampère**, the rate of working or activity in an electric circuit when the electro-motive force is one volt and the current one ampere.

volta (vɔl'tā) *n.*; *pl.* **volte** (vɔl'tā) [It.] a repeat.

voltaic (vɔl-tā'ik) *a.* pertaining to Volta (1745-1826), the discoverer of voltaism. **Voltaic battery**, a galvanic battery. **Voltaic pile**, a column of successive pairs of discs, of two dissimilar metals, each pair of discs being separated by moistened cloth.

Voltairianism, Voltairism (vɔl-tā-ri-an-izm) *n.* [*Voltaire*] scepticism.

voltaism (vɔl-tā-izm) *n.* that form of electricity which is developed by the chemical action between metals and different liquids; also, the branch of science that treats of this form of electricity. Also called **galvanism**, from Galvani, who was the first to discover the remarkable effect which this species of electricity produces on animal bodies.

voltmeter (vɔl-tām'te-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring the strength of a voltaic battery, or of a voltaic current,

by passing it through a graduated tube nearly filled with a solution of sulphuric acid and water (the strength of the current is indicated by the rate of decomposition of the solution, which may be read off on the scale of the tube).

volti (vɔlti) *v.t.* [It. fr. L. *volvère*, to turn] turn over [Mus.].

voltigeur (vɔl-ti-zher) *n.* [Fr.] a leaper or vaulter; a light infantry soldier.

voltzine, voltzite (vɔlt'sēn, -sīt) *n.* [fr. *Voltz* (1785-1840), a French mining engineer] an oxysulphide of zinc.

volubilate, volubile (vɔl-ū-blāt, vɔl-ū-blil) *a.* twining [Bot.].

volubility (vɔl-ū-blil-i-ti) *n.* excessive fluency of speech.

voluble (vɔl-ū-blil) *a.* [L. *volvère*, to roll] easily rolling or turning; rotating; fluent.

volubly (vɔl-ū-blil) *adv.* in a voluble manner.

volume (vɔl'ūm) *n.* [L. *volumen*] a roll; a scroll; a book; that part of an extended work which is bound up together in one cover; anything of a rounded or swelling form; dimensions; compass; space occupied; power, fulness, quantity, or calibre of voice or tone. To speak volumes, to mean much.

volumed (vɔl'ūmd) *a.* forming volumes or rolling masses; having so many volumes.

volumetric, volumetrical (vɔl-ū-met'rik, -ri-kal) *a.* [L. *volumen*, volume, and G. *metron*, a measure] pertaining to measurement by volume. **Volumetric analysis**, titration.

volumetrically (vɔl-ū-met'ri-kal-i) *adv.* in a volumetric manner; by volumetric analysis.

voluminal (vɔl-ū-mi-nal) *a.* pertaining to cubical content.

voluminous (vɔl-ū-mi-nus) *a.* consisting of many coils or complications; consisting of many volumes or books; having written much, or made many volumes; copious; diffuse.

voluminously (vɔl-ū-mi-nus-li) *adv.* in a voluminous manner.

voluminousness, voluminosity (vɔl-ū-mi-nus-nes, vɔl-ū-mi-nos'i-ti) *n.* voluminous state.



Voltmeter.

voluntarily (vol'un-tā-ri-li) *adv.* in a voluntary manner.

voluntariness (vol'un-tar-i-nes) *n.* the state of being voluntary.

voluntary (vol'un-tar-i) *a.* [*L. voluntarius*, willing, fr. *voluntas*, will, choice] free; unconstrained; proceeding from choice or free will; spontaneous; done by design or intention; subject to the will; pertaining to voluntariness;—*n.* one that engages in any affair of his own accord; a volunteer; an organ solo played at the beginning, during, or at the end of a church service; a supporter of voluntarism. **Voluntary conveyance**, a conveyance made without valuable consideration. **Voluntary school**, an elementary school in England, not under the School Board, but kept up mainly by voluntary subscriptions, and, as a rule, connected with some church.

voluntarism (vol'un-tar-i-izm) *n.* the system of maintaining religion, and *esp.* the clergy, by voluntary contributions, or free-will offerings, from the people, as opposed to compulsory rates or taxes, state endowments, or other legal provision.

voluntaryist (vol'un-tar-i-ist) *n.* a supporter of voluntarism.

voluntative (vol'un-tā-tiv) *a.* voluntary.

volunteer (vol'un-tēr) *n.* one that enters into any service of his own free will, *esp.* military;—*a.* entering into service of free will; composed of volunteers;—*v.t.* to offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion;—*v.t.* to enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion.

voluptuary (vō-lup'tū-ā-ri) *n.* [*L. voluptuarius*, fr. *voluptas*, pleasure] one addicted to luxurious living, carnal pleasures, etc.; a sensualist; an epicure;—*a.* voluptuous.

voluptuous (vō-lup'tū-us) *a.* ministering to sensual gratification; exciting sensual desire; sensual; given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure.

voluptuously (vō-lup'tū-us-li) *adv.* in a voluptuous manner.

voluptuousness (vō-lup'tū-us-nes) *n.* the state of being voluptuous.

Voluspa (vol-us-pā) *n.* [*Icel.*] one of the poems of the elder Edda; a sibyl.

Voluta (vo-lū-tā) *n.* [*L.*, a spiral] a genus of gastropodous molluscs.

volute (vo-lūt) *n.* a kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals; a member of the Voluta;—*a.* rolled up [*Bot.*].

voluted (vo-lū-ted) *a.* having a volute or spiral scroll.

volution (vo-lū-shun) *n.* [*L. volvere*, *volutus*, to roll] a spiral turn; a convolution.

volutoid (vol'ū-toid) *a.* like a volute.

Volvox (vol'voks) *n.* [*L. volvere*, turn] a genus of globular microscopic plants found in stagnant water.

volvulus (vol'vū-lus) *n.* obstruction of the intestines caused by twisting.

vomer (vō-mer) *n.* [*L.*, ploughshare] a bone of the skull of most vertebrates; in man the posterior portion of the partition between the nostrils.

vomerine (vō-mer-in) *a.* pertaining to, or situated on, the vomer.

vomica (vom-i-kā) *n.*; *pl. vomices* (vom-i-sē) [*L.*] an abscess in the lungs.

vomic-nut (vom'ik-nut) *n.* the fruit of *Strychnos Nux vomica*.

vomit (vom'it) *v.t.* [*L. vomere*, *pp. vomitus*] to throw up; to disgorge; to eject from any hollow place;—*v.t.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth;—*n.* the matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic. **Black-vomit**, see **black**.

vomiting (vom-i-ting) *n.* act of ejecting the contents of the stomach from the mouth; act of throwing out or belching forth from a hollow place, as a volcano, etc.

vomition (vom-ish-un) *n.* the power or act of vomiting.

vomitive (vom'i-tiv) *a.* causing to vomit; emetic.

vomito (vo-mē'tō, vom'i-tō) *n.* [*Sp.*] yellow fever in its worst form.

vomitory (vom'i-tur-i) *a.* procuring vomiting;—*n.* an emetic; the principal entrance of a large building.

vomituration (vom-i-tū-rish-un) *n.* ineffectual attempt at vomiting; the vomiting of little matter, or with little effect.

Voodoo (vō-dōō) *n.* [*Creole F. vaudoux*, a negro sorcerer, perhaps a form of *Vaudois*, a Waldensian, heretics being held guilty of sorcery] among the negroes of America, one that practises enchantments, witchcraft, secret rites, etc.; such practices collectively; an evil spirit;—*a.* belonging to, or connected with, the system of Voodoo.

voracious (vo-rā-shus) *a.* [*L. vorax*, *voracis*] greedy for eating; very hungry; eager to devour or swallow; ravenous; rapacious.

voraciously (vo-rā-shus-li) *adv.* in a voracious manner.

voraciousness, voracity (vo-rā-shus-nes, vo-ras'i-ti) *n.* greediness of appetite; voraciousness; rapacity.

voraginous (vo-raj-i-nus) *a.* relating to a gulf or whirlpool; devouring.

vorago (vo-rā'gō) *n.* [*L.*] a gulf.

vorant (vō-rant) *a.* [*L. vorare*, *ppr. vorans*, *vorantis*, to devour] devouring [*Her.*].

vortex (vor-tek) *n.*; *pl. vortices, vortexes* (vor'ti-sēz, vor-tek-sēz) [*L.*] a whirling or circular motion of any fluid, forming a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle; a whirlpool; a whirlwind.

vortical (vor-ti-kal) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a vortex, in form or motion.

vortically (vor-ti-kal-i) *adv.* in a vortical manner.

Vorticella (vor-ti-sel-ā) *n.* the bell animalcules.

vorticos, vortical, vortiginous, vortiginal (vor-ti-kos, vor-tik'ū-lar, vor-tij'ī-nus, -nal) *a.*

vortical; moving as about an axis.

votable (vō-tā-bl) *a.* capable of voting; that may be voted on.

votal (vō-tal) *a.* of, pertaining to, or implying, a vow.

votaress, votress (vō-tā-res, vō-tres) *n.* a female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

votarist (vō-tā-rist) *n.* a votary.

votary (vō-tā-ri) *a.* [*L. votum*, a vow, a wish] consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised;—*n.* one devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; one devoted to any particular worship, service, study, pursuit, etc.

vote (vōt) *n.* [*L. votum*, a vow, wish] wish, choice, or opinion of a person, or body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way; suffrage; that by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; expression of will by a majority;—*v.t.* to choose by suffrage; to elect; to enact, establish, grant, or the like, by a vote; to determine;—*v.t.* to express or signify the mind, will, or preference. **To split the votes**, to divide the votes among several candidates.

voteless (vōt'les) *a.* having no vote.

voter (vōt'er) *n.* one that has a legal right to a vote or suffrage.

voting (vō-ting) *n.* act of expressing the mind, will, choice, preference, etc.; vote or suffrage.

Voting-paper, a balloting-paper.

votive (vō-tiv) *a.* given by vow; devoted. **Votive-medal**, a medal struck in grateful commemoration of an auspicious event. **Votive-offering**, something given in fulfillment of a vow.

votively (vō-tiv-li) *adv.* by vow.

vouch (vouch) *v.t.* [*M.F. voucher*, fr. *L. vocare*, call] to call upon to witness; to declare; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations; to call into court



Volute.

to warrant and defend;—*v. i.* to bear witness; to give testimony;—*n.* warrant; attestation; testimony.

vouchee (vou-*ché*) *n.* one vouched or summoned in a writ of right [Law].

voucher (vou-*cher*) *n.* one that vouches; a book, paper, or document that serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; [Law] the calling in of a person to make good his warranty of title.

vouchment (vouch-*ment*) *n.* a solemn declaration.

vouchor (vouch-*or*) *n.* the tenant in a writ of right [Law].

vouchsafe (vouch-*sāf*) *v. t.* to permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant;—*v. i.* to condescend.

vouchsafement (vouch-*sāf-ment*) *n.* a grant or concession in condensation.

vouge, voulge (vóózh, vóólzh) *n.* [O.F.] a weapon consisting of a long staff, having a blade attached to the end, carried by the 14th century foot-soldiers.

vousoir (vóó-swor) *n.* [F.] one of the wedge-like stones forming part of an arch.

vow (vou) *n.* [O.F. *vou, veu*, fr. L. *votum*, a vow] a solemn promise made to God, or to some deity; a promise; a pledge;—*v. t.* to give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise; to devote;—*v. i.* to make a vow or solemn promise. **Vow-fellow**, one bound by the same vow.

vowel (vou-*el*) *n.* [O.F. *vowel*, fr. L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox, vocis*, sound] an articulation that can be uttered by itself; a letter or character that represents such a sound;—*a.* pertaining to a vowel; vocal;—*v. t.* to supply with vowels or vowel characters. **Vowel points**, marks inserted to indicate vowels.

vowelism (vou-*el-ism*) *n.* the use of vowels.

vowelist (vou-*el-ist*) *n.* one given to vowelism.

vowelize (vou-*el-iz*) *v. t.* to supply with vowel signs or vowel points.

vowelled (vou-*eld*) *a.* furnished with vowels.

vowelless (vou-*el-less*) *a.* without vowels.

vower (vou-*er*) *n.* one that makes a vow.

voyage (voi-*ij*) *n.* [O.F. *veiage, voyage*, fr. L. *via, way*] a journey in general; a passing by water from one place, or country, to another, *esp.* a distant place or country;—*v. t.* to travel; to pass over;—*v. i.* to sail or pass by water.

voyageable (voi-*ij-a-bl*) *a.* navigable.

voyager (voi-*ij-er*) *n.* one that sails, or passes by sea or other water.

voyageur (vwo-*ya-zher*) *n.* a Canadian boatman.

vraisemblance (vrā-*sāng-blāngs*) *n.* [F.] appearance of truth.

Vulcanalia (vul-*kā-nā-li-a*) *n. pl.* the chief festival, in honour of Vulcan, among the ancient Romans, celebrated August 23.

Vulcanian (vul-*kā-ni-an*) *a.* pertaining to Vulcan, the god of fire, or to works in iron, etc.; formed by Vulcan; volcanic.

Vulcanic (vul-*kā-nik*) *a.* pertaining to Vulcan; volcanic.

vulcanism (vul-*kā-nizm*) *n.* the action of heat in producing natural phenomena.

Vulcanist (vul-*kā-nist*) *n.* one that attributed to igneous agency the formation of certain rocks, as basalt, etc.

vulcanite (vul-*kā-nit*) *n.* vulcanized india-rubber; pyroxene.

vulcanization (vul-*kā-ni-zā-shun*) *n.* the process of vulcanizing.

vulcanize (vul-*kā-nīz*) *v. t.* to change the properties of india-rubber by treatment with sulphur.

vulcanologist (vul-*kā-nol-ō-jist*) *n.* one versed in vulcanology.

vulcanology (vul-*kā-nol-ō-jī*) *n.* [L. *Vulcan* and G. *logos*, discourse] the science of igneous phenomena, volcanoes, geysers, etc.

vulgar (vul-*gar*) *a.* [L. *vulgaris*, fr. *vulgus*, common people] pertaining to the mass; common; general; in general use; vernacular; lacking cultivation or refinement; rude; boorish;—*n.* the common people; the vernacular speech. **Vulgar fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is not a power of 10. **Vulgar purgation**, purgation by combat, as distinct from purgation by oath. **The vulgar**, the common people.

vulgarian (vul-*gā-ri-an*) *n.* a vulgar person; one that has vulgar ideas.

vulgarism (vul-*gar-izm*) *n.* grossness of manners; vulgarity; a vulgar expression.

vulgarity, vulgarness (vul-*gar-i-ti, vul-gar-nes*) *n.* quality of being vulgar; the state of the lower classes of society; grossness or clownishness of manners or language.

vulgarization (vul-*gar-i-zā-shun*) *n.* a making vulgar in any sense.

vulgarize (vul-*gar-iz*) *v. t.* to make vulgar.

vulgarly (vul-*gar-li*) *adv.* in a vulgar manner.

vulgate (vul-*gāt*) *n.* a very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures (so called from its common use in the Latin church).

vulnerability (vul-*ne-rā-bil-i-ti*) *n.* state of being vulnerable.

vulnerable (vul-*ne-rā-bl*) *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis*, fr. *vulnus, vulneris*, wound] capable of being wounded; liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable.

vulnerableness (vul-*ne-rā-bl-nes*) *n.* vulnerability.

vulnerary (vul-*ne-rā-ri*) *a.* useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries;—*n.* any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.

vulnerate (vul-*ne-rāt*) *v. t.* to wound; to hurt.

vulneration (vul-*ne-rā-šun*) *n.* the act of wounding.

vulpine (vul-*pin*) *a.* [L. *vulpes*, fox] pertaining to, or resembling, the fox; cunning; crafty.

vulpinism (vul-*pi-nizm*) *n.* craft; artfulness.

vulpinite (vul-*pi-nīt*) *n.* a granular variety of anhydrite from *Vulpino*, Italy.

vulsella (vul-*sel-a*) *n.*; *pl.* **vulsellæ** (vul-*sel-æ*) [L. fr. *vellere*, *pp. vulsus*, to pluck] a forceps used in seizing morbid growths.

vulture (vul-*tūr*) *n.* [L. *vultur*] a large, rapacious bird of prey; a rapacious person.

vulturine (vul-*tūr-in*) *a.* pertaining to the vulture; having the qualities of, or resembling, the vulture; rapacious.

vulturish, vulturous (vul-*tūr-ish, -us*) *a.* vulturine.

vulturism (vul-*tūr-izm*) *n.* rapacity.

ulva (vul-*va*) *n.* [L.] the fissure in the external organ of generation in the female.

ulvar, ulvate (vul-*var, -vāt*) *a.* pertaining to the ulva.

ulviform (vul-*vi-form*) *a.* like a cleft with projecting edges [Bot.].

ulvismus (vul-*viz-mus*) *n.* spasmodic contraction of the vagina.

ulvitis (vul-*vi-tis*) *n.* inflammation of the ulva

vying (vi-*ying*) *ppr.* of *vie*; competing.

W

W, w, the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, takes its form and name from the repetition of a V, the Roman U. It is a labial semi-vowel. It is imperfectly sounded after a vowel, and, in that case, practically represents *u*. It is always followed by a vowel or *h*, and, as terminal, is preceded by a vowel. As initial before *r*, and elsewhere, it is sometimes silent, *e.g.*, *write, sword, low*.

wabble, wobble (wob-*l*) *v. i.* [frequentative of *wap*] to move staggering

from one side to the other; to vacillate; to wobble;—*n.* a hobbling, unequal motion.

wabblers, wobbler (wob'ler) *n.* one that, or that which, wabbles.

wabbling, wobbling (wob'ling) *a.* having an eccentric motion forward and backward.

wabbly, wobbly (wob'li) *a.* inclined to wobble; unsteady.

wabster (wab'ster) *n.* a weaver [Scot.].

wacke (wak'e) *n.* [Ger.] a rock allied to basalt. Graywacke, a kind of grit-rock.

wad (wod) *n.* [Scand.] a little mass, tuft, or bundle; a soft mass of loose, fibrous substance, used for stopping an aperture, or the charge of powder in a gun;—*v.t.* to forin into a wad, or wadding; to insert a wad into; to line with wadding. **Wad-hook**, a screw used for extracting wads from a gun.

wad (wod) *n.* [A.S. *wedd*] a pledge; a wager;—*v.t.* to pledge; to bet.

wad, wadd (wod) *n.* a hydrated oxide of manganese.

wadding (wod'ing) *n.* a wad, or the materials for wads; soft stuff, of loose substance, used for stuffing garments; sheets of carded cotton.

waddle (wod'li) *v.i.* [frequentative of *wade*] to walk with short steps; to rock from side to side in walking;—*n.* a clumsy, rocking gait.

waddler (wod'ler) *n.* one that, or that which, waddles.

waddling (wod'ling) *a.* moving unsteadily.

waddlingly (wod'ling-li) *adv.* in a waddling manner; with a vacillating gait.

waddy, waddie (wod'i) *n.* [Austral.] a native wooden war-club or walking-stick;—*v.t.* to strike with a waddy.

wade (wād) *v.t.* [A.S. *wadan*] to pass or cross by wading;—*v.i.* to walk through any yielding substance; to move or pass with difficulty or labour.

wader (wā'der) *n.* one that, or that which, wades; a long-legged bird that wades in search of food;—*pl.* high water-proof boots.

wadmal, wadmol (wod'mal, -mol) *n.* [Icel.] a thick woollen cloth.

wadset (wod'set) *n.* [A.S. *wadd*, a pledge, and *F. set*, a stake] a bond; a mortgage [Scots Law].

wadsetter (wod'set-er) *n.* a mortgagee.

wady, wadi (wod'i) *n.* [A. *wādī*, ravine] the channel of a water-course which is dry, except in the rainy season.

wafer (wā'fer) *n.* [A.F. *wafre*, fr. M.D. *waefel*, a wafer] a thin cake or leaf-like bread; sacramental bread used by the Roman Catholics in the eucharist; a thin leaf of paste;—*v.t.* to seal or close with a wafer. **Wafer-bread**, altar bread in the form of a wafer. **Wafer-cake**, a thin cake.

waferer (wā'fer-er) *n.* one that makes, or sells, wafers.

wafery (wā'fer-i) *a.* like a wafer.

waffle (wof'l) *n.* [D. *wafel*, a wafer] a kind of cake. **Waffle-iron**, a utensil for baking waffles.

waft (wāft) *v.t.* [for *waff*=*wave*, to beckon] to bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to buoy up; to keep from sinking; to cast lightly or gently; to beckon to;—*v.i.* to be moved, or to pass, in a buoyant medium; to float;—*n.* a signal made by moving something; a flag stopped at the head and middle portions, hoisted as a signal; a beckoning; a breath or blast.

waftage (wāft'ij) *n.* conveyance through a buoyant medium; transportation; carriage.

wafter (wāft'er) *n.* one that, or that which, wafts.

wafture (wāft'tūr) *n.* the act of waving; wave-like motion.

wag (wag) *v.t.* [Sw. *vagga*] to move one way and the other with quick turns; to cause to vibrate or shake slightly;—*v.i.* to be shaken to and fro; to vibrate; to be in action or motion; to stir;—*n.* a moving to and fro.

wag (wag) *n.* [jokingly for *wag-halter*, one that deserves hanging] a man full of sport and humour; a ludicrous fellow; a wit. **Wag-wit**, a would-be wit.

wage (wāj) *v.t.* [O.F. *wager*, to pledge, fr. *Go. wadi*, a pledge] to pledge; to hazard on the event of a contest; to expose one's self to, as a risk; to venture on; to carry on;—*n.* that for which one labours; stipulated payment for service performed; hire; reward; allowance; pay; *pl.* used with a *stng.* signification. **Wage-earner**, one that receives stated wages for labour. **Wage-fund, wages-fund**, capital used in paying the wages of labour. **Wage-fund theory**, the doctrine that wages depend on the ratio between population and capital. **Wage-work**, work done for wages. **Living wage**, a wage on which decent living is possible.

wagel (wag-el) *n.* [Corn.] the black-backed gull.

wager (wā'jer) *n.* [O.F. *wageure*, fr. *Go. wadi*, a pledge] something hazarded on an unsettled event; a bet; a stake; a pledge; that on which bets are laid; [Law] an offer to make oath of innocence, or non-indebtedness;—*v.t.* to hazard on the issue of a contest or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to lay; to bet;—*v.i.* to make a bet; to lay a wager. **Wager of battle**, see **battle**.

wagerer (wā'jer-er) *n.* one that wagers or lays a bet.

waggery (wag'er-i) *n.* manner or action of a wag; sarcasm in good humour; pleasantry.

waggish (wag'ish) *a.* like a wag; roguish in merriment or good humour; done, made, or laid for sport; merry; droll; frolicsome.

waggishly (wag'ish-li) *adv.* in a waggish manner; in sport.

waggishness (wag'ish-nes) *n.* state or quality of being waggish.

waggle (wag'l) *v.t.* [frequentative of *wag*] to move one way and the other; to wag;—*v.i.* to reel or move from side to side; to waddle.

waggon, wagon (wag'un) *n.* [D. *wagen*] a four-wheeled carriage, used for carrying heavy burthens or freight; a railway goods truck or van;—*v.t.* to carry or transport in a waggon [Amer.]. **Waggon-bed, waggon-box**, the carrying part of a waggon. **Waggon-load**, the amount of material carried by a waggon; a large quantity. **Waggon-lock**, any kind of device used to lock the wheel of a waggon.

waggonage, wagonage (wag'un-i) *n.* money paid for carriage.

waggoner, wagoner (wag'un-er) *n.* one that conducts a waggon; a waggon-driver; a charioteer; the constellation, Charles's Wain.

waggonette, wagonette (wag'un-et') *n.* a four-wheeled carriage.

waggonful, wagonful (wag'un-fool) *n.* as much as a waggon will hold; enough to fill a waggon.

waggoning (wag'un-ing) *n.* business of carrying goods in a waggon.

Wagnerian (vag'nē-ri-an) *a.* [Richard Wagner (1813-83), a German musical composer] of, or pertaining to, the style of Wagner.

Wagnerianism, Wagnerism (vag'nē-ri-an-izm, vag'ner-izm) *n.* the art theory of Richard Wagner.

Wagnerist (vag'ner-ist) *n.* a believer in Richard Wagner's art theory.

wagon, etc. (wag'un) *n.* See **waggon, etc.**

wagtail (wag'tāl) *n.* a small bird, named from the incessant motion of its long tail.

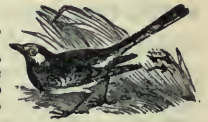
Wahabi, Waha-

bee (wa-hā'bē) *n.* one of a sect founded in the

18th century by Abdul-Wahhab to restore Mohammedanism to its primitive purity.

Wahabiism (wa-hā'bē-izm) *n.* the principles or practice of the Wahabis.

wahoo (wā-hōd') *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the burning bush, an ornamental shrub.



Wagtail.

waif (wāif) *n.* [Icel. *veif*] goods found without an owner; a stray article; a homeless wretch.

wail (wāil) *v.t.* [Icel. *veila*, *vala*, to wail] to lament; to moan; to bewail; to grieve over;—*v.i.* to express sorrow audibly; to lament; to weep;—*n.* loud weeping; violent lamentation; great mourning.

wailer (wā'ler) *n.* one that wails.

wailful (wāil'fool) *a.* mournful; sad.

wailing (wā'ling) *n.* loud cries of grief; audible sorrow; lamentation.

wailingly (wā'ling-li) *adv.* in a wailing manner; with deep grief and sorrow.

wailment (wāil'ment) *n.* lamentation.

wain (wān) *n.* [A.S. *wægn*, *wæn*, a wain, fr. *wegan*, carry] a wagon. **Wain-house**, a shed for waggons. **Wain-ropes**, a rope for binding a load on a wain, or for yoking animals to a wain. **Charles's Wain**, seven stars in Ursa Major [Astr.].

wainscot (wān'skot) *n.* [D. *wagenschot*] a wooden lining of walls made in panels;—*v.t.* to line with wainscoting; wainscoting.

wainscoting, wainscoting

(wān'skot-ing) *n.* act of covering, or lining, with boards in panel; material used to wainscot; wainscot.

wainwright (wān'rit) *n.* one that makes waggons.

waist (wāst) *n.* [A.S. *weaxam*, grow] that part of the human body immediately below the ribs; the middle part of other bodies; that part of a ship between the quarter-deck and forecabin. **Waist-anchor**, an anchor stowed in the waist of a ship. **Waist-band**, the band, or upper part, of a garment which encompasses the waist; a sash worn by ladies round the waist. **Waist-belt**, a band worn round the waist.

Waist-boat, a boat carried in the waist of a ship.

Waist-cloth, a cloth, or wrapper, worn about the waist; a covering of canvas for the hammocks, between the quarter-deck and the forecabin. **Waist-deep, waist-high**, so deep, or high, as to reach up to the waist.

waistcoat (wāst'kōt, wes'kōt, wes'kut) *n.* a short garment without sleeves, worn under the coat; a vest.

waistcoater (wāst'kō-tēr) *n.* one that wears a waistcoat; a lewd woman; a strumpet.

waistcoating (wāst'kō-ting) *n.* cloth for making waistcoats, esp. silk cloth, of a fancy pattern.

waister (wāst'er) *n.* an inexperienced or disabled seaman, employed in the waist of a ship.

wait (wāit) *v.t.* [O.F. *waiter*, fr. *waite*, a watchman, fr. O. H. Ger. *wahta*, a watchman] to stay for; to await; to expect; to attend; to accompany with submission;—*v.i.* to stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event; to rest in patience; to lie in ambush;—*n.* ambush;—*pl.* itinerant musicians; serenaders. **To wait on**, to attend, as a menial; to act as a servant or hired attendant; to go to see; to visit; to stay the leisure of; to follow, as a consequence.

waiter (wā'ter) *n.* one that waits; an attendant in a place of public entertainment; a salver.

waiterage (wā'ter-ij) *n.* attendance; service.

waiting (wā'ing) *n.* the act of staying in hope or expectation; attendance. **Waiting-maid, waiting-woman**, a female servant that attends a lady. **Waiting-room**, a room for the use of people waiting at a railway-station or public place.

waitress (wā'tres) *n.* a woman that waits at table.

waive (wāiv) *v.t.* [A.F. *weiver*, to refuse, to abandon, fr. Icel. *veifa*, to flatter] to relinquish; to give up claim to; to forego; to throw away; to cast off; to defer; to put off for a season; to put out of the protection of law, as a woman.

waiver (wāiv'er) *n.* the act of waiving some right, claim, or privilege.

wake (wāk) *v.t.* [A.S. *wacan*] to rouse from sleep; to put in motion or action; to arouse; to excite; to bring to life again; to re-animate; to revive; to watch with at night, as a dead body;—*v.i.* to be, or to continue, awake;

to watch; not to sleep; to hold a night revel; to awake; to be awakened; to cease to sleep; to be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state;—*n.* act of waking, or being awakened; state of forbearing sleep; a vigil; an annual parish festival; the sitting up of persons with a dead body; rousing from, or as from, sleep. **Wake-rob**, the plant *Arum maculatum*. **Wake-time**, the time during which one is awake.

wake (wāk) *n.* [Icel. *vök*, a hole (in the ice)] the track left by a vessel in the water. In the wake of, following after; immediately after.

wakeful (wāk'fool) *a.* indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant.

wakefully (wāk'fool-i) *adv.* in a wakeful manner; with watching or sleeplessness.

wakefulness (wāk'fool-nes) *n.* quality or condition of being wakeful.

waken (wāk'n) *v.t.* to excite or arouse from sleep; to awaken; to rouse into action; to stir up;—*v.i.* to wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

wakener (wāk'ner) *n.* one that, or that which, wakens.

wakening (wāk'ning) *n.* the act of one that wakens; the act of ceasing to sleep.

waker (wāk'er) *n.* one that rouses from sleep; a watcher; one that attends a wake.

waking (wāk'ing) *n.* act of passing from sleep to wakefulness; period of being awake; act of holding a wake;—*a.* not sleeping; rousing.

Walchowite (wōl'chou-it) *n.* [Walchow, Moravia] a fossil resin.

Waldenses (wōl-den-sēz) *n.pl.* a sect of Protestants residing in the valley of Piedmont; the sect originated in the 12th century, under Peter Waldo, of Lyons.

Waldensian (wōl-den'shan) *a.* pertaining to the Waldenses;—*n.* one holding the Waldensian doctrines.

waldgrave (wōld-grāv) *n.* [Ger. fr. *wald*, forest, and *graf*, a count] a forest-ranger; a German title of nobility.

waldhorn (wōld'horn) *n.* [Ger.] a hunting horn; a French horn without valves.

wale (wāl) *n.* [A.S. *walu*, mark of stripes] the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh; a ridge or streak in cloth, etc.; a strong plank extending along a ship's sides;—*v.t.* to mark with wales or stripes.

waled (wāld) *a.* marked with stripes.

waler (wā'ler) *n.* one that chastises severely.

waler (wā'ler) *n.* in India, a horse imported from New South Wales, or any part of Australia.

Walhalla (wāl'hāl-lā) *n.* See Valhalla.

walie (wā'li) *n.* the Abyssinian ibex.

walk (wawk) *v.t.* [A.S. *wælcian*, to roll] to pass through or upon; to perambulate; to cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace; to move off; to dismiss; to felt, as hats; to full, as cloth;—*v.i.* to move or go on foot; to advance by steps; to go on without running; to be stirring; to be abroad; to go restlessly about; to appear as a spectre; to move off; to depart [colloq.]; to behave; to conduct one's self;—*n.* act or manner of walking; the slowest pace of a quadruped; that in, or through, which one walks; an avenue set with trees; distance walked over; a place in which animals may graze; habitual place of action; sphere; conduct; course of action; behaviour; a fuller of cloth; a ropewalk. **A walk over**, a race in which only one competitor comes forward, he gaining the prize by merely walking over the course; in any case, victory easily won. **To walk the hospitals, to walk the wards**, to attend an hospital for instruction, as a medical student. **To walk with**, to go with, as a sweetheart. **Walk-mill**, a fulling-mill.

walkable (wawk'kə-bl) *a.* fit for walking on; the act or process of fulling cloth.

walker (wawk'er) *n.* one that walks; a forester; a ranger. **Street walker, see street.**

walking (wawk'ing) *n.* act of going on foot; act of moving with a slow step, as opposed to running, trotting, etc. **Walking-beam**, in a vertical engine, a horizontal beam, usually trussed, which transmits power to the crank-shaft, through the

connecting - rod. **Walking-cane**, walking-staff walking-stick, a staff carried in the hand for support in walking; a cane; an insect resembling a dry-twig. **Walking-dress**, a dress for wearing when outside. **Walking-fern**, a small evergreen fern. **Walking-gentleman**, walking-lady, an actor (or actress) that plays ornamental but unimportant parts. **Walking-leaf**, a walking-fern; an insect with two pairs of wings. **Walking the plank**, a pirates' method of execution, the victims being made to walk along a plank into the sea.

Walkyr (wál'kir) *n.* See Valkyr.

wall (wawl) *n.* [A.S. *weall*, fr. L. *vallum*, a rampart] a solid and permanent inclosing fence; one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or room; a defence; means of security and protection; —*pl.* fortifications; works for defence; —*v.t.* to inclose with a wall; to defend by walls; to close or fill with a wall. **Wall-creeper**, a bird frequenting walls or cliffs. **Wall-creep**, a plant growing on walls or in dry, stony places. **Wall-flower**, an evergreen plant which grows in old walls or cliffs; a stock gillyflower; a lady that fails to find a partner for a dance. **Wall-fruit**, fruit that, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. **Wall-knot**, a knot made at the end of a rope by twisting the strands and interweaving them [Naut.]. **Wall-painting**, the painting of the surface of a wall with ornamental designs. **Wall-paper**, paper for covering the walls of rooms; paper hangings. **Wall-pellitory**, a plant with a refrigerant property. **Wall-pepper**, an intensely bitter plant. **Wall-piece**, a piece of artillery mounted on a wall. **Wall-plate**, a timber placed in a wall as a bearing for girders or joints. **Wall-pocket**, a receptacle for articles. **Wall-sided**, with sides nearly perpendicular. **Wall-space**, an expanse of wall unbroken by architectural features [Arch.]. **Wall-spring**, a spring issuing from stratified rocks. **Wall-tower**, a tower forming part of a wall. **Wall-wort**, the plant dwarf-elder or dame-wort. **To drive, or thrust, to the wall**, to compel to give place. **Hanging-wall**, in a mine, the wall over the miner's head; the under wall is the **foot-wall**. **The wall**, the inner side on a footpath. **To be at the wall**, to be hard pressed.

walla, wallah (wól'a) *n.* [Hind.] a merchant; an agent; a worker; a fellow. **Wallah**, a member of the Indian Civil Service admitted by competitive examination.

wallaba (wól'a-bá) *n.* [Guianian] a tree of British Guiana, with wood of a deep red colour.

wallaby (wól'a-bi) *n.* [native name] a kind of kangaroo.

Wallach, Wallack (wól'ák) *n.* Wallachian; a Wallachian.

Wallachian (wá-lák'i-an) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *walh*, a foreigner] an inhabitant of Wallachia; the language of Wallachia; —*a.* of, or pertaining to, Wallachia. The **Wallachian sheep** is remarkable for its enormous horns.

wallah (wól'a) *n.* a black jaguar.

wallaroo (wól'a-róó, wól'a-róó) *n.* [Austral.] a large kangaroo.

walled (wawld) *a.* provided with a wall; fortified.

waller (wawl'er) *n.* one that builds walls.

Waller's law (wól'erz law) *n.* [fr. Dr. A. Waller (1816-1870), physiologist] the law that when a peripheral nerve is cut or injured, the degenerative changes follow the direction of the stimuli.

wallet (wól'et) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a bag or sack for carrying the necessities for a journey; a knapsack; a pedlar's pack; a bag-carried by beggars or vagrants; a kind of pocket-book; a kind of leather pouch or purse; anything protuberant and swagging.

walleter (wól'e-tér) *n.* one that carries a wallet.

wall-eye (wawl'í) *n.* [Icel. *rafl*, beam, disease in the eye, and *eygr*, eyed] an eye presenting little or no colour.

wall-eyed (wawl'í-d) *a.* having a wall-eye; glaring; threatening.

walling (wawling) *n.* walls in general; material for walls.

wall-less (wawl'les) *a.* having no walls.

Walloon (wá-lóon) *n.* [O.F. *Wallon*, fr. L. *Gallus*, a Gaul] a descendant of the ancient Belgæ, found in Belgium; their dialect; —*a.* of, or pertaining to, the Walloons.

wallop (wól-up) *v.t.* [M.E. *waloper*, *galopen*, fr. O.F. *galoper*, to gallop, fr. Icel. *völtr*, a field] to beat soundly; to flog; to whip; —*v.i.* to boil with a continued bubbling; to be heaved or tossed up and down, or to and fro; to move or walk with a rolling gait; to waddle; to be slatternly; —*n.* a rolling movement; a heave or swing to a side; a stroke or blow.

walloper (wól-up-er) *n.* one that wallops. **Pot-walloper**, see pot.

walloping (wól-up-ing) *n.* a beating; —*a.* big; bounding.

wallow (wól'ó) *v.i.* [A.S. *wælcian*, to roll round] to roll one's self about in a yielding substance; to flounder; to live in filth or gross vice; —*n.* the place an animal wallows in.

wallower (wól'ó-er) *n.* one that wallows; a lantern-wheel.

Wallsend (wawlz-end) *n.* a kind of coal, originally got at Wallsend on the Tyne, Northumberland, England.

walnut (wawl-nut) *n.* [A.S. *wealh*, foreign, and *hnutu*, nut] a tree of the genus *Juglans* and its fruit, the timber being extensively employed for cabinet work.

Walpurgis night (wál-póor'gis nít) *n.* [Ger.] in German legends, the night before May 1, when the witches ride on broomsticks and he-goats to hold high revel with the devil in the Harz Mountains; the night was originally dedicated to St. Walpurga.

walrus (wól-rus) *n.* [Sw. *vall*, whale, and Icel. *hross*, horse] a mammal of the seal family, hunted for its oil and tusks.

walt, walty (wolt, wól'tí) *a.* [A.S. *wælt*] crank [Naut.].

waltz (wawltz) *n.* [Ger. *walzer* fr. *walzen*, to roll] a dance performed by two persons in circular figures, with a whirling motion; music for this kind of dance; — *v.i.* to dance a waltz.

waltzer (wawl'tser) *n.* a person that waltzes.

waltzing (wawl'tzing) *n.* the act of one that waltzes.

wamara (wá-má-rá) *n.* [British Guiana] the brown ebony of Demerara.

wamble (wóm-bl) *v.i.* [Dan. *wamle*, to wamble] to be disturbed with nausea; to move irregularly to and fro; to roll. **Wamble-cropped**, sick; affected with nausea.

wamblingly (wóm-blíng-li) *adv.* with wambling, or a loathsome effect.

wammerah (wá-me-rá) *n.* [Austral.] the Australian throwing-stick.

wampee (wóm-pé) *n.* [Chin.] the fruit of a tree of the rue family.

wampum (wóm-pum) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] small beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and for ornament.

wan (wón) *n.* [A.S.] having a sickly hue; pale; —*v.i.* to grow wan; to become pale or sickly in looks.

wand (wónd) *n.* [Icel. *vöndr*, a switch] a small stick; a rod; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurers or diviners. **Wand-like**, like a wand or stick.

wander (wón'der) *v.t.* [A.S. *wandrian*, wander] to wander over; —*v.i.* to ramble here and there; to range about; to leave home; to go astray; to be delirious; to err; to deviate; to depart.

wanderer (wón'der-er) *n.* one that wanders.

wandering (wón'der-ing) *n.* [ppr. of the verb *to wander*] act of one that wanders; divergence; uncertainty; distraction; want of concentration or logical coherence; raving of the mind. **Wandering Jew**, a Jew (in medieval legends) who, in remorse for an insult he offered to Christ on the way to the crucifixion, has wandered the earth ever since, unable to find rest in a grave.



Walrus.

wanderingly (wɒn-dər-ɪŋ-li) *adv.* in a wandering manner.

wanderoo (wɒn-dər-oo) *n.* [Cingalese] a large monkey.

wandoo (wɒn-doo) *n.* [Austral.] the white gum-tree of W. Australia.

wandsman (wɒnz-mən) *n.* a man that bears a wand.

wandy (wɒn-di) *a.* long and flexible, like a wand.

wane (wān) *v.i.* [A.S. *wanian*, fr. *wan*, wanting] to decrease; to decline; to fail; to sink; —*n.* decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; decline; failure; decrease; declension.

wang (wɑŋ) *n.* [A.S. *wange*, cheek] the jaw.

wang-tooth, a grinder.

wangan (wɒŋ-gən) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a flat boat used by lumbermen for carrying provisions, etc.

wanghee (wɑŋ-hē) *n.* [native name] a bamboo imported from China.

wango (wɑŋ-gō) *n.* [Austral.] a boomerang.

wanhope (wɒn-hōp) *n.* [A.S. *wan*, lacking, and E. *hope*] hopelessness; despair; delusion.

wanhorn (wɒn-hɔrn) *n.* [Siamese] a plant, a species of *Kæmperferia*.

waning (wā-ning) *n.* act or process of declining; decreasing; diminution.

wanion (wɑn-yun) *n.* [cf. *wane*] calamity; misfortune. With a wanion, a wish of bad luck or misfortune to one.

wankle (wɒŋ-kl) *a.* [A.S. *wanco*] weak; unstable.

wanly (wɒn-li) *adv.* in a pale or wan manner.

wanned (wɒnd) *a.* grown pale or wan.

wanness (wɒn-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being wan.

wannish (wɒn-ish) *a.* somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

want (wɒnt) *n.* [Icel. *want*] state of not having; that which is lacking, but needed; destitution; poverty; a necessity; a thing of which the loss is felt; —*v.t.* to be without; to be destitute of; to have occasion for; to require; to feel need of; to wish or long for; to desire; to lack; —*v.i.* to be deficient or lacking; to fail; to fall short; to be missed; to be absent. **Want-grace**, a reprobate. **Want-wit**, a fool.

wantage (wɒn-tij) *n.* that which is wanting.

wanter (wɒn-tər) *n.* one that wants.

wanting (wɒn-ting) *a.* absent; deficient.

wanto (wɑn-tō) *n.* an African antelope.

wanton (wɒn-tun) *a.* [A.S. *wan*, lacking, and Icel. *toŋ*, *toŋen*, to draw] moving or flying loosely; playing in the wind; playful; frolicsome; running to excess; loose; unrestrained; luxuriant; overgrown; irregular; licentious; dissolute; unchaste; lascivious; libidinous; —*n.* a lewd person; a lascivious man or woman; an insignificant or vain trifler; —*v.i.* to rove and ramble without restraint; to revel; to sport lasciviously; to move irregularly; to play loosely.

wantonize (wɒn-tun-iz) *v.i.* to frolic or wanton.

wantonly (wɒn-tun-li) *adv.* in a wanton manner.

wantonness (wɒn-tun-nes) *n.* quality of being wanton.

wanty (wɒn-ti) *n.* a leather rope; a mole.

wap (wɒp) *v.t.* [*whap*] to strike or beat; —*n.* a blow.

wapacut (wɒp-ə-kut) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the snowy owl.

wapenshaw, **wapinschaw** (wɒp-n-shaw) *n.* [A.S. *wæpen*, weapon, and *scawung*, show] an exhibition of arms made at certain seasons in Scotland; a volunteer gathering for shooting competitions, etc.

wapentake (wā-pen-tāk, wɒp-n-tāk) *n.* [A.S. *wæpengeteo*, fr. Icel. *vǫpnatak*] a division or district in certain counties of England.

wapiti (wɒp-i-ti) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the North American elk.

wapp (wɒp) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a leader on the end of a pennant, acting as a fair-leader [Naut.].

wapper (wɒp-ər) *v.i.* [D.] to move tremblingly; to totter. **Wapper-eyed**, blinking.

wapper (wɒp-ər) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a gudgeon.

wappet (wɒp-et) *n.* [Imit.] a cur-dog, from its yelp.

war (wɒr) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *werra*, fr. *werran*, embroil] a state of opposition or contest; enmity; hostility; a contest between nations or states; the profession of arms; art of war; —*v.t.* to contend against; to carry on; —*v.i.* to contend; to strive violently; to fight; to make war; to carry on hostilities. **War-council**, a council of war. **War-cry**, a cry or signal used in war. **War-dance**, a dance among savages preliminary to going to war; a dance simulating a battle. **War-department**, that part of civil government connected with the affairs of the army; the officials and public offices attached to the department. **War-horse**, a powerful horse for military service; a charger. **War-mist**, the dust overhanging a battlefield. **War-office**, a public office for the administration of army affairs; the British military department. **War-paint**, paint applied to the face and body by savage tribes on going to war. **War-path**, the route followed by a military expedition; a hostile expedition. **War-proof**, *a.* able to resist attack; —*n.* proved valour. **War-scut**, a contribution towards war; a war-tax. **War-scythe**, a kind of mediæval pike, with a curved blade. **War-ship**, a ship armed for use in war. **War-song**, a song inciting to war; a chant at a war-dance. **War-tax**, a tax levied to provide funds for war. **War-torch**, the torch that gives the signal for war. **War-wearied**, fatigued by war. **War-whoop**, a yell raised by savages in attacking. **War-wolf**, an ancient military engine. **War-worn**, worn with military service. **Holy war**, a war undertaken from religious motives, or for some object associated with religion.

waratah (wɑ-rɑ-tɑ) *n.* [Austral.] an Australian shrub.

warble (wɒr-bl) *v.t.* [O.F. *werbler*, fr. O. H. Ger., cf. Ger. *wirbeln*, to warble] to sing in a quavering or vibratory manner; to trill; to utter musically; to carol; to cause to vibrate; —*v.i.* to be modulated; to sound melodiously; to sing with quavering trills; —*n.* a quavering modulation of the voice; a low, sweet stream of melody; a song.

warble (wɒr-bl) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a tumour on the backs of horses or cattle. **Warble-fly**, a fly that causes warbles.

warbler (wɒr-blər) *n.* one that, or that which, warbles.

warbling (wɒr-blɪŋ) *a.* modulating the voice; singing; filled with musical notes; —*n.* the act of quavering notes; singing.

warblingly (wɒr-blɪŋ-li) *adv.* in a warbling manner.

ward (wɒrd) *v.t.* [A.S. *weardian*, protect, fr. *weard*, keeper] to keep in safety; to watch; to guard; to defend; to protect; to fend off; to repel; to turn aside; —*v.i.* to be on the watch; to keep guard; to act on the defensive; —*n.* act of guarding; watch; guard; state of being under guard; confinement; guardianship; the condition of a child under a guardian; one that, or that which, protects; a fortress; a stronghold; a defensive motion or position in fencing; a minor, or person under the care of a guardian; a division of a city or hospital; a ridge of metal in a lock (—*a.* pertaining to a division of a city). **Ward-corn**, duty of keeping watch, and giving warning, by blowing a horn. **Ward-holding**, military tenure in Scotland. **Ward in Chancery**, a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery. **Ward-mote** [A.S. *gemōt*, a meeting] a meeting or court of a municipal ward. **Ward-room**, a cabin for the commissioned officers of a war-vessel. **Ward-wit**, the state of being free from giving money to keep ward in a town.

wardage (wɒr-dij) *n.* money paid to watch and ward.



Wapiti.



War-paint.

warden (wawr'dn) *n.* [A.F. *wardēin*, a guardian, O.F. *gardēin*, fr. O.F. *warder*, *garder*, to guard, fr. O.S. *wardōn*, to watch] a keeper; a guardian; the head of a school or college; the manager of a church; a kind of peer. **Wardens of the marches**, officers formerly in charge of the English districts bordering on Scotland and Wales. **Warden-pie**, a pie made of warden pears. **Port-warden**, the chief officer in a port.

wardenry (wawr'dn-ri) *n.* the district in charge of a warden; wardenship.

wardenship (wawr'dn-ship) *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a warden.

warder (wawr'der) *n.* one that wards or keeps; a staff of authority. **Warders of the Tower**, officers that attend state prisoners.

Wardian (wawr'di-an) *a.* invented by, or relating to, Ward. **Wardian-case**, an inclosure for preserving plants.

wardrobe (wawr'drōb) *n.* [O.F. *warderobe*, *garderobe*, see *guard* and *robe*] a room, or portable closet, where clothes are kept; wearing apparel in general.

wardship (wawr'd-ship) *n.* office of a ward or keeper; guardianship; right of guardianship; state of being under a guardian; pupilage.

ware (wār) *a.* [A.S. *wær*] being in expectation of; provided against; cautious; wary.

ware (wār) *n.* [A.S. *waru*] article of merchandise; — *pl.* goods; commodities; merchandise. **Small-wares**, see *small*.

wareful (wār-fool) *a.* wary; cautious.

warefulness (wār-fool-nes) *n.* wariness; cautiousness.

warehouse (wār-hous) *n.* a storehouse for goods; — *v.t.* to deposit or secure in a warehouse, or a custom-house store.

warehouseman (wār-hous-man) *n.* one that keeps a warehouse, or wholesale shop; one employed in a warehouse.

warehousing (wār-houz-ing) *n.* the act of placing goods in a warehouse, or in a custom-house store. **Warehousing system**, an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the custom-house stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out for home consumption.

wareless (wār-les) *a.* incautious; regardless; unexpected.

wareroom (wār-room) *n.* an apartment for holding goods.

warfare (wawr-fār) *n.* [E. *war* and A.S. *faran*, to go] military service; war; hostilities; contest; struggle; — *v.t.* to lead a military life; to carry on warfare; to engage in war.

warfarer (wawr-fār-er) *n.* one engaged in warfare.

warfaring (wawr-fār-ing) *n.* engaged in war; relating to war.

wargul (wawr-gul) *n.* [E. Ind.] a small East Indian otter.

wariangle (wor-i-ang-gl) *n.* [O. Low Ger.] a shriek or butcher bird.

wariatu (wā-ri-ā-tōō) *n.* the Nilghiri ibex of S. India.

warily (wā-ri-li) *adv.* in a wary manner; cautiously.

wariment (wā-ri-ment) *n.* wariness.

warine (wawr-in) *n.* a South American monkey.

wariness (wā-ri-nes) *n.* state of being wary.

warison, warisoun (wār-i-sun) *n.* [O.F. fr. O. H. Ger. *warjan*, to protect] protection; reward; erroneously used in the meaning of a note of assault.

warkamoowe (wār-ka-mōō-wē) *n.* [Cingalese] a canoe with outriggers.

warlike (wawr-lik) *a.* fit for war; disposed for war; pertaining to war; military; having a martial appearance; threatening war; hostile.

warlikeness (wawr-lik-nes) *n.* a warlike disposition or character.

warlock (wawr-lok) *n.* [A.S. *wærlōga*, a truce-breaker, fr. *wær*, truth, and *lēogan*, lie] a male witch; a wizard; an imp.

warlockry (wawr-lok-ri) *n.* witchcraft.

warm (wawrm) *a.* [A.S. *wærm*] having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; subject to heat; intimate; hearty; earnest; zealous; ardent; not indifferent or lukewarm; vehement; excited; passionate; vigorous; sprightly; easy in money matters; rich; [Paint.] having yellow or red for a basis of colour; — *v.t.* to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to make engaged or earnest; to excite interest, ardour, or zeal in; — *v.i.* to become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated. **Warm-blooded**, having warm blood. **Warm-headed**, easily excited; fanciful. **Warm-hearted**, possessing lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty. **Warm-heartedness**, the state of being warm-hearted. **Warm-sided**, mounting heavy guns.

warmarked (wawr-mārkt) *a.* experienced in war.

warmer (wawr-mer) *n.* one that, or that which, warms.

warming (wawr-ming) *n.* act of one that warms; state of becoming warm. **Warming-pan**, a pan used for warming a bed with ignited coals. **Warming-stone**, a slab of soapstone used for warming the feet. **House-warming**, see *house*.

warmly (wawrm-li) *adv.* in a warm manner; with warmth.

warmth, warmth (wawrmth, wawrm-th) *n.* gentle heat; fervour of mind; zeal; good feeling; cordiality; a state of lively and excited interest; earnestness; eagerness; enthusiasm; the glowing effect of warm-colours.

warn (wawrn) *v.t.* [A.S. *wearnian*, to take heed, to warn] to give previous information or notice to; to notify or summon by authority; to caution.

warner (wawr-ner) *n.* one that warns.

warning (wawr-ning) *n.* caution against danger or evil practices; admonition; previous notice; notice to quit; — *a.* cautioning; admonishing. **Warning-colours**, the conspicuous colours of certain organisms associated with dangerous or disagreeable qualities. **Warning-piece**, something that warns.

warningly (wawr-ning-li) *adv.* in a warning manner; by way of warning.

warp (wawrp) *v.t.* [A.S. *wearpan*, throw, cast] to turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction; to pervert; to stretch into lengths for weaving; to move a ship by hauling on warps or ropes attached to buoys, anchors, other ships, etc.; to run into hauls to be tarred, as yarns; to fertilize by artificial inundation; — *v.i.* to turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction; to deviate; to fly with a bending or waving motion; to cast young prematurely; — *n.* the threads extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof; the state of being warped; a towing-line; a warping-hawser; alluvial deposit. **Warp-beam**, the roller on which the warp-threads are wound. **Warp-land**, land fertilized by warping. **Warp-thread**, one of the threads that form the warp.

warpage (wawr-pij) *n.* the act of warping; a charge made on shipping.

warped (wawrp-d) *a.* twisted by shrinking; crooked; gnarled; perverted.

warper (wawr-per) *n.* one that, or that which, forms yarn into warps.

warping (wawr-ping) *n.* act or operation of one that, or that which, warps. **Warping-bank**, a bank around a field to retain the water let in for fertilizing. **Warping-hook**, a hook to which yarn is hung when preparing for the warp. **Warping-machine**, a machine for arranging the yarns for the warp. **Warping-mill**, a contrivance for arranging the warp-yarns into sets for the loom. **Warping-post**, a post in a rope-walk (used in warping rope-yarn).

warragal (wor-a-gal) *n.* [Austral.] a wild dog, the dingo.

warrandice (wor-an-dis) *n.* [O.F. *warrantise*, fr. *warrantir*, to warrant] warranty; a clause in a deed binding the grantor to make good to the grantee the right conveyed.

warrant (wor-ant) *v.t.* [O.F. *warrantir*, to warrant, fr. O. H. Ger. *wærēn*, to certify] to authorize; to empower; to guarantee safety to; to justify; to secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted; to assure; to indemnify against loss; to guarantee to be as

represented;—*n.* that which warrants, authorizes, or justifies an act; a precept authorizing an officer to seize a person or property; guarantee; security; a voucher; a writing that authorizes a person to receive money or other thing. **Warrant of arrest, warrant of attachment,** a writ authorizing the seizure of one's person or goods. **Warrant-officer,** an officer in the army and navy acting under a warrant; the highest non-commissioned rank in the services. **Distress warrant,** a warrant to distrain goods. **General warrant,** a writ against suspected persons generally.

warrantable (wor-'an-ta-bl) *a.* authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible.

warrantableness (wor-'an-ta-bl-nes) *n.* warrantable quality.

warrantably (wor-'an-ta-bl) *adv.* in a warrantable manner; justifiably.

warranted (wor-'an-ted) *a.* justified; authorized; vouched.

warrantee (wor-'an-tē) *n.* one to whom a warranty is given.

warrantor, warrantor (wor-'an-ter) *n.* one that warrants.

warrantise, warrantize (wor-'an-tiz) *n.* warranty; authorization.

warranty (wor-'an-ti) *n.* an assurance that a thing is, or shall be, as represented; a deed to secure the grantee and his heirs in the enjoyment of a title; security; warrant; guarantee;—*v.t.* to warrant. **General warranty,** a warranty against the claims of all and sundry. **Special warranty,** a warranty against the claims of an individual.

warren (wor-'en) *n.* [O.F. *warene*, fr. O. H. Ger. *warjan*, to protect] a place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain beasts and fowls; a piece of ground for the breeding and preservation of rabbits; a place for keeping fish in a river.

warrener (wor-'en-er) *n.* the keeper of a warren.

warrior (wor-'i-er) *n.* [*war*] a man engaged in war, or military life; a champion; a good soldier; a brave man.

warriorese (wor-'i-er-es) *n.* a female warrior.

wart (wawrt) *n.* [A.S. *wearte*, a wart] a small, hard excrescence on the skin; a hardened protuberance on plants. **Wart-cress,** an annual plant, with whitish flowers. **Wart-hog,** a species of swine, named from the prominent wart-like excrescences on the face. **Wart-snake,** a harmless snake found in India. **Wart-weed,** the sun-spurge.

warted (wawrt-'ted) *a.* covered with wart-like growths.

wartless (wawrt-'les) *a.* devoid of warts.

wartwort (wawrt-'wurt) *n.* a plant with a warty appearance.

warty (wawrt-'ti) *a.* having warts; overgrown with warts; of the nature of warts.

wary (wā-'ri) *a.* [A.S. *wær*, cautious] cautious; watchful; prudent; circumspect.

was (woz) [A.S. *wes*] the past tense of the verb *to be*.

wase (wāz) *n.* [M.D. *wase*, a bundle] a wisp of hay, straw, etc.: a pad worn on the head by porters, etc., to ease the pressure of a burden.

wash (wash) *v.t.* [A.S. *wescan*] to cleanse, or remove, by ablution; to scrub with water; to wet; to overflow or dash against; to wear away by the action of water; to tint lightly and thinly; to overlay with a thin coat of metal; to separate, as gold, from the earthy and lighter matters, by the action of water;—*v.i.* to perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes in water; to bear the operation of being washed; to be worn away by the action of water;—*n.* act of washing; the quantity of clothes washed at once; the shallowest part of a river or arm of the sea; a bog; a marsh; substances collected and deposited by the action of water; waste liquor, the refuse of food, etc., from a kitchen; the fermented wort, from which the spirit is extracted; a liquid applied to a surface, or a body, as a lotion or coat of colour; a thin coat of metal. **Wash-ball,** a ball of soap used in washing the hands or face. **Wash-board,** a board with a ribbed surface, on

which clothes are washed; a skirting round the lower part of the wall of a room; a mop-board; a plank fixed on the top of a vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over. **Wash-boiler,** a vessel in which clothes to be washed are boiled. **Wash-bottle,** a bottle used by chemists for washing a precipitate, etc. **Wash-cloth,** a piece of cloth used in washing, as dishes. **Wash-dirt,** earth containing enough metal to be worth washing. **Wash-gilding, water-gilding.** **Wash-hand-basin,** a basin for washing the hands in. **Wash-hand-stand,** a wash-stand. **Wash-house,** a house for washing linens, etc. **Wash-leather,** fine, soft, flexible leather, used for domestic purposes. **Wash-off,** liable to fade or disappear in washing. **Wash-pot,** a vessel in which anything is washed. **Wash-stand,** a piece of furniture holding the requisites for washing the hands and face. **Wash-tub,** a tub in which clothes are washed. **Rain-wash,** a washing away by rain; a deposit due to rain.

washable (wash-'q-bl) *a.* enduring washing.

washer (wash-'er) *n.* one that, or that which, washes; a ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to relieve friction, or to secure tightness of joints. **Washer-man,** a man that washes clothes, esp. for hire. **Washer-woman,** a woman that washes clothes for others, or for hire.

washiba (wā-'shi-ba) *n.* [Guiana] the wood of a tree in Guiana, used by the Indians in making bows.

washiness (wash-'i-nes) *n.* the condition of being washy.

washing (wash-'ing) *n.* act of one that washes; ablution; clothes washed at one time; wash;—*a.* used in, or intended for, washing. **Washing-house,** a wash-house. **Washing-machine,** a machine for cleansing clothes. **Washing-powder,** a preparation used in washing clothes. **Washing-up,** cleaning up.

Washingtonia (wash-'ing-tō-ni-ā) *n.* [George Washington] a Californian genus of ornamental palms.

washy (wash-'i) *a.* watery; damp; soft; lacking substance; weak; thin.

wasite (wā-'zit) *n.* [*wasium*] an altered variety of allanite.

wasium (wā-'zi-um) *n.* [Gustavus Vasa or Wasa] a supposed new metal, identified later with thorium.

wasp (wosp) *n.* [A.S. *wæps*] an insect capable of stinging severely; an irritable person. **Wasp-tongued, shrewish.** **Wasp-waisted, slender-waisted;** laced tightly.

waspish (wosp-'ish) *a.* like a wasp; wasp-waisted; irritable; peevish; quick to resent offence.

waspishly (wosp-'ish-li) *adv.* in a waspish manner.

waspishness (wosp-'ish-ness) *n.* state or quality of being waspish.

wassail (wos-'al) *n.* [A.S. *wes-hail*, be in health] an ancient salutation in drinking; a festive season; roystering festivity; a spiced liquor; a festive song;—*v.i.* to pledge healths at a festive meeting; to carouse;—*a.* pertaining to, or used for, wassail; convivial. **Wassail-bout,** a festive occasion; a carouse. **Wassail-bowl,** the bowl in which wassail was served. **Wassail-cup,** the cup from which wassail was drunk.

wassailer (wos-'al-er) *n.* one that drinks wassail; a reveller.

wasserman (wos-'er-man) *n.* [Ger.] a sea-monster shaped like a man.

wast (wost) second person singular past tense of the verb *to be*.

wastage (wās-'ti) *n.* loss by use or decay; waste.

waste (wäst) *v.t.* [O.F. *wast*, fr. L. *vastus*, waste] to bring to ruin; to devastate; to destroy; to wear away by degrees; to impair gradually; to spread unnecessarily or carelessly; to employ lavishly; to spend; to consume; [Law] to damage, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, etc., to go to decay;—*v.i.* to be diminished; to be consumed;—*a.* desolate; devastated; stripped; bare; dreary; dismal; lying unused; valueless; lost for want of occupiers; unproductive; wild; uncultivated; superfluous;—*n.* act of wasting;



Wasp.

that which is wasted or desolate; uncultivated country; desert; that which is of no value; worthless remnant; damage done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc., by a tenant; prodigality; dissipation. **Waste-basket**, **waste-paper-basket**, a basket used for holding waste papers. **Waste-book**, a book in which rough entries of transactions are made. **Waste-gate**, a gate to let surplus water pass off. **Waste-pipe**, a pipe for conveying off waste water, and the like. **To run to waste**, to become useless.

wasteful (wást-fool) *a.* full of waste; involving waste; destructive; expending that which is valuable, without necessity or use.

wastefully (wást-fool-i) *adv.* in a wasteful manner.

wastefulness (wást-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being wasteful.

wastel (wás-tel, wos-tel) *n.* [O. H. Ger.] a cake; [Her.] a bearing in the form of a round cake. **Wastel-bread**, bread made from fine flour.

wasteless (wást-les) *a.* inexhaustible.

wasteness (wást-nes) *n.* the state of being waste; solitude.

waster (wás-ter) *n.* one that squanders property; one that consumes extravagantly, or without use; a kind of cudgel; a blunt sword used as a foil; an excrescence in a candle causing it to waste.

wasting (wás-ting) *a.* devastating; emaciating; — *n.* waste; devastation; atrophy.

wastrel (wás-trel) *n.* [*waste*] waste; refuse; anything neglected; a neglected child; a street arab; a profligate.

watap (wot-ap) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the roots of the white spruce prepared as a filament.

watch (woch) *n.* [A.S. *wacan*, *wake*] act of watching; attendance without sleep; close observation; a guard; post of a watchman; the period of the night during which a guard is on duty; a division of the night; a small timepiece carried in the pocket; in ships, an allotted portion of time for being on duty; those members of the officers and crew of a vessel that together attend to working it for an allotted time; — *v.t.* to keep in view; to tend; to lie in wait for; — *v.i.* to be awake; to be vigilant; to keep guard; to wait; to seek opportunity; to attend during the night, as a nurse. **Watch-bill**, a list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, with their several stations. **Watch-box**, a sentry-box. **Watch-case**, the outside covering of a watch. **Watch-dog**, a dog kept to guard property. **Watch-fire**, a signal-fire; a fire for the use of sentinels, etc. **Watch-glass**, in ships, a half-hour sand-glass to measure the time of a watch; a glass for covering the dial of a watch. **Watch-guard**, a chain, ribbon, etc., by which a watch is attached to the person. **Watch-gun**, a gun fired at the changing of a watch. **Watch-house**, a house in which a watch or guard is placed. **Watch-jewel**, a jewel used in the works of a watch. **Watch-key**, a key for winding a watch. **Watch-light**, a light used for watching, or sitting up, in the night; a candle having a rush wick. **Watch-meeting**, religious services held on the last night of the year (called *watch-night*). **Watch-officer**, the officer in charge of a ship during a watch. **Watch-pocket**, a pocket used for carrying a watch in. **Watch-spring**, the mainspring of a watch. **Watch-stand**, a contrivance for holding a watch, dial upwards. **Watch-tower**, a tower on which a sentinel is placed. **Watch-work**, the internal parts of a watch. **Officer of the watch**, on board ship, the officer in charge during a watch. **The Black Watch**, the Royal Highlanders, formerly the 42nd and 73rd regiments.

watcher (woch-er) *n.* one that watches; one that attends upon the sick during the night; a diligent observer.

watchful (woch-fool) *a.* vigilant; attentive; cautious; careful to observe or guard (with *of* before the thing observed, and *against* before the thing to be avoided).

watchfully (woch-fool-i) *adv.* in a watchful manner.

watchfulness (woch-fool-nes) *n.* state or quality of being watchful.



Watch-tower.

watching (woch-ing) *n.* a keeping awake.

watchmaker (woch-má-ker) *n.* one that makes and repairs watches.

watchmaking (woch-má-king) *n.* the art of making watches.

watchman (woch-man) *n.* a sentinel; one that guards the streets of a city or building by night.

watchword (woch-wurd) *n.* the word given to sentinels to distinguish a friend from an enemy; a countersign; pass-word.

water (waw-ter) *n.* [A.S. *wæter*] a transparent fluid, without taste or smell; the fluid that descends from the clouds in rain; a body of water; the sea; ocean; any liquid secretions, humours, etc.; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond; — *pl.* waves; — *v.t.* to wet or soak with water; to irrigate; to supply with water for drink; to wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a wavy appearance; to issue new shares without adding to capital; — *v.i.* to shed water or liquid matter; to get or take in water; to gather saliva, as a symptom of appetite; to desire eagerly. **Water-bailiff**, a custom-house officer for searching ships; an officer employed to prevent poaching on a fishing river. **Water-barometer**, a barometer in which water is substituted for mercury. **Water-barrel**, a water-but. **Water-battery**, a voltaic battery, in which water is used to excite electric action. **Water-bearer**, one that carries water; a sign of the zodiac; Aquarius. **Water-bed**, an india-rubber mattress filled with water, used to prevent bed sores. **Water-bellows**, a blower excited by a column of water. **Water-biscuit**, a biscuit made of flour and water. **Water-blue**, a coal-tar colour, used in dyeing. **Water-boat**, a boat for conveying fresh water to supply ships. **Water-boatman**, an aquatic bug. **Water-borne**, borne on the water; floated; conveyed by water. **Water-bottle**, a bottle, made of glass, wood, metal, etc., used for carrying or holding water. **Water-box**, a water-jacket. **Water-brain**, a disease in sheep; sturly. **Water-brash**, see *brash*. **Water-buck**, an African antelope, frequenting marshy places. **Water-bugs**, the hydrocores, hemipterous insects, found in still water and ponds. **Water-but**, a large cask set up on end to contain water. **Water-carriage**, conveyance by water; the means of conveying by water. **Water-carrier**, one that, or that which, carries water. **Water-cart**, a cart bearing water for sprinkling on streets, etc. **Water-cask**, in ships, a strongly-hooped barrel for holding water. **Water-cell**, a cell in the camel used to store up water; a voltaic cell. **Water-clock**, a clepsydra. **Water-closet**, a privy furnished with a contrivance for introducing water to cleanse it. **Water-colour**, see *colour*. **Water-colourist**, one that paints in water-colours. **Water-cooler**, a device for cooling water. **Water-course**, a stream of water; a channel for the conveyance of water, esp. in draining lands. **Water-cow**, the domestic buffalo of India. **Water-crane**, an apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to a locomotive. **Water-cress**, a small plant growing in watery places (*Nasturtium officinale*), largely used for salad. **Water-cure**, hydrotherapy. **Water-deck**, a painted piece of canvas, used for covering a dragoon's saddle. **Water-deer**, a Chinese musk-deer. **Water-dog**, a dog with aquatic habits; a small, floating cloud, supposed to indicate rain; [colloq.] a sailor. **Water-drain**, a channel used to drain off water. **Water-drainage**, the draining off of water. **Water-drinker**, one that drinks water as a cure; a total abstainer. **Water-drop**, a drop of water; a tear. **Water-dropper**, an instrument for measuring the electrical potential of the atmosphere. **Water-engine**, an engine to raise water; one propelled by water. **Water-fall**, a steep fall or flow of water; a cascade; a cataract. **Water-farming**, cultivation of plants growing in water. **Water-filter**, a contrivance for filtering water. **Water-flag**, the yellow iris. **Water-flea**, a popular name for any of the Branchiopoda, minute aquatic crustaceans. **Water-flood**, an inundation. **Water-flow**, a current of water.



Water-bottle.

Water-fowl, an aquatic fowl. **Water-frame**, Arkwright's spinning frame, which was driven by water. **Water-furrow**, an open drain. **Water-gall**, a cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water; a watery appearance in the sky; an imperfect rainbow. **Water-gas**, a gas generated from the decomposition of steam. **Water-gate**, a flood-gate; a gate affording entrance to a body of water. **Water-gauge**, an instrument for ascertaining the depth of water. **Water-gilder**, one that practises the art of water-gilding. **Water-gliding**, gilding by means of an amalgam of gold and mercury, from which the mercury is volatilized by heat. **Water-god**, a deity with dominion over a stream, or a body of water [Myth.]. **Water-gruel**, a liquid food, composed of water and meal. **Water-guard**, a harbour police; customs officers. **Water-hammer**, a vacuum-tube containing some water. **Water-hen**, an aquatic bird; the moor-hen. **Water-hog**, the African river-hog; a South American rodent. **Water-hole**, a hollow where water collects. **Water-jacket**, a casing containing water, used for keeping anything cool; also **water-mantle**. **Water-joint**, a joint through which water will not leak. **Water-kelpie**, a water-spirit. **Water-level**, the level formed by the surface of still water; a levelling instrument in which water is employed. **Water-lily**, an aquatic plant, with fragrant flowers, and large, floating leaves. **Water-line**, a ship's line, drawn at the surface of the water. **Water-logged**, saturated with water; rendered log-like and unmanageable from being filled with water, as a ship. **Water-main**, a large pipe, running under streets, for conveying water to the houses on either side. **Water-mark**, a mark indicating the rise and fall of water; a letter, device, etc., wrought into paper. **Water-meadow**, a meadow fertilized by periodic inundation. **Water-melon**, a plant and its pulpy fruit, with a sweetish liquor. **Water-meter**, an instrument that measures the quantity of water passing through it. **Water-mill**, a mill whose machinery is moved by water. **Water-motor**, a water-wheel or turbine; a motor using water under pressure. **Water-nymph**, a naiad [Myth.]; the genus *Nymphaea* [Bot.]. **Water-ousel**, an aquatic bird; the dipper. **Water-parsnip**, an aquatic plant (*Sium latifolium*). **Water-parting**, water-shed. **Water-pipe**, a pipe for conveying water. **Water-plane**, a plane passing through a floating vessel at the surface of the water. **Water-plant**, a plant growing in the water. **Water-plate**, a plate with a double bottom, forming a compartment for holding hot water (used to keep food warm). **Water-poise**, a hydro-meter. **Water-polo**, a game played with a football in water, by swimmers (usually seven a side). **Water-pot**, a vessel for holding, conveying, or sprinkling water. **Water-power**, the power of water employed to move machinery, etc. **Water-pox**, varicella. **Water-privilege**, the right to use water to drive machinery. **Water-proof**, *a.* impervious to water; cloth rendered water-proof; a water-tight garment; — *v.t.* to render water-proof. **Water-proofing**, process by which cloth, etc., is made water-proof; the material with which anything is made water-proof. **Water-rail**, a wading bird of the genus *Rallus*. **Water-ram**, a machine for raising water. **Water-rat**, a rodent of aquatic habits. **Water-rate**, a rate or tax for the supply of water. **Water-rot**, to rot by steeping in water. **Water-route**, a stretch of water, as a lake or river, used as a means of travel. **Water-seal**, a body of water interposed to prevent escape of gas. **Water-shed**, a ridge separating two river-basins. **Water-skin**, a bag of skin used for the storage of water. **Water-sky**, a reflection in the sky, indicating the presence of open water beneath. **Water-smoke**, water evaporating in the form of mist, or fog. **Water-snake**, a snake that frequents the water. **Water-soak**, to soak in water. **Water-sodden**, soaked in water. **Water-soldier**, an aquatic plant, with long, narrow, serrated leaves. **Water-spaniel**, a spaniel. **Water-spider**,

a spider that makes a bag of silk on water-plants.

Water-spirit, **water-sprite**, a spirit of the water. **Water-spout**, a pipe or orifice from which water is spouted; a spout or column of water; a whirlwind over water producing a vortex connecting sea and cloud, with a progressive motion. **Water-supply**, the providing of water in sufficient quantity. **Water-table**, a moulding or coping on a wall, used to shed the wet. **Water-tank**, a receiver for holding water. **Water-tap**, a cock for drawing off water. **Water-thermometer**, an instrument for ascertaining the point of maximum density of water. **Water-tight**, so tight as to retain, or not to admit, water; not leaky. **Water-tight compartment**, in ships, or any structure under water, a partition so constructed that water cannot pass through it; a bulkhead. **Water-tube**, a pipe for rain-water. **Water-tube boiler**, a boiler in which the water circulates through pipes. **Water-vole**, the water-rat. **Water-wagtail**, the pied wagtail. **Water-way**, a navigable channel; timber hollowed out to allow water to run off the deck of a ship. **Water-wheel**, a wheel moved by water for propelling machinery; a wheel for raising water. **Water-wing**, a wall erected on the bank of a river to secure the foundations of a bridge from the action of the current. **Water-work**, a machine for disposing of water; an artificial spout; a fountain, etc.; — *pl.* constructions for the supply and distribution of water. **Water-worn**, rounded or smoothed by the action of water, as pebbles, etc. **Water-wraith**, a water-spirit that was supposed to portend death. **Water on the brain**, popular name for hydrocephalus. **Above water**, afloat; out of trouble. **Aerated waters**, see aerated. **Carbonated water**, water charged with carbonic acid gas. **Hard-water**, water that contains more than 8 to 10 grains to the gallon of mineral matter got by running over calcareous and soft, shaley, and clayey rocks. **Deep-water**, trouble; distress. **High-water**, see high. **High-water mark**, the greatest elevation reached by the tide; the highest limit attainable, as of prosperity. **Holy-water**, see holy. **Low-water**, see low. **Low-water mark**, the lowest point reached by the tide at ebb; a very low point or degree. **Mineral-water**, see mineral. **Of the first water**, of the purest quality; of the highest excellence. **Rain-water**, rain. **Soft-water**, water containing little mineral matter, as in mountain lakes or in streams with beds of impermeable rocks (it is the purest natural water next to rain-water). **To hold water**, to be correct; to be sound or valid. **To make, or pass, water**, to micturate. **To make the mouth water**, to make one have a great desire for anything. **To tread water**, in swimming, to hold one's self in a vertical position by moving the feet up and down. **Under-water**, below the surface.



Water-spout.



Water-lily.



Water-ousel.



Water-rail.

waterage (waw-ter-ij) *n.* money paid for transportation by water.

watered (waw-terd) *a.* wavy in appearance, as cloth. **Watered-silk**, silk upon which by moistening and pressure a wavy and changeable pattern has been produced.

waterer (waw-ter-er) *n.* one that, or that which, waters.

wateriness (waw-ter-i-nes) *n.* humidity; state of abounding in water.

watering (waw-ter-ing) *n.* action of the verb *to water*; a watering-place; irrigation.

Watering-call, a trumpet call, on which cavalry assemble to water their horses. **Watering-can**, **watering-pan**, **watering-pot**, a water-pot. **Watering-cart**, a barrel, mounted on wheels, for watering plants or streets. **Watering-place**, a place where water may be obtained; a place of resort for mineral water, or bathing. **Watering-trough**, a trough at which domestic animals drink.

waterish (waw-ter-ish) *a.* resembling water; watery.

waterishness (waw-ter-ish-nes) *n.* state or quality of being waterish.

waterman (waw-ter-man) *n.* a man that manages water-craft; a man that plies a boat for hire; a ferryman; an attendant on cab-stands that supplies water to the horses.

watermanship (waw-ter-man-ship) *n.* the art of a waterman.

waterscape (waw-ter-skäp) *n.* a painting of a scene on sea, lake, or stream.

waterside (waw-ter-sid) *n.* the bank, or margin, of a river or lake; the seashore.

watery (waw-ter-i) *a.* resembling, or pertaining to, water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; tasteless; insipid; wet; aqueous; humid.

watt (wot) *n.* [James Watt (1736-1819)] the practical unit of electrical activity.

wattle (wot-l) *n.* [A.S. *watol*, *watul*] a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle made of such rods; framework; the fleshy excrescence under the throat of the domestic fowl; an Australian acacia, valued for its bark; —*v.t.* to bind with twigs; to twist or interweave, as twigs; to plait. **Wattle-bird**, the Australian honey-eater.

wattled (wot-ld) *a.* having wattles, like a bird.

watting (wot-ling) *n.* the action of the verb to *wattle*; the plaiting itself.

waucht, waught (wäht) *n.* [Gael. *cuach*, a bowl] a large draught.

waul, wawl (waw) *v.i.* [Init. fr. M.E. *wawen*] to cry, as a cat; to squall.

wave (wāv) *n.* [A.S. *wafan*, to wave with the hand] disturbance of the surface of a body; a swell; [Poet.] the sea; an undulation; a vibration propagated through matter; inequality of surface; the undulating line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered; a gesture; a period of intensity; a progressive movement, as a heat wave; —*v.t.* to raise into inequalities of surface; to waff; to move one way and the other; to brandish; to beckon; —*v.i.* to move like a wave; to undulate; to be moved, as a signal; to fluctuate; to waver. **Wave-length**, the distance between the crests of two successive waves. **Wave-loaf**, a loaf for a wave-offering. **Wave-motion**, undulatory motion. **Wave-offering**, an offering in the Jewish services by waving the object toward the four cardinal points. **Wave-worn**, worn away by the sea. **Hot-wave, warm-wave**, an onward movement of an area of a relatively high temperature.

waved (wāv-d) *a.* undulated; watered; [Bot.] undated.

waveless (wāv-les) *a.* free from waves; undisturbed.

wavelet (wāv-let) *n.* a little wave; a ripple.

wavelike (wāv-lik) *a.* like a wave; undulating.

wavellite (wāv-vel-it) *n.* [Dr. *Wavell*, discoverer] a hydrous phosphate of aluminium.

waver (wāv-er) *v.i.* [M.E. *waweren*, to wander about, fr. A.S. *wafre*, restless] to play or move to and fro; to fluctuate; to be undetermined; to totter.

waverer (wāv-er-er) *n.* one that wavers.

waveringly (wāv-er-ing-li) *adv.* in a wavering manner.

waveringness (wāv-er-ing-nes) *n.* the state of a waverer.

wavery (wāv-er-i) *a.* wavering; unsteady; faltering. Also **waverous**.

waveson (wāv-sun) *n.* goods that, after shipwreck, appear floating on the sea.

wavily (wāv-li-li) *adv.* in a wavy manner.

waviness (wāv-vi-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being wavy.

wavy (wāv-vi) *a.* playing to and fro; undulating; full of waves.

wax (waks) *n.* [M.E. fr. A.S. *wæax*] a viscid substance, produced by bees; any substance resembling wax in consistency or appearance; cerumen; sealing-wax; a substance secreted in the leaves of plants; a composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread; —*v.t.* to smear or rub with wax; to treat with wax. **Wax-candle**, a candle made of wax. **Wax-chandler**, a maker of wax candles. **Wax-cloth**, an oil floor-cloth. **Wax-doll**, a child's doll, with bust made of beeswax. **Wax-end, waxed-end**, a thread with its end stiffened by shoemakers' wax. **Wax-flower**, an artificial flower made of wax. **Wax-insect**, a small white insect that secretes wax (found in China). **Wax-light**, a taper made of wax; a vesta. **Wax-modelling**, art of forming busts, figures, etc., in wax. **Wax-moth**, a bee-moth, the larva of

which feeds on the wax in hives. **Wax-painting**, a mode of painting upon wax liquefied by heat; encaustic painting. **Wax-palm**, a palm of South America that yields wax. **Wax-paper**, paper prepared with a coating of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti. **Wax-red**, of a bright red colour.

wax (waks) *v.i.* [M.E. *waxen*, fr. A.S. *wæxan*] to increase in size; to grow; to pass from one state to another; to become.

waxen (waks-n) *a.* made of wax; resembling wax; soft; yielding; covered with wax.

waxiness (waks-si-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being waxy.

waxing (waks-ing) *n.* the coating of thread with wax; a method of finishing leather; the process of stopping out colours in calico-printing.

waxwing (waks-wing) *n.* a bird with tips on its quills resembling sealing-wax.

waxwork (waks-wurk) *n.* work made of wax; figures formed of wax in imitation of real beings; imitations in wax of flowers, fruit, etc.; —*pl.* an exhibition of wax figures.

waxworker (waks-wur-ker) *n.* one that works in wax; a bee that makes wax.

waxy (waks-i) *a.* resembling wax in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; yielding; pliable; angry.

way (wā) *n.* [A.S. *weg*] a passing; place of passing; road; street; progress; sphere of observation; length of space; interval; direction of motion or progress; device; manner; method; fashion; regular course; resolved mode of action or conduct; [Law] the right of passing through, or over, the land of another; the space over which such right is exercisable; in navigation, motion through the water; —*pl.* the timbers on which a ship is launched. **Way-baggage**, the baggage of a passenger on a railroad, etc. **Way-bill**, a list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the goods transported by it. **Way-board**, in mining, a thin stratum separating thicker strata. **Way-maker**, a pioneer. **Way-mark**, a mark to guide in travelling. **Way-passenger**, one taken up, or set down, by the way. **Way-post**, a finger-post; a way-mark. **Ways** and means, means for raising money. **Way-shaft**, the shaft for working the slide-valve in an engine. **Way-station**, on a railway, a station between two larger stations. **Way-warden**, a surveyor of roads. **By the way**, in passing. **Committee of ways and means**, the House of Commons, when considering any proposals about taxation, or the granting of supplies. **In a small way**, on a petty scale. **In the family way**, enceinte. **In the way**, on the way; hindering; obstructing. **In the way of**, in respect of; in such a position that something good may be done. **On the way**, in progress. **Out of the way**, out of the road, see out. **Right of way**, the right of passing over another's ground. **To be under way**, to have way, to be moving, as a ship. **To give way**, to yield. **To go the way of all flesh**, to go the way of all the earth, to die. **To lead the way**, to go in front; to guide. **To make one's way**, to get on; to be successful. **To make way**, to give room; to move onwards. **To put one's self out of the way**, to trouble one's self. **To take one's own way**, to follow one's own inclination; to do as one pleases. **To take one's way**, to depart; to set out.

wayaka (wā-yā-ka) *n.* [Fijian] the yam-bean.

waybread (wā-bred) *n.* [A.S. *wegbræde*, fr. *weg*, a road, and *brædan*, to spread] the common plantain.

wayfarer (wā-fār-er) *n.* a traveller; a passenger.

wayfaring (wā-fār-ing) *a.* travelling; journeying. **Wayfaring-tree**, a many-branched shrub of large size.

waygoing (wā-gō-ing) *a.* departing; pertaining to one that goes away. **Waygoing-crop**, the crop from the land the year the tenant leaves it.

waygoose (wā-gōods) *n.* See **waygoose**.

waylay (wā-lā, wā-lā) *v.t.* [fr. *way* and *lay*] to lie in wait for; to watch insidiously.



Wax-wing.

route

best

waylayer (wā-lā'ēr) *n.* one that waylays.

wayless (wā-les) *a.* having no way or path.

wayside (wā'sīd) *n.* the edge or border of a road or path.

wayward (wā'wārd) *a.* [fr. *away* and *ward*] froward; perverse; willful; irregular.

waywardly (wā'wārd-li) *adv.* in a wayward manner.

waywardness (wā'wārd-nes) *n.* the quality of being wayward.

waywise (wā'wīz) *a.* expert in finding the way; knowing the way.

waywiser (wā'wī-zer) *n.* [Ger. *wegweiser*, a guide] a hodometer.

waywode, waiwode (wā'wōd) *n.* [Russ.] a military leader; a civil governor.

wayworn (wā'wōrn) *a.* wearied in travelling; worn out by travelling.

wayzgoose (wāz-gōos) *n.* [E. *wase* and *goose*] a fat goose; a printer's annual dinner. Also **waygoose, wasegoose.**

we (wē) *pron., pl.* of the first personal *pron.* [A.S.] I and another, or others; people in general.

weak (wēk) *a.* [A.S. *wēcan*, to weaken, fr. *wāc*, weak] wanting physical strength; infirm; pliant; frail; easily overcome; lacking force of utterance or sound; incapable; lacking mental power or resolution; spiritless; injudicious; foolish; unsupported by force of reason or truth; wanting in point or vigour of expression; inefficacious; lacking authority or energy. **Weak-eyed**, having weak, or tender, eyes. **Weak-handed**, powerless; feeble. **Weak-headed**, having a weak intellect. **Weak-hearted**, having little courage; dispirited. **Weak-kneed**, having the knees weak; having little strength of will or moral courage. **Weak-minded**, of feeble intellect. **Weak-mindedness**, irresolution. **Weak-side, weak-point**, that part of one's character, or disposition, by which one is most easily influenced; conceit; whim; moral infirmity; frailty. **Weak-sighted**, having weak sight. **The weaker sex**, women.

weaken (wēk-n) *v.t.* to make weak; to reduce the strength of;—*v.i.* to become weaker.

weaker (wēk-ner) *n.* he that, or that which, weakens.

weaking (wēk-ling) *n.* a weak or feeble creature.

weakly (wēk-li) *adv.* in a weak manner;—*a.* not strong of constitution; infirm.

weakness (wēk-nes) *n.* state or quality of being weak.

weal (wēl) *n.* [A.S. *walu*] the mark of a stripe; a wale.

weal (wēl) *n.* [M.E. *wēle*, fr. A.S. *wela*, prosperity, cf. A.S. *wel*, well] prosperity; happiness; public interest.

weald (wēld) *n.* [M.E. cf. *wild* and *wold*] a forest; a woody waste; wold; any open country; a tract of country lying between Kent and Sussex.

Weald-clay, the upper strata of the Wealden formation.

Wealden (wēld'n) *a.* pertaining to the Weald, or to a formation of rocks in the Wealds of Kent and Sussex.

wealth (wēlth) *n.* [M.E. *welthe*, fr. *wēle*, weal] large possessions of money, goods, or land.

wealthily (wēl-thi-li) *adv.* in a wealthy manner.

wealthiness (wēl-thi-nes) *n.* state of being wealthy.

wealthy (wēl-thi) *a.* having great wealth; prosperous.

wean (wēn) *v.t.* [A.S. *wēnian*, accustom] to accustom to a want of the breast; to alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire.

weaning (wē-nīng) *n.* action of the verb to *wean*.

weanling (wēn-ling) *n.* a child or animal newly weaned;—*a.* newly weaned.

weapon (wep-un, wēp-n) *n.* [A.S. *wēpen*] an instrument to fight with (used figuratively); [Bot.] a thorn; a sting;—*v.t.* to arm with weapons. **Weapon-schaw**, see *wapinschaw*.

weaponed (wēp-un'd) *a.* furnished with arms; equipped.

weaponless (wep-un-les) *a.* having no weapon; unarmed.

weaponry (wep-un-ri) *n.* weapons taken collectively.

wear (wār) *v.t.* [A.S. *wērian*] to have on; to allow to grow; to use up; to impair by attrition; to waste by friction; to affect by degrees; to exhaust; to wear till useless;—*v.i.* to last or hold out; to diminish by attrition; to be gradually consumed; to advance slowly;—*n.* act of wearing, or state of being worn; impairment from use; the thing worn; style of dress; the fashion. **Wear-fron**, a friction-guard. **Wear and tear**, loss, diminution, decay, or injury of anything, due to usage. **To wear away**, to gradually impair, diminish, or destroy, by use or action. **To wear off**, to disappear gradually. **To wear out**, to wear anything till it becomes useless; to tire out; to harass. **To wear the breeches**, see *breeches*.

wear (wēr) *n.* Same as *wear*.

wear (wār) *v.t.* and *i.* See *veer*.

wearable (wār-ā-bl) *a.* fit to be worn.

wearer (wār-ēr) *n.* one that, or that which, wears.

wearied (wēr-id) *a.* tired; exhausted.

weariless (wēr-i-les) *a.* incessant; assiduous.

wearily (wēr-i-li) *adv.* in a weary manner.

weariness (wēr-i-nes) *n.* state of being weary or tired.

wearing (wār-īng) *n.* that which one wears; clothes;—*a.* denoting what is worn; designed for wearing. **Wearing-apparel**, dress in general.

wearisome (wēr-i-sum) *a.* causing weariness; tedious; fatiguing; annoying.

wearisomely (wēr-i-sum-li) *adv.* tediously; so as to weary.

wearisomeness (wēr-i-sum-nes) *n.* the quality of being wearisome.

weary (wēr-i) *a.* [A.S. *wērig*, tired] fatigued; having the patience worn out; causing weariness; tiresome;—*v.t.* to make weary;—*v.i.* to become weary.

weasand (wē-zand) *n.* [A.S. *wāsand*, the gullet] the windpipe. Also **wesand**.

weasel (wē-zl) *n.* [A.S.] a small, carnivorous quadruped, remarkable for its slender form.

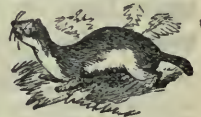
Weasel-coot, the red-headed smew.

Weasel-faced, having a thin, sharp face, like a weasel.

weasel-fish (wē-zl-fish) *n.* [*whistle-fish*] the three-bearded rockling.

weather (wēth'ēr) *n.* [A.S. *wēder*] the state of the atmosphere; change; vicissitude;—*v.t.* to expose to the air; to season by exposure to air; to sail to windward of; to bear up against; to endure; to resist. **Weather-beaten**, seasoned by exposure to the weather. **Weather-bitten**, marred by exposure to the weather. **Weather-board**, *n.* the windward side of a ship; a board used in weather-boarding;—*v.t.* to nail boards lapping one over another. **Weather-boarding**, boards nailed with a lap on each other. **Weather-bound**, delayed by bad weather. **Weather-box**, a hygroscope in the form of a toy. **Weather-dog**, a fragmentary rainbow, supposed to indicate rain. **Weather-driven**, forced by stress of weather. **Weather-eye**, the eye used to forecast weather, from observing the sky. **Weather-gage**, position of a ship to the windward of another; a position of superiority. **Weather-glass**, an instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. **Weather-map**, a map showing the meteorological elements. **Weather-proof**, proof against rough weather. **Weather-report**, a daily report of meteorological observations. **Weather-shore**, the shore to the windward of a ship. **Weather-station**, a place where the phenomena of weather are observed. **Weather-wise**, skilful in foreseeing the changes of the weather. **Stress of weather**, force of tempests; violent winds. **To keep one's weather-eye open**, to be on one's guard.

weathercock (wēth'ēr-kok) *n.* a vane; a figure that points in the direction of the wind; a fickle, inconstant person.



Weasel.

weathered (weθ^h-erd) *a.* made sloping, so as to throw off water; [Geol.] having the surface altered by exposure to the elements.

weathering (weθ^h-er-ɪŋ) *n.* the action of the elements in altering the surface of rocks [Geol.]; a slight inclination given to a moulding to prevent water lying on it [Arch.].

weatherliness (weθ^h-er-li-nes) *n.* weatherly qualities.

weatherly (weθ^h-er-li) *a.* making little leeway when close-hauled.

weathermost (weθ^h-er-mōst) *a. superl.* farthest to windward.

weave (wēv) *v.t.* [A.S. *wefan*] to form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; to entwine into a fabric; to compose; to unite by close connection or intermixture; to insert; to fabricate, as a plot;—*v.i.* to practise weaving; to work with a loom; to become woven, or interwoven.

weaver (wēv-er) *n.* one that weaves. **Weaver-bird**, a finch, remarkable for its closely-woven nest.

weaving (wēv-ɪŋ) *n.* the action of the verb to weave.

weazen (wē-zn) *a.* [A.S. *wisman*], to become dry thin; withered; wizened.

web (wɛb) *n.* [A.S. *webb*, a web] that which is woven; textile fabric; a piece of cloth; a dusky film over the eye; suffusion; a thin object, as the blade of a saw; the membrane that unites the toes of birds; a cob-web; a plot;—*v.t.* to unite or surround with, or as with, a web; to entangle. **Web-eye**, a disease in the eye, arising from suffusion. **Web-eyed**, troubled with web-eye. **Web-foot**, a foot in which the toes are joined by a skin or membranes. **Web-footed**, **web-toed**, having webbed feet. **Web-press**, a printing-machine.

webbed (wɛbd) *a.* having the toes united by a membrane or web.

webbing (wɛb-ɪŋ) *n.* a strong fabric of hemp.

webby (wɛb-i) *a.* pertaining to a web; web-like.

webster (wɛb-stər) *n.* [A.S. *webstre*, a female weaver, *cf. web*] a weaver.

websterite (wɛb-stər-ɪt) *n.* [Webster, Scottish geologist] aluminite.

wed (wed) *v.t.* [A.S. *weddian*, to pledge, engage, betroth, fr. *wedd*, a pledge] to marry; to give in wedlock; to unite closely in affection; to connect indissolubly;—*v.i.* to contract matrimony; to marry.

wedded (wed-ed) *a.* married; matrimonial; intimately attached.

wedding (wed-ɪŋ) *n.* nuptial festivities; marriage. **Wedding-cake**, a rich cake, made to grace a wedding. **Wedding-card**, a card containing the names of the two newly-married persons, sent to friends to announce a wedding. **Wedding-day**, the day of marriage. **Wedding-dower**, wedding portion. **Wedding-dress**, **Wedding-gown**, a dress worn by a bride at a wedding. **Wedding-favour**, an artificial flower, or bunch of ribbons, on a wedding-cake. **Wedding-feast**, a feast, dinner, or entertainment, at a wedding. **Wedding-garment**, a dress worn at a wedding. **Wedding-invitation**, a card sent out to invite friends to a wedding. **Wedding-ring**, the plain band, usually of gold, given to the bride by the groom during the wedding ceremony. **Penny-wedding**, a wedding where the guests pay for their entertainment. The silver, golden, and diamond weddings, the celebrations of the 25th, 50th, and 60th anniversaries of a marriage. The wooden, tin, crystal and china weddings, celebrations of the 5th, 10th, 15th, and 20th anniversaries of a marriage.

wedge (wej) *n.* [A.S. *weg*] a piece of hard material, with a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc.; anything in the form of a wedge; a mass of metal;—*v.t.* to rive; to compress; to jam; to fix in the manner of a wedge; to fasten with a wedge, or wedges. **Wedge-shaped**, cuneiform; shaped like a wedge. **The thin**, or small, end of the wedge, the first move (usually insignificant) that is likely to lead to important results.



Weaver-bird.

wedging (wej-ɪŋ) *n.* a method of joining timbers.

Wedgwood - ware (wej-wood-wär) *n.* [Wedgwood (1730-1795), inventor] a kind of semi-vitrified pottery, capable of receiving all kinds of colours.

wedlock (wed-lok) *n.* [A.S. *wed*, pledge, and *lao*, a sport, a gift] marriage; matrimony. To break wedlock, to commit adultery.

Wednesday (wenz-da) *n.* [A.S. *Wōdnesdæg*, Woden's day] the fourth day of the week.

wee (wē) *a.* [M.E. *we*, *wei*, a bit, a way] small; little.

weed (wēd) *n.* [A.S. *wēd*] any plant that is useless or troublesome; anything (or person) useless; a cigar;—*v.t.* to free from weeds, or from anything offensive; to extirpate. **Weed-grown**, overgrown with weeds. **Weed-hook**, a hook used for extirpating weeds.

weed (wēd) *n.* [A.S. *wēde*, *wēd*] a garment; mourning garb, as of a widow (usually in *pl.*).

weeder (wēd-er) *n.* one that, or that which, weeds; a weeding tool; a spud.

weediness (wēd-i-nes) *n.* a weedy state.

weeding (wēd-ɪŋ) *n.* act of removing weeds. **Weeding-chisel**, a tool for cutting the roots of large weeds. **Weeding-forceps**, an instrument for pulling up plants, as thistles. **Weeding-fork**, a strong, three-pronged fork, used for removing weeds. **Weeding-hook**, a weed-hook. **Weeding-shears**, shears used in cutting weeds. **Weeding-tool**, an implement for weeding.

weedless (wēd-ləs) *a.* free from weeds.

weedy (wēd-i) *a.* relating to, or consisting of, weeds; abounding with weeds; worthless.

week (wēk) *n.* [A.S. *wice*, *wicu*] a period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sunday to the next. **Week-day**, any day of the week except Sunday. **Great Week**, **Holy Week**, **Passion Week**, the week immediately before Easter Sunday.

weekly (wēk-li) *a.* pertaining to a week; happening or done once a week;—*n.* a publication issued weekly;—*adv.* once a week.

weem (wēm) *n.* [*cf.* Gael. *uaimh*, a den] a subterranean dwelling.

ween (wēn) *v.i.* [A.S. *wēnan*, imagine, fr. *wēn*, expectation, expect] to think; to fancy.

weep (wēp) *v.t.* [A.S. *wēpan*, to cry aloud] to bewail; to pour forth, or shed, grief by drop, as tears; to consume in tears;—*v.i.* to show grief or distress by shedding tears; to lament; to flow, or run, in drops; to drip; to be very wet; to droop.

weeper (wēp-er) *n.* one that weeps; a badge of mourning.

weeping (wēp-ɪŋ) *n.* lamentation; shedding of tears;—*a.* lamenting; shedding tears; drooping; pendulous. **Weeping-ash**, an ash with drooping branches. **Weeping-birch**, a birch of a weeping habit. **Weeping-cross**, a cross at which penitential devotions were performed. **Weeping-grass**, a perennial grass, valued for grazing. **Weeping-rock**, a porous rock from which water flows gently. **Weeping-spring**, a spring that slowly discharges water. **Weeping-tree**, a general name for any tree with long, drooping branches. **Weeping-willow**, a tree with long and slender pendulous branches.

weepingly (wēp-ɪŋ-li) *adv.* with tears or lamentation.

weever (wēv-er) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a perch with sharp, dorsal spines.

weevil (wēv-ɪ) *n.* [A.S. *wifel*] a beetle obnoxious to plants.

weeviled, **weevilled** (wēv-ɪd) *a.* infested with weevils.

weft (weft) *n.* [A.S. *west*, fr. *wefan*, weave] the threads that cross the warp from selvage to selvage; woof; web. **Weft-fork**, a contrivance in a loom to lay in stiffening material. **Weft-hook**, an instrument used to draw the filling through the warp.

wehrlite (wār-lit) *n.* [*Wehr*l, Austrian] a mineral consisting of bismuth and tellurium.



Weeping-willow.



Wedge.

weigh (wā) *v.t.* [A.S. *wegan*, to bear] to bear up; to lift; to ascertain the weight of; to counter-balance; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to estimate carefully; to weigh down; to oppress;—*v.i.* to have weight; to be considered as important; to press hard;—*n.* a measure of weight. **Weigh-board**, same as **way-board**. **Weigh-bridge**, a machine for weighing carts, etc., with their loads. **Weigh-house**, a building provided with apparatus for weighing goods. **Weigh-lock**, a canal lock at which barges are weighed.

weighable (wā-a-bl) *a.* capable of being weighed.

weighage (wā-ij) *n.* a rate paid for weighing goods.

weigher (wā-er) *n.* one that weighs; an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities.

weighing (wā-ing) *n.* the act of ascertaining weight; as much as is weighed at once. **Weighing-cage**, a cage in which live animals are weighed. **Weighing-machine**, any apparatus for weighing heavy bodies.

weight (wāt) *n.* [A.S. *wiht*, fr. *wegan*] gravity; heaviness; relative quantity of matter; pressure; importance; influence; a scale of weights; a ponderous mass; a definite mass of metal, to be used on a balance, for ascertaining the weight of other bodies;—*v.t.* to load with a weight; to attach weights to.

weightily (wā-ti-li) *adv.* in a weighty manner; with impressiveness.

weightiness (wā-ti-nes) *n.* state or quality of being weighty.

weightless (wāt-les) *a.* light; of no importance.

weighty (wā-ti) *a.* having great weight; ponderous; burdensome; serious; momentous.

weir, wear (wēr) *n.* [A.S. *wær*] a dam in a river to stop and raise the water; a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish.

weird (wērd) *n.* [A.S. *wyrð*, destiny] a spell or charm; fate; destiny [Scot.];—*a.* skilled in, or suggestive of, witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; wild. The weird sisters, the Fates.

weirdly (wērd-li) *adv.* in a weird manner; with unearthly appearance.

weirdness (wērd-nes) *n.* the state of being weird.

welcome (wel-kum) *a.* [well come, fr. Icel. *vel*, well, and *koma*, pp. *kominn*, to come] received with gladness; grateful; pleasing; free to have or enjoy;—*n.* salutation; kind reception of a guest or new comer;—*v.t.* to greet with kindness; to receive cheerfully.

welcomely (wel-kum-li) *adv.* in a welcome manner.

welcomeness (wel-kum-nes) *n.* the state of being welcome.

welcomer (wel-kum-er) *n.* one that welcomes.

weld (weld) *n.* [M.E.] a plant affording a yellow dye.

weld (weld) *v.t.* [M.E. *well*, fr. Sw. *välla*] to unite, as pieces of iron, by beating or compression; to unite intimately;—*n.* a welded joint. **Weld-iron**, wrought-iron. **Weld-steel**, puddled steel.

weldable (wel-dā-bl) *a.* capable of being welded.

welder (wel-der) *n.* one that, or that which, welds.

welding (wel-ding) *n.* the action of the verb to weld. **Welding-heat**, the heat necessary for welding.

weldless (weld-les) *a.* having no welds.

welfare (wel-fār) *n.* [A.S. *wel*, well, and *faran*, to fare, go] well-doing or well-being; enjoyment of health and prosperity; happiness; exemption from evil; enjoyment of the blessings of peace, good order, etc. (applied to states).

welkin (wel-kin) *n.* [A.S. *wolcnu*, pl. of *wolcen*, cloud] the vault of heaven; the sky.

well (wel) *n.* [A.S. *wella*, a spring, cf. *weallan*, boil] an issue of water from the earth; a spring; a source; a cylindrical hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water; an inclosure, or cavity, suggestive of a well, but of other use, round the pumps; an apartment in the hold of a fishing-vessel, having holes to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish;—*v.i.* to issue

forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to spring. **Well-boat**, a fishing-boat with a well. **Well-boring**, **well-sinking**, the act of boring for water. **Well-head**, a source, or spring. **Well-room**, a room built over a mineral spring; a place in the bottom of a ship where leakage is collected. **Well-sinker**, one that bores for water. **Well-spring**, a source of continual supply. **Well-water**, the water of a well.

well (wel) *a.* [A.S. *wel*, well] in good health; comfortable; proper; satisfactory; desirable;—*adv.* in a good or proper manner; rightly; adequately; according to desire; agreeably; favourably; advantageously; with propriety; considerably; far; skilfully. **Well-acquainted**, having good personal knowledge of. **Well-advised**, prudent. **Well-appointed**, fully equipped. **Well-balanced**, properly regulated. **Well-behaved**, courteous; decorous. **Well-being**, welfare; happiness; prosperity. **Well-beloved**, greatly beloved. **Well-born**, of noble or respectable family. **Well-bred**, polite; refined. **Well-disposed**, loyal; favourably disposed. **Well-doing**, good conduct. **Well-done**, thoroughly cooked. **Well-earned**, thoroughly deserved. **Well-enough**, tolerably. **Well-famed**, famous. **Well-favoured**, handsome; beautiful. **Well-founded**, based on valid reasons. **Well-grounded**, well-founded. **Well-informed**, possessing stores of knowledge. **Well-judged**, correctly calculated. **Well-knit**, strongly built. **Well-known**, fully known; generally acknowledged. **Well-meaning**, having good intention. **Well-meant**, sincere; friendly. **Well-nigh**, almost; nearly. **Well-pleasing**, acceptable. **Well-proportioned**, having good proportions. **Well-read**, having an extensive knowledge of books. **Well-rounded**, symmetrical. **Well-set**, properly arranged. **Well-spoken**, speaking with grace, spoken with propriety. **Well-tempered**, toned in equal temperament. **Well-timbered**, having plenty of trees. **Well-timed**, opportune. **Well-to-do**, prosperous. **Well-tuned**, melodious. **Well-willer**, **well-wisher**, one that wishes another, or others, well. **Well-won**, honestly won. **Well-worn**, worn threadbare. Just as well, so much the better. To be well off, in comfortable circumstances.

well-a-day, well-a-way *int.* [A.S. *wē* (wēl-a-dā, -wā) *lā* wō, fr. *wā*, woe, *lā*, lo, and *wā*, woe] *int.* [A.S. *wē*

welling (wel-ing) *n.* a gushing out.

Wellington (wel-ing-tun) *n.* [fr. the great Duke of Wellington] a military boot covering the knee in front, but cut away behind.

Wellingtonia (wel-ing-tō-ni-a) *n.* large trees of California, the Sequoia.

Welsh (welsh) *a.* [A.S. *welise*, Celtic, fr. *wealth*, a Celt] relating to Wales or its inhabitants;—*n.* the language of Wales, or of the Welsh;—*pl.* the natives or inhabitants of Wales. **Welsh-flannel**, a very fine flannel. **Welsh-rabbit**, see **rabbit**.

welsh, welch (welsh) *v.t.* and *i.* [Ety. doubtful] to cheat, by running off from a race-course without paying one's debts.

welsher, welcher (wel-sher) *n.* a sharper; a cheat.

welt (welt) *n.* [cf. A.S. *weltan*, to roll] a hem; a cord, covered with cloth, and sewed on a seam or border; a weal; a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole;—*v.t.* to furnish with a welt; to flog.

Welshman (welsh-man) *n.* a native of Wales.

welted (wel-ted) *a.* having a welt.

welter (wel-ter) *v.i.* [A.S. *weltan*, roll] to roll, as the body of an animal; to wallow; to toss;—*n.* a tossing about; confusion.

welter (wel-ter) *a.* [Ety. doubtful] of, or pertaining to, a heavily-weighted race in horse-racing. **Welter-race**, a race in which welter-weights are carried. **Welter-stakes**, the stakes taken on a welter-race. **Welter-weight**, a heavy weight, mostly carried in hurdle races and steeplechases.

welting (wel-ting) *n.* act of sewing on a welt; the welt put on; [colloq.] a sound flogging.

Welwitschia (wel-wich-i-a) *n.* [named after F. *Welwitsch* (1806-1872), an Austrian botanist] a genus of South African plants.

wen (wen) *n.* [A.S. *wenna*] an encysted tumour, esp. one on the scalp.

wench (wensh) *n.* [M.E. *wenchele*, a child, fr. A.S. *wenelo*, children] a young woman; a maid; a concubine; —*v.i.* to associate with prostitutes.

wencher (wensh-er) *n.* one that wench; a lewd man.

wend (wend) *v.t.* [A.S. *wendan*, go] to direct; to betake; —*v.i.* to go; to betake one's self.

Wend (wend) *n.* [Ger.] a Slavic race in Germany.

Wendish (wend-'dish) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Wends; —*n.* the language of the Wends.

Wenlock (wen-'lok) *n.* [Wenlock, Shropshire] a sub-division of the Silurian rocks.

wennish (wen-'ish) *a.* [fr. *wen*] having the nature of a wen; resembling a wen.

went (went) *orig.* past tense of *wend*, used as the past tense of *go*.

Wentletrap (went-'tl-trap) *n.* [Ger., a winding staircase] a genus of molluscs.

were (wer) [A.S. *weron*] imperfect indicative plural and subjunctive singular and plural of *be*.

wergild, weregild (wer-'gild, wër-'gild) *n.* [A.S. *wer*, man, and *gild*, retribution] a fine for manslaughter, and other crimes against the person [A.S. Law].

Wernerian (wer-'nè-ri-an) *a.* relating to Werner, a German geologist, founder of the Neptunian theory; —*n.* a follower of Werner.

wernerite (wer-'ner-it) *n.* [Werner, German geologist] a scapolite.

wersh (wersh) *a.* [abbrev. of *wearish*] tasteless; insipid [Scot.]. Also *warsh*.

wert (wert) the second personal singular of *were*.

Wertherian (wer-, wer-'tè-ri-an) *a.* [Werther, a hero of Goethe's] weakly sentimental.

werewolf, werewolf (wer-'woolf, wër-'woolf) *n.* [A.S. *wer*, man, and *wulf*, wolf] a person able to become a wolf.

wesand Same as *wesand*.

Wesleyan (wes-'li-an) *n.* [John Wesley (1703-1791)] a Wesleyan Methodist; —*a.* pertaining to Wesley, or to Wesleyanism.

Wesleyanism (wes-'li-an-izm) *n.* the doctrines of church polity instituted by John Wesley; Wesleyan Methodism.

west (west) *n.* [A.S.] the point in the heavens where the sun sets at the equinox; the western part; —*a.* situated in the west; western; coming from the west, as a west wind; —*adv.* to the west.

westerly (wes-'ter-li) *a.* being toward the west; moving from the west; —*adv.* toward the west; also *westling*.

western (wes-'tern) *a.* situated in the west; pertaining to the west; moving westward; coming from the west; —*n.* an inhabitant of a western country or district.

westerner (wes-'ter-ner) *n.* a western.

westernmost, westmost (wes-'tern-'mòst, west-'mòst) *a.* most westerly.

westing (wes-'ting) *n.* space or distance westward; departure westward.

Westphalian (west-'fà-li-an) *a.* [Westphalia] pertaining to Westphalia, a province of Prussia; —*n.* a native of Westphalia.

Westringia (wes-'trin-'ji-a) *n.* [named after J. P. Westring (d. 1833), Swedish physician] a genus of monopatulous plants.

westward (west-'ward) *adv.* toward the west; —*a.* being, or tending westward.

westwards (west-'wardz) *adv.* westward.

wet (wet) *a.* [A.S. *wēt*] containing water; full of moisture; rainy; watery; —*n.* water or wetness; moisture; rain; foggy weather; —*v.t.* to make wet. **Wet-blanket**, see *blanket*. **Wet-bulb thermometer**, see *hygrometer* and *psychrometer*. **Wet-dock**, a dock in which vessels are kept afloat at ebb-tide. **Wet-goods**, liquors. **Wet-nurse**, a woman that suckles the child of another. **Wet-shod**, wearing wet shoes.

wether (weth-'er) *n.* [A.S. *wither*] a castrated ram.

wetness (wet-'nes) *n.* state of being wet; capacity for wetting.

wettish (wet-'ish) *a.* somewhat wet; moist.

wey (wā) *n.* [A.S. *wæge*, a weight, fr. *wegan*, to weigh] a unit of weight or measure of wool, 182 lbs.; of butter or cheese, 2 to 3 cwt.; of salt, 40 bushels, etc.

whack (hwak) *v.t.* [*thwack*] to strike; to thwack; —*v.i.* to strike anything with a smart blow; —*n.* a blow; a share; a thwack.

whale (hwāl) *n.* [A.S. *hwæl*] a large aquatic mammal, valued for its oil and whalebone.

Whale-back, a vessel with a covered-in and rounded deck, for rough seas. **Whale-bird**, the blue petrel, conspicuous for its large beak. **Whale-boat**, a long, narrow boat, used by whalemen. **Whale-calf**, a young whale. **Whale-fin**, whalebone. **Whale-fisher**, one that goes to the whale-fishing. **Whale-fishery**, the occupation of taking whales; a place where whaling is carried on. **Whale-fishing**, whaling. **Whale- lance**, a harpoon. **Whale-oil**, oil obtained from the blubber of whales. **Whale-ship**, a whaler. **Whale-shot**, spermacti (so called by Dutch and English whalers). **Bull-whale**, a full-grown male whale.



Greenland whale.

whalebone (hwāl-'bōn) *n.* a firm, elastic substance found in the upper jaw of whales.

whaleman (hwāl-'mān) *n.* a whaler.

whaler (hwāl-'er) *n.* a person, or ship, employed in the whale-fishery.

whaling (hwāl-'ing) *n.* business of taking whales; —*a.* relating to the fishing for whales.

Whaling-gun, a mechanical contrivance for killing whales. **Whaling-master**, the captain of a whale-ship.

whang (hwang) *n.* [*thong*] a leathern thong; tough leather, suitable for making thongs.

whang (hwang) *v.t.* [a form of *whack*] to thwack; to beat; to flog; to cut in large slices or strips; —*n.* a blow; a whack; a piece; a slice.

whap (hwop) *n.* See *whop*.

whapper (hwop-'er) *n.* See *whopper*.

wharf (hwawrf) *n.*; *pl.* *wharfs, wharves* (hwawrfz, hwawrvz) [A.S. *hweorf*, bank to keep out water, fr. *hweorfian*, to turn] a quay built of timber or stone on the shore of a harbour, etc., for the convenience of lading and unlading vessels; a mole; a pier; —*v.t.* to secure by a wharf; to lodge on a wharf. **Wharf-rat**, the common brown rat; a loafer about a wharf.

wharfage (hwawrf-'ij) *n.* the fee paid for the use of a wharf; berthage; wharves in general.

wharfing (hwawrf-'ing) *n.* a structure resembling a wharf; materials for building a wharf; wharves in general.

wharfinger (hwawrf-'fin-'jer) *n.* a man that owns, or has the care of, a wharf.

what (hwot) *pron.* [A.S. *hwæt*] an interrogative pronoun (used elliptically, in exclamation, or adjectively); a relative pronoun, meaning that which (used adjectively); such . . . as; whatever; —*adv.* why? in what respect? to what degree? **What ho!** an exclamatory call. **What if?** what matters it if. **What like?** of what appearance. **What of?** what say you of? **What's what**, the genuine article. **What time**, at the time when. **What with**, by reason of.

whatever (hwot-'ev-er) *pron.* anything that; all that.

whatnot (hwot-'not) *n.* a piece of furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, etc. (so called because used to hold anything).

whatsoever (hwot-'sō-'ev-'er) *a.* whatever.

wheel (hwēl) *n.* [A.S. *hwele*] a pimple; a pustule; a weal; —*v.t.* to cause weals upon.

wheat (hwēt) *n.* [A.S. *hwæte*] a plant yielding a white flour for bread. **Wheat-ear**, an ear of wheat. **Wheat-field**, a field of wheat. **Wheat-fly**, an insect injurious to wheat. **Wheat-moth**, an insect whose grubs devour wheat; a grain-moth.

wheatear (hwēt-ēr) *n.* [*white* and *arse*] a small bird common in Europe; the fallow-chat or fallow-finch.

wheaten (hwēt-n) *a.* made of wheat.

wheedle (hwē-dl) *v.t.* [*A.S. wæddian*, to beg, fr. *wædd*, poverty] to entice by soft words; to gain by flattery;—*v.i.* to flatter; to coax;—*n.* a wheedler.

wheeder (hwē-dler) *n.* one that wheedles; a coaxing person.

wheedlesome (hwē-dl-sum) *a.* inclined to wheedle; coaxing.

wheedling (hwē-dling) *n.* the act of coaxing or enticing;—*a.* enticing.

wheel (hwēl) *n.* [*A.S. hweōl*] a circular frame or disc turning on an axis; any object having a similar form, as a spinning-wheel, potter's-wheel; an instrument formerly used for punishing criminals; a steering-wheel; the attribute of Fortune, as the emblem of mutability; a refrain; a rotation; a cycle;—*v.t.* to convey on wheels; to cause to turn or revolve; to make in a circle; to furnish with a wheel or wheels;—*v.i.* to turn on, or as on, an axis; to revolve; to change direction; to go round in a circuit; to roll forward; to move round; to ride a cycle. **Wheel and axle**, one of the mechanical powers. **Wheel-barometer**, a barometer the index of which is moved by a thread passing over a pulley. **Wheel-carriage**, a carriage moved on wheels. **Wheel-cutter**, a machine for cutting the teeth of clock and watch wheels. **Wheel-cutting**, operation of cutting the teeth in wheels, pinions, etc. **Wheel-horse**, a horse harnessed next to the forewheel of a vehicle. **Wheel-house**, a small house that contains the steering-wheel. **Wheel-plough**, a swing-plough with a wheel attached under the beam to steady it. **Wheel-race**, the place in which a water-wheel is fixed. **Wheel-rope**, a rope that connects the steering-wheel and the rudder. **Wheel-tax**, a tax on carriages. **Wheel-window**, a circular window with mullions radiating from the centre. **A wheel within wheels**, a complication of things.

wheelbarrow (hwēl-bar-ō) *n.* a light frame with one wheel, on which it rolls.

wheeled (hwēld) *a.* having wheels.

wheeler (hwē-ler) *n.* one that wheels; a wheelwright; one of the hindmost horses in a carriage, or one next the wheels, as opposed to leader; a shaft-horse; a wheel-horse.

wheeling (hwē-ling) *n.* the act of conveying on wheels; the act of turning troops in companies round, half-round, etc.

wheelman (hwēl-mān) *n.* a steersman.

wheelwork (hwēl-wurk) *n.* a combination of wheels, as in clocks, etc.

wheelwright (hwēl-rit) *n.* a man that makes wheels and wheel-carriages.

wheeze (hwēz) *v.i.* [*A.S. hweōsan*] to breathe hard.

wheezing (hwē-zing) *n.* the act of breathing with difficulty and noise.

wheezy (hwē-zi) *a.* affected with wheezing.

whelk (hwelk) *n.* [*whel*] a small wheel; a protuberance.

whelk (hwelk) *n.* [*A.S. wiloc*, mollusc] a univalve, with a spiral, gibbous shell, and oval aperture.

whelm (hwelm) *v.t.* [*Ice. hvelja*, turn upside down] to cover completely; to submerge; to overburden;—*v.i.* to pass over, so as to submerge.

whelp (whelp) *n.* [*A.S. hvelp*] the young of the canine species; a puppy; a cub; a youth (contemptuously);—*v.t.* to bring forth, as a lioness; to originate (in contempt);—*v.i.* to bring forth young.

when (hwen) *adv.* and *conj.* [*A.S. hwenne*] at what time; at the time that; whereas; at which time;

whence (hwens) *adv.* and *conj.* from what place; from what, or which, cause, etc.

whencesoever (hwens-sō-ev-er) *adv.* and *conj.* from what place, source, or cause, soever.



Wheatear.

whenever (hwen-ev-er) *adv.* and *conj.* at whatever time. Also **whens'er**.

whensoever (hwen-sō-ev-er) *adv.* and *conj.* whenever.

where (hwār) *adv.* and *conj.* [*A.S. hwēr*] at what place; in what circumstances; at the place in which; whither.

whereabout (hwār-a-bout) *adv.* and *conj.* about where; near what or which place; concerning which;—*n.* place where one is; locality. Also **whereabouts**.

whereas (hwār-az) *conj.* considering that; when in fact.

wherat (hwār-at) *adv.* at which; at what.

wherby (hwār-bī) *adv.* by which; by what.

wherefore (hwār-fōr) *adv.* for which reason; for what reason;—*conj.* accordingly; in consequence of which;—*n.* the cause.

wherfrom (hwār-from) *adv.* whence.

wherein (hwār-in) *adv.* in which; in which, or what, respect, etc.; in what.

wherinssoever (hwār-in-sō-ev-er) *adv.* in whatever respect or place.

wherinto (hwār-in-tō) *adv.* into which; into what.

whereness (hwār-nēs) *n.* the state of having situation.

whereof (hwār-ov) *adv.* of which; of what.

whereon (hwār-on) *adv.* on which; on what.

wheresoever (hwār-sō-ev-er) *adv.* in, or to, whatever place.

wherethrough (hwār-thrō) *adv.* through which.

whereto (hwār-tō) *adv.* to which; to what; to what end. Also **wherunto**.

whereupon (hwār-u-pon) *adv.* upon which; in consequence of which.

wherever (hwār-ev-er) *adv.* at whatever place. Also **wher'er**.

wherewith (hwār-with) *adv.* with which; with what. **The wherewith**, the means.

wherewithal (hwār-wi-thaw'l) *adv.* wherewith. **The wherewithal**, the means.

wherry (hwer-i) *n.* [*Etym. unknown*] a shallow, light boat, for fast rowing or sailing; a half-decked vessel, used in fishing.

wherry (hwer-i) *n.* a liquor made from crab-apples.

wherryman (hwer-i-mān) *n.* one that rows a wherry.

wherve (hwērv) *n.* [*A.S. hwerfan*, a causal form of *hweorfan*, to turn] a round piece of wood on a spindle to receive thread.

whet (hwet) *v.t.* [*A.S. hwæt*, sharp, bold, brave] to rub, for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool; to make sharp, keen, or eager; to stimulate; to stir up;—*n.* the act of sharpening by friction; something that stimulates the appetite. **Whet-slate**, a fine-grained slate, used for whetstone.

whether (hweth-er) *pron.* [*A.S. hwæther*] which of two;—*conj.* used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other, or others, being connected by *or*. **Whether or no**, in any case; for certain.

whetstone (hwet-stōn) *n.* a stone for sharpening instruments by friction; a hone.

Whetstone-slate, whet-slate.

whetter (hwet-er) *n.* one that, or that which, whets.

whew (hwū) *n.* or *int.* [*imit.*] a sound expressing astonishment or dislike. Also **whough**.

whey (hwā) *n.* [*A.S. hweġ*] the serum of milk, separated from the coagulable part, particularly in making cheese. **Whey-face**, a pale, frightened face. **Whey-faced**, having a pale face. **Whey-tub**, a tub in which whey stands.

wheyey, **wheyish** (hwā-i, hwā-ish) *a.* of, or resembling, whey.

wheyishness (hwā-ish-nēs) *n.* the state or quality of being wheyish.

which (hwich) *pron.* [A.S. *hwilc*] an interrogative, signifying *who*, or *what one*, of a number; a relative, used of things; also used adjectively.

whichever (hwich-ev-er) *pron.* whether one or the other.

whichsoever (hwich-sō-ev-er) *pron.* whichever.

whidah-bird (hwid'ā-berd) *n.* [*Whidah*, Dahomey] a weaver-bird, the male having a very long tail.

whiff (hwif) *n.* [imit.] a sudden expulsion, as of smoke from the mouth; a puff of air; a glimpse; an outrigger boat; a kind of flat fish;—*v.t.* to throw out in whiffs; to puff; to convey by a puff; to blow;—*v.i.* to emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff.

whiff (hwif) *v.i.* [*whip*] to fish with a hand-line.

whiffer (hwif-er) *n.* one that whiffs.

whiffing (hwif-ing) *n.* the act of one that whiffs.

whiffle (hwif'l) *v.t.* [*whiff*], a puff! to disperse, as by a puff; to scatter; to cause to prevaricate; to shake quickly;—*v.i.* to veer, as the wind; to prevaricate;—*n.* a small flute; a a fickle person.

whiffler (hwif'ler) *n.* one that whiffles; a fickle person; a piper; a herald.

whiffle-tree (hwif'le-trē) *n.* [*whiffle*, to turn or veer] the bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.

whig (hwig) *n.* [A.S.] *swir whey* [Scot.].

Whig (hwig) *n.* [*whiggamore*] originally, in Scotland, a Covenanter; a Liberal in politics; [Amer.] an advocate of the American revolution;—*a.* pertaining to, or composed of, Whigs; Whiggish.

Whiggamore (hwig-a-mōr) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a Scotch Presbyterian.

Whiggery (hwig'er-i) *n.* the tenets of Whigs.

Whiggish (hwig'ish) *a.* pertaining to Whigs; partaking of the principles of Whigs.

Whiggishly (hwig'ish-li) *adv.* in a Whiggish manner.

Whiggishness (hwig'ish-nes) *n.* the quality of being Whiggish; Whiggery.

Whiggism (hwig'izm) *n.* Whiggery.

while (hwil) *n.* [A.S. *hwil*], a pause, a time] time; trouble;—*conj.* during the time that; at the same time that;—*v.t.* to cause to pass away; to spend. Once in a while, now and then. Worth while, worth the time, pains, and expense.

whiles (hwilz) *adv.* at times [Scot.].

whilom (hwil'ōm) *adv.* [A.S. *hwīlum*, dative pl. of *hwil*] at times; formerly; once.

whilst (hwilst) *adv.* while. The whilst, while; in the meantime.

whim (hwim) *n.* [Icel. *hwima*, to have straying eyes] a sudden turn or start of the mind; a fancy; a large capstan, for raising ore, etc., from mines.

whimbrel (hwim-brel) *n.* [fr. *whimper*] a bird resembling the curlew. Also *wimbrel*.

whimper (hwim-per) *v.t.* [*whine*] to utter in a low, whining tone;—*v.i.* to cry with a low, whining, broken voice;—*n.* a low, peevish cry.

whimperer (hwim-per-er) *n.* one that whimpers.

whimpering (hwim'per-ing) *n.* a whimper;—*a.* whining.

whimperingly (hwim'per-ing-li) *adv.* in a whimpering manner.

whimsical (hwim'zi-kal) *a.* full of whims; odd; capricious; fantastical.

whimsicality, whimsicalness (hwim'zi-kal'i-ti, hwim'zi-kal-nes) *n.* state or quality of being whimsical.

whimsically (hwim'zi-kal-i) *adv.* in a whimsical manner.

whimsy, whimsey (hwim'zi) *n.* [*whim*] a whim; a freak;—*a.* full of whims or freaks; capricious.

whimwham (hwim'hwam) *n.* [reduplication of *whim*] a whim; a toy.

whin (hwin) *n.* [*whinstone*] whinstone. **Whin-sill**, basaltic rock.

whin (hwin) *n.* [W. *chwyn*, weeds, a single weed, furze] a plant with yellow flowers. **Whin-chat**, a small singing-bird which haunts whins.

whine (hwīn) *v.i.* [A.S. *hwīnan*, to whine] to utter a plaintive cry; to complain in an unmanly way;—*n.* a plaintive tone; a mean complaint.

whiner (hwī-ner) *n.* one that whines.

whinger, whiniard, **whinyard** (hwing'er, hwin'yard) *n.* [Icel. *hwina*, to whiz] a sword or hanger; a dirk.

whining (hwī-ning) *n.* the act of one that whines;—*a.* meanly complaining.

whiningly (hwī-ning-li) *adv.* in a whining manner.

whinny (hwīn-i) *v.i.* [frequentative of *whine*] to neigh;—*n.* a neigh.

whinny (hwīn-i) *a.* [*whin*, furze] abounding in whins.

whinstone (hwin'stōn) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a provincial name given to basaltic, or any hard, unstratified rock.

whip (hwip) *v.t.* [M.E. *whippen*, cf. M.E. *wippen*, to jump up and down] to strike with a lash, of anything lithe; to drive with lashes; to flog; to lash, as with sarcasm; to sew slightly; to overlay, as a cord, with other cords; to jerk; to snatch; to cause to spin with lashes; to thrash, as grain; to beat into froth, as eggs; to fish with bait; to hoist; to keep together, as a party whip;—*v.t.* to move nimbly; to start suddenly;—*n.* an instrument for driving animals, or for correction; a driver; the arm of a windmill; a tackle for hoisting; a member of parliament that summons the members of his party to an important division; the call itself. **Whip-and-derry**, a hoisting apparatus. **Whip-cat**, a tailor.

Whip-cord, a hard, twisted cord, used for making lashes.

Whip-graft, *n.* a graft made by fitting a tongue, cut on the scion, into a slit on the stock;—*v.t.* to graft by inserting a tongue on the shoot into the stock. **Whip-lash**, the lash of a whip. **Whip-saw**, a narrow saw-blade (usually fixed in a frame), used to cut curved slits. **Whip-snake**, a snake resembling the lash of a whip. **Whip-socket**, a socket to hold the butt of a whip. **Whip-star**, a bar by which the rudder is turned. **Whip-stitch**, *n.* a kind of half-ploughing; a tailor;—*v.t.* to half-plough; to sew slightly. **Whip-stock**, the rod to which the lash of a whip is fastened. **Whip-tail**, whip-tailed, having a long, slender tail. **Whip-top**, a top spun by whipping. **Whip and spur**, with the greatest haste. To whip the cat, to practise small economies; to make a living by going from house to house dressmaking, tailoring, etc.

whiphand (hwip-hand) *n.* the hand that holds the whip in driving; advantage.

whiphandle (hwip-han-dl) *n.* the handle or stock of whip.

whipjack (hwip-jak) *n.* a turnpike sailor; a tramp pretending to be a sailor.

whipmaker (hwip-mā-ker) *n.* one that makes whips.

whipper (hwip'er) *n.* one that whips, esp. an officer that inflicts the penalty of legal whipping; a coal-whipper. **Whipper-in**, a huntsman that manages the hounds; a party whip; one that attends to the interests of his party. **Whipper-snapper**, a diminutive, insignificant person.

whipping (hwip-ing) *n.* action of the verb to whip. **Whipping-boy**, a boy educated with a prince, and bearing his punishments for him. **Whipping-post**, the post to which criminals were tied when whipped. **Whipping-snapping**, insignificant; small. **Whipping-top**, a whip-top.

whippetree (hwip'l-trē) *n.* [frequentative of *whip*, to move about quickly, to swing, and *tree*, as an *oak-tree*] whiffle-tree.



Whin-chat.



Whimbrel.

whip-poor-will (hwip-'póor-wil) *n.* [Imit. notes] an American bird, named from its note.

whipster (hwip-'ster) *n.* a nimble little fellow; a whipper-snapper.

whir (hwer) *v.t.* [Dan. *hvirre*, to twirl] to hurry away with a hissing sound;—*v.i.* to fly with a buzzing or whizzing sound;—*n.* a buzzing or whizzing sound.

whirl (hwerl) *v.t.* [Icel. *hvirfla*, to whirl] to turn round, or rotate, rapidly; to remove quickly (with away);—*v.i.* to revolve speedily; to move hastily;—*n.* rapid rotation; anything that whirls; a hook used in twisting; [Bot.] a whorl. **Whirl-boat**, a whirlingig. **Whirl-bat**, anything swung quickly to give a blow; the ancient cestus. **Whirl-blast**, a whirling blast of wind. **Whirl-bone**, the knee-cap.

whirler (hwer-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, whirls.

whirligig (hwer-li-gig) *n.* a child's toy; a wooden cage, in which petty offenders in the army were whirled round by way of punishment; a water-beetle.

whirling (hwer-'ling) *a.* turning round rapidly. **Whirling-table**, **whirling-machine**, a contrivance for showing the effects of centrifugal force.

whirlpool (hwer-'póol) *n.* a vortex, or circular eddy of water.

whirlwind (hwerl'wind) *n.* a violent wind, moving in a vortex, with a progressive motion.

whirring (hwer-'ing) *n.* a whir.

whish (hwish) *v.i.* [Imit.] to move with great rapidity, and so cause a whizzing sound.

whish (hwish) *int.* hush! Also **whisht**.

whisk (hwisk) *n.* [Dan. *viske*, to wipe] a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light; a small bunch of grass, straw, etc., used for a brush; a brush or besom; an instrument for whisking eggs, cream, etc.; a tippet, worn by women; a sudden gale; the game of whist;—*v.t.* to sweep, or agitate, with a light, rapid motion; to move nimbly; to sweep along;—*v.i.* to move nimbly and speedily.

whisker (hwis-ker) *n.* one that, or that which, whisks; hair on a man's cheeks;—*pl.* the long, stiff hairs about an animal's mouth.

whiskerando (hwis-ker-an-'dó) *n.* [fr. *Whisker-andos*, a character in Sheridan's *Critic*] a person with large whiskers.

whiskered (hwis-kerd) *a.* formed into whiskers; having whiskers.

whiskified (hwis-ki-'fid) *a.* intoxicated. Also **whiskeyfied**.

whisking (hwis-'king) *a.* moving or sweeping along rapidly.

whisky, whiskey (hwis-ki) *n.* [whisk] a kind of one-horse chaise.

whisky, whiskey (hwis-ki) *n.* [Gael. *uisge-beatha*, water of life] a spirit distilled from grain, etc. **Whisky-liver**, cirrhosis of the liver, due to excessive drinking of whisky. **Whisky-toddy**, toddy made with whisky.

whisky-jack (hwis-ki-'jak) *n.* [Amer. Ind. *wiss-ka-tigan*] the gray or Canada jay.

whisper (hwis-per) *v.t.* [A.S. *hwisprian*] to utter in a low tone; to address in a low voice; to suggest secretly;—*v.i.* to speak softly; to make a low, sibilant sound; to speak in whispers; to devise mischief;—*n.* a low, soft, sibilant voice; words uttered with such a voice; a hint or insinuation.

whisperer (hwis-per-er) *n.* one that whispers; a tattler; a slanderer.

whispering (hwis-per-ing) *a.* like, or making a sound like, a whisper;—*n.* a whisper. **Whispering gallery**, a place so built that a whisper, or any slight noise, can be heard at an unusually long distance.

whisperingly, whisperously (hwis-per-ing-li, -us-li) *adv.* in a whisper, or low voice.



Whip-poor-will.



Whirligig.

whist (hwist) *a.* [cf. *hist*] hushed; silent;—*int.* hush! silence!—*v.t.* to silence;—*v.i.* to be silent;—*n.* a game at cards. **Dummy-whist**, whist where three persons play, and the fourth hand is exposed. **Long-whist**, a game of ten points, honours counting. **Short-whist**, a game of five points, honours not counting.

whistle (hwis-l) *v.t.* [A.S. *hwistlian*] to form, utter, or modulate by whistling; to send or call by a whistle;—*v.i.* to utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; to sound a whistle, or similar wind instrument; to sound shrill;—*n.* a sharp, shrill sound, made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips; a similar sound, as of a bird; an instrument producing a whistling sound. **Whistle-cup**, a drinking-cup, with a whistle attached, awarded in a carouse to the last person able to blow it. **Whistle-fish**, the three-bearded rockling. **Whistle-wood**, the striped maple, used to make whistles. To be worth the whistle, to be worth calling for; to be worth notice. To make pigs and whistles of anything, to make a sorry mess of it. To pay for one's whistle, to pay dearly for what one fancies. To wet one's whistle, to take a drink. To whistle down the wind, to talk to no purpose. To whistle for anything, to have very little chance of getting it. To whistle for a wind, the superstition that whistling during a calm would bring wind. To whistle off, to send off by a whistle, as a hawk; to dismiss.

whistler (hwis-ler) *n.* one that, or that which, whistles; one that keeps a shebeen; the hoary marmot; a roarer.

whistling (hwis-'ling) *n.* shrill sound, as of a whistler, or the wind;—*a.* sounding like a whistle. **Whistling-shop**, a shebeen.

whit (hwit) *n.* [A.S. *whit*] the smallest part imaginable; a jot.

white (hwit) *a.* [A.S. *hwit*] being without colour; snowy; pale; clean; spotless; hoary; auspicious;—*n.* a composite colour, like that of pure snow; something white; the mark at which a missile is shot (formerly painted white); the thing aimed at; one of the white race of men;—*v.t.* to whiten. **White-alloy**, an alloy of copper and tin, used to imitate silver. **White ant**, a termite. **White-backed**, having the back white, or marked with white. **White-beard**, an old man. **White-bonnet**, a fictitious bidder at an auction. **White-brant**, the snow-goose. **White-brass**, an alloy of copper and zinc. **White-clover**, a perennial grass bearing white flowers (much relished by cattle, and by the honey-bee). **White-copper**, German silver, a light-coloured alloy of copper. **White-crop**, a crop that whitens in ripening. **White-damp**, carbonic oxide. **White-ear**, the wheat-ear. **White-elephant**, an elephant of pale colour held sacred in Siam; a gift that gives the recipient more bother than it is worth. **White eye**, the white-eyed duck or vireo. **White-favoured**, wearing white favours, as in connection with a marriage. **White-film**, a film growing over the eyes of sheep. **White-fish**, a haddock or whiting. **White-friars**, Carmelites (called from their white habit). **White-frost**, hoar-frost. **White-handed**, guileless. **White-heat**, temperature at which substances become incandescent. **White-horse**, a tough and sinewy substance obtained from the sperm-whale; a West Indian shrub; a white-topped wave. **White-hot**, heated to white heat. **White House**, the official residence, at Washington, of the president of the United States of North America. **White-iron**, pig-iron containing much carbon. **White-lead**, a carbonate of lead, used as a pigment, etc. **White-lie**, see lie. **White-light**, sunlight. **White-lime**, whitewash. **White-livered**, having a pale look; cowardly. **White-manganese**, carbonate of manganese. **White-meat**, meats made of milk, butter, eggs, etc.; delicate flesh, as poultry or rabbits. **White-money**, silver coin. **White-mouse**, one of a fancy breed of snow-white mice. **White-poppay**, a poppy from which opium is obtained. **White-pot**, a dish made of milk, sugar, eggs, etc., baked in a pot. **White-precipitate**, see precipitate. **White-rent**, a rent of \$d., payable yearly by every tinner in Devon and Cornwall to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. **White-salt**, see salt. **White-salted**, cured, as herring. **White-satin**, a moth with large, satiny-white wings. **White-scale**, an insect found on citron-trees. **White-squall**, a squall usually presaged by a small white cloud in a clear sky. **White's thrush**, a ground-thrush,

dedicated to White of Selborne. **White-top**, a grass, the white-bent. **White-vitriol**, sulphate of zinc. **White-water**, a disease of sheep; foaming water, as in surf or rapids. **White-wine**, any wine of a clear, transparent colour, as Madeira. **The white of an egg**, the albumen, or clear, viscous fluid round the yolk. **The white of the eye**, the part of the eyeball surrounding the iris, or coloured part. **To mark with a white stone**, to regard as particularly fortunate. **To show the white feather**, to show signs of being a coward. **Whites**, leucorrhœa; a fine flour.

whitebait

(hwit-bāt) *n.* a delicate fish of the herring species.

whitebear

(hwit-bār) *n.* the polar bear.

Whiteboy

(hwit-boi) *n.* a member of an agrarian association in Ireland, about 1760, who disturbed the peace by night, disguised in white frocks.

Whiteboyism

(hwit-boi-izm) *n.* the principles and practices of the Whiteboys.

Whitechapel cart

(hwit-chap-el kárt) *n.* a light spring vehicle.

Whitefieldian

(hwit-fel-di-an) *n.* [Whitefield] a follower of Whitefield after his separation from the Wesleys.

whiten

(hwit-tn) *v.t.* or *i.* to make, or grow, white.

whitener

(hwit-ner) *n.* one that, or that which, whitens.

whiteness

(hwit-nes) *n.* state or quality of being white.

whitening

(hwit-ning) *n.* the act of making white; whitening. **Whitening-stone**, a fine sharpening stone used by cutlers.

whitesmith

(hwit-smith) *n.* a worker in tin; one that polishes ironwork.

whitespur

(hwit-spur) *n.* one of a class of esquires, named from the spurs worn at their creation.

whitetail

(hwit-tāl) *n.* the wheat-ear.

whitethorn

(hwit-thorn) *n.* the hawthorn.

whitethroat

(hwit-thrót) *n.* a small singing bird.

whitetip

(hwit-tip) *n.* a humming bird.

whitewash

(hwit-wosh) *n.* a liquid composition, as lime and water, for whitening something;—*v.t.* to cover with whitewash; to make white; to give a fair external appearance; to clear, as a bankrupt, of debts.

whitewasher

(hwit-wosh-er) *n.* one that whitewashes.

whiteweed

(hwit-wed) *n.* the common ox-eye daisy (named from the colour it gives to fields).

whitewood

(hwit-wood) *n.* any tree with white or whitish timber.

whither

(hwit-er) *adv.* [A.S. *hwider*] to what, or which, place.

whithersoever

(hwit-er-sō-ev-er) *adv.* to whatever place.

whiting

(hwit-ting) *n.* [white] a sea-fish allied to the cod (valued for its delicate flesh); fine-ground chalk.

whitish

(hwit-tish) *a.* somewhat white.

whitishness

(hwit-tish-nes) *n.* quality of being whitish.

whitleather

(hwit-leth-er) *n.* leather dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness; paxwax.

whitlow

(hwit-lō) *n.* [for *whick-flaw*—*i.e.*, *quick*, the sensitive part under the finger-nail, and *flaw*, a crack] a suppurative inflammation of the fingers or toes, usually under the nails; in sheep, an inflammatory swelling round the hoof. **Whitlow-grass**, a plant of the genus *Draba*, supposed to cure whitlow.

Whitmond

(hwit-mun-dā) *n.* the Monday after Whitsunday.

whitneyite

(hwit-ne-it) *n.* [Whitney, an American geologist] an arsenide of copper, found near Lake Superior.

whitsour

(hwit-sour) *n.* [white] a summer apple.

Whitsun

(hwit-sun) *a.* [Whitsunday] pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide. **Whitsun-week**, Whitsuntide.

Whitsunday

(hwit-sun-dā) *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter; Pentecost Sunday (called because the newly-baptized appeared in white garments); in Scotland, May 15, a money term day.

Whitsuntide

(hwit-sun-tid) *n.* the week beginning with Whitsunday.

whittle

(hwit-l) *n.* [A.S. *hwitian*, to cut] a pocket-knife;—*v.t.* to cut or shape with a small knife;—*v.i.* to cut wood aimlessly.

whittle

(hwit-l) *n.* [A.S. *hwitel*, fr. *hwit*, white] a blank.

Whittleseya

(hwit-l-se-a) *n.* [Whittlesey, discoverer] a genus of plants of fan-like appearance.

Whitworth-gun

(hwit-wurth-gun) *n.* [Whitworth, inventor] a rifle with hexagonal bore.

whity-brown

(hwit-ti-broun) *a.* of a colour between white and brown.

whiz

(hwiz) *v.i.* [Imit.] to make a humming or hissing sound, like a ball flying through the air;—*n.* a hissing and humming sound.

whizzer

(hwiz-er) *n.* a centrifugal machine for drying grain, etc.

whizzingly

(hwiz-ting-li) *adv.* with a whizzing sound.

who

(hō) *pron.* [A.S. *hwā*] a relative or interrogative, referring to persons.

whoa

(wō) *int.* stop.

whoever

(hō-ev-er) *pron.* whatever person; any one, without exception.

whole

(hō) *a.* [A.S. *hāl*] all; entire; intact; not defective or imperfect; unimpaired; healthy; sound;—*n.* the entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality; a regular combination of parts; a complete system; amount; aggregate; gross; sum. **Whole-coloured**, of one colour. **Whole-hearted**, whole-souled, generous; noble; hearty. **Whole-hoofed**, having an undivided hoof. **Whole-length**, *n.* the extent or surface from end to end;—*a.* extending from end to end; representing the full length or figure, as a portrait or statue. **Whole-meal**, wheat ground with husk. **Whole-number**, an integral number. **Whole-note**, a semibreve. **Whole-stitch**, a lace-making stitch, used in filling. **Upon, or on, the whole**, speaking generally; altogether. **With a whole skin**, safe; unharmed.

wholeness

(hōl-nes) *n.* state of being whole; totality; completeness.

wholesale

(hōl-sāl) *n.* sale of goods by the piece, or large quantity;—*a.* buying and selling by the piece, or in large quantities; extensive; promiscuous; pertaining to the trade by the piece, or in large quantities. **By wholesale**, in the mass; in large quantities; without distinction.

wholesome

(hōl-sum) *a.* salubrious; conducive to health of mind, morality, or prosperity; sound; salutary.

wholesomely

(hōl-sum-li) *adv.* in a wholesome manner.

wholesomeness

(hōl-sum-nes) *n.* the quality of being wholesome; salutariness.

wholly

(hō-li) *adv.* completely; perfectly; totally.

whom

(hōm) *pron.* the objective and dative case of *who*.

whomever, whomsoever

(hōm-ev-sō-ev-er) *pron.* the objective of *whosoever*; any person, without exception.

whoop

(hwōop, hōop) *n.* [F. *houper*] a shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo; a hoot, as of an owl;—*v.t.* to hoot at;—*v.i.* to utter a loud cry, as of enthusiasm; to shout; to hoot, as an owl.

whooper

(hwōop-er, hōop-er) *n.* a species of swan or crane.



Whitebait.



Whiting.

See n. letter

whooping-cough (hwóó'-ping-kof, hóó'-ping-kof) *n.* an affection, esp. in children, accompanied by a grating inspiration.

whooping-crane (hwóó', hóó'-ping-krán) *n.* a crane named from its peculiar note.

whooping-swan

(hwóó', hóó'-ping-swón) *n.* the elk.

whop (hwop) *v.t.* [*cf.* W. *chwop*, a sudden stroke] to beat severely;—*v.i.* to fall on the ground.

whopper (hwop'-er) *n.* one that whops; a monstrous lie.

whopping (hwop'-ing) *a.* very large.

whore (hór) *n.* [*Icel.* *hóra*, an adulteress] a woman that prostitutes her body for hire; a harlot;—*v.t.* to corrupt; to have sexual intercourse with;—*v.i.* to fornicate. **Whore-house**, a brothel.

whoredom (hór'-dum) *n.* fornication; idolatry.

whoremonger, whoremaster

(hór'-mung-ger, -má's-ter) *n.* a pimp; a lecher; a man that practises lewdness.

whoreson (hór'-sun) *n.* a bastard;—*a.* mean; scurvy.

whorish (hór'-ish) *a.* addicted to unlawful sexual commerce; unchaste.

whorishly (hór'-ish-li) *adv.* in a whorish manner.

whorishness (hór'-ish-nes) *n.* the character of a lewd woman.

whorl (hwurl) *n.* [*A.S.* *hwœorfan*, to turn] a verticil [*Bot.*]; a turn of the spire of a shell; the fly of a spindle.

whorled (hwurld) *a.* having whorls.

whort (hwurt) *n.* [*wort*] the fruit of the whortleberry; the shrub itself.

whortle, whortle-

berry (hwur'tl, wur'tl, hwur'tl-ber-i, wur'tl-ber-i) *n.* a small shrub, with edible fruit; bilberry (*Scot.* blaeberry).

whose (hóóz) *pron.* the possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which*.

whosoever (hóó'-sō'-ev'-er) *pron.* whosoever person; any person whatever that.

whurt *n.* See **whort**.

why (hwí) *adv.* [*A.S.* *hwí*] for what cause, reason, or purpose; on which account;—*int.* used as an expletive. **The why and the wherefore**, the whole reason.

Whydah (hwid'-a) *n.* [*Whydah*, a district of Dahomey] a genus of birds of the weaver family. Also **Whidah**.

wick (wik) *n.* [*M.E.* *wicke*, fr. *A.S.* *wecoce*] a cotton cord which draws up oil or wax, as in a lamp or candle, to be burned.

wick (wik) *n.* [*A.S.* *wic*, fr. *L.* *vicus*, a village] a village; a jurisdiction used to end words, as in *Berwick*, *sheriffwick*.

wick, wich (wik) *n.* [*Icel.* *wík*, a small creek, fr. *wík-ja*, to recede, *cf.* *viking*] a creek; a bay; a salt-pit.

wick (wik) *n.* [*A.S.* *wican*, to bend] in curling, to strike a stone obliquely.

wicked (wik'-ed) *a.* [literally rendered *evil*, fr. *wikke*, evil, weak, allied to *weak*] evil in principle or practice; addicted to vice; immoral; sinful; mischievous. **The Wicked Bible**, a Bible printed in 1632 which omitted "not" in Exodus xx. 14. **The wicked one**, the devil.

wickedly (wik'-ed-li) *adv.* in a wicked manner.

wickedness (wik'-ed-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being wicked.

wicken, wicken-tree (wik'-n, -trē) *n.* [*A.S.* *wice*, the rowan-tree] the mountain-ash.



Whooping-crane.



Whorls.

wicker (wik'-er) *a.* [*cf.* *A.S.* *wican*, to bend] made of twigs or osiers;—*n.* a small twig or osier; wickerwork.

wickered (wik'-er-ed) *a.* made of, or covered with, wickerwork.

wickerwork (wik'-er-wurk) *n.* basket-work; a texture of osiers.

wicket (wik'-et) *n.* [*A.F.* *wicket*] a small gate or door, esp. one forming part

of a larger; the three upright rods at which the bowler aims in cricket. **Wicket-door, wicket-gate, a wicket. Wicket-keeper**, the player that stands immediately behind the wicket in cricket.



Wickets.

wicking (wik'-ing) *n.* the material of which wicks are made.

wickiup, wicky-up (wik'-i-up) *n.* [*Amer.*] a loosely constructed hut, as of brushwood.

Wicliffite, Wickliffite (wik'-lif'-it) *n.* a follower of Wicliffe, reformer and translator of the Scriptures.

wide (wid) *a.* [*A.S.* *wid*] broad; spacious; vast; of a certain width; remote; distant; comprehensive;—*adv.* to a distance; far; astray;—*n.* a ball bowled wide of the wicket out of the batsman's reach.

Wide-awake, alert; a soft felt hat. **Wide-chapped**, having a wide mouth. **Wide-skirted**, extensive. **Wide-spread**, diffused; extensive. **Wide-stretched**, large; extensive.

widely (wid'-li) *adv.* in, or to, a wide degree; extensively; very much.

widen (wid'-n) *v.t.* to made wide or wider;—*v.i.* to grow wide or wider; to enlarge.

wideness (wid'-nes) *n.* quality or state of being wide; breadth.

widershins, widdershins

(wid'-er-shins) *adv.* See **withershins**.

widgeon, wigeon (wij'-un) *n.* [*O.F.* *vigeon*] a particular kind of wild duck; a fowl.

Widmannstättian (wid-man-stet'-i-an) *a.* [*Widmannstätt*, of Vienna] pertaining to Widmannstätt. **Widmannstättian figures**, impressions made on the surfaces of siderolites by the action of acid.

widow (wid'-o) *n.* [*A.S.* *widwe*, *widuwe*] a woman that has lost her husband by death;—*v.t.* to bereave of a husband; to deprive of. **Widow-bench**, the share of a husband's estate allowed to a widow besides her jointure. **Widow-bird**, a corruption of *whydah-bird*. **Widow-hunter**, one that courts widows for their fortunes. **Widow's-lawn**, a fine muslin. **Widow's-silk**, a non-existent person. **Widow's-silk**, a dull silk fabric. **Widow's weeds**, the mourning dress of a widow. **Widow-wail**, a small shrub, with sweet-scented flowers. **Grass-widow**, see **grass**.

widower (wid'-o-er) *n.* a man that has lost his wife by death.

widowerhood (wid'-o-er-hood) *n.* the state of being a widower.

widowhood (wid'-o-hood) *n.* the state of being a widow.

width (width) *n.* [*wide*] extent from side to side; wideness.

wield (wēld) *v.t.* [*A.S.* *geuyldan*, to have power over] to use with full command or power; to use or employ; to sway; to manage; to handle. **To wield the sceptre**, to have supreme power or command.

wieldable (wēld'-a-bl) *a.* that may be wielded.

wielder (wēld'-er) *n.* one that wields.

wieldiness (wēld'-i-nes) *n.* manageableness.

wieldless (wēld'-les) *a.* unmanageable.

wieldy (wēld'-i) *a.* manageable.

wife (wif) *n.* [*A.S.* *wif*] a woman of humble position; a woman united to a man in wedlock.

wifehood (wif'-hood) *n.* state and character of a wife.

wifeless (wif'les) *a.* without a wife; unmarried.

wifelike (wif'lik) *a.* like, or pertaining to, a woman.

wifely (wif'li) *a.* becoming a wife; wifelike.

wig (wig) *n.* [*periwig*] an artificial covering of hair for the head. **Wig-block**, a block on which wigs are made. **Wig-tail**, the tropic-bird. **Wig-tree**, the Venetian smoke-tree.

wig (wig) *vi.* [A.S., contest] to scold, *esp.* in public.

wigan (wig-an) *n.* [*Wigan*, Lancashire] a fabric used for stiffening.

Wigandia (wi-gan'di-a) *n.* [Dr. *Wigand*, Hamburg] a genus of coarse herbs.

wigeon See **widgeon**.

wigged (wigd) *a.* having a wig on.

wiggery (wig'er-i) *n.* false hair.

wigging (wig-ing) *n.* a scolding.

wiggle (wig'l) *vi.* [*swaggle*] to waggle; — *n.* a wriggling motion.

wiggler (wig'ler) *n.* a wriggler.

wight (wit) *n.* [A.S. *wiht*, creature] a person.

wight (wit) *a.* [Icel. *vigr*, fit for war, fr. *vig*, war] swift; strong; bold.

wightly (wit'li) *adv.* swiftly; vigorously; boldly.

wigless (wig'les) *a.* without a wig.

wigmaker (wig-mā-ker) *n.* a person that makes wigs.

wigreve (wig-rēv) *n.* [A.S. *wic*, town, and *gerēfa*, reeve] a bailiff of a hamlet.

wigwam (wig-wam) *n.* [N. Amer. Ind. *wēkon-omut*, in his house] an Indian hut, of a conical shape, made of skins.

wild (wild) *a.* [A.S. *wilde*] living in a state of nature; not domesticated; growing or produced without culture; native; desert; not refined by culture; savage; ungoverned; loose; strange; ill-considered; turbulent; indicating strong emotion or bewilderment; crazy; disorderly; — *n.* a desert. **Wild-ass**, an African and Asiatic ass that is found in a wild state. **Wild-born**, born in a wild state. **Wild-cat**, an untamed cat, the original stock of the domestic cat. **Wild-fire**, a composition of inflammable materials, hard to quench when inflamed; sheet-lightning; erysipelas; inflammation of the skin in sheep. **Wild-fowl**, the duck tribe. **Wild-fowling**, the pursuit of wild-fowl. **Wild-goose**, an untamed bird of the goose kind. **Wild-goose-chase**, any foolish enterprise or pursuit. **Wild-land**, land lying waste, either not under, or not fit for, cultivation. **Wild-oat**, a grain that grows wild, with twisted awns. **Wild-shot**, a random shot. **To ride the wild mare**, to play at see-saw. **To run wild**, to lead an ungoverned life; to return from the domesticated to the wild state. **To sow one's wild oats**, see **oat**.

wilder (wil'der) *v.t.* to cause to lose the way or track; to bewilder; — *v.i.* to wander or stray.

wilderling (wil'der-ling) *n.* any plant growing wild, *esp.* one escaped from culture.

wilderment (wil'der-ment) *n.* confusion; bewilderment.

wilderness (wil'der-nes) *n.* [A.S. *wilder*, a wild animal] a tract of land inhabited only by wild beasts; a waste; a desert.

wildgrave (wil'd-grāv) *n.* (Ger. *wild*, game, and *graf*, count) a German count, whose duties were associated with hunting.

wilding (wil'ding) *n.* a wild crab-apple; a young tree growing without cultivation.

wildish (wil'dish) *a.* somewhat wild.



Wigwam.

wildly (wild-li) *adv.* in a wild manner.

wildness (wild'nes) *n.* state or quality of being wild.

wile (wil) *n.* [A.S. *wil*] a trick, or stratagem, practised for insuring or deception; an artifice; a snare; — *v.t.* to entice; to coax; to cause to pass pleasantly.

wileful (wil'fool) *a.* full of wiles.

wilful (wil'fool) *a.* [will] governed by the will, without yielding to reason; intentional.

wilfully (wil'fool-i) *adv.* in a wilful manner; of set purpose.

wilfulness (wil'fool-nes) *n.* quality of being wilful.

wilily (wil'i-li) *adv.* [wile] by stratagem; fraudulently.

wiliness (wil'i-nes) *n.* guile; artfulness.

will (wil) *n.* [A.S. *willa*, will, fr. *willan*, to wish] power of choosing; power of deliberate action; volition; that which is willed; determination; discretion; command; arbitrary disposal; divine determination; disposition; desire; strong wish or desire; [Law] the legal declaration of a person's mind to be effective after death; right intention; — *v.* used as an auxiliary, to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb; — *v.t.* to determine by an act of choice; to ordain; to give by testament; to bequeath; — *v.t.* to exercise the will; to desire. **Will-worship**, worship according to human will. **At will**, at pleasure. **Tenant-at-will**, one whose lands are held at the will of the owner. **To have one's will**, to get what one desires; to be able to act as one likes. **To work one's will**, to do what one wishes. **With a will**, heartily.

willed (wild) *a.* having a will of a specified kind, *e.g.*, strong-willed.

willemite (wil'em-it) *n.* [William I., king of Netherlands] a resinous silicate of zinc

willer (wil'er) *n.* one that wills or wishes.

willet (wil'et) *n.* [Imit.] a bird of the snipe family, found in North America.

willing (wil'ing) *a.* free to do or grant; favourably inclined; ready; received or borne without reluctance. **Willing-hearted**, fully consenting.

willingly (wil'ing-li) *adv.* in a willing manner; cheerfully.

willingness (wil'ing-nes) *n.* free choice or consent of the will; readiness.

Willisian (wil'is-i-an) *a.* [Thomas Willis, English anatomist] pertaining to Willis, famous for his researches on the brain and nerves. **Willis's disease**, diabetes.

williwaw (wil'i-waw) *n.* [Patagonia] a violent mountain wind in the fiords of Patagonia.

will-o'-the-wisp (wil'u-the-wisp) *n.* ignis fatuus; any person or thing that deceives by dazzling or evanescent appearances.

willow (wil'ō) *n.* [A.S. *welig*] a tree furnishing pliable shoots; the wood of the willow; a cricket-bat; a willow-machine; — *v.t.* to open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willow. **Willow-cimbex**, a large American saw-fly, whose larvæ feed on the foliage of the willow, elm, etc. **Willow-gall**, a gall on willows, caused by gall-midges. **Willow-herb**, a genus of plants, usually with showy flowers. **Willow-machine**, a machine for removing the dirt from cotton, hemp, jute, etc. **Willow-moth**, a moth whose caterpillars destroy grain. **Willow-weed**, the purple loose-strife. **Willow-wren**, a small bird frequenting woods. **Bedford-willow**, a willow whose bark is especially rich in salicin and tannin. **Weeping-willow**, a species of willow, having long, hanging branches. **White-willow**, the largest British willow. **To wear the willow**, to put on mourning, or grieve for a lost lover.

willowed (wil'ōd) *a.* abounding with willows.

willowish (wil'ō-ish) *a.* resembling the colour of the willow; slender; supple.

willowy (wil'ō-i) *a.* abounding with willows; pliant; drooping.

Willughbeia (wil'ō-bē-yā) *n.* [Francis Willughby, an English naturalist] a genus of climbing plants.

will-with-a-wisp (wil'-with-a-wisp) *n.* will-o'-the-wisp.

willy (wil'i) *n.* a willow machine.

willy-nilly (wil'i-nil'i) *a.* [will and nill] vacillating; *adv.* willingly or unwillingly.

willy-willy (wil'i-wil'i) *n.* [Austral.] a strong gale on the north-west coast of Australia.

wilt (wilt) *v.t.* [Ger.] to make flaccid, as a plant; to depress; —*v.i.* to fade; to droop.

wilt (wilt) second person sing. of the verb *will*.

Wilton carpet (wil'-tun-kar'-pet) *n.* [Wilton] a carpet, like Brussels, but with a velvety surface.

wily (wi'-li) *a.* [wile] full of wiles; crafty; subtle; insidious.

wimberry, winberry (wim', win'-ber-i) *n.* [A.S. win (L. vinum) wine, and berge, berry] the whortleberry.

wimble (wim'-bl) *n.* [M.E. *wimbil*, cf. Dan. *vimmel*, a boring tool] a gimlet; a kind of auger; —*v.t.* to bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

wimble (wim'-bl) *a.* [Sw. dial. *wimbla*, to be skittish] active; nimble.

wimbrel (wim'-brel) *n.* See *whimbrel*.

wimple (wim'-pl) *n.* [A.S. *winpel*] a covering, as of silk, for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, formerly worn by women, and still retained by nuns; a veil; a fold [Scot.]; —*v.t.* to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; to cover, as with a veil; to hood-wink; —*v.i.* to ripple; to undulate; to meander.

win (win) *v.t.* [A.S. *winnan*, to struggle] to gain; to gain by success in; to bring to compliance; to gain over; to attract; to gain by courtship or persuasion; to induce; to earn, as bread; to obtain; to effect; in mining, to reach and open; —*v.i.* to gain favour or victory; —*n.* a victory; a success. To **win one's spurs**, to earn knighthood by valour; to gain reputation by merit. To **win upon**, to gain favour or influence.

wince (wins) *v.i.* [M. H. Ger.] to shrink, as from a blow or pain; —*n.* the act of one that winces.

wince (wins) *n.* [winch] a winch used in dyeing; —*v.t.* to immerse by turning the winch.

wincer (win'-ser) *n.* one that, or that which, winces.

wincey, winsey (win'-si) *n.* [*linsey-woolsey*] a strong, durable fabric made of wool and cotton.

winch (winsh) *n.* [A.S. *wince*] a lever that serves to turn the axle of a wheel or cylinder; a windlass; a hand-machine for transferring a fabric from one dye-vat to another; —*v.t.* to hoist.

Winchester-bushel (win'-ches-ter-boosh-el) *n.* [Winchester, Hampshire] the English standard dry measure established by Henry VII. **Winchester-rifle** [Winchester, inventor] a kind of magazine-rifle.

wind (wind, in poetry often wind) *n.* [A.S.] air naturally or artificially put in motion; a current of air; breath modulated by the respiratory organs, or by an instrument; power of respiration; breath; flatulence; air impregnated with odour; anything insignificant or light, as wind; idle talk; the part of the body near the stomach; —*v.t.* to ventilate; to perceive or follow by the scent; to ride or drive hard, as a horse, so as to render scant of breath; to rest, as a horse, that it may recover wind; to breathe; (wind) to blow; to sound by blowing. **Wind-band**, a brass band; the wind-instruments of an orchestra. **Wind-bound**, delayed in sailing by contrary winds. **Wind-broken**, diseased in the power of breathing, as a horse. **Wind-changing**, fickle. **Wind-chart**, a chart showing the direction of the wind at a given time. **Wind-chest**, the box supplying compressed air to an organ. **Wind-dog**, a fragment of a rainbow on an isolated cloud. **Wind-dropsy**, tympanites. **Wind-egg**, one that is imperfectly formed; an addle egg. **Wind-flower**, a plant, the wood-anemone, or the marsh-gentian.

Wind-furnace, a furnace with natural draft. **Wind-gall**, a soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse. **Wind-gauge**, an anemometer. **Wind-gun**, air-gun. **Wind-hatch**, the opening where ore is taken out of the earth. **Wind-instrument**, an instrument of music sounded by wind, esp. by the breath, as a flute. **Wind-plant**, the wind-flower. **Wind-pump**, a pump moved by wind. **Wind-record**, an anemogram. **Wind-rose**, floating with head to wind. **Wind-rose**, a map showing the relations of winds with each other, or with other elements. **Wind-shake**, a defect in the wood of exogenous trees. **Wind-sucker**, the kestrel. **Wind-swift**, swift as the wind. **Wind-tight**, impervious to wind. A capful of wind, a slight breeze. Before the wind, see before. **Broken wind**, a form of paroxysmal dyspnoea. Down the wind, moving with the wind; going towards ruin or decay. How the wind blows, or lies, the state of affairs. The four winds, north, south, east, and west. To get one's wind, to recover one's breath. To get the wind of, to get on the windward side of. To get wind of, to hear of; to be informed about. To raise the wind, see raise. To sow the wind, and reap the whirlwind, to live recklessly, and receive a crushing retribution. To take the wind out of one's sails, to circumvent.



Wind-rose.

wind (wind) *n.t.* [A.S. *windan*] to turn; to turn repeatedly about something; to coil; to encircle; to turn and bend at one's pleasure; to regulate; to introduce by insinuation; to hoist; to tighten, as a string; to put in order for continued action, as a clock or watch, by raising the weights or tightening the spring; —*v.i.* to turn; to become coiled about anything; to bend; to crook; to move round; to meander; to have a twist, as wood; to fetch the compass; —*n.* a winding; a turn; a bend. To **wind a ship**, to reverse the position of a ship, so that the stern is where the bow was. To **wind off**, to uncoil. To **wind up**, to coil up; to bring to a conclusion; to arrange and adjust for final settlement. **Wind-up**, the close.

windage (win'-di) *n.* [wind] the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of a ball or shell; influence of the wind on a missile.

windbag (wind'-bag) *n.* a bag filled with air; an empty talker.

winder (win'-der) *n.* one that, or that which, winds; a winding plant; a contrivance for winding thread, etc.; a step of a winding staircase; one that winds or sounds a horn; (win'-der) a blow that takes away the breath.

windfall (wind'-fawl) *n.* anything blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree; an unexpected legacy, or other gain.

wind-hover (wind'-huv-er) *n.* a species of hawk (it hovers against the wind).

windily (win'-di-li) *adv.* in a windy manner.

windiness (win'-di-nes) *n.* state of being windy or tempestuous; flatulence; tendency to generate wind or gas; tumour; puffiness.

winding (win'-ding) *a.* twisting or bending from a direct line or an even surface; —*n.* a turn; a bend; meander; a call by the boatswain's whistle.

Winding-engine, a hoisting-engine for drawing up material from a mine. **Winding-pendant**, a pendant at the main masthead of a ship, with a heavy tackle attached. **Winding-sheet**, a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped. **Winding-up act**, an act for the dissolution of joint-stock companies.

windingly (win'-ding-li) *adv.* in a winding manner.

windlass (wind'-las) *n.* [Icel. *vindill*, a winder, and *ass*, a pole] a cylinder, with a rope or chain, for raising weights, turned by a lever; —*v.t.* to hoist by a windlass; —*v.t.* to use a windlass.

windlass, windlace (wind'-las) *n.* [wind-las above] a circuit; any indirect artful course.

windle (win'-dl) *n.* [A.S. *windel*, fr. *windan*, to turn] a kind of reel; a spindle; the wind-thrush or redwing; a dry measure.

windless (wind'-les) *a.* calm; out of breath.



Wimple.

windlestraw (win-dl-straw) *n.* [A.S. *windelstrēow*] a stalk of grass, as dog's-tail; the whitethroat.

windmill (wind-mil) *n.* a mill turned by the wind. To fight windmills, to struggle with unreal opposition, as Don Quixote charged the windmill.

window (win-dō) *n.* [Icel. *vindauga*, wind-eye] an opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, closed by glass; the sash that covers the opening; a lattice or casement; an aperture resembling a window;—*v.t.* to furnish with windows; to place at a window. **Window-bar**, a bar fixed into a window for security;—*pl.* lattice-work on a woman's stomacher. **Window-blind**, a blind to intercept or obscure the light of a window. **Window-curtain**, a curtain hung over a window inside. **Window-frame**, the frame that surrounds a window. **Window-glass**, common glass, as opposed to plate-glass. **Window-mirror**, a mirror fixed outside a window, for reflecting images of objects in the street into the room. **Window-pane**, a piece of glass set in a window. **Window-sash**, the framework holding the panes of glass. **Window-screen**, anything that fills up a window, to prevent outsiders seeing in. **Window-seat**, a seat in a window. **Window-shutter**, a frame to close up a window. **Window-sill**, the flat piece of wood at the foot of the window-frame. A **blind window**, a window where the space is built up.



Windmill.

windowed (win-dōd) *a.* provided with windows.

windowless (win-dō-les) *a.* having no windows.

windowlet (win-dō-let) *n.* a little window.

windy (win-dō-i) *a.* having little crossings like window-sashes.

windpipe (wind-pip) *n.* the trachea.

windrow (wind-rō) *n.* a row of hay raked for being rolled into heaps; the green border of a field; a row of peats set up to dry.

windsail (wind-sal) *n.* a wide funnel of canvas, to convey fresh air into the lower parts of a ship; the sail of a windmill.

Windsor-chair (win-zur-châr) *n.* [Windsor, in Berkshire, England] a strong, polished chair, with high back. **Windsor-soap**, fine-scented soap, formerly made at Windsor.

windstroke (wind-strök) *n.* a spinal affection in a horse.

windsucker (wind-suk-er) *n.* one ready to pounce on another, or any weak point; a crib-biter. **Wind-sucking**, the noise made in crib-biting.

windward (wind-ward) *n.* the point from which the wind blows;—*adv.* toward the wind. To get to windward of, to secure an advantage over. To lay an anchor to the windward, to adopt measures for success or security.

windy (win-di) *a.* consisting of, or like, wind; next the wind; exposed to the wind; tempestuous; flatulent; attended by flatulence; empty; airy.

wine (win) *n.* [A.S. *win*, fr. L. *vinum*] the fermented juice of grapes; a liquor resembling that from grapes yielded by other fruits; intoxication; a wine party;—*v.t.* to furnish or supply with wine;—*v.t.* to drink wine. **Wine-bag**, a wine-skin; a fuddler. **Wine-bibber**, one that drinks much wine; a tippler. **Wine-bibbing**, tippling. **Wine-biscuit**, a biscuit served with wine. **Wine-cask**, a butt in which wine is kept or matured. **Wine-cellar**, a cellar for storing wine. **Wine-cooler**, a contrivance for cooling wine in bottle. **Wine-fat**, the vessel for receiving the liquor from a wine-press. **Wine-glass**, a small glass in which wine is drunk. **Wine-glassful**, enough wine to fill a wine-glass. **Wine-grower**, one that possesses a vineyard for producing wine. **Wine-measure**, the measure by which wines, and other spirits, were formerly sold. **Wine-merchant**, a dealer in wines, esp. at wholesale. **Wine-party**, a drinking party. **Wine-press**, a place in which grapes are

pressed. **Wine-sap**, a valued American apple. **Wine-skin**, a vessel made of the skin, as of a goat, for holding wine. **Wine-stone**, a deposit of crude tartar on the sides of a wine-cask. **Wine-vault**, a vault used as a wine-cellar. **Adam's vault**, wine, water. **Spirit of wine**, alcohol.

Winebrennerian (win-bre-nē-ri-an) *a.* [John Winebrenner] pertaining to Winebrenner;—*n.* member of a Baptist denomination founded by Winebrenner.



Wine-skin

wineless (win-les) *a.* without wine.

wing (wing) *n.* [Icel. *vængr*] one of two anterior limbs of birds used for flying; any similar appendage; the limb of an insect; passage; flight; that which agitates the air, as a fan for winnowing grain; a side-building; the side of a building; a membranous expansion of a plant;—[Fort.] the longer side of a protection crown or horn-work; the right or left division of an army or fleet; the part of a ship's hold nearest the sides; one of the sides of the stage;—*v.t.* to furnish with wings; to enable to fly, or to move with celerity; to supply with wings or side-pieces; to traverse in flight; to wound in the wing; to wound a person in the arm or shoulder;—*v.t.* to fly. **Wing-and-wing**, having sails outspread on each side. **Wing-case**, the hard, horny cover that protects the wings in several kinds of insects, as beetles, etc. **Wing-footed**, having wings on the feet. **Wing-gudgeon**, a winged shaft of metal, used as a journal for wheels with wooden axles. **Wing-shell**, a gastropod, named from its alate aperture. **Wing-shot**, *n.* a shot at a bird that is flying; one that shoots in this fashion;—*a.* shot when flying, or on the wing. **Wing-snail**, a pteropod. **On the wing, flying**, on the road. **On the wings of the wind**, with the utmost speed. **To take wing**, to depart. **To wing a fight**, to go on by flying. **Under the wing of**, under the protection of.

winged (wingd, wing-ed) *a.* furnished with wings, or wing-like expansions; alate; lofty; swift; hurt in the wing. **Winged-bull**, a colossal figure of a human-headed bull, with wide-spreading wings, on the gateways of Assyrian palaces.

wingedly (wing-ed-li) *adv.* in a winged manner; with wings.

wingless (wing-les) *a.* having no wings; not able to fly.

winglet (wing-let) *n.* a little wing.

wingy (wing-i) *a.* having wings; lofty; rapid.

wink (wink) *v.t.* [A.S. *wincian*] to open and shut rapidly;—*v.t.* to close and open the eye-lids quickly; to blink; to give a hint by a motion of the eyelids; to shut the eyes purposely; to connive; to flicker, as a light;—*n.* the act of closing the eyelids quickly; a motion of the eye; a hint; a short period, as of sleep. **Wink-a-peep**, the scarlet pimpernel. **Forty winks**, a short nap.

winker (wing-ker) *n.* one that winks; a horse's blinder; a winking membrane; a winking muscle; a small bellows in an organ controlled by a spring.

winking (wing-king) *n.* act of one that winks. Like winking, very quickly.

winkingly (wing-king-li) *adv.* with winking.

winkle (wing-kl) *n.* See periwinkle.

winner (win-er) *n.* one that wins; a victor.

winning (win-ing) *a.* attracting; charming;—*n.* the act of one that wins; in mining, a new opening; (usually *pl.*) that which is won; the sum gained by success in competition. **Winning-post**, the goal at the end of a race-course.

winningly (win-ing-li) *adv.* in an enticing manner.

winningsness (win-ing-nes) *n.* attractiveness of manner.

winnow (win'ō) *v.t.* [A.S. *windwian*, fr. *wind*, *wind*] to separate and drive off chaff by means of wind; to blow upon; to sift; to fan;—*v.i.* to separate chaff from grain.

winnow (win'ō-er) *n.* one that winnows.

winnowing (win'ō-ing) *n.* the act of one that, or that which, winnows. **Winnowing-fan-machine**, a machine for winnowing.

winsome (win'sum) *a.* [A.S. *wynsum*, fr. *wyn*, joy] cheerful; attractive; agreeable.

winsomely (win'sum-li) *adv.* in a winsome manner.

winsomeness (win'sum-nes) *n.* the quality of being winsome.

winter (win'ter) *n.* [A.S. *winter*] the cold season of the year, comprising December, January, and February; a year; a dull season; [Scot.] end of harvest;—*v.t.* to keep, feed, or manage during the winter;—*v.i.* to pass the winter;—*a.* pertaining to winter. **Winter-apple**, an apple that keeps well in winter; a late apple. **Winter-barley**, barley sown in autumn. **Winter-beaten**, oppressed by the inclemency of the weather. **Winter-bloom**, the witch-hazel. **Winter-bound**, detained by winter. **Winter-clad**, warmly clad. **Winter-cress**, a cruciferous plant, formerly used for salad. **Winter-garden**, an ornamental garden for winter. **Winter-ground**, to preserve from the effects of frost. **Winter-lodge**, **winter-lodgment**, the bud, or bulb, which protects the shoot from injury; the winter covering of a plant. **Winter-quarters**, see **quarters**. **Winter-solstice**, see **solstice**. **Winter-tide**, winter. **Winter-wheat**, wheat sown in autumn.

winterberry (win'ter-ber-i) *n.* a shrub (the bark is considered medicinal).

wintered (win'ter-d) *a.* having seen, or endured, many winters; tried by adversity.

wintergreen (win'ter-grēn) *n.* a shrub that keeps green through winter.

wintering (win'ter-ing) *n.* act of passing, or providing for, winter.

winterless (win'ter-less) *a.* free from winter; not experiencing winter.

winterly (win'ter-li) *a.* wintry; cheerless.

Winter's bark (win'terz bārk) *n.* an aromatic bark brought by Capt. *Winter* from the Straits of Magellan (it has medicinal properties).

winty, wintry (win'tri, -ter-i) *a.* suitable, or pertaining, to winter; cold; stormy; frosty.

winy (wi'ni) *a.* [wine] having the taste or qualities of wine.

winze (winz) *n.* [Icel. *vinza*, to winnow, fr. *vindr*, wind] a shaft sunk for ventilation.

wipe (wip) *v.t.* [A.S. *wipian*] to rub with something soft; to clean; to strike off gently;—*n.* act of wiping clean; a blow; a jeer. **To wipe off**, to clear away. **To wipe out**, to efface.

wiper (wi'per) *n.* one that wipes; something used for wiping; a projecting piece of an axle acting periodically on pistons, etc.

wiping (wi'ping) *n.* the act of wiping; a thrashing; a defeat.

wire (wir) *n.* [A.S. *wir*] a thread of metal; telegraph wire; the string of an instrument; a telegram;—*v.t.* to bind, or provide, with wire; to put upon a wire; to snare by means of a wire;—*v.t.* and *i.* to telegraph. **Wire-bridge**, a suspension bridge. **Wire-cloth**, a coarse cloth of woven metallic wire, used for strainers. **Wire-dancer**, one that performs upon a wire. **Wire-draw**, to draw or form, as metal, into wire; to draw out to great length and tenuity; to strain the meaning of. **Wire-drawer**, one that wire-draws. **Wire-drawing**, the action of the verb *to wire-draw*. **Wire-gauze**, a texture of finely interwoven wire. **Wire-guard**, a wire netting placed in front of a fire or flame. **Wire-heel**, a disease in the feet of a horse or other animal. **Wire-man**, a man that puts up wires. **Wire-netting-work**, netting or work of wire. **Wire-puller**, one that pulls the wires, as of a puppet; an intriguer. **Wire-pulling**, the act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; political intrigue. **Wire-rope**, see **rope**. **Wire-worker**, one that manufactures articles from wire. **Wire-wove**, an extra fine quality of glazed writing paper. **Wire of Lapland**, a thin thread made from the sinews of the reindeer, and coated with tin.

wired (wird) *a.* furnished with wires; having wiry feathers.

wirer (wi'r-er) *n.* one that wires; one that snares game.

wireworm (wi'r-wurm) *n.* the thin, hard larvæ of certain beetles that subsist on cereal roots.

wirily (wi'r-i-li) *adv.* in a wiry manner.

wiriness (wi'r-i-nes) *n.* the state of being wiry.

wiry (wi'r-i) *a.* made of wire; drawn out like wire; tough; sinewy.

wis (wis) a fictitious verb to *know*. See *yivis*.

wisdom (wiz'dum) *n.* [A.S.] quality of being wise; knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity; erudition; spiritual understanding or discernment; prudence. **Wisdom-tooth**, the last molar in each jaw, appearing about the age of twenty.

wise (wiz) *a.* [A.S. *wis*] enlightened; having knowledge to discriminate and judge correctly; sagacious; dexterous; learned; skilled in hidden arts; pious; dictated by wisdom; judicious; becoming a wise man; grave. **Wise-hearted**, wise; knowing; skilful. **Wise-woman**, a witch; a sorceress.

wise (wiz) *n.* [A.S. *wise*, way, fr. *wis*, wise] way; manner (used chiefly in any wise, in no wise, in any way, in no way; on this wise, in this way).

wisacre (wi'zā-ker) *n.* [Ger. *weissager*, a sooth-sayer] one that makes undue pretensions to wisdom; a simpleton.

wiselike (wiz'lik) *a.* [wise] seemingly wise; sensible.

wiseling (wiz'ling) *n.* a pretender to wisdom.

wisely (wiz-li) *adv.* in a wise manner; with wisdom.

wiseness (wiz'nes) *n.* wisdom.

wiserine (wiz'er-in) *n.* [*Wiser*, Swiss mineralogist] a mineral occurring in yellow octahedral crystals.

wish (wish) *v.t.* [A.S. *wyscan*, to wish] to desire; to long for; to desire to be; to invoke upon;—*v.i.* to have a desire; to long;—*n.* desire; longing; request; invocation; object of desire. **Wish-bone**, the merry-thought.

wisher (wish'er) *n.* one that wishes.

wishful (wish'fool) *a.* having, or showing, desire; longing.

wishfully (wish'fool-i) *adv.* in a wishful manner.

wishfulness (wish'fool-nes) *n.* the state of being wishful.

wishing (wish'ing) *n.* a wish. **Wishing-bone**, a wish-bone. **Wishing-cap**, a cap by the wearing of which one's wishes are granted.

wishtonish (wish'tun-wish) *n.* [imit.] the prairie dog of North America.

wish-wash (wish'wash) *n.* [wash] any weak or thin drink.

wishy-washy (wish'i-wosh'i) *a.* very thin and weak; feeble.

wisp (wisp) *n.* [M.E. *wisp*, *wips*, cf. *wipe*] a small bundle, as of straw; a whisk, or small broom.

wist (wist) *past tense* and *pp.* of *wit*, to know.

Wistaria (wis'tā-ri-ā) *n.* [*Wistar*, Amer. anatomist] a genus of leguminous, lofty, climbing shrubs.

wistful (wist'fool) *a.* [wishful] eagerly attentive; contemplative; pensive; longing.

wistfully (wist'fool-i) *adv.* earnestly; eagerly; with longing desire.

wistfulness (wist'fool-nes) *n.* state or quality of being wistful.

wistiti, ouistiti (wis'ti-ti, óó-isti-ti) *n.* [S. Amer.] the marmoset.

wit (wit) *v.i.* [A.S. *witan*, to know] to know;—*n.* intellect; understanding; sense; imagination; the faculty of associating ideas, and expressing them in a quick, pointed, and amusing manner; the result of this faculty; ingenuity; a person of eminent sense; a

man of genius; one distinguished for repartee, etc. **Wit-cracker**, a joker. **Wit-monger**, **wit-snapper**, one that affects wit. At one's wit's end, at a complete loss what to do further. The five wits, the five senses. To live by one's wits, to have no fixed business, and gain a livelihood by any shift. To wit, that is to say.

witan (wit-an) *n.pl.* [A.S. *pl. of wita*, wise man] members of the witenagemot.

witch (wich) *n.* [A.S. *wicca*, wizard, *wicca*, witch] a person, esp. a woman, given to the black art; one that practises sorcery; a hag; a charming woman; —*v.t.* to bewitch; to enchant. **Witch-doctor**, a medicine man. **Witch-ea-butter**, a dark-brown fungus. **Witches'-thumb**, the sea-campion. **Witch-finder**, a professional detector of witches. **Witch-meal**, the powdery pollen of club-moss.

witch, wych (wich) *n.* [A.S. *wice*, fr. *wican*, to bend] the witch-elm, or wych-elm, a large elm of picturesque habit. **Witch-alder**, a low shrub with alder-like leaves. **Witch-hazel**, **wych-hazel**, a shrub that flowers when the leaves are falling.

witchcraft (wich-kraft) *n.* the practices of witches; sorcery; supernatural power; irresistible influence; fascination.

witchen (wich-en) *n.* the mountain-ash.

witchery (wich'er-i) *n.* witchcraft; fascination.

witching (wich-ing) *a.* suited to witchcraft; fascinating; —*n.* fascination.

witchingly (wich-ing-li) *adv.* in a fascinating manner.

witenagemot (wit-e-na-ge-mot) *n.* [A.S. *wita*, wise man, and *gemot*, meeting] the Anglo-Saxon national council.

with (with) *prep.* [A.S.] denoting competition; against; denoting association, support, cause, means, agency, comparison, immediate sequence, etc.

with See *withe*.

withal (wi-thawl) *adv.* [fr. *all*] with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

withamite (with-am-it) *n.* [Witham, discoverer] a variety of epidote.

withdraw (with-draw) *v.t.* to take away, as what has been enjoyed; to recall; to divert; —*v.i.* to go away; to retire.

withdrawal (with-draw-al) *n.* act of withdrawing; recall.

withdrawer (with-draw'er) *n.* one that withdraws.

withdrawing (with-draw-ing) *a.* receding. **Withdrawing-room**, a room for retirement; a drawing-room.

withdrawment (with-draw-ment) *n.* withdrawal.

withe (with, with) *n.* [A.S. *withig*, a willow] a tough, flexible twig; —*v.t.* to bind with withes.

wither (with'er) *v.t.* [weather] to cause to fade and become dry; to cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay; to cause to languish, perish, or pass away; —*v.i.* to fade; to wrinkle; to decay; to perish.

wither-band (with'er-band) *n.* [withers] a piece of iron in a saddle, near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

withered (with'erd) *a.* shrunk; faded.

withering (with'er-ing) *a.* blasting; blighting; scorching. **Withering-floor**, the drying-floor in a malt-house.

witheringly (with'er-ing-li) *adv.* in a manner tending to wither.

witherite (with'er-it) *n.* [Dr. *Withering*] native barium carbonate.

witherlock (with'er-lok) *n.* the lock in the mane of a horse, seized by a rider in mounting.

withernam (with'er-nam) *n.* [A.S. *wither*, against, and *nām*, seizure] an unlawful distress; reprisal [Law].

withers (with'erz) *n.pl.* [A.S. *wither*, against] the ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.

withershins (with'er-shinz) *adv.* [A.S. *wither*, against; second element doubtful] in the opposite, or wrong, way.

wither-wrung (with'er-rung) *a.* injured in the withers.

withhold (with-hold) *v.t.* [with, against] to restrain; to keep back.

withholder (with-hold'er) *n.* one that withholds.

withholdment (with-hold-ment) *n.* the act of withholding.

within (wi-thin) *prep.* [A.S. *withinnan*] in the inner or interior part of; in the limits or compass of; —*adv.* in the inner part; inwardly; indoors.

without (wi-thout) *prep.* [A.S. *withutan*] on or at the outside of; out of; not within; beyond; out of the limits of; not with; destitute of; independent of; exempt from; —*adv.* on the outside; out of doors; externally; —*conj.* unless; except (this conjunctive use is to be avoided). **Without book**, without authority. **From without**, from the outside.

withstand (with-stand) *v.t.* to oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force; —*v.i.* to offer resistance.

withstander (with-stand'er) *n.* one that withstands.

withwind (with-wind) *n.* [A.S. *withig*, twig, and *windan*, wind] the bind-weed.

withy (with-i, with-i) *n.* [A.S. *withig*] a willow; a wither; a halter made of twigs; —*a.* made of withes; like a wither; flexible and tough.

witless (wit-less) *a.* destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; indiscreet.

witlessly (wit-less-li) *adv.* in a witless manner.

witlessness (wit-less-nes) *n.* state of being witless.

witling (wit-ling) *n.* one that has little wit; a pretender to wit.

witloof (wit-lōf) *n.* [white-leaf, fr. D.] a variety of chicory.

witness (wit-nes) *n.* [A.S., fr. *witan*, know] attestation of a fact or event; testimony; one that, or that which, furnishes evidence or proof; one that has personal knowledge of anything; one that gives evidence before a judicial tribunal; one that subscribes an instrument to confirm the authenticity of its execution; —*v.t.* to be a witness of or to; —*v.i.* to give evidence; to testify. **Witness-box**, the box where a witness stands when examined before a court.

witnesser (wit-nes'er) *n.* one that witnesses.

witted (wit-ed) *a.* having wit or understanding.

wittichenite (wit-i-ken-it) *n.* [Wittichen, Baden, where it was discovered] a sulphide of bismuth and copper.

witticism (wit-i-sizm) *n.* a witty remark.

wittily (wit-i-li) *adv.* in a witty manner; ingeniously.

wittiness (wit-i-nes) *n.* the quality of being witty.

wittingly (wit-ing-li) *adv.* knowingly; designedly.

wittol (wit-ul) *n.* [witwall] a cuckold, esp. a cautious and submissive cuckold.

wittolly (wit-u-li) *a.* like a wittol.

witty (wit-i) *a.* possessing wit; facetious; sarcastic; pregnant with wit.

witwall (wit-wol) *n.* [Low Ger., cf. *woodwale*] the golden oriole; the popinjay; the greater spotted wood-pecker.

wive (wiv) *v.t.* [wife] to provide with a wife; to take for a wife; —*v.i.* to take a wife.

wivehood (wiv-hood) *n.* wifehood; behaviour fitting a wife.

wivern, wyvern (wiv-vern) *n.* [A.F. *wivre*, O.F. *wivre*, a viper, fr. L. *vipera*, viper] a dragon, with serpentine tail.

wizard, wisard (wiz-ard) *n.* [O.F. *guischarde*, fr. *vickr*, clever, fr. *vita*, to know] one devoted to the black art; a conjurer; a sorcerer; —*a.* enchanting.

wizardly (wiz-ard-li) *adv.* like a wizard.

wizardry (wiz-ard-ri) *n.* practices of wizards; sorcery.

wizen (wiz-n) *a.* [A.S. *wisnian*, to wither] dried up; withered; —*v.t.* and *i.* to wither; to shrivel. **Wizen-faced**, having a shrivelled face.

wizened (wiz-nd) *a.* wizen; dry

wizier See *vizier*.

woad (wōd) *n.* [A.S. *wōd*] a herb, formerly cultivated for the blue dye derived from its leaves. **Woad-mill**, a mill for bruising and preparing woad.

woaded (wō-ded) *a.* dyed blue with woad; prepared from woad.

wobble, etc. See *wabbie*.

Woden (wō-den) *n.* [A.S.] Odin, a deity.

Wodenism (wō-den-izm) *n.* the worship of Woden.

woe, wo (wō) *n.* [A.S. *wā*] grief; misery; heavy calamity; a curse; —*a.* sad; mournful; —*int.* alas. **Woe worth the day**, woe be to the day. **In weal or woe**, in prosperity or adversity.

woe-begone, wobegone (wō-be-gon) *a.* [*woe, begone*] overwhelmed with woe; immersed in sorrow.

woeful, woful (wō-fool) *a.* full of woe; sorrowful; expressing, or attended with, woe; paltry.

woefully, wofully (wō-fool-i) *adv.* in a woful manner.

woefulness, wofulness (wō-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being woeful.

woesome (wō-sum) *a.* woeful.

wold (wōld) *n.* [A.S. *weald, wald*, forest] a down.

wolf (woolf) *n.*; *pl.* **wolves** (woolvz) [A.S. *wulf*] a canine animal, with predatory habits; a person noted for cunning, etc.; a caterpillar that infests granaries; a wasting excrescence. **Wolf-dog**, a large dog, kept to guard sheep. **Wolf-fish**, a fish of ferocious habit. **Wolf-hound**, a borzoi, a large, graceful, handsome dog. **Wolf-net**, a net that takes great numbers of fish. **Wolfs-bane**, a poisonous plant; monk's hood. **Wolfs-foot, wolf's-claw**, the club-moss. **Wolf-skin**, the skin of a wolf; a rug made of this skin. **Wolf's-peach**, the tomato. **Wolf-spider**, the tarantula. **To cry wolf**, to raise a false alarm. **To have a wolf by the ears**, to be in a dilemma. **To have seen a wolf**, to have lost one's voice. **To keep the wolf from the door**, to keep off hunger.



Wolf.

wolfer (woolf-fer) *n.* one that hunts wolves.

Wolffia (woolf-i-a) *n.* [Dr. Wolff, German physician] a genus of aquatic plants.

Wolfian (woolf-i-an) *a.* relating to F. A. Wolf (1759-1824), classical scholar, esp. to his theory of the composite character of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

wolfing (woolf-fing) *n.* the hunting of wolves for their pelts.

wolfish (woolf-fish) *a.* like a wolf; having the qualities of a wolf.

wolfishly (woolf-fish-li) *adv.* in a wolfish manner.

wolfkin, wolfling (woolf-kin, woolf-ling) *n.* a young wolf.

wolftram, wolframite, wolframine (woolf-ram, -ra-mit, -ra-mēn) *n.* [Ger.] a tungstate of iron and manganese.

wollastonite (woolf-as-tun-īt) *n.* [Wollaston, scientist] a tabular spar. **Wollaston prism**, the four-sided prism of the camera lucida.

wolverine (woolf-ve-rēn) *n.* [*wolf*] a carnivorous mammal inhabiting the Arctic seas. Also *wolverene*.



Wolverine

wolvish (woolf-vish) *a.* wolfish.

woman (woom-an) *n.*; *pl.* **women** (wim-en) [A.S. *wif/man*] the adult female of the human race; women collectively; a female attendant; effeminacy (of a man); —*v.t.* to act the part of a woman; to cause to act like a woman; to use the word woman to; to unite to, or accompany by, a woman. **Woman-born**, born of woman. **Woman-grown**, grown to womanhood. **Woman-hater**, a misogynist. **Woman's rights**, the claim that women should be put on a footing of legal and social equality with men. **Woman-suffrage**, the exercise of electoral franchise by women. **Woman-tired**, henpecked. **Woman-vested**, having on women's clothes. **A woman of the town**, a prostitute. **A woman of the world**, one skilled in the ways of the world; a woman of fashion, or engrossed in society. **To act, or play, the woman**, to weep, or otherwise show emotion; to give way to weakness.

womaned (woom-and) *a.* accompanied by, or united with, a woman.

womanhood (woom-an-hood) *n.* state, character, or qualities of a woman; women collectively.

womanish (woom-an-ish) *a.* becoming a woman; effeminate.

womanishly (woom-an-ish-li) *adv.* in a womanish manner.

womanishness (woom-an-ish-nes) *n.* state of being womanish.

womankind, womenkind (woom-an-kind, wim-en-kind) *n.* the female sex.

womanlike (woom-an-lik) *a.* womanly.

womanliness (woom-an-li-nes) *n.* womanly state.

womanly (woom-an-li) *a.* befitting a woman; feminine; —*adv.* as a woman.

womb (wōom) *n.* [A.S. *womb*] the uterus; the place where anything is generated; any cavity containing anything. **Womb-brother**, a brother uterine. **Womb-grain**, ergot. **Womb-passage**, the vagina.

wombat (wom-bat) *n.* [Austral. *wombac*] a mammal with a pouch.

won (wun) *v.i.* [A.S. *wunian*] to dwell; to be accustomed; —*n.* a dwelling; custom.

won (wun) past tense and *pp.* of the verb *win*.

wonder (wun-der) *n.* [A.S. *wundor*] emotion excited by novelty; that which excites surprise; a prodigy; —*v.i.* to be affected with wonder; to look with admiration; to feel doubt and curiosity. **Wonder-of-the-world**, ginseng. **Wonder-struck**, wonder-stricken, struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise. **Wonder-worker**, one that performs wonders or miracles. **Wonder-working**, doing wonders or surprising things. **Wonder-wounded**, wonder-struck. **A nine days' wonder**, anything that astonishes only for the moment. **I wonder**, I should like to know. **The bird of wonder**, the phoenix.

wonderer (wun-der-er) *n.* one that wonders.

wonderful (wun-der-fool) *a.* adapted to excite wonder or admiration; amazing.

wonderfully (wun-der-fool-i) *adv.* in a wonderful manner.

wonderfulness (wun-der-fool-nes) *n.* wonderful state or quality.

wondering (wun-der-ing) *a.* marvelling.

wonderingly (wun-der-ing-li) *adv.* with wonder.

wonderland (wun-der-land) *n.* a land of marvels.

wonderment (wun-der-ment) *n.* surprise; wonder; something wonderful.

wonderwork (wun-der-wurk) *n.* a prodigy.

wondrous (wun-drus) *a.* wonderful; marvellous; —*adv.* wondrously.

wondrously (wun-drus-li) *adv.* in a wonderful manner.

wondrousness (wun-drus-nes) *n.* the quality of being wondrous.

wonga-wonga (wong-ga - wong-ga) *n.* [Austral.] a pigeon valued for its white flesh.

wongshi, wongski (wong' shi, -ski) *n.* (Chin.) the pods of *Gardenia grandiflora*, which yield a yellow dyestuff.

wont (wunt) *a.* [A.S. *wunian*, pp. *wunod*, dwell] accustomed; habituated; —*n.* custom; use; —*v. i.* to be accustomed or habituated.

won't (wönt) *v. i.* a *contr.* of will not.

wonted (wun'ted) *a.* accustomed; usual.

wontedness (wun'ted-nes) *n.* the state of being accustomed.

wontless (wunt'les) *a.* unaccustomed; unused.

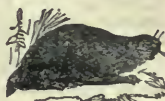
woo (wóo) *v. t.* [A.S. *wōgian*] to solicit in love; to invite with importunity; —*v. i.* to make love.

wood (wood) *n.* [A.S. *wudu*] a large and thick collection of trees; a forest; the substance of trees; timber; trees cut for the fire, or other uses; a cask or barrel; musical instruments of wood, ivory, etc.; [Print.] a wood block; —*v. t.* to supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for; —*v. i.* to take in, or supply with, wood. **Wood-acid**, acetic acid distilled from wood. **Wood-anemone**, *Anemone nemorosa*. **Wood-ant**, a large ant found in woods; a white ant found in old wood. **Wood-ashes**, the remains of burnt wood or plants. **Wood-band**, the flutes, clarionets, oboes, and bassoons. **Wood-bird**, a bird that lives in woods. **Wood-block**, a wood-cut. **Wood-borer**, that which bores wood, as an insect or mollusc. **Wood-bricks**, pieces of timber cut in the form of bricks, and inserted in the interior walls of buildings, to serve as holds for metal fittings. **Wood-chopper**, a lumberman. **Woodcraft**, arboriculture; skill in the chase. **Wood-cut**, an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving. **Wood-cutter**, a person that cuts wood; one that makes wood-cuts; an engraver on wood. **Wood-cutting**, the art of cutting wood; wood-engraving. **Wood-drink**, an infusion of medicinal woods. **Wood-engraver**, one that engraves on wood. **Wood-engraving**, the art of engraving on wood, or of cutting figures on wood; xylography; an engraving on wood. **Wood-evil**, red-water, a disease of cattle. **Wood-flour**, very fine sawdust. **Wood-fretter**, an insect that bores into wood. **Wood-gear**, cog-wheels of wood. **Wood-geld**, money paid for cutting wood [Old Eng. Law]. **Wood-god**, a sylvan deity. **Wood-grouse**, cock of the mountain; capercaillie [Scot.]. **Wood-hagger**, a wood-cutter. **Wood-honey**, wild honey. **Wood-horse**, a saw-horse. **Wood-house**, a house, or shed, in which wood is deposited. **Wood-knife**, a short dagger, used in hunting. **Wood-lark**, a species of lark. **Wood-layer**, a young timber plant, laid down among the thorn in hedges. **Wood-lock**, piece of hard wood, to keep the rudder from rising [Naval Arch.]. **Wood-louse**, an insect; the millipede. **Wood-mill**, a wooden polishing-wheel. **Wood-mite**, an insect found in old wood. **Wood-mote**, the old name of the forest court; the Court of Attachment. **Wood-nightshade**, a bitter-sweet plant. **Wood-offering**, an offering or sacrifice of wood; wood burned on the altar. **Wood-opal**, silicified wood. **Wood-paper**, a trade-name for paper prepared chemically from wood. **Wood-pie**, the wood-pecker. **Wood-pigeon**, the ring-dove. **Wood-pulp**, wood-fibre reduced to a pulp. **Wood-reeve**, the steward of a forest. **Wood-rush**, a common plant, with brown flowers. **Wood-sage**, the wood germander. **Wood-screw**, a screw made of iron, for insertion in wood. **Wood-sere**, *n.* the time when there is no sap in a tree; —*a. dry*; barren. **Wood-shed**, a place for storing wood, as firewood. **Wood-skin**, a large canoe. **Wood-soot**, a manure of the soot of burnt wood. **Wood-sorrel**, a plant; the genus *Oxalis*. **Wood-spite**, a woodpecker. **Wood-stamp**, a block for impressing figures. **Wood-stone**, petrified wood. **Wood-sucker**, the green woodpecker. **Wood-tar**, tar got from wood. **Wood-tick**, a small insect. **Wood-tin**, a nodular variety of tin-stone. **Wood-ward**, a wood-reeve. **Wood-wool**, fine shavings from pine-wood. **Wood-work**, part of any structure made of wood. **Wood-worm**, a worm bred in wood. **Wood-wren**, the willow-wren.

woodcarving (wood'kär-ving) *n.* the process of carving

woodchat (wood' chat) *n.* a butcher-bird, or shrike.

woodchuck (wood'chuk) *n.* a burrowing marmot.



Woodchuck.

woodcoal (wood'köl) *n.* charcoal; lignite.

woodcock (wood'kok) *n.* a wild bird of the snipe family.

wooded (wood'ed) *a.* supplied, or covered, with wood.



Woodcock

wooden (wood'n) *a.* made, or consisting, of wood; clumsy; awkward; stupid. **Wooden-leg**, an artificial leg, made of wood. **Wooden-headed**, dull; stupid.

woodiness (wood' n-nes) *n.* wooden quality; stiffness; stupidity.

woodiness (wood'i-nes) *n.* state of being woody.

woodland (wood'land) *a.* relating to woods; sylvan; —*n.* land covered with wood.

woodlander (wood'lan-der) *n.* one that lives in a wood.

woodless (wood'les) *a.* without timber.

woodlessness (wood'les-nes) *n.* the condition of being woodless.

woodman, woodsman (wood' man, woodz' man) *n.* a forest officer; a hunter; one that fells trees.

woodmonger (wood'mung-ger) *n.* dealer in wood.

woodness (wood'nes) *n.* [A.S. *wōd*, mad] insanity.

woodnote (wood'nōt) *n.* the natural tone of a forest bird; natural and genuine musical or poetical expression.

woodnymph (wood'nimf) *n.* a fabled goddess of the woods; a kind of moth.

woodpecker (wood'pek-er) *n.* a bird that pecks the wood

in pursuit of insects.

woodruff (wood'ruf) *n.* [A.S. *wuderōfe*] a native plant, with a strong, fragrant odour.

woodwale (wood'wāl) *n.* [A.S. *wudu*, wood; second element unknown] the witwall.

woodwort (wood'wort) *n.* a plant of the genus



Woodpecker

Stachys.

woody (wood'i) *a.* abounding with wood; consisting of wood; ligneous.

wooper (wōo'er) *n.* one that woos, courts, or solicits in love.

woof (wóof) *n.* [A.S. *wōef*, wof] the threads that cross the warp in weaving, or run from side to side of a web; the web; texture; cloth.

wooning (wōo'ing) *n.* the act, or art, of inviting or soliciting; courtship.

wooningly (wōo'ing-li) *adv.* enticingly; with persuasiveness.

wool (wool) *n.* [A.S. *wūl*] that soft, curled hair which grows on sheep and some other animals; short, thick, curly hair; [Bot.] covering of dense, fine hair on plants; the fibre of the cotton plant; the fleece of a sheep. **Wool-bearing**, producing wool. **Wool-burring**, process of teasing, or of cleansing, wool with burs. **Wool-carder**, one that cards wool. **Wool-carding**, the process of separating the fibres of wool. **Wool-comber**, one whose occupation is to comb wool. **Wool-combing**, act or process of combing wool. **Wool-driver**, one that purchases wool for sale. **Wool-dyed**, dyed in the form of yarn before being made up as cloth. **Wool-fat**, the fatty substance of wool (used for ointments). **Wool-fell**, a skin with the fleece still on it; **Wool-gathering**, *n.* indulgence in idle fancies; a foolish or useless pursuit or design; vagary; —*a.* idly fanciful; indulging in vain dreams.

clip
lanan

woodbine, woodbind (wood'bīn, -bīnd) *n.* the honeysuckle.

woodburytype (wood'ber-i-tip) *n.* [Sir W. Woodbury] process of transferring an impression, hardened in alum, to metal.

Wool-grass, a rush-like plant. **Wool-grower**, a person that raises sheep for the production of wool. **Wool-growing**, producing sheep and wool. **Wool-man**, a dealer in wool. **Wool-mill**, a building for the spinning of wool. **Wool-moter**, a person employed in freeing wool from impurities. **Wool-oil**, the secretion of fatty matter which greases the fleece of sheep. **Wool-oller**, an attachment for adding oil to a wool-carding machine. **Wool-pack**, a pack of wool weighing 240 pounds; anything bulky without weight; a kind of cloud. **Wool-packer**, one that, or that which, packs wool. **Wool-picker**, a machine for cleaning or purifying wool. **Wool-shears**, shears used in cutting the wool off sheep. **Wool-sorter**, one that sorts or arranges wool into lots, according to its texture or value. **Wool-sower**, a gall made on leaves of plants by the gall-fly. **Wool-staple**, the fibre or pile of wool. **Wool-stapler**, one that deals in wool; a wool-sorter. **Wool-winder**, one that, or that which, winds or makes up wool into bundles for sale. **Berlin wool**, see **Berlin**. **Great cry**, and **little wool**, much ado about nothing; a great outburst, with little or no result.

woold (wóold) *v.t.* [Ger. *wählen*, to stir] to wind a rope round, as a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them.

woolded (wóold-ded) *a.* bound fast with ropes.

woolder (wóold-der) *n.* a stick used in woolding

woolding (wóold-ding) *n.* the act of winding, as a rope round a mast; a rope used for binding masts and spars.

wooled (wóold) *a.* having, or made of, wool (with an adjective prefixed, as *fine*, etc.).

woollen (wóol-en) *n.* cloth made of wool; —*pl.* woollen goods; —*a.* made of wool; consisting of wool; pertaining to wool. **Woollen-draper**, a dealer in woollen goods. **Woollen-printer**, one that impresses coloured patterns on cloths. **Woollen-scribbler**, a machine for combing wool.

woollenette (wóol-e-net) *n.* [*dim. fr. woollen*] a variety of woollen cloth.

woolliness (wóol-i-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being woolly.

woolly (wóol-i) *a.* consisting of wool; resembling wool; of the nature of wool; clothed with wool, or a pubescence resembling wool. **Woolly-head**, a negro. **Woolly-rhinoceros**, a fossil rhinoceros.

wooloid (wóol-oid) *n.* an artificial kind of wool made from buffaloes' hair.

woolsack (wóol-sak) *n.* a sack or bag of wool; a cushion stuffed with wool; the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords.

woolsey (wóol-si) *n.* a material made of cotton and wool.

woolstock (wóol-stok) *n.* a wooden hammer for dressing wool.

woolward (wóol-wawrd) *a.* clothed in wool. **To go woolward**, to do penance by wearing woollens next the skin.

woom (wóom) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] the fur of the beaver.

woon (wóon) *n.* [Burmese] an administrative officer.

woorali, wooraly, woorara, woorari (wóol-ra-li, -ra, -ri) *n.* [S. Amer.] a poison for arrows.

wootz (wóotz) *n.* [Canarese *ukku*, steel] a kind of Indian steel, made by fusing iron with carbonaceous matter (used for superior edge-tools).

word (wurd) *n.* [A.S. *word*] the spoken sign of a conception or idea; a single component part of human speech or language; a term; a vocable; the written or printed character, or characters, expressing such a term; talk; discourse; oral expression; account; tidings; message; signal; order; command; a password; a watchword; a war-cry; statement; affirmation; declaration; promise; verbal contention; dispute; a brief remark or observation; a phrase, clause, or short sentence; a proverb; a motto; —*pl.* speech; language, esp. contentious language; —*v.t.* to express in words; to phrase; —*v.i.* to talk; to discourse. **Word-blindness**, the loss of the power to read. **Word-book**, a collection of words; a vocabulary; a dictionary.

Word-bound, unable to find words to express one's self. **Word-building**, the formation of words. **Word-painter**, one that describes anything vividly. **Word-painting**, **word-picture**, an accurate and vivid description of an event. **Word for word**, literally; in the exact words. **Good word**, favourable mention. **Hard words**, angry intercourse with. **In a word**, in short. **In word**, in speech only; in mere profession. **The Word**, the Bible; Scripture; the Son of God. **To eat one's words**, see **eat**. **To have a word with**, to speak to. **To have words with**, to quarrel with.

worded (wur-ded) *a.* expressed in words.

wordiness (wur-di-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being wordy; verbosity.

wording (wur-ding) *n.* the act of expressing in words; phrasing; the style of expression in words; phraseology; the term or terms in which an idea is conveyed.

wordless (wurd-les) *a.* speechless; silent.

wordy (wur-di) *a.* using many words; verbose; containing many words.

work (wurk) *v.t.* [A.S. *weorc*, work] to labour or operate upon; to prepare for use; to stir and mix, as materials; to manufacture; to produce by labour; to accomplish; to effect; to produce by slow degrees; to wear or bore, as a passage through, by active force or continued action; to put into use or exercise; to exert; to strain; to influence by acting upon, as the feelings; to form with a needle and thread, or yarn; to embroider; to set in action, as machinery or motive power; to manage; to govern; to direct the course of, as a ship, etc.; to cause to ferment, as liquor; —*v.i.* to exert one's self for a purpose, or in the performance of some duty; to labour; to operate; to act; to be effective; to have influence; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed; to be in a state of severe exertion; to move heavily; to strain; to make one's way slowly and with difficulty; to proceed with effort; to ferment, as a liquid; to operate, as a cathartic; —*n.* toil; labour; employment; exertion of strength; effort directed to an end; manual labour; the matter on which one is at work; task; enterprise; product of labour; performance; fabric; manufacture; deed; result; feat; indifferent or awkward performance; bungling attempt; manner of working; management; treatment; that which is produced by mental labour; a composition; a book; embroidery; —*pl.* structures in engineering; a manufacturing establishment; the mechanism of a watch; moral duties.

Work-bag, **work-basket**, **work-box**, a bag, basket, or box for holding materials for work. **Work-fellow**, one engaged in the same work with another. **Work-folk**, persons that labour; work-people. **Work-girl**, a girl, or young woman, that is employed at some work. **Work-house**, a manufactory; a house in which the poor are maintained and provided with labour; a poor-house. **Work-lead**, lead from the smelting-furnace. **Work-master**, one that designs, performs, or superintends a work. **Work-people**, those engaged in work. **Work-room**, a room for working in. **Work-table**, a table containing needlework. **Work-woman**, a woman that performs any work; a woman skilled in needlework. **Work of art**, a production, artistically finished, of one of the fine arts; any work. **Out of work**, out of employment; out of working order. **To make short work of**, see **short**. **To set to work**, to start working; to employ in some work. **To work in**, to press in; to intermix. **To work off**, to get rid of; to produce by work. **To work on**, or upon, to operate or act on; to influence. **To work one's passage**, to work in return for what one is getting. **To work out**, to effect by labour; to exhaust; to expiate; to solve out. **To work up**, to influence; to agitate; to excite; to elaborate; to utilize in any work. **To work with**, to be in harmony with; to experiment upon; to try to influence by appeals, etc.

workable (wur-ka-bl) *a.* capable of being worked, or worth working, as a mine.

workableness (wur-ka-bl-nes) *n.* practicability.

workaday (wur-ka-dá) *a.* a working day; —*a.* pertaining to work-days; laborious.

worker (wur-ker) *n.* one that works or performs.

working (wur-king) *a.* employed in manual work; labouring; operating; producing;

active; fermenting;—*n.* act of labouring; motion; operation; fermentation. **Working-class**, the class of people engaged in manual labour for support; labourers; operatives; mechanics. **Working-day**, *n.* a day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath or festivals;—*a.* plodding; hard-working; common; coarse; gross. **Working-drawing**, plan of a work. **Workman**, a workman.

workman (wurk'man) *n.* a man employed in labour; a worker; a mechanic.

workmanlike (wurk'man-lik) *a.* becoming a workman; well performed.

workmanly (wurk'man-li) *adv.* in a skilful manner;—*a.* workmanlike.

workmanship (wurk'man-ship) *n.* skill of a workman; execution or manner of making anything; product of skill; manufacture, esp. something made by manual labour.

workshop (wurk'shop) *n.* a shop where any manufacture is carried on.

worksome (wurk'sum) *a.* industrious; diligent.

world (wurld) *n.* [A.S. *weorold*] the earth and its inhabitants with their concerns; a division of the globe, or of its inhabitants; the earth and the surrounding heavens; the creation; universe; any planet considered as inhabited; present existence; this life; customs, practices, and interests of men; general affairs of life; public society; course of life; the inhabitants of the earth; the human race; mankind; the earth and its affairs; a secular life; worldly corruption; the wicked part of mankind; a great quantity; a large number. **World-hardened**, hardened by the love of worldly things. **World-old**, very old. **World-weared**, tired of this world. **World-wide**, extending over the world; widely spread. **All the world**, the whole world; mankind collectively; everything. **All the world and his wife**, everybody. **For all the world**, exactly; precisely. **To give a world**, to give a good deal. **The New World**, North, Central, and South America (the western hemisphere). **The Old World**, Europe, Africa, Asia (the eastern hemisphere). **The other world**, the spiritual world.

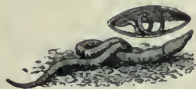
worldliness (wurld-li-nes) *n.* the quality of being worldly; devotion to wealth or enjoyments; covetousness.

worldling (wurld-ling) *n.* one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

worldly (wurld-li) *a.* relating to the world; human; pertaining to this life; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; covetous; carnal; not spiritual;—*adv.* in a worldly manner. **Worldly-minded**, devoted to worldly interests; covetous of gain or of temporal interests, pursuits, or pleasures; not spiritual. **Worldly-mindedness**, state of being worldly-minded. **Worldly-wise**, wise regarding worldly affairs.

worm (wurm) *n.* [A.S. *wyrm*, a worm] any small creeping animal

without limbs, or having very short ones; a being debased or despised;—*pl.* intestinal parasites; something that gnaws or afflicts one's conscience; anything spiral, or resembling a worm; the thread of a screw; a



Worm.

small worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue; a spiral metallic pipe through which vapour passes in distillation; a short revolving screw;—*v.t.* to drive, expel, or undermine by secret and slow means; to extort or draw out; to draw a wad or cartridge from, as a fire-arm; to remove the worm from under the tongue of, as a dog; to wind rope, yarn, or other material spirally round;—*v.i.* to work slowly, gradually, and secretly. **Worm-cast**, earth or sand voided by the earth-worm. **Worm-eaten**, gnawed by worms; having worm-holes; old; worthless. **Worm-fence**, a zig-zag fence made by placing the ends of the rails at an angle upon one another. **Worm-fever**, an infantile fever. **Worm-gear**, an endless screw. **Worm-hole**, the hole made by the boring of a worm. **Worm-holed**, perforated by worms. **Worm-like**, resembling a worm; spiral. **Worm-pipe**, the worm of a still. **Worm-powder**, a powder for expelling worms. **Worm-rack**, a rack gearing with a worm-wheel. **Worm-seed**, seed of a plant used for expelling worms. **Worm-shaped**, resembling a worm

in form. **Worm-wheel**, a wheel that gears with a worm or tangent screw. **To worm one's self into**, to enter gradually by one's own devices and insinuations.

wormed (wurmd) *a.* gnawed by worms; worm-eaten.

worming-pot (wur-ming-pot) *n.* a device for placing ornaments in colour upon pottery.

wormling (wurm-ling) *n.* a little worm; a mean creature.

wormul (wur'-mul) *n.* [*worm-ill*] the same as warble, a tumour.

wormwood (wurm-wood) *n.* [A.S. *wermod*] a plant having a bitter taste.

wormy (wur-mi) *a.* containing a worm; abounding with worms; worm-like; earthy; grovelling.

worn-out (worn'-out) *a.* consumed or rendered useless by wearing; exhausted; wearied; trite; old; exploded.

worried (wur-id) *a.* harassed.

worrier (wur-i-er) *n.* one given to worrying.

worriless (wur-i-les) *a.* free from anxiety.

worrit (wur-it) *v.t.* and *i.* to worry;—*n.* vexation; annoyance.

worry (wor-i) *v.t.* [A.S. *wyrnan*, strangle] to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to persecute; to torment; to trouble; to fatigue; to harass by pursuit and barking; to tear or mangle with the teeth;—*v.i.* to express undue care and anxiety;—*n.* a state of disturbance from care and anxiety; vexation; anxiety; trouble.

worse (wurs) *a.* [A.S. *wyrs*, *wyrsa*] bad, ill, evil, or corrupt in a higher degree; of less value; less prosperous; in poorer health; more sick (used both in a physical and moral sense);—*adv.* in a manner more evil or bad. **The worse**, defeat.

worsen (wur-sn) *v.t.* to make worse; to deteriorate; to impair;—*v.i.* to become worse.

worship (wur-ship) *n.* [for *worship*] dignity; eminence; excellence; honour; respect; deference; a title of honour used in addresses to those of high station; religious reverence and homage; unbounded admiration; idolatry of lovers;—*v.t.* to adore; to pay divine honours to; to venerate with religious rites; to pay civil reverence to; to treat with the highest respect;—*v.i.* to perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service. **House, or place, of worship**, any building in which religious service is held.

worshipable (wur-ship-a-bl) *a.* worthy of being worshipped.

worshipful (wur-ship-fool) *a.* entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect.

worshipfully (wur'-ship-fool-i) *adv.* in a worshipful manner; respectfully.

worshipfulness (wur-ship-fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being worshipful.

worshipless (wur-ship-less) *a.* destitute of worship or of worshippers.

worshipper (wur-ship-er) *n.* one that worships.

worshipping (wur-ship-ing) *n.* act of paying divine honours to; adoration.

worst (wurst) *a.* [A.S. *wyrst*, *wyrsta*] bad, evil, or pernicious in the highest degree, physically or morally;—*n.* that which is most bad or evil; the most severe, calamitous, or wicked state or degree;—*v.t.* to gain advantage over in contest; to get the better of; to defeat. **At the worst**, in the most evil state.

worsted (woos'-ted) *n.* [fr. *Worsted*, in Norfolk] well-twisted yarn spun of long-staple wool;—*a.* made of woollen yarn; spun from wool; consisting of worsted.

wort (wurt) *n.* [A.S. *wyrt*, a plant] a plant; a herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; an infusion of malt. **Wort-condenser**, an apparatus for condensing the vapour from wort. **Wort-filter**, a filter for separating the clear liquor from the mash.

worth (wurth) *n.* [A.S. *weorth*] that quality of a thing which renders it valuable or useful; value; value as expressed in a standard, as money; value of moral or personal qualities; virtue; merit; eminence; usefulness; importance; consequence;—*a.*

equal in value to; deserving of; meriting; having wealth or estate to the value of.

worth (wɜrth) *v.i.* [A.S. *weorthan*, to become] to become; to be; to befall. Woe worth the day, see woe.

worthful (wɜrth'fʊl) *a.* full of worth.

worthily (wɜr'th-i-li) *adv.* in a worthy manner; deservedly; justly; becomingly.

worthiness (wɜr'th-i-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being worthy; desert; merit; excellence; dignity; virtue.

worthless (wɜrth'les) *a.* destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, or dignity; undeserving; useless; vile; base.

worthlessly (wɜrth'les-i) *adv.* in a worthless manner.

worthlessness (wɜrth'les-nes) *n.* the state of being worthless.

worthy (wɜr'th-i) *a.* having worth or excellence; deserving; having dignity; noble; illustrious; estimable; virtuous; equal in value to; entitled to; suitable to anything bad; deserving of ill; —*n.* a man of worth; a person of conspicuous desert; one distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valour (often used in *pl.*); a local celebrity. The nine worthies, Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, King Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon.

wortle (wɜr'tl) *n.* the aperture in a plate through which wire is drawn.

wot (wɒt) *v.i.* [A.S. *wat*, present of *witan*, know] to know; to be aware.

would (wʊd) past tense of *will*. **Would-be**, *a.* desiring or professing to be; —*n.* a pretender.

Woulfe-bottle (wʊlf'bot-l) *n.* [Peter Woulfe (1727-1806), a chemist of London] a three-necked bottle used in chemistry.

wound (wʊnd) *n.* [A.S. *wund*] a cut, stab, bruise, or rent; injury; damage; detriment; — *v.t.* to hurt by violence; to injure; to damage; to hurt the feelings of; to pain; to affront. **Wound-gall**, a gall on the grape vine, made by a weevil.

wound (wʊnd) past tense and *pp.* of *wind*.

woundable (wʊnd'ə-bl) *a.* capable of being wounded.

wounder (wʊnd'er) *n.* one that, or that which, wounds.

woundily (wʊnd'i-li) *adv.* excessively; greatly.

wounding (wʊnd'ing) *n.* the act of injuring by violence; hurt; injury.

woundless (wʊnd'les) *a.* without a wound; invulnerable; harmless.

woundwort (wʊnd'wɜrt) *n.* a plant useful for healing wounds.

woundy (wʊnd'i) *a.* excessive.

wourali See *woorali*.

wove (wɒv) past tense of *weave*.

woven (wɒv-n) *pp.* of *weave*.

wow-wow (wʊw'wʊw) *n.* [native name] the active gibbon of Sumatra.

wrack (ræk) *n.* [A.S. *wrecc*, exile, misery, fr. *wreccan*, to drive, to wreck] sea-weed thrown ashore by the waves; shipwreck; ruin; destruction. Also *rack*.

wrackful (ræk'fʊl) *a.* ruinous; destructive

wraith (ræθ) *n.* [Scand.] an apparition appearing before death; an unreal image; a ghost.

wrangle (ræŋ-gl) *v.i.* [A.S. *wringan*, to wring, strain, press] to dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercation; in universities, to dispute publicly; to maintain or oppose a thesis; —*n.* an angry dispute; a noisy quarrel; contest; controversy.

wrangler (ræŋ-gler) *n.* one that wrangles; an angry disputant; at Cambridge University, one in the first or highest class in the elementary division of the public examination for honours in pure and mixed mathematics. **Senior wrangler**, the first on his list.

wrangership (ræŋ-gler-ship) *n.* the distinction or position of taking first-class honours in arts.

wranglesome (ræŋ-gl'sum) *a.* contentious; quarrelsome.

wrangling (ræŋ-ɡlɪŋ) *n.* act of disputing angrily; altercation.

wrap (ræp) *v.t.* [M.E. *wrappen*, *wlappen*] to wind or fold together; to envelop completely; to enfold; to conceal by enveloping or enfolding; to hide; to involve; to comprise; to contain. **Wrap-rasool**, a loose overcoat.

wrappage (ræp'ij) *n.* the act of wrapping; something wrapped up; a parcel; things used to wrap.

wrapper (ræp'er) *n.* one that wraps; that in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; envelope; covering; a loose outer garment.

wrapping (ræp'ɪŋ) *n.* a wrapper; that which covers anything; an envelope.

wrasse (ræs) *n.* [W.] a prickly-spined, hard-boned fish.

wrath (ræθ) *n.* [A.S. *wræththu*] violent anger; vehement exasperation; fury; the effects of anger; the just punishment of an offence or crime.

wrathful (ræθ'fʊl) *a.* full of wrath; very angry; furious; passionate.

wrathfully (ræθ'fʊl-i) *adv.* angrily; furiously; passionately.

wrathfulness (ræθ'fʊl-nes) *n.* the state of being wrathful.

wrathless (ræθ'les) *a.* free from anger.

wreak (rēk) *v.t.* [A.S. *wreccan*] to execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict.

wreakful (rēk'fʊl) *a.* revengeful.

wreath (rēθ) *n.* [A.S. *wreath*, a fillet] something twisted or curled; a garland; a chaplet; an ornamental twisted band for the head. **Wreath-shell**, the spiral shell of a mollusc; screw-shell.

wreathe (rēθ) *v.t.* to twist; to entwine; to surround with anything twisted; to encircle; to enfold; — *v.i.* to be interwoven or entwined.

wreathing (rēθ'ɪŋ) *n.* the act of encircling; a wreath.

wreathless (rēθ'les) *a.* destitute of a wreath.

wreathy (rēθ'i) *a.* twisted; curled; spiral.

wreck (rēk) *n.* [same as *wrack*] destruction; ruin; desolation; the destruction or injury of a vessel at sea; the ruins of a ship stranded; the remains of anything ruined; goods cast upon the land by the sea; anything in a state of ruin or decay; a person worn out by disease or dissipation; — *v.t.* to destroy, disable, or seriously damage; to bring ruin upon; to destroy; — *v.i.* to suffer wreck or ruin; to be shipwrecked. **Wreck-chart**, a chart showing the position and dates of wrecks. **Wreck-commission**, a court that inquires into the causes of shipping disasters. **Wreck-free**, exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods or vessels. **Wreck-master**, an official that is appointed to take charge of a disabled ship and its cargo and goods, etc., cast ashore after a shipwreck (also a receiver of wrecks). **Wreck-wood**, timber from wrecked vessels.

wreckage (rēk'ij) *n.* the act of wrecking; that which has been wrecked; the remains of a wrecked vessel or cargo.

wrecker (rēk'er) *n.* one that plunders the wrecks of ships; one that causes wrecks; one employed in recovering the cargo from a wreck.

wreckful (rēk'fʊl) *a.* causing destruction.

wren (ren) *n.* [A.S. *wrenna*] a small bird, feeding chiefly on insects.

wrench (rɛnʃ) *v.t.* [A.S. *wrenc*, guile, fraud] to wrest, twist, or force by violence; to strain; to sprain; to distort; —*n.* a violent twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain; an instrument for exerting



Wreath.



Wren.

a twisting strain; contrivance; means of compulsive action.

wrenning (ren-ing) *n.* the practice of chasing and stoning to death the wren on St. Stephen's Day, December 26, called **wrenning-day**.

wrest (rest) *v.t.* [A.S. *wræstan*] to turn; to twist; to extort by violence; to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning; to distort; to pervert; —*n.* violent pulling or twisting; distortion; perversion; a key used in tuning a stringed instrument. **Wrest-block**, a wooden block in the pianoforte insuring permanence of tune. **Wrest-pin**, a tuning-pin.

wrester (res-ter) *n.* one that wrests or perverts.

wrestle (res-l) *v.t.* [A.S. *wræstlian*, fr. *wræstan*, to twist about] to contend, as two persons striving to throw the other down; to struggle; to strive; —*n.* a struggle between two.

wrestler (res-ler) *n.* one that wrestles; one skilful in wrestling.

wrestling (res-ling) *n.* the act of trying to throw another down; contention; struggle; hand to hand contest.

wretch (rech) *n.* [A.S. *wrecca*, an exile] a miserable person; one profoundly unhappy; one sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable person; a poor, sorry creature; a fondly loved person.

wretched (rech-ed) *a.* very miserable; sunk in deep affliction or distress; worthless; very poor or mean; despicable; base; contemptible.

wretchedly (rech-ed-li) *adv.* in a wretched manner.

wretchedness (rech-ed-nes) *n.* state of being wretched.

wriggle (rig-l) *v.t.* [D. *wrigelen*] to put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to effect by wriggling; to introduce by a shifting motion; —*v.i.* to move the body to and fro with short motions; —*n.* a wriggling motion.

wiggler (rig-ler) *n.* one that wriggles.

wiggling (rig-ling) *n.* the act of moving one way and the other with quick turns; twisting from side to side.

wright (rit) *n.* [A.S. *wyrhta*, fr. *wyrht*, work] one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman.

wring (ring) *v.t.* [A.S.] to twist and compress; to turn and strain with violence; to squeeze or press out; to extort; to writhe; to pinch; to pain; to distress; to bend or strain out of its position; to distort; to pervert; —*v.i.* to turn or twist, as with pain; to writhe in anguish. **Wring-bolt**, a bolt used by shipwrights to bend and secure the planks. **Wring-staff**, **wring-stave**, a strong bar of wood used in applying wring-bolts. **To wring from**, to force from by violence; to extort. **To wring out**, to squeeze out by twisting.

wringer (ring-er) *n.* one that wrings; an extortioner; an instrument for forcing water out of anything, esp. out of clothes.

wringing (ring-ing) *n.* act of pressing and twisting. **Wringing-machine**, a machine for pressing water out of anything; a clothes-wringer. **Wringing-wet**, very wet; saturated with water.

wrinkle (ring-kl) *n.* [M.E. *wrinkel*] a small ridge, prominence, or furrow formed by shrinking or contraction; a corrugation; a sign of age or care; a fold or rumple; a crease; any roughness or unevenness; —*v.t.* to contract into wrinkles; —*v.i.* to shrink into furrows and ridges.

wrinkle (ring-kl) *n.* [A.S. *wrene*, a trick] a valuable hint that may help one.

wrinkly (ring-kl-i) *a.* full of wrinkles; liable to be wrinkled.

wrist (rist) *n.* [A.S.] the joint by which the hand is united to the arm. **Wrist-drop**, hanging down of the hands from paralysis.

wristband (rist-band) *n.* that band or part of a shirt-sleeve which covers the wrist.

wristlet (rist-let) *n.* a band worn round the wrist.

writ (rit) *n.* [fr. *write*] that which is written; writing; the Scriptures; [Law] an instrument in writing; a judicial summons; an order to elect; a legal instrument; a deed. **Holy Writ**, the Scriptures. **To serve a writ on**, to deliver a summons to.

write (rit) *v.t.* [A.S.] to set down, or express in legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe; to communicate by letter; to compose or produce; to impress durably; to make known by writing; to record; —*v.t.* to form characters representing sounds or ideas; to be occupied in writing, copying, or accounting; to express ideas in words; to communicate by letter; to recite or relate in books; to compose; to call one's self; to be entitled to; to use the style of. **To write up**, to give full details in writing; to commend in writing.

writer (ri-ter) *n.* one that writes; a scribe; a clerk; an author; a law-agent [Scot.]. **Writers to the Signet**, a body of solicitors in Scotland.

writership (ri-ter-ship) *n.* the office of a writer.

writhe (ri-th) *v.t.* [A.S. *writhan*] to twist with violence; to distort; to wring; to wrest; to pervert; —*v.i.* to twist; to be distorted.

writhingly (ri-th-ing-li) *adv.* in a writhing manner.

writing (ri-ting) *n.* the act or art of forming characters on paper or any other material; anything written or expressed in letters; a legal instrument; a pamphlet; a manuscript; an inscription; —*pl.* official papers; deeds; instruments of conveyance. **Writing-chambers**, a law office. **Writing-desk**, a writing-table with a sloping top; a portable case. **Writing-folio**, a cover for writing-paper, containing a blotting-pad. **Writing-frame**, a frame for the use of the blind in writing. **Writing-ink**, ink used for writing. **Writing-master**, one that teaches the art of penmanship. **Writing-paper**, paper with a smooth surface for writing upon. **Writing-table**, a table for writing on, with drawers and a sloping top.

written (ri-n) *a.* reduced to writing. **Written-law**, statute-law, as distinguished from law based on the decisions of judges.

wrong (rong) *a.* [A.S. *wrang*] not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; not morally right; not according to truth; unjust; incorrect; erroneous; improper; mistaken; —*n.* that which is wrong; wrong conduct; a trespass; injustice; injury; —*adv.* not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously; —*v.t.* to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to injure; to impute evil to unjustly. **Wrong-doer**, one that does wrong. **Wrong-doing**, evil-doing. **Wrong-minded**, having wrong ideas or views. **Wrong-timed**, done at an improper time; ill-timed. **A private wrong**, violation of the civil rights of a private person. **In the wrong**, to be at fault. **To go wrong**, to err; not to work properly; to stray from virtue. **To have wrong**, to be wronged, to be unjustly dealt with.

wrongful (rong-fool) *a.* full of wrong; injurious; unfair.

wrongfully (rong-fool-i) *adv.* in a wrongful manner; injuriously; unjustly.

wrongfulness (rong-fool-nes) *n.* wrongness.

wrongheaded (rong-hed-ed) *a.* wrong in opinion; perverse.

wrongheadedly (rong-hed-ed-li) *adv.* in a wrongheaded manner.

wrongheadedness (rong-hed-ed-nes) *n.* the quality of being wrong-headed; perverseness.

wrongly (rong-li) *adv.* in a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

wrongness (rong-nes) *n.* state of being wrong; wrong disposition; erroneousness.

wrongous (rong-gus) *a.* constituting a wrong; unjust; illegal.

wrote (rôt) past tense of *write*.

wroth (roth) *a.* [A.S. *wrâth*] full of wrath; angry; indignant; enraged.

wrought (rawt) past tense and *pp.* of *work*.

Wrought-iron, iron wrought by forging; malleable iron. **Wrought up**, excited; inflamed.

Wrought upon, influenced; persuaded.

wrung (rung) past tense and *pp.* of *wring*.

wry (ri) *a.* [A.S. *wrigian*, twist] turned to one side; twisted; deviating from right direction; perverted; —*v.t.* to distort; to turn aside; —*v.i.* to be turned aside or distorted; to deviate from right direction.

Wry-bill, a New Zealand plover. **Wry-mouthed**, having a twisted mouth; unflattering. **To make a wry face**, to show unwillingness, pain, or disgust.

wryly (rī'li) *adv.* in a wry, distorted, or awkward manner.

wryneck (rī'nek) *n.* a twisted or distorted neck; a spasmodic disease of sheep; a small native bird of the genus *Yunx*, allied to the wood-pecker.

wrynecked (rī'nekt) *a.* having a wry or distorted neck.

wryness (rī'nes) *n.* state of being wry or distorted.

wych (wich) *n.* [Scand.] a brine pit. **Wych-house**, a salt-factory.

wych-elm (wich'elm) *n.* [*witch*] an elm with very drooping branches; the witch-elm.

Wycliffite See *Wicliffite*.

wye (wī) *n.* [fr. letter Y] a forked clamp, shaped like letter Y.

wynd (wind) *n.* [A.S. *windan*, to turn round] a narrow lane or alley [Scot.].

wyvern See *wivern*.



Wryneck.

X

X, x, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is a superfluous letter. It is a consonant or compound consonantal sound, being at once guttural, palatal, and sibilant. At the end, or in the middle, of words it has the sound of *ks* or *gz*—e.g., *wax*, *example*. As initial, only in words of Greek origin, *x* is pronounced as *z*. As a numeral, *X* stands for ten; when horizontal, for a thousand; with a dash over it, for ten thousand; it is the symbol of unknown quantity in algebra. As an abbreviation, *X* stands for Christ. **X-rays**, invisible rays, due to electricity, which are capable of passing through the body, and imprinting on a sensitive plate a shadow-picture of bones.

xanthate (zan'thāt) *n.* a salt of xanthic acid.

xanthein (zan'the-in) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow] the yellow colouring matter of flowers that is soluble in water.

xanthelasma, xanthoma (zan - the - laz' m̄ a, zan-thō'ma) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *elasma*, a plate] a skin disease, characterized by soft, yellow patches.

Xanthian (zan'thi-an) *a.* [G. *Xanthos*] pertaining to Xanthus, an ancient town of Asia Minor; denoting the Xanthian marbles, in the British Museum.

xanthic (zan'thik) *a.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow] tending towards a yellow colour. **Xanthic-acid**, a heavy, colourless, oily liquid. **Xanthic-oxide**, xanthine.

xanthidium (zan-thid'i-um) *n.* a fossil substance found in flint.

xanthin (zan'thin) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow] the yellow, insoluble, colouring matter contained in certain flowers; the yellow colouring matter of madder.

xanthine (zan'thin) *n.* a substance related to uric acid, found in the blood, urine, liver, and in some urinary calculi.

xanthinuria (zan-thi-nū-ri-a) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *ouron*, urine] the excretion of an abnormal amount of xanthine in the urine.

xanthite (zan'thī) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow] a variety of vesuvianite.

Xanthium (zan'thi-um) *n.* a genus of composite plants yielding dye.

Xantho (zan'thō) *n.* a genus of crabs.

xanthobetic (zan - tho - bē'tik) *a.* noting a yellow acid derived from beet-root.

xanthocarpous (zan-tho-kār'pus) *a.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *karpōs*, fruit] having yellow fruit.

Xanthochroi (zan-tho-krō'i) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *chroa*, skin] fair whites, an ethnological group.

xanthochroia (zan-tho-kroi'a) *n.* a yellow discolouration of the skin.

xanthochroic, xanthochrous (zan-tho-krō'ik, zan-thok'-ro-us) *a.* having a fair skin.

xanthocone, xanthoconite

(zan'tho-kōn, zan-thok'-o-nit) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *konis*, dust] an arsenic sulphide of silver.

xanthoderma (zan'tho-der'ma) *n.* [G. *derma*, skin] yellowness of the skin.

xanthomatous (zan'thom-a-tus) *a.* of, or pertaining to, xanthoma, or xanthelasma.

xanthomelanous (zan'tho-mel'a-nus) *a.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *melas*, black] noting a type of men with black hair, and yellow, brown, or olive skins.

xanthophane (zan'tho-fān) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *phainesthai*, to appear] a yellow colouring matter derived from the retina.

xanthophyll (zan'tho-fil) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *phullon*, leaf] the yellow colouring matter of autumn leaves.

xanthopicrine, xanthopicrite

(zan'tho-pik'rīn, -rīt) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *pikros*, bitter] a yellow colouring matter obtained from the bark of *Xanthoxylum Caribæum*.

xanthopus (zan'tho-pus) *a.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *pous*, a foot] having a yellow stem [Bot.].

xanthopsya (zan'thop-si) *n.* [G. *opsis*, appearance] colour blindness, in which everything has a yellow tinge.

Xanthorrhiza (zan'tho-rī'za) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *rhiza*, root] a genus of *Ranunculaceæ*.

xanthorhite (zan'thor'thīt) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and E. *orthite*] an altered variety of allanite.

xanthose (zan'thōs) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow] an orange-yellow pigment in certain crabs.

xanthosis (zan'thō'sis) *n.* yellow discolouration.

xanthospermous (zan - tho - sper'mus) *a.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *sperma*, seed] having yellow seeds [Bot.].

xanthous (zan'thus) *a.* yellow; denoting the yellow tribes of mankind.

xanthoxylene (zan - thok' - si - lēn) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *xylon*, wood] a colourless, volatile oil found in the fruit of the Japanese pepper.

xanthoxylin (zan-thok'si-lin) *n.* a camphor obtained from the seeds of the Japanese pepper.

Xanthoxylum (zan-thok'si-lum) *n.* a genus of tropical plants.

xantippe (zan'tip'e) *n.* [wife of Socrates] an angry woman.

xebec (zē'bek) *n.* [Turk.] a small, three-masted vessel, with lateen and square sails.

Xema (zē'ma) *n.* a genus of gulls, having forked tails.

xenelasia (zen-e-lā'si-a) *n.* [G.] a Spartan law forbidding the unauthorised residence in Sparta of foreigners.

xenial (zē'ni-ā) *a.* [G. *xenos*, a stranger, a guest] pertaining to hospitality.

xenium (zen'i-um, zē'ni-um) *n.*; *pl.* *xenia* (zen'i-a, zē'ni-a) a present given to an ambassador, a guest, or a stranger.

xenodocheum, xenodochium

(zen-o-do-kē'um, -kī'um) *n.*; *pl.* *xenodochea, xenodochia* (zen-o-do-kē'a, -kī'a) [G.] a building for the reception of strangers; a guest-house; a hotel.

xenodochy (ze-nod'ō-ki) *n.* [G. *xenos*, a guest, and *doche*, a receiving] hospitality.

xenogamy (ze-nog'a-mi) *n.* [G. *gamos*, marriage] cross-fertilization [Bot.].

xenogenesis (zen-o-jen-'e-sis) *n.* [G. *genesis*, birth] offspring that passes through a state different from the parent.

xenogenetic (zen-o-je-net-'ik) *a.* of the nature of, or pertaining to, xenogenesis.

xenomania (zen-o-mā-'ni-ā) *n.* [G. *zenos*, strange, and *mania*, madness] an inordinate attachment to what is foreign or strange.

xenomenia (zen-o-mē-'ni-ā) *n.* [G. *mēniāia*, menses] loss of blood at the menstrual period otherwise than from the uterus.

xenomorph (zen-o-mor-'fik) *a.* [G. *zenos*, strange, and *morphē*, shape] noting minerals exhibiting forms due to neighbouring minerals.

xenon (zen-'on) *n.* [G. *zenos*, stranger] one of the inert constituents of the air.

xenotime (zen-o-'tim) *n.* [G. *timē*, honour] a native phosphate of yttria.

xeransis (zer-an-'sis) *n.* [G.] siccation; a drying-up [Path.].

xerantic (zer-an-'tik) *a.* having drying properties.

xerafin (zer-'a-fin) *n.* [A. *ashrafī*, fr. *sharīf*, lofty, noble] a silver coin formerly issued in Goa.

xerasia, xerosis (ze-rā-'si-ā, ze-rō-'sis) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry] dryness of the hair.

xerocollyrium (zē-ro-ko-lir-'i-um) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry, and *kollourion*, eye-salve] a dry collyrium or eye-salve.

xeroderma (zē-rō-der-'ma) *n.* [G. *derma*, skin] dryness of the skin.

xerodes (zē-rō-'dēs) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry, and *eidōs*, form] any tumour attended with dryness.

xeromyrum (zē-rō-mī-'rum) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry, and *muron*, ointment] a dry ointment.

xerophagy (zē-rof-'a-ji) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry, and *phagein*, eat] eating of dry meats (sort of fast among the primitive Christians).

xerophilous (zē-rof-i-'lus) *a.* [G. *xēros*, dry, and *philein*, to love] loving dryness; noting plants suited to dry, esp. hot and dry, climates.

xerophthalmia (zē-rof-thal-'mi-ā) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry, and *ophthalmos*, eye] a dry, red soreness of the eyes.

xerostomia (zē-rō-stō-'mi-ā) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry, and *stoma*, mouth] abnormal dryness of the mouth.

xerotes (zē-rō-'tēs) *n.* [G. fr. *xēros*, dry] a dry habit or disposition of body.

xerotic (zē-rot-'ik) *a.* characterized by dryness.

xerotribe, xerotripsis (zē-rō-trib-i-'a, -trip-'sis) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry, and *tribein*, to rub] dry friction.

xiphias (zif-i-'as) *n.* [G. fr. *xiphos*, sword] a sword-fish; a sword-shaped comet.

xiphoid (zif-'oid) *a.* [G. *xiphocidēs*] resembling a sword. **Xiphoid cartilage**, a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.

Xiphosura (zif-o-sū-'ra) *n.* [G. *xiphos*, sword, and *oura*, tail] an order of crabs.

xoanon (zō-'a-non) *n.*, *pl.* **xoana** (zō-'a-na) [G. fr. *xoain*, scrape] a work of sculpture, rudely carved in wood (but usually overlaid with precious material), and believed to have fallen from heaven.

xylanthrax (zi-lan-'thrax) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood, and *anthrax*, coal] wood-coal.

xylem (zi-'lem) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood] the woody part of a fibrovascular bundle as distinguished from the phloem, or bast.

xylene (zi-'lēn) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood] a volatile, inflammable liquid.

xylite (zi-'lit) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood] a kind of asbestos.

xylobalsamum (zi-lō-bal-'sa-mum) *n.* [G.] the wood, or the dried twigs, of the Balm of Gilead tree.

xylocarp (zi-lō-kārp) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood, and *karpos*, fruit] a hard, woody fruit.

xylocarpous (zi-lō-kār-'pus) *a.* having fruit that becomes hard or woody [Bot.].

xylograph (zi-lō-'graf) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood, and *graphein*, write] a wood-engraving; impression from a wood-block; a mechanical copy of the grain of wood used for surface decoration.

xylographer (zi-log-'ra-fer) *n.* an engraver on wood.

xylographic, xylographical (zi-lō-'graf-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to xylography.

xylography (zi-log-'ra-fi) *n.* wood-engraving.

xyloid (zi-'loid) *n.* pertaining to wood; woody.

xyloidine (zi-loi-'din, zi-lō-i-'din) *n.* an explosive compound, prepared by the action of fuming nitric acid on starch.

xylol (zi-'lol, zi-'lo-l) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood, and L. *oleum*, oil] xylene.

xylonite (zi-'lu-nit) *n.* a kind of celluloid.

Xylophaga (zi-lof-'a-ga) *n.pl.* [G. *xulophagos*, fr. *xulon*, wood, and *phagein*, eat] a tribe of boring insects.

xylophagan (zi-'lof-'a-gan) *n.* one of the Xylophaga.

xylophagous (zi-lof-'a-gus) *a.* eating wood.

xylophone (zi-'lō-fōn) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood, and *phōnē*, voice] a musical instrument sounded by hammers.

xylopyrography (zi-lō-pī-ro-'g-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood, *pur*, fire, and *graphein*, write] the production of pictures on wood by charring with a hot-iron; poker-painting.

xylostein (zi-'los-'te-in) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood, and *osteon*, bone] a poisonous principle obtained from the seeds of a species of honeysuckle.

xylotile (zi-'lō-til) *n.* [G. *tilos*, down] a mineral of fibrous structure, coloured brown.

xyst, xystos, xystus (zist, zis-'tos, -tus) *n.* [G. *xystos*, fr. *xuein*, polish, scrape] in ancient architecture, a covered court in which athletes performed their exercises.

xystarch (zis-'tārk) *n.* [G. *xystos*, a covered portico, and *archein*, to rule] an Athenian officer who presided over the exercises of the xyst.

xyster (zis-'ter) *n.* [G. *xustēr*, fr. *xuein*, to scrape] a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.



Xylophone.

Y

Y, y, is the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. Beginning a syllable, and preceding a vowel, *y* is a consonant—e.g., *year*. In the middle or at the end of words, it is a vowel, having the same value as *i*—e.g., *defy* (de-fi'), *glory* (glō-ri'). As a numeral, *y* stands for 150; with a dash over it, for 150,000. **Y-moth**, a moth with a silvery, Y-shaped mark on the upper wings. **Y-level**, an engineer's spirit level.

Y (wī) *n.* a forked clamp or support.

yacca (yak-'a) *n.* [W. Ind.] the wood of a West Indian evergreen, suitable for cabinet-work.

yacht (yot) *n.* [D.] a light, elegantly-furnished vessel, used for pleasure trips or for racing; a state-vessel. **Yacht-built**, built like a yacht. **Yacht-club**, a club of yachtsmen.

yachter (yot-'er) *n.* one that commands, or sails in, a yacht; a yachtsman.

yachting (yot-'ing) *n.* sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht; —*a.* relating to a yacht.

yachtsman (yots-'man) *n.* one that owns or sails a yacht.

yachtsmanship (yots-'man-ship) *n.* the art of sailing a yacht.



Yacht.

yaffingale (yaf'ing-gál) *n.* [*cf.* *yaffle* and *nightingale*] the yaffle.

yaffle (yaf'l) *n.* [Imit.] the green woodpecker.

yager, jäger (yá-ger) *n.* [Ger. *jäger*, a huntsman] a huntsman; one of certain regiments in the Germanic states.

yagger (yag'er) *n.* [D. *jäger*, a huntsman] a traveling pedlar.

yaguarundi (yag-wa-run'di) *n.* [S. Amer.] a wild cat of Mexico, and the neighbouring countries.

Yahoo (yá-hóo) *n.* [name given by Swift to a race of brutes] a rough, boorish person.

Yahveh (yá-vá) *n.* Jehovah.

Yahvist (yá'-vist) *n.* Jehovist, the presumed author of those parts of the Pentateuch where the name Jehovah is habitually used.

Yahvistic (yá-vis'tik) *a.* Jehovistic.

yak (yak) *n.* [Tibetan] the wild ox of Central Asia.

yakopu (yak-u-póo) *n.* [E. Ind.] a weapon of the dagger kind, used in Java and Sumatra.

yaksha (yak-shá) *n.* [Sk.] one of the attendants on the god of treasures [Hindu Myth.].

yakut (ya-kóot') *n.* a member of a mixed Turkish race in Siberia.

Yam (yam) *n.* [Pg. *inhame*, a yam] a large, esculent tuber.

Yama (yam'a) *n.* [Sk.] the first man; the god and judge of the dead [Hindu Myth.].

yamadou (yam-a-dóo) *n.* an oil obtained from the tallow-nutmeg.

yamamai (yam-a-mí) *n.* [Jap.] a moth whose larvæ yield silk.

yammer (yam'er) *v.t.* [A.S. *geómerian*] to blurt out;—*v.i.* to cry aloud; to shriek; to talk incoherently.

yamun (yá-mun) *n.* [Chin.] the official residence of a Chinese mandarin.

yank (yank) *v.t.* [Sw. dialect *jakka*, to wander] to jerk;—*v.i.* to work quickly;—*n.* a blow.

Yankee (yang-ké) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a citizen of the New England U.S.; an inhabitant of the United States; one shrewd and sharp at business;—*a.* belonging to the Yankees, or to the United States of America; smart; excellent. **Yankee-doodle**, a native of the United States; the national air of America.

Yankeeism (yang-ké-izm) *n.* Yankee characteristics.

Yankefied (yang-ke-fid) *a.* like a Yankee.

yanolite (yan'ú-lit) *n.* [G.] a kind of garnet.

yaourt (yourt) *n.* [Turk.] a fermented liquor used by the Turks.

yap (yap) *v.i.* [Imit.] to bark; to yelp.

yapok, yapock (yap'ok, yá-pok) *n.* [fr. river *Oyapok*, between Brazil and French Guiana] the South American water-opossum.

yapon (yap-un, yá-pun, yaw-pun) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] *Ilex vomitoria*, an evergreen shrub of the holly kind; the South Sea tea.

yard (yárd) *n.* [A.S. *gyrd*] English standard of length, equal to three feet; a yard-stick; a spar slung from a mast for extending a sail; the male organ of generation. **Yard-arm**, either half of a ship's yard. **Yard-land**, a measure of land, varying from 15 to 40 acres. **Yard-stick**, a stick three feet in length. **Yard-tackle**, large tackle used on the lower yards for lifting boats, etc.

yard (yárd) *n.* [A.S. *geard*, enclosure] a small, inclosed space adjoining a house; an inclosure within which any business is carried on. **Yardman, yardsman**, a man employed in a yard; a man in a railway-yard employed in making up trains.

yardage (yárd-dij) *n.* the use of a yard; the charge for such use; the cutting of coal at a fixed rate per yard.

yardful (yárd-fool) *n.* enough to fill a yard.

yare (yár) *a.* [A.S. *gearu*] ready; dexterous; active; handy.

yarely (yár-li) *adv.* promptly; skilfully.

yarn (yárn) *n.* [A.S. *gearn*] thread spun from natural fibres; one of the threads of which a rope is composed; a story spun out by a sailor; a story generally;—*v.i.* to tell a story.



Yashmak.

yarpha (yár'fa) *n.* [Orkney and Shetland] a soil containing much peat.

yarrow (yar'ó) *n.* [A.S. *gearwe*] a plant having a strong odour and pungent taste.

yashmak (yash-mak) *n.* [A.] the veil worn by Moslem women in public.

yataghan, ataghan

(yat'a-gan, at'a-gan) *n.* [Turk.] a long Turkish dagger.



Yataghan.

yaw (yaw) *v.i.* [D.] to steer wild, or from a straight course, as a ship;—*n.* temporary deviation of a ship from her course.

yawl (yawl) *n.* [D. *jol*] a small ship's-boat; a small decked fishing-boat.

yawl (yawl) *v.i.* [*cf.* Low. Ger. *yanelu*, to yawl] to howl.

yawn (yawn) *v.t.* [A.S. *geon-ian*] to open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dulness, or fatigue; to gape; to open wide; to be eager;—*n.* involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; a gaping; an opening wide.



Yawl.

yawning (yaw-ning) *n.* the act of one that yawns; a gaping;—*a.* gaping; opening wide; sleepy.

yawningly (yaw-ning-li) *adv.* in a yawning manner.

yaws (yawz) *n.* [Afr. *yaww*, raspberry] a contagious disease of the skin in tropical countries.

Yaw-weed, a plant used as a remedy for the yaws.

yclad (i-klad') obsolete form of *clad*.

yclept (i-klept') called (obsolete). See *clepe*.

ye (yē) *pron.* [A.S. *ge*] the nominative plural of the second person (sometimes used as the objective).

yea (yā) *adv.* [A.S. *geā*] a word expressing affirmation; yes; ay; indeed; verily; in Scripture, denoting certainty, or absolute confirmation;—*pl.* yeas, those that vote in the affirmative; yeas.

yea, ean (yēn, ēn) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *eānian*] to bring forth young, as a goat or sheep.

yeanning (yēn-ling) *n.* the young of sheep; a lamb.

year (yēr) *n.* [A.S. *geār*] the time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; a period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun; twelve calendar months;—*pl.* age, or old age. **Calendar, or civil, year**, a period of 365 or 366 days. **Great year**, the supposed period necessary for the heavenly bodies to return to the same places as they occupied at the creation. **Sidereal year**, the interval after which the sun returns to the same position among the constellations; it is rather longer than a **tropical year**, the period between two successive vernal equinoxes, approximately, 365½ days. **Synodic year**, twelve lunar months, or nearly 355 days. **Year-book**, a reference book of facts and statistics published yearly; a book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England. **Year of grace, or year of our Lord**, any year of the Christian era. **In years**, advanced in years.

yearling (yēr-ling) *n.* a young animal one year old;—*a.* a year old.

yearlong (yēr-long) *a.* lasting or continuing a year.

yearly (yēr-li) *a.* happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual; lasting a year; accomplished in a year;—*adv.* annually; once a year; from year to year.

yearn (yēr'n) *v.i.* [A.S. *giernan*, fr. *georn*, desirous] to desire eagerly; to long;—[A.S. *eorn*, as in *cornful*, anxious] *v.t.* and *i.* to grieve.

yearnful (yern-fool) *a.* sad; distressing.

yearning (yer-ning) *a.* longing; feeling strong emotions of pity and tenderness; having a longing desire; —*n.* state of being moved with pity or tenderness; longing desire; mental uneasiness.

yearningly (yer-ning-li) *adv.* with longing desire; with feelings of pity.

yearnings (yer-ningz) *n.pl.* the stomachs of young calves (used as rennet).

yeast (yest) *n.* [A.S. *gist*] the froth of beer in fermentation (used for raising dough); barm. **Yeast-plant**, a small plant giving rise to alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids. **Yeast-powder**, a baking-powder.

yeastiness (yēs-ti-nes) *n.* the state of being frothy.

yeasty (yēs-ti) *a.* frothy; foamy; spumy, like yeast.

yelk (yell) See **yolk**.

yell (yel) *v.t.* [A.S. *gellan*] to utter with a yell; —*v.i.* to cry out or scream, as with agony or horror; —*n.* a sharp, loud outcry.

yelling (yel-ing) *n.* act of loud screaming or crying; —*a.* uttering loud outcries.

yellow (yel-ō) *a.* [A.S. *geolu*] of a bright golden colour; jealous; —*n.* a bright golden colour; one of the primitive colours; —*v.t.* to make yellow; —*v.i.* to grow yellow. **Yellow-bill**, the American black duck. **Yellow-bird**, a small bird of a yellow colour. **Yellow-boy**, a gold coin. **Yellow-bunting**, the yellow-hammer. **Yellow-crown**, the yellow myrtle-bird. **Yellow-earth**, a yellowish clay. **Yellow-fever**, a malignant disease, often attended with yellowness of the skin. **Yellow-hammer**, a bird of the genus *Emberiza*. **Yellow-jack**, yellow fever; a flag displayed from hospitals, or vessels in quarantine. **Yellow-jacket**, a wasp or hornet of the genus *Vespa*. **Yellow-leg**, a game-bird found in North America. **Yellow-metal**, a brass of three parts copper and two parts zinc. **Yellow-root**, an American herb. **Yellow-shell**, a moth with yellow wings marked by white lines. **Yellow-top**, a variety of turnip. **Yellow-wood**, an American tree, yielding clear, yellow dye. **Yellow-wort**, a European plant (used in dyeing yellow). **Naples yellow**, oxide of lead; a fine pigment.

yellowish (yel-ō-ish) *a.* somewhat yellow.

yellowishness (yel-ō-ish-nes) *n.* the state of being yellowish.

yellowness (yel-ō-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being yellow; jealousy.

yellows (yel-ōz) *n.* a disease in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes; a kind of jaundice.

yelp (yel-p) *v.i.* [A.S. *gieldpan*] to utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly; —*n.* a sharp, quick bark or cry.

yelper (yel-per) *n.* one that yelps.

yelping (yel-ping) *n.* the act of barking shrilly.

yen (yen) *n.* [Jap. fr. Chin. *yuen*, round, a dollar] a gold or silver coin of Japan, valued about 4s. 2d.

yeoman (yō-man) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a freeholder [O.E. Law]; a farmer; a steward on an estate; a retainer; an officer in the king's household; one of the yeomanry. **Yeoman service**, powerful aid. **Yeomen of the guard**, the beefeaters.

yeomanly (yō-man-li) *a.* of yeoman's rank; plain; homely; —*adv.* bravely.

yeomanry (yō-man-ri) *n.* the collective body of yeomen; a body of volunteer cavalry, composed of country farmers.

yerba (yer-ba) *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *herba*, herb] the Paraguay tea or maté.

yerk (yerk) *v.t.* [*jerk*] to strike suddenly; to jerk; —*v.i.* to kick out; to move with sudden jerks; —*n.* a quick thrust or motion; a kick.



Yeoman.

yes (yes) *adv.* [A.S. *gese*, fr. *geā*, yes, indeed, and *swā*, so let it be] a word expressing affirmation or consent.

yester (yes-ter) *a.* [A.S. *geotra*, *giestra*] of the day preceding the present; last past; next before the present. **Yester-even**, the evening last past. **Yestermorn**, the morning of yesterday. **Yester-night**, last night. **Yester-noon**, the noon of yesterday. **Yesteryear**, last year.

yesterday (yes-ter-dā) *n.* the day last past; —*adv.* on the day last past.

yestreen (yes-trēn) *adv.* (contracted from *yestereven*) last night [Scot.].

yet (yet) *adv.* [A.S. *get*] in addition; at the same time; still; up to the present time; hitherto; at least; even; after all; —*conj.* nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. **As yet**, up to this time; still. **Not yet**, not up to the present time.

yett (yet) *n.* [*gate*] a gate [Scot.].

yew (ū) *n.* [A.S. *īw*] a tree with widely-spreading branches, yielding fine-grained wood. **Yew-tree**, same as yew.

yewen (ū-en) *a.* made of yew.

yex (yeks) *v.i.* [A.S. *giscian*, to sob, to sigh] to hiccup; —*n.* a hiccup.

Yezeide, Yezidi (yez-i-dē) *n.* [fr. *Yezid*, their founder] a member of a sect dwelling near the Euphrates.

Yiddish (yid-ish) *n.* [Ger. *jüdisch*, Jewish] the speech of the commoner class of Jews, esp. in the east-end of London (it is a mixture chiefly of corrupt Hebrew and German).

Yiddisher (yid-ish-er) *n.* a Jew. Also **Yid**.

yield (yēld) *v.t.* [A.S. *gildan*, pay] to give in return; to produce; to render back; to produce in general; to afford; to exhibit; to emit; to resign; to surrender; to give up; to admit; to concede; —*v.i.* to give up the contest; to submit; to comply; to give way; to give place; to produce; to bear; —*n.* product; payment. **To yield up the ghost**, see **ghost**.

yieldable (yēl-da-bl) *a.* disposed to yield; complying.

yieldableness (yēl-da-bl-nes) *n.* disposition to yield.

yielder (yēl-dēr) *n.* one that complies.

yielding (yēl-ding) *a.* inclined to give way; compliant; accommodating.

yieldingly (yēl-ding-li) *adv.* in a yielding manner; with compliance.

yieldingness (yēl-ding-nes) *n.* quality of yielding; disposition to comply.

yodel, yodle (yō-dl) *v.t.* and *i.* [Ger. dial. *jodeln*] to sing, with frequent changes from the natural voice to falsetto and back again; —*n.* song peculiar to the Swiss.

yodeler, yodler (yō-del-er, yō-dler) *n.* one that yodels.

yodh (yōd) *n.* [H.] the tenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.

Yoga (yō-ga) *n.* [Skr.] a branch of the Hindu philosophy, combining meditation in unnatural postures with austerity.

Yogi (yō-gi) *n.* one that practises the Yoga system.

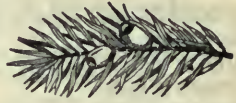
Yogism (yō-gizm) *n.* the doctrine of the Yogis.

yoick, yoicks (yō-ik, -iks) *int.* an old fox hunting cry.

yoick (yō-ik) *v.t.* to urge on with yoicks.

yojan, yojana (yō-jan, yō-ja-nā) *n.* [Skr.] a measure of distance from four to ten miles, but usually reckoned as five.

yoke (yōk) *n.* [A.S. *geoc*] that which connects or binds; a bond; the frame of wood binding two oxen together for drawing; a frame fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a couple of buckets; a frame by which a bell is hung for ringing; [Naut.] a frame at the rudder's head; a mark of servitude; bondage; service;



Yew.

ziban two animals yoked together; a couple;—*v.t.* to put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to couple; to enslave; to restrain; to confine; to put to work, as horses;—*v.i.* to be joined or associated. **Yoke-fellow**, an associate; a mate, *esp.* a partner in marriage. **Yoke-mate**, one associated with another in labour. **Yoke-toed**, pair-toed.

yokel (yô'kl) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a rustic.

yoking (yô'king) *n.* act of putting a yoke on; act of joining or coupling; act of harnessing and putting to work, as horses; amount of work by draught animals done at one time.

yolk (yô'k) *n.* [A.S. *geolca*, *geoleca*, fr. *geolu*, yellow] the yellow part of an egg; an unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep. **Yolk-bag**, the sac that holds the yolk.

yolked (yô'kd) *a.* having a yolk.

yolky (yô'ki) *a.* like yolk.

yon (yon) *a.* [A.S. *geon*] at a distance within view; yonder;—*adv.* yonder.

yonder (yon-'der) *a.* being at a distance within view; that or those there;—*adv.* at a distance within view.

yonī (yô'nē) *n.* [Skr.] an oval figure symbolical of the fertility of nature; and associated with the worship of Sakti in India.

yoop (yôop) *n.* [imit.] a word imitating a hiccup or a sob.

yora (yô'rá) *n.* a mill-lade, or an irrigation channel.

yore (yô'r) *adv.* [fr. A.S. *geāra*, of years, formerly *gen. pl.* of *geār*, year] in long time past; in old time; long since.

Yoredale (yô'r'dāl) *a.* [fr. *Yoredale*, Yorkshire] noting the carboniferous limestone rocks.

yorker (yor-'ker) *n.* [Etym. doubtful, probably fr. *Yorkshire*] in cricket, a name given to a ball so bowled that it hits the ground directly under the batter's bat.

Yorkish (yor-'kish) *a.* pertaining to the city of York, or to the county of Yorkshire; adhering to the House of York.

Yorkist (yor-'kist) *n.* an adherent of the house of York in the Wars of the Roses.

Yorkshire (yor-'sher) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the county of Yorkshire. **Yorkshire-flannel**, a superior flannel of undyed wool. **Yorkshire-grit**, a stone used for polishing. **Yorkshire-pudding**, a pudding of unsweetened batter, baked under meat so as to catch the dripping. **Yorkshire-terrier**, a variety of the Scotch terrier.

you (i) *pron.* [A.S. *eow*] the pronoun of the second person in the nominative or objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed.

young (yung) *a.* [A.S. *geong*] not long born; not yet arrived at maturity, or age; not old; being in the first part of growth; inexperienced; ignorant;—*n.* the offspring of animals. **Young blood**, fresh accession of strength. **Young-eyed**, with the brightness of youth. **Young England**, a Tory party of 1842-45 opposed to free trade and radicalism. **Young Germany**, a literary group headed by Heine. **Young Ireland**, a physical force group of Irish politicians, 1840-1850; they broke off from Daniel O'Connell. **Young Italy**, a republican group headed by Mazzini, active about 1834. **Young Pretender**, Prince Charles Edward Stuart. With **young**, pregnant.

youngish (yung-'ish) *a.* somewhat young.

youngling (yung-'ling) *n.* a young person; a youth; any young thing;—*a.* young.

youngly (yung-'li) *adv.* early in life; ignorantly;—*a.* youthful.

youngness (yung-'nes) *n.* the state of being young.

youngster (yung-'ster) *n.* a young person; a lad; a midshipman.

yunker (yung-'ker) *n.* [D. *jonker*, fr. *jong*, young, and *heer*, sir] a young person; a stripling.

your (i'r) *possessive pron.* [A.S. *eower*] belonging, pertaining, or relating to you; of you.

yours (i'rs) *pron.* possessive of *you*, when used absolutely.

yourself (i'r-self) *pron.*; *pl.* **yourselves** (i'r-selvz) your own person or self.

youth (yôoth) *n.* [A.S. *geouth*, fr. *geong*, young] state of being young; juvenility; the part of life from childhood to manhood; a young person, *esp.* a young man; young persons collectively.

youthful (yôoth-'fool) *a.* not yet mature or aged; young; pertaining to the early part of life; fresh; vigorous, as in youth.

youthfully (yôoth-'fool-i) *adv.* in a youthful manner.

youthfulness (yôoth-'fool-nes) *n.* the quality of being youthful.

yowl (yowl) *v.i.* [*yawl*, to howl] to howl;—*n.* the cry of a dog.

yowley (yow-'li) *n.* [A.S. *geolu*, yellow] the yellow hunting.

yowling (yow-'ling) *n.* a howling; a crying.

y-pointing (i-poin-'ting) *a.* pointing towards;—an erroneous Miltonic form where *y*=A.S. *ge*, prefixed to past participle.

ytterbite (it-'er-bit) *n.* gadolinite, a silicate of yttrium, cerium, beryllium, and iron.

ytterbium (it-'ter-bi-um) *n.* an element discovered in gadolinite.

yttria (it-'ri-a) *n.* [fr. *Ytterby*, in Sweden] a fine, white powder, insoluble in water and infusible.

yttric (it-'rik) *a.* pertaining to yttrium.

yttriferous (it-'rif-'e-rus) *a.* yielding yttrium.

yttrious (it-'ri-us) *a.* related to, or containing, yttria.

yttrium (it-'ri-um) *n.* a metal, the base of yttria. **Yttrium oxide**, yttria.

yttrocercite (it-'ro-'sê-'rit) *n.* [fr. *yttrium* and *cerium*] a violet-blue mineral.

yttrocolumbite (it-'ro-'ko-'lum-'bit) *n.* yttrantalite.

yttrotantalite (it-'ro-'tan-'ta-'lit) *n.* [fr. *yttrium* and *tantalite*] a rare mineral found in Sweden.

Yucca (yuk-'a) *n.* [Sp. *yucca*] a genus of sub-tropical American plants of the order Liliaceae.

Yucca-borer, a large moth found in North America.

Yucca-fertilizer, a moth that fertilizes the seed of certain plants. **Yucca gloriosa**, a species of yucca cultivated in Britain, having a panicle of white flowers and long, rigid, lanceolate leaves.

yuck (yuk) *n.* [A.S. *giccan*, to itch] the itch;—*v.i.* to itch.

yufts (yufts) *n.* [Russ. *yuft*] Russian leather.

yug, yuga (yoog, yôô-'gā) *n.* [Skr.] one of the ages into which the Hindus divide the duration of the world.

yulan (yôô-'lan) *n.* [Chin. *yu*, *yuh*, jade, and *lan*, a plant] a Chinese magnolia.

Yule (i'l) *n.* [A.S. *geol*] the feast of Christmas. **Yule-log**, a large log of wood used for a Christmas fire. **Yule-tide**, time of Christmas.

yungan (yung-'gan) *n.* [native name] the dugong.

yunx (yungks) *n.* [G. *iunaks*, the wryneck] a bird, the wryneck.

yurga (yôôr-'gā) *n.* [Afghan] the Afghan mountain pony.

yurt (yôört) *n.* [Siberian] a house or hut.

yutu (yôô-'tôô) *n.* [Peruv.] a Peruvian species of tinamou.

ywis (i-'wis) *adv.* [A.S. *gewis*. certain] certainly.

Z

Z, z, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a sonant, or vocal, *s*. It has one sound, as in *hazz*, *maize*, which bears the same relation to *s* that *v* does to *f*—that of a vocal, as contrasted with an aspirate, articulation.

Zabaism (zā-'bā-izm) *n.* See *Sabæism*.

Zabian (zā-bi-ān) *a.* and *n.* See **Sabian**.

zabra (zā-bra) *n.* [Sp.] a small vessel used on the Spanish coast.

Zabrus (zā-brus) *n.* [G. *zabros*, gluttonous] an extensive genus of beetles.

zacatilla (zā-kā-tē-lyā) *n.* the finest kind of cochineal.

zaccho (dzak-kō) *n.* [It. *zocco*, fr. L. *soccus*, a low-heeled shoe] the lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

zaffer, zaffre, zaphara (zaf-er, zaf-ā-rā) *n.* [A.] impure oxide of cobalt.

Zaglossus (za-glos-us) *n.* [G. *za*, intensive, and *glōssa*, tongue] a genus of prickly ant-eaters.

zaim (zā'im) *n.* [Turk.] a Turkish military chief.

zaimet (zā'i-met) *n.* the district from which a zaim draws his revenue.

Zalacca (zā-lak-kā) *n.* [native name] a genus of stemless palms.

Zalophus (zāl-u-fus) *n.* [G. *za*, intensive, and *lophos*, crest] a genus of eared seals.

zambo (zam-bō) *n.* See **sambo**.

zambomba (thām-bom-bā) *n.* [Sp.] an earthen jar, over the top of which is stretched parchment, through which passes a stick; by rubbing the stick with the finger the air in the jar is set vibrating, so that the apparatus constitutes a kind of musical instrument.

Zamia (zā-mi-ā) *n.* [L. *zamia*, fir-cone] a genus of tropical plants yielding starch.

zamiostrobos (zā-mi-os-tro-bus) *n.* [G. *strobos*, cone] certain fossil cones.

Zamites (zā-mi-tēz) *n.* [L. *zamia*, fir-cone] a genus of fossil plants.

zamouse (zā-mōoz) *n.* [W. Afr.] a West African buffalo.

zampogna (tsām-pō-nyā) *n.* [It.] a bagpipe.

Zanclus (zang-klus) *n.* [G. *zangklon*, sickle] a genus of carangoid fishes.

zander (zan-der) *n.* [Ger.] the European pike-perch. Also **zant, sander**.

zanella (zā-nel-ā) *n.* a twilled fabric for covering umbrellas.

Zanonia (zā-nō-ni-ā) *n.* [*Zanoni*, of Bologna] a genus of plants akin to the cucumber.

Zante (zan-te) *n.* Zante-wood, the wood of the smoke-tree. **Zante-currant**, the small seedless fruit of a Zante grape.

Zantiote (zan-ti-ōt) *n.* [fr. *Zante*] a native of Zante, one of the Ionian islands.

zany (zā-ni) *n.* [It. *zanni*, a buffoon, fr. *Giovanni*, John] a merry-andrew; a buffoon.

zanyism (zā-ni-izm) *n.* mimicry; buffoonery.

zaothra (zā-ō-thrā) *n.* [Zend] the holy water used in Zoroastrian ceremonies.

Zapodidae (za-pod-i-dē) *n.* [G. *za*, intensive, and *pous*, *podos*, foot] a family of rodent animals.

zaptieh (zap-ti-ā) *n.* [Turk.] a Turkish policeman. Also **zabtieh**.

zaratite (zar-ā-tit) *n.* [Señor *Zarate*] a hydrous carbonate of nickel.

zareba, zareeba (zā-rē-bā) *n.* [A. *zaribal*, a fold] an inclosure against enemies or wild animals. Also **zariba, zereba, zeriba**.

zarf (zārf) *n.* [A.] a holder for a coffee-cup. Also **zurf**.

zarnich (zār-nik) *n.* [A. *zernikh*, arsenic, fr. G. *arsenikon*] a native sulphide of arsenic, realgar, and orpiment.

zarzuela (thār-thōō-ā-lā) *n.* [Sp.] a kind of vaudeville.

zastruga (zas-trōō-gā) *n.* [Russ.] one of a succession of parallel snow-ridges.

zati (zā-ti) *n.* [E. Ind.] the capped macaque of India and Ceylon.

zax (zaks) *n.* [A.S. *seax*, knife] an instrument for cutting slate. Also **sax**.

zayat (zā-yat) *n.* a Burmese rest for travellers.

zea (zē-ā) *n.* [G. *zea*, spelt] a cereal plant, cultivated in warm climates; Indian corn; maize.

zeal (zēl) *n.* [G. *zēlos*] passionate ardour in the pursuit of anything; eagerness to obtain some object; earnestness; enthusiasm.

zealful (zēl'fool) *a.* zealous; enthusiastic.

zealless (zēl'les) *a.* wanting zeal.

zealot (zēl-ut) *n.* one that is zealous; one carried away by excess of zeal; an enthusiast; a fanatical partisan; one of a fanatical Jewish sect fiercely opposed to Roman domination.

zealotism (zēl-ut-izm) *n.* the character or conduct of a zealot; zealotry.

zealotry (zēl-ut-ri) *n.* the character and behaviour of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanaticism.

zealous (zēl-us) *a.* filled with zeal; ardent; earnest; passionate; enthusiastic.

zealously (zēl-us-li) *adv.* in a zealous manner; eagerly; with passionate ardour.

zealousness (zēl-us-nes) *n.* state or quality of being zealous; zeal.

zebec, zebeck (zē-bek) *n.* Same as **xebec**.

zebra (zē-bra) *n.* [Afr.] an African quadruped, with striped body. **Zebra-caterpillar**, a North American moth, with black and yellow stripes. **Zebra-poison**, a juicy tree grown in South Africa. **Zebra-wood**, hard and beautifully striped wood of a tree that grows in Guiana (largely used in cabinet-making).



zebrine (zē-brin) *a.* resembling, or akin to, the zebra.

zebroid (zē' broid) *n.* [G. *zēdos*, likeness] a hybrid quadruped, the offspring of a male zebra and a mare.

zebu (zē-bū) *n.* [F.] the Indian ox or cow.

zebug (zē' bub) *n.* [A.] an Abyssinian fly, obnoxious to cattle.

zechin, zecchino (zē' kin, tsek-kē'nō) *n.* See **sequin**.

zechstein (zek'stīn) *n.* [Ger. *zeche*, a mine, and *stein*, stone] German limestone.



zedoary (zēdō-ā-ri) *n.* [F. *zédovaire*, fr. Per. *zudwār*] an East Indian drug with the odour of ginger.

zein (zē'in) *n.* [fr. *zea* and *in*] gluten of Indian corn.

zeitgeist (tsēit-gēist) *n.* [Ger. *zeit*, time, and *geist*, spirit] the spirit of the time.

zel (zel) *n.* [Turk. *zıl*, a bell, a cymbal] an Oriental form of cymbal.

zeloso (dze-lō-sō) *a.* [It.] noting passages to be rendered with enthusiasm [Mus.].

zelotypia (zēl-o-tip-i-ā) *n.* [G. *zēlos*, zeal, and *tupein*, to strike] morbid zeal; mental derangement.

zemindar (zem-in-dār) *n.* [Per. *zamīn*, land, and *dār*, holding] in India, a landholder under the government. Also **zamindar**.

zemindary (zem-in-dā-ri) *n.* the jurisdiction of a zemindar. Also **zemindari**.

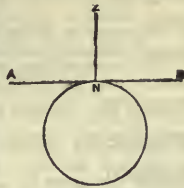
zemstvo (zemz-tvō) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian elective provincial assembly.

zenana, zanana (ze-nā-nā, za-nā-nā) *n.* [Hind. *Zanāna*, the women's apartments, fr. Per. *zanān*, pl. of *zan*, a woman] the part of a dwelling appropriated to women in the East Indies. **Zenana-mission**, a mission to Hindu women, conducted by women.

Zend (zend) *n.* [*Zend-avesta*, the sacred book of the Persis] an ancient Persian dialect.

zendik (zen-dik) *n.* [A. *zendīq*] an unbeliever; a magician.

zenith (zen-'ith) *n.* [F. fr. *A. samt*, a way] the vertical point in the heavens, directly over-head of the spectator; figuratively, the culmination; the height of success or prosperity. **Zenith-distance**, the distance of a heavenly body from the zenith. **Zenith-sector**, a sensitive instrument for measuring the distances from the zenith of stars that pass near that point. **Zenith-telescope**, the telescope of a zenith-sector.



Z, Zenith; N, Nadir.

zenithal (zen-'i-thəl) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the zenith.
zeolite (zē-'u-lit) *n.* [G. *zein*, to boil, and *lithos*, a stone] a particular group of minerals.
zeolitic (zē-'u-lit-'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, zeolite.
zeolitiform (zē-'u-lit-'i-fōrm) *a.* having the form of zeolite.
zephyr (zef-'er) *n.* [G. *zephuros*] the west wind; poetically, soft, mild, gentle breezes.
zerda (zer-'da) *n.* [Afr.] a small African fox.

zereba See zereba.

zero (zē-'rō) *n.* [It. fr. A. *sifr*, a cipher] cipher; nothing; the origin of graduation.

zerumbet (ze-'rum-bet) *n.* [E. Ind.] an East Indian drug.

zest (zest) *n.* [G. *schistos*, cleft] a piece of orange or lemon peel; the oil of such peel; something that gives a pleasant taste; the taste itself; an appetizer; keen enjoyment; relish;—*v.t.* to cut into thin slips; to squeeze over a surface; to give a relish or flavour to.

zeta (zē-'ta) *n.* [G. *dzestia*, a way of living, a dwelling] a little chamber; the porter's room over the porch of a church.

zetetic (zē-'tē-tik) *a.* [G. *zētein*, seek] proceeding by inquiry;—*n.* a seeker.

zetetics (zē-'tē-tiks) *n.* a branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities.

zeticula (zē-'tik-u-lə) *n.* a small drawing-room.

zeugma (zūg-'mā) *n.* [G. fr. *zeugnumas*, yoke, join] the connection of two nouns with an adjective or verb suitable to only one of them.

zeugmatic (zūg-'mat-'ik) *a.* pertaining to zeugma.

Zeus (zūs) *n.* [G.] the supreme deity of the Greeks [Myth.].

zeuxite (zūk-'sit) *n.* [G. *zeuksis*, a joining] a variety of tourmaline.

ziamet (zē-'ā-met) *n.* [Turk.] a large military fief under the Turkish feudal system.

zibeline (zib-'e-lin) *n.* [F.] the fur of the sable;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, the sable.

zibet (zib-'et) *n.* [It.] a carnivorous mammal resembling the weasel.

ziega (zē-'ga) *n.* curd of milk due to the addition of acetic acid, after rennet has ceased to produce coagulation.

Zif (zif) *n.* [H.] a Hebrew month.

ziganka (zi-'gan-'ka) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian country-dance, or the music for it.

zigzag (zig-'zag) *a.* [Ger. *zickzack*, fr. *zacke*, tooth] having short, sharp turns;—*n.* something that has short turns or angles;—*v.t.* to form with short turns;—*adv.* with frequent short turns.

zigzaggy (zig-'zag-i) *a.* and *adv.* zigzag.

zillah (zil-'ā) *n.* [Hind.] an administrative division of a province.

zimb (zim) *n.* [A.] an insect obnoxious to cattle.

zimbi (zim-'bi) *n.* [E. Ind.] a money-cowry.

ziment-water (zi-'ment-'waw-ter) *n.* [cf. Ger. *cement-wasser*] water found in copper mines.



Zibet.

zimocca (zi-'mōk-'ā) *n.* a fine kind of bath-sponge.

zinc (zingk) *n.* [Ger. *zink*, zinc] a metal of a brilliant white colour, with a shade of blue; spelter;—*v.t.* to coat or cover with zinc. **Zinc-amy**, a native colourless, transparent liquid. **Zinc-blende**, a compound of sulphur and zinc. **Zinc-bloom**, a mineral, oxide of zinc and carbonic acid. **Zinc-colic**, a form of colic due to poisoning by zinc-oxide. **Zinc-ethyl**, a colourless, volatile liquid. **Zinc-methyl**, a foul-smelling liquid, readily igniting. **Zinc-white**, zinc-oxide. **Zinc-worker**, one that works in zinc.

zincic (zing-'kik) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, zinc.

zinciferous (zing-'kif-'er-us) *a.* [L. *ferre*, bear, produce] containing zinc.

zincite (zing-'kit) *n.* a ferriferous oxide of zinc.

zincke, zinke (zing-'ke) *n.* [Ger.] a wind instrument.

zinkenite (zing-'ke-nīt) *n.* [*Zinken*, German metallurgist] a steel-gray mineral, sulphides of antimony and lead.

zincking (zingk-'ing) *n.* act of coating iron with sulphate of zinc.

zincky, zinky (zing-'ki) *a.* pertaining to, or containing, zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

zinc (zing-'kō) *n.* [short for *zincograph*] a plate, in relief, for printing;—*v.t.* to etch, with acid, a zinc plate.

zincode (zing-'kōd) *n.* [G. *hodos*, way] the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

zincograph (zing-'ku-'graf) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] an etching on zinc; an impression obtained by zincography. Also **zincotype**.

zincographer (zing-'kog-'ra-'fer) *n.* an engraver on zinc.

zincographic, zincographical (zing-'ku-'graf-'ik, -i-'kal) *a.* pertaining to zincography.

zincography (zing-'kog-'ra-'fi) *n.* engraving on zinc in the style of woodcuts.

zincoid (zing-'koid) *a.* resembling zinc.

zincolysis (zing-'kol-'i-'sis) *n.* [G. *luein*, dissolve] decomposition caused by electricity.

zincolyte (zing-'ku-'lit) *n.* a body or compound decomposable by electricity.

zincous (zing-'kus) *a.* pertaining to zinc; pertaining to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zingaro, Zingano (zing-'gā-'rō, -nō) *n.*; *pl.* **Zingari, Zingane**

(zing-'gā-'rē, -nē) [It.] a gipsy.

zingel (zing-'gel) *n.* [Ger.] a fish of the perch family.

Zingiber (zin-'ji-'ber) *n.* [L.] a genus of tropical plants.

Zion (zī-'un) *n.* [H.] a hill in Jerusalem; church of God; heaven.

Zionward (zī-'un-'wārd) *adv.* heavenward.

zircon, zirconite (zer-'kūn, zer-'ku-'nīt) *n.* [Per. *zargūn*, gold-coloured] a mineral occurring in crystals.

zirconate (zer-'ku-'nāt) *n.* a salt of zirconic acid.

zirconia (zer-'kō-'ni-'ā) *n.* an oxide of zirconium.

zirconic (zer-'kon-'ik) *a.* pertaining to zirconia or zirconium.

zirconium (zer-'kō-'ni-'um) *n.* a metal obtained from zirconia.

zither, zithern (zith-'er, zith-'er; zith-'ern, zith-'ern) *n.* [Ger.] a flat stringed instrument, consisting of a resonance box, with a hole near the middle, and from 29 to 42 strings.

Zizania (zi-'zā-'ni-'ā) *n.* [G.] a genus of grasses.

zizel (zī-'zel) *n.* [Russ.] a small rodent, found in the north of Europe.

zoanthropic (zō-'an-'throp-'ik) *a.* pertaining to zoanthropy.

zoanthropy (zō-'an-'thru-'pi) *n.* [G. *zōon*, an animal, and *anthrōpos*, a man] a

form of monomania, in which a man believes himself to be one of the lower animals.

zoarial (zō-ā'-ri-āl) a. of, or pertaining to, a zoarium.

zoarium (zō-ā'-ri-um) n. [G. *zōarion*, dim. of *zōon*, an animal] the colony of the polypides of a polyzoan.

zobo (zō-bō) n. [Tibetan] a cross between the zebu and the yak.

zocco, zoccolo, zocle (zok'-ō, -u-lō, zō'kl) n. [It. fr. L. *soccus*, sock] a sole.

zodiac (zō-di-ak) n. [G. fr. *zōon*, animal] a belt of twelve constellations, containing the ecliptic; a girdle.

zodiacal (zō-di-ā'-kal) a. pertaining to the zodiac; within the zodiac.

Zodiacal constellations, the twelve constellations from which the signs of the zodiac are named. **Zodiacal light**, a pearly glow seen in the sky, near the horizon, about sunset and sunrise.

Zoea (zō-ē-ā) n. [N.L. fr. G. *zōon*, animal] a genus of the larvæ of crabs. Also **zoea**.

zoeal (zō-ē-āl) a. pertaining to a zoea. Also **zoeal**.

zoetrope (zō-ē-trōp) n. [G. *zōē*, life, *tropos*, a turning, fr. *trepein*, to turn] an optical instrument representing pictures as if alive (the effect is due to the persistence of visual impressions).

zoetropic (zō-e-trōp-ik) a. denoting the zoetrope.

Zohar (zō-hār) n. [H.] a cabalistic commentary on Scripture.

zoiatria (zō-i-ā'-tri-ā, -ē-tri-ā) n. [G. *zōon*, an animal, and *iatreia*, healing] the veterinary art.

zoic (zō'ik) a. [G. *zōikos*, of animals, fr. *zōon*, an animal] pertaining to animals; showing signs of life in fossils, as rocks.

Zoilean (zō-i-lē-ān) a. [Zoilus, critic of Homer] severely critical.

Zoilism (zō-i-liz-m) n. unjust criticism.

Zoilist (zō-i-list) n. a captious critic.

zoisite (zōi-zit) n. [Baron von Zois] a mineral closely related to epidote.

Zolaism (zō-lā-izm) n. [Emile Zola (1840-1902), French novelist] coarse realism.

Zolaistic (zō-lā-is-tik) a. coarsely realistic.

Zollverein (džōl'-vēr-in) n. [Ger. *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union] a customs union.

zona (zō-nā) n. [L.] a belt resembling a zone [Anat.].

zonal (zō-nāl) a. having the character of a zone.

zonar (zō-nār) n. [*zone*] a belt worn by Jews and Christians in the East.

zonate (zō-nāt) a. marked with concentric bands of colour [Bot.].

zonda (zōn'-da) n. [fr. *Zonda*, a village in the Argentine Republic] a hot, dry wind, bringing dust and sand.

zone (zōn) n. [G. *zōnē*] a girdle; a climatic belt; a band or stripe round any object; circuit; circumference; —v.t. to encircle.

zoned (zōnd) a. wearing a zone; having zones or concentric bands. Also **zoniferous**.

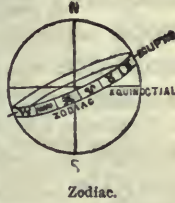
zoneless (zōn'-les) a. without a zone.

zonulet (zō-nu-let) n. a little zone. Also **zonule**.

Zoo (zōō) n. [abbrev. of *zoological*] zoological gardens; any collection of animals.

zooblast (zō-u-blāst) n. [G. *zōon*, animal, and *blastos*, germ] an animal cell.

zoochemical (zō-ō-kem-i-kāl) a. pertaining to zoochemistry.



zoochemistry (zō-ō-kem-i-s-tri) n. animal chemistry.

zoodendrium (zō-ō-den-dri-um) n.; pl. **zoodendria** (zō-ō-den-dri-ā) [G. *zōon*, animal, and *dendron*, tree] the tree-like support of certain colony-forming infusorians.

zoodynamics (zō-ō-di-nam-i-ks) n. animal physiology.

zoœcium (zō-ē-shi-um) n.; pl. **zoœcia** (zō-ē-shi-ā) [G. *zōon*, animal, and *oikia*, a house] one of the cells investing polyzoans.

zoogamous (zō-ōg-ā-in-us) a. of, or pertaining to, zoogamy.

zoogamy (zō-ōg-ā-mi) n. [G. *gamos*, marriage] sexual reproduction.

zoogeny, zoogony (zō-ōj'-ē-ni, zō-ōg-u-ni) n. [G. *zōon*, animal, and *genesis*, generation] the doctrine of organic formation.

zoogeographer (zō-ō-jē-ōg'-rā-fer) n. a student of, or one versed in, zoogeography.

zoogeographic, zoogeographical (zō-ō-jē-ō-grāf-ik, -i-kāl) a. relating to zoogeography.

zoogeography (zō-ō-jē-ōg'-rā-fi) n. the science of the distribution of animals on the earth's surface.

zoograft (zō-u-grāft) n. a piece of living tissue from a lower animal grafted on to a human being [Surg.].

zoographer, zoographist (zō-ōg'-rā-fer, -ist) n. one that describes animals.

zoographic, zoographical (zō-ō-grāf-ik, -i-kāl) a. pertaining to the description of animals.

zoography (zō-ōg'-rā-fi) n. [G. *zōon*, an animal, and *graphēnē*, write] a description of animals; zoology.

zoogyroscope (zō-ō-jī-ē-ru-skōp) n. [G. *zōon*, animal, and *E. gyroscope*] a contrivance by which a succession of photographs of an animal in motion are thrown upon a screen, so as to reproduce the actual movements.

zooid (zō-oid) n. [G. *zōon*, an animal, and *eidōs*, form] an organic product capable of more or less independent existence; any member of a compound organism; —a. resembling an animal.

zoolater (zō-ōl-ā-ter) n. one that worships animals.

zoolatrous (zō-ōl-ā-trus) a. worshipping animals.

zoolatry, zoolatria (zō-ōl-ā-tri, zō-ō-lā-tri-ā) n. [G. *zōon*, animal, and *latreia*, worship] animal worship.

zoolite (zō-ō-lit) n. [G. *lithos*, a stone] an animal substance petrified or fossil.

zoological (zō-ō-loj'-i-kāl) a. pertaining to zoology, or the science of animals.

Zoological garden, a place where an exhibition of animals is held.

zoologically (zō-ō-loj'-i-kāl-i) adv. according to principles of zoology.

zoologist (zō-ō-lō-jist) n. one versed in zoology; one that describes animals.

zoology (zō-ōl-ō-ji) n. [G. *zōon*, animal, and *logos*, discourse] the natural history of animals.

zoomagnetism (zō-ō-māg'-ne-tizm) n. animal magnetism.

zoomancy (zō-u-mān-si) n. [G. *manteia*, divination] art of divination from animals.

zoomantic (zō-ō-man-tik) a. of, or pertaining to, zoomancy.

zoometry (zō-ōm'-ē-tri) n. [G. *zōon*, animal, and *metron*, measure] the measurement of animals.

zoomorphic (zō-ō-mor-fik) a. [G. *zōon*, animal, and *morphē*, shape] representative of animals; pertaining to zoomorphism.

zoomorphism (zō-ō-mor-fizm) n. representation of the lower animals; the representation of a god or a man under the form of a beast; the ascription to beings animal in form of divine or human qualities.



zoon (zō-on) *n.*; *pl.* **zoa** (zō-ā) [G.] a product of a fertilized germ.

zoonal (zō-u-nāl) *a.* having the character of a zoon.

zoonic (zō-on-ik) *a.* pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.

zoonite (zō-u-nī) *n.* one of the wings of a segmented animal.

zoonomic (zō-ō-nom-ik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, zoonomy.

zoonomist (zō-on-u-mist) *n.* one versed in zoonomy.

zoonomy, zoonomia (zō-on-ū-mi, zō-ō-nō-mi-ā) *n.* [G. *zōon*, an animal, and *nomos*, law] the laws of animal life; the science that treats of animal life.

zoonosis (zō-on-u-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **zoonoses** (zō-on-ū-sēz) [G. *zōon*, animal, and *nosos*, disease] a disease communicated to man from the lower animals.

zoopathology (zō-ō-pa-thol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *zōon*, an animal, and E. *pathology*] the study of the diseases of animals.

zoopathy (zō-ōp-ā-thī) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *pathos*, suffering] animal pathology.

Zoophaga (zō-ōf-ā-gā) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *phagein*, eat] carnivorous animals.

zoophagan (zō-ōf-ā-gan) *n.* a carnivorous animal.

zoophagous (zō-ōf-ā-gus) *a.* feeding on animals.

zoophilist (zō-ōf-i-list) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *philos*, loving] a lover of animals.

zoophily (zō-ōf-i-li) *n.* love of, or care for, animals.

zoophoric (zō-ōf-or-ik) *a.* [G. fr. *pherein*, carry] bearing the figure of an animal (said of columns, etc.).

zoophorus (zō-ōf-u-rus) *n.* the part of a building carved with figures of animals.

zoophysics (zō-ōf-iz-iks) *n.* [*cf.* *physics*] comparative anatomy.

zoophyte (zō-ū-fit) *n.* [G. *phuton*, plant] a plant-like animal.

zoophytic, zoophytical (zō-ō-fī-tīk, -i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to zoophytes.

zoophytological (zō-ō-fī-tu-ol-ō-jī-kāl) *a.* pertaining to zoophytology.

zoophytology (zō-ō-fī-tol-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] the natural history of zoophytes.

zooplastic (zō-ō-plas-tīk) *a.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *plastikos*, fit for moulding] the operation of making a zooplast.

zoopraxinoscope (zō-ō-prak-si-nu-skōp) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, *praxis*, a doing, and *skopein*, to view] a device for showing on a screen images of animals in natural motion.

zoopsychology (zō-ō-sī-kol-ō-jī) *n.* psychology of the lower animals.

zooscopic (zō-ō-skop-ik) *a.* pertaining to zooscopy; troubled with zooscopy.

zooscopy (zō-ū-skō-pi) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *skopein*, to see] a mental delusion in which one sees imaginary animals, as snakes.

zoosperm (zō-ū-sper-m) *n.* [G. *sperma*, seed] a male seed-cell. Also **zoospermium**.

zoospermatic (zō-ō-sper-mat-ik) *a.* [G. *zōon*, an animal, and *sperma*, seed] pertaining to, or of the nature of, a zoosperm.

zoospore (zō-ū-spōr) *n.* [G. *spora*, seed] a spore capable of moving about.

zoosporic (zō-ō-spor-ik) *a.* pertaining to a zoospore.

zootaxy (zō-ū-tak-sī) *n.* [G. *taxis*, arrangement] classification of animals.

zootechny, zootechnics (zō-ū-tek-nī, zō-ō-tek-nīks) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *technē*, art] the domestication of animals.

zoothapsis (zō-ō-thap-sis) *n.* [G. *zōos*, alive] living, and *thaptein*, to bury, premature burial.



Zoophyte.

zootheism (zō-ū-thē-izm) *n.* zoolatry; zoomorphism.

zootheistic (zō-ō-thē-iz-tīk) *a.* of, or pertaining to, zootheism.

zootherapy (zō-ō-thēr-ā-pi) *n.* the treatment of diseases in the lower animals.

zootic (zō-ōt-ik) *a.* [G. *zōon*, animal] having the remains of animal life.

zootomic, zootomical (zō-ō-tom-ik, -i-kāl) *a.* pertaining to zootomy.

zootomist (zō-ōt-ū-mist) *n.* one that dissects the bodies of animals.

zootomy (zō-ōt-ū-mi) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *tomē*, a cutting] the anatomy of animals.

zoep (zōp) *n.* [Ger.] a European bream.

zopilote (zō-pi-lō-tē) *n.* [Mex.] a turkey-buzzard.

zopissa (zō-pis-ā) *n.* [G.] a mixture of tar and pitch scraped from the sides of vessels, and used as an external remedy.

zoppo (tsop-pō) *a.* alternately with and without syncope [Mus.].

zorgite (zōr-gīt) *n.* [Zorge, Harz Mountains] a mineral consisting of the selenides of lead and copper.

Zorilla (zō-ril-ā) *n.* [Sp.] a family of African carnivorous mammals.

Zoroastrian (zō-rō-as-tri-an) *a.* [a Latin corruption of Old Per. *Zarathustra*] pertaining to Zoroaster or Zoroastrianism; — *n.* a follower of Zoroaster, as the present-day Guebers and Parsees of Persia and India.

Zoroastrianism (zō-rō-as-tri-an-izm) *n.* the religious doctrine taught by Zoroaster (it was the religion of Ancient Persia till the invasion of the Mohammedans in the 7th century).

zorra, zorrino (zōr-ā, zō-rē-nō) *n.* [Sp.] a South American skunk.

zorro (zor-ō) *n.* [Sp.] a South American fox-wolf.

zorzico (zor-zē-kō) *n.* [Basque] a song in quintuple and sextuple rhythm.

zoster (zos-ter) *n.* [G. fr. *zōnnunai*, to girdle] a kind of erysipelas which spreads round the body like a girdle; shingles.

Zostera (zos-tē-ra) *n.* [G. *zōstēr*, a girdle] a genus of aquatic plants; grass-wrack.

zotheca (zō-thē-kā) *n.*; *pl.* **zothecæ** (zō-thē-sē) [G. *zōthēkē*] a niche; an alcove; a small living-room.

Zouave (swāv, zō-ō-āv) *n.* [F., fr. a tribe in Algeria] a soldier of the French light infantry corps.

zounds (zoundz) *int.* [God's wounds] an exclamation expressing anger or wonder.

zucchetta (tsook-ke-tā) *n.* [It. *dim.* of *zucca*, gourd] the skull-cap of an ecclesiastic.

zuffolo (zō-ōf-lō) *n.* [It.] a small flute. Also **zufolo**.

Zulu (zō-ō-lō) *n.* [S. Afr.] a member of the Kaffir race; — *a.* pertaining to the Zulus.

zumbooruk (zum-bō-ō-ruk) *n.* [Hind. fr. A. *zambūr*, a hornet] a small swivel-gun, carried on the back of a camel.

zumic (zū-mīk) *a.* zymic.

Zuñi (zō-ō-hyē) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico living in large communal houses.

Zuñian (zō-ō-ni-ā) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Zuñis; — *n.* a Zuñi.

zupa (zō-ō-pā) *n.* [Servian] a confederation of village communities.

zupan (zō-ō-pān) *n.* the head of a zupa.

zurlite (zur-līt) *n.* [Signor *Zurlo*] a white or green mineral.

zwieback (zvi-bak) *n.* [Ger.] biscuit rusk, or a sweet spiced bread toasted.

Zwinglian (zwing-, tswing-zli-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the Swiss religious reformer Zwingli; — *a.* a follower of Zwingli.



Zucchetta.

zygadite (zig'-a-dit) *n.* [G. *zugadēn*, jointly] a variety of albite.

zygal (zī'-gal) *a.* [*zygon*] shaped like the letter H.

zygite (zī'-gīt) *n.* [G. *zugitēs*] a rower in the middle bank of a trireme.

zygodactyle (zī-gō-dak'til) *a.* [G. *zugon*, yoke, and *daktulos*, finger] having the toes disposed in pairs;—*n.* a bird with toes so arranged.

zygodactylic, zygodactylous (zī-gō-dak-til'ik, zī-gō-dak'til-us) *a.* zygodactyle.

zygoma (zī-gō-ma) *n.* [G.] the bony arch of the cheek.

zygomatic (zī-gō-mat'ik) *a.* pertaining to the zygoma.

zygomorphous (zī-gō-mor-fus) *a.* [G. *zugon*, yoke, and *morphē*, form] yoke-shaped.

zygon (zī'-gon) *n.* [G.] a connecting rod; an H-shaped fissure.

zygose (zī'-gōs) *a.* denoting conjugation [Bot.].

zygosis (zī-gō'sis) *n.* [G.] the process of conjugation [Bot.].

zyme (zīm) *n.* [G. *zumē*, leaven] a ferment; the cause of an infectious disease.

zymic (zī'-mik) *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, leaven; relating to, or producing, fermentation. **Zymic acid**, impure lactic acid.

zymogen (zī-mu-jen) *n.* a substance producing a ferment by internal change.

zymogenic (zī-mu-jen'ik) *a.* causing fermentation.



Zygodactylous foot.

zymologic (zī-mu-loj'ik) *a.* [G. *logos*, discourse] pertaining to zymology.

zymologist (zī-mol'ō-jist) *n.* one skilled in zymology.

zymology (zī-mol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *zumē*, ferment, and *logos*, discourse] a treatise on fermentation. Also **zumology**.

zymometer (zī-mom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation. Also **zymosy-meter, zymosimeter**.

zymoscope (zī-mu-skōp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, view] an instrument for testing the fermenting power of wheat.

zymosis (zī-mō'sis) *n.* [G.] fermentation; a contagious disease.

zymotechnic (zī-mō-tek'nik) *a.* producing and utilizing fermentation.

zymotechnics (zī-mō-tek'niks) *n.* [G. *zumē*, leaven, and *technē*, art] the art of producing fermentation.

zymotechny (zī-mō-tek-nī) *n.* the act of producing fermentation.

zymotic (zī-mōt'ik) *a.* of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation. **Zymotic disease**, infectious disease produced by some morbid principle acting on the system like a ferment.

zymotically (zī-mōt'i-kal-i) *adv.* in a zymotic manner.

zymurgy (zī-mur-ji) *n.* [G. *zumē*, leaven, and *ergon*, work] the department of technical chemistry that treats of processes in which fermentation plays the chief part, as in brewing, distilling, and wine-making.

Fäte, fär, ađo; mē, ģer; mīne; nōte; tūne; móón.

Supplement of the Most Recent Words

Words occurring in the body of the Dictionary are marked *
Slang words are marked †

aa

aviso

aa (á'a) *n.* clinker lava.

aabec (á'bek) *n.* an Australian bark used as a sudorific.

aal (ál) *n.* an East Indian shrub of the madder family, or the red dye obtained from its root; a tree of the terebinth family, in the Molucca Islands, with an aromatic bark, used in seasoning food.

abaca (ab'a-ka) *n.* [Malay] *Manilla-hemp, *q. v.*

abactinal (ab-ak'ti-nal, -ak-tí'nal) *a.* [L. *ab* and G. *aktis, aktinos, ray*] pertaining to that part of a radiate opposite to the mouth; aboral; without rays.

abature (ab'a-túr) *n.* [F.] the trail of a beast of chase.

aboral (ab-ó'ral) *a.* [*ab* and *oral*] pertaining to the part most remote from the mouth.

***acoustic**, **acousticon** (a-kous-tik, -ti-kon) *n.* [G.] an appliance to aid hearing.

***aerial** (á-é-ri-al) *n.* and *a.* a collector or radiator used in wireless telegraphy. **Aerial torpedo**, a powerful bomb discharged from aircraft.

aero (G. *áer, air*). **Aerobioscope** (á-e-ró-bí-ó-skóp) *n.* an apparatus for determining the number and the forms of micro-organisms in a given volume of air. **Aero-camera**, a camera used in taking photographs of the ground from aircraft.

aerodensimeter (á-e-ró-den-sim'é-ter) *n.* a pressure gauge for gases.

Aerodrome (ár-ó-dróm) *n.* [*cf. hippodrome*] a place for storing and overhauling flying machines. **Aerogram** (ár-ó-gram) *n.* a message sent by wireless telegraphy.

Aerogun (ár-ó-gun) *n.* an anti-aircraft gun. **Aerophone** (á-e-ró-fón) *n.* an instrument for amplifying sound-waves.

Aeroplanes (ár-ó-plán) *n.* a flying machine using one or more planes as a support. **Aerosiderite** (á-e-ró-sid'é-rit) *n.* a meteorite composed chiefly of iron. **Aeroiderolite** (see siderolite). **Aerotropic** (á-e-ró-trop'ik) *a.* seeking air.

Aerton fan (ár-tun) *n.* a contrivance for clearing trenches of gas.

Aetian (á-é-shan) *n.* [*Actius, of Antioch*], one of the extreme Arians of the latter part of the fourth century.

agrimotor (ag-ri-mó-tur) *n.* [L. *ager, field*, and *motor*] a motor vehicle or tractor used on the land.

aileron (á-í-le-run) *n.* [F.] a part of the plane of an aeroplane that serves to balance and steer the machine.

***air**. **Air-base**, *n.* a place used for housing, or directing the operations of air-craft. **Air-chamber**, *n.* an enclosed space containing air. **Air-craft**, *n.* the collective name for balloons, aeroplanes, etc. **Air-duct**, *n.* a tube or passage conveying air. **Air-loop**, *n.* a narrow window. **Airman**, *n.* an aviator. **Air-mechanic**, *n.* one employed on the repair of aircraft. **Air-monger**, *n.* a visionary. **Air-pocket**, *n.* a more rarefied part of the atmosphere in which aircraft suddenly drop. **Air-raid**, *n.* an attack by aircraft. **Air-scout**, *n.* an airman acting as a scout. **Air-ship**, *n.* a balloon or aeroplane, *esp.* if dirigible. **Air-stone**, *n.* a meteor.

Albatross (al'ba-tros) *n.* a German aeroplane; one of the bird-named aircraft used by the Germans.

alberia (al-bé-ri-a) *n.* [L. *albus, white*] a shield without armorial bearings or ornament.

alpigene (al'pi-jén) *a.* produced or growing in Alpine regions.

Alsatian (al-sá-shan) *n.* and *a.* a native of Alsace; to Alsace or Alsatia. *a.* resident in Alsatia; of or pertaining to Alsace or Alsatia.

Altaic (al-tá-ik) *a.* of or pertaining to the Altai Mts.; Turanian.

Altair (al-tár) *n.* [A.] the brightest star in Aquila.

amandine (am'an-din) *n.* [F. *amande, almond*] the aluminous matter of sweet almonds; anything, as cold cream, prepared from this.

amatol (am'a-tol) *n.* an explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.); as in similar cases the name is made up of parts of the names of the ingredients used.

amidol (am-i-dol) *n.* a compound of phenol used in photography in developing bromide plates.

amissible (a-mis'i-bl) *a.* [L. *ab* and *mitto, missus, send*] liable to be lost.

ammonal (am-ó-nal) *n.* [*ammonia*] a high explosive containing aluminium, charcoal, ammonium nitrate.

angarep (ang-ga-rep) *n.* [A.] a bedstead used in tropical Africa; it consists of an ox-hide laced to a frame.

angary (ang-ga-ri) *n.* [G.] forced service; destruction by a belligerent of neutral property.

anorthoscope (an-or-thu-sköp) *n.* [G. *an, orthos, straight*, and *skopein, to view*] a toy by which distorted figures on one revolving disc appear as normal when viewed through slits in another.

***antenna**, *n.* an aerial.

anthemion (an-thé-mi-un) *n.* [G.] the honey-suckle, palmette, or any conventional flower or leaf design in decorative art.

antherozoid (an-ther-ó-zó-íd) *n.* the male fertilising body in cryptogams.

anti-aircraft (an-ti-ár-kraft) *a.* employed against aircraft. So, anti-submarine, etc.

Anti-burgher (an-ti-bur-ger) *n.* a member of that section of the Scottish Secession Church which separated from the "Burghers" in 1747; the "Anti-burghers" objected to the "Burgess oath," which seemed to them to recognise the Established Church.

Anzacs (án-zaks) *n. pl.* the soldiers of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, the name being formed from the initials A.N.Z.A.C.

arcature (ár-ka-túr) *n.* [L. *arcus, bow*] a small arcade of little arches; an arched balustrade [Arch.].

audion (aw-di-on) *n.* [L. *audire*] an instrument for amplifying sound (in wireless telephony).

auto-suggestion (aw-to-su-ges'tyun) *n.* the realisation of an idea (*psych.*) independent subconscious

aviate (á-vi-ái) *v. i.* [L. *avis, bird*] to control or travel in an airship, flying-machine, dirigible balloon, etc.

aviation (á-vi-á-shun) *n.* the art of aviating.

aviator (á-vi-á-tur) *n.* one that aviates.

avion (áv-yong) *n.* [F. fr. L. *avis*], an aeroplane.

aviso (a-vé-zó) *n.* [Sp.] an advice-boat. See **avicia*

b

Balaam (bā'lam) *n.* a disappointing prophet or ally; matter kept in stock to fill up gaps in a newspaper. **Balaam-box**, the repository of such matter. The name is due to the prophet Balaam, who disappointed Balak (Numb. ch. 22, etc.)

***Ballade**, *Ballade Royal, Rhyne Royal, or Troilus Verse*, consists, in its original form, of seven heroics, the first five rhyming at intervals, and the last two in succession.

ballistite (bal'is-tit) *n.* an improved form of gunpowder. See *ballista.

banjo-frame, *n.* an apparatus for lowering and raising a ship's propeller.

***bank**, *v.i.* to tilt sharply inwards in turning an aeroplane.

barad (ba-rad') *n.* [G. *barus*, heavy] the unit of pressure; a pressure of one dyne per square centimetre.

barogyroscope (bar-ō-jī-ro-skōp) *n.* [G. *baros*, weight, and *gyroscope*] a gyrostet used to exhibit the rotation of the earth.

barracoon (bar-a-kōon') *n.* [Sp.] a barrack or enclosure for slaves or convicts.

***barrage**, *n.* an offensive or defensive screen of artillery fire.

benzolise (ben-zol-iz) *v.t.* to mix with, or cause to unite with, benzene or any of its derivatives.

benzyl (ben'zil) *n.* the organic radical, C, H, CH₂.

Bertha (ber'tha) *n.* [*Bertha*, woman's name]; a German long-range gun; a deep collar worn on a low-necked bodice; in this sense also, *berthe* (berth).

Bertillon system (ber-til-lon') *n.* [French anthropologist, b. 1853]; a method of identifying criminals by means of various measurements.

bibelot (bib'lō) *n.* [F.] a small object of art.

bike (bīk) *n.* and *v.i.* shortened form of bicycle.

biograph, bioscope (bi'ō-graf, -skōp) *n.* [G. *bios*, life; *graphein*, write; *skopein*, view]. See *zoetrope.

biotics (bi-ōt'iks) *n.* [G. *bios*, life] the functions or properties of living things; the science dealing with these.

biplane (bi'plān) *n.* an aeroplane with two planes, one above the other.

biset (biz-et) *n.* [F.] the rock-pigeon.

bisk (bisk) *n.* [F.] a rich soup made from meat or fish; a fine kind of ice-cream.

†**black**, *a. Black Maria*, a van for conveying prisoners; a big enemy shell.

blastomere (blas'to-mēr) *n.* one of the segments into which the ovum divides.

blastula (blas'tū-lā) *n.*; *pl.* blastulæ (-ē) the embryonic stage preceding the appearance of the blastodermic layers.

blastus (blas'tus) *n.* [G. *blastos*, a sprout] the plumule of grasses.

Blighty (bli'ti) *n.* [Hind.] Britain; a wound that leads to the soldier being sent home.

blimp (blimp) *n.* a small airship.

***blister**, *n.* a protective outer hull below the water-line.

blunge (blunj) *v.t.* [*cf. plunge*] to mix clay, etc., with water by means of a blunger, a kind of wooden shovel, or machinery.

†**Boche** (bosh) *n.* [F. *caboche*, a head, with reference to the size of the German head] German.

Boehmenism (bā'men-izm) *n.* [Jacob Boehme, German mystic, 1571-1634] a religious system resembling Quakerism.

Boloism (bō'lō-izm) *n.* activity intended to weaken a country in time of danger; so

called from Bolo Pasha, a Frenchman, executed in 1918 for German propaganda.

bolometer (bo-lom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *bolē*, a throw, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring minute differences of radiant heat.

Bolshevist, Bolshevik (bol'she-vist, bol-shev'ik) *n.* [Russ. *bolshē*, comp. of *veliki*, great] an extreme revolutionary; a Maximalist; a believer in the right of the proletariat to supremacy.

boma (bō'mā) *n.* [Afr.] a fenced enclosure.

***bomb**, *v.t.* to attack with bombs. **Bomb-crater**, *n.* a large hole caused by the explosion of a bomb. **Bomber**, *n.* a soldier that throws bombs; an aeroplane that drops bombs.

booley (bō'lē) *n.* and *v.i.* [Celt. *buaille*, a fold] an upland settlement of villagers to which they removed with their families and cattle in summer; to remove to a booley.

boreen (bō-rēn') *n.* [Ir. *bōthar*, road] a narrow lane.

borreen-brack, barn-brack (bor'ēn-, bārn'brak) *n.* [Ir.] "speckled cake," a cake with currants and raisins, eaten on Halloween.

borzoi (bor'zoi) *n.* [Russ.] the Russian wolf-hound.

boston (bos'tun) *n.* [*Boston*, Mass., U.S.] a game at cards somewhat like whist.

Boswellian (bos-wel'i-an) *a.* in the manner of James Boswell, Dr. Johnson's biographer.

botuline (bot'ū-lin) *n.* [L. *botulus*, a sausage] a ptomaine poison found in unsonnd meat.

botulism (bot'ū-lizm) *n.* poisoning due to botuline.

bouffant (bō'fang) *a.* [F.] puffed out, as a skirt.

Boulangism (boo-lan'jizm) *n.* [General Boulanger, French politician, 1837-1891] chauvinism mixed with personal ambition. See *Boulangier.

boulter (bōl'ter) *n.* a long fishing-line with many hooks.

bourasque (bō'ras-k) *n.* [F.] a tempest.

Bourignian (bō'ir-in-yan) *a.* pertaining to Antoinette Bourignon, 1616-1680, who made religion a matter of inner illumination and emotion.

boursocrat (bō'ōr-so-krat) *n.* a financial magnate.

boustrophedon (bou-strof-ē-don) *n.* and *adj.* [G.] turning like plunging oxen, from right to left and left to right alternately, like early Greek writing.

bouton (bō'ōt-on) *n.* [F.] a button, a pimple.

boutonnière (bō'ōt-ton-nyār) *n.* [F.] a button hole bouquet.

bouts-rimés (bō'ōr-rē-mā) *n.pl.* [F.] a game in which the players are required to complete verses of which the rhyming words are known.

boyau (bōw-ā-yō') *n.*; *pl.* boyaux (bōw-ā-yōz') [F.] a communication trench.

***bracket**, *v.t.* to determine the position of a target by means of ranging shots fired beyond and short of it.

brinometer (brī-nom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for curing for determining the density of brine for curing.

brio (brē'ō) *n.* [It.] liveliness, vivacity.

brioche (bri-osh') *n.* [F.] a sponge-cake.

briolette (brē-ō-let') *n.* [F.] a diamond, pear or drop shaped, cut with triangular or long facets.

broché (bro-shā') *a.* [F.] woven with a raised design, brocaded, as fabrics; stitched, as books.

brusquerie (brōōs-ke-rē) *n.* [F.] brusqueness; a brusque expression or act.

buckeen (buk-ēn') *n.* [Anglo-Ir.] a young man of the lower gentry who aped the wealthier.

- ***bulge**, *n.* an outer protective hull, below the water-line.
bulimia (bū-lī-mī-ā) *n.* [G.] morbid hunger; craze for reading.
bumbo (bum-bō) *n.* [It.] cold rum punch.
bummaree (būm-a-rē) *n.* a middleman at Billingsgate.
***buzz**, *v.t.* to telephone in Morse;—*n.* a rumour.
Byronic (bī-ron'ik) *a.* in the manner of Byron.

C

- cabochoon** (kā-bo shong) *n.* [F.] a carbuncle-shaped gem cut but not faceted.
cabotage (kab'o-tij) *n.* [F.] coasting-trade.
***Cadet**, *n.* a member of the Russian Constitutional Democratic party.
cæsium (sē-zī-um) *n.* [L. *cæsius*, bluish-gray] a silver-white alkali-metal.
caher (kā-her) *n.* [Ir.] a circular stone fort.
calamander (kal-a-man'der) *n.* [*Coromandel*] ebony wood used in cabinet-work.
calapitte (kal'a-pit) *n.* [Malay] a concretion found in the cocoa-nut, worn by Malays as a charm.
Camembert (kam-ang-bār, kam'em-bār) *n.* [F. village in Normandy] a small, rich, soft cheese.
camion (kam'i-un) *n.* [F.] a heavy motor-vehicle used in military transport work.
Camisard (kam'i-zārd) *n.* [F.] one of the Protestant insurgents of the Cevennes.
cammock (kam'uk) *n.* [A.S.] a plant, the rest-harrow, etc.
camouflage (kā-moo-flāzh) *n.* [F.] disguise;—*v.t.* to disguise.
camouflet (kā-moo-flā) *n.* [F. puff of smoke] a kind of mine.
Campagna (kam-pā-nyā) *n.* [It.] a very level open plain, esp. that surrounding Rome.
camston (kam'stun) *n.* a kind of clay used to whiten objects, as doorsteps, etc.
Canaanite (kā-nān-ī) *n.* a descendant of Canaan; a native of Canaan.
Cananite, one of a body of Zealots hostile to Rome.
canapé (kan'a-pā) *n.* [F.] a piece of fried bread with anchovies, etc.
cancionero (kam-the-o-nē-ro) *n.* [Sp.] a collection of songs.
cantharus (kan'tha-rus) *n.* [L.] a large two-handled drinking-cup; a laver in the courtyard before ancient churches.
Canuck (kā-nuk') *n.* a Canadian.
caporal (kap'u-rāl) *n.* [F.] a French tobacco.
capot (kā-pot') *n.* [F.] the winning of all the tricks at piquet and scoring forty;—*v.t.* to win all the tricks at piquet.
carat (kar'akt) *n.* a character; sign; mark; a magical symbol or formula.
carborundum-wheel, *n.* [*carbon*, and *corundum*] a machine used to grind, turn, and dress steel, etc.
carreau (ka-rō') *n.* *pl.* carreaux (-rōz') [F.] a pane, small square, or diamond of glass; a quarrel, or arrow.
cartomancy (kār-tō-man-si) *n.* [Low L. *carta*, a card, and G. *mantia*, divination] divination by playing-cards.
cartonnage (kār-to-nij) *n.* [F. *carton*] paste-board for book-covers, etc.; the casing of mummies.
cashel (kash'el) *n.* [Ir.] a circular stone-fortification.
casula (kas'ū-lā) *n.* [Low L.] a chasuble.
cavatina (ka-va-tī-na) *n.* [It.] a short, simple song.
- cavetto** (kā-vet-ō) *n.* [It.] a hollowed moulding; in decoration, the opposite of relief.
cayuse (kī-nis) *n.* an Indian pony.
C. B. E., Commander of (the order of) the British Empire.
celeriac (se-lē-i-ak) *n.* turnip-rooted celery.
Celtomania (sel-to-mā-ni-ā) *n.* exaggeration of the importance of the Celtic race, language, and studies.
cembalist (sem'ba-list) *n.* a player on the cembalo; the pianist in an orchestra.
cembalo (sem'ba-lō) *n.* [It.] a musical instrument with wire strings, as a dulcimer, harpsichord, piano.
cenacle (sen'ā-kl) *n.* [F. fr. L.] a supper-room, esp. the scene of the Last Supper.
centillion (sen-til-yun) *n.* the hundredth power of a million.
centroid (sen'troid) *n.* the centre of mass; the point of stress in speech-rhythm.
centrode (sen'trōd) *n.* the locus of the instantaneous centre of pure rotation.
cesser (ses'er) *n.* [F.] cessation of term, liability, etc. [Law.]
chalumeau (shal-ū-mō') *n.* [F.] a musical instrument of the clarinet type; a shepherd's pipe.
chasse (shās) *n.* [F.] a small glass of spirits or liqueur taken after coffee.
chassé (shā'sā) *n.* [F.] in dancing, a movement across, or to right and left; the gliding step used;—*v.t.* to make a chassé.
chassis (shā'sē) *n.* [F.] the base-frame of a gun-carriage, motor car, etc.
chatauqua (chaw-taw'kwā) *n.* [American town] a meeting in connection with a system of reading circles and summer classes.
chela (chā-lā) *n.* [Hind.] a novice in esoteric Buddhism.
chessel (ches-el) *n.* [*cheese*] a mould used in cheese-making.
cimborio (sim-bō'ri-ō) *n.* [Sp.] a dome or lantern in a church.
cinch (sinch) *n.* [Sp.] a saddle-girth;—*v.t.* to fasten a cinch round;—*v.t.* to tighten the cinch.
cinema (sin'e-mā) *n.* a building used for kinematograph exhibitions; a picture house.
cingle (sing-gl) *n.* [L. *cingulum*] a girth or belt.
cloaca (klō-ā'kā) *n.*; *pl.* cloacæ (-ā'sē) [L.] a sewer; a privy; a sink of impurity; the excretory cavity in birds, reptiles, etc.
clochan (klōg'an) *n.* [Ir.] a beehive-shaped hut.
cloam (klōm) *n.* [A.S.] earthenware; clay;—*a.* made of such.
†coalbox, a kind of shell emitting, on bursting, a dark cloud of smoke.
coburg (kō-burg) *n.* [*Coburg*, Germany] a thin fabric of worsted and cotton or silk, twilled on one side.
***code**, *n.* a system of military or naval signals; a group of regulations; a private alphabet, or system of words representing others. See **cipher**.
coherer (ko-hē-rer) *n.* a mechanical device that becomes an electrical conductor when acted on by wireless electric waves.
complex (kom'pleks) *n.* a group of emotional ideas partially or entirely repressed (*psych.*)
compluvium (kom-plōo'vi-um) *n.* [L.] a large square opening in the roof of a Roman house which admitted light and air and through which rain-water reached the impluvium in the atrium below.
Contemptibles, *n.pl.* a name adopted, usually in the form "Old Contemptibles," for the British Expeditionary Force of 1914; the Kaiser was reported to have referred to it as a "contemptible little army."
***continuation-class**, school, *n.* a class for those that, having left school, have not yet reached eighteen years of age.

contorno (kon-tor'no) *n.* [It.] a contour or outline.

coper (kō'per) *n.* a horse-dealer; [D. *koop*] a floating grog-shop for North Sea fishers; also cooper.

cophouse (kop'hous) *n.* a tool-house.

copos (kop'os) *n.* [G.] a morbid lassitude.

copped (kopt) *n.* [A.S. *cop*, head] conical; peaked; pointed.

coquelicot (kok'li-kō) *n.* [F.] orange red, the colour of the wild poppy.

coquilla (ko-kēl'ya) *n.* [Sp.] the nut of a Brazil palm; its endosperm is used by button-makers and turners.

coquille (ko-kēl') *n.* [F.] the broad part of the guard of a sword-hilt.

corroboree (ko-ro'b-u-rē) *n.* a native Australian war-dance.

corrody (kor-o-di) *n.* paid maintenance in a monastery.

costing (kos'ting) *n.* the system of calculating the cost of production.

coup (kōō) *n.* [F.] a successful stroke or move. **Coup-de-poing** (koo-de-pwāng) *n.* a Palæolithic flint axe.

***coupon**, *n.* this word was used during the war of 1914-18 for a ticket entitling the holder to a specified amount of some article of food.

courbature (kōōr-bā-tōōr') *n.* [F.] myalgia.

coury (kou-ri) *n.* [Ind.] catechu produced by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca Catechu*.

***crucifixion**, *n.* a field punishment (No. 1) to the wheel of a gun-carriage.

cruisken, cruiskeen (kroos-ken, -kēn) *n.* a small cruise; a measure of whisky.

cruive (krōōv) *n.* [Scot.] a pen for live stock; a pig-sty; a hovel; an apparatus for catching salmon.

cruller (krul'er) *n.* [D.] a cake cut out of dough, containing flour, sugar, butter, eggs, sour cream, and fried brown in boiling lard; often ring-shaped.

crump (krump) *n.* [Imit.] the sound made by a high explosive missile.

cryptopsychy (krip-to-si-ki) *n.* [G. *kryptos*, secret, and *psychē*, the soul], subconscious mental phenomena.

culvertage (kul'ver-tij) *n.* [O.F.] degradation of a vassal to the condition of a serf.

†**cushy** (koosh'i) *a.* [Hind. *khush*, pleasure] light; safe; said of jobs. One of the slang terms that became common during the war of 1914-18. A person holding such a post was called a Cuthbert, perhaps as living like St. Cuthbert, apart from the stress of the world.

cutose (kū'tos) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin] the substance of the transparent film covering the aerial parts of plants.

cut-out, *n.* an arrangement by which part of an electric circuit may be shut off.

Czecho-Slovak (chek'ō-slōv-ak) *a.* pertaining to the Slavonic racial group of Bohemia, Moravia, and N. Hungary;—*n.* a member of this group.

d

Dail Eireann (dal'er-an) *n.* (Ir.) the Chamber of Deputies in the Irish Free State Legislature.

dalayet (dā-loi'et) *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] an armed attendant; a peon.

damassé (dā-mās-sā') *a.* [F.] woven with a figured or flowered pattern;—*n.* Flemish linen so woven.

Danakil (dan'ā-kil) *n.* [A.] the tribes on the N.E. coast of Africa.

danks (dangks) *n.* black shale mixed with fine coal.

Dardanian (dār-dā-ni-an) *a.* of or pertaining to Dardania, or ancient Troy;—*n.* a Trojan.

***dazzle**, *n.* a method of painting ships so as to give a false impression of their speed, direction, etc.

déclassé (de-klas'sā) *a.* [F.] having lost caste or sunk socially.

decode (dē-kōd') *v.t.* to translate into ordinary language a code message.

decurtate (dē-kur'tāt) *a.* [L.] cut short; abridged.

defeatist (de-fē'tist) *n.* one accused of advocating measures tending to the defeat of his own country.

defluent (dē'floo-ent) *n.* [L. *de* and *fluere*, to flow] the down-flowing part, as the lower end of a glacier;—*a.* down-flowing.

delicatessen (del-i-kā-tes'en) *n.pl.* [Ger.] table delicacies; confectionery; sweets.

delundung (dē-lun'dung) *n.* [E. Ind.] the weasel-cat of Java and Malacca.

dengue (den-gā) *n.* [Sp.] an acute tropical epidemic fever.

denigration (de-ni-grā'shun) *n.* [L. *de* and *niger*, black] a blackening, *esp.* of a man's character.

dentagra (den-tag'ra) *n.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and G. *agra*, catching] a dentist's forceps; toothache.

deodate (dē'ō-dāt) *n.* [L.] a gift from or to God.

depth-charge, -bomb, *n.* a mine or bomb dropped into the sea for the purpose of destroying a submerged submarine.

derbend (der'bend) *n.* [Turk.] a wayside Turkish guard-house on a mountain road.

Derby Scheme, *n.* a plan invented in 1915 by the Earl of Derby to secure volunteers for the army.

dope (dōp) *n.* [D.] any thick lubricant liquid; a kind of varnish; a drug;—*v.t.* to drug.

†**Dora** (dō'rā) *n.* the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, from the initials of the title.

dormy (dor-mi) *n.* as many holes ahead as there are holes to play. [Golf.]

dossal (dos'al) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back] a hanging behind the altar or round the chancel.

dosser (dos'er) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back] a rich hanging of tapestry for the walls of a hall or the chancel of a church.

dossier (dos'yā, -i-er) *n.* [F.] a set of documents; *esp.* the record of a person's antecedents.

†**doughboy** (dō'boi) *n.* an infantry man of the U.S. Army; so called because of the globular buttons on his uniform.

Doukhobors (dōōk-ho-bors) *n.pl.* [Russ.] a religious sect somewhat akin in doctrine to the Quakers.

drifter (dri'f-ter) *n.* a fishing-boat using a drift-net, that is, a net kept erect by floats above and weights below.

drisheen (drish'ēn) *n.* [Ir.] a kind of black pudding.

†**dud** (dud) *n.* [Imit.] a shell that does not explode; anything defective; a useless person;—*a.* defective; useless.

dug-out, *n.* a shelter; tone recalled to active service.

duralumin, duralium (dū-rā-lū'min, dū-rā-li-um) *n.* [L. *durus*, hard, and *aluminium*] a strong, light alloy of aluminium.

dwale (dwāl) *n.* [Icel. *dwali*, sleep] the deadly nightshade; an opiate: [Her.] sable.

dwang (dwang) *n.* a large bar-wrench for tightening nuts.

Dyak (dī'ak) *n.* one of the aboriginal race of Borneo.

dyarchy (dī'ār-ki) *n.* [G. *di-* and *archein*, to rule] government by two; a division of powers between two authorities.

dynamometer (din-ak-tin-om'e-ter) *n.* [G. *dynamis*, force, *aktis*,

aktinos, a ray, and *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring the actinic force of light.

dyophysite (di-*of-i-zit*) *n.* [G. *duo*, two, and *phusis*, nature] a believer in the existence of two natures in Christ, a divine and a human.

dyothelism (di-*oth-e-lizm*) *n.* [G. *duo*, two, and *thelō*, I wish] the doctrine that Christ had two wills, a divine and a human.

dysphagia (dis-*fā-jī-ā*) *n.* [G. *dus*, ill, and *phagein*, to eat] difficulty in swallowing.

dysphonia (dis-*fō-nī-ā*) *n.* [G. *dus*, ill, and *phōnē*, a sound] difficulty in producing articulate sounds.

e

empennage (āng-pe-nāzh') *n.* [F.] the arrangement of planes at the tail of a dirigible balloon for security and stability.

encænna (en-sē-nī-ā) *n.* [G.] annual commemoration of founders at Oxford University.

encanthis (en kan'this) *n.* [G.] a small tumour in the inner angle of the eye.

enjambment (en-jāmb'ment) *n.* [F.] in verse, the continuation of a sentence beyond the end of a line.

eoanthropus (ē-o-an'thru-pus) *n.* [G. *ēōs*, dawn and *anthrōpos*, man] a primeval type of man.

epigynous (e-pij-i-nus) *a.* [G. *epi* and *gynē*, woman] growing on the top of the ovary [Bot.]

epispastic (ep-is-pas'tik) *a.* [G.] blistering;—*n.* a blister.

escalator (es'kă-lă-tur) *n.* [L. *scala*, ladder] a moving stairway.

Eunomian (ū-nō-mī-ān) *n.* a follower of Eunomius, a fourth century Arian.

excess profit duty, *n.* a tax on all profits above a certain level; known briefly as E. P. D.

f

fantoccini (fan-to-chē-nē) *n. pl.* [It.] mechanically-worked puppets; a marionette show.

farceur (fār-ser') *n.* [F.] a joker or wag.

fardage (fār-dij) *n.* [F.] loose wool, etc., used to pack cargo to prevent its shifting.

farouche (fār-rōōsh') *n.* [F.] sullen; shy.

fiddle (fid'li) *n.* [*fiddle*] iron framework round opening of stovehold.

figaro (fig'ā-ro) *n.* a witty, tricky schemer in Beaumarchais' 'Barber of Seville'; a barber.

filite (fi-lit) *n.* [L. *filum*, a thread] an Italian smokeless powder; so called from its appearance; cf. cordite.

***film**, *v.t.* to show or reproduce on a kinematographic-film.

***flapper**, *n.* a young girl not yet out.

florilegium (flōr-i-lē-jī-um) *n.* [L. *flor*, *floris*, flower, and *legere*, gather] an anthology.

flying-boat, *n.* a combination of an aeroplane and a hydroplane.

fokker (fok'er) *n.* a Germ-*n* aeroplane; named from its inventor, a Dutchman.

food-card, *n.* See **Coupon** in the supplement.

fourchette (fōor-shet') *n.* [F.] a small forked instrument used to support the tongue in cutting the frenum; the forked piece between glove fingers.

free verse, *n.* rhythmic composition, without metre or rhyme, arranged in lines of different lengths as if it were verse.

frenum (frē-num) *n.* [L. a bridle] a ligament restraining motion.

Freudian (frōi'di-an) *a.* pertaining to the Austrian psychologist, Sigmund Freud, b. 1856, or his theories.

fructuous (fruk'tū-us) *a.* [L. *fructuosus*] full of, or producing, fruit.

fubby (fub'zī) *a.* fat or squat.

fuselage (fūzē-lj) *n.* [L. *fusus*, a spindle] the framework of the body of an aeroplane.

futurist, *n.* one of a group of painters who regard their ideals and methods as those of the future.

g

gaby (gā'bi) *n.* [Icel. *gapa*, to gape] a simpleton.

†**gadget** (gaj'et) *n.* an appliance or contrivance for getting something done.

Galilee (gal'i-lē) *n.* a porch or chapel at the entrance of a church; named perhaps as less sacred; cf. Galilee of the Gentiles.

Gallovidian (gal-o-vid'yan) *a.* belonging to Galloway;—*n.* a native of Galloway. Also **Gallwegian**, **Gallowegian** (wē'ji-ān).

gamba (gam'ba) *n.* [It.] an organ stop with a violin or cello tone.

gamete (gam'ēt) *n.* [G. *gamos*, marriage] a protoplasmic body that unites with another to form a zygote.

garage (gar'ij, gā-rāzh') *n.* [F. *garer*, to shunt] building or shed for storing and repairing motor-cars, etc.

gas, *v.t.* to overcome or kill by means of poison-gas. **Gas-helmet**, **-mask**, *n.* a contrivance to protect against poison-gas. **Gas-shell**, *n.* a shell for diffusing poison-gas.

gigmill (gig'mil) *n.* a machine for raising nap on cloth; a factory provided with such machines.

***glider**, *n.* a fast flat-bottomed boat used to hunt submarines.

Gotha (gō'ta) *n.* [German town] a large German war-plane.

goulard (gōō-lārd') *n.* [T. *Goulard*, French surgeon] a lotion of subacetate of lead in solution.

gously (gous'li) *n.* an old form of harp used by the Slavonians. **Gousla**, *n.* a bard. **Gouslo**, *n.* poetry recited by a gousla.

gousty (gous'ti) *a.* gusty; dreary.

Grand Fleet, *n.* the main body of a fleet in time of war.

graph (grāf) *n.* [G. *graphein*, to write] a diagram indicating any sort of relationship, chemical, algebraical, etc.; a gelatine copying apparatus;—*v.t.* to copy by means of such an apparatus.

grappa (grā'pā) *n.* [It.] a kind of brandy, made from the skins and stems of grapes.

gratin (grā-tāng') *n.* [F.] a method of cooking so as to form a light crust; a dish so cooked.

grattoir (grāt-wār') *n.* [F.] a flint implement; a scraper [Archæol].

grysbok (gris'bok) *n.* [D.] a small South African antelope.

guaco (gwā-kō) *n.* name of various tropical American plants used as antidotes to snake-bites.

guild socialism, *n.* a proposal to restore of industries on socialistic lines and to unite the different guilds in a national socialistic organisation. See **guild** and **socialism**.

gun-layer, *n.* an artilleryman whose duty it is to lay a gun on its target.

gunner's-daughter, *n.* a gun to which to be flogged. The victim was said to kiss or marry the gunner's daughter.

gyrose (jī-rōs) *a.* [*gyrē*] folded and waved; twined round like a shepherd's crook; marked with wavy lines [Bot.]

h

Hahnemannian (há-ne-man'i-an) *a.* of or pertaining to C. F. S. Hahnemann (1755-1843), founder of homeopathy.

Handley-Page (hand'li-pā-j) *n.* a kind of large aeroplane; named from the inventor.

hangar (háng-gar) *n.* [F.] a covered shed for carriages, etc.

hay-box, *n.* a cooking-apparatus; named from the layer of hay used to retain heat.

hemal (hé-mal) *a.* [G. *haima*, blood] of the blood; on the same side as the heart and the great blood vessels.

hematuria (hé-ma-tū-rí-a) *n.* [G. *haima*, blood, and *ouron*, urine] the discharge of blood in the urine.

Herreros (hé-rá-röz) *n. pl.* a negro race of what was German West Africa.

†high-brow, *a.* intellectual; —*n.* an intellectual; tual; a superior person.

histrion (his'tri-on) *n.* [L.] a stage-player.

†hobo (hō-bō) *n.* [Amer.] a shiftless wandering workman.

hokey-pokey (hō'ke-pō'ke) *n.* hocus pocus; — [It.] a kind of ice-cream.

honk (hongk) *n.* [Imit.] the sound of some kinds of motor-horns.

hunger-strike, *n.* the voluntary starvation of prisoners to compel their release.

hush-boat, *n.* an armed vessel disguised as a peaceful one. Named from the secrecy with which they were first used.

husky (hus-ki) *n.* [Eskimo] an Indian sledge-dog; an energetic man.

hydrophone (hī-dro-fōn) *n.* [G. *phōnē*, a sound] an apparatus for detecting sound in, or the sound of, water.

hydroplane (hī-dro-plān) *n.* a boat capable of rising partly above the surface of the water; a plane enabling a boat to do this.

hydrovane (hī-dro-vān) *n.* [G. *hudrō*, water, and *vane*] the rudder of a submarine used in guiding the vessel up or down.

i

imperial preference, *n.* a system of differential duties so as to favour imports into the United Kingdom from other parts of the British Empire.

Industrial Council *n.* a voluntary board of employers and workers in a particular trade.

Industrial Court *n.* a court for arbitrating in industrial disputes.

insulin (in-su-lin) *n.* [so called by its discoverer, Dr. Banting] a substance extracted from the pancreas of the ox, sheep, or pig, of great value in the treatment of diabetes.

intelligentsia (in-tel-i-jent'si-a) *n.* [It.] the intellectual classes.

invar (in-var) *n.* [*invar*(iable)] a steel containing 36% of nickel and having a very low coefficient of expansion.

j

jabot (zhā-bō) *n.* [F.] a frill of lace on a woman's bodice; formerly, a ruffle on a man's shirt-front.

†Jack Johnson, *n.* a kind of large shell; named from a famous negro boxer.

†jactation (jac-tā-shun) *n.* [L.] act of throwing; extreme restlessness in disease; agitation of the body; boasting.

jaddis (jad'is) *n.* [E. Ind.] in Ceylon, a priest who officiates in the jacco, or devil's house.

jaeger (yā-ger) *n.* [Ger.] a huntsman; a sharp-shooter.

jampan (jam'pan) *n.* [E. Ind.] a sedan-chair carried on bamboo poles by four bearers.

jamrach (jam-rak) *n.* [name of dealer] a place where wild animals are kept for sale.

†jarvey (jār-vi) *n.* [*Jarvis*] a hackney-coach driver.

jazz (jaz) *n.* a roistering dance of negro origin; —*v. i.* to dance the jazz.

***jig**, *n.* in making duplicate parts, any tool or fixture used to guide cutting-tools; a sieve or system of sieves used in separating ores.

Jim Crow, *n.* an old negro-minstrel song; a negro.

jiva (jē-vá) *n.* [Skr.] the individual soul, as distinct from the supreme soul.

joy-ride, *n.* an illicit ride in a motor-car. Joy-ride, *stick*, *n.* the starting-lever of an aeroplane.

Judenhetze (yōō-den-het-ze) *n.* [Ger.] systematic persecution of Jews.

Jugo-Slav (ū-go-slav) *n.* one belonging to the southern Slav races.

k

kago (kag-ō) *n.* [Jap.] a palanquin, esp. a chair of basketwork slung from a pole.

kainite (kī-nit) *n.* [G. *kainos*, new] hydrous chloro-sulphate of magnesium and potassium; used as a fertiliser.

***kangaroo**, *n.* kangaroo-closure, *n.* a means of expediting parliamentary business by confining discussion to selected amendments.

kapellmeister (kā-pel'mis-ter) *n.* [Ger.] the director of an orchestra or choir.

karaité (kā-rā-it) *n.* [H.] one of a Jewish sect that interprets the Scriptures literally, rejecting Rabbinical tradition.

katabolism (ka-tab'u-lizm) *n.* [G.] the breaking-down of protoplasm, as opposed to anabolism, the upbuilding process.

K. B. E. Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire.

kinemacolor (kin'e-ma-kul-er) *n.* the kinematographic production of pictures in natural colours.

kulturbund (kōōl-toor-boōnd) *n.* [Ger.] an association formed in October, 1914, to impose on the rest of Europe German ideals of organisation in every department of life.

l

lacet (la-set) *n.* [*lace*] work of braid or tape shaped into a design with lace stitches.

lachrymatory-shell, *n.* a tear-shell.

lampas (lam'pas) *n.* [F.] a material of silk and wool used in upholstery.

land-girl, *n.* a girl employed on the land, esp. one that took up agricultural work during the war of 1914-1918.

lant (lant) *n.* [A. S. *hlant*, urine] stale urine; used in scouring wool.

***lead**, *n.* a main conductor in electrical distribution.

League of Nations a confederacy of states whose primary object is the settlement of international disputes without recourse to war.

leprechaun (lep-re-kawn) *n.* [Ir.] a sprite; a brownie.

Lewis-gun, *n.* [*L.*, name of inventor] a rapid-firing rifle, used as a machine-gun.

***liaison**, *n.* liaison officer, *n.* an officer employed to keep touch between bodies of troops under different commands.

linotype (lin'ô-tîp) *n.* [*line-o'-type*] a machine for producing stereotyped lines of words, as a substitute for typesetting; a line of type cast in one piece.

liquid-fire, *n.* burning petrol discharged against a foe.

***loop**. To loop the loop, *v.i.* to travel round a loop, as in an aeroplane, etc.

m

maffick (maf'ik) *v.i.* to exult riotously, as on the relief of Mafeking in 1900.

magneto (mag-nê-tô) *n.* a magneto-electric machine which ignites the explosive mixture in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine.

manciple (man-si-pl) *n.* [*L. maniceps*, a purchaser] a purveyor, *esp.* of a college or of an inn of court.

mandatory area *n.* a region whose government has been entrusted to one of the Great Powers by the League of Nations.

manuka (mâ-noo-ka, ma-noô-ka) *n.* a New Zealand shrub, its twigs are used to make brooms and its leaves by the bushmen as tea; the tea-trec.

marconigram (mâr-kô-ni-gram) *n.* a message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

massé (ma-sâ) *n.* [*F.*] in billiards, a stroke made with the cue perpendicular or nearly so.

Maximalist (mak-sim-a-list) *n.* [*maximum*] a Bolshevik.

M.B.E., Member of the Order of the British Empire.

mecometer, mekometer (me-kom-e-ter) *n.* [*G. mēkos*, length, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the length of a new-born child; a range-finder.

Mendelism (men-del-izm) *n.* [*G. J. Mendel* (1822-1884), Austrian priest] the theory of heredity based on Mendel's discovery that hybrids reproduce their parents' characteristics according to definite laws. **Mendelian** (men-dê-li-an) *n.* an exponent of Mendelism.

Mennonite (men'ô-nîl) *n.* [*Menno Simons*, d. 1559] a sect of Protestants whose doctrines included some of those of the Baptists and the Friends.

Menshevik (men-shev'ik) *n.* [*Russ.*] a member of the moderate Russian revolutionary party.

Mills-bomb, *n.* a kind of hand-grenade; named from the inventor.

minauderie (mi-nô-der-i) *n.* [*F.*] affectation.

mine-field, *n.* an area in which mines have been laid. **Mine-layer**, *n.* a vessel employed in laying mines. **Mine-sweeper**, *n.* a vessel employing in picking up mines.

minié-rifle (min'ê) *n.* [*Minié*, inventor] a rifle used to propel the ball invented by Minié.

Minoan (mi-nô'an) *a.* [*Minos*, King of Crete] relating to ancient Crete or its people.

***modification**, *n.* a change in an organism due to the influence of the environment.

Molly Maguire (mol'i ma-guir') *n.* a member of an Irish secret society (1843); its members were disguised as women, hence the name.

molossus (mo-lôs-us) *n.* [*G.*] a metrical foot of three long syllables.

monel metal (mon-el met'al) *n.* a nickel-copper alloy.

monoousious (mon-ô-ôôs'i) *us a.* [*G. monos*, single, and *ousia*, essence] having the same substance.

monoplane (môn-ô-plân) *n.* an aeroplane with one supporting plane.

moratorium (mor-a-tô-ri-um) *n.* [*L. morari*, to delay] an act authorising the suspension of payment by a bank or a debtor.

Morris tube, *n.* [*Richard Morris*, inventor] a small-bore barrel to be fixed on a rifle or gun for practice at close range.

mortier (mor-tyâ') *n.* [*F.*] a cap of state.

mother-ship, *n.* a warship that serves as a centre for submarines, etc.

mustard gas, *n.* one of the poison-gases; highly poisonous and irritant, with a faint garlic-like smell.

mystery-ship, *n.* See *hush-boat*.

n

Neanderthaloid (nê-an'der-tal-oid) *a.* resembling the prehistoric skulls found in 1857 in a cave in the *Neanderthal*, a valley between Düsseldorf and Elberfeld.

no-man's-land, *n.* the ground between hostile trenches.

non-co-operation *n.* not co-operating, *esp.* the refusal of Indians to combine with the British in various activities, *e.g.* education, commerce, etc.

nose-dive, *n.* a sudden plunge earthward by an aeroplane.

o

observation. This word is attached to such words as *army*, *balloon*, *officer*, *post*, to form compounds; it indicates the function of watching an enemy or noting what is happening within his lines.

olid (ol'id) *a.* [*L.*] rank-smelling; fetid.

orogeny (o-roj-e-ni) *n.* [*G. oros*, mountain, and *genesis*, beginning] the process of mountain formation.

***otter, otter-gear**, *n.* an apparatus attached to the bow of a ship below the water-line to clear away fixed mines; on each side it carries a paravane.

p

pachymeter (pa-kim'e-ter) *n.* [*G. pachus*, thick, and *metron*, measure] an instrument used to measure the thickness of glass, paper, etc.

pacifist, pacificist (pas'i-fist, pa-sif-i-sist) *n.* one opposed to war; an advocate of arbitration as a means of settling all international disputes.

paravane (par-a-vân) *n.* [*G. para* and *vane*] a contrivance for cutting the moorings of submerged mines.

Parseval (pâr-se-val) *n.* [*inventor's name*] a kind of airship.

pekin (pê-kin', -king) *n.* [*fr. name of Chinese town*] a kind of silk stuff; a civilian.

Pekinese (pê-ki-nêz') *a.* of or pertaining to Pekin. **Pekinese dog**, *n.* a kind of Chinese dog.

pelota (pel-ô-tâ) *n.* [*Sp.*] a kind of tennis.

***penguin**, *n.* one of the Women's Royal Air Force, who do not fly.

peripety, peripeteia (per-i-pet-i, per-i-pe-ti-a) *n.* [*G.*] sudden change, *esp.* of fortune.

piaffe (pi-af') *v.i.* [*F.*] to move as in trotting, but more slowly.

poilu (pô-loo') *n.* [*F.*, hairy] a French private soldier.

poison-gas, *n.* a gas used in warfare to disable or kill.

privat docent (prê-vat' dot-sent') *n.* [*Ger.*] a teacher in a university whose enrolment consists only of fees.

profiteer (prof-i-têr') *v.i.* to make excessive profits at the expense of the public; — *n.* one that does this.

proportional representation, *n.* a method of securing a just representation in parliament of opinion in the country instead of a party majority; known as P.R. **Proportionalist**, *n.* one in favour of proportional representation.

psycho-analysis (si'ko-a-nal-i-sis) *n.* investigation of the mental states esp. of the subconscious mind by means of the scientific interpretation of dreams.

pukka, pukka (puk'ə) *a.* [Hind.] of full weight; substantial; real; superior.

†**pussyfoot** (pusi-foot) *n.* an advocate of total prohibition.

Q

Q-boat, *n.* a mystery-ship.

Quoniam (kwō-ni-am) *n.* [L., since now] the part of the 'Gloria in Excelsis' beginning 'For Thou only art holy'; its musical setting.

R

rabi (rab-i) *n.* [Hind.] the chief grain crop of India; it is reaped in the spring, hence the name.

rabot (rab'ut) *n.* [F., plane] a hard-wood block used in polishing marble.

radio (rā-di-o) a combining element [L. *radius* and E. *radium*]. **Radioactive**, *a.* having the power of emitting invisible rays that penetrate opaque bodies and produce electrical effects. **Radiomicrometer** (-mī-krom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute variations of heat. **Radiophone**, (rā-di-o-fōn) *n.* [G. *phōnē*, voice] an instrument for the production of sound by means of radiant energy. **Radioscopy**, (os'ko-pi) *n.* [G. *skopēin*, to view] examination by means of Röntgen rays. **Radiotelegram**, *n.* a message sent by wireless telegram; often called Radio.

ralli car, -cart (ral-i) *n.* [personal name] a light two-wheeled trap for four.

ramplor (ramp-lur) *n.* [*ramp*] a gay rover.

rance (rans) *n.* a kind of red marble;—[F.] a rod, bar, or prop.

randem (ran-dem) *a.* [*random* and *tandem*] having three horses harnessed tandem.

range-finder, *n.* an instrument for estimating the distance of a target.

ranker (rang-ker) *n.* an officer that has risen from the ranks.

***remise**, *n.* a coach-house; a carriage hired from following up one that has missed before the opponent can recover;—*v. i.* to make a remise.

remittitur (re-mit-i-tur) *n.* [L., it is sent back] an order by a superior court sending back a case to an inferior court; the relinquishment by a successful litigant of part of his damages to save further proceedings.

remonetise (re-mun'e-tiz) *v. t.* to restore as legal tender.

rentier (ran-tyā') *n.* [F.] one deriving income from invested capital.

repertory theatre, *n.* one where a succession of plays is presented by the same company.

repuoussé (re-pō'ou-sā) *a.* [F.] hammered into relief from the reverse side;—*n.* metal work so produced. **Repuoussage** (re-pō'ou-sāzh', re-pō'ou-sā'ij) *n.* the process of producing repoussé work or the work itself.

repression (re-presh'un) *n.* the keeping from consciousness of mental processes that would be painful to it (*psych.*)

repulpit (re-pō'ol-pit) *v. t.* to restore to the pulpit.

ressaldar (res-al-dār) *n.* [Hind.] a native captain in an Indian cavalry regiment.

reteneue (re-te-noo') *n.* [F.] reserve; self-control.

revanche (re-vāngsh') *n.* [F.] revenge.

rhine (rīn) *n.* a large open ditch.

rhizogen (rī-zu-jen) *n.* [G. *rhiza*, root, and *gen*, producing] a plant parasitic on the roots of another.

rhizoid (rī-zoid) *a.* root-like;—*n.* a hair-like filament of mosses, etc., serving for attachment.

rhotacism (rō'ta-sizm) *n.* [G. *rhotakizein*] the change of s into r; excessive or peculiar pronunciation of r.

rhyolite (rī-u-lit) *n.* [G. *rhuaaz*, a stream, and *lithos*, a stone] a kind of volcanic rock.

rhyparography (rip-a-roq-ra-fi) *n.* [G. *rhyparos*, dirty, and *graphein*, to write] genre and still-life painting, esp. of low subjects.

rhyrometer (rī-sim'e-ter) *n.* [G. *rhusis*, a stream, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids and the speed of ships.

rhyton (rī-tun) *n.* [G.] a drinking-horn, without a foot, generally ending in a beast's head.

rinforzando (rin-fort-san-dō'a) [It.] with special emphasis [Mus.]

run-on verse, *n.* verse marked by enjambment.

S

sabotage (sa-bō-tij) *n.* [F.] the malicious destruction of property, esp. by strikers.

Sam Brown, *n.* [inventor's name] a belt with a strap over the right shoulder.

samel (sam-el) *a.* [A.S. *sam*, half] imperfectly baked; soft; said of brick, etc.

sammy (sam-i) *v. t.* to moisten hides with water;—*n.* a machine for doing this.

Samurai (sām-oo-ri) *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [Jap.] under the old feudal system a member of the military class.

sang (sāng) *n.* [Chin.] a Chinese wind-instrument;—[F.] blood [Her.]; anthrax. **Sang-de-bœuf** (sāng-de-bœuf) *n.* [F.] a dark red found on antique Chinese pottery.

sangar, sanga (sang-gar, -gə) *n.* [Hind.] a stone breastwork.

Satsuma (ware) (sāt-sū-mā) *n.* [name of province] cream-coloured Japanese pottery.

sausage-balloon, *n.* a kind of observation balloon; so called from its shape.

scooter (skō'ot-ter) *n.* [*scoot*, to move off fast] a small vehicle consisting of a plane surface on four wheels, on which one foot rests, guided by means of a handle.

screever (skrē-ver) *n.* a begging-letter writer.

scrimshank (skrim-shangk) *v. i.* to avoid doing one's duty.

scyphus (si'fus) *n.* [G.] a footless bowl-shaped drinking-cup with two handles not carried above the rim; [Bot.] a cup-shaped organ, as the crown of the corolla in the narcissus.

seaplane (sē-plān) *n.* a form of aircraft employed in operations over water; seaplanes may be carried on a flat-topped ship which serves as a depot and starting surface.

self-starter, *n.* an automatic contrivance for starting a motor-car; a car so fitted.

serinette (ser-i-net') *n.* [F.] an instrument for training song-birds.

shadow-dance, *n.* a dance in which the shadows of invisible dancers are thrown on a screen. **Shadow-figure**, *n.* a silhouette.

shell-shock, *n.* a nervous disorder caused by the bursting of shells or bombs near the patient.

shockhead, *a.* having a thick, bushy head of hair.

shock-troops, *n.* those selected for some especially arduous and dangerous duty.

shoehorn (shóó'-horn) *n.* a curved piece of horn or metal used in putting on a shoe.

shop-steward, *n.* the trade-union representative of the workers in a factory, etc., in negotiating with the employers.

silesia (si-lé'-sha) *n.* [*orig.* made in *Silesia*] kinds of thin cloth used for blinds and dress-linings.

Sinn Fein (shin fan') *n.* [*Ir.* ourselves] an Irish revolutionary party. **Sinn Feiner**, *n.* a member of this party.

siphonet (sif'-fun-el) *n.* one of two tubes through which aphides exude honeydew.

sirvente (sir-vángt') *n.* [*F.*] a mediæval satirical song.

smoke-float, *n.* a floating contrivance for overboard to produce a smoke-screen to conceal a ship.

Snider (sní'-der) *n.* [inventor's name] an early form of breechloading rifle.

snipe-hole, *n.* a shelter for a sniper.

sophiology (sof-i-ol'-u-ji) *n.* [*G.* *sophia*, wisdom, and *logos*, word] the natural history of science and philosophy.

sordet, sordine (sor'-det, sor'-din, sor'-dén) *n.* [*L.* *surdus*, deaf] a device to deaden the sound of a stringed instrument; a damper.

soviet (sov'-yet) *n.* [*Russ.*] a council, *esp.* of workers or soldiers.

sparking-plug, *n.* a contrivance for igniting the explosive mixture in the cylinder of a motor engine.

Spartacist (spár'-ta-sist) *n.* [*Spartacus*, *q.v.*] a member of an extreme revolutionary party in Germany.

spirit-photograph, *n.* a photograph in which, it is pretended, are representations of inhabitants of the spirit-world.

sporogonium (spó rô-gó'-ni-um) *n.* the so-called moss-fruit or capsule in which the spores are produced.

sporophore (spór'-fo-fór) *n.* [*G.* *sporos*, a seed, and *phoros*, fruitful] the spore-bearing part of a thallus; the placenta in flowering plants; a sporophyte, or the spore-bearing stage in the life-cycle of a plant.

spot-barred game, *n.* a game at billiards in which the spot-stroke may not be played more than twice in succession.

spot-light, *n.* the apparatus used to throw a stage; the light so thrown.

square-head, *n.* a common name for a German in Latin countries.

Stabat Mater (stá'-bat má'-ter) *n.* a Latin hymn on the agony of the virgin at the crucifixion; its musical setting.

stabiliser (stá-bil-í'-zer) *n.* a device for securing equilibrium.

staith (státh) *n.* [*A.S.*] the extremity of a line of rails laid on a platform for discharging coals, etc., into a vessel; a landing-stage, or stelling.

***stall**, *v.t.* to allow an aeroplane to lose momentum and fall.

stereobate (ster'-e-o-bát) *n.* [*G.* *stereos*, solid, and *batos*, fr. *bainein*, to go] the sub-structure of a building.

stereo-electric (ster'-e-o-e-lek'-trik) *a.* pertaining to electric currents produced by bringing together two solids of different temperatures.

***straddle** (strád'-l) *v.t.* in naval gunnery, to bracket; —*n.* a bracket.

†stunt (stunt) *n.* [*stent*] a special effort; a prescribed task.

submergible (sub-mer'-ji-bl) *n.* a submarine.

sulphonal (sul'-fo-nál) *n.* [*sulphur*] a hypnotic and anæsthetic drug; akin to it is trional.

super-tax, *n.* a tax in addition to income-tax.

svelte (svelt) *a.* [*F.*] lightly built; supple (of the human figure); in art, free; easy; bold.

t

taal (tál) *n.* [*D.*] Cape Dutch patois.

***tank** (tangk) *n.* an armoured motor-vehicle used in trench warfare. **Tanker**, *n.* a steamer fitted with oil-tanks.

Taube (tou'-be) *n.* [*Ger.*, a dove] a German monoplane.

taximeter (tak-sim'-e-ter) *n.* [*F.*] an automatic device fitted to a cab indicating distance travelled and fare due. **Taxi-cab**, **taxi**, *n.* a motor-cab fitted with a taximeter. **Taxi**, *v.i.* to drive in a taxi, or along the ground like a taxi (said of aeroplanes).

tear-shell (té'-shel) *n.* a shell discharging an irritant gas that blinds by causing a profuse flow of tears.

terefa (te-ré'-fa) *a.* [*H.*] unclean, in reference to animals killed for food.

tiers état (tyár-ze-tá') *n.* [*F.*] the third estate of the realm; the Commons.

tim-whisky (tim-lhwis-ki) *n.* a kind of light one-horse chaise.

T.N.T., trinitrotoluene.

Trade-board, *n.* a board of employers and work-people in a particular trade having as its object the fixing of minimum rates of wages.

trench-warfare, *n.* warfare in which the opposing armies are entrenched, or dug-in; opposed to open fighting.

trinitrotoluene (trí-ní-tró tol'-ú-én) *n.* a high explosive derived from toluene.

triplane (trí'-plán) *n.* an aeroplane with three fixed planes.

troco (tró'-ko) *n.* [*Sp.* *truco*, a kind of table] a game played on a lawn with wooden balls and a spoon-shaped cue; lawn-billiards.

trophesy (trof'-e-si) *n.* [*G.* *trophē*, food] deranged nutrition from disorder of the motor nerve force pertaining to the nutritive function.

trophotropism (trof'-e-tró-pizm) *n.* [*G.* *trophē*, food, and *trópē*, a turning] the movements of the organs in a growing plant, as towards nutrient substances, due to the chemical nature of its surroundings.

trypanosome (trip'-a-nu-sóm) *n.* [*G.* *trypanon*, borer, and *soma*, the body] one of an order of flagellate infusorians.

u

U-boat, *n.* [*Ger.* *unterseeboot*] a German submarine.

***unicorn**, *n.* a pair of horses with a third horse in front.

v

velitation (vel-i-tá'-shun) *n.* [*L.*] a slight skirmish; a controversy.

Véry light (vá'-ri) *n.* [inventor's name] a cartridge discharged from a large brass pistol to light up an area.

veronal (ver'-o-nál) *n.* a narcotic drug.

vers libre (vâr-lébr') *n.* [*F.*] free verse, *q.v.*

Vickers Viking Eagle, *n.* a combination of airplane and seaplane; an airship capable of resting on and rising from water.

Vorticist (vor'-ti-sist) *n.* a futurist painter who finds objects a complex of vortices, while the cubist sees them as an aggregation of cubes.

W

Whitleyism (hwit-li-izm) *n.* a movement for the setting up of industrial councils; (*q.v.*) initiated by the Report presented by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P.

(to) water capital. To increase the number of shares, without increasing the assets, of a company.

Weismannism (vīs-mā-nizm) *n.* [August Weismann (1834-1915), biologist] the theory that the germ has a continuous tendency to develop according to type and is not affected by the environment so that modifications are not transmissible by direct inheritance.

***wheel**, *n.* the return of a peculiar rhythm at the end of each stanza, *e.g.*, two short lines in rhyme. The bobwheel opens with a short line.

whippet (hwip'et) *n.* [*whip*, to move nimbly] a kind of racing dog, a cross between a greyhound and a spaniel; a light, fast tank.

wildebeest (wil'de-bēst, wēl'de-bāst) *n.* [S. Afr. D.] the gnu.

window-dressing, *n.* the effective arrangement of goods in a window; deceptive display.

Wykehamist (wik'am-ist) *n.* [Bishop Wykeham, *q.v.*] a pupil, or former pupil, of Winchester College.

X

Xenops (zē'nops) *n.* [G. *xenos*, strange, and *ops*, face] a genus of South American tree-creepers, with short turned-up bills.

Y

yercum (yer'kum) *n.* [Tamil] the fibre of madar (or mudar), an East Indian shrub, whose root is used in medicine.

Z

zanje (zān'hā, than'hē) *n.* [Sp. Amer.] an irrigating canal. **Zanje-ro**, *n.* the superintendent of a zanje who arranges for the distribution of the water.

zanze (zān-ze) *n.* [Afr.] a musical instrument of the xylophone type.

Zeppelin (zep'e-lin) *n.* [Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, 1839-1918] a large dirigible airship.

Zionist (zī'n-ist) *n.* an advocate of the colonisation of Palestine by modern Jews.

zoom (zōóm) *v.i.* [Imit.] to turn suddenly upwards at a sharp angle; said of an aeroplane.

zygote (zī'gōt) *n.* [G.] a body formed from the coalescence of two gametes; a zygospore.

Fāte, fār, ādo; mē, hēr; mīne; nōte; tūnc; móón.

ADDENDA.

alexia (a-lek'si-ə) *n.* [G. *α*, without, and *legein*, to read] loss or impairment of the power to read.

basset (bas'set) *n.* [F.] a short-legged badger-dog.

campimeter (kām-pim'e-ter) *n.* [L. *campus*, field, and G. *metron*, measure] a contrivance for determining the area of space-discrimination and colour-sense.

chauffeur (shō-fer) *n.* [F.] the driver of a motor-car.

clocher (klō'sher) *n.* [F.] a bell-tower; a belfry.

Collins (kol'inz) *n.* [name of a character in *Pride and Prejudice*] a letter of thanks for hospitality.

dalt (dält) *n.* [Gael.] a foster-child.

lewisite (lō'ī-sīt) *n.* [inventor's name] a recently invented explosive compound with peculiarly destructive properties.

memsahib (mem'sā-ib) *n.* in India, a European married lady.

***motor**, *v. z.* to drive or ride in a motor-car; —*v. t.* to convey in a motor-car.

motorist (mō'tur-ist) *n.* one that motors.

moucharaby (mōō-shar'a-bi) *n.* [F.] a balcony enclosed with lattice-work; an embattled balcony with parapet and machicolations.

orthocentre (or'tho-sen-ter) *n.* [G. *orthos*, right, and *centre*] the intersection of the perpendiculars from the vertices of a triangle to the opposite sides. The triangle formed by joining the feet

of the perpendiculars is called the pedal, or orthocentric triangle.

pais (pā) *n.* [O.F.] the people from whom a jury is drawn.

sadism (sā'dizim) *n.* [F.] a form of sexual perversion marked by love of cruelty.

saffian (saf'i-an) *n.* [Russ.] leather of a goatskin or sheepskin tanned with sunnatch and dyed in bright colours.

sal (sāl) *n.* [Hind.] a large tree of India yielding valuable timber.

salamba (sa-lam'ba) *n.* a fishing contrivance used in the East.

salangane (sal'ang-gān) *n.* [F.] a Chinese swift whose nest is edible.

sallenders (sal'en-derz) *n. pl.* [F.] See **sellanders**.

Sally-lunn (sal'i-lun) *n.* [name of a street-vendor] a sweet spongy tea-cake.

Salopian (sa lō'pi-an) *a.* [*Salop*, Shropshire] pertaining to Shropshire; —*n.* a native of Shropshire.

saxe (saks) *n.* [*Saxony*] a kind of photographic paper.

thrip (thrip) *n.* [G.] a kind of insect.

tinamou (tin'a-mōō) *n.* [F.] a South-American quail-like bird.

trauma (traw'ma) *n.* [G.] an abnormal state of the body due to external injury.

trieteric (tri-e-ter'ik) *a.* [G.] triennial.

trionym (trī-o-nim) *n.* [G.] a name of three terms.

Tuath (tū'ath) *n.* an ancient Irish territorial division.

Glossary of Commercial Terms

Special definitions of terms used in Accounting, Banking, Insurance, Law, Shipping, Stockbroking and General Business.

Pronunciation and derivation of the following words may be found when required in the Dictionary proper.

abatement an allowance or deduction.

absorption the taking-over of a business by a company in exchange for shares.

abstract a summary.

acceptance a bill of exchange signed by the person on whom it is drawn. **General acceptance**, one entirely without qualification by the drawer. **Qualified acceptance**, one dependent on certain conditions being fulfilled or otherwise altering the effect of the bill.

acceptor one who accepts a bill of exchange. **Acceptor for honour**, the person named by the drawer or indorser of a bill, to whom the holder may resort in case of need.

accommodation bill one for which no valuable consideration has been given.

accountant one that keeps or is skilled in accounts. **Certified accountant**, a fellow or associate of the London Association of Accountants. **Chartered accountant**, a fellow or associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. **Incorporated accountant**, a fellow or associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.

account sales a statement sent to a consignor showing both the gross and net proceeds of the sale of goods consigned.

affidavit a statement in writing made upon oath and signed before a magistrate or other authorised person.

agenda a memorandum of business to be discussed at a meeting.

agent one authorised to act for another.

allonge a slip attached to a bill of exchange on which further endorsements may be written.

allotment the allocation or distribution of stocks and shares.

allottee person to whom shares are allotted.

amortisation the redemption of a debt by means of a sinking fund.

application the act of applying for shares. **Application money**, certain proportion of the nominal value of shares paid upon application.

apportionment the division (in Trust acts) of the income and capital of a trust estate; the allocation of such between the life-tenants and the remainder-men.

appropriation account an account showing a company's net profit for the year and the manner of its distribution.

arbitrage a calculation comparing the rates of exchange ruling in different capitals at the same time, thus showing the best method of remitting money by bills (*foreign exchange*); a calculation showing the most profitable method of dealing in international securities (*stock exchange*).

arbitration the determination of a question in dispute by a neutral party.

arrears sums of money remaining unpaid after the date of settlement.

Articles of Association a set of rules for the internal management of a company.

assets property or possessions to which value may be attached; especially as opposed to liabilities; the effects of an insolvent. **Fictitious assets**, those that cannot be realised or have no tangible value. **Fixed assets**, those that are of permanent use in carrying on the business. **Floating or circulating assets**, those that are in temporary use *esp.* in providing working capital. **Intangible assets**, those that have value but no concrete existence, *e.g.* goodwill. **Liquid assets**, those that are readily available for immediate conversion into cash. **Wasting assets**, fixed assets that necessarily depreciate in value or ultimately become exhausted.

assignment a transfer of title or interest; the document by which an interest is transferred. **Assignment in bankruptcy**, the transfer of a bankrupt's property in trust for his creditors.

Attorney, Power of a document by which another to transact business for him.

audit an examination of accounts, in which the accuracy of the book entries is tested by the production of vouchers, etc.

average, general a proportionate payment to cover loss sustained or expense incurred for the general safety of a ship and cargo (*marine insurance*).

average, particular the payment made for unavoidable damage to a ship or cargo not incurred through consideration for general safety (*marine insurance*).

average due date the date on which a single payment may be made in settlement of several outstanding amounts *esp.* of bills of exchange.

backwardation the rate paid by a seller of stock in respect of delay in delivery.

bank of issue one which has the statutory right of issuing its own notes.

bank, private one owned by an individual or by partners (not exceeding ten).

bank rest Bank of England shareholders' reserve of profits for the payment of dividends.

bank return a statement issued weekly by the Bank of England disclosing liabilities and assets.

bear a speculator who sells stock with the intention of buying again upon a fall in price (*stock exchange*).

bearer security } one payable to the holder.

bearer bond }
bearer scrip receipt given on issue of fresh capital and held until issue of share certificate.

bill of exchange (*legal def.*) "an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a certain

sum in money to or to the order of a specified person, or to bearer." Inland bill, one drawn and payable in the British Isles, any other bill being a foreign bill. Long bill, one which is not payable for a period of months. Short bill, one payable on demand or within a few days. Trade bill, one which is given in consideration of value received.

bill of lading a receipt given by the master or agent for goods loaded on board a ship.

bill of sale document transferring the ownership of personal chattels from one person to another.

bonded goods dutiable goods stored in a government warehouse until cleared.

bonus extra dividend paid to shareholders generally on account of abnormal profits; sum added to life insurance policy out of profits of insurance company; percentage paid to wage-earners under certain systems of remuneration.

bottomry a contract by which a ship is pledged as security for the repayment of money advanced to the master.

broker one who acts as agent between the buyer and seller, esp. of stock. Outside broker, a stock-broker who is not a member of the stock exchange.

brokerage commission paid to a broker.

buy-in purchase of shares by a broker in the event of the seller's failure to deliver these to the original purchaser (stock exchange).

call notice requesting the payment of a certain sum in respect of shares not fully paid up.

calls in arrears unpaid calls due by shareholders.

capital, classes of Authorized capital, amount of capital authorised in the Memorandum of Association; also known as nominal capital or registered capital. Issued or subscribed capital, the amount allotted to shareholders of the company. Called-up capital, the portion of subscribed capital called up by the directors. Uncalled capital, that portion of the subscribed capital on which no call has yet been made. Paid-up capital, the portion of the called-up capital actually received by the company.

carry over to continue a transaction from one account to another (stock exchange.)

certificate of incorporation document granted by the Registrar of J.-S. Companies certifying that the company is incorporated, on receipt of which the company may begin business.

charter-party contract between a shipowner and a merchant by which a whole vessel is hired or chartered for the conveyance of the merchant's goods.

closing quotations prices of shares at the close of the day's business (stock exchange).

collateral security additional security for a loan.

commission the sum charged by an agent for transacting business on behalf of his principal.

company an association of individuals trading for purposes of profit. Company limited by shares, one that limits the liability of its members to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held. Company limited by guarantee, one that limits the liability of its members to the amount that they undertake to contribute to its assets in the event of its being wound up (found mainly in cases of non-trading associations, clubs, etc.) Cost Book Mining Company, one incorporated for the purpose of working tin-mines in Devon and Cornwall; controlled by the Stannaries Acts, 1869-1887. One-man company, one in which practically all the shares are held by one person, the remainder being allotted merely to make up the statutory number of members. Private company, one that does not invite the public to subscribe, limits the number of its members to fifty, and restricts their right to transfer shares. Public company, one that offers its shares to the public for subscription. Unlimited company, one that does not limit the liability of its members.

composition the dividend paid by a bankrupt in lieu of his total debts.

compound to accept a certain sum in full settlement of a debt.

consideration money the amount named in a transfer deed of registered stock as paid by the buyer to the seller.

Consols British Government Consolidated Stock.

consular invoice an invoice signed by a consul and the exporter, necessary for the export of goods to certain countries.

contango sum paid by a speculator or "bull" who has bought shares in order to delay transfer (stock exchange).

contingent liability one dependent on an event that may or may not happen.

corner to obtain control of a particular market or stock (stock exchange).

coupon interest or dividend warrants attached to bonds or shares.

credit note statement of allowances or rebates sent to a purchaser of goods.

cum. div. abbrev. with dividend.

days of grace the three extra days allowed the acceptor for payment of a bill.

debenture a bond issued by a company in acknowledgment of a loan, carrying a fixed rate of interest and generally redeemable at a future date. Simple debentures, unsecured bonds having no special claim on the company's assets. Mortgage debentures, secured bonds forming a prior claim on the property of the company. Perpetual or irredeemable debentures, those that cannot be paid off during the existence of the company.

debit note a statement of undercharge sent to a purchaser.

deed of arrangement an agreement between a debtor and his creditors, assigning his property to a trustee to be realised or administered for the benefit of the creditors, thereby avoiding the expenses of bankruptcy.

del credere agent, one that guarantees payment to his principal.

demurrage the charge made by a shipping company for the detention of a ship beyond a stipulated time; charge made by a railway company for the detention of wagons.

deposit receipt an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time.

depreciation the reduction in value of certain assets, e.g. plant and machinery through wear and tear.

deviation a departure from the customary route of a voyage, thereby invalidating a policy of marine insurance.

discount a trade deduction made on settlement of an account; an allowance made for interest in advancing money upon a unmatured bill; v.l. to deduct a sum or percentage from the account or money paid; to advance money upon a bill or other security, deducting the interest at a certain rate per cent. At a discount, below par, i.e. when the market value is below the nominal value.

dishonour v.l. to refuse to accept or to pay (a draft or cheque).

distrain the seizure of property or goods in order to compel discharge of a debt.

dividend percentage payable to shareholders out of profits earned by a company; sum paid to creditors of a bankrupt's estate. Dividend warrant, document on the authority of which a bank pays the shareholders of a company their proportion of profits. Interim dividend, one paid before the final accounts are made up at the close of the financial year.

dock warrant an order permitting the removal of goods from the docks.

documentary bill a bill of exchange to which certain documents, e.g. a bill of lading, insurance policy, etc., are attached.

domiciled bill a bill of exchange specifically inscribed with the place of payment.

double account system a system of book-keeping commonly adopted by concerns such as railways, tramways, gas, and water companies, where the capital is invested in permanent assets in order to earn revenue and not for purposes of sale.

drawback sum of customs duties remitted to an importer on exportation of goods that had paid duty (excise); excise duty remitted on exports of home manufacture (excise).

drawer a person that draws a bill of exchange or order for payment.

due date see average due date.

duplicate certificate share certificate issued to replace one lost.

Exchequer Bills interest-bearing bills issued by H.M. Treasury.

extraordinary meeting company meeting held by request of shareholders representing one-tenth of issued share capital.

extraordinary resolution one passed at a company meeting by a majority of at least three-fourths.

fiduciary a trustee. Fiduciary loan, one that is given without security.

free on board (*abbrev. f.o.b.*) condition of purchase implying that goods are delivered on board ship free of charge by the seller.

garnishee a person forbidden by an injunction of the court to pay money which he owes or to deliver over property.

Goldsmith's Book (Bank of England Book) banker's register recording daily transactions with the Bank of England.

goodwill the right to the trade connection of a business.

hammering term applicable to the announcement on the stock exchange of a broker's default.

harden term applied to stocks tending to rise in price (*stock exchange*).

holding the amount of stock possessed by a shareholder.

hypothec a legal security granted to creditors over the effects of a debtor.

hypothecation the act or contract by which property is pledged as security.

injunction a writ granted by the court whereby a party is required to refrain from doing certain acts.

insolvent a person who is unable to pay his debts; a bankrupt.

invoice a memorandum giving description and quantity of goods sold.

joint adventure a temporary partnership between two or more persons confined to one particular venture in which profits and losses are shared in proportion to the original contributions.

journal book in which the daily transactions of a business are entered.

kite an accommodation bill (*v.r.*)

letter of allotment a document sent to an applicant for shares in a new company informing him of the number of shares allotted to him by the directors.

letter of attorney a legal document by which one person authorises another to act for him.

letter of credit an order to receive money from an agent.

letter of hypothecation letter sent to bankers pledging goods as security for acceptance of a bill.

letter of indemnity document sent by shareholder to company on making application for the issue of duplicate certificates, etc., to replace those lost, and securing the company against any loss or injury that might be sustained.

letter of regret form sent by the directors of a company to an applicant for shares, regretting inability to make an allotment.

letter of renunciation form signed by a shareholder renouncing right to allotment of shares and generally requesting allotment may be made to a person specifically named therein.

letters of administration document authorising a person to administer the estate of an intestate.

liquidation the winding-up of the affairs of a company.

manifest the declaration of a ship's cargo made by the captain to the customs.

maturity the date on which bills of exchange, etc., become due for payment.

Memorandum of Association

form giving name, objects, address of registered office, amount of share capital, and a declaration of limited liability required to be filed with the registrar before a company can be incorporated.

middle price the average of the buying and selling prices of stock (*stock exchange*).

minimum subscription the minimum amount of subscribed share capital upon which the directors may proceed to allot shares.

moratorium an act authorising delay for a fixed time in the payment of certain debts.

negotiable instrument a document, *e.g.* a bill of exchange, the property in which is acquired by any person taking it *bona fide* and for value.

noting the formal presentation of a dishonoured bill to the acceptor in order to obtain record of dishonour. Noting charges, expenses of notary public for noting a bill.

not negotiable not transferable by assignment; (*cheques*) implying that the transferee has not, and cannot give a better title to a cheque than that which the transferor had.

official receiver person appointed by a receiver order granted on petition to administer a debtor's estate.

open account an unsettled account (*stock exchange*).

open cheque one unrestricted as to payment.

option right obtained by purchaser to buy or sell a certain amount of stock at a fixed rate on a specified date. Call, an option to buy. Put, an option to sell. Put and call, a double option, *i.e.* to buy or sell.

overcapitalised term applied to a business where the amount of capital invested is greater than that on which a fair return can be earned.

overdraw to draw from the bank more than is standing to one's credit. *Overdraft*, a loan obtained from a bank by a depositor on which interest is charged.

par the nominal value of stock.

preferential payments certain classes of debts having a prior claim upon a bankrupt's estate, *e.g.* local rates, wages of clerks, servants, and workmen, etc.

preliminary expenses charges, *e.g.* legal, advertising and printing costs, incurred in forming a company.

premium money paid for insurance; the sum paid to an employer on signing articles or indentures; the value of shares in excess of the nominal paid-up amount. Premium on gold, the excess value of gold over that of paper currency.

primage the amount paid to shipowners for loading and unloading cargo.

private ledger a book of account containing all accounts of a private nature pertaining to the business.

probate the official proving of a will; the official copy of a will with certificate attached showing that the will has been duly proved.

promoter one who assists in promoting a new business. Company promoter, one who makes a business of floating new companies.

prospectus document giving full information concerning a new company.

protest a written declaration made by a notary testifying to the non-acceptance or non-payment of a bill.

proxy a person authorised to vote on behalf of another; the document empowering a person so to vote.

quarter days *England*: Lady Day, March 25th; Midsummer, June 24th; Michaelmas, Sept. 29th; Christmas, Dec. 25th. *Scotland*: Candlemas, Feb. 2nd; Whitsunday, May 15th; Lammas, Aug. 1st; Martinmas, Nov. 11th.

quorum the minimum number of persons required to be present at a meeting before business can be transacted. The quorum necessary for directors' meetings and company meetings is generally stated in the Articles of Association; otherwise Table A. (*v.r.*) prescribes three as the minimum number.

rebate an allowance; deduction; discount.

reconciliation statement one that shows the details adjusting two corresponding accounts, *e.g.* the bank pass book and the bank column of the cash book.

renewal of a bill the granting of a new bill in exchange for one that has matured but has not been met.

rentes interest paid by certain foreign governments on public loans. The term is also applicable to the national debts of these governments, being the continental equivalent of Consols.

reserve the amount set aside to meet certain liabilities and charged against the profits of a business. **Reserve fund**, appropriation of a share of the profits of a business to meet various contingencies. **Secret reserve**, any asset not disclosed in the balance sheet.

rest see Bank rest.

respondentia contract by which the cargo is pledged as security for the repayment of money advanced to the master of a vessel.

retiring a bill the withdrawal of a bill of exchange from circulation before payment is due or at maturity.

scrip provisional certificate issued by a company on receipt of the allotment money.

secured creditor one who holds security for repayment of a debt.

set-off a counter claim, esp. that made by a debtor against his creditor.

settling day day on which the various transactions on stock exchange accounts are settled.

share the unit of a company's capital. **Ordinary shares**, those that have no preferential claims to dividend. **Preferred ordinary shares**, those that have first claim to a dividend after the claims of the preference shareholders are satisfied. **Preference shares**, those that have a preferential claim to a fixed return. **Cumulative preference shares** are entitled to arrears, if any, of dividends payable in former years. **Deferred, founders', or vendors' shares**, those that rank for dividend after the claims of all other shareholders have been met. **Participating preference or ordinary shares**, those entitled to an additional dividend payable out of surplus profits after the ordinary distribution.

short workings, shorts the amount by which mining royalties on the total output fall short of the minimum rent paid.

sinking fund a fund created by sums set aside at regular intervals and invested outside the business in order to provide for the replacement of a waiting asset or the repayment of a particular liability at a fixed future date.

Statement of Affairs details of assets and liabilities of an insolvent debtor submitted by him, together with a sworn affidavit, to the official receiver.

statutes of limitations laws limiting the period in which claims may be made or debts recovered.

Statutory Meeting general meeting of shareholders in a new company held in accordance with section 65 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

Statutory Report a statement showing details of share allotments, cash receipts, and payments on capital account required to be sent to every shareholder in a new company at least seven days before the date of the statutory meeting.

stoppage in transitu the stoppage by an unpaid seller of goods in course of transit to an insolvent buyer.

street prices prices of shares bought or sold after official hours (*stock exchange*).

surrender value the amount that an insurance company is prepared to pay a policy-holder in consideration of the surrender of his policy.

Table A rules appended to the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908, providing for the management of a company in the absence of articles.

transfer deed document by which shares are transferred from one holder to another.

Treasury Bills bills issued at a discount by H.M. Treasury and sold to the highest bidder.

trust deed document conveying property to a trustee.

usage the period allowed for the payment of foreign bills.

valued policy in marine insurance one that limits the amount payable to a specified sum.

voyage policy in marine insurance, one that limits the risk to a particular voyage between two specified ports.

Walks cheque one drawn on a banker not represented at the Bankers' Clearing House. **Walks clerk**, bankers' bill-clerk employed in presenting bills.

watered capital or stock, increase in the nominal value of stock without a corresponding increase in the assets or in the amount of paid-up capital.

wayleave payment for permission to traverse another person's land.

winding-up the legal process by which a company is dissolved either voluntarily or compulsorily.

windmill an accommodation bill (*q.v.*).

Glossary of Terms Used in Aviation and Motoring

accelerator (ak-sel'e-rât-or) a device for opening the throttle of a carburetter, operated by a small pedal.

adaptor (a-dapt'or) a fitting used for connecting together two parts of different form or size.

aerodrome (â'er-ô-drôm) the station from which aeroplanes rise, and at which they alight; formerly meant flying machine, but never used in that sense.

aerofoil (â'er-ô-foll) the supporting surface of an aeroplane; the wing.

aeronautics (â'er-ô-nawt-iks) the science of aerial navigation.

aileron (âi-er-on) a controlling surface or flap usually fitted near the wing tip of an aeroplane by means of which the aeroplane is turned about a longitudinal axis.

air pocket (âr-pok-et) a local partial vacuum in the air causing an aeroplane suddenly to drop.

airscrew (âr-skroô) the propeller of an aeroplane.

airscrew torque the tendency of an airscrew to turn an aeroplane in an opposite direction to that in which it revolves.

altimeter (al-ti-mê-ter) an instrument used for measuring the height at which an aeroplane is flying.

ammeter (am-ê-ter) an electrical instrument fitted on the dashboard of a motor-car or aeroplane to indicate the current passing out of or into the accumulator.

armature (âr-mâ-tür) the rotating part of a magneto or dynamo in which generation of the current takes place.

aspect ratio (as'pekt râ'shl-ô) the relation between the length and width (span and chord) of an aerofoil.

autovac (aw-tô-vak) a device for drawing petrol from the tank by suction to provide a constant gravity supply to the carburetter.

bank (bank) tilting an aeroplane sideways when turning to the right or the left.

barograph (bâr-ô-graf) a barometer which records air density and height.

bandix gear (bend-ix gër) a pinion device fitted to an electric starter which automatically comes out of gear when the engine has started.

bigend (big-end) that part of the connecting rod attached to the crankshaft.

boss (bos) a circular projection on a part.

brake (brâk) a frictional device acting on the wheels or flywheel of a car, used for stopping it.

brush (brush) a piece of carbon used for collecting the current in a magneto.

cabre (kâ'bër) to fly tail down.

camber (kam-bër) the curvature of an aerofoil; curvature of the road from the centre towards each gutter.

camshaft (kam-shaft) a rotating shaft on which cams are formed for lifting the valves.

canard (ka-nârd') an aeroplane in which the airscrew is behind the mainplanes; an aeroplane in which the smaller supporting surface is in front; a tail-first aeroplane.

carburetter (kâr-bû-ret-er) a device connected with the petrol tank for converting the petrol into vapour and mixing it with a proportion of air.

cardan shaft (kârd-an shaft) a term used loosely to indicate any shaft transmitting power; the propeller shaft (q.v.).

chassis (sha'sè) a complete car minus the body.

choke tube (chôk-tüb) a tube fitted inside a carburetter to restrict the opening and so increase the velocity of gas through it.

clutch (kluch) the device for connecting and disconnecting the engine with the transmission gear.

combustion chamber (kom-bust-yun châm-bër) the inside-top of a cylinder, where explosion of the petrol gas takes place.

commutator (kom-mût-tât-or) a revolving part of a dynamo or rotor; several copper segments carrying the armature windings.

compression (kom-presh'un) the ratio between the volume of space between the piston and cylinder when the piston is at the top and bottom of its stroke.

condenser (kon-dens'er) that part of a magneto which absorbs the reduced current; alternate layers of mica and tinfoil.

connecting rod (kon-ekt'ing rod) a rod connecting the piston with the crankshaft.

contact breaker (kon'takt brâk-er) a mechanical arrangement in the magneto for breaking an electrical circuit.

coupé (kû-pâ) a two-seater all-enclosed motor car.

crankcase (krangk-kâs) the case carrying the bearings in which the crankshaft revolves.

crankshaft (krangk-shâft) the shaft which receives the power from the piston and converts it into rotary motion.

cut-out (kut-out) a device which permits the burnt petrol gas to pass into the air without first passing through the silencer.

differential (dif-e-ren'shal) a system of gear wheels enabling the two rear wheels of a car to revolve at different speeds, as when going round a corner, although they are both geared with the propeller shaft.

dihedral (di-hê'dral) angle, the angle between two aerofoils; the longitudinal angle between the main surfaces and tail.

distributor (dis-trib'üt-or) a part of the magneto for distributing the current to the sparking plugs in the correct sequence.

dope (dôp) a special fluid for coating the fabric of aeroplane surfaces to render them air tight, and to tighten them.

drift (drift) air resistance to the motion of an aeroplane, sometimes termed head resistance.

elevator (el'e-vâ-tor) a controlling surface of an aeroplane, usually hinged to the tail plane, for making an aeroplane ascend or descend.

empennage (em-pen-âge) see tail plane.

epicyclic gear (ep-i-si-klîk gër) a special gear in which a number of small wheels revolve about a central wheel; a planetary gear.

exhaust pipe (eg-zaws't' pip) the pipe for conveying the burnt gases from the cylinders to the silencer.

fairing (fâr-ing) a covering for certain struts of an aeroplane to lessen the air resistance of them; see also streamline.

fin (fin) the fixed portion of the rudder of an aeroplane.

float (flôt) a hollow metal box which regulates the flow of petrol to the carburetter.

fuselage (fû-zel-âge) the body of an aeroplane an aeroplane without the wings and tail.

gap (gap) the distance between the upper and lower surface of a biplane.

gearbox (gēr box) a train of gear wheels arranged in a box to vary the relation of the engine revolutions to the revolutions of the road wheels.

gland (gland) a screwed cap stuffed with felt and fitted to the end of a revolving shaft bearing to prevent wastage of oil.

hangar (hang-er) a shed in which aeroplanes are kept.

head resistance, see *drift*.

helicopter (hel'i-kop-ter) an aeroplane which can ascend vertically.

incidence (in-sid-dens) angle of, the angle made by the chord of an aerofoil with the axis of the airscrew.

induction (in-duk'-shun) the action of the piston in drawing the petrol gas from the carburettor. Induction pipe, the pipe through which the petrol gas passes from the carburettor to the cylinders.

inlet valve (in'-let valv) a valve which opens and closes the orifice through which the petrol enters the cylinder.

jack (jak) a screw or lever device for raising weights or the wheels of a car clear of the ground.

jet (jet) a part of the carburettor having a fine orifice through which the petrol is induced in the form of a fine stream.

joy stick (jol-stik) slang for the control lever of an aeroplane.

kingpost (king-pōst) a strut or post to which the bracing wires of an aeroplane are attached.

loading (lōd-ing) the weight carried by an aerofoil or motor-car.

longeron (lon-jer-on) any long spar running forward-aft of an aeroplane fuselage.

magneto (mag'-nē-tō) an electrical device which generates current for igniting the compressed petrol gas in a petrol motor.

milometer (mil-om-ē-ter) a device for recording the total mileage of a motor-car.

nacelle (nā-sel) that part of an aeroplane which houses the engine, pilot, and passengers.

needle valve a taper-ended steel needle connected to the float of a carburettor, for shutting off the petrol as the float rises.

odometer (ō-dom-ē-ter) an instrument which records in terms of mileage the revolutions of the road wheels of a motor-car.

ornithopter (or-ni-thop-ter) an aeroplane with flapping wings in place of an airscrew, intended to imitate bird flight.

pilot tube (pit-ō tūb) an air-speed indicator consisting of a tube with an open end facing the direction of flight.

piston rings (pls'-ton rings) cast-iron rings which fit into grooves in the piston to prevent leakage of gas past the piston.

pitch (pitch) the distance an airscrew advances during one revolution.

plane (plān) a term erroneously used to mean an aerofoil, which is not a plane.

planetary gear (plan-et-ar-i gēr) see *epicyclic gear*.

port (pōrt) a passage in the cylinder of petrol engines for admitting gases into, or passing gases from the cylinder.

propeller see *airscrew*; propeller shaft (pro-pel'-er shaft) the shaft transmitting the power from the engine to the rear axle of a motor-car.

pylon (pi-lon) a V-shaped construction in an aeroplane from which wires are taken; a landmark on an aerodrome.

radiator (rā-dī-āt-or) a superposed series of metal tubes surrounded with fins for cooling the hot water as it passes from the cylinder through the tubes.

rectifier (rek'-ti-fi-er) an electrical device for charging accumulators from alternating current.

remou (re-mōō), air eddies.

rocker (rok'-er) a pivoted lever which transmits motion by a rocking movement.

roller bearing rōl-er be-ring) a bearing consisting of hardened steel rollers.

servo motor (ser'-vō mō-tor) a motor which utilises the momentum of a moving car to apply the brakes.

shock absorber (shok ab-sorb-er) springs or other elastic devices for absorbing shocks due to rough roads.

silencer (sil'-en-ser) a box through which the exhaust gases of a petrol engine pass before being expelled into the air.

slip (slip) the pitch of an airscrew less the distance it actually travels in one revolution.

small end (smawl end) the bearing of a connecting rod which connects it to the piston.

span (span) the distance from wing tip to wing tip of an aeroplane.

spark plug (spārk-ing plug) a plug screwed into the cylinder of a petrol engine and having two points or electrodes across which a spark jumps and ignites the compressed petrol gas.

speedometer (spēd'-om-ē-ter) a device for registering speed in miles per hour.

sprag (sprag) a ratchet and pawl mechanism to prevent a car running backwards on a hill.

stagger (stag-er) the distance one moving surface of a biplane is in advance of the other.

stall (stawl) to elevate an aeroplane at such an angle that it cannot make forward motion.

streamline (strēm-lin) a body or component so shaped that it offers a minimum resistance or drift.

strut (strut) any short spar in an aeroplane.

sump (sump), the bottom of the crankcase, containing the lubricating oil.

tailplane (tāl-plān) a stabilising surface arranged some distance behind the main aerofoils.

tappet (tap-et) a short steel rod bearing on a cam and conveying its lift to the valve.

throttle (throt'-l) a valve controlling the admission of petrol vapour from the carburettor to the engine.

torque rod (tork rod) a rod which resists the tendency of certain parts, such as the back axle of a motor-car, from rotating bodily.

tractor (trak-tor) an airscrew which revolves in front of the main supporting surfaces of an aeroplane.

triplane (tri-plān) an aeroplane with three main aerofoils mounted one above the other.

volplane (vol-plān) gliding descent of an aeroplane.

windscreen (wind-skrēn) a sheet of glass arranged in front of the driver's seat of a motor-car to provide protection against wind and bad weather.

wing (wing) an aerofoil.

Glossary of Terms Used in Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony

aerial (ă-ĕ'-ri-al) *n.* a wire or wires elevated above the ground and connected to a wireless receiving set. An aerial collects the electro-magnetic waves transmitted from a wireless station and conducts them to the receiving set, where they are transformed to audible frequency; **Frame aerial**, an aerial consisting of several turns of wire wound on a rotatable frame used where an outdoor aerial cannot be erected. **Transmitting aerial**, an aerial used for radiating electrical energy in the form of ether waves. **Cage aerial**, an aerial consisting of a number of wires arranged in the form of a cylindrical cage.

æther (ĕ'-ther) *n.* an unponderable medium, assumed to pervade all space and matter through which electro-magnetic energy may be transmitted.

alternating current (al-ter'-năt-ing kur'-ent) *n.* an electric current which reverses its direction of flow at fixed periods.

ampere (am-pă-r) *n.* the unit used in measuring the strength of an electric current; that current which when passed through a silver nitrate solution in water, deposits .001118 gramme of silver per second. One ampere flows through one ohm when one volt is applied. **Ampere-hour**, the electrical unit of quantity, *i.e.* the quantity of current which flows in one hour through an electrical circuit carrying a current of one ampere. **Ampere-turns**, the product of the number of turns of the coils of an electro-magnet and the number of amperes flowing through.

amplifier (am-pĭl-fi-er) *n.* an instrument consisting of one or more valves, and used in conjunction with an ordinary wireless receiver for magnifying or amplifying the signals received. An amplifier may be radio (high) frequency or audio (low) frequency. **High-frequency amplifier**, *n.* an amplifier in which the oscillations received by the aerial are magnified before passing to the detector valve for rectification. **Low-frequency amplifier**, an amplifier in which the signals are amplified after being rectified by the detector valve.

amplitude (am-pĭl-ti-d) *n.* the minimum or maximum values reached by current and voltage during an alternation; the distance (above or below the zero line) reached by the crest of an electrical wave.

anelectric (an-e-lek'-tri-k) *n.* any body which is not electrified by friction; a conductor of electricity; opposite of dielectric.

anode (a-nôd) *n.* the negative pole of an electrical cell; the outer electrode of a valve (known as the plate) to which the high-tension current is applied; in electrolysis, the point at which the current enters.

antenna (an-ten'-s) *n.* a receiving aerial. Word now obsolete. See aerial.

antinodes (an-ti-nôdz) *n.* in a train of wireless waves, the points of greatest amplitude; also termed loops.

aperiodic (ă-pĕ-ri-od'-ik) *n.* a wireless circuit without a definite time period; one without a tuning condenser or tuning inductance coil; untuned; generally applies to a non-oscillatory circuit.

atmospherics (at-mos-fer'-iks) *n.* electrical disturbances in the atmosphere, giving rise to noises in the receiving set.

audio-frequency (aw'-di-ô frĕ'-kwen-ci) *n.* vibrations or frequencies which may be detected by the human ear.

audion (aw'-di-on) *n.* the name by which the first (de Forest) three-electrode valve was known.

auto-coupling (aw'-tô-kup'-ling) *n.* See direct coupling.

autodyne (aw'-tô-din) *n.* a wireless circuit in which oscillations are produced, the grid and plate inductances being part of a common coil.

basket coil (bas'-ket coil) *n.* a coil made by winding wire on an odd number of radial stems.

battery (bat'-er-i) *n.* a number of containers in which is a fluid charged with electricity. **High-tension battery**, a number of cells (dry, wet, primary, or secondary) connected in series to give a pressure of 15 volts and over. **Low tension battery**, is usually a secondary accumulator, connected to the filament of the valve to bring it to a state of incandescence, in which state electrons are liberated.

beat reception (bĕt re-sep'-shun) *n.* wireless reception in which two alternating currents of different frequencies are superposed; also known as autodyne and heterodyne reception.

Billi condenser (bil'-i kon-dens'-er) *n.* a variable type provided with a fine-adjustment device.

blocking condenser (blok-ing kon-dens'-er) *n.* a condenser of the fixed type used to preclude the passage of direct current in a circuit.

bornite (bôrn-ite) *n.* a copper ore used as a rectifier in crystal sets; also known as erubisite.

broadcast (brawd'-kast) *v.* to disseminate wireless signals *ep.* news, lectures, music, etc., for reception by the public.

bus bar (bus bār) *n.* a bar forming a common connector for a number of pieces of apparatus.

busser (buz-er) *n.* an electrical instrument with an automatic make-and-break mechanism, causing damped oscillations in high-frequency circuits; used for testing wireless receiving sets.

capacity (ka-pa-sit-i) *n.* property possessed by a condenser of receiving and holding a charge of electricity; the unit of capacity is the farad. **Capacity coupling** (ka-pa-sit-i kup'-ling) *n.* coupling a condenser between two circuits so that electrical energy may be transferred from one to the other. **Capacity earth**, a counterpoise or balancing earth.

carborundum (kār-bor-un-dum) *n.* a crystal rectifier; artificial silicate of carbon, next in hardness to the diamond.

carrier wave (kar'-i-er wāv) *n.* high-frequency wave sent out by transmitting stations.

cathode (kath'-ôd) *n.* the filament of a valve (negative electrode).

cat whisker (kat whis'-ker) *n.* a pointed piece of wire resembling a helical spring, making contact with the crystal of a crystal receiving set.

choke (chôk) *n.* (*high-frequency*) a coil with an air core to prevent high-frequency currents from passing; (*low-frequency*) a coil with an iron core to prevent low-frequency currents from passing.

coherer (kô-hĕr'-er) *n.* a detector permitting a current from a local battery, due to lessened resistance; based on imperfect contact point becoming nearly magnetic in the presence of electro-magnetic waves.

condenser (kon-dens'-er) *n.* two or more plates of metal insulated from one another, forming a collector of electrical energy. See Billi-condenser and blocking condenser.

conductance (kon-duk-tans) *n.* property possessed by a body for conducting electricity; unit is known as the mho (reciprocal of ohm).

conductor (kon-duk-tor) *n.* a substance capable of conducting electricity; any matter of which the electrons are free to move under electric action.

continuous waves (kon-tin'-ŭ-us wāvz) *n.* an electrical wave train with constant amplitudes; undamped waves, produced by an arc discharge in place of a spark.

counterpoise (koun'-ter-poi-z) *n.* a wire or wires placed directly beneath an aerial and insulated from the earth, thus acting as one plate of a condenser, while the earth acts as the other.

coupling (kup'-ling) *n.* direct coupling, two circuits having common portions coupled together; indirect coupling, the magnetic connection between two circuits so that electrical energy may be transmitted from one to the other. Coupling waves, the two waves resulting from coupling two circuits together. See also capacity coupling.

crystal (kris'-tal) *n.* and *a.* See bornite, carborundum, galena, perikon, silicon, and zincite. Crystal detector (kris'-tal de-tek'-tor) *n.* a detector formed of one of the metallic crystals, which permits current to pass more easily in one direction than another.

Daniell cell (dan'-yl sell) *n.* a two-fluid cell consisting of a zinc rod immersed in a solution (dilute) of sulphuric acid placed in a porous pot, which itself is immersed in copper sulphate solution in a copper pot.

depolariser (dê-pô'-la-riz-er) *n.* a substance placed in a primary cell to prevent polarisation.

detector de-tek'-tor) *n.* See crystal detector.

dielectric (di-le-ek'-trik) *n.* the insulating medium between the plates (electrodes) of a condenser; all insulators are dielectrics.

diplex (di-plex) *a.* pertaining to the reception or transmission of two messages simultaneously.

direct current (di-rekt kur'-ent) *n.* a unidirectional current; a current continually flowing in the same direction.

direction finder (di-rek-shun fin-dër) *n.* an apparatus for determining the direction from which signals are being received.

dyne (dîn) *n.* the unit of force; the force required to give a mass of one gramme a velocity of one metre per second, when the force is applied for one second.

earth (erth) *n.* any connection to earth, even though the connection takes place through water; a plate buried in the soil to which is attached the earth wire.

electrode (ê-lek'-trôd) *n.* the grid, anode, or cathode of a valve; the positive and negative terminals of electrical apparatus. Electro-magnetic induction (ê-lek'-trô-mag-net'-ik in-duk'-shun) *n.* transference of energy from one circuit to another without direct connection.

electron (ê-lek'-tron) *n.* particle of negative electricity contained in an atom; an atom and an electron is a positive ion, and an atom minus an electron is a negative ion.

ether *n.* (See æther).

frequency (frê'-kwen-cê) *n.* the number of times an oscillating circuit changes its direction in a certain time (usually per second); see audio-frequency and radio-frequency.

galena (ga-lê'-nâ) *n.* crystal sulphide of lead; glance.

grid (grid') *n.* control electrode of a valve, usually a helical coil of wire surrounding the filament. Grid condenser (grid' kon-dens'-er) a condenser used to control the grid potential of a valve. Grid-leak (grid'-lêk) a path of high resistance connecting the grid of a valve and the positive or negative terminals of the low-tension battery; a path by means of which the electrons which collect on the grid may escape.

ground (ground) *n.* American term for the earth connection.

harmonic (hâr-mon'-ik) *a.* waves incidental to the true waves of a transmitter.

Heaviside layer (hev'-i-sîd lâ-er) *n.* a layer of the atmosphere about thirty-five miles above the earth, and supposed to be ionised.

henry (hen-ri) *n.* the unit of inductance, sometimes called seohm; the inductance in a circuit when current is changing at the rate of 1 ampere per second.

hertzite (hert-sît) *n.* See galena.

Hertzian waves (hert-zian wâvz) *n.* æther waves, so named after the discoverer, Hertz.

heterodyne (het'-er-ô-dîn) *a.* See beat reception.

impedance (im-pêd'-ance) *n.* the total resistance offered to a current flow by a circuit.

inductance (in-duk'-ance) *n.* electrical inertia of a circuit.

induction (in-duk'-shun) *n.* the production of varying currents in a coil by means of a second coil with similar current but opposite electro-motive force.

insulator (in-'sû-lâ-tor) *n.* any material which is a bad conductor of electricity.

ion (ê-on) *n.* an atom carrying more than a normal number of electrons.

jar (jâr) *n.* unit of capacity; one jar = 1000 cms., or 1/900 microfarad.

jigger (jig'-er) *n.* an oscillating transformer.

joule (jowl) *n.* unit of electrical work done by one coulomb flowing under a pressure of 1 volt. Joule's law (Jowlz law) [Joule, English scientist], heat produced in an electrical circuit is directly proportional to the square of the current, time, and resistance.

kenotron (ken-ô-tro-n) *n.* a valve whose bulb is almost a complete vacuum.

kilowatt (kil-'ô-wot) *n.* 1000 watts. The electrical equivalent of power; 746 watts = 1 horsepower.

lead-in (lêd-in) *n.* a wire connecting the aerial and the aerial terminal of a wireless transmitter and receiver.

loading coil (lôd-ing kôll) *n.* an extra coil placed in the tuning circuit of a wireless receiver to increase the wavelength.

loose-coupler (lôos kup'-lër) *n.* two coils arranged in the tuning circuit of a wireless receiver in such a manner that the coupling can be varied.

loud speaker (loud spêk-er) *n.* an instrument for rendering received signals audible without the use of telephone receivers.

microphone (mi'-kro-fôn) *n.* a quantity of carbon granules loosely placed between two carbon blocks and compressed or released by the vibration of the blocks; an instrument for rendering faint sounds loud. Microphone transmitter, an instrument for the reception of sounds and for transmitting these as wireless signals.

oscillating current (os'-i-lât-ing kur'-ent) *n.* a very high-frequency alternating current.

oscillating valve (os'-i-lât-ing valv) *n.* a valve connected to produce oscillations.

perikon (peri-kon) *n.* chalcopirites in contact with zincite; a perikon detector.

phase (fâz) *n.* two things which occur at the same time; an alternating current is in phase when the greatest electro-motive force and greatest current are obtained at the same moment.

phone (fôn) *n.* abbreviation for telephone.

plate (plât) *n.* the anode of a valve.

potential (pô-ten'-shal) *n.* the voltage or pressure of an electric current.

potentiometer (pô-ten'-shi-om-e-tër) *n.* a variable electrical resistance used generally for placing the correct potential across a crystal.

primary (prim-â-ri) *n.* the coil in which the current flows first; opposite to the secondary.

quenched gap (kwenchd-gap) *n.* a gap causing a rapid breakdown of the vapour bridge between discharges by cooling the electrodes.

quenched spark (kwenchd-spârk) *n.* a spark which quickly extinguishes itself after permitting a small number of oscillations, owing to a special arrangement of the discharge.

radiation (râ-dî-â'-shun) *n.* the sending-out of electro-magnetic waves esp. by means of an aerial.

radio-frequency (râ'-di-ô frê'-kwen-ci) *n.* currents received by the aerial before they have been rectified; frequencies over 10,000 cycles per second.

radiogram (râ'-di-ô-gram) *n.* an American term denoting a message transmitted by wireless telegraphy.

radiograph (râ'-di-ô-graf) *n.* an American term denoting a message transmitted by wireless telegraphy (same as radiogram); an X-ray photograph.

reactance (rê-akt'-ance) *n.* the impedance or resistance present in a coil of wire apart from the ohmic resistance, and due to this current reacting on itself. Reaction coil, the coil magnetically coupled to the aerial circuit, and used in the plate circuit of the detector valve.

rectifier (rek'-ti-fi-er) *n.* any device for converting oscillatory (or alternating) current to direct current.

relay (re-lâ') *n.* an instrument which controls a circuit of high current, by means of a weak one.

resistance (re-zist'-ance) *n.* opposition to the passage or flow of current. Filament resistance (fil'-a-ment re-zist'-ance), a resistance connected in series with the filament of a valve and its accumulator to control the amount of current supplied to the valve.

retroactive coupling (rê-trô-ak-tiv kup'-ling) *n.* see reaction.

rheostat (rê-o-stat) *n.* a resistance, capable of being varied, and connected in series, used to control the flow of current in a circuit.

seohm (sê-kôm) *n.* another name for henry (*q.v.*)

secondary (sek'-und-ari) *n.* the coil or winding of the primary.

silicon (sil'-i-kon) *n.* a non-metallic element; fused silicon is used as a crystal rectifier.

solenoid (sol'-en-oid) *n.* a cylindrical coil of wire forming an electro-magnet.

statics (stat'-iks) *n.* see atmospherics.

supersonic (sû-pêr-son-ik) *n.* frequencies which the ear is unable to detect, *i.e.* any frequency beyond 20,000 per second.

transformer (trans-form'-er) *n.* an instrument so that a variation in the primary induces an opposite current in the secondary.

triode (tri-ôd) *n.* a three-electrode valve.

tuner (tûn-er) *n.* a device for adjusting the wavelength of the receiving set to the wavelength of the transmitter.

vacuum tube (vak'-û-um tûb) *n.* see valve.

valve (valv) *n.* a vacuum tube or bulb of glass, containing the plate, filament and grid, resembling in form an electric light bulb; term applied to all rectifying detectors and oscillators in which a vacuum tube is employed; hard valve, one exhausted to a high degree of vacuum; soft valve, one in which a small amount of residual gas is left in the bulb.

vario-coupler (vâ'-ri-ô kup-ler) *n.* apparatus coupling two circuits; construction the same as a variometer, except that the two windings are kept separate.

variometer (vâ'-ri-o-mê-ter) *n.* apparatus, sometimes used as a tuner, consisting of two coils, the end of one being connected to the end of the other, the two coils being made to rotate one within the other.

wavelength (wâv-length) *n.* the distance between successive crests of electro-magnetic waves.

X's (ex-ez) *n.* atmospherics.

zincite (zingk-it) *n.* oxide of zinc; low potential crystal rectifier used in conjunction with bornite (*q.v.*); most sensitive when used with iron pyrites.

Tables of Weights and Measures

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains	=	1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights	=	1 ounce (480 grains).
12 ounces	=	1 pound (5760 grains).

Diamonds and Pearls are weighed by Carats, of 4 grains each (equal only to 3·2 Troy grains). The Troy ounce is equal to 150 Diamond Carats. Gold, when pure, is said to be 24 carats fine; if it contains one part alloy it is said to be 23 carats fine, and so on.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

USED FOR ALL GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

16 drams	=	1 ounce (437½ grains Troy).
16 ounces	=	1 pound (7000 grains Troy).
14 pounds	=	1 stone.
28 pounds	=	1 quarter.
4 quarters	=	1 hundredweight (112 pounds).
20 hundredweights	=	1 ton (2240 pounds).

The Avoirdupois Pound exceeds Troy in the proportion of 17 to 14 nearly, and the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois in the proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

USED FOR DISPENSING DRUGS, ETC.

20 grains	=	1 scruple.
3 scruples	=	1 dram.
8 drams	=	1 ounce.
12 ounces	=	1 pound.

WOOL WEIGHT.

14 pounds	=	1 stone.
2 stones	=	1 tod (28 pounds).
6½ tods	=	1 wey (182 pounds).
2 weys	=	1 sack (3½ cwt.).
12 sacks	=	1 last (29 cwt.).

In foreign markets the pack of 240 pounds is common, being easily computed because so many pence per pound weight = so many pounds sterling per pack. In some places in England and Scotland the stone of 24 pounds, and in Ireland the stone of 16 pounds, is still used.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Linear Measure.

12 inches	=	1 foot.
3 feet	=	1 yard.
5½ yards	=	1 pole, rod, or perch.
4 poles	=	1 chain.
10 chains	=	1 furlong.
8 furlongs	=	1 mlo (1760 yds.).
3 miles	=	1 league.

Surveyors' Measure.

7·92 inches	=	1 link.
100 links	=	1 chain.
80 chains	=	1 mlo.
10 sq. chains	=	1 acre.

Square Measure.

144 square inches	=	1 square foot.
9 square feet	=	1 square yard.
30½ square yards	=	1 square pole.
40 square poles	=	1 rood.
4 roods	=	1 acre.
640 acres	=	1 square mile.

SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

1728 cubic inches	=	1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet	=	1 cubic yard.
5 cubic feet	=	1 barrel bulk shipping.
40 cubic feet	=	1 ton shipping.
40 cubic feet	=	1 load hard timber.
50 cubic feet	=	1 load foreign fir.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

USED FOR LIQUIDS AND DRY GOODS GENERALLY

4 gills	=	1 pint	=	34 cubic in. approx.
2 pints	=	1 quart	=	69 " "
4 quarts	=	1 gallon	=	277½ " "
2 gallons	=	1 peck	=	554½ " "
4 pecks	=	1 bushel	=	2218½ " "
3 bushels	=	1 quarter	=	10½ cubic ft. "
5 quarters	=	1 load	=	51 " "
36 bushels	=	1 chaldron	=	58 " "

A bushel of wheat on an average weighs 60 pounds; of barley, 47 pounds; of oats, 40 pounds. The gallon contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water.

DECIMAL MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

Pints	Gall.	Cub. Ft.	Litres.	
1	=	·125	=	·5676
8	=	1	=	4·541
16	=	2	=	9·082
64	=	8	=	36·32816
512	=	64	=	290·625
2,560	=	320	=	1,453·126
5,120	=	640	=	2,906·25

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

60 minims	=	1 dram.
8 drams	=	1 ounce.
20 ounces	=	1 pint.
8 pints	=	1 gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE MEASURES.

YARN MEASURE—LINEN.

300 yards	=	1 cut.
2 cuts	=	1 heer.
6 heers	=	1 hank.
4 hanks	=	1 spindle.

YARN MEASURE—COTTON.

120 yards	=	1 skein.
7 skeins	=	1 hank.
18 hanks	=	1 spindle.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2½ inches	=	1 nail.
4 nails	=	1 quarter (9 ins.).
4 quarters	=	1 yard (36 ins.).
5 quarters	=	1 ell (45 ins.).

PAPER MEASURE.

WRITING PAPER.

24 sheets	=	1 quire.
20 quires	=	1 ream.

PRINTING PAPER.

21½ quires (516 sheets)	=	1 ream.
2 reams	=	1 bundle.
5 bundles	=	1 bale.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT—SUMMARY.

Drachms.	Oz.	Lb.	Qr.	Cwt.	Ton.	French Grammes.
1 =	.0625 =	.0039 =	.000139 =	.000035 =	.00000174 =	1.771846
16 =	1 =	.0625 =	.00223 =	.000558 =	.000028 =	28.34954
256 =	16 =	1 =	.0357 =	.00393 =	.000447 =	453.59
7,168 =	448 =	28 =	1 =	.25 =	.0125 =	12.700
28,672 =	1,792 =	112 =	40 =	1 =	.05 =	50.802
573,440 =	35,840 =	2,240 =	80 =	20 =	1 =	1,016,048

LONG MEASURE—SUMMARY.

In.	Feet.	Yards.	Fath.	Poles.	Furl.	Mile.	French Metres.
1 =	.083 =	.02778 =	.0139 =	.005 =	.000126 =	.0000158 =	.0254
12 =	1 =	.333 =	.1667 =	.0606 =	.00151 =	.0001894 =	.3048
36 =	3 =	1 =	.5 =	.182 =	.00454 =	.000568 =	.9144
72 =	6 =	2 =	1 =	.364 =	.0091 =	.001136 =	1.8287
198 =	16½ =	5½ =	2½ =	1 =	.025 =	.003125 =	5.0291
7,920 =	660 =	220 =	110 =	40 =	1 =	.125 =	201.16
63,360 =	5,280 =	1,760 =	880 =	320 =	8 =	1 =	1,609,315

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURE OF LENGTH.

10 Millimetres	=	1 Centimetre.
10 Centimetres	=	1 Decimetre.
10 Decimetres	=	1 Metre.
10 Metres	=	1 Dekametre.
10 Dekametres	=	1 Hectometre.
10 Hectometres	=	1 Kilometre.
10 Kilometres	=	1 Myriametre.
One Metre	=	1.094 yards = 39.371 inches.

MEASURE OF SURFACE.

10 Centiares	=	1 Deciare.
10 Deciares	=	1 Are (100 sq. metres).
10 Ares	=	1 Dekare.
10 Dekares	=	1 Hectare.
100 Hectares	=	1 Sq. Kilometre.
One Hectare	=	2 acres, 1 rood, 35 poles.

MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

10 Milligrams	=	1 Centigram
10 Centigrams	=	1 Decigram
10 Decigrams	=	1 Gram.
10 Grams	=	1 Dekagram.
10 Dekagrams	=	1 Hectogram.
10 Hectograms	=	1 Kilogram.
10 Kilograms	=	1 Myriagram.
1 Kilogram	=	2 lb. 3¼ oz.
1 Pound Avoir.	=	.4535 Kilogs.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

10 Millilitres	=	1 Centilitre.
10 Centilitres	=	1 Decilitre.
10 Decilitres	=	1 Litre.
10 Litres	=	1 Dekalitre.
10 Dekalitres	=	1 Hectolitre.
10 Hectolitres	=	1 Kilolitre.
1 Litre	=	1¼ pints.

USEFUL DATA.

1 Kilogramme (Kilo)	=	2.204 Lb.
1 Hectolitre	=	22 Imperial Gallons.
1 Poold	=	36 Lb.
1 Ton (2240 lb.)	=	62.22 Poolds.
United States Gallon	=	0.883 Imperial Gallons.
6 United States Gallons	=	5 Imperial Gallons.
1 Metric ton (1000 Kilos.)	=	2204 Lb.
1 Metre	=	3 Feet 3¼ Inches.
1 Kilometre	=	0.621 Mile.
1 Verst	=	0.663 Mile.
1 Dessiatine	=	2.7 Acres.
1 Sagine	=	7 Feet.

USEFUL DATA—(Cont.).

1 Oz. (Avoir.)	=	437.5 Grains.
Do.	=	28.35 Grammes.
1 Lb. (Avoir.)	=	16 Oz.
Do.	=	7000 Grains.
Do.	=	453.59 Grammes.
1 Gramme	=	.002204 Lb.
Do.	=	.03527 Oz.
Do.	=	15.432348 Grains.
1 Fl. Oz.	=	28.396 Cc.
Do.	=	1.7329 Cub. In.
1 Pint	=	567.919 Cc.
Do.	=	.56792 Litre.
Do.	=	.020057 Cub. Ft.
Do.	=	34.659 Cub. In.
Do.	=	20 Oz.
1 Gallon	=	.16046 Cub. Ft.
Do.	=	277.274 Cub. In.
Do.	=	4.537 Litres.
Do.	=	10 Lb. of distilled water.
1 Cc.	=	.0610270734 Cub. In.
Do.	=	.282 Fl. Drams.
Do.	=	.00176 Pint.
Do.	=	.0352 Fl. Oz.
1 Litre	=	.035216 Cub. Ft.
Do.	=	.220096 Gallon.
Do.	=	61.027 Cub. In.
Do.	=	1.761 Pint.
1 Cub. In.	=	16.386 Cc.
Do.	=	.0164 Litre.
Do.	=	.577 Fl. Oz.
Do.	=	.02885 Pint.
1 Cub. Ft.	=	28315.3 Cc.
Do.	=	28.3153 Litres.
Do.	=	6.2321 Gallons.
Do.	=	997.1364 Fl. Oz.
Do.	=	49.8569 Pints.
To convert Inches to Metres	Multiply by	.0254.
Do.	Centimetres to Inches	do. .3937.
Do.	Kilograms to Pounds	do. 2.2046.
Do.	Litres to Gallons	do. .22.
Do.	Gallons to Litres	do. 4.548.

THERMAL UNITS.

The British Thermal Unit is the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of pure water 1°F., or from 39.1°F. to 40.1°F.

The Large Calorie (French Unit) is the amount of heat required to raise 1 kilogram of water through 1°C.

The Small Calorie (Scientific Unit) is the amount of heat required to raise 1 gramme of water from 0°C. to 1°C.

British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.)	Large Calorie (Ca.)	Small Calorie (Ca.)	Pound Centi-grade Unit (Lb.C.U.)	Foot-pounds.
1	0.252	252	0.555	778
3.9682	1	1000	2.2046	3080
0.003968	0.001	1	0.002046	3.08
1.8	0.4536	453.6	1	1397

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
WEIGHTS.

		TROY WEIGHT.	
		lb. oz.	dwt. grs.
1 gerah	=	0 0	0 12·65
1 bekah (10 gerahs)	=	0 0	5 6·5
1 shekel (2 bekahs)	=	0 0	10 13
1 maneh or mina (60 shekels)	=	2 7	12 12
1 talent (60 manehs)	=	158 1	10 0

HEBREW MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

1 log	=	$\frac{7}{8}$ pint.
1 cab	=	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
1 hin	=	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
1 omer	=	6 pints.
1 seah	=	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.
1 ephah	=	8 gallons.
1 lethech	=	40 gallons.
1 homer	=	80 gallons.

MEASURE OF LENGTH.

1 palm	=	1 digit = $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
1 span	=	4 digits = 3 inches.
1 cubit	=	3 palms = 9 inches.
1 cubit	=	2 spans = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
1 reed	=	6 cubits = 9 feet.

In the Greek and Roman periods the following

Measures of Distance were in common use:—

A Roman foot	=	11·65 ins.
A Greek foot	=	1 ft. ·135 ins.
A Roman passus	=	4 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
A Greek fathom	=	6 ft. 1 in.
A Roman mile	=	·92 English mile, or about 1615 yards.
A Persian parasang	=	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (nearly).

FOREIGN TIME-TABLE.

Twelve o'clock noon, Greenwich Mean Time, as compared with the Time in the following places:

PLACE.	Local Time.		Standard or National Time.	
	h. m.		h. m.	
Adelaide	9.14	p.m.	9.30	p.m.
Athens	1.35	"	2.00	"
Auckland	11.39	"	11.30	"
Berlin	12.54	"	1.0	"
Bombay	4.51	"	5.30	"
Brisbane	10.12	"	10.0	"
Buenos Ayres	8.7	a.m.	8.0	a.m.
Calcutta	5.53	p.m.		
Cape Town	1.14	"	2.0	p.m.
Chicago	6.10	a.m.	6.0	a.m.
Constantinople	1.56	p.m.	2.0	p.m.
Copenhagen	12.50	"	1.0	"
Leningrad	2.1	"	2.1	"
Madras	5.21	"	5.30	"
Madrid	11.45	a.m.	12	noon
Malta	12.58	p.m.	1.0	p.m.
Melbourne	9.40	"	10.0	"
Montreal	7.6	a.m.	7.0	a.m.
Moscow	2.30	p.m.	2.1	p.m.
New Orleans	6.0	a.m.	6.0	a.m.
New York	7.4	"	7.0	"
Panama	6.42	"	7.0	"
Paris	12.9	p.m.	12	noon
Peking	7.46	"	8.0	p.m.
Perth, W. Australia	7.43	"	8.0	"
Quebec	7.15	a.m.	7.0	a.m.
Rio de Janeiro	9.7	a.m.	9.0	a.m.
Rome	12.50	p.m.	1.0	p.m.
Rotterdam	12.18	"	12.20	"
San Francisco	3.50	a.m.	4.0	a.m.
Valparaiso	7.14	"	7.0	"
Vancouver	3.38	"	4.0	"
Vienna	1.5	p.m.	1.0	p.m.
Wellington, N.Z.	11.39	"	11.30	"
Yokohama	9.19	"	9.0	"

MEASURE OF TIME.

60 seconds	=	1 minute.
60 minutes	=	1 hour.
24 hours	=	1 day.
7 days	=	1 week.
14 days	=	1 fortnight.
4 weeks	=	1 month.
12 calendar months	=	1 year.
365 days	=	1 year.
366 days	=	1 leap year.
10 years	=	1 decade.
100 years	=	1 century.

COMPARISON OF CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETER SCALES.

Centi- grade.	Fahren- heit.	Centi- grade.	Fahren- heit.	Centi- grade.	Fahren- heit.
-90°	-130°	40°	104°	170°	338°
85°	121°	45°	113°	175°	347°
80°	112°	50°	122°	180°	356°
75°	103°	55°	131°	185°	365°
70°	94°	60°	140°	190°	374°
65°	85°	65°	149°	195°	383°
60°	76°	70°	158°	200°	392°
55°	67°	75°	167°	205°	401°
50°	58°	80°	176°	210°	410°
45°	49°	85°	185°	215°	419°
40°	40°	90°	194°	220°	428°
35°	31°	95°	203°	225°	437°
30°	22°	100°	212°	230°	446°
25°	13°	105°	221°	235°	455°
20°	4°	110°	230°	240°	464°
15°	+ 5°	115°	239°	245°	473°
10°	14°	120°	248°	250°	482°
- 5°	23°	125°	257°	255°	491°
0°	32°	130°	266°	260°	500°
+ 5°	41°	135°	275°	265°	509°
10°	50°	140°	284°	270°	518°
15°	59°	145°	293°	275°	527°
20°	68°	150°	302°	280°	536°
25°	77°	155°	311°	285°	545°
30°	86°	160°	320°	290°	554°
35°	95°	165°	329°	295°	563°

To convert °F. to °C. $(°F. - 32) \times \frac{5}{9} = °C.$

Do. $°C. \times \frac{9}{5} + 32 = °F.$

TABLE OF THE CORRESPONDING HEIGHTS OF THE BAROMETER IN MILLIMETRES AND ENGLISH INCHES.

Milli- metres.	English Inches.	Milli- metres.	English Inches.	Milli- metres.	English Inches.
720	28·347	739	29·095	758	29·843
721	28·386	740	29·134	759	29·882
722	28·425	741	29·173	760	29·922
723	28·465	742	29·212	761	29·961
724	28·504	743	29·252	762	30·000
725	28·543	744	29·292	763	30·039
726	28·583	745	29·331	764	30·079
727	28·622	746	29·370	765	30·118
728	28·662	747	29·410	766	30·158
729	28·701	748	29·449	767	30·197
730	28·740	749	29·488	768	30·236
731	28·780	750	29·528	769	30·276
732	28·819	751	29·567	770	30·315
733	28·858	752	29·607	771	30·355
734	28·898	753	29·645	772	30·394
735	28·937	754	29·685	773	30·433
736	28·976	755	29·724	774	30·473
737	29·016	756	29·764	775	30·512
738	29·055	757	29·803		

WEIGHT AND VOLUME OF GASES.

	Weight		Volume	
	Per Cubic Metre in Kilos.	Per Cubic Foot in Pounds	Per Kilo. in Cub. Metres	Per Pound in Cub. Feet.
	Air	1·29318	0·08073	0·773
Nitrogen	1·25616	0·07845	0·796	12·763
Oxygen	1·4298	0·08926	0·699	11·203
Hydrogen	0·08961	0·00559	11·160	178·83
Carbon dioxide ..	1·9666	0·12344	0·508	8·147
Carbon monoxide ..	1·2515	0·07817	0·800	12·800
Carbon vapour ..	1·0727	0·06696	0·932	14·930
Aqueous vapour ..	0·8047	0·05022	1·242	19·912
Sulphurous Acid ..	2·8605	0·1787	0·349	5·596
Ethylene	1·2519	0·07814	0·799	12·979
Methane	0·7155	0·04466	1·397	22·391
Acetylene	1·1900	0·07428	0·840	13·456
Benzol	3·3333	0·208	0·303	4·808
Ethane	1·3415	0·08565	0·746	11·950

CHEMICAL SYMBOLS

<i>Element.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Element.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Element.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Element.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>
Aluminium	Al.	Europtum	Eu.	Molybdenum	Mo.	Silver	Ag.
Antimony	Sb.	Fluorine	F.	Neodymium	Nd.	Sodium	Na.
Argon	A.	Gadolinium	Gd.	Neon	Ne.	Strontium	Sr.
Arsenic	As.	Gallium	Ga.	Nickel	Ni.	Sulphur	S.
Barium	Ba.	Germanium	Ge.	Nitrogen	N.	Tantalum	Ta.
Bismuth	Bi.	Glucinum	Gl.	Osmium	Os.	Tellurium	Te.
Boron	B.	Gold	Au.	Oxygen	O.	Terbium	Tb.
Bromine	Br.	Helium	He.	Palladium	Pd.	Thallium	Tl.
Cadmium	Cd.	Hydrogen	H.	Phosphorus	P.	Thorium	Th.
Cæsium	Cs.	Indium	In.	Platinum	Pt.	Thulium	Tm.
Calcium	Ca.	Iodine	I.	Potassium	K.	Tin	Sn.
Carbon	C.	Iridium	Ir.	Præodymium	Pr.	Titanium	Ti.
Cerium	Ce.	Iron	Fe.	Radium	Ra.	Tungsten	W.
Chlorine	Cl.	Krypton	Kr.	Rhodium	Rh.	Uranium	U.
Chromium	Cr.	Lanthanum	La.	Rubidium	Rb.	Vanadium	V.
Cobalt	Co.	Lead	Pb.	Ruthenium	Ru.	Xenon	Xe.
Columbium	Cb.	Lithium	Li.	Samarium	Sa.	Ytterblum	Yb.
Copper	Cu.	Magnesium	Mg.	Scandium	Sc.	Yttrium	Yt.
Dysprosium	Dy.	Manganese	Mn.	Selenium	Se.	Zinc	Zn.
Erbium	Er.	Mercury	Hg.	Silicon	Si.	Zirconium	Zr.

ROMAN NUMERALS

I.	=	1	XI.	=	11	XXX.	=	30	CCCC.	=	400
II.	=	2	XII.	=	12	XL.	=	40	D.	=	500
III.	=	3	XIII.	=	13	L.	=	50	DC.	=	600
IV. or IIII.	=	4	XIV.	=	14	LX.	=	60	DCC.	=	700
V.	=	5	XV.	=	15	LXX.	=	70	DCCC.	=	800
VI.	=	6	XVI.	=	16	LXXX.	=	80	CM.	=	900
VII.	=	7	XVII.	=	17	XC.	=	90	M.	=	1000
VIII.	=	8	XVIII.	=	18	C.	=	100			
IX.	=	9	XIX.	=	19	CC.	=	200			
X.	=	10	XX.	=	20	CCC.	=	300			

Pseudonyms and Pen-Names

Used in English and Continental Literature

<i>Pseudonym.</i>	<i>Real Name.</i>	<i>Pseudonym.</i>	<i>Real Name.</i>
A.	Matthew Arnold.	Lot, Parson	Rev. Charles Kingsley.
A.E.	George W. Russell.	Loti, Pierre	Louis Vland
A.K.H.B.	Rev. A. K. H. Boyd.	Maartens, Maarten	Joost Marius Schwartz.
Alpha of the Plough	A. G. Gardiner.	Mackenzie, Compton	Mackenzie Compton.
A.L.O.E.	Charlotte Maria Tucker.	Maclaren, Ian	Rev. John Watson.
Angell, Norman	R. N. A. Lane.	Macleod, Fiona	William Sharp.
Anstey, F.	Thomas Anstey Guthrie.	Malet, Lucas	Mrs. St. Lester Harrison (<i>née</i> Kingsley).
Arlen, Michael	Dikran Kuyumjian	Man of Kent	Sir W. Robertson Nicoll.
Bab	Sir W. S. Gilbert.	Mansfield, Katherine	Mrs. J. Middleton Murry.
Bartimeus	L. A. da Costa Ricci.	Mathers, Helen	Mrs. Henry Reeves.
Barbellion, W. N. P.	Bruce Frederick Cummings.	Mayne, Rutherford	Samuel Waddell.
Bede, Cuthbert	Rev. Edward Bradley.	Meredith, Owen	Edward Robert, Earl of Lytton.
Bell, Acton	Anne Brontë.	Merriman H. Seton	Hugh Stowell Scott.
Bell, Currer	Charlotte Brontë.	Molière	Jean Baptiste Poquelin.
Bell, Ellis	Emily Jane Brontë.	North, Christopher	Prof. John Wilson.
Bickerstaff, Isaac	Dean Swift.	Nisbet, E.	Mrs. Hubert Bland.
Biglow, Hosea	Sir Richard Steele.	Nunquam	Robert Blatchford.
Birmingham, George A.	Allan Ramsay.	O'Byrne, Dermot	Arnold Bax.
Bliss, Reginald	J. R. Lowell	Ogilvy, Gavin	Sir J. M. Barrie.
Blyth, Oliver	Canon James Owen Hannay.	Ole-Luk Oie	Col. E. D. Swinton D.S.O.
Bon Gaultier	H. G. Wells.	O'Neill, Moira	Mrs. Skrine.
Bowen, Marjorie	Brinsley Macnamara.	O'Reil, Max	Paul Blouet.
Boz	Sir Theodore Martin and Prof. W. E. Aytoun.	O'Sullivan, Seumas	James Starkey.
Breitmann, Hans	Gabrielle Vere Campbell.	Orczy, Baroness	Mrs. Montague Barstow.
Buckrose, J. E.	Charles Dickens.	O.S.	Sir Owen Seaman.
Carbery, Ethna	Charles G. Leland.	Ouida	Louise de la Ramée.
Carmen Sylva	Mrs. F. Jameson.	Partridge, Anthony	E. Phillips Oppenheim.
Carroll, Lewis	Anna Macmanus.	Paul, Jean	Jean Paul Friedrich Richter.
C.K.S.	Elizabeth, Queen of Rumania.	Penseval, George	George Darley.
Claudius Clear	Rev. C. L. Dodgson.	Perrida	Mrs. Robinson (Mary Darby) John Wolcot.
Connell, Norreys	Clement K. Shorter.	Pindar, Peter	Walter de la Mare.
Connor, Ralph	Sir W. Robertson Nicoll.	Pollacke, Walter Dadus	Benjamin Franklin.
Cornwall, Barry	Conal O'Riordan.	Poor Richard	Robert Herrick.
C.S.C.	Rev. Charles W. Gordon.	Poor Robin	William Cobbett.
Dagonet	Bryan Waller Proctor.	Potter, Beatrice	Mrs. Sidney Webb.
Danby, Frank	Charles Stuart Calverley.	Prout, Father	F. S. Mahony.
Dane, Clemence	George R. Sims.	Q.	Douglas Jerrold.
D'Annunzio, Gabriele	Mrs. Julian Frankan.	Quirinus	Sir A. Quiller-Couch.
Dehan, Richard	Winifred Ashton.	Rita	Dr. J. J. Von Dollinger.
Delafield, E. M.	Gaetano Rapagnetto.	Rob Roy	Mrs. Desmond Humphreys.
De la Pasture, Mrs. Henry	Clothilde Graves.	Ross, Martin	John Macgregor.
Delta	E. M. Dashwood.	Rutherford, Mark	Violet Martin.
Douglas, O.	Lady Clifford.	Saki	William Hale White
D. P.	David Macbeth Molr.	Sand, George	Hector Hugh Munro.
Drapier, W. B.	Anna Buchan.	Sapper	Madame Dudevant.
Eagle, Solomon	H. G. Wells.	Schreiner, Olive	Cyril McNelle.
Eastaway, Edward.	Dean Swift.	Sedgwick, Anne Douglas	Mrs. Cronwright-Schreiner.
Egerton, George	J. C. Squire.	Selkirk, J. B.	Mrs. Basil de Selincourt.
Eglinton, John	Edward Thomas.	Setoun, Gabriel	James B. Brown.
E. K.	Mrs. Golding Bright.	Sinjohn, John	T. N. Hepburn.
Elia	W. K. Magee.	Sirius	John Galsworthy.
Eliot, John	Edward Kirke.	Spy	Edward Martyn.
Erionnach	Charles Lamb.	Stepniak, Sergius	Sir Leslie Ward.
Evoe	Marian Evans.	Stendhal	Sergius Kravchinsky.
France, Anatole	George Sigerson.	Steff, G. B.	Marie-Henri Beyle.
ganconagh	E. V. Knox.	Student in Arms, A	Mrs. Geoffrey Holdsworth.
G.B.S.	Jacques Anatole Thibault.	Surfaceman	Donald Hankey.
G.K.C.	W. B. Yeats.	Swift, Benjamin	Alexander Anderson.
Gorki, Maxim	George Bernard Shaw.	Taffrail	William Romaine Paterson.
Graham, Ennis	G. K. Chesterton.	Thorne, Guy	Comm. H. T. Doring, D.S.O.
Gyp	Alexei Maximovitch Pyeshkov.	Titmarsh, Michael Angelo	C. Ranger Gull.
Haliburton, Hugh	Mrs. Molesworth.	Toby M. P.	W. M. Thackeray.
Hay, Ian	Comtesse de Martel.	Tomfool	Sir Henry W. Lucy.
Henry, O.	James Logie Robertson.	T.P.	Eleanor Parjeon.
Historicus	John Hay Beth.	Trafford, F. G.	Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor. M.P.
Hobbes, John Oliver	Sidney Porter.	Trevena, John	Mrs. Riddell.
Hope, Anthony	Sir William Harcourt.	Twain, Mark	Ernest George Henham.
Howard, Keble	Mrs. Pearl Craige.	Uncle Remus	Samuel L. Clemens.
Iconoclast	Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins.	V	Joel Chandler Harris.
Ingoltsby, Thomas	Keble Bell.	Voltaire	Mrs. Archer Clive
Iron, Ralph	Charles Bradlaugh.	Ward, Artemus	Francois Marie Arouet.
John o' London	Mary Agnes Hamilton.	West, Rebecca	Charles F. Brown.
Junius	Rev. T. H. Barham.	White, Babington	Cecily Fairfield.
Lee, Vernon	Mrs. Cronwright-Schreiner.	Wiggin, Kate Douglas	Mrs. Maxwell (Miss Braddon)
L.E.L.	Wilfred Whitten.	Winter, John Strange	Mrs. George Riggs.
Little, Thomas	(?) Sir Philip Francis.	Yorke, Curtis	Mrs. H. Stannard.
	Violet Paget.	Y.Y.	Mrs. Richmond Lee.
	Letitia E. Landon.		Robert Lynd.
	Thomas Moore.		

Notable Proper Names

APPENDIX

Notable Proper Names.

Aaron

Aaron (á-run): (1) the first high priest of the Israelites; brother of Moses and Miriam.

Abauzit (á-bó-zé') **Firmin**, b. at Uzès, France, 1679; d. at Geneva, 1767; French savant; friend of Newton, Voltaire, and Rousseau.

Abbaye (á-bá') L., a former French military prison, Paris; one scene of the September massacres, 1792.

Abbeville (áb-vél') tn. on R. Somme, France; was a place of gathering for the 1st and 2nd Crusades; prehistoric remains have been found near.

Abbot (áb-út): (1) **George** (1662-1633), Archbishop of Canterbury; a sincere but narrow-minded Calvinist, who had great influence during the reign of James I.; one of the translators of the King James version of the N.T. (2) **Sir James** (1807-1896), Brit. soldier; maj.-gen. Bengal Artillery; was first Englishman at Khiva; served brilliantly at Hazara. K.C.B. 1894.

Abbotsford (áb-úts-fórd) residence of Sir Walter Scott, 3 m. above Melrose.

Abdallah (áb-dá-lá) d. 570, father of Mohammed. —Also **Abdullah**.

Abdiel (áb-di-el) a faithful seraph who opposed Satan's revolt; *Paradise Lost*, V. 896.

Abdul-Hamid (áb-dóol-há-méd) II., Sultan of Turkey, (b. 1842). associated with (1) Russo-Turkish War, 1877-78; (2) rising in Crete, 1895-96; (3) Armenian atrocities, 1894-96; (4) war with Greece, 1897; deposed, 1909; died, 1918.

Abednego (á-bed-ne-gó) one of three believers cast by Nebuchadnezzar into the furnace.

Abelard (áb-e-lárd, á-bá-lár') **Pierre** (1079-1142), b. near Nantes, in France; became keenest thinker and the great heretic of 12th century. The story of the life as a monk, and love of Abelard for Héloïse, reads like a romance. The ashes of Abelard and Héloïse are buried in Père la Chaise.

Abel (á-bel) **Karl Friedrich** (1725-1787), German musician and composer; in 1758 came to England and became chamber musician to Queen Charlotte.

Abeokuta (áb-é-o-kó-tá) tn. in Yoruba, 48 m. N. P. 100,000. Also **Abbeokuta**.

Abercrombie (áb-er-krum-bl): (1) **Dr. John** (1780-1844), b. at Aberdeen, graduated M.D. in Edinburgh. Famous Scottish physician and philosophical writer; wrote *Inquiries Concerning the Intellectual Powers*. (2) **Sir Ralph** (1734-1801) distinguished British general; had command of the British army in the West Indies, in Ireland, and in the Netherlands, and fell during the engagement with the French near the Bay of Abukir, and was buried at Malta. (3) **Sir Robert** (1740-1827), brother of Sir Ralph; distinguished general.

Aberdeen Earl of —title of Gordon family. Most distinguished was Geo. Hamilton Gordon (1784-1860); chiefly remembered by his Non-Intervention Act, 1843, and his vacillating policy while Premier, during the Crimean War, 1854. **Aberdeen**, **Marquis of**, John Campbell Hamilton Gordon; b. August, 1847; Viceroy of Ireland, 1886 and 1906; Governor of Canada, 1893-95; created Marquis, 1915.

Aberfoyle (áb-er-foil') small village near Loch Katrine, in Perthshire, Scotland.

Abernethy (áb-er-ne-thi) **Dr. John** (1764-1831), famous London surgeon and lecturer, of eccentric character.

Abigail wife of Nabal (1 Sam. xxv. 3) whom David married.

Abington (áb-ing-tun) **Frances** (née Barton), 1737-1815; popular actress, having ornery been kitchen maid, milliner, street singer, and flower girl; successful as Lady Teazle in *The School for Scandal*.

Abner (áb-ner) commander-in-chief of Saul's army.

Adamnan

Abou Ben Adhem (á-bóo ben á-dem) a poem by Leigh Hunt.

About (á-bóó') **Edmond François Valentin** (1823-1885); French novelist, journalist, and dramatist.

Abraham father of the Hebrew people; came from Ur of Chaldea into Canaan.

Abraham (á-bra-ham) Plains of, an elevated plain just beyond Quebec, Canada; scene of the Battle of Quebec.

Absalom (áb-só-lum): (1) third son of King David; accidentally hanged on a tree, while in rebellion against David. (2) A character in Dryden's political satire, *Absalom and Achitophel*, a defence of Charles II. against the Whig party. Absalom represented the Duke of Monmouth, Charles II.'s natural son; Achitophel represented the Earl of Shaftesbury (1621-1683).

Absolute (áb-só-lút) **Captain and Sir Anthony**, characters in Sheridan's *Rivals*.

Abukir (áb-bóo-kér) small village on Bay of Abukir, 13 m. N.E. of Alexandria, Egypt; scene of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's death, 1801; also scene of Battle of the Nile, 1798. Also **Aboukir**.

Abydos (á-bí-dos) tn. on the Hellespont, noted in the legend of Hero and Leander.

Academy (ák-ad-em-i), the school of Plato; in the garden of Academus, in Athens.

The French Academy, the first of five societies of arts and science; founded in Paris by Richelieu. The Royal Academy, the chief English Art Association.

Achaia (ák-á-ya), also called Hellas; anc. a country of Peloponnesus, now part of Livadia.

Acharnians (á-kár-ni-anz) **The**, a comedy by Aristophanes; written to support the aristocratic party against the democratic war party.

Achates (á-ká-téz) the friend and faithful companion of Aeneas in Virgil's *Aeneid*.

Acheron (ák-er-on) a riv. in the Hades of the Greeks.

Achilles (á-ki-léz) king of the Myrmidons in Thessaly; the hero of Homer's *Iliad*.

Achitophel (á-ki-tú-fel). See **Absalom**.

Acis (á-sis) myth. son of Faunus, lover of Galatea; his rival, Polyphemus, crushed him under a huge rock. *Acis and Galatea*, an opera by Handel.

Acre (á-ker) seaport tn. in Syria, famous during the Crusades, 1104; held by Sir Sidney Smith against Napoleon, 1799.

Acres (á-kerz) **Bob**, in Sheridan's comedy, *The Rivals*; a laughable, cowardly swaggerer.

Acrocraunia (ák-ró-se-ráw-ni-a) in ancient geography, a mountain range in Epirus, projecting into the Ionian Sea.

Actæon (ák-té-un) myth. huntsman; having surprised Diana bathing, was turned into a stag, and killed by his own hounds.

Actium (ák-shi-un) in anc. geography, a promontory in Acarmania, Greece, off which Augustus defeated Antony, B.C. 31.

Acton (ák-tun) **Lord John** (1834-1902), raised to peerage, 1869; leader of the Liberal Catholics in England; editor and historical writer.

Adalbert (ád-al-ber) St., d. circa 700; an English saint.

Adam (ád-am) faithful attendant of Orlando in *As You Like It*.

Adam **Alexander**, LL.D. (1741-1809); rector of Edinburgh High School, 1763-1809.

Adam (á-dang') **Mme. Edmond**, b. 1836, French journalist and author; instituted during the Empire a salon of advanced politicians.

Adamnan (á-dam-nan) St., abbot of Iona; wrote a life of St. Columba; d. 704.

Adams Parson, a simple curate, in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*.

Adams (1) John (1735-1826), second President of United States, 1797-1801. (2) His son John Quincy, was sixth President.

Addison (ad'-i-aun) Joseph, English poet and essayist (1672-1719). Contributed largely to *The Tatler* and *The Spectator*; wrote *Cato*, a tragedy.

Added Parliament James I.'s second Parliament (1614), dissolved in thirty days without having passed any Acts.

Adelaide (ad'-e-lād) Queen (1792-1849), wife of William IV. of England, m., 1818.

Adelsberg (ād'-els-berg) tn. 22 m. E.N.E. of Trieste, Hungary; has a famous stalactite grotto.

Aden (ā'-den) seaport of Arabia; taken by Britain, 1839; is a coaling station for its steamers.

Adonai (a-dō'-ni) a Hebrew name of Jehovah, translated "Lord."

Adrastus (a-dras'-tus) a king of Argos, leagued with Athens against Thebes.

Adria (ā'-dri-a) the Adriatic, or the adjoining waters.

Adri (ā'-dri-an) the name of several popes; granted Ireland to the English Crown.

Adrianople (ad-ri-a-nō'-pl) cap. of the vilayet of Edirne, in European Turkey; from 1366 to 1453, cap. of the Ottoman Empire. After the Great War, the city was handed over to the Greeks, but by the Treaty of Lausanne, 1923, Turkey regained possession.

Adullam (a-dul'-am) Cave of: (1) a cave used by David as a hiding-place for himself, and an asylum for "every one that was discontented"; (2) hence, the party which receded from the Liberals in 1849.

Æacus (ē'-a-kus) one of the three judges in Hades; a type of strict justice.

Ægean (ē'-jē-an) the part of the Mediterranean Sea stretching N. between Greece and Asia Minor; the Archipelago.

Ægeus (ē'-jūs) myth. king of Athens, who at Attica threw himself into the sea from grief at the supposed death of his son; hence, traditionally, the sea was called Ægean.

Ægir (ā'-jir) God of the Ocean (Norse myth.).

Ægis (ē'-jis) shield of Jupiter, symbolised "divine protection."

Ælfric (al'-frik) in 10th and 11th centuries, English abbot and writer of *Homilies*.

Æneas (ē'-nē-as) a Trojan hero, whose flight to Italy, after the Greeks reduced Troy, forms the subject of Virgil's epic, the *Æneid*.

Æneid (ē'-nē-id) the epic poem of the Roman poet Virgil.

Æschines (ē'-sk'i-nēz) a famous Athenian orator, opponent of Demosthenes; d. 314 B.C.

Æschylus (ē'-sk'i-lus) the most sublime of the Greek tragic poets (525-456 B.C.).

Æsir (ā'-sir) the gods of Norse myth., 12 in number, exclusive of Odin; their home was Asgard.

Æsop (ē'-sop) a writer of fables about 570 B.C., but the fables now extant, called *Æsop's Fables*, are certainly spurious.

Æthelred (eth'-el-rād) II, king of England; b. 968, d. 1016. Called the "Unready." Also Ethelred.

Africander Bont (af-ri-kān-'der bōnt) or Bont, a S. African association, whose ideal was an independent S. Africa.

Agag (ā'-gag): (1) an Amalekite king, spared by Saul, but slain by Samuel. (2) Sir Edmond Godfrey, before whom Titus Oates made his declaration.

Agamemnon (ag-a-mem-'non) king of Mycenæ, figures as one of the Greek leaders at Troy. His murder by his wife in his bath forms the subject of Æschylus's tragedy *Agamemnon*.

Agassiz (ag'-a-sē) Jean-Louis Rodolphe, a Harvard naturalist; b. 1807, d. 1873.

Agesilaus (aj-es-i-lā'-us) a famous soldier of antiquity; King of Sparta; d. 360 B.C.

Agincourt (aj-in-kōrt, āzh-eng-kōōr') a village about 29 m. S.E. of Boulogne, France. Famous battlefeld, where the English, under Henry V., gained a victory over the French in 1415.

Agnes (ag'-nes): (1) St., an early Roman martyr, the patron of virgins. (2) In Mollère's

L'École des Femmes; a female simoleon in the affairs of the heart.

Agra (ā'-grā) cap. of the division and district of Agra, in N.W. provinces, India, with the famous mausoleum, Taj Mahal. Here the English were besieged by the mutineers, 1857.

Agricola (a-grīk'-u-lā) Cnæus Julius, a Roman statesman and soldier, 37-93 A.D. In 78 he came to Britain as Governor.

Agrippina (a-grīp-in'-ā) the mother and victim of Nero.

Ague-cheek (ā'-gū-chēk) Sir Andrew, a stupid, self-conceited squire in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

Ahasuerus (a-haz-ū-ē'-rus): (1) Xerxes, the Ahasuerus of the book of Esther. (2) The Wandering Jew of romance.

Ahmed (ā'-med) prince of the *Arabian Nights*; possessed the apple that cured all diseases.

Aidan (ī'-dan, ā'-dan) St., first bishop of Northumbria, d. 651.

Aidenn (ā'-den) Paradise; so called by Poe in his poem, *The Raven*.

Aix-la-Chapelle (āks-lā-shā-'pel') a city in the Rhine Province, Prussia; famous health resort. Here, in 1818, a congress received France into the "Concert of Europe."

Aix-les-Bains (āks-lē-bāng) city in dep. of Savoie, France; famous since of Roman times for its sulphur springs.

Ajaccio (ā-yā-'chō) seaport and cap. of the island of Corsica; birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Ajax (ā-'jaks) one of the Greek heroes in Homer's *Iliad*. He was second only to Achilles in bravery, but in the contest for Achilles' armour he was defeated by Ulysses, and this caused his death.

Akbar (ak-'bār) Mohammed, founder of the Mogul Empire in India; b. 1542, d. 1605.

A Kempis (ā kem-'pis) Thomas (1379-1471), German divine; wrote the great devotional work, *Imitation of Christ*.

Alabama (al-ā-hā'mā) a vessel built for the Confederate States at Birkenhead. For the offences against neutrality of this and other vessels Britain paid a heavy indemnity.

Aladdin (al-'ad-'in) the hero of *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp* in the *Arabian Nights*.

Alaric (al-'e-rik) king of the West Goths, scourge of Rome; d. 410 A.D.

Alastor (al-'as-'tor) punitive spirit; in Shelley's *Alastor*, spirit of solitude.

Alban (al-'ban) St., first martyred Christian convert in Britain; circa 300 A.D.

Alberoni (al-'bā-rō-nē) a Spanish statesman and cardinal (1664-1752).

Albert Prince Consort; b. at Schloss, 1819; younger son of Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; married Queen Victoria, 1840; d. at Windsor, 1861.

Albion (al-'bi-on) the ancient name of Britain; is now used only rhetorically.

Albuera (āl-bōō-'ā-rā) a village in the prov. of Badajoz, Spain. Here the French, under Soult, were defeated by the allied British, Spanish, and Portuguese armies, under Beresford, in 1811.

Albuquerque (āl-bōō-'ker-'kā) Afonso de, famous Portuguese navigator and soldier; d. 1515.

Alcæus (al-'sē-us) early Greek lyric poet; circa 600 B.C., said to have invented the Alcaic metres.

Alcestis (al-'ses-'tis) wife of Admetus. She, in Greek myth., died for her husband, and was afterwards brought from Hades by Hercules.

Alchemist, The a comedy by Ben Jonson; acted 1610.

Alcibiades (al-'si-bi-'a-dēz) (450-404 B.C.): a famous Athenian general; pupil and friend of Socrates; was successful in battle with the Peloponnesians. He was famed for his great beauty and self-will.

Aldhelm (ald-'helm) St., English scholar and prelate; d. 709; wrote *De Virginitate Sanctorum, De Lavide Virginum*, and *Riddles*.

Aldine Press (al-'din) the press set up at Venice by Aldus Manutius, 16th cent.

Alembert (ā-lāng-'ber) Jean Baptiste le Rond d' (1717-1783), distinguished French mathematician and philosopher.

Alessandria (āl-es-san-'drē-ā) city of N. Italy, 46 m. E.S.E. of Turin; has been the

scene of many battles; gave name to the armistice between Napoleon and Austrians, 1800, after Marengo.

Alexander name of eight popes; I, II, III, kings of Scotland—1078-1124, 1198, 1249, 1241-1286; I, II, III, emperors of Russia—1777-1825, 1813-1881, 1846-1894.—**the Great** (356-323 B.C.) son of Philip of Macedon; pupil of Aristotle; succeeded his father at 20, and was soon the terror of all Asia Minor. His whole life was one victorious campaign, but alongside of conquest he diffused civilisation and learning.

Alexis (a-lex'is) St., patron saint of hermits and beggars; subject of many tales.

Alfadir (ál-fá'dír) a name of Odin; the supreme god of old Norse myth.

Alfieri (ál-fé-á-ré) Vittorio, count and Italian poet (1749-1803); published twenty-one tragedies, and six comedies.

Alfred (ál-fred) surnamed "the Great" (849-901 A.D.), king of the West Saxons. He kept up defensive wars against the Danes, defeated them, establishing England's naval power. He was a just and wise administrator, and civilised and educated his people.

Algarsife (al-gar-sé) son of Cambuscan, and hero of *The Squire's Tale*, which Chaucer never finished. See Milton's *Il Penseroso*.

Alhambra (al-ham-brá) a great Moorish citadel and palace in Granada, Spain.

Ali Baba (á-lé bá-bá) the woodcutter in the story of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*, who discovers the robbers' cave.

Aliena (á-li-é-na) the assumed name of Celia in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

Alison (al'i-sun) Sir Archibald: (1) b. 1792, d. 1867, author of *Hist. of Europe* (modern). (2) His son, the next bart., distinguished General.

Alkmaar (álk-már) tn. 13 m. N. of Amsterdam, in Holland; great cheese market. In 1799 was the scene of much badly organised fighting between the French and the Anglo-Russian troops, under the Duke of York. By the Alkmaar Convention the Duke of York evacuated Holland. P. 16,000.

Allenby Viscount, British field-marshal, b. 1861; a dashing cavalry leader; conducted the victorious campaign in Palestine against the Turks.

Alleyn (ál-en, ál-an) Edward (1566-1626), celebrated English actor; founder of Dulwich College.

Alloway Kirk (al'u-wá) a ruined church near the Doon, Ayrshire; the scene of the witches' revelry in Burns's *Tam o' Shanter*.

All the Talents Ministry, 1806; coalition Whig and Tory Govt.

Allworthy (awl'wur-thí) Squire, a character in Fielding's *Tom Jones*, distinguished for his worth, modesty, and kindness.

Alma (ál-má) (1) small riv. in the Crimea, Russia; scene of a British victory, Crimean War, 1854.

Almack's (al-mák) assembly rooms; the resort of fashion in later eighteenth cent., and onwards, later as Willis's.

Alma-Tadema Sir Lawrence, b. at Dronryp, Friesland, 1836; a well-known painter of Greek and Roman subjects. d. 1912.

Almeida (ál-má-e-dá) tn. in the prov. of Belra, Portugal, where Wellington beat Massena in 1811. P. 2000.

Alnaschar (al-nash'ar, al-nas-kár) in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* dreams of future greatness, but incautiously smashes his stock of glass ware, the basis of his imagined splendour.

Alnwick (án-ík) tn. in Northumberland, England. Here, in 1174, the Scots were defeated by the English, under Glanville.

Aloysius (al-ó-ish'i-us) St., 1568-1591; Italian Jesuit; patron saint of colleges.

Alpheus (al-fé-us) a river God in the Greek fable, *Alpheus and Arethusa*.

Alsace-Lorraine (ál-sás-lór-rán) formerly French territory, but ceded by France to Germany in 1871 as a result of the Franco-German war. It is situated to the S.W. of Prussia, touching the French boundary on W. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, the "lost provinces" were returned to France.

Alsatia (al-sá-shya) a form of Alsace, formerly a very disturbed district; Whitefriars, in London, once a sanctuary for debtors and criminals.

Alton Locke (awl'tun lok) a story of Chartists, by Charles Kingsley (1849).

Altorf (ál'torf) cap. of Canton Uri, Switzerland, near Lake of Lucerne. Is celebrated in all

legends of William Tell, to whom a statue is erected there.

Alva (al'va) Duke of (1508-1582); famous Spanish general; fought in the battles of Charles V. of Spain, and was generally successful. In the revolted Netherlands his cruelty was boundless.

Amadis of Gaul (am'a-dis uv gawl') hero of a Portuguese romance; celebrated in the Breton Cycle of early French epic.

Amaryllyis, Amarillis (am-a-ril'is) a pastoral sweetheart, in the pastorals of Theocritus and Virgil.

Amazon (am'a-zon) chief riv. of S. America, and the largest in world. It is said to be about 3500 m. long; the greatest width of the estuary is 180 m. Since 1867 it has been free to all nations.

Amazon (am'a-zon) a warlike, masculine woman. According to a Greek story, a race of such women lived in Asia Minor.

Ambleside (ám-bl'sid) a tn. 1 m. N. of Windermere, in the Lake District, England; noted for its picturesque scenery; Rydal Mount is here.

Ambree (ám-bré) Mary, is said to have fought at the siege of Ghent, in 1584, to avenge her lover's death.

Ambrose (ám-bröz) Saint, b. 340 A.D.; bishop of Milan; combated Arian heresy; just and fearless ecclesiastic; joint-author of *Te Deum*.

Ambrose's Tavern on the site of the New Register House, Edinburgh, was the scene of Wilson's *Noctes Ambrosianae*.

Amelia (a-mé-li-a) see Fielding's novel, *Amelia*; a model of conjugal affection.

America (a-mer'i-ka) the western continent. It was discovered and forgotten several times before it was discovered by Columbus in 1492; the mainland of N. America was reached by Cabot in 1497. The name is derived from Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian explorer.

Amherst (ám-herst) Baron Jeffrey (1717-1797), commander in the successful expedition against the French in Canada, 1758.

Amiel (á-mé-el) Henri Frédéric (1821-1881), professor at Geneva; well known in certain circles through his *Journal Intime*.

Amiens (á-mé-ang) cap., dep. Somme, France. Here was fought Battle of Amiens, 1870, where the Germans defeated the French. Here, also, in 1802, was signed the Peace of Amiens, between Great Britain on the one side, and France, Spain, and Batavia.

Ammon's Son (ám-un) Alexander the Great, who was saluted by the priests of the temple of Jupiter Ammon, as the son of the god.

Amoret (ám-u-ret) (1) a character in Spenser's *Faery Queene*, wife of Sir Scudamore, who stands for the devotedness of a loving and faithful wife.

Amory (á-mu-ri) Thomas, d. 1788; a highly eccentric author, of Irish descent; wrote *Life of John Bunce*; he has been called "The English Rabelais."

Amphion (ám-fi'on) a myth. musician who received a lyre from Mercury, and played so skillfully that wood and stone rose and followed him. The walls of Thebes were fabled to have been so built.

Anacreon (a-nak-re-on) celebrated lyric poet; d. circa 478 B.C. His odes were very famous, but those now attributed to him are spurious.

Anchises (án-kí'séz) father of Æneas.

Ancrum Moor (án'krum móor) a battlefield about 5 m. N.W. of Jedburgh, Scotland, where, in 1544, the Scots defeated the English.

Anaxagoras (án-aks-ág-or-as) d. 428 B.C., Ionic philosopher; father of Atomic philosophes.

Andersen (án'dér-sen) Hans Christian, 1805-1875; Danish writer of fairy tales.

André (án'drá, or án'dri) Major John, b. in London, 1751; executed at Tappan, New York, 1780. A British officer in the Revolutionary War of N. America; condemned as a spy at Tarrytown, and executed.

Andromache (án-drom'a-ke) a noble and lovely woman, wife of Hector of Troy.

Andromeda (án-drom'e-da) myth. daughter of Cassiopea; by command of Ammon was chained to a rock to be destroyed by a sea monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who slew the monster.

Aneurin (án-fu-riu) a great Welsh bard of the 7th century A.D.; author of *The Gododin*.

Angelica (an-jel-i-ka) a beautiful princess, for love of whom Orlando goes mad; Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato* and Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.

Angelic Doctor (an-jel-ik dok-tur) Thomas Aquinas.

Angelico (an-jel-é-kó) Fra (1387-1455); the great Italian painter of religious subjects.

Angora (an-gó-ra) tn. in Asia Minor, 140 m. N. of Konieh in Asiatic Turkey; in 1923 became the capital of Turkey.

Anjou (an-jóó, ang-zhóó) an anc. French government in the N.W., having Maine on the N., Touraine on the E., Poitou on the S., and Brittany on the W.

Anna Ivanovna (án-ná é-vá-nov-ná) 1693-1740; as niece of Peter the Great; elected by the Secret High Council on certain conditions, which she broke.

Anna Karenina (án-ná ká-rá-ne-ná) a novel by Tolstó.

Ann Arbor (an ár-bur) United States, seat of the University of Michigan.

Anne (án): (1) b. in London, 1665; d. at Kensington, 1714; Queen of England, 1702-1714. The chief event of her reign was the Union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland; (2) of Austria, (1601-66); queen of Louis XIII. of France; queen regent during Louis XIV.'s minority; (3) of Cleves, fourth queen of Henry VIII.

Annunzio (dán-noon-dzi-o) Gabriele d' Italian poet, novelist, playwright, and patriot b. 1863: author of *Francesca da Rimini*, *Gioconda*, *The Virgins of the Rocks*; etc.

Annus Mirabilis (án-us mi-rab-i-lis) a poem by Dryden, dealing with the events of 1666, Dutch War, Fire of London, etc.

Anselm (án-selm) St. (1033-1109), churchman and philosopher; boldly asserted the claims of the church against William II. and Henry I.; wrote *Cur Deus Homo*.

Anson (án-sun) Lord (1697-1762), a celebrated English admiral. He was chiefly engaged with Spanish ships in the Pacific; celebrated for circumnavigation of the globe, 1761, became Admiral of the Fleet.

Antæus (an-té-us) in Greek myth, a great wrestler, whose strength was invincible as long as he touched earth; but Hercules succeeded in keeping him up in the air and killed him.

Antenor (an-té-nor) a Trojan; one of the wisest of the elders.

Antigone (án-tig-u-né) the heroine of Sophocles' tragedy, *Antigone*.

Antigonus (án-tig-u-nus) (382-301 B.C.), "The One-Eyed," King of Asia; one of Alexander the Great's generals.

Anti-Jacobin or **Weekly Examiner**, The, a paper started by George Canning in 1797 to ridicule the doctrines of the French Revolution.

Anti-Libanus, or Lebanon (an-ti-lib-a-nus, leb-a-non) a range of mts. parallel to and E. of the Lebanon range; highest peak, Hermon, 9050 ft.

Antilles (án-til-léz, án-tél') a general term for the W. Indian Islands, excluding the Bahamas.

Antioch (án-ti-ok) on the Orontes, in Syria, about 20 m. from the Mediterranean; the most splendid and most profligate city in the Roman Empire, in the first century. Here first the term *Christian* was used.

Antipater (án-típ-a-ter) (1) a distinguished Macedonian general, d. 319 B.C. (2) "The Idumean," father of Herod the Great, and procurator of Judæa; was poisoned in 43 B.C. (3) The son of Herod the Great; was put to death by order of his father, against whom he had conspired, 1 B.C.

Antiphon (án-ti-fon) (480-411 B.C.), one of the ten Attic orators, a great pleader.

Antisthenes (án-tis-the-néz) (circa 444-370 B.C.), Athenian philosopher, founder of the cynic school of philosophy.

Antonio (án-tó-ni-ó) the Merchant of Venice in Shakespeare's play of that name.

Antoninus Pius (án-tó-ni-nus, pí-us) (86 to 161 A.D.) succeeded Hadrian as Emperor; benevolent and peaceful, he left, as chief military achievement, Antonine's Wall between the Forth and Clyde.

Antonius Marcus Antony (án-tó-ni-us) Mark Antony, Roman general; b. circa 83 B.C., d. 30 B.C.; was related to Julius Cæsar, and through him gained promotion in the

Empire. On the death of Cæsar he managed to secure great power, but had not the moral courage to keep it. After many triumphs and defeats, he ultimately fell on his own sword in Egypt.

Antwerp (án-t-werp) prov. and seaport of Belgium, on R. Schelde. One of the chief seaports of Europe, with extensive quays and docks; its most flourishing period was during the 14th and 16th centuries; besieged and occupied by the Germans, Oct. 1914.

Apaches (á-pá-chéz) a tribe of American Indians.

Apelles (a-pel-éz) the great painter of ancient Greece, contemporary of Alexander the Great.

Aphrodite (af-ró-di-tó) the Greek Venus, or goddess of love and beauty.

Apicius (a-pish-i-us) a Roman gourmand, who squandered his fortune on food.

Apis (á-pis) in Egyptian myth, the bull is symbolical of the god Osiris. The sacred bull of Memphis was worshipped as a god.

Apollinarians (a-pol-i-ná-ri-anz) a sect named after Apollinaris the Younger, Bishop of Laodicea (d. 390 A.D.), who denied the true human nature of Christ.

Apollinaris Springs (a-pol-i-ná-ris) mineral springs, near Ahrweiler, tn. in Germany, 14 m. S. of Bonn.

Apollo (a-pol-ó) one of the great divinities of the Greeks; myth. son of Jupiter, and twin brother of Diana. He was the god of prophecy, the god of song and music, the god that wards off evil, the god of flocks and cattle, the god of cities and social conditions, and the god of the sun. The most beautiful among the extant representations is the Apollo Belvedere in Rome, in which he appears as the ideal of youthful manliness.

Apollodorus (a-pol-u-dó-rus) a great Athenian painter, about 408 B.C.

Apollonius of Tyana (ap-o-ló-ni-us, tí-a-ná) (circa 4 B.C. to 97 A.D.); a Pythagorean philosopher; was regarded as divine; his Life, affording parallels to Christ's, has been used as a weapon against the truth of Christ's divinity.

Apollyon (a-pol-yun) king of the bottomless pit (Rev. ix. 11). His contest with Christian, in Bunyan's allegory, has made his name familiar.

Apostolic (1) **Fathers**, Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp, and Papias, traditionally of the first century. (2) **Majesty**, a title conferred by the Pope, in 1000 A.D., on St. Stephen, King of Hungary. The title is still borne by the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary.

Appian Way (áp-i-an) the most famous of the old Roman roads, running from Rome to Brundisium.

Apuleius, or Appuleius (ap-ú-lé-i-us) Lucius, b. circa 125 A.D., at Madaura, in Numidia; wrote *The Golden Ass*, a famous satirical romance, utilised by Cervantes, *Le Sage*, and Boccaccio.

Aquinas (a-kwí-nas) Thomas (1226-1274), a famous Italian theologian, and the prince of scholastic philosophers.

Arabian Nights tales of Indian, Persian, Egyptian, and Arabian origin; first made known in Europe by Galland, a French Oriental scholar.

Arabi Pasha (á-rá-bé) b. circa 1837; an Egyptian officer, whose action led to the bombardment of Alexandria by Britain; defeated at Tel-el-Kebir, 1882.

Aragon (á-ra-gon) kingdom in N.E. Spain, united to Castile 1469.

Aram (á-ram) Eugene, b. at Ramsghill, Yorkshire, 1704; executed in 1759 for the murder of Daniel Clarke in 1745.

Aramis (á-ra-mé) one of the three musketeers in Dumas' novel, *The Three Musketeers*.

Ararat (ár-a-rat) a volcanic mt. which rises from the plain of Araxes, in Armenia; is the traditional resting-place of the Ark; 16,925 ft. high.

Arbor Day (ár-bor) in Canada and U.S.A., a holiday consecrated to tree planting.

Arbuthnot (ár-but-not, ár-but-not) John (1667-1735), physician and author; wrote *History of John Bull* and (with Pope and others) *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*.

Arcades (ár-ka-déz) a work by Milton, acted 1634.

Arcadia (ár-ká-dí-a) a pastoral romance by Sir Philip Sidney (1590).

Archimedes (ár-ki-mé-déz) of Syracuse, circa 287-212 B.C.; a great physicist; discoverer of a fundamental hydrostatic principle.

Arcis-sur-Aube (ár-sé-á-erb) tn. 17 m. from Troyes, on R. Aube, France; birthplace of Danton, and scene of Napoleon's defeat by the allies in 1814.

Arcot (ár-kot') city in British India, in district of N. Arcot; once cap. of Carnatic. Taken by Clive in 1761, and ultimately ceded to Britain in 1800. P. 11,000.

Areopagitica (ár-e-ó-pá-jít'-í-ka) Milton's famous pamphlet, published in 1644, in defence of the liberty of the press.

Areopagus (á-ré-op-á-gus) means Mars' Hill; great Athenian court of justice.

Ares (á-réz) (called Mars by Romans) is the Greek god of war, and one of the great Olympian gods.

Arethusa (ár-e-thú-sa) myth. nymph of the famous fountain of Arethusa in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse.

Argan (ár-gáng') chief character of Molière's play, *Malade Imaginaire*.

Argo (ár-gó) in Greek legend, the ship that carried the Argonauts, the heroes who sailed to Colchis in search of the Golden Fleece.

Ariadne (ár-i-ad-né) myth. daughter of Minos, King of Crete, subject of some exquisite sculpture groups—e.g., "Ariadne on the Panther."

Arians (á-ri-ans) propagators of a heresy, begun in the 4th cent., concerning the Incarnation.

Ariel (á-ri-el) "a spirit of the air" in the fables of the Middle Ages; a sprite in the *Tempest*.

Arion (á-ri-on) a lyric poet and musician at the Court of Corinth, 625 B.C.; cast into the sea, he was carried to land on a dolphin.

Ariosto (ár-i-ós-tó) Ludovico, 1474-1533, a great Italian writer; wrote *Orlando Furioso*.

Aristides (ár-is-tíd-déz) d. probably 403 B.C.; Athenian statesman and general, surnamed "The Just;" was ostracised in 483 through the influence of Themistocles, but was recalled after Salamis, in which he took a part.

Aristophanes (ár-is-tof'-a-néz) a celebrated comic poet of Athens; d. about 444 B.C., d. about 380 B.C.; 11 plays of his have come down to us, the chief being *Clouds*, *Wasps*, *Knights*, etc., each dealing with some special feature of Greek life and habit.

Aristotle (ár-is-tótl) 384-322 B.C.; the most famous of the ancient Greek philosophers; founder of the peripatetic school; called "The Stagirate" (staj'-í-rit), from his birthplace, Stagira. Chief works—*Organon* (treatises on logic), *Ethics*, *Politics*.

Arkwright (árk-rit) Sir Richard, 1732-1792; inventor of the cotton-spinning frame.

Armageddon (ár-ma-ged'-un) Rev. xvi. 16; field, as referring to the battlefield of Esdraelon.

Armenia (ár-mé-ni-a) a mountainous country of Western Asia, S. of the Caucasus, forming parts of Turkey, Russia, and Persia; locality of an ancient but modified Christianity.

Arminius (ár-min'-í-us): (1) 16 B.C.-19 A.D.; he freed Germany from Roman domination. (2) Jacobus, 1560-1609, the propagator of anti-Calvinistic doctrine on predestination.

Armstrong (1) Archie, James I.'s jester. (2) Johnnie, Scottish freebooter, hanged by James V.

Arne (árn) Thomas Augustine, 1710-1778; English composer.

Arnold (ár-nuld): (1) Benedict, 1741-1801, one of Washington's generals, attempted to betray West Point to André. (2) Matthew, 1822-1888, great English poet and critic, son of (3) Thomas, 1795-1842, headmaster of Rugby; great educationalist.

Arqua (ár-kwá) a village, 18 m. S.W. of Padua, Italy; residence and burial-place of Petrarch.

Arsaces (ár-sá-séz, ár-sá-séz) the founder of the Parthian kingdom (circa 250 B.C.).

Artagal (ár-te-gal) a myth. king of Britain, mentioned in Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Artemis (ár-te-mia) Greek goddess, called in Latin Diana.

Artemisia (ár-te-mish'-í-a) Queen of Caria, 352-350 B.C.; erected a famous mausoleum in memory of her husband, Mausolus.

Artemus Ward (ár-te-mus wárd) 1834-1867; name taken by Charles F. Browne, an American "showman," and humorist.

Artful Dodger, The a young pickpocket employed by Fagin; Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

Arthur (ár-thur) British king who is said to have lived in the 6th century and to have been killed in a battle near Bath, 520 A.D. Around his name romances and legends have sprung up.

Arthur's Seat famous hill in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, 823 ft. high.

As (as) pl. *Æsir* (á-á-er) each of the gods of old Norse myth.

Ascanius Iulus (as-ká-ní-us í-ú-lus) son of Æneas.

Ascham (as-kám) Roger, 1515-1568; English classical scholar and author; wrote *Toxophilus* and *The Scholemaster*.

Ascræan Sage (as-kré'-án) Hesiod, the mythological poet, of Ascræ, in Bœotia, Greece.

Asgard (as-gárd) old Norse myth. city of the gods, accessible only by the rainbow bridge.

Ashantee, Ashanti (a-shant'-tè) kingdom of W. Africa, on the N. of Gold Coast Colony. In 1873-74, the British, under Wolseley, conquered and burned its capital, Coomassie (Kumassi), and extracted a favourable treaty.

Ashturton Treaty (ash-bur-tun) made at Washington, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States, suppressed the African slave trade. Lord Ashturton represented Great Britain at the commission, hence the title.

Ashdown (ash-doun) a region in Berkshire, England, where, in 871, Ethelred and Alfred the Great defeated the Danes.

Ashestiel (ash-es-tèl) the residence, from 1804-1811, of Sir Walter Scott, on the S. bank of the Tweed, near Selkirk.

Ashtoreth (ash-tu-reth) the female (moon) divinity of the Phenicians.

Ask (ask) the Adam of old Norse myth; the Eve was Embia.

Aske (ask) Robert, Yorkshire lawyer; leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536; hanged 1537.

Askew (as-ku) Anne, an English woman accused of heresy regarding the sacraments; she was burned at Smithfield, 1546.

Asmodeus (as-mo-dé-us, az-mó-dé-us) in Jewish demonology, an evil spirit, demon of vanity and matrimonial unhappiness.

Asolo (á-só-ló) tn. in Italy, 35 m. W. of Venice, associated with Caterina Cornaro, queen of Cyprus, and Robert Browning.

Aspasia (as-pá-si-a) a woman of Miletus, of great beauty and accomplishments; mistress of Pericles.

Asper (as-per): (1) a character in Jonson's *Every Man out of His Humour*; a portrait of the author; (2) the *nom de guerre* of Johnson in *The Rambler*.

Asquith Herbert Henry, British statesman; b. 1852; entered Parliament in 1886 as Liberal member for East Fife; Home Secretary, 1892; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1905; Prime Minister, 1908-1916; formed the first Coalition Cabinet, May, 1915.

Assaye (ás-áf) village, India, 46 m. N.E. of Aurangabad; scene of Wellington's victory over the Maráthás, September 23, 1803.

Assembly National, the first of the French revolutionary assemblies, 1789-91.

Assisi (ás-sé-sé) tn., Italy, 12 m. S.E. of Perugia; birthplace of St. Francis, founder of the Franciscan order of monks.

Assyria (á-sir'-í-a) an ancient Asiatic state, once of great importance and size. Supposed to have been established by Babylonian emigrants, 2000 B.C.

Astarte (as-tár-te) See *Ashtoreth*.

Astrophel (ás-tru-fel) the name given by Sir Philip Sidney to himself in his *Astrophel and Stella*, a great series of sonnets.

Atahualpa (á-tá-wál-pá) last of the Inca emperors of Peru; was treacherously seized by the Spaniard Pizarro, and put to death, in 1533.

Atalanta (at-g-lan-tá) a virgin of Arcadia who imposed racing conditions on her suitors; Milanion beguiled her with three golden apples, and so won the race and her.

Ate (ā'te) in Greek myth., goddess of revenge.

Athaliah (ath-a-lī'a) daughter of Ahab and Jezebel; subject of the tragedy of *Athaliah*, by Racine.

Athanasius (āth-ā-nā'shi-us) a saint and martyr; b. at Alexandria, circa 296 A.D.; d. there in 373. Chief defender of the orthodox faith against Arianism; formulated the orthodox Athanasian Creed.

Athelney Island (ath'el-nī) a marsh near Taunton, Somersetshire, England; the refuge of Alfred the Great in 878; in 888 he founded a Benedictine abbey there.

Athene (a-thē'nē) a great divinity of the Greeks (Minerva of the Romans); usually represented as the goddess of war, in full armour, with shield and golden staff. Also *Athena*.

Athens Modern, a name given to Edinburgh from its various resemblances to Athens proper.

Athos (ā-thōs) one of the immortal three in Dumas' *Les Trois Mousquetaires*.

Athos (ath'os) a small peninsula of Macedonia, stretching into the Aegean Sea; contains some of the oldest specimens of domestic architecture in Europe.

Atlantis (at-lan'tis) a myth. island W. of the Pillars of Hercules; see Plato's *Timæus*. Bacon wrote *The New Atlantis*, an allegorical fiction.

Atlas (at-las) King of Mauritania, in Africa; fabled to have supported the world on his shoulders.

Atossa (a-tōs'a) daughter of Cyrus, and mother of Xerxes.

Atropos (at-ro-pos) in classical myth., the Fate that severs the thread of life.

Attica (at-i-ka) in ancient history, a division of Greece. Its chief city was Athens.

Atticus (at-ti-kus) most elegant and finished scholar of the Romans; correspondent of Cicero's.

Attila (at-i-la) a famous king of the Huns; d. in 453 A.D. He has been called the "Scourge of God," from the cruel destruction caused by his armies.

Auburn (aw-burn) the hamlet of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*; is usually identified with Lissoy, West Meath, Ireland.

Augeas (aw-jē-as, aw-jē-as) myth. king of Elis, in Greece; kept 3000 cattle for 80 years in stalls that were never cleaned. It was one of the labours of Hercules to cleanse the stalls, which he did in a day by turning two rivers into them.

Augsburg Confession (awgz'burg) the chief Lutheran creed; drawn up by Melancthon, and submitted to the Diet of Augsburg in 1530.

Augusta (aw-gus'ta) the name of the Roman tn. on the site of London.

Augustine (aw-gus'tin, aw-gus-tin): (1) St., 354-430 A.D.; the greatest of the Latin fathers; (2) the "Apostle of the Anglo-Saxons," sent to England in A.D. 597 as missionary; first Archbishop of Canterbury; d. 604. Also St. Austin.

Augustus Cæsar (aw-gus'tus) b. 63 B.C., d. 14 A.D. First Roman emperor, and heir of Julius Cæsar.

Auld Reekie (awld rē-ki) Edinburgh.

Aurelius (aw-rē-li-us) Marcus, celebrated Roman emperor; b. 121, d. 180 A.D. He was devoted to philosophy. His *Meditations* is a recognised classic.

Aurora (aw-rō-ra) in Greek myth., the goddess of the dawn; called by Homer "rosy fingered."

Aurangzebe (ō-rōng-zāb) 1618-1707; Emperor of Hindustan; his death marked the passing of the Mogul Empire.

Austen (aus'ten) Jane, 1775-1817; famous novelist; wrote *Sense and Sensibility*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Mansfield Park*, *Emma*, etc.

Austerlitz (aus'ter-lētz) tu. in Moravia, where Napoleon defeated the Russo-Austrian army, and compelled the Peace of Presburg, Dec. 1805.

Austin (aus'tin) Alfred, b. 1835; poet-laureate since the death of Tennyson.

Austin Friars (aw'stin) begging friars of the Order of St. Augustine.

Austrian Lip, The a projecting under jaw with a heavy lip.

Austrian Succession War of, name given to a war between Austria and her allies against several European Powers in consequence of Maria Theresa's succession to

the throne of her father, Emperor Charles II., in 1740. The war closed by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

Auteuil (ō-tuh'yēel) a suburb of Paris; Boileau and Molière lived here.

Autocrat, The a sobriquet of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*.

Autolycus (aw-tol-i-kus) a thieving rogue in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*.

Avalon, Avallon, Avilion (av'-a-lon, a-vil-yon) in Celtic myth., the Land of the Blessed, an island kingdom of the dead; also localised at Glastonbury.

Aventine, The (av'en-tīn) one of the seven hills of Rome; in class. times, a patrician quarter.

Avare L' (la-var') comedy by Molière (1667), satirizing avarice, in the person of Harpagon.

Avernus (a-ver-nus) in class. legend, the entrance to Hell; a lake in Campania.

Avesta (a-vest'a) the bible of Zoroastrianism and the Parsees.

Avignon (ā-vēn-yong) cap. of the dep. of Vaucluse, France, on the Rhone; "The Windy City," "The City of Bells"; was the residence of the popes from 1309 to 1377; is associated with the stories of Petrarch, Laura, and Klenzi; John Stuart Mill died here.

Ayacucho (ī-ā-kōó'chō) city of Peru, founded by Pizarro. In 1824 there was fought a battle, lasting one hour, which secured the independence of Spanish South America.

Aytoun (ā'tun) William Edmondstone, 1813-1865; Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Edinburgh University; wrote *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*.

Ayub, Ayoub (ā-yōób) Khan, a younger son of Shere Ail; claimed the Afghan throne on his father's death in 1879. He defeated the British at Malwand in 1880, and was overthrown by Abdurrahman Khan in 1881.

Azotus (a-zō'tus) Ashdod, a city of the Philistines.

Azrael (az'ra-el) the angel of death, whose function is to separate the soul from the body

Wings of Azrael=approach of death.

Aztecas, or Aztecs (az'te-kaz, az'teks) a name given to the Mexican branch of the Nahuatl Indians of Central Mexico.

B

Baber (bā'ber) 1483-1530 A.D., a descendant of Timur, the founder of the Mogul Empire in India.

Babington (bab-ing-ton) Anthony, 1561-1586 A.D., Roman Catholic, attached to the Court of Mary Queen of Scots; executed for a plot to murder Elizabeth and place Mary on the throne.

Babylon (bab-i-lun) a celebrated city of antiquity, on the R. Euphrates, 60 m. S. of Bagdad. It was the cap. of Babylonia, and as early as 2300 B.C. was a marvellously fine city as regards architecture, etc.

Babylonian Captivity (1) the period of the Jews in Babylon; (2) the period during which the popes lived at Avignon.

Bacchus (bak'tus) in Roman myth. the god of wine.

Bach (bā'h) Johann Sebastian, 1685-1750; great organist, and composer of church music.

Backbite Sir Benjamin, a scandal-monger in Sheridan's *The School for Scandal*.

Bacon (bā'kun): (1) Francis, 1561-1626; celebrated English philosopher, jurist, and statesman 1613, lord-chancellor, as Lord Verulam; fined and imprisoned for corruption, 1621. Notable for his reform of scientific methods. (2) Roger, (circa 1214-1294); "The Admirable Doctor"; English scientist and philosopher.

Badinguet (bā-deng-gā) a nickname of Napoleon III., being the name of a Moor in whose clothes he escaped from the fortress of Ham, 1846.

Badon (bā-dun) Mt., legendary scene of one of King Arthur's 12 victories over the Saxons.

Baffin (baf'in) William, d. 1622 A.D.; an English navigator; explored, in 1616, Baffin Bay.

Bahamas (bā-hā-māz) a group of islands in the British West Indies; the earliest of Columbus's discoveries, and of English colonies.

Bahrein (bâ-rân) group of islands in Persian Gulf, Brit. protect.; fine pearl fisheries.

Baikal (bi-kâl) largest fresh-water lake in Asia, situated in S. Siberia; notable for the recent subsidence of its waters.

Bailey (bâ-îl) Philip James, 1816-1902; author of *Festus*.

Baillie, Bailly, or Bailiff Harry, the host of the Tabard Inn, where the pilgrims assembled. See Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Baillie (bâ-îl): (1) Johanna, Scotch poetess; b. in Bothwell Manse, 1702; d. 1851. Wrote *Plays on the Passions*. (2) Lady Grizel, 1665-1746; author of "And were na my heart licht i wad dee."

Bailly (ba-yeé) Jean Sylvain, b. Paris, 1736; guillotined, 1793. Presid. of the National Assembly of 1789.

Baird (bârd) Sir David, 1757-1829; a British general who saw much Indian service from 1780-1799; sent to Spain to help Moore; wounded at the Battle of Corunna, 1809.

Baja (bâ-yâ) a very ancient seaport W. of Naples, Italy; was the leading seaport in time of Horace, Hadrian, and Nero.

Bajazet (baj-a-ze't) I., 1347-1403; Sultan of the Turks, called "Ilderim," or "Lightning"; after a career of conquest, was defeated and made prisoner by Timur at Angora in 1402.

Baker Sir Samuel White, 1821-93; an English traveller and explorer, chiefly on the Nile.

Baku (bâ-kôó) seaport on Caspian Sea; famous centre of petroleum production; a Russian naval station.

Balaclava, Balaklava (bâl - â - klâ' vá) small seaport tn. in the Crimea, 8 m. S.E. of Sebastopol, Russia; scene of an engagement in the Crimean War, distinguished by the charge of the Light Brigade.

Balder, Baldur (baw'l'der, baw'l'dóór), in old Norse myth. god of peace.

Baldwin Stanley, British Conservative politician; b. 1837; became President of the Board of Trade, 1921; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1922; succeeded Mr. Bonar Law as Premier, 1923.

Balfour Arthur James, Earl of, British statesman; b. 1848; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1887-91; Prime Minister, 1902-5; Foreign Secretary, 1916-1919; created Knight of Garter and an earl, 1922. Author of *A Defence of Philosophic Doubt, The Foundations of Belief*.

Baliol, or Balliol (bâ-î-ól, bal'î-ól, bal'î-yul): (1) Edward, son of John Baliol; proclaimed king of Scotland, at Scone, in 1332; three months afterwards lost his crown; d. 1367. (2) John, was Earl of Galloway, 1249-1315; king of Scotland; descended from David I. of Scotland. On the death of the Maid of Norway became, under Edward I.'s ægis, king of Scotland; abdicated 1296; d. 1315.

Ball John, has been called the mad priest; was popular throughout England from his eccentric texts and discourses; took a prominent part in Wat Tyler's rebellion, 1381; executed at St. Albans, 1381.

Ballantyne (bal'an-tin): (1) James, 1772-1833; and (2) John, 1774-1821, working partners in the printing business in which Scott held the predominating interest, and which collapsed 1826. (3) Robert Michael, 1825-1894; a nephew of Scott's printers; prolific writer of boy's stories.

Balmoral Castle (bal-mor'al) a royal residence situated on R. Dee, 52 m. W. of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Balni-Barbi (bal-ni-bâr'bi) the land of projectors, visited by Gulliver.

Balthazar, or Balthasar (bal - thâ' zar): (1) a merchant in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*; (2) a servant of Romeo, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*; (3) the name assumed by Portia, in *The Merchant of Venice*.

Baltic Republics, (baw'l'tik), the old Russian provinces of Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, and Finland, which became independent republics in 1918.

Balzac (bâl-zâk') Honoré de, b. at Tours, France, 1799; d. at Paris, 1850. One of the greatest novelists; author of a vast collection of brilliant works, the best of which are included under the collective name, *Comédie Humaine*.

Banbury (ban-ber-î) tn. on R. Cherwell, 23 m. N. of Oxford. In 1409 troops of insurgents

were defeated here by Edward IV.; it was twice besieged during the Civil War.

Bancroft (ban'croft) George, 1800-1891, Amer. diplomatist and historian; ambass. to Court of St. James (1846-49).

Bangor (ban'gor) market tn. near Menai Strait, Carnarvon, Wales; has a fine cathedral; contains the University College of N. Wales (1884).

Bangweolo, or Bemba (bang-wê-ô'lo, bem'ô) lake in Central Africa, discovered by Livingstone in 1868; he died near its shores in 1873.

Bannockburn (ban'uk-burn) tn., 2½ m. S. of Stirling, Scotland; here the Scots, under Bruce, defeated the English (1314).

Banquo (bang-kwô) a Scottish thane, legendary, in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Baptista (bap-tis'ta) a rich gentleman of Padua; father of Katherine, the shrew, in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*.

Barataria (bâ-râ-tâ-rê-â) Sancho Panza's island-city, of which he was made governor.

Barbarossa (bâr-ba-ros'â) "Red-beard," Frederick I., Emp. of Germany; d. 1190.

Barbary States (bâr-bâ-ry) in Africa; Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli.

Barbizon School (bâr-bi-zong') of painters. The group of modern French landscape-painters including Corot, Millet, etc.

Barbour (bâr-bur) John, 1816-1395; archdeacon of Aberdeen; Scottish poet: *The Bruce*.

Bar-Cochba (bâr-kok'bâ) the leader of the Jewish rising against the Romans, 132-135 A.D.; an antichrist.

Bard of Avon (âv'un) a title often given to Shakespeare.

Bardolph (bâr'dol') a drunken follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives*.

Barebone's Parliament (bâr'hônz) a parl. convened by Cromwell in 1653; named from Praise-God Barebone, one of the members.

Barfleur (bâr-fler') small seaport village, 15 m. E. of Cherbourg, dep. Manche, France, whence William the Conqueror sailed, 1066.

Barham (bâ-ram) Richard Harris, 1783-1845; English clergyman; author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*.

Barkis (bâr'kia) a character in Dickens's *David Copperfield*; he marries Peggotty.

Barleycorn (bâr-î-ôrn) Sir John, a personification of malt liquor. See *Tam o' Shanter*.

Barmecide Feast (bâr-me-sid) a make-believe entertainment, like that offered to the destitute Schacabac, by the rich Barmecide. *Arabian Nights*.

Barnaby Rudge (bâr'nâ-bi ruj') a novel by Charles Dickens based on the Gordon riots of 1780.

Barnard (bâr'nard) Lady Anne, 1750-1825; Scottish poetess; wrote *Auld Robin Gray*.

Baron Munchausen (mooch-n'â-ko-zn) an 18th century satire on the lying yarns told by travellers.

Barrie Sir James Matthew, b. 1860; Scottish novelist and playwright; author of *Auld Licht Idylls, A Window in Thrums*, and many successful plays, *Quality Street, The Admirable Crichton, Peter Pan, Mary Rose*, etc., created a baronet, 1913; Order of Merit, 1922.

Barrow (bâr-ô) Sir John, 1764-1848; an English writer and traveller of the Government service in China and the Cape. He practically started the Geographical Society, 1830.

Bartholomew (bâr-thol'ô-mû) St., Massacre of the French Huguenots in Paris, by Charles IX., 24th August 1572.

Bartolommeo Fra, 1475-1517. Florentine master; associate of Raphael.

Barton (bâr-ton) Bernard, 1784-1849; English "Quaker poet."

Basel, Bâle (bâl) a large city in Switzerland, situated on R. Rhine. Here was the seat of a great church council from 1431 to 1449. Here also, 1795, a treaty of peace was signed between France and Prussia.

Bashkirtseff (bash-kért'sev) Maria Constantinovna, 1860-1884; Russian artist and writer.

Basque Provinces (bask) includes several provinces N. and S. of the Pyrenees; the home of a race of unknown origin, and language philologically interesting.

Bassanio (ba-sá-ni-ó) the lover of Portia, in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

Bass (bas) George, an English naval surgeon. In 1798 he discovered Bass Strait, between Anstralla and Tasmania; *d.* 1812.

Bass Rock (bas' rok) a rocky islet, nearly 1 m. in circumference, near N. Berwick. In 1691-94, 16 Jacobites held it against William III.

Bastile (bas-tél') a celebrated state prison in Paris. In 1789 it was destroyed by the mob.

Batavia (ba-tá-vi-a) Holland; the Netherlands; called Batavian Republic fr. 1795-1806.

Bates (báts) Charley, a young thief employed by Fagin in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

Bath (báth) city on R. Avon, Somersetshire, England. Is one of the leading English watering-places, and has, since the Roman days, been famous for its springs and finely managed baths. Celebrated for its ultra-fashionable traditions in the 18th cent., and their frequent representation in literature.

Bathsheba (báth-shé'ba, bath'she-ba) wife of David, mother of Solomon.

Batrachomyomachia (bat-ra-kó-mí-ó-má-ki-a) "the battle of the frogs and mice;" an anc. Greek mock epic.

Battenberg (bat'ten-berg) a small tn. on R. Eder, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. Given name to Battenberg family, of which Prince Henry married Princess Beatrice of England in 1885, and died in the Sierra Leone expedition, 1896.

Battle of the Giants the battle of Marignano, September, 1515, when Francis I. of France beat the Duke of Milan.

Baucis and Philemon (baw'sis and fá-lé-mun) an aged Phrygian couple who entertained the gods Jupiter and Mercury; and, in return, had their cottage changed to a palace; at death they each became a tree at their own front door.

Baudelaire (bód-e-ler') Pierre Charles, 1821-1867; a French critic and poet of the Romantic school.

Bavius (bá-vi-us) an inferior Roman poet; any very bad poet. Bavius is coupled by Vergil with Maevius, both being very minor poets.

Baxter (baks'ter) Richard, 1615-1601; great English Nonconformist divine; author of *The Saints' Everlasting Rest*.

Bayard (bá-árd): (1) Chevalier, 1476-1524; French soldier and national hero; was called "the knight without fear and without reproach;" distinguished himself in the service of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. (2) Thomas Francis, b. 1828. First American Ambassador to England, 1893.

Bayle (bá) Pierre, 1647-1706; prominent French sceptical philosopher and critic, author of *Historical and Critical Dictionary*.

Bazine (ba-zán) Marshal, 1811-1888; a French marshal; he commanded the Rhine army in the Franco-German War; surrendered Metz with 173,000 men; tried, degraded and sentenced to death, which sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment; died 1883.

Beaconsfield (bé-kunz-féld, bek-unz-féld) Earl of, see Disraeli.

Beardsley (bé-árd-sí) Aubrey, 1874-1898; English artist; master of black and white design.

Beaton (bé-ton) David, 1494-1546; a Scottish cardinal and statesman; became archbishop of St. Andrews, temp. James V. of Scotland; was murdered by conspirators in his St. Andrews Castle.

Beatrice (bé-a-tris) young girl, beloved by Dante; inspired his *Vita Nuova*; in his *Divina Commedia* figures as his guide through Paradise.

Beatty David, Earl, British admiral; *b.* 1871; led battle cruisers at Dogger Bank and Jutland; later commanded the Grand Fleet.

Beaufort (bé-fúrt) (1): Henry, 1377-1447; English cardinal; and half-brother of Henry IV. of England; president of the court that ordered the death of Joan of Arc. (2) Margaret, (1441-1509); daughter and

heirress of Duke of Somerset; and is the "Lady Margaret" who endowed several colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

Beauharnais (bé-ár-ná) Joséphine de, 1763-1814; first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte; crowned empress, 1804; divorced, 1809.

Baumarchais (bó-már-shá') De, the title of a great French comic playwright, 1732-1792. Wrote, *Le Barbier de Séville*, *Le Mariage de Figaro*, etc.

Beaumont and Fletcher (bé-mont) a pair of great dramatists in the Elizabethan age (1534-1616, 1576-1626). They lived in perfect community, and produced 52 plays, etc.; *Maid's Tragedy*, *Philaster*, *Two Noble Kinsmen*, *Faithful Shepherdes*, etc.

Beau Nash (bé-nash'), early 18th century dandy; "King of Bath."

Beauty and the Beast name of a nursery tale, from *Contes Marins*, by Madame de Villeneuve.

Beckford (bek-fórd) 1759-1844; William, English writer; an eccentric; author of *Vathek*.

Bede, or Bæda (béd or bēda) The Venerable, *d.* 735, at Jarrow, where his monastic life was mainly spent. Wrote *Eccles. Hist. of the Eng. People*; ranks as the "father of English prose," by his Anglo-Saxon rendering of John's Gospel.

Bedford Level (bed-fórd) the flat fen district surrounding the Wash.

Bedivere (bed-i-vēr) Sir, last of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table. He throws the sword Excalibur into the lake.

Beecher (bé-cher) Henry Ward, 1813-1887; an American preacher, lecturer, and author.

Beethoven (bé-tó-ven) Ludwig van, 1770-1827; celebrated German composer.

Beggar's Opera, The opera by John Gay, 1728; a Newgate pastoral to ridicule Italian opera.

Behn, Aphra, or Afra (bān, or ben, af-ra) 1640-1689; author of *Oroonoko*, etc.; the first woman in England who lived by her pen.

Belfaborac (bel-fab'u-rak) the palace of the Emperor of Lilliput.

Belgrade (bel-grád') city, at confluence of R. Save with R. Danube. Long in the possession of the Turks, it became the capital of Serbia in 1866. During the Great War it changed hands many times, and finally was incorporated in the new state of Jugoslavia.

Belinda (bel-lin'da) heroine of Pope's *Rape of the Lock*.

Belisarius (bel-i-sá-ri-us) 505-505 A.D.; greatest general of Byzantine Empire, etc.

Bell (1) Acton, Anne Brontë, (1820-49); wrote *Agnes Gray*, etc. (2) Currer, Charlotte Brontë, (1816-1855). (3) Ellis, Emily Brontë, (1818-1848); wrote *Wuthering Heights*. (4) Andrew, (1753-1832); a clergyman of the Church of England; founder of the Madras monitory system of education.

Bellerophon (bel-er-u-fon): (1) the "Joseph" of Greek myth. After evading death many times, he thought to fly to heaven on his winged horse Pegasus; but Zeus sent a stinging fly to sting the horse, and its rider was overthrown, and became lame and blind. (2) The name of one of the British ships at the battle of the Nile and at Trafalgar.

Bellicent (bel-i-sent) half-sister of King Arthur in Arthurian romances.

Bellona (be-ló-na) in Roman myth, the goddess of war. Bellona's handmaids are Blood, Fire, and Famine.

Benares (be-ná'rez) N.W.P., tn. of India, N. of R. Ganges; chief holy city of India, the scene of an outbreak in the Indian Mutiny, 1857.

Benedict (1) St., 480-543, founder of the Benedictine rule; of greatest influence in the development of W. monastic life. (2) Bishop, *d.* 690 A.D.; founder of the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow. (3) Sir Julius, (1804-1885) a musical composer; *b.* at Stuttgart; settled in London, 1836.

Bennett Arnold, English novelist and playwright, *b.* 1867; author of *The Old Wives Tale*, *Mr. Prohack*, *Riseyman Steps*, etc.

Ben Nevis (ben-vís) mt. in Inverness-shire, Scotland; the highest in Great Britain; 4406 ft.

Benson (ben'son) Edward Fred., *b.* 1867. Popular "society" novelist.

Bentham (bent-ham) Jeremy, 1748-1832; utilitarian philosopher; wrote *Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*.

Bentinck's Act (ben-tingk) English statute of 1845, regulating unlawful ing and wagers.

Bentley (bent-ll) Richard, 1662-1742; great classical scholar; master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Beowulf (bâ-ô-woolf) hero of an Anglo-Saxon poem of same name.

Béranger (bâ-râng-zhâ) Pierre Jean de, 1780-1857; the greatest song-writer of France; a Republican, yet one of the creators of the "Napoleonic Legend."

Beresford (ber-es-förd) Viscount, 1768-1854; British general; served with distinction in the Peninsular War; commended at Albuera, 1811.

Bergson Henri, French philosopher, b. 1859; Professor at the College de France; author of *Creative Evolution*, etc.

Berkeley (berk-ll, or bark-ll) George, 1685-1753; an Irish Episcopal prelate; wrote *On the Principles of Human Knowledge*, etc.

Berlioz (bâr-lê-ô') Hector, 1808-1869; a French composer of "programme music."

Bernard (Ber-nard) St., of Clairvaux, 1091-1153. First abbot of Clairvaux, in Champagne; an eloquent and learned enthusiast; preached second crusade; obtained the condemnation of Abelard.

Bernardin de Saint Pierre (ber-nâr-deng' de seng pyer) Jacques Henri, 1737-1814; French author; wrote *Paul et Virginie*, etc.

Bernhardt (ber-nârt) Sarah, b. at Paris, 1844; a distinguished French actress—especially in tragedy, d. 1923.

Berri (ber-i) Charles Ferdinand, Duc de, b. 1778, second son of the Comte d'Artois; father of the Comte de Chambord; assassinated at the Opera, 1820.

Bertha (ber-tha): (1) mother of Charlemagne; called the German Santa Clara; the good fairy of neglected children.

Besant (be-zant') Sir Walter, b. at Portsmouth, 1833; d. 1902; wrote novels, many of them in collaboration with James Rice (1844-1882), etc.

Bess (bes) good Queen Bess; a sobriquet often familiarly applied to Queen Elizabeth.

Bestiaries a class of mediæval literat., consisting of animal lore, satires in the form of animal stories, etc.

Bethsaida (beth-sâ-lâ-dâ) a village in ancient Palestine, on the shore of the Sea of Galilee; birthplace of Andrew, Peter, and Philip.

Betterton (bet-er-ton) Thomas, 1636-1710, an actor of note; praised by Dryden, Addison, etc.; buried in Westminster Abbey.

Bewick (bû-ik) Thomas, b. at Cherryburn House, Ovingham, Northumberland, 1753; d. 1823, a well-known wood-engraver.

Beza (bê-za) Theodore, 1519-1605. Colleague of Calvin at Geneva; remembered for his critical work, especially his Lat. version of the N. T.

Bianchi, The (be-ân-kê) "The Whites," a political faction of Tuscany; Dante was of this faction.

Bickerstaff (bik-er-staf) Isaac, a name assumed by Swift; and by Steele, as editor of *The Tatler*.

Bifrost (bê-frest) in old Norse myth., the rainbow, the bridge of the gods.

Big-endians, The in *Gulliver's Travels*, broke egg-shells at the big end; they represent the Catholic party.

Biglow Mr. Hosea, the imaginary author of humorous satirical poems in the Yankee dialect, by James Russell Lowell.

Birkenhead Frederick Edwin Smith, Earl, b. 1872; English lawyer and Conservative politician; entered parliament, 1906; Attorney-General, 1915-1919; Lord Chancellor, 1919-1922.

Birkenhead, The name of a troopship that sank off Cape of Good Hope, 1852, when 400 men were drowned at their posts.

Birnam (ber-nam) a hill in Perthshire, Scotland, 12 m. N. W. of Perth; the Birnam Wood of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Bismarck (biz-mârk) Otto Edouard Leopold, Prince von, 1815-1898; 1859, ambass. to St. Petersburg; 1862, to Paris; 1862, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs; chief agent in annexation of Schleswig (1864), and in the war of 1870; 1871-90, Chanc. of the German Emp., with princely rank.

Björnson (byrn-sun) Björnstjerne, 1832-1910; Norwegian novelist and playwright.

Black Country mining and manuf. region about Birmingham, England.

Black Forest a mountainous region in S. Germany, between Riva. Rhine and Neckar; famous in poetry and romance.

Blackheath common in Kent, 5 m. S. E. of St. Paul's, London; scene of Wat Tyler's rebellion, 1381, and of Jack Cade's rising, 1450.

Black Hole of Calcutta the garrison strong room of Calcutta, 18 ft. square, into which 146 British prisoners were thrust in 1756, 123 expiring in the night.

Black Prince Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III. of England.

Black, William, 1841-1898; Scot. novelist.

Blackmore (blak-môr) Rich. Doddridge, 1825-1900; prolific Eng. novelist; 1869, *Lorna Doone*.

Blake (blâk): (1) Admiral, 1699-1767; great Eng. admiral, to whom was due the overthrow of the Dutch naval supremacy. (2) William, (1757-1827); English poet, painter, and engraver; wrote *Songs of Innocence, Songs of Experience*, etc.

Blarney (blâr-nî) village 5 m. from Cork city, Ireland, with a famous castle now in ruins, but a place of pilgrimage on account of its wonder-working stone, which tourists kiss.

Blefusca (ble-fus-ka) an island N. E. of Lilliput, inhabited by pygmies; *Gulliver's Travels*.

Blenheim (blen-im) village on R. Danube, in W. Bavaria, where the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French and Bavarians, 1704.

Blind Harry Henry the Minstrel, a wandering Scottish poet of the 15th century; author of a poem on Sir William Wallace.

Blücher (blê-hâr) "Marshal Forwards" (1742-1819); a famous field-marshal in the Prussian service; commanded the Prussians at Waterloo, 1815.

Boabdil (bô-ab-dêl) d. 1536; last Moorish king of Granada; defeated by Ferdinand and Isabella, 1492, and became a vassal of Spain.

Boadicea (bô-a-di-ê-â) a British queen; rose against the Roman oppressors, A. D. 62.

Bobadil (bob-â-dil) Captain, a beggarly and cowardly adventurer in Ben Jonson's comedy, *Every Man in his Humour*.

Boccaccio (bok-kâ-çhyô) Giovanni, Florentine poet, 1313-1375. See *Decameron*.

Boece (bois, or bô-ês) Hector, 1465 (circa) 1536; Scottish historian; first principal of Aberdeen University.

Boëthius (bô-êth-i-ôôs) a fifth cent. Roman statesman, whose *De Consolatione Philosophiæ* was one of the works trans. by King Alfred into A. S.

Bohemia (bô-hê-mi-â) any district frequented by artists, journalists, actors, etc.

Boiardo, or Bojardo (bô-yâr-dô) Matteo Maria, Count of Scandiano (1430?-1494); Italian poet; wrote *Orlando Innamorato*.

Boileau-Despréaux (bô-â-lô-dâ-prâ-ô') Nicolas, 1636-1711; famous French critic and poet, the apostle of French "classical" literary ideals.

Boleyn (bool-in) Anne, Queen of England, 1507-1536; second wife of Henry VIII., and mother of Queen Elizabeth.

Bolingbroke (bol-ing-brook) Henry St. John, Viscount, 1678-1751; English statesman and orator.

Bolívar (bol-i-var) Simon, 1783-1830; is known as "The Liberator" of S. America from the Spanish yoke; president of the republic of Colombia, Venezuela, and New Granada from 1821; d. 1830. Name father of Bolivia.

Bonaparte (bô-na-pârt, bô-na-pâr-te) Napoleon I. (1769-1821) b. Ajaccio, Corsica. In 1785, he was second lieutenant of artillery; 1796, commanding in the severe Italian campaign; 1798, Syrian expedition; 1799, First Consul; 1802, First Consul for Life;

1804, Emperor; 1809, divorced Joséphine (Beauharnais), *m.* Maria Louisa of Austria; 1811, disastrous march on Moscow; 1814, Elba; 1815, The Hundred Days, ending June 18, Waterloo; 1815, St. Helena. **Napoleon II.** (1811-1832), son of Napoleon I., Duke of Reichstadt, never ascended the throne. **Napoleon III.** (1808-1873) in 1832 became head of the Napoleonic dynasty; 1852, Emperor; 1870, the morrow of Sedan, surrendered to the Germans; finally, in 1871, joined his Empress at Chislehurst, Kent, and died there, 1873. His son, the Prince Imperial, in the Zulu War, was killed by Zulus in 1879.

Boniface (bon'fās): (1) name of a succession of nine popes of Rome. (2) *St.*, 630-755, the "apostle of the Germans," *b.* in Devonshire.

Boothia (boóth'f-a) Felix, penin. in extreme N. of America; situation of the magnetic pole.

Borgia (bor'já) Lucrezia, 1480-1519; daughter of Pope Alexander VI.; a beautiful and accomplished woman; a byword for detestable crimes.

Bosporus, Bosphorus (bos'pu-rus, bos'fu-rus) a strait connecting the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, 20 m. long and 1 to 2 m. broad; on it is Constantinople.

Bossuet (bo-swá) Jacques Benigne, 1627-1704; distinguished French prelate, preacher, historian, and theological writer.

Boston Thomas (1676-1732); famous Scotch Calvinistic divine; wrote *Human Nature in its Fourfold State*.

Boswell (boz'wel) James, *b.* at Edinburgh, 1740; *d.* at London, 1795; biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Bosworth Field (bos'wurth) the battle which, in 1485, assured the crown of England for Henry VII.

Bothwell Bridge (both'wel) in a battle near it, 1679, the Covenanters were defeated by the Royalists, under Monmouth.

Botticelli (bot-té-chel'li) Sandro, *d.* 1515; Florentine painter.

Boulanger (boó-láng-zhá) 1837-1891; French soldier and politician; a Socialist reformer in the army; but intrigued with Royalists. Prosecuted and exiled, he committed suicide, 1891.

Bourbon (boór-bóng) name of a royal house of France, Spain, and Naples, since 921.

Bourdaloue (boór-da-loó') Louis, 1632-1704, a great French Jesuit preacher.

Bourget (boór-zhá) Paul, *b.* 1852; French Academician, and distinguished novelist.

Bowling Tom: (1) the type of a model sailor in Smollett's *Roderick Random*; (2) name of one of Dibdin's popular sea-songs.

Boythorn (bof'thorn) Laurence, a character in Dickens's *Bleak House*. The original was Dickens's friend, Walter Savage Landor, the poet.

Boz (boz) a name assumed by Charles Dickens.

Braddock (brad'ok) Edw., 1695-1755; a Brit. general, defeated by the French, at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg, U.S.A.) 1755.

Bradlaugh (brad'law) Charles, 1833-1891; Eng. Rad. politician and secularist.

Brahe (brah'hay) Tycho, 1546-1601; a Danish astronomer of first rank.

Brahms (brahmz) 1833-1897; a German composer.

Breitmann (brit'man) Hans, the pseudonym of Charles Godfrey Leland, the author of humorous ballads in German-American dialect and character, published in 1871 and in 1895.

Brest (brest) city in dep. Finistère, France; one of the first naval ports in Europe. P. 75,900.

Briareus (bri-á-re-us) myth. monster, with 100 hands and 50 heads.

Bride of the Sea a name applied to Venice; so called from the ancient custom of the Doges' throwing a wedding ring into the Adriatic Sea, while they repeated the phrase: "We wed thee, oh sea! in token of perpetual domination."

Bridge of Sighs (1) a covered bridge from the Doges' Palace in Venice to the state prison; (2) a poem by Hood.

Bright John, 1811-1889; distinguished English statesman and orator; name chiefly associated with Anti-Corn Law League, 1838-1846.

Brihuega (bré-wá-ga) Spanish *tn.* in the prov. of Guadalajara, New Castile; here, in

1710, the French, under the Duc de Vendôme, defeated the British, under General Stanhope.

Brontë (bron'té) Charlotte, 1810-1855; Eng. novelist; wrote *Jane Eyre*, *Shirley*, etc.

Brougham (bróo'am or bróom) Henry, Lord, 1778-1863; a celebrated British statesman, orator, jurist, scientist, and law reformer.

Brown Tom, hero of Thomas Hughes's *Tom Brown's School-days* and *Tom Brown at Oxford*; typical British schoolboy.

Browne Sir Thomas, 1605-1682; a Norwich physician; author of *Religio Medici*, etc.

Browning (brou'ning): (1) Robert, English poet (1812-1889): *The Ring and the Book*, *Childs Roland*, *Dramatic Lyrics*, etc. (2) Elizabeth Barrett (1806-1861) poetess; wife of foregoing.

Bruce (bróos): (1) Robert I., king of Scotland, (1306-1329). (2) Edward, his brother and supporter in the fight for independence. (3) Michael, 1746-1797, minor Scot. poet.

Brummell (brum'el) Beau, 1778-1840; at one time a dictator in fashionable society.

Brutus (bróo'tus): (1) L. Junius, leg. founder of Republic in Rome. (2) M. Junius, 85-42 B.C., Cæsar's friend and one of his murderers, orig. an adherent of Pompey.

Brythons (brí'thonz) the Celts of S. Britain.

Buchanan (bu-kan'an): (1) George, 1566-1682; Scot. humanist and reformer; wrote a *Hist. of Scotland*. (2) Robert, poet, novelist, and playwright, 1841-1901.

Buddha "the enlightened," (fl. 6th cent. B.C.) founder of a world-religion, an ascetic system, holding Nirvana or non-existence to be the summum bonum.

Buffon (be-fong) George-Louis-Leclerc, F. count; a scientist; wrote *Histoire Naturelle*, etc.

Bunker Hill (bung'ker) a slight rising ground in Boston, America, where, in 1775, the British troops were victorious in a skirmish.

Bunyan (buun-yan) John, 1628-1688; was imprisoned at Bedford for 12 years under the statutes against Nonconformists; wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress*, etc.

Burke (burk) Edmund, 1729-1797; *b.* in Dublin; English statesman, orator, and writer.

Burley (bur'li) John Balfour of, John Balfour of Kinloch, a leader of Scottish Covenanters.

Burmese Wars (bur'méz) wars of 1824-26 and of 1852, which gave Britain Lower Burma.

Burne-Jones Sir Edward, 1833-98, distinguished British painter, in the style of the Italian Renaissance.

Burns Robert, 1759-1796; famous Scottish poet *Jolly Beggars*, *Cottar's Saturday Night*, *Tam o' Shanter*, and many songs.

Busaco (boó-sá-ko) a hamlet in Portugal, 20 m. N.E. of Coimbra; here, in 1810, Wellington defeated Massena.

Butcher The Bloody, a name given to the Duke of Cumberland, who cruelly suppressed the Jacobites, 1746.

Butler Samuel, 1612-1680; English poet; author of *Hudibras*.

Byron (bi-run) Lord, 1788-1824; popular English poet: *Childe Harold*, *Giaour*, *Bride of Abydos*, *Corair*, *Don Juan*, etc.

Byzantine Empire (biz-an'tin) the East. Roman Empire, 395-1453 A.D., with cap. Constantinople (anc. Byzantium).

C

Cabal, The (ka-bal') Ministry of Charles II. The initials of its members' names form "Cabal." 1667-1673.

Cabot (kab'ut) John, an Italian navigator, who, in 1497, from Bristol, discovered Cape Breton Island and Newfoundland.

Cade (kád) Jack, the leader of a rising of Kentishmen, 1450; killed, 1450.

Cadmus (kad'mus) myth., introduced the alphabet of Phœnicia into Greece.

Cædmon (kad'mon) a monk at Whitby; 7th century; wrote sacred poems.

Caerleon (kár-jé'on) tn. in Monmouthshire, the traditional seat of King Arthur's Court.

Cæsar (sé-zár) **Julius**, 100-44 B.C.; famous Roman general, statesman, and writer; victorious in Gaul, Egypt, Pontus, Africa, and Britain; he became master of the Roman world; assassinated, 44 B.C.

Caine **Sir Hall**, novelist, b. 1853; author of *The Christian*, *The Deemster*, *The Woman of Knock-alo*, and other tales with a Manx setting.

Ca ira (sá é-rá) "It will go"; a famous song of the first French Revolution.

Calcutta (kal-kut'tá) cap. of Bengal prov., India; founded, 1686, as an East India Company factory; taken by Surajah Dowlah in 1756, and retaken by Clive after the tragedy of the "Black Hole of Calcutta."

Calderon de la Barca (kál-dá-rón', or kál-de-rón dá lá bar-ká) Pedro, 1600-1681; greatest of Spanish dramatists.

Caledonia (kal-e-dé-ni-á) name given by Romans to N. portion of Britain.

Caliban (kal-i-ban) the monster son of the witch Sycorax in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

Caligula (ka-lig-ú-lá) third Emperor of Rome, 37-41 A.D.; his behaviour was so extraordinary that it is fair to suppose that he was mad.

Calliope (ka-li'o-pé) the Muse of epic or heroic poetry.

Calvin John (1509-1564); French Protestant reformer and theologian; laboured in Geneva.

Calydonian Hunt in Greek legend, the pursuit of the boar sent by Diana to harm Calydon; slain by Meleager.

Calyпсо (ka-lip'só) myth. sea nymph of Ogygia, who detained Ulysses 7 yrs.

Cambuscan (kam-bus-kán, bus-kan') a Tartar king, the model of all royal virtues.

Cambyses (kam-biz-és) king of Persia, father of Cyrus.

Camelot (kam'é-lot) the legendary seat of King Arthur's Court.

Cameron (kam'e-run): (1) **Verney**, 1844-1894; a noted African explorer. (2) **Richard**, a leader of Covenanters; killed at Aird's Moss, 1680. His followers formed a sect of "Cameronians."

Camoens (kam'ó-ens) **Luis de**, 1525-1579; the Port. epic poet; wrote *The Lusiad*.

Campbell (kam'hel): (1) **Colin**, Baron Clyde, 1792-1863; a British field-marshal; as commander-in-chief in India, relieved Lucknow, and captured it in 1858. (2) **Thomas**, b. at Glasgow, 1777; d. at Boulogne, 1844. British poet; greatest in lyrics.

Campeggio (kam-pej'ó) **Lorenzo**, judge, with Wolsey, in the abortive divorce action against Catherine of Aragon, 1529.

Camperdown (kam'per-down) village in Netherlands; near which, in 1797, Duncan defeated the Dutch, under De Winter.

Campion (kam'pi-un) **Edmund**, English Jesuit; executed, 1581, for high treason.

Campus Martius (kam'pus már'shi-us) an open space in ancient Rome used for gymnastic and military exercises.

Canace (kan-a-sé) a paragon of women; a character in Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, unfinished.

Canada (kan-a-da) Brit. colony, since 1713; federal govt.; discovered by Cabot, 1497.

Candia (kan-di-a) Crete; a town of Crete, founded by Saracens, taken by Turks, 1669.

Candide (káng-déd') a novel by Voltaire (1759); ridiculing philosophical optimism.

Candour Mrs., a noted slanderer in Sheridan's comedy, *School for Scandal*.

Cannæ (kan'é) an ancient village in Apulia, Italy, where Hannibal defeated Romans, 216 B.C.

Canning (kán-ing) **George**, 1770-1827; English statesman and orator, Premier in 1827.

Canova (ka-nó-va), 1747-1822; celebrated Italian sculptor.

Canrobert (káng-ró-bár') **François**, 1809-1895; a French marshal; com. in Crimea.

Canterbury (kan'ter-ber-i) in Kent; possesses a cathedral, founded, in 597, by St. Augustine; its archb. is Primate of all England. *Canterbury Tales*, by Chaucer, 23 metr. tales put into the mouths of typical pilgrims to Becket's shrine there.

Canute, or Cnut (ka-nút', or knóót) "The Great" (994-1035 A.D.), King of England, Denmark, and Norway; by the treaty at

Olney, 1016, Canute divided England with Edmund; in 1017, he succeeded to Edmund's domain.

Capet (ká-pet) a surname of the kings of France, beginning with Hugh Capet, 987-996 A.D.

Cape, The means really either the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Province.

Capitol, The (kap'i-tol) class. temple and citadel on the Capitoline or Tarpeian Hill, Rome.

Caprivi (ka-pré-vé) **Count** of, successor of Bismarck as Chancellor of Ger. Emp. 1890-4.

Capua (ká-pú-a) Ital. city, where, after Cannæ, q.v., the Roman army became debauched.

Caractacus, or Caradoc (ka-rak'ta-kus, kar'á-dok) a Brit. king; leader of Silures; prisoner at Rome A.D. 50.

Carberry Hill (kár-beri) a place near Musselburgh, Scotland, where, in 1567, Bothwell was defeated and Queen Mary taken prisoner.

Carey (ká-ri) **Henry**, d. 1743; witty and graceful English poet.

Carlos (kár'los) **Don**, b. 1848; actual pretender to Spanish crown, as grand-neph. of Charles IV.

Carlyle (kár'il): (1) **Thomas**, 1795-1881, Eng. historian and litterateur. (2) **Jane Welsh**, his wife.

Carmen Sylva (kár'men sil'va) Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania, a poetess.

Carnot (kér-nó) **Marie-François-Sadi**, 1887, Pres. of France; 1894, assassinated.

Caroline (kár'ó-lin) Queen of George IV.; whom he ill-treated, and, 1814, tried to divorce.

Carthage (kár'thij) city in N. Africa, anc. cap.; the mistress of Spain, Sicily, and rival of Rome, against which it waged three wars, to its final ruin.

Casabianca (ká-sá-bé-áng-ká) the heroic 10 yr. old son of a French naval officer; perished in *L'Orient*, at the Battle of the Nile, 1798.

Casaubon (ka-saw'bun): (1) **Rev. Edward**, a pedantic parson in *Middlemarch*. (2)

Isaac, b. at Geneva, 1559; d. at London, 1614; classical scholar and Protestant theologian.

Casimer-Perier (kaz-i-mir-per-yá) French statesman; Pres. of France, 1894-95.

Caskets (kas'kets) dangerous rocks, 7 m. W. of Alderney; here were wrecked the *White Ship*, 1119, the *Victory*, 1744.

Cassandra (ka-san'dra) myth. daughter of Priam; Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy, but, offended, caused disbelief in her predictions.

Cassiopea (kás-i-o-pé-ya) myth. queen of Ethiopia, boasted that her daughter, Andromeda, was more beautiful than the sea nymphs.

Cassiterides (kas-i-ter-i-déz) "The Tin Islands" of class. geog.; perh. the Scilly Islands.

Cassivellaunus (kas-i-ve-law'nus) a British chief defeated by Julius Cæsar in 54 B.C.

Castelar (kás-tel-ar) **Emilio**, 1832-99; Span. lib. statesman; dictator of Spain, 1873.

Castile (kas-tél) former kingdom of Spain, occupying the great central plain.

Castlereagh (kás-i-rá) **Viscount**, **Robt. Stewart**, 1769-1822; Brit. statesman; Foreign Sec., 1812.

Castor and Pollux twin Roman gods, patrons of Roman arms in battle.

Cathay (ka-thá) a poetical name for China.

Catherine (1) **de Medici** (dá má-dé-ché) 1519-1589; Queen of France; regent during Charl. X.'s minority. (2) **I.** (1630-1727) the unscrupulous consort of Peter the Great. (3) **II.** (1729-1796) wife of Peter III. of Russia; on his death, usurped the throne; notably extended the Empire. (4) **of Aragon** (1485-1536) first of Henry VIII. of England's wives; divorced, 1533.

Catiline (kat-i-lin) 108-62 B.C.; a Roman conspirator, exposed by Cicero.

Cato (ká-tó) **Marcus Porcius**: (1) the elder (234-149 B.C.) Rom. censor, of proverbial austerity; (2) his grandson, 95-46 B.C., a supporter of Pompey.

Cato Street Conspiracy, a plot aimed at Viscount Castlereagh and others; discovered, 1820.

Catrail (kat-räl) Pictish earthwork from Gala Water to Peel Fell, Northumberland.

Catullus (ka-tul-us) greatest lyric poet of ancient Italy (87-54 B.C.).

Caudine Forks (kaw-'din) narrow mt. passes in ancient Samnium, Italy; here, 321 B.C., a Rom. army surrendered to the Samnites.

Caudle (kaw-'dl) Mrs., in *The Caudle Papers*, typical of nagging wives.

Cavendish (kav-'n-dish) 1836-1882; Lord Frederick Charles, 1836-1882; Chief Sec. for Ireland; assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1882.

Cavour (ká-'vóor) Count di, 1810-1861; first Premier, 1861, and real creator, of mod. Italy.

Cawdor (kaw-'dur) castle in Nairn, trad. scene of the Macbeth tragedy.

Cawnpore (kahn-'póor) military station on Ganges, India; scene of a Sepoy massacre, 1857.

Caxton (kaks-'tun) William (1422-1491); the first English printer.

Cecil (ses-'il) William, Lord Burghley, (1520-1598), chief minister of Q. Elizabeth.

Cecilia (ses-'il-yá) St., Roman lady, martyred in 3rd cent.; patron of music.

Celestial Empire name given by western countries to China.

Célimène (sá-'lé-mán') a coquette courted by Alceste, Molière's *Misanthrope*.

Cellini (chel-'lè-né) Benvenuto, 1500-1571; Ital. sculptor and craftsman; wrote *Autobiog.*

Cenci (chen-'ché) Beatrice, b. at Rome, 1577; executed, 1599, for the murder of her father.

Cenis (se-'né) Alpine peak, 6335 ft. high, pierced by a tunnel 7½ m. long, conn. France and Italy.

Centauri (sen-'taw-'ri) a myth. race of Thessaly, half man, half horse, of great strength.

Cerberus (ser-'be-rus) a monstrous dog, guardian of the gates of Hades.

Ceres (sê-'rêz) Roman goddess of grain and harvest.

Cervantes (ser-'vân-'tes) Saavedra, 1547-1616; Spanish poet and novelist; author of *Don Quixote*.

Cetewayo (kech-'wá-'yó) a Zulu rebel chief; beaten at Ulundi, 1879.

Chadband (chad-'band) a canting minister in Dickens's *Bleak House*.

Challenger Expedition voyage for exploring, 1872-1876; H.M.S. *Challenger*.

Chalmers (chá-'merz) Thomas, 1780-1847; Scott. P.O. divine; led the secession of 1843.

Chamberlain (chám-'ber-lán) (1) Joseph, b. 1836; Liberal-Unionist and Protectionist; Colonial Secretary, 1895-1903; d. 1914. (2) Joseph Austen, his son, b. 1863; Conservative politician; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1903 and 1919.

Champlain (sháng-'pleng') Samver de, French explorer, who founded Quebec, 1603.

Chamonix (sha-'móo-'né) a valley in Upper Savoy, France. Also Chamouni.

Champs-Élysées (sháng-'zá-'lè-'zá') in Paris, an avenue surrounded by gardens, containing the presidential residence.

Chantrey (chan-'tre) Sir Francis Leggatt, 1781-1841; Eng. sculptor, who bequeathed a sum yielding £3000 per ann. to the R.A., for purchases.

Chaos (ká-'os) myth. mother of Erebus and Nox; the "waste and void" preceding creation.

Chapman (chap-'man) George, 1559?-1634?; English poet and dramatist; translator of Homer.

Charlemagne (chár-'le-mán) 427-814 A.D.; a great king of the Franks, and Roman Emperor.

Charles (1) I., King of Great Britain, 1600-1649. (2) II., son of Charles I., 1630-1685.

Charon (ká-'run) myth. Ferryman of the Styx, a riv. of Hades.

Chartists (chár-'tists) a body of political reformers in England during 1838-1849.

Charybdis (ka-'rib-'dis) a Sicil. whirlpool, opp. the Italian Scylla.

Châteaubriand (shá-'tô-'bré-'áng) François René Auguste, Vicomte de, 1763-1848; celebrated French writer and political trimmer.

Chatham William Pitt, Earl of, 1708-1778; known as the elder Pitt; one of England's greatest orators and statesmen.

Chatterton (chat-'er-ton) Thomas, 1752-1770; precocious Eng. poet and lit. forger.

Chaucer (chaw-'ser) Geoffrey, 1340?-1400; the first great poet of the English race.

Chénier (shá-'nyá) André Marie de; b. 1762; guillotined at Paris, 1794; French poet.

Cheops (ké-'ops) king of Egypt; built the great pyramids at Gizeh, near Cairo.

Cherubini (ká-'róo-'bé-né) 1760-1842; a distinguished Italian composer.

Chesapeake a U.S. frigate captured by the British Shannon, 1813.

Chester (ches-'tér) very old city in Cheshire; at one time a Roman military station.

Chesterfield Earl of, 1694-1773; statesman and author of *Letters to his Son*.

Chesterton Gilbert Keith, b. 1874; English author; has written many volumes in a rich satirical vein, including *The Napoleon of Notting Hill*, *Manalive*, *The Flying Inn* (novels), *Magic*, a play, and several volumes of verse.

Chillon (shé-'yóng') a castle on L. Geneva; famous in literature.

Chiltern Hundreds The Stewardship of an anc. office, created to check the robbers who used to infest the Chiltern Hills; now formally bestowed on M.P.'s wishing to retire.

Chimæra (ki-'mé-ra) a fire-breathing monster of Lycia, killed by Bellerophon.

Chinese Gordon Gen. Gordon; suppressed Taépung rising, 1851.

Chios (ki-'os) an island in the Aegean; now Scio.

Chiron (ki-'ron) the wisest of the Centaurs; teacher of Achilles.

Chiselhurst (chiz-'l-hurst) the residence of Nap. III. and Eugénie till 1830.

Chitral (chit-'rál) Indian state, under the supremacy of Cashmere; scene of an expedition, 1895.

Chloe (kló-'á) the shepherdess beloved by Daphnis in the pastoral romance of Longus.

Chopin (shó-'peng') Frédéric François, 1809-1849; celebrated Polish composer and pianist.

Churchill (church-'il) (1) Lord Randolph, 1849-1895; Eng. politician; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1886. (2) Winston Spencer; b. 1874; elder son of the preceding; Liberal politician; Home Secretary, 1910; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1911; Secretary for War, 1919. (3) Winston, American novelist; b. 1871; author of *Richard Carvel*, *A For Country*, etc.

Cibber (sib-'er) Colley, 1671-1757; actor, dramatist, and poet-laureate.

Cicero (síce-'ró) Marcus Tullius, 106-43 B.C.; Roman orator, statesman.

Cid, The (sid) d. 1099; Span. national hero; an epoch-making Fr. tragedy, by Corneille.

Cinderella (sin-'de-rel-'á) "little cinder girl," the heroine of a famous fairy tale.

Cinque Ports (singk 'pórts) a collective name for the five English ports—Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich; later Winchelsea and Rye were added; gov. by a Lord Warden.

Cintra (seng-'trá) tn. in Portugal, where, 1808, a convention was concluded by British and French.

Circe (ser-'sé) a sorceress in the Island of Aeaëa, having power to turn men into beasts.

Cirencester (síce-'ter) tn. in Gloucestershire; the Roman "Corinium."

Ciudad Rodrigo (thé-'oo-'dád rod-'ré-gó) city in Spain, a centre of fighting during the Peninsular War.

Clarendon (klar-'en-'dun) Edward Hyde, Earl of, 1608-1674; chief statesman under Charles II. of England; wrote *Hist. of the Rebellion*.

Clare St. (1193-1253), founder of order of Franciscan Nuns, "Poor Clares."

Claverhouse (klá-'ver-'house) John Graham of ViscOUNT Dundee (1650-1690), ally of Charles II. against the Covenanters, killed at Killlicrankie.

Clemenceau (kle-'mang-'so') Georges, b. 1841; Fr. statesman; Premier, 1917-20.

Clemens Samuel L., American humorist, "Mark Twain"; 1835-1910.

Clement name given to 14 popes, the first an Apostolic Father.

Cleopatra (klē-o-pā'tra) 69-30 B.C.; the last queen of Egypt. **Cleopatra's Needles**—a pair of obelisks from Alexandria, one now on Thames Embankment, one in Central Park, N. Y.

Cleveland (klēv-'land): (1) **Crover**, twenty-second President of United States, 1885. (2) **John** (1613-1668), Cavalier poet.

Clinker (kling-'ker) **Humphrey**, the hero of Smollett's novel.

Clinton (klin-'ton) **Sir Henry**, 1738-1795; an English general; fought at Bunker's Hill, 1775, etc.

Clive (kliv) **Robert, Baron Clive of Plassey**, 1725-1774; his life is the history of Britain's first steps towards empire in India; a Parliamentary enquiry, 1774, caused his suicide.

Clotho (klō-'thō) myth., the Fate who presided over birth, and spun the thread of life.

Clough (kluf) **Arthur Hugh**, 1819-1861; minor poet, wrote *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*.

Clout **Collin**, name applied by Spenser to himself in his *Faerie Queene* and *Shepherd's Calendar*.

Clytie (klit-'ē) a water nymph, in love with Apollo; she became a sunflower, and followed the sun round through his daily course.

Cobden (kob-'den) **Richard**, 1804-1865; "the Apostle of Free Trade." M.P. for West Riding and Rochdale; member of Anti-Corn-Law League.

Cobham (kob'am) **Lord, Sir John Oldcastle**, Lollard leader; martyred at London, 1417.

Cochrane (kōk-'ran, kōk-'ran) **Thomas**, 1775-1800; Earl of Dundonald; British admiral; disgraced for alleged part in spreading a false report of Napoleon's death, in order to affect the public funds; rehabilitated, 1832.

Cockaigne (kō-'kān) a myth. land of good things, where the houses are built of barley-sugar and cakes, roast geese waddle about, etc.

Cockburn (kō-'burn) **Mrs. Alison Rutherford**, 1712-1794; Scott. minor poetess.

Cockney Poets the group of poets, including Shelley, Keats, Hunt, etc.

Cocles (kō-'klēz) **Horatius**, hero of anc. Rome; held a bridge against the Etruscan army.

Cocytus (kō-'sītus) "wailing"; a riv. of Hades, flowing into the Acheron.

Code (1) **Frederick**, code of Prussian laws made, 1761, by Fred. II. (2) **Napoleon**, the great system compiled for France by Napoleon I., 1804-10.

Codrington (kod-'ring-'ton) **Admiral**, 1770-1851; 1805, captain of the *Orion* at Trafalgar; 1827, commander-in-chief at Navarino.

Cœur de Lion (ker de ly-'on) a name of Richard I. of England.

Coke (kōk, or kook) **Sir Edward**, 1552-1634; English jurist; enemy of Royal prerogative.

Colchester (kōl-'ches-'ter) seaport in Essex; earliest Roman colony in Britain.

Colchis (kōl-'kis) a class. region between the Caucasus and Armenia.

Coldstream (kōld-'strēm) small tn. on the Tweed; the Coldstream Guards were enrolled here by General Monk in 1659-60.

Cole (kōl) **Old King**, "a merry old soul"; a myth. British king.

Coleridge (kōl-'rij) **Samuel Taylor**, 1772-1834; poet, critic, and philosopher; wrote *Kubla Khan*, *Biographia Literaria*, etc.

Coligny (kō-'lē-'nyē) **Gaspard de**, 1517-1572; Huguenot soldier; slain in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Collingwood **Cuthbert, Lord**, 1750-1810; English admiral; second in command at Trafalgar; peerage, 1806.

Collins (1) **William**, 1721-1759; Eng. poet; wrote *Odes*. (2) **William Wilkie**, 1824-1839; Eng. novelist; wrote *The Woman in White*, etc.

Colossis (kō-'lōs-'tis) tn. in anc. Phrygia; seat of an early Christian church.

Colossus a huge brazen figure, bestriding the harbour of Rhodes; begun, 800 B.C.

Columba (521-597), built the monastery of Iona; founded the Celtic Church.

Columbus (kō-'lum-'bus) **Christopher**, b. at Genoa, in Italy, 1447; d. at Valladolid, 1506; made several voyages between 1492 and 1504, discovered S. America, 1498. Also Cristoforo Colombo.

Comédie (kō-mā-'dē): (1) **Française** (frāng-'sez) the official name of the Théâtre Français. (2) **Humaine** (ē-'men) a group of Balzac's novels.

Comenius (kō-'mē-'ni-us) **John Amos**, 1592-1671; educational reformer, realist.

Comines (kō-'mēn) **Philippe de**, 1445-1509; French historian; wrote *Mémoires*.

Comitia (kōm-'ish'ya) assemblies in anc. Rome for electing magistrates.

Commodus (kōm-'ō-dūs) **Lucius**, 161-192 A.D.; licentious Roman emperor.

Comte (kōngt) **Auguste**, 1798-1857; French philosopher; founder of Positivism.

Comus (kō-'mus): (1) the god of festive mirth and joy. (2) The name of a poem by Milton.

Comyn (kōm-'in) **John**, "The Red Comyn," claimed the Scott. throne; murdered by Bruce, 1306.

Condé (kōng-'dā) **Prince de, Louis I. de Bourbon**, 1530-1569; Huguenot general; shot after surrender at Jarnac.

Confucius (kon-'fūsh-'yus) 551?-479? B.C.; Chinese philosopher.

Congreve (kōng-'grēv) **William**, 1670-1729; Eng. dramatist; wrote *The Double Dealer*, etc.

Conon (kō-'nōn) d. B.C. 339; Athen. general, defeated by Lysander at Egospotamos.

Constantine (kon-'stan-'tin): (1) **the Great**, A.D. 272-337; emperor of Rome; erected Christianity into a state religion; convened Council of Nice; 330, had Constantinople declared capital of the Empire. (2) The name of four Scott. kings, 9th and 10th cent.

Constantinople (kon-'stan-'tin-'ō-pl) called by Turks *Stambul*, in European Turkey; cap. Ottoman Empire. Contains St. Sophia, once a cathed., now the greatest of Mohammedan mosques.

Contrat Social (kōng-'trā' sō-'syāl) **Le**, by **Rousseau**, 1762, proclaimed equality, liberty, fraternity.

Cook **James**, 1728-1779; English navigator and explorer of New Zealand and E. Australia (1768-71); murdered by Sandwich Islanders.

Coote (kōōt) **Sir Eyre**, 1726-1783; British general; beat Hyder Ali at Porto Novo, 1781.

Copenhagen (kō-'pen-'hā-'gen) cap. of Denmark, on Sealand; taken by Nelson, 1801; bombarded by British, 1807.

Copernicus (kō-'pēr-'ni-'kus) 1473-1543; Prussian; the founder of modern astronomy.

Cophetua (kō-'fēt-'ū-a) an imaginary African king, who married a beggar's daughter.

Corday (kor-'dā) **Charlotte**, 1768-1793; a French Revolutionary, who stabbed *Mareat*.

Cordelia (kor-'dē-'lyā) filial but misjudged daughter of King Lear. See *King Lear*.

Corinth (kor-'inth) city of Greece; founded circa 1350 B.C.; centre of commerce, literature, and art; seat of an early church.

Coriolanus (kō-'ri-'ō-lā-'nus) a Roman hero; who captured Corioli in Latium.

Corneille (kor-'ne-'ā) **Pierre**, 1606-1684; greatest French class. tragic dramatist.

Corn Laws, The a series of Eng. laws, 1436-1842; protecting the grain trade; repealed by Peel, 1846. *Corn Law Rhymes*, propagandist verses by Ebenezer Elliott (1781-1849).

Cornwall, **Barry**, pen name of B. W. Proctor.

Cornwallis (kōrn-'wōk'le) **Charles, Marquis**, 1738-1805; commander in American War; surrendered at Yorktown, 1781; as Commander-in-Chief in India, victorious over Tippee Sahib.

Corot (kō-'rō) **Jean-Baptiste-Camille**, 1796-1875, great mod. French landscape painter.

Corporal, **The Little**, a nickname of Napoleon I.

Correggio (kor-'red-'jo) **Antonio Allegri da**, 1494-1534; Ital. painter, esp. of frescoes.

Cortés (kōr-'tās) **Hernando**, 1485-1547; a famous Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico.

Corunna (kō-'run-'ā) seaport on N.W. coast of Spain; in the Peninsular War, Sir John Moore was killed in a successful retreat, here, 1800.

Corybantes (kōr-'i-bān-'tēs) priests of Cybele; directed deliriously wild rites.

Corydon (kōr-'i-'don) name for a shepherd; used by Theocritus, Vergil, and Spenser.

Cotytto (kō-'tit-'ō) the Thracian goddess of debauchery. See Milton's *Comus*, 129-180.

Courland (kóór-land) a Baltic prov. of Russia.

Cousin (kóó-zeng') **Victor**, 1792-1867; French eclectic philosopher.

Coventry one of the four great collections of Mystery, or Bible, dramas.

Coverdale (kuv'er-dál) **Miles**, 1483-1563; first translated the Bible into English.

Coverley (kuv'er-li) **Sir Roger de**, an old-time Eng. gentleman. See *The Spectator*.

Cowley (kou-íi) **Abraham**, 1618-1667; English poet; wrote *Davidis*, etc.

Cowper (kou-per) **William**, 1781-1800; English poet; wrote *The Task*, *Olney Hymns*, etc.

Crabbe (krab) **George**, 1754-1832; English pastoral poet; wrote *The Village*.

Craftsman, **The** a political periodical started in 1726; the organ of the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole.

Cranmer (kran-mer) **Thomas**, 1489-1556; Archbp. and ecclesiast; instrument in Henry VIII.'s divorces; burned for heresy, 1556.

Crapaud (krá-pó) **Johannie**, "toad," a nickname for a Frenchman.

Crashaw (krash-aw) **Richard**, d. 1649; Eng. religious poet; wrote *Steps to the Temple*.

Cratinus (kra-tí-nus) Greek comic poet (519-422 B.C.); of 21 comedies, little remains.

Crébillon (krá-bé-yong') **Prosper Jolyot de**, French dramatist (1674-1762).

Crécy (krá-sé', kres-í) a small tn. in dep. Somme, N. France, where English beat French, 1346.

Cressida (kres-í-da) faithlessness, personified in the heroine of *Truailus and Cressida*.

Crichton (kri-tun) **James**, called "Admirable Crichton," 1560-1583; a Scottish paragon; scholar, athlete, poet, etc.

Crimea (kri-mé-á) peninsula in S. Russia; seat of the Crimean War, 1853-56.

Crispin (kris-pin) St., shoemaker, now patron of shoemakers; martyred with his brother

Crispian in 287 A.D. **St. Crispin's Day** is 25th October.

Crœsus (kró-sus) king of Lydia; famous for his wealth; dethroned by Cyrus, 546 B.C.

Croker (kró-ker) **John Wilson**, 1780-1857; *man of letters*; mainstay of the nascent *Quarterly*.

Crome (króm) **John**, 1768-1821, landscape painter, "Norwich School."

Crompton (kromp-tun) **Samuel**, 1753-1827; Eng. mechanic; invented spinning mule.

Cromwell (krom-wel, krum-wel) **Oliver**, 1609-1658; 1640, M.P. for Cambridge; formed, during the Civil War, a model regiment, Cromwell's Ironsides; championed the Independent Puritans; became Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Croquemitaine (krók-mé-ten') a bogey of French children.

Crotona (kró-tó-na) **Sage of**, Pythagoras, the philosopher, who resided in that Greek colony, in S. Italy.

Croydon (kroi-dun) a very old tn. in England; is now a suburb of London, 10 m. to the S.; was used by Archbishops of Canterbury till 1757.

Cruikshank (krook-shank) **George**, 1792-1878; Eng. illustrator and caricaturist.

Culloden (ku-ló-den) a moor about 5 m. E. of Inverness where the Young Pretender was defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, 1746.

Cumæ (kú-mé) an ancient city in Campania, Italy; a Greek colony.

Cumberland **Wm. Augustus, Duke of**, 1721-65; second son of Geo. II.; after

Culloden [q.v.] known as "the Butcher."

Cumbria (kum-bri-á) an ancient British kingdom between the Clyde and the Dee.

Cunningham (kum-ing-am) **Allan**, 1784-1842; Scottish poet and man of letters.

Cupid (kú-pid) god of love, son of Mercury and Venus.—**Cupid and Psyche** (sí-ké) a love allegory in the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius.

Curran (kur-an) **John Philpot**, 1750-1817; an Irish forensic orator and Separatist.

Curtius (kur-shi-us) **Mettius**, a leg. Rom., who offered himself a human sacrifice, by leaping on horseback into an earthquake chasm in the Forum, B.C. 362; the chasm then closed over him.

Cuthbert St., d. 687; bp. of Lindisfarne; whose relics possessed miraculous properties.

Cuvier (ke-vyá') 1769-1892; French naturalist brilliant comparative anatomist.

Cybele (síb-e-lé) "great mother of the gods"; wife of Cronus; identical with Rhéa, etc.

Cyclades (sík-la-déz) a group of Greek islands in the Ægean Sea.

Cyclopes (sí-klop-és) myth. monsters with one eye in their forehead.

Cymbeline (símb-bé-lén) a myth. king of Britain; father of Imogen.

Cynewulf (kin-e-wulf) a Northumbrian poet of the 8th century, A.D.; credited with the authorship of *Elene*, *Juliana*, *Guthlac*, etc.

Cynthia (sí-thi-a) (1) the moon; a surname of Roman Diana. (2) Name of Queen Elizabeth in various Elizabethan works.

Cyprian (síp-ri-an) St., martyred 258; zealous African Father.

Cyprus (síprus) island in the Mediterranean, Turkish, but administered by England.

Cyril (sí-íil) St., of Alexandria, d. 444, patriarch and Christ. apologist.

Cyrus (sí-rus) the Great, 559-529 B.C.; reputed founder of the Persian Empire; an irresistible, but clement conqueror.

D

Dædalus (dád-a-lus) myth. Athenian inventor of the wedge, sails, etc.

Dagonet (dag-u-net) the fool of King Arthur in Arthurian romances.

Daiboth (dá-é-both) in Japanese myth., an idol of great size; each hand is full of hands.

Dalgetty (dal-ge-tí) **Captain**, a soldier of fortune in Scott's *Legend of Montrose*.

Dalhousie (dal-hóó-zé) **Marquis of**, 1812-1860; Governor-General of India, 1847.

Dalriada (dal-ri-á-da) (1) a district in N. Antrim, Ireland. (2) A district in Argyllshire, Scotland, settled by Dalriad Scots.

Dalton (dawl-tun) **John**, 1766-1844; English chemist and natural philosopher.

Dalyell (dal-yel) 1599 (circa)-1635; British royalist general; defeated the Covenanters at Rullion Green, 1666. Also **Dalzell**.

Dame Durden (dam dur-dén) the notable housewife of the English song.

Damien (dá-myeng') **Father Joseph**, 1841-1889; in 1873 went as spiritual guide to the 700 lepers on the Isl. of Molokai, Hawaii; d. of leprosy, 1889.

Damocles (dam-o-kléz) flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse, who, to demonstrate the insecurity even of palaces, invited him to a banquet, placing him under a naked sword suspended by a single horse-hair.

Damon (dám-mun) of Syracuse, became hostage for his friend Pythias (Phintias), condemned to die by Dionysius; Pythias, returning after having got permission to visit his home, was pardoned.

Dampier (dam-pér) **William**, 1652-1715; English navigator; explored the South Seas.

Damsel of Brittany Eleanor, sister of Arthur, and niece of King John, of England; imprisoned by him, d. 1121.

Danae (dá-na-é) in Greek myth., the mother of Perseus.

Danaus (dan-á-us) an Egyptian; usurped the throne of Argos circa 1572 B.C. **Danaides**, (da-ná-i-déa) the 50 daughters of Danaus, who slew their husbands, and for punishment were sent to Hades, where they had to keep pouring water into sieves.

Danelagh (dán-law) the region assigned to the Danes by Alfred, 878; the country N.E. of Watling Street. Also **Danelaw**.

Dante (dan-tá) **Alighieri**, the greatest Italian poet; b. at Florence, 1265; d. at Ravenna, 1321. wrote the *Divina Commedia*, *Vita Nuova*, etc.; his love for Beatrice; his woi as ambassador and Florentine magistrate; his political exile, in 1302, in the Guelph cause, enhance the interest of his great character.

Danton (dang-tong) **Georges-Jacques**, 1759-1794; a dominating Revolutionary in France; one of original nine members of the Committee of Public Safety; voted for the death of the king, 1793; replaced by Robespierre; guillotined, 1794.

Daphne (daf'nē) Greek myth., daughter of Peneus, the river god; loved by Apollo, she prayed for protection, and became a laurel tree.

Daphnis (daf'nīs) myth., inventor of bucolic poetry; son of Mercury. **Daphnis and Chloe** (klō'ē) a Greek pastoral romance of 4th or 5th century, singing the life and love of shepherd folks.

D'Arblay (d'ar-blā) **Madame (Frances Burney)** 1752-1840; English novelist; protégée of Dr. Johnson; wrote *Evelina*, *Cecilia*, etc.

Darby and Joan (dār-bi and jōn) names of an "old-fashioned" couple, said to have lived long and happily together, in the W. Riding of York, 18th cent.

Darien (dā-ri-en) **Isthmus**, connecting N. and S. America, now Isthmus of Panama; William Paterson (1695-1703) projected a Scottish settlement there; this Darien Scheme was abortive.

Darius (dār-i-us) 1. **Hystaspis**, Persian king, defeated by Greeks, Marathon, 495 B.C.

Darnley (dār-nli) **Henry Stewart, Lord**, 1540-1567; eldest son of Earl of Lennox, and husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Dartmoor (dārt-mōor) a moorland in Devonshire; which contains a prison, built, in 1806, for prisoners of war, but now used as a convict prison.

Darwin (dār-wīn): (1) **Charles Robert**, 1809-1882; discoverer of natural selection; wrote the epoch-making *The Origin of Species*, pub. 1859; 1867; *Variation of Plants and Animals*; 1871; *Descent of Man*, etc. (2) **Erasmus**, 1731-1802, grandfather of above; scientist and poet; wrote *The Botanical Garden*.

Daudet (dō-de') **Alphonse**, French novelist (1840-1897); wrote *Lettres de Mon Moulin*, *Tartarin de Tarascon*, *Le Petit Chose*, etc.

D'Avenant (dav'e-nant) **Sir William**, 1606-1668; English poet-laureate and dramatist; wrote *Gondibert*, an epic poem, and many plays. Also **Davenant**.

David (dā-vid): (1) second king of Israel. (2) In Scotland, **David I.** (1034-1153), youngest son of Malcolm Canmore. **David II.** (1324-1371) only son of King Robert the Bruce; *b.* at Dunfermline, *d.* at Edinburgh Castle. (3) (dā-vēd') **Jacques-Louis** (1748-1825), French historical painter.

Davidson **John**, Eng. poet; *b.* at Barrhead, Renfrewshire, 1857.

Davis (dā-vis): (1) **Jefferson**, 1808-1889; President of the Confederate States, during the American Civil War. (2) **John**, 1550-1605, Arctic explorer; discovered Davis Strait.

Davitt (dā-vitt) **Michael**, of Irish peasant parents; *b.* 1846; joined the Fenian movement, 1866; sentenced to penal servitude; 1895, M.P. for S. Mayo.

Davos (dā-vos) a small valley lying amongst the Alps of the Eastern Grisons; a health resort.

Davoût (dā-vōōt) **Louis Nicolas**, 1770-1823; a French marshal, distinguished at Abovour, Austerlitz, in Moscow campaign.

Davy (dā-vi) **Sir Humphry**, 1778-1829; famous English chemist; invented a safety-lamp.

Dead Sea (ded sē) salt lake, 20 m. E. of Jerusalem; lava beds, pumice-stone, and other volcanic traces remain; sp. gr. of its water is great.

Deæ Matres (dē-ē mā'trēz) "goddesses mothers"; myth. deities belonging to the Teutonic race; represented on altars, etc., in Germany, as three, seated, with baskets of fruit.

Deal (dēl) seaport tn. in E. Kent, England; it was one of the Cinque Ports in the 13th century.

Dean Forest picturesquely hilly tract, in Gloucestershire, producing timber.

Decameron (de-kam'e-run) Boccaccio's collection of 100 tales, 1353; from which Chaucer, and others have drawn materials.

Declaration (1) of Independence by the American colonies, July 4, 1776; (2) of Right, prepared by the Convention, and accepted by William and Mary, February 13, 1689.

Defoe (de-fō) **Daniel**, 1659-1731; Eng. novelist and political writer; was an agent to forward the Union of 1707; wrote *Robinson Crusoe*, etc.

Deianira (dē-i-a-ni'ra) wife of Hercules, whom she accidentally poisoned by giving him the poisoned robe got from the centaur Nessus.

Deira (dē-i-ra) an Anglian kingdom of the 6th century A.D. between Humder and Tees.

Dekker (dek'er) **Thomas**, circa 1570-1640?; Elizabethan dramatist; wrote *Satiromastix*.

Delavigne (de-lā-vēn') **Jean-François-Casimir**, 1793-1843; a French dramatist, poet, and Academician; wrote *Marino Faliero*, etc.

Delhi (del'hē) city of India; former cap. of Mogul Empire; famous for its architectural glories, and its history during the Indian Mutiny; since 1803, under British rule; here, in 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

Delilah (de-li-lā) a woman who found out the secret of Samson's strength, and betrayed him.

Delius (dē-li-us) Apollo, so called from his birth-place in Delos: as Diana is called Delia.

Delphi (del'fi) a tn. on Mt. Parnassus; seat of the famous oracle of the Pythian Apollo.

Demeter (dē-mē'ter) Greek myth., the goddess of the earth; the Ceres of Rom. myth.

Democritus (dē-mok'ri-tus) a Greek philosopher of Abdera, known as "The Laughing Philosopher."

Demodocus (de-mod'u-kus) a bard in the *Odyssey*; who sang the loves of Mars and Venus.

Demogorgon (dem-o-gor'gon) a terrible god, capable of vindictive action.

Demosthenes (de-mos'the-nēs) of Athens, 384-322 B.C.; great orator.

Denham (den'am) **Sir John**, 1615-1669; Eng. poet; wrote *Cooper's Hill*.

De Quincey (de kwīn'zi) **Thomas**, *b.* near Manchester, 1785; *d.* at Edinburgh, 1859; Eng. man of letters; wrote *Confessions of an Opium Eater*; and many fugitive papers.

Derby (dār-bi): (1) **Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley**, Earl of, (1799-1869), the "Rupert of Debate," carried the emancipation of West Indian slaves, 1833, as Colonial Sec. (2) **Edward Henry Smith Stanley**, his son, *d.* 1893, for many years a Conservative Minister; in 1880, joined the Liberal Cabinet; 1886, became a Unionist.

Descartes (dā-kārt) **René** 1596-1650; French mathematician, and the father of mod. philosophy; wrote *Discours de la Méthode*, etc.

Desdemona (dez-de-mō-nā) the wife of Othello; personifying injured innocence.

Desmoulin (dā-mōō-leng) **Camille**, 1760-1794; active French Revolutionary, and revolutionary writer; guillotined.

Deucalion and Pyrrha (dū-kā-li-on and pir'ra) myth. king and queen of Thessaly; saved from a deluge in a chest; renewed the human race by throwing stones behind them, those thrown by Deucalion becoming men, those thrown by Pyrrha becoming women.

De Vere (de vēr) **Aubrey**, 1814-1902; an Irish poet; author of *The Waldenses*, etc.

De Witt (de vit') **Jan**, 1625-1672; a well-known Dutch statesman; overthrown by the Orange party in 1672, and, along with his brother **Cornelius**, murdered by the mob.

Dharmashastra (dār-ma-shās'tra) the whole body of Hindu law.

Diana (dī-an-ā) anc. Roman goddess of hunting; worshipped as the moon, and in other capacities; the Greek Artemis.

Dibdin (dib'din) **Charles**, 1745-1814; an English song-writer; author of *Tom Bowling*, etc.

Dickens (dik'enz) **Charles**, *b.* near Portsmouth, 1812; *d.* at Gadshill, near Rochester, 1870; an attorney's clerk, and later a journalist; in 1836, he published *Sketches by Boz*, in monthly numbers, the first of an unending succession of books.

Diderot (dē-drō) **Denis**, 1713-1784; French philosopher projector of the *Encyclopédie*.

Dido (dī-dō) daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, and the reputed founder of Carthage; to save her honour and keep the vow of faith to her husband, Acerbas, she tragically stabbed herself on a funeral pile, in presence of her people. Vergil has modified the legend.

Dies Iræ (dī-ēz i-rē) means day of wrath; is an old Latin hymn, used in the Roman Church before 1835.

Dinmont (dīn'munt) **Dandle**, a rustic character in *Guy Mannering*.

Diogenes (dī-ō-jē-nēs) 412?-323 B.C.; Greek cynic philosopher of notorious eccentricity.

Diomedes (dī-u-mē-dēs) a leg. king of Aetolia; one of the Greek host before Troy.

Dionysius (dī-5-nish'f-us): (1) of Syracuse, 430?-368 B.C.; tyrant of Syracuse. (2) Of Halicarnassus; d. 7 B.C.; wrote on Roman antiquities.

Dionysus (dī-5-nī'sus) in Greek myth., the god of wine; also called Bacchus.

Disraeli (diz-rā'li): (1) Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield, statesman and novelist (1804-1881); a convert from Judaism; 1837, Tory member for Maidstone; Prime Minister, in 1868 and 1874-80. Wrote *Coningsby*, etc. (2) Isaac (1769-1848) father of foregoing; author of *Curiosities of Literature*, etc.

Divina Commedia (dē-vē'nākom-mā'dē-ā) epic poem by Dante, in three parts—Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso.

Dobell (do-bel) Sydney, Eng. poet, 1824-74; wrote *The Roman*, *The Balder*, etc.

Dobson (dob'sun) Austin, Eng. poet and writer on 18th cent. literature; b. 1840.

Doctor Mirabilis (dok'tor mir-āb'i-lis) Roger Bacon.

Dodgson (dof'sun) Charles Lutwidge, 1832-1898; math. prof., Christ Church, Oxford; wrote (as Lewis Carroll) *Alice in Wonderland*, etc.

Dodona (dō-dō'nā) ancient city of Epirus; seat of the most ancient Greek oracle.

Dogberry (dog-ber-i) a humorous night constable in *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Dolly Varden (vār'den) name of a character in *Barnaby Rudge*; applied to articles of dress—e.g., "Dolly Varden" hats, etc.

Dominie Sampson in *Guy Mannering*; type of schoolmaster.

Domitian (dō-mish'yan) Flavius, 51-96 A.D.; Roman emperor; persecuted the Christians.

Donati (do-nā'tē) Gio. Battista, 1826-1873; Italian astronomer, discovered Donati's comet.

Donatello (don-ā-tel'ō) 1386-1466, the founder of modern sculpture.

Donation of Constantine edict of Constantine the Great, 324 A.D.; bestowing on the Papacy the sovereignty of Italy and the West.

Doncaster (don'kas-ter) in West Riding of Yorkshire, famous for horse-racing.

Donizetti (dō-nē-dzet'tē) Gaetano, 1798-1848; Italian operatic composer; *Lucia di Lammermoor*, etc.

Don Juan (don jū'an) an incomplete poem, by Lord Byron, 1819-24. Don Juan is the type of sceptical libertinism.

Donne (don) John, 1573-1631; Eng. poet; founded the school of "metaphysical" poetry.

Don Quixote (don kwik'sot, or (Sp.) kē-hō'tā) novel by Cervantes, 1605-16.

Doré (dō-rā') Gustave, 1832-83, celebrated book-illustrator, and painter.

Dort (dort) Synod of an assembly of the Reformed Church, convened at Dort (Dordrecht) by the States-General, 1618-19; condemned Arminianism.

Douglas (dug'las) name of an historical Scott. family; the "Land of the Douglases" lies along the Solway. Gavin, 1474?-1522; a Scottish poet; bp. of Dunkeld; trans. *Æneid* into Scotch.

Doyle (doil) Richard, 1824-1883; Eng. caricaturist.

Draco (drā'kō) fl. circa 621 B.C., Athenian lawgiver, of great impartiality, but severe.

Drake (drāk) Sir Francis, 1540?-1596; Elizabethan seaman; circumnavigated the world; commanded under Howard against the Armada; died at sea.

Dramatic Poesy a work by Dryden, in form of a conversation between four friends; a classic in poetic criticism.

Drapier (drā'pi-er) Irish pseudonym under which Swift wrote on Wood's Irish coinage, 1724.

Drayton (drā'ton) Michael, 1563?-1631; English poet; wrote *Polyolbion*, etc.

Dream of Fair Women poem by Lord Pennycuik.

Drogheda (droh'ē-da) Co. Louth, Ireland; formerly a military station; sacked by Cromwell, 1649.

Drumclog (drum-klog) a moor in W. Lanarkshire, Scotland, where Claverhouse was defeated by 200 Covenanters, 1679.

Drummond (drum'on'd) William, of Hawthornden, Scottish poet, 1555-

1649; laird of Hawthornden, near Edinburgh; wrote *Tears on the Death of Mæliades*, *Cypress Grove*, etc.

Dryden (dri'den) John, 1631-1700; Eng. poet and dramatist; was poet-laureate and historiographer-royal, 1670-1688; wrote *Annus Mirabilis*, *Abalom and Achitophel*, etc.; trans. Virgil, Juvenal, and Ovid.

Du Barry (dē bā'rē) Comtesse, 1746-1793; a French favourite of the Church of Rome and for Louis XV.; guillotined by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Duessa (dū-es'sa) a hag in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, who stands for the Church of Rome and for Mary, Queen of Scots.

Dulcinea del Toboso (dul-sin'ē-a del tō-bō-zō) Don Quixote's lady-love; her real name was Aldonza.

Dumas (dē-mā'): Alexandre (1) 1802-1870; French novelist and dramatist; wrote *Three Musketeers*, *Monte Cristo*, etc. (2) (Fils, son of foregoing), 1824-95, dramatist; wrote *La Dame aux Camélias*, etc.

Du Maurier (dē-mō-ryā) George L. P. B., Eng. novelist; wrote *Trilby*, etc., also artist in black and white, on the *Punch* staff.

Dumouriez (dē-mōór-yā) Charles François, 1739-1823; French general; 1792, defeated the Prussians at Valmy, the Austrians at Jemappes.

Dunbar (dun-bār) an old tn. on the N.E. coast of Haddingtonshire, Scotland; the scene of Cromwell's victory over Leslie in 1650.

Dunbar (dun-bār) William, 1465?-1530?; a Scottish poet; wrote *The Thistle and the Rose*, a political allegory.

Dunblane (dun-blān') tn. on Allan Water, Perthshire; early seat of a bishop, its cathedral dating back to the 7th century.

Duncan (dun-kan) Adam, Viscount, 1731-1804; Eng. admiral, distinguished at Cape St. Vincent; victor at Camperdown.

Dunciad, The (dun'si-ad) a satire by Pope on contemporary poetasters.

Dundas (dun-das') Henry, 1742-1811; first Viscount Melville; Brit. lawyer and statesman; was Lord-Advocate, Home Secretary, etc.

Dundreary (dun-drē'ri) Lord, a good-natured swell in Tom Taylor's play, *Our American Cousin*, whose whiskers, etc., set a fashion.

Dunfermline (dun-ferm'lin) tn. in Fifeshire, Scotland; was anciently important as residence and burying-place of Scottish kings.

Dunkeld (dun-keld') village on K. Tay, Perthshire, rich in fine scenery; anc. site of a Culdee church; bishopric revived by Alex. I., 1107.

Dunkirk (dun'kerk) seaport tn. on Strait of Dover, coast of France; ceded to England, 1658; sold to the French by Charles II., 1662.

Dunmow Flich (dun'mou) (of bacon) awarded to the married couple that at the end of the first year of wedlock can swear that neither has ever wished the union broken.

Dunnottar Castle (du-not'ar) a ruin, 1½ m. S. of Stonehaven, Scotland; seat of the Keiths, Earls Marischal of Scotland; during the Commonwealth the Scotch Regalia were preserved here; 1715, dismantled.

Dunsinane (dun-si-nān') one of the Sidlaw Hills, 7 m. N.E. of Perth; 1012 ft. high.

Duns Scotus (dunz skō'tus) Joannes, "The Subtle Doctor" (1274?-1308), famous medieval schoolman.

Dunstan (dun-stan) St., 925-988; Archb. of Canterbury; ecclesiastical reformer, Abbot of Cæstonbury (943).

Dupleix (dē-plē') Joseph-François, Marquis, 1697-1763; French merchant and administrator; governor of the French settlement in India; out-generalled by Clive.

Durden (dur-den) Dame, a notable housewife, celebrated in English song.

Dürer (dē-rer) Albrecht or Albert, 1471-1528; German painter and writer; celebrated engraver and woodcut designer.

Duval (dē-vāl) Claude, a noted highwayman; b. in Normandy, 1643, hanged at Tyburn, 1670.

Dvůrák (dvor'zhāk) Antonín, b. 1841; Bohemian composer; wrote *Stabat Mater*, etc.

E

Earthly Paradise, The a collection of narrative poems by William Morris, published 1868-70.

Eblis (eb'lis) king of the evil spirits; mentioned in *The Koran* as an angel changed to a devil.

Eboracum (ë-bor-a-kum) the Roman name of York. Also **Eburacum**.

Ecbatana (ek-bat'-a-na) cap. of anc. Media; residence of Alexander the Great.

Ecce Homo (ek-'se hō-'mō) name of paintings of Christ crowned with thorns.

Echidna (e-kid'-na) a myth. monster, half woman, half serpent; mother of Chimæra, Cerberus, etc.

Echo (ek-'tō) in Greek myth., a nymph, who tricked Juno, but was punished by becoming an echo; in hopeless love of Narcissus she pined away, becoming stone, so that only her voice remained.

Eddystone (ed'-stun) a group of rocks, about 14 m. S.S.W. of Plymouth. Smeaton's lighthouse built here, 1757-59; 1882, another, built by Sir James Douglass.

Eden (ë-'den) symbol of pleasure and happiness; traditional paradise of Adam and Eve.

Eden Hall The Luck of, a favourite subject of romance, connected with a drinking glass possessed by the family of Sir Christopher Musgrave.

Edgar Ætheling (ed-'gar ath-'el-Ing) 1057-1120?; heir of Edward the Confessor; after the Conquest, refuted in Scotland.

Edgehill (ej-'hil) scene of the indecisive battle (1642), in which Charles I. and the Royalists first met Essex and the Parliamentarians.

Edgeworth (ej-'wurt) Maria, 1767-1849; Eng. novelist; wrote *Castle Rackrent*, etc.

Edina (e-'di-na) poetic name for city of Edinburgh.

Edison (ed'-i-sun) Thomas Alva, b. in Ohio, 1847; distinguished mechanical and electrical inventor.

Edmund (ed-'mund): (1) L., of England (922-946), the "Magnificent," succeeded his brother Æthelstan. (2) Edmund Ironside (981-1016) succeeded Æthelred the Unready; divided the realm with Canute.

Edward (ed-'ward): (1) Edward the Elder (870?-925) succeeded Alfred the Great as king of Wessex, and extended his sway over Mercia, East Anglia, and Northumbria. (2) Edward the Confessor, last Anglo-Saxon king, d. 1066, canonised, 1161. (3) Edward I. (1230-1307), 1295, quelled rebellion in Scotland, carrying away the Coronation Stone; provoked by the warfare of Wallace, then Bruce, Edward marched on Scotland, but died near Carlisle. (4) Edward II. (1284-1327); 1314, Battle of Bannockburn. (5) Edward III. (1312-1377), son of Edward II., engaged in French wars; 1346, won Crécy. (6) Edward IV. (1442-1483). (7) Edward V. (1470-1483), a boy when his father died, fell into the hands of Richard; removed to the Tower, and murdered there. (8) Edward VI. (1537-1553), son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour. (9) Edward, Black Prince (1330-1376), son of Edward III., was victor at Crécy, Poitiers, and Navarrete.

Egbert (eg-'bert) d. 837; king of the W. Saxons; made himself overlord of England.

Egeria (ë-'jē-ri-ə) Roman myth., a nymph, counsellor and wife of King Numa.

Eikon Basilike (i-'kon ba-sil'-i-kē) "royal likeness"; a work published after the execution of Charles I. of England; attributed to Charles; claimed by Bishop Gauden of Exeter. Milton wrote a reply, *Eikonoclastes* (i-'kon-o-klast-'tēz).

Elaine (e-'lān) a character in the Arthurian legends; lover of Lancelot.

Elba (el-'ba) an island belonging to Italy; lies 6 m. off coast of Tuscany, in Mediterranean; is famous as Napo' on's place of exile.

El Dorado (el-'dōr-ā-dō) Span. name for Manhoa, in Guiana: term for untold wealth.

Electra (e-'lek-'tra) in Greek story, the unhappy daughter of Agamemnon, and sister of Orestes; subject of tragedies by Euripides, Æschylus, and Sophocles.

Elephanta (el-e-fan-'ta) an island, in the harbour of Bombay; famous since 9th century for its Brah. anic rock-caves.

Elf-land (elf-'land) the country ruled over by Oberon, king of Faery.

Elia (ë-li-ä) pen-name of Lamb while publishing his *Essays* in the *London Magazine*, 1820 onwards.

Eliot (el-i-ot) George, pseudonym of the English novelist, Mary Ann Evens, or, latterly, Mrs. Cross, 1819-1880; wrote *Mil on the Floss*, etc.

Elizabeth (e-liz-'a-beth): (1) Queen of England and Ireland (b. 1533, d. 1603); daughter of Henry VIII., by Anne Boleyn; clever and capable, with the capacity for selecting advisers; her ultimate treatment of Mary is the dark blot on her reign, otherwise prosperous and great. (2) Elizabeth Petrovna (pe-'trov-na) 1709-1762; Empress of Russia, pre-nuptial daughter of Peter the Great.

Ellisland (el-'is-land) name of a farm on the right bank of the R. Nith, 6 m. from Dumfries, Scotland; where Burns tried farming, unsuccessfully.

Elphinstone (el-'fins-ton) Bishop, 1431-1514; 1494; promoted the first Scottish printing press.

Elsinore (el-'si-nōr) seaport tn. on Island of Seeland, in Denmark. Is scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

Elzevir (el-'ze-vēr) a Leyden family of printers of editions (1592-1681) of extreme beauty.

Emanuel (e-'man-u-el) I., 1469-1521, "the Great"; King of Portugal in his halcyon days.

Emerald Isle (em-'e-rald) a poetic name for Ireland, from its verdure.

Emerson (em-'er-sun) Ralph Waldo, 1803-92; a celebrated American poet, essayist, and lecturer; an individualist; wrote *Representative Men*, etc.

Emile (ä-'mël) chief character in Rousseau's pedagogic romance.

Emin Pasha (ä-'mën pa-'sha) 1840-1892; Jewish convert to Islam; medical officer of the Equatorial regions, and afterwards governor; scholarly and humane; accomplished scientific writer.

Emmet (em-'et) Robert, an Irish patriot; b. at Dublin, 1778; hanged, 1803, as a rebel.

Empedocles (em-'ped'-o-klez) 455?-395? B.C.; Greek philosopher, born at Agrigento, Sicily; said to have thrown himself into Etna.

Endymion (en-'dim'-i-un): (1) in Greek legend, a youth renowned for his beauty and perpetual sleep; while he slept in a cave the moon came and kissed him. (2) A poem by John Keats, published 1818. (3) Name of a novel by Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield).

Enfield (en-'feld) tn. in Middlesex, 10 m. N. of London; the Government small-arms factory; a special rifle is called by its name. P. 42,738.

English Opium Eater name often given to De Quincey, from his own *Confessions of an Opium Eater*.

Enid (ë-'nid) a myth. lady, exemplifying purity; as one of the three beauties of Arthur's Court.

Enniskillen (en-'is-kil-'en) tn. in Co. Fermanagh, Ireland; here William III. defeated James II. in 1689; the defenders of the town became the Enniskillen Dragoons.

Ennius (en-'ni-us) a great Roman epic poet, 239-169 B.C.; wrote *Annales* (lost).

Eos (ë-'os) Greek goddess of the dawn, Aurora.

Epaminondas (ep-'am-'in-on-das) d. 363 B.C.; Theban warrior, liberator of his country.

Ephesus (ef-'e-sus) city in Lydia, Asia Minor; the seat of a temple to Diana, and of one of the seven Churches of Asia.

Epictetus (p-'ik-'tēt-us) 50-125? A.D.; Greek Stoic philosopher.

Epicurus (ep-'i-kū-'rus) b. circa 342-270 B.C.; founder of the Epicurean school of philosophy.

Epigoni (e-'pig-o-ni) the seven sons of the seven chiefs who had unsuccessfully attacked Thebes; they conquered and razed Thebes.

Erasmus (e-'raz-'mus) 1467?-1536; b. at Rotterdam; Reformer and Humanist; trans. *New Test.* into Latin, 1516; wrote *Colloquia*, etc.

Erebus (er-'ë-bus) name applied to the gloomy space through which spirits pass to Hades.

Erigena (e-'rij-'e-na) Johannes Scotus, d. 875? Irish scholastic philosopher; lived for 27 years at the court of Charles the Bald, in France.

Erin (ë-'rin) poetic Celtic name for Ireland.

Erinyes (e-rin-î-êz) In Greek myth., female avenging deities; called by Romans, Furies.

Eris (ê-ris, er-îs) the Greek goddess of discord; sister to Mars, god of war.

Erl-king (erl-king) a German spirit of mischief, haunting the Thuringia Forest.

Eros (ê-ros) Greek god of love, represented as a boy, with bow and arrows; also as a Cupid.

Erskine (ers-kin) (1) John Erskine (1500-1591), reformer and supporter of Wishart and Knox. (2) Lord Erskine (1750-1823), youngest son of the Earl of Buchan, lawyer; delivered excellent speeches in defence of several "Friends of the People," etc.

Escorial (es-kô-ri-âl) tn. in Spain, 28 m. N.W. of Madrid; famous for its celebrated monastery and palace, the Escorial, erected by Philip II.

Esmeralda (es-mâ-râl-dâ) the dancing girl in Victor Hugo's novel, *Notre Dame*.

Essay on Criticism a poetical essay by Pope, 1711.

Essay on Man a didactic poem published by Pope, 1732-34.

Ethelred (eth-el-red) (1) I., brother of Alfred the Great; king of Wessex and Kent, 860-871. (2) II., "the Unready" (908-1016), was father of Edward the Confessor.

Etna (et-na) a volcanic mt. in Island of Sicily (10,865 ft. high), with many smaller cones on its sides.

Eton (ê-tun) tn. in Bucks, England; seat of a public school, founded by Henry VI., 1440.

Etruria (e-trôo-ri-a) an ancient division of Italy, lying W. of R. Tiber and the Apennines; land of the Etruscans, famous for their skill in pottery.

Ettrick Shepherd (et-rik) name given to James Hogg, the poet.

Eubœa (û-bê-a) the largest island belonging to Greece, in the Ægean Sea. P. 115,516.

Euclid (û-klid) mathematician of Alexandria about 300 B.C.; wrote *Elements*.

Eugène (û-jên) Prince, of Savoy, 1003-1736; b. at Paris; renounced France, and helped its enemies, as Marlborough at Blenheim, etc.

Eugénie (e-shâ-nê) Empress, a Spanish countess; married in 1853 to Napoleon III.

Eumenides (û-men-î-dêz) euphemistic name for the Furia. Also Erinyes.

Euphrosyne (û-fros-î-nê) in Greek myth., one of the three graces.

Euphues (û-ft-êz) or the *Anatomy of Wit*, a novel published by John Lyly in 1579-1580; "Euphuism" is the name given to the grandiose style of English literature in favour at the Elizabethan Court.

Euripides (û-rip-î-dêz) Athenian tragic poet; b. in Salamis, 480 B.C.; d. 406 B.C.; wrote *Alceste*, *Iphigeneia*, etc.

Europa (û-rô-pa) in Greek myth., sister of Cadmus; mother of Minos and Rhadamanthus.

Eurus (û-rus) name for east wind. "And Eurias steals his ice wind from the Pole."

Eurydice (û-rid-î-sê) Greek myth., the wife of Orpheus, who "half-regained" her from Hades, after death.

Eusebius (û-sê-bi-us) of Cæsarea, 266?-340? A.D.; the father of church history; wrote *Ecclesiastical History*.

Euterpe (û-ter-pê) Greek myth., the Muse, who presided over music.

Evans, Mary Ann. See Eliot, George.

Evelina (ev-e-lî-na) a novel by Frances Burney, (*Madame D'Arbly*), published in 1778.

Evelyn (ev-e-lin) John, 1620-1706; Eng. author; diarist, of varied interests.

Evergreen, The a collection of poems by Allan Ramsay, 1724.

Excalibur (eks-ka-lî-bur) the famous sword of the myth. King Arthur.

Excursion, The the masterpiece of Wordsworth, forming part of *The Recluse*, 1814.

Eyre (âr) Jane, name of heroine in Charlotte Brontë's novel of same name, 1847.

F

Fabius (fâ-bi-us) Q. Maximus Verrucosus, the Roman consul who, by "delaying," broke the Punic power; d. 203 B.C.

Faerie Queene title of Edmund Spenser's great allegorical poem.

Fagin (fâ-jin) a character in Dickens's novel, *Oliver Twist*; an employer of thieves and roseteer.

Fahrenheit (fâ-ron-hit) Gabriel Daniel, 1686-1736; inventor of the mercurial thermometer; he fixed the freezing point of water at 32°.

Fairbairn (fâr-bâr) Sir William, 1780-1874: Eng. engineer; built the Menai bridge.

Fairfax (fâr-faks) Thomas, Lord, 1612-1671; Parliamentary general during the Civil War; envoy to the Hague to seek the return of Charles II.

Fair Maid of Perth title of one of Scott's novels, 1828, and surname of the heroine, Catherine Glover.

Falaise (fâ-lâz) tn. in France, 27 m. S.S.E. of Caen; here, in 1174, William the Lion signed the Convention of Falaise, and became an English vassal.

Falconer (fawk-ner) William, 1752-1769; Scottish poet; wrote *The Shipwreck*.

Faliero (fâ-lê-rê-ro) Marino, 1274-1355; doge of Venice; beheaded for treason; subject of a tragedy by Byron.

Falkland (fawk-land) Lucius Cary, Viscount, 1610-1643; scholar and constitutional statesman; killed at Newbury, as a Royalist; exemplary in his fair-minded patriotism.

Falstaff Sir John, a braggart and wine-bibber in *Henry IV.* and *The Merry Wives*.

Faraday (fâr-a-dâ) Michael, 1791-1867; Eng. chemist; Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institution, London.

Farmer George a nickname given to George III., king of Great Britain.

Farnese (fâr-nâ-sê) name of a Roman family, whose palace was a treasure-house of art.

Farrar (fâr-ar) Frederic William, Dean of Canterbury, 1831-1903; scholarly theologian.

Fashoda (fâ-shô-dâ) a small tn. on the White Nile; in 1900, its possession caused strained relations between France and Britain.

Fatal Gifts anc. myth., certain articles, mostly for wear, that brought grief to the wearer—e.g., the necklace of Cadmus, the shirt of Nessus, and the Trojan horse.

Fata Morgana (fâ-tâ mor-gâ-nâ) a fairy in Italian romance; a pupil of Merlin, and sister of King Arthur.

Fates, The in anc. myth. the three deities that controlled the birth, events, and death of every man; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

Father (1) of English poetry, Chaucer; (2) of his country, George Washington; (3) of history, Herodotus; (4) of waters, Mississippi.

Fatima (fâ-ti-mâ) (1) only daughter of Mohammed. (2) The enchantress in *Aladdin*, or the *Wonderful Lamp*. (3) Seventh and last wife of Bluebeard.

Faunus (faw-nus) a myth. king of the Laurentes, worshipped as the god of agriculture; was identified with the Greek Pan, and, like him, represented as a man with horns and goat's feet.

Faure (fôr) François Felix, b. in Paris, 1841, d. 1899; President of French Republic, 1895.

Faust (foust) name of a famous tragedy by Goethe, published in 1790, 1808, 1833.

Favre (favr) Jules, 1809-1880; a French Republican lawyer; Min. of Foreign Affairs.

Fawcett (faw-set) Henry, 1833-1884; Eng. economist and writer; postmaster general (1880-4).

Fawkes (fawks) Guy, 1570-1606; the agent in the Gunpowder Plot, November 5, 1605.

Felix (fe-lîks) (1) Claudius, or Antonius, a Roman procurator of Judea in the time of St. Paul.

Felton (fel-tun) John, a lieutenant in the army; hanged for the assassination of Buckingham, 1628.

Femmes Savantes (fam savangt) Les, a comedy by Molière, 1672; a satire on bluestockings.

Fénelon (fâ-nî-long) 1651-1715, celebrated French author; wrote *Fables*, *Télémaque*, *De l'Éducation des Filles*, etc.

Ferdinand (fer-di-nand): (1) Ferdinand the Catholic (1452-1516), king of Castile, of Aragon and Sicily, and of Naples; (2) Ferdinand I., German emperor (1556-1564); b. 1503; d. 1604; (3) Ferdinand II., German emperor (1619-1637); b. 1678; d. 1637; great upholder of Catholicism; his reign saw the

Thirty Years' War; (4) **Ferdinand III.**, German emperor (1687-1657); *b.* 1608; *d.* 1657; (5) **Ferdinand I.**, emperor of Austria (1835-1848); *b.* 1798; *d.* 1875; abdicated in 1848; (6) **Ferdinand I.**, king of the Two Sicilies: *b.* 1751; *d.* 1825; (7) **Ferdinand II.**, king of the Two Sicilies: *b.* 1810; *d.* 1859; known as "Bomba" (*g. n.*); (8) **Ferdinand III.**, Grand-duke of Tuscany and Archduke of Austria; *b.* 1769; *d.* 1824; (9) **Ferdinand I.**, of Bulgaria; *b.* at Vienna, 1861.

Ferguson (1) **Adam**, 1729-1816; historian and philosopher; Professor of Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh; (2) **Robert**, 1750-1774; a Scottish poet.

Ferney (fer-nā) a small French village N.W. of Geneva; here Voltaire spent 20 years.

Ferrara (fer-rā-rā) **Andrea**, a famous Italian sword-maker in the 16th century.

Ferrier (fer-i-er) **James Frederick**, 1808-1864; Scot. metaphysician; an idealist.

Fescennine (fes-o-nin) **Verses**, rude extempore dialogues, invented at Fescennium, Etruria, to which Rom. class. drama is traced.

Fichte (fin-tē) **Johann Gottlieb**, 1762-1814; a German philosopher; Professor of Philosophy in Jena University.

Fidelio (fē-dā'lyō) name of Beethoven's only opera; a wife masquerades as a boy to save her husband.

Fielding (fēl-ding) **Henry**, 1707-1754; Eng. novelist; wrote *Joseph Andrews*, *Tom Jones*, and *Amelia*, and the play, *The Wedding Day*, etc.

Figaro (fo-gā-rō') (1) a character in several plays by the French dramatist, Beaumarchais; (2) a foremost Parisian daily.

Fingal's Cave a basaltic cave in Staffa, 288 ft. long.

Finistère (fin-is-tār') a dep. of N.W. France, washed by the English Channel.

Finisterre, Cape is at the N.W. extremity of Spain.

Finland (fin-land); since 1809, a grand-duchy of Russia, with separate constitution; since 1890, a state, with central control from St. Petersburg.

Fitz-Boodle **George**, pen-name Thackeray in *Fraser's Magazine*.

Fitzgerald (fits-jer-ald) (1) **Lord Edward**, 1763-1798; a leader among the United Irishmen; died in prison; (2) **Edward**, 1809-83, Eng. poet; trans. *Quatrains of Omar Khayyam* from the Persian.

Fitzroy **Robert**, 1805-1865; admiral and meteorologist; collaborated with Darwin on scientific voyages.

Flaminian (fla-min-i-an) **Way**, anc. road from Rome to Ariminum (modern Rimini).

Flanders the country of the Flemings; now part of Netherlands, Belgium, and France.

Flaubert (flō-ber) **Gustave**, 1821-1880; a French novelist; wrote *Madame Bovary*, etc.

Flaxman **John**, 1755-1826; famous English sculptor and designer of illustrations.

Fleming **Margaret**, 1803-1811 (*Pet Marjorie*); a precocious child friend of Sir Walter Scott.

Fletcher (flech-er) (1) **Andrew** of Salton, 1655-1716; Scot. patriot; combated the 1707 Union; (2) **Giles**, 1549-1611; an English poet; father of Giles and Phineas Fletcher, both poets, and cousins of John Fletcher (see Beaumont).

Flodden (flood-n) a hill in Northumberland, where James IV. of Scotland was defeated and slain by the Earl of Surrey, 1513.

Flora (flō-ra) the Roman goddess of flowers and spring.

Florizel (flor-i-zel) **George IV.**, when Prince of Wales, assumed this name when writing to Mrs. Robinson, who played Perdita; these being lovers in *The Winter's Tale*.

Flying Dutchman, **The**, a spectral ship that haunts the seas near the Cape of Good Hope.

Fontainebleau (fōng-tān-blō) tn. 35 m. S.S.E. of Paris; residence of many of the French kings; has a very fine forest.

Fontenoy (fon-te-noi) a village in Belgium, where the British, Dutch, and Austrian armies were defeated by the French in 1745.

Foot (foot) **Samuel**, 1720-1777; Eng. dramatist, actor, and mimic; called "The English Aristophanes."

Ford, John (fōrd), 1586?-1639?; Eng. dramatist; wrote *The Broken Heart*, etc.

Fordun (fōr-dun) **John of**, a Scotch chronicler; wrote *Scotichronicon*, ending with 1384, when he died.

Forster, William Edward (fōrs-ter) 1810-1886; British statesman; 1870, carried the Elementary Education Bill; 1872, carried the Ballot Act; Irish Secretary, 1880-82.

Fort Garry (fōr-t) a post of the Hudson Bay Company now incorporated as Winnipeg.

Fort Sumter (sum-ter) a fort in S. Carolina; the scene of the first engagement in the American Civil War.

Forty Thieves, The one of the tales of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

Foster (fōs-ter) **Stephen Collins**, 1826-1864; an American song writer; wrote and composed "Nelly Bly," "Old Kentucky Home," etc.

Fotheringay (fōth-er-in-gē) a village in Northamptonshire; Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned, tried, and executed in its castle.

Foucault (fōo-kō') **Jean-Bernard-Léon**, 1819-1868; a great French physicist; famed for researches on the pendulum, light, etc.

Fountains Abbey a Cistercian monastery of the 14th century, in England; now in ruins.

Fouqué (fōō-kā') **Baron de la Motte**, 1777-1843; German Romanticist, poet, and author; wrote *Undine*, etc.

Fourier (fōor-yā) **François**, 1772-1837; a French Socialist, who propounded a co-operative social system.

Four P.'s, The, a short interlude by John Heywood, produced about 1547.

Fowler (fōul-er) **Sir John**, *b.* 1817; Eng. civil engineer; with Sir B. Baker, designed the Forth Bridge.

Fox (1) **Charles James**, 1749-1806; Brit. statesman and orator; greatest in opposition to Pitt; opposed Government treatment of the American Colonies. (2) **George**, 1624-1690; the founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers.

Fra Diavolo (frā dē-ā-vō-lō) an Italian brigand; a character in a comic opera by Scribe.

Francesca (frān-ches-kā dā rē-mē-nē) **da Rimini**, an Italian lady of the 13th century, whose love for Paolo, her husband's young brother, and their death, has been sung in Dante's *Inferno*.

Francis I. (frān-sis) 1494-1547; king of France, defeated at Pavia, 1525; brilliant, and a patron of arts; a persecutor of the Protestants; II., 1543-60; husband of Mary Stuart, 1559-60; (2) I., 1708-65; m. Maria Theresa of Germany; II., 1768-1835; (3) **Francis Joseph**, emperor of Austria; *b.* 1830; 1866, has followed a policy of peace and conciliation; (4) of **Assisi**, St. (ā-sē-sē) 1182-1226; a religious reformer, and founder of the Franciscan order of monks; (5) **Sir Philip**, 1740-1818; Eng. politician; member of Council of Bengal; supposed author of the *Letters of Junius*.

Frankenstein (frāng-ken-stīn) story by Mrs. Shelley; Frankenstein was the medical student who created a monster from bones, and ended it with life by galvanism.

Franklin (frank-lin) (1) **Benjamin**, *b.* in Boston, 1706; *d.* 1790; American journalist and distinguished diplomatist; envoy to Britain prior to the War of Independence; negotiated the alliance with France; famous besides as an electrical scientist; (2) **Sir John**, 1786-1847; served at Copenhagen and Trafalgar; 1845, after previous explorations, sailed on the disastrous search for the N.W. passage.

Franklin's Tale one of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Frederick (fred-er-ik) (1) I., called Barbarossa, *b.* 1123; *d.* 1190; a warrior king whose personality persists in legend, as the saviour of his country, who will return at need; (2) II. of Prussia, surnamed "The Great," 1712-1786; (3) III., 1831-1888, German Emperor and King of Prussia; m. Victoria of England; (4) **Frederick-William**, name of Prussian kings from 1620 to 1861.

Freeman (frē-man) **Edward Augustus**, 1829-1892; English historian; Professor of History, Oxford, 1884.

Frere (frēr) **Sir Henry Bartle**, 1815-1884; 1850, Chief-Commissioner of Scinde, India; 1877, High Commissioner in South Africa.

Freytag (fri-täg) **Gustav**, German novelist and dramatist; wrote *Soll und Haben* (*Debit and Credit*), a novel, etc.

Friar (1) **John**, name of one of the noted characters in Rabelais' *Pantagruel*; (2) **Laurence**, a monk in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*; (3) **Tuck**, the constant associate of Robin Hood.

Frith **William Powell**, b. 1819; Eng. painter; pinx. "The Derby Day," etc.

Frobisher (frob-i-sher) **Sir Martin**, 1535?-1594; commanded an expedition in search of the N.W. passage.

Froebel (frè-bel) **Friedrich**, 1782-1852; a German educationist; founder of the kindergarten system.

Frogs, The a famous comedy by Aristophanes; produced in 405 B.C.

Froissart (frwá-sár) **Jean**, 1337-1410; French chronicler and poet; wrote *Chronique de France, d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse et d'Espagne*.

Front de Bœuf See **Bœuf**.

Frost, Jack personification of frost in English nursery rhymes.

Froude (fróod) **James Anthony**, 1813-1894; Eng. historian; wrote *History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Armada*, etc.

Fry (frí) **Mrs. Elizabeth**, 1780-1845; a Quaker, who devoted her life to prison reform.

Fudge Family in Paris a series of satirical epistles, written by Thomas Moore, showing the absurdities of his travelling companions; published in 1818.

Fulham (fool'am) a suburb of London, containing Fulham Palace, the residence of the Bishop of London. P. 91,640.

Fuller **Thomas**, 1608-1661; chaplain of Charles II.; wrote *Worthies of England*.

Fulton **Robert**, 1765-1815; American engineer, who successfully applied steam to navigation.

Furies **The Three**, in anc. myth. were the goddesses of revenge—*Tisiphone* (the avenger), *Alecto* (the unrelenting), *Megera* (the jealous). See **Erinyes**.

G

Gaboriau (gá-bó-ré-ó) **Emile**, 1835-1873; French writer of detective novels.

Gabriel (gá-bri-el) one of the seven archangels of Jewish history; believed to have dictated the Koran to Mohammed.

Gad a son of the patriarch Jacob; his name was given to one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Gads Hill 256 ft. high, 3 m. N. of Rochester, Kent; here Falstaff met the men in buckram.

Gainsborough (gáinz-bur-ó) **Thomas**, 1727-1788; one of the greatest of England's painters; most famous are his portraits of Mrs. Siddons, the Duchess of Devonshire, etc.

Galahad (gal-a-had) **Sir**, son of Sir Lancelot and Elaine; knight of the Round Table; successful in his search for the Holy Grail.

Galatea (gal-a-té-a) a sea nymph beloved by Polyphemus, who, in his jealous rage, destroyed her lover, Acis, with a rock.

Galgacus (gal-gá-kus) a Caledonian chief defeated by Agricola.

Galileo (gal-i-lé-ó) 1564-1642; Italian astronomer; professor of mathematics at Pisa; author of many discoveries; 1633, the Inquisition forced him to abjure the Copernican theory, which he had verified; wrote *Dialogue on the Two Chief Systems, Dialogue of the New Science*, etc.

Galt (gawit) **John**, 1779-1839; Scot. novelist; the precursor of the "kallyard" school; wrote *The Annals of the Parish*, etc.

Galvani (gal-vá-ni) **Alvisio**, 1737-1798; Italian physiologist; discovered galvanism.

Gama (gá-má) **Vasco da**, Portuguese navigator, 1450-1524; discovered the route to India round Cape of Good Hope; established Portuguese rule in Calcutta.

Gambetta (gam-bet-a) **Léon Michel**, 1838-1882; French politician and demagogue; after the surrender of Napoleon III. he became Dictator of France; 1880, President of the Chamber.

Gamp (gamp) **Mrs. Sarah**, a monthly nurse in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, famous for her

bulky umbrella and her perpetual reference to a Mrs. Harris, a person of her imagination.

Ganesa (ga-ná-sa) the elephant god of prudence; the Mercury of the Hindus. Also **Gunputty**.

Ganymede (gan-i-méd) son of Tros; the most beautiful of mortals; carried off by an eagle to become the cup-bearer of Zeus.

Gardiner **Stephen**, c. 1490-1555; bp. of Winchester; secretary to Cardinal Wolsey; as Chancellor, under Queen Mary, persecuted Protestants.

Gareth (gá-reth) nephew of King Arthur, who went to court as a scullion, and was knighted.

Garfield (gár-féld) **James Abram**, 1831-1881; twentieth President of the United States; shot by a disappointed place-hunter.

Gargantua (gár-gan-tú-a) the chief character in a satirical romance by Rabelais; gigantic in every way, he has become typical.

Garibaldi (gá-ré-báld-ó) **Giuseppe**, 1807-1882; noted Italian revolutionary; secured Italian unity.

Garraway's **Coffee-House**, Cornhill, London, a famous house, which first sold tea, and where the promoters of the South Sea Bubble met.

Garrick (gár-ik) **David**, 1716-1779; great Eng. actor; also manager, and dramatist; exponent of a more natural style of acting.

Gaskell (gás-kei) **Mrs.** 1810-1885; Eng. novelist; wrote *Mary Barton, Wives and Daughters*, etc.

Gaston, Marie (gás-tun) pseudonym of Alphonse Paudet.

Gatehouse **Prison**, the London prison from which Raleigh was led to execution.

Gauden (gaw-den) **John**, 1605-1662; Eng. prelate; claimed authorship of *Eikon Basilike*.

Gaul (gaw) anc., the country of the Gauls, including Cisalpine Gaul (on the southern side of the Alps) and Transalpine Gaul (beyond the Alps from Rome).

Gaunt (gánt) **John** of, Duke of Lancaster; uncle of the king; Shakespeare's *Richard II.*

Gautier **Théophile**, 1811-1872; French poet, critic, and novelist of the Romantic school.

Gaveston (gav-es-ton) **Piers**, a favourite of Edward II. of England; insolent and overbearing; executed at the barons' demand, 1312.

Gavroche (gav-ro-h) a character in Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*; type of the street arab.

Gawain, Sir (gaw-wán) one of the principal knights of the Round Table.

Gay (gá) **John**, 1685-1732; an English poet; wrote *Acis and Galatea, The Beggar's Opera*, etc.

Gay-Lussac (gá-le-áák') **Nicolas-François**, 1778-1850; French chemist and physicist.

Gebir (gá-i-bér) a legendary Eastern prince, who invaded Africa, and gave his name to Gibraltar.

Geddes (ged-éz) **Jenny**, is reputed to have thrown her folding-stool at the head of the bishop officiating in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, 1637, as a protest against the introduction of the English Liturgy into Scotland.

Gehenna (ge-hen-a) means hell-fire, or the place of everlasting torment, in the Talmud and New Testament.

Gellius (gél-i-us) **Aulus**, Roman man of letters of 2nd c.; wrote *Noctes Atticæ*.

Geneviève, St. (jen-ev-yev) 424?-512?; the patroness of Paris.

Gentle Shepherd (1) nickname given to George Grenville, the statesman, by Pitt; (2) a pastoral drama, by Allan Ramsay.

Geoffrey of Monmouth (jef-rá) 1100?-1154?; a Welsh chronicler; bp. of St. Asaph; wrote *Historia Britanum*, a fountain-head of romantic legend.

George-a-Green was the famous pound-keeper of Wakefield, who resisted Robin Hood, Will Scarlett, and Little John, single-handed, when they attempted trespass in Wakefield.

George I. 1660-1727; King of England from 1714; II., 1683-1760; son of George I., and King of England from 1727; III., 1738-1820; grandson of George II.; King of England from 1760; IV., 1762-1830; eldest son of George III.; King of England from 1820.

George Sand (sand) 1804-1876; the pen-name of Amantine Lucile Auore Dupin, French novelist; wrote *Lélia, Consuelo, La Mare au Diable*, etc.

George, St. patron saint of England; beheaded by order of Diatantus, 303 A.D.; represented as slaying the dragon, to express the triumph of the Christian hero over evil.

Geraint (ger-ānt) Sir, of Devon, one of the knights of the Round Table.

Géronte (zhā-rong') a miserly father in Molière's *Médecin malgré Lui* and *Fourberies de Scapin*.

Gerry (ger-ri) Elbridge, 1744-1814; American statesman; from his name comes "gerry-mander," to arrange voting districts for party purposes.

Gertrude, St. in Christian art is sometimes represented as surrounded by rats and mice.

Geryon (ger-ē-un) a human monster, whose oxen ate human flesh; killed and robbed of his oxen by Hercules.

Gessler (ges-ler) the Austrian governor of the three forest cantons of Switzerland; figures as a tyrant in the story of *William Tell*.

Gesta Romanorum (ges-tā rō-mā-nō-rum) a popular collection of tales in Latin, supposed to have been compiled at the end of the 13th century.

Giant Despair in *Pilgrim's Progress*, a giant, owner of Doubting Castle.

Giaour (jōur) an unbeliever; one that gives up Mohammedanism; a poem by Byron.

Gibbon (gib-ūn) Edward, 1737-1794; English historian; wrote *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (1776).

Gibraltar (jīb-rāw-ē-tar) a mass of rock at the most southern point of Spain; a strong fortification, possessed by Britain since 1704.

Gigantes (ji-gan-tes) giants sprung from the blood of Uranus that fell to earth.

Gil Blas (zhēl blās) the easy-going hero of Le Sage's novel of the same name.

Gillies Hill (gill-ēz hīl) at Bannoekburn, 1814, Bruce ordered all camp-followers to go behind a rising ground on the field, and at a signal they rushed down; the English, thinking them a fresh army, fled; the height has ever since been called Gillies Hill.

Gilpin (gil-pin) John, the linen draper and train-band captain, immortalized in Cowper's ballad.

Ginkell (ging-kel) Godart de, 1640-1703; Earl of Athlone; Dutch and English general.

Giorgione (jōr-jō-ē-nā) 1477?-1511; painter; a famous Venetian colourist.

Giotto (jōt-tō) 1276-1336; Italian artist, who sent to the Pope a specimen of his skill, a perfect circle drawn with a sweep of the arm.

Girton (gir-tun) parish 3 m. N.W. of Cambridge; seat of Girton College for women since 1873.

Gladstone (glad-stūn) William Ewart, 1809-1898; statesman, orator, and a versatile author; began as a Conservative M.P.; ended as the greatest Liberal leader England has known.

Glastonbury (glas-un-ber-ē) tn. in Somersetshire; famous for its ecclesiastical traditions, dating from its legendary foundation by Joseph of Arimathea; notably, the sepulchre of traditional Kings Edmund and Edgar in A.S. times.

Glaucus (glaw-kus) a fisherman who instructed Apollo in soothsaying. See **Comus**.

Glenalmond (glen-ā-mōnd) a valley in Perthshire; it has the grave of Ossian; seat of a boys' public school.

Glencoe (glen-kō) a glen in the N. of Argyle, where the Master of Stair ordered the massacre of the Macdonalds, in February, 1692.

Glenfinnan (glen-fin-an) a glen W. of Fort-William, in Inverness-shire, where the gathering of the clans took place in 1745.

Globe The, the octagonal London theatre, built about 1590, in which Shakespeare acted, and, later, became a shareholder; many Elizabethan plays, including plays by him, were produced here.

Gloriana (glō-ri-ā-nā) Queen Elizabeth, "the glorious queen of Faery-land," in the *Faery Queen*.

Glorious John John Dryden, the poet, 1631-1700.

Gobi (gō-bē) a large and partially unexplored desert in China, N. of Tibet.

Godalming (gōd-ā-ling) tn. in Surrey; is now the seat of the celebrated public school of Charterhouse, removed thither, 1872.

Goddess of Reason on November 10, 1798, an atheistic festival was held in Nôtre Dame de Paris in honour of Reason and Liberty, when women represented these goddesses; Mlle. Candelle, of the Opéra, represented Reason.

Godwin (1) Mary Wollstonecraft, 1759-1797; the London publisher; cohabited with Capt. Ingray, unhappily, before her alliance with William Godwin; wrote *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, etc.; (2) William, 1750-1830; an unbeliever, who wrote books in opposition to all conventions—e.g., *Enquiry concerning Political Justice*; married Mary Wollstonecraft, whose daughter, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, became Shelley's wife.

Goethe (gē-tē) Johann Wolfgang, 1749-1832; greatest German literary man; wrote *Faust*, *Hermann und Dorothea*, *Wilhelm Meister*, etc.

Golconda (gol-kon-dā) a tn. in Nizam's dominions, Central India; is the chief fortress of the dominion, and is famous as a diamond-cutting centre.

Golden Fleece Phrixus, son of Athanas, was to be sacrificed on account of a drought in Thessaly, but made his escape over sea on a ram with golden fleece; on arriving at Colchis he sacrificed the ram, and offered the fleece to the king, who hung it on a sacred oak; it was afterwards stolen by Jason, in his celebrated Argonautic expedition.

Goldschmidt (gōld-shmīt) Madame (Jenny Lind), 1820-1887; born of the Swedish peasantry; one of the finest soprano singers of the century.

Goldsmith, Oliver (gōld-smith) 1728-1774; poet; b. and educated in Ireland; wrote *The Citizen of the World*, *The Traveller*, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, *The Deserted Village*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, etc.

Goncourt (gong-kōor) Edmond, 1822-96, and Jules de, 1830-1873, brothers; French; collaborated as realistic novelists; wrote *Madame Gervaisais*.

Goneril (gon-er-ēl) eldest of King Lear's daughters; type of ingratitude.

Gonsalez (gon-sā-leth) a Spanish hero of ballad and song; traditionally, 10th cent.

Goodwood (gōod-wood) scene of the yearly horse-race meeting; 3 m. N.E. of Chichester.

Gordon (1) Adam Lindsay, 1833-1870; an Australian poet; wrote *Bush Ballads*; (2) Charles George, 1833-1885; known as "Gordon Pasha" and "Chinese Gordon"; served in the Crimea; commander of a Chinese force in 1863; ultimately by this country to help the Khedive against the Mahdi, and in 1885 was killed during the storming of Khartoum.

Gordon Riots, riots in London, 1780, headed by Lord George Gordon, to compel the repeal of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1778.

Gorgon (gor-gōn) three monsters with serpents on their heads instead of hair; Medusa was the chief of the three; whoever set eyes on her was turned into stone; slain by Perseus.

Gosse (gos) Edmund William, b. in London in 1849; English critic and poet; wrote *Northern Studies*, *From Shakespeare to Pope*, etc.

Gothenburg (gōt-en-burg) a tn. at mouth of R. Göta, in Sweden; best known from its system of licensing; the municipality controls the drink traffic by means of salaried managers in all licensed houses; after paying 5 per cent. to the bondholders, the profits go to the coffers of the town for public improvements and uses. P. 130,619.

Gounod (gōō-nō) Charles-François, 1818-1893; French composer; comp. *Faust*, *Roméo et Juliette*, etc.

Gower (zō'er) John, 1325?-1403; called "Gower the Moral"; wrote, in English, *Confessio Amantis*.

Gowrie (gō-ri) John Ruthven, Earl of, engaged with his brother, Alexander, in a plot against James VI., in 1600; both killed in a scuffle.

Gracchus (grāk-us): (1) Caius Sempronius, Roman statesman and orator; twice tribune; killed in a massacre B.C. 121; (2) Tiberius Sempronius, his brother, Roman statesman; tribune; killed in a tumult, B.C. 133.

Graces (grā-sez) The, Rom. myth. Three sisters:—Aglaiā Thalia, Euphrosyne; friends of the Muses, companions of Venus.

Gradgrind Thomas, a hardware merchant in Dickens's *Hard Times*; type of hard, practical men.

Grææ (græ-ä, græ-ä) "old women," grey-haired from birth, with one eye and one tooth in common, which they borrowed from each other at need; Perseus compelled their assistance against the Gorgons.

Grafton, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of, 1735-1811, Eng. statesman; premier, 1767.

Graham (grä-am) John, Viscount Dundee. See Claverhouse.

Grahame grä-am James, 1765-1811; Episcopalian clergyman; Scottish poet; wrote *The Sabbath*.

Grahame's Dyke, Roman wall between the Clyde and Forth; named from a soldier, Grahame, who first leaped over it after the Romans left Britain.

Grail, Holy (gräl) the plate that held the paschal lamb eaten by Christ and His disciples at the Last Supper, or the cup that caught the blood of Christ crucified; the quest of the Holy Grail is a common subject of Arthurian romance.

Gramont (grä-möng) Philibert, Comte de, 1621-1707; French courtier at Court of Ch. II.; wrote *Memoires*.

Granada (grä-nä-dä) a kingdom of the Moors in Spain; conquered by Ferdinand, 1492.

Grandison (gran-di-sun) Sir Charles, the ideal of a perfect hero in Richardson's novel, *The History of Sir Charles Grandison*.

Grasmere (gras-mër) a village 4 m. from Ambleside, in the Lake District; its antique church is the church of Wordsworth's *Excursion*, and in its churchyard lie Wordsworth and Coleridge.

Grattan (grät-an) Henry, 1746-1820; Irish lawyer, statesman, and orator.

Gray, Auld Robin Scotch ballad, by Lady Anne Lindsay, afterwards Lady Barnard, 1750-1825.

Gray's Inn London mansion of the Lords Gray; now the centre of law education.

Gray Thomas, 1716-1771; Eng. poet; wrote *Distant Prospect of Eton College*, *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*, etc.

Great Cham of Literature, (kiam) so Smollett calls Dr. Johnson.

Great Commoner The, William Pitt, 1759-1806.

Great-heart Mr., guides Christian's wife and children to the Celestial City, *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Great Mother The, the earth; when Brutus and the sons of Tarquin asked the Delphic oracle which of them should succeed to the throne of Rome, the answer was: "He who first shall kiss his mother;" the princes sped home to do so, but Brutus fell to earth and kissed it, saying: "Thus I kiss thee, O Earth! the great mother of us all."

Great Unknown name given to author of *Waterley Novels*, which, on their first appearance, were published anonymously.

Green-eyed Monster, a personification of jealousy; see *Othello*.

Green John Richard, 1837-1883; Eng. historian; wrote *Short History of the English People*, *Conquest of England*, etc.

Greene Robert, 1560-92; Elizabethan dramatist; wrote *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*, etc.

Gregory (greg-u-ri) name of 16 Popes; Gregory I., "the great," d. 604; St. Augustine to Britain; Gregory VII., "Hildebrand," d. 1085; tried to secure spiritual control over the sovereigns of Europe; Gregory XIII., 1502-1585; celebrated the massacre of St. Bartholomew; reformed the Julian Calendar.

Greenville (gren-vil) Sir Richard, 1541?-1591; Eng. soldier and sea-dog, killed on the *Revenge*, off the Azores, in engagement with Spanish ships.

Gretchen (grät-hen) German diminutive of Margaret; associated with Goethe's early love.

Gretna Green (gretn-a gren) a village on the Solway, in Dumfriesshire; became the resort for "runaway" couples after the abolition of Fleet marriages in England till 1856.

Greycoat School; at Westminster, named from the colour of the scholars' uniform; founded by Queen Anne, 1698.

Grey Friars (grä-frä-ars) or Franciscans, a mendicant order, founded by St. Francis of Assisi.

Grimm (1) Jakob Ludwig Karl, 1785-1863; German philologist, who formulated "Grimm's Law;" joint author with his brother (2)

Wilhelm Karl, of the fairy tales, *Kinder- und Hausmärchen*.

Griselda (gri-zel-da) The Patient, in Chaucer's *Clerk of Ozenford's Tale*, the model of womanly and wifely obedience.

Grote, George (gröt) 1794-1871; Eng. politician and historian; wrote *History of Greece*, etc.

Grotius (gröt-i-us) Hugo, 1583-1685; Dutch jurist; wrote on international law.

Grundy, Mrs. (grun-di) a person frequently referred to in Tom Morton's *Speed the Plough*, as somebody whose good opinion is of great social value.

Gryps (grips) a griffin; a fabulous monster; a lion with eagle's wings dwelling in the Rhipæan Mts., to guard the gold of the north.

Guarnerius (gwär-në-ri-us) Andreas, 1650-1695; violin-maker of Cremona, Italy.

Guesclin (gay-kleng) Bertrand de, 1320-1380; Constable of France; distinguished in war against England.

Guido (gwä-dö) (1) Reni, 1575-1642; painter, of Bologna, Italy; (2) d'Arezzo, 995?-1060?; Benedictine monk; invented counterpoint and the staff notation.

Guinevere (gwün-e-vër), faithless wife of King Arthur of the Round Table.

Guise (gëz), name of a French house; (1) Henry, 1550-1588, "le Balafre;" harried the Huguenots in the civil war; (2) Mary, 1515-1560; m. James V. of Scotland; mother of Mary Queen of Scots.

Guizot (gwëz-ö) François Pierre-Guillaume, 1787-1874; French historian and statesman.

Gulf Stream an ocean current issuing from the Gulf of Mexico by the Strait of Florida; it flows along the E. of America, from Newfoundland crosses the Atlantic, and by its great heat influences the climate of W. Europe as far as Nova Zembla.

Gulliver (gul-ivër) the hero of four voyages in Swift's satirical romance, *Gulliver's Travels*.

Gummidge (gum-i-j) Mrs., a pessimist widow in Dickens's novel, *David Copperfield*.

Günther (gün-ter) in German romance, king of Burgundy, who subdued and married Brunhild, the martial queen of Island.

Gustavus (gus-tä-vus) Adolphus, 1594-1632; king of Sweden; head of the Protestant League; defeated Wallenstein at Lützen, but fell in the battle.

Gutenberg (göö-ten-bürg) Johannes, 1397-1468; reputed inventor of printing.

Gwynn (gwin) Nell, actress and courtesan of Charles II.

Gyges Ring (gij-gez) rendered the wearer invisible; Gygea was a Lydian king.

H

Haco IV. (häk-ö) king of Norway, 1204-1263; annexed Greenland and Iceland; died at Kirkwall returning from defeat at Largs by Alexander III.

Haggard (hag-ard) Henry Rider, b. 1856; Eng. novelist; wrote *King Solomon's Mines*, *She*, *Jessy*, etc.

Hakluyt (hak-lööt) Richard, 1552?-1616; Eng. geographer, from whom is named the **Hakluyt Society**, established to print English editions of rare works on early history, geography, and travels.

Haliburton (hal-i-bur-tun) Thomas Chandler, 1797-1865; judge in Nova Scotia; retired to England, and literature; wrote *Sam Slick*, etc.

Halifax Earl of, Charles Montague, 1661-1715; Whig statesman; wrote (with Prior) *The Country Mouse and the City Mouse*.

Hallam (hal-am) Henry, 1777-1859; Eng. historian; wrote *State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, etc.; (2) Arthur Henry Hallam, 1811-1833, his son, of *In Memoriam* fame.

Hallowe'en (hal-ö-en) October 31; in Scotch folklore, the time when all imps of earth and air hold holiday; see Burns's *Hallowe'en*.

Hals (häls) Frans, 1580?-1666; a celebrated Dutch portrait painter.

Hameln (hä-meln) tn. on R. Weser, 25 m. S.W. of Hanover; with this town is connected the legend of the Pied Piper of Hameln. P. 13, 675.

Hampden John, 1594-1643; Eng. patriot, on Parliamentary side in the Civil War; mortally wounded at Chalgrove Field.

Hampstead (hamp-sted) **Heath**, is still a favourite holiday resort for Londoners, in Middlesex, 4 m. N.W. of St. Paul's.

Hampton (hamp-tun) **Court Palace**, 16 m. S.W. of Hyde Park Corner, London; now given as residence to persons of good family in reduced circumstances. P. 6812.

Handel (han-del) **George Fred.**, 1685-1759; German composer; principal works, *Saul*, *Samson*, *The Messiah*.

Hannibal (han-i-bal) b.c. 247-183; Carthaginian general; invaded Italy in 218, and defeated the Romans in several battles; finally overthrown at Zama; ultimately poisoned himself, lest he should be given up to Rome.

Hansard (han-sard) **Luke**, 1752-1828; London publisher, who began the printing of Parliamentary reports; a volume of reports for a year is still called the *Hansard* for that year.

Hapsburg (haps-burg, haps-boorg) ancient imperial family of Austria, still regnant.

Harcourt (har-kort) **Sir William**, 1827-1905; English barrister, man of letters, and statesman; 1886, Chancellor of the Exchequer; 1893, leader of the House.

Hardy (har-di) **Thomas**, novelist; b. 1840; has written *Far from the Madding Crowd*, *Return of the Native*, *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*, etc.

Hargreaves (har-grēvz) **James**, d. 1778; Eng. weaver; invented the spinning jenny.

Harlaw (har-law) battlefield in Aberdeenshire, Highlanders defeated, July 24, 1411.

Harley **Robert**, 1661-1724; Earl of Oxford; Eng. Tory statesman.

Harlowe, Clarissa (har-lō) saintly heroine of Richardson's novel.

Harmonia's (har-mō-ni-a) **Necklace**, fatal necklace made by Vulcan for Venus, and given to their daughter Harmonia.

Harold Skimpole a non-moral, shiftless character in Dickens's *Bleak House*; thought to be a caricature of Leigh Hunt.

Haroun al Raschid (hā-rōon' al rāshid) 765-809; calif of the Saracens; hero of the *Arabian Nights*.

Harris, Mrs. Sarah Gamp's mythical acquaintance, referred to for the corroboration of any statement. See *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Harry Blind, 15th cent., Scottish minstrel; wrote a metrical account of *Wallace*.

Harte (hārt) **Francis Bret**, 1839-1902; American writer; wrote *The Luck of Roaring Camp*, etc.

Harthacnut (har-tha-knūt) d. 1042; son of Cnut; king of England and Denmark.

Harvey **William**, 1578-1657; Eng. physician; discovered the circulation of the blood.

Hasdrubal (haz-droo-bal) brother of Hannibal; slain at the Metaurus, 207 b.c.

Hassan ben Shabbah See *Assassins*.

Hastings **Warren**, 1732-1818; Indian Civil servant, ultimately governor-general; impeached before Parliament; his trial, lasting seven years, ended in acquittal.

Hatteraick, Dirk a Dutch smuggler in *Guy Mannering*; there are traces of his visits to the Solway; near Creetown is a "Dick Hatteraick's Cave."

Hatto (hat-ō) archbishop of Mainz; according to tradition, was eaten by mice.

Havelock (hav-e-lok) **Sir Henry**, 1795-1857; during Indian Mutiny, after relieving Cawnpore, besieged in Lucknow for six weeks; died a few days after the relief.

Hawke (hawk) **Edward, Lord**, 1705-81; Eng. admiral; served against French and Spanish fleets at Toulon, also at Flinisterre; 1759, defeated Confans in Quiberon Bay, destroying the French fleet; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1766-71.

Hawkyns (hawk-inz) **Sir John**, 1582-95; Elizabethan sea-dog; harassed Spaniards.

Hawthornden home of the Scot. poet Drummond, on R. Esk, Midlothian.

Hawthorne (haw-thorn) **Nathaniel**, 1804-1864; American novelist; wrote *The Scarlet Letter*, *The House of Seven Gables*, etc.

Haydn (hā-dn) **Joseph**, 1732-1809; Austrian composer; composed Austrian national hymn.

Hazlitt, William (haz-lit) 1778-1830; English writer and critic.

Hebe (hē-bē) goddess of youth, and cupbearer to the celestial gods; the restorer of youth.

Hecate (hek-a-tē, hek-kat) a triple deity, in heaven Luna; on earth Diana; in hell Hecate, or Proserpine.

Hector (hek-tur) the eldest son of Priam; noblest the chiefs in Homer's *Iliad*.

Hecuba (hek-ū-ba) second wife of Priam; on the capture of Troy she fell to the lot of Ulysses; afterwards changed into a dog, she threw herself into the sea; a stock subject of Greek tragedies.

Heep, Uriah (hēp, ū-rī-a) an abject, malignant toady, in *David Copperfield*.

Hegel (hā-gel) **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich**, 1770-1831; German idealist philosopher of great, but waning, influence.

Heine (hī-ne) **Heinrich**, 1799-1856; German lyric poet; wrote *Reisebilder*, *Das Buch der Lieder*.

Hel (hel) in Norse myth., the goddess of death, whose home is Helheim.

Helen (hel-en) of Troy, beautiful wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta; carried off by Paris to Troy; thus began the Trojan War.

Helicon (hel-i-kon) a mt. range in Bœotia, in anc. Greece; favourite seat of the Muses.

Heligoland (hel-i-go-land) isl. 46 m. N.W. of mouth of R. Elbe, Germany, belonging to Great Britain from 1807 to 1890, when it was ceded to Germany.

Helios (hē-li-os) Greek sun god, who nightly rode to his palace in Colchis in a winged boat.

Hellespont (hel-es-pont) the Dardanelles; Helle was drowned there, having fallen from the ram on which she was escaping from her cruel stepmother Ino.

Hemans (hem-anz) **Felicia Dorothea**, 1793-1835; an Eng. poetess; wrote *The Voice of Spring*, *The Better Land*, etc.

Hengest and Horsa (heng-ġest and hor-sa) leaders of the Jutes when they landed in Kent, 449 A.D.

Henley (hen-ī) **William Ernest**, an Eng. poet, playwright, critic, and editor.

Henry was the name of eight English kings: I. (1068-1135); II. (1133-1189); III. (1207-1272); IV. (1366-1413); V. (1388-1422); VI. (1421-1471); VII. (1456-1509); VIII. (1491-1547).

Hera (hē-ra) queen of the gods, sister and wife of Zeus.

Herbert **George**, 1593-1633; Eng. religious poet; wrote *The Temple*, etc.

Hercules (her-ku-lēz) a Greek hero of the utmost physical strength; the Argive king imposed upon him twelve "labours" of great difficulty which he accomplished.

Herder (här-der) **Johann Gottfried von**, 1744-1803; German philosopher and poet.

Hermit, Peter the preacher of the first crusade, 1050-1115.

Hero and Leander (hē-rō, lē-an-der) the tale is that Hero, a priestess of Venus, fell in love with Leander, who swam the Hellespont every night to visit her; one night he was drowned, and, broken-hearted, she threw herself into the Hellespont and was also drowned.

Herodotus (he-rod-ū-tus) 480?-408? b.c.; Greek historian; "Father of History."

Herrick (her-ik) **Robert**, 1591-1674; an Eng. lyric poet; wrote *Hesperides*.

Herrings, Battle of the a sortie of the French against the English near Orleans, February 12, 1429, to seize a supply of fish.

Hesperia (hes-pē-ri-a) "the west"; Italy, so called by the Greeks; Spain, so called by the Romans.

Hill **Sir Rowland, K.C.B.**, 1795-1879; the originator of penny postage, 1840; book-post, etc., 1848.

Hippocrene (hip-pō-kren) fount of the Muses, on the side of Helicon.

Hippolyte (hi-pol-i-tē) queen of the Amazons, and daughter of Mars.

Hippolytus (hi-pol'i-tus) the Joseph of Greek myth.; having resisted the overtures of his stepmother Phædra, he was falsely accused by her, and this charge led to his death.

Hippomenes (hi-pom'e-nēz). See *Atalanta*.

Hobbes (hobz) (1) **John Oliver**, pen-name of Mrs. Pearl Craigie; b. 1867-1906; Eng. novelist; (2) **Thomas**, 1588-1679; atheistic political philosopher; wrote *Leviathan*.

Hogarth (hō-gārth) **William**, 1697-1764; Eng. artist; "Harlot's Progress," "Rake's Progress," etc.

Hogg **James**, 1770-1835; "the Ettrick Shepherd," Scotch poet; wrote *The Queen's Wake*.

Holbein (hōl'bin) **Hans**, 1497-1543; historical and portrait painter; Court painter to Henry VIII.

Holmes (hōmz) **Oliver Wendell**, 1809-1894; an American writer; wrote *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, etc.

Holofernes (hol-o-fer'nēz) an Assyrian general, killed by Judith.

Holyrood (hōl'i-rōod) anc. royal palace of Scotland, in Edinburgh.

Homer (hō-mēr) the great epic poet of Greece; date, birthplace, and even existence are disputed; wrote the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

Hood (hōod) **Thomas**, 1799-1845; a master of punning; an Eng. lyric poet and editor; wrote *Song of the Shirt*, *Eugene Aram*, etc.

Hooker **Richard**, 1554-1600; Eng. divine; wrote *Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Hope **Anthony**, pen-name of A. H. Hawkins, novelist; b. 1863; has written *Prisoner of Zenda*, *The Dolly Dialogues*, etc.

Hopeful a companion of Christian, in *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

Horace (hor'as), Roman lyric poet, 65 a.c. - 8 b.c.; wrote *Odes*, *Satires*, and *Epistles*.

Horæ (hō-rē) the Hours; deities representing the seasonal changes.

Horus (hō-rus) an Egyptian deity, representing the rising sun.

Houyhnhnms (hwin'himz) race of rational horses in *Gulliver's Travels*.

Howard (hou'ard) **John**, 1720-1790; Eng. philanthropist; prison reformer.

Hudibras (hū-dl-bras) the hero of the political satire *Hudibras*, by Butler.

Hughes (hūz) **Thomas**, 1823-1896; author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*.

Hugo (hū-gō, ē-gō) **Victor-Marie**, 1802-85; French poet and novelist; wrote *Notre Dame de Paris*, *Marion Delorme*, *Les Misérables*, etc.

Humayun (Hōō-mā-yōon) 1508-1556; Mogul emperor of India; son of Baber.

Hume (hūm) **David**, 1711-1776; Scot. philosopher and historian; wrote *Essays Moral and Political*, *Political Discourses*, *History of England*, etc.

Hunt (1) **James Henry Leigh**, 1784-1859; Eng. essayist and poet; wrote *The Story of Rimini*, etc.; (2) **William Holman**, b. 1827, Eng. painter; a Pre-Raphaelite; pinx. "The Triumph of the Innocents," etc.

Huxley (hūks-li) **Thomas Henry**, 1825-1895; Eng. biologist; wrote *Evolution and Ethics*, etc.

Hyacinthus (hi-a-sin'thus) a beautiful boy, slain by Apollo at quoits; from his blood sprang the hyacinth.

Hyder Ali (hi'dēr ā'li) 1728-1782; regent of Mysore; father of Tipoo Sahib.

Hydra (hi'dra) a monster of the Lernean marshes; it had nine heads; when one was cut off, two rose in its place.

Hyksos (hik'sōs) the shepherd kings of Egypt.

Hymettus (hi-met'us) a mt. 3 m. S. of Athens; famous for its honey and its marble.

I

Iacchus (i-ak'us) the solemn name of Bacchus, god of wine, in the Eleusinian mysteries.

Iago (ē-ā-gō) the malignant ensign who persuades Othello of Desdemona's faithlessness. *Othello*.

Ibsen (ib'sen) **Henrik**, 1828-1906; Norwegian playwright; wrote *A Doll's House*, *Ghosts*, etc.

Icarus (ik'a-rus) son of Dædalus; escaped with his father, by means of artificial wings, from the Labyrinth of Minos, but fell into the Icarian Sea, a part of the Ægean, and was drowned.

Iceni (i-sē-ni) an ancient British tribe.

Ida, Mount (i'da) a mt. range in Mysia, Asia Minor; famous in Greek legend.

Ignatius (ig-nā-ah-us) St., an Apostolic Father; bp. of Antioch; martyred at Rome, 107 A.D.

Iliad (il'i-ad) the tale of the siege of Troy (Ilium), an epic poem by Homer.

Ilithyia (i-lith-i-fā) goddess who aided women in childbirth; the Greek Lucina.

Imogen (im'ū-jen) a character in *Cymbeline*; unalterably faithful to her husband.

Independence Day July 4; on which day were declared independent of Britain.

Indra (ind'ra) in Indian myth., the god of the firmament, of thunder, lightning, storm, and rain.

Ine (i'nē) d. 726; king of the West Saxons, Britain.

Inez (i'nez) **Donna**, Don Juan's mother; a satire on the author's wife; Byron's *Don Juan*.

Inferi (in-fe-ri) the gods of the nether world; in contradiction to Superi, gods of heaven.

Inferno (in-fe-nō) **The**, part of Dante's *Divina Comedia*, in which the poet, with Virgil as guide, explores the lower regions.

Ingelov (ing-ge-lō) **Jean**, 1820-1897; Eng. poetess and novelist; wrote *The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire*, a poem, etc.

Ingoldsby Legends (ing-ulz-bē) by the Rev. R. Harris Barham, 1788-1843.

Inkermann (huk'gr-man) a village in the Crimea, near Sebastopol; scene of the "Soldier's Battle" during the Crimean War, 1854.

Innes **Thomas**, 1692-1744; Scot. historian; wrote *Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland*, the first scientific history.

Innocent (in'n-sent) name of 13 popes, the greatest of all being Pope Innocent III., 1161-1216.

Io (i'ō) daughter of Inachus, first king of Argos; beloved by Zeus, and so changed by Juno into a heifer, tormented with a gadfly, and driven to wander over the world.

Iona (i-ō-na) Island S.W. of Mull, Argyllshire; the cradle of Scot. Christianity.

Ionian (i-ō-ni-an) **Islands**, a chain of islands along the W. and S. coasts of Greece.

Iphigenia (i-fi-je-ni-a) daughter of Agamemnon, who offended Diana by killing her favourite stag, and, to appease her, offered in sacrifice his daughter; Diana withdrew her to heaven, substituting a hind on the altar.

Irene (i-rē-nē) worshipped by the Romans as the goddess of peace.

Iris (i-ris) in the *Iliad*, the messenger of the gods; originally personification of the rainbow.

Iron Duke a familiar title given to the Duke of Wellington.

Ironsides name given to soldiers of Oliver Cromwell after Marston Moor.

Iroquois (ir-u-kwoi) an Indian of the five (later, six) nations, viz., Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas (Tuscaroras).

Irving (er-ving): (1) **Sir Henry (J. H. Brodribb)**, 1838-1905; Eng. actor; (2) **Washington**, 1783-1859; American author; wrote *Rip Van Winkle*, *Conquest of Granada*, etc.; **Iringites**, the Catholic Apostolic Church, founded by the Rev. Edward Irving (1792-1834) in 1829.

Iseult (i-sōolt') (1) "the Fair" wife of Mark, king of Cornwall, beloved by Sir Tristram; (2) "of the White Hands," wife of Sir Tristram.

Isis (i'sis) one of the chief Egyptian divinities; she was the goddess of the moon.

Islands of the Blest a happy land in the Western Ocean.

Isle of Saints a name given to Ireland in medieval times from the number of missionaries sent out.

Isocrates (i-sok-ra-tēs) 436-338 B.C.; Attic orator; he wrote orations for public speakers.

Israfil (iz-rā-fēl) the angel of music, who is to sound the last trump on the resurrection day.

Ithuriel (i-thúóó-ri-el) an angel sent by God in search of Satan; Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Ivory Gate, The is the source of false dreams; true dreams issue by the Horn Gate.

Ixion (ik-sí-un) murdered his father-in-law to avoid paying his promised gifts; Zeus tried to purify him from his offence, but Ixion tried to win the love of Juno; Zeus punished him for ingratitude by having his hands and feet chained to a wheel that rolled perpetually.

J

Jacotot (zha-ko-tó) Jean-Joseph, 1770-1840; Professor at Louvain; educational reformer.

Jacquerie (zhák-ré) a peasant revolt, esp. that in France in 1858.

Jacques Bonhomme (zhák bo-nom) the typical French peasant.

James (jámz) name of several kings of Scotland and of Great Britain. I, b. 1304; murdered at Perth, 1437; wrote *King's Quair*. II, b. 1430; killed by a bursting shell at Roxburgh Castle, 1490; III, b. 1451; murdered after Battle of Sauchieburn, 1488. IV, b. 1473; killed at Flodden Field, 1513. V, b. 1512; d. at Falkland Palace, 1542. VI and I of England, b. 1566; d. at Theobalds, 1625.

James Henry, American novelist; b. 1843; wrote *Daisy Miller*, etc.

Jamesone (jám-sun) George, 1588?-1644; Scot. portrait painter.

Jane Eyre See Eyre.

Janus (já-nus), Roman myth., the double-faced god who presided over beginnings, esp. of war; hence January.

Jaques (já-kwéz) a melancholy, cynical lord in *As You Like It*.

Jarndyce (jám-dis) v. Jarndyce, a suit, the history of which is a satire on the law's delay. *Bleak House*.

Jarvie (jár-vi) *Ballie Nicol*, canny, purse-proud Glasgow fisherman, in *Rob Roy*.

Jason (já-sun) in Greek legend, leader of the Argonauts, and winner of the "Golden Fleece."

Jean Jacques (zháng zhák) an abbreviation of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Jean Paul (zháng pou) pen-name of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter.

Jehennam (ye-hen-am) the Gehenna, or Inferno, of the Arabs; it consists of seven stages.

Jellyby (jel-lí-bi) Mrs., a slatternly woman devoted to foreign missions; *Bleak House*.

Jenner (jen-er) Edward, M.D., F.R.S., 1749-1823; discoverer of vaccination.

Jeremy Diddler a clever swindler in Kenny's farce, *Raising the Wind*.

Jerome (je-róm) Jerome K., b. 1859; Eng. humorist; wrote *Three Men in a Boat*, etc.

Jerrold (jer-uld) Douglas, 1803-1857; dramatist and humorist; wrote *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures*.

Jerusalem (je-róó-sa-lem, jer-hí-sa-lem) ancient cap. of the Jewish nation; taken from the Jebusites by Joshua in 1400 B.C.; it has changed hands many times since; now a Turkish city, with a p. of 50,000.

Jessica (jes-i-ka) the beautiful daughter of Shylock, the Jew, in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

Jew, the Wandering a legendary Jew, who, denying our Lord his door, on His way to Calvary, was doomed never to find rest on earth.

Joan of Arc (jó-an, or jón, uv árk) "The Maid of Orleans," a French religious fanatic, who drove the English out of France and placed the Dauphin on the throne; later she was sold to the English at Rouen; tried as a sorceress, and burnt at the stake, 1431.

Jocasta (jó-kas-ta) in Greek myth., mother of Oedipus, whom she unwittingly married; on learning the truth she hanged herself.

John o' Groat's House I m. W. of Dunneansbay Head; northern extremity of Scottish mainland; site of a house, built by John o' Groat, with eight sides, eight doors, and eight windows, to satisfy the spirit of precedence among the eight branches of his family.

Johnson (jón-sun) Samuel, 1709-1784; b. at Lichfield; Eng. lexicographer, critic, and poet; wrote *Vanity of Human Wishes*, *The Rambler*, *Rasselas*, *Lives of the Poets*, etc.

Johnston (jón-stun) Alexander Keith, 1804-1871; Geographer. Royal for Scotland; published various geographical works.

John the Baptist, son of Zacharias and Elizabeth, cousin of Mary, and second cousin to Jesus.

Jokai (jó-kái) Maurice, b. 1825; Hungarian novelist; wrote *Black Diamonds*, etc.

Jonathan Brother, the popular nick-name for the American people.

Jones, Davy chief of sea demons; "to go to Davy Jones' locker," is to drown.

Jones (1) Henry Arthur, b. 1851; play-writer; wrote *The Silver King*, etc.; (2) Inigo (in-i-gó) 1573-1652; Eng. architect; designed the Banqueting Hall, Whitehall, etc.; (3) Paul, 1747-1792; Scottish pirate; a thorough seaman, of wonderful courage.

Jonson Ben, 1573-1637; Eng. actor and great dramatist; wrote *Every Man in His Humour*, *Silent Woman*, *The Tale of a Tub*, etc.; buried in Westminster Abbey, where over his grave is inscribed: "O rare Ben Jonson."

Jord (yerd) the goddess Earth, wife of Odin [Norse myth.].

Josephine Marie Joséphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie (jó-zé-fóse) 1763-1814; Napoleon's wife, 1796, and Empress of the French, 1804; divorced, 1809.

Josephus (jó-sé-fus) Flavius, 37-100? A.D.; Jewish historian, wrote (in Greek) his *Jewish Antiquities* and *History of Jewish War*.

Jötunheim (jó-toon-him) in Norse myth., the realm of the giants.

Joubert (zhóó-bár) Joseph, 1754-1824; French moralist; wrote *Pensées, maximes et correspondance*.

Joule (jóól) James Prescott, 1818-1889; Eng. physicist; wrote *Electro-Magnetic Forces*.

Jourdain (zhóór-dang) Monsieur, Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, typical upstart.

Jowett (jow-et) Benjamin, 1817-1893; Master of Balliol College, Oxford; trans. Plato, Thucydides, Aristotle, etc.

Jubal (jóó-bal) the inventor of stringed and wind instruments (Old Testament history).

Judæa (joo-dé-a) the southernmost of the three divisions of Palestine, in the Roman period.

Judas Maccabæus (mak-a-bé-us) d. 160 B.C.; a Jewish ruler, belonging to the famous family of Maccabees, who fought against the Syrians, retook Jerusalem, and reconsecrated the Temple.

Julia Domna 170-217 A.D.; wife of Emperor Severus; mother of Caracalla.

Junius (jóó-nynus) pseudonym under which a series of political letters were published between 1768 and 1772, in which the Government was vituperated; the authorship has been assigned to Sir Philip Francis.

Juno the Greek (jóó-nó) Hera; worshipped in Rome as the queen of heaven; guardian of all women from birth to death.

Jupiter (jóó-pi-ter) the Roman god of heaven; the special protector of Rome; the Greek Zeus.

Justin (jus-tin) St., Martyr; Greek church father; Christian apologist; suffered at Rome about 165 A.D.

Justinian Code (jus-tin-i-an kóó) the most important work on jurisprudence, consisting of the body of Roman laws compiled by the Emperor Justinian, 483-565.

Juturna (joo-tur-na) the nymph of a fountain in Latium famous for its healing qualities.

Juvenal (jóó-ve-nal) Roman satirist of 1st cent.

K

Kaiser (kí-zer) the German Emperor's familiar title; it comes to him from Cæsar of the Holy Roman Empire, who ruled over Dalmatia, Croatia, and the line of the Danube; and when that region was added to Germany by Albert II., Duke of Austria, the title of Cæsar, or Kaiser, went along with it, and William I., King of Prussia, on being crowned German Emperor in 1871, took the title.

Kalevala (ká-le-vá'lá) is the national epic of Finland, and is supposed to be the source of Longfellow's *Hiawatha*.

Kalidasa (ká-lé-dá'sa) India's greatest poet and dramatist; wrote *Sakuntala*, a drama.

Kalmucks (kal'muks) a race of Western Mongols who became apostates from Buddhism.

Kant (kánt) Immanuel, 1724-1804; founder of the "critical philosophy" in Germany; wrote *Critique of Pure Reason*, etc.

Karnak (kár-nak) on the site of Thebes, in Egypt; famous for its antiquities.

Karroos (ká-róóz) Great and Little, extensive plains between the mt. ranges of Cape Colony; desert in dry season, but affording rich pasture after rains.

Kauffmann (kouf-mán) Angelica, 1741-1807; a Swiss portrait painter, resident in London.

Kay (ká) Sir, a foster-brother of King Arthur, and a rude, boastful knight of the Round Table.

Kean (kéa) Edmund, 1787-1883; an English actor, celebrated in Shakespeare's tragedies.

Keats (kéts) John, 1791-1821; Eng. poet; wrote *Endymion*, *Hyperion*, *Odeto St. Agnes' Eve*, etc.

Keble (kébl) John, 1792-1866; Eng. clergyman; Professor of Poetry in Oxford, 1831-41; published the *Christian Year*, 1827; an originator of the Tractarian movement.

Keene (kéa) Charles Samuel, 1823-1891; Eng. artist; *Punch* caricaturist.

Kellermann (kel-er-máng) François Christophe, 1735-1820; duke of Valmy; French general; defeated the Prussians and Austrians at Valmy.

Kelvin (kel-vín) Lord, b. William Thomson at Belfast in 1824; physicist; Prof. of Nat. Phil. in Glasgow; inventor of much electrical apparatus.

Kemble (kem-bl) (1) John Philip, 1721-1802; brother of Mrs. Siddons; great tragedian;

(2) Frances Anne, "Fanny," 1809-1898; daughter of (1); Shakespearean actress, reader.

Kempenfelt (kemp-en-felt) Richard, 1718-82; Brit. admiral who went down in the *Royal George*, at Spithead.

Kempis (kem-pis) Thomas a, 1379-1471; wrote *Imitation of Christ*.

Ken Thomas, 1697-1711; English hymn-writer; one of the Seven Bishops.

Kenilworth (ken-il-wurth) a tn. on R. Avon, Warwickshire, immortalized by Scott in his *Kenilworth*, in which he describes the sumptuous elegance with which Queen Elizabeth was for eight days entertained by the Earl of Leicester. P. 454.

Kent Edward, Duke of, 1767-1820; fourth son of King George III. of England, and father of our late Queen Victoria.

Kentigern (ken-ti-gera) St., the apostle of Cumbria; as St. Mungo he is patron saint of Glasgow, where he planted his first monastery; he was visited by Columba about 584 A.D., and died in 603 A.D., and was buried in Glasgow Cathedral.

Kepler (kep-ler) Johann, German astronomer of the 16th and 17th centuries; author of the three laws of planetary motions.

Ketch Jack, a famous English executioner of the 17th century.

Key of India Herat.

Khayyám (kí-yám) Omar, 1017-1123; Persian poet and mathematician; wrote *Rubáiyát*, trans. by Fitzgerald.

Khyber (kí-ber) Pass, military road between Afghanistan and the Punjab, India; 33 m. long, and varies in width from 10 ft. to 450 yds.

Killiecrankie (kil-i-krang'ki) pass, in Perthshire, where Claverhouse was killed in 1689.

Kinglake (king-lák) Alexander William, 1809-1891; historian of the Crimean War.

King Log and King Stork characters in a celebrated fable of Æsop.

King-maker The, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick; killed at Barnet 1471.

Kingsley (kingz-ll): (1) Charles, 1819-1875; Eng. poet and novelist; wrote *Hyppatia*, *Alton Locke*, *Westward Ho*, etc.; (2) Mary, daughter of (1)

"Lucas Malet," novelist.

King's Quhair (kwá) title of a poem by James I. of Scotland.

Kipling (kip-ling, rood'-yard) Rudyard, b. 1865; Eng. poet and story writer; has written *Plain Tales from the Hills*, *Soldiers Three*, etc.

Klaus (klous): (1) Peter, the German prototype of Rip Van Winkle, whose sleep lasted 20 years; (2) Santa (klawz) a corruption of Sankt Nikolaus (St. Nicolas), the patron saint of children.

Klopstock (klop'stok) Friedrich Gottlieb, 1724-1808; German poet; wrote *The Messiah*.

Kneller (nel-er) Sir Godfrey, 1644-1723; Anglo-German portrait painter.

Knickerbocker name taken by Washington Irving for his burlesque *History of New York*, 1809.

Knight (nit) Charles, 1791-1873; publisher; associated with the publication of cheap and good literature.

Knights of the Round Table

King Arthur's knights; so called from the large, circular table round which they sat, without any show of rank or precedence; their essential qualification was noble courage.

Knowles (nólz) James Sheridan, 1784-1862; actor and dramatist; wrote *Virginus*, *William Tell*, etc.

Knox (noks) John, 1505-1572; Scottish Calvinist and Reformer; wrote *History of the Reformation*, and much polemical matter.

Koch (koh) Robert, b. 1843, German bacteriologist; discoverer of the bacillus of tuberculosis, 1882, and of cholera, 1883.

Kolokol, Czar (kol'k-kol) the famous great bell in the Kremlin, Moscow.

Koran (kó-ran) Al, "The Reading;" the Mohammedan means reading, and Koran is strictly code; communicated to the prophet by the angel Gabriel.

Kosciuszko (kos-i-us'kó) Tadeusz, 1746-1817; Polish patriot and general; defeated the Russians at Raclawice in the national struggle.

Kossuth (kosh'óót) Louis, 1802-1894; chief of Hungarian revolutionaries in the struggle for freedom from the Hapsburg dynasty.

Kremlin (krem'lin) the citadel of Moscow, Russia; containing the Imperial Palace, the Cathedrals of the Assumption, Archangel Michael, and the Annunciation, monastery, convent, arsenal, and famous bell.

Kriss Kringle (kris kring'l) "Christ Child," the Dutch Santa Klaus.

Kropotkin (kro-pót'kin) Prince Peter, b. 1842; of the Royal house of Russia; nihilist.

Kruger (kreg-er) Stephen J. Paul, 1825-1903, President of the South African Republic (now the Transvaal Colony).

Krupp (kroop) Alfred, manufacturer of cannon, in Essen, Germany.

Kublai Khan (kóó'blí kán) 1214-1294; Khan of the Mongols and Emperor of China

L

Lablache (lá-blásh) Luigi, 1794-1858; famous Irish-French bass singer.

Labourdonnais (lá-bóór-do-ne') Bertrand François, 1699-1753; French officer; stormed Madras in 1746.

La Bruyère (lá brú-yér) Jean de, 1645-96; French writer and wit; wrote *Caractères*.

Lacedæmon (las-e-dæ-mun) See Sparta.

Lachesis (lak'e-sis) the one of the three Greek Fates, who measures the thread of life.

Lachmann (lá-mán) Karl, 1793-1851; German classical scholar and Homeric critic.

Laconia (lá-kó-ni-a) anciently, a division of the Peloponnese, Greece, containing Sparta.

Lady of (1) Shalott, (shá-lot') The, the maid who died for Sir Lancelot of the Lake;

(2) the Lake, Vivian, the Mistress of Merlin, the enchanter, in the Round Table legend.

Laertes (lá-er-téz), the father of Ulysses [Myth.]

Lafayette (lá-fá-yet'): (1) **Marquis de**, 1757-1834; French general; fought under Washington for American Independence; commanded National Guard, 1789; and again in 1830; (2) **Comtesse de**, 1634-93; French novelist and leader of society; wrote *Zaide*, etc.

La Fontaine (lá fon-tán') **Jean de**, 1621-95; French author; best known for his fables; wrote besides *Contes*, etc.

Lagado (la-gá-dó) a city in *Gulliver's Travels*, whose people spend their time in vain labour.

Lagrange (lá-grángzhi') **Joseph Louis, Comte**, 1736-1813; French mathematician; wrote *Théorie des Fonctions*.

La Halle (lá àl) **Adam de**, "Le Bossu d'Arras;" father of French comedy, 13th cent.

Lais (láis) a Corinthian courtesan of the 5th century B.C.

Lake District in Cumberland and Westmoreland; noted for its magnificent scenery; associated with the "Lake School" of poets.

Lake, Gerard, Viscount Lake (lák) 1744-1808; English general; defeated the Maharrattas at Aligarh and Laswari; quelled the Holkar rising, 1804-5.

Lally (lá-lé) **Thomas Arthur, Baron de Tolla-dal, Comte de**, 1702-66; French general of Irish extraction; capitulated to Sir E. Coote at Pondicherry, 1761; executed in Paris, 1766.

Lamartine (lá-már-tén') **Alphonse Marie Louis de**, 1790-1869; French poet, historian, and politician; wrote *Harmonies poétiques et religieuses*, etc.

Lamb (lam): (1) **Charles**, 1775-1834; English essayist and critic; wrote *Essays of Elia*, (with his sister *Mary*) *Tales from Shakespeare*, etc.; (2) **Lady Caroline**, 1785-1823; Eng. novelist; wife of William Lamb (later, Lord Melbourne); an intimate of Byron's.

Lambert (lam-ber't) **John**, 1619-83; a Parliamentary general; opposed Cromwell's usurping the throne.

Lambeth (lam'beth) Parliamentary borough in London, S.W. P. 301,573. The nine **Lambeth Articles**, embracing the tenets of Calvin, were issued in 1595; **Lambeth Palace** is the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury (*ex officio*).

Lamech (lá-mek) son of Methuselah, and father of Noah.

Lamennais (lá-me-ná') **Félicité Robert de**, 1782-1854; French philosopher and freethinker; wrote *Essai sur l'indifférence en matière de religion*, etc.

Lammikin (lam'kin) a hideous creature in Scottish ballad; a bogey to children.

La Motte Fouqué See **Fouqué**.

Lancaster, Duke of See **Gaunt**.

Lancaster, House of an English dynasty, descended from John of Gaunt, son of Edward III.; included Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI.

Lancelot of the Laik (lan'sé-lot, lán'sé lot, lák) a Scottish metrical romance, founded on the French story, *Lancelot du Lac*; Sir Lancelot was a noted knight in Arthurian legend, and broke the heart of the amorous Elaine.

Landeyda (lan-dá-da) a miraculous Danish standard, on which was embroidered a raven.

Land League Irish, a Nationalist organization, founded in 1879; its leading doctrine was non-payment of rents and restoration of evicted tenants.

Land of Promise Canaan.

Landor (lan'dur) **Walter Savage**, 1775-1864; Eng. poet; wrote *Imaginary Conversations*, *The Pentameron*, etc.

Land o' the Leal (land' o' tii léal') a land of contentment in Scottish legend—hence heaven; subject of a song by Lady Nairne.

Landseer (land'ser) **Sir Edwin Henry**, 1802-73; Eng. animal painter.

Landsting (láns'ting) the Upper House (66 members) of the Danish Parliament.

Landtag (lánt'tág) one of the Parliaments of Prussia, Saxony, etc.

Lane (lán) **Edward William**, 1801-76; Eng. scholar and Orientalist; wrote *Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians*, *Arabic-English Lexicon*.

Lanfranc (lan'frangk) 1005?-89; Archbp. of Canterbury; adviser of William I.

Lang (lang) **Andrew**, b. 1844; Scottish man of letters; has written *Custom and Myth*; *Pickle the Spy*; *History of Scotland*, etc.

Langeland (láng'e-land) a Danish island between Funen and Lolland. P. 19,900.

Langland (lang-land) **William**, 1382?-1400?; Eng. poet; wrote *Vision of Piers the Plowman*.

Langton (lang'tun) **Stephen**, 1150?-1228; Archbp. of Canterbury; took a leading part in exacting Magna Charta.

Languedoc (lang'gwé-dok) an ancient maritime prov. in S. of France; cap. Toulouse.

Lankester (lang'kes-ter) **Edwin Ray**, b. 1847; Eng. zoologist; has written *Degeneration*, etc.

Lannes (lán, or lan) **Jean, Duc de Montebello**, 1769-1809; French marshal; won the Battle of Montebello (1800), and was present at Marengo (1800), Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland; took Saragosa in 1809, and was mortally wounded at Aspern, 1809.

Lantern-land (the land of lanterns—i.e., authors, would-be scholars, etc., in Rabelais' *Pantagruel*).

Laocoon (lá-ok'é-on) a Trojan priest of Apollo, killed, with his two sons, by two serpents that came up out of the sea.

Laodamia (lá-od-a-mí-a) the wife of Protesilaus, whom she followed to death.

Laodicea (lá-ol-i-sé-a) anciently, a city of Phrygia, Asia Minor, near the Lycus.

Laomedon (lá-om'é-don) father of Priam; king of Troy; was slain by Hercules.

Laplace, (lá-plás) **Pierre Simon, Marquis de**, 1749-1827; French mathematician and astronomer; wrote *Mécanique céleste*.

Lapland (lap-land) a maritime district comprising parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. P. 28,000. The Lapps were conquered by Sweden in the 16th century.

Laputa (la-pú-ta) the flying island in *Gulliver's Travels*, where the natives devoted themselves to extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, softening marble for pillows, and other empty and quixotic schemes.

Lardner (lárd'ner) **Dionysius**, 1793-1859; English man of science; established *Lardner's Cyclopaedia*, 1830-44.

Lares (lá-réz) Roman deities, public and household, who presided over families.

La Rocheoucauld François, Duc de, 1613-80; French writer; wrote *Maxims and Mémoires*.

La Rochelle (lá ró-shel') French seaport and fortress on the Bay of Biscay; a Huguenot fort, La Rochelle capitulated to Richelieu in 1628. P. 81,313.

Larunda (la-rún-da) a too talkative nymph, whose tongue Jupiter cut out.

Last of (1) **the Fathers**, St. Bernard of Clairvaux; (2) **the Goths**, Roderick, king of the West Goths of Spain; d. about 1711; (3) **the Tribunes**, Cola di Rienzi; d. 1354; hero of a novel by Bulwer, *Lord Lytton* (1835); (4) **the Troubadours**, Jasmin of Gascony; d. 1364.

Lateran (lá-tér-an) The, a former Papal residence in Rome.

Latham **Robert Gordon**, 1812-88; Eng. scholar and ethnologist; published *The English Language, An English Grammar*, etc.

Latimer (lat'i-mer) **Hugh**, d. 1555; noted English reformer; bp. of Worcester, 1535-39; burnt with Ridley at Oxford, 1555.

Latium (lá-shi-um) an ancient country near Rome; the Latins were conquered by the Romans, 338 B.C.

Latona (lá-tó-na) the mother of Apollo and Dians.

La Trappe (lá tráp) a Cistercian abbey near Montagne, Orne, N. France; the headquarters of the Trappist sect.

Latter-day Saints, The the Mormons.

Laud (lawd) **William**, 1573-1645; English archbp.; adviser of Charles I.; was impeached 1640, executed 1645.

Lauderdale John Maitland, Duke of, 1616-82; one of the five members of the Cabal Ministry, 1670.

Laughing Philosopher, The Democritus of Abdera.

Launcelot See **Lancelot**.

Launey (lə-nā) Bernard René, Jourdan de, 1740-1789; last governor of the Bastille; killed by the mob.

Launfal (law'n-fal) Sir, a steward in Arthurian romance, who wooed Tryamour.

Laura (law'ra) a French lady glorified in Petrarch's sonnets.

Laurier (law'ri-er) Sir Wilfrid, b. 1841; Canadian Liberal statesman; Prime Minister.

Lavaine, Sir (la-vān) brother of Elaine, in Arthurian romance.

Lavater (lā-fā'ter) Johann Kaspar, 1741-1801; Swiss preacher; enunciated a science of physiognomy, 1775-8.

La Vendée See **Vendée**.

Lavinia (la-vin'fi-a) the wife of Æneas, daughter of Latinus, King of Latium.

Lavinian Shore, The (Lavinium, tn. of Latium) Italy.

Lavoisier (lā-vwā-zyā) Antoine Laurent, 1743-94; famous French chemist; discoverer of oxygen.

Law (law) John, 1671-1729; a Scottish speculator; originated the "Mississippi Scheme" with a view to pay off the National Debt of France; his scheme failed in 1720, and Law died a poor man in Venice.

Lawes (lawz) Henry, 1595-1662; Eng. composer; wrote the music for Milton's *Comus*.

Law of Athens, The the ancient privilege of Athens, whereby a father claimed to dispose of his daughter as he chose. See Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

Lawrence (1) Sir Henry Montgomery, 1806-57; Chief Commissioner of Oude; associated with the defence of Lucknow, 1857. (2) His brother, John Laird-Mair, Lord Lawrence, Viceroy of India, 1863-9; administrator of the Punjab during the 1857 mutiny.

Lawrence St. Spanish martyr; condemned to be broiled on a gridiron, 258 A.D.

Law's Bubble the Mississippi Scheme, promoted by John Law, 1671-1729.

Layamon (lā-ya-mon) Eng. priest of the beginning of the 13th century; wrote the *Brut*.

Layard (lā-yārd) Sir Austen Henry, 1817-94; Eng. diplomatist and Assyriologist.

Lazarus (laz'a-rus) (1) brother of Martha and Mary, whom Jesus restored to life; (2) a beggar, mentioned in one of Jesus' parables.

Leamington Spa (lem'ing-tun) a health resort in Warwickshire, on the Leam, with saline waters. P. 26,888.

Leander (lē-an'der) a youth of Abydos, who swam the Hellespont to woo Hero of Lesbos.

Leaning Tower See **Pisa**.

Lear (lē-r) a legendary British monarch; the original of Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

Learned (1) Blacksmith, *The*, Eilihu Burritt, the linguist, 1810-79; (2) *Theban*, A. one that solves difficult riddles (from Œdipus of Thebes, who explained the riddle of the Sphinx).

Lebrun (lē-brung) Charles, 1619-90; French historical painter.

Lecky (lek'i) William Edward Hartpole, 1838-1903; Eng. historian; has written *History of European Morals*, *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, etc.

Leda (lē-da) the mother by Zeus (in form of a swan) of Helen, Castor, and Pollux.

Lee (1) Nathaniel, d. 1692; Eng. dramatist; wrote *The Rival Queens*, etc.; lost his reason in 1684.

(2) Robert, 1804-68; Scottish divine; Prof. of Biblical Criticism at Edinburgh; introduced instrumental music into the church service. (3) Robert Edward, 1807-70; famous American Confederate general; commanded the army of N. Virginia in the Civil War; capitulated to Grant at Five Forks, 1865.

Leech (lēch) John, 1817-64; noted English artist; illustrator of *Punch*, 1841-64.

Leek the Welsh national badge; formerly worn on St. David's Day (March 15).

Le Fanu (lē-fā-nū, lē-fā-nē) Joseph Sheridan, 1814-73; Irish novelist; wrote *Uncle Silas*, *Guy Deverell*, *The Rose and the Key*.

Left, The the ill-omened aide among the Romans.

Legendre (lē-zhāngdr) Adrien Marie, 1752-1833; French mathematician; wrote on elliptic functions, etc.

Legge, James 1815-1897; Scottish scholar; appointed Professor of Chinese at Oxford, 1876.

Leibnitz (lib-nits) Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von, 1646-1716; famous German philosopher and mathematician.

Leichhardt (lē-hārt) Friedrich Ludwig, 1813-43; German explorer; wrote an account of his expedition in Anstralia from Moreton Bay to Port Essington; was lost in Anstralia.

Leighton (1) Lord, 1830-1896; Eng. painter; President of R.A.; "Romeo and Juliet," "Hercules wrestling with Death," "Cymon and Iphigenia." (2) Robert, 1611-84; Scottish divine; Archbp. of Glasgow; wrote *Rules and Instructions for a Holy Life*.

Leland (lē-land) Charles Godfrey, 1824-1903; American writer; wrote *Hans Breitmann's Ballads*, etc.

Lely (lē-li) Sir Peter, 1618-80; Dutch portrait painter; settled in London, and became court painter; his portraits of the ladies of the court of Charles II. are celebrated.

Lemon (lem-un) Mark, 1809-70; Eng. author; edited *Punch*, 1843-70.

Lemprière (lem-prēr) John, 1765-1824; Eng. scholar; author of a *Classical Dictionary*.

Lemures (lem-ū-rēz) the Roman spirits of the dead.

Lenclos (lāng-klo) Ninon de, 1616-1706; infamous Frenchwoman, remarkable for her beauty; was intimate with Richelieu, Rochefoucauld, Condé, and others.

Lennox (len-ūks) a former Scottish district, identified with Dumbartonshire and parts of the shires of Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew.

Leo (lē-ō) (1) III., 716-741, a Byzantine emperor of power; (2) name of 18 Roman Popes; the late Pope, Leo XIII., was b. in 1810, and became Pope in 1878.

Leonardo da Vinci See **Vinci**.

Leonidas (lē-on-ī-dās) d. 480 B.C.; king of Sparta; made a brilliant but unavailing defence of the Pass of Thermopylæ, with 300 Spartans and 700 Thebians, against an overwhelming force of Persians.

Leonoys (lē-ō-nois) in Arthurian legend, a district near Cornwall. Also **Lyonesse**.

Leonora d'Este (lē-n-nō-rā des'tā) the daughter of the Duke of Ferrara; noted for the love affair with Tasso.

Leopardi (lē-ō-pār-dē) Count Giacomo, 1798-1837; Italian poet and classical scholar; wrote *Operette Morali*.

Leopold (lē-n-pöld): (1) I., 1640-1705; Emperor of Austria, 1658-1705; his claim to set up his son on the Spanish throne provoked the War of the Spanish Succession. (2) II., 1747-92; Emperor of Austria, 1790-2. (3) I., King of Belgium, 1831-65. (4) II., King of Belgium since 1865.

Lepidus (lep-i-dns) M. Æmil., d. 13 B.C.; Roman politician; member of the first triumvirate with Antonius and Octavianus.

Le Sage, Alain-René (lē-sāzh) 1668-1747; French novelist and dramatist; wrote *Gil Blas*, *Diable Boiteux*.

Lesbia, Clodia (lēz'bi-a) immortalized in Catullus' poems.

Leslie (lē-si) (1) Alexander, Earl of Leven, d. 1661; leader of the Scottish Covenanter army in 1639. (2) David, Lord Newark, d. 1682; Scottish Covenanter general; supported Cromwell at Marston Moor, 1644; aided with Charles II., but was defeated by the Parliamentarians at Dunbar, 1648, and Worcester, 1651.

Lesseps (lē-sēps, lē-sēp) Vicomte Ferdinand de, b. 1805; French engineer; planned the Suez Canal, 1860-69; his Panama Canal scheme (formed 1879) ended in financial ruin, 1889, and the Panama scandal investigation led to the conviction of De Lesseps, 1893.

Lessing (les-'sing) **Gotthold Ephraim**, 1729-81; German dramatist and critic; wrote *Minna von Barnhelm*, *Laokoon*, a famous work on art, etc.

L'Estrange (les-'trānj) **Sir Roger**, 1616-1704; English royalist and pamphleteer; licensor of the press, 1668.

Lethe (lē-'thē) (1) in the Greek Hades, the river of forgetfulness; (2) Forgetfulness personified.

Leto (lē-'tō) the mother of Apollo and Artemis (Greek Myth.); the Roman Latona.

Leuctra (lū-'k'tra) scene of a victory gained near Thebes, Greece, by Epaminondas over the Spartans, 371 B.C.

Levant, The (lē-'vant) the maritime region of Syria and Asia Minor.

Lever (lē-'ver) **Charles James**, 1806-72; Irish novelist; wrote *Charles O'Malley*, *The Dodd Family Abroad*, etc.

Leverrier (lē-'vā-ryā') **Urbain Jean Joseph**, 1811-77; French astronomer; discovered Neptune (simultaneously with J. C. Adams), 1846.

Leviathan of Literature, The a name applied to Dr. Johnson.

Levites (lē-'vīts) (1) the tribe of Levi, son of Jacob and Leah; (2) the Nonconformist clergy in Dryden's *Abraham and Achitophel*.

Lewes **George Henry**, 1817-78; Eng. author; wrote a *Biographical History of Philosophy*.

Lewis **Matthew Gregory**, "Monk Lewis," 1775-1818; English novelist and dramatist; wrote *The Monk*, 1795.

Leyden **John**, 1775-1811; Scottish poet and orientalist; officer of the mint at Calcutta, 1810.

Libanius (li-'bā-ni-us) a Greek sophist; literary mentor of the Emperor Julian.

Liber (li-'ber) an Italian name for Bacchus.

Liberals, The one of two great British political parties; the leading points of its policy are Home Rule, Disestablishment, One Man One Vote, House of Lords Reform, etc.

Liberal Unionists, The Liberals who opposed the Home Rule Bill of 1886, and have since allied themselves with the Conservatives.

Liberator, The (1) Simon Bolivar, of Peru; (2) Daniel O'Connell.

Libya (lib-'ā) ancient name for Africa. Libyan Desert, the Eastern Sahara.

Licinian Laws (li-'sin-i-ān) [Licinius Stolo, tribune] Roman laws, 367 B.C.; conferring wider privileges on the plebeians.

Liddell (lid-'el) **Henry George**, 1811-1898; Eng. divine; joint author with R. Scott of a Greek Lexicon.

Liddon (lid-'un) **Henry Parry**, 1829-90; English High Churchman; canon of St. Paul's, 1870.

Liebig (lē-'big) **Baron Justus von**, 1803-73; German chemist; applied organic chemistry to agriculture, physiology, and pathology.

Liechtenstein (lē-'ten-'stīn) an independent principality between Swiss St. Gall and Austrian Tyrol; cap. Vaduz. P. 9477.

Light Brigade Charge of the, the famous charge of the 600 on a Russian battery at Balaclava, 1854.

Lightfoot **Joseph Barber**, 1828-89; English divine; canon of St. Paul's, 1871.

Ligny (lē-'ny) scene of a victory gained in Namur, S. Belgium, by Napoleon over Blücher, 1815.

Ligurian Republic (li-'gū-ri-ān) [Liguria, ancient Roman prov.] the republic of Genoa, 1797-1802.

Li Hung Chang (li hoong chang) 1823-1902; Chinese diplomatist.

Lilith (li-'lith) in Jewish belief, wife of Adam; expelled from Eden before Eve's creation.

Lilliput (li-'lī-pūt) in *Gulliver's Travels*, the country of the Lilliputians, a race of dwarfs.

Lily (li-'lī) the royal emblem of France.

Lily Maid of Astolat Elaine, in love with Lancelot.

Lily (li-'lī) **William**, 1467?-1522; Eng. grammarian; wrote *Elton Latin Grammar*.

Limburg (lang-'bōór) a Belgian tn. in Liège, near German frontier; famous for its Limburger cheese. P. 4768.

Linacre (lin-'ā-ker) **Thomas**, 1460?-1524; English physician; founded the London College of Physicians; became court physician to Henry VIII.; wrote several Latin works.

Lincoln **Abraham**, 1809-65; American statesman; a strong opponent of slavery; elected President, 1860; issued proclamation of emancipation, 1862; re-elected President, 1864; was shot next year in a Washington theatre.

Lincoln's Inn one of the Inns of Court, London.

Lind, Jenny See Goldschmidt, Madame.

Lindsay (lin-'zā) **Sir David**, 1490?-1559?; Scot. Scottish Reformation; wrote *The Complaint to the King*, *The Pleasant Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis*, etc. Also **Lyndsay**.

Lingard (ling-'gārd) **John**, 1771-1851; Eng. historian; wrote *The Anglo-Saxon Church* (1809), *History of England* (1819-30), etc.

Linnæus (li-'nē-us) **Carolus, Karl von Linné**, 1707-78; Swedish naturalist; wrote *Systema Naturæ*, etc.

Lion, The the emblem of England.

Lionesse See Leonnoys.

Lion-Hearted, The Richard I. of England.

Lion of God All, son-in-law of Mohammed.

Lion of the North Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Lisle (li-'sle) **Alicia**, d. 1685; an Eng. lady beheaded by Jeffreys for shielding a Jacobite.

Lisle, Rouget de See Rouget.

Lister (dis-'ter) **Lord**, b. 1827; English surgeon; introduced the antiseptic system of bandaging.

Liston **Robert**, 1794-1847; Scot. surgeon; prof. in London University; invented the Liston splint.

Liszt (list) **Franz**, 1811-86; Hungarian composer and pianist; musical director at Weimar, 1849; composed *Christus* and *St. Elizabeth*, etc.

Literary Club The, established in London, 1764, included Dr. Johnson, the Protestants of Lilliput,

Little-endians who broke their shells at the little end, opposed to the big-endians, or Roman Catholics.

Little Gentleman in Velvet, a Jacobite toast, in allusion to the molehill which caused William III.'s horse to stumble and cast its rider.

Little John a powerful lieutenant of Robin Hood; (1) Little Marlborough, Count Kurt Christoph Schwerin, 1684-1757; (2) Little Paris, a name applied to Brussels; also to Milan.

Little Pedlington a satire by John Poole, 1839; the Pedlingtonians are the personification of cant and humbug.

Little Red Riding-hood (F. LeChape-ron Rouge) a well-known nursery tale of a wolf, who devours a little girl and her grandmother.

Little, Thomas pen-name of Thomas Moore.

Littre (lī-'trē) **Maximilien Paul Émile**, 1801-81; French philologist and positivist; famous as the author of *Dictionnaire de la langue française*.

Liverpool **Earl of**, **Robert Banks Jenkinson**, 1770-1828; Eng. Tory politician; Premier, 1812-27; a strong opponent of Catholic emancipation.

Livingstone **David**, 1813-73; Scot. explorer; missionary among the Bechuanas, 1841-9; discovered Lake Ngami, 1849; the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, 1855.

Livius, Titus See Livy.

Livorno (lī-'vōr-nō) the Italian name for Leghorn.

Livy (li-'vī) **Titus Livius**, 59 B.C.-17 A.D.; Roman historian; b. at Patavinum; his great work was a history of Rome from 753 B.C.-9 A.C.

Llanos (lyá-nós) the coast plains of Venezuela.

Llewelyn (lloo-el-in) 1224-82; last of the princes of Wales; carried on warfare against Edward I.

Lloyd (loid) **Charles**, 1775-1839; Eng. Quaker poet; friend of Coleridge, Lamb, etc.

Lloyd's (loidz) a London company for the dissemination of shipping news, etc. **Lloyd's List**, Lloyd's a periodical of shipping news.

Lobengula (lò-beng-gòò-lá) d. 1894; a noted Matabele chieftain.

Lochaber (lòh-á-ber) a district in the S. of Inverness-shire. **Lochaber No More**, a Scottish air.

Lochinvar (lòh-in-vár) a Highland cavalier; celebrated in Scott's *Marmion*.

Lochleven (lòh-lé-vn) a Scottish lake in Kinross-shire; Castle Island is associated with the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots, 1567-8.

Locke (lok) **John**, 1632-1704; Eng. philosopher; wrote *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, 1690.

Locker-Lampson **Frederick**, 1821-95; Eng. poet; wrote *London Lyrics*, *Patchwork*, etc.

Lockhart (lok-hart) **John Gibson**, 1794-1854; Scot. writer; son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott; wrote *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, etc.

Locksley (lòks-lí) Robin Hood, who was born at Locksley town, Nottinghamshire.

Lockyer (lok-í-er) **Sir Joseph Norman**, b. 1830; Eng. astronomer; has written *The Spectroscope* (1873), etc.

Lochrine (lòc-krin) a fabulous king of England, son of Brutus, and father of Sabrina.

Locusta (lò-kus-tá) a Roman woman, a professional poisoner of Nero's reign.

Lodge (lòj) **Sir Oliver Joseph**, b. 1851; Eng. physicist; Principal of Birmingham University.

Lodge **Thomas**, d. 1625; Eng. poet and dramatist; *Rosalynde*, 1590, was the original of Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

Lodore (lò-dór) a beautiful fall in the Derwent R., Cumberland.

Loegria (lò-e-grí-a) England, the kingdom of Logris, Lochrine.

Log, King (log) a log sent by Jove in answer to the frogs' request for a king; on their complaining of his inactivity Jove sent a stork, which soon devoured them; *Aesop's Fables*.

Logan (lò-gan) **John**, 1748-83; Scot. clergyman; friend of Michael Bruce; it is a moot point which wrote the *Ode to the Cuckoo*, Logan or Bruce.

Lohengrin (lò-en-grin) the legendary knight of the swan, son of Parzival.

Loki (lò-ké) the Norse god of evil.

Lombard Street in London city, famous for its banking houses.

Longchamp (long-sháng) a race-course in the Bois de Boulogne, W. of Paris; here the contest for the Grand Prix de Paris is decided. Also **Longchamps**.

Longfellow (long-fel-ò) **Henry Wadsworth** 1807-82; American poet; wrote *Evangeline*, *The Song of Hiawatha*, *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, etc.

Longinus (lon-jí-nus) **Dionysius Cassius**, d. 278; Greek sophist and philosopher; wrote *On the Sublime*.

Long Meg of Westminster a termagant and courtesan of the reign of Henry VIII.

Long Parliament the famous Parliament of 1640-53.

Looking Back an unfavourable omen (in reference to Lot's wife, who was turned to a pillar of salt for looking back on Sodom).

Lopez (lò-path, -páz) **Carlos Antonio**, 1795-1862; President of Paraguay, 1844-62.

Lorraine (lò-rán) **Claude**, 1600-1682; French landscape painter; real name Claude Gellée.

Lord Fanny name given to Lord Hervey, 1694-1743, from his effeminacy.

Lord of the Isles a title of several Highland chieftains; Sir Walter Scott published a poem of same name, 1815.

Lorelei (lò-ré-lí, lòór-lí), a rock in the Rhine above St. Goar; famous in legend as the home of a siren. Also **Lurlei**.

Lorenzo de' Medici See **Medici**.

Loreto (lò-ré-tò) an Italian town near the Adriatic, S. of Ancona; the Santa Casa is said to be the Nazarene house of the Virgin Mary. Also **Loretto**.

Lorne (lòrn) **Marquis of**, courtesy title of John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, b. 1845; eldest son of the 8th Duke of Argyll, and son-in-law of Queen Victoria; succeeded to the dukedom in 1900. Governor-General of Canada, 1878-83.

Lorris (lò-rés) **Guillaume de**, d. about 1250; French poet; wrote the *Roman de la Rose*.

Losecoat Field the battle of Stamford, 1470, where the fugitives, to hasten their flight, threw off their coats.

Lot (lòt) (1) king of Norway in Geoffrey of Monmouth; (2) king of Orkney in Arthurian romance; (3) the son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham.

Lothair (lò-tháir) (1) I., Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, 840-55; (2) II., "The Saxon;" d., 1137; Emperor 1133-7.

Lothario (lò-thá-ré-ò) a haughty, gallant, gay nobleman of Genoa in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*; proverbial as an unprincipled libertine.

Lothian (lò-thí-an) formerly a district between the Tweed and the Firth of Forth; East, Mid, and West Lothian are identified with the shires of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow.

Loti (lò-té) **Pierre**, pen-name of Louisa Marie Julien Viaud, French novelist.

Lot, Parson pen-name of Rev. Charles Kingsley.

Lotus-eaters **The**, a people in the *Odyssey*, whose eating of the lotus tree made them forget friends and homes.

Lotze (lòt-se) **Rudolf Hermann**, 1817-81; a famous German philosopher; professor at Göttingen.

Loudoun Hill (lòu-dun) an Ayrshire eminence, E. of Kilmarnock; scene of a victory by Robert Bruce over the English, 1307.

Louis (lòú-lá, lòú-é) "The Child," 899-911; king of Germany, 900-911.

Louis "The German," d. 876; king of Germany, 843-876; son of Louis I., "Le Débonnaire," aided by his brother, Charles the Bold, secured the kingdom from Lothair I. by the treaty of Verdun, 843.

Louis I. "Le Pieux," or "Le Débonnaire," 778-840; Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, 814-840; son of Charlemagne; his reign was marked by the revolt of his three sons, Lothair, Pepin, and Louis. **Louis II.** reigned over Italy, 855-875. **Louis III.** governed Italy from 901 till 905, when he was deposed by Berengar I. **Louis IV.**, "The Bavarian," Duke of Bavaria (1286-1347), reigned as Emperor 1814-47, and defeated the partisans of Frederick of Austria.

Louis I. and II. of Bavaria

See **Ludwig**.

Louis name of kings of France. I., See **Louis I.**, Emperor. II., "Le Bègue," "The Stammerer," 877-9. III., joint-ruler of France with his brother Carloman, 879-82. IV., "D'Outre-Mer," 936-54; nephew of Ethelstan of England. V., "Le Fainéant," son of Lothair. VI., "Le Gros," 1108-87; son of Philip I. VII., "Le Jeune" and "Le Pieux," 1137-80; prominent in the second Crusade (1147-9), and divorced his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine (later Queen of Henry II. of England, in 1152. VIII., "Le Lion," 1223-6; offered the English crown by the revolted barons in 1216, but defeated at Lincoln, 1217. IX., 1236-70; son of the preceding; annexed Normandy, Anjou, Maine, Poitou, and other English possessions. X., "Le Hutin," son of Philip IV., "The Fair," XI., 1461-83. XII., "The Father of the People," 1498-1515; subdued Naples with Ferdinand of Aragon, 1501. XIII., 1610-43; son of Henry IV.; his chief adviser was Richelieu, who stormed the Huguenot stronghold of La Rochelle, 1627-8. XIV., "Le Grand," 1643-1715. XV., 1715-74. XVI., 1774-92; grandson of the preceding; executed in 1793. XVII., 1785-95; son of the preceding; d. in prison. XVIII., 1814-24; brother of Louis XVI.; was expelled by Napoleon, March, 1815; but reinstated by the allies, June, 1815. Philippe (á-lép) "Roi Citoyen," 1830-48; son of Philippe Égalité, Duc d'Orléans; expelled by the revolution of 1848.

Lourdes (lòrd) tn. of Hautes Pyrénées, S. France; a place of pilgrimage; its grotto is associated with the reputed appearance of the Virgin, 1858.

Louvre (lôovr) a former residence of the French kings; a museum and art gallery.

Lovat (lûv-at) **Simon Fraser, Lord, Scottish chief**; opposed the old Pretender in 1715, but supported the young Pretender in 1745, protesting himself loyal; executed, 1747.

Lovelace (lûv-lâs) a rake in Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe*.

Lovelace (lûv-lâs) **Countess of, Augusta Ada Byron, 1815-52**; daughter of Lord Byron.

Lover (lûv-er) **Samuel, 1797-1868**; Irish novelist; wrote *Rory O'More*, etc.

Low Countries Holland and Belgium.

Low **Robert, Viscount Sherbrooke, 1811-92**; Eng. Liberal politician; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1868-73.

Lowe (lô) **Sir Hudson, 1769-1844**; Brit. general; was governor of St. Helena during Napoleon's exile.

Lowell **James Russell, 1819-91**; American poet and prose writer; wrote *The Biglow Papers*, etc.

Loyola (lôi-ô-la) **Ignatius de, 1491-1556**; Spanish founder of the Jesuits.

Lubberland See **Cockaigne**.

Lubbock (lûb-uk) **Sir John, Lord Avebury**; b. 1834; Eng. naturalist; wrote *Ants, Bees, and Wasps*, etc.

Lucan (lôô-kan) **M. Annæus Lucanus, 39-65**; Roman epic poet; wrote *Pharsalia*, on the war between Cæsar and Pompey.

Lucia (lôô-shya) **St.**, a virgin martyr who perished at Syracuse, 304; St. Lucia's Day is December 13; patron saint of those troubled with sore eyes.

Lucian (lôô-shyân) Greek satirist of the 2nd century A.D.; wrote *Dialogues of the Dead*, etc.

Lucifer (lôô-sî-fer) (1) the planet Venus when a morning star; (2) Satan in Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Lucius I. (lôô-shyus) Bishop of Rome, 253-4.

Lucius II. (lôô-shyus) Pope, 1144-5.

Lucy (lûk-'now) cap. of Oudh, British India; heroically defended in the Indian Mutiny by Sir Henry Lawrence, and relieved by Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.

Luck of Eden Hall The, a drinking glass at Eden Hall, Cumberland, on which the luck of the house is said to depend.

Lucretia (lôô-krê'shya) the traditional wife of Tarquinius Collatinus of Rome, whose violation by Sextus Tarquinius occasioned the downfall of the Tarquins.

Lucretius (lû-krê'shyus) **Carus Titus, d. 55 B.C.**; Roman poet and Epicurean philosopher; wrote *De Rerum Natura*.

Lucullus (lôô-kul-'us) **L. Licinius Ponticus, 110?-58? B.C.**, Roman general; warred against Mithridates and Tigranes of Armenia, 74-66; noted for his extravagance.

Lud (lud) a fabulous king of England; Lud's town, London.

Luddites (lud-'tits) workmen who opposed the introduction of machinery into Nottingham, etc., 1811-2 and 1816.

Ludgate (lud-gât) a former gate of London city; a prison abandoned for Newgate.

Ludlow, Johnny (lud-'lô) the nom de guerre of Mrs. Henry Wood.

Ludwig I. (lôôd-vîv) 1788-1868; king of Bavaria; abdicated in the year of the '48 Revolution. II., 1845-86; king of Bavaria, 1864-86.

Lugdunum (lug-dôô-'num) Lyons.

Luke (lôôk) **St.**, a companion of St. Paul; wrote the Gospel of St. Luke and Acts of the Apostles.

Luke's Bird, St. the ox.

Lukin (lôô-kin) **Lionel, 1742-1834**; the inventor of the life-boat.

Lumpkin, Tony (lump-'kin) a conceited, self-assertive, booby country squire, in Goldsmith's *The Squires to Conquer*.

Lupercal (lôô-per-'kal) a cave in the Palatine Hill, Rome, inhabited by the she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus. **Lupercalia** (lôô-per-'kâl-i-a) a Roman festival, held (February 15) in the Lupercal Cave in honour of Lupercus, patron god of shepherds.

Lusiad, The (lôô-'si-ad) the national epic poem of Portugal, by Camoens.

Lutetia (Parisorum) (lôô-'lê-shi-â par-is-i-ô-'rum) the former name of Paris.

Luther (lôô-'ther) **Martin, 1483-1546**; German Protestant reformer; eschewed Romanism in 1524; trans. the Bible.

Luxor (lûk-'sor, lôôk-'sor) a village on the Nile, near Thebes; famous for its temple.

Lycaon (li-'kâ-'un) myth. king of Arcadia; transformed into a wolf by Jove.

Lycaonia (lik-'a-ô-ni-'a) ancient prov. of Asia Minor, W. of Phrygia; cap., Iconium.

Lycia (lis-i-'a) an ancient Mediterranean prov. of Asia Minor; the Lycians were excellent sculptors.

Lycurgus (li-'kur-'gus) the law-giver of Sparta, 9th century B.C.

Lydgate (lid-'gât) **John**, a contemporary poet of Chaucer; wrote *Troy Book*, etc.

Lydia (lid-i-'a) an ancient Ægean prov. of Asia Minor; its chief city was Sardis, its last king Cræsus.

Lyell (li-'el) **Sir Charles, 1797-1875**; geologist; wrote *The Antiquity of Man*, etc.

Lying Traveller, The (li-'ing) **Sir John Mandeville, 1300-72**.

Lyly (lîl-i) **John, d. 1606**; Elizabethan writer; wrote *Euphues*, a novel.

Lyonnesse (li-'o-'nes') See **Leonnoys**.

Lyrical Ballads a volume of poems by Wordsworth and Coleridge.

Lysander (li-'san-'der) d. 395 B.C.; Spartan leader; gained the naval victory of Ægospotamos, 405, over the Athenians.

Lysias (lis-i-'as) d. 378 B.C.; a noted Athenian orator; was persecuted by the Thirty Tyrants.

Lysimachus (li-'sim-'a-kus) d. 281 B.C.; Macedonian general; was allotted Thrace on the death of Alexander the Great; defeated and slain by Seleucus Nicator.

Lyte (lit) **Henry Francis, 1793-1847**; British composer; published *Abide with Me* (hymn), etc.

Lytton (lit-'un) (1) **Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Baron, 1803-73**; Eng. novelist; Colonial Secretary, 1858-9; wrote *Pelham, Rienzi*, etc. (2) **Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Earl of Lytton**, pen-name, Owen Meredith; 1831-91; English poet and diplomatist; Viceroy of India, 1876-80; wrote *The Wanderer*, etc.

M

Mabinogion (mab-i-nô-'gi-on) The, Welsh translations of the Arthurian romances.

Mab, Queen (mab) the fairies' midwife, who delivers the dreams of men.

Macadam (mak-'ad-'am) **John Loudon, 1756-1836**; inventor; introduced the process of macadamizing roads.

Macaire (ma-'kâr) a French chanson de geste of the 12th century.

Macaire **Robert**, a villain in French comedy; term for a Frenchman.

Macaulay (ma-'kaw-'li) **Thomas Babington Baron, 1800-59**; Eng. historian; wrote *History of England, 1685-1702*, etc.

Macbeth (mak-'bêth) Scottish chief; slew, and seized the crown of, Duncan, 1040.

Maccabeans (mak-'a-bêz) a family of religious enthusiasts (Mattathias and his five sons—Judas, Jochanan, Simon, Eleazar, and Jonathan), who emancipated Judæa from the Syrian yoke.

M'Carthy (mak-'kar-'thy) **Justin, 1830**—; Irish author and politician; wrote *History of Our Own Times*, etc.

Machiavelli (mak-'i-a-'vel-i) **Niccolo, 1469-1527**; Florentine politician; wrote *The Prince*, etc.

M'Clintock (mak-'kîl-n-'tuk) **Sir Francis Leopold, b. 1819**; Irish Arctic explorer; commanded the last of the Franklin search expeditions, 1857-9.

M'Clure (ma-'klôor) **Sir Robert John Le Mesurier, 1807-73**; Irish Arctic explorer; first to traverse the N.-W. Passage.

M'Cormac (ma-kor-mak) Sir William, 1836-1901; famous Irish surgeon; wrote *Surgical Operations*, etc.

M'Crie (ma-kre) Thomas, 1772-1885; Scottish divine; wrote lives of John Knox and Andrew Melville, etc.

M'Culloch (ma-kul-un) Horatio, 1805-67; Scottish landscape painter.

Macdonald (mak-do-nal) (1) Etienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre, Duc de Tarente, 1765-1840; French marshal, of Scottish extraction; appointed marshal for his services at Wagram, 1809; lost the battle of Katsbach, 1813. (2) (mak-don-ald) Flora, 1722-90; a Jacobite maiden, noted for her fidelity to the Young Pretender. (3) George, 1824-1905; Scottish poet and novelist; wrote *David Elginbrod*, 1862, etc. (4) Sir Hector, 1853-1903; Brit. major-general; distinguished at Omdurman, 1898. (5) Sir John Alexander, 1815-91; Canadian Conservative politician; Prime Minister, 1856-8, 1867-73, 1878-91.

Macduff a Scottish chieftain of the 11th century; immortalized in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Macedonia (mas-e-don-i-a) anc. territory of Turkey, on the Egean; the centre of a great empire under Philip II. and Alexander the Great. Also **Macedon**.

Macfarren (mak-far-en) Sir George Alexander, 1813-87; English composer; operas, *Chevy Chase*, *Don Quixote*, etc.

Macgregor, or Campbell, Robert See Rob Roy.

Machpelah (mak-pe-la) the tomb of the patriarchs in Hebron, Palestine.

Macintosh (mak-in-tosh) Charles, 1766-1843; Scottish manufacturer; inventor of the mackintosh waterproof cloth.

Mackay Charles, 1814-89; Scottish poet; wrote *Cheer, Boys, Cheer*.

Mackenzie Henry, 1745-1831; Scottish author; wrote *The Man of Feeling*, etc.

Mackenzie Sir Alexander Campbell, b. 1847; Scot. composer of *Troubadour* (opera).

Mackenzie Sir Morell, 1837-92; Scottish physician; attended the Crown Prince of Germany, afterwards Frederick III., in 1887.

M'Kinley (ma-kin-li) William, b. 1844; President of the United States, 1896-1900; assassinated in 1901.

Mackintosh (mak-in-tosh) Sir James, 1765-1832; Scottish philosophical writer; wrote *Law of Nature and Nations*, etc.

Macklin (mak-lin) Charles, 1690-1797; English actor and playwright.

Maclaren (ma-klar-en) Charles, 1782-1866; the founder of the Edinburgh *Scotsman*.

Macleod Norman, 1815-72; Scottish minister; editor of *Good Words*.

Maclise (ma-klis) Daniel, 1806-70; Irish painter.

MacMahon (mak-ma-ng) Count, Duke of Magenta, 1808-93; French marshal, of Irish extraction; taken prisoner at Sedan, 1870; President of France, 1873-9.

Macmillan (mak-mil-an) Daniel, 1813-57; Eng. publisher; founded, with his brother, Macmillan & Co., London and New York.

Macpherson (mak-fer-sun) James, 1736-96; Scottish poet; translated or forged *Ossian*.

Macready (mak-re-di) William Charles, 1793-1873; English tragedy actor.

MacSycophant (mak-sik-u-fant) Sir Perceval, an ambitious, worldly-minded character in Macklin's *Man of the World*.

MacWhirter (mak-hwir-ter) John, b. 1839; Scottish landscape painter.

Mad Cavalier, The Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I. of England.

Mademoiselle (ma-de-mw-zel) La Grande, Duchesse de Montpensier, cousin to Louis XIV.; noted for her great wealth.

Madge Wildfire a crazy woman in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*.

Madison James, 1751-1836; President of the United States, 1809-17.

Madman of the North Charles XII. of Sweden.

Madoc (mad-ok) in Welsh legend, the reputed discoverer of America about 1170.

Mad Parliament See Parliament, Mad.

Mad Poet, The Nathaniel Lee, 1658?-92.

Madvig (mad-vig) Johann Nikolai, 1804-86; Danish classical philologist.

Mæander (me-an-der) modern Mendez; an ancient riv. of Asia Minor, falling into the Egean; its windings are proverbial.

Mæcenas (me-se-nas) C. Cilnius, d. 8 B.C.; adviser of Augustus; patron of Horace and Virgil.

Maelström (mal-ström) a noted whirlpool S. of the Lofoden group, Norway.

Mæotis Palus (me-ot-is pal-us) class. name of the modern Sea of Azov.

Magdala (mag-da-la) a fortress in Abyssinia; stormed in 1868 by Sir Robert Napier.

Magenta (ma-jen-ta) tn. of Italy, W. of Milan; here MacMahon defeated the Austrians, 1859.

Magi (ma-ji) (1) an ancient order of Persian priests; also **Magians**; (2) the three wise men of the East.

Maginn (ma-gin) William, 1793-1842; Irish writer; established *Fraser's Magazine*, 1830.

Magna Charta (mag-na kar-ta) charter of concessions extorted from King John at Runnymede in 1215.

Magna Græcia (gre-sha) the ancient Greek settlements in S. Italy.

Magnificat (mag-nif-i-kat) song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46—*Magnificat anima mea*.

Magnus (mag-nus) name of seven Norwegian kings (11th, 12th, and 13th centuries). **Magnus III.**, "Barefoot," reigned 1095-1103; he subjugated the Orkneys, and was slain while besting Dublin. **Magnus VII.**, "The Reformer," 1262-80.

Maguire (ma-gwir) John Francis, 1815-72; Irish journalist; wrote *The Irish in America*.

Magyars (ma-jarz) the ruling race in Hungary.

Mahaffy (ma-haf-i) John P., b. 1839; Irish class. scholar; has written *Greek Social Life*.

Mahdi (ma-de) Mohammed Ali, Dervish; took Khartoum, 1885; he died June, 1885.

Mahmud (ma-mood) I., 1696-1754; Sultan of Turkey, 1730-54. II., 1785-1839; reigned 1808-39; the annihilation of his fleet at Navarino (1827) paved the way for Greek independence, 1829. **Of Ghazni**, "The Great," 971?-1030; an Afghan ruler, noted for his conquests in N. India.

Mahomet (ma-hom-et) See Mohammed.

Mahony (ma-ho-ni) Francis, 1805-66; pen-name, Father Prout; Irish journalist.

Mahrattas (ma-rat-az) a warlike Brahman people in the heart of India.

Maiden Queen, The The Queen Elizabeth.

Maid (1) of Norway, 1285-90; queen of Scotland; betrothed to the son of Edward I., but died ere reaching Scotland, 1290. (2) of Orleans, Joan of Arc, who forced the English to raise the siege of Orleans in 1429.

Maimonides (mi-mon-i-des) Moses ben Maimon, 1135-1204; Jewish philosopher of Spain; wrote *Repetition of the Law*, etc.

Maine Sir Henry James Sumner, 1822-88; Eng. lawyer; wrote *Ancient Law*, etc.

Main Plot, The a plot organized by Raleigh and others to murder James I. and set Arabella Stuart on the throne, 1603.

Maintenon (mengt-nong) Marquise de, 1635-1719; mistress and second wife of Louis XIV.

Maitland (1) John, Duke of Lauderdale, 1616-82; Scottish adherent of Charles II.; after 1660 he virtually governed Scotland. (2) John, Lord Maitland of Thirlstane, 1545-95; an adviser of Queen Mary and James VI. (3) William, of Lethington, 1528?-73; Scottish politician in the service of Queen Mary.

Majuba Hill (ma-joo-ba) an eminence in N. Natal, where Sir George Colley was defeated by the Boers, 1881.

Malabar Coast (mal-a-bâr) an Indian district, washed by the Arabian Sea.

Malachi (mal-a-ki) lived about 400 B.C.; the last of the Jewish prophets.

Malagasy (mal-a-gas'i) *sing.* and *pl.* the natives of Madagascar.

Malakoff (mâl-la-kof) a Sebastopol fort, stormed and captured by the French, 1855.

Also **Malakhoff**.

Malaprop (mal-a-prop) Mrs., a character drawn in Sheridan's *Rivals*; notorious for her improprieties of speech.

Malays (mal-lâz) the inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula.

Malbrough, or Malbrook (mâl-brûok', mal-brûok') a popular French air, *Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre*, etc.

Malcolm (mal'kum, maw'kum) I, d. 954; King of Scotland, 942-954. II, 1005-34; by the battle of Carham, 1018, won Lothian. III, (Cannmore), defeated and killed Macbeth at Lumphunan, 1057; he was slain at Alnwick, 1093. IV, "The Maiden"; 1153-65. **Sir John**, 1769-1838; Scottish diplomatist, was British envoy in Persia, and governed Bombay, 1827-30.

Malebranche (mâl-brânghsh') Nicolas, 1638-1715; French Cartesian philosopher; wrote *Recherche de la vérité*.

Malherbe (mâl-ârb') François de, 1555-1628; French poet; wrote *Consolation*.

Malibran, Madame (mâl-le-brângh') 1808-36; French singer.

Mallet (mal'et) or **Malloch** (mal'linn) David, 1705?-65; Scottish poet; wrote (with Thomson) *Alfred, a Masque*, containing the song, *Rule Britannia*, etc.

Malmaison (mâl-mâ-zong') a castle on the Seine, below Paris, associated with Richelieu, the Empress Josephine, and others.

Malmesbury Earl of, James Harris, 1746-1820; Eng. diplomatist; accredited to Berlin, St. Petersburg, and The Hague.

Malone, Edmund (ma-lôn') 1741-1812; Irish critic and book collector; best known for his editions of Shakespeare.

Malplaquet (mâl-plâ-kâ') a village in Nord; France, near Belgian territory, where Marlborough defeated the French in 1709.

Mälström See *Maelström*.

Malthus (mal'thus) Thomas Robert, 1766-1834; English political economist; wrote *Essay on Population* (containing the "Malthusian" doctrine), 1798.

Mammon (mam'un) riches personified; in Jonson's *Alchemist*, Sir Epicure Mammon is the impersonation of sensuality.

Mammoth Cave (mam'uth) the largest cave in the world, situated in the W. of Kentucky, U.S.; it was discovered in 1809, and is noted for its beautiful stalactites.

Manche, La (mânghsh) a French deep, jutting into the English Channel.

Manchus (man-chôoz') the founders of the present Chinese dynasty. Also **Manchoos**.

Mandeville (man'de-vil) (1) Bernard de, 1670-1733; Eng. writer of Dutch descent; wrote *The Fable of the Bees* (on morality), etc. (2) **Sir John**, author of a book of travels in the East (14th century).

Mandrabul's Offering (man'dra-boolz') one that decreases in value (from Mandrabul of Samos, who presented Juno with a golden, silver, and brazen ram in turn).

Manes (mâ'nêz) See *Mani*.

Mangan (mang'gan) James, 1803-49; Irish poet; author of *Romances and Ballads of Ireland*, etc.

Manhattan (man-hat'an) Island, the site of the chief part of New York city.

Mani (mâ'nê) d. 276? A.D.; a Persian religious enthusiast; he founded Manichæism; executed by Bahram I. of Persia. Also **Manes** (mâ'nêz), **Manichæus** (man-i-kê'us), **Manichæans** (man-i-kê'anz) the adherents of Mani, who believed in the everlasting elements of light and darkness. Also **Manichæans**.

Manilian Law (ma-nill'i-an) (Caius Manilius author) an ancient Roman law appointing Pompey commander-in-chief against Mithridates of Pontus, 66 B.C.

Man in the Moon The See Numbers xv. 82.

Manito (man'i-tô, -tôo) the spirit of the N. American Indians, good or evil. Also **Manitou**.

Manlius (man'li-us) Marcus, **Capitolinus**, d. 384 B.C.; Roman patriot, who frustrated a midnight attack of Gauls on the Capitol; later, hurled from the Tarpeian rock for treason.

Manlius T. Imperiosus Torquatus, Roman soldier; he became dictator in 353 B.C.

Manning (man'ing) Henry Edward, 1808-92; Anglican convert to Roman Catholicism; appointed cardinal, 1875.

Man, The (1) of **Blood and Iron**, Bismarck; (2) of **Blood**, the Puritan name for Charles I.; (3) of **December**, Napoleon III. (from the *coup d'état* of December, 1851); (4) of **Destiny**, Napoleon I.; (5) of **Sedan**, Napoleon III.; (6) of **the People**, Charles James Fox.

Manon Lescaut (mâ-nong' les-kô') a novel by Abbé Prévost, relating the adventures of Manon Lescaut and her wooer, Des Grieux, 1735.

Mansart (mâng-sâr) François, 1698-1666; French architect; the inventor of "Mansard" roofs. Also **Mansard**.

Mansfeld (mâns'feld) Count Ernst von, 1580-1626; German general; governed the Netherlands, 1592-4; distinguished in the Thirty Years' War; finally defeated by Wallenstein at Dessau, 1626.

Mansfield (1) Charles Blachford, 1819-55; English chemist; discoverer of benzol; (2) William Murray, Earl of, 1705-93; Eng. Chief-justice, 1756-88; known as "silver-tongued Murray."

Mansion House The official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

Mantuan Bard or **Mantuan Swan** (man'tû-an) Virgil; b. at Mantua, 70 B.C.

Manu (ma'nôo) the Sanskrit name of the creator, or progenitor.

Manuel I. (Comnenus), c. 1180; Byzantine emperor, 1143-80.

Manutius (ma-nû'shyus) Aldus, 1447-1515; Italian printer; noted for his editions of the classics.

Map (map, mâps) Walter, 1137?-1209?; English satirical poet; was chaplain to Henry II. Also **Mapes**.

Marabouts (mar'a-bôôts) a Mohammedan sect in N. Africa.

Marat (mâ-râ') Jean Paul, 1743-93; French revolutionist; a medical practitioner; took a leading part in the overthrow of the Girondists, 1793; assassinated by Charlotte Corday.

Marathon (mar'a-thon) a Greek plain N.E. of Athens, where Miltiades gained a brilliant victory over Darius of Persia, 490 B.C.

Marcellus (mâr-sel'us) M. Claudius, d. 208 B.C.; Roman general; repulsed Hannibal from Nola (216), took Syracuse (212); killed by the Carthaginians near Venusium (208).

March Earl of, Roger Mortimer, favourite of Isabella, queen of Edward II. of England.

Marches, The the frontier of Wales and England.

Marcian (mâr'shi-an) d. 457; emperor of the East, 450-457; an excellent ruler.

Marconi (mâr-chô'nê) Guglielmo, b. 187; an Italian physicist; celebrated for researches in wireless telegraphy.

Marco Polo See *Polo*.

Marcus Aurelius See *Aurelius, Marcus*.

Mardi Gras (mâr-dê grâ) [F. "fat Tuesday"] Shrove Tuesday; signalized in France by a gorgeous procession, including a fat ox richly caparisoned.

Maremma (mâ-rem'mâ) the seaboard (mainly swamp) of Tuscany, Italy, between Piombino and Orbetello.

Margaret "The Maid of Norway"; 1283-1290; Queen of Scotland, a grand-daughter of Alexander III. (2) of Anjou, 1429-82; queen of Henry VI. of England; her quarrel with the Duke of York provoked the Wars of the Roses. (3) of Navarre, 1492-1549; queen of Navarre, sister of Francis I. of France; patroness of letters, she wrote the *Heptameron*. (4) of Scotland,

1425?-45; daughter of James I. of Scotland, wife of the Dauphin, Louis XI. (5) **St. (már-ga-ret)** d. 1093; queen of Malcolm III. of Scotland. (6) **Tudor**, 1489-1541; daughter of Henry VII. of England; married James IV. of Scotland, 1503, by whom she bore Mary Queen of Scots.

Maria II. (má-ré⁴a) (**Maria da Gloria**) 1819-53; Queen of Portugal, daughter of Pedro IV. (Pedro I. of Brazil); her reign was noted for the Civil War precipitated by the usurper, Don Miguel.

Mariamne (má-rí-am²né) wife of Herod I., and put to death by him.

Marianne (már-yán) La, a French secret association in London, organized to upset the Government of 1851.

Maria Theresa (má-ré⁴a tá-ré⁴zá) (1) 1717-80; Queen of Hungary; her succession, 1740, disputed by the Elector of Bavaria, led to the War of the Austrian Succession (q.v.); her designs on Silesia provoked the Seven Years' War, 1756-63;—(2) 1683-89; queen of Louis XIV.

Marie (má-ré⁴ áng-twá-net) (1) **Antoinette, Josephe Jeanne**, 1755-93; queen of Louis XVI. of France, daughter of Francis I. and Maria Theresa; was guillotined 1793. (2) **de medicis** (de má-dé-sés) 1573-1642; queen of Henry IV. of France; regent during the minority of Louis XIV., 1610-17; banished by Richelieu, 1631.

Marino Faliero See Faliero, Marino.

Marion Delorme (má-ré⁴ on²g² dé-lorm²) (1) a woman in Bulwer Lytton's *Richelieu* who communicated the plans of the conspirators to Richelieu; (2) a play by Victor Hugo.

Mariotte (má-ryót) **Edme**, d. 1684; French physicist; discovered "Mariotte's Law," i.e., "Boyle's Law."

Maris (má-rés) **Jakob**, b. 1837; Dutch painter of landscape and genre.

Marius (má-rí-us) **Caius**, 157-86 B.C.; Roman general; defeated and captured Jugurtha, 106; expelled from Rome by Sulla, 88, but gained the ascendancy in 87, and proscribed his opponents.

Marivaux (má-ré-vó) **Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de**, 1688-1763; French dramatist and novelist; wrote *Les fausses confidences*, *L'Epreuve* etc.

Mark (márk) the treacherous, insinuating King of Cornwall in the legends of Prince Arthur.

Mark Twain pseudonym of **Clemens** (q.v.)

Marlborough (márl²-bur-o, mául²-bro) first Duke of John Churchill 1650-1722; British general of William III., 1702; prominent in the War of the Spanish Succession, gaining Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1706), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709); dismissed by the Tories, 1711.

Marlborough House Prince of Wales' London house.

Marlowe (már-ló) **Christopher**, 1564-93; Eng. dramatist and poet; wrote *Tamburlaine*, *Faustus*, etc.

Marmont (már-móng) **Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de, Duc de Ragusa**, 1774-1852; French marshal; defeated by Wellington at Salamanca, 1812.

Marot (má-ró) **Clément**, 1495-1544; French poet; protégé of Francis I. and Marguerite de Valois; wrote *Le temple de Cupidon*, etc.

Marprelate Controversy, The a paper warfare carried on by Udall and others against the Church of England, 1589.

Marryat (már-i-at) **Frederick**, 1792-1848; English naval commander and novelist; wrote *Mr. Midshipman Easy*, etc.

Mars (márz) the Roman god of war.

Marseillaise (már-se-yáz) La, a famous French republican song; written and composed by Rouget de Lisle.

Marshal Forward Blücher.

Marshalsea (már-shal-sé) **Prison**, a Southwark prison before 1849 in London.

Marshman (mársh²-man) **John Clark**, 1794-1877; English historian; founded the Serampore College, and wrote a *History of India*, *Memoirs of Havelock*, etc.

Marsic War (már-sik) See Social War.

Marston (márs²-tun) (1) **John**, 1575?-1634; Eng. dramatist; wrote *The Malcontent*, *Sophonisba*, etc. (2) **Philip Bourke**, 1850-87; Eng. poet; became blind; wrote *Songtide*, *All in All*, etc.

Marston Moor a victory gained near York by the Parliamentarians over Rupert, 1644

Marsyas (már-sí-as) a Phrygian flute-player, who challenged Apollo to a musical contest.

Martel (már-tel) **Charles**, d. 741; ruler of the Franks; defeated the Saracens in 732.

Martha (már-thá) St., patron saint of housewives (from Martha's hospitality to the Saviour).

Martial (már-shal) **Marcus Valerius Martialis**, 43-104? Latin poet; wrote epigrams.

Martin (már-tin) (1) the Lutheran party in Dryden's *Hind and Panther*; (2) Martin Luther in Swift's *Tale of a Tub*.

Martineau (már-tí-nó) **Harriet**, 1802-76; Eng. writer; wrote *History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace*. (2) **James**, 1805-1900; Eng. Unitarian divine; brother of the preceding; wrote *Types of Ethical Theory*, etc.

Martini (már-té-né) **Giovanni Battista**, "Padre Martini"; 1700-84; Italian Monk; wrote works on counterpoint and history of music.

Martin (már-tin) (1) St., Roman Catholic bishop of the 4th century; his day is November 11, English Martinmas; the patron of innkeepers and wine-bibbers. (2) **Sir Theodore**, b. 1816; Parliamentary agent; wrote (with Aytoun) "Bon Gaultier" ballads, etc.—**St. Martin's Jewellery**, cheap, or sham, jewellery made on the site of the ancient church of St. Martin's-le-Grand.—**St. Martin's Summer**, a month antecedent to St. Martin's Day (November 11), generally characterized by splendid weather.

Martinus Scriblerus (már-tí-nus skrib-lé-rus)

Memoirs of, a work by Arbuthnot, Swift, Pope, and other members of the Scriblerus Club, ridiculing the inferior writers of the day, 1741.

Martyr **Justyn** See Justin, St.

Marvell (már-vel) **Andrew**, 1621-78; English poet; assistant to Milton, 1657; he wrote satires against the Stuart dynasty, *Horatian Ode* (in praise of Cromwell, 1776), etc.

Marvellous Boy **The**, Thomas Chatterton.

Marx (márks) **Karl**, 1818-83; German socialist and political economist.

Mary (má-rí) —I. (**Mary Tudor**) "Bloody Mary;" Queen of England, 1553-8; crushed the revolt of Suffolk and Wyatt, and persecuted the Protestants.—II. 1662-94; queen of William III. of Orange, 1689-94. (3) **Magdalene** (mag-da-lén) a woman who anointed the Saviour's feet; the patron saint of penitents. (4) of **Guise**, or of **Lorraine**, 1515-60; mother by James V. of Mary Queen of Scots; regent, 1554-9. (5) **Queen of Scots (Mary Stuart)** 1542-87; married the Dauphin (later Francis II.) in 1558; claimed the English crown on the death of Mary I.; married Lord Darnley in 1565, and Bothwell in 1567; forced to abdicate, 1567; afterwards executed by Elizabeth.

Marylebone (má-rí-le-bón, már-li-bun) a Parliamentary division in N. W. London; stands on the site of the Marylebone Gardens (a popular resort in 17th and 18th centuries). P. 133,320.

Mascagni (más-kán-yé) **Pietro**, b. 1863; Italian composer; author of *Cavalleria Rusticana*.

Masham (mash²-ám) **Lady (Abigail Hill)**, d. 1734; English courtier; noted for her ascendancy over Queen Anne.

Masinissa (mas-i-nis²-á) d. 140 B.C.; King of Numidia; aided Scipio against Carthage.

Maspéro (más-pá-ró) **Gaston Camille Charles**, b. 1846; French Egyptologist; Director of Excavations in Egypt.

Massacre of the Innocents the dropping of bills towards the close of a Parliamentary session.

Masséna (má-sá-ná) **André, Duc de Rivoli**, Prince d'Essling, 1758-1817; French marshal; distinguished at Rivoli, 1797; defeated Suvaroff at Zurich.

Massey (mas²-í) **Gerald**, b. 1823; Eng. poet and writer; wrote *Ballad of Babe Cristabel*.

Massilia (ma-sil'i-a) the Roman form of Marseilles.

Massillon (mă-sē-yong') **Jean Baptiste**, 1663-1742; French preacher; bishop of Clermont, 1717.

Massinger (mas-in-jer) **Philip**, 1633-1640; Eng. dramatist; wrote *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, *The Knight of Malta*, etc.

Masson (mas'un) **David**, b. 1822; Scottish man of letters; wrote *a Life of Milton*, etc.

Master Adam Adam Billaut; 1602-62.

Master of Sentences Peter Lombard; 1100-64; author of *Sentences*.

Mather (marr'er) **Cotton**, 1663-1728; American Congregational divine; prominent in witchcraft persecutions.

Mathew (math'u) **Theobald**, "The Apostle of Temperance"; 1790-1856; Irish temperance preacher.

Mathews (math'bz) (1) **Charles**, 1776-1835; Eng. comedian; (2) **Charles James**, 1808-78; Eng. comedian, son of the preceding; wrote *Married for Money*.

Mathilda (ma-til'da) 1046-1115; Countess of Tuscany; sided with the Popes against Henry IV. of Germany.

Mathurin (math'u-rin) **St.**, the patron of stupid, idiotic persons.

Matilda (ma-til'da) (1) **d.** 1083; queen of William I., "the Conqueror"; (2) or **Maud** (mawd) 1080-1118; queen of Henry I. of England, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland; (3) **d.** 1152; queen of Stephen of England, and grand-daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland; (4) or **Maud**, 1102-67; daughter of Henry I. of England; married Henry V. of Germany, 1114, and Geoffrey Plantagenet of Anjou, 1128.

Mattathias (mat-a-thi-as) the father of the five Maccabees (*q. v.*).

Mattahorn (mat-ter-horn) a precipitous height (14,775 ft.) of the Alps on the Piedmontese-Valais frontier.

Matthew of Paris (math'u) *d.* 1259; English Benedictine monk; associated with Henry III.; wrote the chronicle *Historia Major*. Also **Matthew Paris**.

Matthias (ma-thi-as, mat-tē-as) 1557-1619; Emperor of Germany, 1612-19; son of Maximilian II.

Mauchline (maw'n-lin) tn. in the heart of Ayrshire; celebrated in Burns's *Hoely Fair and Jolly Beggars*; Burns lived at Mossiel Farm, which is in the neighbourhood, 1734-8.

Mauī (mou-ē) a famous culture hero in New Zealand mythology.

Maupassant (mō-pā-sang') **Henri René Albert Guy de**, 1850-93; French novelist; wrote *La maison Tellier*, etc.

Maurice (maw-ris) 1567-1625; Count of Nassau, son of William "the Silent"; shattered the Spanish power in the Netherlands.

Maurice **Frederick Denison** 1805-72; English religious and philosophical writer; his *Theological Essays*, 1853, led to his resignation from the King's College professoriate, London.

Mauritania (maw-rī-tā-nī-a) ancient African district, identified with parts of Morocco and Algeria.

Maximilian I. (mak-si-mil'i-an) 1459-1619; Emperor of the Romans, 1493-1519; joined the Holy League against France, 1513.—(2) **I.**, 1573-1651; Elector of Bavaria; founded the Catholic League, and supported Ferdinand II. in the Thirty Years' War.—(3) **Joseph I.**, 1756-1825; King of Bavaria, 1806-25.

Max O'Rell *pen-name* of Paul Blouet.

Mayflower (mă-flou-er) the ship that carried the Pilgrim Fathers from Southampton to America in 1620

Mayhew (mă-hū) **Henry**, 1812-87; English writer; *Punch* was established mainly through his efforts.

Maynooth (mă-nooth') a Kildare tn. about 14 m. N.W. of Dublin; in 1869 the R.C. College received £364,000 from Parliament in lieu of the annual grant, which had provoked acrimonious debates in the House of Commons.

May (1) **Sir Thomas Erskine, Baron Farnborough**, 1815-86; Eng. lawyer; clerk of the House of Commons, 1871-1886; (2) **(mā) Thomas**, 1594-1650; English classical translator and historian.

Mazarin (măz-a-rin) **Jules**, 1602-61; French statesman; signed Treaty of the Pyrenees, 1659.

Mazeppa (mă-zep'ă) **Ivan**, 1644-1709; Cossack general; plottied with Charles XII. against Peter the Great, and committed suicide after Pultowa.

Mazzini (măt-sē-nē) **Giuseppe**, 1805-72; Italian patriot; founded the Young Italy movement.

M. B. Waistcoat [Mark of the Beast Waistcoat] a clerical waistcoat, first worn by High Church divines about 1880.

Meal-tub Plot an alleged anti-Protestant plot, trumped up by Dangerfield, 1679, the documents being concealed in a meal-tub.

Mecca (mek'ă) an Arabian tn. on the Red Sea; resort of Mohammedan pilgrims; the Great Mosque contains the celebrated Kaaba. P. 60,000.

Melville (mel'vil) **Andrew**, 1546-1622; Scottish Presbyterian; determined opponent of Episcopacy. Also **Melville**.

Memnon (mem-non) an Ethiopian of great strength, slain by Achilles before Troy.

Memphis (mem-fis) the ancient cap. of Egypt on the Nile above Cairo.

Mendelssohn - Bartholdy (men'dels-sön-bär-töl'dō) **Jakob Ludvig Felix**, 1809-47; German composer and conductor; *St Paul*, *Eljah*, etc.

Menelaus (men-e-lē-us) the husband of Helen, and brother of Agamemnon.

Mennonites (men-un-fis) an ascetic sect founded by Simons Menno of Friesland, 1492-1559, they repudiate politics, oaths, and infant baptism.

Menschikov (men-shi-kov) **Prince Alexandre Danilovitch**, 1673-1729; Russian general; successful against the Swedes; elevated Catherine I. to the throne; was exiled by Peter II. in 1727.

Menteith (men-tēth) a Perthshire lake in the Teith and Forth basin.

Mentor (men'tur) a friend of Ulysses; proverbial for a faithful adviser.

Mephistopheles (mef-is-tof-e-lēz) the demon of the Faust legend; represented as a cynical tempter.

Mercator (mer-kă'tur, mer-kă'tor) **Gerard Kremer**, 1512-94; Flemish geographer; discovered the Mercator method of projection; constructed globes for Charles V. of Sweden.

Mercia (mer'sha) (Mark (Welsh), frontier) anciently, an Anglian kingdom in the heart of England.

Mercury (mer-kū-ri) the Roman god of industry and learning; also the herald of Jupiter, represented as wearing a winged hat and winged sandals.

Meredith (mer-e-dith) (1) **George**, b. 1823; Eng. novelist and poet; has written *The Shaving of Shagpat* (poem), *Richard Feverel* (novel), etc. (2) **Owen**, *pen-name* of Lord Lytton. 1831-91.

Merimee (mă-rē-mă') **Prosper**, 1803-70; French author and critic; wrote *Colomba*, historical works, etc.

Merivale (mer-i-väl) **Charles**, 1808-93; Eng. dean and historian; *History of the Romans under the Empire*.

Merle d'Aubigné (merl dō-bēn-yā') **Jean Henri**, 1794-1672; Swiss theologian; wrote a history of the Reformation.

Merlin (mer-lin) an enchanter and minstrel poet, said to have lived about 500.

Mermaid Club The, including Jonson, Fletcher, and Beaumont, frequented the Mermaid Tavern, London.

Merope (mer-u-pe) one of the Greek Pleiades.

Merovingians (mer-u-vin'ji-anz) a Frankish royal family (5th-8th centuries).

Merry Monarch The, Charles II.; 1630-85.

Merse (mers) The, a Berwickshire district, bounded by the Tweed.

Merv (merv) oasis of strategic importance in Russian Turkestan, traversed by the Murghab.

Mesmer (mes-mer) **Friedrich Anton**, 1734-1815; German physician, who introduced and practised mesmerism.

Mesopotamia (mes-ō-pō-tā'mi-ə) the region between the Euphrates and Tigris; famous in ancient history.

Messalina (mes-ə-lī'nə) **Valeria**, d. 48; dissolute queen of Claudius of Rome.

Messiah (mə-sī'ə) (1) Christ, the Anointed One; among the Jews the coming Redeemer; (2) an epic by Klopstock, 1749-73; (3) an oratorio by Handel, 1741.

Metamorphoses (met-ə-mōr'fō-sēz) a poem by Ovid.

Metaphysical School of Poets

The, a nickname given by Dr. Johnson to Cowley and others, from their laboured and unnatural style.

Metastasio (mə-tās-tā'sē-ō) (**Pietro Bonaventura**), 1698-1782; Italian poet; attached to the court of Charles VI.

Metellus (mə-tel'us) **Q. Cæcilius Numidicus**, d. 90 B.C.; Roman general; noted for his campaigns in Numidia against Jugurtha, 100 and 108 B.C.

Methuselah (mə-thū'sē-lə) the oldest man (969 years) recorded in Scripture.

Metternich (met'ter-niū) Prince, 1773-1859; Austrian statesman.

Meung (mang) **Jean de**, or **Jean Clopinel**, 13th century; French poet; wrote part of *Le Roman de la Rose*.

Meyerbeer (mī-er-bēr) **Giacomo**, 1791-1864; famous German composer and pianist.

Miall (mī'awl) **Edward**, 1809-81; Eng. Congregationalist; founded the *Nonconformist*.

Micah (mī'kə) (1) an Ephraimite, who stole money from his mother, but stricken by conscience, returned it; (2) one of the minor prophets.

Michael (mī'kəl, mī'kə-el) (1) name of several Byzantine kings; Michael VIII. (Palæologus) captured Constantinople in 1261; (2) the chief of the angels; his day is September 29.

Michael Angelo See Michelangelo.

Michel (mīn'el) German personified. Also **Cousin Michel**.

Michelangelo (mī-kel-an'je-lō, mē-kel-ān'je-lō) **Buonarrotti**, 1475-1564; Florentine sculptor, architect, and painter.

Michelet (mēsh-lē) **Jules**, 1798-1874; French journalist and historian.

Mickle (mīk'l) **William Julius**, 1734-83; Scottish poet; said to have written *There's nae luck about the hoose*.

Micronesia (mī-krō-nē'shyə) a division of Polynesia, Pacific Ocean, including Gilbert, Caroline, Pelew, Marshall, and Ladrone islands.

Midas (mī-dās) a Phrygian king, whose ears were changed into those of an ass for refusing to adjudge Apollo the victor in a musical contest with Pan.

Middle Ages the period from the 5th century to the Renaissance (15th century).

Middle Flowery Kingdom China.

Middleton **Thomas**, d. 1627; Eng. dramatist wrote *The Roaring Girl* (1611), etc.

Midgard (mid-gård) the home of the human race in Norse legend.

Midianites (mid'i-a-nīts) an Arabian people who plundered Israel; crushed by Gideon.

Midlothian (mid-lō'thi-ən) See **Edinburgh**.

Mignet (mīn-yā) **François Auguste Alexis**, 1796-1834; French historian; with Thiers, established *Le National*; wrote *History of the French Revolution, 1789-1814*, etc.

Miguel (mē-gāl) **Dom Maric Evaristo**, 1802-66; Portuguese usurper; son of John VI.; seized the crown, 1828; expelled, 1834.

Milan I. (mē-lān) King of Serbia, 1882-9; forced Turkey to recognize his independence; abdicated, 1889.

Mildmay (mīld'mā) **Sir Walter**, 1521-69; English financier; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and founded Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Milesian Tales (mī-lē'shyən) popular classical tales, debauched in taste.

Milesians the Irish (from the alleged subjugation of Ireland by the two sons of Milesius, a myth. king of Spain).

Military Frontier, The a former Austria-Hungary, touching Servia.

Millais (mīl-lā) **Sir John Everett**, 1829-1896; English painter; founded the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

Mill (mīl) (1) **James**, 1773-1836; Scottish advocate of Benthamism; wrote *The History of India*; (2) **John Stuart**, 1806-73; Scottish economist and thinker; son of the preceding; wrote *Logic, Essay on Liberty, Utilitarianism*, etc.

Miller (mīl'er) (1) **Hugh**, 1802-56; Scottish geologist; wrote *The Old Red Sandstone. The Testimony of the Rocks*, etc. (2) **Joachim** (birth-name, **Cincinnatus Heine**) b. 1842; "the Poet of the Sierras;" American poet. (3) **Joseph**, 1684-1738; Eng. comedian; *Joe Miller's Jests* were published by John Motley in 1789; a "Joe Miller" is proverbial for a trite joke.

Millet (mē-yā) (1) **Aimé**, 1819-91; French sculptor; executed a bust of George Sand, etc. (2) **Jean François**, 1814-75; French painter of country scenes, "The Angelus," "The Gleaners," etc.

Milman (mīl'man) **Henry Hart**, 1791-1868; Eng. historian; Dean of St. Paul's; wrote *History of Latin Christianity*, etc.

Milner (mīl'nē) **Alfred Lord**, b. 1854; High Commissioner for S. Africa.

Milnes (mīlz) **R. Monckton Houghton Lord**, 1800-65; Eng. statesman; man of letters.

Milo (mīlō) **T. Annus Papius**, d. 48 B.C.; Roman tribune; defended by Cicero.

Miltiades (mīl-tī-ā-dēz) Athenian general of the 5th century B.C.; victor of Marathon.

Milton (mīl'tun) **John**, 1608-74; English poet; wrote *L Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, *Comus*, *Lycidas*, *Areopagitica*, *Ektonoklastes*, *Paradise Lost* (his masterpiece, 1667), *Paradise Regained* (1671), etc.

Mimir's Well (mē-mīrz) the fount of wisdom; home of the Norse giant-god Mimir.

Minerva (mī-ner'və) the Roman goddess of war, wisdom, and the arts (the Greek Athena). —**Minerva Press**, a London printing firm of the 18th century which issued sentimental literature; hence, the literature itself.

Ming (mīng) the Chinese dynasty of 1368-1644.

Minos (mī-nōs) a king and law-giver of Crete; became on his death a judge in Hades.

Minotaur (mīn-ō-tawr) a monster, half-man, half-bull; slain by Theseus (Greek myth.)

Minstrel of the Border, The **Sir Walter Scott**. Also **The Border Minstrel**.

Minto (mīn'tō) **William**, 1845-93; Scottish man of letters; professor of literature at Aberdeen (1890-93); wrote *English Prose Writers* (1872), *English Poets* (1874), etc.

Mirabeau (mē-rā-bō) **Comte de (Gabriel Honoré Riqueti)**, 1749-91; French orator and politician; head of the National Assembly, 1791; accidentally killed at Freiburg, in Breisgau.

Miranda (mī-ran'də) the chaste; daughter of Prospero in *The Tempest*.

Mirandola (mē-rān'dō-lā) **Count of, Giovanni Pico**, 1463-94; precocious scholar of the Italian Renaissance.

Misanthrope, Le (mē-zān'trōp) a noted comedy by Molière, 1666.

Misérables, Les (mē-zā-rābl) a romantic work by Victor Hugo, 1862.

Mishnah (mīsh'nə) the oral law of the Jews, elucidating the Pentateuch, or written law.

Mistress of the World The, Ancient Rome.

Mitchel (mīchel) **John**, 1815-75; Irish editor of the *United Irishman*; transported to Van Diemen's Land, 1848, but escaped; later M.P. for Tipperary.

Mitford (mīt-fōrd) (1) **Mary Russell**, 1787-1855; Eng. writer; wrote *Our Village, Recollections of a Literary Life*, etc.; (2) **William**, 1744-1827; Eng. historian; wrote *History of Greece*.

Mithridates VI. (mīth-ri-dā'tēz) **Eupator**, "The Great;" d. 63 B.C. King of Pontus, 120-63; his annexation of Roman territories occasioned the three Mithridatic wars, 88-84, 83-81, and 74-63; defeated by Pompey, and put to death, 63.

Mitre, The (mī'ter) a London tavern associated with the name of Dr. Johnson.

Mivart (miv'art) **St. George**, 1827-1900; English naturalist and philosophical writer; wrote *Genesis of Species*, etc.

Mixtecs (mēs-tāks') an Indian tribe dwelling in S. Mexico.

Mneme (nē-mē) the fount of memory in Bœotia, opposed to Lethe [Myth.].

Mnemosyne (nemōs-i-nē) Greek goddess of memory.

Moab (mō'ab) a Semitic people that dwelt E. of the Jordan (see *Genesis xix.*).

Mocha (mō'ka, mō'hā) Arabian seaport in Yemen, on the Red Sea; noted for coffee. P. 5000.

Modern Athens Edinburgh.

Modern Babylon London.

Modjeska, Helena (mod-jes'ka) b. 1844; Polish actress.

Modred (mō'dred, mor'dred) in Arthurian romance, King Arthur's double-dealing nephew. Also **Mordred**.

Mœræ (mō'rē) the three Greek Fates who spin the thread of life.

Moffat **Robert**, 1795-1883; Scottish missionary; father-in-law of Livingstone.

Moguls (mō-gulz') a Mohammedan race which dominated India from 1520 to 1707.

Mohammed (mu-ham'ed) b. at Mecca, 570; d. at Medina. 632; Arab prophet.

Mohammed Ali See **Mehemet Ali**.

Mohawks (mō'hawks) a N. American Indian people in New York State.

Mohun (mō'hun) **Charles, Lord Mohun**, 1675-1712; a notorious brawler, who procured the murder of Mountford, the actor; killed in a duel.

Moir (moir) **David Macbeth** See **Delta**.

Molech (mō'lek) See **Moloch**.

Molesworth (mōlz'wurth) **Sir William**, 1810-55; Eng. politician; founded the *London Review*.

Molesworth **William Nassau**, 1816-90; Eng. historian; wrote *History of Reform Bill of 1832*, etc.

Molière (mō-lyār') original name, **Jean Baptiste Poquelin** (pok-leng') 1622-73; French actor and comedy writer; wrote *Les précieuses ridicules*, *Le misanthrope*, *Le médecin malgré lui*, *Tartuffe*, etc.

Moloch (mō'lok) the god of the Ammonites, in whose honour human sacrifices were made.

Moltke (mōlt'ke) **Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von**, 1800-91; Prussian field-marshal; reorganized the army, and helped to consolidate the German Empire; conducted the Franco-German War of 1870-1.

Mommsen (mom'sen) **Theodor**, b. 1817; German historian; wrote *History of Rome*, 1853-56.

Momus (mō'mus) the Greek god of ridicule and fault-finding; railing or cavilling personified.

Mona (mō'nā) the Roman form of Anglesea.

Monier-Williams (mō'ni-er-wil'yamz) **Sir Monier**, 1819-99; British orientalist; professor of Sanskrit at Oxford.

Monk (mungk) **George**, 1608-70; Eng. general; governor of Scotland, 1671; later supported Charles II., and was made Duke of Albemarle; defeated the Dutch fleet in 1666.

Monmouth **Duke of, James Fitzroy**, 1649-85; natural son of Charles II.; routed the Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge in 1679; aspired to the throne, but was signally defeated at Sedgemoor in 1685, and was executed.

Monro (mun-rō) **Alexander**, 1697-1767; Scottish anatomist.

Monroe (mun-rō) **James**, 1758-1831; fifth President of the U.S.; promulgated the Monroe Doctrine.

Montagu **Lady Mary Wortley**, 1689-1762; English author; introduced inoculation from Turkey; wrote *Letters*.

Montaigne (mon-tān', mong-tāny') **Michel Eyquem de**, 1533-92; French writer; famous as the author of *Essays*.

Montalembert (mong-tā-long-bār') **Comte de, Charles Forbes Rene**, 1810-70; French author, and member of the Ultramontanists; wrote *Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary*.

Montcalm (mont-kām') **Marquis de**, 1712-50; French general; defeated and killed at Quebec, 1759.

Monte Carlo (mon-te kār'tō) a fashionable resort in Monaco principality; famous for its gambling salons.

Monte Cassino (mōn't kās-sē'nō) a monastery between Naples and Rome, the headquarters of the Benedictines.

Montefiore (mōn-tā-fe-ō'rā) **Sir Moses**, 1784-1885; Jewish benefactor; was a London stock-broker.

Montesquieu (mong-tēs-kyē') **Baron**, 1689-1755; French philosopher; wrote *De l'esprit des lois*.

Montezuma (mon-tā-zōō'mā) (1) **I.**, d. 1471; Emperor of Mexico; dethroned by Cortes. (2) **II.**, d. 1520; Emperor of Mexico; dethroned by Cortes.

Montfort (mont-fōrt) **Simon de, Earl of Leicester**, d. 1265; Eng. baron; founder of the House of Commons; defeated and captured Henry III. at Lewes in 1264; killed at Evesham, 1265.

Montgomery (munt-gum-ō-ri) (1) **James**, 1771-1854; Scottish poet; wrote *The Grave*, etc. (2) **Robert**, 1807-55; Eng. poet; ridiculed by Macanlay in the *Edinburgh Review*.

Month's Mind a longing desire. See *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. ii.

Montmorency (mong-mō-rāng-sē') **Anne, Duc de**, 1492-1567; French Constable; defeated the Huguenots at Dreux (1562) and at St. Denis (1567).

Montpensier, Duc de (**Antoine Marie Philippe Louis** 1824-90; fifth son of Louis Philippe, and uncle of Alfonso XII. of Spain).

Montrose, Marquis of, James Graham, 1612-50; Scottish Royalist; defeated the Covenanters at Tippermuir, 1644, Inverlochy and Kilsyth, 1645, but lost the battle of Philiphaugh in 1645; captured in 1650 and put to death.

Mont Saint Jean (mong-sang-zhāng') the French name for the battle of Waterloo.

Moore (mōór) (1) **Sir John**, 1761-1809; British general; son of a Glasgow physician (Dr. Moore, author of *Zeluco*); commanded the British forces in the Peninsula, 1808-9; fell at Corunna. (2) **Thomas**, 1779-1852; Irish poet and writer; wrote *Irish Melodies*, *Lalla Rookh*, lives of Sheridan and Byron, etc.

Moors (mōorz) native race of N. Africa, who conquered Spain in 8th century.

Moral Gower, The name given to Gower by Chaucer.

Moral Philosophy, Father of Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274).

Moravians (mō-rā-vi-ār-) (1) the natives of Moravia; (2) the United Brethren.

Moray (1) See **Elgin**; (2) **James Stuart, Earl of**, 1531-70; natural son of James V. of Scotland the "Good Regent;" assassinated.

Mordecai (mōr-de-ki) a Jew in Esther, who balked Haman in his attempts to suppress the Jews.

Mordred See **Modred**.

Mordure (mōr-dūr) the sword of legendary King Arthur.

More (mōr) (1) **Hannah** 1745-1833; Eng. writer; wrote *Cælebs in Search of a Wife*, etc. (2) **Sir Thomas**, 1478-1535; English Chancellor, 1529-32; executed in 1535 for refusing to recognise Henry VIII. as head of the church; his chief work was the *Utopia* (in Latin).

More of More Hall the hero who killed the monster of Wantley.

Morea (mō-rē'a) the modern name of the Peloponnes peninsula, S. Greece.

Morgana (mōr-gā'nā, mōr-gā'n) the legendary fairy sister of King Arthur. Also **Morgaine**.

Morgan le Fay, and Fata Morgana.

Morgarten (mōr-gār'ten) a Swiss mt. on Zug and Schwyz border, where 1400 Swiss routed 15,000 Austrians in 1315.

Morgiana (mor-gi-ā-na) the slave of Cassim, and later of Ali Baba, in the *Arabian Nights*.
Moriah, Mt. (mō-rī-ā) a Jerusalem eminence on which Solomon's temple was built.
Morland (mor-land) George, 1763-1804; English rural painter; a debauchee.
Morley (mor-li) (1) Henry, 1822-94; Eng. scholar; wrote *First Sketch of English Literature* (1873). (2) John, b. 1838; Eng. politician and man of letters; has written lives of Burke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Cobden, Gladstone, etc. (3) Mrs., the name of Queen Anne in her correspondence with the Duchess of Marlborough (Mrs. Freeman).
Mormons (mor-munz) a religious sect in the United States, founded by Joseph Smith, 1830; they advocate polygamy.
Morning Star of the Reformation, The John Wyclif.
Morny Duc de (mor-nē) Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, 1811-65; half-brother of Napoleon III.; prominent in the *coup d'état* of 1851.
Morpheus (mor-fūs) the Roman god of sleep.
Morrice (mor-tis) Gil, or Childe, a legendary Scot, slain by Lord Bernard, who was unware he was a natural son of his wife.
Morris (mor-) (1) Richard, 1633-94; Eng. scholar; edited *Specimens of Early English*, etc. (2) Sir Lewis, b. 1833; Welsh poet; has written *The Epic of Hades*, etc. (3) William, 1834-96; wrote *The Farthly Paradise*, etc.
Morse (mors) Samuel Finley Breese, 1791-1872; American electrician; inventor of the Morse telegraph.
Morte d'Arthur (mort d-ā-ther) a poem by Alfred Tennyson.
Mortimer's Cross scene of a Yorkist victory in Herts, 1461.
Mortlake (mort-lāk) a Surrey Parish, associated with the University boat race.
Morton (mor-tun) Earl of, James Douglas, 1530-81; Scottish Chancellor; took a leading part in the murder of Rizzio; Regent, 1572.
Morven (mor-ven) a fabulous kingdom in Scotland, mentioned in Ossian's poems.
Moscow (mor-ven) a fabulous kingdom in Scotland, mentioned in Ossian's poems.
Moscow symbolic of an irreparable loss or calamity (in allusion to Napoleon's disaster at Moscow, 1812); cf. Byron's phrase, "Don Juan was my Moscow."
Moseley (mōz-ll) Henry, 1801-72; Eng. man of science; author of *Lectures on Astronomy*, etc.
Moses (mōz-z.) the lawgiver and leader of the Israelites.
Mosheim (mosh-) Johann Lorenz von, 1694-1755; German theologian; wrote *Institutiones historiae ecclesiasticae*, 1726.
Mosquito Coast (mus-ke-tō) a maritime district of Nicaragua; under British control, 1655 to 1850; the Mosquitos, who number about 15,000, are of mixed Indian and African race.
Most Christian King a name given to kings of France.
Mother Ann Ann Lee, a noted American Shaker, 1736-84. Also **Mother Lee**.—**Goose**, a character in nursery rhymes; *Mother Goose's Melodies* were first published in 1719 by Thomas Fleet, printer, son-in-law of Mrs. Goose, of Boston, but Charles Perrault issued the *Contes de ma mère l'oye* in 1697.—**Hubbard** (hub-ard) a name celebrated in nursery tales.—**Of Cities**, Balkh, Central Asia.—**Shipton** (ship-tun) Ursula Southiel Shipton, 1488-1560?
Motherwell William, 1797-1835; Scottish poet; wrote *Minstrelsy: Ancient and Modern*, 1827.
Motley (mot-ll) John Lothrop, 1814-77; American historian; wrote *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, etc.; ambassador to Britain, 1869-70.
Mountain, The (moun-tin) the party of Robespierre, Danton, and the extreme Revolutionists, who occupied the higher seats in the Chamber of Deputies.
Mouse Tower a tower on the Rhine where the Bishop was said to have been eaten alive by mice, 11th century.
Mowbray (mō-brā) Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, d. 1339; banished by Richard II.

Mozart (mō-zärt', mō-tsärt) Wolfgang Amadeus, 1758-91; Austrian composer; *Le Nozze di Figaro*, *Don Giovanni*, symphonies, masses, *Requiem*, etc.
Much (much) the miller's son in Robin Hood ballads.
Muckross (muk-rōs) ruined abbey on a peninsula in the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland.
Mudie (mū-dl) Charles Edward, 1818-90; founded Mudie's Circulating Library in London, 1842.
Mugwumps (mug-wumps) the independent members of the U. S. Republicans.
Muir (mūr) (1) John, 1810-82; for 25 years in the East India Company's Civil Service in Bengal. (2) Sir William, 1819-1905; Principal of Edinburgh University from 1885 till 1902; wrote *Life of Mahomet*, etc.
Mulberry Garden a noted resort in London during the 17th century.
Mulciber (mul-si-ber) Vulcan, the Roman god of fire.
Müller (mē-ler) (1) Friedrich Max, 1823-1900; German philologist; professor of philology at Oxford; wrote *History of Sanskrit Literature* (1859), *Science of Religion* (1870), etc. (2) George, 1805-93; Eng. preacher and benefactor, of German extraction; founder of the Bristol "Orphan House."
Mulock (mul-uk), Dinah Maria, Mrs. Craik, 1826-87; Eng. authoress; wrote *John Halifax, Gentleman*, etc.
Mulready (mul-fred-i) William, 1766-1863; Irish painter; inventor of the Mulready postal envelope.
Mumbo Jumbo (mum-bō jum-bō) a bugbear to frighten African children.
Münchhausen See **Münchhausen**.
Münchhausen (menn-hou-zen) Karl Friedrich Hieronymus, Baron von, 1720-97; German soldier; fought in the Russian ranks against Turkey; *Baron Münchhausen's Adventures* were published by R. E. Raspe in 1785.
Munckacsy, or Lieb, Michael (mōn-ká-chē) b. 1846-1900; Hungarian painter.
Murat (me-rá) Joachim, 1771-1815; French cavalry general; married Napoleon's sister, 1800; distinguished at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, etc.; proclaimed King of Naples by Bonaparte in 1808; ultimately captured and shot.
Murchison (mur-ki-sun) Sir Roderick Impey, 1792-1871; Scottish geologist; published *The Silurian System*, 1839; *Russia and the Ural Mountains*, 1845.
Murdock (mur-don) William, 1754-1839; Scottish engineer; invented oscillating steam-engine and gas-light.
Murillo (mū-ril-yō, mōd-rēf-yō) Bartolomé Estéban, 1618-1682; Spanish painter; "Virgin of the Conception" (in the Louvre) and other religious pictures.
Murray (1) Alexander, 1775-1813; Scottish linguist; wrote *History of the European Languages*, 1823. (2) James Augustus Henry, b. 1837; Scottish philologist; has edited *The New English Dictionary*, etc. (3) John, 1778-1843; Eng. publisher; founder of the *Quarterly Review*; published the works of Byron and other authors.
Murray, Earl of See **Moray**.
Musæus (mūs-ē-us) Athenian grammarian, 5th century; wrote *Hero and Leander* (poem).
Muscovy See **Russia**.
Muses (mū-zēz) the nine daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, goddesses of the Greek arts.
Musicians, Father of Jubal; see Genesis iv. 21.
Musset (mē-sē) Louis Charles Alfred de, 1810-57; French poet; wrote *Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie*, etc.
Mussulmans (mus-si-manz) Mohammedans.
Mustapha (mōos-tā-fā) name of certain Turkish sultans.
Mycenæ (mi-sē-nē) ancient city of Argolis, Peloponnesus, Greece; famous for the Acropolis and other antiquities; Schliemann carried on important excavations here in 1876-7.
Myrina (mi-rī-nā) Greek necropolis, near Smyrna, Asia Minor; noted for its rich decoration.

Myrmidons (mer'-mi-donz) a people of Phthiotis, Thessaly, commanded by Achilles in the Trojan War [Greek myth].

Myron (mi'-ron) famous Greek sculptor, 5th century B.C.; executed "Discobolus."

Mysia (mish'-i-a) ancient maritime district of N.W. Asia Minor.

N

Nabonassar, Era of (nab-u-nas'-ar) an era used by the early astronomers, beginning 747 B.C.; so called from Nabonassar of Babylon, who reigned 747-733.

Nabopolassar (na-bō-pō-las'-sar) King of Babylon, 625-604 B.C.; with the aid of Cyaxares of Media he destroyed the Assyrian power.

Naboth (nā'-both) the owner of a vineyard at Jezreel; slain by the grasping Ahab.

Nævius (nē'-vi-us) Gnaeus, d. 204 B.C.; Roman poet; wrote comedies and an epic on first Punic War.

Nahuas (nā'-wās) the ruling Indian people of Mexico (about 1500). Also Nahuatléca.

Nahum (nā'-hum) a prophet of the 7th century B.C.; he predicted the overthrow of Nineveh.

Nailor (nā'-lur) John, "Little John"; a companion of Robin Hood.

Nain (nā'-in) tn. of Galilee, where the Saviour raised a widow's son from the dead.

Nairne (nām) Baroness (Carolina Oliphant), 1766-1845; Scottish poetess; wrote *The Land o' the Leal, Bonnie Charlie's noo awa', The Laird o' Cockpen, Callie Herrin'*, and other songs.

Nana Sahib, or Dandhu Punt (nā-nā sā'hīb, dān'-dōō poont) 1821?-1860?; a Mahratta chief; author of the Cawnpore massacre of 1857.

Nanna (nān'-nā) the heart-broken widow of the Norse god Baldr.

Nansen (nān'-sen) Fridtjof, b. 1861; Norwegian explorer.

Naphtali (nāf'-tā-ll) an Israelite people of Galilee.

Napier (1) John, Laird of Merchiston, 1550-1617; Scottish mathematician; discoverer of logarithms. (2) Mark, d. 1879; Scottish historical and legal writer; wrote *Times of Graham of Claverhouse*, etc. (3) of Magdala, Robert Cornelis, Lord, 1810-90; British general; distinguished in the Indian Mutiny; took Magdala in 1868 (hence, peerage). (4) Sir Charles, 1788-1860; British admiral; distinguished in Portuguese service, 1833; refused to bombard Cronstadt in 1854; (5) Sir Charles James, 1782-1853; British general; served in the Peninsular War; subjugated Sind in 1843. (6) Sir William Francis Patrick, 1785-1860; British historian; served at Corunna; wrote *The Peninsular War* (1828-1840), etc.

Narcissus (nār-sis'-us) (1) a Greek who fell in love with his own image; was changed into a flower; (2) Roman freedman, chief adviser of Claudius; instigated the murder of the Empress Messalina.

Nares (nārz) (1) Robert, 1753-1829; Eng. divine; established the *British Critic*, etc. (2) Sir George Strong, b. 1831; Scottish Arctic explorer; commanded the *Challenger* and the *Alert*.

Nash (nash) (1) John, 1752-1835; English architect; designed Regent Street (London), Buckingham Palace, etc.; (2) Richard, "Beau Nash," 1674-1762; English ruler of fashion; was a notorious gambler; he died in extreme poverty; (3) Thomas, 1587-1601; English poet and playwright; noted for his controversy with Gabriel Harvey; wrote *Pierce Penitence*, 1592; with Marlowe, *Dido of Carthage* (tragedy), 1594; *Have with you at Saffron Walden* (satire), 1596, etc.

Nasmyth (nā-smith) (1) Alexander, 1758-1840; Scottish landscape and portrait painter; among his portraits is Burns (in National Gallery); (2) his son, James (1808-90), invented the steam-hammer, 1839; (3) another son, Patrick (1787-1831), was a landscape painter; the "British Hobbita."

Nathan (nā-thān) a Hebrew prophet; adviser of Solomon and David.

Nathanael (nā-thān-ā-el) disciple of Jesus (perhaps Bartholomew).

National (1) Anthem, a popular patriotic tune; (2) Assembly, name given to the Assembly of the Third Estate (1789-91) of the French Revolution; (3) Convention, the French Parliament of 1792-5; (4) Covenant, a Scottish agreement in favour of Presbyterianism, 1638; (5) Gallery, picture gallery in Trafalgar Square, London; (6) Nationalists, the Irish Home Rulers who repudiated Farnell in 1890; (7) Liberals, a German party, formerly adherents of Bismarck; (8) Park. See **Yellowstone**.

Nation of Shopkeepers name given to England by Napoleon I. (in derision).

Navarre (nā-vār) a former kingdom identified with the Spanish Navarra (nā-vār'-rā), and part of French Basses-Pyrénées.

Nazarene (naz-a-rēn) (1) a native of Nazareth, Galilee; (2) Jesus (in derision); (3) a member of an ancient Jewish sect.

Nazareth (naz'-a-reth) a tn. of Galilee, where Jesus spent the early part of his life.

Nazarites (naz'-a-rits) a sect of Jewish ascetics; see Num. vi.

Neander (nē-ān'-der, Ger. nā-ān'-der) Johann August Wilhelm (David Mendel), 1789-1850; German Protestant scholar; wrote *History of the Christian Religion and Church* (1825-52), *Life of Jesus* (1837), etc.

Neapolis (nē-āp'-u-lis) ancient name of Naples.

Nebo, Mt. (nē-bō) peak of Mt. Pisgah, S.E. Palestine, where Moses died.

Nebuchadnezzar (nēb-ū-kād-nez'-ar) Emperor of Babylon, 604-561 B.C.; son of Nabopolassar; he subjugated Judæa and Jerusalem, and carried the people to Babylon.

Necho (nē'-ko) King of Egypt about 600 B.C.; son of Psammetichus; defeated Josiah of Judæa at Megiddo; subdued Palestine and Syria, but was signally defeated at Carchemish.

Necklace Incident The Diamond, a French court scandal, in which the Cardinal de Rohan's present of a diamond necklace to the Queen was appropriated by the double-dealing Comtesse de La Motte, 1785.

Neck-weed the executioner's rope; hence, hemp.

Negro Race the native races of Africa S. of the Sahara.

Nehemiah (nē-he-mī'-a) Hebrew scribe in the service of Artaxerxes I. of Persia; restored the city of Jerusalem, 445 B.C.

Neill (nēll) (1) Edward Duffield, 1823-93; American writer on colonization; (2) James George, 1810-57; English general; distinguished in the Indian Mutiny at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Neilson (nēl'-sun) (1) Lillian Adelaide, 1848-80; English actress; chief part, Juliet; (2) James Beaumont, 1792-1865; Scottish engineer; discoverer of the hot blast.

Nelson Horatio, Viscount, 1758-1805; Eng. admiral; annihilated the French fleet in the Battle of the Nile, 1798, and destroyed the Danish navy at Copenhagen, 1801; defeated the French in Trafalgar Bay, 1805 (anniversary day, October 21).

Nemea (nem'-ē-a) ancient name of a valley in Argolis, Greece, where the famous Nemean games were held; here also Hercules killed the Nemean lion.

Neot (nē-ōt, or nēl) St., an abbot associated with King Alfred's history.

Nepos (nē-pōs), Cornelius, Roman author in the time of Cicero; wrote a *Life of Cato*, *De viris illustribus*, etc.

Neptune (nep'-tūn) the Roman god of the sea.

Neri (nē-rē) St. Philip de, 1515-95; Italian Catholic; founded the Congregation of the Oratory.

Nero (nē-rō) Lucius Domitius, 37-68; Emperor of Rome, 54-68; infamous for his cruelties; he martyred the Christians, 64; dethroned, 68; committed suicide.

Nero of the North Christian II. of Denmark.

Nervii (ner'-vi-i) a tribe of Gauls conquered by Cæsar, 57 B.C.

Nessus (nes'-us) a centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules; when the hero donned a sacrificial garment steeped in Nessus' blood (his wife Deianira sent him this thinking it would act as a love-charm) he suffered such excruciating pain that he burned himself to death on a funeral pile; hence, **Shirt of Nessus**, is synonymous for agony.

Nestor (nes-tur) the oldest and wisest of the Greek heroes in the Trojan War.

Netherlands (netn-er-landz) formerly Holland and Belgium; now said exclusively of Holland; and the Spanish Netherlands, mainly identified with Belgium, annexed to Austria, 1714, were subjugated by France, 1794.

Netley (net-ll) military hospital near Southampton.

Neville's Cross (nev-ilz) a victory near Durham over the Scots, 1346.

New Jerusalem Church See Swedenborgian.

New Laws Spanish laws of 1543, directed against oppression of slaves in their colonies.

Newman (nu-mar) (1) **John Henry**, 1801-90; Eng. cardinal; was a prominent Tractarian; severed his connection with the English Church, 1843; wrote *Apologia pro vita sua*, etc.; (2) his brother, **Francis William**, 1805-97; wrote *Phases of Belief*, etc.

Newmarket (nu-mar-ke-t) tn. on Suffolk and Cambridge frontier; famous for its horse-races (esp. the Two Thousand Guineas and Cesarewitch). P. 10,686.

New Place Shakespeare's home, Stratford-on-Avon.

New Sarum name of Salisbury.

Newstead Abbey (nu-sted) the residence of the Byron family in W. Nottingham (1540 to 1818).

Newton (1) **John**, 1725-1807; Eng. curate; joint author, with Cowper, of the *Olney Hymns*. (2) **Sir Isaac**, 1642-1727; Eng. physicist; discovered law of gravitation; wrote *Principia*, 1684.

New World, The North and South America.

Ney (ne) **Michel, Duc d'Elchingen**, Prince de la Moskowa, 1769-1815; French marshal; distinguished at Friedland, 1807, and Borodino, 1812; was defeated at Dennewitz, 1813; led the Old Guard at Waterloo; shot as a traitor in 1815.

Niagara (ni-ag-a-ra) a riv. connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario; celebrated for its falls.

Nibelungs (ne-be-loongz) The (Nibelung, leader) Norwegian dwarfs; subdued by Siegfried.

Nicæa, or Nice (ni-se-a, ni-se) ancient city of Bithynia, Asia Minor, where the Ecumenical Councils of 325 and 787 were held—**Nicene Creed**, the creed issued by the Nicene Council of 325.

Nicander (ni-kán-der) **Karl August**, 1799-1839; Swedish poet; wrote *The Lion in the Wilderness* (in praise of Napoleon), etc.

Niccolini (nik-ko-lee-ne) **Giovanni Battista**, 1785-1861; Italian poet; published *Nabuca*, *Arnaldo da Brescia*, etc.

Nicephorus (ni-se-fo-n-rus)—I., Emperor of the East, 802-811; forced to do homage to Haroun-al-Raschid; killed by the Bulgarians, 811—II. (**Phocas**), 912-969; carried on a war with the Saracens—III., 1078-81—(4) (**pa-tri-ar-ka**) **Patriarcha**, 758-828; Greek historian of Constantinople.

Nichol (nik-ul) (1) **John**, 1833-94; Scottish man of letters; professor of English literature in Glasgow; (2) **John Fringle**, 1804-59; professor of astronomy in Glasgow, 1836-59.

Nicholas (nik-n-las)—I., "The Great"; Pope, 858-87; noted for his dispute with Lothaire of Lorraine—II., Pope, 1055-61—III., Pope, 1277-80; favoured a compromise with the Greek Church—IV., Pope, 1288-92—V., Pope, 1447-55; patron of learning—I., 1796-1855; Russian czar; his policy towards Turkey provoked the Crimean war, 1853-6—of **Montenegro**, Prince, 6 1841.—St., the patron saint of Russia, Aberdeen, sailors, thieves, and juveniles; his day (December 6) is observed by Greek churches; he is the Dutch "Santa Klaus."

Nicholson (nik-ul-sun) (1) **Henry Alleyne**, 1844-99; Eng. naturalist; professor of natural history in Aberdeen, 1882-99; (2) **John** 1822-57; Eng. soldier; distinguished in the Afghan and Sikh Wars and in the Indian Mutiny.

Nicias (nish-i-as) Athenian general; served in the Peloponnesian War; invaded Sicily, but was taken prisoner and executed 414 B.C.

Nick, Old (nik) the devil.

Nicol (nik-ul) **Erskine**, b. 1825; Scottish painter; his subjects were mostly Irish.

Niebuhr (ne-boor) **Barthold Georg**, 1776-1831; German historian; wrote *Roman History*.

Niederwald (ne-der-vald) an offshoot of the Taunus, opposite Bingen on the Rhine; noted for the national monument in honour of the Franco-German War, 1870-1.

Nightingale, Florence b. 1820; English nurse.

Nightmare of Europe Napoleon I.

Nike (ni-ka) the Greek goddess of victory; the Roman Victoria.

Nilsson (nil-sun), **Christine**, b. 1843; Swedish soprano.

Nimrod (nim-rod) a celebrated Assyrian hunter (see Gen. x. 9); an oppressor or imperious ruler.

Nineveh (nin-e-ve) the cap. of the ancient Assyrian kingdom, on the Tigris, opposite Mosul; destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians, 625 A.C.

Nine Worthies, The of Arthurian legend, viz., Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

Niobe (ni-u-be) was the daughter of Tantalus, and mourned over the murder of her children by Apollo and Diana; she was changed into a stone by Jupiter.

Nip-cheese a miserly person. Also Nip-farthing.

Nizam's Dominions See Haidarabad.

No (no) the Old Testament name for Thebes, Egypt.

Noah (no-a) the Hebrew patriarch who lived in an ark during the flood.

Nobs and Snobs nobles and would-be nobles.

Noche Triste (no-châ tres-tâ) [Sp. "mournful night"] the eve of July 2, 1820, in which the Spanish forces, under Cortés, were almost destroyed by the Mexican patriots.

Noctes Ambrosianæ (nok-téz am-brô-shi-â-né) articles in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1822-35) by Professor John Wilson and others.

Nod (nod) the refuge of Cain, E. of Eden (see Gen. iv.)

Land of Nod, sleep.

Nöel [French] Christmas Day, or a hymn celebrating that day.

Nöel (no-el) (1) **Edme Antoine Paul**, b. 1845; French sculptor; (2) **Edouard**, b. 1848; French dramatist, novelist, and critic; (3) **Wriothesley**, 1798-1873; left the Church of England and became a Baptist preacher.

Nokes, Jack, and Tom Stiles (noks, stilz) bogus names once employed in ejection cases; equivalent to **John Doe** and **Richard Roe**.

Nokomis (no-ko-mis) the daughter of the Moon; grandmother of Hiawatha.

Nolan (no-lan) **Louis Edward**, 1817-54; Eng. captain; the bearer of Lord Raglan's order to Lord Lucan to charge the Russians at Balaclava.

Noll, or Old Noll (nol) [contracted from *Noll Oliver*] a name of Oliver Cromwell (in contempt).

No Man's Land (no-manz-land) former name of Griqualand East, or of a region in S. Australia.

No-Popery Riots See Gordon Riots.

Nordenskiöld (nor-den-sheld) **Baron Nils Adolf Erik**, b. 1832; Swedish explorer and scientific writer; he commanded expeditions to Spitzbergen and Greenland, and was the first to traverse the N.E. Passage.

Nordica (nor-di-ka) **Madame (Madame Zoltan Dome)**, b. 1859; American soprano; famous as **Marguerite in Gounod's Faust**.

Nore (nor) a Thames sandbank near Sheerness; scene of a naval mutiny, May-June, 1797.

Norfolk **Duke of, Thomas Howard**, Earl of **Surrey** (1) 1443-1524; the victor of Flodden, 1513; — (2) 1473-1554; English courtier, son of the preceding; he suppressed the Pilgrimage of Grace, 1537, and later provoked the enmity of **Henry VIII.**; — (3) 1536-72; favourite of Elizabeth, grandson of preceding; was executed for complicity in a plot to release **Queen Mary**.

Norham Castle (nor-am) former fortress on the Lower Tweed; celebrated in Scott's *Marmion*.

Norman Conquest, or the**Conquest** the subjugation of England by William the Conqueror, 1066.**Normandy** (nor-man-di) a former French duchy, washed by the English Channel;

settled by Rollo of Scandinavia, 912; subdued by Edward III., 1346, and occupied by Henry V., 1418; Rouen was cap.—

Norman Isles (nor-man ilz) *F. Iles Normandes* (el nor-mangé) the Channel Islands (originally dependent on the fief of Normandy).—**Norman Kings**, English dynasty, 1066-1154, founded by William I.**Norsemen** (nors-men) ancient inhabitants of Norway and Sweden.**North Britain** (brit-n) Scotland.—**North Briton** (brit-n) a London periodical (1762-3), the vehicle of John Wilkes's criticism on king and ministry.**North, Christopher** (north) pen-name of Prof. John Wilson**Northcote** Sir Stafford Henry, Earl of Iddesleigh, 1818-87; Eng. Conservative; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1874-80, and Foreign Secretary, 1886-7; peerage, 1885.**North-East Passage** the sea passage by N. Asia to the Pacific; first traversed by the Swede Nordenskiöld, 1878-9.**Northern** (1) *Bear*, Russia.—(2) *Car or Waggoner*, the Great Bear, or Charles' Wain.—(3) *Lights*, The Aurora Borealis.—(4) *War*, an unsuccessful war waged by Charles XII. of Sweden against Peter the Great of Russia and others, 1700-21.**North** (1) *Frederick*, Earl of Guilford (courtesy title, Lord North), 1732-92; English Prime Minister, 1770-82; noted as a puppet of George III.; at first opposed concessions to the American colonies, but later favoured conciliation.—(2) *Sir Thomas*, 1535?-1601?; English translator of Plutarch.**North German Confederation** a German league founded in 1866; it formed the basis of the German Empire.**Northmen** (north-men) Scandinavian vikings, who settled in Normandy and North Britain in 9th and 10th centuries.**Northumberland** (1) *Duke of, John Dudley*, 1502-1533; beheaded for treason by Queen Mary of England; (2) *Earl of, Henry Percy*, d. 1408; victor at Homildin Hill, 1402.**Northumbria** (nor-thum-brí-a) an ancient British kingdom, enclosed by the North Sea, Humber, Pennine chain, Clyde, and Forth; mainly a Danish settlement.**Norton** (1) *Mrs. (Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Sheridan; Lady Stirling-Maxwell)*, 1808-77; English poetess and novelist. (2) *Thomas*, 1532-1584; English translator; wrote, with Sackville, *Gorboduc*, or *Ferrex and Porrex* (tragedy).**Norval** (nor-val) *Young*, the son of Lady Randolph by her first husband, Douglas; a favourite rôle with John Kemble in Home's play, *Douglas*.**Norwood** (nor-wood) a Surrey suburb of London.**Notables, Assembly of** an assembly of leading citizens convened by the French sovereign in a time of crisis; esp. said of the councils of 1787 and 1788.**Notre Dame** (nô-tré dâm) [*F. "Our Lady"*] a notable church in Paris.—**Dame de Paris**, (nô-tré dâm de pá-ré) a novel on mediæval life by Victor Hugo, 1831.**Nouvelle Heloise** (nôo-vel' à-lô-éz) Julie ou la, a sentimental and picturesque novel by J. J. Rousseau, 1760.**Novalis** (nô-vá-lis) *nom de guerre* of Friedrich von Hardenberg; 1772-1801; German poet.**Novum Organum** (nôvum or-ga-num) work by Francis Bacon.**Noy** (nol) *William*, d. 1634; English lawyer; author of the ship-money tax.**Nox** (noks) in Latin and Greek myth., one of the most ancient deities; goddess of night.**Nubia** (nû-bí-a) a territory bordering on the Red Sea, Egypt, the desert, and Abyssinia.**Nugent** (nû-jent) *George Grenville, Baron*, 1788-1851; Eng. politician; wrote *Memorials of Hampden*.**Numantia** (nu-man-shi-a) ancient tn. of Spain, on the Douro; sacked by the younger Scipio, 133 B.C.**Numa Pompilius** (nû-ma pom-pil'i-us) the traditional second king of Rome, 715-672 B.C.; noted as a law-giver.**Numbers** a book of the Pentateuch, recounting the wanderings in the wilderness.**Numidia** (nû-mid-i-a) ancient African district, identified largely with Algeria; annexed to Rome after the capture of Jugurtha, 106 B.C.**Nunc Dimittis** (nungk di-mit-tis) the canticle of Simeon, so called from the opening words in the Latin version; see Luke ii. 29-32.**Nutmeg State** Connecticut, where wooden nutmegs are said to be made.

O

Oakboys (ôk-boiz) Irish rebels of 1763 (so called from their emblem, a twig of oak).**Oaks, The** (ôks) a horse-race held at Epsom about the end of May.**Oates, Titus** (ôts) d. 1705; the inventor of the fictitious Popish Plot.**Obadiah** (ô-ba-di-á, ob-á-di-á) a Hebrew prophet of 6th century B.C.**Obed** (ô-bed) son of Ruth, and grandfather of David; Old Testament.**Oberammergau** (ô-ber-ám-mer-gou) village of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer; celebrated for its Passion play every ten years.**Oberon** (ô-be-run) (1) in Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, the king of the fairies; (2) poem by Wfeland, 1780.**O'Brien** (1) *William*, b. 1852; Irish agitator; founded *United Ireland*; (2) *William Smith*, 1808-64; prominent member of the "Young Ireland" party.**Occleve** (ok-klév), *Thomas*, 1370?-1450?; Eng. lawyer and poet; author of *De regimine principum*.**Occult Sciences** magic, alchemy, theosophy, astrology.**Oceana** (ô-shé-á-na) (1) work by J. Harrington, 1656, descriptive of a model commonwealth; (2) a division containing Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, and Malay Archipelago.**Oceanides** (ô-sé-an-i-déz) three sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus.**Oceanus** (ô-sé-a-nus) son of Uranus and Gæa, husband of Tethys, and father of the nymphs of springs and rivers.**Ochiltree, Edie** (ôh-il-tré) a pawky beggar in Scott's *Antiquary*.**Ochterlony** (ôh-ter-lôn) *Sir David*, 1758-1825; British general; subdued the Ghoorkhas of Nepal, 1814-5.**O'Connell** (ô-kon-el) *Daniel*, 1775-1847; Irish lawyer and politician; advocated Catholic emancipation and the repeal of the Union.**Octavia** (ok-tá-vi-a) sister of Augustus Cæsar; was divorced by Mark Antony, 32 B.C.**Octavius** (ok-tá-vi-us) Augustus Cæsar.**October Club** a Tory association (about 1700) famed for its October ale.**Odin** (ô-din) Scandinavian god; the impersonation of v'om.**Odo** *St.*, d. 958; Archbishop of Canterbury; noted for his rigid observance of rules.**Odrysian Bard, The** (ô-drís-i-an) Orpheus.**Odysseus** (ô-dí-ús) *L. Ulysses* (û-lis-éz) the hero of the *Odyssey* (q.v.).—*Odyssey* (od-i-si) an epic ascribed to Homer, glorifying the adventures of Odysseus after the fall of Troy.**Œdipus** (ed-i-pus) a Theban who unwittingly murders his father and marries his mother; the theme of tragedies by Sophocles, Corneille, and Voltaire.**Œta** (ê-tá) a mountain skirting Thermopylæ.**Offa's Dyke** (of-az) a wall separating Wales from Mercia; erected by Offa, king of Mercia (8th century).

Offenbach (of-en-bán') Jacques, 1819-80; French composer of comic operas; published *Ophee aux enfers. Le Papillon*, etc.

Og (og) giant king of Bashan; was overthrown by the Hebrews; see Deut. iii. 11.

Ogygian Deluge (ô-jij'i-an) a flood that caused great havoc during the reign of Ogyges of Attica [Myth.].

Ohnet (ô-nâ') Georges, b. 1848; French novelist.

Olaf (ô-lâf) L, king of Norway—995?-1000; invaded Britain with Sweyn of Denmark, 994.—IL, "The Saint," king of Norway, 1015-30; subdued the pirates and embraced Christianity.

Old Abe (ôld âb) sobriquet of Abraham Lincoln.

Old Bailey, The noted criminal court in London.

Oldbuck (ôld-buk) Jonathan, the hero of Scott's *Antiquary*.

Oldcastle (ôld-kas-1) Sir John, a prominent Lollard; burned to death in 1417.

Old Dominion, The Virginia.

Oldfield (ôld'feld) Anne, 1683-1730; famous English comedy actress.

Oldham John, 1653-83; English poet; author of *Four Satires upon the Jesuits*, 1679.

Old Lady of Threadneedle Street the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London.

Old Sarum ("sâr-um) a "rotten borough" (prior to Reform Bill of 1832) near Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Old World, The the eastern hemisphere; sometimes said of Europe.

Oldys (ôld'is) William, 1696-1761; Eng. biographer and antiquary.

Olga (ol'ga) St., d. 968; Russian lady; wife of Duke Igor of Kieff.

Oliphant (1) Laurence, 1829-88; Eng. traveller, miscellaneous writer and spiritualist. (2) Mrs. Margaret Wilson, 1828-1897; Scottish novelist and miscellaneous writer.

Oliver (ol'i-ver) one of Charlemagne's peers associated with Roland.

Olives, Mount of (ol'ivz, ol'i-vet) an eminence commanding Jerusalem. Also **Mount Olivet**.

Olney (ol-ni) Buckinghamshire tn. on the Ouse; here Cowper and John Newton published the *Olney Hymns*, 1779.

Olshausen (ôls-hou-zen) Hermann, 1796-1839; German Protestant theologian; published the *Deeper Sense of Scripture*, etc.

Olympia (ô-lim'pi-a) anciently, a picturesque valley in W. Peloponnesus, sacred to Zeus; here were held the famous Olympic games, with intervals of an Olympiad (or term of four years); the German excavations have yielded remarkable results.

Olympias (ô-lim'pi-as) d. 316 B.C.; mother of Alexander the Great; was executed by Cassander.

Olympic Games, The See **Olympia**.

Olympus (ô-lim'pus) in ancient geography, a mt. on the frontier of Thessaly and Macedonia; the abode of the gods; hence, heaven.

Omar Khayyâm See **Khayyâm**.

Omar, Mosque of, or Dome of the Rock a famous mosque in Jerusalem.

Omar Pasha 1806-71; Turkish general; earned distinction in the Crimean War.

Omayyads, or Ommiads (ô-mî'yadz, ô-mî'adz) [Omayya, founder] a family of caliphs, 661-750 A.D.

O'Neil (ô-néi) Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, d. 1616; Irish insurgent; gained the victory of Blackwater (1598); defeated by Mountjoy in 1601.

Onesimus (ô-nés-i-mus) d. 95; Roman saint; honoured February 16.

Ophir (ô-fer) a territory of great mineral wealth visited by Solomon's fleet.

Opie (ô-pi) (1) John, 1761-1807; English historical and portrait painter; (2) his wife, Amelia Alderson (1769-1859), wrote *Father and Daughter*, etc.

Opium-Eater, The Thomas de Quincey.

Opium War (ô-pi-um) war waged by Britain against China in favour of unrestricted trade in opium, 1840-2.

O.-P. Riots the Old-Price Riots (1800) occasioned by the increase in prices of admission to the Covent Garden Theatre, London.

Ops (ops) Roman goddess of abundance.

Orange Prince of (1) William "the Silent"; (2) William III. of England.

Oratory of St. Philip Neri (Filippo Neri of Florence, founder, 1575) a Roman Catholic body with branches in England.

Orbilian Stick, The (or-bil'i-an) [Orbillius, Horace's teacher] an instrument of punishment.

Orchardson, R.A., William Quiller, b. 1835; painter of subject pictures and portraits.

Orcus (or'kus) the lower world [L. myth.].

Orders in Council orders issued by the British sovereign and Privy Council; esp. said of the orders of 1807, imposing restrictions on importation of goods into France.

Ordinances of July edict issued by Charles X. of France in 1830, stifling press criticism and rendering the elections null and void; it precipitated the July Revolution of 1830.

Orellana (ô-rîl-yâ-nâ) Francisco de, 1600?-50; Spanish explorer; first to navigate the Amazon.

Orestes (ô-res'têz) (1) son of Agamemnon; killed his mother Clytemnestra; celebrated in a tragedy by Euripides. (2) an Illyrian who proclaimed his son, Romulus Augustulus, Emperor of the West in 475; put to death by Odoacer in 476.

Organon (or-ga-non) work on reasoning by Aristotle.

Orgoglio (or-gôl'yô) a giant, slain by King Arthur, in Spenser's *Faery Queen*.

Oriana (ô-ri-an'â) the mythical lover of Amadis of Gaul.

Oriel (ô-ri-el) Colloge, an Oxford college founded in 1326 by Edward II. and Adam de Brome.

Orlando Furioso (or-lân-dô fûô-rê-ô'sô) a sequel of Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato* (ô-nâ-mô-râ'tô), by Ariosto, celebrating the love story of Orlando and Angelica.

Orleans (1) House of, a French family descended from Philippe, Duc d'Orleans (1640-1701), brother of Louis XIV.—(2) Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duc d', 1698-60; son of Henry IV. of France; organized a plot against Richelieu.—(3) Louis, Duc d', 1371-1407; brother of Charles VI.; his quarrel with the Duke of Burgundy for the regency caused strife between the Armagnacs and Burgundists; Louis was murdered by his rival.—(4) Louis Philippe, Duc d', king of the French, 1830-48; was overthrown by the revolution of 1848.—(5) Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc d', 1747-98; "Egalité"; French revolutionist; put to death by the Jacobins.

Orleans, Maid of See **Joan of Arc**.

Ormonde (or-mund) James Butler, Duke of (1) 1610-88; Lord-tenant of Ireland; devoted adherent of Charles II.; (2) 1665-1746; grandson of preceding; fought under William at the Boyne; superseded Marlborough, 1712; impeached for inactivity; later supported James, and sailed with Spanish fleet against Britain.

Ormulum (or-mû-lum) a metrical work, based on the N.T. by Orm or Ormin, 13th century.

Oros (ô-ros) the Egyptian Apollo.

Orosius (ô-rô'si-us) Paulus, 5th century; Spanish ecclesiastical historian; translated by Alfred the Great.

Orpheus (or-fis) legendary poet of Thrace, whose music entranced all nature.

Orsay (or-sâ) Comte Alfred Guillaume Gabriel d', b. 1852; French beau; maintained a liaison with the Countess of Blessington.

Orsini (or-sê-nê) Felice, 1819-58; Italian conspirator; put to death for a plot to murder Napoleon III.

Osborne House residence of the late Queen Victoria, near Cowes.

Oscar (os-kar)—I., 1799-1859; king of Sweden and Norway, 1844-59.—II., b. 1829; king of Sweden and Norway (since 1872); author of *A Memoir of Charles II.*

Osgood (oz-good) (1) Mrs. (Frances Sargent Locke), 1811-50; American poetess; wrote *A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England*; (2) Samuel, 1812-80; American divine.

Osiris (o-si-ris) Egyptian god of the dead.

Osman (os-mán) (1) d. 1326; founder of the Turkish dynasty. Also **Othman**.—(2) Digna (dig-ná) b. 1836; chief adviser of the Mahdi and the Khalifa; captured by the British in 1900.—(3) Pasha, 1837-90; Turkish general; defended Plevna against the Russians, 1877.

Osmund (os-mund) St., d. 1099; Norman bishop of Salisbury; compiled the *Use of Sarum*.

Ossa (os-a) in ancient geography, a mt. of Thessaly skirting the Vale of Tempe, which the giants in their war against the gods piled up on Mt. Pelion in their attempt to scale heaven.

Ossian (osh-l-an) a Celtic bard; son of Fingal (3rd century). See **Macpherson, James**.

Ostia (os-ti-á) ruined city of Italy at the mouth of the Tiber.

Ostorius Scapula (os-tó-ri-us skap-ú-la) Roman soldier of 1st century; subdued the British chief Caractacus.

Ostyaks (os-ti-aks) a Finnish people in W. Siberia.

Oswald (oz-wáld) St., d. 642; King of Northumbria, 634-642; he embraced Christianity; defeated Cadwallon; was slain at Maserfield (modern Oswestry) by Penda.

Othman See **Osman**.

Othman (oth-mán) d. 656; the third caliph, 644-656; was murdered through the machinations of Ayesha (widow of Mohammed).

Otho (Holy Roman Emperors) See **Otto**.

Otho I., or Otto (ó-thó, ó-tó) 1815-67; son of Louis I. of Bavaria; proclaimed king of Greece in 1832, and was overthrown in 1862.

Othomans See **Ottomans**.

Otterburn (ot-er-burn) place in Northumberland, where the Scots, under Douglas, defeated the English, under "Hotspur," 1333; the battle is celebrated in the ballad of *Chevy Chase*.

Otto (ó-tó)—I., "The Great," 912-973; Emper. of the German Empire, 936-973;—II., son of the preceding; 973-983;—III., "The Wonder of the World," son of Otto II.; 983-1002;—IV., 1174-1218; son of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony; crowned Emperor of Germany in 1209.

Ottoman Empire See **Turkey**.

Ottomans (ot-u-manz) the Turks.

Otway (ot-wá) Thomas, 1811-85; Eng. tragedy poet; wrote *The Orphan*, etc.

Oudenarde (ou-den-á-rá-de) F. Audenarde (ó-dén-á-rá) Belgian tn. on the Scheldt; here Marlborough defeated the French, 1708.

Oudh (oud) prov. of British India, since 1856, between Nepal and the Ganges; a centre of disaffection in 1857. Also **Oude**.

Ouida (wé-dá) pen-name of Louise de la Ramée.

Outis (ou-tis, ó-tis) "nobody"; name assumed by Ulysses in the cave of Polyphemus.

Outram (óut-trám) Sir James, 1808-63; Eng. general; "The Bayard of India," accompanied Havelock to the relief of Lucknow, 1857; was then besieged, and relieved by Sir Colin Campbell.

Overbury (ó-ver-ber-i) Sir Thomas, 1561-1613; Eng. writer; published *The Wife, Characters*, etc.

Ovid (ov-id) Publius Naso, 43 B.C.-17 A.D.?; Roman poet; exiled to Tomi; wrote *Fasti*, *Metamorphoses*, *Amores*, etc.

Ovoca (o-vó-ka) a beautiful valley in Wicklow, Ireland. Also **Avoca**.

Owen (ó-en) (1) John, 1816-83; English Nonconformist clergyman; wrote *Animadversions*, etc.; (2) John Jason, 1803-69; American editor of the classics; (3) Robert, 1771-1856; founder of socialism in

Britain; established the community of New Lanark; (4) William, 1709-1825; English portrait painter.

Owens College (ó-en-z) a Manchester college.

Oxford School an Anglican sect, of Romanizing tendencies, which arose at Oxford in 1833; their doctrines were expounded in the *Oxford Tracts*, or *Tracts for the Times*.

P

Pachacamac (pách-á-ká-mák) name of the Supreme Being among the ancient Peruvians.

Pachomius (pa-kó-mi-us) St., d. about 350; Egyptian monk; founded the first monastery.

Pacific, War of the (pá-sif-í-ík) war between Peru and Bolivia on the one side and Chile on the other, 1879-83; peace was advantageous to Chile.

Pactolus (pak-tó-lus) a feeder of the ancient Hermus, Lydia, Asia Minor.

Pacuvius (pa-kú-vi-u) Marcus, d. about 130 B.C.; Roman dramatist.

Padalon (pad-a-lon) the Hindu lower world; portrayed in Southey's *Curse of Kehama*.

Paddington (padding-ton) a parliamentary division of London, W. P. 143,954.

Paderewski (pá-de-ref-á-ék) Ignace Jan, b. 1860; pianist; born in Poland.

Padma Purana (pad-ma póo-rá-na) a descriptive Sanskrit work in six vols., dating from 12th century.

Padus (pá-dus) See **Po**.

Pæan (pé-an) the god Apollo.

Pæstum, or Posidonia (pé-stum, pos-i-dó-ni-a) ancient Greek colony near Salerno, S. Italy; noted for the ruins of its Doric temples.

Pæz (pá-eth) Jose Antonio, 1790-1873; Venezuelan patriot; expelled the Spaniards, 1823; banished in 1850, but was appointed dictator, 1860.

Paganini (pá-gá-ni-ni) Nicolo, 1784-1840; famous Italian violinist; remarkable for his single-string playing.

Pagasæ (pag-a-sé) ancient tn. of Thessaly; the Argonauts set sail from this port.

Page (pá) Thomas Nelson, b. 1835; American writer in the negro dialect.

Paine (pán) Thomas, 1737-1809; English sceptic; wrote *Common Sense* (in defence of American independence), *Rights of Man* (a reply to Burke's *Reflections*, for which he was banished), *Age of Reason*, etc.

Painter (plé-á-ter) William, author of *The Palace of Pleasure*, 1566-67; a compilation from the chief French and Italian novel collections; a mine for Elizabethan playwrights.

Paix des Dames (pe de dám) [F. Peace of the Ladies] the Treaty of Cambrai, 1529.

Palæmon (pa-lé-mon) a Greek deity identified with Melicertes.

Palæologus (pá-lé-ol-u-gus) the Byzantine dynasty of 1261-1453.

Palais de Justice (pá-lá-de-zhes-tés) a noteworthy building in Paris on La Cité Island.

Palamon and Arcite (pá-lé-mon, ár-sit) two Thebans in love with Emily; their rivalry is celebrated by Chaucer in *The Knight's Tale* (an imitation of Boccaccio's *Teseida*).

Palatinate (pa-lat-i-náit) name of two German states (upper and lower), formerly ruled by a Count Palatine; now absorbed by Bavaria, Baden, Prussia, Hesse, and Nassau.

Palatine Hill (pá-lá-tin) one of the seven hills of ancient Rome.

Pale, The English (pá) the S.E. part of Ireland under English rule (12th century).

Pales (pá-léz) Roman god of shepherds.

Palestine (pal'es-tin, ká-nan) **Canaan, Land of Israel, or the Holy Land**, a maritime country in S. Syria, now subject to Turkey.

Palestrina (pá-lés-tré-ná) [Roman **Præneste**] cathedral tn. E. of Rome, on a spur of the Apennines; celebrated for its ruins; birthplace of Giovanni Pierluigi de Palestrina, 1524-94, a famous musician.

Paley (pá-ly) **William**, 1743-1805; Eng. theologian; wrote *Natural Theology* (1802), etc.

Palgrave (pál-gráv) (1) **Sir Francis**, 1798-1861; Eng. historian of Jewish descent; wrote *The English Commonwealth* (1832); (2) his son, **Francis Turner**, 1814-97, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, 1838-95, wrote *Idylls and Songs* (1854), *Essays on Art* (1860), *Lyrical Poems* (1871), etc., and edited the *Golden Treasury of English Lyrical Poetry*; (3) another son, **William Gifford**, 1826-88, was noted for his explorations in Arabia; (4) a third son, **Sir Reginald F. D.**, b. 1829, was Clerk of the House of Commons, 1886-1900.

Palinurus (pal-i-nú-rus) the steersman of **Aeneas**; proverbial for a pilot or adviser.

Palissy (pá-lé-sé) **Bernard**, d. 1539; French potter and enameller; invented the Palissy ware.

Palladium (pá-lé-di-um) an image or statue of **Pallas** at Troy; on its preservation depended the security of Troy.

Pallas (pá-las) the Greek goddess **Athene**.

Pail Mall (pel mel) street in London radiating from Trafalgar Square.

Palmer (pá-mer) (1) **Charles Ferrers**, b. 1819; Eng. antiquarian; wrote works on the antiquities of Tamworth and on the Dominician order; (2) **Edward Henry**, 1804-82; Eng. orientalist; explored Mt. Sinai (1870); and wrote a Persian dictionary, *Oriental Mysticism*, etc.; (3) **Samuel**, 1806-81; English artist; illustrated *Virgil's Eclogues*.

Palmerston (pá-mer-stun) **Henry John Temple, Viscount**, 1784-1865; Eng. statesman; Foreign Secretary (1830-4, 1835-41, 1846-51), and Prime Minister (1855-7, 1859-65).

Palmyra (pal-mí-ra, tad'-mor) ancient city in N. Syria; celebrated for Temple of the Sun and antiquities. Also **Tadmor**.

Pam (pám) sobriquet of Lord Palmerston.

Pamir (pá-mér) a mountainous region in Central Asia, on the confines of British, Chinese, Russian, and Afghan territory.

Pan (pan) Greek god of agriculture; invented the syrinx, or Pandean pipes.

Pancras (pan'-kras) St., patron of children; murdered by Diocletian at age of 14.

Pandarus (pan'-da-rus) a brave Trojan leader.

Pandects of Justinian a digest of Roman civil law, 17th century.

Pandora (pan-dó-ra) [G. all-gifted] the first woman destined by Jupiter to ensnare man for stealing fire from heaven; when her divine gift, "Pandora's box," was opened, all evils and blessings (except Hope) escaped—the former to earth, the latter to heaven.

Pangloss, Dr. (pan'-glos) [G. all-tongue] an ostentatious pedant in Colman the Younger's *Heir-at-Law*.

Pantalon, or Pantalone (pan'-ta-lon), (pán-tá-ló-ne) an old man in Italian comedy; Shakespeare's Pantaloon.

Pantheon (pan-thé-on) Church of Santa Maria Rotonda in Rome—**Pantheon** (páng-tá-ong) on the site of the Church of St. Geneviève, Paris; has fine mural paintings of Saint Geneviève, Joan of Arc, etc.

Panza, Sancho (pan'-za) the devoted attendant of the hero Don Quixote.

Paoli (pá-ly) **Pasquale** de. 1726-1807; Corsican patriot; fought against Genoa; came to England, 1796.

Papal States, or States of the Church territory in Italy formerly under Papal rule, corresponding to the provs. of Rome, Umbria, Marches, and Romagna.

Paper King, The John Law, 1671-1729; noted speculator.

Paphos (pá-fos) in ancient times, two cities in Cyprus; Old Paphos was famous for a temple of Venus.

Papin (pá-pang) **Denis**, 1647-1712; French inventor; "Papin's Digester."

Paradise of Fools (Lumbus sativorum) euphemism for hell.

Parallel Lives famous collection of biographies by Plutarch.

Parcæ (pár-sé) the Fates.

Parian Chronicle, The [Paros, where found] a work of ancient Greek history.

Paris (pá-ris) son of **Prism**, king of Troy; his rape of Helen caused the Trojan war; arbiter of the golden apple dispute between Venus, Juno, and Minerva.

Paris (pá-rí) **Comte de (Louis Philippe d'Orléans)**, 1838-94; pretender to the French throne; grandson of Louis Philippe; wrote *History of the Civil War in America*.

Paris Garden [Robert de Paris, proprietor, 14th century] a bear-garden on the Bankside, London.

Paris, Treaties of (1) 1763, ended the Seven Years' War; (2) 1789, by it the United States acquired its independence; (3) 1814, "The First Peace of Paris," ratified between France and the Allies; (4) 1815, "The Second Peace of Paris," after the Battle of Waterloo; (5) 1856, ended the Crimean War.

Park Mungo, 1771-1806; African explorer; drowned in the Upper Niger; published *Travels in the Interior of Africa*, 1799.

Parker (pár-ker) (1) **John Henry**, 1806-84; English antiquary; (2) **Matthew**, 1504-75; Archbishop of Canterbury; (3) **Richard**, instigator of the Spithead mutiny; executed 1797; (4) **Sir William**, 1781-1836; English admiral; concluded the peace of Nanking, 1842; (5) **Theodore**, 1810-60; American divine.

Parley, Peter (pár-ly) pen-name of S. G. Goodrich, 1783-1860.

Parliament (1) **Adled**, the Parliament of 1614; so called because it passed no acts.

(2) **Barebone's** (Praise-God Barebone, a leading member) Cromwell's Parliament of 1653.—(3) **Long**, Parliament of 1640-58 and 1659-60.—(4) **Mad**, the barons who met at Oxford and passed the Provisions of Oxford, 1258; so called by the king's adherents.—(5) of **Dunces**, Parliament held at Coventry, 1404; so called because the legal profession was not represented.—(6) **Rump**, name given to Long Parliament after Pride's Purge, 1648.

Parliamentarians (pár-li-men-tá-ri-anz) adherents of the Parliament in the Civil War of the 17th century.

Parmenides (pár-men-i-déz) 5th century B.C.; famous Greek philosopher.

Parmenio (pár-mé-ni-ó) Macedonian general; murdered at instigation of Alexander, 330 B.C.

Parnassus (pár-nas-us) mt. near Delphi, Greece, associated with Apollo.

Parnell (pár-nel) (1) **Charles Stewart** 1846-91; leader of the Irish Home Rule party, 1880-90; imprisoned for inciting to violence, 1881-82; sued the *Times* for libel, 1889; exposed in the O'Shea divorce case, 1890. (2) **Thomas**, 1679-1718; Irish poet; author of *The Hermit*, etc. **Parnellite Party** (pár-nel-i) adherents of C. S. Parnell; the deposition of Parnell (1890) caused a schism.

Parr (pár) **Catharine**, 1612-48; sixth wife of Henry VIII.

Parr Thomas, "Old Parr" 1483?-1635; a reputed centenarian.

Parrhasius (pá-rá-shi-na) about 400 B.C.; famous Greek painter; immortalized by Pliny.

Parry (par-i) (1) **Sir Charles Hubert Hastings**, b. 1848; English composer; *Ode for St Cecilia's Day*, etc. (2) **Sir William Edward**, 1790-1855; Arctic explorer; navigated the N.W. Passage, 1819, 1821, and 1824.

Parsons (pár-sunz) (1) **Alfred**, b. 1847; English landscape painter. (2) **William**, Earl of Rosse 1800-67; English astronomer; constructed a reflecting telescope at Parsonstown 1845.

Parthenon (pár-the-non) temple of Pallas in Athens.

Parthenope (pár-the-ná-pé) a siren wanted to the coast of Naples (hence ancient name, Parthenope).—**Parthenopean Republic** (pár-the-nó-pé-an) [Parthenope, a former name of Naples] republic set up by France in S. Italy, January, 1799, but subverted by the allied British and Russian forces six months after.

Parthia (pár-thl-a) ancient territory in N. Persia; the Parthian Empire reached its zenith under Mithridates I., 171-138 B.C., and was ultimately overthrown by the Sassanids about 226 A.D.

Partington, Mrs. (pár-tin-tun) a character drawn by B. P. Shillaber; celebrated for her misapplication of words; the story of Dame Partington, who endeavoured to push back the Atlantic waves at Sidmouth with her mop, is well known.

Partition Treaties two treaties (1698 and 1700) relating to the Spanish succession; the contracting parties were England, France, and the Netherlands.

Pascal (pas-kal, F. pás-kál) Blaise 1623-62; French mathematician and philosopher; wrote *Provincial Letters*, etc.

Paschal (pas-kal) name of two popes, 817-824 and 1099-1118, and of an anti-pope, 1164-8.

Pasiteles (pa-sit-é-léz) 1st century B.C.; Greek sculptor and writer of art.

Paskevitch (pás-ká-vich) Ivan, Prince of **Warsaw**, 1782-1856; Russian general; captured Erivan from the Persians (1827), Kars (1828) and Erzerum (1829) from the Turks, quelled the Polish uprising (1831), and made an unavailing attack on Silistria (1854).

Pasquin (pas-kwín) It. **Pasquino** (pás-kwé-nó) Roman cobbler of the 15th century; famous for his cutting remarks; hence, proverbial for keen satire.

Pasteur (pás-ter) Louis, 1822-95; French chemist; investigated fermentation and hydrophobia.

Paston Letters [Paston, a family of Norfolk] a collection of letters giving an account of the social history of 15th century.

Pastoral Symphony a part of Handel's *Messiah*.

Patelin (pát-leng) a French comic character; an artful, cringing fellow.

Pater (pá-ter) Walter, 1839-94; English critic; wrote *Marius the Epicurean*, etc.

Paternoster Row (pat-ér-nos-ter nó) street in London; named for its book-publishing industry.

Paterson (pat-er-sun) William, 1658-1719; Scottish colonizer; author of the Darien Scheme (1695), which collapsed (1703).

Pathans (pa-thanz) Afghan descendants in (1) Hindustan, (2) E. Afghanistan.

Patmore (pat-mór) Coventry Kearsy Deighton, 1823-1896; Eng. poet; wrote *Angel in the House*, etc.

Patmos (pat-mos) Turkish island of the Sporades, the present Patino; here John saw the visions of the Apocalypse. P. 4000 (mainly Greeks).

Paton (pát-n) Sir Joseph Noel, 1821-1901; Scottish artist; "Oberon and Titania," "Faith and Reason," etc.

Patriarch of Dorchester John White, Puritan preacher, 1574-1648.

Patrick (pat-rik) St., 872-468; the guardian saint of Ireland.

Patriots Whig opponents to Walpole.

Patroclus (pa-tró-klus) the friend of Achilles in the *Iliad*; killed by Hector.

Patti (pat-é) Adelina, b. 1843; well-known opera singer.

Pattison (pat-í-sun) Mark, 1813-84; rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; wrote *Casaubon*, *Milton*, etc.

Paul name of various popes. **Paul I.** 757-67; **Paul II.** (Pietro Barbo), 1464-71; **Paul III.** (Alessandrc Farnese), 1534-49; **Paul IV.** (Giovanni Pietro Caraffa), 1556-9; **Paul V.** (Camillo Borghese), 1602-21.

Paul I. Petrovitch, 1754-1801; Russian emperor, 1796-1801, assassinated in 1801.

Paul Pry the hero of a comedy by John Poole; proverbial for a meddlesome person.

Paul (paw) St., famous Gentile apostle; put to death at Rome about 66

Paulians (paw-íi-anz) adherents of Paul, a heretic of Samosata, Syria.

Paulicians (paw-ísh-anz) 7th - 13th centuries; disciples of Constantine of Syria who denied the Old Testament.

Paulinus (paw-í-nus) St., d. 644; Archbishop of York.

Paulists (paw-ísts) Roman Catholic worshippers of St. Paul.

Paulus Lucius Æmilius, Roman Consul; slain at battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C.; his son, "The Macedonian," was conqueror of Macedon, 168 B.C.

Pausanias (paw-sá-ni-as) d. about 467 B.C.; Spartan soldier; gained the victory of Plataea, 479 B.C.; put to death for treason.

Paxton (paks-tun) Sir Joseph, 1801-65; English horticulturist and architect; designed the Crystal Palace.

Payne (pān) John Howard, 1792-1852; American actor and playwright; wrote *Home, Sweet Home*.

Peabody George, 1795-1869; American philanthropist; founded the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, 1857, and invested half a million for the London poor.

Peace of God an ecclesiastical mandate providing for the cessation of baronial quarrels.

Peace of Monsieur (mē-syē) a peace extorted from Henry III. of France by the Huguenots, 1576.

Peacock Thomas Love, 1785-1866; Eng. poet and novelist; wrote *Headlong Hall*, *Grill Grange*, etc.

Peasant Bard Robert Burns

Peasants' War a rebellion of German peasants, 16th century.

Pedro (pé-dró, Sp. pá-dró)—I. "The Severe;" 1320-67; king of Portugal, 1357-67; son of Alfonso IV.—I., 1798-1834; first emperor of Brazil; became king of Portugal, 1826, but abdicated in favour of his daughter; in 1831 he relinquished the Brazilian throne in favour of his son.—Dom Pedro de Alcantara, Pedro II., 1825-91, who was expelled as a consequence of a revolution, 1888.—The Cruel, 1334-69; king of Castille, and son of Alfonso XI.; killed by his brother, Henry of Trastamara.

Peel Sir Robert, 1788-1850; English statesman; re-organized the police force ("Peelers"); Premier, 1834-5 and 1841-6; repealed the Corn Laws, 1846.—Peelites (pé-í-ts) [Sir R. Peel, leader] trimmed between Protectionists and Liberals.

Peel George, 1558?-97? English poet; *Arraignment of Paris*, etc.

Peep o' Day Boys Irish Presbyterians who attacked the homes of the Roman Catholic "Defenders" at dawn.

Pegasus (peg-a-sus) the winged horse of the Muses; gives its name to a constellation.

Peiwar Pass (pi-wár) in East Afghanistan, where Lord Roberts defeated the Afghans in 1878. Also **Palwar**.

Pelasgi (pé-las-ji) a prehistoric race found in Greece and neighbouring islands.

Peleus (pé-lūs) father of Achilles.

Pelham (pel-am) (1) Henry, 1696-1764; Eng. statesman; Premier, 1743-54. (2) Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, 1693-1768; Eng. statesman; enjoyed the favour of George I.; Premier, 1754-6 and 1767-62.

Pelican (pel-i-kan) the ship in which Drake circum-navigated the globe, 1577-80.

Pelides (pe-í-déz) son of Pelens; said of Achilles.

Pelion (pé-li-un) mt. in Thessaly near Ossa. To heap Ossa upon Pelion means to add one difficulty to another, in allusion to the Titans' attempt to scale Olympus (heaven).

Pelissier (pé-lé-syá) Aimable Jean Jacques, Duc de Malakoff, 1794-1864; French marshal; captured the Malakoff in the Crimea, 1855.

Pelleas (pel-éas) one of King Arthur's knights; celebrated for his extraordinary strength.

Peloponnesian War (pel-ó-po-né-shan) 481-404, between Athens and Sparta, ending in the supremacy of Sparta.

Peloponnesus (pel-ó-po-né-sus) the present peninsula of Morea, Greece.

Pelops (pé-lops) son of Tantalus [Greek myth.]

Pembroke College (1) (Countess of Pembroke, founder 1348) a Cambridge college; (2) [Earl of Pembroke, chancellor] an Oxford college; endowed by T. Tesdale, 1624.

Pembroke (1) William Herbert, Earl of, 1580-1630; English poet; the reputed

"W. H." of Shakespeare's sonnets. (2) William Marshall, Earl of, 1146-1219; partisan of King John; regent during minority of Henry III.

Penda (pen-'da) king of Mercia, 626-655; upheld paganism; defeated and slain at Winwood by Oswy in 655.

Pendleton Act Act of Congress introduced by G. H. Pendleton, Ohio, with a view to reform the civil service, 1883.

Penelope (pe-nel-'u-pe) the faithful wife of Odysseus.

Penelophon (pe-nel-'u-fôn) the beggar girl wood by King Cophetua.

Peninsula, The (pen-'nin-'sü-'la) Spain and Portugal; gives its name to the Peninsular War (1807-14) between France and the allied forces of Britain, Spain, and Portugal.

Penn (pen) William, 1644-1718; Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania.

Pennant (pen-'ant) 1726-98; British naturalist and archaeologist; published *History of Quadrupeds*.

Penruddock's Rebellion (pen-'rud-'duks) [Colonel Penruddock, leader] an insurrection suppressed by Cromwell, 1655.

Pentameron (pen-'tam-'e-run) imaginary interviews between Petrarch and Boccaccio by Landor, 1837.

Pentelicus (pen-'tel-'i-kus) mount in Attica, Greece; formerly noted for marble.

Penthesilea (pen-'the-'si-'lé'a) queen of the Amazons; killed by Achilles.

Pentheus (pen-'thüs) a legendary king of Thebes who opposed the worship of Bacchus.

People's Palace an institution in Mile-End, E. London, for the amusement and advancement of the artisan classes; opened in 1887 by Queen Victoria; suggested by Besant's *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*.

People's Party, or Populists (pop-'u-lists) a political party of the United States who advocate free trade, free coinage in silver, etc.

Pepin (pep-'in, P. pä-'pang) "The Short" d. 768; king of the Franks.

Pepper, Tom (pep-'er) among seamen, a liar who was expelled from heaven.

Pepys (peps, pep-'is) Samuel, 1633-1703; naval administrator; wrote famous *Diary*.

Percy (per-'si) (1) Henry, first Earl of Northumberland, d. 1408; English soldier; won a victory over the Scots at Homildon Hill, 1402; took part in two uprisings against Henry IV, but was slain in battle; (2) his son "Hotspur" fought with Owen Glendower against Henry IV.; defeated and killed at Shrewsbury, 1403; (3) Thomas, 1729-1811; Eng. clergyman; compiled *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, 1765.

Péreire (pä-'rär) Isaac, 1806-60; French stockbroker; founder, with his brother Jacob Emile, d. 1875, of the *Crédit Mobilier*, 1852.

Père Lachaise (per lä-'shez') a cemetery in Paris; named after a Jesuit priest.

Perfidious Albion name given to Great Britain by Napoleon I.

Pergolese (per-'gö-lä-'së) Giovanni Battista, 1710-36; Italian composer; author of *Stabat Mater*.

Periander (per-'i-an-'der) 665-585 B.C.; Tyrant of Corinth; one of the Seven Sages.

Pericles (per-'i-klez) 497-429 B.C.; a Athenian statesman; leader of the democracy.

Perimones (per-'i-mö-'néz) knight of the Round Table; slain by Sir Gareth.

Perizzites (per-'i-zites) a people that dwelt on the western side of the Jordan.

Perrault (pä-'rö) (1) Charles, 1623-1703; noted French writer; his attacks on the ancient classics occasioned a famous literary duel with Boileau; published *Les contes de ma mère l'Oye* (containing *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Cinderella*, *Puss in Boots*, etc.) and other works; (2) his brother, Claude, 1613-83, designed the colonnade of the Louvre.

Perry (per-'i) (1) Arthur Latham, b. 1890; American philosopher; author of *Political Economy*, 1866; (2) John, b. 1850; English physicist; has published *Practical Mechanics*, *Electrolytic Polarization* (with Ayrton), etc;

(3) Oliver Hazard, 1785-1819; American naval commander; gained a victory over the British at Lake Erie, 1813.

Persecutions, The Ten were under Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Pertinax, Maximin, Decius, Valerian, Aurelian, and Diocletian.

Persepolis (per-'sep-'u-lis) the ancient cap. of Persia, near present Shiraz.

Perseus (per-'süs) (1) king of Macedonia; the victory of Emilius Paulus at Pydna, 168 B.C., led to the overthrow of the Macedonian empire; (2) myth. hero, son of Zeus, and cut off the head of Medusa.

Persian Wars wars between Persia and Greece in the beginning of the 5th century B.C., ending with Salamis, 449 B.C.

Persius (per-'sh-'us) Aulus, Persius Flaccus, 34-62; Roman poet; author of six satires.

Peruzzi (pä-'rööt-'së) Baldassare, 1481-1536; Italian painter and architect.

Pescara (pes-'kä-rä) Marquis of (Ferdinand Francesco d'Avalos), 14907-1525; Italian general; served under Charles V. of Germany; defeated and captured Francis I. of France at Pavia, 1525.

Pestalozzi (pes-'tä-löt-'së) Johann Heinrich, 1746-1827; Swiss educational reformer; founded a school at Neuhof for poor children, 1774; wrote *Leonard and Gertrude* and *How Gertrude educates her children*, the recognized exposition of the Pestalozzian method.

Peter (pë-'ter) [anciently Simon] a favourite apostle of Christ; martyred at Rome by Nero; the Roman Catholics maintain that he was their first Pope.

Peterborough Charles Mordaunt, Earl of, 1658-1735; English admiral; took Barcelona in 1705.

Peterhouse St. Peter's College.

Peter—I. "The Great;" 1672-1725; Russian emperor from 1696 (jointly with Ivan, 1692-96); founder of St. Petersburg, 1703; took Livonia, Esthonia, etc., from Sweden, 1721.—II., emperor of Russia, 1727-30; grandson of Peter I.—III., 1723-62; emperor of Russia, January-July, 1762; assassinated through the machinations of his wife.

Peterloo Massacre (pë-'ter-'loo) a popular rising in favour of parliamentary reform at St. Peter's Field, Manchester; suppressed by the military, 1819.

Peter Pindar pseudonym of Dr. John Wolcot, 1738-1819.

Peter Porcupine *nom de guerre* of William Cobbett, 1762-1835.

Petersen (pä-'ter-'sen) Niels Matthias, 1791-1862; Danish historian of literature.

Peter (1) The Hermit, or Peter of Amiens, d. 1115; French monk; took a prominent part in first crusade; (2) The Lombard, d. 1160; bishop of Paris; best known by his *Book of Sentences*; (3) The Wild Boy, d. 1785; a barbarian boy found in a Hanoverian forest, 1725.

Pétion (pä-'tyong) Alexandre Sabes, 1770-1818; president of Hayti, 1807-18; a mulatto; leader in the rising of 1791.

Petitioners and Abhorers two political parties in the time of Charles II.

Petition of Right an Act of Parliament signed by Charles I., 1628; it put on record the rights of a free people.

Petrarch (pë-'trärk) Francesco Petrarca, 1304-74; Italian poet; post-laureate, 1341; published sonnets (glorifying Laura), Latin treatises, controversial writings, etc.

Petrarch, The English Sir Philip Sidney.

Petrie (pë-'trë) W. M. Flinders, b. 1853; Eng. archaeologist; noted for explorations in Egypt and Palestine.

Petronius Maximus (mak-'si-mus) emperor of Rome; procured the murder of Valentinian III (455), but was himself assassinated in the same year.

Pettie (pet-'i) John, 1839-93; British painter; R.A.; "An Arrest for Witchcraft," "Bonnie Prince Charlie," etc.

Petty (pet-'i) Sir William, 1623-87; Eng. economist; surveyed the forfeited (1641) Irish lands.

Phædo (fë-'dö) 4th century B.C.; Greek philosopher; his conversation with Socrates (in prison) forms one of Plato's dialogues. Also Phædon.

Phædra (fê-drà) daughter of Minos; wife of Theseus; celebrated in classic tragedy.

Phædrus (fê-drus) (1) an Athenian whose dialogue with Socrates is celebrated by Plato; (2) Roman writer of fables; 1st century.

Phaëthon (fê-thun) son of Helios; transfixed by Jupiter for driving the sun-chariot.

Phalaris (fal-a-ris) a tyrant of Agrigento, Sicily, 6th century B.C., who tortured his victims in a heated brazen bull.

Pharamond (far-a-mund) mythical king of France; introduced in the legend of King Arthur; subject of a romance by La Calprenède, 1661.

Pharaoh (fê-rô) name of the Egyptian kings.

Pharisees (far-i-sêz) a Jewish patriotic sect, especially observant of rites.

Pharnaces II. (far-na-sez) d. about 47 B.C.; king of Bosphorus; son of Mithridates; lost the battle of Zela, 47 B.C.

Pharos (fê-rôs) an ancient lighthouse on what was once an island near Alexandria; one of the seven wonders of the world.

Pharsalus (far-sâl-us) [modern Fersala] ancient tn. of Thessaly, Greece, where Cæsar won a brilliant victory over Pompey, 48 B.C.

Phebe See Phœbe.

Phelps (felps) Samuel, 1804-78; Eng. actor; revived Shakespeare's plays.

Phidias (fi-dî-as) Athenian sculptor, 5th century B.C.; statue of Jupiter (Elis), the Parthenon (Athens).

Philemon (fi-lê-mon) about 300 B.C.; Greek comic poet; is said to have died of laughter.

Philip (fil-îp) (1) one of the twelve apostles; (2) "The Evangelist"; one of the deacons in the early church; (3) "The Good"; 1396-1467; duke of Burgundy; fought with England against Charles VII.; (4) IL, 382-336 B.C.; king of Macedonia, 360-336 B.C.; conquered Thessaly, won the victory of Chæronea, 338, and subjugated the Peloponnese; (5) V., 237-178 B.C.; king of Macedonia, 221-178 B.C.; joined Hannibal against Rome, but lost the battle of Cynoscephalæ, 197; (6) L., 1052-1108; king of France, 1060-1108; (7) IL, Augustus, 1165-1223; king of France, 1180-1223; accompanied Richard I. on third crusade; subdued Normandy, Anjou, etc., and defeated the Germans at Bouvines, 1214; (8) IIL, "The Hardy"; 1245-85; king of France, 1270-85; (9) IV., "The Fair"; 1268-1314; king of France, 1285-1314; noted for his disputes with Edward I. and the Pope; he persecuted the Templars; (10) V., "The Tall"; 1293-1322; king of France, 1316-1322; (11) VI., of Valois, 1293-1350; king of France, 1328-50; was defeated at Crécy, 1346; (12) I., "The Handsome"; 1478-1506; king of Castile, 1504-6; (13) IL, 1527-98; king of Spain, 1555-98; lost the Netherlands, 1579, and annexed Portugal, 1581; fitted out the Spanish Armada, 1588; (14) IIL, 1578-1621; king of Spain, 1598-1621; reign noted for the expulsion of the Moors from Granada; (15) IV., 1605-65; king of Spain, 1621-65; lost Portugal, 1640; (16) V., 1683-1746; king of Spain, 1700-46; grandson of Louis XIV. of France; provoked the war of the Spanish Succession, 1701-13.—**Philippic**, a series of speeches by Demosthenes against Philip of Macedonia.

Philippa (fi-lîp-a) d. 1369; wife of Edward III.; won the victory of Neville's Cross.

Philippi (fi-lîp-i) (Philip II., founder) ancient city of Macedonia; here Octavius and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius; in two memorable battles; to the church here St. Paul addressed his epistle to the Philippians.

Philips (fil-îps) (1) Ambrose, 1675-1749; English poet and playwright; wrote *The Distrest Mother* and other plays; (2) John, 1676-1709; Eng. poet; wrote *The Splendid Shilling* (travesty of *Paradise Lost*), etc.

Philistia (fil-îs-tî-a) a district bordering on S. Palestine.—**Philistines** (fil-îs-tînz) the inhabitants of Philistia, who scouted religion.

Phillips (fil-îps) (1) Adelade, 1833-82; American contralto singer; (2) George, 1804-92; English man of letters; noted for his works on Syriac; (3) John, 1800-74; English geologist; made explorations in Cornwall, Somerset, Yorkshire, etc.; (4) Samuel, 1815-64; English journalist and author; works are *Caleb Stukely*, *Essays from the Times*, etc.; (5) Thomas, 1770-1845; English portrait painter; (6) Wendell, 1811-84; American reformer; strongly opposed slavery and championed women's rights; (7) William, 1775-1828; English geologist; wrote various geological and mineralogical works.

Philo (fil-îo) Judæus, Alexandrian philosopher of the 1st century; founded Neoplatonism.

Philoctetes (fil-ok-tê-têz) a Greek archer; subject of Greek tragedy.

Philomela (fil-o-mê-lâ) wooer of Tereus; rival of her sister Procne; transformed into a nightingale.

Philosopher (1) of China, Confucius. (2) of Ferney, Voltaire. (3) of Malmesbury, Thomas Hobbes. (4) of Sans Souci, Frederick the Great. (5) of Wimbledon, Horne Tooke.

Philostratus (fil-los-tra-tus) "The Elder"; Greek sophist of the 3rd century, A.D.

Phinehas (fin-e-las) grandson of Aaron.

Phiz (fiz) pen-name of Hablot Knight Browne.

Phlegethon (fê-lê-thon) the fire-river of the lower world [Greek myth.].

Phocæa (fô-sê-a) an ancient Ionian city, Asia Minor, on the Ægean.

Phocion (fô-shi-un) d. 317 B.C.; Athenian general; defeated Philip of Macedonia at Byzantium, 340, and opposed Demosthenes.

Phocis (fô-sis) an ancient Greek district on confines of Bœotia; identified with Phocis and Phthiotis.

Phœbe (fê-bê) goddess of the moon.

Phœbus (fê-bus) Apollo.

Phœnix (fê-niks) (1) a mythical Arabian bird, 500 years old, reputed to have burned itself on a funeral pyre and to have risen from its ashes in the bloom of youth; symbolical of imperishableness or of uniqueness; (2) the legendary ancestor of the Phœnicians; (3) Achilles's tutor and companion.

Phœnix Park (fê-niks) a beautiful park in Dublin; scene of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and T. H. Burke.

Phormio (for-mi-ô) the hero of a comedy by Terence; a sycophant.

Phosphorus (fos-fu-rus) (1) the morning star [Greek myth.], Venus; (2) Sir Persaunt of India, knight of the Round Table (the "Morning Star" in Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*).

Phrygia (frî-jî-a) an ancient territory in Asia Minor of undefined extent.

Phrynichus (frin-î-kus) an Athenian comedy poet; contemporary of Aristophanes.

Phyllis (fil-îs) (1) a Thracian maiden forsaken by Demophon; hanged herself; was converted into an almond tree [Greek myth.]; (2) a country maiden in Virgil's *Ecloques* and pastoral poetry generally.

Physical Force Party the Young Ireland Party, from their advocacy of physical force.

Piccadilly (pik-a-dil-i) [piccadill, high collar worn about 1600] a famous street in London.

Piccolomini (pik-kê-lom-fê-nê) (1) a noted Italian family; (2) Maria, b. 1836; Italian singer; (3) Ottavio, 1599-1656; an Italian general in the service of the Austrian emperor; intrigued against Wallenstein; joined the Spanish army.

Pichegru (pêsh-grê) Charles, 1761-1804; French general.

Pictor Ignotus *nom de guerre* of the painter W. Blake.

Piedmont (pêd-mont) [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain] a former division of Italy, drained by the upper Po.

Pierce (pêrs, pers) Franklin, 1804-69; president of the United States, 1853-7; advocated slavery, and published the *Distant Manifesto* requiring Spain to cede Cuba.

Pieria (pi-êr-i-a) an ancient division of N. Thessaly, birthplace of Orpheus and the Muses.—**Pierides** (pi-êr-i-dêz) the Muses; said to have been born at Pieria.

Pierrot (pyer-rô) a character in French pantomime.

Pilate (pi-lât) Roman administrator of Judæa who pronounced judgment against Christ.

Pilgrimage of Grace an unsuccessful Yorkshire revolt under Robert Aske, 1536.

Pilgrim Fathers English pilgrims who settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620.

Pilgrim's Progress a religious allegory, by John Bunyan glorifying the deeds of Christian, 1678; a second part was added in 1684, celebrating the adventures of Christian's wife (Christiana).

Pillars of Hercules (pil-larz) anciently, Calpe (Gibraltar), and Abyla (Ceuta), opposite.

Pimlico (pim-²li-kō) Westminster ward.

Pinchbeck (pinsh-bek) Christopher, d. 1732; Eng. scientist; invented pinchbeck alloy (copper and zinc).

Pincian Hill (pin-shi-an) [L. Mons Pincius] a hill of Rome; splendid gardens.

Pindar (pin-dar) d. 448 B.C.; a celebrated poet of Thebes; noted for his odes.

Pindus (pin-dus) the backbone of N. Greece; Mt. Sphalnis 7665 ft. high.

Piozzi (pē-oz-zē) Mrs. (Hester Lynch Salusbury; Mrs. Thrale) 1741-1821 friend of Dr. Johnson.

Piper, Tom (pi-pēr) a character in a morris dance.

Piræus, or Peiraieus (pi-rē-us) port of Athens; reduced by Sulla, 86 B.C. P. 42,160.

Pirates, War with the Pompey's campaign against the Mediterranean pirates, 67 B.C.

Pirron (pē-rōn) Alexis, 1689-1778; French dramatist and poet.

Pisano (pē-sā-nō) (1) Andrea (Andrea de Pontedera), 1270-1849; Italian sculptor; best known by his works in the baptistry at Florence; (2) Niccola, 1206?-78; Italian sculptor; his best work was the pulpit in Pisa baptistry; (3) Giovanni, 1250-1390; made the famous Campo Santo in Pisa.

Pisgah (pi-z-gā) mt. knot in S.E. Palestine; the Peak Mt. Nebo was associated with Moses.

Pisistratus (pi-sis-trā-tus) 605-527 B.C.; tyrant of Athens; protector of learning.

Pitch Lake a bituminous lake in Trinidad.

Pitman (pit-man) Sir Isaac, 1513-1807; inventor of a shorthand system.

Pitt (pit) (1) William, Earl of Chatham, 1708-78; distinguished English statesman; his name is chiefly associated with the Seven Years' War; he strongly opposed taxing the American colonies; (2) William, 1759-1806; son of the preceding; Prime Minister, 1784-1801 and 1804-8; effected union with Ireland, 1801; favoured Catholic emancipation, and prosecuted the war vigorously with France.

Pius (pi-us) (1) I., Pope, 142-157; (2) II. (Piccolomini), 1405-64; Pope, 1458-64; author of *Commentaries* and other works; (3) III., 1439-1503; Pope, 1503 (September-October); (4) IV. (Giovanni Angelo Medici), 1499-1565; Pope, 1559-66; confirmed the provisions of the Council of Trent; (5) V. (Michele Ghislieri), 1544-72; Pope, 1566-72; excommunicated Queen Elizabeth; (6) VI. (Giovanni Angelo Braschi), 1717-99; Pope, 1775-99; imprisoned by the French; (7) VII. (Gregorio Luigi Barnaba Chiaramonte), 1742-1823; Pope, 1800-23; at first supported Napoleon, but later opposed him, and was imprisoned, 1809-14; (8) VIII. (Francesco Xaviero Castiglioni), 1761-1860; Pope, 1829-30; (9) IX. (Giovanni Maria Mastai Perretti), 1792-1878; Pope, 1846-78; published the papal infallibility doctrine, 1870; lost all his territorial domains, 1870.

Pixy (piks-i) Devon fairy.

Pizaaro (pē-zā-rō, Sp. pē-thār-rō) (1) Francisco, 1475?-1541; Spanish officer; conqueror of Peru; (2) Gonzalo, his brother, headed an insurrection against the Spanish ruler, but surrendered, and was executed, 1548.

Plain, The (plān) the Girondists of the first French revolution, from their occupying the area of the Chamber.

Plantagenet (plan-taj-ē-net) (1) House of, or House of Anjou [L. *planta*, plant, and *genesta*, broom, worn by the Count of Anjou, father of Henry II., 1154-89], English dynasty, 1154-1399; (2) Edward, Earl of Warwick, 1475-1499; aided Perkin Warbeck; was beheaded; (3) Richard, Earl of Cornwall, 1209-72; brother of Henry III.; enthroned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1257; taken prisoner at Lewes, 1264.

Plassey (plās-sē) scene of Clive's victory over the Surajah Dowlah, 1757, in Bengal.

Platæa (plā-tē-ā) ancient tn. of Bœotia, Greece, where Pausanias was victorious over the Persians, 479 B.C.

Plato (plā-tō) (1) 427-347 B.C.; celebrated Greek philosopher; pupil of Socrates; his fame rests on the

Dialogues; (2) a comedy poet of Athens, about 400 B.C., was noted for his attacks on Aristophanes.

Plautus (plaw-tus) Titus Maccius, d. 184 B.C.; Roman comedy writer; imitated the Greek dramatists.

Playfair (plā-fār) John, 1748-1819; Scottish physicist and mathematician.

Plevna (plev-nā) tn. of Central Bulgaria; famous for the stubborn but unavailing defence of Osman Pasha against the Russians, 1877. Also **Pleven**.

Plimsoll (plim-sul) Samuel, 1824-98; Eng. politician; reformed the shipping laws.

Pliny (plin-i) (1) Gaius Plinius Secundus, "The Elder;" 23-79 A.D.; Roman scholar; famous as the author of *Natural History*; was killed in the eruption of Vesuvius, 79; (2) Gaius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, "The Younger;" 62-113; Roman writer; nephew of the preceding; best known by the *Epistles*.

Plotinus (plō-ti-nus) 205-270; philosopher of the Neoplatonic school; b. in Egypt.

Plumptre (plump-tr) Edward Hayes, 1821-91; English theologian; one of the revisers of the Old Testament; trans. Sophocles.

Plumstead (plum-stēd) marshes at Erith, Kent, with powder magazines.

Plutarch (plō-tārk) 46?-120?; Greek historian; wrote *Lives of Greeks and Romans*.

Pluto (plōō-tō) Roman god of the lower world.

Plutus (plōō-tus) Greek god of riches.

Pluvius (plōō-vi-us) epithet of Jupiter, as god of the rain.

Plymouth Colony a colony in Massachusetts, including Plymouth, founded by the Pilgrim Fathers, 1620.

Pnyx (niks) hill near the Acropolis, Athens; celebrated as a place of assembly.

Pocahontas (pō-ka-hon-tas) d. 1617; daughter of the Indian chief, Powhatan; saved the life of Captain John Smith; baptized as Rebecca, and married the colonist John Rolfe.

Podiebrad (pod-yē-brād) George, 1420-71; king of Bohemia; protected the Hussites.

Poe (pō) Edgar Allan, 1809-49; American author; wrote *The Raven*, *Tales of Mystery*, etc.

Poet of the Poor George Crabbe.

Poets' Corner a part of the south transept of Westminster Abbey, with monuments to celebrated poets, as Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, etc.

Pole (pōl) Reginald, 1500-58; Eng. cardinal; chief adviser of Queen Mary.

Polish Succession, War of the a war occasioned by a dispute about the succession to the Polish crown, 1733-8.

Poliziano (pōl-ēt-sē-ā-nō) Angelo (Politian), 1454-94; famous classical scholar of Florence.

Pollio (pōl-i-ō) C. Asinius, 76 B.C.?-74 A.D.; Roman consul and author; friend of Horace and Virgil.

Pollock (pōl-uk) (1) Sir Frederick, b. 1845; English jurist; has written *The Land Laws*, *Spinoza*, etc.; (2) Sir George, 1786-1872; English field-marshal; distinguished himself in Afghanistan, 1841-2; (3) Walter Herries, b. 1850; English journalist, translator, and writer; edited *Saturday Review*, 1884-94; (4) Robert, 1799-1827; Scottish poet; author of *The Course of Time*, 1827.

Polo (pōl-ō) Marco, 1254-1324; Venetian adventurer; wrote an account of his Asiatic travels.

Poltava (pōl-tā-vā) chief tn. in the government of Poltava, Little Russia; here Peter the Great defeated Charles XII., 1709.

Polybius (pō-lib-i-us) 204?-122 B.C.; Greek historian; wrote a history of Rome.

Polycarp (pōl-i-carp) 69?-155?; Bishop of Smyrna; wrote an *Epistle to the Philippians*; martyred by Marcus Aurelius.

Polychronicon (pōl-i-kron-i-kon) historical work, by Ralph Higden, from the time of Adam to 1386; was translated by John of Trevisa.

Polycrates (pō-lik-rā-tēz) d. 522 B.C.; tyrant of Samos; promoted learning.

Polygnotus (pōl-ig-nō-tus) famous Greek painter of 5th century B.C.; born at Thasos.

Polyhymnia (pōl-i-him-ni-ā) Greek goddess of literature. Also **Polyimnia**.

Polyolbion (pól-i-ól-bi-un) poem by Michael Drayton, 1613-22.

Polyphemus (pól-i-fé-mus) leader of the Cyclops; blinded by Ulysses.

Polyxena (pó-lik'se-na) lover of Achilles; the story of her sacrifice, on the murder of Achilles by Paris, is celebrated by Euripides and Seneca.

Pomona (pō-mō-nā) Roman goddess of fruits.

Pompadour (póng-pá-dóór) Marquise de (Jeanne Antoinette Poisson), 1721-64; mistress of Louis XV.

Pompeii (póm-pā-yē) a tn. at the foot of Vesuvius; overwhelmed by the eruption of 79; excavations have been carried on with remarkable results.

Pompey (póm-pi) (1) **Cneius Pompeius Magnus**, "The Great," 106-48 B.C.; Roman general; an adherent of Sulla in the Social War; a member of the First Triumvirate (with Cæsar and Crassus); he later opposed Cæsar, but was decisively defeated at Pharsalia (48); he was assassinated in Egypt; (2) his son, **Sextus Pompeius Magnus** (75-85), was defeated by Cæsar at Munda (45), and by Agrippa in a sea-fight near Myla (36 B.C.).—**Pompey's Pillar**, a celebrated monument in Alexandria.

Ponce de Leon (pón-tā dā lē-ōn) Juan, 1460?-1521; Spanish explorer; discovered Florida, 1512.

Ponsard (póng-sár) François, 1814-67; French playwright.

Pons Asinorum (pónz á-sē-nō-rum) Euclid, I. 5.

Pons Milvius (pónz mil'vi-us) a Tiber bridge near Rome, where Constantine defeated Maxentius, 312.

Pontine Marshes (pón-tin) a swampy plain in Italy (from 25 to 60 m. S.E. of Rome).

Poole (póól) (1) **John**, 1786-1872; English dramatist; famous as the author of *Paul Pry*; (2) **William Frederick**, 1821-94; American librarian; best known by his *Index of Periodical Literature*.

Poor Richard's Almanac an almanac of aphorisms by Benjamin Franklin, 1732-57.

Poor Robin pseudonym of Robert Herrick.

Pope (póp) (1) **Alexander**, 1683-1744; English poet; wrote *Essay on Criticism* (1711), *Rape of the Lock* (1712), translation of *Iliad* (1715-20), *Dunciad* (1723), *Essay on Man* (1733-4), etc.; (2) **John**, 1823-92; Federal general; defeated at Cedar Mountain by Jackson, and at Bull Run by Lee.

Pope of Philosophy Aristotle.

Popish Plot, The a bogus plot, invented by Titus Oates, to kill Charles II. and establish Romanism, 1678-80.

Poplar (póp-lár) a part of E. London.

Poppæa Sabina (pó-pē-a sa-bī-nā) d. 65; mistress, then wife, of Nero.

Porkopolis (pōrk-óp-u-lis) Cincinnati or Chicago, from their pork industry.

Porpora (pōr-pō-rā) Niccola, 1686-1766?; famous Neapolitan teacher of singing and composer.

Porrex (pōr-eks) son of the mythical British king Gorboduc.

Porsena (pōr-se-na) Lars, an Etrurian king; allied with Tarquin.

Porson (pōr-són) Richard, 1759-1808; Eng. classical scholar and wit.

Porteous Riots (pōrt-ē-us) riots provoked by Captain Porteous's firing on the people at the execution of a smuggler in Edinburgh, 1736; Porteous was hanged by the mob.

Porter (pōr-ter) (1) **Jane**, 1776-1850; English romantic writer; published *Thaddeus of Warsaw* (1803), *The Scottish Chiefs* (1810), etc.; (2) **Sir Robert Ker**, 1775-1842; English traveller, author, and historical painter; brother of Jane.

Portinari (pōr-tē-ná-rē) Beatrice, an Italian lady; glorified by Dante.

Portland Vase a celebrated urn (from Rome) of blue transparent glass; purchased by the Duchess of Portland, 1787, and handed over to the British Museum, 1810.

Poseidon (pō-sī-dun) Greek god; prototype of Neptune.

Posidonius (pós-i-dō-ni-us) 135?-51? B.C.; Greek Stoic philosopher and physicist.

Potage, Jean (pō-tāzh) the Jack Pudding of the French stage.

Potiphar (pō-ti-far) an Egyptian who bought Joseph.

Pott (pót) **August Friedrich**, 1802-57; German philologist; wrote *Etymologische Forschungen*.

Potter (pō-ter) (1) **Alonzo**, 1800-65; American Episcopalian bishop; (2) **John**, 1674-1747; English archbishop; author of *Archæologia Græca*; (3) **Paul**, 1625-54; famous Dutch painter.

Potteries, The a part of N. Staffordshire, with earthenware industry.

Poussin (pōó-sang) (1) **Nicolas**, 1594-1665; French painter; befriended by Louis XIII.; his pictures include "Rape of the Sabinæ," "The Deluge," etc.; (2) his nephew, **Gaspar Dughet**, 1613-75, landscape painter, assumed his name.

Powis, or Powys (pou-tis) former Celtic prov. in E. Wales.

Poyning's Law (poin-ingz) a statute of the Parliament of Drogheda, summoned by Sir Edward Poyning, deputy, 1494, for bidding the Irish Parliament to pass any law that had not been sanctioned by the English Council.

Poynter (poin-ter) **Sir Edward John**, b. 1836; English painter; president of the R.A.

Praed (präd) (1) **Mrs. Campbell**, b. 1851; Australian novelist; (2) **Winthrop Mackworth**, 1802-89; English poet and writer of fashion; his nephew, Campbell Mackworth Praed, married the preceding.

Pragmatic Sanction decree of Charles VI. of Germany, providing for the succession of his daughter, Maria Theresä, to the Austrian possessions.

Prater (prät-er) pleasure park in Vienna.

Praxiteles (praks-it'e-lēz) 4th century B.C.; famous Greek sculptor.

Prentiss (pren-tis) **Mrs. (Elizabeth Payson)**, 1818-78; wrote *Stepping Heavenward*, etc.

Preraphaelite Brotherhood an association founded by the artists J. E. Millais, Holman Hunt, and D. G. Rossetti, in opposition to the doctrines of art propounded by Raphael, 1848.

Prescott **William Hickling**, 1796-1859; American historian; wrote *Ferdinand and Isabella* (1838), *Conquest of Mexico* (1843), *Conquest of Peru* (1847), etc.

Pressensé (prä-säng-sä) **Edmond Déhoul de**, 1824-91; French Protestant divine; wrote *Jesus Christ, Evangelical Studies*, etc.

Prester (pres-ter) **John** [corruption of Presbyter] a myth. Christian conqueror of 12th century; said to have subjugated a great part of Asia.

Pretender (1) **The, or the Old**, James Francis Edward Stuart, son of the Old James II.; many believed him to be supposititious.—(2) **The Young**, Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, son of the Old Pretender.

Pretorian Camp part of the fortifications of ancient Rome.

Priam (prī-am) king of Troy; slain by a son of Achilles [Myth.].

Priamus, Sir (prī-a-mus) one of the Arthurian knights; healer of wounds.

Price (pris) (1) **Bartholomew**, b. 1818; English physicist; wrote a book on the infinitesimal calculus; (2) **Bonamy**, 1807-88; English political economist; (3) **Richard**, 1723-91; English writer on politics, and authority on finance.

Pride's Purge (pridz) [Thomas Pride, military officer] the ejection of members from the House of Commons who opposed the condemnation of Charles I., 1648.

Priestley (pres-ti) **Joseph**, 1733-1804; Eng. divine and physicist; discovered oxygen; his views on the French Revolution excited the violence of the mob, 1791.

Primrose Hill a height near Regent's Park, London.

Primrose League a vast organization of Conservative tendencies, founded (1833), in honour of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and named from his favourite flower; the anniversary of his death, April 19, is known as Primrose Day.

Prince of Peace the Messiah.

Principe, II (prĭn-'chĕ-pā) [It. *The Prince*] celebrated work by Macchiavelli (1513), in favour of autocratic rule.

Prior (pri-'ur) **Matthew**, 1664-1721; Eng. poet and diplomatist; published, with Charles Montague, *City Mouse and Country Mouse* (1687), ridiculing Dryden's *Hind and Panther*.

Priscian (prish-'yan) **L. Priscianus Cæsariensis** (prish-i-ā-nus sĕ-zā-ri-en-sis) a Latin grammarian of the 6th century.

Probus (prō-'bus) **Marcus Aurelius**, Roman emperor, 276-282; killed in a mutiny, 282.

Procne (prōk-'nĕ) wife of Teresus; was transformed into a swallow [Myth.].

Procrustes (prō-'krus-tĕz) a legendary robber of Attica who made his victims fit an iron bed by stretching their limbs, or cutting them.

Procter (prōk-'tĕr) (1) **Bryan Waller**, 1787-1874; pen-name, **Barry Cornwall**; Eng. poet and miscellaneous writer; wrote *Mirandola* (1821), *Flood of Theesaly* (1823), etc.; (2) his daughter, **Adelaide Anne**, 1825-64, published *Legends and Lyrics*, 1853-60.

Proctor (prōk-'tur) **Richard Anthony**, 1834-88; English astronomer; investigated on Mars; wrote *Other Worlds than Ours*, etc.

Profound Doctor, The **Thomas Bradwardine**, d. 1349; Archbishop of Canterbury.

Prometheus (prō-'mĕ-thūs) celebrated for stealing fire from heaven [Myth.].

Promised Land, The **the Canaan**.

Propertius (prō-'per-shi-us) **Sextus**, 48?-14? B.C.; associated with Ovid and Virgil; wrote *Ēlegies*.

Prophet, The **Mohammed**.

Propontis (prō-'pon-tis) the modern Sea of Marmora.

Propylæa (prō-pi-lĕā) the entrance to the Acropolis, Athens.

Proserpine (prōs-'er-pi-ni) queen of the lower world; wife of Pluto [Myth.].

Prosperity **Robinson** **Frederick John** **Robinson**, later Viscount **Goderich** and Earl of **Ripon**; from his prating about national prosperity on the eve of the financial crises in 1825.

Protagoras (prō-'tag-'u-ras) of **Abdera**, Athenian sophist, 5th century B.C.; expelled for atheism.

Protector, The **Oliver Cromwell**.

Protestant (1) **Duke**, Monmouth, natural son of **Charles II.**; (2) **Pope**, **Pope Clement XIV.**, from his persecution of the Jesuits.

Proteus (prō-'tĕs, prō-'tĕ-us) a sea-god of ever-varying form [Myth.].

Proud Duke, The **Charles Seymour**, Duke of **Somerset**.

Proud, The **Tarquin Superbus** of **Rome**.

Provence (prō-'vāngs) a former division of France, washed by the Mediterranean; was a Roman prov. (hence its name); the Provençals are the natives of S. France.

Proverbs (prōv-'erbz) a book of aphorisms in the Old Testament.

Provisions of Oxford articles passed by the Mad Parliament of Oxford in 1258.

Prudentius (prōd-'den-'shi-us) **Marcus Aurelius Clemens**, Roman poet of the 4th century; native of Spain; noted for his hymns.

Prudhomme (pre-'dom) (1) **Monsieur Joseph**, the impersonation of bombastic speech in French fiction; a character of **Henry Monnier**; (2) **Sully**, b. 1839; French poet, philosopher, and scientist.

Psalmazar (sal-'ma-nā-'zar) **George**, d. 1763; a French impostor who published a spurious language of **Kormosa**.

Psammetichus (sa-'met-'i-kus) (1) **I.**, king of Egypt, 666-610 B.C.; he shook off the Assyrian yoke; (2) **III.**, king of Egypt; was defeated by **Cambyse** at **Pelusium**, 527 B.C.

Psyche (sĭkĕ) a beautiful girl; lover of **Cupid**; represented as a butterfly [Myth.].

P. T. Letters collection of letters by **Pope**.

Ptolemy (tol-'e-mi) (1) king of **Mauritania**; grandson of **Antony** and **Cleopatra**; executed by **Caligula**, 40 A.D.; (2) **I.**, **Soter**, i.e., "Preserver"; d. 283 B.C.; king of **Egypt**; was a **Macedonian** general, and received the promise of **Egypt** on death of **Alexander the Great**, 323 B.C.; waged war with **Perdiccas** and **Antigonus**; defended **Rhodes** against **Demetrius**, 304 B.C.—hence, surname; (3) **II.**, **Philadelphus**, 309-247 B.C.; king of **Egypt**, 285-247 B.C.; son of the preceding; was a patron of learning; he conquered **Phœnicia**; (4) **III.**, **Euergetes**, d. 221 B.C.; king of **Egypt**, 247-221 B.C.; son of the preceding, overthrew **Syria** and **Babylonia**; (5) **IV.**, **Philopator**, king of **Egypt**, 221-204 B.C.; son of the preceding; won the victory of **Raphia** over **Antiochus the Great**, 217; (6) **V.**, **Epiphanes**, king of **Egypt**, 204-180 B.C.; son of **Ptolemy IV.**; the Romans sided with him against **Syria**; (7) **VI.**, **Philometor**, d. 145 B.C.; successor of **Ptolemy V.**; he quarrelled with his brother, **Ptolemy VII. (Euergetes II.)**, who ruled jointly, 170-164 B.C., and alone, 145-130 and 127-116 B.C.; (8) **VIII.**, **Soter**, or **Philometor**, king of **Egypt**, 89-81 B.C.; was joint-ruler with his mother, **Cleopatra**, 116-106 B.C.; (9) **XI.**, **Neos Dionysus**, or **Auletes**, king of **Egypt**, 80-58 and 55-51 B.C.; was deposed in 58, but reinstated by the Romans, 55; father of the famous **Cleopatra**; (10) **XII.**, joint-ruler with his sister **Cleopatra**, 51-49; reigned alone, 49-48; (11) **Claudius Ptolemæus** (klaw-'di-us tol-'e-mĕ-us) famous astronomer of **Alexandria** (beginning of 2nd century), who regarded the earth as the centre of our solar system; his views were expounded in the *Almagest*.

Public Weal, League of the an uprising against **Louis XI.**, 1465.

Publiian Laws (pub-'lil'i-an lawz) [**Publius Philo**, consul] Roman laws regulating the *plebiscita* and other matters.

Pudding, Jack (puod-'lug) a buffoon in English fable; the parallel of the French "Jean Potage," German "Hans Wurst," and Dutch "Pickelheringe."

Puffendorf (poof-'en-dorf) **Baron Samuel von**, 1632-94; distinguished German jurist; Swedish state councillor.

Pulci (puol-'che) **Luigi**, 1432-84; Italian poet; wrote *Il Morgante Maggiore*; patronised by **Lorenzo de Medici**; his brothers, **Bernardo** and **Luca**, were also poets.

Punch (punsh) (1) the leading marionette in the well-known "Punch and Judy" show; (2) an illustrated London weekly (since 1841).

Punic Wars (pu-'nik) or **Carthaginian Wars**, wars between Rome and Carthage; (1) 264-241 B.C.; ended with cession of **W. Sicily** to Rome; (2) 218-201; chief incidents: victories of **Hannibal** at **Trebia**, **Ticinus**, **Trasimenus**, and **Cannæ**; defeat of **Hasdrubal** at **Metaurus**, 207; defeat of **Hannibal** at **Zama**, 202; peace was disadvantageous for Carthage; (3) 149-146; ended with the overthrow of Carthage by **Scipio**.

Purgatory (pur-'ga-tu-ri) the second part of **Dante's Divina Comedy**.

Puritan City, The **Boston**, **Massachusetts**.

Purley, Diversions of (pur-'li) a philological work by **Horne Tooke** of **Purley** (place near **Croydon**, **Surrey**).

Pusey (pu-'zi) **Edward Bouverie**, 1800-82; English theologian; leader of the Oxford movement ("Puseyism"); wrote *The Holy Eucharist*, etc.

Pushkin (puosh-'kin) **Alexander Sergejevich**, 1799-1837; noted Russian poet.

Puss-in-Boots hero of a tale from **Perrault's** version of **Straparola's** *Piacevole Notte*; a cat of extraordinary parts.

Putney (put-'ni) **Surrey** suburb of **London**; associated with the university boat-race.

Pye (pi) (1) **Henry James**, 1745-1813; English poet; became poet-laureate, 1790; (2) **John**, 1782-1874; English engraver; wrote *The Patronage of British Art* (against the Royal Academy), 1845.

Pygmalion (pig-'mā-'li-un) legendary sculptor of **Cyprus** who made love to an ivory statue made human by **Aphrodite**.

Pygmies (pig-'miz) a tribe of dwarfs in **Central Africa**.

Pylades (pil-'ā-dĕz) bosom friend of **Orestes** [Myth.].

Pym (pim) **John**, 1584-1643; English politician; one of the "five members;" supported the impeachment of **Buckingham**, **Strafford**, **Laud**.

Pyramids (pir'a-midz) famous sepulchral monuments in Egypt, the most celebrated being the Gizeh group; scene of a victory of Napoleon over the Mamelukes, 1798.

Pyramus (pir'a-mus) lover of Thisbe; celebrated in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, etc.

Q

Quiberon (kë-brong') village of Morbihan depart., W. France; in its bay Hawke defeated the French fleet, 1759.

Quick, Robert Herbert, 1831-91; English clergyman and schoolmaster; wrote *Essays on Educational Reformers*.

Quin (kwín) James, 1693-1766; celebrated English actor; rival of Garrick.

Quinault (kë-nô') Philippe, 1635-88; French dramatist.

Quincy (1) Josiah, 1744-75; American patriot; author of *Observations on the Boston Port Bill*; (2) his son, Josiah, 1772-1864, wrote *History of Harvard University, Life of J. Q. Adams*, etc.

Quinet (kë-nã') Edgar, 1803-75; French scholar and author.

Quintilianus (Quintilian), distinguished Roman rhetorician of 1st century A.D.; wrote *De Institutione Oratoria*.

Quirinal (kwir-i-nal) one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

Quirinus (kwí-rí-nus) (1) pseudonym of Dr. J. J. I. von Döllinger; (2) the god Mars; (3) Romulus deified.

Quixote of the North Charles XII. of Sweden.

R

Ra (rà) the chief Egyptian deity.

Rabelais (ràb-e-lã') (1) François, 1483-1553; noted French humorist; wrote *Gargantua and Pantagruel*; (2) The English, sobriquet of Swift, Sterne, or Amory.

Rabshakeh (rab-shã'ke, rab-sha-ke) envoy of Sennacherib; as Rabshakeh, Sir T. Player is ridiculed in Dryden's *Abdolan and Achiophel*.

Rachel (rà-shel') Elisa Rachel Félix, 1820-68; French tragédienne of Jewish origin.

Racine (ra-sën') Jean Baptiste, 1639-99; a French classical playwright; wrote *Andromaque, Britannicus*, etc.

Radcliffe (rad'klif) (1) John, 1650-1714; English physician; his legacy of £40,000 formed the nucleus of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford; (2) Mrs. (Ann Ward), 1764-1823; English novelist; noted for her extravagant romances, *A Sicilian Romance, The Mysteries of Udolpho*, etc.

Radetzky (ràdet'skë'), Johann Joseph, Count, 1766-1858; Austrian field-marshal; governor-general of Upper Italy.

Radha (rà-dã') (1) foster-mother of Karna [Hindú myth.]; the favourite shepherd of Krishna.

Rae (rà) John, 1813-93; Arctic explorer of Scotch descent; accompanied Richardson in search for Franklin, 1848, and circumnavigated King William's Land, 1853-4.

Raeburn (rà'burn) Sir Henry, 1756-1823; Scottish portrait painter; exhibited Scott, Dugald Stewart, etc.

Raffles (raf'lz) Sir Thomas Stamford, 1781-1826; Eng. naturalist; governor of Java and Sumatra.

Raglan Lord Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, 1788-1855; British commander of the forces in the Crimea, 1854-5.

Rahab (rà'hab) the woman of Jericho in whose house Joshua's two spies hid; Old Testament.

Raikes (rà'ks) Robert, 1735-1811; Eng. publisher; founder of the Sunday School.

Railroad City, The Indianapolis.

Rainolds (rà'auldz) John, 1549-1607; Puritan; member of Hampton Court Conference; one of the translators of the A. V.

Raleigh (raw'li) Sir Walter, 1562-1618; English court favourite, traveller, and historian; executed, 1618; wrote *History of the World*.

Ralph Roister Doister (ràf rois'ter dois'ter) the first English comedy, by Nicholas Udall.

Rama (rà'ma) name given to three Hindu deities) Balarama, Parashurama, and Ramachandra.

Rambler, The (ram'bler) journal edited by Dr. Johnson, 1750-2.

Rambouillet (ràng-bôo-lyã') Hotel de, a literary salon of Paris, founded by the Marquise de Rambouillet (17th century) with a view to purify the French language; satirized by Molière in *Les femmes savantes* and *Les précieuses ridicules*.

Rameses II. (rà-më-sëz, rà-mes'ëz) Egyptian king of the 14th century B.C.

Ramillies (rà-mí-lëz, rà-më-lyë') a Brabant village, Belgium, where Marlborough won a victory over the French, 1706.

Rammohun Roy (rà-mô-hun roi) 1772-1833; Hindoo agitator; opposed idolatry, and succeeded in suppressing the self-immolation of women; lived in England, 1831-3.

Ramnes (rà-mnëz) the ancient Latin stock.

Ramsay (rà'm'zi) (1) Allan, 1686-1758; Scottish poet; his masterpiece was *The Gentle Shepherd*, a pastoral play; (2) David, 1749-1815; American historian; wrote *History of American Revolution*; (3) Edward Bannerman, 1798-1872; Scottish divine; author of *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, 1858; (4) Sir Andrew Crombie, 1814-91; Scottish geologist.

Ramsden (rà-mz'den) Jesse, 1735-1800; Eng. inventor; discovered Ramsden's eyeglass (in telescopes).

Rancé (ràng-sã') Armand de, 1626-1700; abbot of La Trappe; reconstituted the Trappist Order.

Randolph (rà'n'dôlf) Thomas, 1605-35; Eng. poet and playwright; published *The Muses' Looking-glass*, etc.

Ranelagh Gardens (rà-në-lã') a former resort in Chelsea.

Ranke (rà'n'ke) Leopold von, 1795-1886; German historian; wrote *History of the Popes*, etc.

Ransome (rà'n'sum) Arthur, b. 1834; Eng. physician; founder of the diploma in public health.

Raoul-Rochette, Désiré Raoul (rà-ôol'rô-shet') 1790-1854; French antiquary; author of *Monuments inédits d'antiquités*.

Raphael (rà'fã-el, or rafã-el) the angel of John the Apostle; in the Book of Tobit, Raphael is the tutor of Tobias, and in *Paradise Lost* he communes with Adam.

Raphael, or Raffaello (rà'fã-el) Sanzio, or Santi (sã'n'së-ô, sã'n'të) 1483-1520; Italian painter; son of Giovanni Santi, and pupil of Perugino.

Rapin (rà-pãng') Nicholas, French poet of the 16th century; wrote part of the *Satire Ménippe*, 1594.

Rare Ben Ben Jonson is so called on the slab over his grave in Westminster Abbey.

Rask (ràsk) Rasmus Christian, 1787-1832; celebrated Danish philologist.

Raspe (ràs-pe) Rodolph Eric, 1737-94; German archaeologist; author of *Baron Münchhausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia*, 1785.

Rasselas (ràs'e-las) romance by Dr. Johnson, 1759.

Raudian Fields (ràw'di-an) place in N. Italy, where Marius routed the Cimbri, 101 B.C.

Ravillac (rà-vã-yãk') François, 1578-1610; assassin of Henry IV. of France.

Raven, The (rà-vën) (1) badge of Denmark, the raven being an attendant of Odin, Norse god of war; (2) poem by Edgar Allan Poe, 1845.

Ravenscroft (rà'vën-z-kroft) Edward, 17th century; English playwright; author of *Dame Dobson* (1694), *The Anatomist* (1697), etc.

Ravenspur (rà'vëns-pur) an ancient, a Yorkshire seaport at the mouth of the Humber. Its site is now submerged.

Rawlinson (raw^llin-sun) George, 1812-1902; Eng. orientalist; Canon of Canterbury; wrote *Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World* (1862-7), etc.; (2) his brother, **Sir Henry Creswicke**, 1810-95, is celebrated for his researches on cuneiform inscriptions.

Ray (rā) John, 1627-1705; English naturalist.

Rayleigh (rā^li) Lord (John Strutt), b. 1842; Eng. physicist; author of *Theory of Sound*, etc.

Raymond VI. (rā-mund) 1156-1222; Count of Toulouse; his forces were routed by the Crusaders, under Simon de Montfort, 1213.

Read (rēd) (1) **Sir William**, d. 1715; a noted quack; knighted by Queen Anne; (2) **Thomas Buchanan**, 1822-72; American poet; author of *Sheridan's Ride*, etc.

Reade (rēd) Charles, 1844-84; Eng. novelist and playwright; wrote *Hard Cash*, *Griffith Gault*.
Réaumur (rā-ō-mēr) René Antoine Ferchault de, 1683-1767; French scientist; discovered Réaumur thermometer and porcelain.

Rebellion (1) The, the Jacobite uprisings of 1715 and 1745; (2) The Great, Civil War of 1642-9.

Recamier (rā-kā-myā) Madame, 1777-1849; noted French ruler of fashion; associated with Madame de Staël and Châteaubriand.

Récluz (rā-klē) Jean Jacques Élisée, b. 1830; French geographer; author of *Nouvelle géographie universelle*, 1876-94.

Redan (rē-dan) celebrated fort of Sebastopol; captured by the British, 1855.

Red Book of Hergest, The a collection of Welsh stories; *The Mabynogion*.

Red Cross Knight St. George of England; truth personified. Spenser's *Faery Queen*.

Red Lions, The a philosophical society which arose at Birmingham, 1839; so called from the tavern where it met.

Red River Settlement Manitoba.

Red Rose symbol of the Lancastrian House in the Wars of the Roses.

Reeves (rēvz) (1) John Sims, 1818-1900; English tenor singer; (2) Mrs. (Helen Mathers), b. 1853; English novelist.

Reform (1) Bill, three measures extending the Franchise, 1832, 1867, and 1884; (2) War, civil war in Mexico, 1857-61; occasioned by religious persecution.

Regent's Park (rē-jents park) an extensive park of N.W. London; in it are the Zoological Gardens.

Regillus (rē-jil-lus) Battle of Lake, victory gained by the Romans over the allies (Latins, Sabines, and Volscians) under Tarquin, 496 B.C.

Regnault (rē-nyō) (1) Alexandre Georges Henri, 1843-71; French painter; (2) Henri Victor, 1810-78; French chemist; noted for his researches on the specific heat of gases; (3) Jean Baptiste, 1754-1829; French painter.

Regnier (rā-nyā) Mathurin, 1573-1613; French poet; celebrated for his satires.

Regulus (rēg-ū-lus) Marcus Atilius, d. 251 B.C.; Roman general; served in the first Punic War; captured by Xantippus, 255; sent to Rome on a fruitless mission to sue for peace, and on his return to Carthage was executed.

Reichstag (rīns-tān) the German chamber or representatives.

Reid (1) Captain Mayne, 1818-83; Irish novelist; noted for his tales of adventure; served with the United States in the Mexican War; (2) Sir George, b. 1841; Scottish painter; (3) Sir Thomas Wemyss, 1842-1905; English journalist; editor of the *Speaker*, 1890-9; wrote *Life of W. E. Forster* (1888), etc.; (4) Sir William, 1791-1858; Scottish meteorologist; governor of the Windward Islands, 1846-8; wrote *An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms* (1838), and *The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms* (1849); (5) Thomas, 1710-96; noted Scottish philosopher; professor of Philosophy at Aberdeen and Glasgow; author of *Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense* (1764), etc.; (6) Whitelaw, b. 1837; American journalist; was appointed editor of the *New York Tribune*, 1872; was United States Minister to France, 1889-93.

Rejected Addresses a series of parodies on Wordsworth, Scott, Southey, Byron, Coleridge, etc., by James and Horace Smith, 1812.

Religio (1) Laici (rē-līj-ī-5 lā-ī-ās) [L. a layman's religion] poem by Dryden, 1682; (2) **Medici** (med-ī-ās) [L. a physician's religion] work by Sir Thomas Browne, 1642.

Rembrandt (rēm-brānt) Harmenszoon van Rijn (known as Rembrandt) 1607-69; Dutch painter; chief work, "The Night-Watch" (1642).

Remi (rē-mī) ancient Gallic tribe; Durocororum (now Rheims) was their headquarters.

Remigius (rē-mīj-ūs) Fr. Rémi (rā-mē) St., 437-533; Bishop of Rheims; the "Apostle of the Franks."

Remonstrance, The Grand, a Parliamentary document calling for redress of grievances from Charles I., 1641.

Remus (rēm-ūs) brother of the fratricide Romulus.

Renan (rē-nāng) Joseph Ernest, 1823-92; French theologian; wrote *La vie de Jésus*, etc.

Renart, Roman de See Reynard the Fox.

Reni (rā-nē) Guido, 1575-1642; Bolognese painter; chief work in the Palazzo Rospigliosi, Rome.

Rennie (rē-nī) John, 1761-1821; famous Scottish civil engineer; constructor of the Southwark, Waterloo, etc.

Renwick (rē-nīk) (1) James, a Cameronian leader; b. 1662; executed 1683; (2) (rē-nīk) James, 1792-1863; American scientist; (3) his son, James, b. 1818, was a noted architect.

Rephaim (rē-fā-īm, rē-fā-īm) (1) Palestine giants; O.T.; (2) a valley near Jerusalem.

Republic, The celebrated dialogue by Plato.

Reservoir of 1001 Columns reservoir at Constantinople; constructed by Constantine.

Resolute a ship that sailed under Sir Edward Belcher to search for Franklin, 1852.

Reszke (rāsh-ke) (1) Edouard de, b. 1856; Polish bass singer; (2) his brother, Jean de, b. 1853, was a famous tenor.

Retreat of the Ten Thousand

Greeks an incident (401-399 B.C.) in the Persian War; described in Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

Retz, Rais, or Raiz de (Gilles de Laval), 1404-1440; a French general; fought by the side of the Maid of Orleans; infamous for his cruelty; identified with the original of *Blue-beard*.

Retz (rēts) Cardinal de (Jean François Paul de Gondî), 1014-79; French author; noted for his *Memoires*.

Reuter (rōiter) Fritz, 1810-74; German poet and humorist.

Reuter's Telegraph Agency an organization, with world-wide ramifications, founded (1849) by Baron Paul Julius Reuter, for disseminating news by telegraph.

Revocation of the Edict of

Nantes a decree issued by Louis XIV., restricting Protestant worship.

Revolution of 1848 revolution in France resulting in the downfall of Louis Philippe.

Reynard (rā-nard) the Fox, a satirical beast epio founded on one of *Aesop's Fables*.

Reynolds (rē-nōldz) (1) James Emerson, b. 1844; English chemist; author of *General Experimental Chemistry*; (2) Sir Joshua, 1723-92; English painter; famous for his portraits (Johnson, Goldsmith, Sterne, etc.).

Rhadamanthus (rad-sā-man-thus) a judge (with Minos and Æacus) of the lower world; Greek myth.

Rhætia (rē-sā) anciently, a Roman prov. on the confines of Italy, Austria, and Switzerland.

Rhea (rē-sā) (1) Greek goddess; mother of Zeus, Hades, etc.; (2) Sylvia, mother of Romulus and Remus.

Rheinfels (rin-fels) ruin in the Rhine valley above Coblenz, near a famous fortress.

Rheingau (rin-gou) picturesque district below the union of the Maine with the Rhine; famous for its vineyards.

Rhodes (röd-z) (1) Rt. Hon. Cecil J., 1853-1902; South African financier of English descent; the ruling spirit of British South Africa Company; founded Rhodesia; premier of Cape Colony, 1890-94; (2) William Barnes, 1772-1826; English playwright; wrote *Bombastes Furioso*.

Ribbon Society an Irish association founded in 1808 to oppose the Orangemen; the badge was a green ribbon.

Ricardo (ri-kár-dó) David, 1772-1823; Eng. political economist; his theory of rent is expounded in his *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*, 1817.

Richard (rich-ard) (1) I., 1157-99; king of England, 1189-99; took a prominent part in the Crusades; (2) II., 1367-1400; king of England, 1377-1400; son of the "Black Prince"; reign was noted for Wat Tyler's insurrection, 1381; (3) III. (Duke of Gloucester), 1452-85; king of England, 1483-5; brother of Edward IV.; put Edward V. to death, and put down Buckingham's rising, 1483; defeated and slain at Bosworth.—*Cœur de Lion*, English version of a French romance; title used to terrify Syrian children.—of *Cirencester*, d. 1401; English Benedictine monk; author of the history *Speculum*.

Richard Roe a fictitious defendant in actions of ejection.

Richardson (rich-ard-sun) (1) Sir Benjamin Ward, 1828-1896; English physician; (2) James, 1800-51; African explorer; (3) Samuel, 1689, 1761; English novelist and letter-writer; published *Pamela* (1740), *Clarissa Harlowe* (1748), *Sir Charles Grandison*, (1753); (4) Sir John, 1787-1865; Scottish physician; member of Parry's and Franklin's expeditions, and of the Franklin search expedition.

Richborough (rich-bur-ó) Roman fort (Rutupia) near Sandwich, Kent.

Richelieu (resh-lyé) Duc de (Armand Jean Duplessis), 1585-1642; French statesman and cardinal; suppressed the Huguenot faction (1628), and quelled the Cinq-Mars rebellion (1642).

Richepin (resh-pang) Jean, b. 1849; French poet and playwright.

Richmond (rich-mund) (1) Earl of, Henry VII. (before coronation); (2) Sir William Blake (b. 1843), English painter; (3) Legh, 1772-1827; Eng. divine; wrote *Annals of the Poor*, 1814.

Richter (rin-ter) (1) Hans, b. 1843; noted Hungarian musical director; (2) Jean Paul Friedrich (*nom de guerre*, "Jean Paul"), 1763-1825; German miscellaneous writer; wrote *Die Fliegjahre Hesperus*, etc.

Riddell (rid-é) Mrs. (Charlotte Eliza Lawson Cowan), pen-name, F. G. Trafford; b. 1832; English novelist.

Ridley (rid-é) Nicholas, 1500?-1555; English bishop; burned for Protestant heresy, 1555.

Riel (re-el) Louis, 1844-85; Canadian half-breed; headed the Red River insurrection (1869-70), and the rising of 1885; executed.

Rienzi (ré-en-zé) Niccolò Gabrini, 1313-54; the last of the Roman tribunes.

Right, Captain (rit) sobriquet of the ruling leader of the Irish rebels, 18th century.

Rights of Man a polemic work, by Thomas Paine, attacking Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

Rimmon (rim-mun) a deity worshipped at Damascus; 2 Kings. Also *Ramman*.

Rinaldo (ri-nal-dó) one of Charlemagne's peers; an intrepid knight.

Rind (rind) a wife of the Norse god Odin.

Ring der Nibelungen (ring der nê-be-ló-ún-g-en) a tetralogy by Wagner, 1876.

Rintoul (rin-toul) Robert Stephen, 1787-1858; Eng. journalist; founder of the *Spectator*, 1825.

Rio Tinto (ré-ó tén-tó) riv. of south westernmost Spain; its basin is noted for copper.

Ripley George, 1802-80; American littérateur; edited (with Dana) the *New American Cyclopedia*.

Rip van Winkle (rip van wing-kl) a famous character, in an episode of Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*, who slept for 20 years.

Ritchie Mrs. Richmond, b. 1837; Eng. novelist; daughter of W. M. Thackeray.

Ritschl (ritsh-é) Albrecht, 1806-76; German Protestant theologian.

Ritson (rit-sun) Joseph, 1752-1803; Eng. antiquary; published songs and ballads, including *Robin Hood*.

Ritter (rit-ter) (1) Heinrich, 1791-1869; German philosopher; author of *History of Philosophy*; (2) Karl, 1779-1859; German geographer; celebrated for his work, *Erkundung*.

Rivals, The famous comedy by Sheridan, 1775.

Riviera (rê-vê-â-ri) [It. "coast"] the seaboard between Nice and Spezzia.

Rivière (rê-vyâr) Briton, b. 1840; English animal painter of French descent.

Rizzio (rê-t-sé-ó) David., 1540-66; Italian secretary to Mary Queen of Scots; assassinated 1566.

Roaring Forties the region 40°-50° S. or 40°-50° N. (Atlantic), in virtue of the stormy seas.

Robbia (rob-bé-â) Luca della, 1400-82; Italian sculptor; renowned for his work in terracotta; Andrea, (1435-1525), a nephew, and his son, Giovanni, were also workers in terra-cotta.

Robert (rob-ert) (1) I., "The Devil" or "The Magnificent"; d. 1035; first Duke of Normandy, 1028-35; (2) II., d. 1134; son of William the Conqueror; Duke of Normandy, 1087-96; surrendered Normandy to his brother, William Rufus, 1096; invaded England, 1101, but was defeated and captured by his brother, Henry I., at Tinchebrai, 1106, and died in Cardiff prison; (3) I. (Robert Bruce), 1274-1292; famous Scottish patriot; King of Scotland, 1306-29; murdered the Red Comyn (1306), gained a brilliant victory over Edward II. at Bannockburn, (1314), and stormed Berwick (1318); by the Treaty of Northampton (1328) England acknowledged Scottish independence; (4) II., "The Steward," 1316-90; grandson of Robert Bruce; King of Scotland, 1371-90; (5) his son, Robert III., reigned 1390-1406; (6) of Gloucester, 13th century; English monk and chronicler; (7) of Paris, Count, a novel by Sir Walter Scott.

Roberts (rob-erts) (1) David, 1796-1864; Scottish scene and architectural painter; (2) Frederick Sleigh, Earl, b. 1832; British general of Irish descent; celebrated for his brilliant march to Kandahar (1880); commanded the forces in India (1885-93) and in Ireland (1895-1899); overthrew the republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State (1899-1900); now commander-in-chief of the British Army.

Robertson (rob-ert-sun) (1) Frederick William, 1816-53; minister of Trinity Chapel, Brighton; noted for his posthumous *Sermons and Letters*; (2) George Croom, 1842-92; Scottish philosopher; editor of *Mind*, 1876-92; (3) James Craigie, 1818-82; Scottish ecclesiastical historian; author of *Christian Church from the Apostolic Age to the Reformation* (1854-75), etc.; (4) Thomas William, 1829-71; Eng. playwright; author of *David Garrick*, etc.; (5) William, 1721-93; Scottish divine and historian; wrote *Scotland, 1642-1603* (1759), *Charles V.* (1769), *America* (1777), etc.

Bespierre (rôbs-pyâr) Maximilien Marie Isidore, 1758-94; French revolutionist; took a leading part in the "Reign of Terror," 1793-4; sent to the guillotine, 1794.

Robin Adair (a-dâr) a popular tune of unknown authorship; different people have written words to it.

Robin Hood a legendary English freebooter, 12th century; celebrated in ballads.

Robinson (rob-in-sun) (1) Edward, 1794-1863; American theologian; noted for his researches in Palestine, etc.; (2) Henry Crabb, 1775-1867; English scholar; friend of Wordsworth, Goethe, etc.; his *Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence* was published in 1869; (3) Mrs. (Mary Darby), pseudonym, "Perdita," 1758-1800; English actress and writer; (4) Sir Hercules George Robert (first Baron Rosmead), 1824-97; British colonial governor; High Commissioner of South Africa, 1880-97.

Rob Roy (rob roy) (Robert Macgregor, or Campbell), a Highland freebooter and outlaw.

Robsart (rob-sart) Amy, the hapless wife of the faithless Earl of Leicester.

Roby (rô-bi) Henry John, b. 1830; Eng. man of letters; wrote *Latin Grammar*, 1871-4.

Rochefort Henri (Victor Henri, Comte de Rochefort-Lucay) b. 1832; French journalist and politician; proscribed 1873; advocated the cause of Boulanger.

Rochester John Wilmot, Earl of, 1647-80; English poet; favourite of Charles II.

Rock, Captain (rɒk) the assumed name of the Irish rebel leader, 1822.

Rockingham Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of, 1730-82; Premier of England, 1765-66 and 1782; he repealed the Stamp Act, 1766.

Roderic (rɒd-er-ik) d. 711; the last Visigoth king in Spain; deposed by the Saracens, 711.

Roderick Dhu (dū) famous Highland rebel in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.

Rodin (rɒ-deng) Auguste, b. 1840; famous French sculptor.

Rodney George Brydges Rodney, Lord, 1719-92; English admiral; defeated the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent, 1780, and the French off Dominica, 1782.

Roebling (rɒb-ling) John Augustus, 1806-1869; American engineer; built the Niagara Suspension Bridge, and designed the Brooklyn Bridge, which was constructed by his son, Washington Augustus (b. 1837).

Roger (1) of Hoveden (huv-'den, hōv-'den) English chronicler; fl. 1200; (2) of Wendover (wen-'dō-ver) d. 1236; English monk and chronicler.

Rogers (rɒj-'erz) (1) Henry, 1806-77; English pulpit orator; author of *Eclipse of Faith*, 1852; (2) James Edwin Thorold, 1823-90; English political economist; author of *Economic Interpretation of History* (1858), etc.; (3) John, 1500?-75; English martyr; collaborator with Tyndall and Coverdale; (4) Samuel, 1703-1855; English poet and literary patron; wrote *Pleasures of Memory* (1792). *Voyage of Columbus* (1812), *Human Life* (1819), etc.

Roget (rɒ-zhā) 1779-1869; Eng. physician; wrote *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*.

Rohan (rɒ-ang) Duc Henri de, 1579-1638; famous French general and author.

Roland (rɒ-land) the noblest of Charlemagne's peers; engaged in a resultless contest with Oliver; hence, "A Roland for an Oliver," til for tat.

Rollin (rɒ-lang) Charles, 1661-1741; French historian; wrote *Ancient History* (1730-8), *Roman History* (1738-48), etc.

Rollo (rɒ-lɔ) d. 932; first Duke of Normandy; forced Charles III. to cede Normandy to him, 912.

Roman (rɒ-mang' kɔ-mek) (1) *Comique*, noted work by Scarron. (2) *de Brut*, poem by Wace; the original was Geoffrey of Monmouth. (3) *de la Rose* (de la rɔz) [F. "Romance of the Rose"] French epic poem, begun by Guillaume de Lorris, 13th century, and continued by Jean de Meung, 14th century.

Romanes (rɒ-mān-'ez) George John, 1848-94; French physiologist; author of *Mental Evolution in Animals*, etc.

Romanoff (rɒ-mā-'nof) Mikhail Feodorovitch, 1596-1645; Czar of Russia.

Roman Wall (1) the Emperor Hadrian's Wall, between the Tyne and the Solway; (2) Lollius Urbicus's Wall, between the Firths of Forth and Clyde.

Romaunt of the Rose a version of *Roman de la Rose*, ascribed to Chaucer.

Rome of the North Cologne.

Romilly (rom-'li) Sir Samuel, 1757-1818; English jurist of Huguenot origin; specialist in criminal law.

Romney (rom-'ni) George, 1734-1802; English portrait painter.

Romulus (rom-'ū-lus) the traditional founder of Rome, 753 B.C.

Roncesvalles (ron-se-vā-'lez, rɒn-thās-vā-'leez) F. Roncevaux (rāngs-vō') a pass in the westernmost Pyrenees, where Roland, famous knight of Charlemagne, was slain by the Basques.

Ronsard (rāng-sār) Pierre de, 1524-85; French lyric poet.

Rood, Black was brought to Scotland by Margaret, who married Malcolm Canmore, and was among the plunder carried off by Edward I.

Rooke (rɒk) Sir George, 1650-1709; English admiral; destroyed the French fleet at La Hogue, 1692; took Gibraltar, 1704.

Root and Branch Men ultra anti-papists of the Long Parliament.

Rope-walk a barrister's term for Old Bailey practice.

Rorke's Drift place in Zululand; successfully held by 80 British soldiers against 4000 Zulus, 1879.

Rosa (rɒ-zā, rɔ-'sā) (1) Carl, 1843-89; manager of the Carl Rosa Opera Company; (2) Salvatore, 1615-73; a Neapolitan painter.

Rosamond (rɒz-'a-mund) Fair (Rosamond Clifford), concubine of Henry II.; according to legend, murdered by the queen, 1176.

Roscius (rɒsh-'yus) Quintus, d. 62 B.C.; Roman comedian.

Roscoe (rɒs-'kɔ) (1) Sir Henry Enfield, b. 1833; celebrated English chemist; (2) William, 1753-1831; English poet and historical writer; published lives of Lorenzo de' Medici and Leo X., etc.

Rosebery (rɒz-'ber-i) Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of, b. 1847; Eng. statesman; Premier, 1894-5; has written lives of Sir Robert Peel, Napoleon, and Pitt.

Rosecrans (rɒz-'zo-kranz) William Starke, 1819-98; American general; took part in the Civil War, defeating the Confederates at Carnifox Ferry (1861), Iuka and Corinth (1862), Murfreesboro' (1862-3).

Rosetta (rɒ-zet-'ta) Ar. Rashid (rā-shēd') Egyptian tm. on its own arm of the Nile delta; here was found the Rosetta Stone (in British Museum).

Rosinante (rɒz-'lan-'tē) the skeleton horse of Don Quixote.

Ross (1) Alexander, 1699-1784; Scottish poet; wrote *Wood an' Married an' a*, and other songs; (2) Alexander, 1591-1654; Scottish chaplain to Charles I.; author of *A View of all the Religions in the World*, etc.; (3) Ludwig, 1806-59; German writer on Greek archeology; (4) Sir James Clark, 1800-62; British Arctic explorer; discoverer of the north magnetic pole, 1831; (5) his uncle, Sir John, 1777-1856, commanded a fruitless expedition in search of Franklin, 1850-1, and wrote *A Voyage of Discovery*, 1819, etc.; (6) Sir William Charles, 1794-1860; British miniature painter.

Rosse (rɒs) William Parsons, Earl of, 1800-67; English astronomer; celebrated for his reflecting telescope.

Rossetti (rɒs-'set-'tē) (1) Dante Gabriel, 1828-82; English poet and painter; he was prominently identified with the Preraphaelite Brotherhood; (2) his sister, Christina Georgina (1830-94), wrote several poems: *Goblin Market* (1862), *Singsong* (1872), etc.; (3) Gabriele, his father (1783-1854), a naturalized Italian, published patriotic (Italian) poems and a criticism of Dante; (4) William Michael (b. 1829), his brother, is an art critic, and has edited Shelley, Milton, Shakespeare, etc.

Rossini (rɒs-'sē-nē) Gioacchino Antonio, 1792-1868; Italian opera composer; *Guillaume Tell*, *Stabat Mater*, etc.

Rota, or Coffee Club (rɒ-'tā) one of the London clubs. pre - Restoration

Rotherhithe, or Redriff (rɒth-'er-hith, red-'rif [horned cattle port] district of Southwark, London.

Rothschild (rɒths-'child) great financial centre, of world-wide celebrity, established at Frankfort-on-the-Maine by Meyer Amschel Rothschild, 1743-1812; his son, Baron Nathan Meyer, 1777-1836, founded the English branch; Baron Lionel Nathan, son of Nathan Meyer, 1808-79, was precluded from sitting in the Commons until 1858, the year of the Jewish Disabilities Act; Nathan Meyer, first British baron, b. 1840, son of the preceding, is the present English representative of the firm; there are also ramifications at Paris and Vienna.

Roubillac (rɒ-'bē-yāk) Louis François, 1695-1762; French sculptor; statue of Shakespeare (British Museum), etc.

Rouget de Lisle (rɒ-'zhā' de lē) Claude Joseph, 1760-1836; French revolutionist; author of *La Marseillaise*.

Round Table Conference conference held between Gladstonians and Liberal Unionists, 1887, with a view to a compromise; it was a failure.

Rousseau (rɒ-'sɔ) (1) Jacques, 1696-98; French architectural painter; (2) Jean Baptiste, 1670-1741; French poet; (3) Jean Jacques, 1712-78; celebrated French philosopher; b. at Geneva; his

works include *Le contrat social* (1762), *Emile ou de l'éducation* (1762), etc.; (4) **Pierre Etienne Théodore** (Théodore Rousseau), 1812-67; French landscape painter of the realistic school.

Rowe (rō) **Nicholas**, 1674-1718; English playwright.

Rowley Poems series of poems by Chatterton, who pretended they were the work of an old-time priest, Thomas Rowley.

Royal George an English battleship which toppled over and sunk at Spithead (1782) with a great loss of life.

Royalists (rōi-āl-ists) (1) the adherents of monarchy during the Civil War; (2) partisans of the royal house of Bourbon, France.

Royal Society, The a noted Society in London, founded in 1662 to promote science; publishes *The Proceedings of the Royal Society* and *The Philosophical Transactions*.

Royer Collard (rōi-ā-lō-lār) **Pierre Paul**, 1763-1845; French philosopher and statesman; head of the "Doctrinaires."

Rubāiyāt (rōō-bī-yāt) celebrated quatrains by Omar Khayyām.

Rubens (rōō-benz) **Peter Paul**, 1577-1640; Flemish painter; "The Descent from the Cross," "Rape of the Sabines," etc.

Rubicon (rōō-bi-kun) a stream between ancient Italy and Cisalpine Gaul (Caesar's prov.).

Rubinstein (rōō-bin-stin) **Anton**, 1829-94; Russian pianist.

Rückert (rēk-ert) **Friedrich**, 1788-1866; German poet.

Ruddiman (rud-ī-man) **Thomas**, 1674-1757; Scottish Latin scholar; author of *Rudiments of the Latin Tongue*, etc.

Rüdesheim (rē-dēs-him) tn. of Heesse-Nassau, Prussia on the Rhine, opposite Bingen; noted for its "Rüdesheimer" wines.

Rudolf (rōō-dolf) (1)—**I**, 1218-91; king of Germany, 1273-91; first representative of the Hapsburg royal family. (2)—**II**, 1552-1612; Roman emperor, 1576-1612; a learned but feeble-minded ruler.

Rugby (rug-bi) tn. of E. Warwickshire; famous for its public school. P. 16,830.

Rule Britannia Eng. patriotic song; words by Thomson, music by Arne.

Rumpelstilzchen (rum-pi-stilt-ekin) an irascible dwarf; famous in German legend.

Runciman (runs-ī-man) **Alexander**, 1736-85; Scottish painter.

Runney Meade, or Runnymede (run-ī-mēd) a Thames meadow in Surrey, near Berkshire; here King John signed Magna Charta, 1215.

Rupert (rōō-pert) **Prince**, 1619-82; Royalist cavalry leader in the Civil War; nephew of Charles I.

Rurik (rōō-rik) d. 879; the traditional founder of the Russian kingdom; said to have been a Norseman, who became ruler of Novgorod.

Rush, Friar a tricky German devil.

Ruskin (rus-kin) **John**, 1819-1900; Eng. writer on art; wrote *Modern Painters*, etc.

Russell (1) **Charles**, first Lord Russell of Killowen; 1832-1900; celebrated British jurist; Lord Chief-Justice; (2) **Henry**, 1812-1900; noted English singer; author of *Cheer, Boys, Cheer*, and other songs; (3) **John**, first earl; 1792-1878; English statesman; prepared the Reform Bill of 1832, and was Premier, 1846-52 and 1865-66; he was a prolific author; (4) **John Scott**, 1808-82; Scottish engineer; invented the "wave system" in steamboats; (5) **William**, 1741-93; Scottish author; wrote *History of Modern Europe*, 1779-84, etc.; (6) **William, Lord**, 1639-83; English statesman; beheaded for alleged complicity in the Rye House Plot; (7) **William Clark**, b. 1844; English nautical novelist; (8) **Sir William Howard**, b. 1820; war correspondent of the *Times*; wrote *Letters from the Crimea*; *Diary, North and South*; *Diary in the Last Great War*, etc.

Rustam (rōōs-tem) Persian hero; celebrated for his strength. Also **Roustem**.

Ruth (rōōth) a Moabitess; wife of Boaz; Book of Ruth.

Rutherford (rut-ē-er-ford) (1) **Daniel**, 1749-1819; Scottish physician; discovered nitrogen; (2) **Lewis Morris**, 1816-92; American natural

philosopher; best known for his diffraction gratings; (3) **Samuel**, 1600-61; Scottish divine; author of *Lex Rex*.

Ruthven Castle (rut-ven) a ruined castle near Perth, where James VI. was abducted, 1582.

Ruthwell Cross (rut-wel) a celebrated monument near Dumfries.

Ruyter (rū-ter) **Michael Adrianszoon De**, 1607-1676; Dutch admiral.

Rydal, Mt. (rī-dal) Wordsworth's residence near Ambleside, Westmoreland.

Rye House Plot a plot (conceived at Rye House, Hertfordshire) to murder Charles II., 1683.

Rymer (rī-mēr) **Thomas**, 1641-1713; Eng. antiquary; celebrated for his *Fœdera*.

S

Saadi See **Sādi**.

Sabinum (sa-bī-num) residence of Horace, near Tivoli.

Sabra (sā-bra) king of Egypt's daughter; she married St. George, who delivered her from the dragon.

Sabrina (sa-brī-na) daughter of Loocrine; she was thrown into the Severn (hence called Sabrina) by Loocrine's revengeful queen; Milton's *Comus*, Drayton's *Polyolbion*, and Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdess*.

Sacheverell (sa-shēv-ē-rel) **Henry**, 1674?-1724; Eng. divine; deposed by the Whig ministry.

Sachs (sāks) **Hans**, 1494-1576; German meistersinger, poet, and dramatist.

Sachsen (sāk-sen) German form of Saxony.

Sachsenchronik (sāk-sen-krō-nik) [Saxon chronicle] Low German

history of the 13th century.

Sachsenspiegel (sāk-sen-spē-gel) [G. "Saxon Mirror"] code of

German laws, published by Eike von Repgowe, 13th century.

Sackville (sāk-vil) (1) **Lord George**, 1716-85; British soldier and statesman; (2)

Thomas, 1536-1608; English poet; author of *Induction to Mirror for Magistrates*; joint-author (with Norton) of *Gorboduc*.

Sacred (1) **Band**, 300 Thebans who fought against Sparta, 4th century, B.C. (2) **Mount (L. Mons Sacer)**, hill near Rome; rendezvous of the Roman plebeians. (3) **Nine, The**, the nine Muses. (4) **Wars**, name given to four wars waged in defence of the oracular sanctuary at Delphi. (5) **Way** (1) in ancient geography, a road from Athens to Eleusis, passing through the grove of Daphne; (2) ancient street of Rome.

Sadi (sā-dē) 1184?-1201?; Persian poet; "Nightingale of 1000 songs"; wrote *Gulistan*, etc.

Sadowa (sā-dō-wā) village near Königgrätz, Bohemia, where the Prussians gained a decisive victory over the Austrians, 1866.

Safa (sā-fā) an Arabian hill where Adam and Eve met after a separation of two centuries.

Sagara (sā-gā-rā) a people in German East Africa.

Sage, The (1) of Concord, R. W. Emerson, of Massachusetts; (2) of Monticello, T. Jefferson, of Virginia; (3) of Samos, Pythagoras.

Sagittary (saj-i-tā-ri) either of the Trojan army whose eyes of fire struck them dead.

Sahara (sa-hā-rā) an extensive desert tract in N. Africa.

Said Pasha (sā-ēd' pash-aw) 1822-63; viceroy of Egypt, 1854-63; a beneficent ruler.

Sailor King, The William IV.

St. Albans, Viscount See **Bacon, Francis**.

St. Bartholomew, Massacre of See **Bartholomew, St., Massacre of**

St. Bernard, Great (ber-nārd') pass in southernmost Swiss canton Valais; noted for the hospice of St. Bernard.

Little St. Bernard is the pass S.E. of Mont Blanc, through which Hannibal marched into Italy, 218 B.C.

St. Brandan's Island (St. Brandan, Irish monk (484-587); discoverer) legendary island in the Atlantic.

St. Cloud (klóó) French tn. near Paris.

St. Cyr-l'École (sang-ær-lá-kól) French tn. near Versailles, with a military school.

St. Denis (sang de-nè) (1) tn. N. of Paris, with an abbey church.

Sainte-Beuve (sangt-bèv) Charles Augustin, 1804-69; French critic; wrote *Portraits, Causeries, etc.*

Sainte-Chapelle (sangt-shá-pel) (F. holy chapel) chapel in Paris, erected by St. Louis, 1245-8; a splendid illustration of Gothic architecture.

St. Elian's Well (è-li-ans) famous cursing-well of Denbighshire.

Saint Evremond (sang-táv-mong) *Seigneur de Marguetel de Saint-Denis*, 1618-1709; French writer.

St. Helena (he-lé-na) British island off W. coast of Africa, where Napoleon was imprisoned, 1815-21.

Saint-Hilaire (sangt-s-lár) (1) Augustin, 1799-1858; French botanist; (2) Jules Barthélemy, 1805-1895; French scholar and statesman; (3) Emile Max de, 1790-1887; French author; page of Napoleon; (4) Etienne Geoffroy, 1772-1834; French zoologist; (5) Louis Joseph Vincent Leblond de, 1760-1809; French general.

Saintine (sang-tén) pseudonym of Joseph Xavier Boniface (1798-1866); French poet.

St. James's Palace, palace in St. James's Park, London; formerly a royal residence.

St. John (sánt jon, sínjin) (1) Bayle, 1822-59; English writer of travels; author of *Village Life in Egypt, etc.*; (2) Henry, see Boingbroke, Viscount; (3) James Augustus, 1801-75; English historical writer; (4) Oliver, 1593-1678; English lawyer; defended Hampden in "ship-money" case.—St. John's College, college (1) of Oxford; (2) of Cambridge.

St. Johnstoun ancient name of Perth.

St. Leger (sánt lej-er) race for three-year-olds at Doncaster.

St. Margaret's Westminster church; burial-place of Sir W. Raleigh.

St. Mary's Loch expansion of the Yarrow in Selkirkshire.

St. Mary's the Great official church of Cambridge University.

St. Mary the Virgin official church of Oxford University.

Sainton-Dolby (sán-ton-dol-bi) Madame (Charlotte Helen Dolby), 1821-85; English singer and composer.

St. Pancras (pang-kras) district comprising part of London and Middlesex.

St. Patrick's Purgatory cave on Saint's Isle, Lough Derg, co. Donegal; long noted as a pilgrim resort. famous cathedral in London; designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

St. Peter's (pét-erz) (1) famous basilica in Rome. (2) College, college of Cambridge University; founded 1257.

Saint Pierre Jacques Henri Bernardin de, 1737-1814; French writer; author of *Paul et Virginie*.

Saint Saens (sang-sàang) Charles Camille, b. 1835; French organist and musical composer.

Saint-Simon (sang-sè-mong) (1) Claude Henri, Comte de, 1760-1825; noted French socialist; (2) Duc de (Louis de Rouvroy), 1675-1755; French ambassador; best known by his *Mémoires*.

St. Sulpice (sang sel-pès) notable church erected by Louis XIV. in Paris.

St. Swithun (swith-un) d. 862; Bishop of Winchester; celebrated in the legend that if it rains on St. Swithun's Day (July 15), it will rain for 40 days after.

St. Vincent (vín-sent) John Jervis, Earl of, 1735-1823; British admiral.

Sakhar (sá-kár) the devil who personated Solomon and obtained his signet-ring.

Sakhras (sá-krá) the sacred stone on which stood the temple of Jerusalem.

Sala (sá-lá) George Augustus Henry, 1828-95; English author and war correspondent; founded *Temple Bar*; wrote *From Waterloo to the Peninsula, etc.*

Saladin (sal-a-din) Salah-ét-din Yusuf Ibn Ayub, 1137-93; Sultan of Egypt and Syria; noted for his wars with the Crusaders.

Salamis (sal-a-mia) island near Athens; off its coast Themistocles defeated the Persian fleet, 480 B.C.

Sale George, 1697?-1736; English orientalist; translated the Koran.

Salem ancient Jerusalem.

Sales (sál, sálz) (1) François, 1771-1854; French littérateur; author of a Spanish grammar; (2) Francis de, 1567-1665; bishop of Genoa.

Salisbury (sawlz-bu-ri) (1) Robert Cecil, Earl of, 1563?-1612; English statesman; (2) John de, d. 1180; Eng. theologian and man of letters; bishop of Chartres; wrote *Policraticus, Vita Sancti Anselmi, Historia Pontificalis, etc.*; (3) Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of, b. 1830; celebrated Conservative statesman; Prime Minister in four Parliaments; noted especially for his achievements in foreign politics.

Sallust (sal-ust) Caius Sallustius Crispus, 86-34 A.C.; Roman historian; follower of Cæsar; accumulated vast riches as governor of Numidia; author of *Jugurtha and Catilina*.

Salmasius (sal-má-shi-us) Claudius (Claude de Saumaise), 1588-1653; French man of letters; wrote *Defensio regia pro Carolo I., etc.*

Salome (sa-ló-me) (1) sister of Herod the Great; (2) daughter of Herodias; responsible for the murder of John the Baptist; (3) Alexandra, wife of Alexander Jannæus; regent of Judæa, 79-70 B.C.; noted for her partiality to the Pharisees.

Salomons (sal-n-monz) Sir David, 1797-1873; first Jewish Lord Mayor of London, 1855.

Salon, Le (sa-lon) picture galleries in Paris.

Salop (sal-up) name of Shropshire.

Salpêtrière, La (sál-pé-trè-ár) noted hospital for women in Paris.

Salt (sawlt) Sir Titus, 1808-76; noted benefactor of Bradford; built *Saltaire* (sawlt-ár) model village near Bradford.

Salt Lake City cap. of Utah, U.S., E. of Great Salt Lake; founded by the Mormons, 1847.

Salus (sál-lus) Roman goddess of success.

Salvator Rosa See Rosa, Salvator.

Salve Regina (sál-vè-re-jí-na) Roman Catholic hymn to the Virgin.

Salvini (sál-vè-ne) (1) Antonia Maria, 1653-1729; Italian philologist; (2) Tommaso, b. 1830; Italian tragedian.

Samaria (sám-sá-ri-a) [Herodian Sebaste, modern *Sebustieh*] ancient Palestine city; founded by Omri, 10th century B.C.; besieged by Shalmaneser, and occupied by Sargon 722 B.C., who peopled it with Assyrian settlers (Samaritans).

Sambourne (sám-bóorn) Edward Linley, b. 1845; noted caricaturist.

Samnite Wars (sám-nít wawrs) were waged between Rome and the Samnites; (1) 843-841 B.C.; (2) 820-804 B.C.; (3) 298-290 B.C.

Samson (sám-sun) (1) judge of Israel; strong opponent of the Philistines; Book of Judges; (2) oratorio by Handel, 1742; based on Milton's *Samson Agonistes*; (3) *Agonistes* (ag-u-nist-èz) religious drama by Milton, 1671.

Samuel (sám-u-el) celebrated Hebrew prophet; Old Testament.

Sanballat (san-bal-at) a Samaritan leader; noted for his enmity to Nehemiah.

Sancho Panza (sang-kó pan-tá) See Panza, Sancho.

Sancroft (sang-kroft) William, 1617-98; English archbishop; noted for his refusal to read the Declaration of Indulgence.

Sanday William, b. 1848; English divine and theological writer.

Sandeau (sàng-dō) Léonard Sylvaine Jules, 1811-83; French novelist; joint-author (with Augier) of *Le gendre de Monsieur Poirier*, etc.

Sanderson (sàng-der-sun) (1) Robert, 1587-1663; English prelate; author of *Cases of Conscience*, etc.; (2) Sir John Scott Burdon, b. 1828; English physiologist; noted for investigations concerning electrical fish.

Sandford and Merton a juvenile novel by Thomas Day.

Sandhurst (sàngd-hurst) parish of E. Berks; noted for its military college.

Sandringham (sàngd-rìng-am) royal seat near Lynn, N.W. Norfolk.

Sandyknowe (sàngd-nou) farm near Smallholm, Roxburghshire, where Scott lived in his youth.

Sangraal, or Sangreal (sàng-grā-al, sàng-grē-al, sàng-grā'l). See *Grail*, Holy.

Sangradō, Dr. (sàng-grādō) a character in Le Sage's *Gil Blas* who maintained that bleeding and hot water are the panacea for all diseases.

Sansfoy, Sansjoy, and Sansloy (sàngs-foi, -joj, -loi) three brothers, in Spenser's *Faery Queene*, representing infidelity, lawlessness, and superstition.

Santa Casa (kà-sà) the house in which Mary dwelt at Nazareth.

Santerre (sàng-tār) (1) Antoine Joseph, 1752-1800; French revolutionist; prominent in the assault on the Bastille, 1789; imprisoned, 1793; (2) Jean Baptiste, 1658-1717; French painter.

Santley (sàngt-li) Charles, b. 1834; English baritone.

Sappho (sàngfō) "The Tenth Muse;" noted Greek lyric poetess; fl. 600 B.C.—**Sappho's Leap** (sàngfōz lēp) perpendicular rock in Santa Maura, Cyclades, from which Sappho is said to have plunged into the sea because Phaon rejected her hand.

Sardanapalus (sàng-dà-nà-pā-lus) Greek name of Assur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, 669-640 B.C.

Sardou (sàng-dōb) Victorien, b. 1831; French dramatist; wrote *La Tosca*, *Thermidor*.

Sargent (sàng-jent) (1) Charles Sprague, b. 1841; American naturalist; author of *The Woods of the United States*, etc.; (2) John Singer, b. 1856; famous American painter; noted for his portraits.

Sarmatia (sàng-mā-shā) ancient name of Poland.

Sarmaticum Mare (sàng-mat'i-kum mà-rē) the modern Baltic Sea.

Sarpedon (sàng-pē-don) son of Zeus and Europa.

Sarto (sàng-tā) Andrea del, 1486-1531; Italian fresco painter.

Satanic School (sàng-tan'ik) epithet applied by Southey to writers—Byron, Shelley, Rousseau, etc.—who repudiated the traditional tenets of religion.

Satire Ménippée (sàng-tēr mà-nē-pā) French satirical work on the Leaguers, 1594.

Sauchie (saw-hi) place near Stirling, where the rebels defeated James III., 1438; also

Sauchieburn.

Saul (saw-l) (1) first Hebrew king, 1056-33 B.C.; son of Kish; slain by the Philistines at Mount Gilboa; (2) the Apostle Paul; (3) oratorio by Handel, 1739; (4) drama by Alfieri, 1783; (5) Oliver Cromwell in Dryden's *Abolition and Achitophel*; (6) poem by R. Browning.

Saumarez (so-mā-rā) James, Lord de, 1757-1836; British naval officer; defeated the Franco-Spanish fleet, 1801.

Sauternes (sō-tār'n) French village S.E. of Bordeaux; famous for its white wines.

Savage (1) John, 1828-88; American poet and historical writer of Irish descent; wrote '98 and '43, *Life of Andrew Johnson*, *Fenian Heroes*, dramas, songs, etc.; (2) Richard, d. 1743; English poet; author of *Love in a Veil*, *Sir Thomas Overbury*, and other plays; Samuel Johnson wrote his life.

Savary (sà-vā-rē) Anne Jean Marie René, 1774-1833; French general; creature of Napoleon.

Savile (sà-'vil) (1) George, Marquis of Halifax, "The Trimmer;" 1633-95; English statesman;

opposed the Exclusion Bill; appointed Lord Privy Seal, 1682; (2) Sir Henry, 1549-1622; man of letters; tutor to Queen Elizabeth; wrote mathematical and historical works.

Saviour (1) of Rome, Caius Marius, 157-86 B.C.; (2) of Society, Napoleon III.; (3) of the Nations, Duke of Wellington.

Savonarola (sà-vō-nà-rō-là), Girolamo, 1452-1498; Italian ecclesiastic and reformer; executed for heresy.

Savoy, The London chapel; made royal, 1773; here was held an abortive conference between Presbyterians and Episcopalians, 1661; and here was issued a declaration of principles respecting Congregational churches, 1658.

Saxe (zak'se, saks) (1) Comte Maurice de (Marshall of Saxe), 1696-1750 French marshal; gained victories at Fontenoy (1745), Rancoux (1746), and Lafield (1747); occupied Maestricht, 1748; (2) John Godfrey, 1816-87; American poet, journalist, and lecturer.

Saxo Grammaticus (sàk'sō gra-mat'i-kus) (8th centur.; Danish writer; best known by his history, *Gesta Danorum*, containing the original story of *Lamlet*.

Saxon (1) Duchies, name for the Thuringian duchies of Saxe-Altenburg (p. 194, 914), Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (p. 229, 550), Saxe-Meiningen (p. 250, 781), and Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (p. 862, 873); (2) Dynasty, reigning house of Germany, 918-1024.

Say (sà) (1) Jean Baptiste, 1767-1832; famous French economist; member of the tribunate; wrote *Traité d'économie politique*, etc.; (2) his grandson, Jean Baptiste Léon, b. 1826, was Minister of Finance in four parliaments.

Sayce (sās) Archibald Henry, b. 1846; English philologist; professor of Assyriology at Oxford.

Scævola (sæv'vō-lā) C. Mucius (left-handed) a Roman soldier who is said to have obtained his release from Porsena by allowing his right hand to be burned off.

Scaliger (skal'i-jer) (1) Joseph Justus, 1540-1609; famous Italian classical scholar and chronologer; (2) his father, Julius Cæsar Scaliger (1484-1553), a distinguished man of letters, edited Aristotle, Theophrastus, etc.

Scanderbeg (skan'der-beg) George Castriot, 1403-68; Albanian chief; threw off the Turkish yoke, 1448.

Scandinavia (skan-di-nā'vi-a) peninsula of Norway and Sweden, formerly including Denmark and Iceland.

Scarlet, Will companion of Robin Hood.

Scarlet Woman, The Church of Rome; so called by Protestants in virtue of Rev. xvii.

Scarron (skà-rong) Paul, 1610-60; French playwright; developed the burlesque; author of *Roman Comique*, pamphlets, etc.

Schamyl (shà'mil) Ben Mohammed Effendi, 1797-1871; Caucasian chief; captured in insurrection against Russia, 1859.

Scheherezade (shē-hā-rā-zā-dā) daughter of the Grand Vizier who melted the heart of the Sultan by her tales; *Arabian Nights*.

Schelling von (shel'ing) Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von, 1775-1854; famous German philosopher.

Schenkel (sheng'kel) Daniel, 1818-85; German div. 18; took a leading part in formation of a Protestant Union.

Scherer (shā-rār) Edmond Henri Adolphe, 1815-89; French exegete; best known by his criticisms.

Schiedam (shē-dām) Dutch tn. near Rotterdam; famous for gin. P. 26, 716.

Schiller (shil-ler) Johann Christoph Friedrich von, 1759-1805; German poet and playwright; wrote *The Song of the Bell* (best poem), *Wallenstein* (trilogy), *History of Seven Year's War*, etc.

Schism, The Great (1) rupture between the Roman and Greek churches, 9th to 11th centuries; (2) division in Roman Catholic church, 1878-1417.

Schlegel (shlā'gel) (1) August Wilhelm von, 1767-1845; famous German critic and translator; (2) Karl Friedrich von, 1772-1829; German critic, lyric poet, and orientalist; author of *Lectures on the History of Ancient and Modern Literature*, etc.

Schleiermacher (shlĕr-mān-er) **Friedrich Ernst Daniel**, 1768-1834; German theologian; wrote *Der Christliche Glaube*, etc.

Schliemann (shlĕ-mān) **Heinrich**, 1822-90; German paleologist; noted for his researches in Greek antiquities; wrote *Troja, Trojan Remains*, etc.

Schöffer (shēf-fer) **Peter**, 1430?-1502; German printer; partner of Gutenberg and Füst; pseudo-inventor of printing.

Scholastic Doctor, The Anselm of Laon.

Schomberg (shom-berg) **Friedrich Hermann, Duke of**, 1618-90; famous soldier; distinguished in French service against Spain, 1661-8; served latterly under Prince of Orange; killed at the Boyne; 1690.

Schönbrunn (shen-brōon) royal castle near Vienna, where Napoleon published a declaration suppressing the Bourbon house in Naples (1805); here also Napoleon signed a treaty with Prussia (1805), and with Austria (1806).

Schopenhauer (shō-pen-hou-er) **Arthur**, 1788-1860; famous German philosopher; advocate of pessimism.

Schouvaloff (shōo-vá-lof) **Count Peter Andreievitch**, 1827-89; Russian diplomatist; ambassador to England, 1878-9.

Schrader (shrá-der) **Eberhard**, b. 1836; celebrated German Assyriologist.

Schreiner (shrí-ner) **Olive (Mrs. Cronwright Schreiner)**, contemporary South African writer; published *The Story of an African Farm, Dreams* (1890), etc.

Schubert (shōó-ber) (1) **Franz Peter**, 1797-1828; Austrian composer; noted for his songs; *Erl King*; *Hark, Hark, the Lark*, etc.; (2) **Gottlieb Heinrich von**, 1780-1840; German physician and mysticist.

Schulze (shóolt-se) (1) **Gottlob Ernst**, 1761-1833; German sceptic; (2) **Ernst**, 1789-1817; German poet.

Schulze-Delitzsch (dš-lich) **Hermann**, 1808-83; German jurist; founded the people's bank.

Schumann (shōó-mán) (1) **Robert**, 1810-56; celebrated German composer; (2) his wife, **Clara Josephine Wieck**, 1819-96; was a famous pianist.

Schwab (shváb) **Gustav**, 1792-1850; a Swabian poet; has written ballads and romances.

Schwarzwald (shvarts-váit) German name of Black Forest.

Schwegler (shwäg-ler) **A. Bert**, 1819-57; German historian; wrote *History of Philosophy*, etc.

Schweinfurth (shvín-fóort) **Georg August**, b. 1836; African explorer.

Scipio (sip-í-ō) (1) **Publius Cornelius**, was defeated by Hannibal at the Ticinus and the Trebia in 218 B.C.; (2) **Publius Cornelius Africanus Major**, 237-183 B.C.; defeated Hannibal at Zama in 202 B.C.; (3) **Publius Cornelius, Emelianus Africanus Minor**, 185-129 B.C.; adopted grandson of (2); burned Carthage, 146 B.C.

Scone (skóon) place near Perth, where the Scottish kings used to be crowned.

Scoresby (skörz-bí) **William**, 1789-1857; Arctic explorer; noted for his researches in terrestrial magnetism.

Scotia (skō-shí-g) (1) ancient name for Ireland; (2) Scotland.

Scotchchronicon (skō-tí-kron-í-kon) a Scottish history (down to 1437) by John of Fordun and Walter Bower.

Scotland Yard headquarters of the London police.

Scots (skots) (1) Irish tribe that settled in Scotland in 6th century; (2) natives of Scotland.—**Greys** (gráz) regiment of dragoons.

Scott (skol) (1) **Clement**, b. 1841; English poet and dramatic critic; (2) **David**, 1806-49; Scottish painter; (3) or **Scot, Michael**, 1175?-1234?; reputed Scottish magician; translated Aristotle, and wrote on magic, alchemy, and astrology; (4) **Michael**, 1789-1835; Scottish writer; author of *Tom Cringle's Log*, etc.; (5) **Reginald**, 1538?-1599; wrote *The Discoverie of Witchcraft*; (6) **Robert**, 1811-87; English scholar; joint-author (with Dean Liddell) of a Greek-English lexicon; (7) **Sir George Gilbert**, 1811-78; English architect; executed Albert Memorial and wrote

works on architecture; (8) **Sir Walter**, 1771-1832; celebrated Scotch novelist; author of *The Waverley Novels*, *Tales of a Grandfather*, *Life of Napoleon I.*, the poems *Marmion* and *Lady of the Lake*, etc.; Lockhart (son-in-law) wrote his life; (9) **William Bell**, 1811-1890; English poet and painter; (10) **Winfield**, 1786-1866; American general; gained distinction against Mexico, 1847; wrote *Infantry Tactics*, etc.

Scotus Erigena See *Erigena*.

Scourers roughs that used to infest the streets of London.

Scourge (1) of God, Attila; (2) of Homer, Zollus; (3) of Princes, Pietro Aretino; (4) of Scotland, Edward I.

Scribe (skrĕb) **Augustin Eugène**, 1791-1861; French dramatist.

Scribe, The (skrib) noted Egyptian statue in Louvre, Paris.

Scriblerus Club (skrib-lĕrus) literary society founded by Swift, 1714.

Scriptores Decem (skrip-tō-res dĕ-sem) a book of ten ancient English chronicles.

Scrivener (skriv-ner) **Frederick Henry Ambrose**, 1813-91; Eng. scholar; one of the revisers of the N. T.

Scylla (sil-á) a sea monster which dwelt in a cave opposite Charybdis, in Strait of Messina [Greek fable]; hence, **Out of Scylla into Charybdis**, means out of one difficulty into a worse.

Scythe-Bearers Polish insurgents who arose 1794, 1831, 1846, and 1848.

Sea-born City, The Venice.

Sea-girt Isle so Shakespeare calls England.

Sea (1) of Glory, precious diamond (66 carat) in the Persian crown. (2) of Sedge, so Milton calls the Red Sea. (3) of Stars, so Shelley calls the Yellow River. (4) or River, of Light, diamond (186 carat) owned by the Shah of Persia.

Sea-serpent mythical sea-monster haunting the northern seas.

Sebastian (se-bast-yan) (1) 1554-78; king of Portugal; killed in Morocco; (2) St., Roman martyr of the 3rd century.

Sebastopol (se-bas-tu-pól) strongly fortified Russian seaport of S. W. Crimea; noted for its siege by the allies, 1854-5. P. 50, 710.

Secession (1) Ordinances of, ordinances (1860-1) announcing the secession of 11 southern states from the American Union. (2) War of, the American Civil War, 1861-65.

Secular Games festival held at Rome once every hundred years.

Sedan (se-dáng) tn. on the Meuse; here Napoleon III. capitulated to William I., 1870.

Sedley (sed-í) **Sir Charles**, 1639-1701; English dramatist and humorist; courtier of James II.; his daughter, mistress of James II., was made a countess by the king.

Seebohm (sĕb-ōm) **Frederick**, b. 1833; Eng. historian; wrote *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, etc.

Sejanus (se-jĕ-nus) **Alius**, 21 B.C.-31 A.D.; the unscrupulous minister of Tiberius; poisoned the Emperor's son, Drusus, but was executed for treason.

Selborne (sel-ber-n) (1) Hampshire parish; celebrated by White's *Natural History of Selborne*. (2) **Roundell Palmer**, Earl of, 1812-95; eminent jurist; Lord Chancellor.

Selden (sel-den) **John**, 1584-1654; famous English scholar; wrote *Table Talk*.

Selene (se-lĕ-nĕ) Greek goddess of the moon.

Self-denying Ordinance a measure depriving members of Parliament of their military commands, 1644.

Selim (sel-lim, se-lĕm) (1) I., 1467-1520; sultan of Turkey; massacred 40,000 Shiites, and conquered Syria, Palestine, and Egypt; (2) II., "The Sot"; 1524-1574; reign noted for occupation of Cyprus and defeat at Lepanto, 1571; (3) III., 1761-1807; ceded the Crimea to Russia, 1792; joined the allies against Napoleon; was deposed and murdered for his innovating tendencies.

Selkirk **Alexander**, 1676-1721; Scottish filibuster; *Robinson Crusoe* was founded on his experiences in Juan Fernandez.

Selwyn College (sel'-win) a Cambridge college; founded (1832) in memory of George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, for the benefit of sons of the poor clergy.

Semiramis (se-mir'-a-mis) Assyrian queen; reputed founder of Nineveh.

Seneca (sen'-e-ka) **Lucius Annaeus**, 4 B.C.-65 A.D.; famous Roman Stoic philosopher; wrote tragedies and other works.

Senior (sen'-yur) **William Nassau**, 1790-1864; English economist, commentator, and author.

Senlac (sen'-lak) place near Hastings, where William the Conqueror defeated Harold, 1066.

Sennacherib (se-nak'-e-rib) famous king of Assyria, 705-681 B.C.; overthrew Elam at Haluis, 691 B.C.; noted patron of Nineveh.

Sentinel and St. Paul's Clock, The John Hatfield, who maintained that St. Paul's clock struck thirteen.

Sentry, Captain (sen'-tri) one of the *Spectator* club.

Sepoy Mutiny the mutiny in India of 1857-58.

September, Massacres of the massacre of political prisoners at Paris (September 2-7, 1792); authors were called Septemberists.

Septennial Act an Act (1716) limiting duration of Parliament to seven years.

Sepulchre **The Holy**, resting-place of the Saviour prior to resurrection.

Seraphic (1) **Doctor**, St. Donaventura, 1221-1274; (2) **Saint**, St. Francis of Assisi.

Sergius (ser'-ji-us) (1) martyr of the Eastern church; d. 300; (2) name of four Popes, 687-1012.

Serpent Column, The noted column in Constantinople.

Serpent, The emblem (1) of wisdom; (2) of subtlety.

Sertorius (ser'-tō-ri-us) **Quintus**, d. 72 B.C.; Roman general; established himself in Spain, and long defied Rome.

Servile Wars three Roman wars occasioned by the revolt of slaves.

Servius Tullius (ser'-vi-us tul'-i-us) the sixth king of Rome. — **Servian**

Wall, The [Servius Tullius, reputed founder] wall enclosing ancient Rome.

Sesostris (se-sos'-tris) legendary king of Egypt; famous for his marvellous conquests.

Setebos (set'-e-bos) a god of the Patagonians; mentioned in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

Seth (seth) [H. "appointed"] son of Adam.

Settle (set'-l) **Elkanah**, 1648-1724; English dramatist; satirized in Dryden's *Abalom and Achitophel* and Pope's *Dunciad*.

Sevastopol (sā'-vās-tō'-pōl) Russian form of Sebastopol.

Seven (1) **Bishops, Trial of the**, the noted trial of Saneroff and six other bishops, 1688; (2)

Bodies in Alchemy: Sun is gold, Moon silver, Mars iron, Mercury quicksilver, Saturn lead, Jupiter tin, and Venus copper; Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*; (3) **Champions of Christendom** (St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Anthony of Italy, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. George of England, St. James of Spain, and St. Patrick of Ireland). Richard Johnson (1573-1659) wrote *Famous Histories of the Seven Champions of Christendom*; (4) **Cities, Island of the**, a mythical island in Mid-Atlantic, where Spanish bishops settled in the 14th and 15th centuries; (5) **Dials**, a London district; inhabited by the poorer and criminal classes; (6) **Hills, City of the**, Rome, because it was built on seven hills (Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, and Caelian); (7) **Sages of Greece, The** (Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Perander, Pittacus, Solon, Thales); (8) **Sleepers of Ephesus**, seven youths who took refuge in a cave during the persecution of Christians (249-251) by Decius, and awoke about 280 years after to find Christianity established throughout the empire; (9) **Weeks' War**, the Austria-Prussian war of 1866, occasioned by the Schleswig-Holstein controversy; by the peace of Prague Austria ceded Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia; (10) **Years' War**, a war (1766-63) waged by Frederick of Prussia against the combined forces of Austria, Russia, and France ending with the peace of Hübtersburg.

Seventy, The (1) the upper court of the Jews; (2) authors of the Septuagint;

(3) Mormon missionaries.

Severus (se-'v-er-us) **Lucius Septimius**, 146-211; Roman emperor; built or repaired a wall from the Tyne to the Solway.

Sévigné (sā'-vén-yā) **Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de**, 1626-96; French writer; noted for the letters to her daughter.

Sèvres (sēvr) tn. near S.W. Paris; famous for its porcelain factories.

Seward (sē'-ward) (1) **Anna**, "The Swan of Lichfield"; 1747-1809; English author; wrote *Louisa* (romantic poem), *Life of Dr. Darwin*, etc.; (2) **William Henry**, 1801-72; American statesman.

Sextus (seks'-tus) the son of Tarquinius Superbus who dishonoured Lucretia.

Seymour (sē-'mōr) (1) **Frederick Beauchamp Paget, Baron Alcester**, 1821-1895; English admiral; bombarded Alexandria, 1882; (2) **Jane**, d. 1537; the third wife of Henry VIII.

Shadwell (shad-'wel) **Thomas**, 1642-92; English dramatist; celebrated by Dryden, poet-laureate, 1688.

Shaftesbury (1) **Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of**, 1621-83; Eng. statesman; one of the "Cabal" ministry; Lord Chancellor, 1672; charged with high treason, but was acquitted, and fled to the Continent; (2) **Third Earl of**, 1671-1713; English ethicist; wrote *Characteristics*, 1711.

Shah Jehan (shāh ye-'hān) d. 1666; Mogul emperor; erected the Taj Mahal.

Shairp (shārp) **John Campbell**, 1819-85; Scottish poet and philosopher; wrote *Studies in Poetry and Philosophy*, etc.

Shakespeare of Divines, The **Jeremy Taylor**.

Shakespeare (shāk-'spēr) **William**, 1564-1616; English poet and dramatist.

Shalmaneser II. (shal-mā-ne-'zer) Assyrian king; reigned 855-825 B.C.

Shamo (shā-mō') See **Gobi**.

Shan States (shān) a vague district N. of Siam; some of the states are tributary to Siam, a few to Burma, while others are autonomous.

Sharp (shārp) **James**, 1613-79; Scottish divine; became Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1661; his perfidy and cruelties provoked the hostility of the Presbyterians, and he was assassinated.

Sheba (shē-'ba) the queen of Arabia who visited Solomon.

Shechem (shē-'kem) [modern **Nablus**] ancient tn. of Palestine between Moutas Ebal and Gerizim; was sacred to the Samaritans.

Sheil (shēl) **Richard Lalor**, 1791-1851; Irish dramatist; advocate of Catholic emancipation.

Sheldonian Theatre (shel-'dō-ni-an) [Archbishop Sheldon (1598-1677), founder] theatre at Oxford University where the "Encenia" takes place.

Shelley (1) **Percy Bysshe**, 1792-1822; English poet; wrote *Queen Mab*, *Prometheus Unbound*, *Adonais*, etc.; (2) his second wife, **Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin**, wrote travels, *Frankenstein*, 1818, and other novels.

Shem (shem) son of Noah, from whom the Semites claim descent.

Shenstone (shen-'stōn) **William**, 1714-63; English poet; wrote the *Schoolmistress*, etc.

Shepherd's Calendar, The a descriptive poem by Edmund Spenser, 1579.

Shepherd, The **Moses**.

Sheppard, Jack 1702-24; noted criminal.

Sherbrooke, Viscount See **Lowe, Robert**.

Shere Ali (shēr-'āle) 1825-79; Ameer of Afghanistan; succeeded his father Dost Mohammed, 1863; provoked war with the British, 1878.

Sheridan (sher-'i-dan) (1) **Philip Henry**, 1831-88; celebrated American general; served with distinction in the Civil War; noted esp. for his victory of Cedar Creek ("Sheridan's Ride"); (2) **Richard Brinsley Butler**, 1751-1816; famous British dramatist and Whig

politician; delivered a series of brilliant speeches on the impeachment of Warren Hastings; author of the *Rivals*, *School for Scandal*, etc.; (3) his father, Thomas, 1719-88; Irish actor and author; (4) his grandfather, Thomas, 1687-1783; Irish divine and friend of Swift, published the *Art of Punning*.

Sherman William Tecumseh, 1820-91; American general; distinguished in the Civil War by his march through Georgia and the Carolinas.

Sherwood Forest region of W. Nottinghamshire; haunt of Robin Hood.

Shield of Gold shield of Mars that fell from heaven and was preserved at Rome by the Vestal Virgins.

Shiloh (shil'oh) (1) ancient tn. of Ephraim, Palestine; seat of the ark; (2) scene of a notable battle in the valley of the Tennessee, ending with the rout of the Confederates, 1862.

Shipka (ship'ka) pass traversing the Balkans; defended with heroic valour by the Russians against the brilliant charges of the Turks, 1877.

Ship-money an obsolete tax levied upon seaports for the maintenance of warships; Charles's attempt to revive it provoked the hostility of John Hampden.

Shirley (sher'll) James, 1696-1666; English dramatist; wrote *The Traitor* (1631), *The Lady of Pleasure* (1635), etc.

Shiva (shiv'va) Hindu god; symbolic of destruction.

Shore (shôr) Jane, d. 1527; mistress of Edward IV.; imprisoned by Richard III.

Shoreditch (shôr'dich) an E. division of London. P. 118,708.

Shorthouse (shört'hous) Joseph Henry, 1834-1902; English novelist.

Short-lived Administration, The the two days' ministry of William Pittenev, 1746.

Short Parliament English Parliament, 1640 (April 18-May 6).

Shufflebottom, Abel (shuff'l-bot'tm) pen-name of Southey.

Shushan (shôo'shan) the Biblical cap. of the ancient empire of Elam.

Shylock (shil'ok) the revengeful, covetous Jew in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

Sick Man, The Ottoman Empire; so called by Nicholas of Russia.

Siddim (sid'im) Scriptural valley; in it were Sodom and Gomorrah.

Siddons (sid'sunz) Mrs. (Sarah Kemble), 1756-1831; famous tragedy actress.

Sidgwick (sid'wik) Henry, 1838-1900; Eng. philosopher; author of *Outlines of the History of Ethics*, etc.

Sidney (sid'ni) (1) Algernon, 1622-83; prominent Parliamentarian; executed as a leading conspirator in the Rye House Plot. Also Sydney. (2) Sir Philip, 1554-86; Eng. general and writer; killed at Zutphen, 1586; author of *Arcadia*, etc.—**Sidney Sussex College** (Countess of Sussex, daughter of Sir William Sidney, founder, 1595) Cambridge.

Sidon (sid'dun) [the modern Saida] ancient city of Phœnicia, S. Syria.

Siege, The Perilous seat at the Round Table reserved for the discoverer of the Holy Grail; if any other usurped it he was destroyed.

Siegfried (sêg'frêd) hero of the German epic, *Nibelungenlied*.

Siemens (sê'mens) (1) Sir William, 1823-83; German natural philosopher and scientific writer; (2) his brother, Ernst Werner von (1816-92), invented a dynamo-electric machine, etc.

Sieyès (sê'yêz) Comte Emmanuel Joseph, Abbé Sieyès, 1748-1836; French republican; became famous as the author of the pamphlet, *Qu'est ce que le tiers état?*

Sif (sêf) wife of the Norse god Thor; noted for her golden hair.

Sigismund (sij'zîs-mund) (1) 1368-1437; king of Hungary and emperor of Germany (2) name of three Poland kings, 1466-1632.

Sigurd (zê'gûrd) the Scandinavian Siegfried.

Silent Man, The the garrulous barber of Bagdad; *Arabian Nights*.

Silenus (sil-ê-nus) foster-father of Bacchus, and chief of the Satyrs.

Silly Billy William IV., king of Great Britain.

Siloam (sil-î-âm) ancient reservoir of Jerusalem.

Silures (sil'û-rêz) ancient people of S. Wales.

Silurist, The (sil'û-rîst) Henry Vaughan.

Silvanus (sil-vê-nus) Roman patron of woods, etc.

Silver Fork School leaders of the "étiquette" movement, the most prominent being Lady Blessington, Mrs. Trollope, Lord Lytton, etc.

Simeon (sim'ê-nn) (1) one of the twelve patriarchs; son of Jacob; (2) a tribe of Israelites; (3) **Stylites** (stî-lî-têz) Syrian saint of the 6th century who dwelt on pillars; chief of the Stylites, or Pillar Saints.

Simnel (sim'nêl) Lambert, fl. 1487-1525; pretender to the English throne; claimed to be the Earl of Warwick; defeated at Stoke, 1487.

Simon (sî'mn) (1) the Apostle Peter; (2) relative of the Saviour; confounded with Simon the Canaanite, one of the apostles; (3) **Magus** (mâ'gus) the magician who wished to purchase the Holy Ghost with money; Acts viii. 9-24.

Simonides of Ceos 556-468 B.C.; famous Greek lyric poet.

Simpson (sim'sun) Sir James Young, 1811-70; Scottish physician; applied chloroform as an anæsthetic.

Sin (sîn) (1) Assyrian god of the moon; (2) guardian of the gates of hell, in *Paradise L. st.*

Sinai (sî-nî) mount at the head of the Red Sea, where Moses received the Decalogue.

Sindbad, the Sailor (sînd'bad) rich native of Bagdad; renowned for his seven romantic voyages; *Arabian Nights*.

Sinclair (sîng'klar, sîn-klar) Sir John, 1764-1835; Scottish statistical writer; founded the Board of Agriculture, 1798.

Single-Speech Hamilton William Gerard Hamilton (1729-96), whose first speech in the Commons was the most eloquent he ever delivered.

Singular Doctor William Occam.

Sinon (sî'nôn) the wily Greek who betrayed the Trojans; Virgil's *Æneid*, Book II.

Sion College London college; famous for its theological library.

Sirhind (sêr'hînd) Punjab district between the Jumna and the Sutlej.

Sismondi (sîs-mon'dî) Jean Charles Léonard Simonde de, 1773-1842; Swiss historian and economist.

Six Articles Act of a statute (1539), directed against Protestants.

Skelton (skel'tun) John, 1460-1529; Eng. poet; wrote *Colin Clout*, etc.

Skene (skên) William Forbes, 1809-92; Scottish historian; wrote *Celtic Scotland*, etc.

Skinner (skin'ter) John, 1721-1807; Scottish divine; author of *Tullochgorum* and other songs.

Skobelev (skô'bê-lef) Michael Dimitrievitch, 1841-82; Russian general; distinguished in the Khiva expedition, 1873; in command at Plevna, 1877-78.

Sleeping Beauty a female character, drawn by Perrault, who sleeps for 100 years; celebrated by Tennyson in *Day-Dream*.

Sleepy Hollow (slêp'pl hol'z) place in Tarrytown, New York; immortalized by Washington Irving.

Slick, Sam (sîlk) *nom de guerre* of Judge Halliburton; original Yankee clockmaker and wit depleted by the author.

Sloane (slôn) Sir Hans, 1660-1758; Irish physician and naturalist; wrote *Natural History of Jamaica*, and founded, by will, the British Museum.

Slough of Despond a bog in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Sly, Christopher (sîl) a drunken tinker in *Taming of the Shrew*.

Small-endians a Christian sect (the Protestants) of Lilliput who broke their eggs at the small end; antithesis of the Big-endians (or Catholics); Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

Smeaton (smē-tūn) **John**, 1724-92; English civil engineer; erected the third Eddystone Lighthouse; inventor of an air-pump.

Smectymnus (smek-tim-nū-us) a pamphlet against Episcopacy; so called from the initials of its five authors—Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurston.

Smelungus (smel-fung-us) epithet given by Sterne to Smollett.

Smiles (smilz) **Samuel**, b. 1812; Scottish author; wrote *Self-Help*, etc.

Smith (1) **Adam**, 1723-90; famous Scottish economist; author of *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776), etc.; (2) **Alexander**, 1830-67; Scottish poet; published *A Life Drama* (1853), *Sonnets on the Crimean War* (with Dobell, 1855), etc.; (3) **Eli**, 1801-57; American scholar; celebrated for his Biblical researches in Palestine, etc.; (4) **Francis Hopkinson**, b. 1833; American author, water-colourist, and civil engineer; (5) **George**, 1840-76; English Assyriologist; translated the Chaldean account of the deluge, 1872, and conducted explorations in Nineveh; (6) **George Barnett**, b. 1841; English journalist and author; wrote lives of Shelley, Bright, Gladstone, Victoria, William I. of Germany, etc.; (7) **Goldwin**, b. 1823; English historian; wrote *The Civil War in America*, *Conduct of England to Ireland*, *History of the United States*, etc.; (8) **Henry Boynton**, 1815-77; American theologian; (9) **Horace**, 1779-1849; English novelist; wrote *Brambletye House* (1826), *Love and Mesmerism* (with James, his brother), *Rejected Addresses* (humorous poems, 1812), etc.; (10) **John**, 1580-1631; English colonizer; founded the Virginian colony, 1607, and navigated Chesapeake Bay; among his works are *A Map of Virginia*, *New England*, etc.; (11) **Joseph**, 1805-44; founder of the Mormon religion; (12) **Joshua Toulmin**, 1816-69; English antiquarian; wrote *Northmen in America*, etc.; (13) **Robert**, 1689-1763; English mathematician; founded Smith's Prizes, Cambridge, and published many text-books; (14) **Robert Angus**, 1817-84; author of *Examination of Air*, *Disinfection*, and other scientific works; (15) **Robert Payne**, 1819-95; English scholar; one of the Old Testament revisers; made a special study of Syriac; (16) **Roswell**, 1829-92; founder of *Scribner's Monthly*, New York (with J. G. Holland, in 1870); (17) **Seba**, 1792-1868; American author; wrote *Major Jack Downing*, *Way Down East*, etc.; (18) **Sir Harry**, 1788-1860; British officer; served in Peninsular War, and defeated the Sikhs at Aliwal and Sobraon, 1846; (19) **Sir William**, 1813-93; classical philologist, and editor of the *Quarterly Review*; (20) **Sir William Sidney**, 1764-1840; English admiral; defended Acre against Napoleon, 1799, and defeated the Turks off Abydos, 1807; (21) **Sydney**, 1771-1845; English clergyman, critic, and humorist; one of the founders of the *Edinburgh Review*, 1802; wrote *Letters on the Subject of the Catholics* (a plea for Catholic emancipation), *Mrs. Partington's Fight with the Atlantic Ocean* (advocating Parliamentary reform), etc.; (22) **Thomas Southwood**, 1738-1861; writer on sanitary topics; (23) **Walter Chalmers**, b. 1824; Scottish poet and preacher published *The Bishop's Walk*, *Olrig Grange*, *Kildrostan*, etc.; (24) **William**, 1769-1859; famous English geologist; author of *Geological Strata of Wales and England* (1851), etc.; (25) **William Henry**, 1825-91; English statesman and well-known newsagent; (26) **William Robertson**, 1846-94; famous Scottish theologian and Arabic scholar; removed for heresy from the Hebrew Chair, Aberdeen (1881); edited the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and wrote *Old Testament in the Jewish Church* (1881), *Prophets of Israel* (1882), *Religion of the Semites*, etc.

Smithfield (smith-fēld) London district near St. Paul's.

Smithsonian Institution [James Smithson (1765-1829), founder] famous scientific institution in Washington.

Smith's Prizes [Robert Smith (1689-1768), founder] the blue ribbon in mathematics at Cambridge University.

Smollett (smol-let) **Tobias George**, 1721-71; British novelist; wrote *Roderick Random*, etc.

Snarling Letter "R."

Snider, Jacob (snī-der) 1820-66; inventor of the Snider rifle.

Snizort, Loch (snē-zort) an indentation in N. W. Skye.

Snow King so the Austrians call Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Sobieski (John III.) 1624-96; Polish king; defeated Turks at Vienna, 1683.

Social War, or Marsic War reform war waged by the Marsi and other Italian tribes against Rome, 90-88 B.C.

Socrates (sok-rah-tēz) b. about 469 B.C., d. 399 B.C.; celebrated Athenian philosopher; charged with impiety and corruption of youth (399), and sentenced to drink hemlock in prison.

Sodor and Man (sō-dur) the bishopric of the Isle of Man; it originally consisted of Sodor [Scand. form of Hebrides] and Isle of Man; it now consists of the Isle of Man.

Solferino (sol-fā-rē-nō) place near S. of Lake Garda, where the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinians, 1859.

Solimões (sō-lē-mong-gēs) Brazilian form of Amazon.

Solomon (sol-u-mun) king of Israel, 1015-977 B.C.; renowned for his wisdom; built a temple;

Solon (sō-lun) 638-558 B.C.; celebrated Athenian legislator.—**Solon's Happiness**, death; Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*.

Solway Moss a Cumberland district, where the Scots were defeated, 1542.

Somers (sum-erz) **John, Baron**, 1651-1716; English justice; drew up the Treaty of Union, 1707.

Somerset House inland revenue offices in London.

Somerville Mrs. (Mary Fairfax), 1780-1872; Scottish physicist; wrote *Physical Geography*, etc.

Somnus (som-nus) [L. sleep] Roman god of sleep.

Sophia (sō-fī-ā) (1) **Dorothea** (dor-u-thē-a), 1666-1726; wife of George I.; divorced 1694; (2) **Electress of Hanover**, 1630-1714; mother of George I.; heir to British crown in virtue of Act of Settlement; (3) **Santa** (sō-f-ī-ā, sán-tá) mosque at Constantinople; long a noted Greek church.

Sophocles (sof-u-klēz) 496-405 B.C.; Greek tragic poet; wrote *Electra*, *Antigone*, *Philoctetes*, etc.

Sorbonne, La (sor-bon') [Robert de Sorbonne (1201-74), chaplain to Louis IX., founder] a noted college in Paris.

Soult (sōlt) **Nicolas Jean de Dieu, Duc de Dalmatie**, 1769-1851; French marshal; captured Oporto (1809); defeated at Albuera (1811).

Southampton (rots-ā-ll, rot-es-ll) **Henry** (1624; patron of Shakespeare, who dedicated to him *Venus and Adonis* and *Rape of Lucrece*).

Southcott (south-kut) **Joanna**, 1750-1814; a religious fanatic.

Southern Gate of the Sun Capricornus (or Winter Solstice).

Southern Ocean lies between lat. 23° 30' and 40° S.

Southey (sou-thē) **Robert**, 1774-1843; English poet and author; poet-laureate, 1813; wrote *Thalaba*, *Madoc*, etc.; *Life of Nelson*, etc.

South Kensington Museum a museum of science and art in London, W.

Southwark (suth-ark) parliamentary borough in London. P. 206,128.

Southwell **Robert**, 1561-95; Jesuit preacher; wrote *The Burning Babe*, etc.; executed, 1595.

Sowerby (sou-er-bi) **James**, 1757-1822; English naturalist and artist.

Spanish Money soft saviour; in allusion to Spanish dishonesty.

Spanish Succession, War of the war (1701-14) occasioned by the rival claims to the Spanish throne; Britain sided with Spain.

Sparta, or Lacedæmon (spār-ta, las-ed-mun) an ancient city of Peloponnesus, Greece.

Spasmodic School name given by Professor Aytoun to Carlyle, Sydney Dobell, Alexander Smith, etc.

Spectator (spek-tā-tur) periodical edited mainly by Addison and Steele, 1711-12.

Spedding (spe-ding) **James**, 1808-81; author of the *Life and Works of Bacon*, etc.

Speedwell (spēd-wel) a ship which set sail for New England with the *Mayflower*.

Speke (spēk) **John Hanning**, 1827-64; Eng. explorer of the sources of the Nile.

Spencer Herbert, b. 1820; English philosopher; wrote *System of Synthetic Philosophy*.

Spenser (spen-sēr) **Edmund**, 1552-99; English poet; wrote *The Shepheard's Calendar* (1579), *Faery Queene* (1590), etc.

Sphinx, The famous statue near the Great Pyramid.

Spinoza (spē-nō-zā) **Benedict de**, 1632-77; pantheistic philosopher; excommunicated by the Jews for heresy.

Spitalfields (spit-ā-fēldz) (St. Mary Spital, founded 1197) a London district near the Tower inhabited by the poorer classes; has silk manufactories.

Spithead (spit-head) (Spit, sandbank on coast of Hampshire) a famous roadstead between Isle of Wight and the mainland; here was a mutiny of British sailors, 1797.

Spottiswoode (spot-tis-wood) **John**, 1565-1637; Scottish primate; wrote *History of the Church of Scotland*.

S.P.Q.R. the initials of Senatus Populusque Romanus.

Spurgeon (spur-ju:n) **Charles Haddon**, 1834-92; famous Baptist preacher.

Spurs, Battle of the French defeat by the English at Guinegate, 1513.

Squab Poet (skwob) sobriquet applied to Dryden by Rochester.

Stabat Mater (stā-bat mā-ter) famous hymn; sung during Passion Week.

Stabiae (stā-bi-ē) Roman health resort, on the Bay of Naples, buried in an eruption of Vesuvius, 79.

Staël-Holstein (stā-ē-hol-stēn) **Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de (Madame de Staël)** 1760-1817; French author; wrote *Corinne*, etc.

Stagira (sta-jī-rā) ancient city of Chalcidice, Macedonia; here Aristotle ("The Stagirite") was born.

Staked Plain, or Llano Estacado (lā-nō es-tā-kā-dō) a barren region in N.W. Texas; so called from the stake-like trunks of the yucca, which is common there.

Stamford Bridge village near York, on the Derwent, where Harold II. gained a victory over Harold Hardrada and Tostig, 1066.

Stamp Act a tax on stamped paper imposed on the American colonies, 1765.

Standard Hill place near Northallerton, where Archbishop Thurstan defeated David I., 1138.

Stanhope (stan-up) (1) **Charles**, third earl; 1753-1816; English statesman; brother-in-law to Pitt; invented an iron printing press, 1800; (2) **James**, first earl; 1673-1721; English general; commanded in Spain, 1708, gaining victories, with Starhemberg, at Almenara and Saragossa, 1710, and was defeated at Brihuega, 1710; (3) **Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield**, 1694-1773; noted English leader of society; wrote *Letters to his Son*, etc.; (4) **Philip Henry**, fifth earl (courtesy title, **Lord Mahon**) 1805-75; English politician and historian.

Stanley (stan-ii) (1) **Arthur Penrhyn**, 1815-81; English theologian; Dean of Westminster; wrote *Life of Dr. Arnold*, etc.; (2) **Sir Henry Morton**, b. 1841; celebrated African explorer.

Star-Spangled Banner, The American patriotic air.

Starvation Dundas Henry Dundas (Lord Melville), who improvised the hybrid word "starvation," 1775.

States, The (1) United States; (2) Holland; (3) The Parliament of Jersey Island.

Status (stā-shi-us) **Publius Papinius**, 1st century A.D.; Roman poet; wrote *Silve*, etc.

Stator (stā-tur) [L. "arrestor"] Jupiter, who checked the Romans fleeing before the Sabines.

Stedman (sted-man) **Edmund Clarence**, b. 1833; American poet; wrote *Victorian Poets* (a criticism), etc.

Steele (stēl) **Sir Richard**, 1672-1729; Irish essayist and comedy writer; published (with Addison) *The Tatler* (1709-11), *The Spectator* (1711-12), and *The Guardian* (1713), etc.

Steenie (stē-ni) Duke of Buckingham; named by James I. from his reputed likeness to Stephen, the proto-martyr.

Steevens (stē-venz) **George**, 1736-1800; Eng. Shakespearian commentator.

Stein (stēn) (1) **Charlotte von**, 1742-1827, friend of Goethe; **Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron von**, 1757-1831; famous Prussian statesman; member of the Vienna Congress, 1814-5.

Stella (stē-lā) (1) Penelope Devereux, Lady Rich and Countess of Devonshire; immortalized in Sir Philip Sidney's sonnets; (2) Esther Johnson, to whom Swift was privately married.

Stentor (sten-tur) Greek herald in the Trojan War; noted for his loud voice.

Stephen (stē-ven) (1) 1097?-1154; king of England, 1135-54; his reign was sullied by civil war; (2) name of various popes (752-1058), or of Hungarian kings (1000-1272); (3) I., king of Hungary, 1000-38; favoured Christianity, and was declared patron saint; (4) St., proto-martyr; St. Stephen's Day is December 26.

Stephen (1) **Sir James**, 1789-1859; English historian; wrote *Lectures on the History of France*, etc.; (2) his son, **Sir James Fitzjames**, 1829-94; eminent lawyer; wrote *History of the Criminal Law*, etc.; (3) another son, **Sir Leslie**, b. 1832; scholar; edited *Cornhill* (1871-82) and *Dictionary of National Biography* (1882-91), etc.; d. 1904.

Stephenson (stē-ven-sun) (1) **George**, 1781-1848; celebrated engineer; built the first locomotive, and invented a safety lamp; (2) his son, **Robert**, 1803-59; bridged the Menai Strait; constructed the Victoria Bridge (Montreal), etc.

Stepney (step-ni) London district near St. Paul's.

Stepniak (step-ni-ak) **Sergius**, b. 1841; assumed name of a Russian revolutionary exile.

Sterling (ster-ling) (1) **Antoinette**, b. 1850; American contralto singer; (2) **John**, 1806-44; Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer.

Sterne (stern) **Laurence**, 1713-68; Eng. novelist; author of *Tristram Shandy*, etc.

Stevens (stē-venz) **Alfred**, 1818-75; Eng. sculptor; executed the Wellington monument (St. Paul's).

Stevenson Road a road, on British soil, leading from Nyassa to Tanganyika.

Stevenson (stē-ven-sun) (1) **Robert**, 1772-1850; Scottish civil engineer; wrote *Treatise on Heat*, etc.; (2) **Robert Louis Balfour**, 1850-94; celebrated novelist; grandson of Robert Stevenson, C.E.

Stewart (stū-ārt) (1) **Balfour**, 1828-37; Scottish physicist; wrote *Treatise on Heat*, etc.; (2) **Dugald**, 1753-1828; Scottish philosophical writer; (3) **Sir Herbert**, 1843-85; English general; served in the Zulu and Boer wars.

Stilicho (stil-i-kō) **Flavius**, d. 408; Roman general; forced Alaric (403) and Radagaisus (406) to retire from Italy.

Stillingfleet (stil-ling-flet) **Edward**, 1635-99; Eng. bishop and controversialist.

Stinkomalee (sting-k-u-mā-lee) London University; so named by Theodore Hook.

Stirling Bridge Battle of, victory of Wallace, 1297.

Stirling **James Hutchison**, b. 1820; Scottish philosophical writer; author of *The Secret of Hegel*, etc.

Stirling-Maxwell (maks-wel) **Sir William**, 1818-78; Scottish author and traveller.

Stonehenge (stōn-henj) famous monument in Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire.

Stonewall Jackson General Thomas J. Jackson, 1824-63; in allusion to the inspiring appeal of General Lee to his troops, "See! there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."

Stonyhurst (stō-ni-hurst) noted Roman Catholic seminary near Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Storms, Cape of so Bartholomew Dias called the Cape of Good Hope.

Storthing (stōr-ting) the Norwegian legislature.

Stowe (stō) (1) Calvin Ellis, 1802-86; American scholar; (2) his wife, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher, 1811-96, novelist, wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852. (strā'bō) d. about 25 A.D.; famous Greek geographer.

Strabo (strā-dē-vā'rō) Antonio, 1649-1737; maker of the Cremona violins.

Stradivari (strā-dē-vā'rō) Antonio, 1649-1737; maker of the Cremona violins.

Strafford Thomas Wentworth, Earl of, 1588-1641; Eng. statesman; supporter of Charles I. from 1623; impeached by the Long Parliament, 1640.

Strand (strand) London street, leading from Charing Cross to Fleet Street.

Strathclyde (strath-klīd) an ancient kingdom between Clyde and Solway.

Strauss (strous) (1) David Friedrich, 1804-74; German theologian and miscellaneous writer; deposed at Tübingen College for his *Leben Jesu*, 1835; (2) Johann, 1804-49; celebrated Austrian composer of dance music.

Strawberry Hill (straw-ber-l) residence of Horace Walpole, near Twickenham, Surrey.

Strawberry Preachers [A.S. *strewowian*, to scatter] so Latimer called non-resident country clergymen.

Strephon (stref-un) a shepherd, in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, in love with Urania; proverbial name for a lover.

Strickland (strik-land) Agnes, 1796-1874; English historical writer; published *Lives of the Queens of England*, etc.

Strongbow Richard, d. 1176; Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke; English soldier; roused Henry II.'s jealousy by his success in Ireland.

Stuart, or Steuart, or Stewart (stū-ārt) line of sovereigns founded by Robert II. of Scotland, 1371; it ceased to exist with the death of Queen Anne, 1714.

Stuart (1) Arabella, 1575-1615; cousin to James I., and nearest heir to the crown; Raleigh was imprisoned for alleged complicity in a plot to put her on the throne, 1603; (2) Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, "Young Pretender," 1720-1788; (3) Gilbert, 1755-1828; American portrait painter; (4) James, see Moray, Earl of; (5) James, "Athenian Stuart," 1718-88; joint-author, with Revett, of the *Antiquities of Athens*; (6) James Ewell Brown, 1833-64; Confederate general; (7) James Francis Edward, Prince of Wales, "Old Pretender," 1688-1766; claimant to the throne; son of James II.; his hopes were crushed by the abortive Jacobite rebellion; (8) Matthew, Earl of Lennox, 1516-71; next male heir to James V.; appointed regent, 1570; (9) Moses, 1780-1852; American Congregational divine; Biblical critic and philologist.

Sturt Charles (sturt) 1795-1869; Australian explorer.

Styx (stiks) one of the five rivers of the Lower World.

Sublime Porte (sub-līm' pōrt) the Ottoman Government; so called from the gate of the royal palace.

Subtle Doctor Duns Scotus.

Suckling (suk-ling) Sir John, 1609-42; English poet and playwright.

Suessones (swēs-i-gō-nēs) Gallic tribe conquered by Caesar, 57 B.C.

Suevi (swē-vī) ancient German people; subdued by the Franks in the 5th century A.D.

Sufis (sōō-fīz) Persian royal family, 1500-1736.

Suisse, La (sēs) so the French call Switzerland.

Suleiman (sōō-lā-mān) (1) Mosque of, magnificent mosque in Constantinople; founded 1550; (2) Pasha, 1833-92; Turkish general; distinguished himself by his brilliant assaults against Shipka Pass, 1877.

Suliotēs (sōō-lī-ōz) a warlike Greek people of Sulis, S. Albanian Turkey; were expelled 1822.

Sulla, Lucius Cornelius (sul-ā) 138-78 B.C.; famous Roman general; became dictator.

Sullivan (sul-lī-vān) Sir Arthur Seymour, 1842-1900; Eng. composer; collaborated with W. S. Gilbert.

Sully (sul-lī, sē-lē) Duc de (Maximilien de Béthune), 1560-1641; French statesman; adviser of Henry IV.; published *Memoirs*, 1684.

Sulpicians (sul-pish-yanz) college of Roman Catholic priests; founded (1645) by Olier of St. Sulpice, Paris. Also *Sulpitians*.

Sundarbans, or Sunderbunds (sōōn-dār-banz, sōōn-dēr-bundz) a maritime bog in the Ganges delta.

Sunium (sūn-i-um) ancient name of Colonna, cape at extreme S. of Attica, Greece.

Superba, La (sōō-per-bā) [It. "the superb"] Genoa.

Supplicants, The original name of the Covenanters.

Supremacy, Act of (1) an enactment (1535) appointing Henry VIII. head of the Church of England; (2) an Act (1553) renouncing papal supremacy in matters spiritual.

Surajah Dowlah (sōō-rā-jā dou-lā, sē-rāj-ōod dou-lā) (or Siraj-ud Daula) Bengal ruler; author of the "Black Hole" tragedy; defeated at Plassey by Clive.

Surface, Sir Oliver the wealthy uncle of Charles and Joseph Surface in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*; Joseph was a hypocrite, while Charles was given to dissipation.

Surrey Henry Howard, Earl of, 1517-47; English poet; introduced the sonnet and blank verse; executed, 1547.

Surtees (sur-tēz) Robert, 1779-1834; English antiquary; from him is derived the name of the *Surtees Society*.

Susanna (sōō-zan-ā) wife of Joachim; cleared by Daniel from the imputation of adultery preferred by the Jews; *Apocrypha*.

Susiana (sū-sī-ā-nā) Scriptural Elam.

Suvarov (sōō-vā-rov) or Suwarrow, Count Alexander Vasilievitch, 1729-1800; Russian field-marshal; captured Ismail from the Turks, 1790, and Warsaw, 1794; won several victories over the French in Italy, 1799.

Swabia (swā-bī-ā) ancient German duchy; identified mainly with Württemberg.—**Swabian Poets, The** (1) the Minne-singers; (2) poets of Württemberg; Schwab, Uhlund, Kerner, etc.

Swan (1) of Avon, Sweet, Shakespeare; so called by Ben Jonson.—(2) of Cambrai, Fénelon; 1651-1715.—(3) of Lichfield, Miss Anna Seward; 1747-1809.—(4) of Padua, Francesco Algarotti; 1712-64.

Swedenborg (swē-dn-borg) Emanuel, 1688-1772; Swedish mystic; founder of the New Jerusalem Church.

Swedish Nightingale Jenny Lind.

Sweet Singer (1) of Israel, David.—(2) of the Temple, George Herbert; 1593-1633; author of a volume of religious poetry, *The Temple* (q.v.).

Swift (swift) Jonathan, "Dean Swift," 1667-1745; published *The Tale of a Tub* (1704), *Gulliver's Travels* (a religious satire, 1726), etc.

Swinburne (swīn-burn) Algernon Charles, b. 1837; English poet.

Swing, Captain (swing) pseudonym of various persons who addressed threatening letters to the owners of threshing mills, 1830-83.

Swiss Guards a regiment of Swiss soldiers in the French army; noted for their stubborn defence of the Tuilleries, 1792.

Sybaris (sīb-ā-rīs) ancient Greek tn., S. Italy; famous for luxury (hence, Sybarite).

Sydenham (sīd-n-am) a Kent suburb of London, with Crystal Palace in the vicinity.

Sydenham Thomas, "The English Hippocrates," 1624-83; famous English physician.

Sydney, Algernon Philip See Sydney, Algernon.

Sylvander (sil-van-dēr) name used by Burns in correspondence with Mrs. M'L. Leitch (Clarinda).

Sylvester (sil-vest-er) name of three popes, (1) 314-335; (2) 999-1003; (3) anti-pope, 1044-1046.

Syme (sīm) James, 1789-1870; famous Scottish surgeon.

Symonds (sīm-mundz, sīm-mndz) John Addington, 1840-98; English scholar; wrote *The Renaissance in Italy*, etc.

Symposium, The (sim-pō-si-um) famous dialogue by Plato.

Synod (sin-'ud) **Holy Governing**, of all the **Russias**, the supreme council of the Russian Church.

Syracuse (sir-'a-kūs) city on the E. coast of Sicily; settled by Corinthians about 735 B.C.; its cathedral is the famous temple of Minerva; was besieged unsuccessfully by the Athenians, 415 B.C.; was stormed and captured by the Romans in 212 B.C., and sacked by the Saracens, 873 A.D.; p. 32, 074.

Syrtis (ser-'tis) **Major and Minor**, ancient names of the Gulfs of Sidra and Cabes.

T

Tabard (tab-'ard) [so called from its sign, a tabard or sleeveless jacket] London Inn where Chaucer's pilgrims gathered.

Tabitha (tab-'i-tha) or **Dorcas**, a woman who provided the poor with clothing; New Testament.

Table-Talk volumes of essays: (1) by Luther; (2) by John Selden; (3) by Hazlitt; (4) by Coleridge.

Tabor (tā-'bur) noted mt. near Nazareth; the reputed Mount of Transfiguration; Old Testament.

Tacitus (tas-'i-tus) **Cornelius**, fl. 75-120?; Roman historian; *Historia*, *Annales*, etc.

Taglioni (tāl-yō-'nē): (1) **Filippo**, 1777-1871; Italian ballet composer. (2) **Maria**, 1804-1884, his daughter, was a noted ballet dancer.

Tailors of Tooley Street, The Three a trio of London tailors who presented a petition ("We, the people of England," etc.) to Parliament.

Taine (tān) **Hippolyte Adolphe (Henri)**, 1828-1898; French critic; *Histoire de la littérature Anglaise*, etc.

Taiping Rebellion (ti-'ping) 1850-1864; Chinese insurrection organized by Hung-hsiu-chwan, the self-styled "Heavenly Prince"; crushed with the aid of General Gordon.

Tait (tā't) (1) **Archibald Campbell**, 1811-1882; archbishop and religious writer. (2) **Peter Guthrie**, b. 1831; distinguished physicist.

Taj Mahal (tā'zh mā-'hāl) magnificent mausoleum in Agra, India; built by Shah Jehan.

Talbot (taw-'but): (1) **Catherine**, 1721-1770; writer and friend of Dr. Johnson. (2) **John, Earl of Shrewsbury**, 1383-1453; English general; distinguished in the French wars; captured by Joan of Arc at Patay, 1429. (3) **Lying Dick**, nickname given to Tyrconnel, Irish rebel. (4) **William Henry Fox**, 1800-1877; English scientist; his talbotype process founded photography.

Talfourd (taw-'furd) **Sir Thomas Noon**, 1795-1854; lawyer and litterateur.

Taliesin (tal-'i-sin) 6th century; Welsh bard.

Tallard (tāl-'lār) **Duc de Camille d'Hostun**, 1652-1728; French marshal; defeated at Blenheim, 1704.

Talleyrand-Périgord (tal-'i-rand, tā-lā-rāng-'pā-rē-gōr), **Charles Maurice de, Prince de Bénévent**, 1754-1833; French diplomatist.

Tamerlane (tam-er-'lān) drama by Rowe, 1702; or its chief character, a noble prince.

Tanais (tā-'nā-is) original name of the Don, Russia.

Tancred (tang-'kred) 1073-1112; knight of the First Crusade.

Tannahill (tan-'ā-hil) **Robert**, 1774-1810; Scottish lyric poet.

Tanner of Tamworth the tanner who took Edward IV. for a highway robber; Percy's *Reliques*.

Tannhäuser (tan-'hōi-zer) 13th century; a minesinger; Wagner founded an opera on the Tannhäuser legend.

Tantallon Castle (tan-tal-'un) interesting ruin near North Berwick.

Tantalus (tan-'ta-lus) son of Zeus; he discloses the secrets of the gods, and is placed up to his chin in water, which shrinks whenever he stoops to drink; Greek legend.

Tapley (tap-'li) **Mark**, the vivacious companion of Martin Chuzzlewit; he is always jolly under the most discouraging circumstances; Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Tara (tā-'rā) hill in Central co. Meath; noted for its ancient triennial assemblies.

Tarquinius (tār-'kwīn-'i-us): (1) **Priscus** (pris-'kus) fifth king of Rome; reigned 616-578 B.C. (2) **Superbus** (sū-per-'bus) seventh king of Rome; reigned 534-510 B.C.; a cruel ruler.

Tarshish (tār-'shish) a Biblical district; supposed to have been situated in S. Spain.

Tarsus (tār-'sus) tn. of Asia Minor near the N.E. angle of the Mediterranean.

Tartarin (tār-tā-'reng) in Daudet's *Tartarin de Tarascon*, etc.; the personification of Gascony boasting.

Tasman (tās-'mān) **Abel Janssen**, 1600?-1659; Dutch navigator; discovered Tasmania, 1642.

Tasso (tas-'ō): (1) **Bernardo**, 1493-1569; Italian poet; author of *L'Amadigi*. (2) **Torquato**, 1544-1595; Italian poet; son of Bernardo Tasso; his masterpiece was the epic *Jerusalem Delivered*.

Tatars (tāt-'arz) oriental tribes who dominated Asia called Tatory or Tartary.

Tate (tāt) **Nahum**, 1652-1715; poet and dramatist; poet-laureate, 1692.

Tatler, The (tat-'ler) periodical to which Addison and Steele contributed.

Tauchnitz (toun-'nits): (1) **Christian, Baron von**, 1816-05; German publisher; noted for his edition of *British Authors*: (2) his uncle, **Karl Christoph Traugott**, 1761-1836, a Leipzig publisher, was noted for his classic editions.

Taylor (tā-'lur): (1) **Alfred Swayne**, 1806-1880; physician. (2) **Baron Isidore Justin Séverin**, 1789-1879; French artist; wrote *Voyages Pittoresques et Romantiques*, etc. (3) **Bayard**, 1825-1878; traveller and miscellaneous writer; translated Goethe's *Faust*. (4) **Benjamin Franklin**, 1819-1887; American writer; author of various poems. (5) **Brook**, 1685-1731; mathematician; founder of Taylor's Theorem. (6) **Isaac**, 1787-1865; English littérateur; author of *Spiritual Despotism*, etc. (7) **Isaac**, b. 1829, his son, wrote *The Alphabet, Greeks and Goths*, etc. (8) **Jeremy**, 1613-1667; prelate and religious writer; author of *Liberty of Prophecy, Holy Living, Holy Dying, Ductor Dubitantium*, etc. (9) **John**, 1580-1653; the "Water-poet." (10) **Nathaniel William**, 1786-1853; American divine and theological writer. (11) **Sir Henry**, 1800-1836; English poet; noted for his *dramas*, *Isaac Comnenus*, *Edwin the Fair*, etc. (12) **Thomas**, "The Platonist"; 1753-1835; writer and translator. (13) **Tom**, 1817-1880; voluminous play-writer; edited *Punch*, 1874-1880. (14) **William Mackergo**, b. 1820; American pulpit orator and religious writer. (15) **Zachary**, 1784-1850; American President, 1850; noted for his success in the Mexican War, 1846-1847.

Tearless Battle 367 B.C.; battle in which the Spartans defeated the Arcadians and Argives without sustaining a single loss.

Telamon (tel-'a-mun) father of Ajax; accompanied Hercules against Laomedon, Trojan king.

Tel-el-Kebir (tel-el-ke-'bēr) tn. N.E. of Cairo, where Lord Wolsley defeated Arabi Pasha, 1882.

Telemachus (te-'lem-a-kus) legendary son of Odysseus and Penelope.

Telford (tel-'furd) **Thomas**, 1757-1834; Scotch civil engineer; constructed the Caledonian Canal, Menai Suspension Bridge, etc.

Tell (tel) **William**, Swiss mountaineer who threw off the Austrian yoke; Swiss legend.

Tellus (tel-'us) [L. "earth"] Roman goddess of the earth.

Tempe (tem-'pē) noted valley in Thessaly, Greece, between Olympus and Ossa.

Temple **Sir William**, 1628-1699; English ambassador, statesman, and writer.

Temple, The Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations, by George Herbert.

Teniers (ten-'i-erz): (1) **David**, "The Elder," 1532, 1649; and (2) his son, **David Teniers** "The Younger," 1610-1690, were noted Flemish painters.

Tennant (ten-'ant) **William**, 1784-1848; Scotch poet; wrote *Anster Fair*, 1812.

Tenniel (ten-'yel) **Sir John**, b. 1820; political cartoonist.

Tennyson (ten-'sūn): (1) Alfred, Lord, 1809-1892; English poet; poet-laureate, 1850. (2) his brother, Frederick, 1807-1898, was also a poet.

Tenth Legion a famous Roman legion.

Terah (tē-'rā) father of Abraham.

Terence (ter-'ens) Publius (Terentius) Afer, 159 B.C.; Roman comic poet.

Terminalia (ter-mi-nā-'li-ā) annual festival of Terminus, Roman god of boundaries.

Terpsichore (terp-sik-'u-rē) Greek muse; goddess of dancing.

Terra (ter-'ā) Roman goddess of the earth.

Tertullian (Tertullianus)

(ter-tul-'yan) Quintus Septimius Florens, 160-230; famous Roman religious writer; *Apologeticus* was his masterpiece.

Tetzel (tet-'sel) Johann, 1455-1519; German Dominican monk; vendor of indulgences.

Teucer (tē-'user) famous archer; half-brother of the mythical Ajax.

Teutones, or Teutoni (tū-'tā-nēz, tū-'tu-ni) Germanic tribe; almost annihilated by Marius at Aquae Sextiae, 102 B.C.

Tewfik Pasha (tū-'fik pash-'aw) Mohammed, 1852-1892; Khedive of Egypt; he saw the insurrection of Arabi Pasha (1882) and the Mahdist rising.

Tewkesbury Chronicle (tūks-'bu-ri) history of the church sheltered in Tewkesbury Abbey, 1066-1263.

Thackeray (thak-'e-ri) William Makepeace, 1811-1863; English novelist; wrote *Vanity Fair*, *Pendennis*, *Henry Esmond*, *The Newcomes*, etc.

Thaddæus (tha-dē-'tus) one of the twelve apostles; St. Jude.

Thais (thā-'tis) mistress of Alexander the Great.

Thales (thā-'lēz) 7th century B.C.; Ionic Greek philosopher; one of the Seven Sages.

Thammuz, or Tammuz (tam-'uz): (1) Syrian god; the Phœnician Adonis. (2) Hebrew month (June-July).

Thamyris (tham-'i-ri-s) Greek poet; deprived by the Muses of his sight and voice.

Thanatos (than-'a-tos) Greek goddess of death.

Theban (thē-'ban): (1) The Cycle, collection of epic poems concerning the war against Thebes. (2) Legion, legion commanded by St. Maurice.

Thebes (thēbz): (1) famous ruins of Egypt on the Nile; (2) the most important Æolian city, ancient Greece; on the site of the present Thiva.

Themistocles (the-mis-'tu-klēz) fl. 514-449; celebrated Athenian general; defeated Xerxes in naval battle of Salamis, 480 B.C.

Theobald (thē-'u-bawld, tib-'ald) Lewis, 1088-1144; Eng. dramatist and Shakespearean critic; original hero of Pope's *Dunciad*.

Theocritus (thē-'ok-ri-tus) 3rd century B.C.; Greek poet; famous for his *Idyls*.

Theodore II. (thē-'u-dōr) 1818-1863; Abyssinian king; noted for his cruelty.

Theodoric (thē-'od-u-rik) "The Great"; d. 526; East Gothic king; a reformer.

Theodosian Code (thē-'u-dō-shi-an kōd) a collection of laws formed during the reign of Theodosius II.

Theodosius I. (thē-'u-dō-shi-us) "The Great"; 840-395; Roman emperor. His grandson, Theodosius II., reigned 408-450.

Theogony (thē-'og-u-ni) mythological poem by the Greek Hesiod.

Theophilus (thē-'of-i-lus) the legendary bishop of Asia Minor who sold himself to the devil.

Theophrastus (thē-'u-fras-'tus) d. 287 B.C.; Greek philosopher; author of character sketches and botanical works.

Thermopylæ (ther-mop-'il-ē) [G. *thermos*, hot, and *pylæ*, gate] pass from Thezaly to Locria; has hot springs; noted for its heroic defence by Leonidas, with 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, against the overwhelming hordes of Persians, 480 B.C.

Theseum (the-sē-'um) noted temple at Athens.

Theseus (thē-'sūs, thē-'sē-us) Greek hero; guardian of Athens.

Thespian Maids the Muses.

Thespis (thes-'pis) 6th century B.C.; poet; developed the Greek tragedy.

Thierry (tyā-'rē) Jacques Nicolas Augustin, 1795-1856; French historian; wrote *Histoire de la conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands*.

Thiers (tyār) Louis Adolphe, 1797-1877; French journalist, statesman, and historian; wrote *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*, etc.

Thirlwall (therl-'wawl) Connop, 1797-1875; English bishop and historian; wrote *History of Greece*, 1835-1844, etc.

Thirty Tyrants aristocratic government, Athens, 404-403 B.C.

Thirty Years' War, The a continental war, 1618-1648, occasioned by religious diversities in Germany.

Thisbe (thiz-'bē) a Babylonian girl in love with Pyramus.

Thistlewood (thizl-'wood) Arthur, 1770-1820; organized Cato Street Conspiracy.

Tholuck (tō-'lōök) Friedrich August, 1799-1877; German theological writer.

Thomas à Becket (tom-'as) 1118-1170; Archbishop of Canterbury, whose shrine was visited by the pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Thomas (tom-'as): (1) St., one of the twelve apostles; (2) the Rhymer, or, of Erceoldoune, 13th century; Scottish poet; a prophet in Arthurian romance.

Thompson (thomp-'sun): (1) Benjamin, see Rumford. (2) Joseph Parrish, 1810-1879; American divine and religious writer. (3) Silvanus Phillips, b. 1851; writer on electricity. (4) Thomas Perronet, 1788-1869; English writer and colonial governor.

Thomson (tom-'sun): (1) James, 1700-1748; poet; author of *The Seasons*, *Castle of Indolence*, *Liberty*, etc. (2) James, 1834-1883; "The Poet of Despair"; Scottish poet; author of *City of Dreadful Night*, etc. (3) Sir Charles Wyville, 1830-1882; Scottish naturalist; noted as the scientific director of the *Challenger* expedition, 1872-1876. (4) Thomas, 1773-1852; Scottish chemist; wrote *History of Chemistry*, etc. (5) William, see Kelvin, Lord.

Thoreau (thō-'rō) Henry David, 1817-1862; American author and transcendentalist; wrote *Walden*, or *Life in the Woods*, etc.

Thornycroft (thor-'ni-kroft) William Hamo, b. 1850; Eng. sculptor.

Thrope (thorp) Benjamin, 1782-1870; Eng. editor of Anglo-Saxon works.

Thorwaldsen (tor-'vāld-zen) Bertel, 1770-1844; Danish sculptor.

Thoth (thoth, tōt) Egyptian god; the Greek Hermes; patron of learning.

Thousand and One (1) *Days*, collection of Persian tales; (2)

Nights. See *Arabian Nights*.

Thrace (thras) ancient region between the Danube and the Egean.

Thrasylulus (thras-i-bū-'lus) d. 389 B.C.; famous Athenian democratic general; expelled the Thirty Tyrants, 403 B.C.

Thrym (trim) the Scandinavian giant who stole Thor's hammer.

Thucydides (thū-sid-'i-dēz) 417-401 B.C.; Greek historian; wrote *History of the Peloponnesian War* (unfinished).

Thule, Ultima (thū-'lē, ul-'ti-mā) an unidentified island six days' sail beyond the Orades.

Thunderer, The (thun-'der-er) The London *Times*.

Thundering Legion, The a Christian legion which fought under Marcus Aurelius against the Quadi.

Thyrsis (ther-'sis) shepherd in Theocritus's *Idylls*, or in Virgil's *Ecloques*.

Tiber (tī-'ber): (1) riv. (244 m.) of central Italy; Rome is on its banks; (2) noted statue representing Romulus and Remus with the wolf (Louvre, Paris).

Tiberius (tī-'bē-ri-us) Claudius Nero, 42 B.C.-37 A.D.; Roman emperor; a cruel and licentious monarch.

Tibullus (ti-bul'us) **Albius**, 1st century B.C.; Roman elegiac poet.

Tichborne Trial, The (tich'börn) the celebrated trial of the impostor, Arthur Orton, who claimed to be the heir to the Tichborne property.

Tickell (tik-el) **Thomas**, 1636-1740; English poet, and friend of Addison; author of an elegy on Addison, *Colin and Lucy*, etc.

Tietjens (tê-t'yens) or **Titiens, Teresa**, 1831-1877; noted Hungarian soprano singer.

Tiglath-Pileser (tig'lah-pi-lê-z'er) Assyrian king: (1) 12th century B.C.; (2) 10th century B.C.; (3) 8th century B.C.

Tilbury Fort (til'bu-ri fôrt) Essex fortification on the Thames.

Tilly (til'i, tê-yê) **Count von (Johann Tserklaes)**, 1559-1633; Bavarian general; noted for his success in the Thirty Years' War.

Timon of Athens (ti'mun) a misanthrope of the 5th century B.C.

Timothy (tim'u-thi) a Lycaonian apostle of the 1st century A.D.

Timur (tê-môor) 1336-1405; Tartar conqueror; defeated the Turkish sultan, Bajazet I., at Ancyra, 1402. Also **Tamerlane**.

Tintagel Castle (tin'tâ-jel) ruin of N.W. coast of Cornwall; famous in Arthurian romance; here Arthur was born.

Tintern Abbey (tin'tern) splendid Monmouthshire ruin on the Wye.

Tintoretto (tên-tô-ret'tô) **Jacopo Robusti**, 1518-1594; Venetian historical painter; "Miracle of St. Mark."

Tipoo Sahib (ti-pôô' sâ'hîb) 1749-1799; king of Mysore; son of Hyder Ali; noted for his intrigues against the British.

Tiresias (ti-rê-shê-as) a Theban prophet who was struck blind by Athena.

Tischendorf (tish'en-dorf) **Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin**, 1815-1874; German Scriptural commentator; discovered the celebrated Sinaitic Codex.

Tisiphone (ti-sif'u-nê) one of the three Furies; or avenging deities.

Titania (ti-tâ-ni-a) Queen of the Fairies; Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Tithonus (ti-thô-nus) a Trojan, who ultimately became a grasshopper.

Titian (tish'an) (**Tiziano Vecelli**), 1477-1576; Venetian painter.

Titmarsh M. A. (or **Michael Angelo**), pseudonym of Thackeray.

Titus, Arch of (ti'tus) an arch erected at Rome to celebrate the capture of Jerusalem.

Titus (ti'tus) **Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus**, 40-81; Roman emperor; "the delight of man."

Tityrus (ti'ti-rus) name for Chaucer in Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*.

Tivoli (tê-vô-lê) [the Roman **Tibur**] tn. near Rome on the Tevereone; has magnificent ruins.

Toby, Uncle, or Captain Shandy (tô-bl, shan'di) uncle of the hero in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*; the embodiment of kindness and love.

Todleben (tôt-lâ-ben) **Eduard Ivanovitch**, 1818-1884; Russian general; constructed the Sebastopol defences; stormed Plevna, 1877.

Tolbooth (tol'bôoth) anciently, Edinburgh prison.

Toleration, Act of (tol'ê-er-ash-ən) statute (1689) relieving Protestants of certain disabilities.

Tolstoi (tol'stoi): (1) **Count Alexei Constantino-vitch**, 1818-1875; Russian novelist and dramatist; took part in Crimean War. (2) **Count Leo Nikolaievitch**, b. 1828; Russian social reformer; served in the Crimean War; author of the novels, *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, etc.

Tom-a-Thrum (tom-a-thrum) a medieval fairy.

Tombs, The (tôbmz) prison of New York city.

Tom's (tomz) (Thomas West, landlord) noted London club; founded 1764.

Tom Thumb (1) dwarf of King Arthur's court. (2) a skit by Fielding, 1730.

Tone (tôn) **Theobald Wolfe**, 1763-1798; Irish rebel; committed suicide in prison.

Tonson (ton'son) **Jacob**, 1656-1736; famous London publisher.

Tonti (ton'tê) **Lorenzo**, 17th century; Italian banker, founder of the Pontine system.

Tooke (tôok) **John Horne**, 1736-1812; wrote the philological work, *Diversions of Purley*.

Toole (tôol) **John Lawrence**, 1832-1906; Eng. comedian.

Toplady (top-lâ-di) **Augustus Montague**, 1740-1778; Calvinist and religious writer; author of *Rock of Ages*.

Topsy (top'ai) a negro girl, in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, who "spects she growed."

Torres Vedras (tor-res vâ-dris) tn. N. of Lisbon, whose lines of fortification were defended by Wellington against Massena, 1810-1811.

Tostig (tos'tig) brother of Harold; assisted the Norwegian king in an invasion of England; slain at Stamford Bridge, 1066.

Tottel's Miscellany edit. of poems published by Richard Tottel, 1557.

Tottenham (tot'en-am): Middlesex suburb of London.

Touchstone (tuch'stôn): (1) a humorous fool in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*; (2) a goldsmith in *Eastward Ho!* by Jonson, Chapman, and Marston.

Tower Hamlets parliamentary borough E. of London city.

Townley Marbles (town'li) a collection of antiquities by Charles Townley, 1737-1805; now in the British Museum.

Townshend (town'zend) **Charles**, 1725-1767; politician; advocated taxation of American colonies.

Trafalgar (traf-al-gar, tra-fal-gar) Cape, Spanish headland W. of Gibraltar; Nelson defeated the Franco-Spanish fleet off its coast, 1805.

Trajan (trâ-jan) (**Marcus Ulpius Trajanus**) 56-117; Roman emperor; beneficent ruler; conquered Dacia, 101; to commemorate his triumphs a column was erected at Rome, and arches at Ancona and Benevento.

Transleithania (trans-li-tâ-ni-a) [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Leitha*, Danube affluent] lands of Austria-Hungary under Hungarian government.

Transylvania (tran-sil-vâ-ni-a) easternmost Hungarian province.

Trasimene (tras-i-mê-nê) Italian lake near upper Tiber, with no outlet; scene of a crushing defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, 217 B.C.

Treasury of Sciences Bokhara.

Trelawny (tre-law'ni) **Edward John**, 1792-1881; wrote *Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author*, 1858.

Trench (trensh) **Richard Chenevix**, 1807-1886; archbishop and theological writer.

Trenck (trenkg) **Baron Friedrich von der**, 1726-1794; German officer and adventurer; guillotined by Robespierre.

Trevelyan (tre-vel'yan) **Sir George Otto**, b. 1833; politician and man of letters; a nephew of Lord Macaulay; author of *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* (1876), etc.

Trevisa (tre-vê-sa) **John de**, 1326-1412; translator of Higden's *Polychromeon*, 1387.

Trianon, Grand (tryâ-nong) Versailles palace, where Napoleon issued a decree (1810) by which a tax of 50 per cent. was levied on colonial imports.

Tricoteuses, Les (trê-kô-tez') [F. "The Knitters"] "Furies of the Guillotine," who used to attend the courts and guillotine scenes during the first French Revolution, knitting during the proceedings.

Triennial Act (tri-en'î-al akt) an act (1694) fixing maximum age of Parliament and maximum interval between two successive Parliaments at three years.

Trimmers (trim'terz) a political faction, headed by Lord Halifax, who trimmed between the two great parties.

Trinacria (tri-nā't-krī-ā) [G. "Three-cornered"] Greek name of Sicily.

Trinity College (trin'i-ti): (1) college of Oxford or Cambridge; (2) Dublin University.

Trinobantes (trin-u-ban'tēz) early inhabitants of Middlesex and Essex.

Tripitaka (tri-pit'a-ka) [Pall, "Three Baskets"] the three religious books of the Buddhists—viz., *Sutras*, *Vinaya*, and *Abhidharma*.

Triple Alliance (1) alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland against France, 1663; (2) alliance between France, Britain, and Holland against Spain, 1717; (3) alliance between Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary against France and Russia, 1883.

Trismegistus (tris-me-jis'tus) [G. "Thrice-greatest"] the Egyptian Hermes.

Tristan und Isolde (tris-tān ōnt ē-zōl'de): (1) epic by Eilhard von Oberg, 12th century; (2) poetic romance by Gottfried von Strassburg, 12th century; (3) opera by Wagner, 1865.

Tristram (tris'tram) **Sir**, a knight of the Round Table. Also **Tristan**.

Triumvirate (tri-um'vi-rat): (1) First, league between Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey for the distribution of power, 60 B.C. (2) **Second**, union between Mark Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian, 43 B.C.

Troad (trō'ad) [ancient **Troas**] Asia Minor district in extreme N.W., including famous Troy.

Troilus (trō'i-lus) son of Priam; slain by Achilles at Troy.

Trojan War (trō'jan) the ten years' siege of Troy by the allied Greeks under Agamemnon; caused by the abduction of Helen by Paris.

Trollope (trol'up): (1) **Anthony**, 1815-1882; voluminous novelist; (2) his mother, **Mrs. Frances Milton Trollope**, 1780-1863, wrote *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, 1832, etc.; (3) his brother, **Thomas Adolphus Trollope**, 1810-1892, was a novelist and miscellaneous writer.

Tromp (tromp): (1) **Cornelis van**, 1629-1691; Dutch naval officer; distinguished in his war with the Allies, 1673; (2) his father, **Martin Harpertzoon**, 1597-1653, a Dutch admiral, defeated Blake off Dungeness, 1652; but was worsted and killed by Monk off the Texel, 1653.

Trossachs (tros'aks) picturesque glen E. of Loch Katrine.

Trows (trouz) legendary dwarfs of Orkney and Shetland.

Troy (troi) ancient city of N.W. Asia Minor. See **Trojan War**.

Trübner (trēb'ner) **Nikolaus**, 1817-1884; German publisher in London; noted esp. for his oriental works.

Truce of God truce, proclaimed from the pulpit, providing for the cessation of feuds during religious celebrations.

True Thomas Thomas the Rhymer (*q. v.*).

Tsarskoye Selo (tsār'skō-ye sāl'ō) tn. near its royal palace. St. Petersburg; noted for

Tubal (tū-bal) son of Japheth; a noted archer; Old Testament.

Tubal-Cain (kān) son of Lamech and Zillah; a mechanic; Old Testament.

Tugendbund (tōō'gend-bōōnd) secret German movement organized at Königsherg (1808), ostensibly with a view to inculcate patriotic principles, but in reality directed against France.

Tuileries (twē'le-riz, twēl'rē) quondam royal palace in Paris.

Tulchan Bishops, The bishops appointed by James VI. of Scotland on the express condition that they surrendered part of their income to the king.

Tullia (tul'i-ā) *d.* 45 B.C.; daughter of Cicero.

Tulloch (tul'uh) **John**, 1823-1886; theological writer; Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.

Tullus Hostilius (tul'us hos-til'i-us) *d.* 640 B.C.; reputed third king of Rome; noted for his wars with the Albans.

Tunguses (tōōn-gōō'sez) a nomadic Mongolian tribe in E. Siberia. P. 20,000.

Tunkers, or Dunkers (tung'kerz, dung'kerz) a religious body of German Americans.

Tupper (tup'ur): (1) **Martin Farquhar**, 1810-1880; English poet; author of *Proverbial Philosophy*, 1838, etc. (2) **Sir Charles**, b. 1821; Canadian statesman; High Commissioner for Canada, 1863-1887.

Turenne (te-ren) **Vicomte de (Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne)** 1611-1675; French commander; served in the Thirty Years' War; defeated the Spaniards at the Dunes, 1658.

Turgeneff (tōōr-ge-nēf): (1) **Alexei**, 1784-1845; Russian historian; (2) his brother, **Nikolai**, 1790-1871, published *La Russie et les Russes*, 1847, etc.; (3) **Ivan Sergievich**, 1818-1883; Russian novelist; author of *A Nest of Nobles*, *Fathers and Sons*, *Smoke*, *Virgin Soil*, etc.

Turk's Head London coffee-house; resort of Dr. Johnson.

Turner (tur'ner): (1) **Charles Tennyson**, 1808-1879; poet; brother of Alfred Tennyson. (2) **Joseph Mallord William**, 1775-1851; celebrated landscape painter.

Turpin (tur'pin): (1) 8th century; bishop of Rheims. (2) **Dick**, a highway robber; hanged, 1739.

Tusculum (tus'kū-lum) ancient city of Latium, S. of Rome; amphitheatre and theatre are notable ruins. **Tuscan Disputations**, talk recorded by Cicero which occurred at his Tusculum residence.

Tussaud (te-sō) **Marie**, 1760-1850; founder of a London wax-work exhibition.

Tusser (tus'er) **Thomas**, 1524?-1580; English poet; author of *A Hundred Good Points of Husbandry*, 1557, etc.

Tweed Ring a New York political combination, headed by William Marcy Tweed, 1823-1878, which embezzled city funds.

Twelve Wise Masters German master-singers, the most famous being the cobbler poet, Hans Sachs, 1494-1576.

Two Eyes of Greece Athens and Sparta.

Tyburnia (ti-hur'ni-ā) district in Paddington, London.

Tyche (ti-kē) Greek goddess of success.

Tyler Insurrection rebellion organized by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw against the imposition of poll-tax, 1381.

Tyndale (tin'dal) **William**, Eng. reformer; translated the Bible; burned at the stake, 1536.

Tyndall (tin'dal) **John**, 1820-1893; Eng. physicist; wrote *Heat as a Mode of Motion*, etc.

Tynwald, or Tinewald (tin'wōld) Isle of Man government, consisting of the Lieutenant-governor and Council and the House of Keys.

Typhon (ti-fōn): (1) Greek god of winds. (2) Greek name of Set.

Tyrol (tir'ol, tē-rōl) prov. of westernmost Austria-Hungary.

Tyrtæus (ter-tē-us) 7th cent. B.C.; Greek elegiac poet; wrote also war-songs.

Tyrwhitt (ter'it) **Thomas**, 1730-1786; English littérateur; exposed the Rowley forgeries.

Tytler (tit'ler): (1) **Alexander Fraser, Lord Woodhouselee**, 1747-1813; Scottish miscellaneous writer; (2) his father, **William Tytler**, 1711-1792, antiquary; (3) his son, **Patrick Fraser Tytler**, 1791-1849, Scottish historian.

U

Udall (ū-dal): (1) **John**, 1560?-1592; ecclesiastical writer; author of Hebrew grammar. (2) **Nicholas**, 1505-1556; author and translator; wrote first English comedy, *Ralph Roister Doister*.

Uhland (ōō-lānt) **Johann Ludwig**, 1787-1862 German poet; wrote ballads, etc.

Ukraine (ū-krān, ōōkrān) Little Russia.

Uifilas (ul'fi-las) 311-381; bishop of the Goths; noted for his translation of the Bible.

Ulpian (ul'pi-ān) **Domitius**, 170-228, famous Roman jurist.

Ulysses (ū-lis-ēz). See *Odysseus*.

Umbria (um'brī-ā) ancient prov. of central Italy.

Una (ū-'na) [L. fem. of *unus*, one] character representing truth in Spenser's *Faery Queen*.

Uncle Sam United States Government; so called from initials U.S.

Uniformity Act (1) 1549; aimed at a uniform church service; (2) 1662; among other provisions, enacted that all incumbents should be ordained by a bishop.

Union, Act of (1) 1535-1536; united Wales to England. (2) United Scottish and English crowns, 1707. (3) 1800; United Ireland to Great Britain, January 1, 1801.

United (1) **Irishmen**, Irish secret society of revolutionary tendencies; (2) **Provinces**, the Low Countries which formed basis of Netherlands Republic.

Urania (ū-rā-'ni-ā) celestial muse in Greek myth.

Urban (ur-'ban) name of eight Roman popes.

Uriah (ū-rī-'ā) the Hittite whom David caused to be slain in order to marry his wife, Bathsheba.

Uriel (ū-ri-'el) [H. God's light] one of the seven archangels.

Urquhart (ur-'hārd) Sir Thomas, 1611-1660; Scottish linguist; translated Rabelais.

Ursinus (ur-'sī-nus) anti-pope; 4th century.

Ursula (ur-'sū-la) saint who, with 11,000 virgins, was supposed to have been killed by the Huns at Cologne.

Ussher (ush-'er) James, 1581-1656; Irish primate; author of *Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti*.

Uther (ū-'ther) British chief and father of Arthur; Arthurian romance.

Uz (uz) Scriptural region E. of Palestine; here Job dwelt.

Uzziah (uz-'zā) Azariah, king of Judah; 8th century B.C.

Uzziel (uz-'zī-el, uz-'zī-el) [God is strong] angel subordinate to Gabriel; Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

V

Valdés (vāl-'des') Juan, 1495?-1540; Spanish religious reformer.

Valentine and Orson a Charlemagne romance.

Valentine (vāl-'en-tin) St., 3rd century; religious reformer.

Valentinian (vāl-en-'tīn-'ān) (1) I., Roman emperor, 364-375; killed in a battle with the Quadi. (2) II., son of Valentinian I.; emperor, 375-392; murdered by one of his generals. (3) III., emperor, 425-455; in his reign Rome was stripped of its colonies — Britain, Africa, and part of Gaul and Spain.

Valerian (vāl-'lēr-'i-an) Roman emperor, 253-260; captured by the Persians, 260, and executed, 269.

Valley (1) of **Humiliation**, scene of Christian's victory over Apollyon; (2) of **the Shadow of Death**, valley through which Christian passed after his contest with Apollyon; Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Valois (vāl-'wā) former French prov., N.E. of Paris; gave rise to Valois House of Kings, 1328-1559.

Vambéry (vām-'bā-rē) Arminius, b. 1832; Hungarian traveller, author, and linguist.

Van, The Spirit of the a fairy of the Van Pools, in the Carmarthenshire hills [Welsh myth].

Vanbrugh (van-'brūō) Sir John, 1664-1726; dramatist and architect.

Van Diemen's Land (van dō-'menz) ancient Tasmania (q.v.).

Van Dyck (van-'dīk) or **Vandyke**, Sir Anthony, 1599-1641; Flemish portrait-painter.

Vane (vān) Sir Henry, 1613-1662; Puritan; colonial governor; one of the authors of the Self-denying Ordinance; beheaded.

Vanessa (va-'nes-'ā) name given by Swift, in his *homerigh*, who fell in love with the poet.

Vanini (van-'nē-'nē) Lucilio, 1585-1619; Italian preacher, burned for atheism.

Varangians (vā-ran-'ji-anz) Scandinavian race who harried the Baltic coasts from the 9th to the 12th century.

Varina (va-'ri-'na) Swift's name for Miss Waring, to whom he proposed marriage.

Varro (var-'ō) (1) **Marcus Terentius**, 116-27 B.C. eminent Latin author; chief works, *Antiquitates rerum humanarum et divinarum* (not extant), *De lingua latina*, and *De re rustica*. (2) **Publius Terentius**, 82-37 B.C.; Latin poet; chief work, *Argonautica*, an epic.

Varus (vā-'rus) P. Quintilius, d. 9 A.D.; Roman soldier; defeated by the Germans at Teutoburgerwald, 9 A.D.; committed suicide.

Vashti (vash-'ti) queen of Ahasuerus; succeeded by Esther.

Vassar College (vas-'ar) women's college at Poughkeepsie, New York; founded by Matthew Vassar, 1861.

Vauban (vā-'bāng) Sébastien le Prestre de, 1633-1707; French marshal and military engineer.

Vaughan (vawn, vaw-'an) (1) **Henry**, "The Silurist"; 1622-1695; Welsh poet; author of *Olor Iacanus* (1651), *Silex Scintillans*, etc. (2) **Robert**, 1795-1808; divine and author.

Vauxhall (vawks-'haw'l) place in Lambeth, London; noted for its gardens of 1660-1859.

Veal (vāl) Mrs., person who appeared the day after her death to Mrs. Bargrave, at Canterbury, September 8, 1705; a figment of Defoe's.

Vega Carpio (vā-'gā kār-'pō-'ō) **Lope Felix de**, 1562-1635; Spanish dramatist and epic poet.

Veii (vē-'yī) ancient town near Rome.

Velasquez (vā-'lās-'keth): (1) **Diego**, 1460-1523; Spanish soldier; conquered Cuba. (2) **Diego Rodriguez de Silva**, 1599-1660; Spanish painter.

Vendée (vāng-'dā) French dep. on the Biscay coast; the Vendéens were strong opponents of the Revolution. P. 489,037.

Venerable, The (1) **Bede**, 673-735; Eng. Church historian. (2) **Doctor, Guillaume de Champeaux**, an opponent of Abelard, 12th century.

Venice (ven-'is): (1) of **the East**, Bangkok; (2) of **the North**, Stockholm or Amsterdam.

Venta, or Venta Belgarum (ven-'tā bel-'gā-rum) modern **Winchester**.

Venus (1) of **Medici**, beautiful and skilfully finished statue in Florence; (2) of **Melos**, one of the best antique statues in the Louvre, Paris.

Vercelli Book (ver-'chel'ē) book of Anglo-Saxon homilies, with six poems interspersed, discovered at Vercelli, 1822.

Verdi (ver-'dē) **Giuseppe**, 1813-1901; Italian composer.

Verestchagin (ve-res-'tchā-'gin) **Vassili**, 1842-1905; Russian historical painter.

Vergil, or Virgil (ver-'jil) **Publius Vergilius Maro**, 70-19 B.C.; celebrated Roman poet; author of *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and the *Aeneid*.

Verne (vern) **Jules**, b. 1828; French author; noted for his scientific romances.

Verneuil (ver-'ney) tn. S.W. of Rouen, where the English defeated the French, 1424.

Vernier (ver-'nyā) **Pierre**, 1580-1637; French scientist; invented the vernier.

Veronese (vā-rō-'nā-'se) **Paul (Paolo Cagliari)**, 1528-1588; Italian painter.

Versailles (ver-'sālz) tn. S.W. of Paris; royal palace; **Peace of Versailles**, acknowledging independence of United States, was signed here, 1783; here also the surrender of Paris was ratified. P. 54,081.

Verulamium (ver-'ōō-lā-'mī-um) Roman tn. near St. Albans.

Vespasian (ves pā-'zhi-'an) **Titus Flavius Vespasianus**, 9-79; emperor of Rome, 69-79.

Vespucci (ves-'pōō-'chē) **Amerigo**, 1451-1512; Italian navigator; claimed to have reached America before Columbus.

Vesuvius (ve-'sū-'vi-us) volcano near Naples; destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, 79 A.D.

Via (vī'a): (1) **Emilia** (ē-mil'i-a) Roman road extending from Piacenza to Rimini. (2) **Aurelia** (aw-rē'li-a) Roman road connecting Rome with Pisa and Gaul. (3) **Cassia** (kash-i'a) Roman road connecting Rome with Arezzo and Florence. (4) **Egnatia** (eg-nā'sh-i-a) Roman highway through Macedonia and Thrace. (5) **Latina** (la-ti-nā) important road extending from ancient Rome to Capua. (6) **Salaria** (sa-lā'ri-a) great Roman road extending to Rieti, thence across the Apennines.

Viaud (vī'ō) **Louis Marie Julien**, "Pierre Loti"; b. 1850; contemporary French novelist.

Victor Amadeus II. (vik'tur am-a-dē'us) 1666-1732; Duke of Savoy and Sardinian king; an unprincipled man.

Victor Emmanuel II. (e-man'ū-el) 1820-1878; King of Italy; beneficent ruler; accomplished the unification of Italy, 1870.

Victoria, Alexandrina (vik-tō'ri-a, al-eg-zan-dri'na) 1819-1901; Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.

Victory (vik'tu-ri) Nelson's flag-ship.

Vida (vē'dā) **Marco Girolamo**, 1480?-1566; Italian bishop; author of Latin epic, *Christias*, etc.

Vidal (vē-dāl) **Pierre** troubadour of Toulouse; took service in the Third Crusade.

Vidar (vē'dār) god of wisdom [Norse myth.].

Vigiles (vij-lēz) the constabulary of ancient Rome.

Vigny (vën-yē) **Alfred Victor, Comte de**, 1797-1863; French poet, dramatist, and romantic writer.

Vile (vē'le) noted archer; brother of Odin [Norse myth.].

Villehardouin (vēl-ār-dōō-ang') **Geoffrey de**, 1180?-1213?; French historian; accompanied a crusade to the Holy Land.

Villeneuve (vēl-nēv') **Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de**, 1763-1806; French naval officer; defeated at Trafalgar Bay, 1805.

Villeroi (vēl-rwā') **Duc de (François de Neuville)** 1644-1730; French general; defeated at Ransillies, 1706.

Villiers (vil'yerz) **George, Duke of Buckingham**, 1592-1628; favourite of James I. and Charles I.

Villon (vē-yong) **François**, 15th century; French poet; chief work, *Le grand Testament*.

Vincent de Paul (vin'sent de pawl) St., 1576-1660; founded the order of "Scours de la Charité," Paris, etc.

Vinci (vin-chē) **Leonardo da**, 1452-1519; celebrated Italian painter and sculptor.

Vinegar Bible, The printed at Oxford, 1717; so called because it had Vinegar instead of Vineyard in heading to Luke xx.

Vinegar Hill place in the heart of Wexford co., where the Irish insurgents were routed by Viscount Lake, 1798.

Violet-Crowned City Athens.

Virchow (tēr'hō) **Rudolf**, b. 1821; famous German pathologist.

Virginia (ver-jin'i-a) maiden stabbed by her father, Virginia, a Roman plebeian, to prevent her being delivered up to Appius Claudius, 449 B.C.

Virgin Queen Queen Elizabeth.

Vishnu (vish'nōō) "The Pervader"; the second god of the Hindu triad.

Vitalians (vi-tāl-anz) pirates who ravaged the Baltic coasts, 15th and 14th centuries.

Vivian, or Vivien (viv-i-an) lascivious woman of Arthur's court who entrapped the magician Merlin, Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*.

Volsci (vol'si) in ancient history, a people of S. Latium.

Voltaire (vol-tār) proper name, **François Marie Arouet** (ā-rōō-ā') 1694-1778; celebrated French poet, dramatist, historian, and author.

Vortigern (vor-ti-germ) 5th century; British king who invoked the assistance of the Jutea against the Picts.

Vox Clamantis (voks kla-man'tis) allegory by Gower, in Latin verse.

W

Wace (wās) fl. 1170; Anglo-Norman poet.

Waddington (wod-ing-tun) **William Henry**, 1826-1894; French statesman.

Wadham College (wod-am) an Oxford college; founded by Nicholas Wadham, 1613.

Wagner (våg-ner): (1) **Richard**, 1813-1883; noted German composer. (2) **Rudolf**, 1805-1864; famous German physiologist, anatomist, and anthropologist.

Wahrheit und Dichtung (vār-hit oōnd diht-tōōng) [Ger. "Truth and Poetry"] Goethe's autobiography.

Wakefield Mystery Plays 14th century plays (32) founded on the Testaments.

Walcheren (vāl'her-en) island at the estuary of the Scheldt. **Walcheren Expedition**, an abortive British expedition, 1809.

Waldemar (vål-de-mar, vål-de-mār): (1) I., "The Great"; king of Denmark, 1157-1182. (2) II., "The Victorious"; king of Denmark, 1202-1241; conquered Estonia, but was forced to renounce it.

Walker (waw'ker): (1) **Frederick, A.R.A.**, 1840-1875; noted painter. (2) **George**, 1618-1690; Irish clergyman; defended Derry against James II.; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690. (3) **John**, 1732-1807; lexicographer. (4) **William**, 1824-1860; noted for his filibustering expeditions into Nicaragua and Honduras.

Wallace (wól-ās): (1) poem on Sir W. Wallace, by Blind Harry. (2) **Alfred Russel**, b. 1822; noted for works on natural history; discovered the evolution idea contemporaneously with Darwin. (3) **Sir William**, famous Scotch hero; defeated English at Stirling Bridge, 1297; executed, 1305.

Wallenstein (wól'en-stin, vål'len-stin) **Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius, Count von**, 1538-1634; distinguished Austrian general; assassinated, 1634.

Waller (wól'er) **Edmund**, 1606-1687; English poet; organized a Royalist plot, 1643.

Wall, The (1) of Antoninus, turf wall; erected from the Forth to the Clyde in reign of Antoninus Pius, 140; (2) of China, Great, wall extending from Gulf of Pechili to interior of China; built 214-204 B.C.

Walmer Castle (wawl'mer) in Kent, N. of South Foreland; official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Walpole (wól-pōl): (1) **Horace**, 1717-1797, was a voluminous writer. (2) **Sir Robert (Lord Orford)**, 1676-1745; father of Horace; famous statesman; Prime Minister, 1715-1717 and 1721-1742. (3) **Sir Spencer**, b. 1839; historical author.

Walston (wawl'stun) St., guardian of the British peasantry; d. 1016.

Walter (wawl'ter): (1) Marquis of Saluzzo, Italy; married Griselda; *Canterbury Tales*. (2) **John**, 1739-1812; founded the *Times*. (3) **John**, 1776-1847, his son, introduced steam-power for printing, 1814. (4) **Of Coventry**, 12th century; celebrated architect.

Walther von der Vogelweide (vål'ter fon der fō-gel-vi-de) 1170?-1230?; noted German lyric poet.

Walton (wawl'tun) **Isaak**, 1593-1633; author of *The Compleat Angler*, etc.

Wandsworth (wawnds-wurth) London suburb in Surrey. P. 232,020.

Wantley, Dragon of (wont-ll) dragon slain by More of More Hall, clad in armour and covered with spikes; Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.

Wapping (wop'ing) district of E. London.

Warbeck (wawr-bek) **Perkin**, impostor; personated Richard, Duke of York, son of Edward IV.; executed, 1499.

Warburton (wawr-ber-tun): (1) **Bartholomew Elliott George**, 1810-1852; author of *The Crescent and the Cross*, etc. (2) **William**, 1698-1779; theologian and writer.

Ward (wawrd): (1) **Adolphus William**, b. 1837; biographer and historian. (2) See *Artemus*. (3) **Edward Matthew**, 1816-1879; historical painter. (4)

Mrs. Humphrey (Mary Augusta Arnold), b. 1851; novelist.

Warming-pan Hero the first Pretender.

Warner (wawr'-ner): (1) Charles Dudley, 1829-1900; American journalist and writer; wrote *Back-Log Studies*, etc. (2) Susan, 1819-1885; "Elizabeth Wetherell"; American writer; author of *The Wide, Wide World*. (3) William, 1553-1609; English poet.

War of Liberation commenced 1813, to free Europe from the despotism of Napoleon.

Warren (wor'-en) Samuel, 1807-1877; author of *Ten Thousand a Year*.

Warrior (wor-i-ur) first British iron battleship, 1860.

Wars of the Roses protracted conflict (1455-1485) between the Houses of Lancaster (emblem, red rose) and York (emblem, white rose).

Warton (wawr'-tun) Thomas, 1728-1790; poet-laureate, 1788-1790; author of *History of English Poetry*.

Warwick (wor-ik) Richard Neville, Earl of, "The King-maker"; 1423-1471; noted leader in "Wars of the Roses"; killed at Barnet, 1471.

Washington (wash'-ing-tun) George, 1732-1799; illustrious general; secured American independence; first president of the United States.

Washington (1) of Africa, Wilberforce; advocate of slave emancipation; Byron's *Don Juan*. (2) Of Colombia, Simon Bolivar. (3) Treaty of, 1871; between Britain and the United States, providing for arbitration on the *Alabama* question, and on boundary and fishing disputes.

Wasps, The (wospa) comedy by Aristophanes.

Waterloo (waw-ter-loo'), village S. of Brussels, where Wellington gained a decisive victory over Napoleon, 1815.

Water-poet, The John Taylor, 1680-1653.

Watling's Island (wat'-lingz) one of the Bahamae; first sighted by Columbus.

Watling Street Roman road in Britain, from Dover to Chester.

Watson (wat'-sun): (1) James Craig, 1833-1880; American mathematician and astronomer. (2) Richard, 1737-1816; religious writer; author of *Apology for the Bible*, etc. (3) Sir William, 1716-1787; noted electrician and botanist. (4) William, b. 1858; poet.

Watt (wat) James, 1736-1819; celebrated engineer.

Watteau (va'-to') Jean Antoine, 1684-1721; French pastoral painter.

Watts (wots): (1) Alaric, 1797-1864; journalist; author of *Lyrics of the Heart*, 1850, etc. (2) George Frederick, R.A., b. 1817; noted painter. (3) Isaac, 1674-1748; noted for religious poems.

Watt's Dyke See *Offa's Dyke*.

Waverley (wā-ver'-li) romance by Sir Walter Scott. **Waverley Novels**, novels by Sir Walter Scott; so called from *Waverley*, first published.

Wayland Wood near Watton; scene of the *Babes in the Wood*.

Waynflete (wān'-flet) William of, d. 1486; bishop; founded Magdalen College, Oxford.

Wealth of Nations, The important work on political economy by Adam Smith, 1776.

Weber (vä'-ber): (1) Baron Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst von, 1786-1826; noted German composer; author of the operas, *Der Freischütz*, *Euryanthe*, etc. (2) Ernst Heinrich, 1795-1873; German anatomist and physiologist. (3) Wilhelm Eduard, his brother, 1804-1891; distinguished for researches in magnetism and electricity.

Webster (web'-ster) Noah, 1758-1843; American lexicographer and writer.

Wedgwood (wef'-wood) Josiah, 1730-1795; potter; noted for his classic imitations.

Wedmore (wed-mör) in Somersetshire, where King Alfred signed a truce with Guthrum the Dane, 878.

Weeping Philosopher, The

Heraclitus, Greek philosopher (fl. 500 B.C.), who mourned at man's folly.

Weird Sisters, The the three witches in *Macbeth*.

Welland Canal ship canal between lakes Erie and Ontario.

Well-Beloved, The (1) Charles VI. of France; (2) Louis XV.

Wellhausen (vel'-hou-zen) Julius, b. 1844; noted German divine and Bible commentator.

Wellington (wel'-ing-tun) Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, 1769-1852; distinguished general; victor of Waterloo; commanded the British forces in Peninsular War; Prime Minister, 1828-1830.

Well of English Undeified Chaucer; in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*.

Wentworth (went'-wurth) Thomas. See *Stratford, Earl of*.

Wesley (wes'-li, wez'-li): (1) John, 1703-1791; founder of the Methodist Church. (2) Charles, 1707-1788, his brother, hymn-writer.

Wessex (wes'-eks) a division of the Heptarchy, comprising the S.W. counties.

West (west) Benjamin, 1738-1820; American painter, resident in London.

West Ham (ham) Essex suburb of London. P. 267, 303.

Westminster (west'-min-ster) Thames-side district of London; famous abbey.

Westphalia (west-fā'-li-a) an old duchy and kingdom; now a West Prussian prov.; the Peace of Westphalia (1648) concluded the Thirty Years' War.

West Point (west point) U.S. military academy on the Hudson, N. of New York.

Wetherell (we-th'er-el) Elizabeth, pen-name of Susan Warner (q.v.).

Weyman (wā-man) Stanley John, b. 1855; contemporary novelist.

Whang (hwang) niggardly Chinese miller; Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*.

Wharton (hwawr'-tun) Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, 1648-1715; Whig statesman; condemned for Jacobite treason; author of *Lilli Burlero*.

Whately (hwat'-li) Richard, 1737-1863; Archbishop of Dublin; wrote treatise on

Logic, etc.

Wheatstone (hwēt'-stun) Sir Charles, 1802-1875; man of science and inventor.

Whewell (hū'-el) William, 1794-1866; philosopher and scientific writer.

Whisky Ring combination of distillers and United States officials banded together to avoid payment of the excise duties, 1872-1875.

Whistler (hwis'-ler) James Abbot M'Neill, 1834-1903; noted painter and etcher.

White (hwit): (1) Andrew Dickson, b. 1832; American historian; first president of Cornell University. (2) Babington, *nom de guerre* of Miss Braddon, b. 1837 (Mrs. Maxwell); novelist. (3) Gilbert, 1720-1793; author of *Natural History and Antiquities of Selbourne*, etc. (4) Henry Kirke, 1785-1806; poet, whose *Remains* were edited by Southey, 1807. (5) Joseph Blanco, 1775-1841; writer, chiefly on religious subjects. (6) Richard Grant, 1822-1885; American author and commentator on Shakespeare. (7) Sir William Henry, F.R.S., b. 1845; naval architect; author of *A Manual of Naval Architecture*.

Whitecaps (hwit'-kaps) members of a United States body who perpetrate outrages under the pretext of serving their country.

Whitechapel (hwit'-chap-el) eastern district of London.

White (1) Company, 13th century; body of adventurers, headed by the Bishop of Toulouse, who assassinated all heretics. (2) Elephant, King of the, king of Ava and Siam. (3) Fast, Day of Atonement in Jewish churches. (4) Horse, the Saxon standard. **Lords of the White Horse**, old Saxon leaders. (5) Horse of Berkshire, figure of a horse cut in the chalk hills; believed to commemorate Alfred's victory over the Danes, 871. (6) King, Czar of Russia. (7) Lady, apparition in German legends whose visits forebode death. (8) Rose of Raby, mother of Edward IV. of England. (9) Rose, House of York. (10) Sheep, the Turkoman tribes who subdued

Prisea in 15th century. (11) Surrey, horse of Richard III. (12) Water-lotus, revolutionary body in China about 1800.

Whitefield (whit-fēld) George, 1714-1770; noted preacher; associated with the rise of Methodism.

Whitefriars (hwit-fri-ars) London district; named from a monastery of Carmelites founded there (13th century).

Whitehall Palace noted London palace, where Charles I. was beheaded, 1649.

Whitehead (hwit-hed) Charles, 1804-1862; poet; wrote *Autobiography of Jack Ketch*, etc.

Whites, The Italian political party; Dante was a member.

Whitgift (hwit-gift) John, 1530-1604; archbishop; issued the "Lambeth Articles."

Whitman (hwit-man) Walt, 1819-1892; American poet; wrote *Leaves of Grass*, etc.

Whitney (hwit-ni) (1) Josiah Dwight, 1819-1896; famous American geologist. (2) William Dwight, 1827-1894, his brother was a noted orientalist; published French, German, and Sanskrit grammars.

Whittier (hwit-i-er) John Greenleaf, 1807-1892; American poet and anti-slavery leader; wrote *Voices of Freedom*, *Snow-Bound*, etc.

Whittington (hwit-ing-tun) Dick, poor boy who became thrice Lord Mayor of London—in 1397, 1406, and 1419.

Whitworth (hwit-wurth) Sir Joseph, 1803-1837; Eng. man of science; inventor of the "Whitworth" rifle and cannon.

Whyte-Melville (hwit-mel-2-vil) George John, 1821-1878; English novelist.

Wicket Gate, The entrance to the Celestial City; Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Wieland (vē-lānt) Christoph Martin, 1733-1813; German poet.

Wilberforce (wil-ber-fōrs) (1) Samuel, 1806-1873; noted High Churchman; Bishop of Winchester. (2) William, 1759-1833; famous advocate of the abolition of slavery.

Wild (wild) Jonathan, notorious English burglar; hanged, 1725; celebrated by Defoe and Fielding.

Wilfrid (wil-frid) St., 634-709; Bishop of York.

Wilkes (wilks) John, 1727-1797; English politician; editor of the *North Briton*.

Wilkie (wil-ki) Sir David, 1785-1841; Scotch painter and etcher.

Willesden (wil-ēz-den) Middlesex suburb of London. P. 114,815.

William (1) country character who courted Audrey; Shakespeare's *As You Like It*. (2) L., "The Conqueror"; 1027-1087; king of England, 1066-1087; gained the victory of Hastings over Harold, 1066; he suppressed many revolts, conquered Scotland, and fought against France. (3) II., Rufus; d. 1100; king of England, 1087-1100; reign is noted for his quarrel with his brother Robert, and for the Investiture controversy; annexed Normandy, 1096. (4) III., 1650-1702; king of England, 1689-1702; crushed James's forces at the Boyne, 1690; was chief instrument in the formation of the Grand Alliances (1689 and 1701) against France. (5) IV., 1765-1837; king of England, 1830-1837. (6) I., 1797-1888; king of Prussia, 1861-1888; German emperor, 1871-1888; took an active part in the Franco-German War, and in the solidification of Germany. (7) II. (Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert), b. 1859; German emperor, 1888; grandson of Queen Victoria; his high-handed policy led to the dismissal of Bismarck in 1890. (8) I., 1772-1843; king of the Netherlands, 1815-1840. (9) II., 1792-1848; king of Holland, 1840-1848. (10) III., 1817-1890; king of Holland, 1840-1890; abolished slavery in W. Indies, 1862. (11) I., "The Lyon"; 1143-1214; king of Scotland, 1165-1214; was forced to pay tribute to England. (12) L., "The Silent"; Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau, 1539-1584; headed a revolution in Holland against Spain, and established the Dutch Republic, 1581. (13) Of Cloudeley, outlaw and noted archer; subject of a ballad by Percy. (14) Of Malmesbury, d. about 1143; historian.

Williams (1) Edward, 1746-1826; noted Welsh poet. (2) Helen Maria, 1762-1827; author of *Letters from France*, etc. (3) John, 1796-1839; missionary; discovered Karatonga; author of *Narrative of Missionary Enterprise*. (4) John, 1811-1862; Welsh writer; author of *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry*, etc. (5)

Sir Monier- See Monier-Williams. (6) Roger, 1604?-1683; colonist; founded Rhode Island. (7) Samuel, 1788-1853; founded the modern school of wood engraving. (8) Samuel Wells, 1812-1884; American sinologist. (9) Sir William Fenwick, 1800-1883; Turkish general; noted for his six months' defence of Kars against the Russians, 1855.

Willis (wil-iz) (1) Nathaniel Parker, 1806-1867; American poet, journalist, and author. (2) Rev. Robert, F.R.S., 1800-1875; physicist; invented the odontograph; architectural writer. (3) Robert, 1799-1878; editor and biographer.

Willoughby (wil-u-bi) Sir Hugh, d. 1564; navigator; sought for the North-East Passage.

Will's Coffee-house [William, Christian name of landlord] in Russell Street, London; resort of poets, etc., in 17th century; then known as "The Wits' Coffee-house."

Wills (wilz) (1) William Gorman, 1828-1891; dramatist; writer of novels. (2) William John, 1834-1861; Australian explorer.

Wilmot, John See Rochester, Earl of.

Wilmot Proviso (wil-mot prō-vi-zō) [David Wilmot, United States author] proviso to an appropriation bill prohibiting slavery.

Wilson (wil-sun) (1) Alexander, 1766-1813; ornithologist; author of *American Ornithology*. (2) Horace Hayman, 1786-1860; orientalist; author of *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, etc. (3) James Grant, b. 1832; American historical writer. (4) John (pseudonym, Christopher North), 1785-1854; Scotch poet, author, and critic. (5) John, D.D., 1804-1875; orientalist; author of *The Parsi Religion*, *Indian Caste*, etc. (6) Richard, 1714-1782; famous landscape painter. (7) Sir Charles William, b. 1836; British officer; author of *From Korti to Khartum*, etc. (8) Sir Daniel, 1816-1892; president of Toronto University; writer on archaeology. (9) Sir Robert Thomas, 1777-1849; British general and writer. (10) Sir William James Erasmus, 1809-1884; noted dermatologist; founder of chair of dermatology at College of Surgeons, London. (11) Thomas, 1663-1755; Bishop of Sodor and Man; translated the Gospels into Manx.

Wimble (wim-bl) Will, country gentleman in Addison's *Spectator*.

Winchelsea (win-chel-se) one of the Cinque Ports, near Hastings.

Winchester Camelot of Arthurian romance.

Windsor (win-zur) tn. in E. Berkshire, on the Thames; here is Windsor Castle, a royal residence; p. 13,958. *Beauties*, eleven paintings of ladies of the court of Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely.

Winfrid, or Boniface (win-frid) 680-755; "the Apostle of Germany."

Winged Lion heraldic device of Venice.

Winifred St., patron of virgins; slain by Caradoc; in folk-lore.

Winslow (winz-lō) (1) Edward, 1595-1655; governor of Plymouth colony. (2) Forbes Benignus, M.D., 1810-1874; specialist in insanity. (3) Jacques Bengne, 1669-1760; Dutch anatomist. (4) John Anctum, 1811-1873; American rear-admiral; noted for sinking the *Alabama*.

Winter (win-ter) John Strange, pen-name of Mrs. Arthur Stannard, b. 1856; novelist.

Winter King, The Frederick V., king of Bohemia, 1619-1620.

Winter Palace royal palace in St. Petersburg.

Winter Queen, The wife of "the Winter King"; daughter of James I.

Wise Men of the East the three holy men who were guided to Bethlehem by a star.

Wisest Man Socrates; so called by the oracle at Delphi.

Wishart (wish-art) George, Scotch martyr; burned by Card. Beaton, 1546.

Witches' Sabbath supposed annual meeting of witches, demons, etc., in medieval superstition.

Witchfinder, The (wich-fin-der) Matthew Hopkins; empowered by Parliament to discover witches (17th century).

Witch of Endor soothsayer consulted by Saul.

Wither (wíth-er) **George**, 1588-1667; Eng. poet; imprisoned for *Abuses Stript and Whipt*, 1613.

Witt (vit) **Jan de**, 1625-1672; Dutch statesman.

Wizard of the North Sir W. Scott.

Wodan (wō-dan) Old High German for Norse deity Odin.

Woffington (wof-ing-tun) **Margaret**, or **Peg**, 1720-1760; noted Irish actress.

Wolcot, John See **Peter Pindar**.

Wolfe (woolf): (1) **Charles**, 1791-1823; Irish poet; author of *The Burial of Sir John Moore*. (2) **James**, 1727-1759; famous general; captured Quebec from the French, 1759.

Wolff (woolf) **Sir Henry Drummond**, b. 1830; diplomatist.

Wolfram von Eschenbach (vōlf-rā m fon esh-en-bān) d. about 1200; Middle High German poet.

Wollaston (wool-as-tun) **William Hyde**, 1766-1823; famous scientist; discovered Palladium.

Wolseley (woolz-li) **Garnet Joseph, Viscount**, b. 1833; Eng. general; commander-in-chief, 1895-1900.

Wolsey (woolz-i) **Thomas**, 1475?-1530; Eng. cardinal; prime minister of Henry VIII.

Wood (wood): (1) **Anthony**, 1693-1695; antiquary. (2) **Mrs. Henry (Ellen Price)**, 1814-1837; novelist; author of *East Lyme*, etc. (3) **Rev. John George**, 1827-1899; naturalist. (4) **Sir Evelyn**, b. 1833; British general; commander in Egyptian campaign, 1882-1885; in command of 2nd Army Corps since 1901.

Wooden Horse, The horse constructed for Ulysses, from which Greek soldiers stole out and killed the Trojan guard.

Woolner (wool-ner) **Thomas**, 1825-1892; Pre-raphaellite sculptor and poet.

Woolston (wool-stun) **Thomas**, 1670-1733; deistic writer.

Worcester (woos-ter) **Joseph Emerson**, 1784-1865; American lexicographer.

Worde (word) **Wynkyn de**, d. 1534? printer, associated with Caxton.

Wordsworth (wurds-wurth): (1) **Charles**, 1806-1892; divine; one of the revisers of the New Testament. (2) **Christopher**, 1807-1835; divine and writer; author of *Athens and Attica*, etc. (3) **William**, 1770-1850; poet; wrote *The Excursion*, etc.

Worldly-wiseman (wurd-li-wiz-man) **Mr.**, character who advises Christian not to go to the Celestial City; Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, 1678.

Worstead (woost-ed) place near Norfolk, where worsted was first manufactured.

Wren (ren) **Sir Christopher**, 1632-1723, Eng. architect; designed St. Paul's, etc.

Wright (rit): (1) **George Frederick**, b. 1838; American theologian, religious author, and geologist. (2) **Joseph**, 1734-1797; painter; noted for landscapes, portraits, etc. (3) **Thomas**, 1810-1877; antiquary and historical writer, one of the founders of the Camden and Shakespeare societies. (4) **William Aldis**, b. 1836; editor.

Wundt (voont) **Wilhelm Max**, b. 1832; German philosopher; author of works on psychology and physiology.

Wyatt (wi-at): (1) **Richard James**, 1795-1850; sculptor. (2) **Sir Matthew Digby**, 1820-1877; architect and writer. (3) **Sir Thomas**, 1503?-1542; poet and diplomatist; author of sonnets. (4) **Sir Thomas**, "The Younger"; 1521?-1554; headed the men of Kent in a Protestant rising against Queen Mary.

Wycherley (wich-er-li) **William**, 1640?-1716; dramatist; wrote *The Plain Dealer*.

The Country Wife, etc.

Wyclif (wik-lif) or **Wycliffe**, **John**, d. 1384; religious reformer; translated the Bible.

Wykeham (wik-am) **William** of, 1324-1404; bishop; founder of Winchester School and New College, Oxford.

Wyndham (win-dam) **Sir Charles**, b. 1841; actor.

Wynton (win-tun) **Andrew** of, 1350?-1420?; Scottish chronicler.

Wyss (vis) **Johann Rudolf**, 1781-1830; Swiss philosopher and librarian; wrote *Der schweizerische Robinson*, etc.

X

Xanadu (zan-a-doo) an imaginary city in Coleridge's *Kubla Khan*.

Xanthippe (zan-thip-ē) wife of Socrates; proverbial for a shrew.

Xanthippus (zan-thip-us) father of Pericles; defeated the Persians in a naval battle at Mycale, 479 B.C.

Xanthus (zan-thus) Achilles's horse; *Iliad*.

Xavier (zav-i-er, gzā-vyā) **St. Francisco**, 1506-1552; with Ignatius Loyola, founded the Jesuit society; "the Apostle of the Indies."

Xenocrates (ze-nok-ra-tēz) 896-314 B.C.; chaste and virtuous philosopher; follower of Plato.

Xenophanes (ze-nof-a-nēz) fl. 540-500 B.C.; Greek philosopher; founded the Eleatic school of philosophy.

Xenophon (zen-u-fun) 430-354 B.C.; famous Greek general and historian.

Xerxes I. (zerk-sēz) d. 465 B.C.; king of Persia; defeated at Salamis, 480.

Ximena (hē-mā-nā) wife of the Spanish Cid.

Ximenes (hē-mā-nās) **de Cisneros, Francisco**, 1430-1517; Spanish cardinal and statesman.

Y

Yakub Khan (yā-kōob' kån) b. 1849; Ameer of Afghanistan; son of Shere Ali; deposed for conniving at the murder of British envoy, 1879.

Yale University (yāl) well-known college in New Haven, U.S.

Yarrell (yar-el) **William**, 1784-1856, naturalist; author of *History of British Fishes* and *History of British Birds*.

Yates (yats) **Edmund**, 1831-1894; novelist and journalist; founded *The World*.

Yellowstone (yel-u-stōn) tributary of the Missouri, on the right bank; flows through Lake Yellowstone. **Yellowstone National Park**, a pleasure park in the N.W. of Wyoming; noted for its scenery and magnificent geysers.

Yendys (yen-dis) pseudonym of Sydney Dobell (q.v.).

Yggdrasil (ig-dra-sil) the ash-tree uniting heaven, earth, and hell (Scand. myth.).

Yonge (yung): (1) **Charles Duke**, 1812-1891; historical writer; published *English-Greek Lexicon*. (2)

Charlotte Mary, 1823-1902; novelist and historical writer; author of *Heir of Redclyffe*, etc.

Yorick (yor-ik): (1) king of Denmark's jester, Shakespeare's *Hamlet*; (2) pen-name of Laurence Sterne in *Sentimental Journey*.

York (york) **Duke** of, title assumed often by second sons of Eng. kings. **Duke of (Richard)**, claimant to the throne; killed at Wakefield, 1460. **House of**, branch of the Plantagenet dynasty.

York Plays, or Mysteries per-formed on Corpus Christi Day in the Middle Ages.

Young (yung): (1) **Arthur**, 1741-1820; famous writer on agriculture. (2) **Brigham**, 1801-1877; president of the Mormon church. (3) **Charles Mayne**, 1777-1856; successful actor. (4) **Dr. James**, 1811-1833; chemist; celebrated for distilling oil from shale. (5) **Edward**, 1683-1765; poet; author of *Night Thoughts*, etc. (6) **Edward Daniel**, b. 1831; explored Lake Nyassa district, 1875. (7) **Thomas**, 1773-1829; distinguished physicist; established law of interference of light.

Young Chevalier, The the second Pretender.

Ysolde, Ysonde, Iseult (ē-sōld', ē-sōldt') wife of Sir Mark, king of Cornwall, in Arthurian romance.

Yule (yool) **Colonel Sir Henry**, 1820-1889; engineer and orientalist.

Z

Zaccheus (za-ké-us) the short man who climbed up a tree to see Jesus. Also **Zacchæus**.

Zadkiel (zad'ki-el) in Jewish myth., the angel of the planet Jupiter.

Zagros (zā-gros) in ancient geography, range of mts. between Media and Assyria.

Zarathushtra (za-ra-thóosh'tra) founder of the Perso-Iranian national religion.

Zebedee (zeb'e-dē) father of James and John.

Zeller (tsel'ler) **Ednard**, b. 1814; German philosopher and theologian.

Zenelophon (ze-nel'ó-foh) the beggar maid beloved by King Cophetua.

Zeno (zē-nō): (1) 342-270 B.C.; Greek philosopher; founder of the Stoic school. (2) 5th century B.C.; Greek philosopher of the Eleatic school.

Zenobia (ze-nō'bi-a) **Septimia**, d. about 274, queen of Palmyra; defeated and captured by Aurelian.

Zeuss (tsois) **Johann Kaspar**, 1806-1856; German historian; Celtic philologist.

Zeuxis (zūk'sis) 450 ?-306 B.C.; a Greek painter.

Ziethen (tsē'ten) **Hans Joachim von**, 1699-1786; Prussian general; noted for his victories at

Lenthen, Liegnitz, and Torgan.

Zimmermann (tsim'mer-mán) **Johann Georg**, Ritter von, 1728-1795; physician at the Hanoverian court; philosophical writer.

Zin (zin) biblical desert S. of the Dead Sea.

Zinzendorf (tsin'tsen-dorf) **Nicolaus Ludwig**, Count von, 1700-1760; zealous church reformer, founded a Moravian colony at Herrnhut.

Zion, or Sion (zī'un, sī'un) mount where stood Jerusalem.

Zipporah (zip-pō-rá) [H. little bird] Moses's wife.

Ziska (zís'ká) **Johann**, 1360-1424; famous Hussite leader. Also **Zizka**.

Zoar (zō'ar) biblical city near the Dead Sea.

Zola (zō'la) **Emile**, 1840-1902; a well-known French novelist of the school of naturalism.

Zoroaster (zō-rō-as'ter) See **Zarathushtra**.

Zuccaro (dzook'ká-rō): (1) **Federigo**, 1543-1609; Italian painter. (2) **Taddeo**, 1529-1566; Italian painter.

Zuleika (zū-lē'ka) character in Byron's *Bride of Abydos*; embodiment of purity.

Zumt, Karl Gottlob (tsóómp) 1792-1849; German

classical scholar; author of a Latin grammar, 1818.

Zwingli (tsving'lé) **Huldreich**, 1484-1531; Swiss

Protestant reformer; was killed at the battle of Kappel.

éte, fár, ádo; mé, hgr; mine; nôte; túne; móon.

A GLOSSARY

OF

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

a'

a' (aw) all.
 abee (a-bé') to be. To let abee, to let alone.
 abeigh (a-béer') aloof; at a shy distance [= *at bay*].
 ableeze (a-bléz') blazing; on fire.
 aboill (a-boil') in or into a boiling state. To come aboill, to begin to boil.
 aboon, abune (a-ben') above.
 abroad (a-bréd') abroad.
 abreed (a-bréd') in breadth.
 acre-braid (á'ker-brád') the breadth of an acre.
 action-sermon, the sermon that precedes the celebration of the Lord's Supper.
 addle (ad'l) liquid filth [A.S. *adela*, mud].
 adow (a-don') in the phrase *naething adow*, worth little or nothing [A.S. *aduan*, to be worth].
 ae (á) one.
 aefauld (á'fawld) one fold; simple.
 aefurland (á'fur-land) a field that, from its steepness, can be ploughed only in one direction [*fur*=furrow].
 aff (áf) off.
 aff ane's fit, weakly; declining in health.
 aff-fa'ins, scraps; crumba.
 affigate (áf'gät) outlet; a mode of disposing of goods [*off-get*].
 aff-hand, at once.
 aff-loof, off-hand; unpremeditated.
 afftak (áf'tak) waggishness; trying to expose to ridicule [*off-take*].
 afore (a-för') before.
 aft, aften (áf, áfn) oft, often.
 afterhend, afterhin (áf'ter-hend, áf'ter-hin) afterwards [*after and hind* as in *behind*].
 afterins (Af'ter-inz) the last milk taken from the cow at a milking.
 agley (a-glá) off the right line; wrong [M.E. *gleyen*, to squint, from Icel. *gljá*, to glitter].
 ahint, ahin (a-hint', ahin') behind [A.S. *athindan*, behind].
 aiblins (á'blinz) perhaps [from *able*, fit, proper].
 aik (ák) oak.
 ain (án) own.
 ainsells, own selves.
 air (ár) early [A.S. *ær*].
 airl-penny, also called arles-penny [L. *arraha*].
 airles, arles (árlz, árlz) earnest or hiring money.
 airn (árn) iron; a tool of that metal; a mason's chisel.
 airts (árts) points of the compass [Gael. *dirá*].
 aith (áith) an oath.
 aits (áits) oats.
 aitimeal (áit'mel) oatmeal.

aiver (á'vér) an old horse [O.F. *aver*, from L. *habere*, to have].
 aize, eizel (á'zI, é'zI) a hot cinder [A.S. *gsta*, embers].
 ajee (a-jé') awry; on one side [Etym. unknown].
 alake (a-lák') alack.
 alane (a-lán') alone.
 alang (á-lang') along.
 allanerlie (a-lan'er-li) solely; only [from *all* and *anerly*, only; from *ane*, one].
 alow, alowe (a-lou') a fire; in a flame [Icel. *logt*, fire].
 amaist (a-mást') almost.
 amang (a-mang') among.
 an' (án) and.
 an's (ánz) and is.
 ance, anes (áns) once.
 ane (án) one.
 anes-errand, (án'zer-and) of set purpose; expressly.
 aneuch (a-núer') enough.
 angersum (ang'er-sum) irritating; provoking [from *anger*, and *some*].
 another (a-nú'er') another.
 ask, awsk (ask, awsk) an eft; a kind of lizard; a newt [A.S. *áthere*].
 asklent (a-sklent') aslant.
 aas, ase (ás, ás) ashes [*ash*].
 aster (a-stér) abroad; stirring; in a ferment [*astir*].
 at e'en, (at én') in the evening.
 a' thegither (aw-thé-gith'er) all together.
 athol-brose (ath'ul-bröz') boney mixed with whisky.
 athort (a-thort') athwart.
 atweel (a-twél') I wot well.
 atween (a-twén') between.
 aucht (áur) eight [*eight*].
 aucht (awhr) ought [*ought*].
 aught (áhr) possession; property; [A.S. *áht*, from *agan*, to possess].
 aughteen (áh'tén') eighteen.
 aughtlins (awhr'linz) anything; in the least.
 auld (awld) old.
 auldfarran and auldfarrant (awld-fárran, awld-fárrant) sagacious; cunning; prudent.
 auld langsyne, olden time; days of other years.
 auld-warld, old fashioned; antique.
 aumous-dish (aw'mus) a beggar's dish for receiving alms; a vessel for collecting money for the poor at church [s form of *alm*].
 aumrie (awm'ri) a close cupboard for keeping victuals, dishes, &c. [O.F. *armaire*, from L. *armarium*, a place for *arma*, implements].
 a'va' (a-vaw') at all.
 a'wa' (a-waw') away.
 a'we aw' to owe [A.S. *ágan*].
 a'wee (a-wé') a little time.
 a'weel (a-wél') well.

barley

awfu' (aw'fú) awful.
 awkward (aw'kart) awkward.
 awn (awn) owing.
 awnie (aw'ni) having awns, as grain; bearded.
 ayont (á-yont') beyond.

b

ba' (baw) ball; hand-ball; football.
 bab (báb) bunch; tassel; nosegay [*bob*].
 bachle (bán'l) an old shoe down in the heel; a worthless, shiftless person [Etym. unknown].
 backet (bak'et) a box or trough; a hod; a coal scuttle [F. *baquet*, a trough].
 backlins (bak'linz) coming; coming back; returning.
 back-owre (bak'owr) some way back; behind.
 bade (bád) past tense of *bid* and of *bide*.
 baff (baf) blow; bang; heavy thump [*cf.* O.F. *baffe*, a blow with the back of the hand].
 baggie (bag'gi) the belly [diminutive of *bag*].
 backit (bak'it) backed. Muckle-backit, broad-backed.
 ballie (bá'll) a municipal magistrate [*ballif*].
 bainie (bá'ni) having large bones; stout.
 bairn (bárn) a child [A.S. *bearn*, from *beran*, to bear].
 bairnless (bárn'les) without issue; childless.
 bairn-time (bárn'tim) a family of children [A.S. *bean*, child, and *team*, family].
 baith (báith) both.
 baittle (bá'til) fertile; nutritious; said of pasture [Icel. *beit*, pasture].
 bake (bák) a small cake; a biscuit [from the verb *bake*].
 ballant, ballat (bal'ant, bal'at) ballad.
 band (band) bond.
 bane (bán) bone.
 bannet (ban'et) bonnet.
 bannock (ban'uk) a thick, flat cake, round in shape [*cf.* Gael. *bannach*, bannock, both words from L. *pan-cum*, *panis*, bread].
 bap (bap) a roll of bread [Etym. unknown].
 bardie (bár'di) diminutive of *bard*.
 barefit (bár'fit) barefooted.
 barken (bár'kn) to incrust; to tan with bark.
 barkit (bár'kit) tanned; clotted; hardened; stripped of the bark.
 barley (bá'ri) a cry among boys at their games for a truce [from *parley*].

barley-bree (bár'li-bré') malt-liquor; ale or beer.

barm (bárm) yeast [A.S. *beorma*].

barmie (bárm'i) of or like barm.

bash (básh) a stroke; a blow or the mark left from a blow [cf. Dan. *bask*, a blow].

bats (báts) botts; colic.

baudrons (baw'drúnz) a cat [Etym. unknown].

bauk (baw'k) a cross beam on the roof of a house [A.S. *balca*, a ridge].

bauken (baw'k-en') end of a bank or of a cross beam.

bauld (baw'ld) bald; bold.

bawmy (baw'mi) balmy.

bawbee (baw-bé') a half-penny; *pł.* money [said to be from the laird of *Silliebawby*, a mint-master].

bawk (baw'k) bank; a strip of unploughed land [A.S. *balca*, a ridge].

bawkie-bird (baw'ke-bird) the bat [Dan. *bakke*, as in *aften-bakke*, evening bat].

baws'nt or **bawson-faced** (baw'sánt, baw'san-fast) having a white, oblong spot on the face [O.F. *bawsant*, white-spotted].

bawtie (baw'ti) a dog; a hare [cf. M.E. *baude*, a cat].

baxter (bak'stér) baker [A.S. *bæcestre*, a baker].

beal, **biel** (bé) a mouth; an opening; a narrow pass [Gael. *beul*, mouth].

beal, **bell** (bé) a small inflammatory tumour; to fester; to suppurate [A.S. *byl*, a tumour].

bean, **bien**, **bein** (bén) well to do; comfortable and well provided [M.E. *bene*, pleasant].

bear, **bere** (bér) the four-rowed barley [A.S. *bere*, barley].

beastie (bé's'ti) diminutive of *beast*.

bebble (beb'l) to tittle [L. *bibere*, to drink].

beck (bek) a courtesy; to courtesy [*becken*].

bedral (bed'ral) a beadle [*beadle*].

bedral (bed'ral) one that is bedridden [from *bedred*=bedrid].

beek (bék) to bask [M.E. *beken*, to warm one's self].

beet (bét) to add fuel to fire [A.S. *betan*, to improve].

begoud (be-góod) began [A.S. *beeóde*, performed].

begrutten (be-grut'n) having the face disfigured with weeping [*grutten* is *pp.* of *greet*, to cry, *q.v.*].

begunk (be-gung'k) a trick; to deceive; to balk; to jilt [D. *begekken*, to fool].

behint (be-hint') behind.

beild, **biel**, **biel** (bèid, bé) shelter; refuge; protect [A.S. *beald*, bold].

beld (beld) bald.

belang (be-lang') to belong to.

belike (be-'lik') perhaps [be, for *by*, and *like*, likely, or *it may be like or likely*].

belive, **belyve** (be-'liv') by and by; speedily [be *live*, be *life*, *i.e.*, with life or activity].

bellum (bel'um) a noise; an attack; force; impetus [L. *bellum*, war].

belly-rack (bel'i-rak) food; gormandizing; a gormandizer [that which, or one that, racks, or stretches the belly].

ben (ben) the inner apartment; in or into the inner apartment. **Benmost** **bore**, the innermost recess or hole [A.S. *binnan*, within].

bethankit (be-thang'kit) grace after meat [from *God be thanked*].

beuk (búk) a book. **Devil's picture** **books**, playing cards.

big, **bigg** (big) to build [Icel. *byggja*].

biggin (big'in) a building; a house.

biggit (big'it) built.

bike, **byke** (bík) a nest of wild bees, hornets, or wasps [M.E.].

bill (bil) a bull.

billy, **billie** (bil'i) a companion; a fellow [Etym. unknown].

bing (bing) a heap of unthrashed corn, potatoes, &c. [Icel. *bing*, a heap].

bink (bingk) a bench; a bank; an acclivity; a wooden frame for holding dishes [a form of *bench*].

binna (bin'a) be not [*i.e.*, *be na*, be not].

birch (berk) birch [*birch*].

birken (ber'ken) birchen. **Birken-shaw**, a wood of young birch trees.

birkie (ber'ki) a child's game at cards; a lively young fellow [cf. Icel. *berkja*, to bluster].

bird (berl) to drink, or ply with drink [A.S. *byrdian*, to pour out drink].

birling (ber'ling) drinking; [Imit.] making a grumbling noise like a spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion.

birn (bern) burden [A.S. *byrthen*, a burden].

birr (ber) noise; vehemence [Icel. *byrr*, a fair wind].

birring (ber'ing) the noise of partridges, &c., when they spring.

birse (bers) bristles. **To set up one's birse**, to rouse him to his mettle; to put him in a towering passion [A.S. *byrst*, a bristle].

birsie (ber'si) to scorch, toast, or parch [*brustie*].

bit (bit) a small space; a small piece; crisis; nick of time. **A bit burn**, a small rivulet. **A bit lassie**, a little girl.

bittock (bit'uk) a little bit; a short distance.

bizz (biz) a bustle; to buzz [Imit.].

bizzy, **bizzie** (biz'i) busy.

blackaviced (blak'a-visd) dark complexioned [E. *black*, and F. *vis*, face].

blackit (blak'it) blackened.

blae (blá) pale blue, the colour of the skin when bruised [Icel. *blár*, livid].

blastie (blas'ti) a blasted creature; a dwarf.

blate, **blait** (blát) bashful; diffident [A.S. *blát*, pale].

blaud (blaw'd) a flat piece of any thing; a portion; a slap; to slap; to spoil [Etym. doubtful].

blaw (blaw) to blow; to boast; to flatter; to coax. **Blaw-i-my-lug**, a flatterer; a parasite [*blaw*].

bleerit (blé'rit) bleared; sore with rheum; bedimmed with weeping.

bleeze (bléz) a blaze; to blaze.

bellum (bel'um) idle talking fellow [Imit.].

blether (bletr'er) to talk idly; nonsense [*blather*]; a bladder [*bladder*].

blethers, babbling; foolish talk.

blin (blin) blind.

blink (blingk) a little while; a glimpse; a smiling look;—to look kindly; to abate by fits [M.E. *blenken*, to glance].

blinker (blingk'er) a person blind of an eye; a general term of contempt; a pretty girl, from *blink* to sparkle.

blinkin (blingk'in) smirking.

blirt (blert) an outburst of wind, rain, or tears [*blurt*].

bluid (bléid) blood.

bluntie (blun'ti) a sniveller; a stupid fellow [*blunt*].

blype (blip) a shred; a large piece [Etym. doubtful].

bock (bok) to vomit; to gush intermittently [M.E.].

bodach (bó'dach) an old man [Gael.].

bode (bód) what is bidden; an offer; to bid; to offer [A.S. *bod*, a command].

bodle, **boddle** (bod'l) a copper coin, value the sixth part of an English penny, equal to two dots, or Scottish pennies [from *Bothwell*, a mint-master].

boggie (bog'i) a small bog or morass.

bole, **boal** (bó) a locker in the wall of a cottage for keeping books, &c.; a crypt or small press [Etym. doubtful].

bonnet-laird (bon'et-lárd) a small proprietor of land.

boord (bóord) a board.

boost (bóost) behaved; must needs [from *behold*].

hocht, **bucht**, **bught** (buht) a pen in the corner of a fold where ewes were placed when milked [cf. E. *bought*, a bend].

bowk, **bowk** (bóok) the trunk of the body; the body; a corpse [A.S. *búc*, the belly; *bulc*] [E. *bulc*].

bountith, **bounteth** (boun'tith, boun'teth) the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages [O.F. *buntet*, bounty].

bourcock, **bourach** (bóor'uk, bóor'ach) a confused heap; a small hut; a small enclosure [Gael. *borrach*, a protruding bank; E. *bower*].

bourtree (bóort're) the elder-tree [Etym. doubtful].

bow (bou) a boll; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a chaldor, or four firloths [boll].

bow (bou) is used as a prefix, meaning curved, as in **bow-houghed**, crook-thighed, **bow-kail**, cabbage.

bowie (bou'i) a cask with the head taken out; a tub [O.F. *buie*, a pitcher, from L. *bibere*, to drink].

bowt (bout) bended, crooked.

braid (bráid) broad.

braik (brák) a kind of harrow [from *break*].

brainge (bránj) to run rashly forward [Etym. unknown].

brak (brak) broke; made insolvent.

brankie (brang'k) gaudy [from *prank*].

brats (brats) coarse clothes; rags; the term is also applied to children [Gael. *brat*, a cloak].

brattie (brat'l) a short race; hurry; fury [Imit.].

braw (braw) fine; handsome; well-dressed [*brave*].

brawlins, **brawly**, **brawlie** (braw'linz, braw'li) very well; bravely; finely; heartily [*bravelly*].

breastit (brés'tit) did spring up or forward.

brecham (bré'h'am) a work-horse's collar [cf. Gael. *braighdeach*, horse-collar].

breckan (brék'an) fern [*bracken*].

bree (bré) juice; liquid; sauce [A.S. *briz*, pottage].

brecks (bréks) breeches.

breekless (brék'les) breechless.

breering (bré'ring) coming through the ground, as young corn, &c. [A.S. *brord*, a blade of grass, and *brerd*, an edge].

brig (brig) a bridge.

brither (brim'er) a brother.

brochan (bró'h'an) oatmeal boiled in water; thick porridge [Gael.].

brocket (brók'et) variegated; black, &c., or white [Dan. *brøget*].

brög (brög) a pointed instrument, such as a shoemaker's awl [Gael. *brög*, a shoemaker's awl].

brogue (brög) a trick [cf. Icel. *brugg*, a scheming].

broo (bróod) broe.

broose (bróos) a race at a country wedding, the first to reach the house winning the *broose* or *brose*.

browst (broust) brewing; as much as is brewed at one time [from *brow*, a form of *brew*].

browster (brou's'ter) a form of brewster. **Browster-wife**, an ale-house wife.

bruckle (bruk'l) brittle; ticklish [for *brickle*, from A.S. *brecan*, to break].

brugh (brun) a burgh.

bruik, brook (bróok) to use; to wear; to enjoy [A.S. *brucan*].

bruilzie, brulzie, bruiylie (bré'l'yí) broil; scuffle; disturbance [F. *brouille*, a quarrel].

brunstane (brun'stán) brimstone.

brunt (brunt) did burn; burnt.

brust (brust) to burst; burst.

buirdly (berd'li) stout-made; strong; athletic [cf. *burly*].

buke (bek) book.

bum-clock (bum'klok) a beetle, from its bumbling noise.

bummie (bum'l) to blunder; a blunderer [*bumble*].

burdies (bur'díz) diminutive of *birds*; damsels.

ure (ber) did bear.

burnewin (bóor'ne-win) a blacksmith [*burn the wind*].

burnie (bur'ni) diminutive of *burn*, a stream.

burthistle (bur'this-l) the spear thistle.

buss (bus) a shelter; a bush [*bush*].

bussle (bus'l) a bustle.

but (but) the outer apartment of a house consisting of only two apartments [A.S. *be*, by, and *út*, out].

but-an-ben (be-out and be-in) the outer and inner side of the partition-wall in a house consisting of two apartments.

by (bi) past; besides; over and above.

by attour (a-tour, from *at* and *over*) in the neighbourhood; astride.

byganes (bi'ganz) what is gone by and past.

by-himself, lunatic; distracted.

by ordinar, more than ordinary.

byre (bir) a cow-house [A.S. *býre*, a shed, from *búr*, a bower].

bytime, odd time; interval of leisure; now and then.

C

ca' (kaw) to call; to name; to drive.

ca't or **ca'd** (kawt, kawd) called; driven; calved.

caff (káf) chaff.

cairts (káirts) cards.

calf-ward (káf'wawrd) a small inclosure for calves.

callan, callant (kal'an, kal'ant) a young lad; a fine fellow [F. *galant*, a gallant].

caller (kal'er) cool; fresh; refreshing [Icel. *kaldr*, cold].

callet (kal'et) a scold; a gossip; a trull [F. *caillette*, a silly chatterer].

cam (kám) came.

camsterie camstairie, (kam-sté'ri, kam-stá'ri) froward; perverse; unmanageable [Gael. *comh*, together, and *stíri*, strife].

cankered, cankrie (kang'kerd, kang'kri) cankered, of which it is a form.

canna (kan'a) cannot.

cap, caup (káp, kawp) a wooden vessel for food or liquor [*cup*].

capernoity (kap-er-noi'ti) crabbed; peevish; the noddle [Etym. doubtful].

capestane (káp'stán) copestone.

cappie (kap'i) diminutive of *cap*.

carritch, carritches (kar'ich, kar'ich-ez) a catechism, of which word it is a corruption.

cartes (káirts) cards.

carvy (kár'vi) carraway [F. *carvi*, carraway].

castock, custock (kas'tuk, kus'tuk) the pith of cabbage; a cabbage stalk [from *cole-stock*].

cast out, to fall out; to quarrel.

cast up, to appear; to throw in one's teeth; to reproach with.

cat-loup (kat'loup) as to distance, a space; as to time, a moment. **In a cat-loup**, instantly.

caudron (kaw'drun) a cauldron.

cauf, cawf (kawf) a calf. **Cawf-kintira**, the place where a person has been brought up.

cauf (kawf) chaff.

cauk (kawk) chalk.

cauld (kawld) cold.

cauld-kail-het-again, broth served a second day; a sermon preached to the same audience a second time.

cauldrife (kaw'drif) chilly; susceptible to cold [*cold* and *rife*].

cavie, cavey (ká'vi) a hen-coop [L. *cavea*, a cage].

chack (chak) a snack; a luncheon. **Family chack**, a family dinner [Etym. doubtful].

chafts (cháfts) jaws [Icel. *kjaptr*, jaw].

chaldar (chaw'l'der) dry measure, sixteen boils [*chaldron*].

chamer (chaw'mer) a chamber.

chancy (chán'si) lucky [*chance*].

change house (cháng'hous) a tavern.

chappit (chap'it) struck; pounded; mashed [*chap, chop, to strike*].

chawp (chawp) a blow [a form of *chap*].

cheap o't (cháp'ót) well deserving of it; deserving worse.

cheek o' the fire, near or by the side of the fire.

cheek for chow (chék for chou) cheek by jowl [*chow* from *chowl=jowl*].

chield, chiel (chéld, chél) a young fellow [*child*].

chimla, chimlie (chim'la, chim'li) a chimney fire-place.

chimla cheek, chimla lug, chimney-neuk, the fireside.

chirm (cherm) to chirp; to utter a mournful note; to be habitually re-peating and complaining [A.S. *cirman*, to make a loud noise].

chirt (chert) a squeeze; a squirt; pressing together from scanty room; to squeeze; to jerk [cf. *jerk*].

chittering (chit'er-ing) shivering; trembling [*chattering*].

chop (chop) a shop.

chow (chou) to chew [*chew, chaw*].

chuckie (chuk'i) a barn-door fowl [*chick*].

chuckie-stanes (chuk'i-stánz) pebble-stones, such as children play at chuck-farthing with [*shock*, to strike against].

clack-geese, clack-geese (klak'gés, klák'gés) barnacle geese.

clagged, claggit (klag'd, klag'it) clogged.

claise, claes (kláz) clothes.

claieth (kláith) cloth.

claithing (klá'thing) clothing.

clamb (klam) clomb, i.e., climbed.

clanjamrie (klan-jam'ri) a mob; tag-rag and bobtail [*clam*, mean, and *jamph*, to trifle, or be idle].

clankie (klang'ki) a sharp stroke [from *clank*].

clap (klap) a pat with the open hand; a clapper.

clarkit (klár'kit) wrote [*clerk*].

clarty (klár'ti) unclean; very dirty [Etym. unknown].

clash (klash) an idle tale; tittle-tattle; scandal; to scratch or claw; to talk; to gossip; to tell tales.

clat, claut (klat, klawt) to rake together; an instrument for raking together mire, weeds, &c. [cf. *clot, clod*].

clatter (klat'er) to tell idle stories; an idle story.

claught (klaw't) clutched; snatched at; laid hold of [past tense of *clatch*, clutch].

clawering (klá'wer-ing) talking idly and foolishly.

clavers (klá'verz) idle stories [cf. *clatter*].

claw (klaw) to scratch; to scrape.

cleck (klek) to collect; to bring together; to hatch [Icel. *klekja*, to hatch].

cleckin (klek'in) a brood of chickens.

cleckin-time, hatching time.

cleed (kléd) to clothe [a form of *cloth*].

cleedin (klé'din) apparel; clothing.

cleeds (klédz) clothes.

cleek, cleck (klek) to hook; to link; to selze; to snatch up hastily; a hook [a form of *clutch*].

clog (kleg) the gad-fly [Icel. *kleggi*].

cleugh (klúh) cliff; a ravine [Icel. *klöfi*].

clink (klingk) a smart stroke; a jingling sound; money; to rhyme.

clinket (kling'ket) clanked; struck.

clinkumbell (kling'kum-bel) a bell-man.

clips (klips) shears.

clish-clash (klish'klash) idle talk.

clishma-claver (klish'ma-klá-vei) idle conversation [*clish*, clash, and *claver*].

clock (klok) to cluck as a hen; to call by clucking; to hatch [A.S. *cloccian*, to cluck; a beetle [Etym. doubtful].

clot (klot) a stunning and heavy fall; a stupid inactive fellow; to fall heavily [cf. *clout*, a blow].

cloot (klóót) divided hoof; cloven hoof [cf. *cleave*, to split].

clootie (klóó'ti) a name for the devil.

clour (klóór) a bump upon the head from a blow; an indentation in a brass or pewter vessel produced by a blow; a blow [cf. Icel. *klóra*, to scratch].

cluds (kludz) clouds; multitudes.

clunk (klungk) the sound of liquor in emptying a bottle or cask [Imit.].

cock-a-bendy (kok'a-ben-di) an instrument with which ropes are twisted; a sprightly youth [*cock*, a projecting part, and *bend*].

cockermorie, cockernony (kok'er-nó-ni) the gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet [Etym. doubtful].

cocky-leekie, cock-a-leekie (kok'i-lé-ki, kok'a-lé-ki) leek soup, in which a cock has been boiled.

coff (koff) bought [past tense of *coff*; cf. *chop*, to barter].

collie-shangie (kol'i-shang-i) a quarrel; a confused uproar like that produced when *collies* fall a-worrying one another [*shangie*, means a chain; cf. O.F. *chainé*].

contermashous, contramashous (kon'ter-mash-us, kon'tra-mash-us) stubborn [a corruption of *contumacious*].

cood (kood) the eud.

coof (koof) a blockhead; a ninny [Etym. unknown].

cook (kook) to appear and disappear by turns [cf. *peek*].

coost (kest) did east.

coot, cuit (koot, kwét) the ankle.

cootie (kóó'ti) a wooden kitchen dish or small tub [Icel. *kutte*]; rough-legged, or a bird with feathered legs [*coot*, ankle].

corn't (korn't) fed with oats.

corrs (kors) the market place [*cross*].

cosh (kosh) quiet; comfortable; cozie; snug [see *cozy*].

couldna (kood'na) could not.

coup (koup) to turn over [O.F. *couper*, to cut]; to barter; to buy horses or cattle [Icel. *kaupa*].
couping (kou'ping) buying, particularly horses; also trucking or bartering.
couthie (koo'thi) kind; loving [A.S. *cuth*, known].
cowe (kou) to terrify; to keep under; a fright [Icel. *kuga*]; to lop; a branch of furze; a cut or clip [Icel. *kolla*, to hit on the head].
cowt (kout) a colt; a form of *colt*.
crabbit (krab'it) crabbed; fretful.
crack (krak) conversation.
crackin (krak'in) conversing.
craft (kraft) a craft.
craig (kräg) rock [erag]; neck; throat [M.D. *krage*].
craiks (kräks) cries or calls; land-rails [*crack*].
crambo-clink, crambo-jingle (kram'bó-klingk, kram'bó-jing-g'l) rime; riming.
crankous (krang'kus) fretful; captious; landralls [*crank*, a caprice].
cranreuch (kran'rooh) hoar-frost [Gael. *crith*, tremble, and *reodh*, frost].
crap (krap) a crop; to crop; the top of any thing; the craw of a fowl, used ludicrously for a man's stomach.
craw (kraw) a crow of a cock; a rook.
craw-taes, crawfoot; figuratively, wrinkles in the skin near the eyes.
creach, creagh (kran) a highland foray; a plundering incursion [Gael].
creepie (kré'pi) a low stool. **Creepie-chair**, the stool of repentance [from *creep*].
creeshie (kré'shi) greasy [Gael. *creis*, grease].
creish, creesh (krésh) grease; tallow.
crook (krok) an old ewe [cf. Low Ger. *Krakke*, an old horse].
crobbie, crummy (krom'b'i, krum'i) a crooked-horned cow [A.S. *crump*, crooked].
crood (kroód) to coo [imit.].
crouchie (krou'chi) crook-backed [from *crouch*, to stoop low].
crouse (kroos) brisk; full of heart; courageous-like [cf. M.D. *Kruys*, crisp, curled].
crously (kroos'ti) cheerfully; courageously.
crowdie, crowdy (krou'di) a composition of oat meal and boiled water, sometimes from the broth of beef, mutton, &c.; meal and milk mixed in a cold state; pressed curds mixed with butter. **Croodie-time**, breakfast-time [cf. *groat*, coarse meal].
cruds (kruds) curds.
crummock (krum'uk) a cow with crooked horns; a staff with a crooked head [A.S. *crump*, crooked].
crump (krump) hard and brittle—spoken of bread [imit.].
crunt (krunt) a blow on the head with a cudgel.
cruppin (krup'in) crept [= *cropen*, pp. of *creep*].
cuif (koo'f, kef) a blockhead; a ninny [Ety. unknown].
cuitkins (ket'i-kinz, kwé'ti-kinz) gaiters [*cuit*, ankle].
cuitle (ket'l) to wheedle, to tickle [A.S. *cutilian*, to tickle].
cummer (kum'er) midwife, gossip [F. *commère*, a gossip, from L. *cum*, with, and *mater*, mother].
cummock (kum'uk) a short staff with a crooked head [Gael. *cam*, crooked].
curch (kurch) a kerchief; a woman's covering for the head [*kerchief*].
curchie (kur'chi) a courtesy [*curtsey*].
ourmurring (kur-mur'ing) a low rumbling noise [imit.].

curney (kur'ni) round; granulated [corn].
curpin (kur'pin) the rump of a fowl; buttocks; crupper [F. *croupton*].
curple (kur'pl) crupper [F. *croupière*].
cusser (kus'er) a stallion [*courser*].
cutty (kut'i) a slut; a worthless girl;—a short spoon; a tobacco-pipe cut or broken short; cut short [from *cut*].
cutty-spoon, a short horn spoon.
cutty-stool, a short legged stool; a raised seat in church where acknowledged offenders were seated, and publicly rebuked by the minister,

d

dacker, daiker (dak'er, dá'ker) to loiter; to labour; to traffic; to grapple; to search, as for stolen or smuggled goods [Ety. doubtful].
daddle, daidlie (dad'l, dá'dli) a child's pinafore [Ety. doubtful].
daffin (daf'in) merriment; foolish playfulness [Icel. *daufr*, stupid].
daidle (dá'dl) to dawdle [Ety. doubtful].
daimen (dá'meu) occasional; scattered.
dait (dait) a foster-child [Gael. *dalta*].
dam (dam) urine.
dambrod (dam'brod) the draught-board [Sw. *dambråde*, checker-board].
dander (dan'der) to saunter; to wander idly; to meander; to make a loud noise [cf. *dandle*].
danders (dan'ders) cinders; refuse of a smith's fire [Ety. unknown].
dang (dang) struck; subdued; knocked over [past tense of *ding*].
danton (dawn'tun) to subdue; to daunt [dawn't].
darg, dargue (därg) a day's work [*day-work*].
darklins (där'klinz) darkling.
daud (dawd) to thrash; to beat; to bang;—a large piece;—the noise of one falling "at [Ety. doubtful].
dauntit (daw'm'tit) intimidated; subdued.
daur (dawr) to dare.
daviely (dä'vi-li) listless; spiritless [*dave*, a jackdaw; a slyguard].
daw (daw) to dawn [A.S. *dagian*, from *dag*, day].
dawner, dauner, daunder (daw'ner, dawn'der) see *dander*.
dawin (daw'in) the dawning.
dawt, daut (dawt) to pet; to caress; to fondle [cf. *dote*].
dawtie, dawty (daw'ti) a beloved child; a pet; a darling.
dead-thraw (déd'thraw) the death-throe; last agony; lukewarm; neither hot nor cold.
dearie (dē'ri) diminutive of *dear*.
dearthis' (derth'fe) dear.
deas, dais (dē'as, dā's) a raised platform for a hall; a table; a great hall table; a board seat; a settle against a wall; a pew in a church; a turf seat erected at the door of a cottage [O.F. *deis*, from L. *discus*, a plate].
deave (dēv) to deafen; to stupefy with noise [*deaf*].
decret (dēkrēt) the final sentence given by a judge [O.F. *decret*, from L. *decretum*].
dee (dē) to die; to do.
dee (dē) a dairymaid [Icel. *deigja*].
deg (deg) a stroke with a sharp pointed instrument [F. *dague*, a dagger].
deil (dēl) devil.
deil's darin needle, the dragon-fly.
deil's dozen, thirteen.

deil haet, devil a thing.
deil ma care, devil may care.
deil's snuff-box, the common puff-ball.
deleerit, delierit (de-lē'rit) delirious; daff.
denty (den'ti) dainty; nice.
dern (den) to hide; to skulk [A.S. *dyran*].
descrive (des-kriv') to describe [L. *describere*].
deuk (dük) a duck.
devall (de-väl') to cease; stop; intermission [L. *de*, down, and *vallis*, valley].
devel (dēv'l) a very hard blow; to give a heavy blow to [Ety. doubtful].
dibler (dib'ler) a large wooden plate or dish [O.F. *doublier*].
dicht, dight (dirr) to wipe; to clean corn from chaff; cleaned from chaff [A.S. *dāhtan*, to arrange, from L. *dietare*].
didna (did'na) did not.
diffir (dif'er) difference.
din (din) dun.
dine (din) dinner-time.
ding (ding) to worst; to push; to strike; to beat; to subdue [cf. Icel. *denja*, to bang].
dink (dingk) neat; trim; tidy; contemptuous; scornful of others; to deck; to dress [Ety. unknown].
dinna (din'na) do not.
dinnle (din'nl) a thrill; a vibration; a tremulous motion; to make a great noise [cf. *dandle*].
dirdum (dir'dum) uproar; tumult; evil chance [cf. Gael. *diardan*, anger].
dirrl (dir'l) a slight, tremulous stroke or pain;—to thrill; to tingle [*drill*, to pierce].
dirld (dir'd) executed with spirit.
disjaskit (dis-jas'kit) jaded; decayed; worn out [*disjected*=dejected].
dite (dit) to dictate; to indite [O.F. *ditter*, *dictare*, from L. *dicare*, to dictate].
div (div) do.
divot (div'ut) a thin sod for thatching [Ety. doubtful].
dizzen (diz'n) a dozen.
doch-an-doris, doch-an-dorrach (doh-an-dō'ris, doh-an-dō'rar) a stirrup-cup; a parting cup [Gael. *deoch an doris*, a stirrup-cup].
dochter (doh'ter) daughter.
doddy, doddie (dod'i) a cow without horns [from *do*, to cut off; Ety. unknown].
do drum (doh'drum) a fancy; a whim [Gael. *do*, a tantrum].
doilt, doyit (doilt) dazed; stupid; doting [*dulled*].
doited (doh'ted) turned to dotage; stupid; confused [*doted*].
donnert, donnard (don'ert, don'ard) grossly stupid; in dotage [Dan. *dunde*, to thunder].
donsie, doncie (don'si) unlucky; restive; trim; ailing [Gael. *donas*, bad luck].
doo (doo) a dove.
dook, douk (dook) to duck; to immerse under water; to bathe [*duck*].
dool (dool) sorrow. **To sing dool**, to lament; to mourn [*dole*].
doon (doon) down.
dorty (dort'i) saucy; nice [Ety. doubtful].
douce, douse (doo's) quiet; sober; sedate; wise; prudent [F. *douce*, fem. *douce*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet].
doucelly (doo's'li) soberly; prudently.
doundle (doo'dl) to dawdle [see *daddle*, dawdle].
dought (dunt) past tense of *dow*.
Dought na, did not; or was not able to.

doup (doup) backside; bottom; butt-end. **Doup-skelper**, one that strikes the tail [Dan. *dup*].
dour, doure (dour) hard and impenetrable in body or mind; sullen; stubborn [F. *dur*, from L. *durus*, hard].
dover (dō'ver) to doze; to drowse [cf. A.S. *dofung*, doctage].
dow (dou) to be able; can [A.S. *dugan*].
dow (dou) dove, a term of endearment.
dowcote (dook'it) pigeon-house [*dove-cote*].
dowf, dowff (dowf) pithless; wanting force; hollow; dull [Icel. *daufr*, deaf, dull].
dowie (dou'i) worn with grief, fatigue, &c.; dull; melancholy; in bad health [cf. *dover*].
downa (dou'na) cannot. **Downa do**, a phrase expressing impotence.
doylt, see doilt.
dozened, dozin (dō'znd, dō'zin) impotent; spiritless; withered [doze].
draigle (drā'gl) to soil or tear by trailing, &c., in walking [*draggle*].
drant (drant) to draw; a draw; a drunt [see *drunt*].
drap (drap) a drop; to drop.
drapple (drap'i) a little drop.
drappit-egg (drap'it-eg) a poached egg.
dreë (dré) to suffer; to endure;—to dread the worst that may happen [A.S. *dreagan*, to bear].
dreep (drép) to ooze; to drop [*drop*].
dreigh (drén) tedious; long about it; slow [Icel. *drjúgr*, long, heavy].
dribble (dri'b'l) drizzly or wet weather [*drip*].
driddle (drid'l) to play without skill; to move slowly [Ety. *doubtful*].
droddum (drod'um) the breech.
droop-rump'l (drōop'rum-pl) drooping at the crupper.
drouk, drook (drōok) to wet thoroughly; to drench [Icel. *drukna*, to be drenched].
droukit (drōok'it) drenched.
drouth (drōóth) thirst; drought [*drought*].
drouthy (drōóth'i) thirsty.
drow (drou) drizzle; mizzling rain [A.S. *drōf*, turbid].
druken (druk'n) drunken.
drunly (drum'li) merry [Ety. *doubtful*].
drummock (drum'uk) a thick raw mixture of meal and water [Ety. unknown].
drunt (drunt) pet; sour humour [Dan. *drante*, to loiter].
dub (dub) a small pond.
duds (dudz) rags; tatters; clothes [Ety. *doubtful*].
dudde, duddy (dud'i) ragged.
duffie (duf'i) yielding to pressure; soft; as applied to the mind, stupid.
dule (dool) *see dool*.
dung (dung) past tense *pp.* of *ding*.
dunsh, dunch (dunsh) to jog smartly with the elbow [Sw. *dunka*, to beat].
dunt (dunt) a knock, stroke, or blow, that produces a din or sound; to beat; to knock [*dint*].
durk (durk) a dirk or dagger; to stab with a dagger.
dursie (dur'si) unfeeling; hard-hearted [A.S. *dyrstig*, bold].
dush (dush) to push [cf. *dash*].
dwam, dwaam (dwám, dwáwm) a qualm; a swoon [A.S. *dwolma*, a confusion].
dyester (dī'ster) a dyer.
dyvoor (dī'vóor) a bankrupt; a debtor who cannot pay; an idle fellow [F. *devoir*, duty, obligation].

e

earn (ern) an eagle [A.S. *earn*].
eastlin (ést'lin) eastern.
ee (é) the eye; *pl.* een (én). **Eebrie**, eyebrow.
een, e'enin' (é'nin) evening.
eident, eydent (í'dent) diligent; careful; attentive [Icel. *váhinna*].
eild (eld) old age [cf. A.S. *yldu*, old age].
eilding (éld'ing) fuel [Icel. *elding*].
eizel (é'zel) *see aizele*.
elbuck (el'buk) the elbow.
eldritch (el'drich) ghastly; frightful [Ety. *doubtful*].
eller (el'er) an elder.
elsin (el'sin) an awl [O.D. *elæne*].
en' (en) end.
enow, enouch (e-nou', e-nū'r) enough. **ether** (eth'er) an adder.
ettle (et'l) to aim; to try; to attempt; to intend [Icel. *etta*, *etta*, to intend].
ewk (úk) to itch [A.S. *giccan*, to itch].
excambie (eks-kam'bi) to exchange; an exchange [Low L. *excambiare*].
extreme, release

f

fa (faw) to fall; to get; to claim; to pretend to; fall; share; lot [*fall*].
He maunna fa that, he must not hope to get that.
fa'ard (fawrd) favoured.
fab (fab) a pocket [*job*].
faddom't (fad'umt) fathomed.
fae (fa) a foe.
faem (fiam) foam.
fa'en (fawn) fallen.
falk (fák) to fail; to cease; to abate [Sw. *vika*].
fairin (fá'rin) a present; a reward [*fair*, a market].
faer-stræ-death (fár'stræ-deth) death from natural causes.
father (fá'ther) father.
fald, fauld (fawld) a sheepfold.
fallow (fál'ō) fellow.
falsest (faw'set) falsehood.
fan, whan (fan, wán) when.
fand (fand) did find.
farl (fárl) the fourth part of an oatmeal cake [*farthel*, a fourth deal or part].
farrant, farant, farand (far'ant, far'and) handsome; seeming; as in *auld-farand* [M.E. *favorand*, *pp.* of *favoren*, to favour].
fast, fasherie (fast, fast'e-ri) trouble; annoyance; to trouble; to annoy. **To fasthane's thoom**, to give oneself trouble [O.F. *fasher*, to offend, from L. *fastidium*, disgust].
fashous (fast'us) troublesome.
fasten e'en (fast'en én) Shrove Tuesday [fast, a state of fasting].
fattrels (fat'relz) ribbon-coils [O.F. *fatraille*, trumpery].
fauld (fawld) a fold; to fold.
faulding (fawld'ing) folding. **Faulding slap**, the gate of a fold.
fause (faws) false.
fause-face, a mask.
faut (fál) fault; default; want.
fautr (faw'tur) a transgressor.
fawsont (faw'sunt) decent; seemly [cf. *fashion*].
feal (fél) faithful; loyal; true [O.F. from L. *fidelis*, faithful].
feal (fél) a turf; a sod [Sw. *vall*, a sward].
fear, fear (fēr) entire; strong [cf. A.S. *faran*, to go].
feart (fērt) frightened.
fecht (fērt) to fight.

feck (fek) strength; use; main part. **Best feck**, better part. **Maist feck**, greatest part [*effect*].
fecket (fek'et) an under waistcoat with sleeves [Ety. unknown].
feckless (fek'les) powerless; pithless; feeble; deficient in some quality.
fecklessness (fek'les-nes) weakness; feebleness.
feckly (fek'li) mostly.
feeg (feg) a fig.
fegs (fegz) a mincing, petty oath [*fasth*].
feide (féd) feud; enmity [*feud*].
feirie (fē'ri) sturdy [*fear, fear*].
fell, the flesh immediately under the skin [A.S. *fell*, skin].
fell (fel) strong and fiery; keen; biting [O.F. *fel*, cruel].
fen (fen) mud; filth [A.S. *fenn*, a bog].
fend (fend) to live comfortably; defend; to provide against want; to make shift in general; a shift; self-support [*defend*].
ferlie (fer'li) a wonder; a rarity—a term of contempt; to wonder [A.S. *ferlic*, unexpected].
fermicalles (fer-ni-tik-lz) freckles on the face [from *fern* and *freckle*, the spots resembling fern-spots].
fesh (fesh) to bring; to fetch [*fetch*].
fetch (fesh) to pull by fits.
fettle (fet'l) to place in proper order; to tie up [A.S. *fetel*, a belt].
fey (fā) acting unaccountably, as persons in health and soon to die are supposed to do [A.S. *fæge*, doomed].
fickle (ik'l) to puzzle; to unplug; difficult [*fickle*, a].
fiel (fél) soft; smooth; comfortable [cf. Icel. *fjeldr*, fit].
fient (fēnt) fiend; a petty oath.
fient a haet, deuce a bit.
fier (fēr) sound; healthy [A.S. *faran*, to go].
fier, fiere (fēr) a brother; a friend [A.S. *ge-fēra*, a companion].
finner (fin'er) a small whale.
fire-flaught (fīr'flaur) flash of lightning [from *fire* and *flaught*, cf. *flake*].
first-fit (fēr'st'it) the person that first enters a house on New Year's Day.
fistle (fis'le) to make a rustling noise; to fidget; a bustle [imit.].
fit (fit) a foot; a step.
fitliellan (fit'li-æn) the nearer horse of the hindmost pair in the plough [*foot the land*].
flae, flee (flā, flē) a flea.
flaff (flaf) to flap; to fan.
flang (flang) did fling.
flannen (flan'en) flannel.
flaughter (flā'ter) to shine fitfully; to flicker; a flickering motion [A.S. *flaht*, flight].
flaech (flēch) to flatter; to wheedle; to supplicate in a flattering manner [M.D. *flæsen*, to flatter].
flaesh (flēsh) a fleeca.
flæg (flæg) a kick; a random blow; a fright [A.S. (*ā*) *flagan*, to put to flight].
flet (flet) a floor or story of a house [A.S.].
fletcher (flē'ter) to decoy by fair words [Icel. *fledhra*, to fawn].
flewit (flōo'it) a sharp blow [Ety. unknown].
fley (flā) to scare; to frighten [*fleg*].
flichter (flī'ter) to flutter [cf. *flicker*].
fisk (disk) to fret at the yoke; a caper; a whim [cf. *frisk* and *flick*].
fitter (fit'er) to vibrate like the wings of small birds; to flutter [*flutter*].
fluff (fluf) a puff; a flash [imit.].
flyte, fite (fit) to scold [A.S. *flitan*, to scold, to dispute].

fodgel (foj'el) fat; plump [Etym. doubtful].
foor (fóor) to fare; to go [A.S. *fōr*, past tense of *faran*, to go].
foord (fóord) past; a ford [*fōrd*].
foorsday (fóorz'dá) late in the afternoon [A.S. *forth dægæs*].
Foorsday (fóorz'dá) Thursday.
foorbears (for-bérs') forefathers; ancestors [*fore*, before, *be*, and the suffix *er*].
forbye (for-bí') past; beyond; besides; over and above [*fore*, before, and *by*].
fore (fór) before; the front. **To the fore**, still in existence; not lost, worn out, or spent, as money, &c., in front.
forfain (for-fárn') distressed; worn out; jaded [A.S. *forfaran*, to pass away].
forfaulted (for-fawl'ted) forfeited.
forfoughten (for-fou'n') exhausted with fighting; fatigued and breathless [*for* and *fight*].
forgather (for-garr'er) to meet; to encounter with [*for* and *gather*].
forgive (for-gé') to forgive.
forjeskit (for-jes'kit) jaded with fatigue [Dan. *forjaske*, to rump].
forment (for-nent') directly opposite [*fore* and *ament*].
forpet (for-pet') fourth part of a peck [*fourth peck*].
forrit, forret (for'it, for'et) forward [*forward*].
forspeak (for-spék') to affect with the curse of an evil tongue; to bewitch.
fother (forr'er) fodder.
fou', fow (fóo) full; drunk; a bushel [*ful*].
foutgen (fou'n) troubled; harassed.
fourhours (four-hoorz) the time formerly of taking tea, *viz.*, four afternoon.
fouth (fóoth) plenty; enough, or more than enough [A.S. *fyllath*, a filling up].
fræ (frá) from [*frō*].
frammit (fram'it) fremd.
frampel (fram'pel) unruly; forward [W. *framfol*, passionate].
freath (fráth) froth.
freits, freets (fréts) superstitious observances; beliefs in omens [Icel. *frétt*, news].
freity, freety (fré'ti) superstitious.
frem, fremmit, fremd (frem, frem'it, fremd) strange; not related; acting like a stranger; keeping at a distance [A.S. *fremde*].
frien' (frēn) friend.
frist (frist), a space of time; a respite [A.S. *frist*, a space of time].
frush (frush) easily broken; brittle [O.F. *froisser*, to crush].
fu' (fóo) full.
fud (fud) the scut or tail of the hare, coney, &c. [Scand.].
fugie-warrant (fú'gi-wor-ant) a warrant to apprehend a debtor who purposes to escape by flight [L. *fuga*, flight, and E. *warrant*].
fule (fel) fool.
fur, furr (fúr) a furrow [*furrow*].
furder (fur'der) furtherance [*further*].
furm (furm) a form; a bench [*form*].
furr-ahin (fur'a-hin) the hindmost horse on the right hand when ploughing [*fur*, furrow, and *ahin*, *ahint*, behind].
fashionless, fizenless (fó's'zhun-less, fiz'en-less) pithless; spiritless [O.F. *foison*, abundance, from L. *fusio*, an effusion].
fyke, fike (fik) trifling cares; to piddle; to be in a fuss about trifles [Icel. *fika*].
fyle (fil) to soil; to dirty [A.S. *afellan*, to soil].
fyl't (fit) dirtied.

g

gab (gab) the mouth [Gael. *gab*, mouth].
gab (gab) chatter; to chatter [Icel. *gabba*, to mock].
gabstick (gab'stik) a spoon.
gae (gá) to go.
gae (gá) gave.
gaed (gá) went.
gaen, gane (gán) gone.
gait, gate, gait (gát) way; manner; road [Icel. *gata*, a way].
gair (gár) a triangular piece of cloth [*gore*].
gaisling (gás'ling) a gosling.
gait (gát) a goat.
gait, get, geat (gát, gét) what is gotten; a child; a brat [*get*].
gang (gang) to go; to walk [A.S. *gangan*].
ganging (gang'ing) going. **Ganging-plea**, a long-continued suit.
gangrel (gang'rel) a child beginning to walk; a vagrant.
gar (gár) to make; to compel [Icel. *görr*, ready].
gar't (gárt) forced to.
garten (gár'ten) a garter.
gash (gash) wise; sagacious; shrewd; talkative; to converse; to chatter; to gossip [L. *sagax*, wise].
gathering-peat (garr'er-ing-pét) a sly peat sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger; a peat used to maintain a fire all night, hot embers being heaped about it.
gatty (gat'i) gouty.
gaucic, gauy, gawwie (gaw'si) jolly; large [Etym. doubtful].
gauldsman (gawdz'man) a gadsman.
gawn (gawn) going.
gaunt (gánt) to yawn [A.S. *gānian*].
gawky (gaw'ki) awkward; clumsy; clownish; a booby [Sw. *valen*, benumbed].
gay, gey (gi, gā) pretty. **Gay gude**, pretty good. **Gay weel**, pretty well [*gay*].
gaylies, gailies (gá'liz, gā'liz) pretty well; fairly.
geek, (gek) to toss the head in wantonness or scorn; to jeer; to mock [D. *gek, gek*, a fool].
geck-neckit (gek-nek'it) having a wry neck [Gael. *geoc*, a wry neck].
ged, gedd (ged) the pipe [Icel. *gedda*, from *gaddr*, a spike].
gentiles (jen'tiz) gentlefolks.
genty (jen'ti) neat; slender [*jaunty*].
geordie (jor'di) guinea from the figure, St. George on the obverse.
ghaist (gást) a ghost.
gie (gé) to give.
gied (géd) gave.
gien (gēn) given.
gif (gif) if; supposing.
gif-gaff (gif-gaf) tit for tat; mutual giving and taking; mutual obligation [*give*].
giftie (gif'ti) diminutive of *gift*.
gilpey, gilpy (gil'pi) a half-grown, half-informed boy or girl; a romping lad; a hoyden [Etym. doubtful].
gimmer (jim'er) a ewe from one to two years old [Icel. *gymbr*].
gin (gin) if; suppose [*give*].
gird (gerd) a hoop [*girth*].
girn (gern) to grin like an ill-natured dog; to twist the features in rage [*grin*].
girnol, girnol (ger'nel, ger'nal) a meal chest [*garner*].
girr (gir) a hoop [*girth*].
gizz (giz) face; countenance.
gizzen (giz'n) to shrink and leak from dryness; to wither [Icel. *gisinn*, leaky].

glaik (glāk) a deception; a delusion. **Fling the glaik's in folk's een**, to throw dust in people's eyes [cf. O.F. *glie*, a game at cards].
glaikit (glá'kit) lightheaded; idle; inattentive; foolish.
glaizle (glá'zi) glittering; smooth, like glass [*glaze*].
glar, glaur (glawr) mud [*glair*].
glauw (glawm) to grasp [Etym. unknown].
gled (gléd) a kite [*glède*].
gled (gléd) flame; a burning coal; a bright and strong fire [A.S. *gléd*].
gled, gleid, gleyed (gläd, glid, gléd) squinting; oblique; awry [cf. *agley*].
gleg (gleg) sharp; keen; on the alert [Icel. *glögg*].
gleib (gléb) glebe.
gley (glä, glí, glé) a squirt; to squirt; on one side; squirt [cf. *agley*].
glib-gabbit (glib'gab-et) glib; voluble.
gliff (glif) a glimpse; a short time; a fright [M.E. *gliffen*, to glance].
glisk (glisk) a glimpse [A.S. *glisian*, to shine].
glour, glower (glour, glou'er) to stare; to look; a stare; a look [cf. *glare*].
glunch (glunsh) to frown; to look sour [cf. *glun*].
goave, gove (göv) to go about with a stupid look; to stare stupidly [O.F. *goffe*, stupid].
gomeril (gom'er-il) a fool; a blockhead [Etym. unknown].
goustie, gousty (gous'ti) waste; desolate; ghostly; dreary; preternatural [*gusty*].
gowd (goud) gold.
gowf (gouf) the game of golf; to strike as the bat does the ball at golf [D. *kolf*, club].
gowkit (gou'kit) foolish; stupid; giddy.
gowl (goul) to howl [Icel. *gaula*, to bellow].
gowpen, goupén (gou'pn) as much as both hands held together, with the palms upward, and contracted in a circular form, can contain [Icel. *gawpn*].
gowpenfu' (gou'pn-fe) the fill of the *gowpen*.
graff (graf) a grave [A.S. *græf*].
grain, grane (grán) to groan; a groan.
grannie, granny (gran'ti) grandmother.
grape (gráp) to grope.
grat (grat) wept; shed tears; cried [past tense of *greet*].
gree (gré) to agree; to live in amity; to reconcile parties at variance [O.F. *gre*, pleasure].
greeshoch, grieshoch (grē'shou) hot embers—properly peat; peat fire piled on the hearth [Gael. *griosaich*, hot embers].
greet (grét) to shed tears; to weep [A.S. *grētan*].
grien (grēn) to long for [A.S. *geornan*, to yearn].
grieve (grév) an overseer [*greve*].
grippy, grippy (grip'i) avaricious [*grip*, to seize].
grippy (grip'l) gripping; greedy; avaricious [A.S. *gripul*, from *gripan*, to seize].
gristle (gris'l) gristle.
grit (grit) great [*great*].
grozet, grosér (groz'et, gró'ser) a gooseberry [O.F. *groselle*].
grumph (grump) a grunt; to grunt [*grunt*].
grumphie (grum'fi) a sow.
grun', grund (grun, grund) ground; bottom.
grunstone (grun'stán) a grindstone.
gruntle (grun'tli) a snout; the phiz; a grunting noise [*grunt*].

grunzie (grun'ye) the snout; the mouth [O.F. *groing*].
grushie (grush'i) thick; of thriving growth.
gruten (grut'n) *pp.* of *greet*.
gude, guid (ged) the Supreme being; good.
gude-brither, brother-in-law.
gudes (gedz) goods; merchandise.
gude-sister, sister-in-law.
guid-e'en, good evening.
guid-man and **guid-wife**, the master and the mistress of the house.
guid-morning, good morrow.
guisards, guizards (giz'ardz) disguised persons; mummies who volunteered vocal music for money about the time of Christmas and New Year's day [*guise*].
gully, gullie (gul'i) a large folding knife [Etym. unknown].
gulravage (gul-rav'ig) riot [L. *gula*, gluttony, and E. *ravage*].
gumlie (gum'li) muddy; discoloured.
gumption (gum'shun) understanding [A.S. *giffman*, to observe].
gurl (gurl) growl [*growl*].
guse (ges) goose.
gusing-iron (ges'ing-i-ron) a laundress's smoothing iron.
gustfu' (gust'fe) agreeable to the palate.
gusty (gus'ti) tasteful [L. *gustare*, to taste].
gutcher (guch'er) a grandfather [*gude-sire*].
gyre-carline (gir'kar-lin) a hag; a weird-sister; an ogress [Icel. *gygr*, a witch, and *karlinna*, a carline].
gyte (git) crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious [Etym. unknown].

h

ha' (haw) hail; manor-house. **Ha'-Bible**, the large Bible kept for family worship by the peasantry, such as Burns describes. **Ha'-door**, the chief door of a gentleman's house.
Ha'-folk, servants.
habble (hab'l) difficulty; squabble [*hobble*].
ha'd, had (had) to hold.
hadden (had'n) holden.
haddie (had'i) a haddock.
haddin (had'in) holding; inheritance.
hae (hā) possession; property; to have; to offer anything.
haet (hāt) thing. **Fieht haet, deil haet**, a petty oath of negation.
ha'f, haff (haf) a half.
haffets, haffits (haf'ets, haf'its) the sides of the head; the temples [A.S. *healf-headfoð*, the fore part of the head].
haffin (haf'in) half; half-long; nearly half; not fully grown; a half-witted person.
haffins (haf'inz) partly. **Haffins-wise**, almost half.
halk (hāk) to wander about to little purpose [Etym. doubtful].
hail, hale (hāl) whole; healthy; tight [Old Northumbrian *hāl*, hale; and A.S. *hāl*, whole].
hainch (hānsh) the haunch.
hairst härst harvest.
haith (hāth) by my faith.
haiver, haver (hā'ver) to talk foolishly or without method [Etym. doubtful].
halvers, haverz (hā'verz) nonsense; speech without thought.
hal' or hald (haw, haw'd) a hall; an abiding place [*hold*].
hallan (hāl'an) a partition between the door of a cottage and the fire-place; a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage [Etym. doubtful].

hallanshaker, (hal'an-shak-er) a sturdy beggarly scamp.
hallions (hal'yunz) rogues; worthless fellows [Etym. unknown].
haly (hāl'i) holy. **Haly be his cast**, happy be his fate.
hame (hām) home.
hamely (hām'li) homely; affable; familiar.
han' or haun (hān, hawn) hand. **Ahint the han'**, behind; in debt. **Han'afore** the foremost horse on the left hand in the plough. **Han'ahin**, the hindmost horse on the left hand in the plough.
hand-breed (hand'brēd) a hand-breadth.
hand-fast (hand'fast) to betroth by joining hands; to bind solemnly; to pledge.
hand-waled (hand'wāld) chosen; picked out with the hand.
han-for-neive (hawn'for-nēv) very friendly.
hansel (han'sel) handsel.
hantle (han'tli) a great many; a great deal [Dan. *antal*, number].
hap (hap) an outer garment, mantle, plaid, &c.; to wrap; to cover; to hop [Etym. doubtful].
happit, happed (hap'it, hap'ed) hopped; covered for warmth and security. **Winter hap**, winter clothing.
happer (hap'er) a hopper.
harkit (hark'it) hearkened.
harl, hauri (hār, hawri) to drag; to trail along the ground [M.E. *harlen*].
harn (hārn) very coarse linen[=*harden*, from A.S. *heordan*].
harns (hārn) brains [A.S. *hærne*].
hash (hash) a sloven; a soft useless fellow [*hash*, minced meat].
hask (hask) hard and dry [*harsk*].
haslock (has'lok) the lock of wool on the halse or throat; the finest wool.
hass (has) the throat. **A spark in ane's hass**, a thirst for strong drink [*halse*].
hatted-kit, hattit-kit (hat'ed-kit, hat'it-kit) a bowlful of sour cream; a mixture of milk warm from the cow and buttermilk [*cf.* D. *hotten*, to curdle].
hau'd (haw'd) to hold; to keep.
hauf (hawf) half.
hau'ds (haw'ds) holds; habitations; places of resort.
haun (haw'n) hand.
haverel, havrel (hāv'rel) a half-witted person [*haver*, to talk nonsense].
hävins (häv'inz) good manners [*have*].
hawkie (haw'ki) a cow; properly, one with a white face [Etym. unknown].
hawkit (haw'kit) white-faced—applied to cattle; foolish; silly.
headstane (hed'stān) a tombstone.
healsome (hēl'sum) healthy; wholly.
heapit (hēp'it) heaped.
hearse (hēr's) hoarse.
heart-scauld, heart-scaud (hert'skawld, hert'skaw'd) heart-burn; metaphorically, regret; remorse.
heartsums (hert'sum) cheerful.
hech! (heh) oh! strange!
hecht (herr) promised to foretell something that is to be got or given; foretold; offered [A.S. *hatan*, to call].
hecht (hent) to raise in price; to quicken [*height*].
heels-o'er-goudy (hēlz'ōr-gou'di) heels over head.
heeze (hēz) to elevate; to raise; to hoist [*hoise=hoist*].
heft (heft) the handle of a knife [*haft*].

hein-shinned (hān'shind) having large projecting shin bones, like the *hames* [A.S. *hama*, a cover], two curved pieces of wood or metal which lie on the collar of a draught horse, and have the traces fastened to them.
heir-skip (hār'skip) inheritance [*heir-skip*].
hellicat (hel'i-kat) half-witted [A.S. *hēlig*, unstable]; a cruel person [*hell-cat*].
hempie (hem'pl) a rogue; one for whom hemp grows.
hereawa' (hēr-a-waw) in this quarter or district.
heretell (hēr-tel') to learn by common report.
herry (her'i) to plunder; properly to plunder birds' nests [*harry*].
herrymnt (her'i-ment) plundering; devastation.
heep (hep) a hank of yarn; a hook or hasp [*hasp*].
het (het) hot.
het-skin, a thorough beating.
heugh (hūn) a precipitous acclivity; also, a hollow dell; a ravine; a coal-pit. **Heugh-head**, head of the cliff; head of the glen, between two cliffs [Icel. *haugr*, a mound].
heuk (hūk) a reaping hook.
hich (hēr) high.
hidlins (hid'linz) secret; concealed [*hide*].
hie (hē) high.
high-jinks (hi'jinks) a game played in several different ways. Most commonly it was determined by a throw of dice who should for sometime sustain a fictitious character, or repeat a certain number of loose verses in a certain order, under the penalty of either swallowing an additional bumper, or paying a small sum toward the reckoning.
hilih (hilih) a hobble; to halt [Etym. unknown].
hilchin (hil'shin) halting.
hinderlans (hin'der-lanz) back parts.
hiney, hinny (hin'i) honey. **My hinny**, my darling.
hing (hing) to hang.
hippen (hip'en) a cloth for wrapping the hips of an infant.
hirpdy (her'di-ger'di) topsyturvy; in reckless confusion [Imit.].
hirdum-dirdum (her'dum-der'dum) confused, noisy mirth or revelry [Imit.].
hirple (her'pl) to walk lamely or crazily; to creep; to halt [Etym. unknown].
hirsal (her'sal) to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface; to move sideways in a sitting or lying posture by means of the hands [Etym. unknown].
hirsal (her'sel) a multitude; a great number; a flock of sheep [Etym. unknown].
histie (his'ti) dry; chapped; barren [Etym. unknown].
hizzy (hiz'i) a hussy; a young girl [*hussy*].
hoast, host (hōst) a cough; to cough [Icel. *hōst*].
hobble-show (hob'l-shō) a hubbub; a tumult; an uproar [*cf.* *hubbub*].
hoden-gray (hod'n-grā) coarse cloth made from wool in its natural state without being dyed [*hau'd*, to keep].
hoddin (hod'in) the jolting motion of a countryman riding on a cart-horse [*cf.* *hoddle*].
hoddle (hod'l) to waddle.
hoggie (hog'i) a two-year old sheep [*hog*].

hogscore (hog'skôr) a kind of distance line in curling, drawn across the rink or course [*cf. hog=hag, to hack*].

hog-shoulder (hog'shooŋ-er) to jostle with the shoulder.

hoodock (hood'uk) miserly [Etym. unknown].

hool (hóol) a husk; a hull; a covering; a slough [*hull*].

hoolie (hool'i) take leisure; stop; slow; cautious [Etym. doubtful; *cf. hover*].

hoord (hóord) a hoard; to hoard.

hornie (hor'ni) the devil, so called in allusion to his horns.

hotch (hoch) to shake; to limp; to fidget [D. *hotsen*].

houghmagandie (hoh-ma-gan'di) fornication.

houk, howk (houk) to dig [A.S. *hole*, a hole].

houlet (hou'let) an owl [*oulet*].

housie (hoos'i) diminutive of *house*.

houts, touts (hóots, tóots) tut! [*hoot*, tut].

have (háv) to heave; to swell [*heave*].

howdie (hou'di) a midwife [fr. *how'dye*].

howff (houf) a place of resort; an ale-house [A.S. *hof*, a house].

howe (hou) a hollow or dell. **Howebackit**, sunk in the back, as a horse, &c. [*hole*].

hoy (hoi) to urge; to incite [from *hoy*, interjection].

hoysie (hoiz) to hoist [*hoist*].

hoYTE (hoit) to amble crazily [*cf. W. hoetian*, to dandle].

humdudgeon (hum-duj'un) a complaint; needless noise; much ado about nothing [*hum*, to murmur, and *dudgeon*].

humle, humble (hum'l, hum'bl) without horns [A.S. *hamelian*, to mutilate].

hunker (hung'ker) to stoop so that the body rests on the calves of the legs [Icel. *hokra*, to crouch].

hurcheon (hur'chun) a hedgehog [*urchin*].

hurchin (hur'chin) an urchin.

hurdies (hur'diz) the loins; the buttocks [Etym. unknown].

hurl (hur) to convey, to be conveyed in a wheeled vehicle [*whirl*].

hurly-hackets (hur'li-hak-ets) small troughs or sledges in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill; an ill hung carriage [Sw. *hurra*, to wheel, and *halka*, to slip].

hurly-house (hur'li-hoos) a dilapidated, tottering house [*cf. hurly-hackets*, and *hurry*].

hushion (hush'un) a cushion.

hyte (hit) crazy [Etym. unknown].

i

icker (ik'er) an ear of corn [Old Northumbrian *eher*, from A.S. *ear*, ear].

ieroe (ēr-ō) a great-grandchild [Gael. *iar-ogha*].

ilk, ilka (ilk, il'ka) each; every. Of that ilk, of the same, as Knockwinnock of that ilk, Knockwinnock of Knockwinnock. **Ilka-days**, every day; week-days [A.S. *ilc*, each].

ill (il) badly. **Ill-aff**, in poverty. **Ill-faard, ill-faurd**, evil-favoured; ugly; unbecoming; mean; disgraceful. **Ill-redd-up**, disorderly. **Ill-willie**, ill-natured; malicious; niggedly.

indentin (in-den'tin) indenturing.

ingain (in-gá-in) in-going.

ingan, ingun (Ing'an) an onion [*inion=onion*].

ingine (in'jin, in'jin) genius; ingenuity [L. *ingenium*, genius].

ingle (ing'gl) fire; fire-place. **Inglescheek, ingle-side**, the fireside.

Ingles-lowie, the household fire.

Ingles-nook, corner by the fire [Gael. *aingeal*, fire].

inlaik (in'lák) deficiency of any kind.

inmeats (in'mets) the intestines of an animal used as food.

in-put (in'put) contribution.

intak (in'tak) a swindler; a swindle.

i'se (iz) I shall or will.

ither (itr'er) other; one another.

j

jagg (jag) a prick, as of a pin or thorn. [Gael. *gag*, a notch].

jagger (jag'er) a pedler [Etym. unknown].

jaggy (jag'i) piercing; prickly.

jaud, jad (jau'd, jád) a jade; a mare [*jade*].

jaugs (jauwz) a pedlar's wallets [Etym. unknown].

jauk (jauk) to dally; to trifle [Etym. unknown].

jauner (já'ner, jaw'ner) foolish talk; gossip; to talk idly or jocularly [*jaunt*].

jaup (jau'p) a splash; to splash [Etym. unknown].

jaw (jau) a wave;—petulant loquacity; coarse rallery;—to pour out; to jerk; to dash as water. **Jaw-hole**, a sink; a place into which dirty water is thrown [*cf. jaup*].

jee (jē) to move; to stir; to budge [Etym. unknown].

jeest (jést) joist of a house.

jillet (jil'let) a jilt [*see jilt*].

jimp (jim'p) to jump;—slender in the waist; handsome [*jump*].

jimply, jimp (jim'pl, jim'p) barely; scarcely; hardly.

jimpy (jim'pi) neat; neatly; tightly.

jink (jim'k) a quick elusory turn; a sudden turning a corner;—to elude; to cheat; to make a quick turn; to avoid [Etym. doubtful].

jinker (jim'ker) one that moves nimbly.

jinkers (jim'kerz) lively girls.

jerkinet, Jerkinet (jer'ki-net) an outer jacket worn by women [*jerkin*].

jirt (jert) a jerk.

joceteleg (jok'te-leg) a kind of clasp knife [Etym. doubtful].

Joe, jo (jō) a sweetheart; a darling [*joy*].

Johnny Ged's Hole (jon'i-gedz-hól) the grave-digger.

jougs (jógz), an iron collar formerly used to surround the neck of a criminal, and fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain [O.F. *joug*, from L. *jugum*, a yoke].

jouk, jowk (jóok) to stoop; to bow the head [O.F. *jouquier*, to lie down].

jow (jou) a verb which includes both the swinging motion and the pealing sound of a large bell; the stroke of a bell [*jowl*].

jummie (jum'i) to make dirty; to foul [*jumble*].

jundie (jun'di) to juggle; to jog [Etym. unknown].

jupe (jóop) a kind of mantle for a woman; a great-coat for a man [F. from A. *jubbak*].

k

kae (ká) a daw [*cf. A.S. ceoð*, a chough, and Dan. *kaa*, a jackdaw].

kail (kál) colewort; colewort soup.

Kail through the reek, a good rating; a good scolding. **Kail-brose**, a kind of pottage with meal and the fat of broth. **Kail-runt**, the stem of colewort. **Kail-yard**, cabbage-garden.

kaim, kame (kám) a fortified station; a low ridge; a comb;—honey-comb [*comb*].

kavel-mell (kavel-mel) a large-sized hammer for breaking stones [Icel. *kefti*, a stick].

keb (keb) to cast lamb; to lose a lamb, as a ewe. **Keb-ewe**, a ewe that has lost her lamb [Etym. unknown].

kebar (kē'bar) a rafters [*cabar*].

kebback, kebbuck (Keb'uk) a cheese [Gael. *cabag*]. **Kebbuck heel**, what is left of a cheese.

kebbie (Keb'i) a cudgel; a club [Etym. unknown].

keckle (kek'li) to cackle; to laugh; a laugh [*ackle*].

keek (kēk) a peep; to peep. **Keeking-glass**, a looking-glass [Icel. *kikja*].

keel (kēl) ruddle; red chalk; soft stone for marking sheep [Ir. *ceil*].

keelyvine (kē'li-vin) a pencil of black or red lead [Etym. unknown].

keltie, kelty (kel'ti) a fine of a bumper imposed on them that do not drink fair. **Cleared keltie aff**, having emptied one's glass previously to drinking a bumper [said to be from the name of a champion toper].

kemping (kem'ping) striving for victory, as peers on a harvest field, &c. [A.S. *camp*, a conflict].

kempe (kem'pl) forty wisps or bottles of straw or hay about eight pounds each [Etym. unknown].

ken (ken) to know. **Kend or ken't**, knew.

kennin', kenning (ken'in, ken'ing) knowing; a small portion; a little.

kenspeckle (ken'spek-l) having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognized [Icel. *kenna*, to know, and *speki*, wisdom].

kent (kent) a cudgel; a rough walking-stick [*cant*, a jerk].

kep (kep) to catch [Icel. *kippa*, to snatch].

ket, a fleece of wool [Etym. doubtful].

klaugh (kyaww) trouble; anxiety [Etym. unknown].

kilbagie (kil-bá'gi) a kind of whisky.

Killie (kil'i) Kilmarnock.

killogie (ki-ló'gi) a kiln fireplace [*kill*, kiln, and Icel. *logi*, a fire].

kilt (kilt) the philabeg or short petticoat of a Highlander. **To kilt**, to tuck up or truss up.

kiltie (kil'ti) one that is arrayed in a kilt.

kimmer, cummer (kim'er, kum'er) a gossip; an idle, gossiping girl [L. *cum*, with, and *mater*, mother].

kimmerin (kim'er-in) a feast at the birth of a child.

kin (kin) kind.

king's-hood (kingz'hood) a certain part of the entrails of a cow [from its appearance].

kinkhost (kingk'hóost) the hooping-cough [I. *kinkhoest*].

kintra, kintray (kin'tra, kin'trā) country. **Kintra cooser**, i.e., coursor, a county stallion.

kip-nose (kip'nóz) a pug nose [*kip= cop*, a tuft].

kirk (kerk) a church. **Ye may mak a kirk an mill o't**, you may build a church or mill out of it, that is, do what you like with the property.

Kirk-ladle, an instrument carried round the pewa of the church for collecting poor's money. **Kirk-skalling**, dismissal of the church.

kirkin (ker'kin) the first appearance of a newly-wedded pair at church.
kirn (kern) a harvest home [*corn, grain*]; a churn; to churn [*churn*].
kirn-milk, buttermilk.
kirsén, kirstén (ker'sén, kern'stén) to christen or baptize [from *christen*].
kist (kist) a chest; a trunk; a coffin; a shop-counter [*chest and cist*].
kistín (kis'tín) putting a corpse into a coffin.
kitchen (kich'en) any thing eaten with bread, such as butter, cheese, &c., to give it a relish.
kitchen-fee, drippings.
kitlin, kittlin (kit'lin) a young cat [Icel. *kellingr*, a kitten].
kittled (kit'lid) having brought forth young—applied only to cats [Norw. *kjetla*, bring forth young].
kittily (kit'li) itchy; easily tickled; susceptible [*kittle*, to tickle].
kiutlin (kyóó'tlin) euddling [*kittle*, to tickle].
kiver (kiv'er) to cover [*cover*].
knowe (non) a knoll, rising ground; a hillock [*knoll*].
knurl (nur'l) a dwarf; a humpback [*knurl*].
knurlin (nur'lin) a dwarf.
kye (ki) cows [*pl. of cow*].
Kyle (kíl) a district in Ayrshire.
kyte (kit) the belly [A.S. *cieth*, the womb].
kythe (kith) to discover; to show one's self; to appear [A.S. *cythan*, to make known].

1

labourin' (lá'bur-in) tilling the fields.
lad-bairn, lad-wean (lad'báirn, lad'wén) a male child.
laddie (lad'i) diminutive of *lad*.
laded, laid (lád) a load.
laft (laft) the gallery of a church [*loft*].
laggen (lag'en) the angle between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish [Etym. unknown].
laigh (láa) low. **Laigh crofts**, low-lying fields of inferior quality [*low*].
laik (láik) lack.
lair (láir) learning; education [*lore*].
lair (láir) to wade and sink in snow or mud [Icel. *leir*, clay].
lairdie (láir'di) diminutive of *laird*.
laith (láith) loath; reluctant [*loath*].
laithfu' (láith'fe) bashful; sheepish.
Lallan (lal'an) Lowland; the Lowland dialect.
lambie (lam'i) diminutive of *lamb*.
Lammas-moon (lam'as-móón) the harvest moon.
lamp (lamp) to go quickly and with long strides [*cf. limp*].
lampit (lamp'pit) a kind of shell-fish; limpet.
lan' (lan) land; estate.
land (land) (in towns) a building including different tenements above one another, upon the same foundation, and under the same roof. **Land o' the leal**, the place of the faithful or blessed.
lane (lán) lone. **My lane**, myself alone, &c. **By their lane**, themselves alone.
lanely (lán'li) lonely.
lang (lang) long. **To think lang**, to long; to weary. **Lang tongu'd**, babbling; revealing secrets.
langsom (lang'sum) tedious; long in coming.
langsyne (lang-sin') long since; long ago.
lap (lap) did leap; leaped.

lapper (lap'er) to coagulate; to curdle [*cf. D. lobberig*, gelatinous].
lash (lash) a heavy rain. **Its lashin'** on, raining heavily.
lassie, lassock (las'i, las'uk) little girl.
lauch (láu) law; custom; usage [*law*].
lauch (lawh) to laugh [*laugh*].
lave (láv) the rest; the remainder; the others [A.S. *laf*].
lawing, lawin (law'ing, law'in) shot; reeking; bill [*cf. D. gelag*, something laid down].
lawlan (law'lan) lowland.
lea (lé) to leave.
leagir (lé'rig) a grassy ridge at the side of a field [A.S. *lærig*, edge, border].
lear (lé'r) lore; learning.
leddy (led'i) a lady.
led-farm (led'farm) a farm on which the tenant does not reside.
lee (lé) lea.
lee (lé) a lie; to lie.
leefu' (lé'fe) very lone; [*lee*, shelter].
leelane, leefulane (lé'lan, lé'fe-lan) all alone; quite solitary.
leeling (lé'ling) live-long.
leepit (lé'pit) parboiled [*leap*, from the wallowing of a boiling pot].
leesome (lé'sum) pleasant [*leef-some*].
leevin, leeving (lé'vin, lé'ving) living.
leeze-me (léz'me) a phrase of congratulatory endearment; I am happy in thee, or proud of thee [*leef is me*].
leglins (leg'linz) milk-pails [Icel. *legill*, a small cask].
leif (lé'f) leave.
leister (lé'ster) a three-pronged dart for striking fish [Icel. *ljóstr*].
let-a-be, let alone.
let on, to seem to observe or acknowledge any thing.
let that flea stick to the wa', let that alone.
leugh (lyun, lyóón) laughed.
leuk, luke (lyóók) a look; to look.
ley (lá) lea.
lien (lin) lain.
lift (lift) the sky [A.S. *lyft*].
lift (lef't) a heave. **To gie ane a lift**, to help.
lifters (lift'erz) cattle dealers; those that forcibly stole cattle as a booty.
lightly, lichtly (lit'li, lict'li) sneering; to sneer at; to slight.
limpit (lim'pit) limped; hobbled.
lintie (lin'ti) a linnen [*lint white*].
lippen (lip'en) to expect; to rely upon; to trust to [M.E. *lipnen*].
lippin (lip'in) quite full, i.e. full to the lip or edge.
lippy (lip'i) the fourth part of a peck [*lip=leap*, a basket].
lith (lith) a limb; a joint [A.S. *lith*].
loan (lón) a lane; an inclosed road; a loaning [*lane*].
loanin, loaning (lón'in, lón'ing) the green sward on which cows are milked.
lochan (loh'án) a small lake; a pond [Gael.].
lo'e, loo (lóé) love; to love.
loofie (lóó'fi) a school punishment by striking the open palm with the lash [*loof*, the palm].
loopy (lóó'pi) crafty; deceitful [*cf. O.F. loup*, a narrow window].
loosome (lóó'sum) lovely.
loot (lot) did let [from *let*].
looves (lóóvz) palms; *pl.* of loof.
losh (losh) a petty oath [*lord*].
loun, lound (loun, lound) calm; low and sheltered; still; tranquil [Icel. *lagn*, a calm].
lounder (loun'der) a severe stanning blow; to beat with severe strokes [Etym. unknown].
loup (loup) a leap; a jump; to leap; to spring; to run or move quickly [A.S. *hleapan*, to leap].

louping-on-stane, a horse-block; the step-stone by which one gets to the saddle.
loup the dyke, to leap the fence; to leap out of or into the inclosure; a scam.
low (lou) a flame; to flame [Icel. *logi*, a fire].
lowrie (lou'rè) a fox.
lowse (louz) to loose.
low's'd (louzd) loosed.
lucdie (luk'i) an old grandam.
luck-penny (luk'pen-i) a small sum given back to the payer by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.
lugget (lug'et) eared. **Lugget caup**, an eared cup [*lug*, an ear].
luggie (lug'i) a small wooden dish with a handle [*lug*, a handle].
lum (lum) the chimney; [W. *lunnon*].
lum-pig, a can for a chimney-top.
Lunardie (loo-nard'i) a kind of bonnet [from *Lunardt*, the aeronaut].
lunt (lunt) a column of smoke; to smoke [D. *lont*, a match].
lyart (lyart) of a mixed colour; gray [O.F. *hard*].

m

mae, moe (má, mó) more [A.S. *má*].
magg (mag) to steal [*cf. Hind. makr*, fraud].
magg, maik (mag, mák) a halfpenny [Etym. unknown].
maggie-monyfeet (mag-i-mon'i-fét) a centipede.
maik (mák) equal. **He hasna his maik in the hale parish** [A.S. *gemaca*].
mail (mál) payable rent. **Blackmail**, an impost paid by landlords to freebooters for protection of their property [O.F. *maille*, a halfpenny].
Mailie (má'li) Mollie.
mailin, mailing (má'lin, má'ling) a farm [*mail*, rent].
mail-payer, a rent-payer.
mair (már) more.
maist (máist) most; almost.
maister (má'ster) a master; a landlord.
maisterfu' (má'ster'fe) imperious; violent.
maistery (má'ster-i) power.
maistlins (má'st'linz) for the most part.
maistly (má'st'li) mostly.
mak (mak) to make.
makin (mak'in) making.
mane (mán) a moan; to moan; to be-moan.
mang (mang) among.
manna (mán'a) must not.
mannie (mán'i) a little man.
man-sweir (mán'swér) to commit perjury [A.S. *man*, evil, and *E. ewear*].
mant (mánt) to stammer in speech; a stutter [Gael. *manntach*, stammering].
manteel (mán-tél) a mantle.
manty (mán'ti) mantua silk; a mantle.
mare (már) a mason's trough; a support for a scaffold [*mare*, fern. of horse].
mar't, the fattest cow or animal slaughtered at Martinmas for winter provision [*Martinmas*].
marshlum (marsh'lum) mixed grain [O.F. *mestillon*, from *L. miscere*, pp. *mixtus*, *mixtus*, to mix].
mask to mash, as malt, &c.; to infuse; to be in a state of infusion [*mask*].
maskinpat, a tea-pot.
mauchy (moh'i) foul; dirty [Icel. *maukr*, a maggot].
maukin, mawkin (maw'kin) a hare [*maikin*].

maun (mawn) must [*may*].
maunna (maw'nə) must not.
maut (mawt) malt.
maw (maw) to mow.
mawn (mawn) a basket [A.S. *mand*].
maybe (mā'bi) it may be; perhaps.
meal-ark (mēl'ark) a large chest for holding meal.
near, meer (mēr) mare.
meikle (mē'kl) much; great; large [A.S. *micele*].
meiths, meaths (mē'thɜz) eggs of the blow-fly upon meat; maggots [A.S. *matha*, a maggot].
meiths, meeths (mē'thɜz) marks; landmarks [*mete*, to measure].
melder (mēl'dər) grain sent to a mill to be ground [Icel. *meldar*].
meil (mēl) to be intimate; to meddle [O.F. *meller*, to mix].
meil (mēl) a mallet; to pound; to crush [*mall*].
melt (melt) the spleen [*mitt*].
mel'th (mēl'th) a meal [*meal-tide*].
melvie (mēl'vī) to soil with meal [A.S. *metu*, meal].
men' (mēn) to mend.
mense (mens) good manners; decorum; moderation [A.S. *mennisc*, human].
mensful (mens'fəl) manners; modest.
menseless (mens'les) ill-bred; rude; impudent.
merk (mārk) an old Scottish coin value 13d. [*mark*].
mess John (mes jon) the clergyman [*mess=mass*].
messin (mes'in) a dog of mixed breed [O.F. *masin*, a mastiff].
midden (mīd'n) a dunghill [Dan. *mōdding*]. **Midden-creels**, dunghill baskets. **Midden-hole**, the dunghill.
milsie (mil'sī) a strainer [*milk-sieve*].
min (mīm) prim; prudish; precise [*mun*, silent].
minness (mīm'nes) prudishness.
min' (mīm) mind; remembrance.
minds me, causes me to remember.
minnie (mīn'ī) mother; dam [*mamma*].
mint (mīnt) to aim; to attempt; to endeavor [A.S. *myntan*].
mirk, mirkest (merk, mer'kest) dark; darkest. **Pit murk**, dark as pitch [*murk*].
mirkness (merk'nes) darkness.
misca' (mis-kaw'd) to abuse; to call names.
misca'd (mis-kaw'd) miscalled; abused.
mischanter (mī-shan'tər) misfortune; ill-luck [*misadventure*].
mish-mash (mish'mash) in a disorderly state [*dash*].
mislead' (mis-lērd') ill-taught; ill-bred; unmannerly [A.S. *mislēran*, to teach amiss].
mislippen (mis-līp'n) to neglect; to suspect.
misteuk (mis-tyōōk') mistook.
mither (mīr'tər) mother.
mitherless (mīr'tər-les) motherless.
mitherie (mīr'tər-ī) motherly.
mixtie-maxtie (mīk'tī-māk'tī) confusedly mixed [*mixt*].
mizzled (mīz'ld) having different colours [*measled*].
moistify (mois'tī-fī) to moisten.
moniphles (mōn'ī-plīz) the tripe of an animal, which consists of many folds [*many plies*].
mony (mōn'ī) many [*many*].
moöl (mōöl) earth; the earth of a grave [*mould*].
moop (mōöp) to nibble, as a sheep [*nump*].
moorlan' (mōör'lan) of or belonging to moors.
mornin' (mōr'nīn) morning dram or draught.
mortal (mōr'təl) dead drunk.

moss-hags (mos'hagz) pits and sloughs in a mire or bog.
mou (mōö) the mouth [*mouth*].
moudiwarp, moudiwart, moudie-wort (mōö'dī-warp, mōö'dī-wart, mōödi-wort) a mole [*mould-warp*].
mouse (mou'sī, moos'ī) diminutive of *mouse*.
muckle (muk'l) great; big; much [A.S. *micele*].
mufftins (muf'lī-tēz) a kind of mittens [*muff*].
muir (mūr) a moor.
muir-pouts, young grouse.
muslin-kail (muz'lin-käl) broth composed of water, shelled barley, and greens [*muslin*, as being thin].
mutch (mutch) a woman's linen or muslin cap [M.D. *mutse*, cf. *amicel*].
mysell (mī-sel') myself.

N

na (nā) no; not; nor.
nae (nā) no; not any. **Naebody**, nobody. **Naething**, nothing.
naig (nāg) a nag; a horse.
nain (nān) own. **His nain**, his own.
Nainsell, ownself [*naine ain=own*].
nane (nān) none.
nappy (nap'ī) ale; tipsy; elevated with drink [*nap*, sleep].
natch (nach) to grip; to hold [*notch*].
near-behaddin, near-be-gawn (nēr-be-hād'in, nēr-be-gaw'n) niggardly.
near-hand (nēr'hand) near at hand; nearly; almost.
nebbit (neb'īt) having a beak or nose [*neb=neb*].
neebor (nē'bur) a neighbour.
needna (nēd'na) need not.
neeps (nēps) turnips [A.S. *nēp*, from L. *napus*].
neist, niest (nēst) nearest; next [*neest*].
nettle-kail (net'l-käl) broth made of young nettles.
neuk (nük) a nook; a corner [*nook*].
nevoy (nev'oi) nephew.
new-ca'd (nū'kawd).
nicher (nī'r) to neigh; to laugh in a loud and ridiculous manner [*neigh*].
nick (nik) to break or crack [M.D. *nocke*, a notch].
nickan (nik'an) cutting.
nicket (nik'et) cut off; caught.
nieve (nēv) the fist or hand [Icel. *hnefe*, *nefi*].
nievefu' (nēv'fē) a handful.
nifer (nīfər) an exchange;—to exchange; to barter [from *nieve*].
nifty-naffy (nīf'ī-naf-ī) fastidious; conceited and finical [O.F. *nīfe*, a trifle].
nippit (nīp'īt) miserly; niggardly [*nīp*, to pinch].
nit (nīt) a nut.
nocht (noht) nothing [*naught*].
noggie (nog'ī) a small wooden dish [*noggin*].
noozle (nōō'z) to squeeze [*nozzle*].
norland (nōr'land) northland; belonging to the north country.
northin (nōr'thin) northerly.
nout, nowt, nowte (nout) cattle [A.S. *nōwt*].

O

o' (ō) of.
oe, oye (ō, oi) a grandchild [Gael. *ophal*].
o'erby (ōr'bi) over; at no great distance.
o'ercome (ōur'kum) the overplus; the burden of a song.
o'erlay (ōur'lā) an overall; a cravat.

o'erword (ōur'wurd) a word often repeated; a refrain.
off-come (ōf'kum) an excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext.
onding, onfa' (ōn'ding, ōn'fā) a fall of rain or snow; a falling on; an attack.
onstead (ōn'sted) a farmstead; the buildings on a farm [A.S. *unstan*, to dwell, and *stede*, a place].
ony (ō'nī) any.
oop (ōō) wool.
oöp (ōöp) to tie with a thread; to unite [*tyhip*].
or (ōr) ere; before.
ordinar (ōr'dī-nār) ordinary; common; usual.
orra (ōr'ā) odd; not matched; what may be spared; unemployed; petty; paltry [Ety. doubtful].
orra-man, an extra person employed about a farm.
o't (ōt) of it.
ought (ōht) ought.
oughtlins (ōur'linz) in any or the least degree.
ourgan-rapes (ōur'gan-rāpɜz) ropes for keeping down the thatch on stacks.
ourie, oorle (ōō'rī) shivering; drooping; melancholy [Icel. *örög*, wet].
oursel or ourself (ōōr-sel, ōōr-selz) ourselves.
our-by (ōōt-bī) without; a little way out; at some distance.
out-cast (ōōt'kāt) a quarrel.
outlers (ōōt'lerɜz) cattle not housed [*outer*].
outwail (ōōt'wāl) refuse; an outcast [*wale*, to choose].
overly (ōv'er-lee) superficial; not deep or thorough.
ower (ōōr) over; above; too; too much.
ower-bye, over the way.
ower-come, excess; an o'erword.
owrance (ōūr'ranɜz) superiority; mastery [*over*].
owsen (ōū'an) oxen.

P

pack (pak) a weight of twelve stones; intimate; confidential. **Pack ar thick**, on friendly terms.
paidle, pettle (pā'dl, pet'l) a paddle; a staff; a plough-staff; a hoe [from *spade*].
paidle (pā'dl) to tramp, as clothes in a tub; to walk with short steps; to play in the water, as children [*paddle*].
paik (pāk) to beat.
paiks, blows; a beating [Ety. doubtful].
painch (pānsh) a paunch.
paip (pāp) the pope.
patrick (pā'trīk) partridges.
pang (pang) to cram [Ety. doubtful].
pap (pap) to move from place to place with a quick motion; to pop [*pop*].
paraffle (parā'f) ostentatious display [F. *parafe*, a flourish in writing].
parritch (par'ich) porridge; oatmeal pudding.
parritch-time, breakfast-time.
partan (part'an) the common sea-crab [Gael.].
pat (pat) did put; a pot. **Tak pat luck**, take whatever happens to be prepared for dinner.
patle (pat'l) a plough-staff [see *paidle, pettle*].
paughty, paughty (pawh'tī) proud; haughty [cf. D. *pochen*, to boast].
pauk (pawk) a wife [Ety. doubtful].
pauky, pawkie, or pawky (paw'kī) cunning; sly; wily; artful with gentleness and good-humour; cautiously insinuating with pleasantry.

paumie (paw'mi) a stroke on the hand with the ferula or tawse at school [*palm* of the hand].
paut (pát) a stroke with the foot; to beat; to kick; to potter [*pett*].
pawkie (paw'ki) a woollen mitten having a thumb, but without fingers [Etyim. unknown].
pearlin, **pearling** (per'lín, per'ling) lace of silk, &c.; fine linen or cambric.
pease-bogle (péz'bó-gí) a scarecrow.
peaseweep (péz'wép) the lapwing [Imit.].
pech, **pegh** (pén) to fetch the breath short, as in asthma [Imit.].
pechan (peí'an) the crop; the stomach [Etyim. unknown].
peebie (pé'bi) a pebble.
peege (pén) to complain; to whine [Etyim. unknown].
peer (pér) poor; — a pear.
peerie (pé'ri) a boy's spinning top set in motion by the pull of a string [Etyim. unknown]; curious; suspicious [from *peer*, to look inquisitively].
pellack, **pellock** (pel'ak, pel'uk) a porpoise [Etyim. unknown].
pellet (pel'et) a sheepskin without the wool [*L. pellicis*, skin].
pensy, **pensie** (pen'sí) proud and conceited; spruce [*penstive*].
perk (pérk) a cord extended in a room for hanging clothes on [*perch*].
pettle (pet'l) to cherish; to indulge; to treat as a pet [*cf. pat and pet*].
phrase (fráz) fair speeches; flattery; to flatter; to cajole [*phrase*].
phraisin, **phraisng** (frá'zín, frá'zng) palavering; making long or fine speeches; flattery.
pickle (pik'l) a grain of corn; a small quantity of anything [*pick*, to choose].
pick-maw (pik'maw) a small sea-gull [*maw* = *meow*].
pig (píg) an earthen pot, vessel, or pitcher; a can for a chimney-top [*piggin*].
píke (pík) to pick; to cull; to select [*pick*].
pinner (pin'er) a cap with lappets, formerly worn by women of rank [*pin*].
pieted, **pieted** (pi'u-ted, pi'e-ted) piebald [*pie*, magpie].
pirnie (pi'r'ni) a woollen nightcap [Etyim. unknown].
pit (pit) to put.
placád (plak'ad) a placard; a public proclamation [D. *plakken*, to fix up].
plack (plak) an old copper coin equal to the third of an English penny [M. D. *placke*].
plackless (plak'les) pennyless.
plainstanes (plán'stanz) the pavement.
plenshing (plen'ish-Ing) furniture [*L. plenus*, full].
pleuch or **pleugh** (plú) a plough; to plough.
pliskie (plis'ki) a mischievous trick; plight [Etyim. unknown].
pliver (pliver) a plover.
plot (plot) to scald; to make scalding hot [Etyim. unknown].
plottie (plot'i) mulled wine.
ploy (ploí) employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting [*employ*].
pluff (pluf) a puff; a hairdresser's powder; to puff [Imit.].
pluffy (pluf'i) chubby; flabby.
pock (pok) a pouch; a bag [*poke*].
poo, **pou** (pó) to pull.
poofru' (póof'ru) powerful.
poor-man-of-mutton, cold meat; cold mutton boiled.
poortith (póort'ith) poverty.
pose (póz) a deposit; a hoard of money [*pose*, position].

pouk (póok) to pluck; to pull; a slight, quick pull, or sportive snatch [Etyim. unknown].
poupit (póop'pit) a pulpit.
pouse, **pouss** (pous) a push; to push [*push*].
poussie, **poosie** (póó'sí) a hare or cat [*pussey*].
pout (pout) a pout; a chick; a child; a young partridge, moor-fowl, turkey, &c. [*poult*].
pou't (póot) did pull.
pouthered (poo'therd) powdered; slightly salted.
pow (pou) the poll; the head [*poll*].
pownie, **powny** (pou'ni) a little horse [*pony*].
powther, **pouther** (poo'ther) powder.
pree, **prie** (pré) to taste; to prove by tasting [*privee* = *provel*].
preen (prén) a pin [A. S. *preōn*].
preen-cod, a pin-cushion.
prent (prent) print.
pridefu' (prid'fu) proud.
prief (pré) proof.
prig (prig) to cheapen; to dispute; to haggle [*prick*, to spur].
primise (prim'zi) prim; demure.
propale (pro-pal) to publish; to disclose [*L. pro*, forth, and *palam*, open].
propine (pro-pin) a present; a gift; drink-money [G. *propinein*, to drink a health].
propone (pro-pón) to lay down; to propose [*L. proponere*, set forth].
public, a public-house; an inn.
puddock (pud'uk) a frog [*puddock*].
puddock-stool, a toad-stool; a mushroom.
pun, **pund** (pun, pund) pound.
puir (per) poor.
pyat, **pyet** (pi'at, pi'et) a magpie.
pyke (pík) to pick.
pyles (piiz) grains [*pile*, a beam].

q

quaick (kwáik) quack.
quat (kwat) to quit.
quaukin (kwaw'kin) quaking.
queer (kwér) the choir [*quire*, choir].
queme, closely; exactly; to fit; to become [A. S. *geveōme*, pleasing].
quey (kwá) a heifer; a young cow [Icel. *kviga*].

r

rad (rad) afraid [Icel. *hræddr*].
rade (rád) rode.
rae (rá) roe.
raff (raf) a person of worthless character [O. F. *raffer*, to snatch; *cf. riff-raff*].
raffan (raf'an) roving; joyous; happy [Icel. *rafa*, to wander].
raible (rá'bl) to talk nonsense [*rabble*].
rally (rá'l) an upper garment worn by females [*rail*, a garment].
raip, **rape** (ráp) a rope.
rair (rár) to roar; a roar; an outcry.
raise (ráz) rose; arose.
raise (ráz) to madden; to inflame.
ramfæz'd (ram-fé'zld) fatigued; over-spread [Icel. *ramr*, strong, and A. S. *fygan*, to drive].
ramgunshock (ram-gun'shok) ragged; rough [Etyim. doubtful].
rampallion (ram-pal'yun) a villain; a rascal [*ramp*].
randle-tree (rand'l-tré) the beam from which the crook is suspended, where there is no grate [*rowan-tree*].
ranty (rant'i) merry [*randy*].
raploch (rap'loch) a coarse, undyed, woollen cloth, but used as an adjective for cloth [Etyim. unknown].

rash (rash) a rush. **Rash-buss**, a bush of rushes [*rush*].
ratten, **ratán** (rat'en, rat'an) a rat [O. F. *raton*, a rat].
raucle (raw'kl) rash; stout; fearless [Icel. *reikull*, unsettled].
raught (raw'th) reached.
raun, **rawn** (rawn) the roe of fish.
rave (ráv) tore [*rive*].
raw (raw) a row.
rax (ráks) to stretch [A. S. *raxan*].
ream (réim) cream; — to cream [A. S. *reān*].
reamin (ré'mín) brimful; frothing.
rebut (re-bout) rebut; discomfiture.
red (red) counsel [A. S. *rād*].
red, **redd** (red) to interfere and separate, as two people fighting; to disentangle; to put in order [Sw. *reda*, to prepare].
redding-kame, a large-toothed comb.
redding-straik, a stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray.
redd up, to put in order.
red-wud (red'wud) stark mad [red, intensive, and *wood*, mad].
ree (ré) half-drunken; fuddled; outrageous [A. S. *hreo*, fierce].
reif randies (réif ran'diz) sturdy beggars [A. S. *redf*, robbery].
reist (rést) to arrest; to stop obstinately; to stick fast in the middle [*reist*]; to dry by the heat of the sun or in a chimney [Dan. *riete*, broil, grill].
reisted (rés'ted) stopped; stuck fast; rooted; smoke-dried.
reisting (rés'ting) restive; having the habit of stopping, as a horse.
remead, **remeid** (re-méd) remedy.
remuve (re-mév) remove.
restricted (re-strík'ted) restricted.
rew (róo) repentance; to take pity, or feel regret or hesitation [*reue*].
richt (riht) to correct; to mend; in health; right [*right*].
rickle (rik'l) a shook of corn; a stook; a heap of stones or peats, &c. [*rick*].
rig (rig) a ridge of land; the back of an animal [*ridge*].
riggin (rig'in) back; ridge; roof.
rigging-tree, roof-tree.
rigwooddie, **rigwiddle** (rig-wid'l) the chain or rope that crosses the back of a horse and supports the shafts of a vehicle; ill-shaped; withered; sapless [*rig*, the back, and *widdie*, a withy].
rin (rin) to run; to melt. **Rinnin**, running.
rink (ringk) the course of the stones in curling on ice [*ring*].
rin-there-out (rin'ther-óot) a vagabond; vagrant.
rip, **ripp** (rip) a handful of unthreshed corn [*reap*, a sheaf].
ripe (rip) to grope; to search [*rip*, to search out].
ripple (rip'l) weakness in the back and veins [Etyim. unknown].
rippin-kame (rip'in-kám) a flax comb [*ripple*, to clean].
risk (risk) to make a harsh, tearing noise [for *risp*, from Icel. *rispa*, to scratch].
rit (rit) to make an incision in the ground as a line of direction in digging; to rip; to tear; — a slight incision in the ground; a scratch made on a board, &c. [D. *ritten*, to tear].
rizzer (rízer) to half salt and half dry, as fish [O. F. *ressorer*, to dry in the sun].
rockin (rok'in) spinning on the rock or distaff; a social gathering where the women spin.

snapper (snap'er) to stumble.
snash (snash) abuse; billingsgate [*cf.* Dan. *snaske*, to eat food noisily].
snaw (snaw) snow; to snow.
sneck (snek) the latch of a door.
Sneck drawer, a latch-lifter; a sly fellow.
snecket (snek'et) secured by a latch; notched.
sned (sned) to lop; to cut off [A.S. *sneadan*].
sneeshing (snē'shing) snuff. **Sneeshing-mill**, a snuff-box [Dan. *snus*, snuff].
snick (snick) sneck.
snirtle (sner'tl) to laugh slyly [*snort*].
snod (snod) neat; well-trimmed [*snead*].
snool (snool) one whose spirit is broken with oppressive slavery; to submit tamely [*snivel*].
snooove (snóov) to go smoothly and constantly; to sneak [*snivel*].
snoter (snot'er) the proboscis of a turkey-cock. **To snoter and snivel**, to blubber and snuffle [*cf.* D. *snot*, a snuffling cold].
snowlk (snouk) to scent or snuff, as a dog, horse, &c. [Low. Ger. *snoken*, to lurk].
snuffy (snuff) sulky; angry; vexed [*snuff*, to inhale by the nose].
sodger (sō'jer) a soldier.
somegate (sum'gát) somehow; somewhere.
sonsie (son'si) having sweet, engaging looks; plump; jolly; fat [Gael. *sonas*, happiness].
soom (sóom) to swim.
soor (sóor) sour. **Soor-dook**, butter-milk.
sootie (sóot'i) black with soot.
souk, sook (sook) to suck.
souple (sóop'l) the striking part of a nail; the swiple; a cudgel [*swipple*].
souple (sóop'l) supple; flexible; active; swift.
sowk (souk) to drench, as with rain [*soak*].
sowp (soup) a spoonful; a small quantity of anything liquid.
sowth (south) to whistle softly; to try over as a tune [*sough*].
sowther (sou'ther) solder; to solder; to cement.
spas (spá) to prophesy; to foretell.
Spae-wife, a female fortune-teller [Icel. *spá*, soothsaying].
spail (spál) a chip of wood [Icel. *spólr*, a bit].
spair (spár) to spare.
spairge (spár) to dash; to soll, as with mire [*sparge*].
spak (spak) spoke.
spang (spang) a bound or spring; to spring with elastic force [*spank*].
spat (spat) spot; place.
spauld, spawid, spaul (spawid) (spawid) the shoulder [O.F. *espavile*, from L. *spatula*, a broad blade].
spavis (spá'vi) a disease.
spaviet (spav'i-et) vean the spavin.
spean (spēn) to have [A.S. *spana*, a teat].
speel (spēl) to climb [Ety. unknown].
speer (spēr) to inquire [A.S. *spyrrian*].
spence (spens) interior apartment of a country house [*spence*, a larder].
splatch (splach) to bespatter;—a clot of mud [*splotch*].
splore (splōr) a frolic; noise; riot [Ety. doubtful].
sprack (sprak) spruce, sprightly [Icel. *sprækrl*].
sprackle (sprak'l) to climb with difficulty [Icel. *sprakla*, to sprawl].
sprach (sprān) a shrill cry; a pack; to cry [Sw. *spraka*, to make a noise].
spratle (sprat'l) to scramble; a scramble [Sw. *sprattla*, to sprawl].

spreckled (sprek'ld) spotted; speckled [Icel. *sprekka*, a spot].
spritle (sprit'i) full of spirits.
sprug (sprug) a sparrow [Ety. doubtful].
sprush (sprush) spruce [*spruce*].
spulzie (spe'l'ye) spoil.
spune (spun) a spoon.
spunkie (spung'ki) mettlesome; fiery; a will-o-wisp or ignis fatuus.
squatle (skwot'l) to settle down [*squat*].
stacher (stan'er) to stagger [Icel. *stakra*].
stack (stak) stuck.
staig (stäg) a young horse not yet broken in for work or riding; a stallion [*stag*].
stamach (stam'ak) stomach.
stane (stān) stone.
stang (stang) a sting; to sting.
stap (stap) stop; to stop; a step.
starn (stārn) a star [Icel. *stjarna*].
staumrel (stawm'rel) a blockhead; half-witted [*cf. stammer*].
stawn (stawn) to stand.
staw (staw) did steal; stole; [Dan. *staa*, to stand; to stay] to surfeit; to put to a stand.
stech (sten) to puff; to pant; to cram;
steek (stēk) to shut; a stick [*stick*, to stab].
steer (stēr) to molest; to stir.
steeve (stēv) stiff; strong; durable; firm [Dan. *stiv*].
stell (stel) a covert; a shelter; an inclosure for cattle; a still [A.S. *stellan*, to place].
sten (sten) a leap; a long step; to leap; to stride; to rear [O.F. *estendre*, from L. *extendere*, extend].
stey (stā) steep [A.S. *stigan*, to rise].
stibble (stib'l) stubble. **Stibble-rig**, the reaper that takes the lead; a stubble ridge.
stickit (stik'it) stuck; stabbed; bungled and spoiled in the making.
stilt (stilt) to go on crutches; to halt.
stimpart (stim'part) the eighth part of a Winchester bushel; the fourth part of a peck.
stockin' (stok'in) stocking.
stoit, stoiter (stoit, stoiter) to stagger; to stumble [*stol*].
stook (stook) a shock of corn; to set up in shocks [Low Ger. *stuke*, a bunch].
stoop and roop, stoup and roup (stóop and róop) stump and rump; altogether.
stoor (stóor) to rise in foam or spray, or in clouds, as dust or smoke [A.S. *stryrian*, to stir].
stoor (stóor) strong; large; harsh; deep-toned [A.S. *stór*, great].
stour, stoor (stour, stóor) dust; more particularly, dust in motion; skirmish; battle [A.S. *stryrian*, to stir].
stourie (stou'ri, stóo'ri) dusty [*stour*].
stouth and routh (stouth and routh) plenty.
stow (stou) to cut off; to lop; to crop [*cf.* Low Ger. *stuf*, stumpy].
stowlin (stó'lin) by stealth [*stolen*].
stown (stoun) stolen.
stoyte (stoit) to stumble; to stoit.
strade (strād) strod.
strae (strā) straw. **A fair strae death**, death from natural causes.
strak (strāk) stroke.
strak (strāk) struck.
strappan (strap'an) tall and handsome [*strapping*].
straucht, straught (strawhr) straight; to make straight; to stretch.
streak, streck (strēk) to stretch; to lay out a corpse [*stretch*].

striddle (strid'l) to straddle [*stride*].
stroan, strome (strōn) to spout; to send forth as a water-pipe; to stale.
strunt (strunt) spirituous liquor of any kind [Ety. unknown]; to walk sturdily [*strut*]. **To tak' the strunt**, to take the pet.
studdie (stud'i) stithy.
stumpie (stum'pi) diminutive of *stump*.
sturt (sturt) to trouble; to molest; to be afraid [*start*].
styme (stim) a ray of light; a glimmer [M. E. *stime*].
sucker (suk'er) sugar.
sud (sed) should.
sugh (sóoh) sough.
sumph (sumf) a stupid fellow [*cf.* D. *suf*, dull].
sune (sen) soon.
sunkie (sung'ki) a low stool [A.S. *song*, a couch].
swaird (swārd) award.
swall (swāl) to swell.
swank (swangk) slender; agile [A.S. *swancar*].
swanky (swang'ki) a strapping young fellow.
swanking (swang'king) supple; active.
swarf (swārf) to swoon [Sw. *svarfva*, aerve].
swat (swat) did sweat.
swatch (swoch) a sample [*swatch*].
swats (swots) drink; good ale; wort [A.S. *swätian*, beer].
swee (swē) to move a body backwards and forwards [*sway*].
swear, swear (swēr) lazy; averse [A.S. *swær*, heavy].
swither (swir'ner) quickly [A.S. *swithe*].
swither (swir'ner) to hesitate in choice; an irresolute wavering in choice; doubt; hesitation [A.S. *swethrian*, to fail].
swoor, swulr (swēr) swore.
syne (sin) since; then; afterward; in that case.
synd (sind) to rinse [Icel. *sund*, a swimming].
syndings (sind'ingz) rinsings; slops.

t

tae (tā) to.
tae (tā) a toe. **Three tae'd**, having three prongs.
tae (tā) one. **The tae**, the one. **Tae half**, the one half [*thel ae*, that one].
taed (tād) a toad.
tallie (tāl'i) a deed of entail [see *tail*, entail].
tairge (tārj) a target; [see *target*] to rate severely.
tak (tak) to take; **takin'**, taking. **Tak the gate**, to commence a journey.
tale-piet (tāl'pi-et) a tale-teller or tale-bearer [*pie*, message].
tane (tān) the one [*thel one*, that one].
tangs (tangz) tongues.
tap (tap) the top.
tape (tāp) to make a little go a great way; to use sparingly [i.e., to draw out as *tape*].
tapetless (tap'et-less) heedless; foolish [*tap*, top].
tappit hen (tap'it-hen) three English quarts [*tap*, top].
tapsalteerie (tap-sal'tē'ri) topsy-turvy [*topsy-turvy*].
target (tārgat) a tatter; a tassel [*target*].
tarr'd (tārd) marked with tar, as sheep. **A' tarred wi' ae stick**, one as bad as the other.
tarrow (tar'ō) to hesitate; to repress [*tarry*].
tasker (tas'ker) a labourer that does task-work.

tassie (tas'i) a goblet [F. *tasse*, a cup].
tatter-wallops (tat'er-wol-ops) tatters; fluttering rags.
tauld, **taid** (tauld) told.
taupie, **tawpie** (taw'pi) a foolish, thoughtless young woman; a slut [Icel. *tópi*, a fool].
tauted, **tawted** (taw'ted) matted together;—said of hair or wool [Icel. *tata*, shreds].
tawie (taw'i) tame; that may be peacefully handled [*taw*, to dress; prepare].
teats (têts) small quantities.
tentie (ten'ti) heedful; cautious [*tent*, heed].
tentier (ten'ti-er) more careful.
tough, **teuch** (tūn) tough.
teuk (tūk).
thack (thak) thatch. **Under thack and rape**, under thack and rope; snug and comfortable.
thae (thā) these [A.S. *thā*].
thairm (thārm) small gut; catgut; a fiddling [A.S. *thearm*].
thankit (thang'kit) thanked.
theek, **theik** (thēk) thatch; to thatch.
thegether (thē-gi'h'er) together.
themsels (thēm-selz) themselves.
thereout (thēr-out') out of doors.
thieveless (thēv'les) indifferent; forbidding—said of a person's demeanour [cf. *thieveless*].
thiger (thi'ger) a beggar [cf. Dan. *tigger*, a beggar].
thir (thēr) these [Icel. *their*, they].
thirled (thērd) thrilled; vibrated.
thoom (thōom) thump.
thow (thou) a thaw; to thaw.
thowless (thou'less) slack; lazy; sluggish [*thowless*].
thrang (thrang) a throng; a crowd; busy.
thrapple (thrap'pl) the throat; the windpipe [*thrapple*].
thrave, **threave** (thrāv, thrēv) twenty-four sheaves of corn [Icel. *threfi*].
thraw (thraw) to sprain; to twist; to writhe; to contradict. **Heads and thraws**, lying side by side, but the feet of the one beside the head of the other; irregularly [*thraw*].
thrawart (thraw'wart) cross-grained; ill-tempered [*thraw*].
thrawn (thrawn) sprained; twisted; perverse; crabbed.
threep, **threap** (thrēp) accusation; pertinacious affirmation; threat; to maintain stoutly [A.S. *threāpian*, to prove].
threshin (thresh'in) thrashing.
thrisle, **thrisel** (thris't) a thistle.
thretty (thret'ti) thirty.
throughgaun (throō'gawn) clever; active.
through ither (throō'irh-er) pell-mell; confusedly.
thumpit (thum'pit) thumped.
thummart (thōō'mart) a weasel [foumart].
thunner (thun'er) thunder.
till (tīl) to [Icel.].
timmer (tim'er) timber. **Timmer-tuned**, having a rough, inharmonious voice; not musical.
tine (tīn) to lose [Icel. *tīna*].
tinker (ting'kier) a tinker.
tint (tīnt) lost. **Tint the gate**, lost the way. **Tint as win**, lost as won.
tip, **toop** (tēp) a ram; a tup.
tippence (tip'enz) twopence.
tither (tith'er) the other [*that other*].
tittle (tit'l) to whisper [cf. *titter*].
tosh (tosh) clean; neat [L. *tondere*, pp. *tensus*, to clip].
toun (tōon) a hamlet; a farm-house [*toun*].
tousie, **touzie** (tou'zi) to treat roughly; to dishevel [M.E. *tousen*].

tout (tout) a pet; a huff; a fit of ill-humour; to pout; to sulk [A.S. *tōtian*, to project].
tow (tou) substance of which ropes are made; a rope; prepared flax.
townond (tou'mund) a twelvemonth.
toy (toi) a head-dress of linen or woollen, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes.
toyte (toit) to totter like old age.
trachle, **trauchle** (trā'rl, traw'h'l) to throw up dirt with the feet; to draggle [*draggle*].
tralking (trā'king) lounging; dangling [Ety. doubtful].
transe (trans) a passage. **Transe-door**, the kitchen door [*trance*].
trashed (trasht) jaded; deteriorated through bad usage [*trash*].
trashtrie (trash'tri) trumpery [*trash*].
trickle (trik'i) full of tricks.
trinkie (tring'ki) to trickle [*trickle*].
troggin (trog'in) smallwares [*truck*, barter].
troke (trōk) to barter [*truck*, barter].
troker (trō'ker) a mean and low trader.
trone, **tron** (trōn, tron) a weighing machine used for heavy wares.
Trone-stone, a weight varying from 19½ to 22 pounds [Icel. *trana*, a crane].
trouse (trouz) trousers.
tug (tug) a chain, rope, &c., used as a trace.
tulzie (tel'yē) a quarrel; to quarrel; to fight [*toil*].
twa, **twae** (twaw, twā) two. **Twa-fauld**, two-fold. **Twa-three**, two or three.
twal, **twall** (twāl) twelve. **Twal-pennies**, one penny sterling, which is equivalent to twelve pence, ancient Scottish currency. **Twalpennie worth**, a small quantity; a penny-worth.
twalt (twält) twelfth.
twang (twang) a twinge [*twang*].
twael (twēl) verily; truly [*I wat, or wot weel*].
twistle (twis'l) a twist [*twist*].
tyne (tīn) to lose; to forfeit; to be lost; to perish [Icel. *tīna*, to lose].

U

ug (ug) to feel disgust at [Icel. *ugg*, fear].
ugsome (ug'sum) disgusting.
ulzie (el'yē) oil.
umquhile (um'hwil) whilom; sometime; lately; at times; former; late; deceased [A.S. *ymbe*, about, and *hwil*, time].
unce (uns) an ounce.
unchancy (un-chan'si) unlucky; dangerous; ill-fated.
unco (ung'kō) uncouth; strange; unknown. It is also used intensively, as **unco little**, very little [*uncouth*].
uncos (ung'kōz) news.
unkenn'd (un-kend') unknown.
unsicker (un-sik'er) unsure; unsafe; unsteady.
unskaited (un-skāitəd') undamaged; unhurt.
untenty (un-ten'ti) incautious; careless.
up-bye (up'bi) a little way farther on; up the way.
upcast (up'kast) a reproach.
uphaud (up-hawd') to uphold; to maintain.
upo' (u-pō') upon.
upsetting (up'set-ing) assuming; concealed.

uptak (up'tak) apprehension; conception of notion;—power of the understanding in acquiring or learning.

V

vaik, **vake** (vāk) to be or become vacant [L. *vacare*, to be empty].
vauntie (vān'ti) haughty; boastful [*vaunt*].
vera (ver'a) very.
viril (ver'l) a ring round a column, &c. [*virile*].
vittle (vit'l) victual.
vivers (vē'verz) food; eatables [F. *vivres*, fr. L. *vivere*, live].
vogie (vō'gi) joyous; merry [Ety. unknown].

W

wa' (waw) wall.
wab (wab) a web.
wabster (wab'ster) a weaver.
wad (wod) would. **Wad a haen**, would have had.
wad (wod) to wed.
wadna (wod'na) would not.
wae (wā) woe; sorrowful.
waesome (wā'sum) woeful; melancholy.
waesucks (wā'suks) alas! [*sakes*].
waff (waf) shabby [*waff*]; a blast; a hasty motion; act of waving [*waff*].
waft (waf't) weft.
wair, **ware** (wār) to spend [*wear*].
waise, **weise** (wāz, wēz) to lead; to direct [A.S. *weisian*].
wakerife, **wakrife** (wāk'rif, waw'rif) vigilant [*wake*].
wale (wāl) choice; to choose [Icel. *val*, choice].
walie, **waly** (waw'li) ample; large; jolly; an interjection of distress [*wale*, choice].
walise (wa-lēz) saddle-bags; a portmanteau; a valise.
walth (walth) plenty; wealth.
wame (wām) womb; belly.
wan (wan) got; won.
wanchancy (wan-chan'si) unlucky; wicked [A.S. *wan*, a negative prefix, and E. *chance*].
wanrestfu (wan-rest'fē) restless.
wan-thriven (wan-thriv'n) stunted; decayed; in a state of decline.
wanworth (wan'worth) undeserving; unworthy; of little value.
wark (wark) work.
warkloom (wark'lēm) a tool; an instrument.
warly (war'li) worldly; eager to amass wealth.
warran (wor'an) a warrant; to warrant.
warse (wawrs) worse.
warsb, **wersb** (wārsb, wersb) not salted; tasteless; insipid [Ety. doubtful].
warstle (wārs'l) a wrestle; a struggle; to wrestle; to strive.
wast (wāst) west.
wastrie, **wastry** (wāstr'i) waste; imprudent expense.
wat (wot) to know [*wot*].
wat (wat) wet.
water-brose (waw'ter-brōz) brose made of meal and water without milk, butter, &c.
wauble (waw'bl) to swing; to reel [*wabble*].
wauch, **waugh** (waw'w) nauseous; insipid [Icel. *vāigr*].
wauff (wawf) to wave; to flap [*waff*].

waught, waucht (wawhr) a hearty draught of liquor [Gael. *cuach*, a cup].
wauken (waw'ken) to rouse from sleep.
waukit (waw'kit) hardened with use; callous [walk, to full cloth].
waur (waur) worse; to put to the worse; to get the better of.
wean (wēn, wān) little one; child [wean, to alienate].
weason (wē'sun) the wind-pipe [weasand].
wecht (wehr) a sieve-like utensil without holes - for lifting corn [A.S. *wecgan*, to move].
wee (wē) little. **Wee things**, little ones. **Wee bit**, a small matter. **A wee a-back**, a little way behind [M.E. *weg*, in a little we, or way].
weel (wēl) well.
weel a weel (wēl'a-wēl) well, well!
weet (wēt) rain; wetness.
weety (wē'ti) rainy.
weigh-bauk (wā'bauk) the beam of a balance for weighing; *pl.*, a pair of scales.
we'se (wēz) we shall.
westland, westlin (west'land, west'-lin) western.
westlins (west'linz) westwards.
wha (hwá) who.
whaisle (hwá'zli) to wheeze [wheezee].
whalpit (hwá'l'pit) whelped.
wham (hwám) where.
whamle (hwám'l) the state of being overturned, or turned upside down; to turn upside down [whelm].
whan (hwán) when.
whar, whaur (hwawr) where.
whase (hwáz) whose.
whatt (hwót) did whet.
whaup (hwawp) the curlew [Imit.].
when (hwēn) a number of persons or things [A.S. *hwēne*].
whEEP (hwēp) to fly nimbly; to jerk [whip].
whid (hwid) the motion of a hare running, but not frightened; a lie [cf. W. *chuid*, a quick turn].
whidding (hwid'ing) sending; moving nimbly.

whigmeleeries (hwig-me-lē'riz) crochets; knickknacks [Ety. unknown].
whilly (hwil'i) to wheedle; to gull; to cheat with specious pretences [cf. *wile* and *wheedle*].
whilk (hwilk) which.
whinge (hwing) to whine; to fawn like a dog; complain; fret [cf. O.H. Ger. *winson*, mourn].
whissle (hwis'l) a whistle; to whistle.
whitter (hwit'er) a hearty draught of liquor [whetter, from *whet*].
whummle (hwum'l) to whamble.
whunstone (hwun'stān) whin-stone.
whup (hwup) whip.
widdiefu (wid'i-fe) ill-tempered.
widdle (wid'l) a struggle or bustle.
wiel, weel (wēl) a small whirlpool [A.S. *wēll*].
wife (wi'f) a diminutive or endearing term for *wife*.
williewaught (wil'i-wawhr) a hearty draught of liquor [will and waught].
willyard (wil'yard) wild; strange; shy.
win (win) to winnow [wind]; to get; to arrive at; to wind. **To win by**, to get past. **To win aff**, to get away; to escape; to be acquitted.
winna (win'a) will not.
winnock (win'nk) a window [window].
wintle (win'tli) a staggering motion; to stagger; to reel; to roll [wend].
winze (winz) a curse [wish].
wiss (wis) to wish [wish].
withouten (wi-rout'en) without.
wonner (wun'er) a wonder—a contemptuous appellation.
woo (wóo) wool.
woodie (wéd'i) a gallows; a withy or rope of twisted wands [withy].
wooberbab (wóo'er-bab) garters knotted below the knee in two loops.
wordy (wur'di) worthy.
worl (wur'l) world.
worricow (wur'i-kou) a hobgoblin; a bugbear; a scarecrow; the devil [worry and cow, a goblin].
wow (wou) an exclamation of pleasure or wonder.

wowf (wouf) wayward; wild; unclaimed; disordered in intellect [waf].
wrang (rang) wrong; to wrong.
wud (wud) mad; furious [A.S. *wōd*].
wull (wul) will. **What's yer wull?** what is your pleasure?
wumble (wum'le) a wimble.
wurr (wur) to snarl like a dog.
wyle (wil) to beguile; to select; to cull [wile].
wyliecoat (wi'li-kōt) a flannel vest.
wyte (wit) blame; to blame [A.S. *witan*, to blame].

Y

yaff (yaf) to bark like a dog; to yelp; to prate; to talk pertly [Imit.].
yald, yauld (yawld) supple; active; athletic [Icel. *gildr*].
yand (yawd) a jade; a mare [jade].
yaup (yawp) hungry [gape].
yearn (yern) to coagulate, as milk [A.S. *geyrnan*, to run together].
yearn (yern) a form of *earn*, an eagle.
yearning (yer'ning) rennet.
yell, yeld (yel, yeld) barren; not giving milk [geld].
yellock (yel'uh) a shrill cry; to yell; to scream; to shriek [yell].
yerd (yerd) earth [earth].
yerk (yerk) to lash; to jerk [jerk].
yerl (yerl) an earl.
ye'se (yēz) you shall or will.
yestreen (yes-trēn) yester even; last night [yestereven].
yett (yel) a gate at the entrance into a farm-yard or field [gate].
yeuk, yuck (yūk, yuk) to itch [A.S. *giccan*, to itch].
yill (yel) ale [ale]. **Yill-caup**, ale-stoup.
yin (yēn) one.
yince (yēns) once.
yokin, (yō'kin) the ploughing that is done at one putting-to of the horses; a bout; a set-to.
yont (yont) beyond [yond].
yowe (you) a ewe.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Abacena

A-bac'e-na
 A-bæ'us
 Ab'a-lus
 A-ban'tes
 Ab-an'ti-a-des
 A-bar-ba're-a
 Ab'a-ris
 A'bas
 Ab'a-sa
 Ab-a-si'tis
 A-bas'sus
 Ab'a-tos
 Ab-ta-lon'i-mus
 Ab-de'ra
 Ab-der'i'tes
 Ab-de'rus
 Ab-do-lon'y-mus
 A-be-a'tæ
 A-bel'la
 A-be'lus
 A'bi-a
 A'bi-i
 Ab'i-la
 A-bis'a-res
 Ab'no-ba
 Ab-o-br'i-ca
 A-bæ'cri-tus
 A-bo-la'ni
 A-bon-i-tei'chos
 A-bor'ras
 Ab-ra-da'tes
 A-broc'o-mas
 Ab-ro-di-æ'tus
 A'bron
 A-bron'y-chus
 A-br'o'ta
 A-brot'o-num
 A-brup'o-lis
 Ab-sa'rus
 Ab-syr'ti-des
 Ab-syr'tus
 A-bu-l'i'tes
 A-by'dus
 Ab'y-la
 Ab-ys-si'ni
 Ac-a-cal'iis
 Ac-a-ce'si-us
 A-ca'ci-us
 Ac'a-cus
 Ac-a-de'mi-a
 Ac-a-de'mus
 Ac-a-lan'drus
 Ac'a-mas
 A-camp'sis
 A-can'thus
 A-car-na'ni-a
 A-cas'tus
 Ac'ci-a
 Ac'ci-us
 A'ce
 A-cera'tus
 A-cer'æ
 A-ce'si-a
 A-ce-si'ne
 A-ces'ta

A-ces'tes
 A-ces-to-do'rus
 Ac-es-tor'i-des
 A-cet'es
 A-chæ'a
 A-chæ'i
 A-chæ'tes
 Ach'e-ron
 A-ché'tus
 Ach-il-le'a
 A-chil'les
 Ach-il-le'um
 A-chil'leus
 A-chi'vi
 Ach-la-dæ'us
 A-ci-cho'ri-us
 A-ci-da'lli-a
 A-cil'i-a
 A-cil'i-us
 A'cis
 Ac-mon'i-des
 A-coe'tes
 A-con'ti-us
 Ac'o-ris
 Ac'o-rus
 A'cra
 Ac'ra-gas
 A-cra'tus
 A'cri-æ
 A-cri-a'tes
 Ac-ri-doph'a-gi
 A-cris-i-o'ne
 A-cris-i-o-ne'us
 A-cris-i-o-ni'a-des
 A-cris'i-us
 A-cri'tas
 A-cro'a-thon
 Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-um
 Ac-ro-co-rin'thus
 A'cron
 A-crop'o-lis
 Ac'ro-ta
 A-crot'a'us
 Ac-ro-tho'son
 Ac-tæ'on
 Ac-tæ'us
 Ac'ti-a
 Ac-ti-sa'nes
 Ac'ti-um
 Ac-ti-us
 Ac-to-r'i-des
 Ac-to-ris
 A-cu'le-o
 A-cup'his
 A-cu-si-la'us
 A-cy'rus
 A-cy'tus
 Ad'a-da
 Ad-dæ'us
 Ad-a-man-tæ'a
 Ad-a-mas
 Ad-a-mas'tus
 Ad'a-na
 Ad-du'a
 A-de'o'na

A-deph'a-gus
 Ad-her'bal
 A-di-a-bé'ne
 A-di-a'to-rix
 A-di-e'nus
 Ad-i-man'tus
 Ad-me'to
 Ad-me'tus
 Ad-mi'a
 A-do'nis
 Ad-ra-my'ti-um
 Ad-ra'na
 Ad-ras-ti'a
 Ad-ras-ti-i Cam'pi
 A-dras'tus
 A-dre'ne
 A-dri-a-nop'o-lis
 A-dri-a'nus
 A-dri-at'i-cum
 Ad-ri-me'tum
 Ad-u-at'a-ci
 A-du'la
 A-du'lis
 Ad-yr-mach'i-dæ
 E'a
 E-a-ce'a
 E-a-ci'das
 E-a-ci'des
 E-a-cus
 E-æ'a
 E-a-me'ne
 E-an-te'um
 E-an'ti-des
 E-an'tis
 E-æ's
 E-æ'bu'dæ
 E-de'si-a
 E-diles
 A-e'don
 A-e-do'nis
 E-du'i
 E-æ'ta
 E-æ'tes
 E-æ'ti-as
 E-gæ'on
 E-gæ'um
 E-gæ-le'os
 E-gæ'le-um
 E-gæ'tes
 E-gæ'le-on
 E-gæ'ri-a
 E'ge-us
 E-gi'a-le
 E-gi'a-le-us
 E-gi'a-lus
 E-gil'i-a
 E-gi-li'a (an island)
 E-gi-lips
 E-gim'u-rus
 E-gi'na
 E-gi-ne'ta
 E-gi-ne'tes
 E-gi'o-chus
 E-gi'pan

E-gi'ra
 E'gis
 E-gis'thus
 E-gi'tum
 E-gi'um
 E'gle
 E'gles
 E-glo-ge
 E-gob'o-lus
 E-goc'e-ros
 E'gon
 E-gos Pot'a-mos
 E'gus
 E-gu'sa
 E-gyp'tus
 E'li-a
 E-li-a'nus
 E'li-us
 A-el'o
 A-el'o-pus
 E-lu'rus
 E-mil'i-a
 E-mi-li-a'nus
 E-mil'i-us
 E-mon
 E-mo'na
 E-mon'i-a
 E-mon'i-des
 E-myl'i-a
 E-m-y-li-a'nus
 E-myl'i-us
 E-ma'ri-a
 E-ne'a
 E-ne'a-des
 E-ne'as
 E-ne'i-des
 E-ne'is
 E-nes-i-do'mus
 E-ne'tus
 E'ni-a
 E-ni'des
 E-n-o-bar'bus
 E'nes
 E-ny-ra
 E-o-li-a
 E-o-li-æ
 E-o-li-des
 E'o-lis
 E'o-lus
 E-o'ra
 E'py-tus
 E'qui
 E-qui'o-li
 E-qui-me'li-um
 A-er'o-pe
 E'r'o-pus
 E's-a-cus
 E-sa'ge-a
 E-sa'pus
 E'schi-nes
 E'schri-on
 E'schy-lus
 E's-cu-la'pi-us
 E-se'pus

E'son
 E-sou'i-des
 E-so'pus
 E'th'a-le
 E-tha'li-a
 E-thal'i-des
 E-thi'ces
 E'thi-cus
 E-thi'on
 E-thi-o'pi-a
 E-thi'o-pis
 E'thi-ops
 E'thra
 E-thu'sa
 A-e'ti-on
 E'tna
 E-to'li-a
 E-to'lus
 A-ex-in'e-nes
 E-x-o'ne
 A'fer
 A-fra'ni-us
 A'fri-ca
 A'fri-ca'nus
 A'fri-cus
 Ag-a-me'des
 Ag-a-mem'non
 Ag-a-mem-non'i-des
 Ag-a-me'tor
 Ag-am-nes'tor
 Ag-a-mus
 Ag-a-nip'pe
 Ag-a-nip'pe'us
 Ag-a-pe'ror
 Ag-a-re'ni
 Ag-a-ris'ta
 A-gas'i-cles
 Ag-a-sus
 Ag-a'tha
 Ag-a-thar'chi-des
 Ag-a-thi'as
 Ag-a-thi-as
 Ag-a-tho-cle'a
 A-gath'o-cles
 Ag-a-thon
 Ag-a-thyr'si
 A-gæ've
 Ag-des'tis
 Ag-e-las'tus
 Ag-e-la'tus
 Ag-e-le
 Ag-e-le'a
 Ag-e-les
 A-gen'di-cum
 A-gen'or
 Ag-e-san'der
 A-ges'i-as
 A-ges-i-la'us
 Ag-e-sip'o-lis
 Ag-e-sis'tra-ta
 A-ges'tus
 Ag'i-dæ
 Ag-i-la'us

A'gis
 Ag-la'ia
 Ag-la-o-ni'ce
 Ag-lau'ros
 Ag-la'us
 Ag-mod'i-ce
 Ag'non
 Ag-no-ni'a
 Ag-non'i-des
 A-go'nis
 A-go'ni-us
 Ag-o-ra
 Ag-o-rac'ri-tus
 Ag-o-ra'nis
 Ag-o-ran'o-mi
 A'gra
 Ag-ra-gas
 A-grau'li-a
 A-grau'los
 A'gre
 A-gri-a'nes
 A-gric'o-la
 Ag-ri-gen'tum
 A-gri-o'ni-a
 A-gri'o-pas
 A-gri'o-pe
 A-grip'pa
 Ag-rip-pi'na
 A'gri-us
 Ag-ro-las
 Ag-ron
 A-grot'e-ra
 A-gy'i-e-us
 A-gyl'la
 A-gy'ri-um
 A-gy'ri-us
 A-gyr'tes
 A-gyr'tus
 A-ha'la
 A-hen-o-bar'bus
 A-i-do'ne-us
 A-i'la
 A'ius Lo-cu'ti-us
 A'jax
 A-læ'i
 A-la-com'e-næ
 A-la-man'ni
 A-la'ni
 A-la-r'i'cus
 A-las'tor
 A-las-to-res
 A-la'zon
 A'la-son
 A'ba
 A-la'ni
 A-la'ni-a
 A-la'banus
 A'l'bi-a
 A-læ'bi
 A-l-bi-gau'num
 A-l-bi'vus
 A'l'bi-on
 A'l'bi-us
 A'l'bu-la

Al-bu'ne-a	Al-phe'nor	Am-o-me'tus	A-nax-i-la'us	An-no'na	Anx-a'nium
Al-cæ'us	Al-phe'nus	A'mor	An-ax-il'i-des	An-o-pæ'a	Anx'ur
Al-cam'e-nes	Al-phe-si-bœ'a	Am-o-ræ'us	A-nax-i-man'der	An-s'er	An'y-ta
Al-cam'der	Al-phe'us	A-mor'gos	An-ax-im'e-nes	An-tæ'us	An'y-tus
Al-ca'nor	Al-pi'nus	Am-pe'ios	An-ax-ip'o-lis	An-tæ'us	An-za'be
Al-cath'o'e	Al-si-um	Am-pe-lu'si-a	An-ax-ip'pus	An-tag'o-ras	A-obri-ca
Al-cath'o-us	Al-thæ'a	Am-phi'a-nax	A-nax'is	An-tal'ci-das	A-c'de
Al-c'e	Al-thæ-me-nes	Am-phi-a-ra'us	A-nax'o	An-tan'dros	A-on
Al-c'e'nor	Al-thi'um	Am-phi-cle'a	An-cæ'us	An-te'ius	A-o-nes
Al-ces'te	A-lun'ti-um	Am-phi'cty-on	An-cal'i'tes	An-tem'næ	A-o'ni-a
Al-ces'te-or	A-ly-at'tes	Am-phi'cty-ones	An-ca-li'tes	An-te'nor	A-or'nus
Al-ces'tis	A-ly-ba	Am-phi'da-mas	An-chem'o-lus	An-te-nor'i-des	A-or'si
Al-ci-bi'a-des	A-ly-bi'da	Am-phi-dro'mi-a	An-che-si'tes	An-te-ro's	A-or'us
Al-ci'dæ	A-ly-cæ'a	Am-phi-ge'ni-a	An-ches'mus	An-te-rus	A-os'pho-rus
Al-ci'da'mas	A-ly-mon	Am-phi-g'o-chus	An-chi'a-la	An-the'a	A-o'us
Al-ci-da-me'a	A-lyn'o-mus	Am-phi'ly-tus	An-chi'a-le	An-the-as	A-pæ'us
Al-ci-da-mus	A-ly-pe'tus	Am-phi'm'a-che	An-chi'a-lus	An-the-don	A-pa'ma
Al-ci'das	A-ly'pus	Am-phi'm'a-chus	An-chi-mo'li-us	An-the'la	Ap-a-me'a
Al-ci'des	A-lys'sus	Am-phi'm'o-don	An-chin'o-e	An-the-li'a	Ap-a-me'ne
Al-ci'di'ce	Al-yx-oth'o'e	Am-phi'n'o-mus	An-chi'f'es	An-the-mis	Ap-a-tu'ria
Al-cim'a-chus	A-ly-ze'a	Am-phi'o-	An-chi'si'a	An-the-mus	A-pe-li'o'tes
Al-cim'e-de	A-mad'o-cus	Am-phi'o-les	An-cho'e	An-the-ne	A-pe'l'a
Al-cim'e-don	Am-al-thæ'a	Am-phi'o-lis	An-chu'rus	An-ther'mus	A-pe'l'es
Al-cim'e-nes	Am-al-thæ-um	Am-phi'py-lis	An-ci'le	An-thes-pho'ri-a	A-pe'l'i-con
Al-ci-mus	A-man'ti-a	Am-phi'ro-e	An-co'na	An-thes-te'ri-a	Ap-en-ni'us
Al-cin'o'e	Am-an'ti'ni	Am-phis	An-co'lo	An-theus	A'per
Al-cin'o-us	A-ma'nus	Am-phis-bæ'na	An-cy'ro	An-thi'a	Ap'e-sas
Al-ci-phron	A-mar'a-cus	Am-phis'sa	An-cus	An-thi-næ	Ap'h-a-ce
Al-ci'p'pe	A-mar'di	Am-phis-ti'des	An-dab'a-tæ	An-thi-um	Ap-ha-re'tus
Al-cit'h'o'e	Am-a-ry'l'is	Am-phis-tra-tus	An-da'na	An-thi-us	A-ph'a-re-us
Al-cmæ'on	Am-a-ryn'ce-us	Am-phi-the'a'trum	An-da'ni-a	An-throp-o-mor-phi'tes	A'phas
Al-cmæ'na	Am-a-ryn-ci'des	Am-phi-tri'te	An-de-ga'vi	An-thro-poph'a-gi	Ap'h'e-sas
Al-co-ne	Am-a-ryn'thus	Am-phi'try-on	An-de'ra	An-thro's	Ap'h'e-tæ
Al-cy-o-ne	A'mas	Am-phi'try-o-ni'a-des	An-doc'i-des	An-thro'tes	A-phi'das
Al-cy-o-neus	Am-a-se'a	Am-phot'e-rus	An-dre-as	An-thyl'a	A-phi'da
Al-e'a	A-mas'i'a	Am-phry'sus	An-dri-a	An-ti-as	A-phri'ces
A-lec'to	A-mas'tris	Am-py'rus	An-dri'a-ca	An-ti-ci-no'lis	Aph-ro-dis'i-a
A-lec'tor	A-mas'trus	Am-py'x	An-dri'cus	An-ti-cle'a	Aph-ro-dis'i-as
A-lec'try-on	A-ma'ta	Am-sac'tus	An-dri'cus	An-ti-cles	Aph-ro-dis'i-um
A-le'us Cam'pus	Am'a-thus	A-mu'li-us	An-dri'cus	An-ti-ci'des	Aph-ro-di'te
Al-e-man'ni	A-max'i'tis	A-my'cle	An-dro'bi-us	An-tic'ra-gus	Aph-ro-di-top'o-lis
A-le'sa	Am-a-ze'nes	A-my'cle	An-dro'cle'a	An-tic'ra-tes	A-phy'tis
A-le'si-a	A-ma'zon	A-my'clas	An-dro-cles	An-tic'y-ra	A'pl'a
A-le'tes	Am'a-ron	Am-y-cl'i'des	An-dro-cl'i'des	An-tid'o-mus	Ap-i-ca'ta
A-le'thes	A-ma'z-o-nes	Am'y'cus	An-dro-cl'us	An-ti-do'rus	A-pi'ci-us
Al-eu-a-dæ	Am-a-ron'i-des	Am'y'don	An-dro-cy'des	An-tid'o-tus	A-pid'a-nus
Al-eu-a-dæ	Am-a-zo'ni-us	Am-y-mo'ne	An-dro'da-mas	An-tig'e-nes	Ap'i'na
A-le-us	Am-bar'i	A-my'n'tas	An-dro'dus	An-ti-gen'i-des	A-pi'o-læ
A-lex	Am-bar-va'les	A-my'n'ti'anus	An-drog'e-us	An-tig'o-na	A'pl'on
Al-ex-am'e-nus	Hoc'ti-se	A-my'n'tor	An-drog'y-næ	An-tig'o-ne	A'pis
Al-ex-an'der	Am-bar-ra'li-a	Am-y'ric'us Cam'pus	An-drom'a-che	An-ti-go'ni-a	A-pi-sa'on
Al-ex-an'dra	Am-bi-a'ti'nus	A-mys'tis	An-drom'a-chus	An-tig'o-nus	A-pol-li-na'res
Al-ex-an'dri-a	Am-bi'cus	Am-y'tha'on	An-drom'e-da	An-ti-lib'a-nus	A-pol-li-ni'des
A-lex-an-dri'na	Am-bi-ga'tus	Am'y'tis	An'dron	An-ti'l'o-chus	A-pol'lo
A-lex-an-drop'o-lis	Am-bi'o-rix	A-na'b'i-s	An-dro'ni'cus	An-tim'a-chus	Ap-olloc'ra'tes
Al-ex-a'nor	Am'bla-da	A-na'b'i-s	An-dro'phi-gi	An-tin'o'e	Ap-pol-lo-dorus
A-lex'as	Am-bra'ci-a	An-a-cæ'a	An-dro-pom'pus	An-ti-no'e'a	Ap-pol'lo'ni-a
Al-ex-ic'a-cus	Am-bro'nes	An-a-cæ's	An-dro's-the-nes	An-ti-nop'o-lis	Ap-pol-lon'i-des
Al-ex'i'nus	Am-bro'si-a	An-a-char'is	An-dro'ti-on	An-tin'o-us	Ap-pol'lo'ni-us
A-lex'i'nus	Am-bro'ti-us	An-a-ci-um	An-e-lon'tes	An-ti-o-chi'a	Ap-pol-loph'a-nes
Al-ex-ip'pus	Am-bry'on	A-na'cre-on	An'e-mo	An-ti'o-chus	A-po-ni-a'na
Al-ex'is	Am-bry'sus	A-nac-to'ri-um	An-e-mo-li'a	An-ti'o-pe	Ap'o-nus
A-lex'on	Am-bu-ba'je	An-a-dy-mo'e-ne	An-e-mo'sa	An-ti'o'rus	A-po-stro'phi-a
Al-fe'nus	Am-bul'i	A-nagni'a	An-e-mo'tis	An-ti'pa-ros	Ap-the'o'sis
Al-gi-dum	Am'e-les	An-a'i'tis	An-e-res'tes	An-ti'pa'ter	Ap-pi'a-des
A-li-ac'mon	Am-e-na'nus	An-a-ni'as	An-e'tor	An-ti'pa'tri-a	Ap-pi-a'nes
A-li-ar'tus	Am-e-ni'des	An-a-ni'as	An-ge-li-on	An-ti'pa'tris	Ap-pi-a V'fa
A-li'e'nus	A-men'o-cles	An-a-phe	An-ge-lus	An-ti'pha-tes	Ap-pi'i Fo'rum
A-li'fæ	A-me'ri-a	An-a-phis'tus	An-g'fus	An-ti'pha'tes	Ap-pi-us
A-li'i	A-mes'tra-tus	A-na'pis	An-g'i'ta	An-ti'phi-lus	A'pri-es
Al-i-læ'i	A-mes'tri-tus	A-na'pi-us	An-g'i'ti-a	An-ti'phon	A'pri'lis
Al-i-men'tus	A-mi'da	A-na'pus	An-g'i'ti-a	An-ti'pho-nus	Ap'te-nes
A-li'phe	A-mil'car	A-nas	An-g'i'ti-a	An'ti-phas	Ap'te-ras
Al-i-phi'ra	Am'i-los	A-na'o-le	An-guit'i-a	An-tip'o-des	Ap-u-le'ia
Al-i-ro'thi-us	A-min'i-as	An-na'rus	An'i-a	An-tip'o-lis	Ap-u'li-a
Al'i-a	A-min'o-cles	A-nan'is	An-i-cæ'tus	An-tir'ri-um	Ap-u-li'us
Al-l'ob-ro-ges	A-mis'i-us	A-nax	An-ici'a	An-tis'a	A-qu'il'e'ia
Al-l'oc'ri-ges	A-mi'sus	An-ax-ag'o-ras	An-ici'us	An-tis'the-nes	A-quil'i'us
Al-lu'ci-us	Am-i-ter'nium	An-ax-an'der	A-ni'gros	An-tis'ti-us	A-qu'i-lo
Al-me'ne	Am-mi-a'nus	An-ax-an'dri-des	A-ni'o	An'ti-um	A-qu'i'lo'ni-a
Al'mo	Am'mon	An-ax-ar'chus	An-i-to'rgis	An-tom'e-nes	A-qu'i-nas
Al'mon	Am-mo'ni-as	An-ax-ar'e-te	A-ni-us	An-to'ni-a	A-qu'i-nus
Al-o'i'dæ	Am-ne'us	An-ax-e'nor	An'na	An-to'ni-nus	A-qu-i-ta'ni-a
Al-o'i'des	Am'ni-as	An-ax'i-as	An-næ'us	An-to-ni-op'o-lis	A-ra'bi-a
Al'o-pe	Am-ni'us	An-ax-ib'i-a	An-na'lis	An-to-ni-o-po-li'tæ	A-ra'bi-cus
A-lop'e-cæ	Am-ni'tes	An-ax-ic'ra-tes	An-ni-a'bal	An-to'ni-us	A-rach'ne
A'los	A-mœ-be-us	A-nax-i-da-mus	An'ni-bal	An-to'ri-des	A-ra-cho'si-a
Al-pe'nus	A-mœ-me	A-nax'i-las	An-ni-c'e-ris	A-nu'bis	A-ra-cho'tæ

Ar-a-cyn'thus	Ar-gip-pe'i	Ar-min'i-us	As-i-na'ri-a	A-then-o-do'rus	A-vid'i-us
Ar'a-dus	Ar-gi'va	Ar-mor'i-cæ	As-i-na'ri-us	A'the-os	A-vi'e-nus
A'ra	Ar-gi'vi	Ar'ne	As'i-ne	Ath'e-sis	A-vit'us
A'rar	Ar'go	Ar-no'bi-us	A-si'nes	A'thos	Ax'e-nus
A'rar-is	Ar-gol'i-cus	Ar'nus	A-si'ni-us	A-tho'us	Ax-l'o-chus
A-ra'tus	Ar-go-lis	Ar'o-a	As'i-us	A-thym'bra	Ax-i'on
A-rax'es	Ar-go-nau'tæ	A-ro'ma	As-na'us	A'ti'a	Ax-i-on'the-a
Ar-be'la	Ar'gos	Ar-pa'ni	As-o'phis	A'til'i-a	Ax'i-us
Ar-be'la	Ar'gu	Ar'pi	A-so'pi-a	A'til'i-us	Ax'o-na
Ar-ca'di-a	Ar'gus	Ar-pi'nus	As-o'pi-a-des	A'til'ia	Ax'o-na
Ar-cad'i-us	Ar-gy'nus	Ar-rha-bæ'us	A-so'pis	A'ti'na	A'zan
Ar-ca'num	Ar-gy'ra	Ar-ri-a'nus	A-so'pus	A'ti'nas	A-z'i'ris
Ar'cas	Ar-gy're	Ar'ri-us	As-pam'i-thres	A'tin'a	A-zo'tus
Ar'ce	Ar-gyri-pa	Ar-run'ti-us	As-pa-ra'gi-um	At-lan'tes	
Ar-ce'na	A'ri-a	Ar-sa-cæ	As-pa'si-a	At-lan'ti-a-des	
Ar'ceus	A-ri-ad'ne	Ar-sac'i-dæ	As-pa'si-us	At-lan'ti-des	
Ar-ce'o-phon	A-ri-a'us	Ar-sa-mo-sa-ta	As-pas'tes	At'las	
Ar-ces-i-la'us	A-ri-am'nes	Ar-sa'ni-as	As-pa'thi'nes	A-to'sa	
Ar-ce'si-us	A-ri-an'tas	Ar-se'na	As-pen'dus	A'tra-ces	
Ar-chæ-a-nax	A-ri-a-ra'thes	Ar-se'ne	As-phal'ti'tes	A'trax	
Ar-chag'a-thus	A-ri-c'i-a	Ar-se'sa	As-po-re'nus	At-re-ba'tæ	
Ar-chan'der	A-ri-ci'na	Ar-si-a	As-sa-bi'nus	At-re-ba'tes	
Ar-che-la'us	A-ri-de'us	Ar-sin'o-e	As-sar'a-cus	A'tre-us	
Ar-chem'a-chus	A-ri-e'nis	Ar-si'tes	As-so'rus	A-tri'dæ	
Ar-chem'o-rus	A-ri-gæ'um	Ar-ta-ba'nu;	As-syr'i-a	At-ro-pa'te'ne	
Ar-chep-to'l'e-mus	A-ri-g'no'te	Ar-ta-ba-za'nes	As-ta-cus	At-ro-pos	
Ar-che's-tra-tus	A-ri'i	Ar-ta-ba-za';	As-ta-ge'ni	At-ta-li'a	
Ar-che-ti'mu;	A-ri-ma	Ar-ta-bri	As-ta-pa	At-ta-lus	
Ar-chi-as	A-ri-mas'pi	Ar-ta-bri'tæ	As-ta-pus	At-te'lus	
Ar-chi-bi'a-des	A-ri-mas'pi-as	Ar-ta-ce	As-tar'te	A'ti-ca	
Ar-chi-da-m'i-a	A-ri-ma'zes	Ar-ta-ce'ne	As-ter'i-a	A'ti-cus	
Ar-chi-da'mus	A-ri-m'i-num	Ar-ta-co'a'na	As-ter'i-on	A'ti-la	
Ar-chi-de'mus	Ar-im-pho'i	Ar-ta-ge'ras	As-te'ris	At-ti-li-us	
Ar-chid'i'us	A-ri-o-bar-za'nes	Ar-ta-ge'ras	As-ter'i-us	A-tu'rus	
Ar-chi-gal'us	A-ri-o-mar'dus	Ar-ta'nus	As-te-ro'di-a	A'tys	
Ar-chi-g'e-nes	A-ri-o-me'des	Ar-ta-pher'nes	As-te-ro'pe	Au-fe'ia	
Ar-chi-m'e-chus	A-ri'on	Ar-taph're-nes	As-te-ro-pe'a	Au-fi-de'na	
Ar-chi-me'des	A-ri-o-vis'tus	Ar-ta'tus	As-tre'a	Au-fid'i-us	
Ar-chi'nus	A'ris	Ar-ta-vas'des	As-tre'us	Au'fi-dus	
Ar-chi-pe'l-a-gus	A-ri's'ba	Ar-tax'a	As-tre-us	Au'ga	
Ar-chip'o-lis	Ar-is-tæn'e-tus	Ar-tax'a-res	As'tu	Au'ga'rus	
Ar-chip'pe	Ar-is-tæ'um	Ar-tax'a-ta	As'tur	Au-ge'æ	
Ar-chip'pus	Ar-is-tæ'us	Ar-tax-er'ces	As'tu-ra	Au-ge-as	
Ar-chi'tis	Ar-is-tæ'o-ras	Ar-tax'i-as	As'tu-res	Au'gi-as	
Ar'chon	Ar-is-tan'der	Ar-ta-yc'tes	As'ty-ge	Au'gi-læ	
Ar-chon'tes	Ar-is-tar'che	Ar-te-mes	As'ty-ges	Au'gu-res	
Ar-chy'tas	Ar-is-tar'chus	Ar-te-mi-do'rus	As'ty-a-lus	Au-gus'ta	
Ar-ci'e-nens	Ar-is-tar'chus	Ar-te-mis	As'ty-a-nax	Au-gus-ta'li-a	
Arc'ti'nus	A-ri's-te-as	Ar-te-mis'i-a	As'ty-cra'te'a	Au-gus-ti'nus	
Arc-top'h'y-lax	A-ri's-te-ræ	Ar-te-mis'i-um	As'ty'da-mas	Au-gus-to-du'num	
Arc'tos	A-ri's-te-us	Ar-te-mi'ta	As'ty-da-m'i-a	Au-gus-tu-lus	
Arc-tu'rus	A-ri's'the-nes	Ar-te-mo'cle-a	As'ty-lus	Au-gus'tus	
Ar-da-lus	Ar-is-ti'bus	Ar-te-mon	As'ty-me-du'sa	Au-le'tes	
Ar'de-a	Ar-is-ti'des	Ar-te-mo'zar-zanes	As'tyn'o-me	An'lis	
Ar'di-næ	Ar-is-ti'llus	Ar-toch'mes	As'tyn'o-us	An'l'on	
Ar-do'ne-a	A-ri's'ti-o	Ar-to'ni-us	As'ty'o-che	An'lus	
Ar-du-en'na	Ar-is-tip'pus	Ar-to'ri-us	As'ty-pa-le'a	An-re'li-a	
Ar-e-la'tum	A-ri's-ti'ns	A-ru'ci	As'typh'i-lus	Au-re-li-a'nus	
Ar-e-mor'i-ca	A-ri's-to-bu'lus	Ar-u-le'anus	As'ty-ron	Au-re'li-us	
Ar'e-ne	A-ri's-to-cl'e'a	A'runs	As'ty'chis	Au-re'o-lus	
A-re-o-pa-gi'tæ	A-ri's-to-cles	A-run'ti-us	A-sy'las	Au-ro'ra	
A-re-o-p'a-gus	A-ri's-to-cl'i'des	Ar-u-pi'nas	A-tab'u-lus	An-run'ce	
A-re-op'o-lis	Ar-is-toc'ra'tes	Ar-u-pi'les	A-ta-by'ris	Ans'ci	
Ar-es-tha'mas	Ar-is-to'cre-on	Ar-ver'i	A'ta-ce	An'ser	
A-res'tor	A-ri's-to-de'mus	Ar-vi'a-gus	A'tæ-a	An'son	
Ar-es-tori-des	A-ri's-to-g'e-nes	Ar-vi'si-um	A-ta-lan'ta	Au-so'ni-a	
Ar'e-ta	Ar-is-to-gi'ton	A-ry-an'des	A-ta-ran'tes	Au-so'ni-us	
Ar-e-ta'des	Ar-is-tom'a-che	Ar-yp'tæ'us	A-tar-be'chis	An'spi-ces	
Ar-e-tæ'tus	Ar-is-tom'a-chus	A-san'der	A-tar-ga-tis	An'ster	
Ar-e-ta'les	A-ri's-to-me'des	As-by's'tæ	A-tar'ne-a	An-toch'tho-nes	
Ar-e-taph'i-la	Ar-is-tom'e-nes	As-cal'a-phus	A'tas	An'to-cles	
Ar'e-tas	A-ri's-ton	As-ca-lon	A'tax	Au-to'l'o-les	
A-re'te	A-ri's-to-nau'tæ	As-ca'ni-a	A'te	Au-to'l'y-cus	
A-re'tes	A-ri's-to-ni'cus	As-ca'ni-us	A'tel'la	Au-to-me'des	
Ar-e-thu'sa	A-ri's-to-nus	As-cle'pi-a	A'ten-o-ma'rus	Au-tom'e-don	
Ar-e-ti'num	A-ri's-to'n'y-mus	As-cle'pi-a-des	A'te'ne	Au-to-me-du'sa	
A-re'tus	Ar-is-top'h'a-nes	As-cle'pi-o-do'rus	A'te-nod'o-tus	Au-tom'e-nes	
A-re'us	A-ri's-to-phon	As-cle'pi-us	A'ter-ga-tis	Au-tom'o-li	
Ar-gæ'us	A-ri's'tor	As-cle'ta-ri-on	A'th-a-ma'nes	Au-tom'o-e	
Ar-ga-lus	A-ri's-tor'i-des	As-co'li-a	A'th-a-mas	Au-ton'o-ma	
Ar-gan-tho'ni-us	A-ri's-to-te'le'a	As-co'ni-us	A'th-a-na'si-us	Au-ton'o-mus	
Ar-gen'num	Ar-is-to'te-les	As'cra	A'the'na	Au'to-phon	
Ar-gi'a	A-ri's-to'ti'mus	As'cu-lum	A'the'næ	Au'toph'o-nus	
Ar-gi-le'tum	Ar-is-tox'e-nus	As'dru-bal	A'the-næ'um	Au-tu'ra	
Ar-gil'lus	A-ri's'tus	A-se'll'o	A'th-e-næ'us	Aux'e-si-a	
Ar-gi-lus	A'ri-us	A'si-a	A'th-e-næ-g'o-ras	A-var'i-cum	
Ar-gi-nu'sæ	Ar-me'ni-a	A-si-a-des	A'th-e-ne	A-en-ti'nus	
Ar-gi-phon'tes	Ar-mi-lus'tri-um	A-si-at'i-cus	A'the'ni-on	A-ver'nus	

B

Bab'i-lus
 Bab'y-lon
 Bab'y-lo'ni-a
 Bab'y-lo'ni-i
 Ba-by'r'a
 Bac'cha'nal
 Bac-chan'a-li-a
 Bac-chan'tes
 Bac-chi'a-dæ
 Bac'chis
 Bac'chi-um
 Bac'chi-us
 Bac'chus
 Bac-chyl'i-des
 Ba-ce'nis
 Ba'cis
 Bac'tra
 Bac'tri
 Bac'tri-a'na
 Ba-cun'ti-us
 Ba-cu'ri
 Bad-u-hen'næ
 Bæ'bi-us
 Bæ'ti-ca
 Bæ'tis
 Ba-go'as
 Ba-goph'a-nes
 Ba-go-sas
 Bag-ra-da
 Ba'i'æ
 Ba'la
 Ba-la-næ'a
 Bal-bil'lus
 Bal-bi'nus
 Ba-le'a-res
 Ba-le'tus
 Ba-li's'ta
 Bal-ne'æ
 Ba-mu'tæ
 Ban-du'si-a
 Ban'ti-a
 Ban'ti'ni
 Ban'ti-us
 Bap'tæ
 Bar'æ'i
 Bar'a-thrum
 Bar'ba-ri
 Bar'ba-ri-a
 Bar-bos'the-nes
 Bar-cæ'i
 Bar'ce
 Bar'cha
 Bar-dæ'i
 Bar'di
 Bar-dyl'lis
 Ba-re-a (city)
 Ba-re-a (a man)
 Ba-re'ne
 Bar'e'ta
 Bar-gu'si-i
 Ba-ris'ses
 Ba-ri-um
 Bar-si'ne
 Bas-i-le'a
 Bas-sil'i-a
 Bas-sil'i'des
 Bas-sil'i'des
 Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mos
 Bas'i-lis

Bas-i-l'ius	Bo-e'thi-us	Ca-b'i'ra	Cal'y-ce	Car-nu'tes	Ce-le'ia
Bas'i-l'ius	Bo-e'thus	Ca-bi'ri	Ca-ly'd'na	Car'o-lus	Ce-len'na
Bas-sar'i-des	Bo-i'i	Ca-bir'i-a	Cal'y-don	Car'pa-thus	Ce'ler
Bas'sus	Bo'la	Cab'y-le	Ca-lym'ne	Car'po	Ce'l'e-res
Bas-tar'næ	Bol-bi'ti'num	Cab-y-le'tæ	Ca-lym'da	Car-poph'o-ra	Ce'l'e-trum
Ba-ta'vi	Bo-lis'sus	Ca'ca	Ca-lyp'so	Car-poph'o-rus	Ce'le-us
Ba-ta'vi-a	Bo-mi-en'ses	Ca'cus	Cam-a-lo-du'num	Car-ri'nas	Ce'l'mus
Ba'thos	Bo-mil'car	Cad'a-ra	Cam-a-ri'na	Car-se'o-li	Ce'l'sus
Ba-thyl'lus	Bom-on'cæ	Ca-de'na	Cam-bu'ni	Car-te'ia	Ce'l'tæe
Ba-ti'e'a	Bo'na	Cad-me'a	Cam-by'ses	Car-thæ'a	Ce'l-ti-be'ri
Ba'ton	Ro-no'ni-a	Cad-me'is	Cam'e-ra	Car-tha-gin-i-en-ses	Ce'l'ti-ci
Ba't-ra-cho-my-o	Bo-o-su'ra	Cad'mus	Cam-e-ri'nus		Ce'l-to'scy-thæ
ma'chi-a	Bo-o'tes	Ca-du'ce-us	Cam-e-ri'nus	Car-tha'go	Ce'ma
Bat-ti'a-des	Bo-re'a-des	Ca-dur'ci	Ca-mil'la	Car'us	Ce-næ-um
Bat'tus	Bo're-as	Cæ'ci-as	Ca-mil'læ	Car-vil'i-us	Cen'chre-m
Bau'bo	Bo-re-as'mi	Cæ-cil'i-a	Ca-mil'lus	Car'ya	Cen'chre'is
Bau'cis	Bo-ry's-the-nes	Cæ-cil'i-a-nus	Ca-mi'ro	Ca-ry'a'tes	Cen'chre'us
Be-a'trix	Bos-pho-rus	Cæ-cil'i-i	Ca-mi'rus	Ca-ry-at'i-des	Cen-i-mag'ni
Be'hry-ces	Bos-po-rus	Cæ-cil'i-us	Ca-mœ'næ	Ca-ry'a'tis	Ce-ni'na
Be-bryc'i-a	Bot-ti'e'is	Cæ-ci'na	Cam-pa'ni-a	Ca-ry'stus	Cen-so-res
Be-dri'a-cum	Bo-vi'a-num	Cæ-cin-bum	Cam-pas'pe	Ca-scel'li-us	Cen-so-ri'nus
Be'l'a-tes	Bo-vi'la	Cæ-cu-bus	Cam'pus	Cas-i-li'num	Cen-tau'ri
Be'l'e-na	Brach-ma'næ	Cæ-cu-lus	Ca'na	Ca'si-us	Cen-tau'rus
Be'l'e-phan'tes	Brach-ma'nes	Cæ'li-a	Ca'na-cc	Cas-per'i-a	Cen-to-brig'a
Be'l'e-sys	Bran'chi-dæ	Cæ'li-us	Ca'na-ri-i	Cas-per-u-la	Cen-tro'nes
Bel'gi-ca	Bran'chus	Cæ'ne	Can'da-ce	Cas-pi'a'na	Cen-tro'ni-us
Bel'gi-um	Bran-no-du'num	Cæ-ni'des	Can'da'vi-a	Cas'pi-i	Cen-tum'vi-ri
Be-li'des	Bras'i-das	Cæ-ni'na	Can'dau'les	Cas'pi'a	Cen-tu'ri-a
Be'lis	Bras-i-de'a	Cæ'nis	Ca'nens	Cas'pi-um	Cen-tu'ri-on
Bel-i-sa'na	Brau'ro	Cæ-nop'o-lis	Can-e-phor'i-a	Cas-san'der	Cen-tu'ri-pa
Bel-i-sa'ri-us	Brau'ron	Cæ're	Ca-nic-u-la'res	Cas-san'dra	Ce'os
Bel-ler'o-phion	Bren'nus	Cæ'sar	Ca-nid'i-a	Cas-san'dri'a	Ceph'a-læ
Bel'le-rus	Breu'ni	Cæs-a-re'a	Ca-nid'i-us	Cas'si-a	Ceph'a-las
Bel-lo'na	Bri-a-re-us	Cæs-sa-ri-o	Ca-nin-e-fa'tes	Cas-si-o-do'rus	Ceph'a-le
Bel-lo'na'ri-i	Bri-gan'tes	Cæs-a-ro-du'num	Ca-nin'i-us	Cas-si-o-pe	Ceph-a-le'na
Bel-lo'va-ci	Brig-an'ti'nus	Cæ'si-us	Ca'ni-us	Ca-si-o-pe'a	Ceph-al'e'ni-a
Be'lon	Bri-se'is	Ca'i'cus	Can'ne	Cas-siph'o-ne	Ceph-a-lo'dis
Bel'phe-gor	Bri-tan'ni	Ca-i'e'ta	Ca-nop'i-cum	Cas-si-ter'i-des	Ceph'a-lon
Be-lu'lum	Bri-tan'ni-a	Ca'ius	Ca-no'pus	Cas'si-us	Ceph'a-lus
Be'lus	Bri-tan'ni-cus	Ca'fa-ber	Can'ta-bri	Cas-si-ve-lau'nus	Ce-phe'is
Be-n'cus	Brit-o-mar'is	Ca'la-bri-a	Can'ta'bri-a	Cas-tab'a-la	Ce-phe'nes
Ben-di'di'a	Brit-o-mar'tis	Ca'la-is	Can'tha-rus	Cas-ta'li-a	Ce-phe'sus
Ben-e-ven'tum	Brit'o-nes	Ca'la-mos	Can'ti-um	Cas'tor	Ce-phis'i-a
Ber-e-cyn'ti-a	Brix-el'lum	Ca'la'na	Can-u-le'ia	Cas'tu-lo	Ce-phis-o-do'rus
Ber-e-ni'ce	Brix'i-a	Ca'la-tes	Can-u-le'ius	Cat-a-be'ni	Cephi-sod'o'tus
Ber'o'e	Bruc'ni-us	Cal-au-re'a	Ca-nu'si-um	Cat-a-ce-can'me'no	Ce-ph'us
Be-ro'e'a	Bruc'te-ri	Ca'chas	Cap'a-neus	Cat-a-du'pa	Ce'phren
Be-ro'sus	Brun-du'si-um	Ca'le	Ca-pe'la	Cat'a-na	Cep'i-o
Ber-rhoc'a	Bru'ti-i	Ca-led'o-nes	Ca-pe'na	Cat-a-rac'ta	Ce-ram'bus
Ber'y-tus	Bru'tus	Ca-le-do'ni-a	Ca'per	Cat-a-rac'tes	Ce-ra'mi'cus
Be-sip'po	Bry'ges	Ca-len'tum	Cap'e-tus	Ca-thæ'a	Ce-ram'i-um
Be-s'us	Bu-bas'sus	Ca-le'nus	Ca-pha're-us	Cath'a-ri	Ce-ra-mus
Bi-a'nor	Bu-bas'tis	Ca'les	Cap'i-to	Cat'i-e'na	Ce'ras
Bi'as	Bu-ceph'a-la	Ca'le-ti	Cap'i-to-li'nus	Cat-i-ll'na	Ce'ra-sus
Bi-bac'nus	Bu-ceph'a-lus	Ca-lid'i-us	Cap-i-to-li-um	Ca-till'us	Ce'ra-tus
Bi'blis	Bu-col'i-ca	Ca-lig'u-la	Ca-po'tes	Cat'i-na	Ce-rau'ni-a
Bi-brac'te	Bu-col'i-cum	Cal-la'i'ci	Cap-pa-do'ci-a	Cat'i-us	Ce-rau'ni-i
Bib'ro-ci	Bu-co-lus	Ca'lli-as	Cap-pa-dox	Ca'to	Ce-rau'nus
Bib'u-lus	Bu-da'li-a	Cal-li-ce'rus	Ca-pra'ri-a	Ca-tull'us	Cer'ba-lus
Bi-cor'ni-ger	Bu'lis	Cal-lich'o-rum	Ca'pre-m	Cat'u-lus	Cer-be-rus
Bi-cor'nis	Bu'ne'a	Cal'li-cles	Cap-ri-cor'nus	Ca-tu'ri-ges	Cer-ca-so'rum
Bi-for'mis	Bu'nus	Cal-li-co-lo'na	Cap-ro'ti'na	Cau'ca-sus	Cer-ce'ne
Bi'frons	Bu'pha-gus	Cal-lic'ra-tes	Cap'u-a	Cau-co'nes	Cer-ces'tes
Bil'bi-lis	Bu-pra'si-um	Cal-li-crat'i-das	Cap'ys	Cau'di-um	Cer-ci'na
Bi-ma'ter	Bu'ra	Cal-lic'u-la	Car-a-cal'la	Cau-lo'ni-a	Cer-co'pes
Bin'gi-um	Bu-ra'i'cus	Cal-lid'i-us	Car-a-ca'tes	Cau'nus	Cer-cy-on
Bi'on	Bu-si'ris	Cal-lim'a-chus	Ca-rac'ta-cus	Cau'ros	Cer-cy'o-nes
Bi-sal'te	Bu'tes	Cal'i'nus	Car'a-lis	Car'rus	Cer-cy-ra
Bi-sal'tis	Bu-thro'tum	Cal'i'o-pe	Ca-ram'bis	Car'a-res	Ce-re-a-li-a
Bi-san'the	Bu-thro'tus	Cal-li-o-pe'a	Car'a-nus	Ca'ri'i	Ce'res
Bi's-to-nis	Bu'to'a	Cal-li-pa-ti'ra	Ca-rau'si-us	Ca-y'ci	Ce-ri'n'thi
Bi'thus	Bu-to'r-des	Cal'li-phon	Car-che'don	Ca-y'ter	Ce-ri'n'thus
Bi-thyn'i-a	Bu'tos	Cal-lip'o-lis	Car'ci-nus	Ce'a	Cer-ma'nus
Bit'i-as	Bu-zy'ges	Cal-hir'ho-e	Car'di-a	Ce'a-des	Ce'ne
Bi'ton	By'blis	Cal'lis'te	Car-du'chi	Ce'ba	Cer'nes
Bi-tu'ri-ges	By'r'a	Cal-lis'the-nes	Ca'rea	Ce'bes	Cer-ne-ta'ni
Biz'y-a	By-za'ci-um	Cal-lis'ti-a	Ca'ri-a	Ce-bre'ni-a	Ce'ron
Blan-du'si-a	By-zan'ti-um	Cal-lis'to	Ce-ri'll'a	Ce'brus	Cer-rhæ'i
Blem'my-es	By'zas	Cal-lis-to-ni'cus	Ca-ri'næ	Ce-ci'na	Cer-re-ta'ni
Blu'ci-um	By-zo'ni	Cal-lis'tra-tus	Ca-ri'nus	Ce-cro'pl-a	Ce-selli-us
Bo-ad-i-ce'a		Cal-lix'e-na	Car-me'lus	Ce-crop'i-dæ	Ce-sen'ni-a
Bo-a'gri-us		Ca'lor	Car-men'ta	Ce-cro-pis	Ce-s'ti-us
Boc'cho-ris		Cal-pur'ni-a	Car-men-ta'les	Ce-crops	Ces'tri'nus
Boc'h'us		Cal-pur'ni-us	Car-mi'o-ne	Ce-dre'a'tis	Ce-the'gus
Bo-di-on'ti-ci		Cal-n-sid'i-us	Car'na	Ce'i	Ce'ti-us
Bo-du'ni	Ca-an'thus	Cal'y-be	Car'ne-a	Ce'l'a-dus	Ce'to
Bo-e-dro'ni-a	Ca-bal'a-ca	Cal-y-bi'ta	Car-ne'a-des	Ce-læ-ne	Ce'us
Bo-o'ti-a	Cab-al'i'nus	Cal-y-cad'nus	Car-ne'ta	Ce-le'no	Ceyx

C

Cha'bri-as	Chi'o-ne	Cle'o	Co-lum'ne Her-	Cot'ta	Cy-a-nip'pus
Cha're-as	Chi'os	Cle-o-bis	cu-lis	Cot'ti-as	Cy-a-rax'es
Cha're-mon	Chi'ron	Cle-o-bu'la	Co-lu'thus	Cot'tus	Cy-ax'a-res
Cha'r'e-phon	Chi'o'e	Cle-ob-u-li'na	Co-ly'tus	Co-ty'e-um	Cy'b'a-le
Cha'ro	Chi'o'ris	Cle-o-bu'lus	Com-a-ge'ne	Co-ty'ai'on	Cy-be'be
Cha'r-o-ne'a	Chi'o'rus	Cle-o'e'tas	Co-ma'na	Co-ty'l'i-us	Cy'b'e-la
Cha-la'e'on	Cho-as'pes	Cle-om'bro-tus	Co-mit'i-a	Co'tys	Cy'b'e-le
Chal-ca'e'a	Choe'a-des	Cle-o-me'des	Com'po-dus	Co-ty'to	Cy'b'i-ra
Chal-ce'a	Choe'i-lus	Cle-o-me'lus	Com-pi-ta'li-a	Cra'gus	Cy'ch're-us
Chal-ce'don	Cho-ras'mi	Cle-om'e-nes	Co'mum	Cran'a-bus	Cy'ca-la-des
Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Cho-ro'e'bus	Cle'on	Co'mus	Cran'on	Cy-clo'pes
Chal-ci-den'ses	Chris-toph'o-rus	Cle-o'nae	Con'ca'ni	Cras'sus	Cy'cus
Chal-cid'e-us	Chro'sos	Cle-o'ni'ca	Con-cor'di-a	Cra'ter	Cy'd'i-as
Chal-cid'i-ca	Chry'sa	Cle-o'ni'cus	Con-do-cha'tes	Cra'te-rus	Cy-dip'pe
Chal-ci-o'e-us	Chry'sa-me	Cle-on'y-mus	Con-dru'si	Cra'tes	Cy-do'ni-a
Chal-ci'o-pe	Chry'sa'on	Cle-o-pa'tra	Co-ni'a-ci	Cra'this	Cy'd'ra-ra
Chal'cis	Chry'sa-or	Cle-o-pa'tris	Con-im-bri'ca	Crat'i-das	Cyl'la-rus
Chal-co'don	Chry'sa-o're-us	Cle-o-phan'tus	Con'i-us	Cra-ti'nus	Cyl'len
Chal'con	Chry'sas	Cle-o-phas	Co'non	Cra-tip'pus	Cyl-le'ne
Chal'cus	Chry'se'is	Cle-o-pom'pus	Co-no'pe	Crat'y-lus	Cyl-le-ne'us
Chal-dae'a	Chry'ses	Cle-os'tra-tus	Con-o-pe'um	Crem'e-ra	Cyl'on
Chal-dae'i	Chry-sip'pus	Clep'sy-dra	Con-sen'tes	Crem-my'on	Cy'mae
Chal'y-bes	Chry-soc'e-ras	Cles'l-des	Con-sen'ti-a	Cre-mo'na	Cy-mod'o-ce
Chal'y-bo'n	Chry-sog'o-nus	Cli'max	Con-sil'i-um	Cre-mu'ti-us	Cy-moth'o-us
Chal'y-bo-ni'tis	Chry-sop'o-lis	Clin'i-as	Con-stan'ti-a	Cre'on	Cy-mo'thus
Chal'ybs	Chry-sor'rho-as	Cli'nus	Con-stan'ti'na	Cre'o-nes	Cyn-ne-gi'rus
Cha-ma'ni	Chry-sos'to-mus	Cli'o	Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis	Cre-oph'i-lus	Cyn'e-as
Cha'on	Chry-soth'e-mis	Cli'sthe-nes	Con-stan-ti'nus	Cres-phon'tes	Cy-ne'tes
Cha-o-nes	Cib'a-la	Cli'tae	Con'stan-ti'nus	Cres'ton	Cyn'i-ci
Cha-on'i-a	Cib'y-ra	Cli-tar'chus	Con'sus	Cres-to'ne	Cy-nis'ca
Cha'os	Cic'e-ro	Cli-tom'a-chus	Con've'ne	Cre'ta	Cy'no
Cha-a-dra	Cic'o-nes	Cli'tor	Co'os	Cre'te	Cyn-o-ceph'a-li
Cha'rax	Cic'li'a	Cli-tum'nus	Co'pae	Cre'te-us	Cyn-o-pho'n'tis
Cha-rax'us	Ci'lix	Cli'tus	Co-pa'is	Cre'the-is	Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cha'res	Ci'lo	Clo-a'c'i'na	Co-phae'us	Cre-u'sa	Cyn-os-se'ma
Cha'ri-des	Cim'bri	Clo'di'a	Co'pi-a	Cre-u'sis	Cyn-o-su'ra
Cha'ri-cl'i-des	Cim-bri'cum	Clo'di-us	Co'ra	Cri-ri'i'sus	Cyn'thi-a
Cha'ri-elo	Cim'i-us	Clo'li-a	Cor-a-ce'si-um	Cr'i-ni'sus	Cyn'thi-us
Cha'ri-de'mus	Cim-me'ri-i	Clu-a'ci'na	Co-rall'i	Cris-pi'nus	Cyn'thus
Cha'ri-la	Cim-me'ri-um	Clu-en'ti-us	Co'rax	O'ris'pus	Cyp-a-ris'sa
Cha'ri-la'us	Cim'me-rus	Clu'pe-a	Cor-bu'lo	Crit'i-as	Cyp-a-ris'tus
Cha-ril'lus	Cim'mus	Clu-si'a	Cor-cy-ra	Cri'to	Cyp-ri-a'nus
Cha-ri'ni	Cim'on	Clu-si'ni	Cor-du'ba	Crit-o-bu'lus	Cyp'ri-um
Cha'ris	Cim'ci-a	Clu-si'um	Cor-dy-la	Crit-o-la'us	Cy'prus
Cha-ri'si-a	Cin-cin-na'tus	Clu'si-us	Co're	Cri-u-me-to'pon	Cyp-se'i-des
Cha-ri'si-us	Cin'ci-us	Clym'e-ne	Co-res'sus	Cri'us	Cyp-se'us
Cha'ri-tes	Cin'e-as	Clym'e-ne'i-des	Co-re'sus	Cro-by'zi	Cy-re'na-i-ca
Cha'ri-ton	Cin'e-si-as	Clym'e-nus	Co-re'tus	Croc-o-di-lop'o-lis	Cy-re-na-i-ci
Cha'rmi-des	Cin-get'o-rix	Clyt'em-nes'tra	Cor-fin'i-um	Cro'cus	Cy-re'ne
Cha'rmi'des	Cin'gu-lum	Cly'ti-a	Co-rin'a	Croc'e-us	Cy-res'cha-ta
Cha'rmi'o-ne	Ci-nith'i-i	Cly'ti-us	Co-rin'a'us	Crom'my-on	Cy-ri'a-des
Cha'rnis	Cin'na	Cni'dus	Co-rin'thus	Cro'my-on	Cy-ril'us
Cha'rmo-thas	Cinx'i-a	Cno'sus	Co-ri-o-la'nus	Co'ni-a	Cy'r'nus
Cha'r-mus	Ciny'ps	Co-as'trae	Co-ri-o-li	Cron'i-des	Cyr-rhes'ti-ca
Cha'rni'des	Cin'y-phus	Co'ca-lus	Co-ri-ol'a	Cro'phi	Cyr-sil'us
Cha'ron	Cin'y-ras	Coc-ce'i'us	Cor-ne-li-a	Cro-to'na	Cy'rus
Cha-ron'das	Cin'y-ria	Co'cles	Cor-ne'li-i	Cro-to-ni-a'tae	Cys'e-sus
Cha-ro-ni'um	Cip'pus	Co-cy'tus	Cor-ne-li-us	Crus-tu-me'ri-um	Cy'ta
Cha-ro-pes	Cir'ce	Co-da'ni	Cor-ni'c'i-um	Crus-tu-mi'ni	Cy-tae'is
Cha'rops	Cir-ce'n'es Lu'di	Co-da'nus	Cor-ni'fic'i-us	Cte'si-as	Cy-the'ra
Cha'r-te'ris	Cir-ce'i-i	Co-do-man'nus	Cor-ni-ger	Cte-sib'i-us	Cy-th'e-re'a
Cha-ryb'dis	Cir'ci-us	Co-drop'o-lis	Cor-nu'tus	Ctes'i-pho'n	Cy-the'ris
Chau'bi	Cir'cus	Co'drus	Co-ro'e'bus	Cte-sip'pus	Cy-the'ron
Chel'don	Ci'ris	Coc'e'o-a	Co-ro'na	Cu'la-ro	Cyth'nos
Chel-i-do'ni-ae	Cir-o-a'das	Co'e'le	Co-ro-ne'a	Cu'mae	Cy-tin'i-um
Chel-i-do'nis	Cis-al-pi'na	Co'lo-Syr'i-a	Co-ro'nis	Cu-nax'a	Cy-to'rus
Chel'o-ne	Cis-se'is	Co'li-us	Co-r'i-ca	Cu-pi'do	Cyz'i-cum
Chel'o'nis	Cis-se'us	Co'lus	Co-ro'na	Cu-pi-en'ni-us	Cyz'i-cus
Chel-o-ni'tis	Ci-tha'ron	Co-goe'o-num	Co-rv'l-us	Cu-raph-ro'di'te	
Chel-o-noph'a-gi	Ci-tha-ris'ta	Co'hors	Co-ry-ban'tes	Cur-cu'l-i-o	
Ch'e'ops	Cit'i-um	Col-che'is	Co-ry-bas	Cu're's	
Cheph'ren	Cit'vilis	Col'chis	Co-ryci-des	Cu-re'tes	
Cher-e-moc'ra-tes	Cla'de-us	Col-len'da	Co-ryci-us	Cu-re'tis	
Cher-ri-s'o-phus	Cla'nis	Col-la'ti-a	Co-ry'cus	Cu'ri-a	Da'e
Cher-o-ne'a	Cla'ni-us	Col-la-ti'nus	Co-ry-cus	Cu-ri-a'ti-i	Da'ci-a
Cher'o-phon	Cla'ros	Col-la-to'nus	Co-ry-don	Cu'ri-o	Da'cy-li
Cher-ro-ne'sus	Cla-s-tid'i-um	Col-li'na	Co-rym'bi-fer	Cu-ri-o-so-li'tae	Dad'a-ces
Cher'si-as	Cla'u'di-a	Co'lo'ne	Co-ry-ne'tes	Cu'ri-um	Da-du'chus
Cher-sid'a-mas	Cla'u'di-e A'quee	Co-lo'ni-a	Co-ry-pha'si-um	Cu'ri-us	Dae'da-la
Cher-so-ne'sus	Cla'u'di-a'nus	Co-lo'nos	Co-ry'thus	Cur'ti-us	Dae'da-li-on
Che-rus'ci	Cla'u-di-op'o-lis	Co'l'o-phon	Co-ry'tus	Cu'ru-bis	Dae'da-lus
Chi-do'rus	Cla'u'di-us	Co-los'sae	Co'sa	Cu-ru-lis	Dae'mon
Chi'lo	Clav'i-ger	Co-los'se-ros	Co'sae	Cus-se'i	Da'i-dis
Chi-lo'nis	Clazom'e-nae	Co-los'tus	Co-sa'm'ma	Cu'sus	Da-im'a-chus
Chi-me'ra	Cle-an'der	Col-u-bra'ri-a	Cos-an'ti-i	Cu-till'i-a	Da-im'e-nes
Chim-a-rus	Cle-an'thes	Col-pu'la	Co'tes	Cy-a-ne	Da'i-phron
Chim'e-ra	Cle-ar'chus	Col-um'bra	Co'thon	Cy-a-ne-ae	Da'i'ra
Chi-me'ri-um	Cle'mens	Col-u-me'l'a	Cot'i-so	Cy-a-ne-us	Da'i'tus

Dal'ma-tæ	De-ip'y-le	D'i	Do-ros'to-lum	Ec-bat'a-na	En'ni-us
Dal-ma'ti-a	De-ip'y-ri-us	Di-mar'chus	Do-ro'the-a	Ec-de'mus	En'o-pe
Dal-ma'ti-us	De-is'o-us	Din'dy-mus	Dor'so	Ec-chec'ra-tes	En'nops
Dal-mat'i-cus	Dej-a-ni'ra	Di-no's-ra-tes	Dor'us	Ech'e-i-us	En-tel'la
Dam-a-ge'tus	De-li-a	Di-nol'o-chus	Do-ryc'le-us	E-che'mon	En-tel'lus
Dam-a-sa-ce'ne	De-li'a-des	Di-nom'a-che	Do-ry'te-um	Eche'e-mus	En-ty'o
Dam-as'ci-us	De-li-um	Di-nom'a-chus	Dor'y-las	Ech'e-phron	E'o-ne
Dam-as'cus	De-li-us	Di-nom'e-nes	Dor-y-la-us	E-che'p'o-ls	E'os
Dam-a-sip'pus	Del-ma'ti-us	Di'non	Do-ry's'us	E-che's-tra-tus	E'o-us
Dam-as'tes	Del-min'i-um	Di-nos'tra-tus	Do-si'a-das	E-chid'na	E-pa'gris
Dam-as'tor	De'los	Di-o-cle'a	Do-si'a-des	E-chin'a-des	E-pam-i-non'das
Dam'a-sus	Del'phi	Di-o-cle'a (city)	D'o'son	E-chi'næ	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Dam't-a	Del-phi'e-o-la	Di'o-cles	Dos-se'nus	E-chi'nus	E-peb'o-lus
Dam't-as	Del'phi-cus	Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus	Dot'a-das	E-chi-nus'sa	E-pe-us
Dam'tip'pus	Del-phin'i-um	Di-o-do'rus	Do'tus	E-ch'of	E-phe'bi
Dam'ni-i	Del-phu'sa	Di-o-do'tus	Draca-non	Ech-i-ou'i-des	E-ph'e-tus
Dam-no'rix	Dem'a-des	Di-og'e-nes	Dra-ca'nes	E'de-ta'ni	Eph'e-tæ
Da'mo	Dem-a'ra'tus	Di-o-ge-ni'a	Dra'co	Ed'e-ta'ni	Eph-i-al'tes
Dam'o-cle-a	De-na'tri-a	Di-og'e-ni'a	Dra'co	E-dis'sa	Eph'o-ri
Dam'o-cles	De-me'ter	Di-og'e'netus	Dra-con'ti-des	E'don	Eph'o-ri
Dam'oc-ra-tes	De-mo'cri-a	Di-o-me'de	Dra-co-num	E-do'nes	Eph'o-ri
Dam'oc-re-on	De-me'tri-as	Di-om-e-de'a	Dra'cus	E-do'ni	Eph'y-ra
Dam'oc'ri-ta	De-me'tri-us	Di-o-me'des	Dran'ces	E-don'i-des	E-pi-cas'te
Dam'oc'ri-tus	Dem-o-ce'des	Di-om'e-don	Dra'pes	E-e'ti-on	E-pich'a-ris
Dam'on	De-moch'a-res	Di'on	Drep'a-na	E-ger'i-a	E-pi-char'mus
Dam-o-ni'cus	Dem'o-cles	Di-o-næ'a	Drim'a-cus	E-ge'sta	E-pi-cl'i-das
Dam'oph'i-la	De-moc'o-ön	Di-o'ne	Dri'ne	E-ge'ta	E-pic'ra-tes
Dam'oph'i-lus	De-moc'ra-tes	Di-o-ni'cus	Dri-op'i-des	E-i'on	E-pi-c'te'tus
Dam'o-phon	De-moc'ri-tus	Di-o-nys'i-a	Dro-mach'e-tus	E-i'o-ne	E-pi-cu're'i
Dam'os'tra-tus	De-mod'i-ce	Di-o-ny-si'a-des	Dro'me-as	E-læ'a	E-pi-cu'rus
Dam'ox'e-nus	De-mod'o-ce	Di-o-nys'i-as	Drom-o-cl'i'des	El-a-gab'a-lus	E-pi-dam'nus
Dam'u'ras	Dem-o-do'rus	Di-o-nys-i-o-do'rus	Dru-en'ti-us	El-a-phe-bo'i-la	E-pi-daph'ne
Dana	De-mog'e-nes	Di-o-nys-i'p'o-lis	Dru'i-dæ	El-a-phi'tes	E-pi-dau'ri-a
Dan'a-ce	De-mo'le-on	Di-o-nys'i-us	Dru-sil'la	El-a-pho-ne'sus	E-pi-daur'us
Dan'a-e	De-mo'le-os	Di-o-ny'sus	Dru's	El-a-pha'usa	E-pid'i-us
Dan'a-i	De'mon	Di-o-phan'tus	Dru'sus	El-la'ra	E-pi-do'tæ
Dan'a'i-des	De-mo'nax	Di-o'res	Dry'a-des	El-a-tæ'a	E-pig'o-ni
Dan'a-us	Dem-o-ni'ca	Di-os-cor'i-des	Dry-an-ti'a-des	El'a-tus	E-pig'o-nus
Dan'da-ri	Dem-o-phan'tus	Di-os'co-rum	Dry'as	El'a-ver	E-pim'a-chus
Dan-dar'i-dæ	De-moph'i-lus	Di-os-cu'ri	Dry-mæ'a	E'læ-a	E-pi-mæ'des
Dan'ni'us	Dem'o-phon	Di-os'po-lis	Dry'mo	E-lect'ra	E-pim'e-nes
Daph'ne	De-moph'o-ön	Di-o-ti'ma	Dry-mo'des	E-lect'ri-des	E-pi-men'i-des
Daph-ne-pho'ri-a	De-mo'p'o-lis	Di-o-ti'mus	Dry'mus	E-lect'ry-on	E-pi-methe-us
Daph'nis	De-mos	Di-ox-ipp'us	Dry-mu'sa	El-e-gr'a	E-pi-me'this
Daph'nus	De-mos'the-nes	Di-pæ'a	Dry'o-pe	E-le'i	E-pi'o-ne
Dara-ba	De-mos'tra-tus	Diph'i-lus	Dry'o-pes	E-le'le-us	E-pi-pha-ne'a
Dar-an-ta'si-a	De-mo'thus	Dip'o-lis	Dry'o-pis	El-e-phan'ti-ne	E-piph'a-nes
Dar-da-ni	De-mu'chus	Dip'sas	Dry-op'o-lis	Ei-o-phan'tis	E-pip'o-læ
Dar-da-ni-a	Dem'y-lus	Dip'y-lon	Dry'ops	El-e-phan'toph'a-gi	E-pi'rus
Dar-dan'i-des	Den'ta-tus	Di'ra	Dry-pe-tis	El-e-phas	E-pi'stro-phus
Dar'da-nis	De-od'a-tus	Di'ræ	Du'bis	E-l'e-phas	E-pi'te-les
Dar'da-nus	De-o'is	Dis-che'lus	Du'bris	El-e-pher'nor	E-pi'ti'mus
Dar-dar'i-i	Der'bi-ces	Dis-cor'di-a	Du-illi-a	El-cu-sin'i-a	E-pix'o-nus
Da'ras	Der'ce-to	Dith-y-ram'bus	Du-illi-us	El-cu-si'nus	E-p'o-na
Da'ri-us	Der-cl'i-des	Di'm	Du-lich'i-um	E-leu'sis	E-po'pe
Da'ri-cus	Der-cyl'i-des	Div-i-ti'a-cus	Dum-nor'ix	E-leu-the're	E-po-red'o-rix
Dat'a-mes	Der-cy'los	Div-i-ti'u-ram	Du'nax	El-eu-the'ri-a	E-pu'lo
Dat-a-pher'nes	Der-tho'na	Doc'i-mus	Du-ra'ni-us	E-leu-tho	E-py'tus
Da'tis	Deu-cal'i-on	Do'cle-a	Du-ra-nus	E-lic'i-us	E-quir'i-a
Da'tos	De'v'na	Do-cle'a'tes	Du'ris	E'lis	Eq'ui'tes
Dau'li-as	Dex-am'e-ne	Do-do'na	Du'ri-us	E-lis'sa	E-ra-sis'tra-tus
Dau'lis	Dex-am'e-nus	Do-do-næ'us	Du-ro-eor'to-rum	El-lo'pi-a	E-ra-to
Dau'ni-a	Dex-ipp'us	Do-do'ne	Du-um'vi-ri	El-ma'thi-a	E-ra-to's-the-nes
Dau'nus	Dex'i-us	Do-don'i-des	Dy'mas	E-lo'ne	E-ra-tus
Dec-a-du'chi	Di'a	Do-l-a-bel'a	Dym'nus	E-lo-ri'ni	E-re-bus
De-cap'o-lis	Di-ag'o-ras	Dol'i-che	Dy-nam'e-ne	E-lo'rus	E-rech'the-us
De-ceb'a-lus	Di-a-lis	Dol-i-che'ne	Dy'ras	E'los	E-rech'thi'dæ
Dec-e-le'a	Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis	Do-li-us	Dy-ras'pes	El-pe'nor	E-re-us
Dec'e-lus	Di-a'na	Do-l-o-me'ne	Dyr-rhach'i-um	El-pi-ni'ce	E-re'tri-a
De-cem'vi-ri	Di-a'n'i-um	Dol'on	Dy'ris	El-y-ma'is	E-re'tum
De-ce'ti-a	Di-a'si-a	Do-lon'ci	Dy-sau'les	El'y-mus	Erga-ne
De-ci-us	Di-cæ'a	Do'l'o-pes	Dys-cel'a-dos	E-lys'i-um	Ergi-as
De-cu'ri-o	Di-c-e-ar'chus	Do'lops	Dys-pon'ti-um	Em'ba-tum	Ergi-nus
De-ic'o-ön	Di-cen'e'us	Dom-i-du'cus		Em-bol'i-ma	Eri-bo'e'a
De-ic'ra-tes	Di'ctæ	Do-min'i-ca		E-mer'i-ta	Eri-ce'tes
De-id-a-mi'a	Dic-tam'nium	Do-mi'ti-a		E-mis'sa	E-rich'tho
De-il'o-chus	Dic-ta'tor	Do-mit-i-a'nus		E-mo'di	E-rich'tho'ni-us
De-im'a-chus	Dic-ty'n'na	Do-mi'ti-us		Em-ped'o-cles	Eri-cu'sa
De-i'o-ces	Di'ctys	Do-na'tus		Em-pe-don	E-rid'a-nus
De-i'o-ne	Di'das	Do-ni-la-us	E'a-nes	Em-pe-ra'mus	E-rig'o-ne
De-i'o-neus	Di'd'i-us	Do-nu'ca	E-a'ri-nus	En-cel'a-dus	E-rig-o-ne'ius
De-i'o-pe	Di'do	Do-ny'sa	Eb'o-ra	En-dym'i-on	E-rig'o-nus
De-i'o-pe'a	Di'do'te	Do'res	Eb-o-ra'cum	En'e-ti	Eri-gy'us
De-i-o't-a-ri-us	Di'dy-me	Dor'i-cus	E-bu'dæ	En-gen'i'tor	E-ri-me'de
De-iph'o-be	Di'dy-mus	Do-ri-en'es	E-bu'ra	En-gy-um	E-rin'e-os
De-iph'o-bus	Di-en'e-ces	Do'ri-on	E-bu'ris	En-i'pe-us	E-rin'na
De'i-phon	Di-es-pi-ter	Do'ris	Eb-u-ro'nes	En'na	E-rin'ny's
De-i-phon'tes	Di-gen'ti-a	Do-ris'cus	E-bu'sus	En'ni-a	E-riph'a-nis

Er-i-phi'a	Eu-phi'me	Faus'ta	Ga-bin'i-us	Glau'con	Hal-i-zo'nes
E-ri-phi'das	Eu-phi'mus	Faus'tina	Ga-bi'nis	Glau-co'pis	Hal'mus
E-ri-phy'le	Eu-phor'bus	Faus'ti'tas	Ga'de	Glau'cus	Hal-my-des'sus
E'ris	Eu-pho'ri-on	Faus'tu'lus	Gad-i'ta'nus	Glif'con	Ha-loc'ra-tes
Er-i-sich'thon	Eu-phra'nor	Faus'tus	Ge-sa'te	Glis'sas	Ha-lo'ne
Er-is-the'nia	Eu-phra'tes	Fa-ven'ti-a	Ge-tu'li-cus	Glyc'e-ra	Hal-on-ne'sus
E-ri-x'o	Eu-phro'sy-ne	Fa'vo	Ge-tu'li-cus	Gly-cer'i-um	Ha-lo'tus
E-ro'chus	Eu-po-lis	Fav-o-ri'nus	Ga'la	Gni'dus	Ha'lus
E-rog'e-nes	Eu-rip'i-des	Fe'bris	Ga-lab'ri-i	Gnos'si-a	Ha-ly-at'tes
E-ro'pus	Eu-ri'pus	Feb'ru-s	Ga-lan'this	Gnos'sus	Ha'lys
E'ros	Eu-ro'pa	Fe-cla'les	Ga'la-ta	Go'bar	Ham-a-dry'a-des
E-ros-tra-tus	Eu-ro-pae'us	Fe-lic'i-tas	Ga'la-te	Gor-di-a'nus	Ha-mil'car
E-ro'ti-a	Eu-ro'pas	Fe'lix	Ga'la-te'a	Gor-di-us	Ham'car
E-ro-ti-a'nus	Eu-ro'tas	Fe-n-es-tella	Ga-la'ti-a	Gor'ge	Han'ni-bal
Er-y-ci'na	Eu-ro'to	Fe-ra'li-a	Ga-le'nus	Gor-ge'nus	Han'no
Er-y-man'thus	Eu'tus	Fer-en-ti'nium	Ga-le-ri-us	Gor-gi-as	Har-ca-lo
Er-y-mas	Eu-ry'a-lus	Fe-ren'tum	Ga-le'sus	Gor-go-nes	Har-mo-di-us
Er-y-the'a	Eu-ry-bi'a-des	Fe-re'n'tus	Ga-le'tes	Gor-gon'i-fer	Har-mo'ni-a
Er-y-thrae	Eu-ry-cle'a	Pe-ri-a La-ti'nas	Gal-l'e'a	Gor-gon'i-us	Har-mon'i-des
Er-y-thras	Eu-ry-cles	Fe-ro'ni-a	Gall'i	Gor-gop'as	Har-pa-gus
E-ryth'ri-on	Eu-ryc'ra-tes	Res-cen'ni-a	Gall'i-a	Gor-gop'h'o-ne	Har-pali-ce
E-ryth'ros	Eu-ryd'a-mas	Res'u-lae	Gall'i-ca'nus	Gor-gop'h'o-nus	Har-pa-lus
E'ryx	Eu-ry-dam'i-das	Fes'tus	Gall'i-cus	Gor-gop'h'o-ra	Har-paly-ce
Es-quit'i-ae	Eu-ryd'i-ce	Pi-bre'nus	Gall'i-nus	Gor-go'pis	Har-paly-cus
Es-qui'li-nus	Eu-ry'o-chus	Pi-cul'ne-a	Gall'i-po'lis	Gor-go'ss	Har-po-cras
Es-sed'o-nes	Eu-rym'a-chus	Pi-de'ne-a	Gal-lo-grae'ci-a	Gor-gus	Har-poc'ra-tes
Es-ti-ne'o'tis	Eu-rym'e-de	PY'des	Ga'l'o'ni-us	Gor-ty'na	Har-po-cra'ti-on
Es'u-la	Eu-rym'e-don	Fim'br-i-a	Gall'us	Gor-ty'n'i-a	Har-py'i-ae
E-te'o-cles	Eu-rym'e-du'sa	Fir'mi-us	Ga-max'us	Go'thi	Har-py-le
E-te'o-clus	Eu-rym'o-me	Fir'mum	Ga-me'li-a	Go'th'i	Ha-ru'des
E-te-o'n'cus	Eu-rys'the-nes	Fis-cel'lus	Gan-da-ri'tae	Grac'chus	Ha-rus'pex
E-te'si-ae	Eu-rys'the-us	Flac'cus	Gan-gar'i-dae	Gra-d'ivus	Has'dru-bal
E-tru'ri-a	Eu-ry'ti-on	Fla-min'i-a	Gan'ges	Gra'ci-us	Heb'do-me
E-trus'ci	Eu-ry'tis	Flam-i-ni'nus	Gan-y-me'des	Grae'ci-a	He'be
E-tyrn'o-cles	Eu-se'bi-a	Fla-min'i-um	Ga-y-man'tes	Grae'ci-nus	He-be'sus
Eu-bages	Eu-se'bi-us	Fla-mi'n'i-cus	Gar-ga'nus	Grae'cus	Hebri'nus
Eu-ba'tas	Eu-sta'thi-us	Fla'vi-a	Gar-ga'phi-a	Gra'us	He'brus
Eu'bi-us	Eu-ter'pe	Fla-vi-a'nus	Gar'ga-ra	Gra-ni'cus	He-bu'des
Eu-be'a	Eu-thy'cra-tes	Fla-vi'na	Gar-ga-rus	Gra-n'i-us	He'ca-le
Eu-bo'i-cus	Eu-tro'pi-us	Fla-vius	Gar-get'us	Gra'ti-ae	Hec-a-le'si-a
Eu-bu'le	Eux'i-nus Pon'tus	Fla-vo'nus	Gar-gil'i-us	Gra-ti-a'nus	Hec-a-me'de
Eu-bu'li-des	Eux-ippe	Flo'ra	Gar-gil'i-tus	Gra'ti-us	Hec-a-tes'us
Eu-bu'lus	E-va'dne	Flo-ra'li-a	Ga-rif'tes	Gra-vi'scæ	Hec-a-te
Eu-car-pe'ni	E-vag'o-ras	Flo-ren'ti-a	Ga-rum'na	Gra'vi-us	Hec-a-te'si-a
Eu-che'nor	E'van	Flo-ri-a'nus	Gas'tron	Gre-go'ri-us	Hec'a-to
Eu-chi-des	E-van'der	Flo'rus	Gau-ga-me'la	Gros'phus	Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a
Eu-clus	E-van'ge-lus	Fon-te'ius	Gau'lus	Gru'di	Hec-a-tom-po'li-a
Eu-cra-tes	E-van-gor'i-des	For-mi-æ	Gau'rus	Gru-men'tum	Hec-a-tom-py'los
Eu-crat'i-des	E-van'thes	For-mi-a'nium	Ga'za	Gry'lus	Hec-a-ton-ne'si
Eu-cri-tus	E-var'chus	For'nax	Ge-dro'si-a	Gry-ne'us	Hec'tor
Euc-te'mon	E'vas	For-tu'na	Ge-gam'i-i	Gry-ne'us	Hec'to'ba
Eu-dam'i-das	E-ve'me-rus	For-tu-na'te In'	Ge-la'nor	Gul-al-te'ri-us	He-ge'mon
Eu-dam'on	E-ve'nor	su-læ	Ge-la'nor	Gul-i-el'mus	He-ge'si-as
Eu-de'mus	E-ve'nus	For-u-li	Ge'li-a	Gya-rus	He-g-e-sil'o-chus
Eu'di-cus	E-veph'e-nus	For'rum	Ge'li-us	Gy'as	He-g-e-sip'pus
Eu-do'cia	E-ve'r-ge-tæ	Fos'a	Ge'lo	Gy'ge	He-g-e-sip'y-le
Eu-doc'i-mus	E-ve'r-ge-tæ	Fran'ci	Ge'lon	Gy'ges	He-g-e-sis'tra-tus
Eu-do'ra	E-ve's-per'i-des	Fre-ge'la	Ge-lo'ni	Gy-hip'pus	He'le-na
Eu-do'rus	E-vip'pe	Fren-ta'ni	Ge'mi-ni	Gym-na'si-um	Hel-e-ni'us
Eu-dox'i-a	E-vip'pus	Fris'i-i	Ge-min'i-us	Gym-ne'si-æ	Hel-e-nop'o-lis
Eu-dox'us	Ex-ag'o-nus	Fron'to	Ge-na'bum	Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ	Hel-e-nor
Eu-er-ge-tæ	Ex-om'a-træ	Fron'ti'nus	Ge-na'u'ni	Gy-næc-o-thæ'nas	Hel'e-nus
Eu-ga'ne-i	Ex-quit'i-ae	Fu'ci-nus	Ge-ne'va	Gyn'des	Hel'i-a-des
Eu-ge-on		Fu-ga'li-a	Ge-ni'us	Gy-the'mus	Hel-i-ca'on
Eu-ge'ni-us		Ful-gi-na'tes	Gen'se-ric		Hel'i-ce
Eu-lim'e-ne		Ful-go-ra	Gen'ti-us		Hel'i-con
Eu-mæ'sus		Ful'vi-a	Gen'u-a		Hel-i-co-ni'a-des
Eu-me'des		Ful'vi-us	Gen'u-a		Hel-i-o-dorus
Eu-me'lis		Fun-da'nus	Ge-nu'ci-nus		Hel-i-o-gab'a-lus
Eu-me'lus		Fun'di	Gen'u-sus		Hel-i-op'o-lis
Eu-me-nes		Fun'di	Ge-or'gi-ca		Hel'i-os
Eu-me-ni'a		Fur'i-æ	Ger-go'vi-a		Hel-lan'ti-cus
Eu-men'ti-des		Fur'i-æ	Ger-man'i-a		Hel-la-noc'ra-tes
Eu-me-nid'i-a		Fu-ri'na	Ger-man'i-a		Hel'las
Eu-me-ni-us		Fu-ri-us	Ger-man'i-i-cus		Hel'le
Eu-mol'pi-dæ		Fur'ni-us	Ger-mon'i-a		Hel'ten
Eu-mol'pus		Fus'cus	Ge-ron'thræ		Hel'le'nes
Eu-mon'i-des		Fu'si-us	Ge-ry-on		Hel-le-nop'o-lis
Eu-na'pi-us			Ge-ry-o-nes		Hel-les-pon'tus
Eu-no-mus			Ges-so-r'i-a-cum		Hel-le's-pon'tus
Eu'nus			Ge'ta		Hel-lo'pes
Eu-on'y-mos			Ge'te		Hel-lo'ti-a
Eu-pa-tor			Gi-gan'tes		Hel-lo'tis
Eu-pa-to'ri-a			Gip'pi-us		Hel-lo'ris
Eu-pe'thes			Gi'sco		Hel-i-car-nas'sus
Eu'pha-es			Gla-di-a-to'ri-i		Hel-o'rus
Eu-phan'tus			Lu'di		Hel-os
			Glaph'y-ra		Hel-o'tes
			Glau'ce		Hel-ve'ti-i

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Hel-ve'tum	Hiber	Hy-a-cin'thus	I-a'sus	Y-o-las	It-y-ræ'l
Hel'vi-a	Hi-be'rni-a	Hy-a-des	I-ax-ar'tes	I-o-la'us	It'ys
Hel'vi-i	Hic-e-ta'on	Hy-a-la	I-be'ri	I-o'l'chos	Ix-i'on
Hel-vi'na	Hic'e-tas	Hy-am'po-lis	I-be'ri-a	Y-o-le	Ix-i'us
Hel'y-mus	Hi-e'ra	Hy-an'tes	I-be'tus	Y-on	Ix-i-on'i-des
He-mith'e-a	Hi-e-rap'o-lis	Hy-an'tis	I'bis	I-o'ne (Antioch)	
Hen'e-ti	Hi-e-rax	Hy-ar-bit'a	Ib'y-cus	Y-o-ne (a Nereid)	
He-ni'o-chi	Hi-er'i-chus	Hy'as	I-ca'ri-a	I-o'nes	
He-phas'tia	Hi-e-ro	Hy'bla	I-ca'ri-us	I-o'ni-a	J
Heph-as'ti'a-des	Hi-e-ro-cles	Hy'b're-as	I-ca-rus	Io'ni-um	
He-phas'ti-on	Hi-e-ro-du'tum	Hy'da	Ic'ci-us	I-o'pas	Ja-co'bus
Hep-ta-pho'nos	Hi-e-ron'i-ca Le	Hy-dar'nes	Ic'e-los	I-o-pe	Ja-ni-c'u-lum
Hep-tap'o-lis	Hi-e-ron'y-mus	Hy-das'pes	I-c'e'ni	I-o-phon	Ja-nic-u-la-ri-us-
Hep-tap'y-los	Hi-e-rophi-lus	Hy'dra	I-c'e-tas	I-o'pis	mous
He'ra	Hi-e-ro-phon	Hy-dras'tes	Ich-nu'sa	I'os	Ja'nus
Her-a-cle'a	Hi-e-ro-sol'y-ma	Hy-dra-o'tes	Ich-o-nu'phys	Iph-i-a-nas'sa	Jap'e-tus
Her-a-cle'is	Hi-la'i-ra	Hy-droch'o-as	Ich-thy-op'ha-gi	Iph'i-cles	Jar'chas
Her-a-cle-o'tes	Hi-la'ri-a	Hy-dro-phor'i-a	Ich'thys	I-phic'ra-tes	Ja'son
Her-a-cles	Hi-la'ri-us	Hy-drum'tum	I-cil'i-us	Iph-i-ge-ni'a	Ja-son'i-dæ
He-ra-cle'um	Him'e-ra	Hy'drus	I-co'ni-um	I-phim'e-don	Jer'i-cho
Her-a-cl'i-dæ	Hi-mi'co	Hy-dru'sa	Ic-u-lis'ma	Iph-i-me-dn'sa	Jer'e
Her-a-cl'i-des	Hip-par'chi-a	Hy'e-la	I'da	I-phin'o-e	Jer'o-mus
Her-a-cl'i'tus	Hip-par'chus	Hy-emp'sal	I-dæ'a	I'phis	Je-ron'y-mus
He-ræ'a	Hip-pa-ri-nus	Hy-ge'ia	I-da-li-a	Iph'i'tus	Jo-cas'ta
He-ræ'um	Hip'pa-sua	Hy-gi'nus	Id'a-lis	Iph-thi'me	Jor-da'nes
Her-cu-la'ne-um	Hip'pi-as	Hy-la	I-dan-thy'r'sus	Ip-se'a	Jor-nan'des
Her-cu'les	Hip'pis	Hy-lac'tor	I-dar'nes	Ip-se'us	Jo-se'phus
Her-cu'le-um	Hip'pi-po	Hy-las'us	I'd-as	I'ra	Jo-vi-a'nus
Her-cu'le-us	Hip'po-cen-tau'ri	Hy-las	Id-e-es'sa	Ir-e-næ'us	Jn'ba
Her-cyn'i-a	Hip-poc'o-on	Hy'l'i-cus	I'dex	Ir'e'ne	Ju-dæ'a
Her-do'ni-us	Hip-poc'o-on	Hy'l'ius	I-dia-ta-vi'sus	I'ris	Ju-ga'lis
He're-a	Hip-poc'ra-tes	Hy-lon'o-me	Id'mon	I'rus	Ju-ga'ri-us
He-ren'ni-us	Hip-poc're'ne	Hy-loph'a-gi	I-dom'e-ne	I-sa'cus	Ju-gur'tha
He-ri'l'us	Hip-pod'a-me	Hym-e-næ'us	I-dom-e-næ'us	I'sa-das	Ju'li-a
Her'i-lus	Hip-pod'a-mi'a	Hy-met'tus	I-do'the'a	I-sæ'a	Ju-li-a'nus
Her-ma-chus	Hip-pod'a-mus	Hy-pæ'pa	Id-u'be-da	I-sæ'us	Ju'li'i
Her'mæ	Hip-pod'o-ce	Hy-pa-nis	Id-u-me'a	I-san'der	Ju-li-om'a-gus
Her'mæ'a	Hip-pod'o-mus	Hy-pa-ri'nus	Id'ya	I-sa'pis	Ju-li-op'o-lis
Her-mæ'um	Hip'po-la	Hy-pa-tha	I-d'ya	I'sar	Ju'lis
Her-maph-ro-di'tus	Hip-pol'y-te	Hy-pa'ti-a	I-e'tæ	I'sa-ra	Ju'li-us
Her-ma-the'na	Hip-pol'y-tus	Hy-pa'ti-us	I-ge'ni	I-sar'chus	Ju'lus
Her'mes	Hip-pom'a-chus	Hy-pe'nor	I-gil'i-um	I-sau'ri-a	Ju'ni-a
Her-me-si'a-nax	Hip-pom'e-don	Hy-per-bo're-i	Ig-na'ti-us	I-sau'ri-cus	Ju'no
Her'mi-as	Hip-pom'e-du'sa	Hy-per-bo're-i	I-gu'vi-um	I-san'r'us	Ju-no-na'li-a
Her-min'i-us	Hip-pom'e-nes	Hy-pe-ri'a	I-ler'da	I-schen'o-us	Ju-no'nes
Her-mi'o-ne	Hip-po-mol'gi	Hy-peri-des	Il-er-ge'tes	I-schom'a-chus	Ju-no'ni-a
Her-mi'o-ne	Hip-po'na	Hy-pe-ri'des	Il'i-a	I-schop'o-lis	Ju-no-nig'e-na
Her-mi-on'i-cus	Hip-po'nax	Hy-pe-ri'on	I-li-a-cus	I'sci-a	Ju'pi-ter
Sif'nus	Hip-pon'o-us	Hy-pe-ri'on	I-li'a-des	I-s-de-ger'des	Ju'ra
Her-mip'pus	Hip-poph'a-gi	Hy-erm-nes'tra	Il'i-as	I-si'a-ci	Jus-tin-i-a'nus
Her-moc-ra-tes	Hip-pop'o-des	Hy-sic'ra-tes	Il'i-on	I'si-as	Jus'ti'nus
Her-mo-do'rus	Hip-pop'tas	Hy-sip'y-tes	I-li'o-ne	I-si-a-co'rum	Ju-tur'na
Her-mog'e-nes	Hip-poth'o-e	Hy-r-ca-ni-a	I-lis'sus	Pon'tus	Ju-ve-na'lis
Her-mo-la'us	Hip-poth'o-on	Hy-r-ca-num Ma're	Il-i-thy'ia	I-si-do'rus	Ju-ven'tas
Her-mop'o-lis	Hip-po'ti-on	Hy-r'i'e-us	Il'i-um	I-sid'o-te	Ju-ven'na
Her-mo'timus	Hip-pu'ris	Hy'rta-cus	Il-li-tur'gis	I'sis	
Her-mun'du-ri	Hir'pi'ni	Hys-tas'pes	Il-ly'r'i-a	I'sma-rus	
Her'mus	Hir'ti-us		Il-ly'r'i-cum	I's-me	
Her'ni-ci	His'pa-lis		Il-ly'r-i-cus	I's-me-ni-as	
He'ro	His-pa'ni-a	I	Il'y-ri-s	I's-men'i-des	
He-ro'des	His-pa'nus	I'a	I'lus	I's-mus	
He-ro-di-a'nus	His-ti-æ-o'tis	I'ac'chus	I-lyr'gis	I-soc'ra-tes	
He-ro'di-cus	His-ti-æ'us	I'al'e-mns	Im'a-us	I'sa	
He-ro'do-tus	His'tri-a	I'al'e-mnus	Im'ba-rus	I'sæ	
He-ro'es	Ho-me'rus	I'al'e-mnus	Im-bras'i-des	I's-sed'o-nes	
He-ro'is	Hom'o-le	I'al'y-sus	Im'bra-sus	I's'ns	
He'ron	Ho'nor	I-am'be	Im'br'i-us	I's'ter	
He-ro-op'o-lis	Ho-no'ri-a	I-am'bi-chus	Im'bro's	Isth'mi-a	
He-rophi-la	Ho-no'ri-us	I-am'i-dæ	Im'a-chi	Isth'mus	
He-rophi-lus	Ho'ra	I-an'i'ra	I-na'chi-a	I's-ti-æ-o'tis	
Her'pa	Ho'ræ	I-an'the	I-nach'i-dæ	I's'tri-a	
Her'se	Hor-a-pol'lo	I-an'the	Im'a-chus	I's-trop'o-lis	
Her-sil'i-a	Ho-ra'ti-a	I-an'the'a	I-nar'i-me	I's'trus	
Her-u-li	Ho-ra'ti-us	I-a'on	Im'a-rus	I'sus	
He-si'o-dus	Hor-ci-as	I-a'o-nes	Im-ci-ta'tus	I'ta-ll	
He-si'o-ne	Hor-mis'das	I-a-pe-tus	Im'di-a	I-ta-li-a	
He-spe-ri-a	Ho-res'ti	I-a-pis	Im-dige'tes	I-ta'li-ca	
He-sper'i-des	Hor-ra'tus	I-a-py'g'i-a	Im'dus	I-ta'li-cus	
He-spe-ri-s	Hor'ta	I-ar'bas	I'no	I'ta-ius	
He-spe-ri'tis	Hor-ten'si-a	I-ar-bit'a	I-no'a	Ith'a-ci	
He-spe-ri-us	Hor-ten'si-us	I-ar'chas	I-no'pus	Ith-a-ces'i-æ	
He's'ti-a	Hor-to'na	I-ar'da-nis	Im'n-bres	Ith-o-mæ'a	
He-s'ti-o-do'rus	Ho'rus	I-as'i-des	Im-ta-pher'nes	I-tho'me	
He-sus	Hos-pi-ta'lis	I-as'i-on	Im-ter-am'na	I'to'ni-a	
He-sych'i-us	Hos-ti'l'i-a	I-as'i-on	Im'n-us	I'to'nus	
He-tric'u-lum	Hos'ti-us	I-a-sis	I-n'y-cus	I-tu-ræ'a	
He-tru'ri-a	Hun'ni	I-a-si-us	Yo	I-tu'rum	
Hex-ap'y-lon	Hy-a-cin'thi-a	I-a'som	I-o-la'i'a	It'y-lus	

Lac'ri-nes	Lat'a-gus	Ler'na	Lol-li-a-nus	Lyg'da-mis	Ma-mur'a
Lac-tan'ti-us	Lat'e-ra-nus	Le'ro	Lol'li-us	Lyg'da-nus	Ma-nas'i-bal
La-cy'des	La-te'ri-um	Les'ros	Lon-din'i-um	Lyn-o-des'ma	Man-as'ri-nus
La'das	La-ti'a-lis	Les'bos	Lon-d'i-nus	Lyn-ces'ti-us	Man-da'ne
La'de	La-ti'ni	Les'ches	Lon-ga-re'nus	Lyn-ce-us	Man-da'nes
La'd-o-o'e'a	La-ti'nus	Les-try'g-o-nes	Lon-gim'a-nus	Lyn'cus	Man-de'la
La'don	La-ti-um	Le-su'ra	Lon-gi'nus	Lyr-ca-us	Man-do'ni-us
La'e-a	Lat'mus	Le-ta-num	Lon-go-bar'di	Lyr-nes'sus	Man-do-cles
La'e-laps	La-tob'ri-gi	Le-tha'um	Lon-gu-la	Ly-san'der	Man-du-bra'ti-us
La'e-li-a	La-to'is	Le'the	Lon-gus	Ly-san'dra	Man-du'ri-a
La'e-li-a'nus	La-to'mi-æ	Leu'ca	Lo'tis	Lys'i-as	Man-e'ros
La'e-li-us	La-to'na	Leu-ca'di-a	Lo'tos	Ly-sid'i-ce	Ma'nes
La'enas	La-top'o-lis	Leu'cas	Lo-top'h'a-gi	Ly-sim'a-che	Man-e'tho
La-er'tes	La-to-us	Leu'ce	Lo'us	Ly-sim-a-chi'a	Ma'ni-a
Laes-try'g-o-nes	Lat're-us	Leu'ci	Lu'a	Ly-sim'a-chus	Ma-nil'i-a
La'e'ta	Lau-da-mi'a	Leu-cip'pus	Lu'ca	Ly-sip'pus	Ma-nil'i-us
La'e-to'ri-a	Lau'ra	Leu'con	Lu'ca-gus	Lys'is	Man'li-a Lex
La'e'tus	Lau-re'a-cum	Leu-cop'e-tra	Lu-ca'ni	Ly-sis'tra-tus	Man'li-us
La'e'vi'nus	Lau-re'ri-li-a	Leu-co-phrys	Lu-ca'ni-a	Lys'tra	Man-su-e'tus
La'gus	Lau-ren'tes	Leu'cos	Lu-ca'nus		Man-ti-ne'a
La-gu'sa	Lau-ren'ti-a	Leu-co'si-a	Lu-ca'ri-a		Man'to
La-gy'ra	Lau-ren'ti'ni	Leu-co-syr'i-i	Luc-ce'i-us		Man'tu-a
La-i'a-des	Lau-ren'ti-us	Leu-co'the-a	Lu'ce-res		Ma'ra-thon
La'is	Lau-ren'tum	Leu-coth'o-e	Lu-cri'us		Ma-ra-tho'nis
La'i-us	Lau'ri-on	Leu'ctra	Lu-cri'a-nus		Mar-cel'la
Lam'a-chus	Lau'ron	Leu'cus	Lu'ci-fer	Ma'cæ	Mar-cel'i-nus
Lam-bra'ni	La'us	Leu-cy-a'ni-as	Lu-cil'i-us	Ma'car	Mar-cel'us
La'mi-a	Lau'sus	Le-va'na	Lu-cil'la	Ma-car'i-a	Mar-ci-a
La'mi-æ	Lau-tum'i-æ	Lex-o'vi-i	Lu-ci'na	Ma-c'e-don	Mar-ci-a'na
La-mil'rus	La-ver'na	Li-ba'ni-us	Lu-cre'ti-a	Ma-ced'o-nes	Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis
Lam-pe'do	La-ver'ni-um	Lib'a-nus	Lu-cre'ti'lis	Mac-e-don'i-a	Mar-ci-a-nus
Lam-pe'ti'a	La-vin'i-a	Lib-en'ti'na	Lu-cre'ti-us	Mac-e-don'i-cus	Mar-ci-us
Lam'pe-to	La-vin'i-um	Li'ber	Lu-cri'nus	Ma'cer	Mar-com'a-ni
Lam-po'ni'a	La-vi-num	Lib'e-ra	Lu-cri'nus	Ma-cha'n'i-das	Mar-co-man'ni
Lam-po'ni-us	Laz'a-rus	Lib'e-ra'li-a	Luc-ta'ti-us	Ma-cha'on	Mar-cus
Lam-prid'i-us	Le'a-des	Li-ber'tas	Lu-cul'ji Hort'i	Ma'cra	Mar'di
Lam'pro-cles	Le'æ'i	Li-be'thra	Lu-cul'ius	Ma-cri-a'nus	Mar-do'ni-us
Lam'prus	Le-an'der	Li-beth'ri-des	Lu'cu-mo	Ma-cri'nus	Mar'dus
Lamp'sa-cus	Le-an'dri-as	Li-bi-ti'na	Lu'cus	Ma'cro	Ma-re-o'tis
Lamp'te-ra	Le-a'ni'ra	Li'bon	Lu-gu'dnum	Ma-cro'bi-i	Mar-gi-a'na
Lamp'te'ri-a	Le-ar'chus	Lib-o-pho-ni'ces	Lu'na	Ma-cro'bi-us	Mar-gi'tes
Lam'pus	Leb-a-de'a	Li-bur'na	Lu'pa	Ma-cro-chir	Ma'ri-a
La'mus	Leb'e-dus	Li-bur'ni-a	Lu-per'cal	Ma-cro'nes	Ma-ri-am'ne
Lam'y-rus	Le-be'na	Lib'y-a	Lu-per-ca'li-a	Mac-u-la	Ma-ri-an-dy'ni
La-nas'sa	Le-bin'thos	Lib'y-cum	Lu-per'ci	Mac-u'io'nus	Ma-ri-a'nus
Lan-ce'a	Le-chæ'um	Li-by's-sa	Lu-per'cus	Mad'a'tes	Ma-ri'ca
Lan'ci-a	Le'da	Lich'a-des	Lu'pi-as	Ma-dau'ra	Ma-ri'cus
Lan-go-bar'di	Le-de'a	Li'chas	Lu'pus	Mæ-an'der	Ma-ri'na
La-nu'vi-um	Le'dus	Li-cin'i'a	Lu-si-ta'ni-a	Mæ-ce'nas	Ma-ri'o'nis
La-o-bo'tas	Leg'i-o	Li-cin'i-us	Lu-so'nes	Mæ'di	Ma'ris
La-o'o-on	Le'i-tus	Li'c-i-nus	Lu-ta'ti-us	Mæ'di-us	Ma-ri'ti-ma
La-o'd-a-mas	Le'laps	Li-cy-ra'ni-us	Lu-te'ti-a	Mæn'a-des	Ma'ri-us
La-o'd-a-mi'a	Le'l'e-ges	Li-ga'ri-us	Lu-to'ri-us	Mæn'a-lus	Mar-mar'i-ca
La-o'di-ce	Le'lex	Li-ger	Lu'ty'us	Mæ'o-nes	Mar-mar'i-dæ
La-o'di-ce'a	Le-ma'nis	Lig-u-res	Lyc-a-bas	Mæ-on'i-dæ	Mar-mar'i-on
La-o'di-ce'ne	Le-man'nus	Li-gu'ri-a	Lyc-a-be'tus	Mæ-on'i-des	Mar-mar'is
La-o'do-chus	Lem'nos	Lig-u'ri-nus	Ly-cæ'a	Mæ'o-nis	Ma'ro
La-o-g-o-nus	Le-mo-si'ces	Li-gus'ti-cum	Ly-cæ'um	Mæ-o'tæ	Ma'ron
La-o-g-o-ras	Lem'u-res	Ma're	Ly-cam'us	Mæ-o'tis	Ma-ro-ne'a
La-o-g-o-re	Lem'u'ri-a	Li'l-y-be'um	Ly-cam'bes	Mæ'si-a	Mar-pe'si-a
La-om-e-don	Le-m'us	Lim-ne'um	Ly-ca'on	Mæ'vi-a	Mar-pes'æa
La-om-e-don'te-us	Len'ti-us	Lin'di-us	Lyc-a-o'ni-a	Mæ'vi-us	Mar-pe'us
La-om-e-don-ti'a-dæ	Le'o	Ling'o-nes	Ly-cas	Ma'gas	Mar-ru-ci'ni
La-on-o-me'ne	Le-o-co'ri-on	Lin'ter'nun	Ly-cas'tus	Ma'ga-da-la	Mar-ru'vi-um
La-oth'o-e	Le-oc'ra-tes	Li'nus	Lych'ni-dus	Ma'gi	Mar-s
La'phri-a	Le-od'a-mas	Li'o-des	Lyc'i-a	Mag'nen'ti-us	Mars
La-phrys'ti-um	Le-od'o-cus	Lip'a-ra	Lyc'i-das	Mag'nes	Mar-sa-ci
Lap'i-thæ	Le-og'o-ras	Lip'a-ris	Ly-cis'cus	Mag'ne'si-a	Mar-sa'ci
Lap'i'thus	Le'on	Li-quen'ti-a	Lyc'i-us	Ma'go	Mar-sa'la
La'ra	Le-on'a-tus	Li-ri'o-pe	Lyc-o-me'des	Ma'gon	Mar'si
La-ran'da	Le-on'i-das	Li'ris	Ly'con	Ma-har'bal	Mar'sy-as
La-ren'ti-a	Le-on-na'tus	Lis'sa	Ly-co'ne	Ma'ia	Mar'ti-a
La'ris	Le-on'ti'ni	Lis'sus	Lyc'o-phron	Ma-jes'ta	Mar-ti-a'lis
La'rgus	Le-on'ti-um	Lis'ta	Ly-cop'o-lis	Ma-jor'ca	Mar-ti-a'nus
La-ri'des	Le-on-to-ceph'a-lus	Li-ta'vi-cus	Lyc-o-re'a	Ma-jor-i'a'nus	Mar-ti'na
La-ri'na	Le-os'the-mes	Li-ter'nun	Lyc-o-re'us	Ma-le'a	Mar-tin-i'a'nus
La-ri's'a	Le-os'tra-tus	Lith'o-bol'i-a	Ly-co'ri-as	Mal-e-ven'tum	Mar-ti'nus
La-ri's-sus	Le-o'ty'ch'i-des	Lith'rus	Ly-co'ris	Mal-loph'o-ra	Mar-ti-us
La'ri-us	Le-p'i-da	Li'ty-er-sas	Lyc-cor'tas	Mal'th'rus	Ma-ru'llus
La'rnos	Lep'i-dus	Li'vi-a	Ly-cor'mas	Ma-ther'nus	Mas-i-ni's-sa
La'rti-us	Le-pi'nus	Li-vi'l'la	Ly-cor'tas	Mam-er'thes	Mas-sag'e'tæ
La-rym'na	Le-pon'ti-i	Li'vi'us	Ly-c-o-su'ra	Ly-c-ur-gi'des	Mas-sa'na
La-rys'i-um	Lep're-a	Lix'us	Ly-cur'gus	Mam-er-ti'ni	Mas-sa'ni
La'saus	Lep'ti-nes	Lo'cri	Ly'cus	Ma-mil'i-a Lex	Mas-sa'ci-us
La's-the-nes	Lep'tis	Lo'cris	Ly'de	Ma-mil'i-i	Mas-sil'i-a
La's-the-ni'a	Le'ri-a	Lo-cus'ta	Ly'd'i-a	Ma-mil'i-us	Mas-syl'l
La'sus	Le-ri'na	Lo-cu'ti-us	Ly'd'i-us	Mam-me'a	Mas-tram'e-la
		Lol'i'a	Ly'dus	Ma-mu'ri-us	Ma-tis'co

M

Ma'cæ	Mar-cel'la	Mar-cel'i-nus	Mar-ci-a'na	Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis	Mar-ci-a-nus	Mar-ci-us	Mar-com'a-ni	Mar-co-man'ni	Mar-cus	Mar'di	Mar-do'ni-us	Mar'dus	Ma-re-o'tis	Mar-gi-a'na	Mar-gi'tes	Ma'ri-a	Ma-ri-am'ne	Ma-ri-an-dy'ni	Ma-ri-a'nus	Ma-ri'ca	Ma-ri'cus	Ma-ri'na	Ma-ri'o'nis	Ma'ris	Ma-ri'ti-ma	Ma'ri-us	Mar-mar'i-ca	Mar-mar'i-dæ	Mar-mar'i-on	Mar-mar'is	Ma'ro	Ma'ron	Ma-ro-ne'a	Mar-pe'si-a	Mar-pes'æa	Mar-pe'us	Mar-ru-ci'ni	Mar-ru'vi-um	Mars	Mar-sa-ci	Mar-sa'ci	Mar-sa'la	Mar'si	Mar'sy-as	Mar'ti-a	Mar-ti-a'lis	Mar-ti-a'nus	Mar-ti'na	Mar-tin-i'a'nus	Mar-ti'nus	Mar-ti-us	Ma-ru'llus	Mas-i-ni's-sa	Mas-sag'e'tæ	Mas-sa'na	Mas-sa'ni	Mas-sa'ci-us	Mas-sil'i-a	Mas-syl'l	Mas-tram'e-la	Ma-tis'co
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Ma-tra'li-a	Mel-pom'e-ne	Mi'das	Mo'ses	Na-is'sus	Ne-re-ti'ni
Ma-tro'na	Mem'mi-a	Mi-de'a	Mo-sych'lus	Nan-tu-a'tes	Ne-re'tum
Mat-ro-na'li-a	Mem'mi-us	Mi-la'ni-on	Mos-y-nc'ci	Na-pæ'a	Ne're-us
Mat-ti'a-ci	Mem'non	Mi-le'si-i	Mo-tho'ne	Naph'i-lus	Ner'i-tos
Ma-tu'ta	Mem'no-nes	Mi-le'si-us	Mu-ci-a'nus	Nar'bo	Ne'ri-us
Mat-u'ti'nus	Mem-non'i-des	Mi-le'ti-a	Mul-ci-ber	Nar-bo'na	Ne'ro
Mau'ri	Mem'phis	Mi-le'tis	Mul'vi-us	Nar-bo-nen'sis	Ne-ro'ni-a
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a	Mem'ph'tis	Mi-le'tus	Mum'mi-us	Nar-cis'us	Ne'r'vi-i
Mau'rus	Me'na	Mi'li-chus	Mu-na'ti-us	Na-ris'ci	Ne-sim'a-chus
Mau-ru'si-i	Me-na'cas	Mi'lo	Mun'da	Nar'ni-a	Ne'sis
Mau-so-le'um	Men-a-lip'pe	Mil-ti'a-des	Mu-nych'i-a	Nar-the'cis	Nes'us
Mau-so'li	Men-an'der	Mil'vi'us	Mu-ni'tus	Na-ry'ci-a	Nes'to-cles
Mau-so'lus	Me-na'pi-i	Mil'y-al	Mu-rc'na	Nas'a-mon	Nes'tor
Ma'vors	Me'nas	Mi-mal'o-nes	Mur'ci-a	Nas-a-mo'nes	Nes'to-ras
Ma-vor'ti-a	Men-che'res	Mi'mas	Mur-gan'ti-a	Nas'ci-o	Nes'tor'i-des
Max-en'ti-us	Men'des	Mim-ner'mus	Mur'ti-a	Na-si'ca	Nes'to-ri-us
Max-im-i-a'nus	Men'e-cles	Min-ci'us	Mu'sa	Na-sid-i'e'nus	Nes'tus
Max-i-mi'nus	Me-nec'ra-tes	Mi-ne'i-des	Mu-sæ-us	Na-sid'i-us	Nes'tum
Max'i-mus	Men-e-de'mus	Min-er'va	Mu-sag'o-ræ	Na'so	Ni-cæ'a
Ma'za-ca	Men-e-la'i'a	Min-er'va-li-a	Mu-so'ni-us	Na'sus	Ni-cag'o-ras
Naz'a-ces	Men-e-la'us	Min'i-o	Mu'ta	Na-ta'li-a	Ni-can'der
Ma-zæ'us	Me-ne'i-us	Min-næ'i	Mu'ti'a	Na-ta'lis	Ni-ca'nor
Maz'a-res	Me'nes	Min-no'is	Mu'ti-na	Nan'bo-lus	Ni-car'chus
Ma-ze'nes	Me-nes'theus	Min'os	Mu'ti-nes	Nau'cles	Ni-ca'tor
Ma-zi'ces	Me-ninx	Min-o-taur'us	Mu'ti'ni	Nau-cl'i'das	Ni-ca'to-ri-s
Ma-zy'ges	Me-nip'pus	Min-tur'ne	Mu'ti-us	Nau-cra'tes	Ni'ce
Me'a-rus	Me'ni-us	Min-uci'us	Mu-tu'nus	Nau-cra'tis	Ni-c'e-as
Me-cæ'nas	Me-nod'o-tus	Mi-nut'i-a	Mu-zu'ris	Nau'lo-chus	Ni-c'e'nus
Me'cha-neus	Me-noc'ce-us	Mi-nut'i-us	Myc'a-le	Nau-pac'tus	Ni-ceph'o-ri-s
Me-de'a	Men-oc'tes	Min'y-æ	Myc-a-les'sos	Nau'pli-a	Ni-ce-ph'o-ri-um
Me'de-on	Me'non	Min'y-æ	Myc-æ-næ	Nau-phi'a-des	Ni-ce-ph'o-ri-us
Med-es-i-cas'te	Me-noph'i-lus	Min'y-e'i-des	My-cæ-næ	Nau-pil'us	Ni-ceph'o-ri-us
Me'di-a	Men'tor	Mi-se-num	My-cæ-ri-us	Nau-por'tus	Ni'cer
Med'i-cus	Men'to-res	Mi-se-nus	My-con	Nan-si'ca-â	Ni-cæ-ra-tus
Me-di-o-la-num	Me-nyl'us	Mi-sith'e-us	My-co-nos	Nan-si-cles	Ni-cæ'tas
Me-di-o-mat'ri-ces	Me'ra	Mi-thras	My-co-nus	Nau-si'ra-tes	Ni-cæ-te-ri-a
Med-i-tri'na	Mer-ca'tor	Mith-ri-da'tes	My-don	Nau-sim'a-che	Ni-c'e-us
Me-do'a-cus	Mer-cu'ri-us	Mith-ro-bar-zæ'nes	My-ec'pho-ri-s	Nau-sim'a-chus	Ni-c'i-as
Me'don	Me-re-trix	Mit'y-le'næ	My-e'nus	Nau-sim'e-nes	Ni-clip'pus
Me-don'ti-da	Me'ri-o-nes	Mit'y-le'næ	Myg-a-le	Nau-sith'o'nus	Ni'co
Me-do'res	Mer-me-ro	Mna-sal'cas	Myg-do'ni-a	Naus'tro-phus	Ni-coch'a-res
Me-d-u-a'na	Merm'na-dæ	Mna-si'lus	Myg-do'ni-a	Nau'tes	Ni-co-cles
Med-ul'i'na	Me'r-o	Mna'son	My-las'sa	Na'va	Ni-coc'ra-tes
Me'dus	Me'r-o-pe	Mne'mon	My'le	Næ'vi-us	Ni-co'cre-on
Me-du'sa	Me'rops	Mne-mos'y-ne	My-lli'ta	Næ'xos	Ni-co-da-mus
Meg-a-by'zæ	Me'ros	Mne-sar'chus	Myn'do-nes	Ne-æ'ra	Ni-co-de'mus
Meg-a-cles	Me'r-u-la	Mne-sid'a-mus	My'nes	Ne-æ'rus	Ni-co-do'rus
Me-gæ'ra	Me-sab'a-tes	Mne'ster	My-o-ne'us	Ne-æ'l'ces	Ni-co-la'us
Meg-a-le	Me-sa'pi-a	Mnes'the-us	My-o'ni-a	Ne-al'ces	Ni-com'a-chus
Meg-a-le'si-a	Me-sem'bri-a	Mne'vis	My-ra	Ne-an-dri'a	Ni-co-me'des
Me-ga'li-a	Me-se'ne	Mo-des'tus	My-ri'na	Ne-a'nis	Ni-co-me'di-a
Meg-a-lop'o-lis	Me-so-me'des	Mo'nus	My-ri-nus	Ne-an'thes	Ni'con
Meg-a-me'de	Me-so-po-ta'mi-a	Mo-ræ-g'e-tes	Myr-mec'i-des	Ne-ap'o-lis	Ni-coph'a-nea
Meg-a-ni'ra	Mes-sa'la	Mæ'ris	Myr-mid'o-nes	Ne-ar'chus	Ni-co-phon
Meg-a-pen'thes	Mes-sa-li'na	Me'si-a	Myr'o-cles	Ne-bro'des	Ni-co-phron
Me-gap'o-la	Mes-sa-li'nus	Mol'i-on	Myron	Ne-broph'o-nos	Ni-co-p'o-lis
Meg-a-ra	Mes-sa'na	Mo-l'i-o-ne	Myr'ra	Ne-crop'o-lis	Ni-cos'ta-tus
Meg-a-ris	Mes-sa'pi-a	Mo'lo	Myr'rhi-nus	Nec-tan'a-bis	Ni-co-te'le'a
Me-gas'the-nes	Mes-se'na	Mo-lo'is	Myr'si-lus	Nec-ta-ne'bus	Ni-cot'e-les
Me-gis'ta	Mes-se'ne	Mo-lorchus	Myr'ti-lus	Ne'lus	Ni'ger
Me-gis'ti-as	Mes-se'ni-a	Mo-los'i	Myr-to'um Ma're	Ne-mæ'a	Ni-gid'i-us
Me-la	Me't-a-bus	Mo-los'si-a	Myr-tu'ti-num	Ne-me'a	Ni-grit'æ
Me-lam'pus	Me't-a-ni'ra	Mo-los'us	Myr-tu'sa	Ne-me-si-a'nus	Ni-le-us
Mel-an-chæ'tes	Me-ta-pon'tum	Mo'mus	Mys-cel'lus	Nem'e-sis	Ni'lus
Mel-an-chlæ'tis	Me-taur'us	Mo'na	Mys-ce'lus	Nem'e-tea	Ni'lus
Me-la-ne-us	Me-telli	Mo-næ'ses	Mys'i-a	Nem-o-ra'li-a	Nin'o-ë
Mel-a-nip'pe	Me-tho'ne	Mo-ne'ta	My'son	Ne-mos'tis	Ni'nus
Mel-a-nip'pi-des	Me-thym'na	Mon'i-ma	Myt-li'one	Ne-o-bu'le	Nin'y-as
Mel-a-nip'pus	Me'ti'i-a Lex	Mon'o-dus	My'us	Ne-o-cas-a-re'a	Ni'o-be
Me-lan'thi-us	Me'ti'l'i-i	Mo-nc'us		Ne-o-cles	Ni-ph'ates
Me-lan'thus	Me'ti'l'i-us	Mo-noph'i-lus		Ne-o-cl'i'des	Ni-re-us
Me'l-as	Me'ti'na	Mon-ta'nus		Ne-o-me'ni-a	Ni'reus
Me-le-a'ger	Me'ti-o-chus	Mon'y-chus		Ne-o-me'tris	Ni'sa
Me-le-ag'ri-des	Me'ti-on	Mon'y-mus		Ne'on	Ni'ss'a
Me'les	Me'tis	Mop'si-um		Ne-on'ti-chos	Ni'si-bis
Mel-e-sig'e-nes	Me'ti-us	Mop-so'pi-a		Ne-op-to'e-mus	Ni'sus
Me'li-a	Me-to'ci-a	Mop-su'se'ti-a		Ne'pe	Ni'sy-rus
Mel-i-bæ'a	Me'ton	Mop'sus		Ne-pha'li-a	Ni'te'tis
Mel-i-bæ'us	Me'to-pe	Mor-genti-a		Neph'e-le	Ni't-i-ob'ri-ges
Mel-i-cer'ta	Me'tras	Mor'ni		Neph'e-lis	Ni'to'cris
Mel-i-gu'nis	Me-tro-bi-us	Morp'he-us		Ne-phu'sa	Ni't'ra
Me-lis'sa	Me'tro-cles	Mors		Ne-pl'a	Ni-va'ri-a
Me-lis'sus	Me'tro-do'rus	Mor-tu-um Ma'r'o		Ne'pos	No'a
Mel'i-ta	Me-tu'lum	Mo'sa		Ne-po-ti-a'nus	Noc-ti-lu'ca
Mel-i-te'ne	Me-va'ni-a	Mos-che'ni		Nep-tu-na'li-a	No'la
Me'l-i-to	Me-zen'ti-us	Mes-chi-on		Nep-tu'nus	Nom'a-des
Me'lli-us	Mi-a-co'rus	Mos'chus		Ne-re'i-des	Nom-en-ta'nus
Me'los	Mi-clip'sa	Mo-sel'la		Ne-re'is	No-men'tus

N

Nab-ar-za'nas	Nab-a-thæ'a	Na-bis	Nab-o-nas'sar	Nac'o-le	Nac-o-le'a	Nac'o-ne	Næ'ni-a	Næ'ra	Næ'vi-us	Na-han-ar-va'li	Na-ya-des	Na'ias	Na'is
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No-mi'on	O-cyp'e-te	On-e-sic'ri-tus	Or-sip'pus	Pa-lib'o-thra	Pa-pin-i-a'nus
No'mi-u	O-cyr'ho-ë	O-nes'i-mus	Or-thag'o-ras	Pa-li'ci	Pa-pir'i-us
Non'a-cris	O-cyr'rho-ë	O-ne'sis	Or-thæ'	Pa-li'i'a	Pa-ra-bys'ton
No'ni-us	O-cyth'o-us	O-ne'tor	Or'thi-a	Pa-li'bis	Pa-ra-cle'tus
Non'nus	Ou-o-na'tus	O-ni'm	Or'tho-cles	Pa-lim'bo-thra	Pa-ra-di'sus
No'na	O-des'sus	On-o-mac'ri-tus	Or'thras	Pa-lin'dro-mos	Pa-ræ'ta-cæ
No'pi-a	O-de'um	On-o-mar'chus	Or-to'na	Pa-li-nu'ros	Pa-re'to'ni-um
No'ra	O-di'nus	On'o-phas	Or-tygi'a	Pa-li-u'rus	Pa-ra'lus
No'tax	O-di'tes	On-o-san'der	O'rus	Pa'la-des	Pa-ræ
Nor'ba	Odo-a'cer	O-pa'li'a	Os-choph'o-ri	Pa-la'ti-um	Pa-re'a
Nor-ba'nus	O-do-a'cer	O-phe'as	Os-chop'h'o'ri-a	Pa-la'd'i-us	Pa-ren-ta'li-a
Nor'i-cum	Od'ry-sæ	O-ph'e-las	Os'ci	Pa-lan'te-um	Pa'ris
Nor'ti-a	Od-ys-se'a	O-phel'tes	O-sin'i-us	Pa-lan'ti-as	Pa'ris
No'tus	Od-ys-se'um	O'phi-as	O-si'ris	Pa'las	Pa-ris'a-des
No-va'tus	O-dys-se-us	O-phi-o-neus	O-sis'mi-i	Pa-lat'i-des	Pa-ris'i
No-ve'si-um	O-dys'seus	O'phis	Os'o-go	Pa-l'e-ne	Pa'ri-um
No-vi-o-du'num	O'a-grus	O-phi-u'as	Os'pha-qu	Pa-ma'ri-a	Pa'rma
No-vi-om-a-gum	O'ax	O'pi-ci	Os'sa	Pa-my'ra	Pa'rme-nas
Nu-ce'ri-a	O-ba'li-a	O-pil'i-us	Os-te'o-des	Pa-mi'sus	Pa'rmen'i-des
Nu-ith'o-nes	O-ba-lus	O-pi'ma Spo'li-a	Os'ti-a	Pam'ne-nes	Pa'rme-ni-o
Nu'ma	O-ba'ros	O-pim'phus	Os-to'ri-us	Pam'pha-gi	Pa'rna'sus
Nu-ma'na	O-bo'tas	O'pis	O-ta'nes	Pam'pha-gus	Pa'rna'sus
Nu-man'ti-a	O-cha'li-a	O'p'i-ter	O'tho	Pam'phi-le	Pa'rnes
Nu-man'ti'na	O-clif'des	Op-i-ter-g'i'ni	O-thry'a-des	Pam'phi-lus	Pa'rnes-sus
Nu-m'vus	Oe-u-me'ni-us	O-pi'tes	O'thrys	Pam'phy-le	Pa-ro-pam-i-sus
Nu-me'ni-us	Oe'di'p-us	O'p'ia	O'tre-us	Pam'phy'i-a	Pa-ro'pus
Nu-me-ri-a'nus	O'ne	O'p-pi-a-nus	O'tus	Pam'phy'lis	Pa'ros
Nu-me'ri-us	O'ne-on	O'p-pid'i-us	O'tys	Pan-a-ce'a	Pa'rpho-rus
Nu-mi'cus	O'ne-o'ne	O'p-pi-us	O'vi-a	Pan-a-cra	Pa'r-rha'si-a
Nu'mi-da	O'ne-us	O'ps	O-vid'i-us	Pa-ne'us	Pa'r-rha'si-us
Nu-mid'i-a	O-ne'des	Op-ta'tus	O-vin'i-a	Pa-ne'ti-us	Pa-r-tha'on
Nu'mi-tor	O'n-o	Op'ti-mus	O-vin'i-us	Pan-at-h-e-næ'a	Pa-r-the'ni-æ
Nu-mi-to'ri-us	O'nom'a'tus	O-rac'u-lum	Ox'i'o-næ	Pan-che'a	Pa-r-the'ni-us
Nur'si-a	O'n-o-ma'us	O-ræ'a	O'rus	Pan-cha'ia	Pa-r-the-non
Nyc-te'is	O'no'na	Or-be'lus	Ox-yd'a-tes	Pan-che-a	Pa-r-the-n-o-pe
Nyc-te'li-a	O'no'nas	Or-bil'i-us	Ox'y-lus	Pan'cre-on	Pa-r-the-n-o-pe
Nyc-te'li-us	O'no'ne	Or-bo'na	Ox-y-ryn'chus	Pan'da-rus	Pa'rthi-a
Nyc'te-us	O'no'pi-a	Or-ca-des	O-zæ-ne	Pan-da-ta'ri-a	Pa'r-tu-la
Nyc-tim'e-ne	O'no'pi-on	Or-cha-mus	O-z'i-nes	Pan-de'mus	Pa-rys'a-tis
Nyc'ti-mus	O'no'tri	Or-che'ni	Oz'o-a	Pan-d'i-a	Pa-sa'rga-dæ
Nym-bæ'um	O'no'tri-a	Or-chi-us	Oz'o-li	Pan-d'i-on	Pa-se'as
Nym'phæ	O'no'tri-de's	Or-chom'e-num	Oz'o-li	Pan-do-chi'um	Pas'i-cles
Nym'phæ'um	O'no'trus	Or-chom'e-nus	O-zom'e-ne	Pan-do'ra	Pa-siph'a-ë
Nym'phæ'us	O'nu'sa	O'rcus	O-zo'nus	Pan-do'si-a	Pa-sich'e-a
Nym'phæ'is	O'no'us	Or-des'sus		Pan'dro-sos	Pa-sit'i-gris
Nym'phæ-ro's	O'æ-ro-ë	Or-de'sus		Pan'e-lus	Pas'sa-ron
Nym'phi-cus	O'ta	Or-do-vi'ces		Pan-gæ'us	Pas-si-e'nus
Nym'phid'i-us	O'ty-i-us	O-re'a-de's		Pan-hel'i-nes	Pa't'a-la
Nym'phis	O-fel'lus	O-re'as		Pa-ni-o'ni-um	Pa't'a-ra
Nym'pho-cles	O-fl'i-i-us	O-res'tes	Pa-ca-ti-a'nus	Pan-no'na	Pa'ta-vi'nus
Nyp'si-us	O-gul'ni-a	Or-es-te'tus	Pa-chi'nus	Pan-no'ni-a	Pa'ta'vi-um
Ny'sa	O-gul'ni-us	Or-es-ti'dæ	Pa-chy'nus	Pa-ter-cup'heus	Pan-ter-cu-lus
Ny-sæ'us	O-gy'ges	O-re-ta'ni	Pa-co'rus	Pan'o-pe	Pa-thu'sa
Ny-se'is	O-gy'i-a	O're-um	Pac-to'lus	Pan-o-pe'a	Pa-ti-di'thes
Ny-se'um	O-ic'le-es	Or'ga	Pac'ty-a	Pan'o-pes	Pa'tmos
Nys'e-us	O'il'e-us	Or-get'o-rix	Pa-cu'vi-us	Pa-no'pe-us	Pa-no'pe-us
Ny'seus	O'i'lus	Or'gi-a	Pa'd'u-a	Pan'o-pe-us	Pa-tri'ci-us
Ny-si'a-des	O'l'bi-a	Or-i-ha'si-us	Pa'dus	Pa-no'pl-on	Pa-tro'cles
Nys'i-as	O-l-cin'um	O-ri'ba-sus	Pa'du'sa	Pa-nop'o-lla	Pa'tro-cles
Nys'sa	O-le'a-rom	O'ri-cus	Pa'an	Pa-nop'tes	Pa'tro'culus
	O'len	O'ri-ens	Pa'e'on	Pa-nor'mus	Pa'tro'cus
	O'le-num	O'ri-gen	Pa'n'sa	Pan'cus	Pa-tul'ci-us
	O'le-nus	O-ri-g'e-nes	Pa'e'o-nes	Pan-ta-cl'e'a	Pa'ula
	O-li-si'po	O-ri-go	Pa'e'ni-a	Pan-ta'gi-a	Pa-u-li-nus
	O-li-sip'po	O-ri-ob'a-tes	Pa'e'ni-des	Pan-ta'gy-as	Pa'u-lus
	O'l'i-us	O-ri-on	Pa'e's	Pan-ta'le-on	Pa-u-sa-ni-as
	O'l-mi-us	O-ri-thy'fa	Pa'e-se'ni	Pan-the'a	Pa'u-si-as
	O-ar'ses	O'r-me-nus	Pa'e'sos	Pan-the-on	Pa-u-sil'y-pus
	O'a-sis	O'ru's	Pa'e'tus Cæ-cin'a	Pan-the-on	Pa-ven'ti-a
	O-ax'es	O'ru'tus	Pa'g-a-sæ	Pan-the'ra	Pa'vor
	O-ax'us	O-lym'pi-a	Pa'g-a-sus	Pan-the'ras	Pa'xos
	O-ce-an'i-des	O-lym'pi-as	Pa-læ'a	Pan-the'ras	Pa'e-as
	O-ce-a-ni'ti-des	O-lym'pi-o-do'rus	Pa-læ'a	Pa-læ'a	Pan-tho'i-des
	O-ce'a-nus	O-lym'pi-us	Or-nith'i-o	Pa-læ'a	Pan-ti-cæ-pæ'um
	O-c'e'lis	O-lym'pus	Or-ni'thon	Pa-læ'mon	Pan-tic'a-les
	O-ce-lum	O-lym'pus	Or-o'des	Pa-læ'p'a-phos	Pan-ti-cles
	O'cha	O-lym'thus	O-re'tes	Pa-læ'ph-ar-sa-lus	Pan-to'l-a-bus
	O'chus	Om'o-le	O-rom'e-don	Pa-læ'ph'a-tus	Pa-ny'a-sis
	O'cnus	Om-o-pha'gi-a	O-ron'tas	Pa-læ'p'o-llis	Pa-pæ'us
	O-cric-i-um	Om'pha-le	O-ron'tes	Pa-læ's'te	Pa-p'hæ'ges
	O-cri'i'a	Om'pha-lus	O-ro'pus	Pa-læ's'te	Pa-phi-a
	Oc-ta-cl'i'i-us	Om'phis	O-ro'si-us	Pa-læ's'te	Pa-phi-i
	Oc-ta'vi-a	O-næ'um	O-ro's-pe-da	Pa-læ'ty'rus	Paph'l'a-gon
	Oc-ta-va-i-a-nus	O-na'gos	Or'phe-us	Pa-læ'me'des	Paph'l'a-go'ni-a
	Oc-ta'vi-us	O-na'si-mus	Or-sed'i-ce	Pa-læ'ti'nus	Pa'phos
	Oc-to'ber	O-na'tas	Or-se'is	Pa-læ'ti-um	Pa'phus
	Oc-to-du'rus	On-ches'mi'tes	Or-sil'lus	Pa-læ'a	Pa'pi-a
	Oc-to-ge'sa	On-che's'tus	Or-sil'o-chus	Pa-læ'is	Pa-pi-a'nus
		On'cho-ë	Or-sin'o-ë	Pa'les	Pa'pi-as

P

Pe-las'gi-a	Per'ses	Ph'e-ne-um	Phl'us	Pi-e-ri-a (a Nymph)	Plis-ti'nus
Pe-las-gi-o'tis	Per'seus	Ph'e-ne-us (a man)	Pho-be'tor	Pi-e-ri-des	Plis-to-a-nax
Pe-las'gus	Per'si-a	Ph'e-ne-us (a lake)	Pho'bos	Pi'e-rus	Plis-to'nax
Pe-le-gon	Per-sin'o-us	Ph'e-ræ	Pho'cæ-a	Pi'e-tas	Plot-i-nop'o-lis
Pe-le-us	Per-si'nus	Ph'e-ræ-us	Pho'cæ-is	Pi-la'tus	Plot-i'nus
Pe-li'a-des	Per-si-us	Ph'e-ræ-clus	Pho'cæ-æ	Pi-lo'rus	Plu'ti-us
Pe-li-as	Per-ti-nax	Ph'e-rec'ta-tes	Pho-cen'ses	Pi-lum'nus	Plu-tar'chus
Pe-li'des	Per-tun'da	Ph'er-e-cy'des	Pho-cl'i-des	Pim'pla	Plu'to
Pe-lig'ni	Pe-ru'si-a	Ph'er-res	Pho-cl'on	Pim-pli'a-des	Plu'to-ni-a
Pe-lig'nus	Pes-cen'si-us	Ph'er-e-ti'ma	Pho'cis	Pim-a-re	Plu'tus
Pe-li-on	Pes-si'nus	Ph'e-ron	Pho'cus	Pi-na-ri-us	Plu'vi-us
(mountain)	Pet'a-le	Ph'e-ru'sa	Pho-cyl'i-des	Pi-na-rus	Plun-te'ri-a
Pe-li-on	Pet-e-li'ni	Ph'i-la-le	Pho'cæ	Pin-da-rus	Po-da-liri'us
(son of Pelius)	Pet-e-os	Ph'id'i-as	Phœbi-das	Pin-da-sus	Po-da'r'ces
Pe-li-um	Pe-til'i-a	Phi-dip'pi-des	Phœ-big'e-na	Pin-de-nis'sus	Po-da'r'es
Pe-li'na	Pe-til'i-us	Phi-dit'i-a	Phœ'bus	Pin'dus	Po-da'r'ge
Pe-le'ne	Pet-o-si'ris	Phi'don	Phœ-ni'ce	Pin'na	Pœ'as
Pe-lo'ni-a	Petra	Ph'i'a	Phœ-ni'ci-a	Pi'on	Pœ'ci-le
Pe-lo-pe'a	Pe-træ'a	Phi-l-a-del-phi'a	Phœ-ni'ce	Pi'o-ne	Pœ'ni
Pe-lo-pe'i'a	Pe-træ'us	Phi-l-a-del-phi-a	Phœ-ni-cu'sa	Pi'o-ni-a	Po'gon
Pe-lo-pi'a	Pe-tri'num	Phi-l-a-del'phus	Phœ-nis'a	Pi'o-nis	Po'la
Pe-lo-p'i-das	Pet-ro-co'r'i'i	Ph'i'æ	Phœ'nix	Pi-ræ'e-us	Po-le-mar'chus
Pe-lo-pon-ne'us	Pe-tro'ni-a	Phi-læ'ni	Phol'o	Pi-ræ'us	Po-le-moc'ra'te'a
Pe-lo'ops	Pe-tro'ni-us	Phi-læ'us	Pho'l'us	Pi-ran'thus	Po-le-mo-cra'ti-a
Pe-lo'ri-a	Peu-ces'tes	Phi-lam'mon	Phor'bas	Pi-re'ne	Po-le-mon
Pe-lo'rus	Peu-ce'ti-a	Phi-læ'nor	Phor'cus	Pi-rith'o-us	Po'li-as
Pe-lu'si-um	Peu-ci'ni	Phi-lan'thus	Phor-cy'nis	Pi'rus	Po-li-or-ce'tes
Pe-na'tes	Peu-co-la'us	Phi-lar'chus	Phor'cys	Pi'sa	Po-lis'ma
Pe-ne'ia	Pex-o-do'rus	Ph'il'e-a	Phor-mi-o	Pi'sæ	Po-lis'tra-tus
Pe-ne'is	Pha'ci-um	Ph'il'e-as	Pho-ro-ne-us	Pi-san'der	Po-li-te'a
Pe-nel'o-pe	Pha-cu'sa	Ph'il'e-bus	Pho-ro'nis	Pi-sa'tes	Po-lit'es
Pe-ne'us	Phæ'a	Ph'il'e-mon	Phos'pho-rus	Pi-sau'rus	Po-len'ti-a
Pe-ni'nus	Phæ-a'ci-a	Ph'il'e-ne	Pho'ti'nus	Pis-ce'næ	Po'li-o
Pen-tap'o-riis	Phæ-a'cis	Ph'il'e-ros	Pho'ti'us	Pi-se'nor	Po'lux
Pen-tel'i-cus	Phæ'ax	Ph'il'e-tæ'rus	Phox'us	Pis'e-us	Po'lis'tis
Pen-the-si-le'a	Phæ'don	Ph'il'e'tas	Phra-a'tes	Pis'i-as	Po-lus'ca
Pen-the-us	Phæ'dra	Ph'il'i'nus	Phra-a'ti-ces	Pi-sid'i-a	Po-ly-a'mus
Pen-thi-lus	Phæ'dro-mus	Ph'il-ip-pe'i	Phra-da'tes	Pi-sid'i-ce	Po-ly-a'nor
Pen-thy-lus	Phæ'drus	Ph'il-ip-pe'us	Phra-ha'tes	Pis-is-trat'i-dæ	Po-ly-a-ra'tus
Pe-p-a-re'thos	Phæ-nar'e-te	Ph'il-ip'pi	Phra-ort'es	Pis-is-trat'i-des	Po-ly-ar'chus
Pe-phre'do	Phæ-ne-as	Ph'il-ip'pi-dea	Phrix'us	Pi-sis'tra-tus	Po-ly-a-re'tus
Pe-pe'ria	Phæ's-tum	Ph'il-ip'poy'o-lis	Phron'i-ma	Pi'so	Po-ly-be
Per-co-pe	Phæ-e-thon	Ph'il-ipp'os	Phry'ges	Pi-so'nes	Po-ly-be'tes
Per-co-si-us	Phæ-e-thu'sa	Ph'il-is'tus	Phryg'i-a	Pi'tor	Po-lybi'us
Per-co'te	Phæ-e-tu'sa	Ph'il-is'ti-on	Phrygi'us	Pi'ta-ne	Po-ly-bo'tes
Per-dic'cas	Phæ-g'si-a	Ph'il-is'tus	Phry'ne	Pit-a-ra'tus	Po-ly-bus
Per-dix	Phæ-e-ton-ti'a-des	Ph'il'o	Phry'n'i-chus	Pi-thag'o-ras	Po-ly-ca'on
Per-e-gri'nus	Phæ-gi'ta	Ph'il'o	Phry'nis	Pi-thag'o-res	Po-ly-car'pus
Pe-ren'na	Phæ'i-nus	Ph'il-loch'o-rus	Phry'no	Pi-the'con	Po-ly-cas'te
Pe-ren'nis	Phæ-l-a-cri-na	Ph'il-lo'cle-on	Phry'xus	Pi-th-e-cu'sa	Po-ly-cle'a
Per-ga-mus	Phæ-lan'thus	Ph'il-lo'cles	Phth'i'a	Pi-the'nor	Po-ly-cles
Per-ge	Phæ-la'ra	Ph'il-loc'ra-tes	Pht'i'o'tis	Pi'tho	Po-ly-clæ'tus
Per-i-an'der	Phæ-la'ris	Ph'il-oc'te'tes	Phya	Pi-tho-la'na	Po-ly-clit'us
Per-i-bo'e'a	Phæ-la'ri-um	Ph'il-o-cy'prus	Phy'cus	Pi-tho'le-on	Po-ly-cra'te
Per-i-clæ'a	Phæ-la'rus	Ph'il-o-da-me'a	Phyl'a-cæ	Pi'thon	Po-ly-cra'tes
Per-i-cles	Phæ-le-as	Ph'il-o-de'mus	Phyl'a-cus	Pi'thys	Po-ly-crit'us
Per-i-clym'e-nus	Phæ-le'ri-a	Ph'il-lo'd'i-ce	Phyl-ar'chus	Pi'ta-cus	Po-ly-c'te'mus
Per-i-dia	Phæ-le'ri-on	Ph'il-o-la'us	Phy'las	Pi'thæ'us	Po-lyc'tor
Per-i-e-ge'tes	Phæ-le'ron	Ph'il-lo'l'o-gus	Phy'le	Pi'thæ-us	Po-ly-d-a-mas
Per-i-er'es	Phæ-le'rum	Ph'il-lom'a-che	Phy-le'us	Pi'thæus	Po-ly-dam'na
Per-ig'o-ne	Phæ-le'rus	Ph'il-lom'bro-tus	Phyl'i'os	Pi't-u-la'ni	Po-ly-de'ctes
Per-i-la'us	Phæ-li'i-ca	Ph'il-lo-me'des	Phyl'i'us	Pi't-y-us	Po-ly-deu-ce'a
Pe-ri'la	Phæ-lo're	Ph'il-lo-me'du'sa	Phyl'los	Pi't-y-us'a	Po-ly-d'o-ra
Pe-ri'l'us	Phæ-ne'us	Ph'il-lo-me'la	Phyl'lus	Pla-cent'i-a	Po-ly-do'rus
Pe-ri-me'de	Phæ-n'es	Ph'il-lo-me'tus	Phys-cel'la	Pla-clid'i-a	Po-ly-g-no'tus
Pe-ri-me'la	Phæ-n'cles	Ph'il'on	Phys-cl'on	Pla-na'si-a	Po-ly-hym'ni-a
Pe-rin'thus	Phæ-n-o-de'mus	Ph'il-on'i-des	Phys-co-a	Plan-cl'na	Po-ly-ides
Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci	Phæ-n'o-tis	Ph'il-on'o-ë	Phys'con	Plan'cus	Po-ly-i'dus
Per-i-phas	Phæ-n-ta'si-a	Ph'il-on'o-mé	Phys'cus	Pla-tæ'a	Po-ly-la'us
Per-i-pha'tes	Phæ'on	Ph'il-lo-p'a-tor	Phy-tal'i-des	Plat'a-nus	Po-ly-me'de
Per-i-phe'mus	Phæ-ræ	Ph'il-lo-pæ'mus	Phy'ton	Pla'to	Po-ly-me'men
Per-is-ter'i-des	Phæ-ra-o	Ph'il-lo'tra-tus	Pi-a'li-a	Plan'ti-a Lex	Po-lym'e'nes
Pe-ris'te-ri-s	Phæ-ræ'be'us	Ph'il-lo'tas	Pi'a-sus	Plan-ti-a'nus	Po-lym'nes'tes
Pe-ris'the-nes	Phæ-ris	Ph'il-lo'tis	Pi-cæ'ni	Plan-ti'la	Po-lym'nes'tor
Pe-ri'ti-a-nus	Phæ-r-na-cu'sa	Ph'il-lox'e-rus	Pi-ce'ni	Plan'ti'us	Po-lym'nes'tus
Pe-ri-to'ni-um	Phæ-r-na-ba'zus	Ph'il-lu'sa	Pi-cent'i'ni	Plan'tus	Po-lym'ni-a
Per-me'ssus	Phæ-r-na-ce-a	Ph'il-y-ra	Pi-cen-ti'ni	Pi-cæ-de's	Po-ly-ni'ces
Pe'ro	Phæ-r-na-ces	Ph'il-lyr'i-des	Pi-cæ'num	Pi-cæ-de's	Po-ly-n'o-ë
Pe-ro'ë	Phæ-ra'os	Ph'i'nus	Pi'cæ'us	Pi'cæ'	Po-ly-nus
Pe-ro'la	Phæ-sa'li-a	Ph'i-ne-us	Pi-cæ'vi	Plem-myri-um	Po-ly-pe'mon
Pe-r-pen'na	Phæ-sa'l'us	Ph'i-ni'a	Pi-cæ'vi-um	Plem'nae-us	Po-ly-pe'r'chon
Pe-r-pe-re'na	Phæ-ru'si-i	Ph'i-ni-tas	Pi'cti	Plem-mox'i	Po-ly-phe'mus
Pe-r-rhæ'bi-a	Phæ-sel'is	Phleg'e-thon	Pi'cto-nes	Plem'ron	Po-ly-pho'n'tes
Per'sa	Phæ-si'a'na	Phile'gon	Pi-cum'nus	Plex-ip'pus	Po-ly-poc'tes
Per-sæ'us	Phæ-si'as	Phile'gra	Pi'cus	Plin'i'us	Po-ly-s-tra'tus
Per-sæ'is	Phæ-sis	Phile'gy-æ	Pi'cæ'	Plin-thi'ne	Po-lyx'e-na
Per-seph'o-ne	Phæ-gæ'us	Phile'gy-as	Pi'cæ-ri-a	Plis-tar'chus	Po-lyx'e-nus
Per-sep'o-lis	Phæ-mi-us	Phili-a-sil'i	(a country)	Plis'the-nes	Po-ly-x'o

Pol-y-ze'lus
 Po-me'ti-a
 Pom-e-ti'næ
 Po-mo'na
 Pom-pe'ia
 Pom-pe-i-a'nus
 Pom-pe'i-i
 Pom-pe-i-op'o-olis
 Pom-pe'ius
 Pom-pil'i-us
 Pom-pil'us
 Pom-po'ni-a
 Pom-po'ni-us
 Pom-po-si-a'nus
 Pomp-ti'næ
 Pom'pus
 Pon'ti-a
 Pon'ti-cum
 Pon'ti-cus
 pon-ti'næ
 pon-ti'nus
 Pon'ti-us
 Pon'tus
 Po-pil'i-us
 Pop-lic'o-la
 Pop-pe'a
 Pop-pe'us
 Pop-u-lo'ni-a
 Por-cl-a
 Por-cl-us
 Por-o-se-le'ne
 Por-phy-ri-us
 Por-phy-ri-us
 Por-phy-ris
 Por-phy-ri-us
 Por-ri-ma
 Por-se-na
 Por-sen'na
 Por-tum'nus
 Por-tu'nus
 Po-rus
 Po-si'des
 Pos-i-de'm
 Po-si'don
 Pos-i-do'nia
 Pos-i-do'nus
 Pos-thu'mi-us
 Pos-thu'mus
 Pos-tu'mi-us
 Post-ver'ta
 Po-tam'i-des
 Pot'a-mon
 Pot'a-mus
 Po-thi'nus
 Pot'hus
 Pot'i-ca
 Pot-i-dæ'a
 Po-ti-na
 Po-tit'i-l
 Pot'ni-a
 Prac'ti-us
 Prac'ti-a
 Pre-nes'te
 Pre'tor
 Pre-to'ri-a
 Pre-to'ri-us
 Pra'ti-mas
 Prax-ag'o-ras
 Prax'l-as
 Prax-id'a-mas
 Prax-id'i-ce
 Prax'il-la
 Prax-iph'a-nes
 Prax'is
 Prax-it'e-les
 Prax-ith'e-a
 Pre'ti-us
 Pre'tor
 Pri-am'l-des
 Pri'a-mus
 Pri-a'pus
 Pri-e'ne
 Pric-ci-a'nus
 Pric-cl'l-a
 Pric-ci'nus
 Pric'cus
 Pri-ver'num
 Pro-bus
 Pro'cas

Proch'y-ta
 Pro-cl'i-us
 Pro-cle'a
 Pro'cles
 Pro-cl'ides
 Proc-on-ne'stus
 Pro-co'pi-us
 Pro'cris
 Pro-crus'tes
 Proc-u-le'us
 Pro-cu'l'us
 Pro'cy-on
 Prod'i-cus
 Pro'di-des
 Pro'ctus
 Pro'gne
 Pro'l-a-us
 Prom'a-chus
 Pro-ma'thi-on
 Prom-e'næ'a
 Prom'e-nes
 Prom'e'the-us
 Prom'e'this
 Prom-e'th'ides
 Prom'e'thus
 Pro-m'e'tus
 Pron'o-mus
 Pron'u-ba
 Pro-per'ti-us
 Pro-pæ'ti-des
 Pro-pon'tis
 Pro-se'nes
 Pro-se'rpi-na
 Pro-sym'na
 Pro-tag'o-ras
 Pro-ta-gori-des
 Pro-te-as
 Pro-tes-i-la'us
 Pro'te-us
 Pro-the'nor
 Pro'the-on
 Proth'o-us
 Pro-to-ge-ne'a
 Pro-tog'e-nes
 Prot-o-ge-ni'a
 Prot-om-e-dn'ia
 Prox-e-nus
 Pru-den'ti-us
 Pru'sa
 Pru'si-as
 Pry'ta-nes
 Pry'ta-ne'm
 Psam'a-the
 Psam-men'i-tus
 Psam-met'i-chus
 Psa'phis
 Psa'pho
 Pse-bo'a
 Pse'cas
 Pso'phis
 Psy'che
 Psy'chrus
 Psyll'i
 Pte'lem
 Pter-e-la'us
 Pte'ri-a
 Ptol-e-mæ'm
 Ptol-e-mæ'us
 Ptol-e-ma'is
 Public'i-us
 Public'o-la
 Publi-us
 Pu-di'ca
 Pul'cher
 Pul-che'ri-a
 Pu'ni-cum
 Pu-pi-e'nus
 Pu-pin'i-a
 Pu'pi-us
 Pup'pi-us
 Pu-te'o-li
 Py-a-nep'si-a
 Pyd'na
 Pyg-mæ'i
 Pyg-mal'lon
 Pyl'a-des
 Pylæ

Py-lag'o-ræ
 Py'las
 Py-le'ne
 Pyl'e-us
 Py-lo-ge-nes
 Py-lo'ra
 Py'lus
 Py'ra
 Py-ra'c'mon
 Py-ram'i-des
 Py'a-mus
 Py'e-næ
 Py-re-næ'i
 Py-re-næ'us
 Py-re'ne
 Py-re'tus
 Py-re'tus (a river)
 Pyr-got'e-les
 Py-ro'des
 Pyr'ra
 Pyr'rh-as
 Pyr'rh-dæ
 Pyr'rho
 Pyr'rh-us
 Pyr'ri-cha
 Py-thag'o-ras
 Pyth'e-as
 Py'thes
 Pyth'e-us
 Pyth'i-a
 Py-thi-on'i-ce
 Pyth'i-us
 Py'tho
 Pyth'o-cles
 Pyth-o-do'rus
 Py-thod'o-tus
 Pyth-o-la'us
 Pyth'on
 Pyth-onis'sa
 Py'tna
 Pyx-i-ra'tes
 Pyx'i'tes

Q

Qua-der'na
 Qua'di
 Qua-dra'tus
 Quad'ri-frons
 Quas-to-res
 Qua-ria'tes
 Quer-quet-u-la'nus
 Qui-e'tus
 Quinc-ti'a'nus
 Quinc'ti-us
 Quin-de-cem'vi-ri
 Quin-qua-tri-a
 Quin-quen-na-les
 Quin'ti-a
 Quin-ti-l'a'nus
 Quin-ti'l'us
 Quin'ti-us
 Qui-ri-na
 Qui-ri-na'li-a
 Qui-ri-na'lis
 Qui-ri'nus
 Qui-ri'tes

R

Ra-bir-i-a'nus
 Ra-bir'i-us
 Ra-cl'i'i-us
 Ræ'ti
 Ræ'ti-a
 Ra-mi'o-li
 Ram'nes
 Ras-cip'o-lis
 Rau'ra-ci
 Ra-ven'na
 Ra'vo-la
 Re-a'te

Rec'ti-na
 Re-dic'u-lus
 Red-o-nes
 Re-gil'læ
 Reg-il-la'nus
 Reg-il-li-a'nus
 Re-gil'us
 Re-gi'um
 Reg-u-lus
 Re'mi
 Rem'o-ra
 Re-mo'ri-a
 Rem'u-lus
 Re-mu'ri-a
 Re'mus
 Re'sus
 Re-ta'vi
 Rha-co'tis
 Rha-d-a-man'thus
 Rha-d-a-mis'tus
 Rhæ'ti
 Rhæ'ti-a
 Rham-nen'ses
 Rham'ses
 Rha'nus
 Rha-pha'ne-æ
 Rha-pha'e-a
 Rha-p-so'di
 Rha'ros
 Rhas-cu'po-ris
 Rhe'a
 Rhed'o-nes
 Rhe'gi-um
 Rhe'mi
 Rhe'ne
 Rhe'ni
 Rhe'nus
 Rhe'tus
 Rhe-te'nor
 Rhe-tog'e-nes
 Rhex-e'nor
 Rhex-ib'i-us
 Rhi-a'us
 Rhi-mo'ta-cles
 Rhin-o-co-lu'ra
 Rhi'on
 Rhi-phæ'i
 Rhi-phæ'us
 Rhi'm
 Rho'da
 Rhod'a-nus
 Rho'de
 Rho-di'a
 Rho-di-a (a woman)
 Rho'dia Lex
 Rho'di
 Rhod-o-gyne
 Rhod-o-pe
 Rho-do-pe-lus
 Rhod-o-pis
 Rho'dus
 Rhe'bus
 Rhe'cus
 Rhe-te'um
 Rhe'ti-us
 Rhe'tus
 Rho'sa-ces
 Rho'sus
 Rhox'a-na
 Rhox'a'ni
 Rhox-a-la'ni
 Rhu-te'ni
 Rhynda-cus
 Rhy'n'thon
 Rhy'pæ
 Rhy'i-um
 Rig-o-du'lum
 Ri-o'ne
 Ri-phæ'i
 Ri'pheus
 Rix'a-mæ
 Ro-b'go
 Ro'ma
 Ro-ma'ni
 Ro-ma'nus
 Ro-mil'i-us

Rom'u-la
 Ro-mu'l'i-dæ
 Rom'u-lus
 Ro'mus
 Ros-ci-us
 Rox-a-na
 Rox-o-la'ni
 Ru-bell'i-us
 Ru'bi
 Ru'bi-con
 Ru-bi-e'nus
 Ru-bi'go
 Ru'bra Sax'a
 Ru-bre'nus
 Ru'bri-a
 Ru'bri-us
 Ru'di-æ
 Rufi'l'us
 Ru-fil'i-us
 Ru'fus
 Ru'f-ri-um
 Ru'fus
 Ru'gi-l
 Ru-mi'na
 Ru-nu'na
 Ru-pil'i-us
 Ru-sel'læ
 Rus'pi-na
 Rus-pi'na
 Rus-pi'nus
 Rus'ti-cus
 Ru-suc-cur'um
 Ru-te'ni
 Ru-ti'l'us
 Ru-tu'ba
 Ru-tu-li
 Ru-tu-pæ

S

Sa'ba
 Saba'chus
 Saba'con
 Sa-bæ'i
 Sa-ba'ta
 Saba-t'i'ni
 Sa-ba'xi-us
 Sa-bel'la
 Sa-belli
 Sa-bell'us
 Sa-bi'na
 Sa-bi'ni
 Sa-bin-i-a'nus
 Sa-bin'us
 Sa-bis
 Sab'o-ta
 Sab-ra'ta
 Sa-bri'na
 Sab'u-ra
 Sa-bu-ra'nus
 Sa'bus
 Sac'a-das
 Sa'cæ
 Sa-cra'ni
 Sa-crat'i-vir
 Sa-cra'tor
 Sad'a-les
 Sa-dy-at'tes
 Sæt'a-bis
 Sag-a-las'sus
 Saga-na
 Sag-a-ris
 Sa-git'a
 Sagra
 Sa-gun'tum
 Sa'is
 Sa'la
 Sa'la-con
 Sa-la-mi'na
 Sa-la-min'i'l
 Sa'la-mis
 Sa-la'pi-a
 Sa-la'ri-a
 Sa-las'si
 Sa-le'fus

Sal'e'ni
 Sal-en'ti'ni
 Sa-ler'nus
 Sal-ga-neus
 Sal-ga-ne-us
 Sa'li-a
 Sa'li-i
 Sal-i-na'tor
 Sa'li-us
 Sal-lus'ti-cus
 Sal'ma-cis
 Sal-mo'ne
 Sal-mo-ne-us
 Sal-mo'nis
 Sal'mus
 Sal-my-des'sus
 Sa'lo
 Sa'lo-ë
 Sa'lo'me
 Sa'lon
 Sa-lo'na
 Sa-lo'ne
 Sa-lo-ne'a
 Sa-lo-ni'na
 Sa-lo-ni'nus
 Sa-lo'ni-us
 Sal-pi'nas
 Sal'pis
 Sal'sum
 Sal'us
 Sal'vi-an
 Sal-vid-i-e'nus
 Sal'vi-us
 Sa'ly-es
 Sam'a-ra
 Sa-ma'ri-a
 Sam-bu'los
 Sa'me
 Sa'mi-a
 Sam-ni'tæ
 Sam-ni'tes
 Sam-ni'tum
 Sa-mo'ni-um
 Sa'mos
 Sa-mos'a-ta
 Sam-o-thra'ce
 Sam-o-thra'ci-a
 Sa'mus
 Sa'na
 San-cho-ni'a-thoi
 San-da'ce
 San-da'li
 San-da-li'e'on
 San-da-li-o'tis
 San-dal'i-um
 San-da'nes
 San-do'ces
 San-dro-cot'tus
 Sa-ne'a
 San-ga-la
 San-ga-ri-us
 San'to-nes
 Sa'on
 Sa-pæ'i
 Sa-pe'i
 Saph'a-rus
 Saph'o
 Sap-i-re'ne
 Sa'por
 Sapp'ho
 Sa-ra-ce'ne
 Sa-ran'ges
 Sa-ra'vus
 Sar-da-na-pa'lut
 Sar-de-on
 Sar-di-ca
 Sar-din'la
 Sar'dis
 Sar'dus
 Sa-reph'ta
 Sa-ri-as'ter
 Sar'ma-tæ
 Sar-ma'ti-a
 Sar-men'tus
 Sar'nus
 Sa'ron
 Sa-ron'l-cus
 Si'nus
 Sar-pe'don
 Sar-ra'tes

Sar'si-na	Scy-the'ni	Ser-va'us	Sin'di	S'o-rac'te	S'te-sag'o-ras
Sar-su'ra	Scy'thes	Ser-vi-a'nus	Sin'di-ce	S'o-ra'rus	S'te-sich'o-rus
Sa'son	Scy'thi'a	Ser-vil'i-a	Sin-ge'i	S'o-re'x	Ste-si-la'us
Sa-tas'pes	Scy-thi'nus	Ser-vil'i-a'nus	Sin'ga-ra	S'o-ri'ti'a	Ste-a-i-le'us
Sat-i-bar-za'nes	Scy'thon	Ser-vil'i-us	Sin'gu-lis	S'o-si'a	Ste-sim'brg-tus
Sa-ti'cu-la	Scy-thop'o-lis	Ser'vi-us	Sin'gus	S'o-sib'i-us	S'then'e-lus
Sa'tia	Scy'th-o-tau'ri	Se-sos'tris	Si'nis	Sos'i-cles	S'then'e-lus
Sat'ree	Se-bas'ta	See'ti-as	Sin'o-e	S'o-sic'ra-tea	S'the'nis
Sat-ra-pe'ni	Seb-as'ti'a	See'ti-us	Sin'o-is	S'o-sig'e-nes	S'the'no
Sat'ri-cum	Seb'e-da	See'tos	Si'non	S'o-si'i	S'then-o-boe'a
Sat'u-ra	Seb-en'y'tus	Se-en'yi-vi	Si-no'pe	Sos'i-lus	Stil'be
Sat-u-re'ium	Se-be'tus	Set'a-bia	Sin'o-rix	S'o-sip'a-ter	Stil'bi'a
Sat-u-re'ius	Se-bu-si-a'ni	Se'thon	Sin'ti-ce	S'o-sis	Stil'i-cho
Sa-tu'ri-o	Sec-ta'nus	Se'ti-a	Sin'ti-i	S'o-sis'tra-tus	Stil-po
Sat-ur-na'li-a	Se-cun'dus	Set-u-a-co'tnm	Sin-u-es'sa	S'o-si-us	Stim'i-con
Sa-tur'ni-a	Sed-e-ta'ni	Seu'thea	Si-o-pe	Sos'pis	Stiph'i-lus
Sa-tur'ni'nus	Se-du'ni	Se-ve'ra	Si-ph'nos	Sos'pi-ta	Sto-be'us
Sa-tur'ni-us	Se-du'si-i	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Si-pon'tum	Sos'the-nes	Stoeb'a-des
Sa-tur'nus	Se-ges'ta	Se-ve'rus	Si-pon'tum	Sos'tra-tus	Sto'e'ni
Sat'y-ri	Se-ges'tes	Se'vo	Si-pon'tum	Sot'a-des	Sto'i-ci
Sat'y-rius	Se-ges'ti-ca	Sex'ti-a	Si-pon'tum	Sot'er	Sto-ici'da
Sau-fe'ius	Se-ge'ti-a	Sex'til'i-a	Si-pon'tum	Sot'era	Sto-i-cus
Sau-rom'a-tae	Seg-o-bri'ga	Sex'til'is	Si-re-nes	So-te'ri-a	Stra'ho
Sau'rus	Se-go'nax	Sex'til'i-us	Si-re-nus	S'o-te'ri-cus	Stra-tar'chus
Sa'vo	Se-gon'ti-a	Sex'ti-us	Si-ri's	So-this	Stra'to
Sa'vus	Se-gon'ti-a-ci	Sex'tus	Si-ri-us	So-ti-a'tes	Stra'to-cles
Sax'o-nes	Se-go'vi-a	Sex'tus	Si-ri-mi-o	So'ti-on	Stra'to-las
Scae'a	Se-gu-si-a'ni	Sib'e-ri's	Si-sam'nes	So'ti-on	Stra'to-ni'ce
Scae'va	Se-gu'si-o	Sib-u-z'a'tes	Si-sa-pbo	Sot'us	Stra'to-ni'cus
Scae'vo-la	Se'ius	Si-by'l'a	Si-sa-po	So-zom'e-ne	Stra-to'nis Tur'ris
Scal'dis	Se-ja'nus	Si-ca	Si-sa-c'a	So-zop'o-lis	Stra'to-phon
Scal'di-m	Se-lem'nus	Si-cam'bri	Si-sa-c'a	So-zu'sa	Stra'tos
Scam'an'der	Se-le'ne	Si-cam'bri-a	Si-sen'm	Spa'co	B'ren'us
Scam'an'dri-us	Sel-en-ce'na	Si-ca'ni	Si-s-o'cos'tus	Spar'ta	S'trep-si'a-des
Scam'an'dros	Sel-en-c'e'na	Si-can'i-a	Si-a-pa	Spar'ta-cus	Stron'g-lye
Scam'di-na'vi-a	Sel-eu-ci'a	Si-can'i-a	Si-a-gam'bis	Spar'ta-ni	Stroph'a-des
Scan'till'a	Sel-eu-ci'de	Si-c'e-lis	Si-a-gam'bis	Spar'ti-us	Strophi-us
Scap-tes'y-le	Se-leu'cus	Si-cel'i-dea	Si-s'y-phus	Spen'di-us	Stru'thus
Scap'ti-a	Se-leu'cus	Si-chae'us	Si-ta-ce'ne	Spen-du'sa	S'try-cho'p'a-gi
Scap'ti-us	Se-lim'nus	Si-cl'i'a	Si-tal'ces	Sper-ch'u'a	S'try-mo'n
Scap'u-la	Se-li'nus	Si-cl'i'nus	Si-thon'i-a	Sper-ch'u'a	S'try-mo'n
Scar'phe	Se-li'nia	Si-c'o-ras	Si-thon'i-a	Sper-ma-top'h'a-gi	Stu-be'ra
Scar-phi'a	Sel-le'is	Si-c'u-ll	Si-th'o-nis	Sper-sip'pus	S'ty-ph'a'lis
Scar-tin'i'a	Sel-le'tae	Si-c'y-on	Si'ti-us	Sphac-te-ri-se	Stym-p'halus
Scaru'rus	Se-lym'bri-a	Si-c'y-o'n'i-a	Si'to-nes	Sph'e-rus	Sty'gine
Sced'a-sus	Sem'e-le	Si-d-a-ce'ne	Sma'rag-dus	Sphinx	Sty'ra
Scel-e-ra'tus	Sem-i-ger-ma'ni	Si-de-ro	Sme'nus	Spho'dri-as	Sty'rus
Scen'i'tae	Sem-i-gun'tus	Si-d'i-c'i-num	Smer'dis	Sphra-gid'i-num	Su-a'da
Sche'di-a	Sem-mir'a-mis	Si'don	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Su-ar-do'nes
Sche'di-us	Sem-no-nes	Si-do'ni-i	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Su-blic'i'us
Sche'ri-a	Sem-no'nes	Si-do'nis	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Su-b-mon-to'ri-um
Sche-ne'is	Se-mo'nes	Si-do'nis	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Su-bu'ra
Sche-ni'tas	Sem-pro'ni-a	Si-do'nis	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Su-bu'ra
Sche'nus	Sem-pro'ni-us	Si-du'sa	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Su-bu'ra
Sci'a-thos	Se-mu'ri-um	Si-en'a	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Su-cro
Sci'dros	Se'na	Si-ge'um	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Su-es'as
Sci'l'lus	Se-na'tus	Si-ge'um	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Su-es'as-nes
Sci'l'lus	Se-ne'ca	Si-g'i-a	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Sue'to-ni-us
Sci'l'lus	Se-ni-a	Si-g'yi	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Sue'to-ni-us
Sci'nis	Se-n'o-nes	Si-la	Smi'lax	Spi-cil'lus	Suf-fe'nus
Sci'o-ne	Se-n-ti-num	Si-la'na	Sog-di-a'na	Spi-cil'lus	Suf'i-daa
Sci-pi'a-dae	Sen'ti-us	Si-la'nus	Sog-di-a'nus	Spi-cil'lus	Su-ili'us
Sci'p'o	Se'pi-as	Si-la'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sui'o-nes
Sci'ras	Sep-tem'vi-ri	Si-le'ni	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sui'o-nes
Sci'rus	Sep-ter'i-on	Si-le'nus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul'ci-us
Sci'rus	Sep-tim'i-us	Si-li-cen'se	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul'ga
Sci'rus	Sep-tim'u-le'ius	Si-li-us	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul'mo
Sci'rus	Se-pyr'a	Si-li'p-a	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pic'i-us
Sci'pas	Seq'ua-na	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scor-dis'ci	Seq'ua-ni	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scot'i'nus	Se-quin'i-us	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scot'u'sa	Se-ra'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scot'u'sa	Se-ra-pe'um	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scri-bo'ni-a	Se-ra'pi-o	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Se-ra'pis	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scri-bo'ni-us	Se-ra'pis	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scyl'a-ce	Ser-bo'nis	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scyl'a-ce'um	Se-re'na	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scyl'ax	Se-re'ni-a'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scyl'la	Se-re'ni-a'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scyl'la'um	Se-re'ni-a'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scyl'li-as	Se-re'ni-a'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scyl'rus	Se-re'ni-a'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scyras	Se-re'ni-a'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Seyr'i-as	Se-re'ni-a'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scyr'o-cles	Se-re'ni-a'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scyros	Se-re'ni-a'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us
Scythae	Se-re'ni-a'nus	Si-lu'rus	Sofe-nus	Spi-cil'lus	Sul-pit'i-us

Syb-a-ri'ta	Tar'cho	Te-le-thu'sa	Tha-lys'si-a	The-ri'm'a-chus	Thy-a-ti'ra
Syb'o-ta	Tar'chon	Te-leu'ti-as	Tham'i-ras	Ther'ma	Thy-es'ta
Syb'o-tas	Tar-chon-dim'o'tus	Tel-le'na	Tham'y-ras	Ther'mæ	Thy-es'tas
Sy-cin'tus	Tar-en-ti'nus	Tel'li-as	Tham'y-ris	Ther'mod'on	Thym'bra
Sy-cou'ri-um	Ta-ren'tum	Tel'lus	Thap'a-cus	Ther-mop'y-las	Thym-bræ'us
Sy'e-dra	Ta-ren'tus	Tel'mes'sus	Thap'sus	Ther-rod'a-mas	Thym'bris
Sy'e-ne	Tar-i-chæ'tum	Tel'os	Thar-ge'li-a	Ther'ron	Thym'e-le
Sy'e-ne'si-us	Tar'ne	Tel-phu'sa	(festival)	Ther-o'the'es	Thy-moch'a-res
Sy'en'ne-sis	Tar'pæ	Tel-xi'o-pe	Thar-ge-li'a	Ther-san'der	Thy-mo'tes
Sy'e-a	Tar-pe'ia	Te'lys	(a woman)	Ther-sil'o-chus	Thy'ni
Sy'le'um	Tar-quin'i-a	Te-ma'thi-a	Tha-ri-y'a-des	Ther-si'tes	Thy-od'a-mas
Sy'leus	Tar-quin'i-us	Tem-e-ni'a	Tha'rops	Thes'e'us	Thy-o'ne
Sy'l'a	Tar-qui'ti-us	Tem-e-ni'te	Tha'si-us	Thes-se'um	Thy-o'ne-us
Sy'l'o-son	Tar-qui'tus	Te-me'ni-um	Tha'sos	Thes'seus	Thy-o'tes
Syl-ra'nus	Tar-ra-ci'na	Tem'e-nos	Tha'sus	Thes-si'dæ	Thy're
Syl'vi-a	Tar-ra-co	Tem'e-nus	Thau'ma-ci	Thes-si'des	Thy-re-a
Syl'vi-us	Tar-ru'ti-us	Tem-e-rin'da	Thau'man'ti-as	Thes-moph'o-ra	Thyr'i-des
Sy'ma	Tar-si'us	Tem'e-sa	Thau'man'tis	Thes-moth'e-tæ	Thyr-sag'e-tæ
Sym'bo-lum	Tar-si'ras	Tem'pe	Thau'mas	Thes-pi-a	Thy's
Sym'ma-chus	Tar'sus	Tench'the-ri	Thau'ma'si-us	Thes-pi-a-dæ	Tib-o-re'ni
Sym-pieg'a-des	Tar'ta-rus	Te'ne-a	Thæ'	Thes-pi'a-des	Ti-be'ri-as
Syn-cel'lus	Tar-tes'sus	Ten'e-dos	Thæ-ages	Thes-pis	Tib-e-ri'nus
Sy-ne'si-us	Ta-ru'n-tius	Ten'e-rus	Thæ-a'no	Thes-pi-us	Tib'e-ri-s
Syn'nas	Ta'rus	Te'nes	Thæ-a'no	Thes-pro'ti-a	Ti-be'ri-us
Sy-no'pe	Tas-ge'ti-us	Ten'e-sis	Thæ-a'num	Thes-pro'tus	Ti-be'sis
Sy-phæ'um	Ta-ti-a'nus	Te-me'um	Thæ-a'ri-das	Thes-sa-li'o'tes	Ti-bis'cus
Sy-phax	Ta-ti-en'ses	Ten-nag'o-ra	Thæ'ba	Thes-sa-li'o'tis	Tib'u-la
Syph'o-les	Ta'ti-us	Ten'nes	Thæ'ba'is	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	Ti-bul'lus
Sy-ra-cæ-s	Tau'	Te'nos	Thæ'ba'is	Thes-ta-lus	Ti'bur
Syr-a-co'si-a	Tau-lan'ti-i	Ten'ty-ra	Thæ'be	Thes-ta-lus	Tib-ur'tinum
Syr-a-cu'sæ	Tau'nus	Te'os	Thæ'ia	Thes-ta-lus	Ti'ci-da
Syri'a	Tau-ra'ni-a	Te-re'don	Thæ'ias	Thes'te	Ti-ci'nus
Sy'rinx	Tau-ran'tes	Te-ren'ti-a	Thæ'ias	Thes'ti-a	Ti-fa'ta
Syr-o-phæ'nix	Tau-re-a	Te-ren-ti-a'nus	Thæ'ium	Thes-ti-a-dæ	Ti-fer'num
Sy'ros	Tau'ri	Te-ren'ti-us	Thæ'iu'pa	Thes'ti-as	Tig-el'i'nus
Sy'rtes	Tau'ri-ca	Te-ren'tus	Thel-xi'o'pe	Thes'tis	Tig-el'li-us
Sy'rus	ne'sus	Te'reus	Thelx'i'o-pe	Thes'ti-us	Ti-græ'nes
Sys-i-gam'bis	Tau-ri'ni	Ter-ges'te	Them'is	Thes'tor	Ti-gran-o-cer'ta
Sy'tha-s	Tau-ris'ci	Ter-ges'tum	Thes-mi-cy'ra	Thes'ty-lis	Ti'gres
	Tau-ro-min'i-um	Te'ri-as	Thes-mi'ci-on	Thes'tis	Ti'gris
	Tau-ro-po-li'a	Te-ri-bæ'us	Them'i-son	Thes'tis	Tig-nr'i'ni
	Tau'rus	Te-ri-da'tes	Thes-mis'ta	Thi'a	Ti-l-a-tæ'i
	Tax'i-la	Te-ri'na	Thes-mis'ti-us	Thi'as	Ti-l-a-vemp'tus
	Ta-y'gētus	Te-ri'o-li	Thes-mis'to	Thim'bron	Tim'a-chus
Ta-an'tes	Te-a'nun	Ter-me-ra	Thi-do'no-cles	Thi-o'd'a-mas	Ti'mæ
Ta'bæ	Te'a-nus	Ter-me-rus	Them-istog'e-nes	Thi-s'a	Ti-mæ'a
Ta-ber'næ	Te'a-te-a	Ter-me'sus	Thes-o'cles	Thir'mi-da	Ti-mæ'us
Ta'br-ca	Tech-mes'sa	Ter-mi-na'lia	Thes-o'clus	This'be	Ti-mag'e-nes
Ta'bu'da	Tec'mon	Ter-mi-na'lis	Thes-o-clyn'e-nus	This'i-a	Ti-mag'o-ras
Ta-bur'nus	Tec'ta-mus	Ter-mi-nus	Thes-o'c'ri-tus	This'i-as	Ti-man'dra
Tac-a-pe	Tec-tos'a-ges	Ter-pan'der	Thes-o'd'a-mas	Thes-an'ti-um	Ti-man'thes
Tac-a-tu'a	Te'cum	Terp-sich'o-re	Thes-o'd'a-mus	Tho'as	Ti-mar'chus
Tac-fa-ri'nas	Te'ge-a	Terp-sich'ra-te	Thes-o-dec'tes	Tho'e	Ti-ma'si-on
Ta-champ'so	Teg'u-la	Ter-ra-ci'na	Thes-o-do'ra	Tho-my'ris	Ti-ma-sith'e-us
Ta'chos	Te-ky'ra	Ter-ra-sid'i-us	Thes-o-do-re'tus	Tho'on	Ti-mæ'us
Taci'ta	Te'ia	Ter'ti-a	Thes-o-do-ri'tus	Tho-o'tes	Ti-mæ-as
Taci'tus	Te'ios	Ter'ti-us	Thes-o-do'rus	Tho-ra'ni-us	Ti-mæ-si-us
Tæn'a-rus	Te'i-us	Ter-tul-li-a'nus	Thes-o-do'si-as	Tho'rax	Ti-mæ-si-us
Ta'ges	Te'l'a	Te'thys	Thes-o-do-si-op'o-lis	Tho'ri-a Lex	Ti-moch'a-ri-s
Ta-go'ni-us	Tel'a-mon	Te-trap'o-lis	Thes-o-do'si-us	Thor'nax	Tim-o-cle'a
Ta'gus	Tel-a-mo-ni'a-des	Tet'ri-cus	Thes-o'do'ta	Thor'sus	Tim-o-cles
Ta'l-a-us	Tel-chi'nes	Teu'cer	Thes-o'do'tes	Tho'us	Ti-moc'ra-tes
Tal'e-tum	Tel-chin'i-a	Teu'cri	Thes-o'do'ti-on	Thra'ce	Tim-o'cre-on
Tal-thybi'us	Tel-chin'i-us	Teu'cri-a	Thes-o'do'tus	Thra'ces	Tim-o-de'mus
Tam'a-rus	Tel'chis	Teu-mes'sus	Thes-og'netes	Thra'ci-a	Ti-mo-le-on
Ta-mas'e-a	Te'le-a	Teu'ta	Thes-og'nis	Thra'cis	Ti-mo'lus
Tam'e-sis	Te-leb'o-a	Teu-ta'mi-as	Thes-om'nest'us	Thra-ci'da	Ti-mom'a-chus
Ta'mos	Te-leb'o-as	Teu'ta'tes	Thæ'on	Thra-si'cas	Ti'mon
Tan'a-ger	Te-leb'o-es	Teu'ta-mus	Thæ-on-o-ë	Thra'se-a	Ti-mo'nax
Ta-na-ger	Tel-e-bo'i-des	Teu-thro'ne	Thæ-o-pe	Thra-se'as	Ti-moph'a-nes
Tan'a-gra	Tel'e-cles	Teu'ti-cus	Thæ-oph'a-ne	Thra'si-nus	Ti-mo'the-us
Tan'a-grus	Tel-e-clif-des	Teu-to-burg-i-um	Thæ-oph'a-nes	Thra'so	Ti-mox'e-nus
Tan'a-is	Tel'e-cius	Teu-tom'a-tus	Thæ-oph'a'ni-a	Thras-y-bu'lus	Tin'gis
Tan'a-quil	Te-leg'o-nus	Teu-to-ni	Thæ-oph'i-lus	Thras-y-dæ'us	Ti'phys
Ta'nis	Te-lem'a-chus	Teu-to-nes	Thæ-oph'ras'tus	Thra-syl'lus	Ti-res'i-as
Tan-tal'i-des	Tel'e-mus	Tha-ben'na	Thæ-oph'ry-lac'tus	Thra-sym'a-chus	Ti-ri-ba'ses
Tan'ta-lus	Tel-e-phas'sa	Tha'is	Thæ-opol'e-mus	Thras-y-me'des	Ti-ri-da'tes
Ta-nu'si-us	Tel'e-phus	Tha'la	Thæ-op'o-lis	Thras-y-me'nus	Ti'ris
Ta'phi-e	Te-le'si-a	Tha-la'me'si-us	Thæ-opom'pus	Thu-cyd'i-dæ	Ti'ro
Ta'phi-us	Te-le'si-cles	Tha-las'si-us	Thæ-o'ri-us	Thi-si'to	Ti-ryn'tus
Ta-prob'a-ne	Te-le-sil'a	Tha-les	Thæ-o'tim'us	Thu'le	Ti-sag'o-ras
Tap'sus	Tel-e-si-ni'cus	Tha-les	Thæ-o'ti'ma	Thu'ri-i	Ti-sam'e-nus
Tapy'ri	Tel-e-si'nus	Tha-les'tri-a	Thæ-ox'e'ni-a	Thu-ri'ni	Ti-san'drus
Ta-ras'co	Tel-e-sip'pus	Tha-les'tri-a	Thæ-ox'e'ni-us	Thu-ri'nus	Ti-si'as
Tar-ax-ip'pus	Tel-e-stag'o-ras	Tha-les'tas	Thæ-ra	Thus'ci-a	Ti-sic'ra-tes
Tar-bel'li	Te-les'tas	Tha-li'a	Thæ-ram'e-nes	Thy'a	Ti-siph'o-ne
Tar-che'ti-us	Te-les'tes	Tha'li-us	Thæ-rap'ne	Thy'a-des	Ti-siph'o-nus
	Te-le'thes	Tha'li-pi-us	Thæ-ras	Thy'a-mis	Ti-sa-pher'nes

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Ti-tæ'a	Trin'i-um	Tym'ber	Vad-i-mo'nus La'-	Ver-rn'go	Vol'ci
Ti-tæ'na	Trin-o-ban'tes	Ty-mo'lus	cus	Ver-ti-cor'di-a	Vol'e-ro
Ti-tæ'nes	Tri-oc'a-la	Tym-pa-ni'a	Va'ga	Ver-tum-na/li-a	Vol'e-sus
Ti-tæ'ni-a	Tri-o-pas	Tym-phæ'i	Vag-e-dru'a	Ver-tum'nus	Vol'gæ
Ti-tæ'ni-dea	Tri-op'a	Tyn-da're-us	Va-ge'ni	Ver-u-la'nus	Vol-log'e-ses
Ti-tæ'nus (a giant, a river)	Tri-pa'num	Tyn-da'ri-dæ	Va-gien'mi	Ve'rus	Vol'scens
Tit'a-nus	Tri-ph'y-li-a	Tyn-da'ris	Va-hal'i	Ves'e-rius	Vol'sci
(a mountain)	Tri-phy'lis	Tyn-da'rus	Va'lens	Ve-se'vi-us	Vol-sin'i-i
Tit-a-re'sus	Tri-phy'lus	Tyn'ni-chus	Va-len'ti-a	Ve-se'vus	Vol-tin'i-a
Ti-te'nus	Tri-ph'y-nus	Ty-ph'o'nus	Va-len'ti'ni	Ves-pa-si-a'nus	Vol-u'bi-lis
Tith-e-nid'i-a	Tri-p'o-di	Ty'phon	Val-en-tin-i-a'nus	Ves'per	Vol-um'na
Ti-tho'nus	Trip-o-lis	Ty-ran'ni-on	Va-le'ri-a	Ves'per-us	Vol-um'ni-a
Ti-thraus'tes	Trip-pol'e-mus	Ty-ran'nus	Va-le-ri-a'nus	Ves'ta	Vol-um'ni-us
Ti-ti-a'na	Trip-tol'e-mus	Ty'ras	Va-le-ri-us	Ves-ta'les	Vol-um'nus
Tit-i-a'nus	Tri-que'tra	Ty'ras	Va-le'rus	Ves-ta'li-a	Vol-u'pi-a
Ti-ti-a'nus	Tris-me-gis'tus	Tyr-i-da'tes	Va'l'gi-us	Ves-ta'llis	Vol-up'tas
Ti-tin'i-us	Tri-te'a	Tyr-i-o'tes	Van-da-li	Ves-till'i-us	Vol-u-se'nus
Tit'us	Tri-ti'a	Tyro	Van-da'li-i	Ves-till'a	Vol-u-si-a'nus
Ti-tor'mus	Tri-tog'e-nes	Tyros	Van'di-li	Ves-tin'i	Vol-u'si-us
Ti-tu'ri-us	Trit'on	Tyr-rhe'ni	Van-g'i'o-nes	Ves-tin'us	Vol-u'sus
Ti'tua	Tri-to'nis	Tyr-rhe'num	Van-ni-us	Ves-to-ri-us	Vol'ux
Tit'y-rus	Tri-um'vi-ri	Tyr-rhe'nus	Va-ra'nes	Ves-u-lus	Vo-ma'nus
Ti'ty'us	Tri-ven'tum	Tyr-rhe'nus	Va-ræ'i	Ve-su'vi-us	Vo-no'nes
Tle-pole-mus	Tri-vi'a	Tyr-sis	Va-ræ'i-a	Ves'vi-us	Vo-pis'cus
Tma'rus	Tri-vi-æ An'trum	Tyr-tæ'us	Va-ri'ni	Vet'e-ra	Vo-ra'nus
Tmo'lus	Tri-vi'cum	Ty'rus	Va-ri-us	Vet'ti-us	Vo-ti'e'nus
To-ga'ta	Tro'a-des	Tys'i-as	Va'ro	Vet-to'nes	Vul-ca-na'li-a
To-le'tum	Tro'as		Va'rus	Vet-u-lo'ni-a	Vul-ca'nus
Tol-is-to'bi-i	Troch'o-la		Va-s'es	Vet-u'ri-a	Vul-ca'ti-us
Tol-len-ti'num	Troc-ze'ne		Vas-co-nes	Vet-u'ri-us	Vul-si'nus
Tol'mi-des	Trog'il'i-um		Vat-i-ca'nus	Vet'us	Vul'so
To-lo'sa	Trog'i-lus		Va-tin'i-us	Vit'a-drus	Vul'tu-ra
To-lum'nus	Trog-lod'y-tæ		Vect'i-us	Vit'is	Vul-tur'i-us
To'lus	Trog-lod'y-tes	U'bi-i	Vect'o-nes	Vit-vid'i-a	Vul-tur'ni-us
Tom'a-rus	Tro-gus Pom-pe'us	U-cal'e-gon	Vec-to'nes	Vit-vid'i'us	Vul-tur'num
To'mos	Tro'i-i-us	U-d'na	Ve-ge'ti-us	Vib'i-us	Vul-tur'num
To'ne-a	Tro'ja	U-fens	Ve'ia	Vit'bo	
To-pa'zos	Tro-ja'ni	U-fen-ti'na	Ve-i-a'nus	Vit-bu-le'nus	
To-ro'ne	Trom-en-ti'na	Ul-pi-a	Ve-i-en'tes	Vit-bul'l'i-us	
Tor-qua'tus	Tro-pe'a	Ul-pi-a'nus	Ve-i-en'to	Vit'ca Po'ta	
Tor'tor	Troph'i-mus	U'lu-bræ	Ve'i-i	Vit-cent'i-a	
To'rus	Tro-pho'ni-us	U-lys'ses	Ve-ja'ni-us	Vit-co'ri-a	
To-ry'ne	Tros-au-lum	U-lys-se-um	Ve-jo-vis	Vit-co-ri'na	Xan'the
Tox-a-rid'i-a	Tru-en'ti'ni	Um'ber	Ve-la'brum	Vit-co'ri-us	Xan'thi-a
Tox-a-ris	Tru-en'tum	Um-bre'nus	Ve-la'ni-us	Vit'cus Long'us	Xan'thi-as
Tox'e-us	Tryph'e-rus	Um'br'i-a	Ve-le-da	Vit'en'na	Xan'thi-ca
Tox-le'ra-te	Tryph'i-o-do'rus	Um-bric'i-us	Ve'll-a	Vit'lli-a Lex	Xan'thip'pe
Trach'a-lus	Try'phon	Um-brig'i-us	Ve'l'na	Vit'lli-us	Xan'thip'pus
Trach'as	Try-pho'sa	Um'bro	Ve'l'i'nus	Vim-i-na'lis	Xan'tho
Trach'ini-a	Tu'be-ro	Un-de-cem'vi-ri	Ve-l'i'ter'na	Vit-in-cent'i-us	Xan'thus
Trach-o-ni'tis	Tu-is-to	U-nel'li	Ve'l'it'ra	Vin'ci-us	Xan'ti-cles
Trag-u'ri-um	Tu-lin'gi	U-nig'e-na	Ve-l-lan-no-du'num	Vin-da'lii-um	Xan'tip'pe
Tragus	Tul'li-a	Unx'i-a	Ve-l'le-nus Pa-ter-	Vin-del'i-ci	Xan'tip'pus
Traj-a-nop'o-lis	Tul-li-a'num	U'pis	cus-lus	Vin-de-mi-a'tor	Xe-nag'o-ras
Tra-ja'nus	Tul-li'o-la	U-ra'ca	Ve-na'frum	Vin-dic'i-us	Xe-nar'chus
Tra-jec'tus	Tul'li-us	U-ra'gus	Ven'e-di	Vin-di-na'tes	Xe-na'rea
Trans-al-pi'nus	Tull'us	U-ra'ni-a	Ven'e-ti	Vin-do-ni'sa	Xe-ne-a
Trans-pa-da'nus	Tu-ne'ta	U-ra-nop'o-lis	Ve-ne'ti-a	Vit-ni'ci-us	Xe-ne'tus
Trans-tib-e-ri'na	Tun'gris	U'ra-nus	Ven'e-tus	Vin'i-us	Xe-ni-a-des
Tra-pe'zus	Tu'nis	Ur-ba'na	Ve-ni'l'i-a	Vip-sa'ni-a	Xe-ni-us
Tras-i-me'nus	Tur'bo	Ur-ba'nus	Ven-no'nes	Vit'bi-us	Xe-no-cle'a
Tre-ba'ti-us	Tur-de-ta'ni	Ur-bic'u's	Ve-no'ni-us	Vit-gil'i-us	Xe-no-cles
Tre-bel-li-a'nus	Tu'ri-us	Ur-bi-cus	Ven-tid'i-us	Vit-gin'i-a	Xe-noc'ra-tes
Tre-bel-li-e'nus	Tur'nus	Ur-bi'num	Ven-u-le'us	Vit-gin'i-us	Xe-noc'ri-us
Tre-bel'li-us	Tu'ro-nes	Ur'go	Ven'u-lus	Vit-i-a'thus	Xe-noc'a-mus
Tre'bi-a	Tur'pl-o	Ur'i-a	V'o'nus	Vit-ri-d'i'a'nus	Xe-no-da'nus
Tre'bi-us	Tu-rul'li-us	U-r'fon	Ve-nu'si-a	Vit-ri-dom'a-rus	Xe-no-de'mus
Tre-bo'ni-us	Tus-ca'ni-a	U-r'i'tes	Ve-ra'gri	Vit-ri-pla'ca	Xe-mod'i-ce
Treb'u-la	Tus'ci	Ur-sen'tum	Ve-ra'ni-a	Vit-sel'li-a	Xe-mod'o-chus
Tre'vus	Tus-cu-lan'um	Ur-sid'i'us	Ve-ra'ni-us	Vit-sel'us	Xe-no-do'rus
Tre'vo-ri	Tus'cu-lum	U'rus	Ver-cel'ia	Vit-sig'o-thæ	Xen-od'o-tes
Tri-a-ri-a	Tus'cus	Us-ca'na	Ver-cin-get'o-rix	Vit'su-la	Xe-no-do'tus
Tri-a-ri-us	Tu-ta'nus	U-si-pe'tes	Ver-gas-il-lau'nus	Vit-sur'g'is	Xe-nom'bro-tuz
Tri-bal'li	Tu'ti-a	Us-ti'ca	Ver-gel'us	Vit-tel'i-a	Xe-noph'a-nes
Trib'o-ci	Tu'ti-cum	U-tens	Ver-gil'i-a	Vit-tel'i-us	Xe-noph'i-us
Tri-hu'ni Ple'bis	Ty-a-na	U-x'a-ma	Ver-gin'i-us	Vit'ti-a	Xen'o-phon
Tri-cas'ses	Ty-a-na'us	Ux-an'tis	Ver-gob're-tus	Vit-tru'vi-us	Xe'ra
Tri-cas-tini	Ty-a-ni'tis	Ux-el-lo-du'num	Ver'i-tas	Vit'tu-la	Xer-o-lib'y-a
Tri-clip-ti'nus	Ty'bris	Ux'i-i	Ver-o-la'mi-um	Vo-co'ni-a	Xer'xes
Tri-cla'ri-a	Ty'bur	Uz'i-i	Ver-o-man'du-i	Vo-co'ni-us	Xi-phi'ni-a
Tri-cor'y-thus	Ty'che	Uz'i'ta	Ve-ro'na	Vo-con'ti-a	Xo'is
Tri-cre'na	Tych'i-cus		Ve-ro'nes	Vog'e-sus	Xn'thi-a
Tri-den'tum	Tych'i-us		Ve-ro-ni'ca	Vo-ge'sus	Xn'thus
Tri-e-te-ri-ca	Ty'de		Ve-ron'i'ca	Vol-a-ci'nus	Xy'chus
Trif-o'll'us	Ty'des		Ver-re-ci'nus	Vol-a-ter'ra	Xyl-e-nop'o-lis
Tri-gem'i-na	Ty'des		Ver'res	Vol'ca	Xyl'i-me
Tri-na-cri-a	Ty'di-des	Vac-cæ'i	Ver'ri-us	Vol-ca'ti-us	Xy-lop'o-lis
Trin'a-cri-s	Ty'los	Va-cu'na	Ver-ru-ci'ni	Vol'ce	Xys'ti-ci

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	Za'grus	Ze-la'si-um	Ze'thes	Zi-ob'e-ris	Zor-o-as'ter
	Za'a'tes	Ze'les	Ze'tus	Zi-poc'tes	Zot-o-as'tres
	Za-leu'cus	Ze'no	Ze'u'gis	Zmyr'na	Zos'i-mus
Z	Za'ma	Ze-no'bi-a	Zeu-gi-ta'na	Zo-di'a-cus	Zos-te'ri-a
Zab'a-tus	Za-molx'is	Ze'n-o-cles	Zeug'ma	Zo'e	Zot'a-le
Zab-di-ce'ne	Zan'cle	Ze-n-o-do'rus	Zeus	Zoe-te'um	Zo-thraus'tes
Za-bir'na	Za'rax	Ze-no'o'tus	Zeux-i-da'mus	Zo'l-lus	Zot'i-cus
Zab'o-lus	Zar-bi-e'nus	Ze-no'o-po-si'don	Zeux'i-das	Zo-ip'pus	Zu'chis
Za-cyn'thus	Zar'e-ta	Ze-noth'e-mis	Zeux-ip'pe	Zo'na	Zyg'e-na
Za-gra'e'tus	Za-ri-as'pa	Ze-no'the-us	Zeux'is	Zo'na-ras	Zyg'i-a
Za-gra'e'tus	Za-ri-as'pes	Ze-phyr'i-um	Zi-l'i'a	Zo'ne	Zy-gop'o-lis
Za'greus	Ze-bi'na	Zeph'y-rus	Zim'a-ra	Zop-py'i-on	Zy-gr'i-tae
	Ze'la	Ze-ry'n'thus		Zop'y-rus	

PROPER NAMES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, WITH THE MEANING OF THE WORDS IN THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGES.

Aa'ron, a teacher; lofty; enlightened
A-bad'don, the place of destruction.
A-bag'tha, [Pers.] God's gift; fortunate.
A-ba'na, made of stone; a building.
A-ba'rim, regions beyond.
Ab'da, a servant, or servitude.
Ab'di, servant of the Lord.
Ab'di-el, the servant of God.
Ab'don, a servant.
A-bed'ne-go, servant of Nego, a Babylonian god.
A'bel, son; meadow.
A'bel, (a city) mourning.
A-bel-beth-ma'a-cha'h, meadow of Maachah.
A-bel-ma'im, meadow of the waters.
A-bel-me-ho'lah, meadow of the dance.
A-bel-miz'raim, the meadow of Egypt.
A-bel-shit'tim, meadow of thorns or acacias.
A'bez, an egg; muddy; gleam.
A'bi, my father.
A-bi'ah, the Lord my father.
A-bi-al'bon, father of power.
A-bi-a'saph, the father (God) gathers or protects.
Ab-la'thar, excellent father.
A'bib, green fruits, or ears of corn.
A-bi'dah, the father knows.
A-bi'dan, my father is judge.
Ab'iel, God my father.
A-bi-e'zer, father of help.
Ab-i-ga'il, the father's joy.
Ab-i-ha'il, the father of strength.
A-bi'hu, he is my father.
A-bi'hud, father of majesty.
A-bi'jah, A-bi'jam the Lord is a father.
Ab-i-le'ne.
Ab-i-ma'el, father of Mael (an Arabian tribe).
Ab-i-me'lech, father; king.
Ab-i-na'dab, father of nobleness.
A-bi-no'am, father of beauty.
A-bi'ram, a high father.
A-bi'shaq, ignorance of the father.
A-bi'shal, the father of being; living.
Ab-i-sha'lom, the father of peace.
A-bi-shu'a, father of salvation, or fortune.
A-bi'shur, the father of the wall, or father of uprightness.
A-bi'tal, the father of protection.
A-bi'tub, father of goodness.
A-bi'ud.
Ab'ner, father of light.
A'bram, high father.
A'bra-ham, the father of a multitude.
Ab'sa-lom, father of peace.
Ac'cad, high land.
Ac'cho, curve (so called from the shape of the bay).

A-cel'da-ma, the field of blood.
A-cha'ia, name for Greece.
A-cha'i-cus, a native of Achaia.
A'chan, or A'char, he that troubleth.
Ach'bor, a mouse.
A'chim.
A'chish, thus it is, or how is this?
Ach-me-tha.
A'chor, causing trouble.
Ach'sah, adorned; anklet.
Ach'shaph, enchanted.
Ach'zib, liar; lying; deception.
A'dah, festival.
A'dah, ornament.
A-da'iah, the Lord hath adorned.
A-dal'iah, a Persian name; one that draws water.
Ad'am, earthy man; red.
A-da'mah, earth.
A-da'mi, my man; red; earthy; human.
A'dar, high, or eminent; glory.
Ad-be-el.
Ad'di.
Ad'don.
Ad'i-el, the ornament of God.
A'din, A-di'na, adorned; voluptuous.
Ad-i-pha'im, assemblies; ornament.
Ad'lal, righteousness of the Lord.
Ad'mah, earthy, red, or bloody.
Ad'ma-tha, [Pers.] a cloud of death; a mortal vapour.
Ad'nah, rest; pleasure.
A-do-ni-be'zek, the lord of Bezek.
A-do-ni'jah, the lord Jah.
A-do-ni'kam, the lord arising.
A-do-ni'ram, my lord most high.
A-don-i-ze'dek, the lord of righteousness.
A-do-ra'im, the two heights.
A-do'ram, Hadar (a god) is exalted.
Ad-ram-me'lech, Adar, the king, i.e., supreme God.
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um.
Ad-ri-a, the Adriatic Sea.
A-du'l'am, their testimony, their prey, or their ornament.
A-ga'bus, a locust.
A'gag, name of Amalekite kings.
A-ga'gite, descendant of Agag.
A'gar, see Hagar.
A-grip'pa.
A'gur, one that gathers.
A'hab, father's brother.
A-has-u-e'rus, prince; protector of the land.
A'ha-va, water.
A'haz, for Jehoahaz.
A-haz'iah, the Lord takes hold.
A'hi, A-hi'ah, the Lord is a brother.
A-hi-e'zer, brother of assistance.
A-hi'ud, brother of majesty.
A-hi'jah, see Ahiah.
A-hi'kam, my brother raises himself.
A-hi'Tud.

A-hi-ma'az, brother of the council.
A-hi'man, brother of the right hand.
A-hi-me'lech, brother a king.
A-hi'moth, brother of death.
A-hi-na'dab, noble brother.
A-hi-no'am, brother of pleasantries.
A-hi'o, the Lord is a brother.
A-hi'ra, Ra (the sun-god) is a brother.
A-hi'ram, high brother.
A-hi-sa'mach, the brother supports.
A-hi-sha'har, the brother is the early light.
A-hi'shar, brother of a prince, or brother of a song.
A-hi-tho'phel, brother of ruin or folly.
A-hi'hud, brother of praise.
A-hi'tub, brother of goodness.
Ah'lab, which is of milk, or of fat; fruitful.
Ah'lal, Oh that!
A-ho'lah, her tabernacle; her tent.
A-ho'li-ab', the tent of the father.
A-ho'li-bah', my tent is in her.
A-ho'li-ba'mah, tent of the high place.
Ai, or Hai, A-i'ath, mass, or heap of ruins.
A'iah, A'jah, falcon; hawk.
A'in, fountain.
A'ja-lon, place of stags.
AK'kub, insidious; successor.
AK-rab'bim, scorpions.
A-lam-me'lech, king's oak.
A-le'meth, hiding.
Al-ex-an'der, one that assists men.
Al-ex-an'dria.
Al-le-lu'ia, praise ye the Lord.
Al'lon, an oak, or strong.
Al-lon-ba'chuth, oak of weeping.
Al-mo'dad, the Modadites (an Arab tribe).
Al'mon, hidden.
Al'mon-Dib-la-tha'im.
Al-pha'e-us, deputy.
Am'a-lek, a dwelling in the valley.
Am-a'na, sure; perennial; security.
A-mar'iah, the Lord has said.
Am-a'sa, burden.
A-maz'iah, strength of the Lord.
A-mi'non, faithful.
Am'mah, my people; mother.
Am'mi, the same as Ammah.
Am'mi-el, God is a kinsman.
Am'mi-hud, people of praise.
Am-mi-na'dab, my people is noble.
Am-mi-shad'dai, kinsman of the Almighty.
Am-mi-za'bad, the kinsman (God) has bestowed.
Am'mon, belonging to the people.
Am'mon, faithful and true.
A'mok, deep.
A'mon, Egyptian sun-god.
Am'o-rite, highlander.
Am'os, one bearing a burden.
A'moz, strong; robust.

Am-**phip'o-lis**.
Am'pi-as, for **Ampliat**us, large.
Am'ram, an exalted people.
Am-ra-phel, the son is ruler.
A'nab, answerer, or afflicted.
A'nah, answering.
A-na'iah, the Lord has answered.
A'nak, long necked; neck-collar.
A-na-m-me'lech, Ans is prince.
A-na'ni, **A-na-n'iah**, the Lord covers over or screens.
An-a-ni'as, the cloud of the Lord.
A'nath, an Asiatic goddess.
An-a-thoth, images of the goddess Anath; answers.
An'drew, a Greek name.
An-dro-ni'cus, one who excels.
A'ner, answer; song; affliction.
An'na, grace; form of **Hannah**.
An'nas, gracious.
An'ti-christ, adversary to Christ.
An'ti-och, (1) on the River Orontes, capital of Syria; (2) in Phrygia, Asia Minor.
An'ti-pas, for **Antipatros**.
An-ti-pat'ris, for or against the father.
A-pel'les, excision; separation.
A-phar-sa-chites.
A-phar-sath'chites.
A-phar sites, probably Persians.
A'phek, fortress.
A-phi'ah striving after.
Aph'rah.
A-pol-lo'ni-a, a city in Macedonia
A-pol'los, for **Apollonius** [G.]
A-polly-on, one who exterminates.
Ap'phi-a, a Greek name.
Aqu'i-la, for Greek **Akulas**.
Ar, a city.
A'rab, ambush.
A-ra'bi-a, wilderness wild; desert.
A'rad, wild ass.
A'ram, height; magnificence.
A-ra-rat, the curse of trembling.
A-rau'nah, ark; song; joyful cry.
Ar'ba, four.
Ar'bite, man of Arab.
Ar-che-la'us, prince of the people.
Ar-che-vites, people of Erech.
Ar'chi, Archite, man of Erech.
Ar-chipp'us, chief of the horses.
Ar-cu'rus, a constellation.
A-re'li, heroic.
A-re-o-pa-gus, the hill of Ares (Mars) at Athens.
Ar-e-tas, lion.
Argob, stony.
A'ri-el, altar, light, or lion of God.
A-ri-ma-the'a, the two Hamahs.
A'ri-och, servant of the moon-goddess.
Ar-is-tar-chus, best-ruling; a good prince, or the best prince.
Ar-is-to-bu'lus, the best counsellor.
Ar-ma-ged'don, mountain of the Megiddo.
Ar-me-ni-a.
Ar-mo'ni, palace-born.
Ar'non, rejoicing; noisy; rushing.
A'rod, wild ass.
A-ro'er, naked; bare.
Ar'pad, camp; the light of redemption.
Ar-phax-ad, one that heals.
Ar-tax-er-xes, the silence of light.
Ar-te-mas, for **Artemidorus**.
A'sa, healer, or cure.
A'sa-hel, God has made.
A-sa'iah, the Lord has made.
A'saph, God gathers; a collector.
A'se-nath, probably for **Isis-Neith**, two Egyptian goddesses.
A'shan, see **Chorashan**.
Ash'bel, man of Baal.
Ash'dod, fortified place; strength.
Ash'doth-pis'gah, slopes of Pisgah.
Ash'er, favourable; happy.
A-shi'ma, name of Hamathite god.
Ash'ke-naz, a fire that spreads.
Ash'pe-naz.
Ash'ta-roth, images of Ashtoreth.

Ash-to'reth, an Asiatic goddess.
A'shur, who is happy; walks; looks.
A'si-a.
As'ke-lon, weight, balance, or fire of infancy.
As-napper, corrupt for **Esarhaddon**.
As'riel, God is prosperity.
As'shur, god and land of Assyria.
As'sir, prisoner, or Osiris.
As'sos.
As-sup'pim, stores.
A-syn'cri-tus, incomparable.
A'tad, a thorn; buckthorn.
Ath-a'iah, the Lord helps.
A-thal'iah, the Lord is strong.
Ath'ens.
At-ta-li'a.
Au-gus'tus, increased; exalted; august.
A'va.
A'ven, idols; vanity; iniquity.
A-zar'iah, the Lord helps.
A-ze'kah, a field dug over; ploughed.
Az'gad, a strong army, strength of fortune, or a gang of robbers.
Az-ma'veth, strength is death.
Az-noth-ta'bor, ears of Tabor.
A-zo'tus, the same as **Ashdod**.
A'zur, **Azzur**, he that assists or is assisted; helper.

B

Ba'al, lord; husband.
Ba'al-ah, **Ba'al-ath**, lady; name of Phœnician goddess.
Ba-al-ath-be'er, Baalah of the well.
Ba-al-be'rith, Lord of the covenant.
Ba-al-gad', lord of fortune.
Ba-al-ha'mon, lord Hamon.
Ba-al-ha'nan, Baal is merciful.
Ba-al-ha'zor, Baal worshipped at Hazor.
Ba-al-her'mon, Baal of Mount Hermon.
Ba'al-i, my lord; my husband.
Ba'al-im, plural of Baal.
Ba'al-is, son of rejoicing, or proud lord.
Ba-al-me'on, master of the house.
Ba-al-pe-or, Baal of Mount Peor.
Ba-al-pe-ra'zim, lord of Perazim.
Ba-al-sha-lis'na, the lord of Shalishna.
Ba-al-ta'mar, Baal of Tamar.
Ba-al-ze'bub, the lord of flies (name of sun-god).
Ba-al-ze'bul, lord of the height.
Ba-al-ze'phon, Baal of the north.
Ba-a-na, son of affliction.
Ba'a-sha.
Ba'bel, gate of God (it resembles the word for confusion).
Ba-by-lon, see **Babel**.
Ba'ca, weeping-tree; weeping.
Ba-hu'rim, youths.
Ba'jith, a house; temple.
Ba'laam, one that swallows up.
Ba'lak, who lays waste, or destroys.
Ba'mah, sanctuary, or high place.
Ba'moth-Ba'al, high places of Baal.
Bar-ab'bas, son of the father, i.e., the rabbi.
Ba'rach-el, **Ba-ra-chi'as**, God blesses.
Ba'rak, lightning.
Bar-je'sus, son of Jesus or Joshua.
Bar-jo'na, son of Jona.
Bar-na-bas, son of consolation.
Bar-sa-bas, son of the Sabbath.
Bar-thol'o-mew, a son of one's own brother, i.e., friend.
Bar-ti-mæ-us, son of Timæus.
Bar-uch, who is blessed.
Bar-zil'ai, son of iron.
Ba'shan, fruitful.
Bash'e-math, perfumed; agreeable.
Bath'she-ba, daughter of the seven, or of an oath.

Be'al-iah, Jah is lord.
Be'bad, alone; solitary.
Be'dan, for **Ba'arak**.
Be-el-ze-bub, see **Baalzebub**.
Be-el-ze-bul, see **Baalzebub**.
Be'er, a well.
Be'er-e-lim, well of trees.
Be'er-la-hai-ro-i, the well of him that liveth and seeth me.
Be'er-she'ba, the well of seven, or of an oath.
Be'kah, half a shekel.
Bel, contr. of **Baal**.
Be-li-al, wicked; of no account.
Bel-shaz'zar, preserve the king, O Bel.
Bel-tesh'azzar, his life do thou preserve, O Bel.
Be-na'iah, the Lord has built.
Ben-am'mi, son of my people.
Ben-hadad, son, i.e., worshipper, of Hadad.
Ben'ja-min, son of the right hand.
Be-no'mi, son of my sorrow, or pain, or son of my strength.
Be'or, burning; a torch.
Be-ra'chah, blessing.
Be-ra'iah, the Lord created.
Be-re'a, city in Macedonia.
Be'rith, covenant.
Be-ri'ce, one that brings victory.
Be-so-de-iah, in the intimacy of the Lord.
Be'sor, rich in grass.
Be'tah, confidence.
Be'ten, valley; belly.
Beth-a-ba'ra, the house or place of the ford.
Beth-a-ny, the house of dates.
Beth-ar'bel, the house of Arbel, i.e., of the four gods.
Beth-a'ven, the house of vanity, of iniquity, of trouble, of idolatry.
Beth-ba'rah, see **Bethabara**.
Beth-be'rai, the house of fatness; the house of my health.
Beth'car, the house or place of pasture.
Beth-da'gon, the house of Dagon.
Beth-dib-la-tha'im, house of the two fig cakes.
Beth'el, the house of God.
Be'ther, division, or in the trial.
Be-thes-da, house of pity or mercy.
Beth-e'zel, house or place of the side.
Beth-ga'der, house of the wall.
Beth-ga'mul, the house of the weaned.
Beth-hac-cer'em, the house of the vineyard.
Beth-ho'ron, the house or place of caves.
Beth-le-hem, the house of bread.
Beth-pe'or, house of Peor.
Beth'phage, the house of figs.
Beth-sa'i-da, house or place of fishing.
Beth'shan, **Beth-she'an**, house or place of security or rest.
Beth-she'mesh, house of the sun.
Beth-shit'tah, house or place of acacias.
Beth-tap-pu'ah, house or place of apples.
Be-thu'el, man of God.
Beth-zur, house of rocks.
Be'ulah, married.
Be-zal'e-el, in the shadow of God.
Be'zek, breach; split.
Bich'ri, youthful.
Bid'kar, son of piercing; boring through.
Big'than.
Bi'dad.
Bil'hah, modesty.
Bir'sha, in evil.
Bith'iah, daughter, i.e., worshipper, of Jah.
Bith'ron, division; mountain-cleft.
Bi-thyn'ia.
Bias'tus, that buds and brings forth.
Bo-a-ner-ges, sons of thunder.
Bo'az, **Booz**, cheerfulness.

Bo'chim, the weepers.
Bo'zez, shining.
Boz'rah, fortification; fold.
Bul, fruit.
Buz, contempt.
Bu'zi, my contempt.

C

Ca'bul.
Ca'sar.
Ca'sa-re'a, called after Caesar.
Ca-i'a-phas, rock.
Cain, Cai'nan, spear.
Ca'lah, strength.
Ca'leb, a dog; furious; or the country of the Calebites.
Ca'neh.
Ca'no.
Ca'va-ry, a skull.
Ca'na, reeds.
Ca'na-an, lowland.
Can-da'ce, an Ethiopian queen.
Ca-per-na-um, the village of Nahum.
Caph'tor, a knob; pomegranate.
Cap-da-do'ci-a, in Asia Minor.
Car'che-mish, castle of Chemish or Chemosh.
Ca're-ah, bald.
Carmel, cultivated land; full of ears of corn.
Car'mi, my vineyard.
Car'pus, fruit, or fruitful.
Ca-siph'i-a.
Ced'ron, black; turbid.
Cen'chre-a, the port of Corinth.
Ce'phas, a rock, or stone.
Chal'col, sustenance.
Chal-de'a.
Char'ran.
Che'bar, length.
Che-dor-la-o'mer, servant of Laomer, an Elamite god.
Che-lu'bal.
Che-ma'rim, black-robed (unlawful priests).
Che'mosh.
Che-na-a-nah, fem. of Canaan.
Che-nan'iah, the Lord has planted.
Che-re'thites, executioners.
Che'rith, cutting; piercing; slaying.
Che-sa'lon, strength.
Che'sed.
Che-sul'loth, fatness.
Che-zib, for Achzib.
Chil'e-ab.
Chil'i-on, destruction.
Chim'ham, despising.
Chin'ne-reth, Cin'ne-roth, shaped like a basin.
Chi'os, island in the Aegean Sea.
Chis'lon, fatness; strength.
Chit'tim, Cyprus.
Chi'un, Saturn [Assyrian].
Chlo'e, green herb.
Chor-a'shan, a smoking pit.
Cho-ra'zin.
Chu'shan-rish-a-tha'im.
Chu'za, a small pitcher or pot.
Ci-lic'i-a, province in Asia Minor.
Cle'ment, mild; good; merciful.
Cle'o-phas, for Cleopatros.
Co-lo'se, a city in Phrygia.
Co-ni'ah.
Cor'inth.
Cor-ne'li-us, of an horn.
Coz'bi, deceptive.
Crete.
Cris'pus, a Latin name.
Cush, Ethiopia; black.
Cu'shi, an Ethiopian.
Cu'shan, a form for Cnsh.
Cu'thah, a city in Middle Babylonia.
Cyprus.
Cy-re'ni-us, Quirinius.
Cyrus.

D

Da'ba-sheth, camel's hump.
Da'be-rath, pasture.
Da'gon, a fish.
Dal-ma-nu'tha.
Dam'a-ris.
Da-mas-cus.
Dan, judge.
Dan'i-el, God is my judge.
Da'ra.
Da-ri-us.
Da'than, belonging to a fountain.
Da'vid, well-beloved; dear.
De-bir, lying behind, i.e., on a southern slope.
De-bo'rah, a bee.
De-cap'o-lis, region of ten cities.
De'dan.
De-da'nim, the people of Dedan.
De-la'iah, the Lord has set free.
De-li'ah, languishing; weak.
De'mas.
De-me'tri-us, belonging to Demeter.
De'be, city of Lycaonia.
Deu'el, call on God.
Di-a'na.
Di'bon.
Di'bon-gad, Dibon of Gad.
Did'y-mus, a twin, or double.
Di'nah, judged.
Di'na-ites.
Din'ha-bah.
Di-o-mys'i-us.
Di-ot-er-phis, nourished of Jupiter.
Do'eg, fearful.
Dor, Du'ra, habitation.
Dor'cas, Tabitha [Gr.]; gazelle.
Do'than, double fountain.
Dru-sil'a.
Du'mah, silence, or resemblance.
Du'ra, depression.

E

E'bal, having no vegetation; bald.
E'bed, a servant, or labourer.
E-bed-me'lech, servant of the King.
E-ben-e'zer, the stone of help.
E'ber, region beyond or beside.
Eb-i-a'saph, the father gathers.
Ed, witness.
E'den, pleasure, or delights.
E'dom, red.
Ed're-i, powerful.
Eg'lah, Eg'lon, heifer; calf.
Eg-la'im, two heifers.
E'gypt.
E'hud.
Ekron, rooting up.
E'lah, oak.
E'lam, high land.
E'lath, a grove of trees.
El-beth'e'l, the God of Bethel.
E'l'dad, E'l'idad, God loves.
E-le-a'leh, God is exalted.
E-le-a'zar, God helps.
El-e-lo'he Is'ra-el, God the deity of Israel.
El-ha'nan, gift; God is gracious.
E'li, going up.
E-li'a'da, God knows, takes notice.
E-li'ah, God my father.
E-li-a'kim, God will raise up.
E-li'am, God of the people.
E-li'as, see Elijah.
E-li-a'saph, God has aided.
E-li-a'shib, God will bring back.
E-li-a'thah, God has come.
E'li-el, God is God.
E-li-e'zer, God is help.
E-li-ho'reph, God is autumn.
E-li'hu, my God himself.

E-li'nud.
E-li'jah, my God is Jah.
E-li'ka.
E'lim, oaks; trees.
E-li-me'lech, my God is king.
E-li-o-e'nai, my eyes are towards him, the Lord.
E'li-phal, God judges.
E-li-pha'let, God is deliverance.
E'li-phaz, my God is pure gold.
E-lis'a-beth, God of the oath.
E-li'sha, my God is welfare.
E-li'shah.
E-li-sha'ma, God hears.
E-li-sha'phat, God judges.
E-li-she'ba, God of the oath.
E-li-shu'a, God is my salvation.
E-li-zaphan, God hides or protects.
E-li'zur, God my rock; rock of God.
El-ha'nan, God the zealous, or the reed of God.
El-ka'nah, God created.
E-las'ar, city of Asshur.
El-na'am, God is graciousness.
El-na'than, God has given.
E'lon, oak, grove, or strong.
E'lu.
E-lu'zai, God is my strength.
E'ly'mas, the wise man.
El-za'bad, God bestowed.
E'mims, formidable men; terrors.
Em'ma-us, hot springs.
Em'mor.
En'dor, fountain of Dor.
E-ne-as.
En-ge-la'im, fountain of Eglaim.
En'ge-di, fountain of the kid.
En'mish-pat, fountain of judgment.
E'noch, dedicated or disciplined.
E'non.
E'nos, mortal; sickness.
En-ro'gel, fuller's fountain.
En-she'mesh, fountain of the sun.
Ep-a-phras.
E-paph-ro-di'tus, agreeable; handsome.
E-pe-ne'tus, landable; of praise.
E'phah, darkness.
E'pher, calf.
E-phis-dam'mim, cessation of blood.
Eph'e-sus.
Eph'pha'tha.
Eph'ra-im, Eph'ra-tah, Eph'rath, abundance, or bearing fruit.
Ep-i-cu-re'ans, a school of Greek philosophers.
Er, watcher.
E'rech.
E-sa'ias, see Isaiah.
E'sar-had-don, Asshur gave a brother.
E'sau, hairy.
E'sek, contention.
Esh'ba-al, man of Baal.
Esh'col, a bunch of grapes.
Esh'ta-ol, petition.
Esh-te-mo'a.
E'srom.
E'sther, a star.
E'tan, place of the bird of prey.
E'tham, an Egyptian name.
E'than, strong.
E'th'ba-al, with the help of Baal.
E-thi-o'pi-a.
Eu-bu'lus, prudent, good counsellor.
Eu-nice, good victory.
Eu-o-di-as.
Eu-phra'tes.
Eu-rocly-don, the north-east wind.
Eu'ty-chus, a Greek name.
Eve, like the word for "life."
E-vil-me-ro'dach, the man, i.e., servant, of Merodach.
E-ze'ki-el, strength of God.
E'zel, going abroad; side.
E-zi-on-ge'ber, backbone of the herd.
Ezra, help.
Ezra-nite, descendant of Ezra.

F

Felix, happy and prosperous.
Fes'tus, festival, or joyful.
For-tu-na'tus, lucky, or fortunate.

G

Ga'al, Caius.
Ga'ash, commotion; shaking.
Gab'ba-tha, a high place; elevated.
Gad'ri-el, hero of God.
Gad, happy; fortune.
Gad'a-renes', people of Gadara.
Gad'di, fortunate.
Gad-di-el, God is the bringer of fortune.
Gai'us, Caius.
Ga-la'ti-a.
Gal'e-ed, *see* Gilead.
Gal'i-lee, district; circle; curve.
Gal'lim, heaps.
Gal'li-o.
Ga-ma'li-el, recompense of God.
Gam'ma, brave warriors.
Gath, wine-press.
Gath-rim-mon, the wine-press of Rimmon (a deity).
Ga'za, strong.
Ge'ba, a hill.
Ge'bal, mountain district.
Ge'bir, cisterns.
Ge-dal'iah, God is great.
Ge'der, Ge-de'rah, a wall.
Ge-ha'zi, valley of sight or vision.
Ge-mariah, the Lord has accomplished.
Gen-nes-a-ret, garden of the prince.
Ge-nu'path, theft; robbery.
Ge'ra, bean.
Ge'rah, twentieth part of a shekel.
Ge'rar, a lodging place.
Ger-ge-senes', people of Gergeha (for Gadarenes).
Ge-ri'zim, dwellers in waste land.
Ger'shom, driving away.
Ger'shon, banishment.
Ge'shur, bridge-land.
Geth-sem'a-ne, an oil-press.
Gi'ah, a well.
Gib'e-ah, a hill.
Gib'e-thon, a high place.
Gib'e-on, a hill.
Gib'ites, people of Gebal (Byblus).
Gid-dal'ti, I have magnified.
Gide-on, he that breaks or cuts down trees.
Gin'on, bursting forth.
Gil-bo-a.
Gil'e-ad, rough country.
Gil'gal, wheel; revolution; whirlwind.
Gilo'h.
Gir-ga-shite, dweller in clay.
Git'tite, a man of Gath.
Gob, cistern.
Gog.
Go-lan, passage, or revolution; circle.
Go'go-tha, heap of skulls.
Go-li'ath, shining.
Go-mer.
Go-mor-rah, overflowed.
Go-shen.
Go-zan.
Gre'cia, Greece.
Gur, a sojourning place.
Gur-ba'al, a sojourning place of Baal; a place devoted to Baal.

H

Ha-ba'iah, the Lord Jah hides.
Ha-bak'kuk, a close embrace.
Ha-chi'lah, dark coloured; cloudy.

Hach'mo-nite, full of wisdom.
Ha'dad.
Ha-dad-e-zer, Hadad is a helper.
Ha-dad-rim-mon, named after the gods Hadad and Rimmon.
Ha-das'sah, myrtle.
Ha-do'ram, Hadar is exalted.
Had'rach, a province in Assyria.
Ha'gar, flight.
Hag-ga-i, Hag'gai, Hag'gith, born at the time of a festival.
Ha'lah, bare.
Hal-le-lu'jah, praise the Lord.
Ham, heat; black.
Ha'man.
Ha'math, fortification.
Ha'mor, an ass; reddish brown.
Ha-mu'tal, warmth of dew.
Ha-nan'e-el, God has graciously given.
Ha-na'ni.
Ha-nan'iah, grace; Jah is gracious.
Han'nah, grace.
Han-ni-el, God is gracious.
Ha'noch, same as Enoch.
Ha'non, one graciously given.
Ha'ran, mountainous.
Har-bo'nah, ass-driver.
Ha'rod, tear; terror.
Ha-ro'sheth, forest; stone-breaking.
Ha-sad'iah, the Lord is merciful.
Ha-shab'iah, Ha-shab'nah, Ha-shab'ni-ah, the Lord provides.
Hash-mo'nah, fruitfulness.
Ha'tach.
Hau'ran, the land of caves.
Hav'i-ah, a land of sand.
Ha-voth-ja'ir, the tent-villages of Jair.
Ha-za'el, God sees.
Ha-za'iah, the Lord sees.
Ha-zar-ma'veth, the village of death.
Haz-e'roth, villages.
Ha-zi-el, seen by God.
Ha-zor, court; castle.
He'ber, association; society.
He'brews, dwellers on the other side of the Euphrates.
He'bron, society; friendship.
He'ga-i, He'ge.
He'lam, strength of the people.
Hel'bon, milk; fat; fruitful.
Hel'dal, worldly.
He'li, same as Eli.
Hel-kath-haz-zu'rim, field of swords.
He'man, true; trustworthy.
He'n, grace; favour.
Heph-zi-bah, my delight is in her.
Her-mes, Mercury.
Her-mog-e-nes, sprung from Hermes.
Her-mon, rugged.
Her-od, hero-like.
He-ro'di-as, fem. of Herod.
He-ro'di-on.
Hesh'bon.
Heth, used as father of Hittites.
Heth'lon, a lurking place.
Hez-e-kiah, the Lord is strength.
Hez'ron, enclosed; fortified.
Hid'de-kel.
Hi'el, God lives.
Hi-e-rap'o-lis, sacred city.
Hig-ga'im.
Hil-ki'ah, Jah is my portion.
Hillel, praising.
Hin'non, lamentation.
Hi'ram, noble.
Hit'tite.
Hi'vites, village-people.
Ho'bab, beloved.
Ho'bah, a hiding place; hidden.
Ho-da'iah, Ho-dav'iah, give thanks to the Lord.
Ho'desh (born at) the new moon.
Ho-di'ah, the Lord is majesty.
Hog'lah, a partridge.
Ho'man, destruction.
Hoph'ni, having a strong fist; pugilistic.
Hor, a mountain.
Ho'reb, desert; solitude.

Hor-ha-gid'gad, mountain of clefts.
Hor'mah, devoted to God; utter destruction.
Ho-ro-na'im, the two Horons; *see* Hauran.
Hor'o-nite, a man of Horonaim.
Ho-se'a, Ho-she'a, deliverance.
Ho-sha'iah, the Lord is deliverance.
Ho-sha'ma, the Lord hears.
Hul, circle.
Hul'dah, a mole; weasel.
Hur, whiteness; noble.
Hu'shai, Hu'sham, their haste; hastening.
Hy-me-ne'us, a nuptial song.

I

Ib'har, He (God) chooses.
Ib'ne-iah, Ib'ni-iah, the Lord (Jah) builds.
Ich-a-bod, where is the glory? in-glorious.
I-co'ni-um, city in Asia Minor.
Id'do, timely.
Id-u-me'a, red; earthy; Greek for Edom.
I'gal, (God) will redeem.
Ig-dal'iah, the Lord is great.
I'jon, a stone heap.
Im'lah, he will fill up; fullness.
Im-man'u-el, God with us.
In'di-a.
Iph'e-de-iah, the Lord sets free.
Ira, a watcher.
Irad, wild ass.
I-ri'jah, the Lord provides, or sees.
Ir-pe-el, the Lord hears.
I'saac, he laughs; laughter.
I-sa'iah, the salvation of the Lord.
I'scah, looking out.
Is-ch'i-ot, a man of Kerioth.
Ish'bak, he forsakes.
Ish'bi-be-nob, my seat is at Nob.
Ish'bo-sheth, a man of shame.
I'sbi, my husband.
Ish'ma-el, God hears.
I'sra-el, God fights.
I'sa-char, he brings pay.
Ith'a-mar, father of the palm-tree.
Ith'i-el.
Ith'man, strong.
Ith're-am, overflowing of the people.
I-tu-re-a, *see* Jetur.
I'vah.

J

Ja'a-lam, who is hidden.
Ja-a-zan'iah, the Lord will hear.
Ja'bal, which glides away; stream.
Jab'bok, evacuation; pouring out.
Jab'esh, dry.
Ja'besh Gilead, Jabesh of Gilead.
Ja'bez, he causes pain or sorrow.
Ja'bin, he understands.
Jab'ne-el, God causes to build.
Ja'chin, he makes firm.
Ja'cob, he takes hold of the heel or follows after.
Ja'da, one that knows.
Jad'dua, much-knowing.
Ja'don, (God is) he that judges.
Ja'el, a kid; mountain goat.
Jah (pr. Yah), abbrev. of *Yahveh*, or *Jahveh*, God; *see* Jehovah.
Ja-ha-za, threshing-floor.
Ja-haz'iah, the Lord sees.
Ja-ha-zi-el, God sees.
Jair, Ja-irus, light; he diffuses light; he enlightens.
Ja'kim, (God) will raise up.
Jam'bres.
James, same as Jacob.

Jam'leah, may (God) cause to reign.
Janna, a corruption of **Jannai**, or **John**.
Ja pheth, he extends widely.
Ja phi-a, **Ja-phia**, far-shining.
Ja reb, contentious.
Ja red, descent.
Ja sher, righteous; upright.
Ja soon, a Greek name.
Ja van, Assyrian *Javamu*, Greece.
Ja zer, God helps.
Je-ber-e-chi'ah, God will bless.
Je bus, that trodden under foot.
Je-co-ni'ah, see **Jehoiachin**.
Je-di'dah, beloved.
Je-di-di'ah, beloved of Jah.
Je-d-u'thun, appointed for praise.
Je-gar-sa-ha-du'tha, crowd of witnesses.
Je-hi'ah, the Lord (Jah) lives.
Je-hi'el, God lives.
Je-ho-a-haz, the Lord takes hold.
Je-ho'ash, Jah is strong.
Je-hoi'a-chin, the Lord makes steadfast.
Je-hoi'a-da, the Lord knows.
Je-hoi'a-kim, the Lord will raise up.
Je-ho-ia-rib, the Lord will plead the cause.
Je-ho-na'dab, see **Jonadab**.
Je-ho'ram, exaltation of the Lord.
Je-hosh'a-pha't, Jah judges.
Je-ho vah, for **Yahveh**, he is, makes, or will make, to be.
Je-ho vah-j'i'reh, the Lord (Jehovah) will see or provide.
Je-ho vah-nis'si, the Lord is my banner.
Je-ho vah-sha'lom, the Lord is peace.
Je-ho vah-sham'mah, the Lord is there.
Je-ho vah-tsid-ke'nu, the Lord our righteousness.
Je-ho-za'bad, the Lord bestowed.
Je-ho-za'dak, the Lord is righteous.
Je hu, Jah is He, i. e., God.
Je-hu-di'jah, Jewess.
Je-kab'ze-el, the Lord assembles.
Je-kam'iah, may the Lord raise up.
Je-kam'e-am, may the Lord raise a people.
Je-mi'ma, dove.
Jeph'thah, he opens.
Je-phun'neh, prepared for the way.
Je rah, the moon, or month.
Je-rah-me-el, God has mercy.
Je-r-e-mi'ah, the Lord lays the foundation.
Je-ri-cho, moon-city.
Je-ri-moth, high places.
Je-r-o-bo'am, champion of the people.
Je-ro'ham, he is loved.
Je-rub-ba'al, struggler against Baal, or let Baal struggle.
Je-rub-be'sheth, struggler against shame, or let the shameful contend.
Je-ru-el, the place of God.
Je-ru sa-lem, the place of peace.
Je-ru sha, possession.
Je-sa'iah, see **Isaiah**.
Je-shi mon, desolation.
Jesh'u-a-h, Joshua.
Je-shu'run, the upright one.
Jes'se, Jah is, or exists.
Je sus, same as **Jeshuah** and **Joshua**.
Je ther, **Jeth ro**, excellence, or pre-eminence.
Je tur, mountainous.
Je ush, hastener.
Je ze-bel, chaste.
Je-zar'iah, the Lord appears.
Je-zre-el, seed of God; God sows.
Jib sam, agreeable.
Jid'laph, he sheds tears.
Jo'ab, the Lord (Jah) is father.
Jo'ah, the Lord is brother.
Jo-an'na, the Lord is grace.
Jo'ash, see **Jehoash**.
Job, repentant, or one persecuted.

Jo'bab, he cries, or he rejoices.
Joch'e-bed, the Lord is glory.
Joch'e-l, the Lord is witness.
Jo-el, the Lord (Jah) is God.
Jo-e-zer, the Lord is help.
Jo-ha'nan, the Lord is gracious.
John, for **Johanan**.
Jok'me-am, may the Lord raise up a people.
Jok'ne-am, may the Lord found a people.
Jok'shan, fowler.
Jok'tan, small.
Jon'a-dab, the Lord is noble.
Jon'ah, **Jonas**, a dove.
Jon'a-than, given of the Lord.
Jop'pa, beauty, or comeliness.
Jo ram, the Lord (Jah) is exalted.
Jor dan, flowing down; stream.
Jo'se, **Jo'ses**, **Jo'seph**, may he add.
Josh'u-a, the Lord is salvation.
Jo-si'ah, the Lord heals.
Jo'tham, the perfection of the Lord.
Jo'za-dak, see **Jehozadak**.
Ju'bal, sound.
Ju'dah, **Ju'das**, praise.
Ju'piter, name of a Roman god.
Just'us, just; upright.

K

Kab ze-el, God assembles.
Ka'desh, holy, or holiness.
Ka'desh-bar-ne-a.
Kad'mo-nites, men of the east.
Ke'dar, blackness.
Ke-de mah, eastward.
Ke-de moth, districts towards the east.
Ke-ilah, **Keilah**, mountain-back.
Ke-mu'el, raised by God.
Ke'naz, hunt.
Ke'ne-zites, hunters.
Ke-niz-zites, hunters.
Ke'nite, connected with the word Cain.
Ke ren-hap-puch', horn of eye-paint.
Ke'ri-oth, group of cities or hamlets.
Ke tu'rah, incense.
Ke-zia, cassia.
Ke'ziz, clipped; end; extremity.
Kib'roth-hat-ta'a-va'h, graves of just.
Kid'ron, black; turbid.
Kir, a city; a wall.
Kir-ha-re'seth, the city of the hill.
Kir'jath, city; town.
Kir'a-tha'im, the double city.
Kir'jath-ar'ba, the city of Arba.
Kir'jath-a'rim, for **Kirjath-je-arim**.
Kir'jath-ba'al, the city of Baal.
Kir'jath-huzoth, the city of the streets.
Kirjath-je-a'rim, the city of the woods.
Kirjath-san'nah, the city of palm-spikes.
Kir'jath-seph'er, the city of books.
Kish, a bow.
Kit'tim, see **Chittim**.
Ko hath, congregation.
Ko rah, baldness.

L

La ban, white.
La chish.
Lah mi, my bread.
La'ish, lion.
La mech, strong youth.
La-o-di-ce'a, a city in Phrygia.
Lap'i-doth, lightning; torches.
Laz'a-rus, for **Eleazar**, God helps.
Le'ah, wearied.
Le'b-a-non, white mountain.
Le-be'us, a man of courage.
Le-ha'bim, **La'bim**, **Lu'bim**.

Le'hi, jaw-bone.
Lem'u-el, consecrated to God.
Le'vi, wreathing or adhesion.
Le-vi'athan, the wreathed one; that which winds round as a serpent.
Lib'er-tines, name of the descendants of Jews taken as slaves to Rome, and afterwards liberated.
Lib'nah, whiteness.
Lib'ni, white.
Lib'y-a, north coast of Africa.
Lo-am'mi, not my people.
Lo-de-bar, without pasture.
Lo-ru-ha'mah, not having obtained mercy; not pitied.
Lot, wrapped up; a covering; a veil.
Lu'bin, the Libyans.
Lu cas, or **Luke**.
Lu ci-fer, bearing light.
Lu'ith, made of planks.
Luz, almond tree.
Lyc-a-o-ni-a.
Lyd'i-a.
Lys-sa-ni-as.
Lys tra.

M

Ma'a-chah, squeezed; oppressed.
Ma'a-dai, **Ma'ad-iah**, an ornament of the Lord (Jah).
Ma-a-se'iah, the work of the Lord.
Ma-ce-do-ni-a.
Mach'ir, sold.
Mach-pe'lah, doubling.
Mag da-la, tower.
Mag da-len, **Mag da-lene**, an inhabitant of Magdala.
Ma'gog, land of Gugu.
Ma'gor-mis-sa'bib, fear round about.
Ma'gus, a magician.
Ma-hal-a'e-el, praise of God.
Ma-ha-lath, melodious song; zither.
Ma'ha-na'im, two fields or armies.
Ma'her-sha-lal-hash'baz, hasty of prey; swift of spoil.
Mah'lah, song.
Mah'lon, sickness.
Mak-ke'dah, the place of shepherds.
Mak'tesh, shaped like a mortar.
Mal'a-chi, the messenger of the Lord.
Mal'cham, their king.
Mal-chi'ah, **Mal-chi'jah**, the Lord is king.
Mal'chi-el, God is king.
Mal-chi'ram, the high king.
Mal'chus, king; ruling.
Mam'mon, riches.
Mam're, strength; manliness.
Man'a-en, Greek form for **Menahem**.
Ma-na'sseh, one that forgets.
Ma-no'ah, rest.
Ma'on, house; habitation.
Ma'ra, **Ma'rah**, bitter; bitterness.
Mar cus, Mark.
Mars-hill, see **Areopagus**.
Mar tha, lady.
Ma'ry, see **Miriam**.
Mas-re-kah, a plantation of choice vines.
Mas'sah, trial; temptation.
Mat'ri, rainy.
Mat'tan, gift.
Mat-tan'iah, **Mat-ta-thi'as**, **Mat-that**, the gift of the Lord.
Mat'the-w or **Matt'al**, for **Mattaniah**.
Mat-thi'as, for **Mattathias**.
Maz-za-roth, the Hyades.
Me'dad, love.
Me dan, strife; contention.
Me di-a, measure; habit; covering.
Me-gid do.
Me-he'tab-el, God does good.
Me-hu-ja-el, struck by God.
Me'l'chi, a king.
Mel-chi-shu'a, the king is welfare.
Mel-chi'z'e-dek, king of righteousness.

Me'l'i-ta, port of escape.
Memphis.
Me-mu'can [Persian].
Men'a-hem, a comforter.
Me-phib'o-sheth, for **Meribbosheth**,
 contender against shame.
Me'rab, increasing.
Mer'a'ri, bitter.
Me-ra-tha'im, double rebellion.
Mer-cu'ri-us, Mercury, a Roman god.
Me-ri'bah, dispute; quarrel.
Me-rib-ba'al, contender against Baal.
Me-ro'dach, name of Assyrian and
 Babylonian god.
Me-ro-dach-bal'a-dan, Merodach
 gave a son, king of Babylon.
Me'rom, an eminence; a height.
Me'roz, refuge.
Meshach, who is as Aku (the moon-
 god).
Me-shech, perhaps for **Moshech**;
 Assy. **Muski**, a people inhabiting
 mountain ranges between Iberia,
 Armenia, and Colchis.
Me-she-lem-iah, Jah recompenses.
Me-she-zab'ee, God sets free.
Me-shul'am (masc.), **Me-shul-le-
 meth** (fem.), one devoted to God).
Mes-o-po-ta-mi-a, between the rivers.
Mes-s'ah, anointed.
Me-theg-am'mah, the bridle of the
 capital.
Me-thu'sa-el, man or servant of
 God.
Me-thu'se-lah, man of the weapon.
Mi'chah, **Mi-ca'iah**, **Mi-cha'iah**, who
 is like the Lord?
Mi'chah-el, who is like God?
Mi'chal, probably abbrev. of **Michael**.
Mich'mash, hidden.
Mid'i-an, judgment; strife.
Mig'ron, overthrow.
Mi-j'a-min, at the right hand.
Mik'loth, sticks.
Mil'cah, queen.
Mil'com, for **Molech**.
Mi-le'tus.
Mil'lo, rampart.
Mir'i-am, bitterness; sorrow.
Mi'she-al, request.
Mis're-photh-ma'im, burning (smelt-
 ing works) by the waters.
Mit-y'e'ne.
Mi'zar, smallness.
Miz'pah, **Miz'peh**, place of watch.
Miz'ra-im, Hebrew for Egypt.
Mna'son.
Mo'ab, progeny of a father.
Mo-la'dah, birth; generation.
Mo'lech, or **Moloch**, king.
Mor-de-cai, belonging to Merodach.
Mo'reh, teacher.
Mo-re'sheth-gath, possession of
 Gath.
Mo-ri'ah, provided by the Lord.
Mo-se'ra, bond.
Mo-se'roth, bonds.
Mo'ses, perhaps he that draws out—
 probably an Egyptian name.
Mu'shi, yielding.
Mu'ra, city of Lycia.
Mys'ia, province of Asia Minor.

N

Na'am, pleasantness.
Na'a-mah, **Na'a-man**, beautiful;
 agreeable; pleasant.
Na-am'a-thite, an inhabitant of
 Naamah.
Na-as'son, a diviner.
Na'bal, fool.
Na'both, fruits.
Na'dab, noble; liberal.
Na-ha'li-el, the valley of God.
Na'ha-rai, a snorter.
Na'hash, a serpent.

Na'hor, one that snorts.
Nah'shon, same as **Naasson**.
Na'hum, comforting.
Na'in, pleasant.
Na'ioth, habitations.
Na'o-mi, beautiful; agreeable; pleasant.
Na'p'hus, numerous.
Naph'ta-li, struggled for.
Nar-cis'sus, a Roman name.
Na'than, he gave, or is given.
Na-than'a-el, God has given.
Na-than-melech, the king has given.
Na'um, for **Nahum**.
Naz-a-rene, a man of Nazareth.
Naz-a-reth, twig; brushwood.
Ne-ap'o-lis, the new city.
Ne-ba'ioth, height.
Ne'bo, that speaks, or prophesies; a
 Babylonian god.
Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar, O Nebo, defend
 the crown!
Ne-bu-shas-ban, O Nebo, deliver me!
Ne-bu-zar-a-dan, Nebo gave a seed.
Ne'cho [Egyptian].
Ne-dab'iah, the Lord impels.
Ne-he-m'iah, consolation; the Lord
 comforts.
Ne-hush'ta, copper; feminine name.
Ne-hush'tan, brazen, or copper.
Ner, lamp.
Ne'reus, a Greek name.
Ne'ri, **Ne-ri'ah**, light; the Lord is my
 lamp.
Ne-than'iah, the Lord has given.
Neth'i-nim, devoted; given.
Nib'haz, idol of the Avvites.
Ni-ca'nor, a conqueror; victorious.
Nic-o-de'mus, victory of the people.
Nic-o-la'i-tanes, followers of Nicolas.
Nic-o-las, conquering the people.
Ni-cop'o-lis, the city of victory.
Nim'rim, clear water.
Nim'rod, upstart; he that rules.
Nim'shi, rescue from danger; drawn
 out.
Nin'e-veh.
Ni'san, flower month—April.
Nis'roch, idol of the Ninevites.
No, the city (Thebes in Egypt).
No-ad'iah, the Lord meets.
No'ah, repose; rest; consolation.
Nob, high place; height.
No'bah, a barking.
Nod, wandering; exile; flight.
Noph, Memphis.
Nun, fish.

O

O-ba-di'ah, servant of the Lord.
O'bal, bare of vegetation.
O'bed, a servant; a worshipper.
O-bed-e'dom, worshipper of Edom.
O'bil, camel-driver.
O'ded, to sustain, hold, or lift up.
Og, king of Bashan.
O'hel, tent; tabernacle.
O'mar, eloquent.
Om'ri, for **Omriah**, my portion is
 Jah.
On [Egyptian] obelisk, i. e., Heliopolis.
O'nan, **Onam**, strong; powerful.
O-ne'si-mus.
On-e-siph'o-rous.
O'phel, a tower, or elevated place;
 hill.
O'phir.
Oph'rah, fawn.
O'reb, a raven.
O-ri'on, the constellation.
O'rean, joyful.
O'pah, back; wild goat.
O'see, **O-se'e**, for **Hosea**.
Oth'ni, Jah is my strength.
Oth'ni-el, my strength is God.
O'zem, angry.
O-z'i'as, for **Uzziah**.

P

Pa'a-rai.
Pad-an-a'tam, field of Aram.
Pag'i-el, fortune of God.
Pal-es-ti'na, the land of the Philistines.
Pal'ti, deliverance of Jah.
Pam-phy'ia.
Pa'phos.
Pa'ran, cave-district; dug out.
Par'bar, building on the west side.
Par-me-nas.
Pa'rosi, a flea; the fruit of a moth.
Par-shan-da'tha, probably granted
 to prayer.
Pa-ru'ah, flourishing; shot up.
Pas'hur.
Pat'a-ra, prosperity around.
Path'ros, house of Hathor (a goddess);
 a name for Upper Egypt.
Pat'mos.
Pat'ro-bas.
Pa'u, cry.
Paul, **Paul'us**, small; little.
Pe-dah-el, God has delivered.
Pe-dah-zur, the rock (God) has de-
 livered.
Pe-da'iah, the Lord delivered.
Pek'ah, for **Pekahiah**, open-eyed.
Pe-ka'h'iah, the Lord opens the eyes.
Pe'kod, visitation.
Pe-la'iah, the Lord has done stragely.
Pe-la'l'iah, the Lord has judged.
Pe-lat'iah, the Lord has delivered.
Pe'leg, division; stream.
Pe'leth-ites, executioners.
Pe-ni'el, face of God.
Pe-nin'nah, coral; pearl.
Pe-nu'el, see **Peniel**.
Pe'or, hole, or opening; chasm.
Per'ga, city in Pamphylia.
Per'ga-mos, city in Mysia.
Per'sia, **Per'sis**, that cuts, or divides;
 or nail, or horseman.
Pe-riz-zites, those dwelling in villages.
Pe'ter, a rock, or stone.
Pe-thu'el, godly simplicity.
Pha'lec, division; stream.
Phal'ti, deliverance.
Phal'ti-el, God is deliverance.
Pha-nu'el, the face of God.
Pha-ra-oh, great house.
Pha'rez, division; rupture.
Phar'par, swift.
Phe'be.
Phe-ni'ce.
Phi'chol, month of all.
Phi-la-del-phi-a, love of a brother.
Phi-le'mon.
Phi-le'tus, amiable; who is beloved.
Phil'ip, a lover of horses.
Phil'is-tines, the people of Philistia.
Phi-lol'o-gus.
Phin'e-has, negro [Egypt.].
Phleg'on.
Phry'gia, in Asia Minor.
Phu'rah, a branch.
Phut, flight; the Arabs.
Phy-gel'us.
Pi-ha-hi'roth, entrance to the gulf.
Pi-late, who is armed with a dart.
Pi'non.
Pi-ra'thon, princely.
Pis'gah, a piece; a hill; an eminence.
Pi-sid'i-a.
Pi'son, a stream.
Pi'thom, house of Tum (Egyptian sun-
 god).
Pi'thon, interstice.
Pon'ti-us, marine; belonging to the sea.
Pon'tus, the sea; country by the sea.
Por'tha, given by fate.
Pot'i-pahr, **Po-tiph'e-rah**, belonging
 to Ra (the sun-god).
Pris'ca, **Pris-cil'la**, ancient.
Frocho-ros.
Pu'dens.

Pul, Assyrian *Pulu*.
 Pu'non.
 Pur, lot.
 Pu'rim, lots.
 Pu-te'o-li.
 Pu'ti-el, belonging to God.

R

Ra'a-mah, trembling.
 Ra'am-iah', trembling before the Lord; thunder of the Lord.
 Ra'am-ses, see Rameses.
 Rab'bah, Rab'both, great; the capital.
 Rab'mag, chief of the Magians.
 Rab'sa-ris, chief of the eunuchs.
 Rab'sha-keh, cup-bearer of the prince; chief officer.
 Ra'chal, traffic; for merchandise.
 Ra'chel, ewe.
 Rag'au.
 Ra-gu'el, see Reuel.
 Ra'hah, defiance; arrogance.
 Ra'hah, for Rachab, an enlarger; wide.
 Ra'hah, womb; fondness.
 Ra'hel, Rachel.
 Rak'kath, a shore.
 Rak'kon, a shore-district.
 Ram, high; elevated.
 Ra'mah, Ra'math, height.
 Ra-ma-tha'im, two parts of Ramah (a town).
 Ra-math-le'hi, height of Lehi.
 Ram'e-ses, child of Ra, the sun-god.
 Ram'iah, the Lord is exalted.
 Ra'moth, eminences; high places.
 Ra'pha, a giant.
 Ra'phu, cured; healed; comforted.
 Re'ba, the fourth part; a square.
 Re-bek'ah, a noose.
 Re'chab, a horseman; a rider; a team.
 Re-e-la'iah, trembling (caused by) the Lord.
 Re'gem, friend.
 Re-gem-me'lech, friend of the king.
 Re-hab'iah, the Lord has enlarged.
 Re'hob, breadth; broad place; street.
 Re-ho-bo'am, the kinsman enlarges.
 Re-ho'both, broad spaces; streets.
 Re'hum, mercifulness; compassion.
 Re'i, friendly.
 Re'kem, variegated garden.
 Re-mal'iah, the Lord adorns.
 Rem'mon, for Rimmon.
 Rem'phan, [Egyp.] the planet Saturn.
 Re-pha'el, God has healed.
 Re-pha'im, giants.
 Rephi-dim, beds, or places spread out.
 Re'sen, a bride, or bit.
 Re'sheph, flame; a Phoenician god.
 Reu, shepherd or friend (of God).
 Reu'ben, behold, a son!
 Reu'el, the shepherd or friend of God.
 Reu'mah, high; lofty.
 Re'zin, firm; stable.
 Re'zin, prince.
 Rhe'gi-um.
 Rhe'sa.
 Rho'da, Rhodes, a rose.
 Ri'dai, the Lord pleads the cause.
 Rib'lah, fruitfulness.
 Rim'mon, Remmon, Rammon, pomegranate; Assyrian air-god.
 Ri'phath.
 Ri's'ah.
 Riz'pah, coal; firestone; hot-stone.
 Ro-mam-ti-e'zer, I celebrate (God's) help.
 Rosh, the head, top, or beginning.
 Ru-ha'mah, compassionate.
 Ru'mah, high; exalted; sublime.
 Ruth, friend.

S

Sa-be'ans, the people of Seba or of Sheba.
 Sab'te-chah.
 Sa'car, hire.
 Sa'doc, see Zadok.
 Sa'lah, sprout.
 Sal'a-mis.
 Sa-la'thi-el, Gr. for Shealtiel.
 Sa'lem, peace.
 Sa'lim, probably same as Salem.
 Sal'mon, Salmah, Salma, clad.
 Sal-mo'ne.
 Sa-lo-me, for Shelomith.
 Sa-ma'ri-a, town of Shemer; a watch-tower.
 Sam'gar Ne'bo, be gracious, O Nebo!
 Sam'lah, raiment; garment.
 Sa'mos.
 Sa-mo-thra'ci-a, an island.
 Sam'son, Gr. for Shimshon, the sun-man.
 Sam'u-el, name of God.
 San-ballat.
 San-san'nah, palm-branch.
 Saph, threshold.
 Sa'phir, Sap-phi'ra, beautiful.
 Sa'rah, lady; princess; queen.
 Sa'rai, probably contention.
 Sar-dis, prince of joy.
 Sa-rep'ta, for Zarephath.
 Sar'gon, He (God) established king.
 Sa'ron, survivor.
 Sa'ron, for Sharon.
 Sar'se-chim.
 Sa'ruch, for Serug.
 Sa'tan, adversary; enemy; accuser.
 Saul, for Sha'ul, demanded; asked for.
 Sce'va.
 Scyth'i-an, inhabitant of Scythia (Russia).
 Se'ba, probably the same as Sheba.
 Se'bat, She'bat, the month of Feb-March.
 Se'chu, a place of watch; watch-tower.
 Se'gub, raised.
 Se'gur, hairy; rough.
 Se'la, a crag.
 Se-la-ham-mah'le-koth, the crag of divisions.
 Se-leu-ci-a.
 Se-mach'iah, the Lord upholds.
 Sem'e-i, for Shimei.
 Sen'eh, a senna bush.
 Sen-nach'er-ib, Sin (Assyrian moon-god) gave many brothers.
 Seph-ar-va'im, the two Sipparas.
 Se'rah, abundant.
 Se-ra'iah, the Lord fights; contends.
 Se-rug', palm-branch.
 Seth, put; placed.
 Sha-al'bim, place of foxes.
 Sha-a-ra'im, two gates.
 Sha-ash'gaz.
 Shab'be-thai, born on the Sabbath.
 Shadrach, for Assyr. *Sudur-Aku*, the command of Aku.
 Sha'lim, place of foxes.
 Sha-yi'sha, three-land.
 Shal'lum, recompense.
 Shalman, either abbrev. of Shalmaneser, or of *Shalamanu* (name of a Moabite king).
 Shal-man-e'ser, Shalman (a god) is formidable (Assyr. *Shalmanu-asharidu*).
 Sha'ma, he has heard.
 Sham'gar.
 Sham'huth, desolation; destruction.
 Sha'mir, for Shamur, one guarded.
 Sham'ma, desolation; astonishment.
 Sham-mu'a, fame.
 Sha'phan, a hider; a rock badger.
 Sha'phat, that judges; a judge.
 Sha'rai, freeing.
 Sha-re'zer, protect the king!

Sha'ron, a plain.
 Sha-ru'hen, a pleasant dwelling place.
 Sha'shak, probably a runner.
 Sha'ul, asked for.
 Sha'veh, the plain.
 She-al'ti-el, I have asked of God.
 She-ar'iah, Jah values.
 She'ar-jashub, a remnant shall return.
 She'ba, seven.
 She-ban'iah, neighbour of Jah.
 She-ba'rim, breaches; the quarries.
 She'ber, a breach.
 She'ban, probably for Shebaniah.
 She'chem, back; ridge of a mountain.
 She-de'ur, the Almighty is fire.
 She'lah, short.
 She-lem'iah, the Lord is recompense.
 She'leph, departure.
 She-lo'mi, She-lo'mith, peaceful.
 She-lu'mi-el, the friend of God.
 Shem, name; renown.
 She-ma'iah, the Lord has heard.
 She-de'ur, the Lord guards.
 She-me'ber.
 She'mer, watch.
 She-mi-da, name of knowledge.
 Shem'i-nith, the eighth.
 She-mi-ra'moth, height of renown; probably = Assy. *Sammaramat*, Semiramis.
 Shen, tooth.
 She'nir, Se'nir, Amorite name of Hermon.
 She-pha'iah, the Lord judges.
 She'phi, She'pho, bareness.
 She-ph'u'pham, She-ph'u'phan, She'pham, the horned serpent.
 She'reb-iah', glow of the Lord.
 She'resh, root.
 She'shach, name of Babylon.
 Shesh-bazzar [Pers.] for Zerubba-bel.
 She-thar-boz'nai.
 She'va, vanity.
 Shib'bo-lesh, ear of corn.
 Shio'ron, drunkenness.
 Shig-gai'on, a lively song.
 Shih'or-ib'nah, glass-river.
 Shi-lo'ah, sending forth (of waters).
 Shiloh, place of peace or rest.
 Shim'e-ah, Shim'e-a, hearing.
 Shim'e-i, famous.
 Shim'ri, Shim'rith, watchful.
 Shim'shai, sunny.
 Shi'nah, Assyr. Sanibu.
 Shi'nah, probably *Sumir* (S. Assyria).
 Shiph'rah, bright.
 Shi'shak, Egyptian *Sheshenk*.
 Shit'im, acacias.
 Sho'bab, turned back.
 Sho'bach, poured out.
 Sho'hah, onyx stone.
 Shu'ah, pit; a low-lying region.
 Shu'al, fox.
 Shu-lam-ite, an inhabitant of Shunem.
 Shu-nam-ite, an inhabitant of Shunem.
 Shu'nem, place of rest, the present *Sulam*.
 Shur, wall.
 Shu'shan, lily; Susa, in Persia.
 Shu-the'lah, fresh-shoot.
 Sib'be-chal, of a thicket.
 Sib'mah, coolness.
 Si'don, hunting; fishing.
 Si'hor, sweeping away.
 Si'hor, black; turbid; name of the Nile.
 Silas, for Silvanus.
 Si-lo'ah, Si-lo'am, for Shiloah.
 Sim'e-on, Si'mon, famous.
 Sin, the moon-god Sin.
 Si'nai, sacred to the god Sin.
 Si'on, Zion, surrounded; a dry place.
 Sir'i-on, a breastplate.
 Sis'e-ra, leader.
 Sit'nah, hostility.
 Si'van, Assyr. *Sivanu*, month of June
 Smyrna, myrrh.

So, a male cat (held sacred in Egypt).
 So'choh, So'coh, a thicket.
 So'di, a favourite of the Lord; my secret.
 Sod'om, surrounded.
 Sol'o-mon, peaceable; perfect.
 So'pa-ter.
 So-phe'reth, one holding the office of a scribe.
 So'rek, choice vine.
 So-sip'a-ter.
 Sos'the-nes.
 Sta'chys, ear; spike.
 Steph'a-nas, Ste'phen, crown.
 Suc'coth, tents; tabernacle; booths.
 Suc'coth-be'noth, an Assyrian goddess.
 Su-san'chites, people of Shushan.
 Su-san'm'a, a lily.
 Su'si, horseman.
 Sy'char, drunken; the old Shechem.
 Sy-ene, in S. Egypt—the modern Assuan.
 Syn'ty-che.
 Sy-ra-cuse, town in Sicily.
 Syr'i-a (Hebrew) Aram.
 Sy-ro-phe-ni'ci-an, a Phoenician from Syria, as opposed to a Phoenician of Libya.

T

Ta'a'nach, Ta'nach.
 Tab'bath, strip of land.
 Ta'be-al, Ta'be-el, God is good.
 Ta-be'rah, burning.
 Tab'l'tha, a gazelle.
 Ta'bor, a lofty place.
 Tab'ri-mon, for Tabrimmon, Rimmon (a Syrian god) is good.
 Tach'mo-nite, for Hachmonite.
 Tad'mor, the place of the palm-tree.
 Ta'han, a camp.
 Ta-hap'a-nes, Tah-pan'hes, Tah-pah'ne-hes, probably the Egyptian *Taph-neh*, head of the land.
 Ta'hath, station.
 Tah-tim-hod'shi, a corrupt reading for 'of the Hittites towards Kadesh'.
 Tal'mai, one's own brother.
 Ta'mar, palm; palm-tree.
 Tam'muz, sun of life; Adonis.
 Tan-hu'meth, consolation.
 Ta'phath, drop.
 Tap-pu'ah, citrons.
 Tar'a-lah, probably tumult.
 Tar-pel-ites, people of Tarpel (Assyria).
 Tar'shish, fortress Tartessus (Spain).
 Tar'sus.
 Tar'tak, probably darkness, idol of the Avvites (Avvi).
 Tar'tan, commander-in-chief (Assyrian).
 Tat'nai, present.
 Te'bah, slaughtering; cooking.
 Te-bal'iah, the Lord has baptized.
 Te'beth, the tenth month.
 Te-ko'ah, a pitching of tents.
 Tel-a'bib, a hill of ears, i.e., corn-hill.
 Te'lah, fracture.
 Te-la'im, Te'lem, young lambs.
 Tel-as'sar, the hill of Asshur.
 Tel-har'sa, hill of the wood.
 Tel-me'lah, hill of salt.
 Te'ma, a desert.
 Te'man, the south.
 Te'rah, loiterer.
 Ter'a-phim, household gods; an image.
 Ter'ti-us, third.
 Ter-tullus.
 Thad-de'us.
 Tha'hash, a dolphin.
 Tha'mah, Ta'mah, laughter.
 The bez, far-shining.
 The-oph'i-lus, friend of God.
 Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca.

Then'das, thank-offering.
 Thom'as, a twin, G. for H. *Teom*.
 Thy-a-tira.
 Ti-be'ri-as, city called after Tiberias Casar.
 Tib'ni, straw-man.
 Ti'dal, perhaps for Thargal.
 Tig'lath-pi-le-ser, my trust is the son of (the temple) Esharra.
 Tik'vah, confidence.
 Til-gath-pi'ne-ser, Tiglathpileser.
 Ti-me'us, blind.
 Tim'nath, for Timnah, allotted portion.
 Tim-nath-he'res, portion of the sun.
 Tim-nath-se'rah, abundant portion.
 Ti'mon, a Greek name.
 Ti-mo'the-us, Tim'o-ty, Greek names.
 Tiph'sah, passage; ford; *Thapaesus*.
 Tir'ha-kah.
 Tir-sha'tha, title of Persian governor.
 Tir'zah, delight.
 Tish'bite, a man of Tishbeh (Naphtali).
 Ti'tus.
 To'ah, humbleness.
 Tob, good.
 Tob-a-do-ni'jah, the Lord Jah is good.
 To-gar'mah, probably name of Armenia.
 To'hu, humbleness; waste.
 To'i, Tou, who wanders; wandering.
 To'la, worm; grub.
 To'phel, place of spitting.
 To'phet, a place of burning.
 Tra-cho-ni'tis, a rugged tract.
 Tro'as.
 Tro-gyl'i-um.
 Troph'i-mus.
 Try-phe'na, Try-pho'sa, delicate.
 Tu'bal, meaning doubtful.
 Tu'bal-cain', possibly hammer-blow of the smith.
 Tych'i-cus.
 Tyre, Tyrus, strength; rock.

U

U'cal.
 U'ai, river at Susa, Persia.
 Ul'am, porch; hall.
 U'lia, yoke.
 Um'mah, conjunction.
 Un'ni, bent.
 Uph'az, Ophir.
 Ur, Assyrian Uru, light.
 Ur'bane.
 U'ri, light.
 U'ri'ah, U-ri'jah, the Lord is my light.
 U'ri-el, God is my light.
 U'rim and Thum'min, light and perfection.
 Uz, strength.
 Uz'za, Uz'zah, strength.
 Uzzen-she'rah, the summit of Sherah.
 Uz'zi, Jah is strength.
 Uz-zif'ah, the Lord is my strength.
 Uz-ziel, God is my strength.

V

Vash'ni, the second.
 Vash'ti (old Persian) probably the best.
 Voph'si, meaning doubtful.

Z

Za'a-nan, rich in flocks.

Za-a-nan'nim, migration; wandering.
 Za'a-van, disturbed; unquiet.
 Zab'ad (the Lord) has bestowed.
 Zab'di, my portion.
 Za-bu'lon, see Zebulun.
 Zac'cai, Zac'chae'us, pure; clean.
 Zach-a-ri'ah, the Lord remembers.
 Za'dok, just; justified.
 Za'ham, disgust.
 Za'ir, little.
 Zal-mim'na.
 Zal'mon, Zal-mo'nah, shady.
 Zal-mun'na, the shade is refused.
 Zam-zum'mim, humming crowd.
 Za-no'ah, stinking morass.
 Zaph'nath-pa-a-me'ah, supporter of life.
 Za'phon, north.
 Za'rah, Ze'rah, sun-rising.
 Za're'd, Ze're'd, luxuriant growth.
 Zar-e-phath, the smelting-place.
 Za-reth-sha'har, the splendour of the dawn.
 Zar'hites, men of the family of Zerah.
 Ze-bad'iah, Zeb'e-dee, Jah bestowed.
 Ze'bah, victim; sacrifice.
 Ze-bi'na, bought.
 Ze-bo'im, Ze-bo'im, hyenas.
 Ze'bul, habitation for Baal-zebul.
 Ze-bu'lon, Zeb'u-lun, intercourse.
 Zech-a-ri'ah, see Zachariah.
 Zed-e-ki'ah, the Lord is righteousness.
 Ze'eb, wolf.
 Ze'lah, slope; side.
 Ze'lek, fissure; cleft.
 Ze-lo-phe-had.
 Ze-lo'tes, jealous; zealot.
 Zel'zah, shade from the sun.
 Ze-mi'ra, song.
 Ze'nan, see Zaanan.
 Zeph-a-ni'ah, the Lord hides.
 Ze'path, a watch-tower.
 Ze'pho, watch.
 Ze'phon, for Baal-zephon.
 Ze'rah, see Zarah.
 Ze-ra'h'iah, the Lord appears.
 Ze-re'dah, cooling.
 Ze'ror, bundle.
 Ze-ru'ah, leprous.
 Ze-rub'ba-bel, born at Babylon.
 Ze-ru'iah, guarded.
 Ze'tham, Ze'than, rich in olives.
 Ze'thar.
 Zi'ba, pillar.
 Zibe-on, ravenous.
 Zib'ia, Zib'ia, a gazelle.
 Zich'ri, famous; noted.
 Zid-ki'jah, the Lord is righteousness.
 Zid'on, hunting; fishing.
 Zik'lag, wilderness of ruin.
 Zil'lah, shadow.
 Zil'pah, distillation; dripping (of balsam).
 Zim'ran, song; famed in song.
 Zin, rock-wall.
 Zi'on, a dry place; dryness.
 Zi'or, smallness.
 Ziph, probably battlement of wall.
 Ziph'ion, see Zephon.
 Zipp'or, small bird; sparrow.
 Zip-po'rah, fem. of Zippor.
 Zith'ri, protection or covert of Jah.
 Ziz, flower; branch.
 Zo'an, migration.
 Zo'ar, Zu'ar, smallness.
 Zo'bah, an army, or warring.
 Zo'har, brightness.
 Zo-he'leth, serpent.
 Zo'pha, a cruse.
 Zo'phar.
 Zo'rah, hornet; wasp.
 Zuph, honey-cell.
 Zur, stone; rock.
 Zu-ri-shad'dai, the Almighty is my rock.
 Zu'zim.

WORDS AND PHRASES

FROM THE

GREEK, LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS—G. Greek; Ger. German; L. Latin; F. French; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish.

ab absurdo

ab absurdo [L.] from absurdity.
ab æterno [L.] from eternity.
à bas [F.] down; down with; upon the ground.
a bene placito [It.] at pleasure.
ab extra [L.] from without.
ab hoc et ab hæc [L.] from this and that; confusedly.
ab imo pectore [L.] from the bottom of the heart.
ab initio [L.] from the beginning.
ab intra [L.] from within.
ab officio et beneficio [L.] from office and benefice.
à bon chat, bon rat, [F.] tit for tat; set a thief to catch a thief.
à bon droit [F.] with justice.
à bon marché [F.] cheap; at a bargain.
ab origine [L.] from the beginning.
ab ovo usque ad mala [L.] from the egg to the apples (of a Roman banquet); from beginning to end.
à bras ouverts [F.] with open arms.
abrégé [F.] abridgment.
absence d'esprit [F.] absence of mind.
absente reo [L.] the defendant being absent.
absit invidia [L.] let there be no ill will.
absit omen [L.] may there be no ill omen.
ab uno disce omnes [L.] from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.
ab urbe condita [L.] from the founding of the city (Rome—753 B.C.).
abusus non tollit usum [L.] abuse is not an argument against proper use.
a capite ad calcem [L.] from head to heel; from head to foot.
accedas ad curiam [L.] you may come into court—a writ at common law in English practice.
accessit [L.] he came near—applied to one second in merit.
ac etiam [L.] and also.
à chaque saint sa chandelle [F.] to each saint his candle; honour to whom honour is due; conciliate every source of possible favour.
à cheval [F.] on horseback.
à compte [F.] on account.
à corps-cœur [F.] reluctantly.
à corps perdu [F.] desperately; with might and main.
à coup sûr [F.] with certainty; surely.
à couvert [F.] under cover.
a cruce salus [L.] salvation from the cross.
acta [L.] proceedings in court.
actum est de republica [L.] it is all over with the republic.

à la hauteur

ad arbitrium [L.] at pleasure.
ad astra [L.] to the stars; to an exalted state.
a dato [L.] from data.
ad Calendas Græcas [L.] to or at the Greek Calends, *i.e.*, never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
ad captandum vulgus [L.] to catch the rabble, the ordinary or vulgar mind, taste, opinion, &c.
ad clerum [L.] to the clergy.
ad crumenam [L.] to the purse.
à demi [F.] by halves.
ad eundem (*sc. gradum*) [L.] to the same degree.
à deux [F.] of two; between two.
à deux mains [F.] with two hands.
ad extra [L.] in an outward direction.
ad extremum [L.] to the last or highest point; at last.
ad finem [L.] to the end.
ad gustum [L.] to taste.
ad hoc [L.] for this (object).
ad hominem [L.] to the man, that is, to his interests, passions, opinions, or declarations; personal.
adhuc sub iudice lis est [L.] the dispute is still undecided.
ad idem [L.] to the same point.
a die [L.] from that day.
ad infinitum [L.] to infinity.
ad inquirendum [L.] for inquiry.
ad interim [L.] in the meanwhile.
à Dio [It.] to God. **addio! adieu!**
à discrétion [F.] at discretion.
ad libitum [L.] at pleasure.
ad litem [L.] for a suit.
ad manum [L.] at hand; ready.
ad modum [L.] after the manner of; to pattern.
ad nauseam [L.] so as to disgust.
ad patres, [L.] (gathered) to his fathers, *i.e.*, dead.
ad referendum [L.] to be further considered.
ad rem [L.] to the point or purpose.
à droite [F.] to the right.
à droite et à gauche [F.] right and left.
adscriptus glebæ [L.] bound to the soil.
adsum [L.] I am present; here.
ad summum [L.] to the highest point.
ad unguem [L.] to the nail; exactly.
ad unum omnes [L.] all to a man.
ad utrumque paratus [L.] prepared for either event.
ad valorem [L.] according to the value.
ad verbum [L.] to a word; verbally.
adversus [L.] against.
ad vitam aut culpam [L.] for life, or till fault.
agrescit medendo [L.] the cure is worse than the disease.

ægri somnia [L.] the dreams of a sick man.
æquabiliter et diligenter [L.] equably and diligently.
æquitas sequitur legem [L.] equity follows the law.
æquo animo [L.] with an equal mind; with equanimity.
ære perennis [L.] more lasting than brass; enduring ever.
æs alienum [L.] money (copper) belonging to another, *i.e.*, debt.
æs triplex [L.] triple brass; a strong defence.
ætatis suæ [L.] of his age; of her age.
affaire d'amour [F.] a love affair.
affaire d'honneur [F.] an affair of honour; a duel.
affaire du cœur [F.] an affair of the heart.
affiché [F.] posted up; published.
affreux [F.] fearful; frightful.
affirmatum [L.] in the affirmative.
à fin [F.] to the end.
à fin de [F.] in order to.
à fond [F.] to the bottom; thoroughly.
à fortiori [L.] with stronger reason.
à gauche [F.] to the left.
à genoux [F.] on the knees.
agenda [L.] things to be done.
age quod agis [L.] mind what you are about.
à gogo [F.] in clover.
à grand frais [F.] at great expense.
agrément [F.] agreeable quality; ornament.
à haute voix [F.] aloud.
à huis clos [F.] with closed doors; secretly.
aide-toi, et le Ciel t'aidera [F.] help yourself and heaven will help you.
ailes de pigeon [F.] pigeon's wings.
ainé, aînée (*fem.*) [F.] senior; elder.
air noble [F.] an air of distinction.
à jamais [F.] for ever.
à l'abandon [F.] at random; left uncared for.
à la belle étoile [F.] in the open air.
à la bonne heure [F.] in good time; well done!; excellent!
alabouche [F.] a gossip.
à la braise [F.] braised; half baked and half stewed.
à l'abri [F.] under shelter.
à la campagne [F.] in the country.
à la carte [F.] according to the bill of fare.
à la dérobée [F.] by stealth.
à la française [F.] after the French mode.
à la grecque [F.] after the Greek fashion.
à la hauteur [F.] on a level with; abreast of.

à la main [F.] in hand; ready.
 à l'américaine [F.] after the American fashion.
 à la militaire [F.] in military style.
 à la mode [F.] in fashion.
 à la mort [F.] to the death.
 à l'anglaise [F.] after the English fashion.
 à l'antique [F.] in the ancient style.
 à la parisienne [F.] after the Parisian fashion.
 à la russe [F.] after the Russian fashion.
 à la Tartufe [F.] like Tartufe; hypocritically.
 à la volée [F.] on the flight—said of any quick return.
 al conto [It.] see à la carte.
 alea jacta est [L.] see jacta est alea.
 à l'envi [F.] emulously.
 alere flammam [L.] to feed the flame.
 à l'extérieur [F.] on the outside.
 à l'extrémité [F.] at the point of death.
 al fresco [It.] in the shade; in the open air.
 alias [L.] at another time or place; otherwise.
 alia tentanda via est [L.] another method must be tried.
 alieni appetens, sui profusus [L.] lavish of his own property while coveting that of others.
 à l'improviste [F.] unawares; on a sudden.
 aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus [L.] sometimes the good Homer nods, i.e., the brightest is sometimes dull.
 à l'italienne [F.] in the Italian mode.
 alla vostra salute [It.] to your health.
 allez-vous en [F.] away with you.
 allons [F.] let us go; come.
 alma mater [L.] a fostering mother; the university or college in which one is or has been instructed.
 à l'outrance [F.] for à outrance.
 al più [It.] at most.
 alter ego [L.] another self; a friend.
 alter idem [L.] another precisely similar.
 alter ipse amicus [L.] a friend is another self.
 alternis vicibus [L.] in alternative terms.
 alterum tantum [L.] as much more.
 altum silentium [L.] profound silence.
 amabilis insania [L.] a pleasing delusion.
 à main armée [F.] with mailed fist; by force of arms.
 a majori ad minus [L.] from the greater to the less.
 amantium iræ [L.] lovers' quarrels.
 amari aliquid [L.] somewhat bitter.
 amata bene [L.] well beloved.
 a maximis ad minima [L.] from the greatest to the least.
 âme de boue [F.] a soul of mud; a base-minded person.
 amende honorable [F.] satisfactory apology; reparation.
 a mensâ et toro [L.] from bed and board.
 âme perdue [F.] a lost soul; a desperate character.
 à merveille [F.] admirably; perfectly.
 amicus curiæ [L.] a friend of the court; a disinterested adviser.
 amicus humani generis [L.] a friend of the human race.
 amicus usque ad aras [L.] a friend even to the altar, i.e., even to the last extremity.
 ami du cour [F.] a court friend; a false friend; a friend not likely to be depended on.

a minori ad majus [L.] from the less to the greater.
 à moitié [F.] by halves.
 amor patriæ [L.] love of country.
 amor sceleratus habendi [L.] the accursed love of possessing.
 amor vincit omnia [L.] love overcomes all things.
 amour propre [F.] self-love; vanity.
 anathema sit [L.] let him be accursed.
 a natura rei [L.] from the nature of the case.
 ancien régime [F.] ancient order of things.
 anglicé [L.] according to the English manner.
 anguis in herba [L.] a snake in the grass; a false friend; an unforeseen danger. (Virgil).
 anima mundi [L.] the soul of the world.
 animo et fide [L.] by courage and faith.
 animus furandi [L.] the intention of stealing.
 anno statim suæ [L.] in the year of his (or her) age.
 anno Christi [L.] in the year of Christ.
 anno Domini [L.] in the year of our Lord; A.D.
 anno mundi [L.] in the year of the world; A.M.
 anno salutis [L.] in the year of redemption.
 anno urbis conditæ [L.] in the year the city (Rome) was built, i.e., 753 A.C.
 annus mirabilis [L.] year of wonders.
 ante bellum [L.] before the war.
 ante lucem [L.] before the light.
 ante meridiem [L.] before noon.
 Anticyram naviget [L.] let him sail to Anticyra, i.e., he is mad (because in the two towns of that name was found hellebore, which was considered good in cases of insanity).
 antistrophon [G.] a retort.
 à outrance [F.] to the utmost; to the bitter end.
 a paribus [L.] for equals.
 à pas de géant [F.] with a giant's stride.
 à perte de vue [F.] till beyond one's view; out of sight.
 à peu près [F.] nearly.
 a pezzi [It.] by the piece; piece by piece.
 a piacere [It.] at pleasure.
 à pied [F.] on foot.
 à pieds joints [F.] with feet joined.
 à plaisir [F.] at pleasure.
 à plomb [F.] perpendicularly.
 à point [F.] just in time; just right; just enough.
 à portée [F.] within reach or range.
 a posse ad esse [L.] from the possible to the actual.
 a posteriori [L.] from the effect to the cause.
 apparatus belli [L.] materials for war.
 appetitus rationali pareat [L.] let appetite yield to reason.
 appui [F.] point of support; prop.
 après [F.] after.
 après coup [F.] too late.
 a prima vista [It.] at first sight.
 a priori [L.] from the cause to the effect.
 à propos de bottes [F.] apropos to boots, i.e., having nothing to do with the subject; without rime or reason.
 à propos de rien [F.] apropos to nothing; not pertinently; for nothing at all.
 aptat se pugnae [L.] he prepares for the contest.
 à quatre [F.] of or between four.
 à quatre mains [F.] for four hands.
 a quatr'occhi [It.] privately; face to face.

aqua vitæ [L.] brandy; spirit; alcohol.
 aquila non capit muscas [L.] an eagle does not catch flies.
 à quoi bon? [F.] what's the good of it?
 à ravir [F.] in ravishing style.
 arbitrer elegantiarum [L.] master of ceremonies; a judge in matters of taste.
 Arcades ambo [L.] Arcadians both, i.e., both alike.
 arcana caelestia [L.] celestial mysteries.
 arcana imperii [L.] the mysteries of government; state secrets.
 arc de triomphe [F.] triumphal arch.
 arc-en-ciel [F.] the rainbow.
 ardentia verba [L.] burning words; glowing language.
 argent comptant [F.] ready money.
 argumenti causa [L.] for the sake of argument.
 argumentum ad crumenam [L.] an argument to the purse; an appeal to interest.
 argumentum ad hominem [L.] an argument to the man; deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
 argumentum ad rem [L.] argument to the purpose.
 argumentum baculinum [L.] club law; appeal to force.
 ariston metron [G.] the middle course the best; the golden mean.
 arrectis auribus [L.] with attentive ears.
 arrière-garde [F.] rear-guard.
 arrière-pensée [F.] a mental reservation.
 ars est celare artem [L.] true art is to conceal art.
 ars longa, vita brevis [L.] art is long, life is short.
 artium baccalaureus [L.] bachelor of arts; B.A.
 artium magister [L.] master of arts—usually abbreviated to A.M. or M.A.
 asinus ad lyram [L.] an ass at the lyre; an awkward fellow.
 a salti [It.] by fits and starts.
 assez bien [F.] pretty well.
 astra castra, nomen lumen [L.] the stars my camp, God my lamp.
 à tâtons [F.] groping.
 a teneris annis [L.] from tender years.
 à tort et à travers [F.] at random.
 à toute force [F.] with all one's force.
 à tout hasard [F.] at all hazards.
 à tout outrage [F.] to the utmost.
 à tout prix [F.] at any price.
 atra cura [L.] black care.
 à travers [F.] across; through.
 at spes non fracta [L.] but hope is not broken.
 au bon droit [F.] to the just right.
 au bout de son Latin [F.] at the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
 au cinquième [F.] on the fifth (story), i.e., in the attic.
 au contraire [F.] on the contrary.
 au courant [F.] well acquainted with matters.
 audaces fortuna juvat [L.] fortune favours the brave.
 audi alteram partem [L.] hear the other side.
 au fait [F.] well instructed; expert.
 au fond [F.] at the bottom.
 auf wiedersehen [Ger.] till we meet again; good-bye.
 au grand sérieux [F.] in all seriousness.
 aujourd'hui roi, demain rien [F.] to-day a king, to-morrow nothing.
 au jour le jour [F.] from day to day; from hand to mouth.

au mieux [F.] at best.
au naturel [F.] in the natural state; cooked plainly.
au pied de la lettre [F.] quite literally.
au pis aller [F.] at the worst.
aura popularis [L.] the breeze of popular favour.
au reste [F.] as for the rest.
au revoir [F.] till we meet again.
auri sacra fames [L.] the accursed thirst for gold.
au secret [F.] close; closely.
au sérieux [F.] seriously.
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait [F.] no sooner said than done.
autant d'hommes, autant d'avis [F.] so many men, so many opinions.
aut Caesar aut nullus [L.] either Caesar or nobody; either in the first place or nowhere.
aut insanit homo aut versus facit [L.] either the man is mad or is making verses.
auto-da-fé [Port.] an act of faith—the name given to the burning of heretics.
autofies acquit [F.] formerly acquitted.
autre temps, autres mœurs [F.] other times, other manners.
aut vincere aut mori [L.] either to conquer or die; victory or death.
aux armes [F.] to arms.
auxilium ab alto [L.] help from on high.
avant-coureur [F.] a forerunner.
avant-gout [F.] a whet.
avant-propos [F.] preface; preliminary remark.
avec permission [F.] by or with consent.
a verbis ad verbera [L.] from words to blows.
à vieux comptes nouvelles disputes [F.] old accounts breed new disputes.
a vinculo matrimonii [L.] from the tie of marriage.
avise la fin [F.] weigh well the end.
à volonté [F.] at pleasure.
a vostra salute [It.] to your health.
à votre santé [F.] to your health.
a vuestra salud [Sp.] to your health.
axioma medium [L.] a generalization from experience.

b

ballon d'essai [F.] a balloon sent up by way of experiment; a "feeler" of any kind.
bal paré [F.] a dress ball.
banco regis [L.] on the king's bench.
barbâ tenus sapientes [L.] sages as far as the beard, *i. e.*, having only the appearance of wisdom.
bas bleu [F.] a blue-stockings; a literary woman.
basso profundo [It.] a deep bass voice.
basta! [It.] no more! enough!
bâton ferré [F.] a stick shod with iron; an alpenstock.
batterie de cuisine [F.] cooking utensils.
battre la campagne [F.] to beat the bush; to scour the country.
bavardage [F.] idle talk.
beatæ memoriæ [L.] of blessed memory.
beatî pacifici [L.] blessed are the peacemakers.
beau garçon [F.] a dandy.
beau idéal [F.] a perfect model of beauty, or a model of ideal perfection.
beau jour [F.] fine day; good times.
beau monde [F.] the fashionable world.

beaux esprits [F.] gay spirits; men of wit.
beaux yeux [F.] beautiful eyes; a pretty woman.
bel air [F.] fine deportment.
bel esprit [F.] a brilliant mind; a person of wit or genius.
bella! horrida bella! [L.] wars! horrid wars! (Virgil).
bella matronis detestata [L.] wars hateful to women. (Horace).
belle amie [F.] a female friend; a mistress.
belle assemblée [F.] a fashionable gathering.
belle-mère [F.] mother-in-law.
bel étage [F.] the second or best story of a house.
bellum internecinum [L.] a war of extermination.
beneficium accipere, libertatem vendere [L.] to receive a favour is to sell your liberty.
bene merentibus [L.] to the well-deserving.
bene meriti [L.] having well deserved.
bene orasse, est bene studuisse [L.] to have prayed well, is to have studied well.
beneplacitum [L.] at pleasure; by your leave.
bene qui latuit bene vixit [L.] he has lived well who has lived obscure.
bene vobis [L.] health to you!
benigno numino [L.] by the favour of Providence.
ben trovato [It.] well found; a happy discovery or invention.
ben venuto [It.] welcome.
besoin [F.] need; necessity; want.
beso las manos [Sp.] I kiss your hands.
bête noire [F.] a black beast; an object of dislike or aversion; a bugbear.
bibere venenum in auro [L.] to drink poison from a golden cup.
bien aimé [F.] well beloved.
bien chaussé [F.] well shod.
bien entendu [F.] to be sure; of course.
bien ganté [F.] having neat gloves.
bien perdu, bien connu [F.] blessing flow is blessing known.
bienséance [F.] civility; decorum.
bien vienes, si vienes sola [Sp.] welcome, if thou comest alone—spoken of misfortune.
bifé [F.] erased; cancelled.
bijouterie [F.] jewellery.
billet d'amour [F.] a love letter.
billet-doux [F.] a love letter.
bis dat, qui cito dat [L.] he who gives promptly gives twice as much.
bis peccare in bello non licet [L.] in war one may not blunder twice.
bis pueri senes [L.] old men are twice boys.
bizarre [F.] odd; fantastic.
blandæ mendaciæ linguæ [L.] the falsehoods of a smooth tongue.
blasé [F.] palled; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.
blondine [F.] a lady with fair complexion and hair; a blonde.
bona [L.] goods.
bonâ fide [L.] in good faith; in reality.
bona mobilia [L.] movable goods.
bona peritura [L.] perishable goods.
bon accueil [F.] good reception.
bon ami [F.] good friend.
bon camarade [F.] good comrade.
bon diable [F.] a good-natured fellow.
bon enfant [F.] a good pleasant companion.
bon goût [F.] good taste.
bon gré, mal gré [F.] willing or unwilling.
bonhomme [F.] good nature; simplicity.

bonjour [F.] good day; good morning.
bon jour, bonne œuvre [F.] the better the day, the better the deed.
bon marché [F.] cheapness.
bon mot [F.] a witty saying.
bonne [F.] a nurse or governess.
bonne foi [F.] good faith.
bonsoir [F.] good evening.
bon ton [F.] height of fashion.
bon-vivant [F.] a jovial companion; one that lives too well.
bon voyage [F.] a pleasant journey to you!
bouleversement [F.] subversion; overturning.
boutique [F.] a stall for the sale of goods; a shop.
bravol (masc.), brava! (fem.), bravi! (pl.) [It.] well done!
breveté [F.] patented.
brevis manu [L.] with a short hand; extemporaneously.
brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio [L.] in endeavouring to be concise, I become obscure. (Horace).
briller par son absence [F.] to be conspicuous by its absence.
brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts [F.] to burn the candle at both ends; to be extravagant.
brutum fulmen [L.] a harmless thunderbolt; an empty threat.
buena mano [Sp.] a small present or gratuity.
buontempo [It.] good time; pleasure.

C

cabaretier [F.] an innkeeper.
cachot [F.] a dungeon.
cacœthes loquendi [L.] a rage for speaking.
cacœthes scribendi [L.] a mania for scribbling.
cadit quæstio [L.] the question falls; there is no further discussion.
cæca est invidia [L.] envy is blind.
cætera desunt see cetera desunt.
café au lait [F.] coffee with milk.
café noir [F.] black coffee.
ça ira [F.] that shall go.
callida junctura [L.] a skilful connection.
cambio non è furto [It.] exchange is no robbery.
campo santo [It.] a cemetery.
canaille [F.] dogs; the rabble.
candida Pax [L.] white-robed Peace.
cantate Domino [L.] sing to the Lord.
capias ad respondendum [L.] you may take to answer—a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action.
capias ad satisfaciendum [L.] you may take to satisfy—a writ for taking and keeping the party named until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.
capitulum [L.] head; section.
caput [L.] head; chapter.
caput mortuum [L.] a worthless residue.
cara sposa [It.] dear wife.
carpe diem [L.] enjoy the present day; seize the opportunity.
carte de visite [F.] a visiting card;—a small photographic likeness on a card.
casus belli [L.] that which involves or justifies war; occasion or ground of quarrel.
casus conscientiæ [L.] a case of conscience.
catalogue raisonné [F.] a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
causa sine quâ non [L.] an indispensable cause or condition.

cause célèbre [F.] a notable trial.
caveat actor [L.] let the doer beware.
caveat emptor [L.] let the buyer beware.
cave canem [L.] beware of the dog.
cavendo tutus [L.] safe through taking care.
cave quid dicis, quando, et cui [L.] beware what you say, when, and to whom.
cedant arma togæ [L.] let arms yield to the gown:—let military authority yield to the civil power. (Cicero).
cede Deo [L.] submit to Providence.
celui qui veut, celui-là peut [F.] he that has the will, has the skill.
cela va sans dire [F.] that goes without saying; agreed.
cela viendra [F.] that will come.
c'en est fait de lui [F.] it is all over with him.
ensor morum [L.] censor of morals.
certum est quia impossibile est [L.] it is certain because it is impossible.
certum pede finem [L.] aim at a certain end.
c'est à dire [F.] that is to say.
c'est égal [F.] it is all one; it makes no difference.
c'est le commencement de la fin [F.] it is the beginning of the end.
c'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre [F.] that is magnificent, but it is not war.
c'est selon [F.] that is according to circumstances.
c'est une autre chose [F.] that is quite a different thing.
cetera desunt [L.] the rest is wanting.
ceteris paribus [L.] other things being equal.
chacun à son goût [F.] every one to his taste.
chacun tire de son côté [F.] each pulls his own way.
chambre à coucher [F.] bedroom.
Champs Elysées [F.] Elysian fields; a beautiful public park in Paris.
chanson [F.] a song.
chapeau bras, chapeau de bras [F.] a crush hat.
chapeaux bas! [F.] hats off!
chapelure ardente [F.] a chamber in which a corpse lies, surrounded by lighted candles, before burial.
charmante [F.] a charming lady; a lady-love.
châteaux en Espagne [F.] castles in Spain; castles in the air.
chef de bataillon [F.] a major.
chef de cuisine [F.] a male head-cook.
chef-d'œuvre [F.] a master-piece.
chemin de fer [F.] railway.
cher ami (masc.), chère amie (fem.) [F.] a dear friend; a mistress.
cherchez la femme [F.] seek for the woman; a woman is at the bottom of it.
che sarà, sarà [It.] what will be, will be.
cheval de bataille [F.] a war-horse; chief support; a strong point.
chevalier d'industrie [F.] a knight of industry; one who lives by his wits; a swindler; a sharper.
chiaroscuro [It.] distribution of light and shade in painting.
chi dà presto raddoppia il dono [It.] he that gives quickly doubles the gift.
chi tace confessa [It.] silence is confession.
ci-devant [F.] former; formerly.
ci-git [F.] here lies.
circuitus verborum [L.] a circumlocution.
circulus in probando [L.] arguing in a circle.

cito [L.] quickly.
clarior e tenebris [L.] the brighter from the darkness.
clarum et venerabile nomen [L.] an illustrious and venerable name.
celum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt [L.] they change their sky, not their affections, who cross the sea.
cena Domini [L.] the Lord's supper.
cogito, ergo sum [L.] I think, therefore I am.
cognoscent [It.] a connoisseur.
comme il faut [F.] as it should be; correct.
commune bonum [L.] a common good.
communi consensu [L.] by common consent.
compagnon de voyage [F.] a travelling companion.
componere lites [L.] to settle disputes.
compos mentis [L.] of sound mind.
compte rendu [F.] an account rendered; report.
comptoir [F.] a counting-room.
con amore [It.] with love; earnestly.
con diligencia [It.] with diligence.
conditio sine qua non [L.] a necessary condition.
con dolore [It.] with grief.
confer [L.] compare.
confrère [F.] an associate.
congé d'élire [F.] a leave to elect.
conjunctis viribus [L.] with united powers.
conquiescat in pace [L.] may he rest in peace.
conseil de famille [F.] a family consultation.
conseil d'état [F.] council of state.
consensus facit legem [L.] consent makes the law.
consilio et animis [L.] by wisdom and courage.
consilio et prudentiâ [L.] by wisdom and prudence.
consuetudo pro lege servatur [L.] custom is held as a law.
console Plancio [L.] when Plancus was consul; in my younger days. (Horace).
contra bonos mores [L.] against good manners.
copia verborum [L.] copiousness of words; fluency of speech.
coram nobis [L.] before us.
coram populo [L.] in the presence of the people.
corps de garde [F.] a body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
corps diplomatique [F.] a diplomatic body.
corpus delicti [L.] the body or foundation of the offence.
corpus juris canonici [L.] the body of the canon law.
corpus juris civilis [L.] the body of the civil law.
corrigenda [L.] corrections to be made.
cosi fan tutte [It.] so do they all.
couleur de rose [F.] rose colour; hence, an aspect of beauty; favourable or agreeable representation.
coup de bonheur [F.] stroke of good luck.
coup d'essai [F.] a first essay; attempt.
coup d'état [F.] a stroke of policy; a violent measure in public affairs.
coup de grâce [F.] a finishing stroke.
coup de hasard [F.] a lucky chance.
coup de main [F.] a sudden enterprise or effort.
coup de maître [F.] a master-stroke.
coup d'œil [F.] a rapid glance.
coup de pied [F.] a kick.
coup de plume [F.] a literary attack.

coup de soleil [F.] a stroke of the sun; sunstroke.
coup de vent [F.] a gust of wind; a gale.
coup manqué [F.] a failure.
courage sans peur [F.] courage without fear; fearless courage.
coûte que coûte [F.] cost what it may.
credat Judæus Apella [L.] let the (superstitious) Jew Apella believe it; tell it to the marines. (Horace).
crede quod habes, et habes [L.] believe you have it, and you have it.
credo quia absurdum [F.] I believe it because it is absurd.
crème de la crème [F.] cream of the cream; the very best.
crescit eundo [L.] it increases by going.
crève-cœur [F.] great sorrow; heart-break.
crimen falsi [L.] falsehood; perjury.
crimen læsæ majestatis [L.] high treason.
cui bono? [L.] for whose benefit is it?—what good end does it serve?—what is the good of it? (Cicero).
culpa levis [L.] a slight fault.
cum grano salis [L.] with a grain of salt; with some allowance or qualification.
cum privilegio [L.] with privilege.
cum tacent, clamant [L.] although they keep silent, they cry out; silence is more expressive than words. (Cicero).
currente calamo [L.] with a running or rapid pen.
custos morum [L.] the guardian of morality.
custos rotularum [L.] keeper of the rolls.

d

dabit Deus his quoque finem [L.] God will put an end to these also.
d'accord [F.] agreed; in tune.
da locum melioribus [L.] give place to your betters.
dame d'honneur [F.] maid of honour.
damnum absque injuria [L.] loss without injury.
das ewig Weibliche [Ger.] the eternal feminine.
das heisst, or d.h. [Ger.] that is.
data et accepta [L.] expenditures and receipts.
Davus sum, non Œdipus [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus (who explained the riddle of the Sphinx); I am not good at riddles. (Terence).
debito justitiam [L.] by debt of justice.
de bon augure [F.] of good omen.
de bonne grâce [F.] with good grace; willingly.
deceptio visus [L.] an illusion of the sight.
decies repetita placebit [L.] ten times repeated it will please.
decipimur specie recti [L.] we are deceived by the appearance of goodness or truth.
de die in diem [L.] from day to day.
de facto [L.] from the fact; really.
dégagé [F.] easy and unconstrained.
dégout [F.] disrelish; disgust.
de gustibus non est disputandum [L.] there is no disputing about tastes.
de haut en bas [F.] from top to bottom; contemptuously.
denhors [F.] without; out of; foreign.
Dei gratiâ [L.] by the grace of God.
de integro [L.] anew.
déjeuner à la fourchette [F.] a meat breakfast.
de jure [L.] from the law; by right.

de l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace [F.] assurance, more assurance, and still more assurance.
delenda est Carthago [L.] Carthage must be destroyed (said by Cato).
de mal en pis [F.] from bad to worse.
demi-jour [F.] half light.
demi-monde [F.] disreputable female society; the class of gay courtizans.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum [L.] say nothing but good of the dead.
de nihilo nihil fit [L.] from nothing, nothing comes.
de nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti [L.] from nothing nothing is made, and nothing that exists can be reduced to nothing.
de novo [L.] anew.
Deo date [L.] give ye to God.
Deo favente [L.] with God's favour.
Deo gratias [L.] thanks to God.
Deo juvante [L.] with God's help.
Deo, non fortuna [L.] from God, not from chance.
Deo volente [L.] God willing—usually contracted to D.V.
de pis en pis [F.] from bad to worse.
de profundis [L.] out of the depths.
de rigueur [F.] that cannot be done without; imperative.
dernier ressort [F.] a last resource.
desideratum [L.] a thing desired.
desipere in loco [L.] to jest at the proper time.
desunt cetera [L.] the remainder is wanting.
de trop [F.] too much or too many; intrusive; not wanted; out of place.
detur digniori [L.] let it be given to the more worthy.
detur pulchriori [L.] let it be given to the fairer.
Deus avertat! [L.] God forbid!
Deus dat! [L.] God grant!
deus ex machina [L.] a god (let down) out of the machine (a crane—a stage device in the ancient Greek drama); anything too obvious.
Deus vobiscum [L.] God be with you.
Deus vult! [L.] God wills it!
dextro tempore [L.] at a favourable time.
Dichtung und Wahrheit [Ger.] fiction and truth.
dicta probantia [L.] proof texts.
dictum [L.] a saying; a decision.
dictum sapienti sat est [L.] a word to the wise is enought.
dies faustus [L.] a lucky day.
dies infaustus [L.] an unlucky day.
dies iræ [L.] day of wrath; the title of a celebrated Latin hymn.
dies non [L.] a day in which the court does not sit, or in which no business is done.
Dieu avec nous [F.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit [F.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit [F.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde! [F.] God protect you!
digito monstrari [L.] to be pointed out with the finger; to be famous.
di grado in grado [It.] by degrees.
dii majorum gentium [L.] the gods of the superior class.
dii penates [L.] household gods.
dilettante [It.] a lover of the fine arts.
di novelle tutto par bello [It.] new things always appear fine.
dis aliter visum [L.] the gods have adjudged otherwise.
di salto [It.] by a leap or sudden step.
disjecta membra [L.] scattered limbs or remains.
distingué, distinguée (fem.) [F.] distinguished; eminent.

distrain, distraite (fem.) [F.] absent in thought; absent-minded.
dit [F.] called.
dites moi, s'il vous plaît [F.] tell me, if you please.
divide et impera [L.] divide and rule.
docendo discimus [L.] we learn by teaching.
dolce [It.] soft and agreeable.
dolce far niente [It.] sweet doing nothing; sweet idleness.
doloroso [It.] soft; pathetic.
Domine, dirige nos! [L.] Lord, direct us!
Dominus vobiscum [L.] the Lord be with you.
domus et placens uxor [L.] home and the good wife. (Horace).
donna è mobile [It.] woman is changeable.
Donnerwetter! [Ger.] great heavens!
dorer la pilule [F.] to gild the pill.
dormitat Homerus [L.] Homer nods.
double entente [F.] double meaning; a play on words.
douceur [F.] sweetness; a bribe.
do ut des [L.] I give that thou may give.
doux yeux [F.] soft and tender glances; sweet looks.
dramatis personæ [L.] characters represented in a drama.
droit au travail [F.] the right of living by labour.
droit des gens [F.] the law of nations.
dulce domum [L.] sweet home.
dulce est desipere in loco [L.] it is pleasant to play the fool at times.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori [L.] it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
dum spiro, spero [L.] while I breathe I hope.
dum vivimus vivamus [L.] while we live let us live.
durante vitâ [L.] during life.

e

eau bénite [F.] holy water.
eau de Cologne [F.] Cologne water.
eau de lavande [F.] lavender water.
eau-de-vie [F.] water of life; brandy.
ecce! [L.] behold!
ecce homo [L.] behold the man—specially applied to any picture representing Jesus Christ, given up by Pilate to the people, and wearing a crown of thorns.
ecce signum [L.] behold the sign.
école de médecine [L.] school of medicine.
e contrario [L.] on the contrary.
e converso [L.] conversely.
écrasé [F.] crushed.
édition de luxe [F.] a splendid edition of a book, handsomely bound and usually well illustrated.
editio princeps [L.] the first edition.
égalité [F.] equality.
ego et rex meus [L.] my king and I (said by Cardinal Wolsey).
ehen, fugaces labuntur anni [L.] alas, the fleeting years glide by.
ein mal, kein mal [Ger.] just once counts nothing.
eisen und blut [Ger.] iron and blood (said by Bismarck).
élite [F.] dash.
élite [F.] pick; choice.
éloge [F.] a funeral oration a panegyric on the dead.
émigré [F.] an emigrant.
employé [F.] a person employed by another.
emportement [F.] transport; passion.
empressement [F.] zeal; ardour; interest.

en ami [F.] as a friend.
en attendant [F.] in the meantime.
en avant! [F.] forward!
en bagatelle [F.] triflingly; contemptuously.
en cavalier [F.] in a cavalier fashion.
en cueros, en cueros vivos [Sp.] naked; having no clothes.
Ende gut, alles gut [Ger.] all's well that ends well.
en déshabillé [F.] in undress; half-dressed.
en Dieu est ma fiance [F.] my trust is in God.
en échelon [F.] in steps; in echelon.
en effet [F.] in effect; really.
en évidence [F.] conspicuous.
en famille [F.] in a domestic state; in the home circle.
enfants de famille [F.] children of the family.
enfants perdus [F.] lost children; the forlorn hope.
enfant gâté [F.] a spoiled child.
enfant terrible [F.] a terrible child; a precocious child who is given to making embarrassing statements.
enfant trouvé [F.] a foundling.
en fête [F.] keeping holiday.
enfin [F.] at last; in the end; in short.
en foule [F.] in a crowd.
en grande tenue [F.] in full dress.
en masse [F.] in a body.
en passant [F.] in passing; by the way.
en queue [F.] immediately after; in the rear; in a line.
en rapport [F.] in harmony, relation, or agreement.
en règle [F.] in order; according to rule.
en route [F.] on the way.
en suite [F.] in company; in a set.
entente [F.] understanding.
entente cordiale [F.] evidences of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.
entêtement [F.] obstinacy.
entourage [F.] surroundings; adjuncts.
en tout [F.] in all; wholly.
en tout cas [F.] in any case.
en train [F.] in progress.
entre deux feux [F.] between two fires.
entre deux vins [F.] between two wines; half-drunk.
entre nous [F.] between ourselves.
en vérité [F.] in truth.
envoyé [F.] an envoy or messenger.
eo animo [L.] with that design.
eo nomine [L.] by that name.
e pluribus unum [L.] one composed of many.
epulis accumbere divum [L.] to sit down at the banquets of the gods. (Virgil.)
Erdegeist [Ger.] earth-spirit.
e re natâ [L.] according to the exigency.
ergo bibamus! [L.] therefore let us drink!
errare est humanum [L.] to err is human.
erratum, pl. errata [L.] an error.
escalier dérobé [F.] a private staircase.
esprit de corps [F.] the animating spirit of a collective body, as of the army, the bar, &c.
esprit des lois [F.] the spirit of the laws.
esse quam videri [L.] to be rather than to seem.
est modus in rebus [L.] there is a middle course in all things. (Horace).
États-Généraux [F.] the States-General.

et cetera [L.] and the rest; &c.
et cum spiritu tuo [L.] and with thy spirit.
et ego in Arcadia [L.] I too was in Arcadia; I know as much as anybody about it.
et hoc genus omne [L.] and every thing of the sort.
et sequentes [L.] and those that follow.
et sequentia [L.] and what follows.
et sic de ceteris [L.] and so of the rest.
et sic de similibus [L.] and so of similar things.
et tu, Brute! [L.] you too, Brutus! (said by Julius Caesar).
euge! [G.] well done!
eureka! [G.] I have found it!
ex abundantia [L.] out of the abundance.
ex accidenti [L.] accidentally.
ex adverso [L.] from the opposite side.
ex aequo et bono [L.] agreeably to what is good and right.
ex animo [L.] heartily.
ex auctoritate mihi commissâ [L.] by the authority entrusted to me.
ex capite [L.] from the head; from memory.
ex cathedra [L.] from the chair; with authority judicially.
excelsior [L.] higher; more elevated.
exceptio probat regulam [L.] the exception proves the rule.
exceptis expensis [L.] due exceptions (or allowances) having been made.
excerpta [L.] extracts.
ex concessio [L.] from what has been conceded.
ex curia [L.] out of court.
ex delicto [L.] from the crime.
ex dono [L.] by gift.
exegi monumentum ære perennius [L.] I have reared a monument more lasting than brass. (Horace.)
exempla sunt odiosa [L.] examples are offensive.
exempli gratia [L.] by way of example.
exeunt [L.] they go out.
exeunt omnes [L.] all go out or retire.
ex hypothesis [L.] from the hypothesis.
exit [L.] he goes out; death.
ex libris [L.] from the books.
ex mero motu [L.] from his own impulse.
ex nihilo, nihil fit [L.] out of nothing, nothing is made.
ex officio [L.] by virtue of his office.
ex parte [L.] on one side only.
ex pede Herculem [L.] we recognise Hercules from the size of his foot, i.e., we judge of the whole from the part.
experientia docet stultos [L.] experience teaches even fools.
experimentum crucis [L.] the experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a test of the most searching nature.
experto crede [L.] trust one who has tried or had experience.
expertus metuit [L.] having experienced it, he dreads it; a burned child avoids the fire.
explicitè [L.] explicitly.
exposé [F.] an exposition.
ex post facto [L.] after the deed is done; retrospective.
expressis verbis [L.] in express terms.
ex propriis [L.] from one's own resources.
ex tacito [L.] tacitly.
extempore [L.] without premeditation.
extra judicium [L.] outside the court.

extra muros [L.] outside the walls.
ex uno disce omnes [L.] from one learn all; from one judge the whole.
ex usu [L.] from or by use.
ex utraque parte [L.] on either side.
ex voto [L.] according to vow

f

faber est quisque fortunæ suæ [L.] every man is the architect of his own fortune.
faber fortunæ suæ [L.] a self-made man.
facetia [L.] humorous writings or sayings; jokes.
facile est inventis addere [L.] it is easy to improve what has already been invented.
facile princeps [L.] evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief; an easy first.
facilis est descensus Averni [L.] descent to Avernus (hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy. (Virgil.)
façon [F.] manner; style.
façon de parler [F.] way of speaking; phrase; locution.
facsimile [L.] make it like; a close imitation.
facta non verba [L.] deeds not words.
factotum [L.] do all; hence, a man of all work.
faex populi [L.] dregs of the people.
faire mon devoir [F.] to do my duty.
faire sans dire [F.] to act without speaking; without ostentation or boasting.
fait accompli [F.] a thing already done.
falsi crimen [L.] the crime of forgery.
falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus [L.] false in one point, false in all.
fama clamosa [L.] a prevailing report; a current scandal.
far niente [It.] doing nothing.
fas est ab hoste doceri [L.] it is right to be taught by an enemy.
Fata Morgana [It.] atmospheric phenomena along the coast of Sicily; mirage.
Fata obstant [L.] the Fates oppose us.
Fata viam inventient [L.] the Fates will find out a way.
faute de mieux [F.] for want of better.
faux pas [F.] a mistake; a false step.
fecit [L.] he made or executed it;—put after an artist's name.
fede de se [L.] a felon of himself, i.e., a suicide.
femme de chambre [F.] a chambermaid.
femme de charge [F.] a housekeeper.
femme galante [F.] a gay woman; a prostitute.
femme savante [F.] a learned woman; a blue-stocking.
festina lente [L.] hasten slowly; don't be impetuous.
fête champêtre [F.] a rural festival; a large garden party.
feu de joie [F.] a firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
fiat justitia, ruat cælum [L.] let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
fiat lux [L.] let there be light.
fide et amore [L.] by faith and love.
fidei cotícula crux [L.] the cross is the touchstone of faith.
fidei defensor [L.] defender of the faith.
fide, non armis [L.] by faith, not by force of arms.
fide, sed cui vide [L.] trust, but in whom take care.

fides Punica [L.] Punic faith, i.e., treachery.
fi donc! [F.] for shame!
fidus Achates [L.] the faithful Achates (the companion of Æneas); a true friend.
filius nullius [L.] child of nobody; bastard.
filius terra [L.] one of low birth.
fille de chambre [F.] chambermaid.
fille de joie [F.] a gay woman; a prostitute.
file d'honneur [F.] a maid of honour.
fin de siècle [F.] end of the century; decadent.
finem respice [L.] look at the end.
finis [L.] the end.
finis coronat opus [L.] the end crowns the work.
flagrante bello [L.] during hostilities.
flagrante delicto [L.] in the very act.
fiacti, non frangi [L.] to be bent, not to be broken.
foi de gentilhomme [F.] on my honour as a gentleman.
fonctionnaire [F.] a public officer.
fons et origo [L.] the source and origin.
formaliter [L.] in form.
forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit [L.] perhaps it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these things.
fortes fortuna juvat [L.] fortune favours the brave.
forti et fideli nihil difficile [L.] to the brave and the true nothing is difficult.
fortiter et recte [L.] bravely and uprightly.
fortiter in re [L.] with firmness in acting.
fortuna favet fatuis [L.] fortune favours fools.
fortuna favet fortibus [L.] fortune favours the brave.
frangas, non flectes [L.] you may break, you shall not bend me.
fraus est celare fraudem [L.] it is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
froides mains, chaud amour [F.] cold hands, warm heart.
front à front [F.] face to face.
fronti nulla fides [L.] there is no trusting to appearances.
functus officio [L.] having performed his office or duty;—hence, out of office.
furor arma ministrat [L.] rage supplies arms.
furor loquendi [L.] a rage for speaking.
furor poeticus [L.] poetic fire.
furor scribendi [L.] a rage for writing.
fuyez les dangers de loisir [F.] fly from the dangers of leisure.

g

gaieté de cœur [F.] gaiety of heart.
gallicè [L.] in French.
garçon [F.] a boy or a waiter.
garde à cheval [F.] a mounted guard.
garde champêtre [F.] a rural guard; a gamekeeper.
garde du corps [F.] a body-guard.
garde-feu [F.] a fire-guard; a fender.
garde mobile [F.] a guard liable to general service.
gardez [F.] take care; be on your guard.
gardez bien [F.] be very careful.
garde la foi [F.] keep the faith.
gaudeamus igitur [L.] let us therefore rejoice.

genius loci [L.] the genius of the place.
gens d'armes [F.] armed police.
gens de condition [F.] people of rank.
gens d'église [F.] churchmen.
gens de guerre [F.] military men.
gens de lettres [F.] literary people.
gens de loi [F.] lawyers.
gens de même famille [F.] birds of a feather.
gens de peu [F.] the lower classes.
gens du monde [F.] people of fashion.
gens togata [L.] the toga-wearing race, *i.e.*, the Romans; civilians.
Germanicè [L.] in German.
gibier de potence [F.] a gallows-bird.
giovine santo, diavolo vecchio [It.] a young saint, an old devil.
gitano [Sp.] a gipsy.
gli assenti hanno torti [It.] the absent are in the wrong.
gloria in excelsis [L.] glory to God in the highest.
gloria Patri [L.] glory to the Father.
gnôthi seauton [G.] know thyself.
goutte à goutte [F.] drop by drop.
gouvernante [F.] a governess.
grâce à Dieu [F.] thanks to God.
gradatim [L.] gradually; step by step.
gradus ad Parnassum [L.] a step to Parnassus; an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
grande chère et beau feu [F.] good cheer and a good fire.
grande fortune, grande servitude [F.] great wealth, great slavery.
grande parure, grande toilette [F.] full dress.
grande passion [F.] a serious love affair.
grand merci [F.] many thanks.
gratia placendi [L.] the pleasure of pleasing.
grex venalium [L.] the venal throng.
grosse tête et peu de sens [F.] big head and little wit.
guerra al cuchillo [Sp.] war to the knif.
guerre à mort [F.] war to the death.
guerre à outrance [F.] war to the uttermost.

h

habile [F.] skilful; able.
hac lege [L.] with this law or condition.
hardiesse [F.] boldness.
haud longis intervallis [L.] at frequent intervals.
haud passibus æquis [L.] not with equal steps.
haut et bon [F.] great and good.
haut goût [F.] high flavour; fine or elegant taste.
Heimweh [Ger.] home-sickness.
heluo librorum [L.] a devourer of books.
heu pietas! heu prisca fides! [L.] alas for piety! alas for our ancient faith! (Virgil.)
hiatus valde defendus [L.] a deficiency much to be regretted.
hic et ubique [L.] here and everywhere.
hic finis fandi [L.] here was end of the speaking.
hic jacet [L.] here lies—used in epitaphs.
hic labor [L.] this is work.
hic sepultus [L.] here buried.
hic illæ lacrimas [L.] hence (proceed) these tears; this is the cause of the trouble. (Horace.)
hoc age [L.] do this; attend to what you are doing.
hoc anno [L.] in this year.

hoc genus omne [L.] and all that sort.
hoc loco [L.] in this place.
hoc opus est [L.] this is a task.
hoc tempore [L.] at this time.
hodie mihi, cras tibi [L.] to-day to me, to-morrow to thee.
hoi polloi [G.] the many; the people; the vulgar.
hominis est errare [L.] it is common for man to err.
homme d'affaires [F.] a business man; a financier.
homme de bien [F.] an upright man; a man of worth.
homme de cour [F.] a courtier.
homme de paille [F.] a man of straw.
homme d'épée [F.] a military man.
homme de lettres [F.] a man of letters; a literary man.
homme d'esprit [F.] a man of talent or of wit.
homme d'état [F.] a statesman.
homme du monde [F.] a man of the world.
homo multarum litterarum [L.] a man of many literary accomplishments.
homo solus aut deus aut dæmon [L.] a man to live alone must be either a god or a devil.
homo sui juris [L.] one that is his own master.
homo sum, humani nihili a me alienum puto [L.] I am a man, and deem nothing that relates to man foreign to my feelings.
homo trium litterarum [L.] a man of three letters, *i.e.*, a thief—*fur* being the Latin for thief. (Plautus.)
homo unius libri [L.] a man of one book.
honi soit qui mal y pense [F.] evil to him who evil thinks.
honores mutant mores [L.] honours change manners.
honor virtutis præmium [L.] honour is the reward of virtue.
honos habet onus [L.] honour is burdened with responsibility.
horæ canonicæ [L.] canonical hours; prescribed hours for prayer.
horæ subsecivæ [L.] leisure hours.
hora fugit [L.] the hour flies.
horresco referens [L.] I shudder to relate. (Virgil.)
horrible dictu [L.] horrible to relate.
hors de combat [F.] out of condition to fight.
hors de la loi [F.] in the condition of an outlaw.
hors de propos [F.] wide of the point; inapplicable.
hors de saison [F.] out of season; unseasonable.
hors d'œuvre [F.] out of course; out of its accustomed place; small appetizing dishes served at table between soup and the second course.
hortus siccus [L.] a collection of dried plants.
hôtel de ville [F.] a town hall.
hôtel-Dieu [F.] a hospital.
hôtel garni [F.] a lodging-house; furnished apartments.
humanum est errare [L.] to err is human.
hurtar para dar por Dios [Sp.] to steal in order to give to God.

i

ibidem [L.] in the same place or case.
ich dien [Ger.] I serve.
ici on parle français [F.] French spoken here.
idée fixe [F.] a fixed idea; intellectual monomania.

idem [L.] the same.
idem sonans [L.] sounding the same.
idem velle atque idem nolle [L.] to like and to dislike the same things.
id est [L.] that is—abbreviated to *i.e.*
id genus omne [L.] all that class.
Iesus, hominum Salvator [L.] Jesus, Saviour of men.
ignorantia non excusat legem [L.] ignorance is no plea against the law.
ignoratio elenchi [L.] ignoring the point in dispute; the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.
ignotum per ignotius [L.] the unknown by the still more unknown.
il a inventé l'histoire [F.] he has invented history.
il a le diable au corps [F.] the devil is in him.
il douce far niente [It.] the sweet state of doing nothing.
il faut de l'argent [F.] money is wanting.
Ilias malorum [L.] an Iliad of woes; a host of evils.
il n'est sauce que d'appétit [F.] hunger is the best sauce.
il n'y a pas à dire [F.] there is nothing to be said.
il pensero [It.] the pensive, thoughtful man.
ils n'ont rien appris ni rien oublié [F.] they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing (said of the French *émigrés* and the Bourbons).
il sent le fagot [F.] he smells of the fagot; he is suspected of heresy.
imo pectore [L.] from the bottom of the heart.
imperium in imperio [L.] a government within a government.
impolitesse [F.] rudeness; coarseness.
impus animi [L.] of weak mind; imbecille.
in actu [L.] in the very act.
in ambiguo [L.] in doubt.
in armis [L.] under arms.
in articulo mortis [L.] at the point of death; in the last struggle.
in banco regis [L.] on the King's Bench.
in bianco [It.] in blank; in white.
in camerâ [L.] in the chamber (of a judge); in secret.
in capite [L.] in the head; in chief.
in cœlo quies [L.] there is rest in heaven.
in commendam [L.] in trust or recommendation.
incredulus odi [L.] being incredulous, I cannot endure it. (Horace.)
in curia [L.] in court.
index expurgatorius [L.] a list of prohibited books.
in Domino [L.] in the Lord.
in dubiis [L.] in matters of doubt.
in equilibrio [L.] properly balanced.
in esse [L.] in being.
in excelsis [L.] in the highest.
in extenso [L.] at full length.
in extremis [L.] at the point of death.
in flagrante delicto [L.] taken in the act.
in forma pauperis [L.] as a poor man.
in foro conscientie [L.] before the tribunal of conscience.
infra dignitatem [L.] below one's dignity.
in futuro [L.] in future; henceforth.
in hoc signo vinces [L.] in this sign (the cross) you will conquer.
in limine [L.] on the threshold.
in loco parentis [L.] in the place of a parent.
in medias res [L.] into the midst of things or affairs.
in medio tutissimam ibis [L.] you will go most safely in the middle; safety lies in a middle course.

in memoriam [L.] to the memory of; in memory.
in nomine [L.] in the name of.
in nubibus [L.] in the clouds; vague.
in nuce [L.] in a nut shell.
in omnia paratus [L.] ready for all things.
inopem copia fecit [L.] abundance has made him poor.
inops consilii [L.] without counsel.
in pace [L.] in peace.
in perpetuum [L.] for ever.
in petto [L.] within the breast; in reserve.
in pleno [L.] in full.
in posse [L.] in possible existence; in possibility.
in presenti [L.] at the present time.
in propria persona [L.] in person.
in puris naturalibus [L.] in a state of nature; quite naked.
in re [L.] in the matter of.
in rerum naturâ [L.] in the nature of things.
in sæculâ sæculorum [L.] for ages on ages; for ever.
in situ [L.] in its proper position.
insouciance [F.] indifference; carelessness.
instar omnium [L.] like all; an example to others.
in statu quo [L.] in the former state.
in suspensio [L.] in suspense or uncertainty.
in te, Domine, speravi [L.] in thee, Lord, have I put my trust.
inter alia [L.] among other things.
inter alios [L.] among other persons.
inter arma leges silent [L.] in the time of war, the laws are silent. (Cicero.)
interdum vulgus rectum videt [L.] now and then the mob sees what is right. (Horace.)
inter nos [L.] between ourselves.
inter pocula [L.] at one's cups.
in terrorem [L.] as a warning.
inter se [L.] among themselves.
in totidem verbis [L.] in so many words.
in toto [L.] in the whole; entirely.
intra muros [L.] within the walls.
in transitu [L.] on the passage.
in un batter d'occhio [It.] in the twinkling of an eye; instantly.
in un giorno non si fe' Roma [It.] Rome was not built in a day.
in usu [L.] in use.
in usum Delphini [L.] for the use of the Dauphin (said of an edition of the classics); toned down to suit a young person.
in utrumque paratus [L.] prepared for either event.
in vacuo [L.] in empty space, or in a vacuum.
invenit [L.] — devised (this).
inverso ordine [L.] in an inverse order.
in vino veritas [L.] there is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of wine.
invitâ Minervâ [L.] Minerva (the goddess of wisdom) being unwilling, z.e., without genius.
ipse dixit [L.] he himself said it; a mere assertion; dogmatism.
ipsissima verba [L.] the very words.
ipso facto [L.] in the fact itself.
ipso jure [L.] by the law itself.
ira furor brevis est [L.] anger is a short madness. (Horace.)
ir por lana, y volver trasquilado [Sp.] to go for wool and come back shorn.
Italicè [L.] in Italian.
iterum [L.] again.

j

jacka est alea [L.] the die is cast (said by Julius Caesar when he crossed the Rubicon.)
je'ai bonne cause [F.] I have a good cause.
jamais arrière [F.] never behind.
januis clausis [L.] with closed doors; in secret.
je maintiendrai le droit [F.] I will maintain the right.
je ne sais quoi [F.] I know not what.
je n'oublierai jamais [F.] I shall never forget.
je suis prêt [F.] I am ready.
jet d'eau [F.] a jet of water; a fountain.
jeu de mots [F.] a play upon words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit [F.] a witticism.
jeu de théâtre [F.] a stage trick; clap-trap.
jeunesse dorée [F.] gilded youth; luxurious young fops.
je vis en espoir [F.] I live in hope.
joci causâ [L.] for the sake of a joke.
jubilate Deo [L.] be joyful in the Lord; rejoice in God.
juvendi acti labores [L.] the remembrance of past labour is sweet. (Cicero.)
jure divino [L.] by divine law.
jure humano [L.] by human law.
juris peritus [L.] one learned in the law.
jus canonicum [L.] canon law.
jus civile [L.] civil law.
jus divinum [L.] divine law.
jus et norma loquendi [L.] the law and rule of speech. (Horace.)
jus gentium [L.] the law of nations.
jus gladii [L.] the right of the sword.
jus possessionis [L.] the right of possession.
jus summum saepe summa malitia est [L.] extreme law is often extreme wrong. (Terence.)
juste milieu [F.] the golden mean.
juxta [L.] near by.

l

l'abito è una seconda natura [It.] habit is a second nature.
laborare est orare [L.] work is prayer.
labor ipse voluptas [L.] labour itself is pleasure.
labor omnia vincit [L.] labour conquers everything.
la critique est aisée, l'art est difficile [F.] criticism is easy enough, but art is difficult.
la gente pone, y Dios dispone [Sp.] men propose, but God doth dispose.
laissez faire [F.] let alone; suffer to have its own way.
laissez-nous faire [F.] let us act for ourselves.
l'allegro [It.] the merry man.
l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher [F.] love and smoke cannot be hid.
langage des halles [F.] talk of the market place; Billingsgate.
lapis philosophorum [L.] the philosopher's stone.
la povertà è la madre di tutti le arti [It.] poverty is the mother of all the arts.
lapsus calami [L.] a slip of the pen.
lapsus lingue [L.] a slip of the tongue.
lapsus memoriæ [L.] a slip of the memory.
lares et penates [L.] household gods.
la reine le veult [N.F.] the queen wills it.
lateat scintilla forsan [L.] perchance some small spark may lie concealed.
latet anguis in herbâ [L.] a snake lies hid in the grass.
Latine dictum [L.] spoken in Latin.
laudator temporis acti [L.] one that praises the good old days.
laudum immensa cupidô [L.] insatiable desire for praise.
laus Deo [L.] praise to God.
l'avenir [F.] the future.
la vertu est la seule noblesse [F.] virtue is the true nobility; "This only noble to be good."
le beau monde [F.] the fashionable world.
le bon temps viendra [F.] the good time will come.
le coût en ôte le goût [F.] the expense takes away the pleasure.
lector benevole acti [L.] kind reader.
legatus a latere [L.] a legate from the side (of the Pope); a papal ambassador.
légereté [F.] lightness; activity;—levity.
le grand monarque [F.] the great monarch—Louis XIV. of France.
le monde savant [F.] the learned world.
l'empire des lettres [F.] the republic of letters.
le pas [F.] precedence in place or rank.
le point du jour [F.] daybreak.
le roi et l'état [F.] the king and the state.
le roi le veut [F.] the king wills it.
les affaires font les hommes [F.] business makes men.
lèse-majesté [F.] injured majesty; high treason.
les extrêmes se touchent [F.] extremes meet.
le style, c'est l'homme [F.] the style is the man himself.
l'état, c'est moi! [F.] the state! I am the state (said by Louis XIV.).
le tout ensemble [F.] all together; the whole.
lettre de cachet [F.] a sealed letter; a royal warrant for secret arrest and imprisonment.
lettre de change [F.] bill of exchange.
lettre de créance [F.] a letter of credit.
le vrai n'est toujours vraisemblable [F.] truth is stranger than fiction.
lex loci [L.] the law or custom of the place.
lex non scripta [L.] the common law.
lex scripta [L.] statute law.
lex talionis [L.] the law of retaliation.
lex terræ [L.] the law of the land.
l'homme propose et Dieu dispose [F.] man proposes and God disposes.
liberum arbitrium [L.] free will.
licentia vatum [L.] the license of the poets; poetical license.
limæ labor et mora [L.] the toil and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polish of a piece of literary composition. (Horace.)
l'inconnu [F.] the unknown.
l'incroyable [F.] the incredible; the marvellous.
lingua franca [It.] the mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.
lis item generat [L.] strife begets strife.
lis sub judice [L.] a case not yet decided.

lite pendente [L.] during the trial.
littera scripta manet [L.] the written letter remains.
local [F.] a place or station.
loco citato [L.] in the place quoted.
locum tenens [L.] one occupying the place; a deputy or substitute; a proxy.
locus criminis [L.] the place of the crime.
locus in quo [L.] the place in which.
locus penitentiae [L.] place for repentance.
locus sigilli [L.] the place of the seal—usually abbreviated to L.S.
longo intervallo [L.] by or with long interval.
loyauté m'oblige [F.] loyalty binds me.
lucidus ordo [L.] a clear arrangement.
lucris causâ [L.] for the sake of gain.
ludere cum sacris [L.] to trifle with sacred things.
lupus auribus teneo [L.] I hold a wolf by the ears; I have caught a Tartar. (Terence.)
lupus in fabula [L.] the wolf in the fable; talk of the devil and he will appear.
lusus naturæ [L.] a sport or freak of nature.

m

ma chère [F.] my dear.
macte virtute [L.] proceeded in virtue.
ma foi [F.] upon my faith.
maggiore fretta minore atto [It.] the more haste, the worse speed.
magister ceremoniarum [L.] master of the ceremonies.
magna civitas, magna solitudo [L.] a great city is a great solitude.
magna est veritas et prævalebit [L.] truth is mighty and it will prevail.
magna est vis consuetudinis [L.] great is the force of habit.
magni nominis umbra [L.] the shadow of a great name.
magnum bonum [L.] a great good.
magnum est vectigal parsimonia [L.] economy is itself a great income.
magnum opus [L.] a great work.
magnus Apollo [L.] great Apollo; one of high authority.
maigre [F.] fasting; food other than animal flesh.
maintien le droit [F.] maintain the right.
maison de campagne [F.] a country seat.
maison de santé [F.] private hospital.
maison de ville [F.] the town-house.
maître d'hôtel [F.] a house-steward.
maîtresse [F.] mistress.
maladie du pays [F.] homesickness.
malâ fide [L.] with bad faith; treacherously.
mal à propos [F.] ill-timed.
mal de dents [F.] toothache.
mal de mer [F.] sea-sickness.
mal de tête [F.] headache.
mal entendre [F.] misunderstanding.
malgré nous [F.] in spite of us.
malgré soi [F.] in spite of himself.
malheur ne vient jamais seul [F.] misfortunes seldom come singly.
malî exempli [L.] of a bad example.
malis avibus [L.] with unpropitious birds; with bad omens.
malo modo [L.] in an evil manner.
malo mori quam fedari [L.] I would rather die than be debased.
mandamus [L.] we command; a writ of the Court of King's Bench.
manet altâ mente repositum [L.] it remains deeply fixed in the mind.

manibus pedibusque [L.] with hands and feet.
manu forti [L.] with a strong hand.
manu propria [L.] with one's own hand.
mardi gras [F.] Shrove Tuesday.
mare clausum [L.] a closed sea; a bay.
mariage de conscience [F.] a private marriage.
mariage de convenance [F.] a marriage of convenience, or from interested motives.
mas vale saber que haber [Sp.] better be wise than rich.
mas vale tarde que nunca [Sp.] better late than never.
materfamilias [L.] the mother of a family.
matinée [F.] a morning recital or performance.
matre pulchra filia pulchrior [L.] a daughter fairer than her fair mother.
mauvaise honte [F.] false modesty.
mauvais goût [F.] bad taste.
mauvais sujet [F.] a bad subject; a worthless fellow.
maximus in minimis [L.] very great in trifling things.
meâ culpâ [L.] by my fault.
mea virtute me involvo [L.] I wrap myself in my own virtue.
médecin, guéris-toi, toi-même [F.] physician, heal thyself.
medicoria firma [L.] the middle station is surest.
medio tutissimus ibis [L.] in a medium course you will go most safely.
mega biblion, mega kakon [G.] a great book is a great evil.
me iudice [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.
memento mori [L.] remember death.
memorabilia [L.] things to be remembered.
memoria in æternâ [L.] in everlasting remembrance.
mens agitat molem [L.] mind moves matter.
mens divinior [L.] the inspired mind of the poet.
mens legis [L.] the spirit of the law.
mens sana in corpore sano [L.] a sound mind in a sound body.
mens sibi conscia recti [L.] a mind conscious of rectitude.
meo periculo [F.] at my own risk.
meo voto [L.] by my desire, or according to my wish.
merum sal [L.] pure salt; true Attic wit.
mesalliance [F.] marriage with an inferior; improper association; degrading or disparaging connection.
meum et tuum [L.] mine and thine.
mihî cura futuri [L.] my care is in the future.
mirabile dictu [L.] wonderful to be told.
mirabile visu [L.] wonderful to be seen.
mirabilia [L.] wonders.
mirum in modum [L.] in a wonderful manner.
mise-en-scène [F.] the staging of a play.
miserabile vulgus [L.] a wretched crew.
mittimus [L.] we send—a writ to commit a person to prison.
modo et formâ [L.] in manner and form.
modus operandi [L.] manner of operation.
mole ruit suâ [L.] it is crushed by its own weight.
mollia tempora fandi [L.] the favourable moment for speaking.

mon ami [F.] my friend.
mon cher [F.] my dear.
mont-de-piété [F.] a pawnbroker's shop.
more Hibernico [L.] after the Irish fashion.
more majorum [L.] after the manner of our ancestor.
more suo [L.] in his own way.
mors janua vitæ [L.] death is the gate of life.
mors omnibus communis [L.] death is common to all.
mos pro lege [L.] custom for law.
mot du guet [F.] a watchword.
mots d'usage [F.] words in common use.
motu proprio [L.] of his own accord.
muet comme un poisson [F.] mute as a fish.
multum in parvo [L.] much in little.
muraglia bianca, carta di matto [It.] a white wall is the fool's paper.
mutatis mutandis [L.] the necessary changes being made.
mutato nomine [L.] the name being changed.
mutuus consensus [L.] mutual consent.

n

naissance [F.] birth.
nascimur poetæ, physici oratores [L.] we are born poets, we become orators by training.
natale solum [L.] natal soil.
natura lo fece, e poi ruppe la stampa [It.] Nature made him, and then broke the mould.
naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret [L.] though you drive out nature with a pitchfork, yet she always returns.
necessitas non habet legem [L.] necessity has no law.
nec mora nec requies [L.] neither delay nor rest.
nec pluribus impar [L.] not an unequal match for numbers.
nec prece, nec pretio [L.] neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
nec scire fas est omnia [L.] we are not allowed to know all things.
nec temere, nec timide [L.] neither rashly nor timidly.
née [F.] born.
ne exeat [L.] let him not depart.
nefasti dies [L.] days on which judgment could not be given nor assemblies be held; unlucky days.
ne fronti crede [L.] trust not to appearances.
négligé [F.] a form of undress.
nenime contradicente [L.] without opposition; no one speaking in opposition.
nenime dissentiente [L.] no one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.
nemo fuit repente turpissimus [L.] no one becomes a blackguard all at once.
nemo me impune lacessit [L.] no one injures me with impunity—the motto of Scotland.
nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit [L.] No man is wise at all times.
nemo solus satis sapit [L.] no man is sufficiently wise of himself.
ne plus ultra [L.] nothing further; the utmost point.
ne puero gladium [L.] do not entrust a sword to a boy.
ne sutor ultra crepidam [L.] let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

ne tentes, aut perice [L.] do not attempt it, or carry it out thoroughly.
 nicht wahr? [Ger.] is it not so?
 nihil ad rem [L.] nothing to the point.
 nihil debet [L.] he owes nothing;— a plea for denying a debt.
 nihil quod tetigit non ornavit [L.] he touched nothing without embellishing it.
 nil admirari [L.] to wonder at nothing.
 nil desperandum [L.] never despair.
 nil dicere [L.] he makes no answer.
 nil nisi cruce [L.] nothing but the cross; depending upon the cross alone.
 nil sine numine [L.] nothing without God.
 ni l'un ni l'autre [F.] neither the one nor the other.
 nimum ne crede colori [L.] trust not too much to looks.
 n'importe [F.] it matters not.
 nisi Dominus, frustra [L.] unless the Lord be with us, all our toil is vain.
 nitor in adversum [L.] I strive against opposition.
 nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus [L.] virtue is the true and only virtue.
 noblesse oblige [F.] rank imposes obligation; much is expected from people of good position.
 no es oro todo lo que reluce [Sp.] all is not gold that glitters.
 nolens volens [L.] whether he will or not.
 noli me tangere [L.] don't touch me.
 nolle prosequi [L.] to be unwilling to proceed.
 nom de guerre [F.] a war name; an assumed name; a travelling title.
 nom de plume [F.] an assumed or literary title.
 non assumpsit [L.] the plea of a defendant in an action that "he did not undertake and promise," &c.
 non compos mentis [L.] not in sound mind.
 non constat [L.] it does not appear.
 non est [L.] it is not; absent; wanting.
 non est inventus [L.] he has not been found.
 non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco [L.] not unacquainted with misfortune, I learn to succour the wretched. (Virgil.)
 non libet [L.] it does not please.
 non liquet [L.] it is not clear.
 non mi ricordo [It.] I do not remember.
 non multa, sed multum [L.] not many things, but much.
 non nobis solum [L.] not merely for ourselves.
 non obstante [L.] notwithstanding.
 non omnia possumus omnes [L.] we cannot all of us do all things.
 non omnis moriar [L.] I shall not wholly die.
 non quis, sed quid [L.] not who, but what; measures, not men.
 non sequitur [L.] it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
 non sibi, sed omnibus [L.] not for itself, but for all.
 non sibi, sed patriæ [L.] not for himself, but for his country.
 non sum qualis eram [L.] I am not what I was.
 non tali auxilio [L.] not with such nosce te ipsum [L.] know thyself.
 noscitur a sociis [L.] he is known by his companions.
 nota bene, N.B. [L.] mark well.
 notatu dignum [L.] worthy of note.

Notre-Dame [F.] Our Lady; a cathedral in Paris.
 n'oubliez pas [F.] don't forget.
 nous avons changé tout cela [F.] we have changed all that.
 nous verrons [F.] we shall see.
 nouvelles [F.] news.
 nouvellette [F.] a short tale or novel.
 novus homo [L.] a new man or one who has raised himself from obscurity.
 nuance [F.] shade; tint; gradation.
 nudis verbis [L.] in plain words.
 nudum pactum [L.] a mere agreement.
 nulla dies sine lineâ [L.] no day without a line—without something done.
 nulla nuova, buona nuova [It.] no news is good news.
 nulli secundus [L.] second to none.
 nunc aut nunquam [L.] now or never.
 nunc est bibendum [L.] now is the time to drink.
 nunquam non paratus [L.] never unprepared.
 nuptiæ [L.] nuptials; wedding.

O

obit [L.] he (or she) died.
 obiter dictum, *pl.* obiter dicta [L.] a thing said by the way, or in passing.
 obscurum per obscurius [L.] explaining an obscurity by something still more obscure.
 observanda [L.] things to be observed.
 obsta principiis [L.] resist the first beginnings.
 octroi [F.] duties paid at the gates of a city.
 oderint dum metuant [L.] let them hate so long as they fear.
 odi profanum vulgus, et arceo [L.] I loathe the profane rabble and drive them away. (Horace.)
 odium theologicum [L.] the hatred of theologians.
 œil-de-bœuf [F.] a bull's eye.
 œuvres [F.] works.
 officina gentium [L.] workshop of the world.
 omne ignotum pro magno [L.] whatever is unknown is thought to be magnificent.
 omnem movere lapidem [L.] to leave no stone unturned.
 omne solum forti patria est [L.] every land is a brave man's home.
 omnia ad Dei gloriam [L.] all things to the glory of God.
 omnia bona bonis [L.] all things are good with the good.
 omnia mors aequat [L.] death levels all distinctions.
 omnia mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis [L.] all things change and we change with them.
 omnia vincit amor, nos et cedamus amori [L.] love conquers all things, let us too yield to love.
 omnia vincit labor [L.] labour overcomes all things.
 omnis amans amens [L.] every lover is demented.
 on connaît l'ami au besoin [F.] a friend is known in time of need.
 on dit [F.] they say; report; a flying rumour.
 onus probandi [L.] the burden of proving.
 ope et consilio [L.] with assistance
 operæ pretium est [L.] it is worth while.
 optimates [L.] of the first rank; the chief men.
 ora e sempre [It.] now and always.

ora et labora [L.] pray and work.
 ora pro nobis [L.] pray for us.
 orate pro anima [L.] pray for the soul (*of*).
 orator fit, poeta nascitur [L.] the orator is made, but the poet is born.
 ore rotundo [L.] with round, full voice.
 origo mali [L.] origin of the evil.
 oro e che oro vale [It.] that is gold which is worth gold; all is not gold that glitters.
 O sancta simplicitas! [L.] O sacred simplicity!
 O si sic omnia! [L.] Oh! that all (had always been done or spoken) thus!
 os rotundum [L.] eloquent delivery.
 O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
 otia dant vitia [L.] idleness tends to vice.
 otiosa sedulitas [L.] luxurious trifling.
 otium cum dignitate [L.] ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
 otium sine literis mors est [L.] leisure without literature is death.
 oublier je ne puis [F.] I can never forget.
 ouvrage [F.] work.
 ouvriers [F.] operatives; workmen.
 Oxonia [L.] Oxford.

P

pace [L.] with the consent of.
 pace tua [L.] with your consent.
 pacta conventa [L.] the conditions agreed on.
 padrone [It.] master; employer; landlord.
 pallida mors [L.] pale death.
 palmam qui meruit ferat [L.] let him who has won it bear the palm.
 par accident [F.] by chance.
 par avance [F.] in advance.
 par ci par là [F.] here and there.
 par dépit [F.] out of spite.
 par exemple [F.] for example.
 par excellence [F.] pre-eminently.
 par faveur [F.] by favour.
 par force [F.] by force.
 pari passu [L.] with equal pace; together.
 paritur pax bello [L.] peace is produced by war.
 par noble fratrum [L.] a noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
 parole d'honneur [F.] word of honour.
 par pari refero [L.] I return like for like.
 pars adversa [L.] the adverse party.
 pars pro toto [L.] part for the whole.
 particeps criminis [L.] accomplice.
 partout [F.] everywhere.
 parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus [L.] the mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth.
 parva componere magnis [L.] to compare small things with great.
 parvum parva decent [L.] little things become a little person.
 pas à pas on va bien loin [F.] step by step one goes a long way.
 passe-partout [F.] a master-key.
 pâté de foie gras [F.] a pie made in Strasbourg from the livers of geese.
 paterfamilias [L.] the father of a family.
 the Lord's prayer.
 pater patriæ [L.] the father of his country.
 patres conscripti [L.] the conscript fathers; the Roman Senate.

pax orbis terrarum [L.] the sovereignty of the world.
 Pax Romana [L.] the Roman Empire.
 pax vobiscum [L.] peace be with you.
 peccavi [F.] I have sinned.
 peine forte et dure [F.] very severe punishment.
 pendente lite [L.] pending the suit.
 penetrabilia [L.] secret recesses.
 pensée [F.] a thought.
 per ambages [L.] by circumlocution.
 per angustia ad augusta [L.] through trial to triumph.
 per annum [L.] by the year.
 per aspera ad astra [L.] through trials to glory.
 per capita [L.] by the head.
 per centum [L.] by the hundred.
 per cantante [It.] for cash.
 per contra [L.] on the contrary.
 per diem [L.] by the day.
 per fas et nefas [L.] through right and wrong.
 per gradus [L.] by steps; step by step.
 periculum in morâ [L.] there is danger in delay.
 per iterum [L.] in the meantime.
 per mare per terras [L.] by sea and land.
 per mense [It.] by the month.
 per più strade si va a Roma [It.] many roads lead to Rome.
 per se [L.] by itself.
 per troppo dibatter la verita si perde [It.] truth is lost by too much controversy.
 per viam [L.] by the way of.
 petit [F.] small.
 petit coup [F.] a little mark; a domino; a sip; a slight tap.
 petitio principii [L.] a begging of the question.
 petit-maitre [F.] a fop.
 peu-à-peu [F.] little by little.
 peu de chose [F.] a trifle.
 pièce de résistance [F.] the substantial course at dinner; the joint.
 pied-à-terre [F.] a resting place.
 pietra mossa non fa muschio [It.] a rolling stone gets no moss.
 pinxit [F.]— painted (this).
 pis aller [F.] the last or worst shift.
 placet [L.] it is approved of.
 pleno jure [L.] with full authority.
 poco à poco [It.] little by little.
 poeta nascitur, non fit [L.] the poet is born, not made.
 point d'appui [F.] prop; point of support.
 pondere, non numero [L.] by weight, not by number.
 pons asinorum [L.] bridge of asses;— a difficult lesson to beginners; the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid.
 populus vult decipi [L.] people like to be deceived.
 poste restante [F.] to remain until called for— applied to certain letters in a post-office.
 post hoc, ergo propter hoc [L.] after this; therefore because of this.
 post mortem [L.] after death.
 post obitum [L.] after death.
 potage au gras [F.] meat-soup.
 pour acquit [F.] paid; settled.
 pour faire rire [F.] to excite laughter.
 pour faire visite [F.] to pay a visit.
 pour passer le temps [F.] to pass away the time.
 pour prendre congé [F.] to take leave— usually abbreviated to P.P.C.
 præmonitus, præmunitus [L.] forewarned, forearmed.
 prendre la lune avec les dents [F.] to seize the moon with one's teeth; to aim at the impossible.
 prescriptum [L.] a thing prescribed.

presto maturo, presto marcio [It.] soon ripe, soon rotten.
 prêt d'accomplir [F.] ready to accomplish.
 preux chevalier [F.] a brave knight.
 prima donna [L.] first lady; principal female singer.
 primâ facie [L.] on the first view.
 primo [L.] in the first place.
 primus inter pares [L.] chief among equals.
 principia, non homines [L.] measures, not men.
 pro aris et focis [L.] for our altars and hearths.
 probatum est [L.] it is proved.
 probitas laudatur et alget [L.] honesty is praised and left to starve.
 pro bono publico [L.] for the public good.
 pro confesso [L.] as if conceded.
 pro Deo et ecclesia [L.] for God and the church.
 pro et con [L.] for and against.
 profanum vulgus [L.] the profane vulgar, or, odi profanum.
 pro forma [L.] for the sake of form; as a matter of form.
 pro hac vice [L.] for this turn or occasion.
 proh pudor! [L.] for shame!
 pro memoria [L.] for a memorial.
 pro patria [L.] for our country.
 propagandâ fide [L.] by, in, or through extending the faith.
 proprietaria [F.] a proprietor.
 pro rata [L.] in proportion.
 pro rege, lege, grege [L.] for the king, the law, and the people.
 pro re nata [L.] for a special emergency; according to the circumstances.
 pro tanto [L.] for so much.
 protégé [F.] one protected or patronized by another.
 pro tempore [L.] for the time being.
 proxime accessit [L.] he came next.
 pugnis et calcibus [L.] with fists and heels; with all his might.
 punctum saliens [L.] a salient or prominent point.
 Punicâ fides [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Q

quæ nocent, docent [L.] what pains us, trains us.
 quære [L.] query; inquiry.
 quaeritur [L.] the question arises.
 qualis ab incepto [L.] the same as from the beginning.
 qualis rex, talis grex [L.] like king, like people.
 qualis vita, finis ita [L.] as is life, so is its end.
 quamdiu se bene gesserit [L.] during good behaviour.
 quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus [L.] even good Homer sometimes nods; the wisest make mistakes. (Horace).
 quanti est sapere! [L.] how desirable is knowledge!
 quantum [L.] the quantity or amount.
 quantum libet [L.] as much as you please.
 quantum meruit [L.] as much as he deserved.
 quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] how changed from what he was!
 quantum sufficit [L.] a sufficient quantity.
 quantum vis [L.] as much as you will.
 quasi [L.] as if; in a manner.
 quelque chose [F.] a trifle.

que sais-je? [F.] what do I know?
 que voulez-vous? [F.] what is it you wish? what can you expect?
 qui a bu potra [F.] the tippler will go on habitting; it is hard to break off bad habits.
 quid faciendum? [L.] what is to be done?
 quid nunc? [L.] what now?
 qui docet, discit [L.] he who teaches, learns.
 quid pro quo [L.] an equivalent; tit for tat.
 quid rides? [L.] why do you laugh?
 quid times? [L.] what do you fear?
 quien sabe? [Sp.] who knows?
 qu'il soit comme il est désiré [F.] let it be as desired.
 qui m'aime, aime mon chien [F.] love me, love my dog.
 qui n'a santé, n'a rien [F.] he that has not health, has nothing.
 qui nimum probat, nihil probat, [L.] he who proves too much, proves nothing.
 qui non proficit, deficit [L.] who does not advance, loses ground.
 quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] who shall guard the guards themselves?
 qui timide rogat docet negare [L.] he that asks timidly courts denial.
 qui va là? [F.] who goes there?
 qui vive? [F.] who goes there? hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.
 quoad hoc [L.] to this extent.
 quod animo? [L.] with what mind or intention?
 quocunque modo [L.] in whatever manner.
 quocunque nomine [L.] under whatever name.
 quod avertat Deus! [L.] which may God avert! God forbid!
 quod erit demonstrandum [L.] which was to be proved or demonstrated.
 quod erat faciendum [L.] which was to be done.
 quod hoc sibi vult? [L.] what does this mean?
 quod vide, q.v. [L.] which see.
 quo fas et gloria ducunt [L.] where duty and glory lead.
 quo Fata vocant [L.] whither the Fates call.
 quo jure? [L.] by what right?
 quomodo? [L.] in what manner? how?
 quorum pars magna fui [L.] of which, or whom, I was a great or important part.
 quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat [L.] those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.
 quot homines, tot sententiae [L.] many men, many minds.
 quousque tandem, O Catilina? [L.] to what length then, O Catilina (are you determined to go). (Cicero.)

R

raison d'état [F.] a reason of state.
 raison d'être [F.] the reason for a thing's existence.
 rara avis [L.] a rare bird; a prodigy.
 ratione soli [L.] according to the soil.
 rechauffé [F.] warmed again, as food:— hence, insipid; stale.
 recte et suaviter [L.] justly and mildly.
 redolet lucernâ [L.] it smells of the lamp; it is a laboured production.
 reductio ad absurdum [L.] a reducing a position to an absurdity.

tadium vitæ [L.] weariness of life.
tangere ulcus [L.] to re-open a wound.
tantane animis caelestibus iræ? [L.] can such anger dwell in heavenly minds? (Virgil.)
tant mieux [F.] so much the better.
tant pis [F.] so much the worse.
tant soit peu [F.] never so little.
te judice [L.] you being the judge.
tel est notre plaisir [F.] such is our pleasure.
tel maître, tel valet [F.] like master, like man.
tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis [L.] the times are changed, and we are changed with them.
tempori parendum [L.] we must move with the times.
tempus edax rerum [L.] time the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit [L.] time flies.
tempus ludendi [L.] the time for play.
tempus omnia revelat [L.] time reveals all things.
tenax propositi [L.] firm of purpose.
tenez [F.] take it.
tentanda via est [L.] a way must be tried.
terminus ad quem [L.] the boundary-line, point, or term to which.
terminus a quo [L.] the point or term from which.
terra cotta [It.] baked earth.
terra firma [L.] solid earth; a safe footing.
terra incognita [L.] an unknown country.
tertium quid [L.] a third something; a nondescript.
teste [L.] by the evidence of.
thalatta, thalatta! [G.] the sea, the sea! The cry of Xenophon's army.
tiens à la vérité [F.] maintain the truth.
tiens ta foi [F.] keep your faith.
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes [L.] I fear the Greeks even when they bear gifts in their hands.
toga virilis [L.] the gown of manhood.
to kalon [G.] the beautiful; the chief good.
to prepon [G.] the proper or becoming.
tot homines, quot sententiæ [L.] so many men, so many minds.
totidem verbis [L.] in so many words.
toties quoties [L.] as often as.
totis viribus [L.] with all his might.
toto celo [L.] by the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
totum [L.] the whole.
totus teres atque rotundus [L.] completely smooth and round; perfect.
toujours prêt [F.] always ready.
tour de force [F.] a feat of strength or skill.
tour d'expression [F.] an idiom or peculiar force of expression.
tourner casaque [F.] to turn one's coat; to take an opposite side.
tout à fait [F.] entirely; wholly.
tout à l'heure [F.] instantly.
tout au contraire [F.] on the contrary.
tout à vous [F.] wholly yours.
tout bien ou rien [F.] all or nothing.
tout de même [F.] precisely the same.
tout de suite [F.] immediately.
tout-ensemble [F.] the whole taken together.
tout est pris [F.] all is taken; every avenue preoccupied.
tout le monde est sage après coup [F.] everybody is wise after the thing is done.
tranchant [F.] peremptory; sharp; trenchant.

transeat in exemplum [L.] let it pass into a precedent.
tria juncta in uno [L.] three joined in one.
tristesse [F.] sadness; sorrow.
trium literarum homo, cf. homo trium, &c.
Troja fuit [L.] Troy has perished.
troppo disputare la verità fa errare [It.] too much disputing puts truth to flight.
truditur dies die [L.] one day is pressed onward by another.
tu ne cede malis [L.] do not yield to evils.
tutor et ultor [L.] protector and avenger.
tutte le strade conducono a Roma [It.] all roads lead to Rome.
tuum est [L.] it is your own.

U

uberrima fides [L.] implicit faith.
ubi bene, ibi patria [L.] wherever it goes well with me, there is my fatherland.
ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum [L.] where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
ubique [L.] everywhere.
ubi supra [L.] where above mentioned.
ultima ratio regum [L.] the last argument of kings; war.
Ultima Thule [L.] the utmost boundary or limit.
ultimatum [L.] the last or only condition.
ultimus Romanorum [L.] the last of the Romans.
ultra licitum [L.] beyond what is allowable.
ultra vires [L.] beyond one's powers.
una scopa nuova spazza bene [It.] a new broom sweeps clean.
unâ voce [L.] with one voice; unanimously.
un bienfait n'est jamais perdu [F.] a kindness is never lost.
un cabello hace sombra [Sp.] the least hair makes a shadow.
und so weiter (Ger.) and so forth.
une fois n'est pas coutume [F.] one act does not make a habit.
un fait accompli [F.] an accomplished fact.
unguis et rostro [L.] with claws and beak; tooth and nail.
unguis in ulcere [L.] a nail in the wound (keeping it open).
uno animo [L.] with one mind; unanimously.
un sot à triple étage [F.] a perfect fool.
usque ad nauseam [L.] to disgust.
usus loquendi [L.] usage in speaking.
utcumque placuerit Deo [L.] as it shall please God.
utile dulci [L.] the useful with the pleasant.
utinam noster esset [L.] would that he were ours.
ut infra [L.] as below.
ut possidetis [L.] as you possess; state of present possession.
ut supra [L.] as above stated.

V

vade in pace [L.] go in peace.
vade mecum [L.] go with me; a constant companion.
ve victis [L.] woe to the vanquished.
vale [L.] farewell.

valeat quantum valere potest [L.] let it pass for what it is worth.
valet de chambre [F.] an attendant; a footman.
Vare, legiones redde [L.] Varus, give (me) back my legions (said by Cæsar Augustus).
varia lectiones [L.] various readings.
variorum notæ [L.] the notes of various authors.
varium et mutabile semper femina [L.] an ever changeful and capricious thing is woman.
vedi Napoli e poi muori [It.] see Naples and then die.
vel prece, vel pretio [L.] for either love or money.
veluti in speculum [L.] as in a mirror.
venalis populus, venalis curia patrium [L.] the people and the senators are alike venal.
vendidit hic auro patriam [L.] he sold his country for gold.
veni, vidi, vici [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. (A despatch of Julius Cæsar.)
ventis secundis [L.] with favourable winds.
vera pro gratiis [L.] truth before favour.
vera prosperità è non aver necessità [It.] 'tis true prosperity to have no want.
verbatim et literatim [L.] word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti [L.] a word is enough for a wise man.
veritas odium parit [L.] truth begets hatred.
veritas prævalebit [L.] truth will prevail.
veritas vincit [L.] truth conquers.
veritatis simplex oratio est [L.] the language of truth is simple.
vérité sans peur [F.] truth without fear.
ver non semper viret [L.] spring does not always flourish.
versus [L.] against; toward.
vestigia [L.] tracks; vestiges.
vexata quæstio [L.] a disputed question.
via [L.] by the way of.
via media [L.] a middle course.
via trita, via tuta [L.] the beaten track is the safe one.
vice [L.] in the place of.
vice versâ [L.] the terms being exchanged.
videlicet [L.] to wit; namely, usually abbreviated to *viz.*
video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor [L.] I see and approve of the better things, I follow the worse.
videtur [L.] it appears.
vide ut supra [L.] see what is stated above.
vi et armis [L.] by force and arms.
vigilate et orate [L.] watch and pray.
vigueur de dessus [F.] strength from on high.
vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum [L.] silver is of less value than gold, gold than virtue.
vin [F.] wine.
vincit amor patriæ [L.] love of country prevails.
vincit qui se vincit [L.] he conquers who overcomes himself.
vinculum matrimonii [L.] the bond of marriage.
vindex injuriæ [L.] an avenger of injury.
vir bonus dicendi peritus [L.] a good man skilled in the art of speaking.

vires acquirit eundo [L.] she (*i.e.*, rumour) acquires strength in her progress.
virginibus puerisque [L.] for maidens and boys.
vir sapit qui pauca loquitur [L.] he is wise who talks but little.
virtus in arduis [L.] courage or virtue in difficulties or trials.
virtute et fide [L.] by or with virtue and faith.
virtute et labore [L.] by virtue and labour.
virtute officii [L.] by virtue of his office.
virtutis amore [L.] from love of virtue.
vis a tergo [L.] a propelling force from behind.
vis-à-vis [F.] opposite; facing.
vis inertiae [L.] the power of inertia; resistance.
vis medicatrix naturæ [L.] the healing tendency of nature.
vita brevis, longa ars [L.] life is short, art is long.
vita hominis sine literis mors est [L.] the life of man, without literature, is death.
vitam impendere vero [L.] to risk one's life for the truth.

vivat! [F.] a shout of "long live!"
vivat regina! [L.] long live the queen!
vivat rex! [L.] long live the king!
vivâ voce [L.] by the living voice; by oral testimony.
vivat respublica [L.] live the republic.
vive la bagatelle [F.] success to trifling.
vive le roi! [F.] long live the king!
vive ut vivas [L.] live that you may live.
vive, vale [L.] farewell and be happy.
vive, valeque [L.] life and health to you.
vivida vis animi [L.] the lively vigour of genius.
vixere fortes ante Agamemnona [L.] there were brave men living before Agamemnon.
voilà [F.] behold! there is, or there are.
voilà tout [F.] that's all.
voilà une autre chose [F.] that is quite another thing.
voir les dessous des cartes [F.] to see the face of the cards; to be in the secret.
volente Deo [L.] God willing.
votum castitatis [L.] a vow of chastity

vous y perdrez vos pas [F.] you will lose your labour.
vox clamantis in deserto [L.] the voice of one crying in the wilderness.
vox et præterea nihil [L.] a voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
vox faucibus hæsit [L.] the voice (or words) stuck in the throat; he was dumb with amazement.
vox populi, vox Dei [L.] the voice of the people is the voice of God.
vulgo [L.] commonly.
vulnus immedicabile [L.] an irreparable injury.
vultus animi janua et tabula [L.] the face is the portrait and picture of the mind.
vultus est index animi [L.] the face is the index of the mind.

Z

Zeitgeist [Ger.] the spirit of the age.
zonam perdidit [L.] he has lost his purse; he is in needy circumstances.
zonam solvere [L.] to loose the virgin girdle or band.

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

a

a [A.S.] on or in; as abed, ashore, afield.
a [A.S. *and*] over against; as along.
a [A.S. *ā*] used as an intensive prefix to verbs; as arise, abide, alflight.
a [A.S.] of or from; as adown, anew.
a [A.S. *ge*] as aware.
a, at, old sign of *inf.*; as ado.
a, **an** [G.] without, denoting privation; as apathy, without feeling; anarchy, without government.
a, **ab**, **abs** [L.] from or away; as avert, abhor, abstain, abstract.
ad [L.] to, at; with its different forms **a**, **ac**, **af**, **ag**, **al**, **an**, **ap**, **ar**, **as**, **at**; as adhere, ascend, accept, affect, aggravate, allot, announce, appear, arrest, assent, attend.
all [A.S.] all; as almighty, altogether.
amb, **ambi**, **am** [L.] on both sides, around; as ambient, ambition, ambidexter, amputate.
amphi [G.] both, round about; as amphibious, amphitheatre.
an [F. *en*, L. *in*] as anoint.
ana [G.] through, back, up; as anatomy, analyse.
ante, **anti**, **anci**, **ant**, **an** [L.] before; as antecedent, anticipate, ancient, antique, ancestor.
anti, **ant** [G.] opposite to, against; as antipathy, antipodes, antagonist.
apo [G.] from; as apostasy, apostate; **aph**, in aphelion.
arch, **archi**, **arche** [G.] first, chief; as in archangel, architect, archetype.
at [E.] nearness; as in atone.
auto, **auth**, [G.] self; as autobiography, authentic.

b

be [A.S.] causative, as becloud; privative, as behead; intensive, as bespatter, bespeak, &c.
bis, **bi**, **bin** [L.] twice, double; as biscuit, biennial, binocular.
by [A.S.] near, beside; as bystander, bypath.

c

cata, **cat**, **cath** [G.] down, downwards, according to; as cataract, catechism, catholic.
circum, **circu** [L.] round about; as circumscribe, circumfluent, circum spect, circuit.
cis [L.] on this side; as calisalpine.
con [L.] with its forms **co**, **col**, **com**, **cor**, **coun**, together, with; as connect, cohere, collect, compose, correct, council.
contra [L.] against; as contradict, controvert.
counter [F. *contre*] against; as counteract.

d

de [L.] down, from, or off; as deject, deter, defend.

demi [F.] half; as demigod.
dia [G.] through; as diameter, diaphanous.
di [G.] double; as dilemma.
dis [L.] with its forms **diff** and **di**, off, asunder, away, out; as dispel, disarm, dishonest, diffuse, divert.
dis [G.] two, twice; as dissyllable.
dys [G.] ill, difficult; as dysentery.

e

e, see **ex**.
e [A.S. *ge*] enough.
e [French phonetic addition] as in esquire.
ec [G.] out of; as eccentric.
emb [A.S. *ymb-ryne*] a circuit; as ember-days.
en, **em**, and **im** [F., L., and G.] in or on, also to make; as encircle, encaustic, enfeeble, embark, immerge.
enter [F.] between, among; as entertain.
ep, **eph**, **epi** [G.] upon; as epoch, ephemeral, epitaph.
es [F.] out; as escape.
eso [G.] in, into; as esoteric.
eu, **ey** [G.] well; as euphony, evangelist.
ex [L.] with its forms **e**, **ef**, &c., out from; as exclaim, evade, effuse, effulgence.
ex [G.] from, out of; as exodus
exo [G.] without; as exotic.
extra [L.] on the outside, beyond; as extramural, extraordinary, extradition.

f

for [A.S.] in place of; as forasmuch.
for [A.S.] from, away, against; as forswear, forbid.
for [F., L.] out of doors, outside; foreclose, forfeit.
fore [A.S.] before; as forerun, foretell.
forth [A.S.] forth; as forthwith.
fro [Scand.] from; as froward.

g

gain [Scand.] against; as gainsay.

h

hemi [G.] half; as hemisphere.
hetero [G.] other; as heterodox.
holo [G.] entire; as holograph.
homo [G.] same; as homoeopathy.
hyper [G.] over, above; as hypercritical, hyperborean.
hypo, **hyph**, **hyp** [G.] under; as hypocrite, hyphen, hypallage.

i

i [L.] not; as ignoble.
i, **y** [A.S. *ce*] yclept, handywork.

pan

in [L.] with its forms **il**, **im**, **in**, **ir**, **in**, into, upon; as inter, illumine, impend, include, irrigate.
in [L.] with its forms **il**, **im**, **ir**, negative; as infrim, illegal, immortal, irregular.
in, **im** [A.S.] in, on; as inwrap, inward, imbed.
inter [L.] between; as intercept, interpose, interval.
intra [L.] in the inside of, within; as intramural.
intro [L.] into, within; as introduce.
iss [F., from L. *ex*] out of; as issue.

j

juxta [L.] close to, near; as juxtaposition.

l

l, curtailment of *all*; as lone.
l [Ar.] the; as in lute.

m

male, **mal**, **mau** [L.] badly; malefactor, maladroït, maugre.
meta, **meth**, **met** [G.] change; as metamorphose, method, metcor.
mid [A.S.] with; as midwife.
mis [A.S. and Icel.] wrongly; misdeed, mistrust.
mis [F., L.] badly; as mischief.
mono, **mon** [G.] single; as monograph, monk.
multi, **mult** [L.] many; as multiply.

n

n, as in newt, *i.e.*, an ewt, nickname (an ekename).
ne [L.] not; as nefarious, neuter.
ne [G.] not; as nepenthe.
nec [L.] not; as neglect, negative.
non [L.] not; as nonsense, nonage.

o

ob [L.] with its forms **o**, **oc**, **of**, **op**, **os**, against, in front, in or on; as obloquy, omit, occur, offer, oppose, ostensible.
off [A.S.] off, from, away; offal, offset.
on [A.S.] on; onlooker.
or [A.S.] out; ordeal.
out [A.S.] beyond; as outdo, outrun.
over [A.S.] eminence or excess; as overtop, overthrow.

p

palim, **palin** [G.] against; as palimpsest, palindrome.
pan, **panto** [G.] all; panacea, pantomime.

para, par, pa [G.] alongside, beyond, against; as paradigm, parody, palsy.
pel, see per.
pene [L.] almost; as peninsula.
per, par, pel, pil [L.] through, thoroughly; as perfect, parson, pelucid, pilgrim.
peri [G.] round; as perimeter, periphrasis, period.
pol, por, pour, pur [F.] other forms of *L. pro*; as pollute, portend, pour-tray, purvey.
post [L.] after, behind; as postpone.
pre [L.] before; as predict, precede, prevail.
preter [L.] beyond; as preternatural.
pro [L.] forth, forward, for; as proceed, proconsul, provoke, pronoun.
pros [G.] towards; as proselyte.
proto, prot [G.] first; as prototype, protozoa.

r

re, red, ren [L.] back; as retract, redeem, render.
retro [L.] going backwards; as retrograde, retrospect.

S

s, for se; as in sober.
s, for dis; as in spend.

s, for ex; as in sample.
se, sed [L.] literally by itself, without, aside; as seclude, sedition.
semi [L.] half; semitone.
sine [L.] without; as sinecure.
sub [L.] with its forms **s, su, suc, suf, sug, sup, sus, so**, under or after; as subject, sombre, suspect, succeed, suffuse, suggest, suppose, sustain, sojourn.
subter [L.] under; as subterfuge, subterraneous.
super [L.] over, above, beyond; as superstructure, superfine, superadd.
supra [L.] over, above; as superabundance, supernumerary, supra mundane.
sur [F., L. *super*] as surmount, surprise.
syn [G.] with its forms **sy, syl, sym**, together, with; as syntax, system, syllogism, sympathy.

t

t, at; as in twilight.
thorough [A.S.] through; as thoroughfare.
to [A.S.] as in to-day, together.
to [A.S.] asunder as in the biblical to-brake.
trans, tran, tra, tres, tre [L.] beyond, over, through; as transit, transcend, traduce, trespass, treason.

u

u [G.] not; as Utopia.
ultra [L.] beyond; as ultra-marine.
um [L.] same as **non**, not; as umpire.
un [A.S.] not; as unable, unseen; before a verb, to do the opposite; as unloose, untie, unfetter.
under [A.S.] under, below; as underprop, undersell.
un, uni [L.] one; as unanimous, unicorn.
up [A.S.] high, over; as uplift, upset.

V

ve [L.] apart from; vestibule.
vis, vice [F., L.] in place of; viscount, viceroys.

W

wan [A.S.] wanting; as wanton (wanting education).
with [A.S.] against, back; as withstand, withdraw.

y

y, see under L.

AFFIXES.

able [L. *abilis*] fit to be; as portable.
ac [G. *akos*] pertaining to; as elegiac.
aceous [L. *aceus*] having the qualities of; as herbageous.
acious [L. *ax, acis*] full of; as sudacious.
acity [L. *acitas*] power, abundance; as capacity, loquacity.
acy [L.] act of doing, as conspiracy; state, as cellibacy.
ade [F.] relating to, pertaining to; as decade.
age [L. *aticus*, F. *age*] act of doing, or thing done, locality; as passage, parentage, postage, parsonage.
al [L. *alis*] belonging to; as bridal, criminal, nuptial.
an, ain [L. *anus*] belonging or pertaining to, one who; as guardian, human, librarian.
ana [L.] things belonging to, sayings; as Johnsoniana.
ance, ancy [L. *antia*] state or being; as ignorance, abundance, constancy, occupancy.
and, end [L. *andus, endus*] as viand, legend.
aneous [L. *aneus*] belonging to; as extraneous.
ant [L. *ans, antis*] equivalent of *E. ting*; as assistant, pleasant.
ar [L. *aris*] of or belonging to; as globular, angular; one who, as beggar.
ard [F.] one who; as drunkard.
ary [L. *arius*] agent or doer, one who; as secretary, missionary, lapidary; — [L. *arium*] place where; as seminary.
ass, ace [L. *aceus, acius*] cuirass, pinnace.
aster [L. *aster*] implying contempt; as poetaster.
ate [L. *atus, ata, atum*] to make; as regulate, deliberate; one who, as delegate, potentate; office, thing, as consulate, duplicate; having, full, as animate, adequate.
ative [L. *ativus*] having power; as vegetative, creative.

atory [L. *atorius*] relating to, being; as predatory, transitory.
ature [L. *atura*] state, form; as creature.

b

ble, see able.
ble, ple [L. *plus*] fold; as double, quadruple.
bund and cund [L. *bundus and cundus*] moribund, rubicund.

C

celli, cello [L. *cellus and ellus*] diminutive; as violoncello.
ch, augmentative; as blotch.
cle, cule [L. *culus*] particle, animal-cule.
craft [A.S. *craft*] skill; bookcraft, priestcraft.
cy [L. *tia*] being or state of being; as clemency, delicacy, intimacy, infancyness.

d

d, t, or ed, suffix of past tense; did, felt, loved.
d, ed, denotes possession; in nouns with passive meanings, as deed, seed; in adjectives formed from nouns, as booted, feathered; in past participles, as loved.
dom [A.S.] state, power; as kingdom, earldom, dukedom, popedom, freedom.

e

ed [E.] having, action done; as landed, finished.
ee [F., from L. *atus*] one who; as lessee, trustee, referee, refugee.

eer, [F. *ier*, L. *arius*] one who, agent or doer; as muleteer, charioteer, mutineer, engineer.
el [L. *ellus, or illus*] diminutive; as damsel.
el [A.S.] instrument; as shovel.
en [A.S.] made of or belonging to; as wooden, golden; to make, as lengthen, strengthen.
en [A.S. *en*] diminutive; as maiden.
en [A.S. *en*] vixen.
en [A.S. *n, ne, en*] pp.; woven.
en [A.S. *an*] oxen, kine.
en [A.S.] to make; darken.
ence, ency [L. *entia*] action, state or being; as leniency, contention, tendency, indolence, complacency.
ent [L. *ens*] being; as president, opponent, different.
eous [L. *eus*] pertaining to, containing; as aqueous.
er [A.S. *ere*] one who; as maker, singer, writer.
er [A.S. *erian*] frequentative; as flicker.
er, more; in comparative of adjectives, as greater.
erel [O.F.] little; as pikerel, cockerel.
erie [L. *arium*] place where; as menagerie.
erly [F. *erly, ly*] direction to or from; southerly.
ern [L. *erna*] noun suffix; cistern.
ern [A.S.] direction to or from, as eastern, western; or belonging to, as modern.
ery [F. *erie*] place, act, state; as brewery, bribery, waggery.
es, or s [A.S. *as*] pl. suffix; as foxes, boots.
escent [L. *escens*] growing, becoming; as convalescent.
ese [L. *ensis*] belonging to; as Japanese.
ess [F. *esse*, L. *essa*] fem. suffix of nouns; as tigress, lioness.
est [A.S.] bringest, lovest.
est [A.S. *est*] superl. suffix in *adj.*; as youngest.

et [F.] little; as casket, tablet, floweret, rivulet.
etic [G. *etikos*] relating to; as pathetic.
etto [F.] little; as coquette.
ety [L. *etas*] state of; as sobriety, anxiety.
ever [A.S.] every, any; as whosoever, whoever.
ey [A.S. *ig*] consisting of; as clayey.

f

fare, way; as welfare.
fast [A.S. *faest*] firm, fast; as steadfast.
fold [A.S. *feald*] *adj.* suffix; as fourfold.
ful [A.S.] full of; as joyful, useful, painful, delightful.
fy [F. *fier*, L. *faere*] to make; as purify, fortify, diversify.

h

head, or **hood** [A.S. *hād*, state] state or being; as manhood, priesthood, neighbourhood.

i

i, *pl.* suffix of nouns, through Italian; banditti.
ian [L. *ianus*] *adj.* suffix; as Arabian, Canadian.
ible [F., L. *ibilis*] able to be; as flexible, accessible, possible.
ic [L. and G.] belong to; as gigantic, angelic, cubic.
ical, *adj.* suffix, belonging to; as cubical, comical.
ice [L. *itium*] thing done; as service, notice.
ice, **ish** [L. *ix*, *icis*] as pumice, radish.
icle [A.S. *icel*, a piece of ice] as icicle.
ics [G. *ika*] in names of science; as pneumatics, mathematics.
id [L. *idus*] belonging to; as rabid, fervid.
ide [G. *eidos*, form] as bromide.
ie, *y*, diminutive; as lassie.
ier [F. *ter*] one who; as cavalier, hoser.
il, **ile** [L. *ilis*] able; as civil, ductile.
ile [L. *ilis*] belonging to; as juvenile, mercantile, gentle.
im, *pl.* suffix; as cherubim.
ina, *fem.* suffix; as Carina.
ine [L. *inus*] belonging to; as divine, genuine, feline.
ine [F. *ine*, L. *ina*] *fem.* suffix; as heroine.
ing [A.S. *ende*] suffix of *ppr.*; coming.
ing [A.S. *ung*, *ing*] noun suffix; learning, dwelling.
ing [A.S. *ing*] son of; as Manning, Harding; also in names of animals, herring; in coins, as farthing.
ion [L. *io*] being or state of being; as creation.
ior [L.] more; as superior, inferior.
ique [F., L. *iguus*] belonging to; antique.
ish [A.S. *isc*] like; as childish, girlish, foolish; little, as brownish;—[F. *ies*, L. *ese*] to make; as establish, finish.
ism, **asm** [G. *ismos*, *asmos*] act, being, or state of being; as atheism, phisonasm.
ist, **ast** [G. *istes*, *astes*] one who; as atheist, gymnast.
ite [G. *ites*] belonging to, one who; as anchorite, dynamite.
ity [L. *itas*] being or state; as ability, capability, inability.
ive [L. *ivus*] belonging to, having the power to; as native, active, expansive, persuasive.

ix [L.] as executrix, testatrix.
ize [G. *izein*] to make; as fertilize, realize, equalize, canonize, epitomize.

k

k, a verbal suffix; as walk, talk.
kin [A.S.] little; as lambkin, manikin.
kind [A.S.] race, sort; as womankind, humankind, mankind.

l

l, **le**, as verb suffix; as kneel, drizzle.
le, **el** [A.S.] denoting instrument, &c.; as needle, navel.
lent [L. *lentus*] full of; as benevolent, redolent, violent, virulent, corpulent.
less [A.S. *leas*] without; as useless, worthless, valueless, tenantless.
let [*el*, *le*, and *et*] diminution, little; as eaglet, streamlet.
like [A.S. *lic*] like; as warlike, saintlike, godlike.
ling [A.S.] little, young; as duckling, codling, darling; sometimes depreciatory, as hireling, grounding.
ling, **long** [A.S. *lunga*, *linga*] *adv.* suffix; as aldelong, darkling.
lock [A.S. *lac*] noun suffix; wedlock.
lock, **lick** [A.S. *leac*] a leek; garlic, hemlock.
ly [A.S. *lic*] like; as lordly, friendly, kingly, manly.

m

meal [A.S. *mælum*] *adv.* suffix; as piecemeal.
men [L. *men*] state, that which; as regimen, acumen.
ment [F., L. *mentum*] act or state of; as treatment, excitement, advancement, nourishment.
mony [F. *monie*, L. *monium*, *monia*] act or state of; as parsimony, testimony, matrimony.
most [*ma* and *est*] greatest; as uppermost, endmost, topmost.

n

n, in participles, denoting possession; as broken, hewn.
nd [A.S.] *ppr.* suffix; friend.
ness [A.S.] being or state of being; as madness, blindness, kindness.

o

ock [A.S. *uc*] little; as hillock.
oid, **oidal** [G. *oidēs*] colloid.
om [A.S. *um*] old dative; as whilom.
on [L. *onem*] as felon.
on, **one**, **oon** [F. *on*, It. *one*] augmentative; as balloon, flagon, trombone.
or [L.] one who; as imitator, persecutor, author, factor.
ory [L. *orius*] belonging to or place where; as olfactory, purgatory, prefatory, piscatory.
ose [L. *osus*] full of; as verbose, jocosose.
osity [L. *ositas*] abundance, state; as verbosity, curiosity.
ot [F.] little; as ballot, pivot;—[G. *otes*] one who; as patriot, zealot.
our [F. *eur*, L. *or*] state of being; as honour, favour.
ous [L. *us*] full of; as prosperous, lustrous, nervous, dubious, fibrous.
ow, **w** [A.S. *u*, *we*, *wa*] meadow, sparrow, straw.

r

r, **er**, verb suffix; as chatter, titter.
re [A.S.] place; as here, thera.
red [A.S. *ræd*] implying number; as hundred.
red [A.S. *ræden*, rule] state. those who; as kindred.
ric [A.S. *rice*, dominion] dominion, region; as bishopric.
right [A.S. *riht*] as upright, downright.
ry, **ery** [F. *rie*, *erie*] art, place; as masonry, foundry; also the result of action, as poetry; action, as sorcery; condition, as slavery; forming collective *n.* as infantry.

s

s [A.S. *es*] marking the genitive case.
se [A.S. *sian*] to make; as cleanse.
ship [A.S. *scipe*] state or quality; as hardship, friendship.
sis [G.] action or state; as thesis.
some [A.S.] full of; as tiresome, quarrelsome, gladsome.
son, **son**; as Johnson.
ster [A.S. *estre*] agent or doer; as punster, gamester.
stress [A.S.] as songstress.
sy, **se** [G. *sie*] state; as dropsy, eclipse.

t

t [L. *tus*] *adj.* and noun suffix; as fact, exact.
t, for **th**, as height.
teen [A.S. *tyne*] ten to be added; as fifteen, sixteen.
ter, **tre** [G. *iron*] meter, centre.
ter, **ther** [A.S. *der*, *ter*] thither, after.
th, or **t** [A.S.] state or thing; as birth, broth, light.
ther, **ter**, **der** [A.S. *dor*, *ther*, *der*] the agent, action; as father, mother, slaughter, rudder.
tude [L. *tudo*] being or state of being; as solitude, altitude, gratitude.
ty [A.S. *tig*] ten to be multiplied; seventy.
ty [F. *te*, L. *tas*] being or state of being; as captivity, poverty, rapidity.

u

ule, **le** [L. *ulus*] little; as globule, circle.
und, **ond** [L. *undus*, F. *ond*] jocund, vagabond.
ure [L. *ura*, F. *eur*] act or state; as verdure, mixture, capture, exposure.
urn [L. *urnus*] taciturn.
urnal [L. *urnus*] belonging to; as diurnal.

w

ward [A.S.] in the direction of; as hitherward, homeward, eastward.
ways [A.S.] way, manner; as sideways, bye-ways, wrong-ways.
wise [A.S.] way, manner; as likewise.

y

y [A.S. *e*] place; as smithy;—[A.S. *ig*] as mighty;—[A.S. *tan*] as ferry.
y [F. *ie*, L. *ia*] abbey;—[L. *ivus*] study;—[L. *ies*] progeny;—[L. *ivus*, F. *if*] massy;—[G. *ia*] academy.
yer [A.S.] one who; as lawyer.

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

I.—EXPLANATORY INDEX OF PREFIXES, TERMINATIONS, AND FORMATIVE SYLLABLES.

A

A [A.S. *ed*, Icel. *aa*] a stream; as, Thurso, stream of Thor.

Aar, ar (ar) [Celt.] a watercourse; as, Aar; Arve; Argens.

Ab, aub (awb) [Per.] water, a river; as, Doab, two rivers, viz., the country between the Ganges and the Jumna; Punjab, five rivers, i.e., the country watered by five great rivers.

Ab, abing, abbot [A.S.] an abbot; as Abton, abbot's town; Abingdon, abbot's hill; Abbotsbury, abbot's town.

Abad (á-bád') [Per.] a city, abode, or residence; as, Akbarabad, city of Akbar; Aurangabad, city of Aurangzeb; Fyabad, beautiful city.

Abbas (a'bas) [Per.] father; as, Abbasabad, paternal abode, or abode of Abbas.

Abbe (ab'ba) [F.] abbot; as, Abbeville, abbot's town.

Aber (a'ber) [Celt.] an estuary or the mouth of a river; as, Aberdeen, a town at the mouth of the Dee; Abergavenny, a town at the junction of the Gavenny with the Usk.

Ac, ak, aug, ock, oke [Skr.] earth, land, place.

Ac, ack, or ock [A.S.] an oak; as, Ackton, oak town; Ackworth, oak farm; Ockley, oak meadow.

Acqua (ák'kwá) [It.] aix (áka) eaux (ó) [F.] [from L. *agua*] water; as, Acquaviva, living water; Aix-la-Chapelle, waters of the chapel; Bordeaux, border of the waters.

Adel (á'del) [Ger.] noble; as, Adelsberg, noble's hill; Adelsdorf, village of the noble.

Adler, ari (ád'ler, árí) [Ger.] eagle; as, Adlersberg, Arisberg, eagle mountain.

Ain [H.] a fountain; as, Engedi.

Ak [Turk.] white; as, Ak-serai, white palace.

Al, el [A.] the article *the*—a prefix to many names; as, Alcantara, the bridge; Alcazar, the palace; El-Araish, the garden of pleasure.

Alb, alp [Celt., related to L. *albus*] a hill or mountain white with snow; as, Alps.

Albo, alba [Sp. and It., from L. *albus*] white; as, Albanella, Albano; the Latin form also appears in the French names Aubin, Aubeterre, white land.

Aldea (al-dé'a) [Sp. and Pg.] aldeé (al'dá) [F.] village; as, Aldea del Cano, village of the dog; Aldea Velha, old village.

Allah (al'láh) [A.] God; as, Allahabad, city of Allah.

Alt [Gael.] a stream; as, Altmaharra.

Alta, altan [Mong.] gold; as, Altai, properly Alta yem Oola, the golden mountain; Altannor, the golden lake.

Alto, alta [It. and Sp., from L. *altus*] high; Altamura, high wall; Alta California, Upper California.

Anti [G.] opposite; as, Antiparos, opposite Paros; Antitaurus, opposite Taurus; Antilibanus, opposite Lebanon.

Ar, ara [probably connected with Skr. *ara*, swift, flowing] as, Aire; Ayr; Aar; Aray; Irvine; Arno.

Ard [Celt.] a height; promontory; as, Ardferit, the hill of the grave; Ard-glass, green height or hill.

Ard [Celt.] high; as, Ardrossan, the high point.

Arde (ar'dá) [D.] earth, land; as, Oudenarde, old land or district.

Ash [A.S.] ash; Ashfield, Ashland, Ashton.

Ath [Ir.] a ford; as, Athboy, yellow ford; Athleague, ford of the stones; Athlone, ford of St. Luanus.

Auch [Gael.] agh [Ir.] a field; as, Auchinleck, field of stone.

Auchter [Gael.] agh [Ir.] a summit; as, Auchterarder, the summit of the height.

Aue (o'wé) [Ger.] field; meadow; as, Auerbach, brook of the meadow.

Augusta [L. feminine of *Augustus*] noble, august; joined to some Celtic and Germanic names; as, Angsburg, castle or city of Augustus; Antun [L. *Augustodunum*] town of Augustus.

Aven, avon [Celt.] water, a river; as, Avenburg, town on a stream; Avondale, Strathaven, valley of the Avon.

Ay, see ey.

B

Bab [A.] a gate, court; as, Babylon, court of Belus; Babelmandeb, gate of tears, from the many shipwrecks that occur in this strait.

Each (bár) or **pach** (pár) [Ger.] beck [Scand.] bec [F.] brook, rivulet; as, Auerbach, brook of the meadow; Anspach, situated at the stream; Holbeck, brook in the hollow; Caudesbeck, cold brook.

Bad (bát) **baden** (bá'den) *pl.* [Ger.] **bagn** (bát) **bain**, **bains** (báng) [F.] **bagno** (bán'yó) **bagni** (bán'yó) *pl.* [It., from L. *balneum*] bath, baths; as, Carlsbad, Charles's bath; Badenhausen, bathhouses; Bagnoles; Bains-du-mont-d'or, baths of the golden mountain; Bagni di Lucca, baths of Lucca.

Bahr (bár) [Ar.] a sea, lake, river; as, Bahar-el-azrak, blue river.

Bal, ball, bally [Celt.] an abode, a township, a village; as, Balbriggan,

Bianco

Brocan's or Brecan's town; Ballinderry, town of the oakwood; Ballyclare, town of the plain.

Bala (bála) [Turk.] high; as, Balkan, the high ridge.

Balloch [Gael.] a pass; Ballochmyle.

Ban [Celt.] white; as, Banchory, the white or fair valley between the hills.

Bar [Skr.] land, country, region; as, Malabar, country of mountains.

Bas (bá) **basses** (bás) [F., from G. *bathus*] **basso** [It.] **bat** [Ger.] low; as, Bas Rhin, lower Rhine; Besses Alps, lower Alps; Pays Bas, low country, i.e., Netherlands; Campobasso, low plain.

Bay [E.] **bahia** (bá's'a) [Sp. and Pg.] as, Botany Bay; Torbay, headland bay; Bahia Honda, deep bay; Boa Bahia; Bombay, good harbour.

Bayou (bá-óó) [F.] stream, creek; as, Bayou Pierre, Peter's creek.

Beau (bó) **bel**, **belle** [F.] **bello**, **bella** [It., Sp., and Pg.] [from L. *bellus*, *bella*] beautiful, fine; as, Beaulieu, beautiful place; Belmont, beautiful mountain; Belleisle, beautiful island; Puerto Bello, fine harbour; Isola Bella, beautiful island.

Beck [Scand.] **bach** [Ger.] a brook; Holbeck; Lauterbach.

Bedd [W.] a grave; as, Beddgelert, the grave of Geleert.

Beer [H.] a well; as, Beersheba, the well of the oath.

Beg, bihan [Celt.] little; as, Ballybeg; Morbihan.

Bel [Ir.] the mouth of a ford or entrance to a river; as, Belfast, town by the sandbank in the river.

Bel, byel, biala [Slav.] white; as, Belgrade, white fortress; Byelopolie, white city; Bialystok, white outlet or opening.

Beled (bé-led') [A.] country; as, Beled-el-Jered, country of the date.

Ben, pen, ven [Celt.] a head, a hill, a mountain, a promontory; as, Benlomon, naked mountain; Bennevis, cloud-capped mountain; Appennines, Pennine Alps; Penrith, head of the ford; Morven, great mountain.

Berg [Ger.] a hill, mountain, a hill fortress; as, Adelsberg, noble's hill; Schwarzenberg, black mountain.

Beth [H.] house; as, Bethany, house of dates; Bethel, house of God; Bethlehem, house of bread.

Bettws [W.] land between river and hill; as, Bettws-y-coed.

Bianco (be-án'kó) **bianca** [It.] **blanc** (blang) **blanche** (biangsh) [F.] **bianco** (bián'kó) [Sp.] white; as, Bianco Villa, white town; Mount Blanc, white mountain; Mer Blanche, white sea; Cabo Bianco, white cape.

Bischof (bish'of) [Ger.] bishop; as, Bischofsheim, residence of the bishop.
Blair [Celt.] a plain clear of woods; as, Blair-Athole; Ard Blair, the height in the plain.
Boca [Sp.] a month; as, Boca Grande, the large mouth.
Boden [Ger.] the ground, soil; as, Bodenheim; Bodensee, Lake of Constance; Bodenstadt.
Bœuf (bœf) [N.F.] village; as, Daubeuf, dale village; Elbeuf, old dwelling.
Bon (bong) **bonne** (bon) [F.] **bueno** (bwá'no) **buena** (Sp., from *L. bonus, bona*) good, fine; as, Bon Secours, good succour bay; Terrebonne, good land; Cap Bonhomme, Cape Goodman; Buena Vista, fine view; Buenos Aires, good air.
Bor [Slav.] wood; as, Borovsk, the town of the wood.
Borough (bur'ô) [A.S.] a hill, a mountain, a fortified town; as, Flamborough Head; Edinburg.
Bottle, **battle**, **büttel** [Teutonic] a dwelling; as, Newbattle; Wolfenbüttel, the wolf's dwelling.
Bridge (brij) [E.] **bruck** (bröök) [Ger.] bridge; as, Cambridge, the bridge over the Cam; Tunbridge, town bridge; Innsbruck, bridge over the Inn.
Broad [E.] broad; as, Bradshaw, the broad wood; Bradford.
Brook [E.] brook, stream; as, Westbrook; Brookfield.
Brunn [Ger.] a spring; as, Salzbrunn, salt spring.
Bryn [Celt.] a brow, hence, a ridge; as, Brandon; Braintree.
Bud (bóod) [Ger.] hut, building, dwelling; as, Buda; Budweis.
Burg [A.S. and Ger.] **borg** [Dan. and Sw.] **borgo** [It.] **bourg** [F.] **burgh** [Scot., the distinctive name of Scotch corporate towns] **borough** [E., a distinctive name of English corporate towns, and the termination of old English towns, particularly north of the Humber] **borrow**, **berry**, **bury**, **burrow**, a castle or fortified town; as, Strassburg, street-town; Ulæborg; Borgoforte, strong castle; Cherbourg; Edinburgh, city of Edwin; Peterborough; Portberry, harbour town; Canterbury, city of Kent.
Burn, **born**, **bourne**, **bone** [A.S. *burna*, Ger. *brunnen*] a brook, well, fountain; as, Bannockburn, the Bannock stream; Burnham, trook-dwelling; Tyburn, the Ty brook; Sherborne, clear brook; Willybourne, brook of the willows; Mary-le-bone, St. Mary's at the brook; Heilbrunn, fountain of health; Schönbrunn, beautiful fountain.
By [Scand.] a dwelling, village, town; as, Ashby, ash town; Rugby, red town; Fenby, fen town; Derby, village of deer or of wild beasts; Kirkby, church town.

C

Cabo [Sp. and Pg.] **cap** [F.] **capo** [It.] a cape, headland; as, Cabo Frio, cold cape; Cap d'Or, gold cape; Capo d'Istria, Cape of Istria.
Caer, **car**, **cader**, **caher** [Celt.] a fortress, a castle; as, Carleon, castle of the legion; Cardiff, fort on the Taff.
Cafre, **kafir**, **kaffir** [A.] infidel; as, Kafiristan, land of the infidels, a country of Central Asia.

Cam [Celt.] crooked; as, Cam; Cam-buskenneth.
Carrick, **carrig** [Celt.] a sea-cliff, a rock; as, Carrickfergus; Carrick-on-Suir; Carrigaholt.
Caster, **cester**, **chester** [A.S., from *L. castrum, castra*] a camp, a fortress; as, Lancaster, fortress on the Lan or Lune; Colchester, fortress on the river Colne; Dorchester, city of the Durotriges, or dwellers by the water.
Castle [E.] **chateau** (shá-tô) **châtel** (shá-tel) [F.] **castel** [It.] **cassel** [Ger.] [from *L. castellum*] a castle; as, Newcastle; Châteauneuf; Neufchâtel, new castle; Castellamare, castle on the sea; Cassel.
Caann [Gael.] a head; as, Kenmore, great summit; Kent; Kinross.
Caep, **cheap**, **chipping** [A.S.] cattle, saleable commodities, market-place; as, Cheapside; Chestpew, market town; Chippingham, market town; Chipping-Norton; Copenhagen.
Cefn (kefn) [W.] a back, a ridge; as, Cefn Bryn; Chevy Chase; Cheviot Hills; Les Cevennes.
Cerro [Sp.] mountain, peak; as, Cerro Gordo, a mountain guard or pass.
Civita (chê-ve-tá) **citta** (chêt-tá) [It.] **cidade** (se-dá-dá) [Pg.] **ciudad** (the-ô-trá'nr) [Sp.] [from *L. civitas*] a city; as, Civita Vecchia, old town; Civita Nuova, new town; Cidade do Recife, city of the reef; Ciudad Real, royal city; Ciudad Rodrigo, city of Roderick.
Clach, **clach**, **clough** [Gael.] a stone; as, Clachmaharry, the watchman's stone; Clogher, a stony place.
Clachan [Gael.] a village; often a church.
Clar [Ir.] a plain; as, Clare; Ballyclare, town of the plain.
Cluan, **clon** [Gael.] a meadow; Clon-tarf, the meadow of the bulls.
Clyd [Celt.] warm; **clyth** [Celt.] strong; as, Clwyd; Clyde; Cluden.
Cnoc [Gael.] a knoll, hill; as, Knockmeledown.
Coed [Celt.] a wood; Cotswold Hills.
Coln [L. *colonia*] a colony; as, Lincoln, the colony on the pool or marsh.
Combe, **cwm** [W.] a bowl-shaped valley; as, Wycombe, valley of the Wye; Compton; Cwmdu, black valley.
Costa [Sp. and Pg.] **côte** [F.] coast, region; as, Costa Rica, rich coast; Côte d'Or, gold coast.
Craig, **carrick**, **crag** [Celt.] rock, crag, rocky plain; as, Ballyraig, town on a rock; Carrickfergus, the rock of Fergus.
Croft [A.S.] an enclosed field; as, Crofton.
Cron, **kron** (krôn) [Ger.] crown; Cronstadt or Kronstadt, crown city.
Crúz (króóz) [Sp. and Pg.] **croce** (krô'chá) [It.] **croix** (krwá) [F.] cross; as, Vera Cruz, true cross; Santa Croce, and Saint Croix, holy cross.
Cuil, **cuil**, **cole**, **cool** [Celt.] corner; as, Culross, behind the headland; Coleraine, corner or angle of the fens; Coolgreany, sunny corner.

D

Dagh, **tagh** [Turk.] a mountain; as, Daghestan, country of mountains; Belurtagh, cloud mountains; Mustangh, ice mountains.
Dale, **dell** [E.] **thal** (tál) [Ger.] **daal** (dál) [D.] **dail**, **dol** [Celt.] vale, valley; as, Annadale; Dovedale;

Arundel, dell of the Arun; Frankenthal, valley of the Franks; Bloemendaal, vale of flowers; Dolgelly.
Dam [D.] dam, dike; as, Amsterdam, i.e., a town situated at the dam of Amstel; Rotterdam, dam of the Rotte; Schiedam, dam of the Schie.
Dan, **dane**, **den** [A.S.] the Danes; as, Danbury, town of the Danes; Danesfield; Denham, Dane's home.
Dar [Ar.] a dwelling-district, as, Darfur.
De, **du**, **des** [F.] **del**, **della** [Sp. and It.] of the; as, Des Moines, of the mounds; Prairie du Chien, prairie of the dog; Tierra del Fuego, fire land; Rio del Norte, river of the north.
Den [A.S.] a valley or ravine; as, Camden, crooked valley; Denbigh, dwelling in the vale.
Der [A.S.] wild deer, or wild beasts in general; as, Derham, deer's home; Derby, deer's dwelling; Deerhurst, deer's wood.
Derry [Celt.] an oak; as, Derry; Kildare, church of the oak.
Diva (div) [Skr.] island; as, Maldives, the thousand islands; Laccadives, the ten thousand islands.
Don [Celt.] water; as, Don; Bandon; Tyne; Dwina.
Dorf [Ger.] village, town; as, Altdorf, old town; Düsseldorf, village on the Dittsel.
Dour [Celt.] water; as, Adour; Dorchester, the fort on the water.
Drum, **drom** [Celt.] back, ridge; as, Dromore, great ridge; Drumock, hill of St. Moloch.
Dub, **dubh**, **dhu** [Celt.] black; as, Dublin, black pool; Duhisk, black water; Douglas, black water.
Dulce [Sp.] **doce** [Pg., from *L. dulcis*] sweet; as, Agua Dulce, sweet water; Rio Doce, sweet river, i.e., river of fresh water.
Dun or **don** [Celt.] a hill or fort on a hill, a castle; as, Dundee, hill fort on the Tay; Dunkeld, fort of the Culdees, or of the hazels; Snowdon, snow hill; Abingdon, abbey hill; London, the fort hill above the lagoons; Verdun, the fort on the water.
Dysart [Celt., *L. desertum*] a hermitage; as, Dysart.

E

Ea, see **ey**.
East, **est**, **es** [A.S.] **ost** [Ger.] **oost** [D.] east; as, Eastham, east home; Easton, east town; Essex, East Saxons; Osterreich (Austria), the east kingdom; Oostburg, the east castle.
Eccles, **egles** [like *F. eglise* through *L. from G. ekklesia*] a church; as, Eccleston, the town of the church; Ecclefechan, the church of Fechan.
Eich (in) [Ger.] oak; as, Eichstätt, oaktown.
Eisen (í'zen) [Ger.] iron; as, Eisenstadt, iron town; Eisenberg, iron mountain.
Elf, **elv** [Goth.] a river; as, Elbe.
Entre (ang'nr) [F.] **entre** (an'trá) [Sp. and Pg., from *L. inter*] between; as, Entre-deux-Mers, between the two seas; Entre Rios, between the rivers; Entre Douro e Minho, between the Douro and the Minho; Interlaken, between the lakes.
Ermak [Turk.] a river; as, Kizil-ermak.
Erz (erts) [Ger.] ore; as, Erzgebirge, ore mountains.
Esk [Gael. *easg*, a ditch, Ir. *eaac*, water, W. *wygg*, stream] water; as, Esk; Usk; Exe; Ouse.

Eski [Turk.] old; as, Eski-Baba; Eski-Eregli.
Ey, ea, ay, a [A.S. *ig, ea*, Norw. *oe*] an island; as, Anglesey, isle of the Angles or English; Chelsea, shingle isle; Jersey, Caesar's Island; Colonsay, St. Columba's Isle; Staffa, isle of columns or pillars.

F

Fell [Scand.] a mountain; as, Goatfell; Snaefell, snow mountain.
Fels [Ger.] rock; as, Drachenfels, dragon's rocks; Weissenfels, white rocks.
Field, a field, a plain, open country; as, Marshfield; Lichfield, field of corpses; Lillienfeld, field of lilies; Winfield, field of victory.
Fleet [Scand.] an arm of the sea, a channel; as, Beamfleet; Northfleet; Southfleet; Harleür.
Folk [A.S.] people; as, Norfolk, north people; Suffolk, south people.
Font (fong) **fontaine** (fong-tán) [F.] **fontana** (fon-tá'ná) [It.] **fuentes** (fwen'tá) [Sp.] [from L. *fons*] fountain; as, Fontcovert, covered fountain; Fontainebleau (fontaine de belle eau), fountain of beautiful water; Fontana Fredda, cold spring; Fuente del Maestre, the master's fountain; Fuentebraba or Fontaraba, rapid stream.
Ford [A.S.] **furt** or **furth** (foort) [Ger.] a ford; as, Bradford, broad ford; Depford, deep ford; Hartford, hart ford; Hereford, army ford; Milford; Oxford; Waterford; Frankfort, ford of the Franks.
Formoso, formosa [Pg., L. *formosus*] beautiful; as, Rio Formoso, beautiful river; Island of Formosa.
Fors, foss [Scand.] a waterfall; as, High Force.
Fort (fór) **forte** (fórt) [F.] **forte** (fortá) [It.] **fuerte** (fwer'tá) [Sp., L. *fortis*] strong, strong place, stronghold, fort; as, Rochefort, strong rock; Borgo Forto, strong town; Villa del Fuerte, town of the fort.
Frank [Ger.] the Franks (a small German tribe); as, Frankenthal, valley of the Franks; Franconia, France.
Free [E.] **frei**, **frey** (fri) [Ger.] free; as, Freeport; Free-town; Freyburg.
Fried (fré) **friede** (frí'de) [Ger.] peace; as, Friedland, land of rest; Friedeburg, town or city of peace.
Frith or **frith, fiord** or **fjord** [Scand.] a strait or estuary, an arm of the sea; as, Frith or Firth of Forth; Lymfjord, the branching inlet; Hvalfjord, whale strait.
Fyeld (fyeld) [Scand.] mountain range; as, Dovrefield.

G

Garth [Scand.] **gorod, grad, grade, grätz** [Slav.] yard, inclosure, town; as, Applegarth; Stuttgart; Novgorod; Belgrade; Königgrätz.
Garw [Celt.] rough; as, Garonne; Garioch; Yarrow.
Gate [E.] a road or street, a passage among the hills; as, Harrowgate; Reigate, ridgegate, *i.e.*, passage through the ridge.
Gatt [D.] hole, passage, strait; as, Cattagat, the cat's throat or passage.
Jau (gou) [Ger.] district, country; as, Rheingau, country of the Rhine; Aargau, country of the Aar; Thurgau, district or canton of the Thur.

Gebirge (ge-bér'ge) [Ger.] mountains, mountain range; as, Riesengebirge, giants' mountains.
Ghaut, ghauts [Hind.] a flight of steps, a mountain pass; as, Ghauts; Balaghaut, beyond or above the Ghauts.
Gill [Scand.] a ravine; Ormsgill.
Glas, glass [Celt.] green; as, Ardglass, green height; Glasgow, dark green spot.
Glen [Gael.] **glyn** [W.] a narrow valley; as, Glencoe; Glyneath.
Gorm [Gael.] green or blue; as, Cairngorm, the blue mountain.
Gráf [Ger.] count; as, Gräfenberg, count's mountain; Gräfenhausen, count's houses or town.
Graf, grave [A.S.] intrenchment, small inclosure, grove; as, Grafton; Gravesend.
Green [E.] **grön** [Ger., Dan., Sw.] green; as, Greenfield; Grönland; Greenland.
Gros (gró) **grosse** (grós) [F.] **grosso** [Ger.] **groote** (gró'te) [D.] **grosso** (gró'só) [It. and Pg.] large, great, thick; as, Gross Blüderstoff, great Blüderstoff; Gross Glogau, great Glogau; Groote Eylandt, great island; Monte Grosso, great hill.
Grub (groop) **grube** (gró'be) [Ger.] mine; as, Salzgrub, salt mine.
Guad (gwawd) **guadi** (gwaw'dó) [Sp., from A. *wadý*] river; as, Guadaluquivir, the great river; Guadiana.
Gwen [Celt.] fair, white; as, Gwend-dwr, fair water.
Gwent [Celt.] a plain; as, Caerwent.
Gwy, *see wy*.

H

Hall [Teut.] a stone house; as, Walsall; in Germany, a salt work; as, Halle; Hallstadt, salt town.
Ham [A.S.] **heim** (hím) [Ger.] hamlet, town, home; as, Hampton, home town; Oakham, oak home; Waltham, home in the wood; Bischofshelm, bishop's home; Drontheim, home of the throne or court.
Har, her [Teut.] the army; as, Harwich, army town.
Haugh, heugh [Scotch form of *hau*, A.S. *haga*] low lying meadow land; also, Hope, a hollow; How, a low hill; as, Howwood; Fox How.
Haven [E.] **hafen** [Ger.] **hamn** [Sw.] **havn** [Dan.] haven, harbour; as, Fairhaven; Newhaven; Friedrichshafen, Frederic's haven; Christianehamn, Christina's port; Kjöbenhavn, Copenhagen, open port.
Hay, haigh [Teut.] place surrounded by a hedge; Rothwell Haigh; the Hague.
Heilig (hí'lig) **heiligen** (hí'li'gen) [Ger.] holy; as, Heiligenstadt, holy town.
High [E.] **hoch, hohe, hohen**, [Ger.] **hoog** [D.] high; as, Highgate; Highbridge; Hoehberg, high mountain; Hohenlinden, high lindens; Hoogeveen, high fens.
Hissar [Turk.] a castle; as, Karahissar, the castle of the Kara.
Hithe [A.S.] landing place, port, or haven; as, Rotherhithe, haven for horned cattle; Lambeth (for Lomehithe), loamy or clayey port; Greenhithe, haven by the green or meadow.
Ho [Chin.] river, canal; as, Hwang-ho, yellow river; Pei'ho, white river.
Hof [Ger.] court; as, Hofhelm, residence of the court.
Holm [Scand.] island in a lake, &c.;

as, Flatholm, flat island; Stockholm, island formed by stocks or piles.
Holt [A.S.] a wood, a copse; as, Aldersholt or Aldershot; Appleholt; Cherryholt; Trokenholt, dry wood.
Hondo (on'dó) **honda** (on'dá) [Sp.] deep; as, Rio Honda, deep river; Bahía Honda, deep bay.
Horn [Teut.] a peak; as, Matterhorn.
Hurst [A.S.] thick wood or forest; as, Lyndhurst, lime forest; Bradhurst, broad forest; Brockhurst, forest on the brook; Penschurst, forest on a high hill.

I

Íe, ísle (éi) [F.] **ilha** (éi'yá) [Pg.] **isla** (es'lá) [Sp.] **isola** (é-só'lá) [It.] [from L. *insula*] **enpis, inch, innis** [Celt.] island; as, Île de France, Isle of France; Belleisle, beautiful island; Lisle, the island; Ilha Grande, large island; Isla de Leon, island of Leon; Isola Madre, mother island; Ennis-killen; Inchcolm, island of Columbia.
Il (é'le) [Turk.] country; as, Rumili or Roumelia, country of the Romans.
Ing, ingen, inga, a Teutonic suffix denoting family; as, Dorking; Hastings; Ardington, town of the Ardings; also, in Germany, Tübingen; Göttingen.
Inver [Celt.] mouth of a river; as, Inveraray, mouth of the Airy; Inverness, mouth of the Ness.

J

Jung (yóong) [Ger.] young; as, Jung-frau, young woman or maiden.

K

Kaiser (kí'zer) [Ger., from L. *Cæsar*] Cæsar, emperor; as, Kaiserstuhl, Cæsar's throne or seat; Kaiserstadt, imperial town.
Kalat, kalah [Ar.] a castle; as, Khelad.
Kara [Turk.] black; as, Karamania, country of black men.
Ken, kin [Celt.] cape, headland; as, Kenmore, the great head; Kinnaird, the head of the heights.
Kiang [Chin.] river; as, Ta-kiang, great river, the Chinese name of the Yangtse-kiang.
Kil, kill [D.] channel, creek; as, Schuyllkill, hidden creek.
Kil, kill [Celt., L. *cella*] cell, church, cloister; as, Kilkenny, church of Kenny; Kilmpatrick, Patrick's church; Kilmore, the great church; Icolmkill, cloister or cell of St. Columba.
King or **kin** [Chin.] capital, court; as, Nanking or Nankin, southern capital; Peking or Pekin, northern capital.
King [E.] **cyning, coning, conis, cunning** [A.S.] **könig** [Ger.] king; as, Kingston, king's town; Kingsbury; Coningsby; Conisborough; Cunnigham; Königberg, king's mountain; Königgrätz, king's fort.
Kirche [Ger.] **kerke, kerk** [D.] **kerque** [F.] **kirk** [Scot.] church; as, Funkkirchen, five churches; Dunkerque, church on the hill; Kirkby, church town; Kirkcudbright, St. Cuthbert's church.
Kirjath [H.] an enclosure, a fortified place; as, Carthage.
Kleinen (kí'nén) [Ger.] little; as, Kleinenberg, little mountain.

Kopf [Ger.] head; as, Schneekopf, snow head or summit.
KÖping (ch'ping) [Sw.] mart, place of trade, town; as, Nyköping, new town.

L

Lac [F., from *L. lacus*] lago [It. and Sp.] loch [Scot.] lough [Ir.] lake; as, Lac des Bois, lake of the woods; Lago Maggiore, larger lake, with reference to that of Lugano, with which it is connected; Loch Doine, deep lake; Lough Bawn, white lake.

Land [E.] land, country; as, England, land of the Angles; Iceland; Netherlands.

Lauter (lou'ter) [Ger.] clear, pure; as, Lauterbrunn, clear fountain.

Law or low [A.S. *hlāw*] mound, conical hill, rising ground; as, Wardlaw, guard hill; Hounslow, hound's hill.

Lax [Scand.; Ger. *lachs*] a salmon; as, Loch Laxford; the Laxay, in the Hebrides.

Leamhan [Celt.] the elm-tree; as, Leven, elm-tree; Lennox, elm-wood.

Ley [A.S. *leah*] an open place in a wood, a glade, pasture, lea; as, Alderley, the alder meadow.

Lichten (lit'en) [Ger.] light, clear; as, Lichtenstein, clear stone; Lichtenwald, open, clear forest.

Lieu (lye) [F., from *L. locus*] place; as, Beaulieu, fine place.

Linn, lyn [Celt.] deep pool; as, Dublin, black pool; Lynn Regis, king's pool.

Lis [Celt.] an enclosure; as, Lismore, great enclosure.

Llan [W.] an inclosure, a church; as, Llandaff, church on the Taff.

Llano [Sp.] a plain.

Long [E.] longue [long] [F.] langen (lāng'en) [Ger.] lunga (lōōn'ga) [It.] long; as, Longford; Long Island; Longuell, long eye; Longueville, long town; Langendorf, long village; Vallelunga, long valley.

M

Magh (mā) [Celt.] a plain or field; as, Maynooth.

Mark [Teut.] limit, boundary; as, Markdorf, frontier village; Markenstein, boundary stone; Marbrook, boundary brook; Marston, boundary stone; Mercia; Denmark.

Markt [Ger.] market; as, Neumarkt, Newmarket; Marktbach, market brook.

Medina [A.] city; as, Medina; Medina-Sidonia.

Mere, more [A.S.] meer [Ger. and D.] sea, lake, pool; as, Windermere; Merton, sea town; Harlemmer Meer, sea of Harlem; Blackmere.

Mill [E.] mülhl [Ger.] mill; as, Millbury; Millbrook; Mülhhausen, mill village.

Münster [A.S., from *L. monasterium*] münster [Ger.] a monastery; as, Axminster, on the Axe; Westminster, west from St. Paul's, London; Münster; Neumünster.

Mor, more [Celt.] great; as, Glenmore, big glen; Morven, great mountain.

Mor [Celt.] the sea; as, Moray; Glamorgan, the country on the sea.

Mount [E.] mont [mong] [F.] monte (mon'tā) [It.] mont (mōnt) [Sp.] [from *L. mons*] hill, mound; as, Fairmount; Mont Blanc, white mountain; Montenegro, black mountain; Monteerrat, jagged mountain.

Mouth [E.] mund (mōōnt) [Ger.] mond (mōōnt) [D.] mouth; as, Ex-

mouth, town at the mouth of the Exe; Plymouth, town at the mouth of the Plym; Travemünde, the mouth of the Trave; Roermond, the mouth of the Roer.

Mull [Celt.] a bare headland; as, the Mull of Cantyre; Mull of Galloway.

N

Nagy [Hung.] great; as, Nagy Banya, the great mines.

Nant [Celt.] valley; as, Nantwich, valley dwelling; Pennant, head of the valley; Nantes.

Nase or naze [E.—a corruption of *Næs*] naes or nās [Norw. and Sw.] ness [Scot.] nos [Russ.] cape, promontory; as, the Naze; Naschy; Dungeness, headland of danger; Lindesnaes, lime cape; Ffiness, promontory of Fife; Sheerness; Whiteness; Vostochnyi Nos, east cape.

Negro (Sp. and Pg.) nero [It.] noir (nwār) [F., from *L. niger*] black; as, Montenegro, black mountain; Rio Negro, black river; Negropont, black bridge; Acqua Negro, black water; Mer Noire, black sea.

Nether [A.S.] nieder (nē'der) [Ger.] neder (ned'er) [D.] lower; as, Notherby; Niederwald; Nederland.

Nevado (ne-vá'dó) nevada [Sp.] white with snow; as, Sierra Nevada, snow-capped mountain chain.

New [E.] neu (noi) [Ger.] neuf (nef) neuve (nev) [F.] nuovo (nōō-d'vō) [It.] nueva (nwā'vá) [Sp.] [from *L. novus*] new; as, New England; Newburg, new town; Nieuport, Newport; Neufchâtel, Newcastle; Villeneuve, new town; Nueva Leon, New Leon; Castelnuovo, Newcastle.

North [E.] nord (nor) [Ger.] nord (nort) [Ger.] norte (nōr'tā) [Sp. and Pg.] north; as, Norwich, i.e., Northwic, north town; Nord, the northernmost department of France; Nordheim, north home; Rio del Norte, river of the north.

O

Ø or oe (ō) [Dan. and Norw.] island; as, Faroe, sheep islands; Sandoe, sand island.

Ober [Ger.] upper; as, Oberhofen, upper palace or court.

Old [Eng.] al, ald, a, au, eld [A.S.] ald [Ger.] oude (ou'dē) [D.] old; as, Oldham, old home; Alby, old dwelling; Abury, Auburn, old brook; Elton, old town; Altdorf, old village; Oudenard, old earth or land.

Ore [Hind.] town, village; as, Vellore, Nellore, Tanjore.

Ort [Ger.] place, hamlet, village; as, Tiefenort, deep place.

P

Para [Braz.] a river; as, Parahiba; Paraguay; Parana.

Pas (pā) [F.] strait, outlet; as, Pas de Calais, strait of Calais.

Patam [Skr.] fort or town; as, Seringapatam or Seringapatnam, town of Sri Ranga, that is, Vishnu.

Peak, pike [Celt., cf. Ger. *spitz*; F. *pic* and *pay*] of Ger. as, the Peak; Spitzbergen, point of the mountain; Pic du Midi; Puy-de-Dôme.

Peel [Celt.] a stronghold; as, Peel, in Man.

Pel (pā) [Chin.] white; as, Pel-ho, white river.

Peña (pān'yā) [Sp.] a rock, a mountain chain; as, Peña Blanca; Peñafiel.

Penj, panj, punj [P.] five; as, Penjab, Panjab, or Punjab, five rivers, i.e., the country watered by them.

Point [E. and F.] punta (pōōn'tā) [It. and Sp.] ponta (pōn'tā) [Pg.] [from *L. punctum*] point, cape, headland; as, Point Judith; Point aux Trembles, trembling point; Punta Arenas, sand point; Ponta Delgada, fine point.

Polis, pol, poli, boli, ple or ble (G. *polis*) city; as, Nicopolis, city of victory; Sevastopol, most sacred city; Tripoli, three cities; Grenoble, Grenoble, or Gratianopolis, city of Gratian.

Point (pong) [F.] ponte (pōn'tā) [It.] puente (pwēn'tā) [Sp.] [from *L.pons*] bridge; as, Pont Neuf, new bridge; Pontefract or Pomfret, broken bridge; Ponte Vecchio, old bridge; Puente de Calderon, bridge of Calderon.

Poor, pore, pur [Skr. *para*] town, city; as, Cawnpore or Cawnpur.

Pootra, putra [Skr.] son; as, Brahmaputra, son of Brahma.

Port [E.] porto (pōr'tō) [It.] puerto (pwēr'tō) [Sp.] [from *L. portus*] haven or port; as, Bridgeport; Portland; Porto Ercole, port of Hercules; Puerto Rico, rich port.

Pres, prest [A.S.] a priest; as, Preston, town of a priest; Prestwich, priest's dwelling.

Puebla (pwe'blā) [Sp.] town; as, Puebla de los Angeles, town of the angels.

Q

Quatre (kā'tr) [F.] four; as, Quatre Bras, four arms.

R

Raja or raj [Skr.] royal; as, Rajamahhal, the royal palace; Rajapoor, royal city; Rajputana, the country of the king's sons.

Ras [A.] head, headland, cape; as, Ras-el-Abiad, white cape.

Rath [Ir.] a round earthen fort; as, Rathmore, the great fort.

Reich (ri'h) or reichen (ri'nen) [Ger.] rico (rē'kō) [Sp.] rich; as, Reichstadt, rich town; Costa Rica, rich coast; Porto Rico, rich port.

Ridge, rig [A.S. *hrycg*] ridge, back; as, Rigby, ridge village; Righton, ridge town; Relgate, i.e., Ridgate.

Riese (rē'zā) riesen (rē'zen) [Ger.] giant, giants; as, Riesengebirge, great mountains.

Rin [Celt.] a point of land; as, Rhinns of Galloway; Penrhyn, point on the peninsula.

Río (rē'ō) [Sp. and Pg.] river; as, Rio Colorado, coloured river, from the deep, red tinge of its waters; Rio Grande, great river.

Roche (rosh) [F.] rock, fortress; as, Rochefort, strong fortress.

Ross [Celt.] a promontory, headland, or bluff; a height or summit; as, Kinross, head of the promontory; Melrose, naked promontory; Roxburgh, the castle on the promontory.

Rosso (rō'sō) [It.] rothen (rō'ten) [Ger.] rouge (rōōzh) [F.] red; as, Castel Rosso; Rothenthurm, red tower; Mer Rouge, Red Sea.

Royal [E.] real (rā-ā'l') [Sp.] reale (rā-ā'lā) [It.] [from *L. regalis*] royal; as, Port Royal; Villa Real, royal town; Montreal, Mount Royal.

Ruh (rōō) ruhe (rōō'e) [Ger.] rest; as, Karlsruhe, Charles's rest.

S

Sable [F.] sand; as, *Rivière au Sable*, sandy river; *Cape Sable*, sandy cape.
Saint [E.] saint, *sainte* (sang, sant) [F.] san, *santa* (sán, san'tá) [It. and Sp.] sanct (sángkt) [Ger.] (from *L. sanctus*) saint; as, *St. John's*; *St. Macaire*; *San Juan*, *St. John*; *Santa Cruz*, holy cross; *Sanct Hubert*, *St. Hubert*.
Salt [E.] *salado* [Sp.] *salé* [F.] *salz* [Ger.] (from *L. sal*) salt; as, *Salt River*; *Salado Rio*, salt river; *Rivière Salée*, salt river; *Salzburg*, salt castle.
Saut, sault (só) [F.] waterfall; as, *Sault Ste. Marie*, falls of *St. Mary*.
Scale [Scand.] a hill; *Portinscale*.
Scar [Scand.] a cliff; as, *Scarborough*; *the Skerries*.
Schloss (shlos) [Ger.] castle; as, *Schlossberg*, castle hill.
Schnee (shná) [Ger.] snow; as, *Schneeberg*, snow mountain.
Schön (shen) [Ger.] beautiful; as, *Schönbrunn*, beautiful spring or fountain; *Schönberg*, beautiful mountain or hill.
Schuylen (skó'ólen) [D.] to hide; as, *Schuykill*, hidden creek.
Schwarz (shwárta) [Ger.] black; as, *Schwarzwald*, black forest; *Schwarzenberg*, black mountain.
Scrob [A.S.] a shrub or bush; as, *Shropshire*; *Shrewsbury*.
See (sá) [Ger.] *zee* (zá) [D.] sea or lake; as, *Thunser See*, lake of *Thun*; *Zeeland*, sea land, i.e., land nearly or quite surrounded by the sea.
Seral [Turk.] a place; as, *Bosna-Seral*.
Set [A.S.] a settlement; as, *Dorset*; *Somerset*.
Sex [E.] *sachs* (sáke) [Ger.] *Saxon*; as, *Sussex*, kingdom of the south Saxons; *Essex*, kingdom of the east Saxons; *Sachsen*, *Saxony*.
Shaw [A.S. *eraga*] a shady place, a wood; as, *Bradshaw*, broadwood.
Shire [A.S.] a county; as, *Cheshire*; *Lancashire*.
Sieg (ség) [Ger.] victory; as, *Siegberg*, mountain of victory.
Sierra (se-er'rá) [Sp., from *L. serro*, a saw, on account of the resemblance of a chain of mountains to the teeth of a saw] mountain ridge or range; as, *Sierra Blanca*, white mountain ridge; *Sierra Leone*, the lion's range; *Sierra Nevada*, snowy mountain ridge.
Sk, ski, skia [Slav.] an adjective suffix denoting a town; as, *Tobolsk*; *Walgiz*.
Slav, a prefix or suffix denoting the habitation of Slavs or Slavonians.
Slievh [Ir.] a mountain; as, *Slievh Beg*.
South [E.] *zuid* (z'í'der) [D.] *sud* (sóód) [Sp.] south; as, *Southampton*; *Southwark*; *Zuider Zee*, *South Sea*; *San Juan del Sud*, *San Juan* of the *South*.
Stadt (stát) [Ger.] *stad* (stád) [Dan.] town; as, *Karlstadt*, *Charlestown*; *Christianstad*, *Christian's town*; *Frederikstad*, *Frederick town*.

Stan [Per.] country; as, *Hindustan*, country of the *Hindus*.
Staple [A.S.] a store; as, *Dunstable*; *Barnstable*.
Stead [A.S.] a stead, home, town; as, *Hampstead*, *homestead*; *Horstead*, *Horsa's town*.
Ster [Scand. *stadr*] a place; as, *Ulster*, the place of *Uladh*.
Stock, stoke, stol, stow [A.S. *stoc*] a stockaded place, seat, place, dwelling; as, *Woodstock*, woody place; *Tavistock*, place on the *Tavy*; *Stockbridge*, dwelling by the bridge; *Bishopstoke*, *Bristol*, the place at the gap; *Chepstow*, market place.
Stone [E.] *stan* [A.S.] *stein* (stin) [Ger.] *steen* (stán) [D.] stone; as, *Stonefield*; *Stanton*, stony town; *Steinbach*, stony brook; *Ehrenbreitstein*, honour's broad stone; *Steenkerke*, stone church.
Strat [A.S.] *strasse* (strás'se) [Ger., from *L. strata*] street, way, road; as, *Stratford*, ford by the street; *Stratton*, town on the public road; *Strassburg*, town on the highway.
Strath [Gael.] long and broad valley; as, *Strathmore*, great valley; *Strathearn*, valley of the *Earn*; *Strathspey*, valley of the *Spey*.
Street [L. *strata*] a Roman road; as, *Stratton*; *Stratham*.
Strom [Ger.] stream, current; as, *Maelstrom*, mill stream—so called from its whirling or eddying motion.
Su [Turk.] water; as, *Karasu*, water of *Kara*.
Sund (sóont or sóónd) [Ger. and Dan.] sound or strait; as, *Stralsund*.

T

Ta, tai [Chin.] great; as, *Ta-hu*, or *Tai-hu*, large lake.
Tain [Gael.] a river; as, *Tyne*.
Tam [Celt.] still, smooth; as, *Thamesis*, the smooth *Isis*.
Thing [Scand.] a legislative assembly; as, *Dingwall*, the council plains.
Thorpe, throp, trop [A.S.] a village; as, *Althorp*, old village.
Thwaite [Scand.] a forest clearing; as, *Burnthwaite*.
Tierra (tê-er'rá) [Sp., *L. terra*] earth or land; as, *Tierra del Fuego*, land of fire.
Tobar [Gael.] a fountain; as, *Tobermory*, the well of *St. Mary*.
Tod [Scand.] fox; as, *Todburn*, fox brook; *Todfield*, field of the fox.
Tot [Dan.] *tot* (tò) [N.F.] a homestead; as, *Lowestoft*; *Yvelot*.
Torre (torre) [It. from *L. turris*] *thurm* (tòorm) [Ger.] a tower; as, *Torres Vedras*, old towers; *Torres Novas*, new towers; *Rothenthurm*, red tower.
Town, ton [E.] a town, village; as, *Watertown*; *Norton*, north town; *Brighton*; *Sutton*, south town; *Langton*, long town.
Tre [W.] a place, a dwelling; as, *Treborough*; *Tredgar*; *Trecastle*.
Tricht (tricht) or *trecht* (trekt) [D.] a

passage; as, *Maestricht*, the passage of the *Meuse*; *Utrecht*, beyond the passage (of the *Rhine*).
Trois (trwá) [F.] three; as, *Trois Rivières*, three rivers.

U

Uchel [W.] high; *uachter* [Gael.] a height; as, *Ochil Hills*; *Auchterarder*, summit of the height.
Unter (oon'ter) [Ger.] under, lower, among; as, *Unterwalden*, among the woods.

V

Val, valle (vál, vá'le) [Sp. and It.] *vau* (vó) [F., from *L. vallis*] a valley; as, *Val d'Arno*, valley of the *Arno*; *Valle Hermosa*, beautiful valley; *Vauluse*, closed valley.
Var, varad [Hung.] fortified place; as, *Temesvar*, fortification of the *Temes*; *Nagyvarad*, great fortress.
Vecchio (vek-ké-ó) *vecchia* (vek-ké-á) [It.] *velho* (vel'yó) [P.] *viejo* (vé-á'hó) [Sp.] *vieux* (vé-é) [F.] old; as, *Porto Vecchio*, old port; *Civita Vecchia*, old city; *Villa Velha*, old town; *Puerto Viejo*, old port; *Vieux Condé*, old Condé.
Vero, vera [Sp., from *L. verus*] true; as, *Vera Cruz*, true cross.
Villa (vé'la) [It.] *ville* (vé) [F.] (from *L. villa*) a town; as, *Villa Nuova*; *Villeneuve*, new town.

W

Wadi (wá'dé) [A.] a valley, ravine, or river; as, *Wadi-el-Kebir*, *Gudalquivir*.
Wald, walt, weald, wold [A.S.] *wald* (wált) [Ger.] woodland, a wild uncultivated land; as, *Waltham*, woodland home; *Walden*; *Cotswolds*; *Schwarzwald*, black forest.
Weiler (v'í'ler) [Ger.] an abode; as, *Badenweiler*, village of baths.
Weis (vis) or *weisen* (v'í'sen) [Ger.] white; as, *Weiskirch*, white church; *Weissenburg*, white fort or town; *Weissenfels*, white rock.
Wich, wick [A.S.] a town; [Scand.] a creek, a bay; as, *Greenwich*, green bay; *Norwich*, north village; *Sandwich*, town on the sand; *Warwick*, garrison town; *Sleswick* (*Schleswig*) village on the *Schiel*.
Wood [A.S.] wood; as, *Norwood*, north wood; *Westwood*.
Worth [A.S.] a farm, an estate; as, *Tamworth*, farm or estate on the *Tame*.
Wy or gwy [W.] water; as, *the Wye*; affix to many streams; as, *Conway*.

Y

Yang [Chin.] strong; as, *Yangtsé-kiang*, strong one or thing of the sea; great river.
Yar [Celt.] rapid, rough, turbid; as, *Yare*; *Yarmouth*; *Yarrow*; *Garry*; *Garonne*.
Yeni [Turk.] new; as, *Yeni-köl*.

II.—A BRIEF ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND SIGNIFICATION.

Aberdeen, mouth of the *Dee*.
Abyssinia, from *Habesh*, mixture, the population being mixed.
Accomac [Ind.] land on the other side or beyond the water.
Adrianople, named after the Emperor *Hadrian*, its founder.
Adriatic, from the ancient *Adria* or

Hatria, near the site of the present *Adria*.
Afghanistan, the country of the *Afghans*.
Agawam [Ind.] low land; marsh or meadow; also, a place below or down stream, with reference to some place above or up stream.

Aglochook [Ind.] place of the spirit of the pines.
Alisa Craig, from Gael. *ailise*, a fairy, or *ail*, a rock.
Albania, the mountain region.
Albany, probably the same as *Albyn*, the Celtic name of *Scotland*, meaning country of heights.

Albuquerque, Sp. from *L. alba*, white, *quercus*, oak.
Alcala [A.] the castle.
Alcutian Islands, from Russ. *aleut*, a bald rock.
Alessandria, named after Pope Alexander.
Alexandria, named after Alexander the Great.
Algarve [A.] the west.
Algiciras, Algiers [A. *Al-jezair*] the islands.
Alhambra [A. *ka'l-at-al-hamra*] the red castle.
Alleghany [Ind.] from the name of an Indian tribe.
Alloway [Gael.] river of the birches.
Almaden, the mine.
Alsace or **Alsatia**, the "other seat," or the abode of the German settlers west of the Rhine.
Altamaha [Ind.] the place of the village; where the village is.
Amazon, called *Río de las Amazonas* by the Spanish explorers of 1541, who thought they saw female warriors on its banks.
America, named after Amerigo Vespucci, who explored the southern part in 1501-2.
Amiens [L. *ambientibus aquis*] because surrounded by water.
Ammonooseue [Ind.] fish-story river.
Anatolia, from *G. anatóle*, the rising; the east—applied usually to Asia Minor or the Levant.
Ancona, from *G. anskón*, elbow, angle—named from its position in an angle of the coast.
Andalusia, probably a corruption of *Vandalusia*, i.e., country of the Vandals.
Andes, from Peruv. *anti*, copper.
Androscooggin, from Ind. *amaskohagan*, fish-spearing.
Annan, slow-flowing.
Annapolis, Anne's city—named in honour of Queen Anne, in whose reign it was ceded.
Antigua [Sp.] old; ancient.
Antwerp, the town which sprang up "at the wharf."
Appalachicola [Ind.] town of the Appalachites.
Arbroath, i.e., Aberbrothock, mouth of the Brothock.
Ardennes [Celt.] the forest.
Ardnamurchan [Gael.] the height of the great headland.
Ardrihaig [Gael.] height of the briars.
Argyle, district of the Gaels.
Argyll [Gael.] country of the Gael.
Arizona, little creeks.
Arkansas, from Kansas, with the French prefix of *arc*, a bow.
Aries, the town upon the marsh.
Armagh, i.e., Ardmagha, Magha's height.
Armorica [Celt.] the land "upon the sea."
Aroostook [Ind.] good-giver.
Ascension, named as having been discovered on Ascension day, 1501.
Ascunetey [Ind.] fire-mountain, from having been burned over.
Asia, land of the dawn.
Assiniboine [Ind.] Stone Sioux—a wandering band of the Sioux.
Astrakhan, the dominion or district of a Khan.
Asturias, the land of the Astures.
Atchafalaya [Ind.] long river.
Athabasca [Ind.] place of hay and reeds.
Athens, city of Athene, Minerva or Pallas, goddess of wisdom, the tutelary goddess of the city.
Atlantic, from Mount Atlas.
Atlas, said to have been derived from

Atlas, king of Mauritania, who, according to ancient fable, supported the heavens upon his shoulders.
Attica, the promontory.
Australia, from *L. australis*, southern.
Austria, L. from the *Ger. Oesterreich*, Eastern Empire, so called in contradiction with the western dominions of Charlemagne.
Autun, a corruption of its Latin name *Augustodunum*, town of Augustus.
Auvergne, the high country.
Ayr, clear river.
Azores, Pg. *Açores*, so called from the hawks found there.

B

Balaklava, corruption of *It. bella chiava*, beautiful quay—the town was founded by the Genoese.
Balearcic Isles, slingers' islands.
Balize, the Spanish pronunciation of Wallace, a Scottish buccaner.
Ballachulish [Gael.] village on the strait.
Ballater [Gael.] village on the high slope.
Balloch [Gael.] a gap, a pass.
Balmoral [Gael.] house by the big rock.
Baltic, the white sea.
Baltimore, named after Lord Baltimore, who settled the province of Maryland in 1634.
Bangor [Gael.] high choir.
Bannockburn [Gael.] stream of the white hill.
Barbadoes, so called by the Portuguese from the bearded fig-trees they saw there.
Barbary [G. *barbaros*] barbarians' land.
Barcelona, a corruption of its Latin name *Barcelno*, from Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, by whom it is said to have been refounded.
Basle, Basel, or Bâle, the queenly city, from *G. basilea*.
Baton Rouge, "red staff," from a red boundary mark dividing Indian from white man's territory.
Bavaria [L.] country of the Boioarii.
Beauy [F.] *beau lieu*, beautiful spot.
Behring's Strait, named by Captain Cook after Vitus Behring, by whom it was discovered in 1728.
Bergen, probably from *Dan. Bjerg*, Ger. *berg*, a mountain, it being surrounded on the land side by high mountains.
Bermudas, named after Juan Bermudez, who discovered them in 1515.
Bern, from *Ger. bären*, pl. of *bär*, a bear, which animal figures on the armorial bearings of the town, and on its fountains, public buildings, &c.
Berwick, i.e., Aberwick, estuary town.
Birmingham, from the tribe of the Beorns.
Birnham, heroes' house.
Bohemia [L.] anciently Boiohemum, the home of the Boii.
Bokhara, treasury of sciences.
Bolivia, named after General Simon Bolivar.
Boothia Felix, named in honour of Sir Felix Booth.
Bosporus, *G. Bosporos*, ox-ford, from the legend that lo, being changed into a cow, was borne over this strait.
Boston, originally St. Botolph's town.
Botany Bay, so named from the great variety of new plants found there by Captain Cook in 1770.
Brabant, *Brach-bant*, ploughed land.
Brazil, from the Portuguese name of the red dye-wood exported from the country.

Bridgwater, a corruption of Burgh Walter, the castle of Walter of Douay, one of the companions of William the Conqueror.
Broughty, bank of the Tay, or brink of the ocean.
Brünn, derived from its native name, Brno, i.e., ford.
Bucharest, city of enjoyment.
Buckingham, home of the Buccings or descendants of Bucca.
Burgos, a tower or castle.

C

Cadiz, from *L. Gades*, a corruption of Phœnician *Gaddir*, signifying shut in, enclosed.
Cairo [A. *Masr-el-Kahirah*] the victorious.
Calcutta, the ghant or landing place of Kali, the goddess of time.
California, a name given by Cortes, in the year 1535, to the peninsula now called Lower or Old California, of which he was the explorer; the name occurs as that of an imaginary island in a Spanish romance of 1510.
Calton [Gael.] wood on the hill.
Cambray [F. *cambres*, caves] derived by some from the number of caverns where the inhabitants were wont to put their goods for safety.
Cambuslang, long bend.
Canada [Ind.] a collection of huts; a village; a town.
Canandaigua [Ind.] a town set off or separated from the rest of the tribe.
Canterbury [A.S.] the burgh of the men of the headland.
Canton [Chin.] the city of perfection; the name is a corruption of Kwangtung, the name of the province.
Cape Breton, discovered by mariners from Britany or Bretagne.
Cape Colonna, from the white columns of a ruined temple which served as a landmark to the Genoese and Venetian sailors.
Cape Horn, so called by Schouten, its discoverer, in 1616, after his birth-place, Hoorn, in the Netherlands.
Cape of Good Hope [Pg. *Cabo da Boa Esperança*] named by John II., King of Portugal, who regarded it as promising the discovery of the sea-way to India.
Cape Verde, the green cape.
Capri [L. *capra*, a goat] from having been famous for its wild goats.
Carmel [H.] the park, or fruitful field.
Carnarvon [Gael. *Cær-yn-Arfon*] the castle in Arfon.
Carolina, originally named after Charles IX. of France. The name fell into disuse, and was afterward revived in the time of Charles II. of England.
Caroline Islands, named after Charles II. of Spain.
Carpinthians, from the Slav. *Khrabet*, a mountain range.
Carpentaria, from Carpenter, a Dutch captain, who discovered it in 1606.
Cartagena, a corruption of *Carthago Nova*, or New Carthage.
Carthage, Phœnician *Karshadashit*, new town.
Casco [Ind.] crane.
Cassel, a corruption of its Latin name, *Castellum*, a castle.
Castle, from *L. Castellum*, a fort or castle, named from the numerous forts erected for its defence against the Moors.
Catskill Mountains, so called from the panthers or lynxes that formerly infested them.

Cattaraugus [Ind.] bad-smelling shore.

Caucasus, said to be a corruption of a Scythian word meaning white mountain.

Cayuga [Ind.] long lake.

Ceylon, [*Sinhala*, land of the lion.

Chaleurs Bay [F.] bay of heats; so called on account of the extreme heat at the time of its discovery.

Champlain, named from a French naval officer, Samuel Champlain, who discovered it in 1609.

Charleston, named after Charles II. of England.

Chatauqua [Ind.] corruption of an Indian phrase signifying foggy place.

Chattahoochee [Ind.] figured or painted stone.

Chemung [Ind.] big horn, from a fossil tusk found in the river.

Chesapeake [Ind.] great salt water.

Chesuncook [Ind.] great goose lake.

Chesiot Hills [Celt.] a ridge.

Chicago, French form of an Indian word signifying a skunk; also, a wild onion, from its strong and disagreeable odour.

Chichester (anciently *Cissacaster*) the fortress of Cissa.

Chicopee [Ind.] cedar-tree; otherwise, birch-bark place.

Chile, from *Quelchua chiri*, cold.

Chimborazo [Sp.] a chimney.

Christiana, named after Christian IV. of Denmark, by whom it was rebuilt.

Chuquisaca [Ind.] from *Chuquichaca*, i.e., place of gold, from the treasures formerly carried across the river at this point to Cuzco.

Clackmannan [Gael.] i.e., *Clachanmannan*, village of Mannan.

Coblentz, from *L. Confluentia*, so called from its situation at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle.

Cocheo [Ind.] very rapid or violent—applied to falls or rapids on various streams.

Cochituate [Ind.] land on or near falls or rapid streams.

Colasset [Ind.] place of pines.

Cologne, from *L. colonia*, a colony, its original name being *Colonia Agrippina*, given it by Agrippina, mother of Nero, who was born there.

Colorado [Sp.] red or coloured.

Columbia, named after Christopher Columbus.

Connecticut [Ind. *Quinni-tuk-ut*] the country upon the long river.

Constance, named after its founder, Constantius Chlorus.

Constantinople, city of Constantine.

Contoocook [Ind.] crow river.

Coos [Ind.] a place of pines.

Cordilleras [Sp. *cordillera*] a chain or ridge of mountains.

Cork [Ir.] ancient *Corcach-mor-Munham*, the great marsh of Munster.

Cornwall, the second element is *Wealas*, foreigners, as in Wales.

Coromandel, country of the Cholas.

Corpus Christi [L.] body of Christ.

Corrientes [Sp.] a current.

Corsica, the wooded island.

Corstorphine, the cross of fine gold.

Cowcaddena, now in Glasgow; was formerly a loan by which cows went to pasture.

Cracow, from Slavonic *Krak*, a raven.

Craigellachie, rock of warning.

Craigmore, big rock.

Crief [Gael.] shoulder of the hill.

Crimea, from *G. Kimmerion*, the ancient name of a small town on the peninsula.

Croatia, country of the Croats.

Cumberland, land of the Cymry.

Cyclades, from *G. kuklos*, a circle, so called from the position in which they lie.

D

Dahlonaga, Indian *Tauલાunea*, yellow gold.

Dakota [Ind.] leagued; allied—the common name of the confederate Sioux tribes.

Damariscotta [Ind.] ale-wife place.

Danzig, from the Slavonic *Gyddanice*.

Dardanelles, the gate into the White Sea, i.e., the Mediterranean.

Deccan [Skr.] the south.

Delaware, named in honour of Earl de la Warr, first governor of Virginia.

Delft, a canal.

Deptford, the deep ford or reach.

Detroit [F.] the strait.

Devizes, ancient *De Vespae*, the place where two ways met.

Devon, the land of the *Defenas*.

Dhaulagiri [Skr.] the white mountain.

Dijon, a corruption of its L. name, *Dibio* or *Divio*.

Dollar, meadow below the height.

Dominica [Sp. *Dominica*, Sunday] named from the day of its discovery by Columbus, in 1493.

Douro, ancient *Duruis*, water.

Dover, Celtic *Dwvnyrrha*, a steep place.

Dumbarton [Celt.] fort of the Britons.

Dumfries, the hill of furze.

Dungeness, danger point.

Dunham, a corruption of *Dunholme*, town on an island in a river.

E

Ecuador [Sp.] equator, so named from its position under the line.

Ekaterinburg, town founded by the Empress Catherine.

El Paso del Norte [Sp.] the North Pass.

England [A.S. *Englaland*] land of the Angles.

Erie [Ind.] wild cat—the name of a fierce tribe conquered and absorbed by the Senecas in 1653.

Espiritu Santo [Sp.] Holy Spirit.

Esquimaux [Ind.] eaters of raw flesh.

Ethiopia, *L. Ethiopia*, *G. Aithiopia*, from *aithein*, to burn, *ope*, the face, in allusion to the colour of its inhabitants.

Etive, a white pebble.

Etna, a corruption of the Phœnician *attuna*, a furnace.

Eton [A.S.] island town.

Europe, from Semitic *ereb*, sunset, or west.

Exeter [formerly *Excester*] camp on the Exe.

F

Falaise [F.] named from the *falaises*, or rocks, upon which it is built.

Falkirk, speckled church, or church of mottled stone.

Fayal, from Pg. *faya*, *L. jagus*, a beech tree.

Fichtelgebirge (Ger.) pine mountains.

Fife, the forest.

Finisterre, French, from *L. finis terre*, land's end.

Florence [It. *Firenze*, *Fiorenza*, *L. Florentia*] the flower city.

Florida, named by Ponce de Leon from the day on which he discovered

it, Easter Sunday, called in Spanish Pascua Florida.

Fond-du-lac [F.] foot or end of the lake.

Forfar, the warriors' town.

Forres, the heroes' town.

France, called after the Franks, a small German tribe who colonized, in an imperfect manner, a portion of Central France.

Frederick City (Maryland) **Fredericksburg** (Virginia) named in honour of Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II.

Fréjus, a corruption of Forum Julii.

Friesland, land of the Frisii.

Frobisher Strait, after its discoverer, Sir Martin Frobisher, 1576.

G

Galapagos [Sp.] islands of land turtles.

Gallipoli, anciently *Kallipolis*, from *G. kalos*, beautiful, and *polis*, city.

Ganges [Skr. *Ganga*] the river.

Geneva, probably from the Celt. *gen*, *genau*, mouth.

Georgia, named in honour of George II. of England.

Geysers [Icel.] the boilers.

Gibraltar [A. *Jebel al tarik*] mountain of Tarik, a Moorish general, who in A.D. 711, conquered this place.

Gotthard, land of the Goths.

Gracias a Dios [Sp.] thanks to God.

Gratz, a fortress.

Greece, *L. Græcia*, from *G. Graikoi*, one of the names applied to the people of Hellas.

Greenock, the sunny little hill.

Guenne, a corruption of *L. Aquitania*, *F. Aquitaine*, the ancient name of the province.

H

Hague, from *D. sGravenhage*, the count's enclosure.

Halifax (Nova Scotia) named in honour of Lord Halifax.

Halle, so named from its salt springs (*Halloren*).

Harris, heights.

Harz, from *Tentic* *harz*, a forest, wood.

Havre, *Le* [F.] harbour, port.

Havre de Grace, [F.] harbour of grace or safety.

Hayti [Carib.] rough land.

Hebrides, isles of the strangers.

Heligoland, holy land.

Henlopen, from a Dutch expression, meaning to run in.

Himalaya, [Skr.] a abode of snow.

Hoboken [Ind.] the "smoke pipe," name of a place where the settlers met the Indian chiefs in council, and smoked the pipe of peace while they formed a league of amity.

Hong Kong [Chin.] fragrant streams.

Hudson River, **Hudson's Bay**, named after Henry Hudson, who ascended the river in 1609, and discovered the bay in 1610.

Hungary, the land peopled by the Huns.

Huron [from *F. hure*, head] a name applied by the French to the Wyandots.

I

Illinois, corruption of an Algonquian word meaning true.

Inchcolm, St. Columba's Isle.

India, the land of the Indus.
Indiana, from the word Indian.
Indus, Skr. *Sindhu*.
Inveraray, mouth of the Aray.
Iowa, gray, or dusty, noses.
Irawaddy [originally *Eriwati*] the great river.
Ireland [Celt.] the western isle.
Isis [Celt.] water.
Isle of Man, *L. Mona*, *Menavia*.
Ispahan [Per.] a horse-stud, or a camp.
Iviza, from *L. Ebusus*, its ancient name, meaning pine island.

J

Jamaica [Ind. *Xaimaca*] a country abounding in springs.
Java, the island of nutmegs, or of rice.
Jerusalem [H.] house or habitation of peace.
Joliba, river of the Joli or red men.
Joppa [H.] fine or beautiful.
Jordan [H.] the descender.
Juan Fernandez, named after its discoverer.
Jutland [Dan.] land of the Jutes.

K

Kalamazoo [Ind.] a term derived from stones seen through the water, which by refraction look like otters.
Kansas, from the Kansa Indians.
Katahdin [Ind.] the highest place.
Katrine, the battle or mist of hell.
Kearsarge [Ind.] the high place.
Kennebec [Ind.] Long Lake—a name of Moosehouse Lake transferred to the river.
Kennebunk [Ind.] long water place.
Kenosha [Ind.] pike river.
Kensington [A.S.] home of the Kensings.
Kentucky [Ind.] at the head of a river, or river of blood.
Khelat, a hill-castle; a fortress.
Kiel [Teutonic] a good bay.
Kilcregan, church on the little crag.
Kilmacolm, church of Columba.
Kurile Islands, from the Russian *Kurity*, to smoke.

L

Labrador [Pg.] *Terra de Lauradores*, slave coast.
Ladrones [Sp.] islands of the robbers.
Lanark, level spot on the ridge.
Lebanon [H.] the white mountain.
Leghorn, a corruption of *L. Livorno*, from *L. Liburni* (*Portus*).
Leicester [*L. legionis castra*] camp of the legion.
Leipzig, Linden town, from the lime trees [*Slav. lipa*] growing about it.
Lena, a sluggard; slow, sluggish stream.
Levant, land of the sunrise.
Lewes, pasture or moist land.
Leyden, a corruption of *Lugdunum*.
Liberia [L.] a free state.
Lima, a corruption of *Rimac*.
Lincoln (ancient *Lindum*, and *L. colonial*) colony by the pool hill.
Lisbon, Phœnician *Akisabdo*, delicious bay.
Little Rock, so called because a little rock near the shore here was the first rock visible on the west bank from the Mississippi to this point.
Livonia, from its inhabitants, the *Liveni*, a Finnish tribe.

Llangollen [W.] St. Collen's church.
Loch Leven, the lake of the elms, or the misty lake.
Loire, from its Latin name *Liger*.
Lombardy, country of the Longobards.
London [Celt.] the hill above the lagoons.
Londonderry, originally Derry; re-settled by the London gulls.
Lorraine, from *Lotharii regnum*, the kingdom of Lothair.
Los Angeles [Sp.] the angels (originally Pueblo de los Angeles) city of the angels—so named from its beautiful environs and its delightful climate.
Louisiana, named after Louis XIV. of France.
Luxembourg [O.H. Ger. *luzil*, little] little castle.
Luxor, from *A. El-ugoor*, *El-kusr*, the palaces.

M

Macao, a seaport.
Madeira [from Pg. *madeira*, *L. materia*] timber; wood—from having been originally covered with forests.
Madras, formerly Madras Patam, from *A. mADRASA*, a university, and Skr. *patam* a town; university town.
Madrid [A. *Majerit*] wind current.
Maelstrom, so called from its whirling or eddying motion.
Magdeburg, *i.e.*, *Magatha-burg*, castle of the virgins.
Magellan (straits of) named after their Portuguese discoverer, Magalhães or Magellan.
Mahabalipur, the city of the Great Bal; the Seven Pagodas.
Maine, an ancient province of France, probably from the old Celtic name [*L. Cenomanni*]; also, one of the United States, as part of "the Mayne Land of New England."
Majorca, from *L. major*, greater (Balearis Major).
Malaga, from Phœnician *malac*, salt.
Malta, a contraction of its ancient name Melita, a place of refuge.
Manhattan [Ind. *munnoh-atan*] a town on the island.
Manitoulin [Ind.] spirit islands.
Maraisburg, the town by the marsh [*F. marais*, marsh].
Margarita, from the pearls [*L. margarita*, a pearl] which Columbus obtained from the inhabitants.
Markinch, horse's inch or pasture ground.
Marmorata, from *L. marmor*, marble, the name of a small island famous for its marble quarries, toward the western extremity of the sea.
Marquesas, named in honour of the Marquis Mendoza de Cañete, who equipped the expedition which led to the discovery.
Maryland, named after Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.
Massachusetts [Ind.] about the great hills, *i.e.*, the Blue Hills of Milton.
Mauritius, named by the Dutch after Maurice, Prince of Orange.
Medina [A.] the city.
Mediterranean, from *L. medius* and *terra*, as, being the midland sea.
Medway [A.S. *Medweage*] middle water, the river that runs through the middle of Kent.
Memphremagog [Ind.] lake of an abundance.
Menam, the mother of waters.
Menan [Ind.] island.
Merida, from its Latin name, *Augusta Emerita*.
Merrimack [Ind.] swift water.

Mexico, name of a Nahua tribe, from *Mexitli*, god of war.
Michigan [Ind.] a weir for fish.
Michilmackinac [Ind.] great turtle place.
Milwaukie [Ind.] rich land.
Minas Geraes, mines everywhere.
Minneapolis, from Ind. *minne*, water, and *G. polis*, city.
Minnehaha [Ind.] laughing water; curling water; a waterfall.
Minnesota [Ind.] sky-blue water.
Mississippi [Ind.] great and long river.
Missouri [Ind.] mud river.
Minorca, from Latin *minor*, less (Balearis Minor).
Moel Fammau, hill of mothers.
Mohawk, from Algonquin *magua*, bears.
Monadnock [Ind.] their spirit's place.
Monongahela [Ind.] falling-in bank river.
Montauk [Ind.] a manito tree.
Mont Blanc, white mountain.
Montenegro, black mountain.
Montreal [F.] royal mountain—so named by the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, in 1535.
Moravia, from the March or Morava [*ava* is water] a bordering river.
Moray, prob. big water, referring to river Spey.
Morbihan, little sea.
Munich [*L. monachus*, a monk] the city takes its name from some monks who erected warehouses for salt upon the spot where it now stands.
Münster, a monastery.
Murcia, district of the march or boundary. This province was for many years the debatable ground between the Moors and Christians.
Muskingum [Ind.] moose-eye river.

N

Nahant [Ind.] at the point.
Nanking, the southern capital.
Nan-Shan, south mountains.
Nantes [Celt.] a valley.
Naples [*It. Napoli*] from its ancient Greek name *Neapolis*, new city.
Nashua [Ind.] between the rivers.
Natal, named by Vasco da Gama, because he discovered it on Christmas day (day of the Nativity), 1497.
Naugatuck [Ind.] fork of the rivers; point between two rivers.
Nebraska [Ind.] water valley; shallow river.
Neshotah [Ind.] twins (the two rivers Wisconsin).
Neversink [Ind.] high land between waters.
Newfoundland, named by its discoverer, John Cabot, 1497.
New Hampshire, named by Captain John Mason (who obtained a grant of this region in 1622) after his native county in England.
New Jersey, named in honour of Sir George Carteret, lieutenant-governor of the isle of Jersey.
New York, named after the Duke of York, afterward James II.
Niagara [Ind.] thunder of water.
Niger, from *L. niger*, black.
Nimes, a sacred grove.
Nippon [Japan] fountain or source of light.
Nipissing [Ind.] at the small lake.
Normandy, the part of France occupied by the Normans or Northmen.
Norridgewock [Ind.] place of deer.
North River, the Hudson at New York—so called in distinction from the Delaware, which was styled the South River.

Northwalk [Ind.] the middle land (a tract between two rivers).
Nova Scotia [L.] New Scotland. In 1621, Sir William Alexander, a Scotchman, obtained from James I. a grant of the country.
Nova Zembla, new land.

O

Oaxaca [Aztec *Huaxyacac*] at the end of the acacias.
Oban, little bay.
Ocmulgee [Ind.] the rivers; the water-courses.
Oconee [Ind.] water-course; small river.
Ohio [Ind.] beautiful river.
Oneida [Ind.] people of the beaconstone.
Onondaga [Ind.] place of the hills.
Ontario [Ind.] Iroquois *Ontantario*, beautiful lake.
Oporto [Pg. *o porto*] the harbour.
Ord [Scand.] a point.
Oregon, named by Carver, Oregon, *i.e.*, River of the West.
Orinoco [Ind.] coiling snake.
Orkneys [Gael.] the isles of whales.
Orleans, named after the Emperor Aurelian, by whom it was embellished.
Ossipee [Ind.] strong river.
Ostend [D.] the east end.
Ottawa [Ind.] traders.
Ouse [Celt.] water.
Owasco [Ind.] a bridge.

P

Paarl [D.] pearl.
Pacific Ocean, so called by Fernando de Magellan, who sailed across it in 1520, enjoying continuous fair weather and favourable winds for three months and twenty days.
Paisley, the palace kirk.
Palermo, perfect harbour.
Palestine [H.] land of the Philistines.
Pampeluna or **Pamplona**, corruption of *Pompeopolis*, the city of Pompey, its reputed founder.
Panama [Ind.] from the mud-fish with which the bay abounds.
Papua, frizzled, from the enormous frizzled heads of hair of the natives.
Paraguacu, great water.
Parana, kinsman of the sea.
Parramatta, head of the water.
Partick, possibly mouth of the dark water, as Kelvin and Clyde join here.
Pascagoula, nation of bread.
Passaic [Ind.] valley.
Passamaquoddy [Ind.] great place for pollock.
Passumic [Ind.] clear river.
Patagonia, so called by Magellan, from Sp. *patagon*, a large, clumsy, foot, a name given by him to the inhabitants on account of the supposed magnitude of their feet.
Pawcatuck [Ind.] clear river.
Pawtucket [Ind.] at the falls.
Pawtuxet [Ind.] at the little falls.
Peking, the northern capital.
Pembroke [Celt.] the head of the land.
Pemigewasset [Ind.] crooked place of pines.
Penicuik, hill of the cuckoo.
Pennsylvania, Penn's wood, [L. *sylva*, a wood] from William Penn, who settled the country in 1681.
Penobscot, at the rock; rock land.
Penpont, head of the bridge.
Penzance [Corn.] holy head.
Perekop [Slav.] a cut; the ditch dug

across the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea for the security of the place.
Perigord, a corruption of its Latin name *Peritoridium*.
Pernambuco, the mouth of hell.
Philadelphia [G.] city of brotherly love.
Philippine Islands, named after Philip II. of Spain.
Placenza [L. *Placentia*] named from its delightful situation.
Piedmont [It. *Piemonte*] foot of the mountain.
Piscataqua [Ind.] great deer river.
Pittenweem, land with the caves.
Pittsburgh, named after William Pitt, Lord Chatham.
Poitiers, city of Pictones or Pictavi.
Poland, from the Ger. *Polen* or *Pohlen*, the men of the plains.
Polynesia [G.] many islands.
Pomerania [Slav.] upon or by the sea.
Portree, harbour of the king, so called from James V.'s visit here.
Potomac [Ind.] place of the burning pine, resembling a council fire.
Poughkeepsie [Ind.] shallow inlet, safe harbour for small boats.
Presque Isle [F.] peninsula.
Prussia, land of the Pruzzi, a Slavonic race.
Pruth, from Slavonic *prud*, river.

Q

Quebec, an Algonquin term meaning "take care of the rock."
Queensferry, so called because Princess Margaret of England, afterwards wife of Malcolm Canmore, crossed here.
Quinsbaug [Ind.] long pond.
Quinsigamond [Ind.] fishing place for pickerel.

R

Raleigh, named in honour of Sir Walter Raleigh, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585.
Rapidan or **Rapid Ann**, said to have been named in honour of Queen Anne.
Rappahannock [Ind.] a river of quick rising waters.
Reggio, L. *Rhegium*.
Reikjavik [Icel.] steam town, named from the hot springs near it.
Renfrew, flowing brook, or the promontory at the stream.
Rheims, capital of the *Remi*, a people of Gaul mentioned by Caesar.
Rhine [Celt.] the placid water.
Rhode Island, Red Island [D. *rood*, red] from its reddish appearance.
Rhodes, commonly derived from G. *rhodon*, a rose.
Rhone [Celt.] rapid river.
Rio de Janeiro [Sp.] river of January, in reference to the date of discovery.
Rio de la Plata [Sp.] river of silver.
Roanoke [Ind.] equivalent to *peag*, sea shell or wampum.
Romney, marsh island.
Roseneath, promontory of Neveth (bishop of the 6th century).
Rouen, a corruption of its ancient name Rodomum.
Roumelia, a Turkish corruption of Roumania, *i.e.*, the country of the Romans.
Runnymede, meadow of counsel.
Rutland, red land, from the colour of its soil.

S

Sagadahoc [Ind.] ending place, *i.e.*, mouth of the Kennebec.
Sahara [A.] a desert.
Samarcand, a corruption of Alexanderia.
Samos, the lofty.
Sandusky [Ind.] cold spring.
Sandwich Islands, named by Captain Cook in honour of Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty.
San Domingo [Sp.] holy Sabbath.
San Francisco [Sp.] St. Francis.
San José [Sp.] St. Joseph.
San Paulo [Sp.] St. Paul.
San Salvador [Sp.] holy Saviour.
Santa Barbara [Sp.] St. Barbara.
Santa Cruz [Sp.] holy Cross.
Santa Fé [Sp.] holy Faith.
Santarem, named from St. Irene, a holy virgin.
Santiago [Sp.] for Saint Jago, or St. James.
Saragossa, corruption of its Latin name, *Cæsarea Augusta*.
Saranac [Ind.] river that flows under rock.
Saratoga [Ind.] place of the miraculous waters in a rock.
Saskatchewan [Ind.] swift current.
Saxony, country of the Saxons.
Schenectady [Ind.] river valley beyond or through the pine trees.
Schiehallion, maiden's breast.
Schleswig, from its situation on the little river *Schlei*, and *wig*, a bay.
Schoharie [Ind.] so named from a tributary which throws out its waters so forcibly as to cross the main stream.
Schoodic [Ind.] burnt lands.
Scotland, land of the Scots.
Scutari, from Per. *uskudari*, envoy, messenger, courier—Scutari was formerly, as now, a post station for Asiatic couriers.
Sebago [Ind.] place of river-lake.
Seneca, a corrupt pronunciation of a word meaning red paint.
Senegambia, named from its situation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.
Seville, a corruption of its Latin name, *Hispalis*.
Singapore, city of the lion.
Skagerack, the crooked strait of Skagen or Skaw.
Skibo, the scythe-place, or the sheath.
Skowhegan [Ind.] appearing.
Society Islands, islands in the North Pacific named by Captain Cook in honour of the Royal Society.
Spa, Flem. *spa*, a fountain.
Spire, named by Bishop Roger, in the 11th century, from the rivulet *Spelerbach*, by which it is watered.
Spitsbergen, from Ger. *spitze*, a point or peak, and *bergen*, mountains, from the sharp-pointed mountains.
Sporades, from G. *sporades*, scattered, from their position.
St. Etienne [F.] St. Stephen.
St. Kitts, properly St. Christopher's, from its discoverer, Christopher Columbus.
St. Petersburg [*i.e.*, Peter's town or castle] named after its founder, Peter the Great.
Stranraer, thick nose.
Strathblane, glen with the little flowers.
Stuttgart [Ger.] the stallion inclosure, from the stallions formerly kept there for purposes of war.
Styria [Ger. *Steiermark*] from Steyer, its chief town and river.

Sunderland [A.S. *syndrian*, to separate] land separated from other land.

Superior (Lake) [L.] the upper lake.

Switzerland, from Schwiz, one of the three forest cantons which asserted their independence of Austria—since applied to the whole country.

T

Taghdumdash, supreme head of mountains.

Tagus, river of fish.

Tallahasse [Ind.] old town.

Tallahatchie [Ind.] river of the rock.

Tallapoosa [Ind.] swift water.

Tappan (Sea) [Ind.] cold stream

Tarbet, an isthmus or place over which a boat may be drawn.

Tasmania, named from its discoverer Abel Janszen Tasman, a Dutch navigator of the 17th century.

Taunton, town on the Tone.

Tennessee [Ind.] river of the Big Bend.

Terceira [Pg.] "third," it being the third in length of the Azores Islands.

Terre Haute [F.] high land.

Thames [L. *Tamesis*] the broad water.

Thrace [G. *trachus*] the rugged country.

Tinto, hill of fire.

Tloga [Ind.] swift current.

Tlupecanoe [Ind.] a kind of fish in this branch of the Wabash River.

Titicac [Ind.] a contraction of an Indian word, meaning on the great river.

Toledo [L. *Toletum*] named by its Jewish founders from *H'toledoth*, generations, families, races.

Topplitz, place of warm baths.

Toronto [Ind.] place of meeting.

Tortugas [Sp.] the "tortoises," either from their shape or from the tortoises found on the coast.

Toulon [L. *Telo Martius*] from the trade in purple dye.

Transylvania [from L. *trans*, across, beyond, and *sylvania*, a wood] so called by the Hungarians as being beyond their woody frontier.

Trebizond, formerly *Trapezuntum*, or *Trapezus*. Said to have been so named because built in the shape of a trapezium.

Trent [Brit.] winding river.

Trent [Tyrol.] contraction of *Tridentum*, its former name, derived by some from three streams that fall into the Adige.

Trieste, corrupted from its Latin name *Tergesta*.

Trinidad [Sp.] Trinity—so called by Columbus, because, having discerned three mountain peaks rising from the waters, and appearing to be three separate islands—he discovered on nearer approach that they formed one united land, a fact which he recognized as an emblem of the Trinity.

Trujillo or Truxillo, a corruption of its ancient name *Turris Julia*.

Troyes, the chief town of the Tricasses, a Celtic nation, from whom it took its name.

Tunis, Isle of the west.

Turin, L. *Augusta Taurinorum*, hence the name.

Tuscaloosa [Ind.] black; black warrior.

Tuscany [L. *Etruscus*, Etruscan] country of the Etrusci or Etruscans.

U

Uig [Gael.] a nook; a cove.

Uist [Scand.] an abode.

Ukraine [Slav.] a frontier.

Umbagog [Ind.] clear lake; shallow.

Ural [Tartar] a belt or girdle.

Usk [Celt.] water; a current.

Utica, the ancient.

V

Valencia [from L. *Valentia*] strong; powerful.

Valparaiso [Sp.] paradise valley.

Vancouver's Island, named after Vancouver, who visited it in 1792.

Van Diemen's Land, named by its discoverer Tasman, after the daughter of the then Dutch governor of Batavia.

Vaud [L. *vallis*] valley.

Venezuela [Sp.] Little Venice—from some Indian villages which the first conquerors found built on piles in Lake Maracaibo.

Venice [L. *Venetia*] the territory of the ancient Veneti, of which it formed a dependency.

Vermont [from F. *verd*, green, *mont*, mountain] green mountains.

Vesuvius, emitter of smoke and sparks.

Virginia, named in honour of Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen, in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize this region.

Voirlich, big, flat rock.

W

Wabash [Ind.] a cloud blown forward by an equinoctial wind.

Wachusett [Ind.] the mountain.

Wallachia, country of the Wallachs or Romani.

Washington, named after George Washington, first president of the United States.

Washita [Ind.] male deer.

Waterford, fordable place.

Weser [ancient *Wisuracha*] western river.

Westmorland [A.S.] west moorland.

Wetumpka [Ind.] waterfall; tumbling water.

Wheeling, place of a head.

Whiteinch, white meadow.

Wick, a little bay.

Wight, from L. *Vectis*.

Windermere [A.S.] clear water lake.

Windsor, ancient *Windsora*, the winding shore.

Winnipeg [Ind.] turbid water.

Winnipisogee [Ind.] land of the beautiful lake.

Winona [Ind.] first-born daughter.

Winooski [Ind.] beautiful stone river.

Wiscasset [Ind.] place of yellow pine.

Wisconsin [Ind.] wild, rushing channel.

Worcester [a corruption of A.S. *Hwicwara-ceaster*] the castle of the men of Hwic, the early Celtic settlers being called the Hwiccll.

Wrath, Cape, a turning out of sight.

Wye [W. *guy* or *wy*] water.

Y

Yellow Sea, from the muddy, lemon, yellow colour of its water near the land, arising from the nature of the bottom, which is often touched by vessels navigating the sea.

Yoker, low lying ground.

Yucatan [from the Ind. *Juca tan?* What do you say?] a name given by the Spaniards from the answer returned by the natives to inquiries concerning the name of the country.

Yverdon, a corruption of its Latin name *Ebrodunum*.

Z

Zante, a corruption of its ancient name *Zacynthus*.

Zeeland, sea-land.

Zürich, a corruption of the Latin *Turicum*.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

A

A., Academy; Academician; America: American; Augustus; Aulus.
a., accepted; acre; afternoon; alto; answer.
a, aa or aa [Ana, G. 'ana], in medicine, of each the same quantity.
AL., first class of ships.
A.A.C., *Anno ante Christum* (in the year before Christ).
A.A.G., Assistant Adjutant-general.
A.A.Q.M.G., Acting Assistant Quartermaster-general.
A.A.S., *Academia Americana Socius* (Fellow of the American Academy).
A.B., able-bodied seaman.
A.B., *Artium Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Arts).
Abb., abbess, abbot, abbey.
abbr., abbreviated.
abd., abdicated.
A.B.F.M., American Board of Foreign Missions.
ab init., *ab initio* (from the beginning).
Abp., archbishop.
abr., abridged.
A.B.S., American Bible Society.
A.C., *Ante Christum* (before Christ).
acc., account; accusative.
A.C.P., Associate of the College of Preceptors.
A.D., *Anno Domini* (in the year of our Lord).
A.D.C., aide-de-camp.
ad fin., *ad finem* (at or to the end).
ad inf., *ad infinitum* (to infinity).
ad int., *ad interim* (in the meantime).
Adjt., Adjutant. **Adjt.-gen.**, Adjutant-general.
ad lib., *ad libitum* (at pleasure).
ad loc., *ad locum* (at the place).
Adm., Admiralty; Admiral.
adm., administrator.
adm., administratrix.
adv., *adversus* (against).
Adv., Advent; advocate.
ad val., *ad valorem* (according to value).
adv., advertisement.
æ., *ætatis* (of age; aged).
A.F.A., Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.
A.F.B.S., American and Foreign Bible Society.
A.G., Adjutant-general.
Ag., *argentum* (silver).

A.H., *Anno Hegiras* (in the year of Hegira, i.e., from the flight of Mohammed, 622 A.D.).
a.h.l., *ad hunc locum* (at this place).
A.H.S., *Anno humane salutis* (in the year of human salvation).
A.I.A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
Ald., alderman.
alt., altitude; alto.
A.M., *Artium Magister* (Master of Arts); *ante meridiem* (before noon); *Anno Mundi* (in the year of the world); Albert Medallist.
A.M.I.C.E., Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A.M.I.E.E., Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.
an., *anno* (in the year).
anc., ancient; anciently.
Ang., *Anglicæ* (in English).
Anon., anonymous.
ans., answer.
A.O.F., Ancient Order of Foresters.
ar., arlist.
A.P.D., Army Pay Department.
apo., apogee.
Apoc., Apocalypse.
app., appendix; apprentice.
aq., *aqua* (water).
A.R., *Anno Regni* (year of the reign).
A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arch., architect; archaic; Archdeacon; Archduke.
arg., *argentum* (silver).
A.R.H.A., Associate of the Royal Hibernian Society.
Ark., Arkansas.
A.R.R., *Anno Regni Regis or Regina* (in the year of the king's or queen's reign).
A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.L., Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A.R.S.M., Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
A. R. S. S., *Antiquiorum Regiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries).
art., article; artillery.
A.S.E., Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Ass., Assoc., association
Asst., assistant.

Atty., attorney.
Atty.-gen., Attorney-general.
A.U.C., *Ab Urbe Condita* (in the year from the building of Rome).
A.V., authorised version.

B

B.A., British America; *Baccalaureus Artium* (Bachelor of Arts).
bar., barometer; barrister.
Bart. or Bt., baronet.
B.B.C., British Broadcasting Company.
B.C., British Columbia; Before Christ.
B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.Com., Bachelor of Commerce.
B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.
bd., bond; bound.
bds., bound in boards.
b.e., bill of exchange.
Beds., Bedfordshire.
Bel. Belg., Belgian; Belgic.
Berks., Berkshire.
B. es L., Fr. *Bachelier de Lettres* (Bachelor of Letters).
biog., biography; biographical.
bkg., banking.
B.L., Bachelor of Laws
b.l., bill of lading.
B.M., Bachelor of Medicine; British Museum; *beatæ memoria* (of blessed memory); *bene merenti* (to the well deserving).
B.Mus., Bachelor of Music.
En., battalion; baron.
b.o., branch office; buyer's option.
B.O.A.F.G., British Order of Ancient Free Gardeners.
Bol., Bolivia.
bol., bolus.
Bomb.C.S., Bombay Civil Service.
Bomb.S.C., Bombay Staff Corps.
bor., borough.
b.p., bill of parcels; bills payable; *bonum publicum* (the public good).
B.P., British Pharmacopœia.
Bp., bishop.
b.q., *bene quiescat* (may he, or she, rest well).
bque., barque.
Br. Am., British America.
Braz., Brazil; Brazilian.
b.rec., bills received.

C.C.P.

brev., brevet.
Brig., brigadier; Brigadier-general.
Brit., Britain; Britannia; British; Briton.
Bro., brother.
b.s., bill of sale.
B.S.C., Bengal Staff Corps.
B.Sc., Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L., Botanical Society of London.
bu., bus, bushel; bushels.
Bucks., Buckinghamshire.
Bulg., Bulgaria.
bush., bushel; bushels.
B.V., *Beata Virgo* (Blessed Virgin); *bene vale* (farewell).
B.V.M., the Blessed Virgin Mary.
B.W.T.A., British Women's Temperance Association.

C

C., carbon; consul; Caesar; Centigrade; Catholic; court; Congress; church; chancellor; Conservative; *centum* (a hundred); cent; centine; century; *circum*.
c. or cap., *caput* (chapter).
C.A., Chartered Accountant; controller of accounts.
Ca., calcium.
Ca., *causa*; centare; *circa* (about).
Cal., calendar; California; *Calenda* (Calends).
Cam., Cambridge.
can., canon; canto.
Can., Canterbury; Canticles.
Cantab., *Cantabrigensis* (of Cambridge).
Cantuar., *Cantuarua* (Canterbury).
cap., *capiat* (let him take); capital.
Capt., Captain.
Car., *carat*; Carolus (Charles).
Card., cardinal.
Carp., carpentry.
Cath., Catholic; Cathedral.
C.B., Companion of the Bath; Cape Breton; Chief Baron.
C.C., County Councillor; County Court; Cricket Club; Catholic clergyman.
C.C.C., *Corpus Christi College*; *Christi College*, Cambridge.
C.C.P., Court of Common Pleas, or of Civil Procedure.

C.D. Acts, the Contagious Diseases Act.
C.D.S. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
c.d.v. *carte-de-visite*.
C.E. Canada East; civil engineer.
Cel. Celsius; celebrated.
cen. central; century.
cent. *centum* (a hundred).
Centig. Cent., centigrade.
cert. certifi., certificate; certify.
Cestr. *Cestrensis* (of Chester).
cet. par. *ceteris paribus* (other things being equal).
c.f. and **i.**, cost, freight, and insurance.
cg. centigram.
C.G. Captain-general; Captain of the Guard; Coast-guard; Commissary-general; Consul-general.
C.G.H. Cape of Good Hope.
C.G.S. centimetre - gram-second, the units of length, mass, and time.
C.H. Companion of Honour; Custom House.
ch. church; chapter.
chal. chaldron.
Chamb. Chamberlain.
Chan. Chance, Chancellor.
Chap. chapter; chaplain.
Ch.C. **Ch.Ch.** Christ Church.
Chr. Christian; Christ; Christopher.
Chron. Chronicles; chronology.
C.I. Imperial Order of the Crown of India (for ladies).
Cic. Cicero.
Cicestr. *Cicestrensis* (of Chichester).
C.I.E. Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
cir. *circa*, *circiter*, *circum* (about).
cit. citation; citizen.
civ. civil; civilian.
C.J. Chief-justice.
Cl. clergyman; clerk.
class. classical; classification.
C.L.S.C. Chantaugua Literary and Scientific Circle.
C.M. common metre; certificated master; corresponding member; *Chirurgia Magister* (Master in Surgery).
cm. centimetre.
C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.S. Church Missionary Society.
C.O. Colonial Office; Commanding Officer; Crown Office; Criminal Office.
Co. company; county.
c/o. care of.
Coad. coadjutor.
cochl. *cochl.*, *cochlear* (a spoon; spoonful). **Coch.** *amp.*, *cochlear amplum* (a table-spoonful). **Coch. mag.**, *cochlear magnum* (a large spoonful). **Coch. med.**, *cochlear medium* (a dessert spoonful). **Coch. parv.**, *cochlear parvum* (a teaspoonful).
C.O.D. cash or collect on delivery.
cod. codex.

Col. Colonel; Colossians; column.
Coll. college; collector; colleague; colloquial.
Com. Commissioner; Commodore; committee; commentary; commerce.
comp. compare; compound; compositor.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
Con. Consul.
con. against; in opposition.
Cong. Congress; Congregation.
Conn. Connecticut.
cons. consonant.
Con. sect. conic sections.
Consols. Consolidated Funds.
Const. constable; constitution.
Contr. contracted; contraction.
Contr. bon. mor. *contra bonos mores* (contrary to good manners).
Cor. Corinthians; Coroner.
Cor. Mem. corresponding member.
corr. corrupted; corruption.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
C.O.S. Charity Organization Society.
Cos. cosine.
Coss. *Consules* (Consuls).
Cot. cotangent.
C.P. Court of Probate; Common Pleas; Clerk of the Peace.
C.P.G. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C.P.S. *Custos Privati Sigilli* (Keeper of the Privy Seal).
C.R. *Carolus rex* (King Charles); *civis Romanus* (a Roman citizen); *Custos Rotularum* (Keeper of the Rolls).
Cr. credit; creditor; crown.
Craniol. craniology.
Cres. crescendo.
Crim. Con. criminal conversation or adultery.
C.S. Court of Session; Clerk to the Signet; Chemical Society; Civil Service; *Custos Sigilli* (Keeper of the Seal).
C.S.A. Confederate States of America.
C.S.I. Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
C.T. certificated teacher; commercial traveller.
C.T.C. Cyclists' Touring Club.
cu. *cuprum* (copper).
cu. cub., cubic.
Cur. current; this month.
C.V. Common Version.
C.V.O. Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
C.W. Canada West.
c.w.o. cash with order.
Cwt. [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *Englis' weight*], a hundredweight.
Cyc. cyclopaedia.
Cym. Cymric.

D

D. David; deputy; deserter; Deus; Dominus; dowager; Duchess; Duke; Dutch.
d. *Da* (give); daughter;

dead; degree; denarius; deserted; died; *dele* (delete).
dat. dative.
daul. daughter.
Day. David.
D.C. *De Capo* (from the beginning); District of Columbia.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.
D.D. *Divinitatis Doctor* (Doctor of Divinity).
D.d. *Deo dedit* (gave to God).
D.D.D. *dat.*, *dicat.*, *dedicat* (he gives, devotes, and dedicates); *Dono dedit dedit* (he gave and dedicated as a gift).
Dea. deacon.
Dec. December; declension; declination.
decid. deciduous.
def. definition; defendant.
deg. degree.
Del. Delaware.
del. *delineavit* (he or she drew it), prefixed to the draughtman's name.
Dem. Democrat.
demon. demonstrative.
Dent. dental; dentist; dentistry.
Dep. Dept. Deputy; Department; deponent.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D.F. Defender of the Faith.
D.F.C. Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.G. *Dei gratia* (by the grace of God).
d.h. *das heiset* (that is).
dial. dialect.
Dict. dictator; dictionary
Dir. director.
discnt. discount.
diss. dissertation.
dist. distance; distinguish.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
div. division; dividend.
D.L. Deputy-Lieutenant.
D.Litt. Doctor of Literature.
D.L.O. Dead-letter Office.
D.M. Doctor of Music.
do. ditto; same.
dols. dollars.
D.O.M. *Deo Optimo Mazimo* (to God, best and greatest).
Dor. Doric.
doz. dozen.
D.P.H. Diploma in Public Health.
D.P.O. Distributing Post-office.
Dpt. department.
dr. debtor; doctor; dram.
D.S. Dal Segno.
D.Sc. See **Sc.D.**
D.S.O. Distinguished Service Order; District Staff Officer.
d.s.p. *decessit sine prole* (died without issue.)
d.s.q. discharged to sick quarters.
d.t. delirium tremens.
D.T. *Doctor Theologiae* (Doctor of Theology).
Dunelm. *Dunelmensis* (of Durham).
D.V. *Deo volente* (God willing).
d.v.p. *decessit vita patris* (died in his father's lifetime).
dwt. [*L. denarius*, and *E. weight*], pennyweight.

E

ea. each.
E. and O.E. errors and omissions excepted.
Eben. Ebenezer.
Ebor. *Eboracum* (York).
E.C. Eastern Central (Postal District, London); Established Church.
Ecol. Eccles., Ecclesiastes; ecclesiastical.
E.C.U. English Church Union.
Ed. Edit., editor; edition.
Edenburgen. *Edenburgen-sis* (of Edinburgh).
Edin. Edinburgh.
E.D.S. English Dialect Society.
E.E. errors excepted.
E.E.T.S. Early English Text Society.
e.g. *exempli gratia* (for example).
E.I. East Indies or East India.
E.I.C.S. East India Company's Service.
ejusd. *ejusdem* (of the same).
E. lon. east longitude.
Elz. Elzevir.
Emp. Emperor; Empress.
Ency. encyclopaedia.
E.N.E. east-north-east.
Eng. England; English.
engin. engineering.
Ent. Sta. Hall entered at Stationers' Hall.
Ep. Epistle.
Epl. Ephesians.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis. Episc., Episcopal.
eq. equal or equivalent.
E.S.E. east-south-east.
esp. especially.
Esq. or Esqr. esquire.
est. established.
E.T. English translation.
et al. *et alibi* (and elsewhere); *et alii* or *alia* (and others).
etc. or &c. *et ceteri*, *cetera*, or *cetera* (and others; and so forth).
et seq. *et sequentes*, *et sequentia* (and the following).
Euph. Euphemia.
ex. examined; example executed; export.
Exc. Excellency; except.
Exch. exchequer; exchange.
ex. div. *extra dividendum* (without dividend).
Exec. **Exr.**, executor.
Execx. **Exrx.**, executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Exon. *Exonia* (Exeter).
exp. export; exportation.
Exz. **Exza.**
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F

f. farthing; fathom; feminine; florin; fort; forte; franc.
F. Fahrenheit; Fellow; French.
Fah. Fahr., Fahrenheit.
fam. familiar; family.
Far. farriery; farthing.
F.A.S. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

F.B., Fenian Brotherhood; Free Baptist.
F.B.S., Fellow of Botanical Society. **F.B.S.E.**, Fellow of Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C., Free Church.
fcp., foolscap.
F.C.P., Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
F.C.S., Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D., Defender of the Faith. Feb., February.
fec., *fecit* (he did it).
F.E.I.S., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
fem., feminine.
F.E.S., Fellow of the Ethnological, or of the Entomological, Society.
feud., feudal.
F.F.A., Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F.F.P.S., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.I.A., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
fact., fiction.
f. fa., *feri facias* (that you cause to be made; a writ of execution).
fig., figure; figuratively.
fir., firkin.
F.K.Q.C.P.L., Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.
fl., florin; flourished.
Flor., Fla., or Fa., Florida.
P.L.S., Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M., Field-marshal.
F.O., field-officer; Foreign Office; full organ.
fo. or **fol.**, folio.
F.P., fire-plug.
F.P.S., Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr., France; French.
F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, or of the Asiatic Society.
F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F.R.C.S.L., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S., Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
Fri., Friday.
F.R.I.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Fries., Fris., Frisian; Frisic.
F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.

F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.S.A. Scot., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.S., Fellow of the Statistical Society.
ft., foot; feet; fort.
P.T.C.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
fth., fathom.
fur., furlong.
fut., future.
fz., Forzando or Forzato.
F.Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G

g., genitive; guinea.
Ga., Gaelic; Georgia.
GA., General Assembly.
Gal., Galatians.
gal., gallon or gallons.
gam., gamut.
G.B., Great Britain.
G.C., Grand Chapter.
G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.H., Knight Grand Cross of Hanover.
G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G.C.L.H., Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Gen., Genesis; General; gender; genitive; genus.
gent., gentleman.
Geo., George.
ger., gerund.
Ger., Germ., German; Germany.
G.F.S., Girls' Friendly Society.
G.M., Grand Master.
G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
G.O., General Order; Grand Organ.
G.O.M., Grand Old Man (W. E. Gladstone).
Gov., Governor.
G.P., general practitioner; general paralysis; *gloria patri* (glory to the Father).
G.P.O., General Post-office.
Gr., Greek; gross; grain.
gs., guineas.
G.S.P., Good Service Pension.
gu., guinea; gules.

H

h., hour; hours; high.
H., hydrogen.
Hab., Habakkuk.
hab., habit.
Hag., Haggai.
Hants., Hampshire.
Har., Harold.
H.E.C., Hudson's Bay Company.
H.B.M., His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H.C., Heralds' College; House of Commons.

H.C.M., His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
h.e., *hic est* (this is); *hoc est* (that is).
Heb., Hebrews.
H.E.I.C.S., Honourable East India Company's Service.
hf., half. **hf.-bd.**, half-bound. **hf.-cf.**, half-calf.
H.G., Horse Guards; His Grace.
hhd., hog'shead.
H.I.H., His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H.J., *hic jacet* (here lies).
H.K., House of Keys.
H.M., His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.C., His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.
H.M.L., His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector of Schools.
H.M.P., *hoc monumentum posuit* (erected this monument).
H.M.S., His (or Her) Majesty's steamer, ship, or service.
ho., house.
Hon., Honourable; honorary.
hor., horizon; horology.
hort., hortie., horticulture; horticultural.
Hos., Hosea.
H.P., horse-power; High Priest; half-pay.
H.R., House of Representatives.
hr., hour.
H.R.E., Holy Roman Empire or Emperor.
H.R.H., His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.L.P., *hic requiescit in pace* (here rests in peace).
H.S., *hic situs* (here lies).
H.S.E., *hic sepultus est* (here is buried).
H.S.H., His (or Her) Serene Highness.
H.S.S., *Historia Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Historical Society).
hund., hundred.
Hy., Henry.
hypoth., hypothesis

I

I., island; iodine.
Id., Iowa.
ib., *ibid.*, *ibidem* (in the same place).
I.C.E., Institute of Civil Engineers.
Ice., Icel., Icelandic.
Ich., Ichth., ichthyology.
Icon., iconography.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
id., *idem* (the same).
I.D.B., illicit diamond buyer (in Cape Colony).
I.D.N., in *Dei nomine* (in the name of God).
I.e. or **i.e.**, *id est* (that is).
I.H.S., for the Greek capitals **I H O** (the Θ a form of Greek Σ), the first three letters of the name Jesus, often misread as Jesus *Hominum Salvator* (Jesus Saviour of Men).
Ill., Illinois; illustrated.
I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.
Imp., imperator (Emperor); *imperialis* (Empress).
imp., imperial; imperative.

I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
incog., *incognito* (unknown).
incor., incorporated.
Ind., India; Indian; Indiana.
ind. or **indic.**, indicative
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
Ind. T., Indian Territory.
inf., infinitive; infantry.
infra dig., *infra dignitatem* (beneath one's dignity).
init., *initio* (in the beginning).
in lim., *in limine* (at the outset).
in loc., *in loco* (in its place).
in loc. cit., *in loco citato* (in the place cited).
in pr., *in principio* (in the beginning).
I.N.R.I., *Jesus or Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum* (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).
ins., Inspector; insouciant.
inst., instant; institute.
Inst. C.E., Institute of Civil Engineers.
int., interest.
in trans., *in transitu* (on the passage).
introd., introduction.
inv., invented; inventor; invoice.
I.O.F., Independent Order of Foresters.
I.O.G.T., Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I.O.U., I owe you (an acknowledgment for money).
I.P.D., *in presentia Dominorum* (in presence of the Lords—of Session).
i.q., *idem quod* (the same as).
I.R.B., Irish Republican Brotherhood.
Ire., Ireland.
Is., Isab., Isabella.
Isa., Isaiah.
I.S.C., Indian Staff Corps.
I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
I.T., Inner Temple.
It., Ital., Italian; Italic.
I.W., Isle of Wight.

J

J.A., Judge Advocate.
Jan., January.
Jam., James.
Jav., Javanese.
J.C., Jesus Christ; Justice Clerk; *Juris Consultus* (Juris-consult).
J.C.D., *Juris Civilis Doctor* (Doctor of Civil Law).
J.D., *Jurum Doctor* (Doctor of Laws).
Jer., Jeremiah.
J.G.W., Junior Grand Warden.
J.H.S., same as **L.H.S.** (q.v.)
Jno., John.
Jo., Joel.
Jos., Joseph; Josiah.
Josh., Joshua.
jour., journal; journey.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob., Judge of the Probate.
jr. or **jnr.**, junior.
J.U.D., *Juris Utriusque Doctor* (Doctor of both

Laws—that is, the Canon and Civil Law).
 Judg., Judges.
 Jul., July; Julep.
 Junc., junction.
 Jurisp., Jurisprudence.
 Jus., Just., Justice.
 J.W., Junior Warden.

K

K. *Kalendæ* (Kalends); *kalium* (potassium); King; Knight.
Kal. *Kalendæ* (Kalends).
Kan., Kans., Kas., Kansas.
K.B., Knight Bachelor; Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
K.C., King's College; King's Counsel; Knight of the Crescent.
K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.H., Knight Commander of the Order of Hanover.
K.C.I.E., Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K.G. Knight of the Order of the Garter.
K.G.C., Knight of the Grand Cross, or of Golden Circle.
K.G.C.B., Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F., Knight of the Golden Fleece.
K.H., Knight of Hanover.
Kl., Kings.
kild., kild., kilderkin.
kilo., kilog., kilogramme.
Kit., Christopher.
K.K.K., Ku Klux Khan.
K.L.H., Knight of the Legion of Honour.
K.M., Knight of Malta.
Km., kingdom.
K.N.S., Knight of the North Star.
Knt. or Kt., Knight.
K. of L., Knight of Labour.
K. of P., Knight of Pythias.
K.O.S.B., King's Own Scottish Borderers.
K.P., Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
kr., kreutzer.
K.R.R., King's Royal Rifles.
K.S., King's Scholar.
K.S.I., Knight of the Star of India.
K.S.S., Knight of the Southern Star; Knight of the Sword of Sweden.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
K. Bach., Knight Bachelor.
K.t.l., *kas' ta leipomena* (and the rest; and so forth).
K.T.S., Knight of the Tower and Sword.
Ky., Kentucky

L

L. Lady; lake; Latin; Liberal; *libra* (pound); London; Lord.
l., latitude; league; long.
L.A., Law Agent; Literate in Arts.

La., Louisiana.
L.A.C., Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lam., Lamentations.
Lap., Lapland.
Lat., Latin; latitude.
lb., *libra* (a pound).
L.C., Lower Canada.
l.c., left centre; letter of credit; *loco citato* (in the place before cited); lower case.
L.C.B., Lord Chief-baron.
L.C.C., London County Council.
L.C.J., Lord Chief-justice.
L.C.P., Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
Ld., Ldp., Lordship; Ladyship.
L.D.S., Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
Leg., Legis., Legislature.
Leip., Leipzig.
Let., Lett., Lettish.
Lev., Levites; Leviticus.
Lex., lexicon.
Leyd., Leyden.
L.I., Light Infantry; Long Island.
lib., *liber* (book).
lib. cat., library catalogue.
Lieut. or Lt., Lieutenant.
Linn., Linnæan; Linneus.
liq., liquid.
lit., literature; literary.
Lith., Lithuanian.
LL., Late, Law, or Low Latin.
L.L.A., Lady Literate in Arts.
LL.B., *Legum Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Laws).
LL.D., *Legum Doctor* (Doctor of Laws).
L.M., long metre.
L.M.S., London Missionary Society.
loc. cit., *loco citato* (at the place quoted).
log., logarithm.
Lon., Lond., London.
lon., long., longitude.
loq., *loquitur* (speaks).
Lou., Louisiana.
l.p., large paper.
L.P., Lord Provost.
L.R.C.P., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.P.E., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
l.s., left side; *Locus Sigilli* (place of the seal).
L.S.A., Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
L.S.D., *libra, solidi, denarii* (pounds, shillings, pence).
Lt., Lieutenant.
LXX., Septuagint Version.

M

m., *mille* (thousand); *meridies* (meridian or noon); Marquis; married; masculine; mile; minute; Monday; month; morning.
M., *Mons.*, *Monsieur* (F.); Mr. or Sir. **MM.,** *Messieurs*, gentlemen.
M.A., Master of Arts; Military Academy.
Mac., Maccabees.

mach., machinery.
Madm., Madam.
Mag., magazine.
Mal., Major.
Mal., Malachi; Malayan.
man., manual.
Mar., March.
Marg., margin, marginal.
Marg., Mrgt., Margaret.
Marq., Marquis.
mas., masc., masculine.
Mass., Massachusetts.
math., mathematics.
Matt., Matthew.
M.B., *Medicina Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Medicine); Mark of the Beast, as in "M.B. waistcoat."
M.B., *Musica Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Music).
M.C., Master Commandant; Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress; Member of Council.
M.C.C., Member of County Cricket; Marylebone Cricket Club.
M.C.P., Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.C.S., Madras Civil Service.
Md., Maryland.
M.D., *Medicina Doctor* (Doctor of Medicine).
Mdlle., Mademoiselle; Miss.
M.E., Methodist Episcopal; Middle English; Military or Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.
Me., Maine.
M.E.C., Member of Executive Council.
med., medical; medicine; medieval.
Mem., *memento* (remember); memorandum.
Messrs., *Messieurs* (Gentlemen; Sirs).
met., *metaph.*, metaphysics; *metaphor.*, metaphor.
metal., *metall.*, metallurgy.
Meth., Methodist.
mfd., manufactured.
M.F.H., Master of Foxhounds.
M. ft., *mistura fiat* (let a mixture be made).
M.G., Major-general.
Mgr., Monsignor.
M.H.R., Member of the House of Representatives.
M.H.S., Member of the Historical Society.
Mic., Micah.
M.I.C.E. or M. Inst. C.E., Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
Mich., Michigan.
mid., midshipman.
mil., military.
M.I.M.E., Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
min., minute; mineralogy.
Minn., Minnesota.
Miss., Missouri.
Miss., Mississippi.
M.L.A., Member of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C., Member of Legislative Council.
mlle., Mademoiselle.
M.M., Their Majesties; martyrs.
Mme., Madame.
M.N.S., Member of the Numismatic Society.
Mo., Missouri; month.
mod., modern.

mol. wt., molecular weight.
Mons., Monsieur or Sir.
Monsig., Monsignor.
mos., months.
M.P., Member of Parliament; Member of Police.
M.P.P., Member of the Provincial Parliament.
M.P.S., Member of the Philological Society.
M.P.S., Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Mr., Master or Mister.
M.R., Master of the Rolls.
M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.
M.R.C.C., Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.
M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.
M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S., Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.G.S., Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M.R.I., Member of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A., Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs., mistress—pronounced *missis*.
MS., manuscript.
M.S., Master in Surgery; *memoria sacrum* (sacred to the memory).
m.s., months (after) sight.
M.S.C., Madras Staff Corps.
m.s.l., mean sea level.
M.S.B., Member of the Statistical Society.
MSS., manuscripts.
mt., month.
Mus., music; museum.
Mus. B., *Mus. Bac.*, Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D., *Mus. Doc.*, Doctor of Music.
M.V.O., Member of the Royal Victorian Order.
M.W., Most Worthy.
M.W.G.M., Most Worshipful Grand Master.

N

N. or n., *natus* (born); neuter; Nicholas; nitrogen; noon; noun; Norse; north.
N.A., North America.
Nat., *natrium* (sodium).
Nah., Nahum.
Nap., Napoleon.
Nat., natural; national.
nat. ord., natural order.
naut., nautical.
nav., naval; navigation.
N.B., New Brunswick; North Britain; *nota bene* (note well, or take notice).
N.C., North Carolina.
n.d., no date; not dated.
N. Dak., North Dakota.
N.E., North-East; North-eastern; New England.
Neb., *Nebr.*, Nebraska.
neg., negative.
Nebl., Nehemiah.
n.e.l., *non est inventus* (is not found).
nem. col., *nemine contradicente* (no one contradicting; unanimously).

nem. diss., *nemine dissente* (no one dissenting).
Nep., Neptune.
Neth., Netherlands.
neut., neuter.
Nev., Nevada.
New M., New Mexico.
N.F., Newfoundland; Norman French.
N.H., New Hampshire.
Ni. pri., *nisi prius*.
N.J., New Jersey.
n.l., *non licet* (it is not permitted); *non liquet* (it is not clear); *non longe* (not far); north latitude.
N.M., New Mexico.
N.N.E., north-north-east.
N.N.W., north-north-west.
N.O., natural order; New Orleans.
No., *numero* (number).
Nom., nominative.
non con., not content.
non obst., *non obstante* (notwithstanding).
non pros., *non prosequitur* (he does not prosecute—a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute).
non seq., *non sequitur* (it does not follow).
n.o.p., not otherwise provided.
Northum., Northumberland.
Norwic., *Norvicensis* (of Norwich).
Norw., Norway.
Nos., *numeros* (numbers).
Notts., Nottinghamshire.
Nov., November.
N.P., Notary Public; New Providence.
N.P.D., North Polar Distance.
N.S., Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
n.s., not specified.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.T., New Testament.
n.u., name unknown.
Num., Numbers.
numis., numismatics.
N.V., new version.
N.V.M., Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N.W., North-West; North-Western (postal district, London).
N.W.P., North-West Provinces (India).
N.W.T., North-West Territories.
N.Y., New York.
N.Z., New Zealand.
N. & Q., notes and queries.

O

O., old; oxygen; Ohio.
o/a, on account of.
Ob., *obit* (died).
Ob., *Obad.*, *Obadiah*.
obdt., obedient.
obj., objective; objection.
obs., observatory; obsolete.
Obstet., obstetrica.
obt., obedient.
oc., ocean.
Oct., October.
O.D., ordnance data.
O.E., Old English.
O.F., Odd Fellows; Old French.
off., official.

O.H.G., Old High German.
O.H.M.S., On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.
O.K., all correct.
Old Test., Old Testament.
Olym., Olympiad.
O.M., old measurement.
onomat., onomatopoeia.
%, per cent.
O.P., out of print; old price; *Ordinis Prædicatorum* (of the Order of Preachers—Dominicans).
Op., opera; opposite; *opus* (work).
op. cit., *opere citato* (in the work cited).
Or., Oregon.
ord., ordnance; ordinary; ordinance.
O.S., old style.
O.S.A., *Ordinis Sancti Augustini* (of the Order of St. Augustine).
O.S.B., *Ordinis Sancti Benedicti* (of the Order of St. Benedict).
O.S.F., *Ordinis Sancti Francisci* (of the Order of St. Francis).
O.T., Old Testament.
Oxon., *Oxonia* (Oxford); *Oxonienis* (of Oxford).
oz., ounce or ounces.

P

Pa., Pennsylvania.
Pac. Oc., Pacific Ocean.
paint., painting.
Pal., Palestine.
pam., pamphlet.
Pan., Panama.
par., paragraph; parallel; parish.
pass., passive.
Pat. Fk., Patrick.
Pat. Off., Patent Office.
P.B., *Philosophie Baccalauræus* (Bachelor of Philosophy); Primitive Baptist.
P.C., *patres conscripti* (Conscript Fathers); Police Constable; Post Commander; Privy Councillor.
p.c., post-card.
P.C.S., Principal Clerk of Session.
pd., paid.
P.E., Protestant Episcopal.
P.E.I., Prince Edward Island.
Pent., Pentecost.
per an., *per annum* (by the year).
per cent., *per centum* (by the hundred).
perf., perfect.
pers., person; persons.
persp., perspective.
Petrburg., *Petrburgensis* (of Peterborough).
P.G., Past Grand.
Phar., *Pharm.*, pharmaceutical; pharmacopoeia; pharmacy.
Ph.D., *Philosophie Doctor* (Doctor of Philosophy).
Phil., Philippians; Philemon; Philadelphia.
Phil. Trans., philosophical transactions.
Philom., *philomathes* (lover of learning).
phon., phonet., phonetics.
phonog., phonography.
phr., phrase.
pinx., *pinxit* (he or she painted it).

pk., peck.
plff., plaintiff.
plup., pluperfect.
P.M., Postmaster; *post meridiem* (afternoon); post-mortem.
P.M.G., Paymaster-general; Postmaster-general.
p.n., promissory note.
P.O., Post-office.
po., pole.
P.O.C., Peninsular and Oriental Company.
p.o.d., pay on delivery.
poet., poetry; poetical.
P.O.O., Post-office Order.
pos., posit., positive.
poss., possessive.
P.P., Parish Priest.
pp., pages.
P.P.C., *pour prendre congé* (to take leave).
pph., pamphlet.
P.P.S., postscript additional.
pr., pair; per; present; price; Prince; pronoun; Provençal.
P.R., prize-ring; Porto Rico.
P.R., *Populus Romanus* (the Roman people).
P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy.
P.R.B., Præraphællite Brotherhood.
Preb., Prebend., Prebendary.
pref., preface; prefix.
Pres., Presbyterian; President.
P.R.I.B.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
priv., privative.
P.R.N., *pro re nata* (for special business arising).
Prof., Professor.
prop., proposition.
Prot., Protestant.
pro tem., *pro tempore* (for the time being).
Prov., Proverbs; Provost; province.
prox., *proximo* (next).
P.R.S., President of the Royal Society.
P.R.S.A., President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
P.R.S.E., President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Prus., Prussia; Prussian.
P.S., *post scriptum* (postscript, a paragraph added to a letter).
Ps., Psalm or Psalms.
pseud., pseudonym.
pt., pint; part; payment.
P.T., Post-town; Pupil Teacher.
P.T.O., please turn over.
pub., public; publisher.
Pub. Doc., public documents.
P.W.D., Public Works Department.
pwt., pennyweight.
P. & O., Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Q

q., *quadrans* (farthing); quasi; query; question; quintal; (Naut.) squalls.
Q., Quebec; Queen.
Q.A.B., Queen Anne's Bounty.
Q.B., Queen's Bench.
Q.C., Queen's Counsel.

q.d., *quasi dicat* (as if he should say).
q.e., *quod est* (which is).
q.e.d., *quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated).
q.e.f., *quod erat faciendum* (which was to be done).
q.e.i., *quod erat invenidum* (which was to be found out).
q.l., *quantum libet* (as much as you please).
Q.M., Quartermaster.
qm., *quomodo* (in what manner; how).
Q.M.C., Queen Margaret College.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-general.
qr., *quadrans*; quarter; cure.
Q.S., Quarter-seasons.
qt., quart; quantity.
Qu., Queen; question.
Quant. Suf. or **Q.S.**, *quantum sufficit* (a sufficient quantity).
ques., question.
q.v., *quod vide* (which see); *quantum vis* (as much as you will).

R

R., Radical; railway; Réaumur; recipe; *Regine* (Queen); *Rez* (King); river; road.
R.A., Rear-admiral; Right Ascension; Royal Academy or Academician; Royal Artillery.
Rabb., Rabbinical.
R.A.C., Royal Arch Chapter.
Rad., Radical; *radix* (root).
R.A.M., Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.S., Royal Agricultural Society; Royal Asiatic Society; Royal Astronomical Society.
r.c., right centre.
R.C., Roman Catholic; Red Cross.
R.C.M., Royal College of Music.
R.C.P., Royal College of Preceptors.
R.C.S., Royal College of Surgeons.
R.D., Rural Dean; Royal Dragoons.
R.E., Royal Engineers.
Rec. or R., recipe.
recd., received.
recept., receipt.
Rec. Sec., Recording Secretary.
Rect., Rector; rectorry.
Ref., reformer; reformation; referee; reference.
Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.
reg., register; regular.
Reg. Prof., *Regius Professor*.
Regt., regiment.
Rep., representative; republic; reporter.
retd., returned.
Rev., Reverend; revelation; revolution; review; revenue; revise.
Rev. Ver., Revised Version.
R.G.G., Royal Grenadier Guards.
R.G.S., Royal Geographical Society.

r.h., right hand.
R.H., Royal Highness; Royal Highlanders.
R.H.A., Royal Horse Artillery; Royal Hibernian Academy.
rhet., rhetoric.
R.H.G., Royal Horse Guards.
R.H.S., Royal Humane Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Historical Society.
R.I., Rhode Island.
R.I.B.A., Royal Institute of British Architects.
R.I.P., *requiescat in pace* (may he, or she, rest in peace).
R.M., Resident Magistrate; Royal Mail; Royal Marines.
R.M.A., Royal Military Asylum; Royal Marine Artillery.
R.M.L.L., Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R.N., Royal Navy.
R.N.R., Royal Naval Reserve.
ro., rood.
Rob., Robt., Robert.
Roffen., of Rochester.
Rom., Roman; Romans.
Roum., Roumanian.
R.P., Reformed Presbyterian; Regius Professor.
R.R., railroad.
R.R.C., Royal Red Cross (for women).
R.S., Royal Society.
R.S.A., Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy, or Academician.
R.S.D., Royal Society of Dublin.
R.S.E., Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.L., Royal Society of London.
R.S.L., Royal Society of Literature.
R.S.M., Royal School of Mines.
R.S.O., Railway Sub-office.
R.S.S., also **S.R.S.**, *Regia Societas Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).
R.S.V.P., *répondez, s'il vous plaît* (reply, if you please).
Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.
R.T.S., Religious Tract Society.
Rt. W. or Rt. Wpful., Right Worshipful.
Russ., Russian.
R.V., Rifle Volunteers; Revised Version.
R.W., Right Worshipful.
R.W.D.G.M., Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
R.W.G.M., Right Worshipful Grand Master.
R.W.G.R., Right Worthy Grand Representative.
R.W.G.S., Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
R.W.G.T., Right Worthy Grand Templar; Right Worthy Grand Treasurer.
R.W.G.W., Right Worshipful Grand Warden.
R.W.S., Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
R.W.S.G.W., Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
Rz., tens of rupees
Ry., railway.

S

S., Sabbath; saint; Saturday; Saxon; south; sun; Sunday.
S.A., South America; South Africa; South Australia.
Sa., Saturday.
s.a., *secundum artem* (according to art); *sine anno* (without date).
S.A.I., *Son Altesse Impériale* (His Royal Highness).
Sam., Samuel.
Sans., Skr., Skt., Sanskrit.
Sarum., of Salisbury.
S.A.S., *Societatis Antiquarium Socius* (Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries).
Sat., Saturday.
Sax., Saxon; Saxony.
S.C., *Senatus Consultum* (a decree of the Roman Senate); South Carolina.
sc., *scilicet* (to wit; namely).
s.c., **s. caps.**, **sm. caps.**, small capitals.
Sc., **Sculp.**, **Sculpt.**, *sculptis* (he, or she, engraved it).
Sc.B., *Scientia Baccalarius* (Bachelor of Science).
Sc.D., *Scientia Doctor* (Doctor of Science).
sch., *scholium* (a note or comment).
sch., **schr.**, schooner.
sci. fa., *scire facias* (that you cause to know).
S.C.L., Student of the Civil Law.
Scot., Scotland; Scotch.
Script., Scripture.
S.D., *salutem dicit* (sends greeting); Senior Deacon; South Dakota.
s.d., *sine die* (without day).
S.E., South-East; South-Eastern (postal district, London).
Sec., Secretary; section.
sec. leg., *secundum legem* (according to law).
sec. reg., *secundum regulam* (according to rule).
Sem., seminary; Semitic.
Sen., Senator; senior.
Sep., **Sept.**, September; Septuagint.
seq., *sequentes* or *sequentia* (the following).
ser., series; sermon.
Serg. or **Sergt.**, Sergeant.
Serj., Serjeant.
servt., servant.
Sess., Sessions.
sfz., *Sforzando*.
S.G., Solicitor-general.
s.g., specific gravity.
S.H., School-house.
sh., shilling.
S.H.S., *Societate Historica Socius* (Fellow of the Historical Society).
s.h.v., *sub hoc verbo* or *sub hac voce* (under this word).
S.J., Society of Jesus.
S.J.C., Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr., **Skt.**, Sanskrit.
S.L., Solicitor at Law.
S. lat., south latitude.
sid., sailed.
s.i.p., *sine legitima prole* (without lawful issue).
S.M., short metre; Sergeant-major.
S.M.I., *Sa Majesté Impériale* (His or Her Imperial Majesty).

Smith. Inst., Smithsonian Institution.
S.M. Lond. Soc., *Societatis Medica Londiniensis Socius* (Member of the London Medical Society).
S.M.M., *Sancta Mater Maria* (Holy Mother Mary).
s.m.p., *sine mascula prole* (without male issue).
s.n., *secundum naturam* (according to nature).
S.O., Sub-office; Sorting-office.
s.o., seller's option.
Soc., society.
sol., solution.
Sol., **Bohr.**, Solicitor.
Sol.-gen., Solicitor-general.
sop., soprano.
sp., spelling.
s.p., *sine prole* (without issue); starting price.
S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.C., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S.P.C.K., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R., *Senatus Populus Romanus* (Senate and People of Rome).
s.p.s., *sine prole superstitis* (without surviving issue).
spt., seaport.
sq., *sequens* (the following); square.
Sr., senior; sir.
S.R.I., *Sacrum Romanum Imperium* (Holy Roman Empire).
S.R.S., *Societatis Regie Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).
Sa., Saints; *scilicet* (to wit); *semis* (half).
s.e., screw steamer; steamship.
S.S., Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief-justice of England).
S.S.C., Solicitor before the Supreme Court (Scot.); *Societas Sancti Crucis* (Society of the Holy Cross).
S.S.D., *Sancitissimus Dominus* (Most Holy Lord—the Pope).
S.S.E., south-south-east.
S.S.W., south-south-west.
St., Saint; street; strait.
Stat., statute; statuary.
S.T.D., *Sacra Theologia Doctor* (Doctor of Theology).
ster., stereo, stereotype.
ster. or **stg.**, sterling.
S.T.P., *Sacra Theologia Professor* (Professor of Theology).
str., steamer.
Su., Sunday.
sub., subject; substitute; suburb.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive; substitute.
suff., suffix.
Sun. or **Sund.**, Sunday.
sup., superintendent; supererine; superior; superlative; supine; supplement; supra; supreme.

Sup. Ct., Superior Court; Supreme Court.
Supp., supplement.
SUPR., supreme.
Supt., Superintendent.
Surg., Surgeon; surgery.
Surv., Surveyor.
Surv.-gen., Surveyor-general.
S.V., *Sancta Virgo* (Holy Virgin); *Sanctus Vestra* (Your Holiness).
s.v., *sub verbo* (under the word or heading).
S.W., South-West; South-Western (postal district, London); Senior Warden.
sym., symbol.
syn., synonym.
synop., synopsis.
sys., system.

T

T., *tempore* (in the time of); tenor; tome; ton; town; Tuesday; *tutti* (all together).
tal. qual., *talis qualis* (just as they come: average quality).
Tam., Tamil.
tan., tangent.
tc., tierce.
T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
Te., tellurium.
T.E., Topographical Engineers.
tech., technically; technology.
tel., **teleg.**, telegram; telegraph.
temp., temporal; *tempora* (in the time of).
ten., tenor.
Tenn., Tennessee.
Ter., **Terr.**, territory; terrace.
term., termination.
Test., Testament.
Teut., Teutonic.
Tex., Texas.
Text. Rec., *textus receptus* (the received text).
t.f., till forbidden.
theor., theorem; theoretical.
Theos., theosophy.
Thess., Thessalonians.
Thos., Thos., Thomas.
T.H.W.M., Trinity high-water mark.
Tim., Timothy.
Tit., Titus.
T.O., Telegraph Office; turn over.
Tob., Tobit.
tom., tome or volume.
top., topography.
tp., township.
Tr., translation; transpose; Trustee; Treasurer.
Trans., transiture; transferred.
Treas., Treasurer.
T.R.H., Their Royal Highnesses.
trig., trigonometry.
Trin., Trinity.
trop., tropic.
Truron., *Truronensis* (of Truro).
T.S.O., Town Sub-office.
T.T.L., to take leave.
Tu., Tues., Tuesday.
Tur., Turk., Turkey; Turkish.
typ., typography.

<p>U</p> <p>U.C., Upper Canada. U.F.C., United Free Church. U.K., United Kingdom. U.K.A., United Kingdom Alliance. ult., <i>ultimo</i> (last, o the last month). Unit., Unitarian. Univ., University; Universalist. up., upper. U.P., United Presbyterian. U.S., United States; United Service; <i>uti supra</i> (as above). U.S.A., United States of America; United States Army. U.S.O., United States of Colombia. U.S.M., United States Mail; United States Marine. U.S.M.A., United States Military Academy. U.S.N., United States Navy. U.S.S., United States ship or steamer. usu., usually. U.S.W., Ger. <i>und so weiter</i> (and so forth). U.T., Utah Territory. ut dict., <i>ut dictum</i> (as said). ut sup., <i>ut supra</i> (as above). ux., <i>uxor</i> (wife).</p>	<p>V.A., verb active; <i>vixit annos</i> (lived so many years). V.A., Vicar Apostolic; Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (for women). Va., Virginia. val., value. var., variant. var. lect., <i>varis lectio</i> (varying reading). Vat., Vatican. vb., verb. V.G., Vice-chairman; Vice-chancellor; Vice - consul; Victoria Cross. V.D., Volunteer Officers' Decoration. v.d., various dates. V.D.L., Van Dieman's Land. V.D.M., <i>Verbi Dei Minister</i> (Preacher of God's Word). Ven., Venerable. Venet., Venetian. Venez., Venezuela. vert., vertebrate. ves., vessel. vet., veter., veterinary. Vet. Surg., Veterinary Surgeon. V.G., Vicar - general; Vice Grand. v.g., very good; <i>verbi gratia</i> (for example). Vic., Vicar; vicarage. vid., <i>vide</i> (see). vil., village. v. imp., verb impersonal. v. irr., verb irregular. Vis., Visc., Viscount. viz., <i>videlicet</i> (namely; to wit). v.n., verb neuter. voc., vocative. vocab., vocabulary.</p>	<p>vol., volume; volunteer. volc., volcano. V.P., Vice-president. v.r., verb reflexive. V.S., Veterinary Surgeon. vs., <i>versus</i> (against). v.s., <i>volte subito</i> (turn over quickly). Vt., Vermont. Vul., Vulg., Vulgate. vul., vulgar. vv. ll., <i>varis lectiones</i> (various readings). v.y., various years.</p> <p>W</p> <p>W., Warden; week; Welsh west. W.A., West Africa; West Australia. Wal., Walloon. Wall., Wallachian. Wash., Washington. W.B., Water Board; way-bill. W.C., Western Central (postal district, London); water - closet; Wesleyan Chapel. W.C.T.U., Women's Christian Temperance Union. We., Wed., Wednesday. w.f., wrong fount. W.G., Worthy Grand. W.I., West Indies; West India. Winton., <i>Wintonensis</i> (of Winchester). Wis., Wisconsin. wk., week. W. lon., west longitude. Wm., William.</p>	<p>W.M., Worshipful Master. W.M.S., Wesleyan Missionary Society. W.N.W., west-north-west. Wp., Worship. W.R., West Riding. Wr., Wlr., Walter. W.S., Writer to the Signet. W.S.W., west-south-west. wt., weight. Wyo., Wyoming.</p> <p>X</p> <p>Xm., Xmas., Christmas. Xn., Xtian., Christian. Xt., Christ.</p> <p>Y</p> <p>yd., yard. Y^o, the (A.S. th). Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association. yr., year; your; younger. Y.W.C.A., Young Women's Christian Association.</p> <p>Z</p> <p>Zech., Zechariah. Zeph., Zephaniah. Zn., zinc. Zool., zoology. Zr., Zirconium.</p> <p>&</p> <p>&, <i>et</i> (and). &c., <i>et cetera</i> (and so forth).</p>
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FORMAL MODES

OF

ADDRESSING PERSONS OF TITLE, ETC.

The Royal Family.

His Majesty the King is addressed The King's Most Excellent Majesty, *Sire*, or *May it please your Majesty*.

Her Majesty the Queen is addressed The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, *Madam*, or *May it please your Majesty*.

The children of the Sovereign, and the children of the sons of the Sovereign, are addressed His Royal Highness the Prince or the Duke of —, *Sir*, and are personally referred to as *Your Royal Highness*.

The female members of the Royal Family, Her Royal Highness the Princess or the Duchess of —, *Madam*, *Your Royal Highness*.

The children of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales are styled *Royal Highness*.

Peers.

Dukes are addressed His Grace the Duke of —. Letters begin *My Lord Duke*, and he is personally referred to as *Your Grace*.

Duchesses: Her Grace the Duchess of —, *Madam*, *Your Grace*.

Marquesses: The Most Honourable the Marquess of —, *My Lord Marquess*, *Your Lordship*.

Marchionesses: The Most Honourable the Marchioness of —, *Madam*, *Your Ladyship*.

Earls, Viscounts, Barons: The Right Honourable the Earl of —, The Right Honourable Lord Viscount —, The Right Honourable Lord — (or less formally without Right Honourable), *My Lord*, *Your Lordship*.

Countesses, Viscountesses, and Baronesses: The Right Honourable the Countess —, The Right Honourable the Viscountess —, The Right Honourable Lady — (or less formally without Right Honourable), *Madam*, *Your Ladyship*.

The eldest sons of Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls bear by courtesy the second title of the father, and are addressed in every respect as Peers. The younger sons and the daughters of Dukes and Marquesses and the daughters of Earls have the title of Lord or Lady, thus: The Right Honourable Lord John —, Lady Jane —.

The younger sons of Earls and all the children of Viscounts and Barons, as well as the children of legal life Peers and of legal life Peers deceased, are styled *Honourable*.

Baronets and Knights.

Baronets are addressed thus: Sir A — B —, Bart., and letters begin *Sir*. Knights are addressed Sir C — D —, *Sir*. (When the person addressed belongs to any of the Orders of Knighthood, the initials indicating his rank in such Order must follow his name, i.e., Sir A. C. M —, G.C.B., or K.C.B., as the case may be.)

Baronets and Knights are addressed familiarly, *Dear Sir A—, Dear Sir C—*.

Wives of Baronets and Knights, Lady —, *Madam, Your Ladyship*.

Titled persons in the Army or Navy use their title by rank, such as *General*, before their title by birth, thus: *General Lord —, Admiral the Honourable —, Colonel Sir —*.

The title of *Right Honourable* is given to all the Members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Advocate, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and of the Admiralty. Other Government Boards are addressed *The Honourable* the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Customs, etc.

Members of Colonial Ministries are addressed *Honourable*. The title *Excellency* is given to Ambassadors, Governors of Colonies, Governors-General of the Overseas Dominions, and to the Governors-General of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland, thus: *His Excellency Sir —, Bart., His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of —*. If the holder of the office is a Duke he is not addressed *His Excellency*, but *His Grace the Governor-General*. The wives of Ambassadors are addressed in the same way, *Her Excellency the Countess A—, Madam*.

The Church.

Archbishops are addressed *His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —*. Letters begin *My Lord Archbishop*, and he is personally referred to as *Your Grace*.

Bishops: The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of —, *My Lord Bishop*, and is personally referred to as *Your Lordship*.

Bishops Suffragan: The Right Reverend the Bishop Suffragan of —, *Right Reverend Sir*. The Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland is Most Reverend, and the Bishops, as well as those in the United States of America, are addressed by name: The Right Reverend Bishop —, *Right Reverend Sir*.

The wives of Archbishops and Bishops have no title in right of their husbands' official rank.

Deans: The Very Reverend the Dean of —, *Very Reverend Sir or Mr. Dean*.

Archdeacons: The Venerable the Archdeacon —, *Reverend Sir or Mr. Archdeacon*.

The general address to Clergymen is *Reverend A— B—, Sir or Reverend Sir*. If a Clergyman be the son of a Duke or of a Marquess, he is addressed as *The Reverend Lord G— D—*; if the son of an Earl, a Viscount, or a Baron, *The Reverend the Hon. A— B—*; if he be a Baronet, *The Reverend Sir C— F—, Bart.*

His Majesty's Commissiour to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is styled *His Grace the Lord High Commissioner*.

The General Assembly itself is styled *The Venerable*, and its Moderator *The Right Reverend*.

The Provincial Synods of the Church are styled *Very Reverend*, and Presbyteries, *Reverend*.

Principals of Colleges in Scotland (being Clergymen) are styled *Very Reverend*.

Judges.

The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief-Justice are addressed as *The Right Honourable, My Lord*.

The Master of the Rolls: *The Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, Sir*.

Judge: *The Honourable L— M—, or if a Knight, The Honourable Sir L— M—, Sir*.

The Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland are addressed, *The Honourable Lord —, My Lord*.

Municipal.

The title *Right Worshipful* is used in officially addressing the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, and Mayors of all Corporations; and *Worshipful* is given to the Aldermen and Recorders of other Corporations, and to Justices of the Peace in England: *Sir, Your Worship*.

The Lord Mayors of London, York, and Dublin, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh have the title of *Right Honourable*, and are addressed *My Lord*.

GEOGRAPHICAL SUPPLEMENT

Edited by

ERNEST A. MANCHESTER, F.R.S.G.S.

Comprising

- (a) A List of the Countries of the World, showing area, population, forms of government, etc.
- (b) Population of Towns, etc.
- (c) A complete up-to-date Atlas of the World containing 16 full-page maps in colour.

THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

* MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

	GOVERNMENT	AREA (Sq. Miles)	POPULATION	CAPITAL OR CHIEF TOWN	POPULA- TION	MAP
ABYSSINIA	Empire	350,000	11,500,000	Addis Abbaba	40,500	7
AFGHANISTAN	Monarchy	245,000	6,380,500	Kabul	150,000	7
*ALBANIA	Republic	14,500	831,877	Durazzo	5,000	8
ANDORRA	Republic	191	5,231	Andorra-la-Vielle	1,000	8
ARABIA—						
Hejaz	Monarchy	170,000	900,000	Mecca	70,000	8
Nejd and Hasa	Emirate	—	400,000	Riyadh	20,000	8
Jebel Shammar	Emirate	—	250,000	Hail	?	8
Asir	Principate	—	1,000,000	Sabiyah	?	8
Yemen	Imamate	75,000	1,000,000	Sanaa	25,000	8
Oman	Sultanate	82,000	500,000	Muscat	20,000	8
Koweit	Sultanate	—	50,000	—	—	8
Kerak (Transjordan)	Emirate	—	400,000	Amman	—	8
*ARGENTINA	Republic	1,153,119	8,750,000	Buenos Aires	1,720,000	11
*AUSTRIA	Republic	32,352	6,428,386	Vienna	1,841,826	3
*BELGIUM	Monarchy	11,752	7,462,455	Brussels	775,039	3
Belgian Congo	Colony	909,654	8,500,000	Kinshasha	—	7
BHUTAN	Monarchy	20,000	250,000	Punakha (Winter) Tasichozong (Summer)	—	9
*BOLIVIA	Republic	514,155	2,889,970	Sucre	29,686	11
*BRAZIL	Republic	3,275,510	30,035,605	Rio de Janeiro	1,157,873	11
BRITISH EMPIRE	Empire	13,356,751	449,370,000	London	7,476,168	1
*UNITED KINGDOM	Monarchy	123,633	47,307,601	London	7,476,168	2
England	"	50,874	35,678,530	London	7,476,168	4
Wales	"	7,466	2,206,712	London	7,476,168	4
Scotland	"	30,405	4,882,288	Edinburgh	420,281	5
*Irish Free State	S'f-gov. Dom.	26,593	3,160,000	Dublin	427,000	6
Northern Ireland	Self-govt.	5,238	1,284,000	Belfast	425,000	6
Isle of Man	Self-govt.	227	60,238	Douglas	20,192	4
Channel Islands	Self-govt.	75	89,614	—	—	8
<i>British Possessions</i>						
EUROPE—						
Gibraltar	Crown Colony	2	21,000	Gibraltar	—	2
Malta	Crown Colony	118	218,000	Valetta	61,268	2
ASIA—						
Aden, Perim, and Prot*	Cr. Col. & Pro.	9,000	55,000	—	—	8
Bahrein Islands	Protectorate	250	110,000	Manama	85,000	8
Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak	Protectorate	77,106	1,000,000	Sandakan	8,256	1
Ceylon	Crown Colony	25,331	4,505,000	Colombo	244,000	9
Cyprus	Crown Colony	3,584	311,000	Nicosia	18,461	8
Hong Kong	Crown Colony	391	625,000	Victoria	360,000	8
*INDIA	Empire	1,802,629	319,075,000	Delhi	304,420	9
Straits Settlements	Crown Colony	1,600	882,000	Singapore	423,768	8
Fed. Malay States	Protectorate	27,506	1,326,000	Kuala Lumpur	80,000	8
Other Malay States	Protectorate	23,486	1,123,000	—	—	8
Wei-hai-wei	Leased Terry.	285	154,000	Port Edward	—	8
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Brit. Mandate	143,250	2,849,000	Bagdad	225,000	8
Palestine	Brit. Mandate	9,000	757,000	Jerusalem	62,578	8
AFRICA—						
Kenya Colony and Prot*	Cr. Col. & Pro.	200,000	2,376,000	Nairobi	24,000	7
Uganda Protectorate	Protectorate	110,300	3,066,000	Entebbe	—	7
Zanzibar	Protectorate	1,020	197,000	Zanzibar	35,000	7
Mauritius and Depend*	Crown Colony	809	385,000	Port Louis	50,308	7
Nyasaland Prot*	Protectorate	39,573	1,201,000	Zomba	—	7
St. Helena and Ascension	Crown Colony	81	4,000	—	—	7
Seychelles	Crown Colony	156	25,000	Victoria	—	7
Somaliland Protectorate	Protectorate	68,000	300,000	Berbera	80,000	7
Basutoland	Crown Colony	11,716	498,000	Maseru	900	7
Bechuanaland Prot*	Protectorate	275,000	153,000	Mafeking	—	7
Rhodesia	Bri. So. Af. Co.	440,000	1,736,000	Salisbury	3,479	7
Swaziland	Protectorate	6,678	184,000	Mbabane	—	7

	GOVERNMENT	AREA (Sq. Miles)	POPULATION	CAPITAL OR CHIEF TOWN	POPULA- TION	MAJ
*UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	S'f-gov.Dom.	473,100	6,929,000	Pretoria	45,361	7
Cape of Good Hope	Prov.S'f-gov.	276,966	2,782,719	Capetown [burg	113,302	7
Natal ..	Prov.S'f-gov.	35,284	1,429,398	Pietermaritz-	36,023	7
Transvaal ..	Prov.S'f-gov.	110,450	2,087,636	Pretoria	45,361	7
Orange Free State ..	Prov.S'f-gov.	50,389	628,827	Bloemfontein	39,034	7
Nigeria ..	Colony & Pro.	335,700	18,500,000	Lagos	41,874	7
Gambia ..	Colony & Pro.	4,134	209,000	Bathurst	6,200	7
Gold Coast and Prot ^o .	Colony & Pro.	80,000	2,078,000	Accra	38,000	7
Sierra Leone and Prot ^o .	Colony & Pro.	31,000	1,541,000	Freetown	44,142	7
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Joint Adm'n.	1,014,400	5,850,000	Khartoum	30,600	7
Tanganyika Territory	Brit. Mandate	365,000	4,122,000	Dar-es-Salaam	15,000	7
South-west Africa	Un.of S.Africa Mandate	322,400	127,000	Windhoek	17,356	7
Cameroon ..	Brit. Mandate	31,000	400,000	Buca	—	7
Togoland ..	Brit. Mandate	12,600	188,000	—	—	7
AMERICA—						
Bermudas ..	Crown Colony	19	21,000	Hamilton	2,578	10
*CANADA, DOMINION OF	S'f-gov.Dom.	3,729,665	8,788,483	Ottawa	107,843	12
Prince Edward Is.	Prov. Govt.	2,184	88,615	Charlottetown	12,347	12
Nova Scotia ..	Prov. Govt.	21,428	523,837	Halifax	73,000	12
New Brunswick ..	Prov. Govt.	27,985	387,876	St. John	47,166	12
Quebec ..	Prov. Govt.	706,834	2,361,199	Quebec	95,193	12
Ontario ..	Prov. Govt.	407,262	2,933,662	Toronto	521,893	12
Manitoba ..	Prov. Govt.	251,832	610,188	Winnipeg	179,087	12
British Columbia	Prov. Govt.	355,855	524,582	Victoria	38,727	12
Alberta ..	Prov. Govt.	255,285	588,454	Calgary	63,305	12
Saskatchewan ..	Prov. Govt.	251,700	757,510	Regina	34,400	12
Yukon Territory ..	Commissioner	207,076	4,157	Dawson	975	12
North-west Territories	Commissioner	1,242,224	7,988	—	—	12
Falkland Is. & S. Georgia	Crown Colony	7,300	3,000	Stanley	900	11
British Guiana ..	Crown Colony	89,480	298,000	Georgetown	55,490	14
British Honduras	Crown Colony	8,592	45,000	Belize	—	10
Newfoundland and Labrador	S'f-gov.Dom.	162,784	263,000	St. John's	37,047	10
Bahamas ..	Crown Colony	4,404	53,000	Nassau	10,000	14
Barbados ..	Crown Colony	166	156,000	Bridgetown	13,486	14
Jamaica, etc. ..	Crown Colony	4,431	864,000	Kingston	62,707	14
Leeward Islands	Crown Colony	715	122,000	Antigua	29,767	14
Trinidad ..	Crown Colony	1,974	366,000	Port of Spain	61,531	14
Windward Islands	Crown Colony	516	163,000	St. Georges	—	14
AUSTRALASIA—						
*AUSTRALIA, COMMON- WEALTH OF	S'f-gov.Dom.	2,974,581	5,486,794	Canberra	2,572	15
New South Wales ..	State Legis.	309,432	2,099,763	Sydney	905,947	15
Victoria ..	State Legis.	87,884	1,531,529	Melbourne	795,100	15
Queensland ..	State Legis.	670,500	757,634	Brisbane	209,699	15
Southern Australia	State Legis.	380,070	495,336	Adelaide	260,542	15
Western Australia	State Legis.	975,920	332,218	Perth	154,866	15
Tasmania ..	State Legis.	26,215	213,877	Hobart	52,163	15
Northern Territory ..	Federal Govt.	523,620	3,870	Darwin	600	15
Federal Territory ..	Federal Govt.	940	2,572	Canberra	2,572	15
Papua, Territory of	Aut. Fed. Gov. Control	90,540	277,000	Port Moresby	—	1
*NEW ZEALAND, DOM. OF	S'f-gov.Dom.	104,751	1,219,000	Wellington	110,680	16
Fiji ..	Crown Colony	7,083	157,000	Suva	1,741	16
Pacific Islands ..	Cr. Cols. Prot.	11,450	265,000	—	—	1
Territory of New Guinea	Brit. Mandate	89,252	400,000	Rabaul	—	1
Western Samoa ..	Brit. Mandate	1,250	38,000	—	—	1
Nauru ..	Brit. Mandate	10	2,000	—	—	1
*BULGARIA ..	Monarchy	39,841	4,909,700	Sofia	154,431	3
*CHILE ..	Republic	289,828	3,819,096	Santiago	507,296	11
*CHINA ..	Republic	4,277,170	318,653,000	Peking	4,014,619	8
China Proper ..	Republic	1,532,420	302,113,000	Peking	4,014,619	8
Manchuria ..	Republic	363,610	20,000,000	Mukden	158,132	8
Tibet ..	Republic	463,200	2,000,000	Lhasa	15,500	8
Sin-kiang ..	Republic	550,340	1,200,000	Ili	—	8
Mongolia ..	Republic	1,367,600	2,000,000	Urga	30,000	8
*COLOMBIA ..	Republic	440,846	5,855,077	Bogota	160,000	11
*COSTA RICA ..	Republic	23,000	576,581	San Jose	51,395	10
*CUBA ..	Republic	44,164	2,889,004	Havana	363,506	14
*CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Republic	54,241	13,610,405	Prague	676,476	3

	GOVERNMENT	AREA (Sq. Miles)	POPULATION	CAPITAL OR CHIEF TOWN	POPULA- TION	MAP
DANZIG, FREE CITY OF	Republic	754	865,000	Danzig	194,953	3
*DENMARK	Monarchy	17,144	3,289,195	Copenhagen	666,159	3
ECUADOR	Republic	220,502	1,328,821	Quito	80,702	11
EGYPT	Monarchy	350,000	13,551,000	Cairo	790,939	7
*ESTONIA	Republic	16,955	1,109,479	Tallin (Revel)	123,496	2
*FINLAND	Republic	132,510	3,867,542	Helsingfors (Helsinki)	197,848	2
*FRANCE	Republic	212,659	32,209,518	Paris	2,906,472	3
<i>French Possessions</i>						
ASIA—						
French India	Colonies	196	265,388	Pondicherry	46,605	8
French Indo-China .. .	Cols. & Prots.	256,878	19,747,431	Hance	73,948	8
Cochin China	Colony	22,000	3,795,804	Saigon	81,779	8
Annam	Protectorate	39,758	5,781,189	Hue	60,611	8
Cambodia	Protectorate	57,900	2,402,585	Pnôm Penh	74,643	8
Tonking	Protectorate	40,530	6,850,458	Hanoi	73,948	8
Laos	Protectorate	96,500	800,000	Luang Prabang	15,000	8
Kwang Chau Wan .. .	Leased Terr.	190	168,000	—	—	8
Syria and Lebanon ..	Fr. Mandate	60,000	3,000,000	Damascus	170,000	8
AFRICA—						
Algeria	Colony	222,180	5,802,464	Algiers	206,595	7
French Equatorial Africa	Colony	982,049	2,845,936	Brazzaville	5,000	7
Madagascar	Colony	228,000	3,613,341	Antananarivo	63,115	7
Mayotte and Comoros ..	Colony	790	110,000	—	—	7
Réunion	Colony	970	173,190	St. Denis	21,538	7
Somali Coast	Colony	5,790	208,000	Djibouti	8,366	7
West Africa and Sahara	Colonies	1,800,566	12,283,962	Dakar	25,468	7
Senegal	Colony	74,112	1,225,523	St. Louis	23,326	7
Guinea	Colony	95,218	1,875,996	Konakry	—	7
Ivory Coast	Colony	121,976	1,545,680	Bingerville	—	7
Dahomey	Colony	42,460	842,243	Porto Novo	20,000	7
French Sudan	Colony	617,600	2,474,589	Bamako	16,000	7
Upper Volta	Colony	154,400	2,974,142	Ouaga-dougou	19,332	7
Mauritania	Colony	347,400	261,746	—	3,600	7
Territory of the Niger..	Colony	347,400	1,084,043	—	—	7
Tunis	Protectorate	50,000	2,095,090	Tunis	171,672	7
Togo	Fr. Mandate	21,200	672,837	Lome	—	7
Cameroon	Fr. Mandate	366,489	—	Yaoundé	—	7
AMERICA—						
Guadeloupe & Depend.	Colony	688	229,839	Basse-Terre	8,318	14
Guiana	Colony	32,000	44,202	Cayenne	10,146	11
Martinique	Colony	385	244,439	Fort-de-France	26,399	14
St. Pierre and Miquelon	Colony	93	3,918	St. Pierre	—	12
AUSTRALASIA & OCEANIA—						
New Caledonia & Deps.	Colony	7,650	50,608	Nouméa	10,053	1
New Hebrides	Joint Fr. & Br.	8,378	81,068	—	—	1
French Establishments	Colony	1,520	31,655	Papete	4,601	1
GERMANY	Republic	182,271	59,858,284	Berlin	3,803,770	3
*GREECE	Monarchy	41,933	5,536,375	Athens	292,991	3
*GUATEMALA	Republic	48,290	2,004,900	Guatemala	91,330	10
*HAITI	Republic	10,204	2,500,000	Port-au-Prince	120,000	10
*HONDURAS	Republic	44,275	662,422	Tegucigalpa	38,950	10
*HUNGARY	Monarchy	35,790	7,945,878	Budapest	1,184,616	3
*ICELAND	Monarchy	39,709	94,679	Reykjavik	17,678	2
*ITALY	Monarchy	117,982	38,835,941	Rome	691,314	3
<i>Italian Possessions</i>						
Eritrea	Colony	45,435	402,793	Asmara	14,711	7
Somaliland	Col. & Prot ^d	139,430	450,000	Mogadisho	16,000	7
Tripolitania & Cyrenaica	Colony	406,000	1,000,000	Tripoli	73,000	7
Tientsin, Concession of	—	10,017	10,017	—	—	8
Ægean Islands	Dependencies	—	100,198	—	—	3
*JAPAN	Empire	148,756	56,745,000	Tokyo	2,173,210	8
DEPENDENCIES—						
Korea (Chōsen)	Dependency	84,788	17,264,119	Seoul	250,208	8
Formosa (Taiwan) .. .	Dependency	13,944	3,654,398	Taihoku	162,732	8
Pescadores	Dependency	47	—	—	—	8
Sakhalin (Karafuti) .. .	Dependency	13,253	105,899	—	—	8
Kwantung	Dependency	538	667,382	Dairen	—	8
Pacific Is. (for. German)	Jap. Mandate	—	—	Sipan	—	1
*LATVIA	Republic	25,000	1,850,622	Riga	185,187	2
*LIBERIA	Republic	40,000	1,750,000	Monrovia	6,000	7
LIECHTENSTEIN	Principality	65	10,716	Vaduz	1,142	3

	GOVERNMENT	AREA (Sq. Miles)	POPULATION	CAPITAL OR CHIEF TOWN	POPULATION	MAP
*LITHUANIA	Republic	59,633	4,800,800	Vilna	214,600	2
*LUXEMBURG	Grand Duchy	999	263,824	Luxemburg	45,986	3
MEXICO	Republic	767,198	13,887,080	Mexico	1,080,000	10
MONACO	Principality	8	22,956	Monaco	2,247	3
MOROCCO	Empire	231,500	6,000,000	Rabat	30,953	7
NEPAL	Monarchy	54,000	5,600,000	Katmandu	80,000	9
*NETHERLANDS, THE	Monarchy	12,582	6,977,430	The Hague	354,987	3
<i>Dutch Possessions</i>						
Dutch East Indies ..	Colony	733,642	49,350,834	Batavia	115,567	1
Dutch West Indies						
{ Surinam or Guiana ..	Colony	46,060	113,181	Paramaribo	50,560	11
{ Curaçao, etc.	Colony	403	54,963	Willemstad	14,828	11
*NICARAGUA	Republic	51,660	638,119	Managua	27,839	10
*NORWAY	Monarchy	124,964	2,649,775	Oslo (Kristiania)	258,483	2
Spitsbergen	Colony	25,000	1,000	Longyear City	350	1
OMAN	Sultanate	82,000	500,000	Muscat	20,000	8
*PANAMA	Republic	32,380	434,208	Panama	66,851	10
*PARAGUAY	Republic	75,673	1,000,000	Asuncion	99,836	11
*PERSIA	Monarchy	628,000	9,000,000	Teheran	220,000	8
*PERU	Republic	722,461	5,550,000	Lima	176,467	11
*POLAND	Republic	146,821	27,092,025	Warsaw	931,176	2
*PORTUGAL	Republic	35,490	5,957,985	Lisbon	489,667	3
<i>Portuguese Possessions</i>						
AFRICA—						
Cape Verde Islands ..	Colony	1,480	149,793	Praia	21,000	7
Guinea	Colony	13,940	289,000	Bolama	—	7
Principe and São Thomé	Colony	360	58,907	S. Thomé	—	7
Angola	Colony	484,800	4,119,000	S. Paulo de Loanda	20,106	7
Mozambique	Colony	426,712	3,120,000	Lourenço Marques	9,849	7
ASIA—						
Goa	Colony	1,469	515,772	Panjim	8,000	8
Damao, Diu	Colony	169	32,700	—	—	8
Timor	Colony	7,330	377,815	Dilly	—	8
Macao, etc.	Colony	4	74,866	Macao	60,000	8
*RUMANIA	Monarchy	122,282	17,393,149	Bucharest	345,628	3
RUSSIA	Soviet Rep.	8,166,130	131,546,045	Moscow	1,050,011	2
{ Bokhara	Soviet Rep.	79,440	3,000,000	Bokhara	75,000	8
{ Khiva	Soviet Rep.	24,310	519,438	Khiva	4,500	8
{ Armenia	Soviet Rep.	15,240	1,214,391	Erivan	90,000	8
{ Azerbaijan	Soviet Rep.	33,970	2,096,973	Baku	250,000	8
{ Georgia	Soviet Rep.	25,760	2,372,403	Tiflis	346,000	8
{ Ukraine	Soviet Rep.	174,510	26,001,802	Kief	610,000	2
*SALVADOR	Republic	13,176	1,526,000	San Salvador	80,900	10
SAN MARINO	Republic	38	12,027	—	—	3
SANTO DOMINGO	Republic	19,332	897,405	Santo Domingo	30,957	14
*SIAM	Monarchy	194,580	9,221,000	Bangkok	—	8
*SPAIN	Monarchy	194,800	21,347,335	Madrid	751,352	3
<i>Spanish Possessions</i>						
AFRICA—						
Rio de Oro and Adrar	Colony	109,200	495	Villa Cisneros	—	7
Ifni	Colony	965	20,000	—	—	7
Spanish Guinea	Colony	10,810	150,000	Santa Isabel	2,500	7
Fernando Po, etc. ..	Colony	795	15,896	Bata	—	7
Spanish Morocco ..	Colony	7,700	600,000	Tetuan	—	7
*SWEDEN	Monarchy	173,035	5,954,316	Stockholm	422,042	2
*SWITZERLAND	Republic	15,975	3,880,320	Berne	104,626	3
TURKEY	Republic	282,144	14,548,800	Angora	50,000	8
UNITED STATES	Republic	2,973,774	105,710,620	Washington, D.C.	437,571	13
OUTLYING TERRITORIES						
Alaska Territory ..	Dependency	590,884	55,036	Juneau	3,058	10
Hawaii	Dependency	6,449	255,912	Honolulu	33,327	1
Porto Rico	Dependency	3,435	1,299,809	San Juan	71,443	14
American Virgin Isles	Dependency	132	26,051	St. Thomas	7,747	14
Philippine Is.	Dependency	115,026	10,350,640	Manila	285,306	8
Guam	Dependency	210	13,275	Agana	6,000	1
Samoan Is.	Dependency	77	8,056	Pagopago	—	1
*URUGUAY	Republic	72,153	1,494,953	Montevideo City	350,956	11
*VENEZUELA	Republic	398,594	2,411,952	Caracas	92,212	11
*YUGOSLAVIA	Monarchy	96,134	12,017,323	Belgrade	120,000	3

Population of Towns and Counties

(Based on the Census Returns of 1921).

ENGLISH AND WELSH TOWNS

All towns having a population of over 50,000 are shown in the following list.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
London, Administrative County of,	4,483,249	Derby,	129,836	Southport,	76,644
Birmingham,	919,438	Leyton,	128,432	Bootle,	70,508
Liverpool,	803,118	Coventry,	128,205	Smethwick,	75,757
Manchester,	730,551	Walthamstow,	127,441	Barrow,	74,254
Sheffield,	490,724	Blackburn,	126,630	West Bromwich,	73,761
Leeds,	458,320	Gateshead,	124,514	West Hartlepool,	68,689
Bristol,	377,061	Stockport,	123,315	Bath,	68,648
West Ham,	300,905	Norwich,	120,653	Rotherham,	68,045
Hull,	287,013	Preston,	117,426	Ealing,	67,753
Bradford,	285,979	South Shields,	116,667	Hastings,	66,496
Newcastle,	274,955	Huddersfield,	110,120	Lincoln,	66,020
Nottingham,	262,658	Southend-on-Sea,	106,021	Darlington,	65,866
Portsmouth,	247,343	Burnley,	103,175	Stockton-on-Tees,	64,150
Stoke-on-Trent,	240,440	St. Helens,	102,675	Tynemouth,	63,786
Leicester,	234,190	Wolverhampton,	102,373	Eastbourne,	62,080
Salford,	234,150	Blackpool,	99,640	Wimbledon,	61,451
Plymouth,	209,857	Halifax,	99,129	Chesterfield,	61,236
Cardiff,	200,262	Walsall,	96,964	Great Yarmouth,	60,710
Croydon,	190,877	Newport (Mon.),	92,369	Exeter,	59,608
Bolton,	178,678	Reading,	92,274	Cambridge,	59,262
Willesden,	165,669	Bournemouth,	91,770	Luton,	57,077
Rhondda,	162,729	Northampton,	90,923	Oxford,	57,052
Southampton,	160,997	Rochdale,	90,807	Bury,	56,426
Sunderland,	159,100	Wallasey,	90,721	Dudley,	55,908
Swansea,	157,561	Wigan,	89,447	Swindon,	54,920
Tottenham,	146,695	Hornsey,	87,691	Dewsbury,	54,165
Birkenhead,	145,592	Ilford,	85,191	Doncaster,	54,052
Oldham,	145,001	York,	84,052	Gillingham,	54,038
East Ham,	143,304	Grimsby,	82,329	Barnsley,	53,670
Brighton,	142,427	Merthyr Tydfil,	80,161	Wakefield,	52,892
Middlesbrough,	181,103	Ipswich,	79,383	Carlisle,	52,600
		Warrington,	76,811	Gloucester,	51,330

ENGLISH COUNTIES

County.	Population.	County.	Population.	County.	Population.
Bedfordshire,	206,478	Herefordshire,	113,118	Oxfordshire,	189,558
Berkshire,	294,807	Hertfordshire,	333,236	Rutlandshire,	18,368
Buckinghamshire,	236,209	Huntingdonshire,	54,748	Shropshire,	242,959
Cambridgeshire,	129,594	Kent,	1,141,867	Somersetshire,	465,682
Cheshire,	1,025,423	Lancashire,	4,928,359	Staffordshire,	1,349,225
Cornwall,	320,559	Leicestershire,	494,522	Suffolk,	399,988
Cumberland,	273,037	Lincolnshire,	602,105	Surrey,	930,377
Derbyshire,	714,539	London,	4,483,249	Sussex,	628,001
Devonshire,	709,488	Middlesex,	1,253,164	Warwickshire,	1,390,092
Dorsetshire,	228,258	Monmouthshire,	450,700	Westmorland,	65,740
Durham,	1,478,506	Norfolk,	504,277	Wiltshire,	292,213
Essex,	1,468,341	Northamptonshire,	302,430	Worcestershire,	405,876
Gloucestershire,	757,668	Northumberland,	746,138	Yorkshire,	4,098,683
Hampshire,	910,333	Nottinghamshire,	641,134		

WELSH COUNTIES

County.	Population.	County.	Population.	County.	Population.
Anglesey,	51,695	Carnarvonshire,	131,034	Merionethshire,	45,450
Brecknockshire,	61,275	Denbighshire,	154,847	Montgomeryshire,	51,317
Cardiganshire,	61,292	Flintshire,	106,466	Pembrokeshire,	92,056
Carmarthenshire,	175,069	Glamorganshire,	1,252,701	Radnorshire,	23,528

SCOTTISH TOWNS

All towns having a population of over 25,000 are shown in the following list.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Glasgow,	1,034,069	Motherwell,	68,869	Kilmarnock,	35,756
Edinburgi. and Leith,	420,281	Clydebank,	46,515	Ayr,	35,741
Dundee,	168,217	Coatbridge,	43,909	Falkirk,	33,312
Aberdeen,	158,969	Dunfermline,	39,886	Perth,	33,208
Paisley,	84,837	Kirkcaldy,	39,591	Airdrie,	25,092
Greenock,	81,120	Hamilton,	39,420		

SCOTTISH COUNTIES

County.	Population.	County.	Population.	County.	Population.
Aberdeen,	300,980	Fife,	292,902	Peebles,	15,330
Argyll,	78,856	Forfar,	270,950	Perth,	125,515
Ayr,	299,254	Inverness,	82,446	Renfrew,	298,887
Banff,	57,293	Kincardine,	41,779	Ross and Cromarty,	70,790
Berwick,	28,395	Kinross,	7,963	Roxburgh,	44,989
Bute,	33,711	Kirkeudbright,	37,156	Selkirk,	22,606
Caithness,	28,284	Lanark,	1,539,307	Shetland,	25,520
Clackmannan,	32,543	Midlothian,	506,378	Stirling,	161,726
Dumbarton,	150,868	Moray,	41,561	Sutherland,	17,800
Dumfries,	75,365	Nairn,	8,790	West Lothian,	83,966
East Lothian,	47,487	Orkney,	24,109	Wigtown,	30,782



THE WORLD

ON MERCATORS PROJECTION
British Possessions coloured red

180 160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180

180 160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180



EUROPE.

English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 600

NI-Northern Ireland
IFS-Irish Free State

Long. W. of 5 Greenwich
0 Long. E. of 5 Greenwich

15 Longitude East 10 of Greenwich

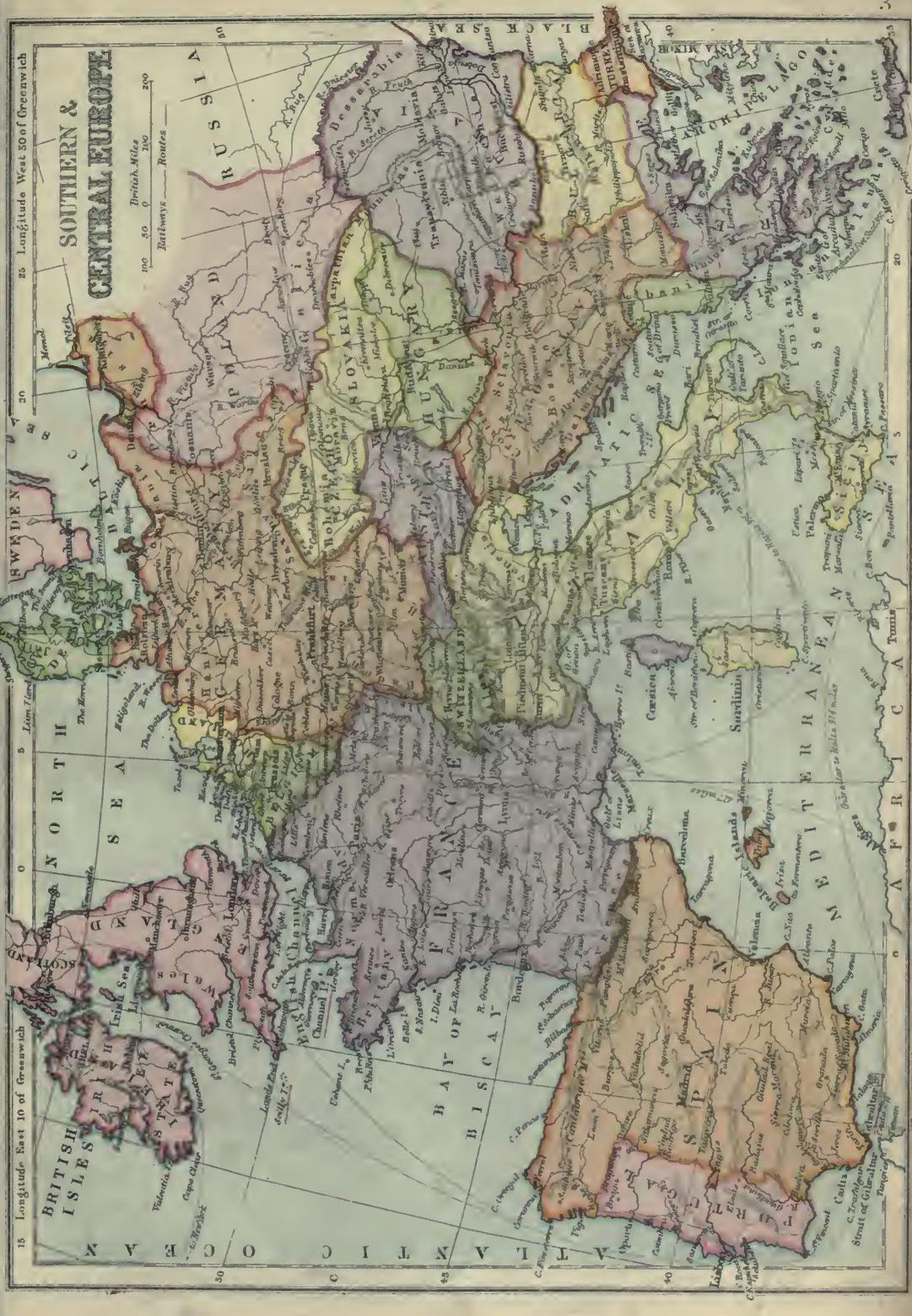
5 Longitude East 10 of Greenwich

45 Longitude West 50 of Greenwich

45 Longitude West 50 of Greenwich

SOUTHERN & CENTRAL EUROPE

British Miles
100 50 0 50 100
Routes







SCOTLAND.

English Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50

Railways

Long. West of Greenwich

3

4



IRELAND.

British Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

Railways

Boundary between IRISH FREE STATE
& NORTHERN IRELAND is shown
thus 

ATLANTIC OCEAN

North Channel
St. George's Channel



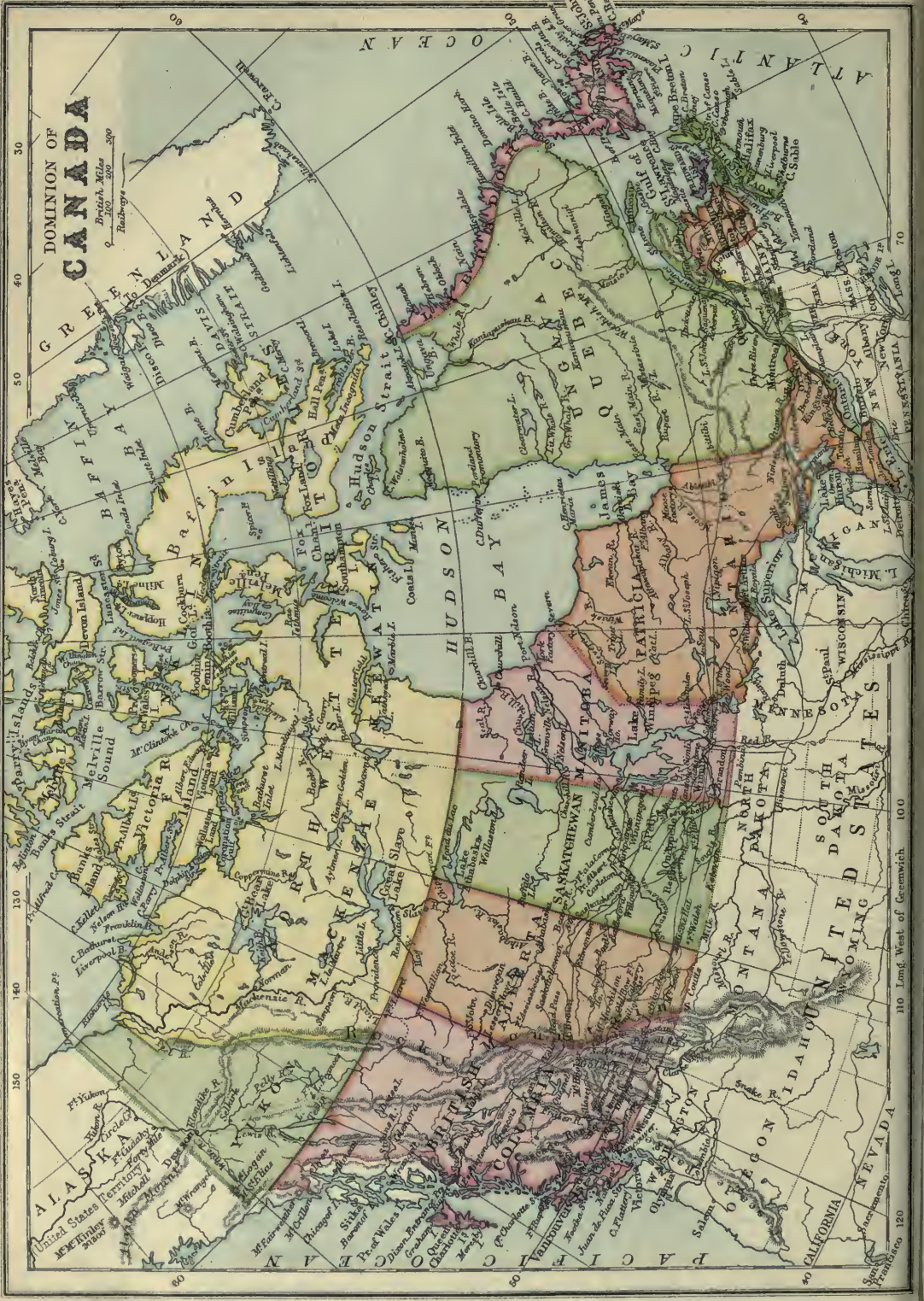
AFRICA

British Miles
0 200 400 600 800

Longitude East of Greenwich

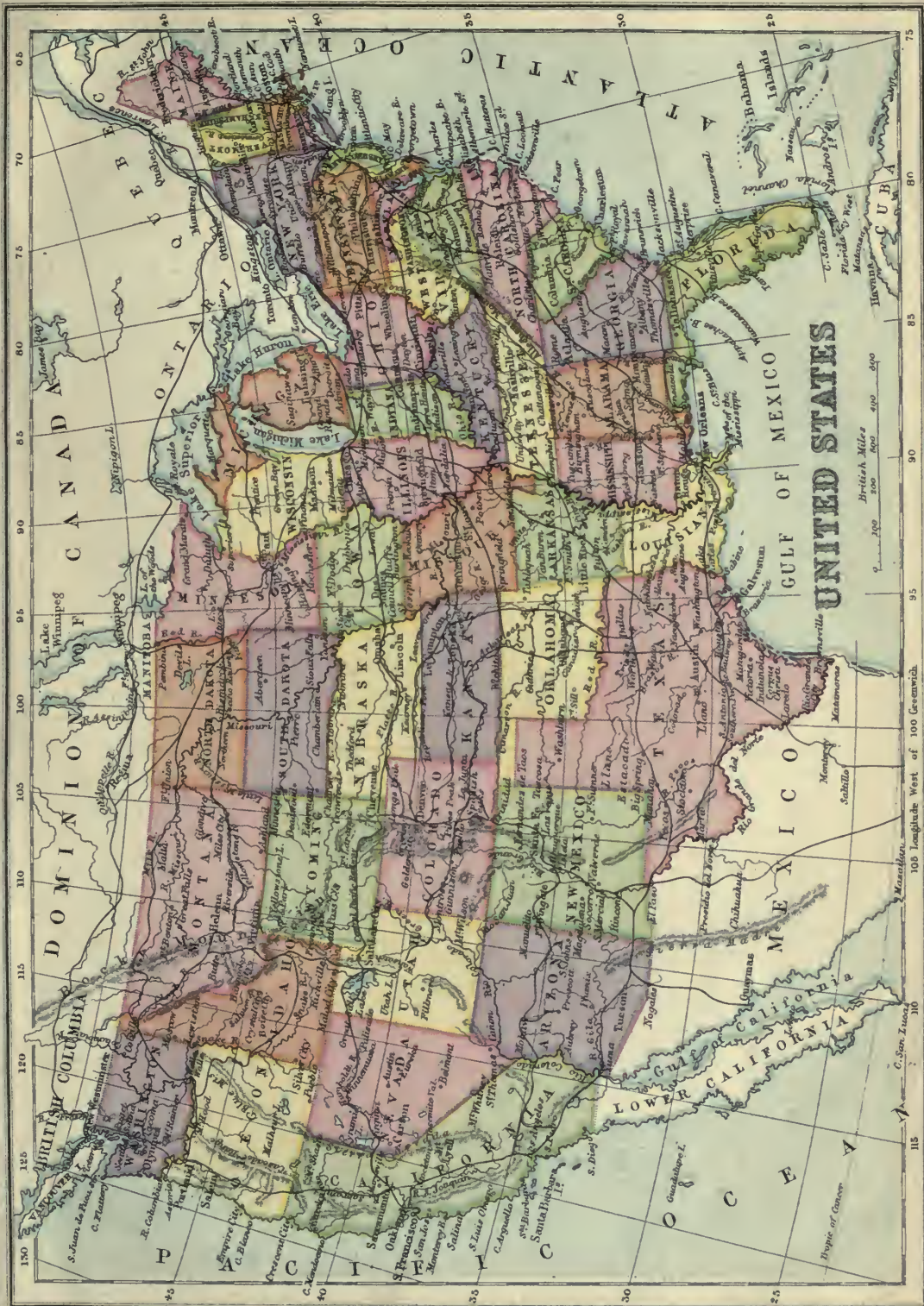


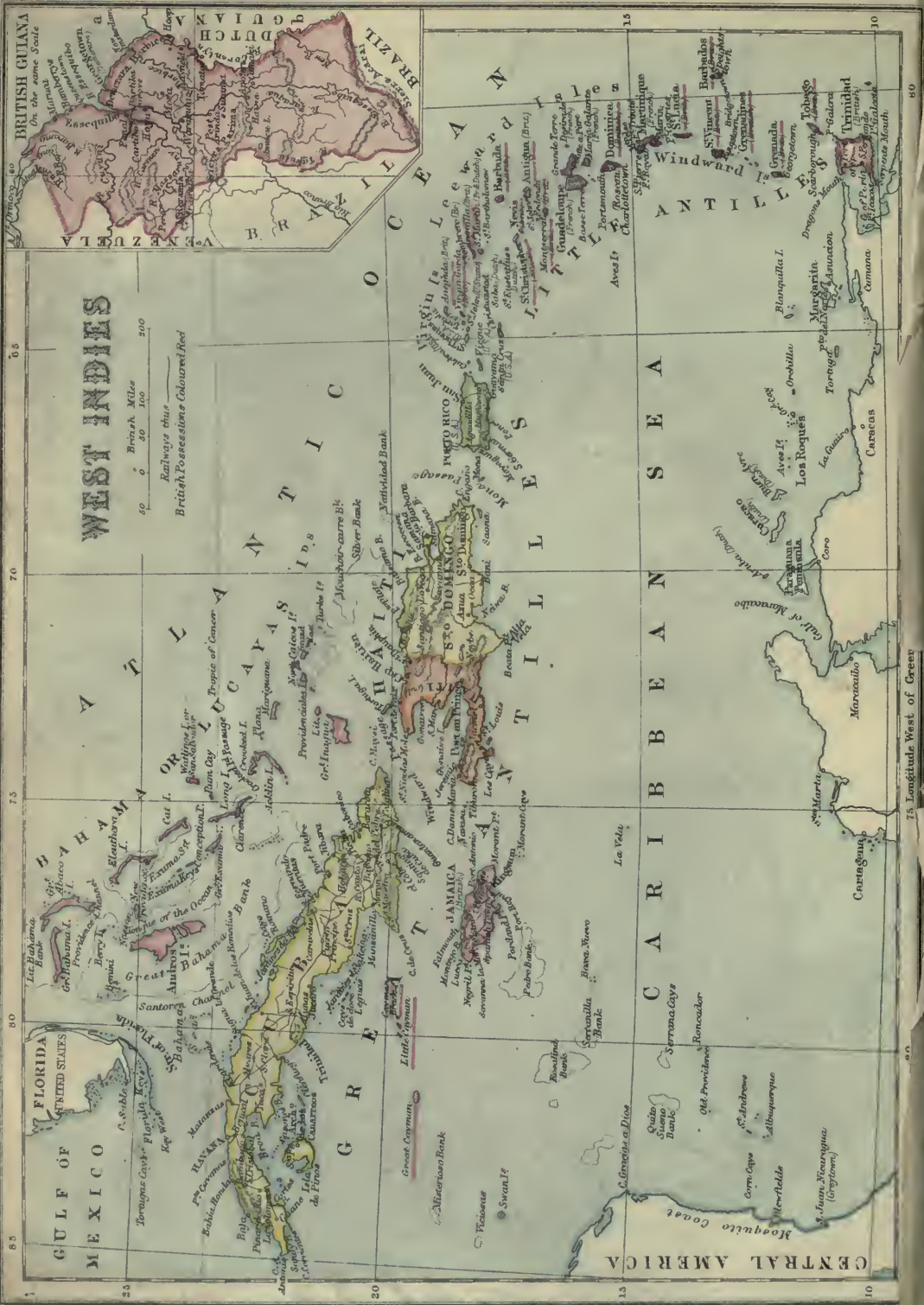




110 Long. West of Greenwich 100

120





75 Longitude West of Green

NEW ZEALAND & FIJI ISLANDS

British Miles 0 50 100 150

Railways

Reference to Counties

North Island

- 37 Taranaki
- 38 Whangapoua
- 39 Eastland
- 40 Bay of Islands
- 41 Wharfedale
- 42 Waikato West
- 43 Waikato
- 44 Hawke Bay
- 45 Waipara
- 46 Waikaremoana
- 47 Rangitikei
- 48 Manawatu
- 49 Tairāhema
- 50 Wairarapa
- 51 Marlborough
- 52 Canterbury
- 53 Otago
- 54 Southland
- 55 Westland
- 56 Nelson
- 57 Tasman
- 58 Westland
- 59 Westland
- 60 Westland
- 61 Westland
- 62 Westland
- 63 Westland
- 64 Westland
- 65 Westland
- 66 Westland
- 67 Westland
- 68 Westland
- 69 Westland
- 70 Westland
- 71 Westland

South Island

- 26 Springs
- 27 Havelock
- 28 Marlborough
- 29 Waikare
- 30 Mount Herbert
- 31 Akaroa
- 32 Ashburton
- 33 Westland
- 34 Westland
- 35 Westland
- 36 Westland
- 37 Westland
- 38 Westland
- 39 Westland
- 40 Westland
- 41 Westland
- 42 Westland
- 43 Westland
- 44 Westland
- 45 Westland
- 46 Westland
- 47 Westland
- 48 Westland
- 49 Westland

NORTH ISLAND

SOUTH ISLAND

FIJI ISLANDS (VII)



AUSTRALIA.

Scale: 100, 200, 300, 400 Miles.
British Miles
Metric Miles

Railways base



S O U T H P A C I F I C O C E A N

I N D I A N O C E A N

New Guinea

C O R A L S E A

Gulf of Carpentaria

IMPERIAL TERRITORY

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA

NORTH WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SOUTHERN CROSS AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

QUEENSLAND

VICTORIA

TASMANIA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

QUEENSLAND

VICTORIA

TASMANIA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

QUEENSLAND

VICTORIA

TASMANIA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

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